

# Economic Survey

2009-10

ORISSA

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

June 2010

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Government of Orissa  
Bhubaneswar

Published by  
Planning & Coordination Department  
Government of Orissa

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Price : Rs 100/-

Prepared by Planning & Coordination Department  
Bhubaneswar

Designed and Printed by New Concept Information Systems Pvt. Ltd.

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**BHUBANESWAR**

Dated.....

## Foreword



My Government is committed to accelerate the process of all round development of the people of Orissa. We strive to raise the levels of transparency and accountability in the process of governance. The Orissa Economic Survey is one such initiative that analyses various aspects of the economy of the State; provides useful information for the citizens to know the State's economy and is a source of valuable feedback for the policy makers in the government.

The Economic Survey 2009-10 takes note of the efforts of the State Government to bring visible improvements in the State finances, to reduce Debt-GSDP ratio from 55.92% in 2002-03 to the sustainable level of 27.27% in 2008-09, and to create fiscal space for higher plan and capital outlays to propel growth in the economy and development of Orissa. The analysis presented in the Survey 2009-10 clearly brings out that there is a perceptible structural change in Orissa's economy which has been following high growth trajectory from 2002-03 onwards. Orissa's real per capita income that was showing a falling trend from the year 1950-51 has not only been arrested since 2004-05, but reversed as well. The State per capita income has started rising and the gap with the national average is reducing steadily. The State economy has grown at an annual average rate of 9.51% during the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan and at 8.73% in the first three years of the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan despite challenges posed by the "global economic slow-down". There has been a reduction in poverty by 7.25 percentage points between 1999-2000 and 2004-05. The Survey 2009-10, *inter alia*, also highlights challenges faced by, and opportunities available to Orissa.

I hope that the Economic Survey 2009-10 will be useful to policy makers, academics and general public.

(NAVEEN PATNAIK)



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## Preface



The Orissa Economic Survey is a very useful document and attracts attention of legislator, policy makers, academics, researchers and others. The Planning & Co-ordination Department has thoroughly revised the format and contents of the Orissa Economic Survey, 2009- 10 with a view to providing a clear idea of past performance of Orissa's economy and its outlook for the future. The revised Survey is based on reliable data and better analysis so that it becomes more useful to its users.


Orissa's economy has been undergoing a structural change, with the service sector becoming more and more pronounced. As per advance estimates for 2009-10, the service sector accounts for 56.30% of the real Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for Orissa, followed by industry sector (25.44%) and agriculture and allied sectors (18.26%). This has significant implications for those who depend on these sectors for their employment and livelihoods.

The State economy has followed a high growth trajectory since 2002-03 onwards. The real per capita income has been rising and the gap with the national average has been declining. There has been a 7.25 percentage point reduction in poverty between 1999-2000 and 2004 -05. With a view to improving the quality and extent of productive infrastructure, the Government has focused on *Bijli, Sadak and Pani*.

There are, however, acute regional, social and gender disparities. This is a matter of serious concern and has attracted attention of the Government. The Social Sectors including education, health, drinking water, sanitation as well as development of the marginalised groups and backward regions have gained importance with the emergence of the concept of human development index. The state's achievements in social sectors have been impressive in the recent years.

Several scholars including Dr. S. P. Das, Professor, Indian Statistical Institute, New Delhi and Professor A. K. Mohanty associated with Research & Information Centre for Orissa have significantly contributed to the richness of the revised Survey. The officers of Planning & Co-ordination Department, Bureau of Economics and Statistics and Finance Department have also added their efforts to the revised Survey.

It is hoped that the revised Survey, 2009-10 will be more useful to various stakeholders including legislators, policy makers, academics, researchers and others.

  
5.6.10.

(A. U. Singh Deo)



# Acknowledgement

Several organisations and individuals have contributed to the revision of the Orissa Economic Survey, 2009-10. We are grateful to S.J. Naveen Patnaik, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Orissa who inspired us to undertake the task of revision of the Survey. We are also grateful to S.J. A. U. Singh Deo, Hon'ble Minister, Planning & Coordination and Public Enterprises, who lent his support and authorised the task of revision of the survey.

Shri T. K. Mishra, former Development Commissioner and at present Chief Secretary and Chief Development Commissioner guided us through the tedious process of revision of the survey. This revision would not have been possible without full support and guidance from Shri S. P. Nanda, former Development Commissioner-cum-Additional Chief Secretary and Shri R. N. Senapati, Additional Development Commissioner. Their efforts and support are gratefully acknowledged.

Shri J. K. Mohapatra, Principal Secretary, Finance motivated us to finish this task. He also provided considerable intellectual inputs to improve the quality and content of the survey. He readily spared the services of Shri. D. K. Jena, Joint Secretary, Finance, who reviewed and revised the Chapter on Public Finance. He also provided us desired data and analytical inputs for different components of the Survey. Shri Aurobindo Behera, CMD, IDCOL also helped us at different stages. We are grateful to them for their help and support.

The first draft of the revised Economic Survey was prepared Dr. S. P. Das, Professor, Indian Statistical Institute, New Delhi. Professor A.K.Mohanty associated with Research & Information Centre for Orissa (RICOR) has also significantly contributed to the richness of the revised survey. Without their support, this revision would not have been possible. We greatly appreciate their support and place on record our sincere thanks.

This work would not have been possible without the active cooperation of my colleagues in Planning & Coordination Department. Several officers of Directorate of Economics & Statistics including Shri M. K. Nanda, Acting Director, Shri S. S. Mishra, Joint Director and other assisted us at various stages. In particular, Dr. Dillip Ray, Deputy Director, Directorate of Economics & Statistics took great pains and made untiring efforts from beginning to the end of the process of revision of the survey. Shri C. R. Satpathy, Deputy Director, Dr. J. K. Patnaik, Specialist (gender), Shri B. K. Sahu, Specialist (MIS) and others from Poverty and Human Development Agency (PHDMA) also assisted us at different stages of this task. PHDMA funded the entire exercise and shared other responsibilities for completion of the task. Shri G. C. Paul, Director- cum- Additional Secretary (Plan), Shri D. Das Mohapatra, Deputy Director (Plan) and others from Planning & Coordination Department did most of editing of various versions of the draft Survey. Their efforts and contribution are sincerely appreciated. M/s New Concept Information Systems Pvt. Ltd. helped us in cover lay & lay out design, typesetting and printing of this document. We sincerely thank them for their co-operation in finalising this document.

The process of preparation of this report has been an interactive and enriching experience. We hope this report will be helpful to all those, who intend to use it. We welcome suggestions for further improvement in this document.



(R. V. Singh)  
Special Secretary to Government  
Planning & Coordination Department, Orissa





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# Abbreviation

ANPM	Atma Nijukti Paramarsha Mela
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 Aluminum Company
BCP	Boundary Change Proceeding
BRGF	Backward Region Grant Fund
BW	Bore Well
CARD	Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank
CBSE	Central Board of Secondary Education
CC	Credit Cooperatives
CCTN	Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and systems
C-D Ratio	Credit- Deposit Ratio
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CES	Centre for Environment Studies
CESCO	Central Electricity Supply 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 Organisation
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
ES	Economic Services
ET	Entertainment Tax
EWS	Economically Weaker Section
FCAL	Ferro Chrome & Alloys Ltd, IDCOL
FCI	Food Corporation of India
FDT	Forest Development Tax
FFDA	Fish Farmers Development Agency
FRBM	Fiscal Responsibility & Budget Management
FSAI	Frozen Semen Artificial Insemination
FSCS	Farmers Service Cooperative Society
FSRE	Farming System Research Education
GDDP	Gross District Domestic Product
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFD	Gross Fiscal Deficit
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GGY	Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana
GRIDCO	Grid Corporation of Orissa
GS	General Services
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 Orissa Ltd.
IDDP	Integrated Diary 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, Oilpalm & 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 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
MTFP	Medium Term Fiscal Plan
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 Aluminum 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 Supply Corporation Ltd
NFSM	National Food Security Mission
NH	National Highway
NHFDC	National Handicapped Finance Development Corporation
NHM	National Horticulture Mission

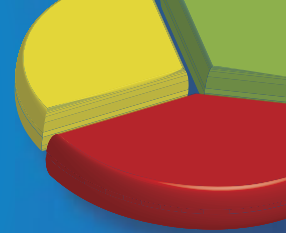
NIC	National Informatics Centre
NICRE	Non- interest Committed Revenue Expenditure
NOAP	National Old Age Pension
NPA	Non Performing Assets
NPCBB	National Project for Cattle & Buffalo Breeding
NREGA	National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NRSE	New & Renewable Source of 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	Orissa Agro Industries Corporation
OCAC	Orissa Computer Application Centre
OCT&SF	Orissa Cooperative Tasar & Silk Federation Ltd
OERC	Orissa Electricity Regulatory Commission
OF	Open Forest
OFDC	Orissa Forest Development Corporation
OHPC	Orissa Hydro Power Corporation Ltd
OMC	Orissa Mining Corporation
OMFED	Orissa State Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation Ltd
ONTR	Own Non Tax Revenue
OPERP	Orissa Public Enterprises Reform Programme
OPGC	Orissa Power Generation Corporation
OPOLFED	Orissa State Poultry Producer's Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd.
OPTCL	Orissa Power Transmission Corporation Ltd.
OREDA	Orissa Renewable Energy Development Agency
ORHDC	Orissa Rural Housing Development Corporation
ORMAS	Orissa Rural Development & Marketing Society
ORSAC	Orissa Space Application Centre
OSCARD	Orissa Cooperative Agriculture & Research Development
OSCHC	Orissa State Cooperative Handicraft Corporation
OSEMS	Orissa State Employment Mission Society
OSFC	Orissa State Finance Corporation
OSFDC	Orissa State Finance Development Corporation
OSWAB	Orissa State Welfare Advisory Board
OSWAN	Orissa State wide Area Network

OTDC	Orissa Tourism Development Corporation
OTIDA	Orissa Transport Infrastructure Development Authority
OTR	Own Tax Revenue
OTRAC	Orissa Transport Regulatory & Advisory Council
OUAT	Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology
OUAT	Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology
OWDM	Orissa 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
PMEGP	Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme
PMGSY	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
PMRY	Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PSES	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 Gramin Vidutikaran 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

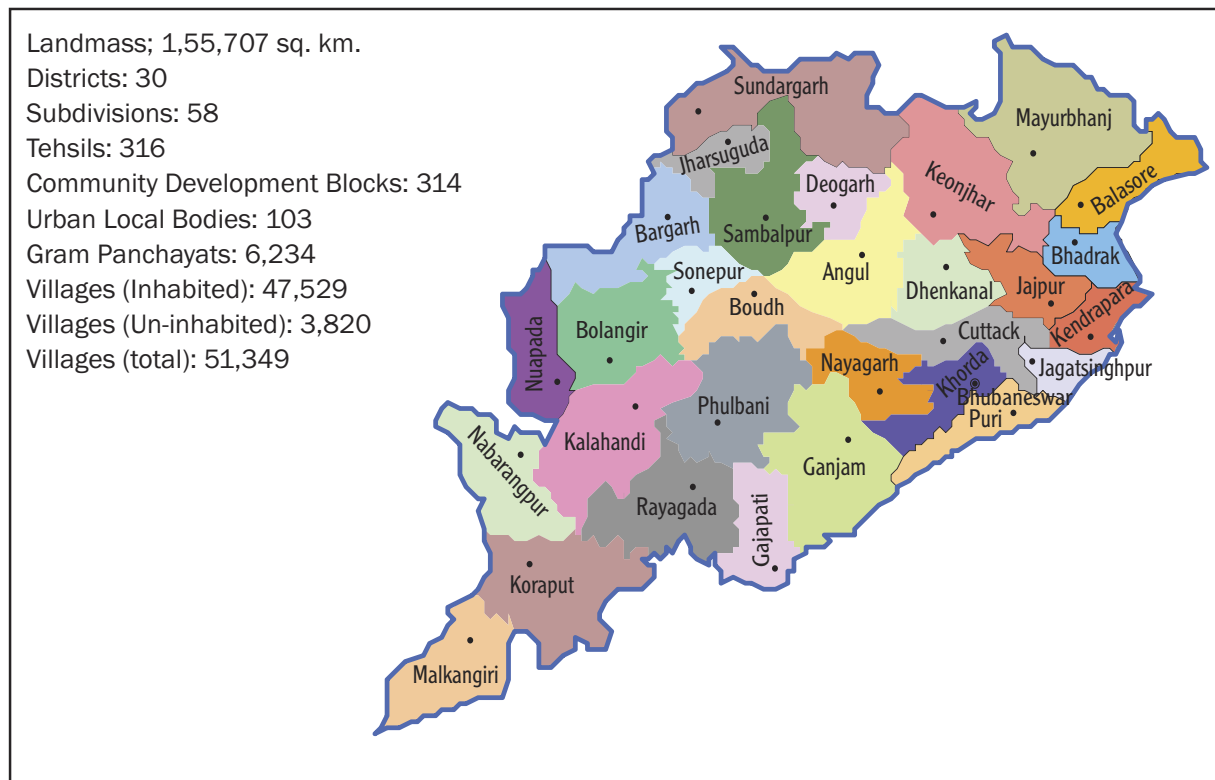
RPLI	Rural Postal Life Insurance
RPRC	Regional Plant Resource Centre
RRB	Regional Rural Banks
RVEP	Remote Village Electrification Programme
RVP	River Valley Project
RWSS	Rural Water Supply & Sanitation
SAMS	Student Academic Management System
SC	Scheduled Caste
SCA	Special Central Assistance
SCST	State Council on Science & Technology
SDC	State Data Centre
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SGSY	Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana
SHG	Self Help 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
SOR	State's Own Revenue
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 Devices
TFC	Twelfth Finance Commission
TFG	Tenant Farmers Group
TISCO	Tata Iron & Steel Company
TMT	Thousand Metric Ton

TOF	Trees Outside Forest
TPS	Thermal Power 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 Aluminum Ltd.
VAT	Value Added Tax
VCTC	Voluntary Counseling & Testing Centre
VDF	Very Dense Forest
VRS	Voluntary Retirement Scheme
VSS	Vana Sarankshan Samiti
VSS	Voluntary Separation Scheme
W&M	Ways & Means
WDF	Watershed Development Fund
WESCO	Western Electricity Supply Corporation Ltd
WODC	Western Orissa Development Council
WORLP	Western Orissa Rural Livelihoods Project
WPR	Worker Population Ratio
WSHG	Women Self Help Groups
WTM	World Tourism Mart
WTO	World Trade Organisation





## Overview



### 1.1 Overall Macro Scenario

In real terms,<sup>1</sup> Orissa reported an annual average growth rate of 9.51% for the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan against the target of 6.20% and achievement of 5.30% for the 9<sup>th</sup> Plan. In the first three years of the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, the State has achieved an annual average growth rate of 8.73% despite challenges posed by “global economic slowdown.” Orissa’s economy grew at 6.65% in 2008-09 and as per advance estimates, it grew at 8.35% in 2009-10. Orissa’s growth rate in 2009-10, compared to the previous year, is in

line with national trends. India’s economy also grew faster in 2009-10 after coming out from the growth recession in 2008-09, which was the fallout of the global “economic meltdown” in that year.

In terms of real per capita income, the State has lagged behind the national average ever since independence. In 1950-51, Orissa’s real per capita income was about 90% of the national average, but the same had begun to slide thereafter and came down to about 61% of the national average in 2002-03. This long-term falling trend in real per capita income

<sup>1</sup> That is at 1999-2000 prices

since 2004-05 has not only been arrested, but reversed as well. The State per capita income has started rising and the gap with the average national per capita income is reducing steadily. In relative terms, if the per capita net domestic product of India is one rupee, Orissa's per capita net state domestic product in 2008-09 was 71 paise.

Similar to other states, Orissa's economy has been undergoing a structural change, with the service sector becoming more and more pronounced. In 2008-09, the service sector accounted for 55% of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for Orissa, followed by industry (25%) and agriculture (20%). The high growth rate recorded by the State in the first decade of this century comes mainly from that in the industrial sector. Growth fluctuation is highest in agriculture and lowest in service sector. High fluctuations in the agriculture sector may be attributed to frequent occurrence of natural calamities like cyclones, droughts and floods, which adversely impact agriculture.

Among the districts, over the period 1999-2000 to 2004-05, the growth rate of Angul was the highest (7.84%), followed by Ganjam and Khorda. The lowest average growth rate was witnessed in Deogarh for the same period. In 2004-05, the real per capita net district domestic product was highest in Angul district.

As Census data shows, compared to 1991, in 2001 the share of marginal workers in the total workforce has increased substantially from 13% to 33%, while the share of main workers in the agricultural sector (cultivators and agricultural workers) has declined from 75% to 58%. This indicates that, although majority of population in the State still depend on agriculture directly or indirectly, the level of dependence has declined.

As per the NSS data, the rate of unemployment in the State has fallen lately – from the 61<sup>st</sup> round (July 2004 to June 2005) to the 62<sup>nd</sup> round (July 2005 to June 2006). This stands true for both rural and urban areas and among casual workers and those who have full time jobs. But the State's unemployment rate is higher than the national rate of unemployment. In the category of organised sectors, the share of employment in the public

sector continues to be much higher than that of the private sector, although the latter has shown steady increase.

The national economy has been badly hit lately by high inflation, especially food inflation. Relative to the all-India level, food inflation in Orissa (in urban areas) was higher in 2008-09 but lesser in 2009-10. The cost of living in rural Orissa continues to be below the national average. The same was true for urban Orissa until a few years ago, but currently it is the opposite: in terms of the consumer price index for industrial workers, the cost of living in urban Orissa is higher than that in urban India on the average.

## 1.2 Agriculture and Allied Sectors

Although these sectors contribute less than 30% towards the State's Gross Domestic Product, these have a significance as they engage about 60% of the State's workforce. The total food-grains production has had a fluctuating trend with small growth rates since 2002-03. In 2008-09, it was 73.93 lakh ton, sliding down from 81.44 lakh ton in 2007-08. Paddy production constitutes more than 90% of total food-grains production in the State. In terms of acreage, there has been a gradual shift from paddy to cash (i.e., commercial) crops and this trend continues, but paddy remains to be the dominant crop.

The coverage of area under High-Yield-Variety (HYV) paddy has increased over time, which augurs well for the growth of agricultural output in the future. Yet, compared to the all-India average, the yield rate of rice production is less. In 2008-09, it was 15.29 quintal per hectare against the national average of 21.86 quintal per hectare. However, cropping intensity in the State as of 2006-07 (the latest year for which data are available both for Orissa and India) is 158, which is higher than the national average (138).

Lack of irrigation still remains a major stumbling block in enhancing agricultural productivity. Irrigation intensity in the state, as of 2006-07, was 31% in comparison to the all-India average of 44%. The rate of fertiliser use in the State also remains lesser than the national average.

### 1.3 The Industrial Sector

As said earlier, the high growth rate of the State's economy in recent years springs from high growth rate of the industrial sector. In this survey, the industrial sector has been defined to include manufacturing, mining and quarrying and electricity-gas-water supply. Within manufacturing, the share of registered manufacturing is high and increasing over time.

Most large-scale industries in Orissa are mineral-based. In producing steel, Orissa retains 10% of the total capacity of the nation, while it has 25% of total iron ore reserves in the country. There are new potential entrants such as *Vedant, Jindal, Posco and Essar* into this sector in Orissa. If and when they materialize, the steel producing capacity of the State will improve substantially.

It is not so widely known that Orissa occupies the first place in the country in aluminum, both in terms of production capacity and actual output. This has happened after Vedanta Aluminum Limited (VAL) has started to produce aluminum (in addition to *NALCO*). Aluminum production in India is concentrated within four big plants, two of which are in Orissa. In January 2010, total aluminum production in Orissa was 48% of total production by all four big aluminum plants combined.

The number of Small-Scale Industries (SSIs) and what is called 'Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises' (or MSMEs) has been increasing over time. During 2008-09, the maximum number of MSMEs was set up in Sundargarh. Cuttack was the next, followed by Khorda and Ganjam. Among manufacturing units, the largest number of MSMEs belong to the food and allied sector. Industrial sickness continues to be a problem among MSMEs, but during 2008-09, no additional sick units were found. The cottage industry in Orissa exhibits a declining trend in terms of number of units as well as employment generation.

The mining sector contributes 7% of the GSDP of Orissa. Being a favourite destination of global investors, this sector seems poised for a higher growth rate. In the total value of mineral output, Orissa ranks No. 1 in the country and its share is

increasing. Exports of minerals and ores from the State have been increasing, but not steadily. Over the last few years, the share of exports in total production of minerals varied between 13% to 16%. However, direct employment in the mining sector has declined over time. It may be partly due to increased mechanisation of the extraction activity.

### 1.4 The Service Sector

This sector comprises of sub-sectors like banking and insurance, real estate, public administration, trade, hotels and restaurants, construction, transport and communications and other services. In the service sector, the trade, hotels and restaurants sub-sector contributes about 25% of value in current price, making it the most important individual sub-sector. This is followed by transport and communications (17%).

The banking and insurance sub-sector constitutes 6% of service sector. However, it provides invaluable indirect benefits to the economy in the form of financial infrastructure. The average population serviced by a bank branch is roughly equal to 13,000, which is better than that in many states in India. It is a fact worth mentioning that 59% of all bank branches are located in rural and semi-urban areas.

It is heartening to note that the growth rate of total bank deposits in the State is rising. Orissa is catching up with the national average in terms of per capita bank deposits in commercial banks. Co-operative banks concentrate on rural areas and agriculture. For all types of banks operating in the state, the recovery rate stands at 50%. Recovery of position of loans needs to be improved.

The activity in the construction sector is a symbol of capacity and infrastructure-building in a region. It also absorbs a lot of casual workers. Despite high growth of Orissa's economy in the last decade, this sector has recorded an annual growth rate of 6.5%, in comparison to 10.6% growth rate at the national level. Its share in the State's GSDP in 2008-09 was 5.18%.

Tourism in the State has a huge growth potential, and, being a labour-intensive activity, it has the

capacity to generate employment on a large scale. Yet, it remains less developed than in some other states. The absolute number of tourists to the State has been growing however and it is heartening to note that the growth rate is highest for tourists from within the State.

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 sector stems from a higher rate of utilisation.

## 1.5 Infrastructure

Orissa’s pioneering power sector reforms are well known. In comparison to other states building their infrastructure, the availability of power in Orissa, which is a part of infrastructure, continues to improve. It is heartening to note that the State has recently focused on *Bijli, Sadak and Pani* with a view to considerably improving infrastructure.

The availability of power to its capacity in the State is around 35%, which means that transmission and distribution losses are still a major concern. Deficit of power during peak hours is to the tune of 7.1%. But this is below – and thus better than – the all-India average of 13.3%. Over 60% of villages in Orissa are now electrified, but only 22% of rural households are electrified. This situation is likely to improve soon through project works under *Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana, Biju Gram Jyoti* and *Biju Saharanchal Vidyutikaran Yojana*. Many alternative energy programmes and incentive schemes are in progress.

In the transport sector, road density in Orissa is better than the all-India average. But the State lags in surface-road density. This is again likely to change soon, as *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana* and *Bharat Nirman* projects build all-weather surface roads. Railway density in the State is 15.67 km per thousand square km of area, which is below the national average of 20 km. Yet, rail connectivity has significantly improved through the introduction of new train services. Cargo shipment activity at

Paradeep port has shown consistent growth despite the recent global recession.

In the field of postal and tele-communication, tele-density (equal to the number of telephone connections per 100 population) has grown rapidly, but it is yet to catch up with the national average. Cellphones constitute 63% of total telephone connections in the State. The postal density in the State is higher than the national average.

The State has undertaken massive steps to improve the use of information technology, especially in public administration. E-governance is encouraged and enforced at various levels. Towards more efficient use of information technology in private sectors, two software technology parks are in operation: one in Bhubaneswar and the other in Rourkela.

Innovative methods and “products” in agriculture and allied sector, rice cultivation and fishery have been devised respectively at Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Central Rice Research Institute and Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture.

## 1.6 Poverty

Poverty has been viewed in this report as a multi-dimensional concept. Though there was hardly any poverty reduction in the State in 1990s, Orissa has been able to reduce poverty by 7.25 percentage points from 1999-2000 (55<sup>th</sup> round of NSS) to 2004-05 (61<sup>st</sup> round of NSS, mixed recall method). This has been in line with the State’s development strategies that targeted 7 percentage point reduction in poverty during the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. However, the incidence of poverty continues to be relatively high (39.9% in 2004-05 as per MRP method) in Orissa.

The rural-urban poverty gap remains larger than the all-India average. Though as per 61<sup>st</sup> round of NSS, poverty has declined in all NSS regions of Orissa, the coastal region has registered a sharp decline in poverty. However, the extent of poverty in southern and northern regions is still very high and remains a matter of serious concern.

The State witnesses acute regional and social disparities in development. All regions of the State have not developed uniformly. The development of backward regions has been focused in various government programmes. The Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) started in 1998-99 for speedy development of KBK districts. With a view to addressing the acute problem of regional disparities and expedite development of interior tribal dominated districts, the Government has launched a series of development programmes such as *Biju KBK Plan*, *Biju Kandhamal O Gajpati Yojana*, *Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana* (GGY) and Western Orissa Developed Council (WODC). These plans are designed towards drought proofing, poverty alleviation and improved quality of life in the backward regions of the State.

To address regional imbalances, the Government of India introduced Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) in 2006-07, and 19 districts of the State are covered under this programme. For the remaining eleven districts, the State Government has launched *Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana*. Each of these eleven districts is given a development assistance of about Rs. 15 crore annually from the year 2009-10 onwards.

## 1.7 Social Sectors

Social Sectors have gained importance with the emergence of the concept of human development index. These sectors include education, health, drinking water, sanitation as well as development of the marginalised groups and backward regions.

The status of social sectors in a region is reflected by the level of literacy, school enrolment ratio, infant mortality rate, life expectancy at birth, access to safe drinking water and sanitation as well as care for the poor and disadvantaged. These attributes are pre-requisites for a fulfilled life. Despite high level of poverty, the State's achievements in social sectors have been impressive in the recent years.

In 2001, the overall literacy rate (63.08%) in Orissa was close to the national average rate (65.38%). Of late, enrollment ratio in elementary (primary and upper primary) schools is close to 100% and school dropout rate in primary

classes has come down from 41.8% in 2000-01 to 4.95% in 2008-09. Several initiatives have been taken by the Government to improve literacy levels and quality of education at different levels. With a view to improving literacy levels among ST and SC communities, particularly among ST and SC female, the State has been establishing each year 1000 hostels with 100 seats in each for ST and SC students. This means at least one lakh ST and SC girls are additionally enrolled in schools at various levels.

A large number of vocational and technical institutions have come up during the last few years and have helped equip the youth with employable skills. This has been possible through encouragement and support from the Government. National level institutes like IIT Bhubaneswar, National Institute of Science Education and Research, Central University at Koraput and National Law University at Cuttack have been set up in the State in the mean time.

In healthcare sector, the Government has taken steps to bring about improvement in 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 21.4, against the national average of 22.8 in 2008. But, the crude death rate stood at 9 compared to 7.4 for the country. Life expectancy at birth for males and females in the state were respectively 60.3 years and 62.3 years during 2001-2005. The corresponding rates for the state are projected to be 64.3 years for males and 67.3 for females in 2011-15, as against 67.3 years and 69.6 years respectively at the national level.

People of Orissa suffer from multiple diseases. The Government has focused attention on *panchvyadhi*, the five most prevalent diseases: *malaria*, *leprosy*, *diarrhea*, *acute respiratory infections* and *scabies*, that contribute about 70% 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 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 posts of doctors and other health personnel remain vacant. Increase in people's health and hygiene awareness, consequential improvement in their general health condition and better availability of healthcare services account for improvements in several health indicators including infant mortality rates and maternal mortality rates, institutional deliveries and immunisation services.

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) during 2001-03 in Orissa was 358/1,00,000 live births in Orissa, compared to 301 in India. There has been improvement in women's health in recent times. Increasingly more number of pregnant women are receiving ante-natal and post-natal care. Institutional deliveries increased from 36.8% in 2004-05 to 71% in 2008-09. Pregnancy burden of women in the State is lower than that of their counterparts in the country. General Fertility Rate (GFR) in Orissa stood at 89.5 compared to 98.6 at the all India level. Though infant mortality rate (IMR) in the State declined from 97 in 1999 to 69 in 2008, it is still very high.

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) initiatives are to be credited for the achievements. Various government health programmes have brought down the disease burdens in the State. Leprosy has declined to the elimination level of less than 1% per 10,000 population and incidence of filaria has been controlled. Malaria is endemic in some parts of the State, but malaria positive cases have declined by 9% between 2004 and 2008. HIV scenario in the State, however is quite a concern. The HIV positive cases have increased alarmingly from 312 in 2002 to 3,635 in 2008, which is more than ten-fold increase.

Orissa's performance has been satisfactory in respect of access to safe drinking water and sanitation. The coverage of households having access to safe drinking water was 92.7 % in the 2001 census. Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) reports that only 2.7% of rural habitations in the State were not covered under drinking water supply programme in 2009.

The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) was launched to install toilets in rural areas. Physical achievements

under this programme have not been encouraging. By 2008-09, only 29.49% households, 69.93% schools and 56.77% *Anganwadis* were covered under the programme.

Malnutrition among children and mothers, and destitution of old and disabled persons is a serious problem in the State. The Government has launched various welfare programmes for them. These include Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), rehabilitation of cured leprosy patients, emergency feeding programme and heavily subsidised rice at the rate of Rs. 2 per kg. Besides, pension schemes like 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.

Indignity, discrimination and exploitation of women is not unique to Orissa. The situation is comparable to that prevailing elsewhere in the country. Illiteracy among women of Orissa (about 50%) is not significantly higher than that in India (54%). Women constitute about 45% of the total workforce in Orissa.

The present strategy of the State for women development is to empower them. About 3.75 lakh Women Self-Help Groups (WSHGs) have been constituted with support from *Mission Shakti* programme. Besides, *Kishori Shakti Yojana* (KSY) was launched for self-development of girls through health and skill improvement programmes. By 2006-07, 22,16,794 adolescent girls were covered under the *Yojana*.

The State Commission for Women works towards protecting the interests of women and preventing violence against them. The Orissa State Social Welfare Advisory Board (OSWAB) provides grants for welfare of women and children through voluntary organisations.

The ST and SC communities are a large marginalised section of the society. Their development has received focused attention by the Central as well as the State governments. Tribal Sub-Plan is operating in tribal dominated 118 blocks of the State. Under this, all developmental programmes, irrespective of their sources of funding, are to operate in unison

for integrated development of tribals in the area. Special Central Assistance (SCA) is provided for accelerated development of tribal communities living in contiguous as well as dispersed areas and to Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs).

## 1.8 Public Finance

During the last few years there has been visible turn around in the finances of the State. The tax-GSDP ratio has improved from the level of 5% in 2000-01 to around 6% in 2008-09. Revenue deficit has been eliminated since 2005-06. Fiscal deficit has been contained within 3% of GSDP from 2004-05 onwards. Debt-GSDP ratio of the State has been brought down from 55.92% in 2002-03 to 27.27% in 2008-09, which is within the prudential level of 28% prescribed by the 12<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission. Besides ratio of interest payment to revenue receipt has come down from the highest level of 40.22% in 2001-02 to 11.74% during 2008-09. Capital outlay as a percentage of GSDP was less than 2% during the period 2003-04 to 2006-07. It has been stepped up to 2.83% in 2008-09.

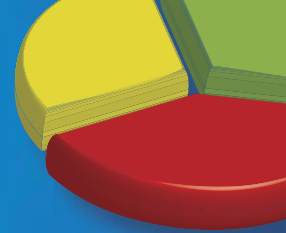
In spite of the robust improvement in the aforesaid fiscal indicators, there are a few areas of concern relating to long term sustainability of the State finances. Though, State's tax-GSDP ratio has increased, the full potential of tax revenue has not

yet been realised. The 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission in their report have given the All States three year average tax to comparable GSDP ratio for the period 2004-05 to 2006-07 which is 7.476%. There is variation in tax performance across the States during the said period. While the average tax to comparable GSDP ratio of Karnataka during 2004-05 to 2006-07 stood at 10.61%, the average ratio of other low income States like Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa for the said period is 4.67, 7.69%, 4.34, 7.39%, 7.60% and 6.16% respectively. The Commission has prescribed year-wise improvement path in the Medium Term - 2010-15 in accordance with which the tax-GSDP ratio of Orissa is to be increased to the level of 6.75% by 2014-15. Enhancing State's Own Tax Revenues to this level requires concerted efforts. Relatively low level of capital expenditure by the State at 2.83% of GSDP is yet another area of concern. Though there has been some improvement in capital expenditure in recent years, it is still sub-optimal. Since capital expenditure through public investment catalyses overall growth in the economy, the ratio of capital outlay to GSDP needs to be raised to 4-5% in the medium term. In order to enlarge the fiscal space for higher capital outlay and to maintain fiscal sustainability, raising the tax-GSDP ratio, maintenance of prudential debt-GSDP ratio and balancing the revenue account are necessary pre-conditions.









# Orissa's Economy: A Macro Glance

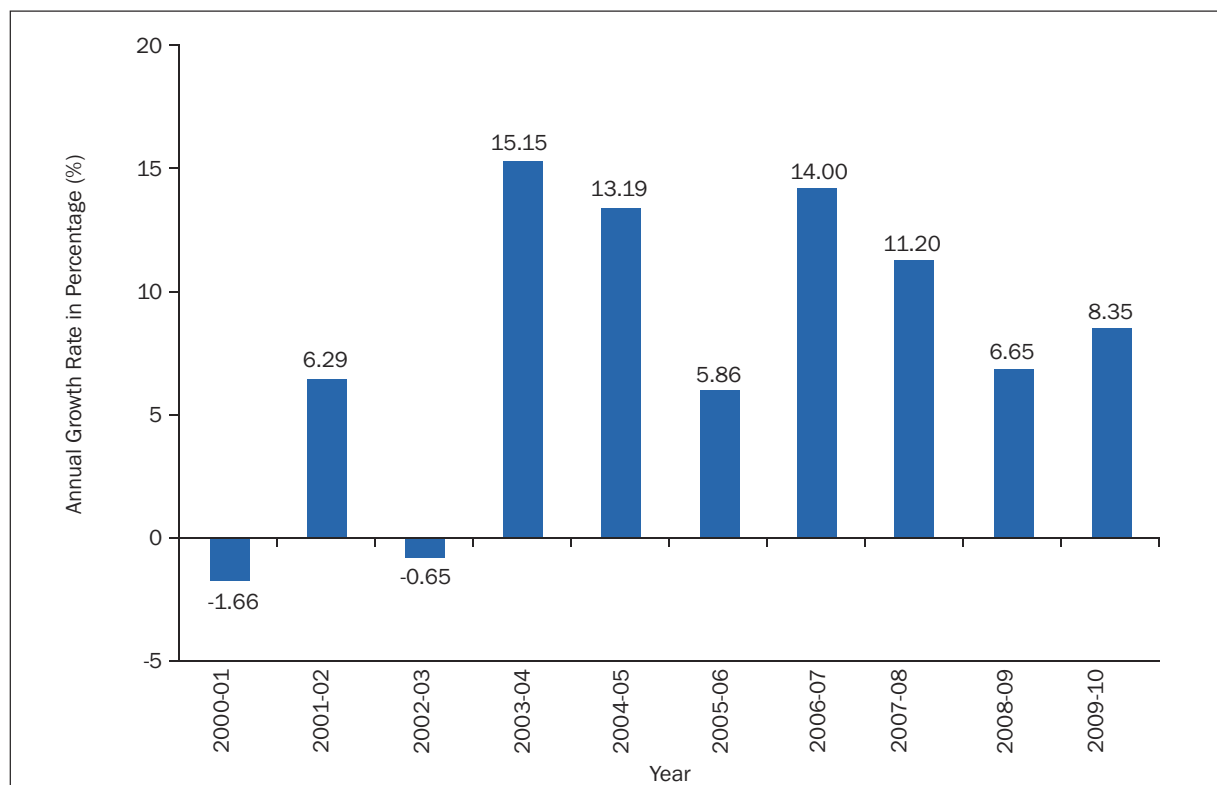
## 2.1 Aggregate Income

“Advanced estimates” put Orissa’s growth rate in 2009-10 at 8.35%<sup>1</sup>. This bounce-back is remarkable and higher than the previous year’s growth rate by 1.7 points. It is qualitatively analogous to the Indian economy, which suffered a ‘growth recession’ in 2008-09 and bounced back in 2009-10.

Figure 2.1 graphs the real growth rates of the State during the first decade of the current century, that

is, 2000-01 to 2009-10 (based on Annexure 2.4)<sup>2</sup>. Two negative growth rates are observed: one in 2000-01 and the other in 2002-03. The first one is the aftermath of the Super-cyclone that hit Orissa in October 1999. The sectors adversely affected were manufacturing, agriculture and allied activities, construction, electricity, water supply and public administration. In 2002-03, agricultural production declined because of severe drought that adversely affected all the 30 districts. ‘Electricity, gas and water supply’ production also fell, while all other

**Figure 2.1, Growth Rates of Real GSDP of Orissa, 2000-01 to 2009-10**



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Orissa

<sup>1</sup> This is at 1999-2000 prices.

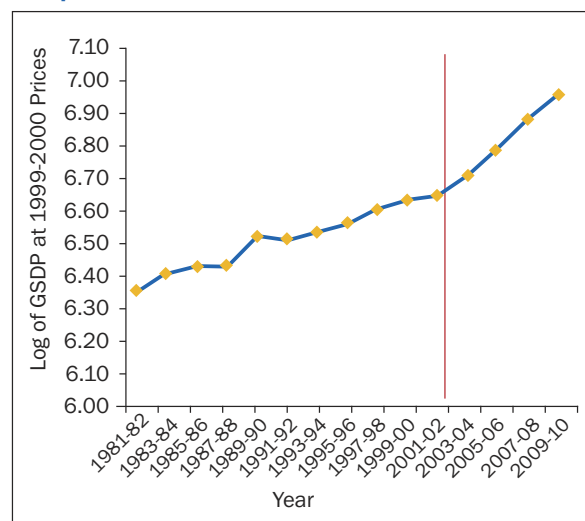
<sup>2</sup> Annexures 2.1 through 2.9 present time series data on income related macro aggregates of Orissa as well as their growth rates by total, detailed and broad categories.

sectors grew. The net outcome was a fall in the real GSDP in 2002-03. Out of the remaining eight years in the decade, in four years, Orissa's real growth rate has surpassed 10%. In fact, Orissa reported an annual average growth rate of 9.51% for the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan against the target of 6.2% and achievement of 5.3% for the 9<sup>th</sup> Plan. In the first three years of the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, the State has achieved an annual average growth rate of 8.73%, despite adverse impact of the "global economic slow-down".

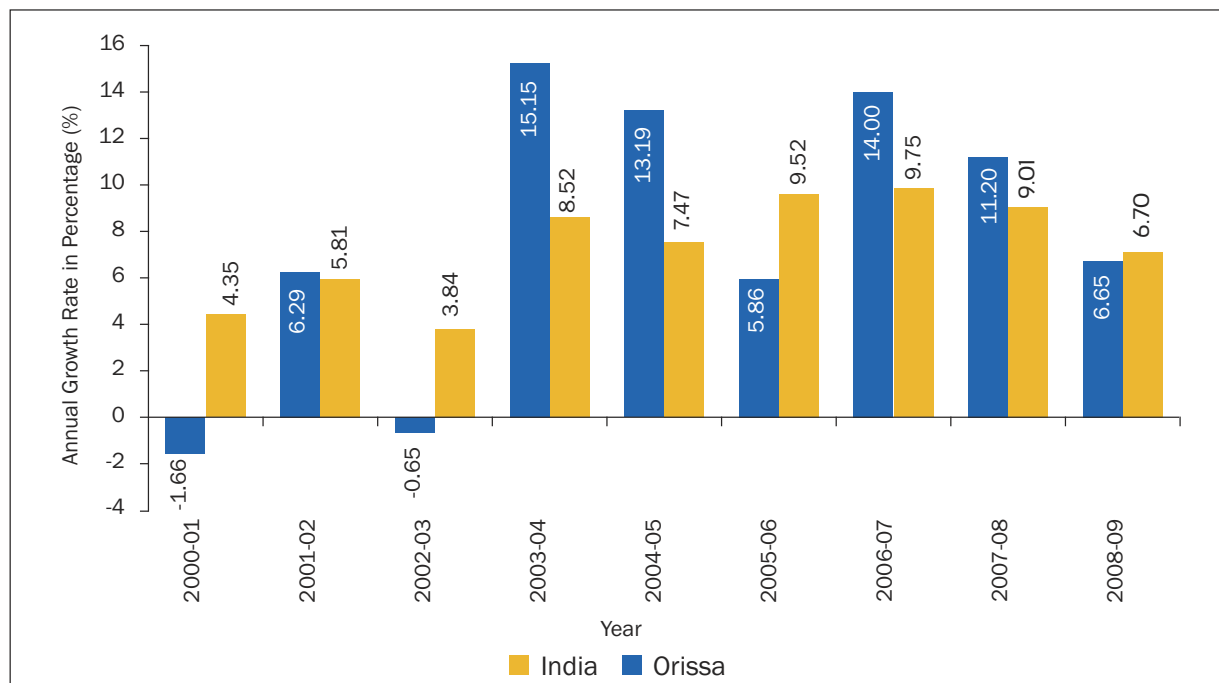
Figure 2.2 is an extension of Figure 2.1, by juxtaposing the national growth rate. In five out of nine years, the growth rate of the State exceeded the national growth rate. However, in the last year, the excess of the State's growth rate over the national rate narrowed down. There is a need to put in extra effort so that Orissa's economy continues to grow much faster and higher than the national average to catch up fast with the rest of India. Higher growth of the State economy is also desirable to avoid stagnation in Orissa's standard of living relative to the national average.

A longer-term perspective on the State's growth performance can be seen from Figure 2.3. The slope of each point on the graph of Figure 2.3 approximates the annual growth rate of the economy in a year.<sup>3</sup> A structural break from a lower-growth to a higher-growth regime occurred in 2002-03.

**Figure 2.3, Orissa's Growth Rate: A Longer-Term Perspective**



**Figure 2.2, Growth Rate of Real GSDP of Orissa vis-a-vis Real GDP of India: 2000-01 to 2008-09**



Sources: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Orissa; Reserve Bank of India, Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy, Table 2: Macroeconomic Aggregates (at Constant Prices); Central Statistical Organisation Advanced Estimate for 2009-10

<sup>3</sup> The graph of Figure 2.3 has been obtained by regressing natural logarithm of real GSDP (ie, at 1999-2000 prices) over time (independent variable)

### 2.1.1 Relative Standard of Living

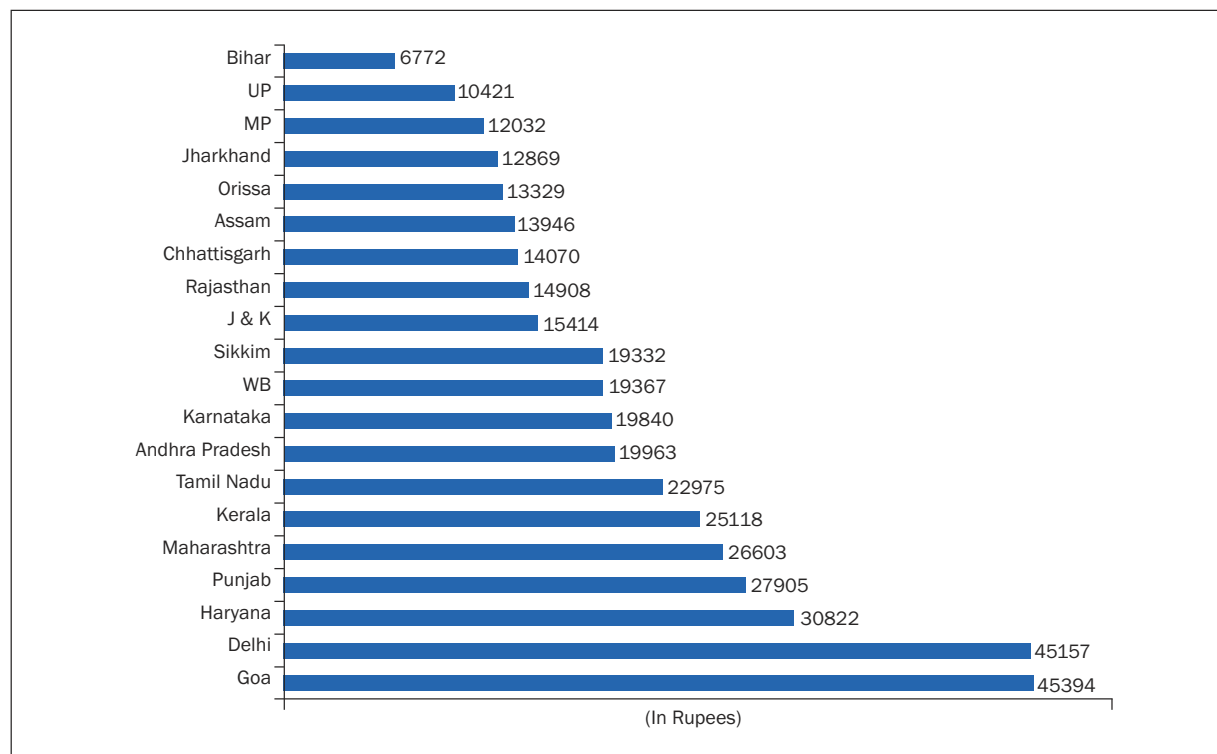
Ever since Independence, the standard of living in the State has been below the national average. In 1950-51, Orissa's real<sup>4</sup> per capita income was about 90% of the national average. However, the State's real per capita income had begun to slide thereafter and came down to about 61% of the national average in 2002-03. This long-term falling trend in real per capita income since 2004-05 has not only been arrested, but reversed as well. The State's per capita income has started rising and the gap with the average national per capita income has been reducing steadily. Orissa's per capita income for 2004-05 was higher than that of Bihar, Jharkhand, M.P. and UP Figure 2.4 compares real per capita income of different states for 2004-05.

Figure 2.5 illustrates the time series of the ratio of the State's real per capita NSDP to that of the

national economy from 1950-51 to 2008-09. This long-term trend indicates that in 1950-51, the real per capita 'income' of Orissa was 90 paise, if that of India were normalised to Re. 1. Over a long period since then, Orissa's real per capita income continued to decline and bottomed out in 2002-03, when it got reduced to about 61 paise. Thereafter, there appears to be trend reversal and in 2008-09, it has become 71 paise, if the average national per capita income were Re. 1.

Figure 2.5 also suggests that Orissa has witnessed a precipitous decline in its real per capita income in the 1990s, a lost decade for Orissa. To be specific, it fell from about 90 paise in 1989-90 to 61 paise in 2002-03. The catch-up has, however, begun and the objective of the State's development policy should be not only to keep up with the national growth rate but to surpass it over a long period of time.

**Figure 2.4, Per Capita NSDP at 1999-2000 Prices, 2004-05**

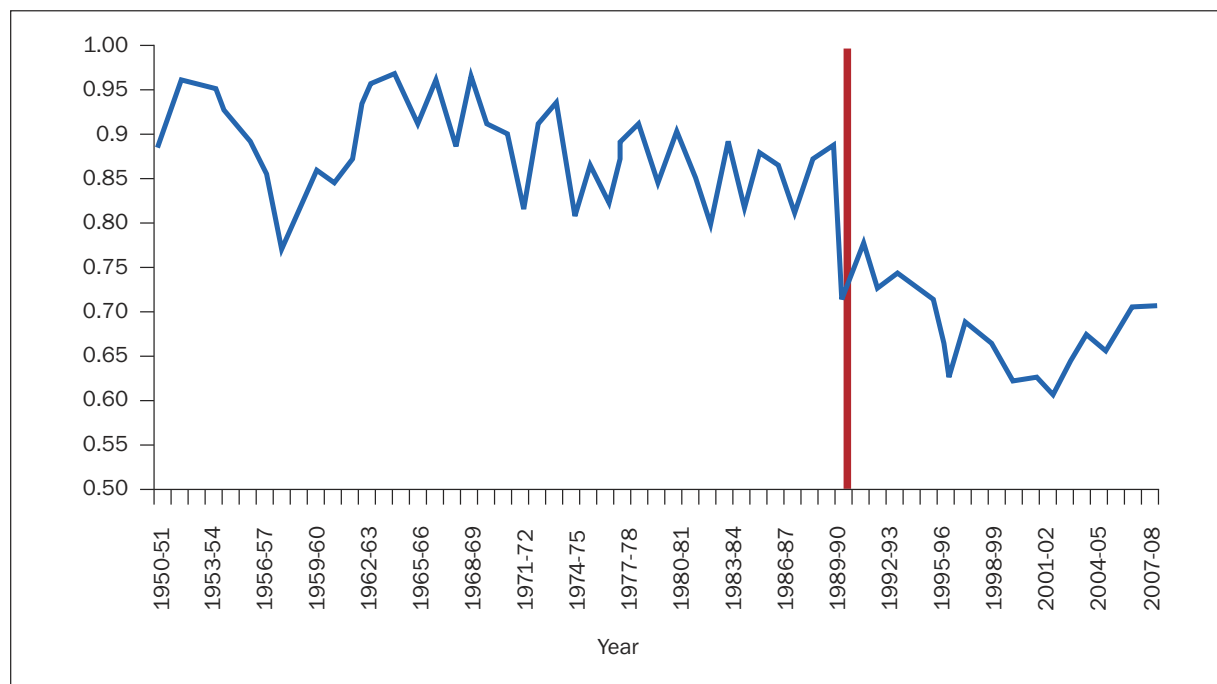


Source: Table 9, Reserve Bank of India, Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup> At 1999-2000 prices

<sup>5</sup> The data from the source does not have numbers for Gujarat, Nagaland, Tripura and Uttarakhand

**Figure 2.5, Ratio of Real Per Capita NSDP of Orissa to NDP of India, 1950-51 to 2007-08**



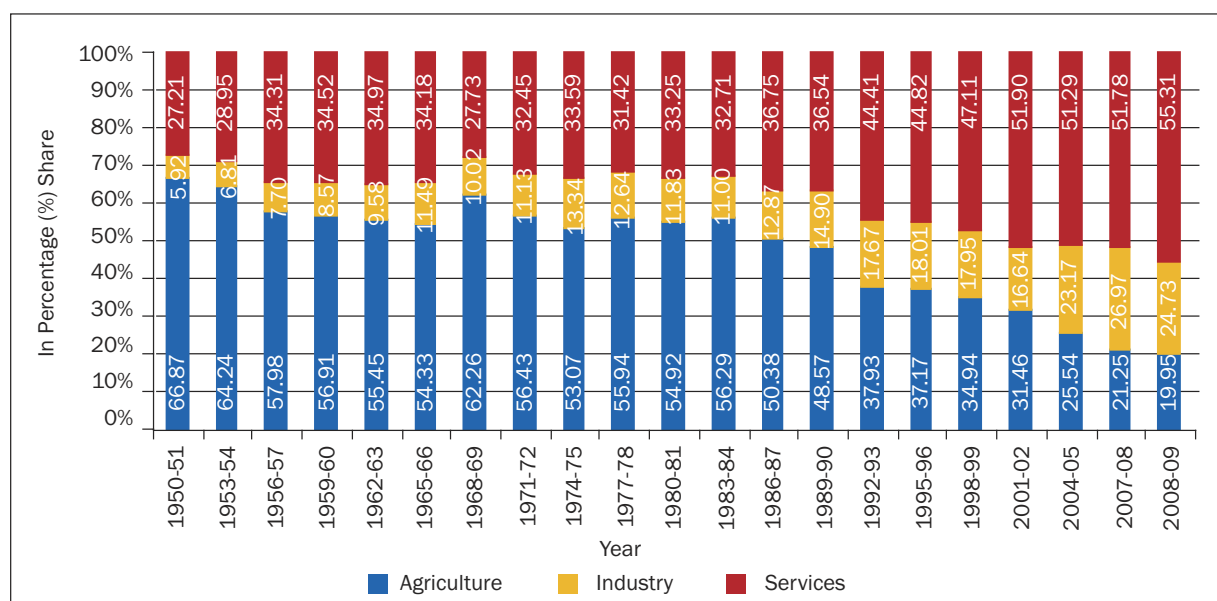
Sources: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Orissa; Reserve Bank of India, Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy, Table 2: Macroeconomic Aggregates (at Constant Prices)

### Broad Sectoral Decomposition

Typically, economic activities are grouped into three broad sectors in India namely- primary, secondary and tertiary. The primary sector includes agriculture and allied sectors like animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry, mining and quarrying. Manufacturing, electricity, gas

and water supply and other sectors come under the secondary sector, while the tertiary sector includes various services including public administration. In this report, the Orissa's economy has been classified as Agriculture, Industry and Services instead of traditional classification of primary, secondary and

**Figure 2.6, Dynamics of Composition of Orissa's Economy, 1950-51 to 2008-09**



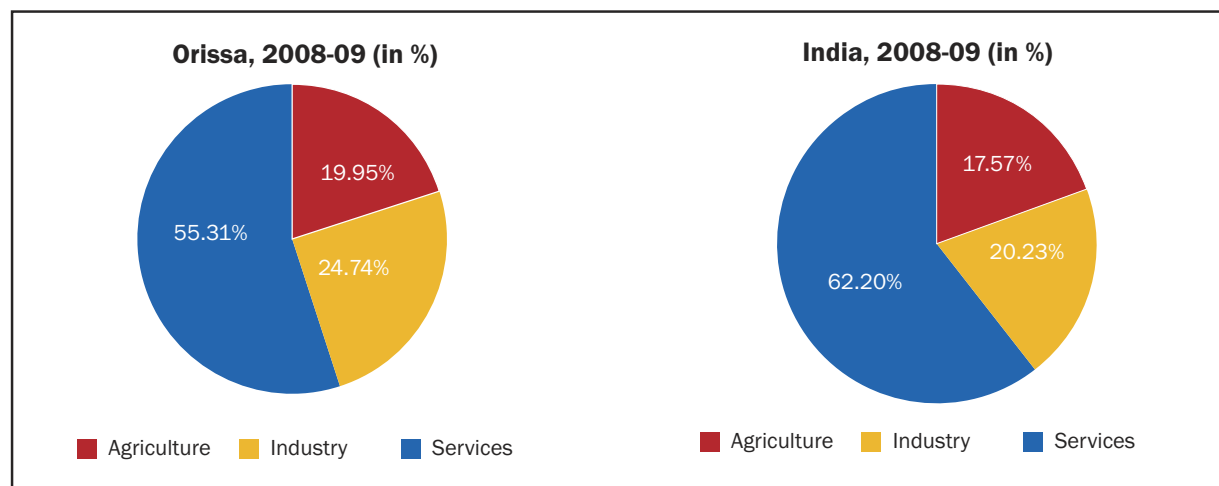
tertiary. The Agriculture Sector includes agriculture and allied sectors including animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry. The Industry Sector includes manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply, mining and quarrying. The Service Sector has construction and various services including public administration. The revised classification is more consistent with international practice. Depending on the context, it should be clear whether Agriculture includes allied sectors or refers to the agriculture sector only.

Figure 2.6 graphs the dynamics of the composition of Orissa's economy. It is clearly becoming less

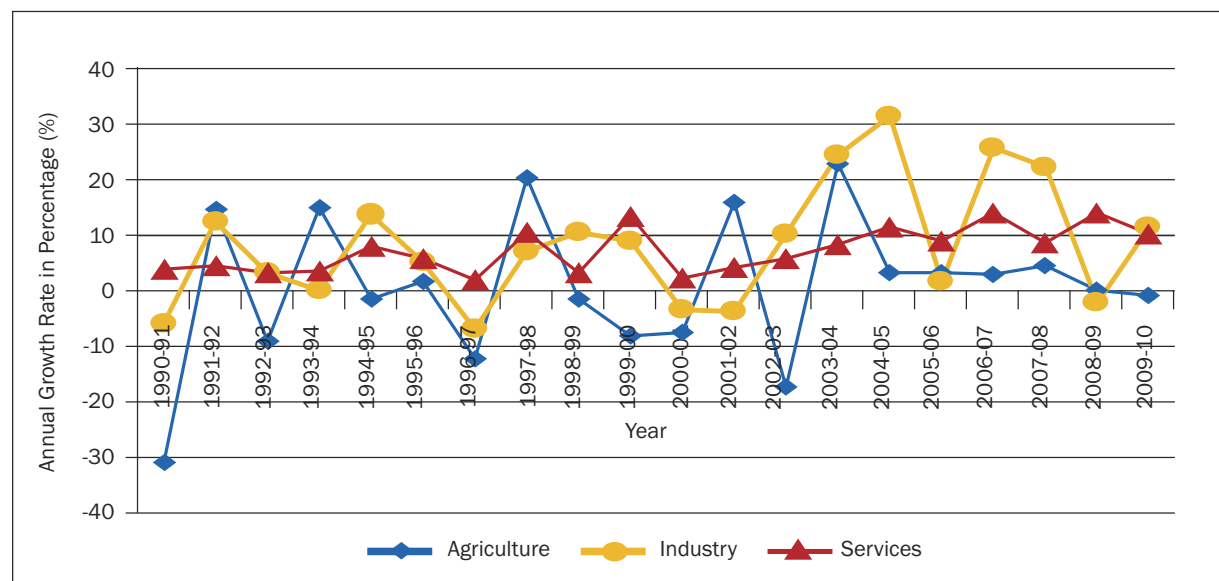
agricultural, more industrial and more service-oriented over the time. This pattern is similar to the experience of the Indian economy and is indeed a global phenomenon. As true for the Indian economy, in recent years the service sector dominates the State economy, constituting more than 50% of GSDP.

There is, however, a significant quantitative difference. Figure 2.7 illustrates the broad decomposition for the State as well as for the Indian economy during 2008-09. Compared to the Indian economy, the economy of Orissa is more agricultural, less industrial and less service-oriented.

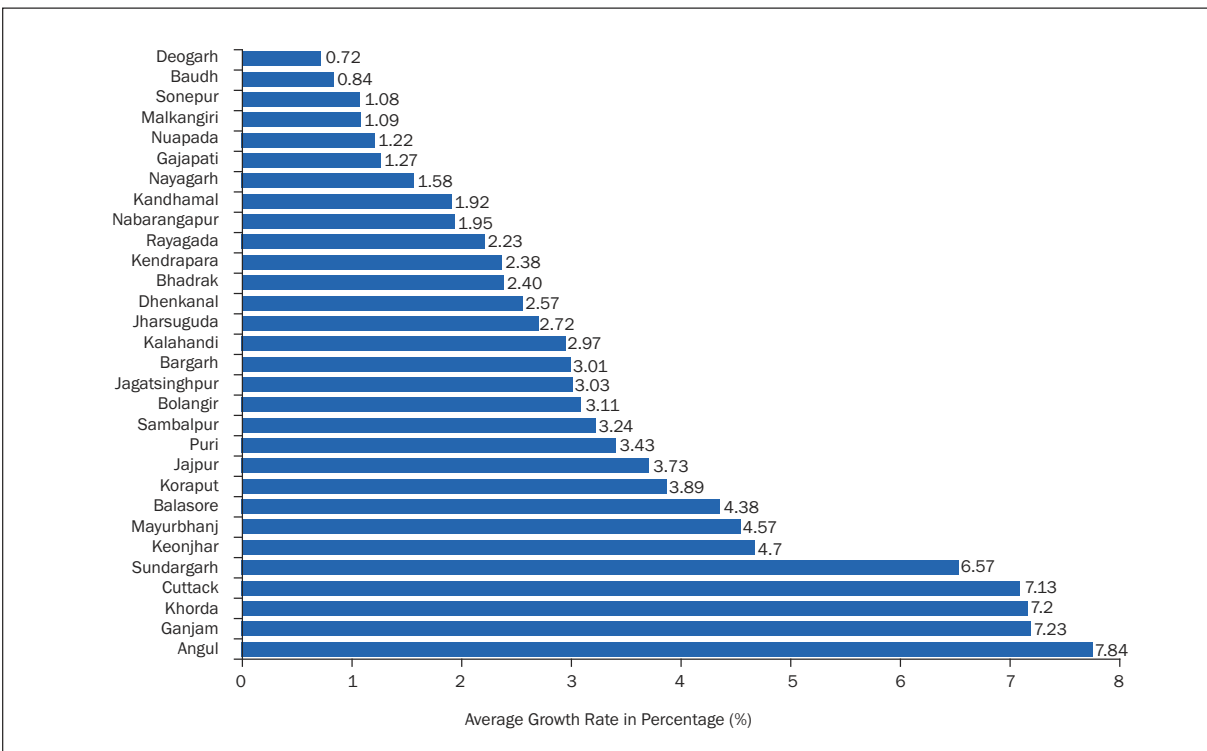
**Figure 2.7, Composition of Orissa's Economy vis-à-vis India's**



**Figure 2.8, Annual Growth Rates of Broad Sectors, 1990-91 to 2009-10**



**Figure 2.9, Average Annual Growth Rates (%) Across Districts: 1999-2000 to 2004-05**



Source: Directorate of Statistics and Economics, Orissa

The national agriculture sector is much smaller than that for Orissa.

Figure 2.8 graphs the growth rates of these sectors from 1990-91 to 2009-10. It is observed that the growth rates of the agricultural sector fluctuate the most, followed by industry and then services. This is due to the fact that Orissa is frequently ravaged by natural calamities such as cyclones, droughts and floods, which adversely impact the agriculture sector. In recent years, the growth rate of agriculture has remained quite low; this is, however, a global phenomenon. The recent growth spurts of the State are spearheaded by the growth of the industrial sector.

### 2.1.2 Performance of Districts

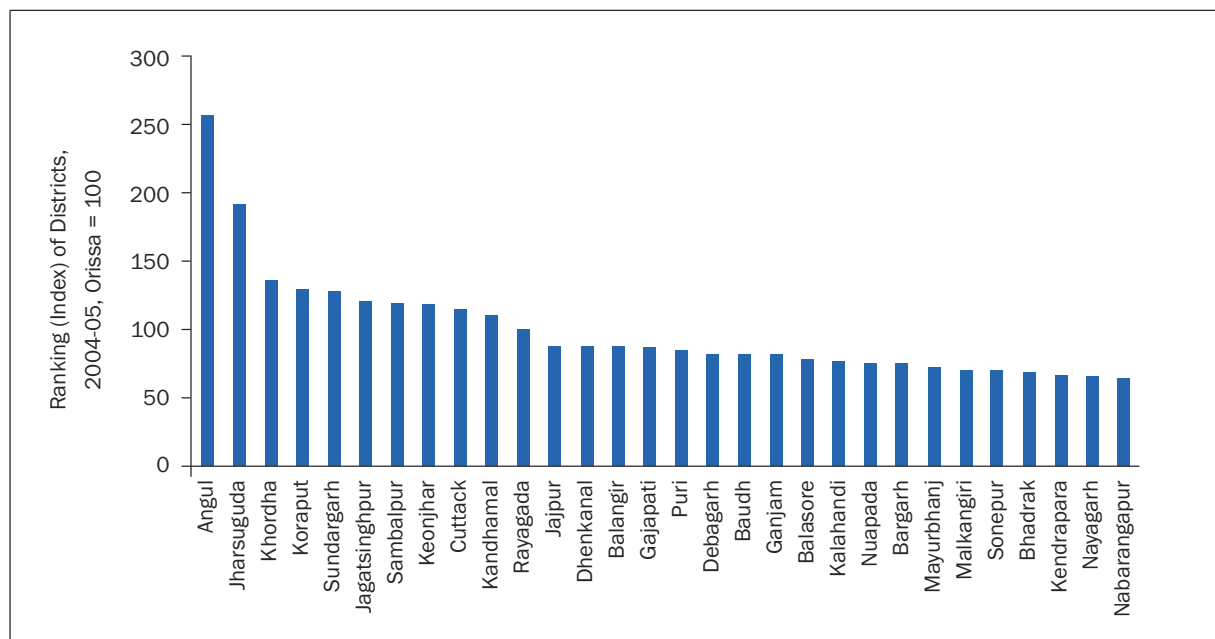
Orissa also reports district incomes by way of apportioning GSDP among different districts. The Gross and Net District Domestic Products (GDDP/ NDDP) for all districts for the period 1999-2000 to 2004-05 are given in Annexures 2.10 through 2.15. Figure 2.9 depicts the average annual growth rates achieved by different districts from 1999-00 to 2004-05. Angul district has reported the highest

annual average growth rate of 7.84% and Deogarh the lowest of just 0.72% during the reference period. The top five districts in terms of average annual growth rates during the reference period are: Angul, Ganjam, Khorda, Cuttack and Sundargarh in that order. Angul also reports the highest per capita

#### Box 2.1, Dates of Various NSS Rounds

50 <sup>th</sup>	July 1993 - June 1994
55 <sup>th</sup>	July 1999 - June 2000
56 <sup>th</sup>	July 2000 - June 2001
57 <sup>th</sup>	July 2001 - June 2002
58 <sup>th</sup>	July 2002 - Dec 2002
59 <sup>th</sup>	Jan 2003 - Dec 2003
60 <sup>th</sup>	Jan 2004 - June 2004
61 <sup>st</sup>	July 2004 - June 2005
62 <sup>nd</sup>	July 2005 - June 2006
63 <sup>rd</sup>	July 2006 - June 2007
64 <sup>th</sup>	July 2007 - June 2008
65 <sup>th</sup>	July 2008 - June 2009
66 <sup>th</sup>	July 2009 - June 2010

**Figure 2.10, Index of Real Per Capita NDDP**



district income. Figure 2.10 graphs index of real per capita NDDP and provides a relative comparison of districts in terms of their per capita incomes for the year 2004-05.

## 2.2 Employment

Unlike national or state domestic products and related measures, employment data is not collected annually in India, except for the organised sectors (private and public). Employment changes are inferred from census data, maintained by Census of India, and, data from household surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). Major NSS surveys are quinquennial. In some other years there are “mini”-surveys. All surveys are named by the serial number of the respective ‘rounds’. For instance, NSS 55<sup>th</sup> round refers to the period between July 1999 to June 2000. The dates of relatively recent rounds are shown in Box 2.1. 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”.<sup>6</sup> Yet, there are various measures of employment or unemployment and they are all indicative.

### 2.2.1 State of Employment: Census Data

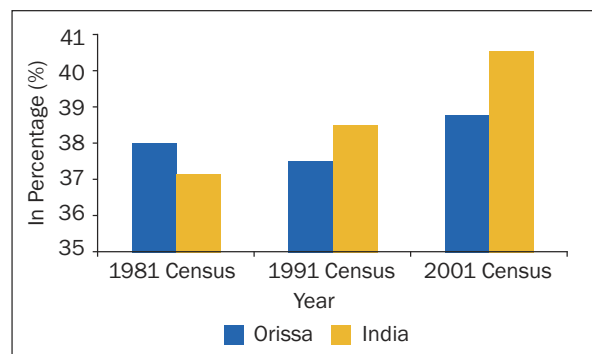
Census of India not only estimates the population, but also workers, defined as those who have participated in any economically productive activity at any time during the reference period. The Census classifies workers as main workers, that is those who participated in any economically productive activity for no less than six months during the year preceding the date of remuneration and marginal workers that is those who participated in any economically productive activity for less than six months. In the 2001 Census, the population of Orissa was 3.68 crore - about 3.58% of the population of the country. The total number of main and marginal workers was respectively 96 lakh and 47 lakh.

<sup>6</sup> Someone who is now taking care of family matters out of his/her own choice or simply has voluntarily retired at a young age after building up some wealth should not be ideally counted as unemployed, because he/she is not interested in any job. But there may be others who have dropped out of the job market after searching for jobs for a long time. A college student who is truly interested in studying now may not be interested in any job, while another may be studying further because she/he couldn't find a job. Ideally, the former should not be counted as unemployed and latter should be. Through survey questionnaires it is difficult to extract these differences. Furthermore, someone may be working only part-time. Many casual workers fall into this category. But part-time employment may not necessarily mean under-employment, because such a choice may be voluntary.

Workers as percentage of population in 1981, 1991 and 2001 censuses, relatively to the all-India level, are exhibited in Figure 2.11. These are not employment rates per se for reasons discussed above 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. Compared to the beginning of the reforms era (and 1981) the workers' participation rate in 2001 is higher for the State and for India.

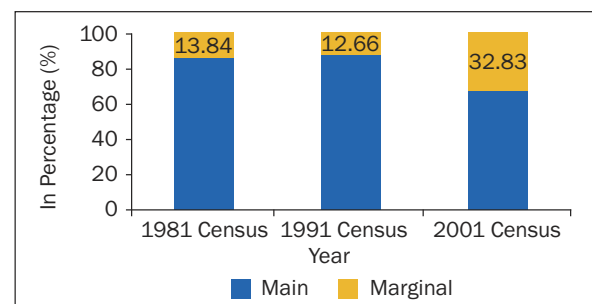
The percentage break-up of total workers in the State into total main and total marginal workers is shown in Figure 2.12<sup>7</sup>. Compared to the 1981 and 1991 censuses, the share of marginal workers in the total number of workers is appreciably higher in 2001<sup>8</sup>. This does not necessarily imply a higher

**Figure 2.11, Participation Ratio, Orissa and India, in Census Years**



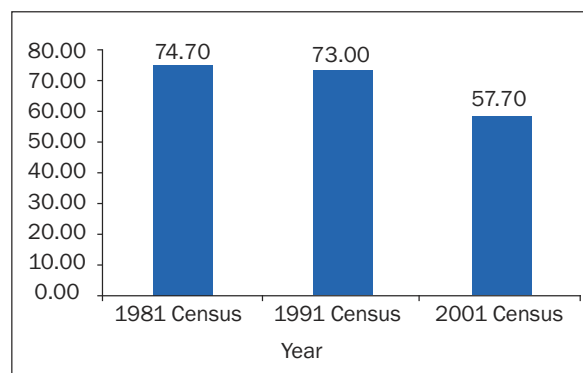
Sources: Respective Census Data

**Figure 2.12, Proportions of Main and Marginal Workers in Orissa in Census Years**



Sources: Respective Census Data

**Figure 2.13, Percentage of Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers among Main Workers**



rate of under-employment, because part-time work may be more paying in some sectors than full time work in, say, agriculture. But it is higher than the all-India rate of 22% in the 2001 census. Figure 2.13 compares the share of cultivators and agricultural workers by the census from 1981 to 2001. It indicates that the share of cultivators and agricultural workers has sharply declined between 1991 and 2001. There appears to be a shift of main workers away from agriculture and allied activities.

### 2.2.2 State of Employment: NSS Data

National Sample Survey has a more detailed classification of employment: (a) by usual status, (b) by current weekly status and (c) by current daily status. A person is employed by usual status if s/he were 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 s/he were 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 (morning and afternoon), so that a whole week has fourteen units. A person is asked about the number of units in which s/he 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<sup>9</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> Details of economic classification of workers in the state in these census years are given in Annexure 2.16, while Annexure 2.17 gives the district-wise break-up.

<sup>8</sup> The reasons behind this substantial change require careful study.

<sup>9</sup> Beggars or prostitutes are not included as employed (true for both census and NSS), although they may be 'earning.'



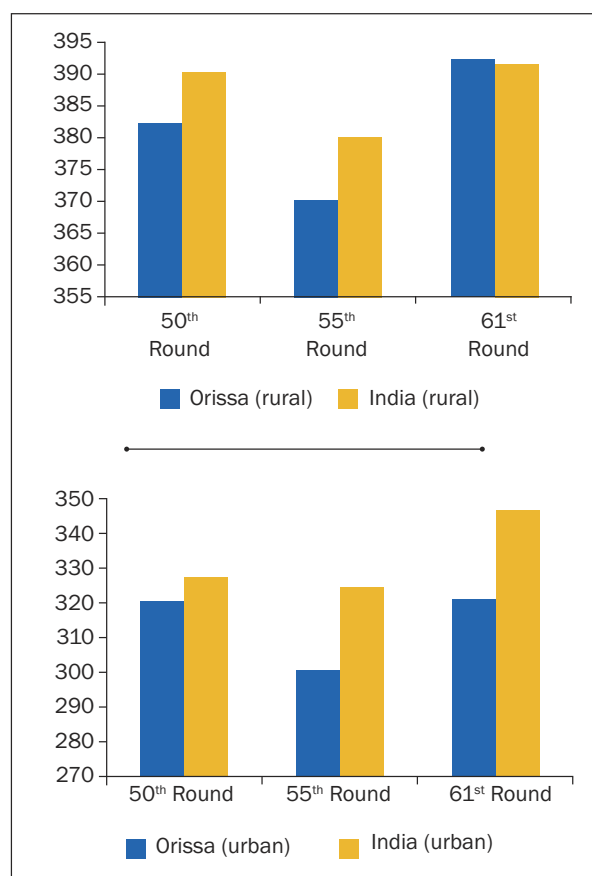
At any given point of time, labor force is the sum of those working (i.e., engaged in economic activity) and those who are available for, or seeking work. Worker Population Ratio (WPR) is defined as the number of employed persons (or person-days in case of current daily status) per 1000 who are in the workforce (or per 1000 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.

Estimating employment or unemployment is not the focus of all rounds of NSS. Among the ones listed in Box 2.1, the 50<sup>th</sup>, the 55<sup>th</sup> and 61<sup>st</sup> rounds (shown in bold) have collected detailed information

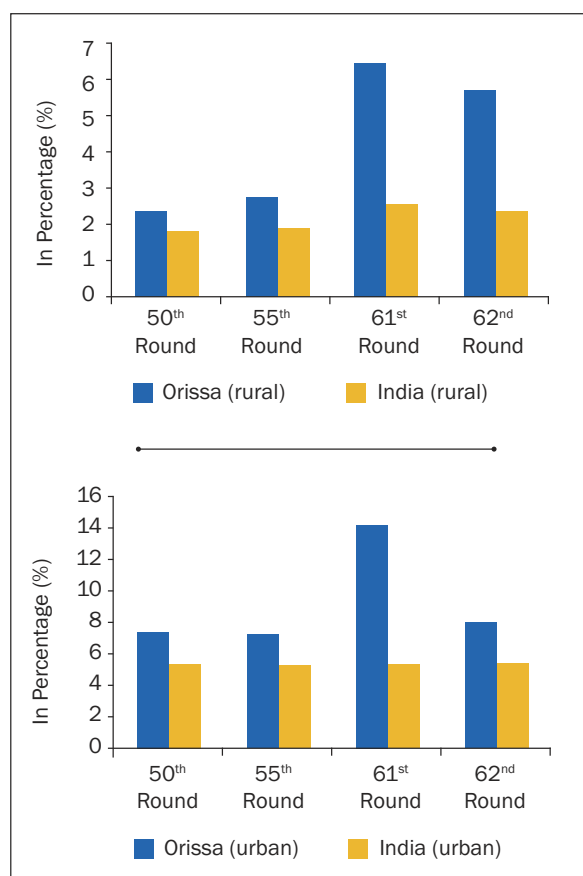
on the employment status of households. The results from these rounds as well as the 62<sup>nd</sup> round are illustrated in Figures 2.14 through 2.16. It is heartening to note that WPR by usual principal status in both rural and urban areas has improved from the 55<sup>th</sup> round to the 61<sup>st</sup> round. In particular, in case of rural areas, Orissa leads the national average, while urban WPR continues to lag behind the national average of urban areas.

However, irrespective of the category of workers, (a) the State's unemployment rate has always remained higher than the national rate (b) the urban unemployment rate is higher than the rural unemployment rate and (c) in the 61<sup>st</sup> and 62<sup>nd</sup> rounds, the unemployment rate has generally shot up and the difference between that in the State and the country has widened.<sup>10</sup>

**Figure 2.14, WPR (Usual Principal Status), Orissa and India**

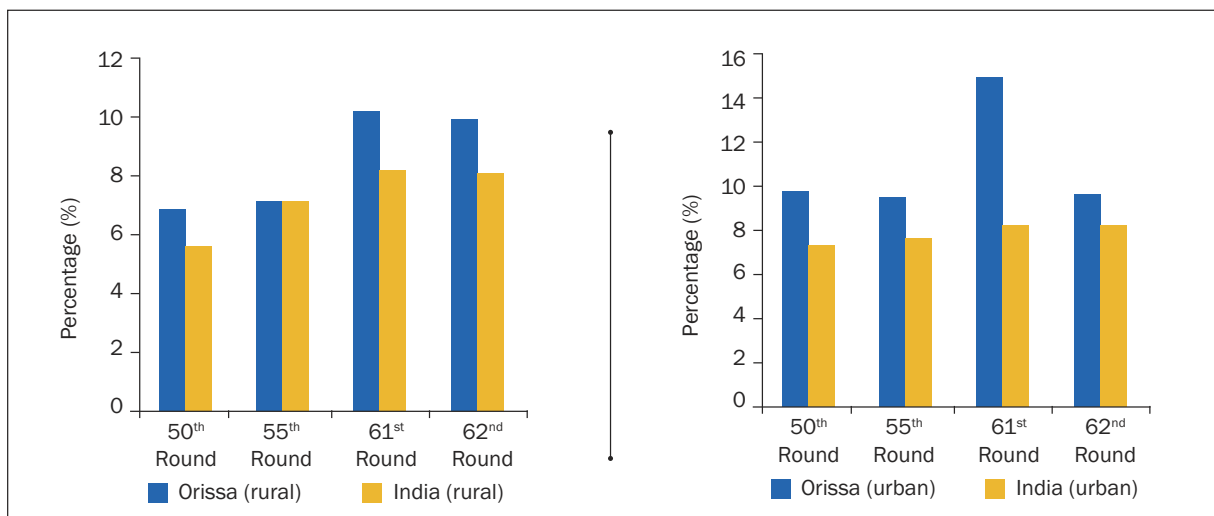


**Figure 2.15, Unemployment Rate by Usual Principal Status, Orissa and India**



<sup>10</sup> It is interesting that in terms of usual principal status, both the employment rate and the unemployment has increased. This is not contradictory however. It indicates that in Orissa, the proportion of those who are not in the workforce to total population has decreased over time.

**Figure 2.16, Unemployment Rate by Current Daily Status, Orissa and India**

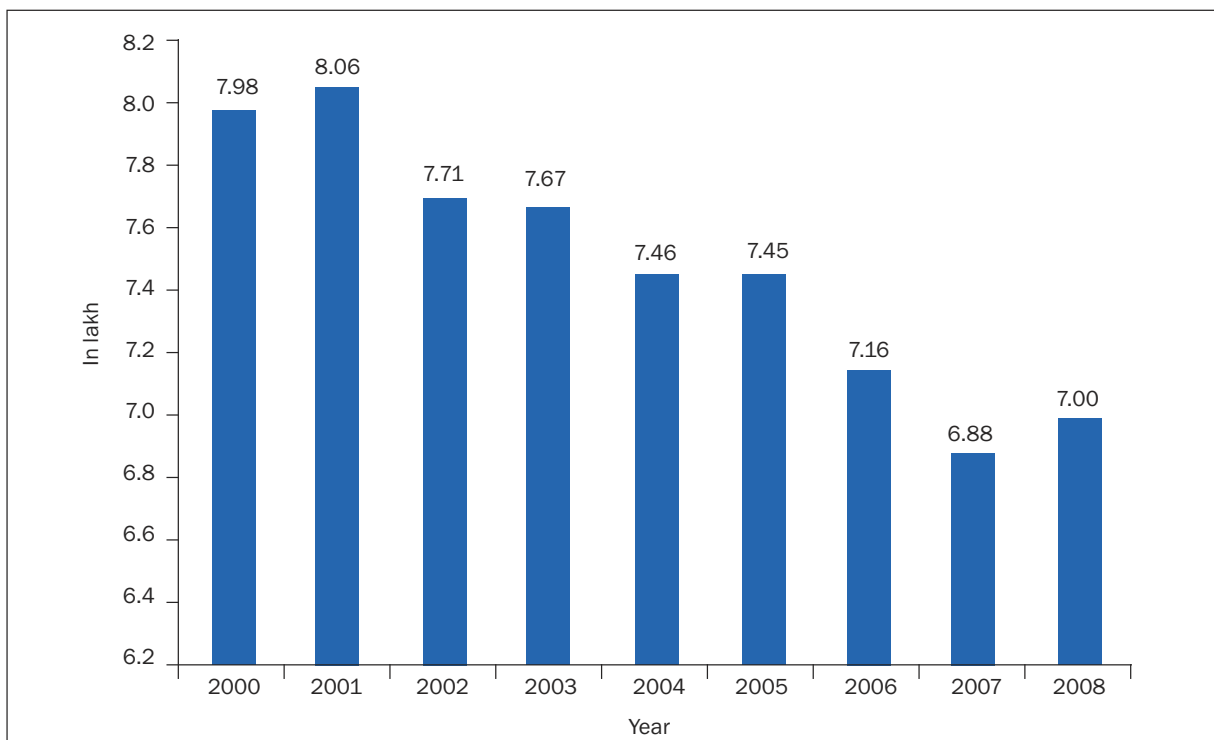


**Employment-Unemployment Projections for the 11<sup>th</sup> 5-yr Plan Period**

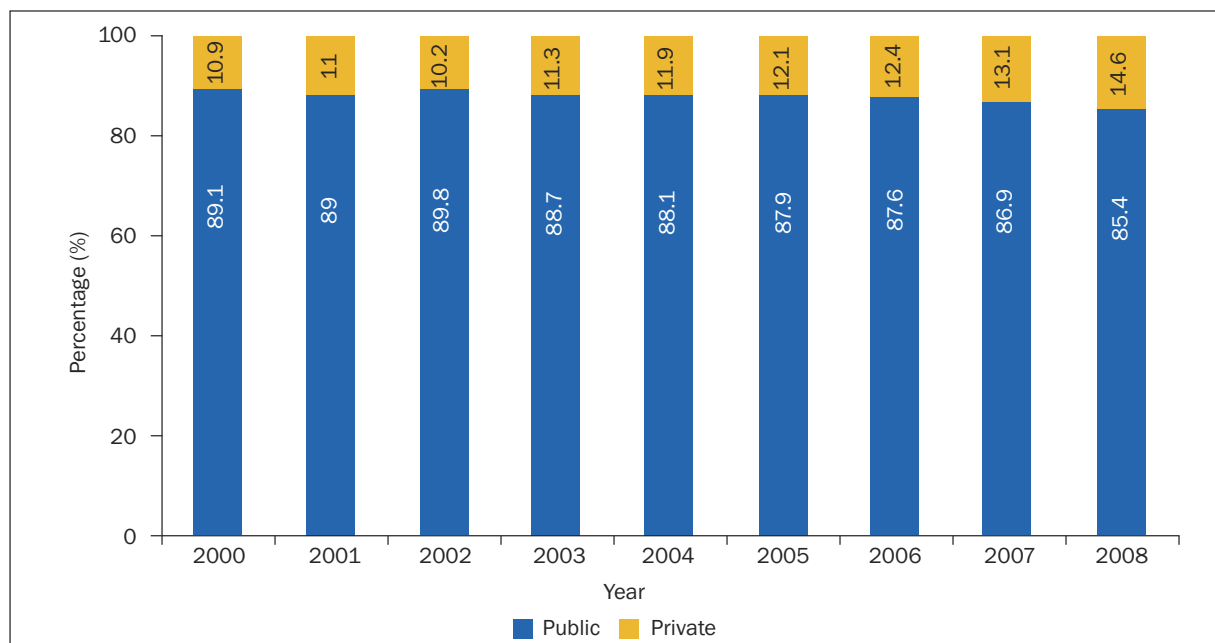
As per the recommendations of the Planning Commission, fresh estimates of the labour force, work force and the unemployed (on the basis of current daily status) in the State have been prepared by the Planning and Coordination Department. These are reported in Annexure 2.18.

Unemployment (defined as the difference between the labour force and workforce) has been estimated at 14.13 lakh person years at the beginning of the 11<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan period, i.e., at the beginning of 2007-08. Taking the annual growth rates of the labour force and the work force as being equal to 1.38% and 1.55% respectively, the projected end-of-the-year unemployment rates (defined as

**Figure 2.17, Total Employment in the Organised Sectors**



**Figure 2.18, Organised Employment Share in the Public and Private Sectors**



Source: Directorate of Employment, Orissa

the number of the unemployed person-hours as percentage of labour force person hours) over the five years vary from 8.76% to 9.37%.

### 2.2.3 Employment in the Organised Sector

Calendar-year-wise annual data on employment is available for the organised public and private sectors. As Figures 2.17 and 2.18 show, the total employment in these sectors has slightly declined over the period 2000-2008, while the share of private sector employment has been steadily increasing, although it still absorbs less than 1/4<sup>th</sup> of employment in the public sector. These figures are based on Annexure 2.19, which also provides the break-up among men and women in each sector. In both sectors together, the share of women in total employment has been steadily increasing. It was 12.4% in 2000, and, in 2008 it reached 16%.

Figure 2.19 compares the ratio of private to public sector employment in the State to that at the all-India level. This ratio is much higher at the all-India level compared to Orissa, showing that the private sector is relatively much more prevalent in the country than in Orissa.

### Employment Exchange Activities

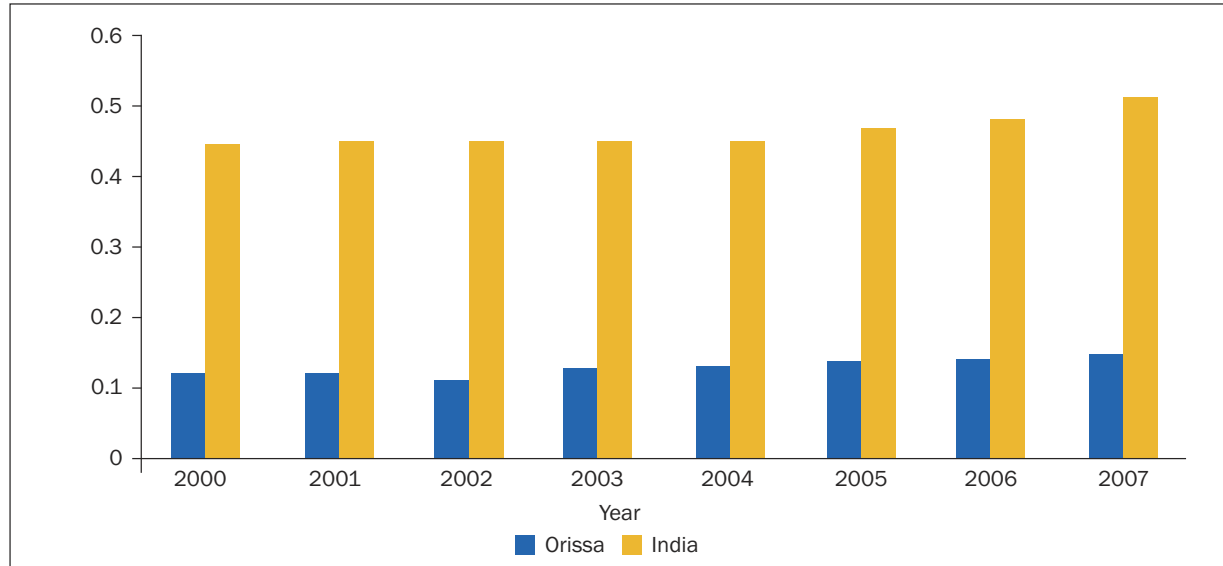
There are 80 Employment Exchanges in the State functioning under the Directorate of Employment. Details on activities in the employment exchanges are provided in Annexures 2.20 to 2.22. Employment Exchanges undertake registration of eligible unemployed persons with an aim to provide them possible placements in public sector establishments. However, registration is voluntary and many such exchanges are located in urban areas. Hence, it is difficult to assess patterns of aggregate employment changes from their rosters.<sup>11</sup> Vacancies filled per year however remain a negligible fraction of the live register strength or even the number of fresh registrations.

### 2.2.4 Child Labour and Bonded Labour

By 2008-09, child labourers numbering 44,656 were admitted into 939 special schools opened under the National Child Labour Project (NCLP). By the end of 2008-09, the NCLP project has mainstreamed 97,129 children after completion of their education in these NCLP schools. By the end of 2007-08, 50,792 bonded labourers (of which 41% belonged to the undivided KBK districts), including

<sup>11</sup> See R. N. Pandey, Joint Director, CSO., "Status of Employment and Unemployment Statistics in India" (undated), which, among other details, outlines the deficiencies in using data from employment exchanges.

**Figure 2.19, Ratio of Private to Public Sector Employment, Orissa and All-India**



Sources: Directorate of Employment, Orissa

13,904 SCs and 20,424 STs, were identified in the State.<sup>12</sup> Of these, 49,013 were released, and 47,044, including 13,121 SC and 18,357 ST, were rehabilitated in various economic activities. An amount of Rs. 18.24 crore was spent for these activities.

### 2.2.5 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.

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

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), 2005 is a path breaking legislation that entitles guaranteed employment of 100 days to the rural poor households as a means of sustenance. It came into operation in nineteen districts of Orissa in 2006. Since 2008-09, it is operational in all districts. During 2008-09, 53.58 lakh families were registered and job cards were issued to 52.71 lakh households. Out of these, 12.21 lakh households demanded wage employment, and, 11.99 lakh households were provided employment, amounting to 432.58 lakh

person-days. The share of SCs and STs in the total person-days is 20.23% and 35.80% respectively.

Out of 147,894 employment-generating projects taken up, 10,453 have been completed by the end of 2008-09. In the process, funds to the extent of Rs. 678.29 crore were utilised out of the total available funds amounting to Rs. 1,151.54 crore. This means that 59% of the allocated funds were utilised. 100 days employment was provided to 52,459 households and the average number of days for which employment was provided to each household was 36 days. District-wise employment generation under NREGA for the year 2008-09 is presented in Annexure 2.23A.

During the year 2009-10, about 55.81 lakh households were issued job cards out of which 14.13 lakh demanded employment and 13.94 lakh households were provided employment of 551.59 lakh person-days. The share of employment of SC and ST households in total employment is 19.19% and 36.27% respectively. About 82,000 households were provided 100 days of employment during the year. On an average, 40 days of employment was provided to households. Funds to the tune of Rs. 996.68 crore were available during the year.

<sup>12</sup> Highest incidence of bonded labour was reported in Bolangir district (4,931), followed by Mayurbhanj district (3,496). The lowest incidence was found in Deogarh district (115).

Of this, Rs. 932.58 crore has been utilised. This works out to 93.57%. District-wise position for 2009-10 is given in Annexure 2.23B.

### **Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)**

This is an old programme, which amalgamated the earlier schemes like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) and Development of Women and Children in Rural Area (DWCRA). It is a centrally sponsored scheme, with 75:25 fund-sharing between the Central and the State governments.

The objective of SGSY is to bring assisted poor families above the poverty line by helping them establish micro enterprises in rural areas. Beneficiaries, known as Swarozgaris, may be individual families or Self-Help Groups (SHGs). During 2008-09, 106,271 Swarozgaris were assisted with an expenditure of Rs.148.34 crore. Respectively, 26,558 and 30,156 Swarozgaris belonged to SCs and STs. There were 95,380 women beneficiaries. The scale of this programme in 2008-09 was higher than in 2007-08 when 87,171 Swarozgaris were assisted with an expenditure of Rs.116.95 crore. Annexure 2.24 presents the overall physical and financial achievements under SGSY from 1999-00 to 2008-09, while the district-wise break-up of the same during 2008-09 is recorded in Annexure 2.25. Annexure 2.26 presents district-wise employment generated under SGSY during some months of the year 2008-09.

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

This is a centrally sponsored scheme funded on 75:25 basis between 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 group is the urban poor having monthly per capita income below Rs.490, with special focus on women, SC, ST, minorities and disabled persons. This programme has sub-schemes, namely, Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP) and Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP).

The Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP) aims at providing self employment to the urban

poor through setting up micro enterprises relating to servicing, manufacturing and small business. Under this programme skill up-gradation training is also imparted relating to servicing, manufacturing as well as in local craft need. Through the Development of Women & Children in Urban Areas (DWCUA) programme, it is focused on unemployed women and children. The Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) aims at creating opportunities for wage employment for the unskilled urban poor beneficiaries, by engaging them in public works. The progress of SJSRY for 2006-07 to 2008-09 is outlined in Annexure 2.27.

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

This is a new programme, which has merged two earlier programmes, namely, Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP). In operation in the State since 2008-09, it aims to generate employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises. During 2008-09, Rs. 11.56 crore were sanctioned for establishment of 1,054 units under PMEGP, out of which Rs. 9.98 crore have been disbursed in favour of 891 units.

### **Self-Employment Schemes**

The State Government has accorded top priority to self-employment ventures. Financial as well as marketing support is provided for the purpose. In 2005-06, the State Government established the State Employment Mission and the State Employment Mission Society (OSEMS) in order to assist skill development. During 2007-08 and 2008-09, self-employment opportunities including associated wage employment for others have been provided to 9.34 lakh persons. Women are brought into the ambit of these opportunities via Self Help Groups (SHGs) under the Mission Shakti Programme. From 2007-08 to 2008-09, 39,379 SHGs were formed and about 4.73 lakh women beneficiaries were covered. Since its inception till the end of 2008-09, a sum of Rs. 62.55 crore has been provided for this programme and 74,740 unemployed youths have been imparted skill up-gradation training.

Besides, Atma Nijukti Paramarsha Melas (ANPMs) have been organised in all blocks in the State. In

all, 185,358 candidates participated in the ANPMs conducted during the years 2006-07 to 2008-09, out of which 45,965 candidates participated in 2008-09. In 2007-08, Special ANPMs for the physically handicapped were organised in all the blocks of the state, and, 1,49,774 disabled persons participated in them. Various organisations conducted training programmes to create self-employment opportunities for the unemployed youth. The training programmes undertaken in 2008-09 included the following:

- Pre-recruitment training was given for employment in defense and para-military forces.
- The College of Engineering and Technology undertook skill up-gradation training for SC/ST degree engineers during 2008-09; 44 candidates were enrolled
- Apparel manufacturing training was imparted by Textile and Handloom Department, while medical attendant training to 100 ST girls was given by ST/SC Development Department
- Computer training to 62,200 educated and unemployed youth was imparted by the Orissa Computer Application Centre
- Different banks have extended credit support amounting to Rs. 4,305 crore and 6,99,870 persons have been provided with self-employment opportunities.

## 2.3 Consumption Expenditure

The standard of living of a region can be gauged from income measures (like gross and net domestic products) as well as from the level and pattern of consumer expenditure. As households get richer, their expenditure increases too, and, furthermore, (a) the share of food in total expenditure declines and (b) within the food category, the share of expenditure on raw cereals or staple food like rice and wheat falls and that of processed food, meat and other items increases. There are two concepts on the consumption expenditure side 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.

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

MPCE is an important socio-economic indicator that is used to compare standard of living and calculate the extent of poverty. Figures 2.20 and 2.21 graph the average per capita monthly expenditure on the select basket of consumption items during the 63<sup>rd</sup> round of NSS (July 2006 to June 2007) for Orissa vis-à-vis other major states and India for rural and urban population respectively. It is seen that the MPCEs for rural Orissa and urban Orissa are below the respective national averages.<sup>13</sup> As mentioned earlier, the breakdown of total expenditure into food and non-food items is also indicative of the standard of living. This breakdown in the 63<sup>rd</sup> Round of NSS for various states is given in Annexure 2.29, and, the same for Orissa vis-à-vis all-India over different rounds of NSS is listed in Annexure 2.30.

Engel's Ratio, the share of food in total expenditure, has been widely used as an indicator of the standard of living. Annexure 2.31 reports this ratio for fifteen major states in different rounds of NSS. Figure 2.22 (based on Annexure 2.31) reveals that the Engel's ratio for Orissa, both in rural and urban areas, is generally higher than the all-India level.<sup>14</sup>

Within the staple-cereal category (rice and wheat), between 1993 and 2007, the consumption of rice in both rural and urban Orissa has reduced distinctly from 15.20 kg and 11.30 kg to 12.57 kg and 9.60 kg respectively, while wheat consumption has marginally increased. At the all-India level the rice and wheat consumption have declined marginally between 1993 and 2007. Urbanites consume less rice and more wheat than rural people in Orissa.<sup>15</sup>

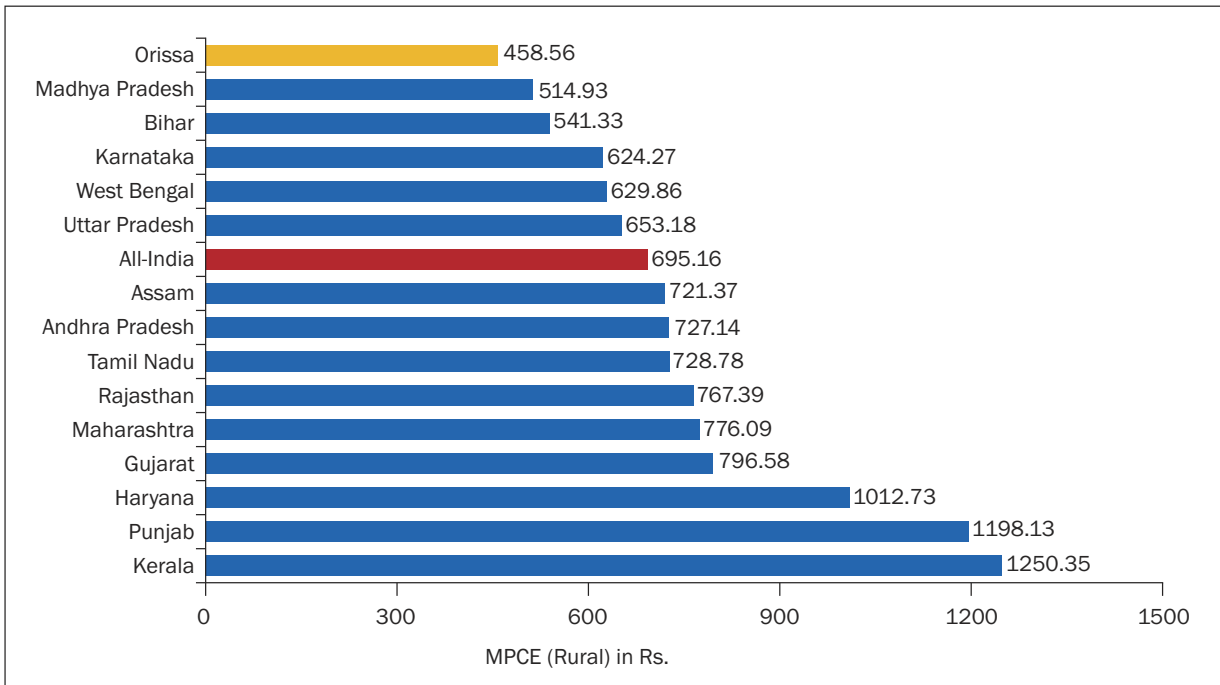
Annexure 2.33 shows consumption expenditure on various sub-categories under both food and non-food items for Orissa as well as India. There are two sharp contrasts between Orissa and India:

<sup>13</sup> This is based on Annexure 2.28, which also provides data for these states for the 55<sup>th</sup>, 60<sup>th</sup>, 61<sup>st</sup> and 62<sup>nd</sup> rounds.

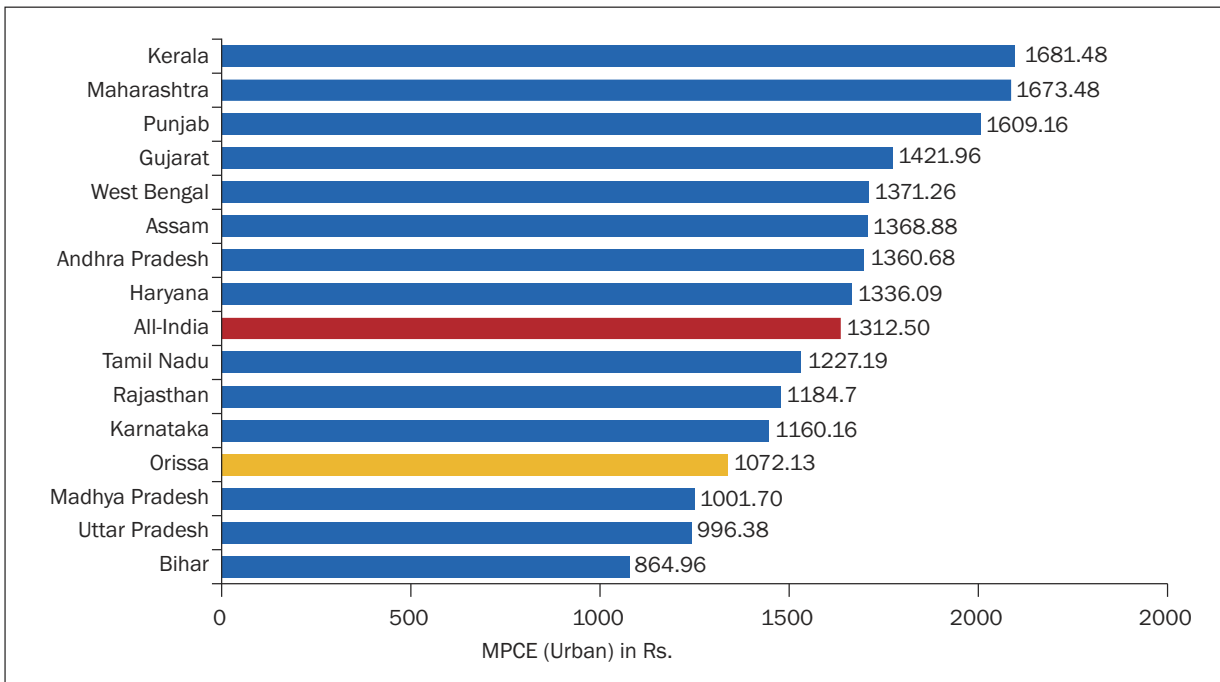
<sup>14</sup> As per 63<sup>rd</sup> round NSS (2006-07), the Engel's ratio for rural Bihar (59.68) is the highest while for rural Kerala being the lowest rank with 40.43. Similarly, in urban areas, Bihar (50.36) occupies the first rank while Kerala occupies the lowest rank (34.43). As per 63<sup>rd</sup> round, rural Orissa occupies the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest ratio while in urban area, it is 5<sup>th</sup> among fifteen major states.

<sup>15</sup> See Annexure 2.32.

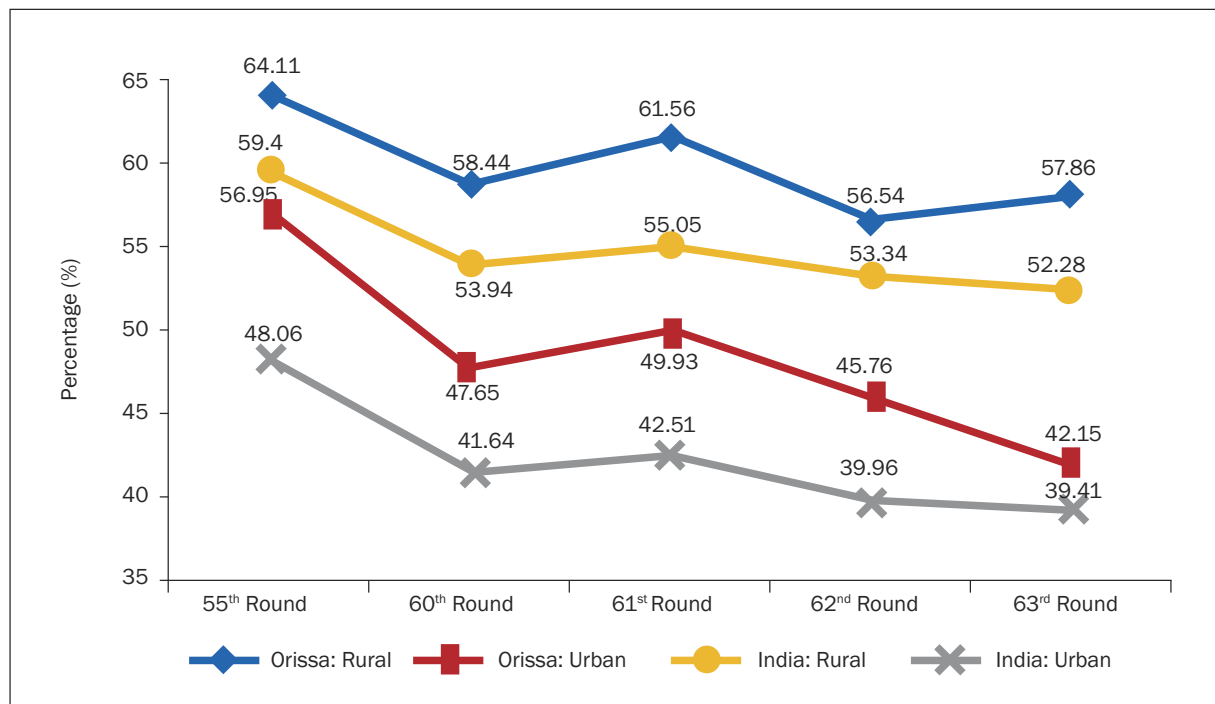
**Figure 2.20, State-Wise Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (Rural) as per 63 Round of NSS**



**Figure 2.21, State-Wise Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (Urban) as per 63 Round of NSS**

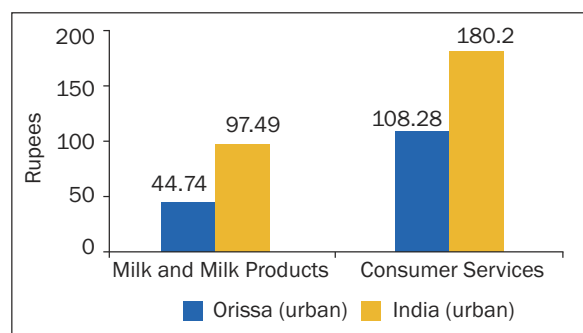


**Figure 2.22, Engel's Ratio, Orissa Versus All-India**



- (a) In the food category, an average Indian spends more than double the amount an average person in Orissa spends on milk and milk products, and
- (b) In the non-food category, an average Indian spends considerably more on consumer services than does an average person in Orissa. These are true for the rural and urban population. Figure 2.23 illustrates this for the urban population in the 63<sup>rd</sup> round of NSS.

**Figure 2.23, Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure, 63<sup>rd</sup> Round NSS, Orissa and All-India**



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,<sup>16</sup> and, higher spending on consumer services indicates a higher standard of living in the middle and upper class population. Per-capita expenditure on cereals and cereal substitutes is not much different for rural and urban households. For other items, the urban figure has 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 about double the per-capita consumption in rural areas. These findings are also observed between rural and urban India.

The monthly per-capita consumption of cereals in rural Orissa was 13.3 kg, out of which rice constituted 94% and wheat 4%, as against 11.7 kg at the all-India level, out of which rice constituted 56% and wheat 34%. In urban areas, the monthly per-capita consumption of cereals in Orissa stood at 11.8 kg, of which rice constituted

<sup>16</sup> See, for instance, Tomoo Okada, "Effect of Cow Milk Consumption on Longitudinal Height Gain in Children," American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, Volume 80, October 2004, pages 1088-89.



82% and wheat 18%, as compared to per-capita consumption of 9.6 kg at the all-India level, constituting 50% rice and 46% wheat. It may be observed from Figure 2.22 that, except for the 55<sup>th</sup> round, in other rounds the Engel's ratio is more than 50% for the rural and less than 50% for the urban population in Orissa. 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.<sup>17</sup> The same is qualitatively true for India.

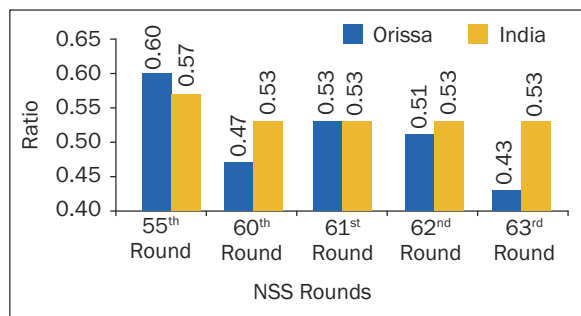
### 2.3.2 Rural-urban Gap

Figure 2.24 graphs the ratio of rural to urban MPCE for Orissa and all-India. It may be observed that while for India, the rural-urban gap has increased slightly, it is much more pronounced for Orissa.

## 2.4 Cost of Living

How costly is living in Orissa, compared to other states or average India? In other words, what is the cost of living in Orissa in relative terms? The Labour Bureau in the Ministry of Labour,

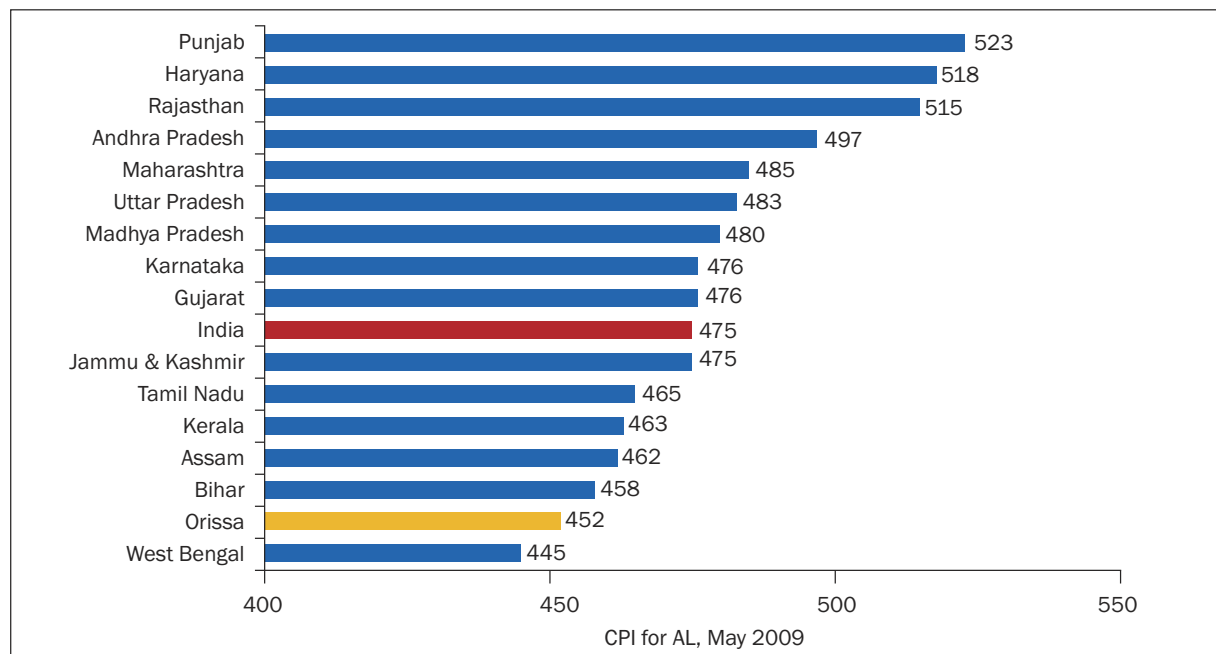
**Figure 2.24, Rural-Urban Per Capita Expenditure Ratio**



Government of India, publishes data on Consumer Price Index (CPI) for two categories of population: agricultural labourers and industrial workers.

Figure 2.25 shows that, as of May 2009, among sixteen major states, the CPI for agricultural labourers in Orissa is the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest, higher than only West Bengal. The same ranking held in May 2008 also.<sup>18</sup> This indicates that the cost of living for agricultural labourers in Orissa is one of the lowest in the country. As Figure 2.26 shows, the same holds for CPI of food also.<sup>19</sup>

**Figure 2.25, Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers in Select States: May 2009**



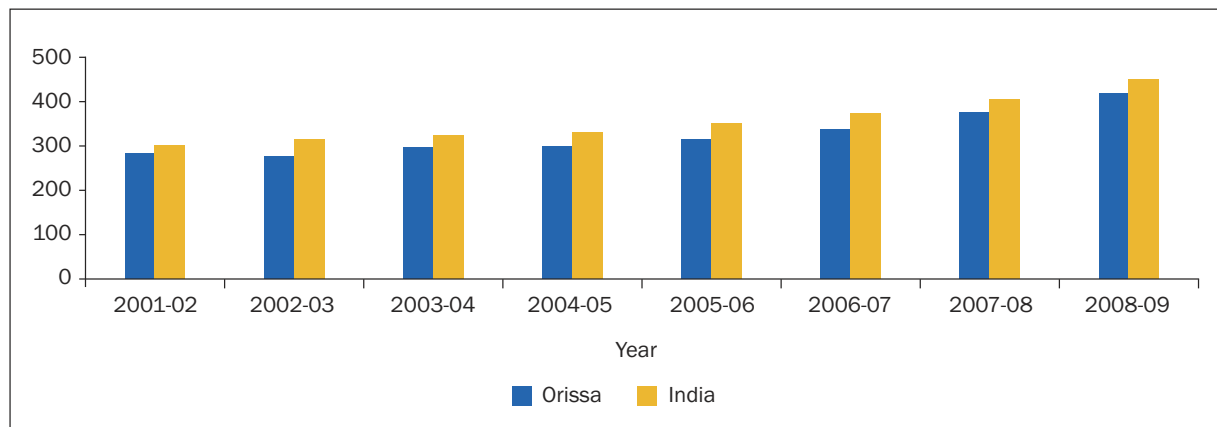
Source: Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, July 2009

<sup>17</sup> This holds for all rounds after the 55<sup>th</sup> round.

<sup>18</sup> See Annexure 2.34.

<sup>19</sup> See Annexure 2.35.

**Figure 2.26, CPI (Food) for Agricultural Labourers of Orissa and India (Base Year 1986-87=100)**

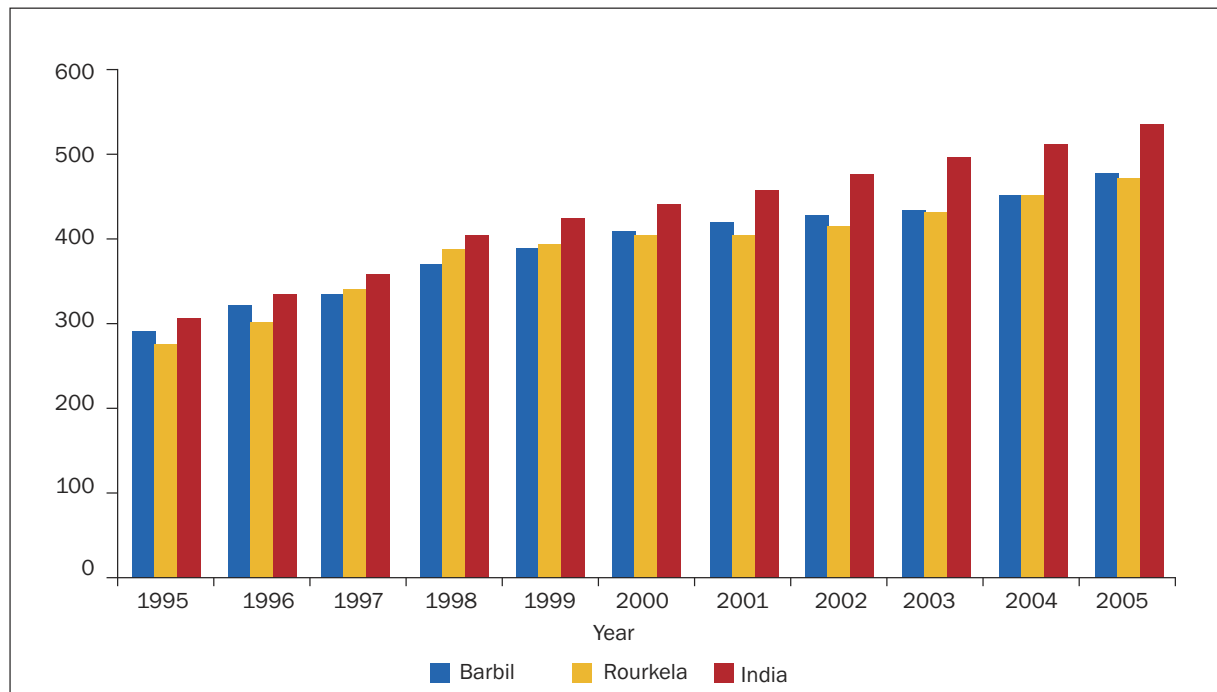


It is noteworthy that for industrial workers there has been a reversal. The Labour Bureau constructs the CPI for industrial workers by taking data from selected centres in the country. For Orissa, these centres were Barbil and Rourkela and in recent years they are Angul-Talcher and Rourkela. Comparing 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 Figures 2.27 and 2.28<sup>20</sup>.

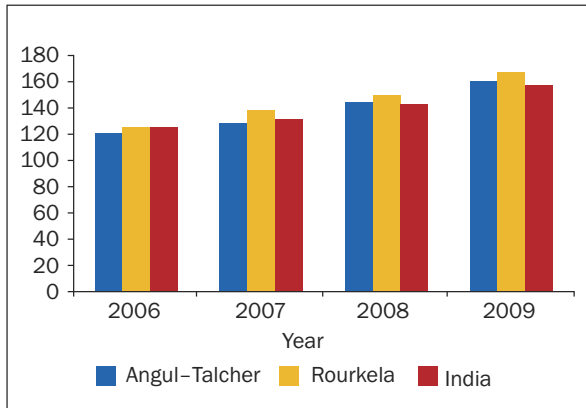
In the last couple of years, India has experienced major price increases, considerably higher than in previous years. Orissa was no exception.

**Figure 2.27, CPI for Industrial Workers, Orissa and India, 1995-2005 (Base Year = 1982=100)**

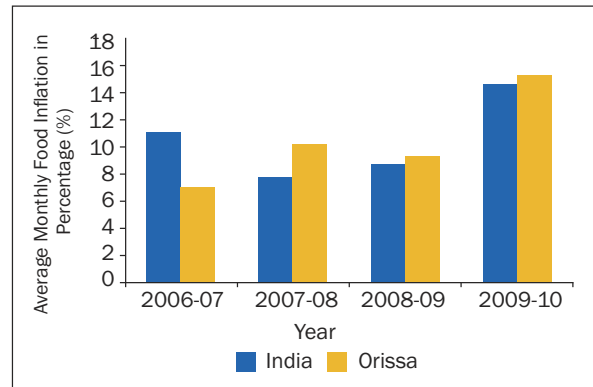


<sup>20</sup> These figures are based on Annexure 2.36. Average retail and wholesale prices of some essential items and food and food related items in Orissa for various years are given in Annexures 2.37 and 2.38.

**Figure 2.28, CPI for Industrial Workers, Orissa and India, 2006-2009 (Base Year 2001=100)**



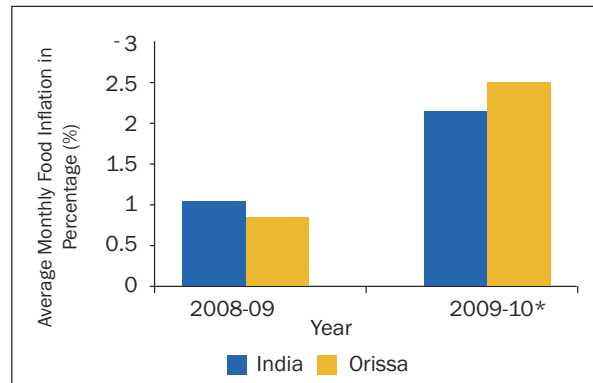
**Figure 2.29, Inflation based on Consumer Price Index Facing Industrial Workers**



Source: Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India

Figure 2.29 depicts the (point to point) rates of inflation for the State as well as those for India from 2006-07 to 2009-10<sup>21</sup>. In particular, food inflation has been rather severe. Figure 2.30 shows it for the State and India in the year 2008-09 (i.e., from April 2008 to April 2009) and from April 2009 to November 2009. Compared to all-India, food inflation hit the State harder during 2008-09, but less hard in the latter half of 2009<sup>22</sup>.

**Figure 2.30, Food Inflation in Orissa and India, Based on CPI Facing Industrial Workers**



Source: Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India

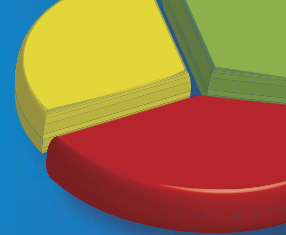


<sup>21</sup> Point to point means for example that the figure for 2008-09 is equal to the % increase in the price level from April 2008 to April 2009. The inflation rate for 2009-10 is the percentage increase in the price level from April 2009 to January 2010. The figures for Orissa are the weighted average of price levels in two “centres”, Angul-Talcher and Rourkela, chosen by the Labour Bureau. The Bureau now uses the new series of price indices (levels) with 2001 prices normalized to 100. In constructing the national index, it gives Angul-Talcher and Rourkela weights, which are .88 and .71 respectively. Hence the respective weights used to arrive at the figure are 55% and 45% respectively for Angul-Talcher and Rourkela.

<sup>22</sup> Wholesale prices of some essential commodities in the State from 2002-03 to 2008-09 are listed in Annexure 2.39.



## ANNEXURE 2



**Annexure 2.1, Gross/Net State Domestic Product (GSDP & NSDP): (a) Total and Per Capita, (b) at Current and 1999-2000 Prices and (c) from 1950-51 to 2009-10**

Year	GSDP (Rs. in lakh)		NSDP (Rs. in lakh)		Population (in lakh)	NSDP Per Capita (Rs.)	
	At Current Prices	At 1999-2000 Prices	At Current Prices	At 1999-2000 Prices		At Current Prices	At 1999-2000 Prices
1950-51	30012	909006	28830	734315	143.560	201	5115
1951-52	35721	1000846	34372	814507	146.460	235	5561
1952-53	37159	1040121	35703	833683	149.360	239	5582
1953-54	39037	1055980	37542	879345	152.260	247	5775
1954-55	40014	1058789	37858	881297	155.160	244	5680
1955-56	41445	1089050	38960	920640	158.060	246	5825
1956-57	43493	1103187	41093	933611	160.960	255	5800
1957-58	41156	993987	38598	823238	163.860	236	5024
1958-59	46925	1112393	44222	940558	166.760	265	5640
1959-60	48805	1166928	45917	993826	169.660	271	5858
1960-61	53791	1219597	50534	1045562	172.800	292	6051
1961-62	58563	1295396	55099	1120084	177.200	311	6321
1962-63	71569	1419351	67739	1242727	181.600	373	6843
1963-64	82053	1569795	78154	1334727	186.000	420	7176
1964-65	90359	1661201	86222	1433165	190.400	453	7527
1965-66	90748	1494686	86181	1305864	194.800	442	6704
1966-67	109999	1613955	104795	1376108	199.200	526	6908
1967-68	121670	1581764	115839	1377952	203.600	569	6768
1968-69	136106	1791500	130506	1543653	208.000	627	7421
1969-70	141580	1732207	135285	1536535	212.400	637	7234
1970-71	146635	1789768	139488	1603432	216.970	643	7390
1971-72	149497	1651208	141602	1462364	221.920	638	6590
1972-73	181460	1801483	172544	1609892	226.670	761	7102
1973-74	222039	1913585	211711	1719209	231.150	916	7438
1974-75	236738	1699705	223455	1502469	236.130	946	6363
1975-76	247323	1950432	232023	1750529	240.770	964	7271
1976-77	244357	1867160	227752	1664155	245.320	928	6784
1977-78	296298	2143083	277875	1936547	249.770	1113	7753
1978-79	315125	2280061	294296	2069949	254.070	1158	8147
1979-80	335345	2004308	309989	1790629	258.190	1201	6935
1980-81	461129	2260357	431649	2043096	262.100	1647	7795
1981-82	513975	2276428	478614	2054966	266.460	1796	7712
1982-83	548813	2169437	507548	1943255	271.250	1871	7164

Year	GSDP (Rs. in lakh)		NSDP (Rs. in lakh)		Population (in lakh)	NSDP Per Capita (Rs.)	
	At Current Prices	At 1999-2000 Prices	At Current Prices	At 1999-2000 Prices		At Current Prices	At 1999-2000 Prices
1983-84	689070	2569935	641885	2338772	276.160	2324	8469
1984-85	692725	2441369	637986	2204532	281.120	2269	7842
1985-86	821784	2729779	756692	2486841	286.230	2644	8688
1987-88	918687	2688838	833761	2431661	296.870	2809	8191
1988-89	1140395	3154749	1040915	2889096	302.420	3442	9553
1989-90	1305409	3394600	1188102	3119145	308.150	3856	10122
1990-91	1296907	2906626	1164212	2625936	314.080	3707	8361
1991-92	1636341	3191559	1475957	2899899	319.720	4616	9070
1992-93	1765792	3135096	1579279	2831591	325.150	4857	8709
1993-94	2024669	3365764	1816044	3052733	330.550	5494	9235
1994-95	2432311	3539370	2190148	3206917	335.840	6521	9549
1995-96	2950982	3685364	2666399	3331265	341.050	7818	9768
1996-97	2916419	3506572	2588444	3130429	346.180	7477	9043
1997-98	3531691	3976114	3164741	3576036	351.180	9012	10183
1998-99	3923662	4089148	3510939	3662694	356.060	9861	10287
1999-00	4298608	4298608	3839889	3839889	361.510	10622	10622
2000-01	4335095	4227269	3828047	3738597	366.230	10453	10208
2001-02	4675574	4493161	4100580	3966184	370.780	11059	10697
2002-03	4971261	4464098	4383476	3937689	375.030	11688	10500
2003-04	6100793	5140346	5373318	4512717	379.220	14169	11900
2004-05	7167409	5818206	6269964	5101988	383.280	16359	13311
2005-06	7844460	6159417	6806714	5374372	387.280	17576	13877
2006-07	9506549	7021626	8325681	6165312	391.210	21282	15760
2007-08 (P)	11906632	7808235	10546961	6865979	395.692	26654	17352
2008-09 (Q)	13360108	8327373	11792364	7288909	400.236	29464	18212
2009-10 (A)	15094638	9022918	13284492	7876628	404.844	32814	19456

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Orissa

**Annexure 2.2, GSDP at Current Prices by Detailed Categories (Rs. in lakh)**

Year	Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	Forestry & Logging	Fishing	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing-Regd.	Manufacturing Un-Regd.	Electricity, Gas & Water supply	Construction	Trade, Hotel & Restaurant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1950-51	14695	1984	538	318	272	2056	14	376	1456
1951-52	18294	1801	511	385	434	2573	20	554	1570
1952-53	19036	1261	494	460	499	2739	23	780	1741
1953-54	19863	1374	421	425	575	2898	27	992	1870
1954-55	19374	1124	414	411	614	3048	31	1217	2177
1955-56	18916	1278	277	471	724	3220	40	1465	2356
1956-57	19764	1275	331	574	771	3324	47	1704	2652
1957-58	15815	1640	276	575	872	3467	57	1942	2916
1958-59	19471	2396	300	503	966	3579	63	2196	3155
1959-60	21293	1532	274	525	899	4104	69	2458	3351
1960-61	22997	1928	225	718	1315	4599	91	2743	3644
1961-62	23737	2616	250	690	1911	4733	165	3568	3905
1962-63	29892	3401	301	864	2489	4888	302	4868	4904
1963-64	35665	3817	326	919	3430	5084	313	5070	5799
1964-65	39732	3258	391	1033	4663	5373	436	5231	6544
1965-66	36473	3069	414	1185	5441	5843	364	5300	6666
1966-67	48577	4347	581	1255	5105	6819	339	4914	8373
1967-68	56909	2826	891	1400	4125	8024	523	4664	9747
1968-69	59702	9345	904	1656	5973	7707	581	4237	10647
1969-70	66239	4140	859	1825	7756	7363	650	3995	11789
1970-71	67272	5072	973	1966	7993	7250	738	3919	12221
1971-72	66918	4950	929	2165	6850	7958	1024	5007	12230
1972-73	87203	4501	1080	2279	7070	9170	1126	7182	15247
1973-74	109374	5269	1389	2749	10588	11341	1423	7248	19026
1974-75	106582	6055	1627	3705	14860	13712	2003	8040	19436
1975-76	108008	6470	1977	5399	12952	14098	2381	8657	19440
1976-77	89152	7582	2094	6147	19835	15141	2796	11403	18089
1977-78	125637	8578	2287	5613	19041	16632	3189	9938	23331

Year	Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	Forestry & Logging	Fishing	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing-Regd.	Manufacturing Un-Regd.	Electricity, Gas & Water supply	Construction	Trade, Hotel & Restaurant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1978-79	127458	10538	3172	6070	22782	17446	3777	11295	24377
1979-80	113374	15522	3513	7809	27887	22381	4949	17288	23840
1980-81	188577	17967	4513	9532	24318	20362	6319	14653	34999
1981-82	219920	20559	5487	10812	21285	19848	6934	14727	39769
1982-83	218819	21201	7608	12245	22041	21569	8314	22764	41337
1983-84	310288	22997	9379	14887	24351	27827	10344	28063	52365
1984-85	272534	21800	9685	15544	46701	25459	9711	27646	54182
1985-86	341424	28862	10527	18888	46612	27887	11862	34858	62211
1986-87	334567	39633	12834	23276	52987	30559	14532	42184	67187
1987-88	313220	41524	12328	27875	58681	35090	13262	42116	70722
1988-89	377323	45498	13300	38797	116986	41258	16201	56368	94562
1989-90	447367	48560	19545	45590	125121	44065	25469	59186	102922
1990-91	373069	55303	19816	51563	104713	45862	29092	90714	98390
1991-92	526508	57289	24245	56725	140351	52329	34606	90485	154146
1992-93	503938	62563	31769	77288	160930	57463	36406	102728	169425
1993-94	627322	64493	40834	94726	152195	59501	51848	111774	193461
1994-95	734750	70181	49526	114511	194405	75672	82545	126063	229242
1995-96	976147	72171	51099	146144	238759	84612	80849	145637	285529
1996-97	847184	83674	64813	145490	198282	94109	73759	152023	292395
1997-98	1116993	92872	70097	185297	205480	111544	102172	174101	363204
1998-99	1180864	91878	69499	203511	284533	113097	115671	190007	377468
1999-00	1136464	110394	67721	203293	327920	113140	156398	274576	378592
2000-01	1000046	117787	86550	234092	309399	118038	160293	269709	419220
2001-02	1157689	119398	94209	250344	283266	115521	182144	263257	461403
2002-03	1172256	106606	98524	301273	347608	125758	134052	277287	499557
2003-04	1555016	144785	105040	430050	445701	143290	245017	263669	626728
2004-05	1569962	134052	107694	581921	739447	154955	325737	337103	813499
2005-06	1668346	138838	118525	700187	773926	170829	305503	386716	971084
2006-07	1924980	176106	126759	867170	1068949	210209	390086	527142	1268417
2007-08 (P)	2778263	218483	139992	1053000	1545808	249437	446807	613794	1431192
2008-09 (Q)	2709072	209771	150582	1225334	1627440	272845	412500	790385	1696352
2009-10 (A)	2885479	205028	162816	1335630	1811581	295137	468317	850414	1823075



**GSDP at Current Prices by Detailed Categories (Rs. in lakh), Continued**

Year	Railways	Transport by Other means	Storage	Communication	Banking Insurance	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Business services etc.	Public Administration	Other services	Total GSDP
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1950-51	490	360	5	92	48	11167	538	2001	30012
1951-52	511	401	5	107	54	11454	599	3090	35721
1952-53	523	429	7	118	61	12028	646	3316	37159
1953-54	537	455	7	125	71	12303	706	3452	39037
1954-55	555	486	7	133	85	14365	728	3636	40014
1955-56	594	509	8	142	99	16555	797	3823	41445
1956-57	642	556	8	146	108	16022	809	3959	43493
1957-58	729	615	9	174	122	15789	929	4143	41156
1958-59	809	663	9	187	141	15544	1013	4276	46925
1959-60	872	687	9	251	149	13369	1183	4458	48805
1960-61	942	806	10	249	172	14324	1346	4633	53791
1961-62	1046	905	11	243	187	15251	1536	5023	58563
1962-63	1176	941	10	296	277	16197	2080	5416	71569
1963-64	1353	1150	13	348	366	17118	2338	5480	82053
1964-65	1519	1461	19	378	415	18142	2516	6069	90359
1965-66	1644	1636	21	494	508	21825	2942	6428	90748
1966-67	1880	1932	25	470	496	23740	3309	7270	109999
1967-68	1835	2261	30	623	658	24743	3770	8087	121670
1968-69	2035	2516	34	515	689	26422	3860	8344	136106
1969-70	2121	2686	35	586	807	28171	4130	8846	141580
1970-71	2198	2966	39	659	804	29845	4882	9152	146635
1971-72	2392	3240	42	771	994	31748	5130	9826	149497
1972-73	2387	3690	49	769	1107	33477	5729	10525	181460
1973-74	2438	4298	57	1099	1488	36764	6077	11585	222039
1974-75	2725	5092	61	1490	1737	41949	7223	13884	236738
1975-76	3005	5995	72	1823	2285	46838	9112	16280	247323
1976-77	3426	6494	81	2022	2676	49775	9948	17636	244357
1977-78	3537	7194	95	2177	3219	56014	10957	19596	296298

Year	Railways	Transport by Other means	Storage	Communication	Banking Insurance	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Business services etc.	Public Administration	Other services	Total GSDP
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1978-79	3433	7944	102	2606	3373	60220	11999	21122	315125
1979-80	3810	9431	112	2748	3868	65692	13777	24157	335345
1980-81	3914	10216	110	3300	5111	74051	16075	27109	461129
1981-82	6819	11306	148	3207	6575	78333	18826	29420	513975
1982-83	8618	11419	155	3933	8861	83426	23040	33461	548813
1983-84	9920	11995	252	4577	9835	88103	27068	36820	689070
1984-85	9882	15223	307	5674	12681	91453	28669	45574	692725
1985-86	13464	18016	461	5872	14786	95847	34577	55631	821784
1986-87	15738	21631	495	7651	19245	100865	44208	64440	892031
1987-88	17837	25871	673	8486	19189	105718	50388	75705	918687
1988-89	19798	33407	727	11689	19064	114617	56400	84400	1140395
1989-90	25924	38918	643	13443	24642	120236	61520	102256	1305409
1990-91	32095	41020	556	16814	31366	125554	67775	113204	1296907
1991-92	37976	48711	730	19285	37438	136208	79629	139679	1636341
1992-93	44174	56255	977	22962	42719	147636	94607	153950	1765792
1993-94	52078	68513	1051	27432	50009	152443	100946	176044	2024669
1994-95	67728	79728	1342	35397	60310	167155	112811	230945	2432311
1995-96	83377	91648	1576	37531	75393	179340	134677	266494	2950982
1996-97	76629	99976	1982	45485	97127	198969	150506	294015	2916419
1997-98	83011	125174	2969	54555	108718	221966	169596	343941	3531691
1998-99	61003	143488	2476	64012	107425	241399	227148	450183	3923662
1999-00	72683	152929	2738	67612	136393	262177	258684	576894	4298608
2000-01	72703	180665	3360	64155	152006	288260	267511	591301	4335095
2001-02	74970	205263	3838	63070	185934	324956	280945	609367	4675574
2002-03	84866	229774	4019	66125	222793	355330	277059	668374	4971261
2003-04	95384	286660	4723	83254	241685	391984	312017	725790	6100793
2004-05	106705	412298	6075	95945	246987	419975	332248	782806	7167409
2005-06	106040	472158	6811	111623	250571	451306	332319	879678	7844460
2006-07	134801	549164	8117	125546	302477	505579	362750	958298	9506549
2007-08 (P)	157635	653338	9483	148237	345986	548257	428675	1138245	11906632
2008-09 (Q)	173652	786617	11428	188628	388680	638261	564333	1514228	13360108
2009-10 (A)	191297	975100	14067	247358	436642	799506	686112	1907079	15094638

Notes: (1) Sectoral and aggregate estimates are independent up to 1979-80. Sectoral estimates will not add up to aggregate estimate.

(2) Sectoral estimates are independent from 1980-81 onwards. Aggregate estimate is the sum of all sectors.

**Annexure 2.3, GSDP at 1999-2000 Prices by Detailed Categories (Rs. in lakh)**

Year	Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	Forestry & Logging	Fishing	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing- Regd.	Manufacturing- Un-Regd.	Electricity, Gas & Water supply	Construction	Trade, Hotel & Restaurant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1950-51	564858	94587	13547	4376	10576	38659	5919	14725	41730
1951-52	667587	91706	13192	5661	11828	39677	6014	21310	45246
1952-53	669564	66277	12581	7091	12165	49022	5527	29274	48731
1953-54	657608	70950	10736	8477	12303	52155	5402	36488	52307
1954-55	623463	58051	10732	7759	13614	56572	6067	43813	55839
1955-56	603988	61973	7718	9087	15262	61544	6954	51577	59541
1956-57	626399	57495	9734	9311	17019	58187	7618	59358	63219
1957-58	477206	71269	7131	8847	18585	59595	7638	66892	66909
1958-59	581656	102893	6444	9395	19646	57787	7996	74592	70790
1959-60	651206	53668	5021	10498	21537	66277	8589	82354	74716
1960-61	658449	81103	4119	12704	23983	70031	9642	90445	78572
1961-62	664127	106797	4127	13695	35388	73149	12100	113791	82982
1962-63	706998	134931	4710	16823	44848	71805	12851	144616	90395
1963-64	813074	147610	5081	14061	56646	72459	16732	149635	102321
1964-65	884627	129798	5976	15426	71692	71897	19171	143590	112163
1965-66	733539	117154	5868	17673	73647	72952	16902	120737	100829
1966-67	833254	157965	7071	18061	58881	81154	13546	100443	112975
1967-68	835740	98024	8930	18155	46911	92168	21881	86403	114377
1968-69	881702	305779	9860	19671	65677	80808	26491	78544	125986
1969-70	916611	132616	9051	21283	80656	75075	27642	73971	130288
1970-71	940223	162445	10178	21856	82028	69997	32792	74829	135840
1971-72	824932	147310	9563	21627	64828	72749	34457	90262	121175
1972-73	948106	125097	10131	21910	60603	76246	35903	120744	133911
1973-74	1012950	137255	11802	21947	79990	78602	39172	113259	142795
1974-75	801993	134710	12506	22636	91629	75978	48289	110030	119233
1975-76	1017944	129921	12842	27902	73496	78620	57161	117498	140839
1976-77	843316	135293	13640	29778	110642	82745	59336	136446	128489
1977-78	1095899	139976	13893	27862	109153	86510	58902	119535	156454
1978-79	1159860	139808	15871	29393	128351	90434	61065	129629	167256

Year	Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	Forestry & Logging	Fishing	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing- Regd.	Manufacturing Un-Regd.	Electricity, Gas & Water supply	Construction	Trade, Hotel & Restaurant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1979-80	844968	158425	16740	30061	128420	99144	57731	164105	132585
1980-81	1069624	155271	16548	32071	94887	76431	63915	117045	153317
1981-82	1097511	157188	17477	32035	74226	69800	71975	106242	158790
1982-83	952942	155483	17402	31712	71930	70647	67955	137456	150942
1983-84	1271744	153654	21207	35587	76215	90750	80035	146970	172941
1984-85	1095134	134383	21586	36045	134539	75919	87971	118922	176576
1985-86	1294313	138421	23914	39597	120980	77422	83010	141863	189822
1986-87	1233946	134348	24908	44685	134362	80552	96326	141386	194881
1987-88	1110328	121244	27105	50618	137193	86232	107742	137973	192105
1988-89	1315307	128462	28491	63878	237647	95726	107455	171120	247577
1989-90	1478976	135196	34514	72144	226319	93974	113216	163207	249386
1990-91	993123	110650	36295	81938	178822	88423	126595	240669	209315
1991-92	1168370	99279	39779	78338	222259	92652	142505	197888	272068
1992-93	1040022	102644	46326	97280	227406	89790	139477	201754	271731
1993-94	1216605	98006	52238	111930	203927	86470	152316	213296	288055
1994-95	1186246	100587	59329	128793	238173	100004	163254	226453	304007
1995-96	1216502	92684	60498	154224	269525	102336	137650	222546	330879
1996-97	1042397	93476	65982	163856	215681	107643	132087	209120	330099
1997-98	1266945	106471	74359	183762	214584	119616	146177	238435	381609
1998-99	1261888	95833	71157	194692	273560	116131	149469	224544	383411
1999-00	1136464	110394	67721	203293	327920	113140	156398	274576	378592
2000-01	1038689	113021	65597	218510	299464	118975	138023	260897	393132
2001-02	1226310	113063	74007	221779	269413	115250	141297	245597	418753
2002-03	976048	120280	75108	282865	322088	119459	99125	249484	438492
2003-04	1241283	114735	82679	334524	390745	128395	170571	229130	524177
2004-05	1290890	115302	80050	394240	609473	131852	212247	250356	617757
2005-06	1330981	121956	83663	416549	617941	138448	196732	268414	729774
2006-07	1369667	129321	85505	506125	815585	157669	243321	337992	903794
2007-08 (P)	1433496	134180	91501	531994	1120960	178166	274993	366789	968504
2008-09 (Q)	1425230	138047	98247	536104	1091318	182962	249245	431745	1063310
2009-10 (A)	1414790	132682	99778	626480	1193534	194447	281632	452973	1120675

**GSDP at 1999-2000 Prices by Detailed Categories (in lakh of rupees), Continued**

Year	Railways	Transport by Other means	Storage	Communication	Banking Insurance	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Business services etc.	Public Administration	Other services	Total GSDP
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1950-51	9174	5868	88	2211	837	112334	13350	73557	909006
1951-52	9182	6189	93	2395	844	86801	14294	76803	1000846
1952-53	9150	6565	98	2618	1105	103685	15498	95593	1040121
1953-54	9150	6941	102	2802	1311	106938	16707	100456	1055980
1954-55	9362	7269	107	3088	1576	127434	18380	108782	1058789
1955-56	9924	7815	112	3421	1862	150130	20609	117721	1089050
1956-57	10046	8205	118	3135	1905	133735	18875	111898	1103187
1957-58	11147	8785	127	3513	2106	129226	20801	114754	993987
1958-59	11800	9264	123	3635	2270	120202	21591	111440	1112393
1959-60	12664	9625	127	4707	2416	103579	24254	116173	1166928
1960-61	13284	10521	132	4595	2605	104537	27302	113802	1219597
1961-62	14377	12071	151	4282	2661	104946	30307	114459	1295396
1962-63	15167	12810	156	4883	3731	105424	39699	117142	1419351
1963-64	16717	14135	172	5326	4562	105764	42746	117773	1569795
1964-65	18143	16383	200	5243	4699	106060	40443	118934	1661201
1965-66	18804	16984	200	6556	5455	106442	44002	118977	1494686
1966-67	20313	18841	225	5742	4913	107426	43943	120241	1613955
1967-68	19171	20037	234	7130	6098	107714	45142	119298	1581764
1968-69	20582	21793	264	5742	6275	108105	46269	119697	1791500
1969-70	21063	22798	274	6426	7251	108366	48578	120130	1732207
1970-71	21096	24697	302	6862	6946	109044	54260	119072	1789768
1971-72	21553	25530	302	7379	7851	112753	55115	122630	1651208
1972-73	21422	27183	327	8101	7936	116477	57138	125164	1801483
1973-74	21210	29650	362	8794	9486	120542	50602	126213	1913585
1974-75	22694	29560	332	8997	8626	124701	47950	128602	1699705
1975-76	24130	32314	381	9496	10279	128983	60295	132332	1950432
1976-77	24513	34636	415	9820	11299	134049	67924	132504	1867160
1977-78	24733	35976	445	10348	12497	138877	69954	133069	2143083
1978-79	24733	37274	445	11133	14882	143890	74880	134892	2280061

Year	Railways	Transport by Other means	Storage	Communication	Banking Insurance	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Business services etc.	Public Administration	Other services	Total GDP
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1979-80	28035	38742	450	11808	16545	149199	78956	136503	2004308
1980-81	28908	40957	483	12780	18804	154734	82973	141610	2260357
1981-82	32235	42104	611	13104	20919	158719	86480	137014	2276428
1982-83	30620	40464	650	13585	23998	162924	97680	143046	2169437
1983-84	30122	40185	801	14813	24244	168468	102476	139723	2569935
1984-85	30645	46921	1035	16516	28448	173133	101547	162052	2441369
1985-86	36238	56642	1124	17181	33191	177893	113839	184329	2729779
1986-87	38383	68140	1163	18670	41154	182731	133959	195986	2765580
1987-88	40716	70407	1017	20638	46457	186761	139873	212432	2688838
1988-89	41303	81100	1056	22231	51086	192940	146666	222704	3154749
1989-90	45690	83245	1197	25254	64927	197526	152387	257444	3394600
1990-91	46978	86345	864	27797	67141	203138	152212	256320	2906626
1991-92	52148	90062	1485	25373	66909	209074	155527	277843	3191559
1992-93	58965	94326	1896	25652	74563	215183	168704	279377	3135096
1993-94	53192	103002	1871	28740	70478	221536	167459	296643	3365764
1994-95	56985	112111	2079	34282	77522	227254	170007	352284	3539370
1995-96	70803	122069	2327	35699	81608	233330	184153	368531	3685364
1996-97	65733	124817	2736	41960	111433	239669	188348	371536	3506572
1997-98	70080	141014	3699	49769	128865	246638	198325	405766	3976114
1998-99	51338	146400	2631	49540	111561	254105	234820	468067	4089148
1999-00	72683	152929	2738	67612	136393	262177	258684	576894	4298608
2000-01	74578	174375	3247	70050	148924	274984	257594	577209	4227269
2001-02	78741	196903	3527	68185	168120	286478	268873	596865	4493161
2002-03	85506	213311	3635	82360	193627	297966	258789	645955	4464098
2003-04	93318	256369	4281	108223	191960	312270	281909	675777	5140346
2004-05	101709	354334	5088	127649	205942	330198	287960	703159	5818206
2005-06	105902	386362	5560	160233	221924	347921	274553	752504	6159417
2006-07	121773	428790	6535	196050	272681	381080	287281	778457	7021626
2007-08 (P)	133089	462989	6621	239985	318042	394043	310432	842451	7808235
2008-09 (Q)	143543	509366	7325	286301	353546	425604	371394	1014086	8327373
2009-10 (A)	154818	578949	8350	343031	393014	458262	410944	1158559	9022918

Note: (i) Sectoral and aggregate estimates are independent up to 1979-80. Sectoral estimates will not add up to aggregate estimate.

(ii) Sectoral estimates are independent from 1980-81 onwards. Aggregate estimate is the sum of all sectors.

**Annexure 2.4, Annual % Growth Rate of GSDP/NSDP: (a) Total and Per Capita, (b) at Current and 1999-2000 Prices and (c) from 1950-51 to 2009-10**

Year	GSDP		NSDP		Population	NSDP Per Capita	
	At Current Prices	At 1999-2000 Prices	At Current Prices	At 1999-2000 Prices		At Current Prices	At 1999-2000 Prices
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
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

Year	GSDP		NSDP		Population	NSDP Per Capita	
	At Current Prices	At 1999-2000 Prices	At Current Prices	At 1999-2000 Prices		At Current Prices	At 1999-2000 Prices
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	22.26	14.23	1.44	20.52	12.61
1998-99	11.10	2.84	10.94	2.42	1.39	9.42	1.02
1999-00	9.56	5.12	9.37	4.84	1.53	7.72	3.26
2000-01	0.85	-1.66	-0.31	-2.64	1.31	-1.59	-3.89
2001-02	7.85	6.29	7.12	6.09	1.24	5.80	4.79
2002-03	6.32	-0.65	6.90	-0.72	1.15	5.69	-1.84
2003-04	22.72	15.15	22.58	14.60	1.12	21.23	13.34
2004-05	17.48	13.19	16.69	13.06	1.07	15.45	11.86
2005-06	9.45	5.86	8.56	5.34	1.04	7.44	4.25
2006-07	21.19	14.00	22.32	14.72	1.01	21.09	13.56
2007-08 (P)	25.25	11.20	26.68	11.36	1.15	25.24	10.10
2008-09 (Q)	12.21	6.65	11.81	6.16	1.15	10.54	4.95
2009-10 (A)	12.98	8.35	12.65	8.06	1.15	11.37	6.83

**Annexure 2.5, Plan-Wise Annual % Growth Rate of GSDP/NSDP: (a) Total and Per Capita and (b) at Current and 1999-2000 Prices**

Plan Period	GSDP		NSDP		NSDP Per Capita	
	At Current Prices	At 1999-2000 Prices	At Current Prices	At 1999-2000 Prices	At Current Prices	At 1999-2000 Prices
1 <sup>st</sup> Plan (1951-56)	6.84	3.73	6.40	4.69	4.37	2.69
2 <sup>nd</sup> Plan (1956-61)	5.56	2.54	5.57	2.94	3.71	1.12
3 <sup>rd</sup> Plan (1961-66)	11.26	4.44	11.52	4.80	8.88	2.31
Three Annual Plans (1966-69)	14.56	6.42	14.93	5.85	12.45	3.56
4 <sup>th</sup> Plan (1969-74)	10.66	1.52	10.57	2.39	8.26	0.26
5 <sup>th</sup> 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
6 <sup>th</sup> Plan (1980-85)	16.37	4.45	16.41	4.77	14.45	3.01
7 <sup>th</sup> Plan (1985-90)	13.75	7.06	13.52	7.48	11.46	5.52
Two Annual Plan (1990-92)	12.76	-2.29	12.39	-2.69	10.34	-4.46
8 <sup>th</sup> Plan (1992-97)	12.57	2.00	12.28	1.67	10.51	0.07
9 <sup>th</sup> Plan (1997-2002)	10.09	5.20	9.88	4.99	8.37	3.56
10 <sup>th</sup> Plan (2002-07)	15.43	9.51	15.41	9.40	14.18	8.23
11 <sup>th</sup> Plan Three years (2007-10)	16.81	8.73	17.05	8.53	15.72	7.29



**Annexure 2.6, Composition of GSDP (in %) at Current Prices by Broad Categories**

Year	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Finance & Services Sector	Total GSDP
1950-51	48.16	7.46	6.60	37.77	100.00
1951-52	49.55	8.45	6.12	35.87	100.00
1952-53	48.12	9.15	6.38	36.35	100.00
1953-54	47.90	9.75	6.49	35.86	100.00
1954-55	44.05	10.14	6.94	38.87	100.00
1955-56	40.84	10.63	7.04	41.49	100.00
1956-57	41.65	11.10	7.60	39.66	100.00
1957-58	36.56	12.66	8.87	41.91	100.00
1958-59	41.02	12.31	8.73	37.95	100.00
1959-60	42.58	13.57	9.32	34.53	100.00
1960-61	42.59	14.40	9.30	33.71	100.00
1961-62	41.49	15.78	9.29	33.44	100.00
1962-63	44.01	16.02	9.36	30.61	100.00
1963-64	45.97	15.69	9.78	28.56	100.00
1964-65	45.70	16.16	10.21	27.93	100.00
1965-66	41.04	16.91	10.43	31.62	100.00
1966-67	45.85	14.38	10.62	29.15	100.00
1967-68	47.31	13.22	11.06	28.42	100.00
1968-69	49.33	12.74	10.85	27.08	100.00
1969-70	48.07	13.00	11.33	27.60	100.00
1970-71	47.66	12.60	11.45	28.29	100.00
1971-72	46.22	12.85	11.51	29.41	100.00
1972-73	49.36	12.75	11.50	26.40	100.00
1973-74	51.15	13.18	11.59	24.08	100.00
1974-75	47.15	15.43	11.51	25.90	100.00
1975-76	46.02	14.38	11.46	28.14	100.00
1976-77	39.72	18.61	11.39	30.28	100.00
1977-78	44.83	15.39	11.46	28.32	100.00
1978-79	43.60	16.38	11.39	28.64	100.00
1979-80	38.93	20.13	11.09	29.85	100.00
1980-81	47.84	14.24	11.39	26.53	100.00
1981-82	49.96	12.22	11.92	25.91	100.00
1982-83	47.35	13.61	11.93	27.11	100.00
1983-84	51.89	13.15	11.48	23.48	100.00
1984-85	46.13	15.81	12.31	25.75	100.00
1985-86	48.64	14.75	12.17	24.44	100.00
1986-87	46.00	15.72	12.63	25.64	100.00
1987-88	42.99	16.24	13.45	27.32	100.00
1988-89	41.64	20.24	14.05	24.07	100.00
1989-90	42.98	19.45	13.93	23.64	100.00

Year	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Finance & Services Sector	Total GSDP
1990-91	38.53	20.85	14.56	26.05	100.00
1991-92	40.63	19.42	15.94	24.01	100.00
1992-93	38.26	20.25	16.64	24.86	100.00
1993-94	40.86	18.54	16.92	23.68	100.00
1994-95	39.84	19.68	17.00	23.48	100.00
1995-96	42.21	18.63	16.93	22.23	100.00
1996-97	39.13	17.77	17.71	25.39	100.00
1997-98	41.49	16.80	17.81	23.90	100.00
1998-99	39.40	17.92	16.53	26.15	100.00
1999-00	35.31	20.29	15.69	28.71	100.00
2000-01	33.18	19.78	17.07	29.97	100.00
2001-02	34.68	18.06	17.29	29.97	100.00
2002-03	33.77	17.80	17.79	30.65	100.00
2003-04	36.63	17.99	17.98	27.40	100.00
2004-05	33.40	21.73	20.01	24.86	100.00
2005-06	33.47	20.87	21.26	24.40	100.00
2006-07	32.56	23.10	21.94	22.40	100.00
2007-08 (P)	35.19	23.99	20.16	20.67	100.00
2008-09 (Q)	32.15	23.23	21.38	23.24	100.00
2009-10 (A)	30.40	22.69	21.54	25.37	100.00

#### Annexure 2.7, Composition of GSDP (in %) at 1999-2000 Prices by Broad Categories

Year	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Finance & Services Sector	Total GSDP
1950-51	67.31	6.94	5.87	19.88	100.00
1951-52	70.82	7.17	5.74	16.27	100.00
1952-53	66.59	8.46	5.92	19.03	100.00
1953-54	64.98	9.24	6.20	19.59	100.00
1954-55	60.77	10.42	6.57	22.24	100.00
1955-56	57.41	11.38	6.80	24.41	100.00
1956-57	58.76	11.89	7.08	22.27	100.00
1957-58	52.53	14.21	8.42	24.84	100.00
1958-59	57.81	13.21	7.89	21.09	100.00
1959-60	57.75	14.33	8.16	19.75	100.00
1960-61	57.92	14.86	8.20	19.01	100.00
1961-62	56.77	16.87	8.20	18.16	100.00
1962-63	56.55	17.95	8.08	17.42	100.00
1963-64	58.16	17.54	8.23	16.08	100.00
1964-65	58.71	17.36	8.62	15.31	100.00
1965-66	55.45	18.03	9.09	17.43	100.00
1966-67	59.61	14.90	9.27	16.22	100.00
1967-68	58.32	15.02	9.77	16.89	100.00

Year	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Finance & Services Sector	Total GSDP
1968-69	63.28	13.08	9.07	14.58	100.00
1969-70	59.91	14.28	10.04	15.78	100.00
1970-71	60.60	13.87	10.08	15.45	100.00
1971-72	57.67	15.07	10.11	17.15	100.00
1972-73	58.28	15.48	10.07	16.17	100.00
1973-74	59.06	15.52	10.12	15.31	100.00
1974-75	54.34	18.22	10.11	17.33	100.00
1975-76	57.86	15.91	10.08	16.15	100.00
1976-77	52.28	19.91	10.12	17.69	100.00
1977-78	57.19	16.75	10.20	15.86	100.00
1978-79	56.90	17.32	10.19	15.59	100.00
1979-80	50.19	21.48	10.11	18.22	100.00
1980-81	56.34	15.59	10.46	17.61	100.00
1981-82	57.29	14.16	10.84	17.71	100.00
1982-83	53.36	16.04	10.89	19.71	100.00
1983-84	57.67	15.33	10.07	16.92	100.00
1984-85	52.72	17.09	11.13	19.05	100.00
1985-86	54.81	15.51	11.03	18.66	100.00
1986-87	51.99	16.37	11.62	20.03	100.00
1987-88	48.69	17.45	12.08	21.78	100.00
1988-89	48.69	19.40	12.47	19.44	100.00
1989-90	50.69	17.58	11.92	19.80	100.00
1990-91	42.04	21.83	12.77	23.35	100.00
1991-92	43.42	20.53	13.82	22.23	100.00
1992-93	41.03	21.00	14.44	23.53	100.00
1993-94	43.94	19.49	14.11	22.46	100.00
1994-95	41.67	20.57	14.39	23.37	100.00
1995-96	41.35	19.86	15.24	23.54	100.00
1996-97	38.95	18.95	16.12	25.98	100.00
1997-98	41.03	18.08	16.25	24.64	100.00
1998-99	39.70	18.68	15.49	26.13	100.00
1999-00	35.31	20.29	15.69	28.71	100.00
2000-01	33.97	19.34	16.92	29.78	100.00
2001-02	36.39	17.17	17.05	29.39	100.00
2002-03	32.58	17.70	18.44	31.28	100.00
2003-04	34.50	17.88	19.19	28.44	100.00
2004-05	32.32	20.69	20.74	26.25	100.00
2005-06	31.71	19.83	22.53	25.93	100.00
2006-07	29.77	22.14	23.60	24.49	100.00
2007-08 (P)	28.06	24.86	23.20	23.88	100.00
2008-09 (Q)	26.39	23.48	24.14	25.99	100.00
2009-10 (A)	25.20	23.52	24.45	26.83	100.00

**Annexure 2.8, Annual % Growth Rates of NSDP at Current Prices by Broad Categories**

Year	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Finance & Services Sector	Total NSDP
1950-51	49.10	7.46	6.04	37.40	100.00
1951-52	50.51	8.43	5.52	35.55	100.00
1952-53	49.07	9.09	5.75	36.09	100.00
1953-54	48.81	9.69	5.88	35.62	100.00
1954-55	45.29	9.64	6.26	38.81	100.00
1955-56	42.09	10.17	6.34	41.40	100.00
1956-57	42.79	10.57	7.06	39.58	100.00
1957-58	37.61	12.11	8.30	41.98	100.00
1958-59	42.20	11.79	8.14	37.87	100.00
1959-60	43.91	13.08	8.71	34.30	100.00
1960-61	44.00	13.98	8.72	33.30	100.00
1961-62	42.77	15.43	8.70	33.10	100.00
1962-63	45.34	15.74	8.69	30.22	100.00
1963-64	47.42	15.34	9.16	28.08	100.00
1964-65	47.01	15.82	9.68	27.49	100.00
1965-66	42.17	16.60	9.85	31.38	100.00
1966-67	47.11	13.90	10.07	28.92	100.00
1967-68	48.63	12.62	10.52	28.23	100.00
1968-69	50.52	12.04	10.62	26.82	100.00
1969-70	49.26	12.23	11.11	27.40	100.00
1970-71	48.91	11.67	11.22	28.20	100.00
1971-72	47.45	11.81	11.24	29.50	100.00
1972-73	50.67	11.73	11.23	26.38	100.00
1973-74	52.39	12.18	11.31	24.12	100.00
1974-75	48.48	14.28	11.18	26.06	100.00
1975-76	47.41	13.00	11.10	28.48	100.00
1976-77	40.75	17.41	11.02	30.82	100.00
1977-78	46.05	14.11	11.14	28.71	100.00
1978-79	44.84	15.04	11.05	29.08	100.00
1979-80	40.02	18.84	10.68	30.46	100.00
1980-81	49.42	12.64	11.10	26.85	100.00
1981-82	51.85	10.35	11.61	26.19	100.00
1982-83	49.21	11.71	11.57	27.50	100.00
1983-84	53.88	11.40	11.17	23.56	100.00
1984-85	47.93	14.01	12.03	26.03	100.00
1985-86	50.61	12.86	11.90	24.63	100.00
1986-87	47.84	13.78	12.44	25.94	100.00
1987-88	44.70	14.11	13.37	27.82	100.00
1988-89	43.14	18.57	14.02	24.28	100.00
1989-90	44.66	17.59	13.88	23.87	100.00
1990-91	39.88	18.71	14.59	26.82	100.00

Year	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Finance & Services Sector	Total NSDP
1991-92	42.18	17.12	16.17	24.53	100.00
1992-93	39.71	17.76	17.00	25.54	100.00
1993-94	42.60	15.93	17.29	24.19	100.00
1994-95	41.34	17.32	17.38	23.96	100.00
1995-96	43.96	16.21	17.32	22.51	100.00
1996-97	40.85	14.69	18.30	26.16	100.00
1997-98	43.34	13.83	18.40	24.44	100.00
1998-99	41.05	14.98	17.02	26.95	100.00
1999-00	36.52	17.59	16.10	29.79	100.00
2000-01	34.25	16.64	17.75	31.35	100.00
2001-02	36.10	14.33	18.20	31.36	100.00
2002-03	34.88	14.67	18.58	31.87	100.00
2003-04	38.27	14.56	18.77	28.40	100.00
2004-05	34.92	18.33	21.00	25.75	100.00
2005-06	35.07	16.94	22.58	25.41	100.00
2006-07	33.98	19.70	23.22	23.11	100.00
2007-08 (P)	36.86	20.94	21.07	21.13	100.00
2008-09 (Q)	33.51	19.94	22.46	24.09	100.00
2009-10 (A)	31.61	19.20	22.63	26.55	100.00

#### Annexure 2.9, Annual % Growth Rates of NSDP at 1999-2000 Prices by Broad Categories

Year	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Finance & Services Sector	Total NSDP
1950-51	67.30	6.95	5.87	19.88	100.00
1951-52	70.82	7.17	5.74	16.27	100.00
1952-53	66.59	8.46	5.92	19.03	100.00
1953-54	64.98	9.24	6.20	19.59	100.00
1954-55	60.77	10.42	6.57	22.24	100.00
1955-56	57.42	11.37	6.80	24.41	100.00
1956-57	58.77	11.88	7.08	22.27	100.00
1957-58	52.54	14.20	8.42	24.84	100.00
1958-59	57.82	13.20	7.89	21.09	100.00
1959-60	57.76	14.32	8.17	19.76	100.00
1960-61	57.93	14.85	8.20	19.01	100.00
1961-62	56.78	16.86	8.20	18.17	100.00
1962-63	56.56	17.93	8.08	17.42	100.00
1963-64	58.17	17.52	8.23	16.08	100.00
1964-65	58.71	17.35	8.62	15.31	100.00
1965-66	55.45	18.02	9.09	17.44	100.00
1966-67	59.62	14.89	9.27	16.22	100.00
1967-68	58.33	15.01	9.77	16.89	100.00
1968-69	63.28	13.08	9.07	14.58	100.00
1969-70	59.90	14.28	10.04	15.78	100.00

Year	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Finance & Services Sector	Total NSDP
1970-71	60.60	13.87	10.08	15.45	100.00
1971-72	61.42	11.96	9.82	16.80	100.00
1972-73	61.81	12.65	9.79	15.75	100.00
1973-74	62.52	12.82	9.86	14.81	100.00
1974-75	57.75	15.45	9.81	17.00	100.00
1975-76	61.20	13.24	9.82	15.74	100.00
1976-77	55.23	17.51	9.84	17.42	100.00
1977-78	60.28	14.31	9.97	15.44	100.00
1978-79	59.83	15.05	9.96	15.16	100.00
1979-80	52.84	19.30	9.84	18.02	100.00
1980-81	59.48	12.92	10.24	17.36	100.00
1981-82	60.57	11.30	10.66	17.46	100.00
1982-83	56.44	13.18	10.70	19.68	100.00
1983-84	60.72	12.83	9.83	16.62	100.00
1984-85	55.50	14.57	10.98	18.95	100.00
1985-86	57.54	13.05	10.88	18.53	100.00
1986-87	54.48	13.96	11.52	20.03	100.00
1987-88	51.00	15.00	12.03	21.97	100.00
1988-89	50.70	17.45	12.46	19.39	100.00
1989-90	52.80	15.54	11.87	19.79	100.00
1990-91	43.66	19.82	12.80	23.71	100.00
1991-92	45.09	18.51	13.95	22.45	100.00
1992-93	42.55	18.90	14.64	23.92	100.00
1993-94	45.51	17.58	14.25	22.67	100.00
1994-95	43.04	18.73	14.56	23.67	100.00
1995-96	42.78	17.81	15.51	23.90	100.00
1996-97	40.38	16.38	16.54	26.70	100.00
1997-98	42.68	15.46	16.68	25.19	100.00
1998-99	41.34	15.90	15.86	26.89	100.00
1999-00	36.52	17.59	16.10	29.79	100.00
2000-01	35.07	16.23	17.58	31.11	100.00
2001-02	37.91	13.58	17.86	30.64	100.00
2002-03	33.49	14.60	19.30	32.61	100.00
2003-04	35.83	14.33	20.19	29.65	100.00
2004-05	33.61	17.19	21.83	27.37	100.00
2005-06	32.92	15.90	23.99	27.19	100.00
2006-07	30.73	18.66	25.06	25.55	100.00
2007-08 (P)	28.82	21.74	24.55	24.90	100.00
2008-09 (Q)	26.98	20.00	25.63	27.40	100.00
2009-10 (A)	25.67	19.93	25.97	28.43	100.00

## Annexure 2.10, Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP)

Rupees in lakh

Sl. No.	DISTRICT	AT CURRENT PRICES								AT 1999-2000 PRICES							
		1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2004-05	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
1	Anugul	336052	353559	334174	396311	509129	668593	668593	336052	331431	299757	351541	418110	515514			
2	Balasore	181449	198020	204986	213651	260069	304823	304823	181450	193816	201901	192833	223114	255015			
3	Bargarh	148930	129540	147756	143318	164923	181449	181449	148930	126510	144424	126989	151095	154881			
4	Bhadrak	97602	100250	114806	128682	153695	172723	172723	97602	97361	112404	109706	127158	143519			
5	Balangir	141682	130310	149495	154079	195030	217263	217263	141682	126315	144184	134802	162246	175949			
6	Baugh	36314	34749	41890	46399	58185	56456	56456	36314	34224	38771	38572	44937	46733			
7	Cuttack	296205	308090	337666	366555	417258	499213	499213	296205	301844	323892	332735	363150	415624			
8	Debagarh	35201	32695	36244	31609	40106	39893	39893	35201	32229	36480	29841	34343	34953			
9	Dhenkanal	112375	114303	123735	133376	165759	181649	181649	112375	109545	119227	113169	133328	144777			
10	Gajapati	54786	55476	58527	64371	77631	80365	80365	54786	56101	58618	58447	63809	67637			
11	Ganjam	302701	320260	361237	368300	440878	484161	484161	302701	312739	342302	326912	370601	402744			
12	Jagatsinghpur	110388	123693	162429	162924	200148	256653	256653	110388	113677	150194	137213	159214	201188			
13	Jajapur	150040	157974	162693	183989	213361	255902	255902	150040	154515	158917	179618	198466	226358			
14	Jharsuguda	118552	120349	133759	135569	166684	204278	204278	118552	113680	122962	122488	140109	159623			
15	Kalahandi	135963	136341	137895	135957	172389	182980	182980	135962	132638	135786	127554	153150	159296			
16	Kandhamal	81011	81072	91058	106889	126333	139657	139657	81011	80251	85599	93241	98607	108553			
17	Kendrapara	101186	106536	113658	121212	142870	164479	164479	101186	105298	109393	107669	120446	133029			
18	Keonjher	188631	186030	201292	239351	371066	426969	426969	188631	187287	198621	215852	264167	296571			
19	Khordha	293635	312808	341203	362305	422326	492726	492726	293635	305187	327702	333598	376257	420387			
20	Koraput	150434	154955	205552	188954	234776	307866	307866	150434	152395	192629	170859	199175	250473			
21	Malkangiri	53264	50280	52198	53970	65952	68760	68760	53264	48503	51311	48074	52704	55733			
22	Mayurbhanj	200364	203968	217298	235382	285718	309271	309271	200364	200755	214258	200175	231799	251277			
23	Nabarangapur	91645	88610	92747	95755	106721	123065	123065	91645	86794	89407	86196	95639	102631			
24	Nayagarh	66671	67477	76123	79421	98118	102104	102104	66671	67222	74846	71872	83574	84736			
25	Nuapada	55962	55010	60533	56226	70128	72349	72349	55962	54331	61376	52996	60232	60873			
26	Puri	143563	144579	157767	175541	209776	232577	232577	143563	143497	155145	159055	180642	197411			
27	Rayagada	94057	97439	104756	112253	140216	167297	167297	94057	95247	99190	100115	115187	133758			
28	Sambalpur	150560	142069	153525	153531	185375	209788	209788	150560	138954	149124	141790	160664	178849			
29	Sonepur	49420	42920	49286	52964	61887	70890	70890	49420	48027	53294	45934	51179	57489			
30	Sundargarh	312319	299920	270343	323462	385719	468604	468604	312319	291874	255461	294841	334425	383639			
	<b>Orissa</b>	<b>4290962</b>	<b>4349281</b>	<b>4694631</b>	<b>5022306</b>	<b>6142226</b>	<b>7142802</b>	<b>7142802</b>	<b>4290962</b>	<b>4242247</b>	<b>4507176</b>	<b>4504683</b>	<b>5167526</b>	<b>5819222</b>			

**Annexure 2.1.1, Percentage Distribution of GDDP**

Sl. No.	DISTRICT	AT CURRENT PRICES										AT 1999-2000 PRICES									
		1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
1	Anugul	7.83	8.13	7.12	7.89	8.29	9.36	7.83	7.81	6.65	7.80	8.09	14	8.86							
2	Balasore	4.23	4.55	4.37	4.25	4.23	4.27	4.23	4.57	4.48	4.28	4.32	4.38								
3	Bargarh	3.47	2.98	3.15	2.85	2.69	2.54	3.47	2.98	3.20	2.82	2.92	2.66								
4	Bhadrak	2.27	2.30	2.45	2.56	2.50	2.42	2.27	2.30	2.49	2.44	2.46	2.47								
5	Balangir	3.30	3.00	3.18	3.07	3.18	3.04	3.30	2.98	3.20	2.99	3.14	3.02								
6	Baugh	0.85	0.80	0.89	0.92	0.95	0.79	0.85	0.81	0.86	0.86	0.87	0.80								
7	Cuttack	6.90	7.08	7.19	7.30	6.79	6.99	6.90	7.12	7.19	7.39	7.03	7.14								
8	Debagarh	0.82	0.75	0.77	0.63	0.65	0.56	0.82	0.76	0.81	0.66	0.66	0.60								
9	Dhenkanal	2.62	2.63	2.64	2.66	2.70	2.54	2.62	2.58	2.65	2.51	2.58	2.49								
10	Gajapati	1.28	1.28	1.25	1.28	1.26	1.13	1.28	1.32	1.30	1.30	1.23	1.16								
11	Ganjam	7.05	7.36	7.69	7.33	7.18	6.78	7.05	7.37	7.59	7.26	7.17	6.92								
12	Jagatsinghpur	2.57	2.84	3.46	3.24	3.26	3.59	2.57	2.68	3.33	3.05	3.08	3.46								
13	Jajapur	3.50	3.63	3.47	3.66	3.47	3.58	3.50	3.64	3.53	3.99	3.84	3.89								
14	Jharsuguda	2.76	2.77	2.85	2.70	2.71	2.86	2.76	2.68	2.73	2.72	2.71	2.74								
15	Kalahandi	3.17	3.13	2.94	2.71	2.81	2.56	3.17	3.13	3.01	2.83	2.96	2.74								
16	Kandhamal	1.89	1.86	1.94	2.13	2.06	1.96	1.89	1.89	1.90	2.07	1.91	1.87								
17	Kendrapara	2.36	2.45	2.42	2.41	2.33	2.30	2.36	2.48	2.43	2.39	2.33	2.29								
18	Keonjher	4.40	4.28	4.29	4.77	6.04	5.98	4.40	4.41	4.41	4.79	5.11	5.10								
19	Khordha	6.84	7.19	7.27	7.21	6.88	6.90	6.84	7.19	7.27	7.41	7.28	7.22								
20	Koraput	3.51	3.56	4.38	3.76	3.82	4.31	3.51	3.59	4.27	3.79	3.85	4.30								
21	Malkangiri	1.24	1.16	1.11	1.07	1.07	0.96	1.24	1.14	1.14	1.07	1.02	0.96								
22	Mayurbhanj	4.67	4.69	4.63	4.69	4.65	4.33	4.67	4.73	4.75	4.44	4.49	4.32								
23	Nabarangapur	2.14	2.04	1.98	1.91	1.74	1.72	2.14	2.05	1.98	1.91	1.85	1.76								
24	Nayagarh	1.55	1.55	1.62	1.58	1.60	1.43	1.55	1.58	1.66	1.60	1.62	1.46								
25	Nuapada	1.30	1.26	1.29	1.12	1.14	1.01	1.30	1.28	1.36	1.18	1.17	1.05								
26	Puri	3.35	3.32	3.36	3.50	3.42	3.26	3.35	3.38	3.44	3.53	3.50	3.39								
27	Rayagada	2.19	2.24	2.23	2.24	2.28	2.34	2.19	2.25	2.20	2.22	2.23	2.30								
28	Sambalpur	3.51	3.27	3.27	3.06	3.02	2.94	3.51	3.28	3.31	3.15	3.11	3.07								
29	Sonepur	1.15	0.99	1.05	1.05	1.01	0.99	1.15	1.13	1.18	1.02	0.99	0.99								
30	Sundargarh	7.28	6.90	5.76	6.44	6.28	6.56	7.28	6.88	5.67	6.55	6.47	6.59								
	<b>Orissa</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>								



Annexure 2.12, Net District Domestic Product (NDDP)

Rupees in lakh

Sl. No.	DISTRICT	AT CURRENT PRICES							AT 1999-2000 PRICES						
		1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1	Anugul	262043	267320	254014	307215	399113	538673	262043	249845	228116	273240	322033	409868		
2	Balasure	162674	175600	179287	188115	229384	267451	162675	171899	177652	169154	195813	224255		
3	Bargarh	136520	117693	134216	129605	149643	163058	136520	115136	131963	114557	136929	139684		
4	Bhadrak	89221	93762	103344	117816	141187	156338	89221	90991	101640	100014	116295	130236		
5	Balangir	129309	117443	134963	139109	176327	194682	129309	113963	130834	121547	146276	158384		
6	Baudh	33871	32097	38622	42716	53931	51757	33871	31655	35914	35440	41432	42973		
7	Cuttack	268765	278639	304135	332550	376085	447476	268765	273253	292914	302036	327428	374493		
8	Debagarh	32602	29985	33144	28887	36638	35880	32602	29589	33569	27279	31250	31595		
9	Dhenkanal	102201	102858	111109	119975	148859	160967	102201	98631	107641	101601	119070	128526		
10	Gajapati	51166	51478	54114	59603	71943	73728	51166	52120	54453	54122	58941	62272		
11	Ganjam	277870	292311	327966	335443	399793	433798	277870	285670	311984	297618	335279	362442		
12	Jagatsinghapur	98585	109320	130281	139220	170773	218259	98585	100464	121688	117297	135363	171931		
13	Jejapur	134517	141143	145278	165004	191432	228862	134517	137608	141900	160557	176003	201008		
14	Jharsuguda	100086	100505	111349	115077	141130	173901	100086	94913	102914	104437	117672	135117		
15	Kalahandi	125237	124503	125617	123685	157089	164791	125237	121288	124428	116010	139338	144261		
16	Kandhamal	75340	74947	83928	98605	116770	127987	75339	74285	79218	86044	90687	99627		
17	Kendrapara	93291	97565	103333	110843	130231	148652	93291	96537	100078	98457	109667	120676		
18	Keonjher	166761	161703	175712	208503	324018	372451	166761	163114	174428	188878	230630	259959		
19	Khordha	259597	274608	296725	319163	368120	425535	259597	268212	286410	294319	329096	367178		
20	Koraput	133693	135700	165124	160962	198893	260434	133693	133965	156207	145668	168042	212478		
21	Malkangiri	49505	46255	47822	49516	60583	62319	49505	44665	47261	44043	48076	50573		
22	Mayurbhanj	182728	184406	194592	211814	257514	275225	182728	181837	193282	179892	208133	224714		
23	Nabarangapur	85226	81590	85323	87810	98036	112332	85226	80048	82667	78943	87675	93913		
24	Nayagarh	61766	62103	69799	72785	90093	92716	61766	61953	68954	65844	76528	77200		
25	Nuapada	52155	50836	55850	51748	64787	66189	52155	50292	56951	48755	55490	55896		
26	Puri	131505	131369	142703	159151	190199	208761	131505	130449	140942	143748	163268	177866		
27	Rayagada	83056	84379	89805	97014	121908	145256	83056	82730	85636	86549	99572	116446		
28	Sambalpur	134137	124387	134644	134509	161759	181197	134137	121916	131722	124506	140117	155882		
29	Sonepur	46120	39617	45446	48668	57131	65014	46120	44457	49486	42107	47094	52858		
30	Sundargarh	260453	243768	228278	265668	321370	396010	260453	238027	216931	243135	278698	326292		
	<b>Orissa</b>	<b>3820000</b>	<b>3827890</b>	<b>4106525</b>	<b>4420777</b>	<b>5404738</b>	<b>6249696</b>	<b>3820000</b>	<b>3739510</b>	<b>3967783</b>	<b>3965798</b>	<b>4531894</b>	<b>5108605</b>		

Annexure 2.13, Percentage Distribution of NDDP

Sl. No.	DISTRICT	AT CURRENT PRICES										AT 1999-2000 PRICES				
		1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05			
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>			
1	Anugul	6.86	6.98	6.19	6.95	7.38	8.62	6.86	6.68	5.75	6.89	7.11	8.02			
2	Balasore	4.26	4.59	4.37	4.26	4.24	4.28	4.26	4.60	4.48	4.27	4.32	4.39			
3	Bargarh	3.57	3.07	3.27	2.93	2.77	2.61	3.57	3.08	3.33	2.89	3.02	2.73			
4	Bhadrak	2.34	2.45	2.52	2.67	2.61	2.50	2.34	2.43	2.56	2.52	2.57	2.55			
5	Balangir	3.39	3.07	3.29	3.15	3.26	3.12	3.39	3.05	3.30	3.06	3.23	3.10			
6	Baudh	0.89	0.84	0.94	0.97	1.00	0.83	0.89	0.85	0.91	0.89	0.91	0.84			
7	Cuttack	7.04	7.28	7.41	7.52	6.96	7.16	7.04	7.31	7.38	7.62	7.22	7.33			
8	Debagarh	0.85	0.78	0.81	0.65	0.68	0.57	0.85	0.79	0.85	0.69	0.69	0.62			
9	Dhenkanal	2.68	2.69	2.71	2.71	2.75	2.58	2.68	2.64	2.71	2.56	2.63	2.52			
10	Gajapati	1.34	1.34	1.32	1.35	1.33	1.18	1.34	1.39	1.37	1.36	1.30	1.22			
11	Ganjam	7.27	7.64	7.99	7.59	7.40	6.94	7.27	7.64	7.86	7.50	7.40	7.09			
12	Jagatsinghpapur	2.58	2.86	3.17	3.15	3.16	3.49	2.58	2.69	3.07	2.96	2.99	3.37			
13	Jajapur	3.52	3.69	3.54	3.73	3.54	3.66	3.52	3.68	3.58	4.05	3.88	3.93			
14	Jharsuguda	2.62	2.63	2.71	2.60	2.61	2.78	2.62	2.54	2.59	2.63	2.60	2.64			
15	Kalahandi	3.28	3.25	3.06	2.80	2.91	2.64	3.28	3.24	3.14	2.93	3.07	2.82			
16	Kandhamal	1.97	1.96	2.04	2.23	2.16	2.05	1.97	1.99	2.00	2.17	2.00	1.95			
17	Kendrapara	2.44	2.55	2.52	2.51	2.41	2.38	2.44	2.58	2.52	2.48	2.42	2.36			
18	Keonjher	4.37	4.22	4.28	4.72	6.00	5.96	4.37	4.36	4.40	4.76	5.09	5.09			
19	Khordha	6.80	7.17	7.23	7.22	6.81	6.81	6.80	7.17	7.22	7.42	7.26	7.19			
20	Koraput	3.50	3.55	4.02	3.64	3.68	4.17	3.50	3.58	3.94	3.67	3.71	4.16			
21	Malkangiri	1.30	1.21	1.16	1.12	1.12	1.00	1.30	1.19	1.19	1.11	1.06	0.99			
22	Mayurbhanj	4.78	4.82	4.74	4.79	4.76	4.40	4.78	4.86	4.87	4.54	4.59	4.40			
23	Nabarangapur	2.23	2.13	2.08	1.99	1.81	1.80	2.23	2.14	2.08	1.99	1.93	1.84			
24	Nayagarh	1.62	1.62	1.70	1.65	1.67	1.48	1.62	1.66	1.74	1.66	1.69	1.51			
25	Nuapada	1.37	1.33	1.36	1.17	1.20	1.06	1.37	1.34	1.44	1.23	1.22	1.09			
26	Puri	3.44	3.43	3.48	3.60	3.52	3.34	3.44	3.49	3.55	3.62	3.60	3.48			
27	Rayagada	2.17	2.20	2.19	2.19	2.26	2.32	2.17	2.21	2.16	2.18	2.20	2.28			
28	Sambalpur	3.51	3.25	3.28	3.04	2.99	2.90	3.51	3.26	3.32	3.14	3.09	3.05			
29	Sonepur	1.21	1.03	1.11	1.10	1.06	1.04	1.21	1.19	1.25	1.06	1.04	1.03			
30	Sundargarh	6.82	6.37	5.56	6.01	5.95	6.34	6.82	6.37	5.47	6.13	6.15	6.39			
<b>Orissa</b>		<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>			

## Annexure 2.14, Per Capita NDDP

In Rupees

Sl. No.	DISTRICT	AT CURRENT PRICES						AT 1999-2000 PRICES					
		1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Anugul	23471	23589	22096	26370	33814	45067	23471	22047	19843	23453	27283	34291
2	Balasore	8212	8728	8779	9084	10927	12574	8212	8544	8699	8168	9328	10543
3	Bargarh	10259	8767	9916	9507	10902	11803	10259	8576	9750	8403	9976	10111
4	Bhadrak	6848	7078	7677	8622	10182	11115	6848	6868	7551	7319	8387	9259
5	Balangir	9745	8796	10053	10315	13019	14320	9745	8536	9745	9013	10800	11650
6	Baudh	9250	8644	10262	11210	13982	13263	9250	8525	9543	9301	10742	11012
7	Cuttack	11723	11973	12883	13899	15514	18228	11723	11742	12407	12623	13507	15255
8	Debagarh	12120	10997	11999	10333	12953	12544	12120	10851	12153	9758	11049	11046
9	Dhenkanal	9705	9673	10355	11091	13654	14657	9705	9275	10031	9392	10922	11703
10	Gajapati	10011	9962	10363	11307	13523	13739	10011	10086	10428	10267	11079	11604
11	Ganjam	8957	9297	10298	10408	12262	13158	8957	9085	9796	9235	10283	10994
12	Jagatsinghpur	9336	10331	12294	13132	16106	20591	9336	9494	11484	11064	12766	16220
13	Jajapur	8440	8736	8875	9958	11417	13496	8440	8517	8668	9690	10497	11853
14	Jharsuguda	19933	19797	21705	22221	27003	32986	19933	18695	20061	20166	22515	25629
15	Kalahandi	9569	9376	9330	9068	11373	11787	9569	9134	9241	8506	10088	10319
16	Kandhamal	11869	11631	12840	14885	17398	18830	11869	11528	12119	12988	13512	14658
17	Kendrapara	7266	7521	7888	8388	9773	11067	7266	7441	7640	7451	8230	8984
18	Keonjher	10876	10406	11164	13092	20112	22864	10876	10497	11082	11859	14315	15958
19	Khordha	14230	14753	15632	16505	18692	21226	14230	14409	15089	15220	16710	18315
20	Koraput	11503	11542	13893	13409	16411	21293	11503	11395	13143	12135	13865	17372
21	Malkangiri	10037	9232	9402	9599	11584	11758	10037	8915	9292	8538	9192	9542
22	Mayurbhanj	8385	8341	8681	9329	11201	11828	8385	8225	8623	7923	9053	9658
23	Nabarangapur	8511	8010	8240	8350	9182	10368	8511	7858	7983	7507	8212	8668
24	Nayagarh	7218	7201	8035	8327	10246	10487	7218	7183	7938	7533	8703	8732
25	Nuapada	9963	9613	10461	9611	11934	12098	9963	9510	10668	9055	10221	10217
26	Puri	8896	8781	9431	10410	12317	13390	8896	8720	9315	9403	10573	11409
27	Rayagada	10175	10203	10725	11454	14234	16780	10175	10004	10228	10219	11626	13452
28	Sambalpur	14584	13357	14289	14121	16805	18636	14584	13091	13979	13071	14556	16033
29	Sonepur	8635	7339	8335	8846	10294	11617	8636	8236	9076	7653	8485	9445
30	Sundargarh	14485	13382	12378	14242	17038	20773	14485	13067	11762	13034	14775	17116
	<b>Orissa</b>	<b>10567</b>	<b>10452</b>	<b>11075</b>	<b>11788</b>	<b>14252</b>	<b>16306</b>	<b>10567</b>	<b>10211</b>	<b>10701</b>	<b>10575</b>	<b>11951</b>	<b>13329</b>

Annexure 2.15, Comparison of Per Capita NDDP

Orissa = 100

Sl. No.	DISTRICT	AT CURRENT PRICES								AT 1999-2000 PRICES							
		1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
1	Anugul	222	226	200	224	237	276	222	216	185	222	228	257				
2	Balasore	78	84	79	77	77	77	78	84	81	77	78	79				
3	Bargarh	97	84	90	81	76	72	97	84	91	79	83	76				
4	Bhadrak	65	68	69	73	71	68	65	67	71	69	70	69				
5	Balangir	92	84	91	88	91	88	92	84	91	85	90	87				
6	Baoudh	88	83	93	95	98	81	88	83	89	88	90	83				
7	Cuttack	111	115	116	118	109	112	111	115	116	119	113	114				
8	Debagarh	115	105	108	88	91	77	115	106	114	92	92	83				
9	Dhenkanal	92	93	93	94	96	90	92	91	94	89	91	88				
10	Gajapati	95	95	94	96	95	84	95	99	97	97	93	87				
11	Ganjam	85	89	93	88	86	81	85	89	92	87	86	82				
12	Jagatsinghapur	88	99	111	111	113	126	88	93	107	105	107	122				
13	Jajapur	80	84	80	84	80	83	80	83	81	92	88	89				
14	Jharsuguda	189	189	196	189	189	202	189	183	187	191	188	192				
15	Kalahandi	91	90	84	77	80	72	91	89	86	80	84	77				
16	Kandhamal	112	111	116	126	122	115	112	113	113	123	113	110				
17	Kendrapara	69	72	71	71	69	68	69	73	71	70	69	67				
18	Keonjher	103	100	101	111	141	140	103	103	104	112	120	120				
19	Khordha	135	141	141	140	131	130	135	141	141	144	140	137				
20	Koraput	109	110	125	114	115	131	109	112	123	115	116	130				
21	Malkangiri	95	88	85	81	81	72	95	87	87	81	77	72				
22	Mayurbhanj	79	80	78	79	79	73	79	81	81	75	76	72				
23	Nabarangapur	81	77	74	71	64	64	81	77	75	71	69	65				
24	Nayagarh	68	69	73	71	72	64	68	70	74	71	73	66				
25	Nuapada	94	92	94	82	84	74	94	93	100	86	86	77				
26	Puri	84	84	85	88	86	82	84	85	87	89	88	86				
27	Rayagada	96	98	97	97	100	103	96	98	96	97	97	101				
28	Sambalpur	138	128	129	120	118	114	138	128	131	124	122	120				
29	Sonepur	82	70	75	75	72	71	82	81	85	72	71	71				
30	Sundargarh	137	128	112	121	120	127	137	128	110	123	124	128				
<b>Orissa</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>				

**Annexure 2.16, Economic Classification of Workers in Orissa**

In thousands

Category of Workers and Population	1981 Census		1991 Census		2001 Census	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
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	(2.8)
ii. Other than household industries	313	(3.1)	364	(3.1)	N.C.	N.C.
Construction	96	(1.0)	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)
<b>A. TOTAL MAIN WORKERS</b>	8635	(86.1)	10378	(87.3)	9589	(67.2)
<b>B. MARGINAL WORKERS</b>	1387	(13.9)	1505	(12.7)	4687	(32.8)
<b>TOTAL WORKERS (A+B)</b>	10022	(100.0)	11883	(100.0)	14276	(100.0)
<b>TOTAL NON-WORKERS</b>	16348		19777		22528	
<b>POPULATION</b> (in crore)	2.64		3.17		3.68	

Notes: (1) N.C. – Not compiled; (2) Figures in brackets are % of total workers; (3) Other workers in 2001 Census – all workers except Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers and Household Industries

Sources: 1981, 1991, 2001 Census of India

**Annexure 2.17, District-Wise Occupational Classification of Main Workers, Marginal Workers and Total Workers in Orissa, 2001 Census**

District	Main Workers					Marginal Workers	Total Workers
	Culti-vators	Agricul-tural labourers	House-hold Industry	Other workers	Total		
Angul	100,506	46,222	16,849	135,475	299,052	154,518	453,570
Balasore	185,433	122,304	12,457	163,151	483,345	161,788	645,133
Bargarh	159,094	106,090	30,173	89,353	384,710	208,820	593,530
Bhadrak	129,463	68,238	6,180	97,689	301,570	83,549	385,119
Bolangir	142,730	78,449	17,427	113,083	351,689	208,061	559,750
Baudh	52,451	24,048	7,794	21,501	105,794	64,967	170,761
Cuttack	131,976	104,244	25,421	352,242	613,883	180,151	794,034
Deogarh	31,516	16,930	3,445	17,957	69,848	56,412	126,260
Dhenkanal	77,450	67,009	9,012	108,404	261,875	94,638	356,513
Gajapati	76,595	55,101	3,719	44,577	179,992	95,542	275,534

District	Main Workers					Marginal Workers	Total Workers
	Culti-vators	Agricul-tural labourers	House-hold Industry	Other workers	Total		
Ganjam	261,069	171,651	31,659	355,347	819,726	486,206	1,305,932
Jagatsinghpur	80,272	46,382	7,217	113,855	247,726	82,247	329,973
Jajpur	102,134	81,907	9,458	153,829	347,328	99,197	446,525
Jharsuguda	32,568	18,562	8,232	73,786	133,148	56,445	189,593
Kalahandi	152,795	126,538	11,533	91,184	382,050	238,900	620,950
Kandhamal	75,686	39,424	6,053	54,965	176,128	130,081	306,209
Kendrapara	129,062	60,866	5,700	97,937	293,565	94,731	388,296
Keonjhar	161,200	80,459	13,020	140,481	395,160	226,066	621,226
Khurda	68,357	50,966	11,985	348,939	480,247	94,816	575,063
Koraput	148,578	79,975	7,464	117,350	353,367	217,068	570,435
Malkangiri	107,507	19,610	2,590	24,472	154,179	93,445	247,624
Mayurbhanj	230,742	165,423	60,631	161,661	618,457	409,340	1,027,797
Nuapada	65,134	29,363	5,197	31,867	131,561	112,799	244,360
Nayagarh	72,588	49,465	11,555	72,068	205,676	82,377	288,053
Nabrangpur	127,204	74,554	7,194	55,848	264,800	242,595	507,395
Puri	143,560	73,574	9,897	146,450	373,481	77,059	450,540
Rayagada	95,383	76,428	4,666	73,432	249,909	149,275	399,184
Sambalpur	72,775	57,547	35,149	116,703	282,174	139,172	421,346
Sonepur	64,286	42,032	11,655	30,722	148,695	88,285	236,980
Sundergarh	157,056	64,797	10,876	247,405	480,134	258,669	738,803
<b>Orissa</b>	<b>3,435,170</b>	<b>2,098,158</b>	<b>404,208</b>	<b>3,651,733</b>	<b>9,589,269</b>	<b>4,687,219</b>	<b>14,276,488</b>

Source: 2001 Census of India

#### Annexure 2.18, Employment-Unemployment Projections for the 11<sup>th</sup> 5-yr Plan Years

In lakh person years

Attributes of Labour Force	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1. Estimated Labour Force at the beginning of the year	148.41	150.46	152.54	154.65	156.78
2. Projected Annual Growth Rate in Labour Force (in %)	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
3. Addition to Labour Force during the year	2.05	2.08	2.11	2.13	2.16
4. Labour Force at the end of the year	150.46	152.54	154.65	156.78	158.94
5. Total Work Force at the beginning of the year	134.28	136.36	138.47	140.62	142.80
6. Projected Annual Growth Rate in Work Force (in %)	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
7. Additional to Workforce/Employment generation during the year	2.08	2.11	2.15	2.18	2.21
8. Total Workforce at the end of the year	136.36	138.47	140.62	142.80	145.01
9. Magnitude of unemployment at the beginning of the year	14.13	14.10	14.07	14.03	13.98
10. Magnitude of unemployment at the end of the year	14.10	14.07	14.03	13.98	13.93
11. End-of-the-year Rate of Unemployment (%) (Row 10*100/Row 4)	9.37	9.22	9.07	8.92	8.76

Source: Planning and Coordination Department, Government of Orissa

**Annexure 2.19, Employment in the Organized Sector (in lakh), 2000 to 2008**

Year	Public sector		Private sector		Total Organized sector employment	Women employees in Organized sector	% of women employees to total employees
	Total	Women	Total	Women			
2000	7.11	0.89	0.87	0.10	7.98	0.99	12.4
2001	7.17	0.92	0.89	0.10	8.06	1.02	12.7
2002	6.92	0.93	0.79	0.10	7.71	1.03	13.4
2003	6.80	0.96	0.87	0.10	7.67	1.06	13.8
2004	6.57	0.96	0.89	0.11	7.46	1.07	14.3
2005	6.55	1.00	0.90	0.11	7.45	1.11	14.9
2006	6.27	1.00	0.89	0.11	7.16	1.11	14.9
2007	5.98	0.92	0.90	0.10	6.88	1.02	14.8
2008	5.98	1.03	1.02	0.09	7.00	1.12	16.0

Source: Directorate of Employment, Orissa

**Annexure 2.20, Registration, Notification of Vacancies and Placement Through Employment Exchanges, 2000 to 2008**

Year	Registration made during the year	Vacancies notified	Placement made				Vacancies notified as % to registration made	Placement made as % of registration made
			Total	SC	ST	Female		
2000	164577	3171	2421	407	422	403	1.93	1.47
2001	130586	2620	2412	445	336	583	2.01	1.85
2002	141234	2239	2601	393	338	615	1.59	1.84
2003	168824	2325	1529	231	293	443	1.38	0.91
2004	267337	1760	1760	238	266	420	0.66	0.66
2005	143323	1876	1908	203	267	275	1.31	1.33
2006	240963	2103	586	106	118	111	0.87	0.24
2007	146503	3526	4189	768	983	880	2.41	2.86
2008	189830	1730	3638	543	839	1104	0.91	1.92

Source: Directorate of Employment, Orissa

**Annexure 2.21, Live Register Position (in '000), 2000 to 2008**

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)
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	616
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

Source: Directorate of Employment, Orissa

**Annexure 2.22, Live Register Position of Technical Graduates and Post-Graduates (in actual numbers)**

Category	Job seekers by the end of the year							
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>1. Technical graduates</b>								
a) Engineering								
i. Civil	364	359	392	396	424	366	332	281
ii. Electrical	938	830	873	912	687	715	654	549
iii. Mechanical	430	458	672	823	907	881	778	630
iv. Electronics	334	306	373	499	445	474	432	412
v. Chemical	36	43	42	54	57	51	41	22
vi. Metallurgical	25	19	19	18	15	12	13	7
vii. Agri. Engineering	93	73	58	71	80	72	49	72
viii. Computers	52	81	188	281	323	346	278	250
ix. Others	169	229	174	185	162	134	195	157
<b>Total (a)</b>	<b>2441</b>	<b>2398</b>	<b>2791</b>	<b>3239</b>	<b>3100</b>	<b>3051</b>	<b>2772</b>	<b>2380</b>
b) Medical	1829	2145	2233	1937	1523	1227	1443	1550
c) Veterinary	43	47	53	11	19	77	37	77
d) Agriculture	529	440	393	413	422	515	514	510
<b>Total (1)</b>	<b>4842</b>	<b>5030</b>	<b>5470</b>	<b>5600</b>	<b>5064</b>	<b>4870</b>	<b>4766</b>	<b>4517</b>
<b>2. Technical post-graduates</b>								
a) Engineering	12	16	28	30	28	112	19	16
b) Medical	10	20	20	15	133	150	60	51
c) Veterinary	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
d) Agriculture	247	303	327	372	323	308	280	250
<b>Total (2)</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>319</b>
<b>Grand Total (1+2)</b>	<b>5115</b>	<b>5372</b>	<b>5848</b>	<b>6020</b>	<b>5551</b>	<b>5443</b>	<b>5127</b>	<b>4836</b>

Source: Directorate of Employment, Orissa



**Annexure 2.23 A, District-Wise Employment Generation under NREGA during 2008-09**

District	Funds Available in crores of rupees	Total Expenditure in crores of rupees	Employment Generated (in lakh man days)			
			SC	ST	OC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Angul	32.08	13.69	1.64	1.66	3.99	7.29
Bolangir	39.87	32.81	3.39	4.94	9.53	17.86
Balasore	31.48	17.39	2.57	1.86	7.15	11.58
Bargarh	31.25	14.34	1.26	1.96	2.71	5.93
Bhadrak	30.64	21.65	3.47	0.20	9.93	13.60
Baudh	22.67	11.64	1.95	0.83	3.31	6.09
Cuttack	3.65	4.00	1.17	0.26	1.70	3.13
Deogarh	18.88	10.31	0.80	1.76	1.94	4.50
Dhenkanal	50.33	13.31	1.73	1.48	4.70	7.91
Gajapati	37.55	24.13	1.29	12.38	4.16	17.83
Ganjam	86.75	80.24	24.98	5.66	65.51	96.15
Jagatsinghpur	2.76	1.95	0.49	0.01	0.99	1.49
Jajpur	59.77	21.19	4.71	1.35	6.22	12.28
Jharsuguda	23.28	11.46	0.93	2.23	0.87	4.03
Kalahandi	79.32	28.06	2.57	5.19	5.30	13.06
Kandhamal	43.97	23.86	3.42	8.88	3.12	15.42
Kendrapara	2.80	1.12	0.17	0.00	0.37	0.54
Keonjhar	56.53	25.58	1.53	5.40	3.79	10.72
Khurda	2.88	0.93	0.10	0.14	0.56	0.80
Koraput	79.82	33.05	2.44	12.66	4.38	19.48
Malkangiri	29.93	20.46	3.51	9.86	1.78	15.15
Mayurbhanj	134.17	83.28	7.40	26.54	16.87	50.81
Nabrangpur	64.77	27.06	1.92	9.90	3.72	15.54
Nuapada	32.85	24.35	1.58	5.22	4.51	11.31
Nayagarh	2.50	1.21	0.12	0.08	0.56	0.76
Puri	3.08	0.50	0.13	0.00	0.39	0.52
Rayagada	53.96	41.69	4.87	16.70	6.50	28.07
Sambalpur	38.38	19.69	1.50	2.81	2.90	7.21
Sonepur	25.96	19.00	2.14	1.07	5.32	8.53
Sundargarh	19.94	28.19	1.48	9.80	1.77	13.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>1141.82</b>	<b>656.14</b>	<b>85.26</b>	<b>150.83</b>	<b>184.55</b>	<b>420.64</b>

Source: Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Orissa

**Annexure 2.23 B, District -Wise Employment Generation under NREGA during 2009 - 10**

S. No.	Districts	Funds Available (Rs. in Cr)	Total Expenditure (Rs. in Cr)	Employment Generated (in Lakh man days)			
				SC	ST	OC	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Angul	27.23	28.2	3.06	2.93	9.18	15.17
2	Baleshwar	18.68	12.53	1.13	1.11	4.08	6.32
3	Bargarh	24.24	25.35	2.40	4.01	5.81	12.22
4	Bhadrak	21.51	19.76	2.00	0.18	6.02	8.20
5	Bolangir	45.34	40.38	4.90	7.72	13.54	26.16
6	Baudh	14.63	11.63	1.55	0.75	3.16	5.46
7	Cuttack	17.45	24.36	4.49	1.41	11.77	17.67
8	Deogarh	11.93	11.25	0.96	1.89	2.46	5.31
9	Dhenkanal	35.88	36.66	4.73	3.66	14.80	23.19
10	Gajapati	40.91	34.66	2.14	18.88	6.99	28.01
11	Ganjam	79.2	81.41	19.91	4.77	54.32	79.00
12	Jagatsinghapur	12.23	10.86	1.59	0.05	4.33	5.97
13	Jajpur	47.18	50.32	9.62	2.52	17.92	30.07
14	Jharsuguda	23.31	18.47	1.49	3.38	1.52	6.39
15	Kalahandi	31.42	29.49	2.80	5.45	6.00	14.25
16	Kandhamal	60.2	64.21	7.16	20.61	6.76	34.53
17	Kendrapara	7.33	7.47	1.46	0.04	2.95	4.44
18	Keonjher	43.29	46.57	2.59	9.09	7.06	18.74
19	Khordha	7.33	4.19	0.58	0.39	2.07	3.04
20	Koraput	45.38	40.35	3.01	14.72	5.46	23.19
21	Malkangiri	17.62	20.06	2.45	6.12	1.38	9.95
22	Mayurbhanj	84.69	75.68	7.26	26.22	17.90	51.37
23	Nabarangapur	55.32	57.2	3.84	19.81	7.36	31.01
24	Nayagarh	15.76	15.41	1.29	0.78	5.55	7.62
25	Nuapada	21.04	13.5	0.66	2.02	2.08	4.77
26	Puri	6.62	5.56	0.82	0.03	3.47	4.32
27	Rayagada	50.68	46.45	4.87	18.24	7.38	30.49
28	Sambalpur	24.55	23.18	2.45	4.20	4.43	11.07
29	Sonepur	25.89	20.34	2.48	1.27	6.91	10.66
30	Sundargarh	59.62	57.1	2.13	17.84	3.04	23.01
<b>State Total</b>		<b>976.46</b>	<b>932.60</b>	<b>105.83</b>	<b>200.08</b>	<b>245.68</b>	<b>551.59</b>

**Annexure 2.24, Trend of Assistance under the SGSY Programme**
**Crores of rupees**

Year	Financial			Physical	
	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	Per capita investment (Rs.)	Subsidy credit ratio	Target	Achievement
1999-00	7457.65	19880	1:1.75	99583	74633
2000-01	9780.81	22004	1:1.86	99094	86171
2001-02	6138.55	21885	1:1.78	53755	59233
2002-03	5499.02	22396	1:1.69	45293	48925
2003-04	6699.20	21437	1:1.58	54348	59289
2004-05	8281.82	23878	1:1.64	58229	65712
2005-06	8073.92	26048	1:1.80	58229	63904
2006-07	8611.11	29448	1:2.25	66250	68687
2007-08	11694.96	29362	1:2.26	81656	87171
2008-09	148.33	28730	1:2.20	107051	106271

Source: Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Orissa.

**Annexure 2.25, District-Wise Physical and Financial Achievement under SGSY during 2008-09**

District	Target (families)	In numbers				In crores		
		Coverage of Families/Swarozgaries				Investment		
		Total	SC	ST	Women	Subsidy	Credit	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Angul	2842	2923	829	623	2573	2.79	8.27	11.06
Bolangir	4714	4289	1119	1011	3828	3.72	9.69	13.41
Balasore	6204	6302	2205	1575	5889	5.51	15.42	20.93
Bargarh	4244	3599	834	763	3412	3.11	10.13	13.24
Bhadrak	2777	2971	803	8	2760	3.05	5.35	8.40
Baudh	1731	1483	439	157	1399	1.24	3.25	4.50
Cuttack	4092	4260	948	117	3801	3.54	5.87	9.41
Deogarh	1037	1025	212	311	992	0.97	3.36	4.33
Dhenkanal	3323	3398	911	536	3097	3.31	4.72	8.03
Gajapati	1640	1601	67	907	1487	1.53	2.25	3.79
Ganjam	7068	7246	2169	364	6983	5.95	12.20	18.15
Jagatsinghpur	2178	2437	1402	2	2334	2.03	4.07	6.10
Jajpur	4084	6255	2377	751	5409	5.52	13.52	19.05
Jharsuguda	728	564	128	274	479	0.52	1.52	2.05
Kalahandi	4675	3534	912	1099	3067	2.97	10.22	13.18
Kandhamal	2744	2861	619	1656	2384	2.73	4.86	7.59
Kendrapara	2983	3279	684	27	3005	2.69	4.85	7.55
Keonjhar	5182	4969	625	2310	4499	4.14	8.86	13.00
Khurda	3182	2546	894	166	2347	2.29	5.48	7.76
Koraput	5396	5416	789	3212	4896	4.35	8.92	13.26
Malkangiri	2146	1685	649	939	1499	1.68	2.70	4.37

District	Target (families)	In numbers				In crores		
		Coverage of Families/Swarozgaries				Investment		
		Total	SC	ST	Women	Subsidy	Credit	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mayurbhanj	9034	9090	608	4295	8250	8.88	13.75	22.62
Nabrangpur	3822	3607	583	2092	3109	3.08	7.50	10.58
Nuapada	2521	2421	315	653	1743	2.20	6.51	8.71
Nayagarh	2816	2866	638	259	2668	2.70	6.54	9.24
Puri	4059	4007	1742	0	3611	4.19	5.35	9.53
Rayagada	3270	3940	926	2387	3615	3.54	6.82	10.36
Sambalpur	2205	2009	462	790	1808	1.91	6.52	8.43
Sonepur	1876	1509	1116	300	763	1.37	3.30	4.67
Sundargarh	4478	4179	553	2572	3673	3.88	8.14	12.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>107051</b>	<b>106271</b>	<b>26558</b>	<b>30156</b>	<b>95380</b>	<b>95.40</b>	<b>209.92</b>	<b>305.32</b>

Source: Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Orissa

**Annexure 2.26, District-Wise Employment Generated under SGRY for the Year 2008-09 up to the End of August 2008 (Merged with NREGA from the Beginning of 2008-09)**

District	Funds Available in crores of rupees	Total Expenditure in crores of rupees	Employment Generated (in lakh man days)			
			SC	ST	OC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Angul						
Bolangir						
Balasore						
Bargarh						
Bhadrak						
Baudh						
Cuttack	3.69	3.65	0.45	0.13	1.97	2.55
Deogarh						
Dhenkanal						
Gajapati						
Ganjam						
Jagatsinghpur	1.47	1.47	1.08	0.00	0.98	2.06
Jajpur						
Jharsuguda						
Kalahandi						
Kandhamal						
Kendrapara	1.86	1.86	0.43	0.00	1.16	1.59
Keonjhar						
Khurda	0.18	0.18	0.07	0.00	0.08	0.15
Koraput						
Malkangiri						

District	Funds Available in crores of rupees	Total Expenditure in crores of rupees	Employment Generated (in lakh man days)			
			SC	ST	OC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mayurbhanj						
Nabrangpur						
Nuapada						
Nayagarh	1.15	1.15	0.16	0.09	0.09	0.34
Puri	2.18	2.18	0.66	0.00	1.64	2.30
Rayagada						
Sambalpur						
Sonepur						
Sundargarh						
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.52</b>	<b>10.49</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>5.92</b>	<b>8.99</b>

Source: Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Orissa

#### Annexure 2.27, Progress of SJSRY in Orissa

Activities	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4
<b>Urban Self Employment Programme (s)</b>			
i) No. of beneficiaries	6361	8389	11630
ii) Investment made (Rs. in lakh)	269.45	280.88	477.55
<b>Urban Self Employment Programme (T)</b>			
i) No. of persons trained	4726	6228	8804
ii) Investment (Rs. in lakh)	117.21	111.36	153.35
<b>DWCUA</b>			
i) No. of Groups formed	139	327	302
ii) Expenditure made (Rs. in lakh)	230.00	165.96	168.00
Thrift and Credit Societies			
i) No. of thrift and credit societies formed	185	399	422
ii) Expenditure made (Rs. in lakh)	56.45	45.44	54.36
<b>Urban Wage Employment Programme</b>			
i) Amount spent (Rs. in crore)	71,922	78,000	215.33
ii) Employment Generated (man-days)	274.03	169.75	1,11,000

Source: H & UD Department, Government of Orissa

**Annexure 2.28, Average Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure in Orissa vis-à-vis some Other Major States as per 55<sup>th</sup>, 60<sup>th</sup> to 63<sup>rd</sup> Rounds of NSS**

State	Average Monthly Per capita Consumer Expenditure (Rs.)											
	55 <sup>th</sup> Round (July 99 - June 2000)		60 <sup>th</sup> Round (Jan. 04-June 04)		61 <sup>st</sup> Round (July 04-June 05)		62 <sup>nd</sup> Round (July 05 - June 06)		63 <sup>rd</sup> Round (July 06 - June 07)			
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>		
Punjab	742.82	898.82	946.86	1058.82	846.75	1326.09	1009.79	1520.08	1198.13	1609.16		
Haryana	714.38	912.08	878.68	1050.27	962.89	1142.35	742.65	1156.02	1012.73	1336.09		
Maharashtra	496.77	973.33	568.85	1258.92	567.76	1148.27	696.78	1341.84	776.09	1673.48		
Tamil Nadu	514.07	971.63	603.40	1130.53	602.17	1079.65	687.91	1170.64	728.78	1227.19		
Karnataka	499.78	910.99	501.60	937.06	508.46	1033.21	573.18	1154.49	624.27	1160.16		
Andhra Pradesh	453.61	773.52	557.11	1101.71	585.55	1018.55	704.17	1303.95	727.14	1360.68		
Kerala	765.71	932.62	990.22	1371.51	1013.15	1290.89	1055.61	1565.59	1250.35	1681.48		
Uttar Pradesh	466.63	690.33	538.18	826.96	532.63	857.05	569.64	907.87	653.18	996.38		
West Bengal	454.80	866.59	580.18	1133.40	562.11	1123.61	582.62	1232.82	629.86	1371.26		
<b>Orissa</b>	<b>373.17</b>	<b>618.49</b>	<b>414.08</b>	<b>872.09</b>	<b>398.89</b>	<b>757.31</b>	<b>460.32</b>	<b>900.20</b>	<b>458.56</b>	<b>1072.13</b>		
Rajasthan	548.88	795.81	580.47	994.81	590.83	964.02	700.68	1004.46	767.39	1184.70		
Madhya Pradesh	401.50	693.56	437.34	793.36	439.06	903.68	487.12	982.41	514.93	1001.70		
Gujarat	551.33	891.68	613.21	1092.00	596.09	1115.20	683.57	1105.35	796.58	1421.96		
Bihar	385.10	601.90	422.49	784.02	417.11	696.27	465.48	683.60	541.33	864.96		
Assam	426.13	814.12	531.69	1019.47	543.18	1057.99	625.99	1351.69	721.37	1368.88		
<b>ALL- INDIA</b>	<b>486.16</b>	<b>854.92</b>	<b>564.70</b>	<b>1060.16</b>	<b>558.78</b>	<b>1052.36</b>	<b>624.53</b>	<b>1170.60</b>	<b>695.16</b>	<b>1312.50</b>		

**Annexure 2.29, Average MPCE of Major States in 63<sup>rd</sup> Round NSS**

**In rupees**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Average Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure					
		Rural			Urban		
		Food	Non-food	Total	Food	Non-food	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Punjab	511.25	686.88	1198.13	596.29	1012.87	1609.16
2	Haryana	480.03	532.70	1012.73	526.07	810.02	1336.09
3	Maharashtra	371.60	404.49	776.09	587.95	1085.53	1673.48
4	Tamil Nadu	368.00	360.78	728.78	486.48	740.71	1227.19
5	Karnataka	326.95	297.32	624.27	468.29	711.87	1180.16
6	Andhra Pradesh	380.61	346.53	727.14	507.70	852.98	1360.80
7	Kerala	505.52	744.83	1250.35	578.85	1102.63	1681.48
8	Uttar Pradesh	340.92	312.26	653.18	437.22	559.16	996.38
9	West Bengal	371.08	258.78	629.86	551.40	819.86	1371.26
<b>10</b>	<b>Orissa</b>	<b>265.30</b>	<b>193.26</b>	<b>458.56</b>	<b>451.85</b>	<b>620.28</b>	<b>1072.13</b>
11	Rajasthan	405.45	361.94	767.39	508.02	676.68	1184.70
12	Madhya Pradesh	263.86	251.07	514.93	409.10	592.60	1001.70
13	Gujarat	432.31	364.27	796.58	563.54	858.42	1421.96
14	Bihar	323.08	218.25	541.33	435.56	429.40	864.96
15	Assam	409.48	311.89	721.37	632.88	736.00	1368.88
<b>ALL - INDIA</b>		<b>363.42</b>	<b>331.74</b>	<b>695.16</b>	<b>517.25</b>	<b>795.25</b>	<b>1312.50</b>

**Annexure 2.30, Value of Consumption of Food and non-Food Items of a Person for a Period of 30 Days in Rural and Urban Areas over different Rounds of NSS for Orissa and all-India Level**

NSS Round & Period	ORISSA										ALL-INDIA						Per capita expenditure for Orissa as percentage to all-India average
	Rural					Urban					Rural			Urban			
	Food	Non food	Total	Food	Non food	Food	Non food	Total	Food	Non food	Food	Non food	Total	Food	Non food	Total	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
55 <sup>th</sup> 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	59.4	40.6	100	48.06	51.94	100					
56 <sup>th</sup> 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					
57 <sup>th</sup> Round (July 2001 -June 2002)	193.98	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					
58 <sup>th</sup> 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					
59 <sup>th</sup> Round (Jan 2003- Dec 2003)	230.93	166.96	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					

In Rs.



NSS Round & Period	ORISSA												ALL-INDIA							
	Rural						Urban						Rural			Urban			Per capita expenditure for Orissa as percentage to all-India average	
	Food	Non food	Total	Food	Non food	Total	Food	Non food	Total	Food	Non food	Total	Food	Non food	Total	Rural	Urban			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15						
60 <sup>th</sup> 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								
61 <sup>st</sup> 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								
62 <sup>nd</sup> Round (July, 05 - June 06)	260.45	199.87	460.32	402.57	497.63	900.20	333.15	291.38	624.53	467.82	702.78	1170.60	73.71	76.90						
%	56.58	43.42	100	44.72	55.28	100	53.34	46.66	100	39.96	60.04	100								
63 <sup>rd</sup> Round (July 06 - June 07)	265.30	193.27	458.56	451.85	620.29		363.42	331.75	695.16	517.25	795.25	1312.50	65.96	81.69						
%	57.85	42.15	100	42.15	57.85	100	52.28	47.72	100	39.41	60.59	100								

**Annexure 2.31, State-Wise Engel's Ratio for Major States in 55<sup>th</sup> and 60<sup>th</sup> to 63<sup>rd</sup> Round of NSS**

State	55 <sup>th</sup> Round (July 99 - June 00)		60 <sup>th</sup> Round (Jan-June, 2004)		61 <sup>st</sup> Round (July 04-June 05)		62 <sup>nd</sup> Round (July 05-June 06)		63 <sup>rd</sup> Round (July 06 - June 07)	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
	2	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Punjab	52.27	47.12	45.60	39.44	49.18	37.63	43.80	35.53	42.67	37.06
Haryana	55.51	45.87	49.98	41.71	48.60	41.38	50.91	39.78	47.40	39.37
Maharashtra	54.71	45.31	50.97	39.26	51.66	40.43	47.86	37.31	47.88	35.13
Tamil Nadu	58.73	45.61	52.42	38.67	52.39	42.69	50.35	39.95	50.50	39.64
Karnataka	59.08	46.32	54.39	43.47	55.67	43.21	51.29	38.95	52.37	39.68
Andhra Pradesh	60.50	47.44	55.89	37.81	55.19	41.55	55.31	36.40	52.34	37.31
Kerala	53.70	49.04	46.54	40.76	44.97	39.97	43.95	37.38	40.43	34.43
Uttar Pradesh	57.42	50.49	52.07	44.05	53.45	47.13	54.03	43.94	52.19	43.88
West Bengal	65.86	52.28	59.75	45.51	58.69	43.40	59.29	39.76	58.91	40.21
<b>Orissa</b>	<b>64.11</b>	<b>56.95</b>	<b>58.44</b>	<b>47.65</b>	<b>61.56</b>	<b>49.93</b>	<b>56.58</b>	<b>44.72</b>	<b>57.86</b>	<b>42.15</b>
Rajasthan	59.50	50.85	54.42	43.34	54.83	41.61	52.71	43.20	52.83	42.88
Madhya Pradesh	58.09	47.60	43.60	42.36	52.88	38.90	51.34	38.23	51.24	40.84
Gujarat	59.82	49.58	54.48	43.65	57.95	44.87	55.72	42.93	54.27	39.63
Bihar	66.47	57.24	58.89	47.89	64.79	51.13	61.00	50.99	59.68	50.36
Assam	67.63	55.38	62.40	46.80	65.99	49.50	60.13	43.99	56.76	46.23
ALL-INDIA	59.40	48.06	53.94	41.64	55.05	42.51	53.34	39.96	52.28	39.41

**Annexure 2.32, Rice and Wheat Consumption in Orissa and India**

In kg

NSS Round	ORISSA				INDIA			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
50 <sup>th</sup> July 93 – June 94	15.20	0.40	11.30	2.00	7.00	4.40	5.30	4.70
55 <sup>th</sup> July 99 – June 2000	14.16	0.59	12.18	2.25	6.78	4.55	5.22	4.77
60 <sup>th</sup> Jan 03 – June 04	13.78	0.61	11.59	1.93	8.80	4.25	4.88	4.67
61 <sup>st</sup> July 04 – June 05	13.29	0.53	11.05	2.03	6.55	4.29	4.85	4.65
62 <sup>nd</sup> July 05 – June 06	13.03	0.58	10.06	2.26	6.54	4.35	4.79	4.53
63 <sup>rd</sup> July 06 – June 07	12.57	0.48	9.60	2.17	6.56	3.97	4.80	4.43

**Annexure 2.33, Average MPCE on Groups of Items of Consumption, Orissa and all India**

In Rs.

Sl. No.	Item	62 <sup>nd</sup> Round				63 <sup>rd</sup> Round			
		Orissa		India		Orissa		India	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Food Items</b>									
1	Cereals	115.63	129.94	106.30	109.79	116.26	132.25	114.80	118.80
2	Gram	0.39	0.37	0.96	1.23	0.45	0.48	1.18	1.68
3	Cereal substitutes	0.25	0.00	0.42	0.52	0.01	0.01	0.46	0.50
4	Pulses and their products	11.73	21.21	20.02	25.57	13.56	23.26	22.67	30.06
5	Milk and milk products	12.24	38.26	50.94	84.94	11.70	44.74	56.23	97.49
6	Edible oil	15.78	25.97	25.46	35.02	16.84	27.84	27.22	37.52
7	Meat, fish and eggs	17.99	32.70	24.31	32.28	19.56	36.07	24.32	34.20
8	Vegetables	38.41	56.63	37.88	49.73	41.74	63.42	43.06	56.87
9	Fruits (fresh)	5.32	12.90	9.46	20.11	5.63	14.82	10.02	21.97
10	Fruits (dry)	0.21	0.82	2.29	5.41	0.35	1.55	2.45	6.03
11	Sugar	7.09	11.58	14.83	17.45	6.85	11.35	14.04	17.25
12	Salt	1.31	1.90	1.21	1.57	1.47	1.86	1.34	1.66
13	Spices	8.43	11.99	12.97	15.87	9.61	13.35	14.96	18.82
14	Beverage etc.	25.66	58.29	26.10	68.32	21.26	80.84	30.67	74.42
	<b>Food Total</b>	<b>260.45</b>	<b>402.57</b>	<b>333.15</b>	<b>467.82</b>	<b>265.30</b>	<b>451.85</b>	<b>363.42</b>	<b>517.25</b>
<b>Non-food Items</b>									
15	Pan	3.17	6.07	2.47	2.89	3.29	6.74	2.64	3.12
16	Tobacco	3.39	5.26	8.19	8.78	5.29	5.22	8.70	9.22
17	Intoxicants	4.57	4.74	5.20	5.54	7.67	2.96	6.36	6.24
18	Fuel and light	46.06	89.58	60.41	109.55	52.89	96.50	66.07	117.44
19	Clothing	28.43	53.16	39.25	63.77	32.58	67.06	42.42	70.25
20	Footwear	2.64	6.57	6.22	11.90	2.77	8.40	6.53	13.07
21	Education	11.26	45.09	16.98	72.85	9.30	65.66	22.16	91.60
22	Medical (institutional)	6.63	7.82	10.75	18.62	5.04	18.74	15.55	24.35
23	Medical (non-institutional)	34.47	40.83	32.85	52.09	19.43	45.57	36.74	58.23
24	Conveyance, entertainment & others	21.60	52.56	34.22	75.59	22.45	73.84	38.89	84.84

Sl. No.	Item	62 <sup>nd</sup> Round				63 <sup>rd</sup> Round			
		Orissa		India		Orissa		India	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25	Consumer Services	19.36	86.72	48.60	158.59	16.83	108.28	54.86	180.20
26	Rent	0.53	62.47	2.92	66.76	0.56	68.62	3.00	66.96
27	Taxes & Cesses	0.08	2.56	1.39	9.03	0.11	3.18	1.65	10.52
28	Durable goods	17.68	34.21	21.95	46.83	15.06	49.53	26.18	59.21
29	<b>Non-food Total</b>	<b>199.87</b>	<b>497.63</b>	<b>291.38</b>	<b>702.78</b>	<b>193.27</b>	<b>620.29</b>	<b>331.75</b>	<b>795.25</b>
<b>TOTAL CONSUMER EXPENDITURE</b>		<b>460.32</b>	<b>900.20</b>	<b>624.53</b>	<b>1170.60</b>	<b>458.56</b>	<b>1072.13</b>	<b>695.16</b>	<b>1312.50</b>

**Annexure 2.34, Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers of Selected States (Base 1986-87=100), May 2008 and May 2009**

Name of State	May, 2008	May, 2009	Point to point change in percentage
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	445	497	11.7
Assam	424	462	9.0
Bihar	419	458	9.3
Gujarat	427	476	11.5
Haryana	460	518	12.6
Jammu & Kashmir	420	475	13.1
Karnataka	421	476	13.1
Kerala	425	463	8.9
Madhya Pradesh	427	480	12.4
Maharashtra	443	485	9.5
<b>Orissa</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>9.4</b>
Punjab	465	523	12.5
Rajasthan	453	515	13.7
Tamil Nadu	423	465	9.9
Uttar Pradesh	446	483	8.3
West Bengal	409	445	8.8
<b>All-India</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>10.2</b>

Source: Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, July 2009

**Annexure 2.35, Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers, Orissa and India (base 1986-87=100)**

Year	Orissa		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	317	335	351	352
2006-07	340	356	375	380
2007-08	379	389	406	408
2008-09	420	428	452	450

Source: Indian Labour Journal, Labour Bureau, Government of India

**Annexure 2.36, CPI for Industrial Workers at All-India Level and Selected Centres in Orissa**

Average over the months

Year	India	Orissa	
		Barbil (1995-2005); Angul - Talcher (2006-2009)	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	496	434	432
2004	514	452	453
2005	536	479	473
2006	123	120	124
2007	131	128	137
2008	142	143	149
2009	157	160	166

Notes: (1) for 1995-2005 data, the base year is 1982; (2) for 2006-09 data, the base year is 2001

Source: Labour Bureau

**Annexure 2.37, CPI for Different Categories of Items for Industrial Workers in Orissa for Industrial Workers**
**Base year 2001 = 100**

Sl. No.	Group of Items	All India			Orissa					
		April' 08	April' 09	% of variation	Angul - Talcher			Rourkela		
					April' 08	April' 09	% of variation	April' 08	April' 09	% of variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Food	144	159	10.42	141	163	15.60	153	168	9.80
2	Pan, Supari, Tobacco, intoxicants	134	143	6.72	118	123	4.24	125	134	7.20
3	Fuel & light	136	145	6.62	127	140	10.24	126	132	4.76
4	Housing	134	142	5.97	138	146	5.80	148	163	10.14
5	Clothing, bedding and food wears	120	125	4.17	156	161	3.21	118	138	16.95
6	Miscellaneous	135	145	7.41	130	133	2.31	132	134	1.52
7	General	138	150	8.70	138	151	9.42	144	157	9.03

Source: Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India

**Annexure 2.38, Average Retail Prices of Some Essential Commodities in Orissa**
**Rs./Kg./Ltrs**

Commodities	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rice (common)	8.47	8.93	9.11	10.73	11.34	13.62
Wheat	9.31	9.72	11.51	13.85	12.67	13.70
Mung Dal	24.08	29.14	39.35	38.78	36.17	41.60
Arhar Dal	28.42	27.46	27.95	36.05	36.72	44.21
Mustard Oil	55.53	50.60	50.70	60.15	62.50	75.99
Palm Oil	50.79	45.13	48.54	54.08	58.10	53.77
Vanaspati	51.10	43.27	48.48	53.95	56.18	50.74
Sugar (free sale)	17.23	20.03	21.01	16.33	16.39	20.47
Gur (local)	17.17	18.62	18.00	14.87	15.09	21.62
Salt	2.43	.2.62	2.38	2.92	2.79	3.77
Potato	6.82	7.12	8.19	8.95	9.07	6.88
Onion (ullli)	8.44	9.75	7.51	13.29	11.93	12.77
Atta	10.50	10.83	13.05	14.07	14.16	15.03
Maida	11.50	12.16	14.39	15.67	15.80	16.44
Suji	11.99	11.87	14.95	16.48	16.52	17.69

P: Provisional

Source: Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare Department, Orissa.

**Annexure 2.39, Average Wholesale Prices of Some Essential Commodities in the State**

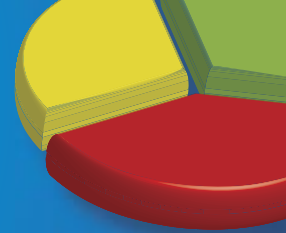
Rs. per quintal							
Commodities	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9
Paddy (common)	430.31	453.92	490.00	515.00	547.00	820.00	902.24
Wheat	822.47	774.08	805.00	954.00	1046.00	1087.00	1195.00
Ragi	525.8	505.02	548.00	567.00	1029.00	1003.00	1134.92
Maize	603.23	406.99	453.00	479.00	960.00	779.00	914.59
Mung	2123.04	2035.98	1968.00	2498.00	2927.00	2857.00	3250.62
Biri	1621.86	1443.71	1558.00	2542.00	3123.00	2626.00	3151.00
Gram	1911.89	1807.1	1694.00	1945.00	2561.00	2868.00	2782.41
Kulthy	966.99	971.75	966.00	1090.00	1265.00	1498.00	1579.10
Til	1866.41	2035.54	2126.00	2139.00	2229.00	2878.00	3417.94
Mustard seeds	2121.81	2181.74	2297.00	2688.00	2426.00	3028.00	3179.40
Groundnut	1641.16	1721.39	1715.00	1751.00	1946.00	1904.00	2284.80
Potato	519.58	499.12	595.00	670.00	859.00	585.00	702.00
Jute	952.33	971.01	1019.00	1410.00	NA	NR	1300.00
Gur	1338.39	1310.76	1507.00	1600.00	1672.00	1866.00	2178.52
Dry chillies	4534.15	4874.29	4306.00	4595.00	5640.00	5832.00	6280.60

Notes: P: provisional;

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Orissa







# Agriculture and Allied Sectors

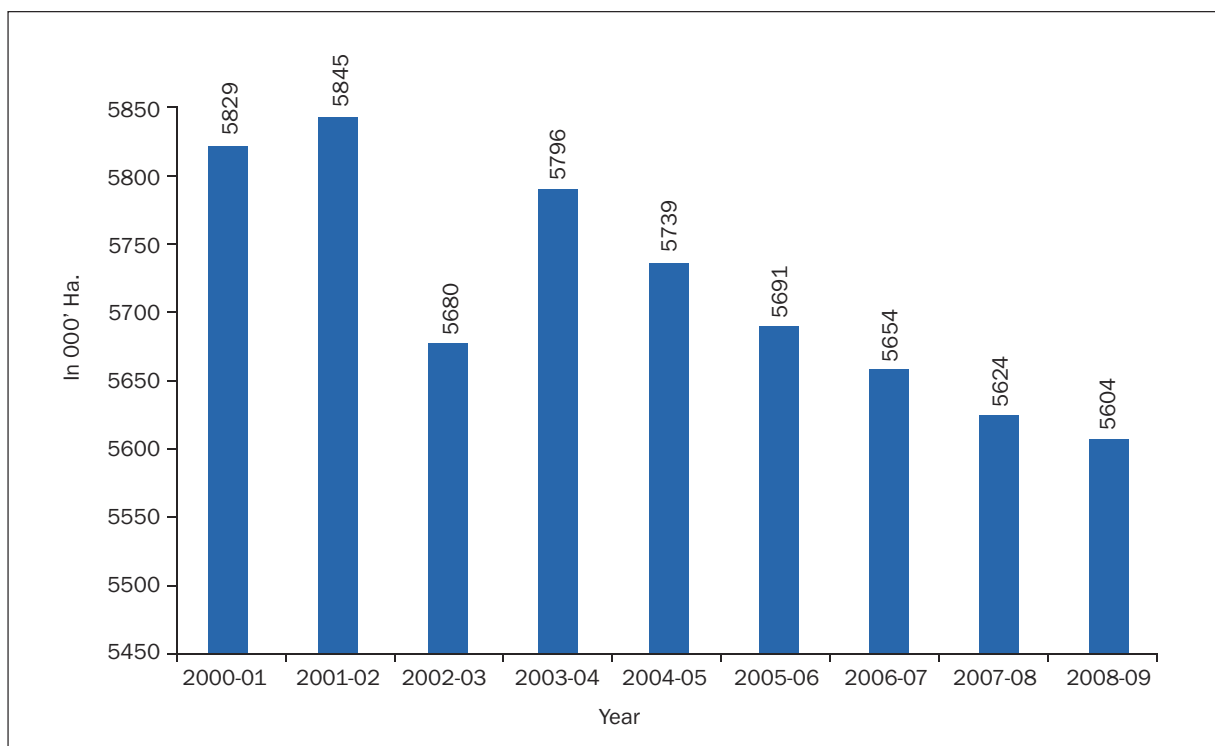
Orissa's economy has remained mainly agrarian, heavily dominated by agriculture and allied sectors that contributed more than 70% to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) in the 1950s. The State economy has been diversifying at a slow pace. In the early 1980s, agriculture and allied sectors still contributed more than 50% to GSDP. Even at the close of the last century, that is in 1999-2000, these sectors constituted 30.58% of the real GSDP, the share of agriculture and animal husbandry sub-sectors being 26.44%. Agriculture and allied sectors have provided employment, directly or indirectly, to more than 60% of the State's total workforce. In this sense, it is still the "mainstay" of Orissa's

economy. This chapter reviews the performance of the agricultural sector, fishery, animal resources and forestry. At the end, it discusses wildlife, ecology and environmental aspects of the State.

## 3.1 Agriculture

In the global economy, there is a decreasing trend of land area used for agriculture and a slowdown in the growth rate of this sector's output. These trends are reflected for Orissa as well. Figure 3.1 shows the trend of net area sown in Orissa in recent years.<sup>1</sup> In 2008-09, it was about 3.6% of the landmass of the State.

**Figure 3.1, Net Area Sown in Orissa, 2000-01 to 2008-09**



<sup>1</sup>This is based on Annexure 3.1 that presents the distribution of land use in Orissa since 1990-91.

### 3.1.1 Production of Foodgrains

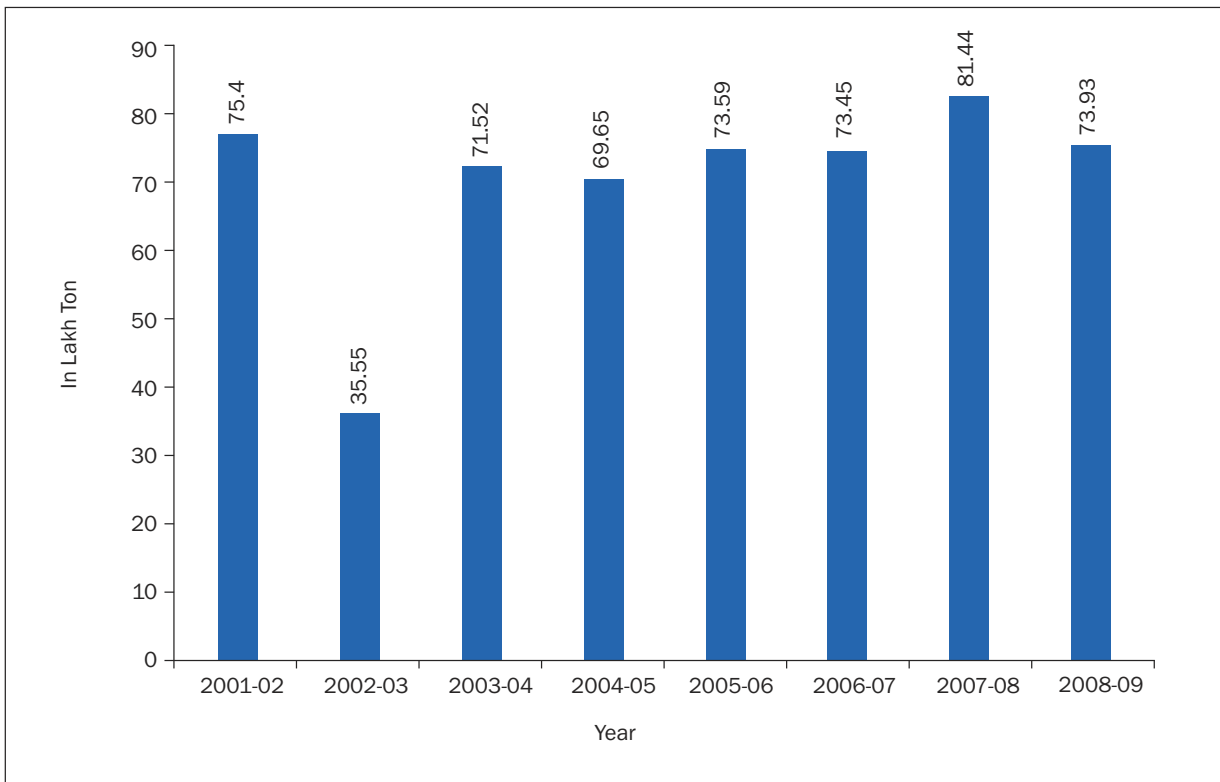
The production of foodgrains (i.e., rice, other cereals and pulses) in the State from 2001-02 to 2008-09 is graphed in Figure 3.2. It shows a fluctuating trend.<sup>2</sup> During 2001-02, there was a record production of 75.40 lakh metric tonnes (MT). However, the production declined sharply to 35.55 lakh MT in 2002-03 because of severe drought that adversely affected all 30 districts. In 2007-08, the production increased to 81.44 lakh MT, but declined to 73.93 lakh MT in 2008-09. Variations in the quantum and timing of rainfall significantly impact this pattern of foodgrain production. Rice or paddy constituted more than 90% of total foodgrain production in all of the years shown in Figure 3.2. Hence, the trend of foodgrain production also reflects that of paddy.<sup>3</sup>

### 3.1.2 Productivity

An “Integrated Cereal Development Programme - Rice” is being implemented in the State since 1994-95, with the objective of augmenting paddy productivity and production. One major factor for enhanced productivity would be high area coverage under HYV (High Yielding Variety) paddy. As Figure 3.3 shows, there has been a steady expansion of area under HYV paddy in Orissa.<sup>4</sup>

However, the major problem with agriculture in the State is that yield rates of main crops are low. Rice productivity (i.e., production per hectare) has remained stagnant in recent years and below the national average, even though in 2008-09 it doubled its value in 2002-03. This is shown in Figure 3.4<sup>5</sup>. Out of the three seasons: autumn,

**Figure 3.2, Trend of Foodgrains Production in Orissa, 2001-02 to 2008-09**



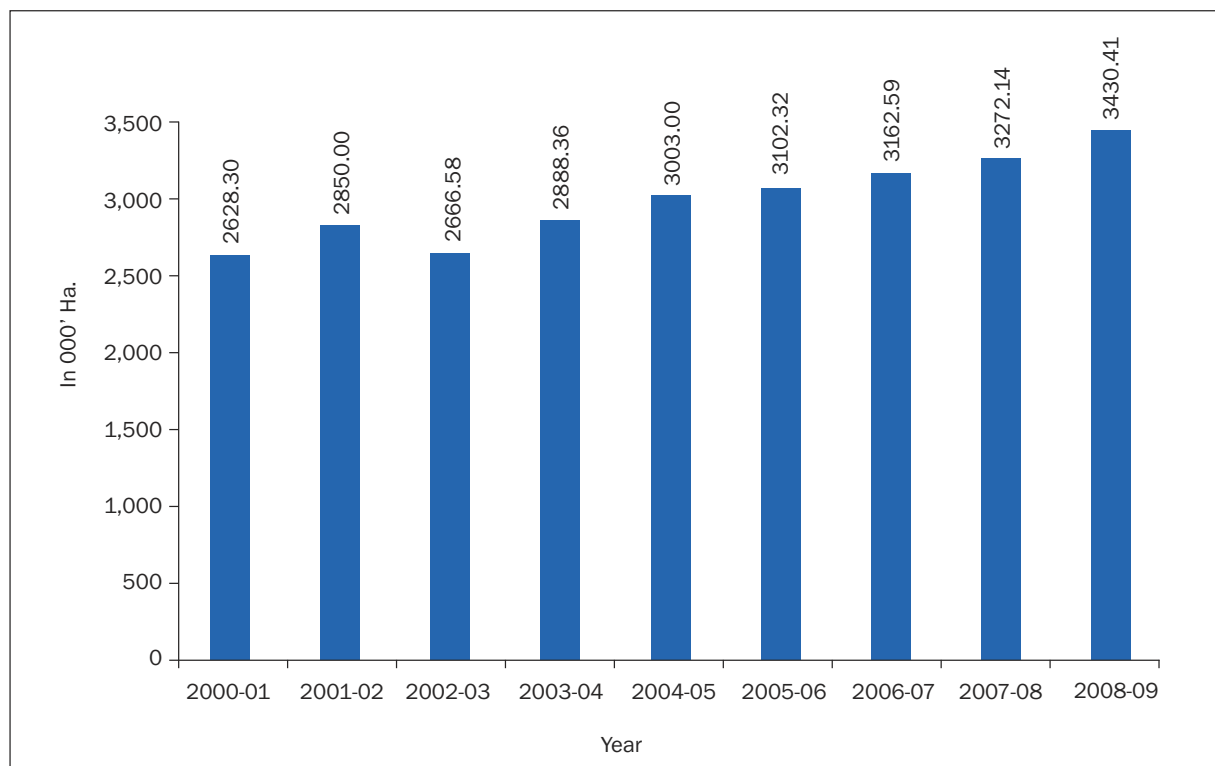
<sup>2</sup>Annexure 3.2 provides the time series of foodgrains production, while Annexure 3.3 is a detailed version of Annexure 3.2 and provides production data on other crops including various types of oil seeds, fibres, sugarcane, tobacco and the like. Annexures 3.4 presents detailed cropping patterns in terms of areas under different crops.

<sup>3</sup>District-wise production of paddy by three seasons for the year 2008-09 is given in Annexure 3.5.

<sup>4</sup>Annexure 3.6 provides data on area under HYV paddy in the State in different dimensions, whereas district-wise data for the year 2008-09 is given in Annexure 3.7.

<sup>5</sup>Figure 3.4 is based on Annexure 3.8 and Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2009 by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

**Figure 3.3, Area Under HYV Paddy**



winter and summer, the first two seasons account for most of the rice production. However, rice yield rates are not high.<sup>6</sup>

### 3.1.3 Cropping Intensity

Cropping intensity is one of the indices to study levels of agricultural development. Orissa's cropping intensity from 2000-01 to 2008-09 is illustrated in Figure 3.5<sup>7</sup>. It is observed that the cropping intensity has increased from 135% in 2000-01 to 162% in 2008-09. Due to the development of irrigation facilities, more areas have been brought under cultivation and farmers are able to raise more than one crop on the same land area in all reference years. Further analysis reveals that the cropping intensity is highest in Puri (214%) followed by Sonepur (198%) and Cuttack (197%). The lowest cropping intensity has been recorded in Sundergarh (129%).

Figure 3.6, based on Annexure 3.10, graphs the cropping intensity in different states in 2006-07.

Orissa has done well and is above the national average in terms of cropping intensity.

### Shifting Away from Paddy

About 74% of the cultivated area in the State is covered under paddy crop. Since the 8<sup>th</sup> Plan, efforts are being made to diversify agricultural crops, and particularly to divert land from paddy to non-paddy crops like pulses, oil seeds, sugarcane, potato and the like to ensure better returns to farmers. Figure 3.7 illustrates the gradual shift in the breakup of cultivated area into cereals (mostly paddy) and non-cereals from 2002-03 to 2008-09<sup>8</sup>.

### 3.1.4 Commercial Crops

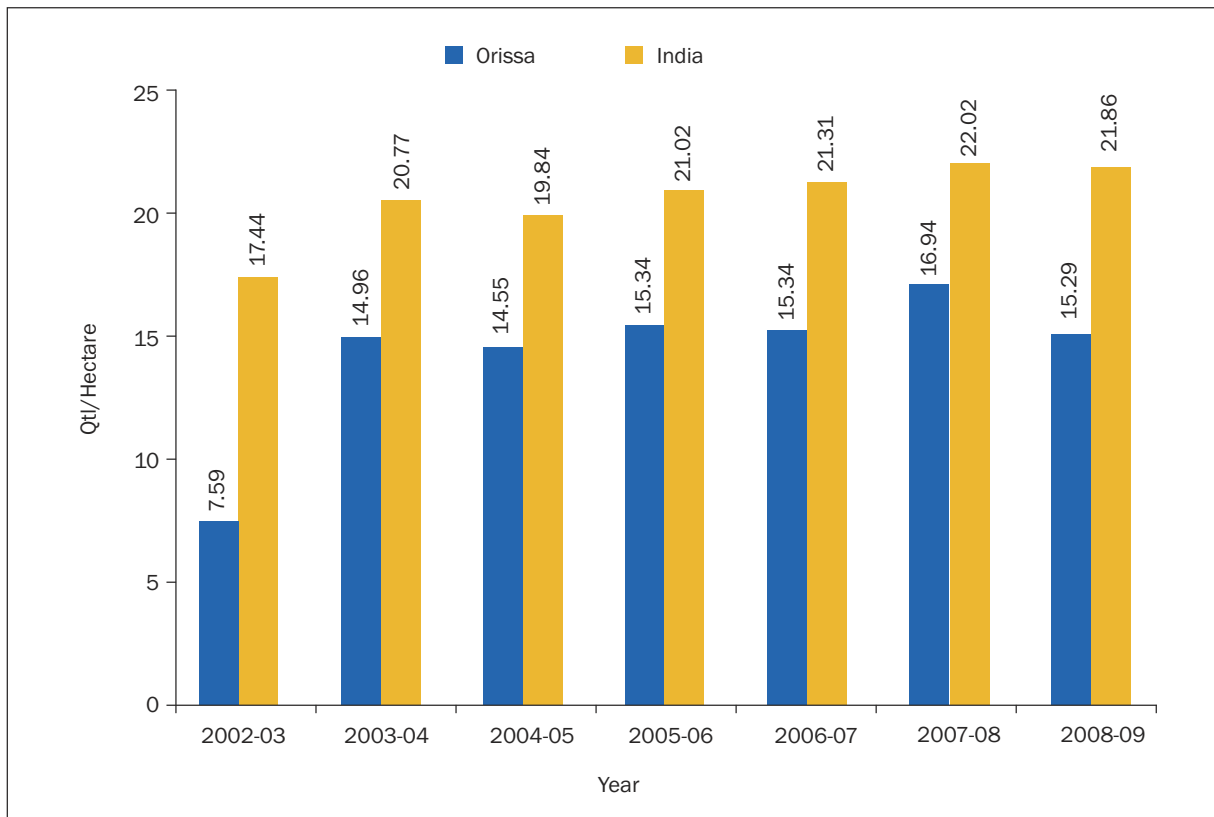
In order to improve the rural economy, a shift to commercial crops - like sugarcane, jute, mesta, cotton, soyabean, groundnut, potato, chilly and onion - is being encouraged. Cotton is a major commercial crop predominately grown in the KBK districts in the Kharif season. Area coverage under

<sup>6</sup> See Annexure 3.8.

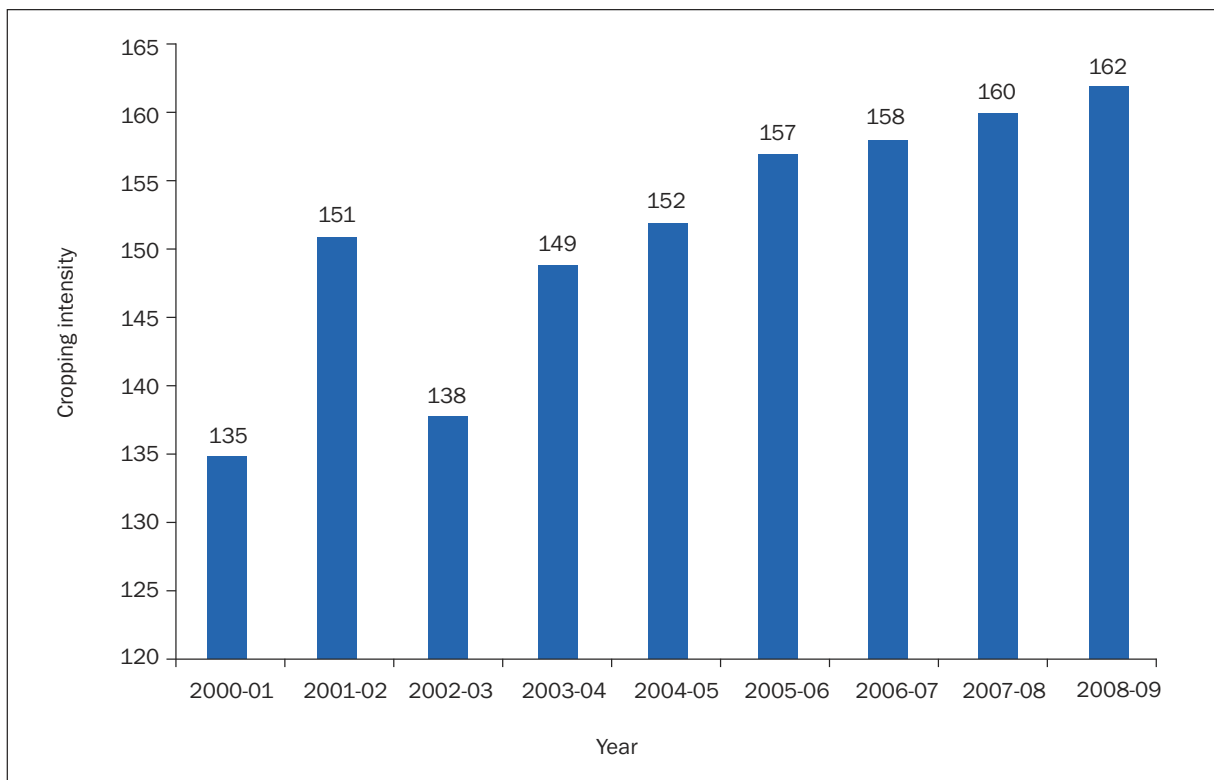
<sup>7</sup> Data on cropping intensity as well as area from 2000-01 to 2008-09 are given in Annexure 3.9.

<sup>8</sup> This is based on Annexure 3.11, which records the evolution of broad cropping pattern in the state from 2002-03 to 2008-09.

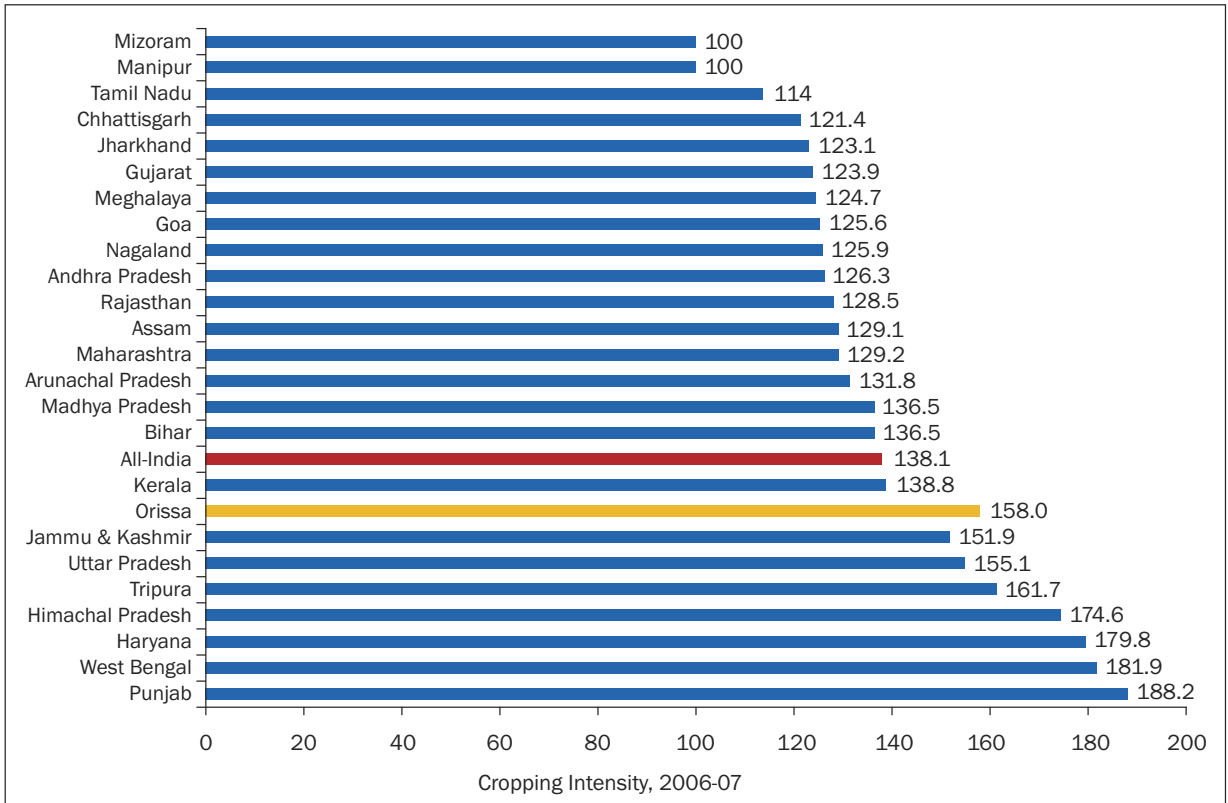
**Figure 3.4, Yield Rate of Rice Production, Orissa and All-India, 2002-03 to 2008-09**



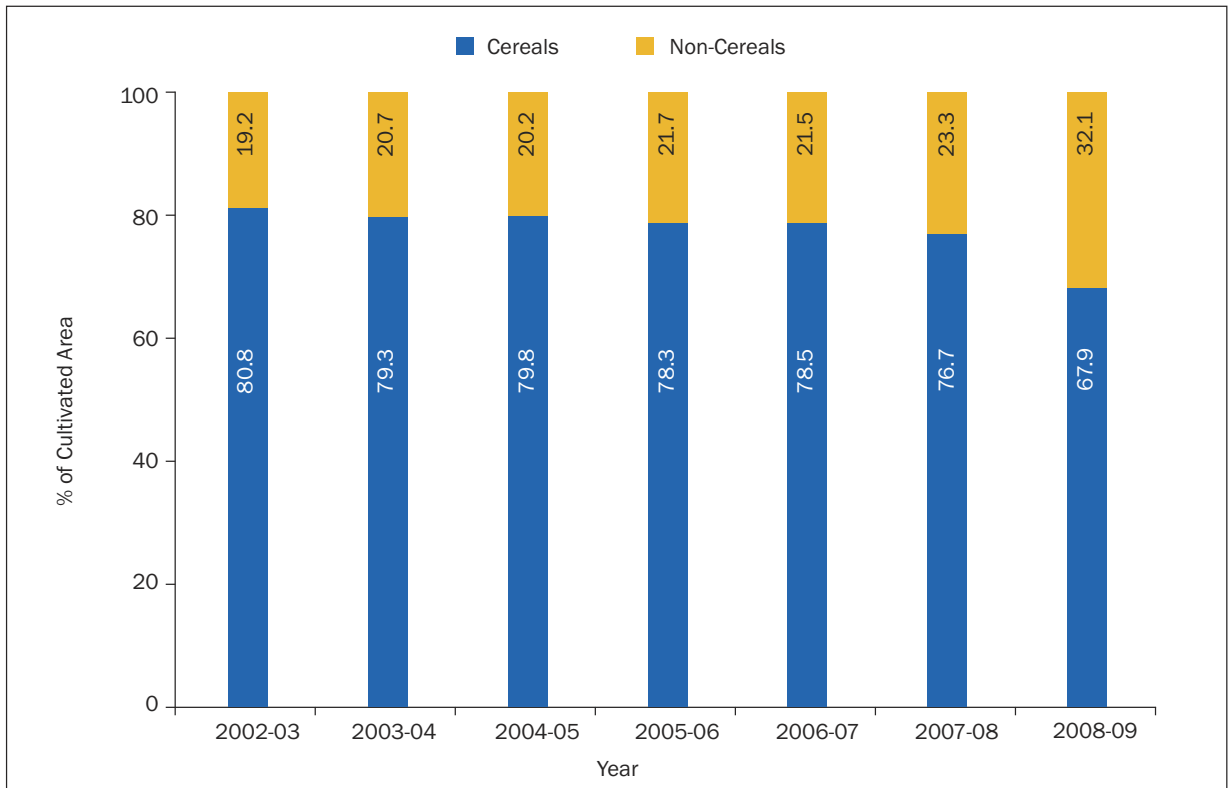
**Figure 3.5, Cropping Intensity in Orissa, 2000-01 to 2008-09**



**Figure 3.6, Cropping Intensity across States, 2006-07**



**Figure 3.7, Shift from Paddy to Non-paddy Crops in Orissa, 2002-03 to 2008-09**



cotton has been increasing in Bolangir, Kalahandi and Rayagada districts. The production of cotton increased from 1.25 lakh bales in 2007-08 to 1.47 lakh bales in 2008-09.

In coastal districts, river-bed potato cultivation is being promoted by using certified potato seeds and other improved planting material. Cultivation of sugarcane, a high-value commercial crop, is being widely accepted by farmers. Steps have been taken to bring at least 1.5 lakh hectares of area under sugarcane cultivation during the next five years. The resulting production should provide sufficient feedstock not only to sugar mills that are currently in operation in the State but also to sugar mills that are likely to come up in the coming years. Sugarcane growers are provided with quality cane seeds, farm implements and drip irrigation under two schemes, namely, 'Sugarcane Development Programme' by the State and 'Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System' by the Centre. During 2008-09, 10.76 thousand hectares were under sugarcane cultivation and the output was 646.24 thousand metric tonnes (TMT).

### **3.1.5 Fruits, Vegetables, Spices and Floriculture**

Orissa is blessed with varied agro-climatic conditions suitable for growing a variety of fruits, vegetables and spice crops. Hilltracts of KBK districts, Kandhamal and Gajapati districts are conducive to intensive horticultural activities. During 2008-09, the area under fruit crops in the State was recorded at 341.8 thousand hectares including 52.2 thousand hectares under coconut plantations. The production levels were respectively 1,661.3 TMT and 2,939.1 lakh nuts. Annexure 3.12 shows the area, production and yield rates for fruits in the State from 2007-08 to 2008-09.

Agro-climatic conditions and growing market demand have created a scope for vegetable cultivation in the State. During 2007-08, the area covered under vegetable cultivation was about 375.95 thousand hectares and vegetable

production was about 8,454.09 TMT. Ginger and turmeric are major spices grown in the State. Although the State has a major share in production of ginger and turmeric, the varieties cultivated are mostly traditional and 'low yielding'.<sup>9</sup> Flowers like rose, gladioli, marigold and tuberose are also cultivated. Annexure 3.14 provides data on the area and production of floricultural crops. It is observed that the coverage of these crops both in area and production has been increasing over the years.

### **3.1.6 Productivity Enhancement Efforts**

Since the aim of the State is to enhance productivity in the agricultural sector, it is important to evaluate inputs and factors that are critical for productivity.

#### **Irrigation**

Irrigation is a necessary input towards overall agricultural productivity of a region. Figure 3.8 compares the extent of availability of irrigation facilities across states and shows that in India, irrigation facilities cover about 44% of area under all crops. The State-wise distribution varies widely.<sup>10</sup> In Haryana and Punjab, it is well above 80%. In Orissa, the irrigation intensity is still relatively low though the State has been striving to significantly improve irrigation facilities.

#### **Fertiliser Use and Pest Control**

Optimal use of fertilisers is a major factor behind agricultural productivity. It also protects land fertility by meeting the nutrition requirement of crops. The fertiliser consumption in Orissa is generally lower than many states. Figure 3.9 compares fertiliser consumption rate (kg/hectare) across fifteen states for 2006-07<sup>11</sup>. Figure 3.10 illustrates that the fertiliser consumption rate in the State is growing over time.<sup>12</sup>

#### **Land Consolidation**

Land consolidation contributes towards agricultural productivity, as technical benefits from bigger holdings can be exploited. From the inception of consolidation measures, in Orissa 10,039 villages covering an area of 1,626 thousand hectares

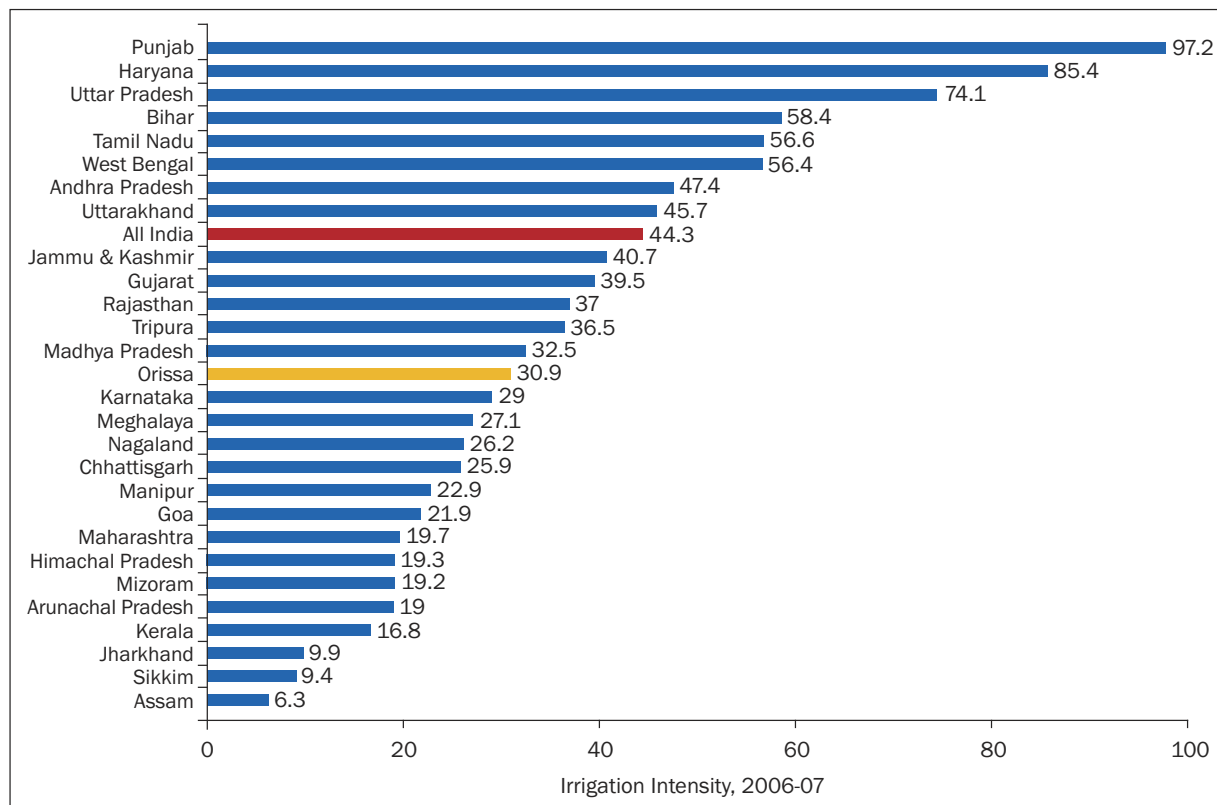
<sup>9</sup> Data on area and production of various spices from 2006-07 to 2008-09 is given in Annexure 3.13.

<sup>10</sup> See Annexure 3.15.

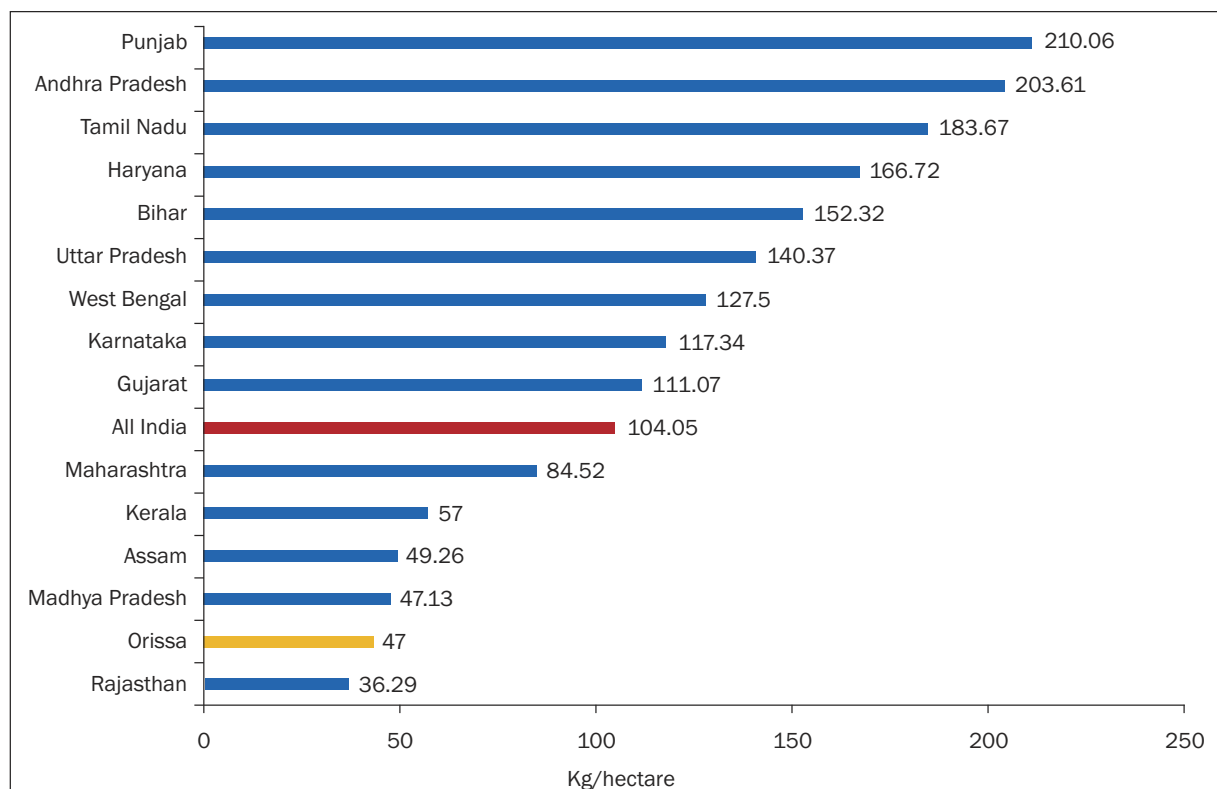
<sup>11</sup> Annexure 3.16 shows the distribution fertilizer consumption across states over the period 2001-02 to 2006-07.

<sup>12</sup> See Annexure 3.17. District-wise fertilizer consumption for 2008-09 is given in Annexure 3.18. Annexure 3.19 contains pesticide consumption data for years 2000-01 to 2008-09.

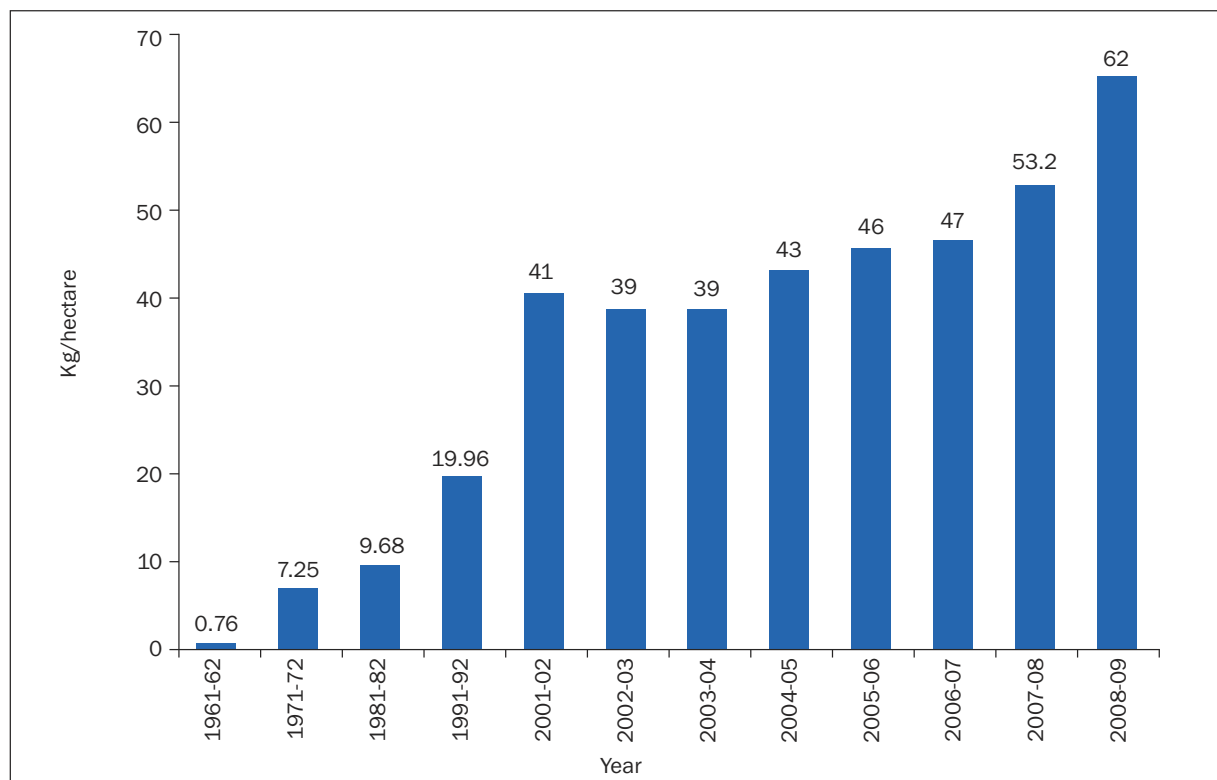
**Figure 3.8, Irrigation Intensity Across States, 2006-07**



**Figure 3.9, Fertilizer Consumption Rate in Selected States, 2006-07**



**Figure 3.10, Fertilizer Consumption Rate, 1961-62 to 2008-09**



were taken up for consolidation. Out of this, 797 villages covering an area of 179 thousand hectares have been excluded from the consolidation due to unsuitability, 130 villages have been amalgamated with nearby villages through “Boundary Change Proceeding (BCP)” and 112 villages have been newly created through BCP. The remaining 9,224 villages with an area of 1,447 thousand hectares have been taken up for consolidation work. Out of these, updating of records and their publication in respect of 608 villages covering an area of 140 thousand hectares has been completed. The publication of records of rights (ROR) and maps has been made for 7,354 villages, which covers an area of 1,065 thousand hectares. Consolidation operations in respect of 1,262 villages covering an area of 242 thousand hectares are yet to be completed.

Land consolidation and distribution has major distributional implications. It aims to uplift economically weaker sections of agricultural communities through offering incentives to agricultural labourers/workers to adopt productivity enhancing measures. Annexures 3.20 through

3.25 provide district-wise data covering various dimensions on distribution of operational holdings across social groups.

### **Agricultural Credit**

In an indirect but important way, agricultural credit helps to augment agricultural production. Against the target of Rs. 4,557 crore, agricultural loans worth Rs. 3,450 crore were advanced during 2008-09. Out of the total agricultural loans financed during 2008-09, the share of co-operative banks was 41.84%. Loans were provided for crop financing, term lending for floriculture, horticulture, livestock, pisciculture, plantations and composite projects. Annexure 3.26 records the amounts of agricultural credit advanced in Orissa by different banks from 2001-02 to 2008-09.

### **3.1.7 Government Departments, Institutions, Policy and Programmes Dealing With Agriculture**

Several policies and programmes are in place to improve the agriculture sector of the State, and, some of them (e.g., programmes to encourage



sugarcane production) have already been mentioned. These are catalogued below.

### **Agricultural Policy, 2008**

In 2008, the State government brought out a “New Agriculture Policy,” “which is futuristic, flexible enough to anticipate and address emerging trends, identify potential areas for development and chalk out a clear agenda for agricultural development for at least the next 10 years.” It aims, *inter alia*, to enhance productivity of major crops, shift the emphasis from “subsistence” agriculture to profitable commercial agriculture and facilitate long-term investment in agriculture by the public and private sectors and by public-private partnership ventures “particularly for post harvest management, marketing, agro-processing and value addition.”

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

Since its inception in 1996 as a promotional organization, APICOL has promoted commercial agricultural enterprises including agro-based food and non-food processing industries in the State. In 2008-09, 67 agricultural enterprises including 45 agro service centres and 22 commercial agro-enterprises were promoted by APICOL with an investment of Rs. 1.41 crore. In 2009-10, it targeted 100 commercial agri-enterprises.

### **Orissa Agro Industries Corporation (OAIC)**

OAIC is engaged in the marketing of various agricultural inputs including agricultural machineries/equipment through a wide network of district and branch offices. Besides, the Corporation executes tube wells, bore wells, direct lift irrigation projects for individuals and communities. It also provides inputs such as fertilizer, pesticides, cattle and poultry feeds to farmers. During 2008-09, the Corporation had a turnover of Rs. 201.84 crore against the target of Rs. 139.09 crore; sold 2,323 tractors, 600 power tillers, 399 power reapers, 6,183 diesel pump sets and 30 sprinkler sets; and energized 212 shallow tube wells, 26 bore wells and 42 dug wells.

### **The Integrated Cereal Development Programme - Rice**

In order to increase the productivity and production of rice, 122 Farmers Field Schools (FFS) were

organised under the Non-National Food Security Mission (NFSM) districts and 5,000 rice growers were trained in various aspects of rice production in 2008-09. During 2009-10, 178 Farmers Field Schools were to be set up for training 7,120 rice growers at a financial outlay of Rs. 30.26 lakh.

In 2008-09, around 400 farmers were sent to different places within the state and 150 farmers to outside the State on exposure visits for experiential learning and adoption of best practices. It was targeted to send 400 farmers on exposure visits within the state and 120 farmers to outside the state in 2009-10.

With a view to encouraging farmers to use seed production of early varieties to escape drought conditions and saline-tolerant varieties of paddy in coastal districts, production incentives are being given to farmers at the rate of Rs. 100/- per quintal. In 2008-09, incentive subsidy amounting to Rs. 20 lakh has been given for 20,000 quintals of seeds. It was targeted to provide incentive subsidy for 50,630 quintals during 2009-10 with an outlay of Rs. 50.63 lakh.

To encourage varieties replacement and use of HYV paddy seeds, about 40,133 quintals of paddy seeds were sold to farmers at a subsidised rate. The cost of this scheme during 2008-09 was Rs. 200.67 lakh. To expand the use of green manure, incentives at the rate of Rs. 200 per quintal for 425 quintals of *Dhanicha* seeds were provided to farmers at an expenditure of Rs. 50.85 lakh in the 15 non-NFSM districts. In 2009-10, it has been proposed to distribute 2,000 quintals of green manure seeds at a subsidized rate.

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

It is a Central-Government sponsored scheme with 75:25 funding pattern between the Centre and state. In an effort to grow more pulses, 595 block demonstrations, 180 Integrated Pest Management (IPM) demonstrations and 314 Farmers Training Programmes were conducted during 2008-09, which involved an expenditure of Rs. 99.83 lakh. Sixty sprinkler sets and 3,785 plant protection equipment worth Rs. 38.61 lakh were supplied to pulse growing farmers for increasing irrigation

efficiency and providing plant protection. Besides, pulse crop assistance amounting to Rs. 12.40 lakh was provided to farmers for establishing 620 vermi-compost units. The cultivation of major oil seeds like groundnut, sesam, mustard, niger and sunflower has been encouraged in western Orissa. Emphasis has been placed on production of certified seeds.

In 2008-09, nearly 2,250 MT of certified seeds of groundnut, mustard, sesam and niger were supplied to farmers under the Seeds Distribution Programme. The total subsidy amount was Rs. 269.99 lakh. About 47 thousand seeds mini-kits were distributed to farmers free of charge. One hundred Farmers Field Schools, 312 farmers training programmes and 400 block demonstrations were conducted during 2008-09, at the expense of Rs. 80.36 lakh. Proposals for 2009-10 include 100 farmer field schools, 314 farmer training programmes and 925 block demonstrations.

### **Irrigation Programmes**

*Micro irrigation programme* is 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 fruits, vegetables, floriculture and medicinal plants. During 2008-09, drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation was installed in 1,940 and 819 hectares of land respectively. Farmers are encouraged to create *captive irrigation sources* through shallow tubewells (STW), medium tubewells (MTW), bore wells (BW), dug wells (DW) and river lift irrigation points (RLIP). In 2008-09, 17,085 STWs and MTWs, 1,517 BWs, 476 DWs and 7 RLIPs were established by utilizing Rs. 29.30 crore under NABARD's Rural Infrastructure Development Fund. It was targeted to sink about 4,000 STWs, 1,200 bore wells, 1,100 dug wells and 125 surface lift projects during 2009-10 with a budget provision of Rs. 20 crore.

### **Fertilizer Use**

Soil health cards will be issued to farmers and awareness will be created to enhance their uses. The Junior Agriculture Officers posted in irrigated tracts have been provided with portable soil testing kits for the purpose. Several measures such as promotion of bio-fertilisers, like rhizobium culture,

Azoto bacter, Azospirillum, Azolla and fortified composting including vermi-composting and green manuring, have been taken to improve soil health and supplement required nutrients under integrated nutrient management system. To provide assistance to farmers in tribal areas, where the use of fertilizers is minimal, a transport subsidy of Rs. 100 per ton has been made available by the State Government.

### **Farm Mechanisation**

Various farm machineries like power tillers, tractors, power rappers, power rotators, transplinters and others have been supplied to farmers at subsidized rates. In 2008-09, the total subsidy cost amounted to nearly Rs. 71 crore.<sup>13</sup>

### **National Horticulture Mission (NHM)**

This centrally sponsored scheme with a funding pattern of 85:15 was launched in 2005-06 and operates in 24 districts of the State. It aims to increase production of suitable fruits and promote export oriented agro-based industries by subsidizing the supply of quality planting materials, training and development of market infrastructure. The crops selected are mango, citrus, litchi, banana, cashew, ginger, turmeric, betel vine and floriculture. Horticulture development programmes in non-Mission districts have been promoted under the State plan schemes.

### **Crop Insurance**

A crop insurance scheme was introduced in the state in 1985. The scheme was modified and made more liberal by the Government of India and renamed as National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS). This has been in operation since 1999-2000. All farmers are covered under the scheme, irrespective of the size of their holdings. It covers risk in respect of loss of yield to crops due to natural calamities like flood, cyclone, storm and hailstorm and other non-preventive risks like natural fire, and lightening. Crops like paddy, groundnut, maize, niger, red gram, mustard, cotton, sugarcane, potato, ginger, onion and banana are covered. The State and Centre share costs in equal proportion.

During Kharif 2008, about 5.91 lakh hectares of cropped land belonging to 6.11 lakh farmers

<sup>13</sup> For details, see Annexure 3.27.

was covered and the sum insured was about Rs. 841 crore. The claims amounting to Rs. 30.35 crore were paid to 55,928 beneficiaries across eleven districts for loss of paddy crop. In the Rabi season of 2008-09, about 1.45 lakh hectares of cropped land belonging to 1.62 lakh farmers were covered under the scheme. The claims amounting to Rs. 8.37 crore were paid to 44,323 farmers in sixteen districts.

### **Assistance for Fruits Production**

Under the NHM programme, assistance up to 75% of the cost of cultivation is being provided to the farmers at the rate of Rs. 22,500/- per ha for mango, Rs. 11,250/- per ha for cashew, Rs. 22,500/- per ha for citrus, Rs. 22,500/- per ha for litchi and 70% cost of cultivation at the rate of Rs. 15,000/- per ha for banana. New fruit orchards, covering 19,454 ha mango, 7,032 ha cashew, 358 ha amla, 401 ha litchi, 1,339 ha banana and 777 ha citrus were developed in 2008-09. The expenditure involved was Rs. 22 crore. During 2009-10, the target is to cover 10,000 ha under compact area plantation of mango, 3,000 ha cashew, 100 ha litchi, 1000 ha banana and 400 ha citrus with an outlay of Rs. 14.64 crore.

In addition, 200 ha mango, 50 ha cashew, 30 ha amla, 100 ha banana and 50 ha citrus plantations have been raised under compact area plantations in six non mission districts with an expenditure of Rs. 32.80 lakh was incurred. The target for 2009-10 was for raising 200 ha mango, 100 ha cashew, 50 ha banana and 25 ha citrus compact area plantation with a proposed outlay of Rs. 36.19 lakh.

To popularize fruit plantations in backyards of rural households, 2.09 lakh quality planting materials of different fruits were supplied during 2008-09 at nominal prices. Rs. 43.55 lakh were spent under this programme.

### **Assistance for Producing Vegetables**

In 2008-09, 3.75 lakh vegetable mini-kits and 6,384 quintals of potato seeds were distributed among farmers of non-NHM districts at a subsidized rate. During 2009-10, the target was to distribute 2.5 lakh vegetable mini-kits, 3,000 quintals of seeds potato, 3,000 units of demonstration of yam and

elephant foot yam to farmers at subsidized rate with an outlay of Rs. 199.96 lakh.

### **Assistance for Ginger and Turmeric Production**

Since the existing varieties are low-yielding, emphasis is being placed on replacing traditional varieties with improved ones through the NHM programme, for which assistance at the rate of Rs. 11,250 per hectare is provided.

### **Assistance to Floriculture**

Under the NHM program, financial assistance up to 50% of the cost of cultivation is being provided to small and marginal farmers and up to 33% to other farmers. In 2008-09, marigold over 1,421 ha, gladioli 1,203 ha, rose 1,118 ha and tuberose 602 ha were assisted with an expenditure of Rs. 11.15 crore. The target for 2009-10 was to cover 2,050 ha under floriculture at an outlay of Rs. 6 crore.

With a view to encouraging farmers from six non-mission districts and raising their farm incomes through floriculture activities, 100 units of gladioli, 60 units of rose and 100 units of marigold (0.1 ha per unit) demonstrations were taken up at an expense of Rs. 7.39 lakh. There is a programme with an outlay of Rs. 7.04 lakh to take up 250 units (0.1 ha. per unit) of demonstrations of flowers like gladioli, marigold and rose during 2009-10.

### **Model Nurseries**

Good quality planting material is produced in State-run farms and nurseries. The saplings are supplied to farmers. During 2008-09, 28 model nurseries of four hectares area and 40 small nurseries of one hectare area were established with an expenditure of Rs. 6.24 crore.

### **Organic Farming**

Assistance to the tune of Rs. 22.50 lakh was provided for constructing 300 vermi-compost units. There is a proposal to construct 70 vermi-compost units during 2009-10, with an out lay of Rs. 5.25 lakh.

### **Regional Coconut Nursery**

This scheme envisages production of coconut seedling in farms and nurseries with financial assistance from the Coconut Development Board

as well as the State Government on a 50:50 sharing basis. Under this programme, 2.0 lakh coconut seedlings were raised with an expenditure of Rs. 50.00 lakh during 2008-09.

### **Oil Palm Development Programme**

Oil palm is one of the important commercial crops being promoted in the state. The scheme provides subsidy for oil palm seedling as well as maintenance of newly created plantation. The expenditure on this programme is shared on a 75:25 basis between the Central Government and the State. 838 hectares of new plantation and maintenance of 1796.69 hectare of oil palm plantations were made during 2008-09 and the total outlay involved was Rs. 1.36 crore.

### **Human Resource Development**

During 2008-09, thirty district level shows including six shows in non-mission districts were organised. 8,109 farmers were sent on exposure visits both inside and outside the state to build confidence through cross learning and the cost of this programme was Rs. 138.84 lakh. Besides, fifty unemployed youth were trained in gardening, 1,100 field level functionaries were trained in IPM/INM, organic farming and high-tech horticulture and 14 groups of farmers have been trained on fruits, vegetables and floriculture during 2008-09. During 2009-10, the target was to send 1600 farmers from 24 mission districts and 40 farmers from six non-mission districts on exposure visits.

### **Soil Conservation and Watershed Development**

Watershed Development Programmes are currently being implemented in the State under various centrally sponsored schemes like the Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWDP), National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Area (NWDPA) and River Valley Project (RVP). The Watershed Development Programmes are also implemented with additional Central assistance received under the Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) for KBK districts. The Western Orissa Rural Livelihood Project (WORLP) funded by DFID is also being implemented in Bargarh, Kalahandi, Bolangir and Nuapada districts.

The Orissa Watershed Development Mission (OWDM) has been set up as a State-level umbrella institution for monitoring, coordinating and strengthening watershed programmes in the State. These programmes are implemented through various government agencies that act as project implementing agencies. Emphasis is given to community participation. Presently, 33,075 Self Help Groups function in various watersheds with 4.07 lakh members, and, 63,888 user groups have been formed with 6.32 lakh members, who have contributed Rs. 23.26 crore towards the Watershed Development Funds (WDF).

The Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) is being implemented in 23 districts, except Bhadrak, Baudh, Jagatsinghpur, Kandhamal, Kendrapara, Nuapada and Puri. At present, 1,046 micro watershed projects are functioning under the scheme. The total outlay of these projects is Rs. 307.57 crore for treating 5.44 lakh hectares. Against this, Rs. 186 crore has been released and Rs. 147.92 crore have been utilized for treating 2.67 lakh hectares. About 33,129 hectares of land were treated by utilizing 20.73 crore rupees during 2008-09.

In 2008-09, 150 micro watershed projects were started under RLTAP for KBK districts. These projects are implemented under the operational guidelines of WORLP with a cost norm of Rs. 9,500 per hectare. An amount of Rs. 10.69 crore was released and Rs. 4.99 crore was utilised.

The Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) is in operation in eight districts covering 47 identified blocks. In total, 1,319 micro watershed projects were sanctioned under the programme with a project cost of Rs. 381.54 crore for treatment of 6.68 lakh hectare. Rs. 199.99 crore was released by the end of 2008-09. Out of these funds, Rs. 160.60 crore was utilized for treating 2.84 lakh ha area. During 2008-09, 40,602 ha land was treated by utilizing Rs. 25.51 crore.

Under the centre-state partnership arrangement, a National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA) is being implemented as a component of Macro Management of Agriculture. 237 watersheds (221 new and 16 spillovers from

the 10<sup>th</sup> plan) are slated for implementation during the 11<sup>th</sup> plan period. The treatable area is 117,564 ha at a cost of about Rs. 119 crore. During 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 8.47 crore were utilised against available funds of Rs. 20.57 crore. The treatable area measures 7,168 hectares in 221 ongoing micro watersheds. During 2009-10, the target is to continue the implementation of 221 ongoing watersheds with an outlay of Rs. 14.80 crore for the treatment of 12,334 hectares of land.

River Valley Project (RVP) is in operation in four catchments viz. Hirakud, Rengali-Mandira, Indrabati and Upper Kolab. The objective is to treat degraded catchment areas of multipurpose inter-state reservoirs with appropriate soil and water conservation measures, so that silt inflow is checked and the productivity of degraded land is enhanced. During the 11<sup>th</sup> plan period, the target is to take up 23 watersheds in the above catchments with a treatable area of 19,296 ha. In 2008-09, 16 watersheds have been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.94 crore for treatment of 6,525 ha. Of this, Rs. 4.76 crore have been utilised for treating 7,008 ha. The proposal for 2009-10 was to continue the implementation of 17 watersheds. The projected outlay was Rs. 5.20 crore and target of treatable area of 3,546 ha.

### **Dryland Farming**

Dryland farming is practiced under rain-fed conditions over more than 60% of the cropped area of the State with a low yield rate. It aims at minimizing dependence on the monsoon through conservation of water in small projects and maximizing production through diversification of crops, mainly from dry land paddy to pulses and oilseed crops. This programme aims to develop watersheds for proper management of rainwater, while the extensive approach aims at diversification of crops. For stabilizing production in rain-fed areas, more particularly in the KBK, Gajapati and Kandhamal districts, farmers need to be motivated to divert uplands for growing drought resistant crops. Inter-cropping is a desirable practice in dry land agriculture since it offers insurance against total crop failure in drought years. It also ensures proper utilisation of soil moisture as well as plant nutrients. The ideal inter-cropping system in Orissa would combine cereals and pulses, pulses and ragi, maize and arhar and groundnut and arhar.

Another measure taken to make dry land farming remunerative is mixed farming. Paddy crops, even in medium and low land, suffer from moisture stress in the event of an early retreat of monsoon. Early maturing variety of paddy cultivation is a solution to this problem. To store the monsoon run-off and to regulate release of water to increase moisture content of soil, water-harvesting structures are constructed in watershed areas.

### **3.1.8 Agricultural Marketing**

Lack of marketing infrastructure leads to distress sale of farm products, which works as a disincentive for farmers' efforts. A scheme named, "Establishment of Krushak Bazar," under the Work Plan has been introduced. It aims at creating primary rural markets, training of farmers and launching awareness campaigns. Marketing initiatives being institutionalized through various cooperative societies, have seen an impressive growth in the State. The Orissa State Marketing Federation has been functioning as the apex organisation with 51 Regional Co-operative Marketing Societies (RMC) and 19 Co-operative Cold Storages. The Orissa State Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation and Orissa State Oil Seeds Growers' Federation function as apex marketing institutions.

There are 213 Large-sized Agricultural and Multipurpose Societies (LAMPS) which provide a package of services including credit at a single contact point. One Jute Marketing Co-operative Society, 2 Coconut Growers' Marketing Co-operative Societies, 2 Cashew-nut Marketing Co-operative Societies, 2 Betel Marketing Co-operative Societies, 4 Forest Marketing Co-operative Societies, 27 Fruit and Vegetable Co-operative Societies, 15 Cotton Growers Co-operative Societies, 2 Sabaigrass Co-operative Societies and one Onion Co-operative Society function for assisting the growers in procuring inputs and marketing products.

## **3.2 Fisheries**

Orissa has a coastline of 480 km and continental shelf area of 24,000 sq. km along the Bay of Bengal. This comprises about 6% of the coastline and 4.7% of the continental shelf area of the country. The State is endowed with a brackish water area of 4.18

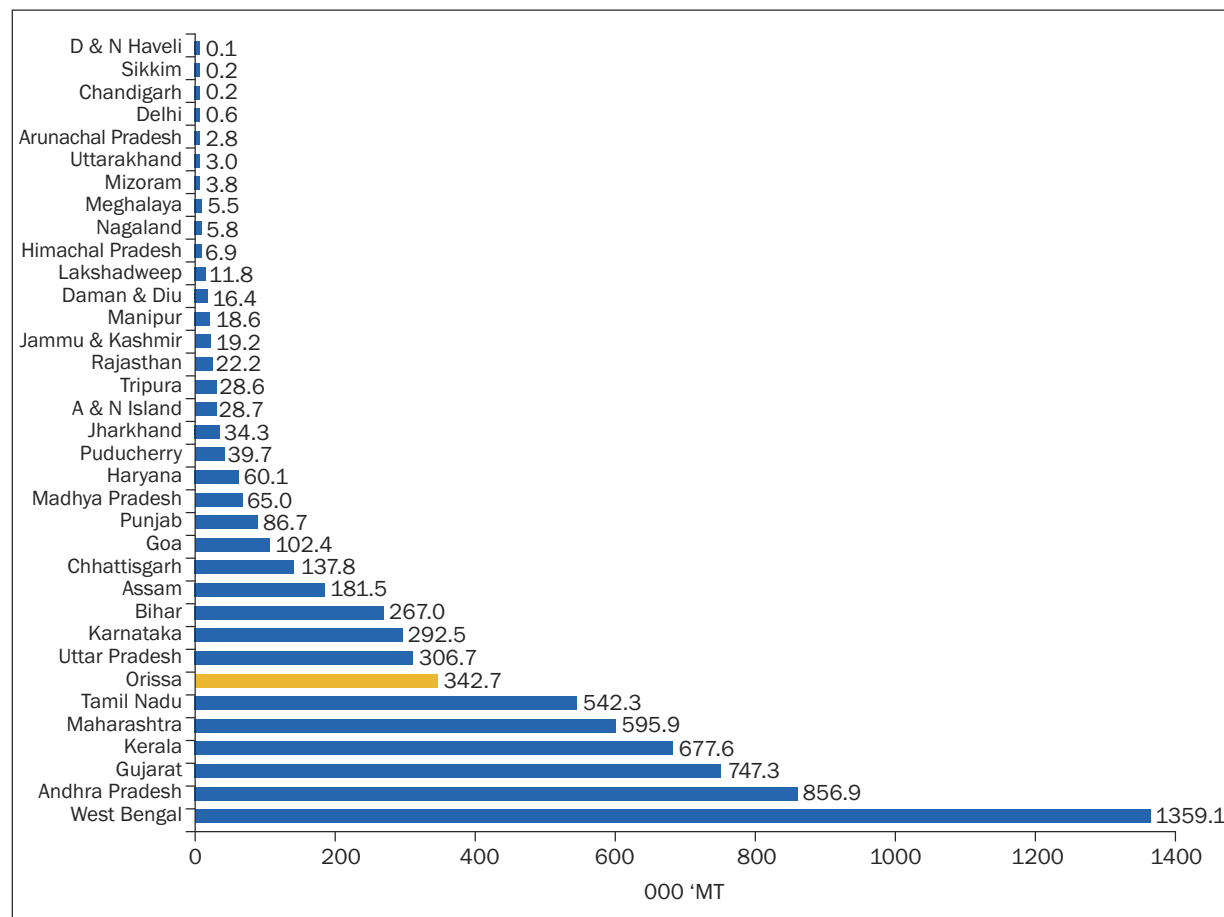
lakh ha and fresh water area of 6.73 lakh ha by the end of 2008-09. Chilika lake, the largest natural brackish water lagoon of Asia, covers a major water spread area of brackish water resource. There are 1,003 registered Primary Fishermen Co-operative Societies (PFCS).

### 3.2.1 Production and Consumption of Fish and Crab

The fishery sector in Orissa has not yet fully developed its potential. Figure 3.11 that is based on data given in Annexure 3.28 compares fish production in different states and union territories in 2006-07. Orissa ranked seventh. However, over the years, fish production in the State has increased both in inland as well as marine sectors. Figure 3.12 analyses the growth of fish production in Orissa from 1999-00 to 2008-09<sup>14</sup>.

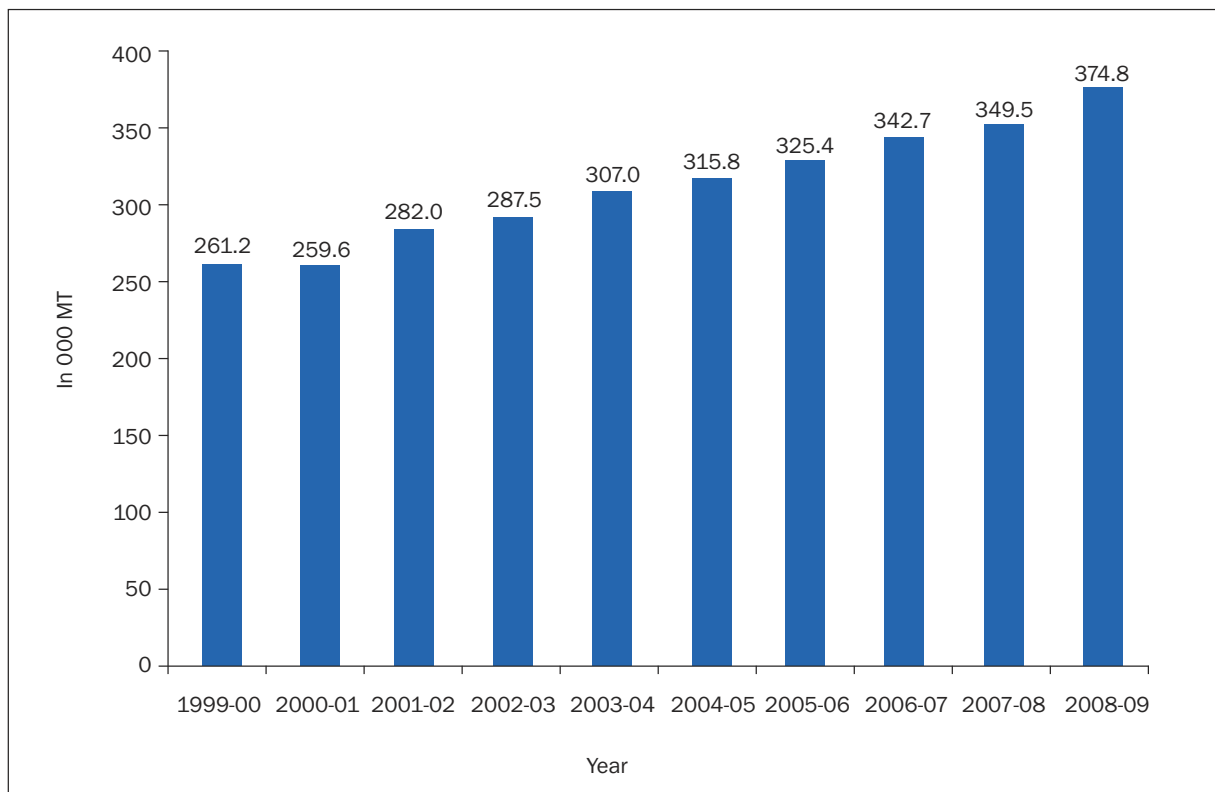
There are two broad sources of fish production: inland fishing and marine fishing. The former is divided into two categories: fresh water and brackish water. The fresh water fishery sources comprise 121.09 thousand hectares of small and big tanks and ponds, 200.38 thousand hectares of small (area above 10 ha.), medium and large reservoirs, 180 thousand hectares of fresh water lakes and swamps and 171.18 thousand hectares of water area in the form of rivers and canals. Similarly, the brackish water area comprises 79 thousand hectares of Chilika Lake, 297.85 thousand hectares of estuaries, 32.59 thousand hectares of brackish water tanks and 8.1 thousand hectares of backwaters. The production levels of fresh-water and brackish-water fish and shrimp from different sources are given in Annexures 3.30 and 3.31 respectively, while Annexure 3.32

**Figure 3.11, Fish Production (in TMT) Across States and Union Territories: 2006-07**

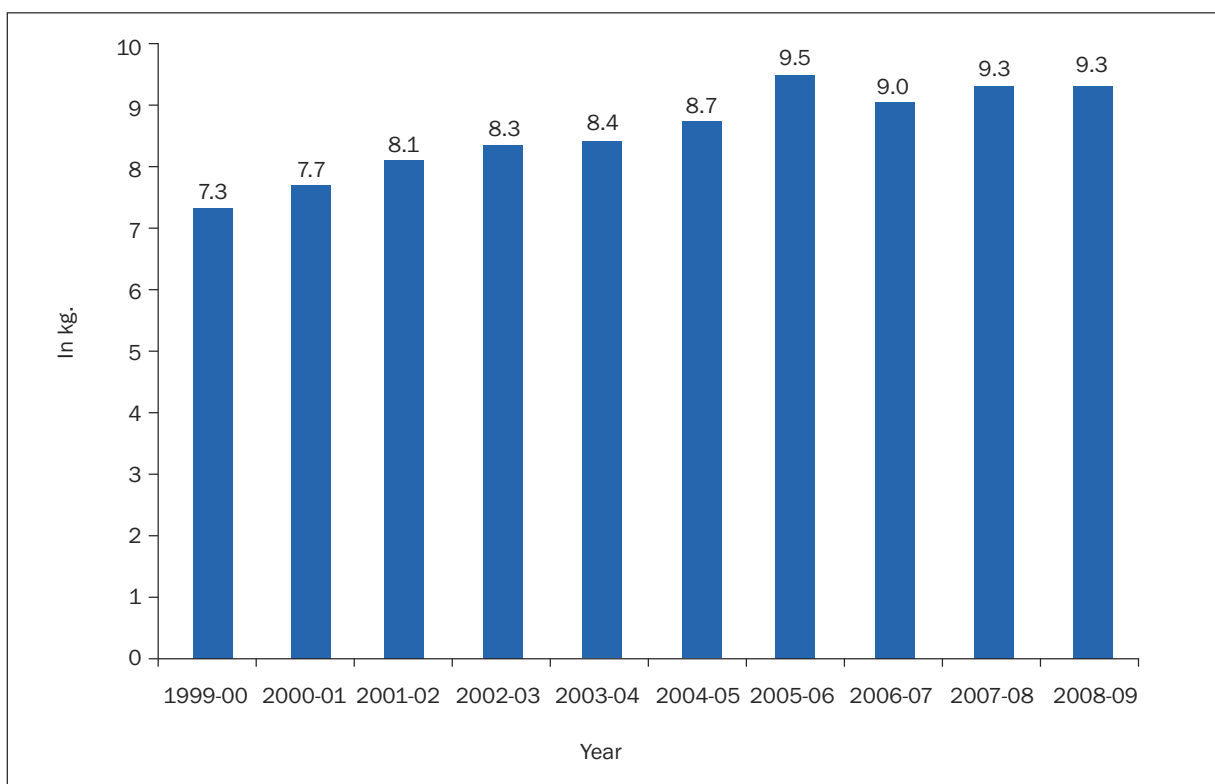


<sup>14</sup> Annexure 3.29 presents data on fish and crab production from 1999-00 to 2008-09 both from fresh and brackish water.

**Figure 3.12, Production of Fish (TMT) in Orissa, 1999-00 to 2008-09**



**Figure 3.13, Per Capita Fish Consumption (kg) in Orissa, 1999-00 to 2008-09**



lists crab production by source and year. Tanks and ponds are major sources of fresh-water fish, followed by rivers and canals, reservoirs and lakes, swamps and bheels.<sup>15</sup>

The trend of per capita fish consumption in the state is shown in Figure 3.13. During 2008-09 it stood at 9.29 kg, which is fairly close to the amount (11 kg) recommended by World Health Organization.

### 3.2.2 Export and Import of Fish

As the volume of fish production grows in the State, so are its export and import. The export and import of fish from 1999-00 to 2008-09 are given in Figure 3.14. It is interesting that while exports of fish are rising steadily, there is a jump in the import of fish during 2008-09. Whereas about 70% of Orissa's exports of fish are from marine sources, it imports only fresh-water fish from neighbouring states through private trade channels. The destination countries of Orissa's

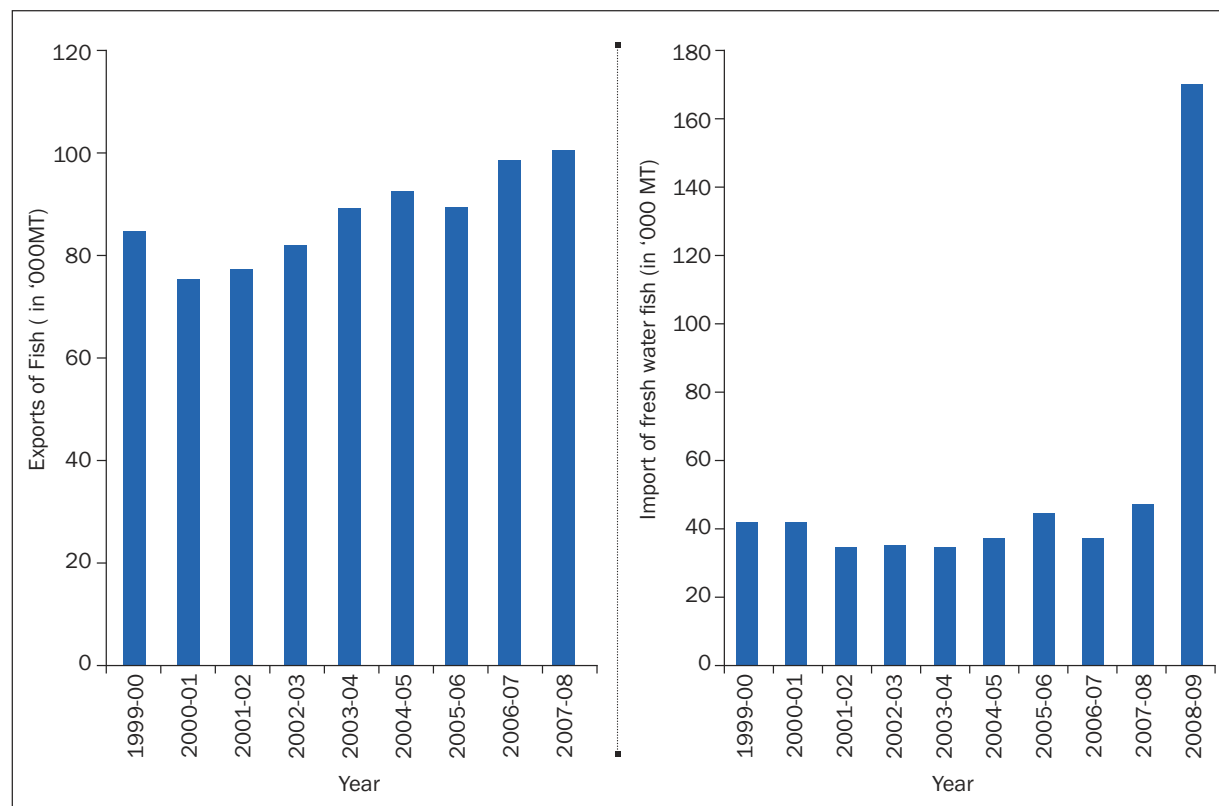
marine product exports include Japan, China, U.S.A., UK, UAE, Indonesia and Hong Kong. Frozen marine products like shrimps, H.L. scampi, pomfrets, ribbon fish, seer fish, cartel fish, crab and dry fish are generally exported. Frozen shrimps constitute a lion's share of marine exports every year. These exports and their values are detailed in Annexures 3.33 and 3.34.

### 3.2.3 Government Initiatives

#### Fishery Development Policy

The fishery development policy has been formulated as a part of the Agriculture Policy 2008. The 11<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan aims to double fish production and triple exports and export earnings. Fisheries development programmes are funded through various sources. The main fishery development programmes and their sources of funding are briefly discussed below.

Figure 3.14, Orissa's Exports and Imports of Fish, 1999-00 to 2007-08



<sup>15</sup> During 2008-09, fresh-water fish production was highest in Ganjam district (24.07 TMT) and lowest in Kandhamal district (1.52 TMT). There are two government shrimp hatcheries and one fresh-water prawn hatcheries. During 2007-08, twelve private shrimp hatcheries were established at different areas of Gopalpur, Konark and Puri.



### **Fish Farmers' Development Agency (FFDA)**

This centrally sponsored scheme is implemented to develop pond areas and impart training to fish farmers in modern pisciculture techniques. Thirty FFDA's, one in each district, are functioning. By the end of 2008-09, 58,865.73 ha of tank area has been developed and over fifty thousand fish farmers have been trained. This includes the development of 810.12 ha of tank area and training of 880 fish farmers in 2008-09.

### **The State Reservoir Fishery Policy**

The State Reservoir Fishery Policy has been formulated with a view to introducing scientific and remunerative pisciculture in reservoirs. It permits the transfer of reservoirs with the area of 100 acres and above to the Fisheries and Animal Resource Department. The latter has been empowered to lease out these reservoirs to Primary Fishermen Cooperative Societies. This policy aims to give preference to displaced and project affected persons.

### **Biju KBK Plan for KBK Districts**

The project envisages uplifting of economic conditions of the people in KBK districts through culture-based captures fisheries. So far, 137 reservoirs, covering area of 39,472 hectares of mean waterspread area (MWSA) and captive nursery measuring 34.54 hectares have been excavated. One hundred and eleven fish landing sheds have also been constructed and 1,643 beneficiaries have been trained for scientific pisciculture. Over and above, 1.81 crore of advanced fingerlings have been stocked in these reservoirs.

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

They have been set up in seven coastal districts of the State with special emphasis on prawn culture. The BWDFAs have identified 32.58 thousand ha water area as suitable for prawn culture. By the end of 2008-09, they have developed about 15.12 thousand ha water area for prawn culture and out of this, 907 ha has been leased out on a long-term basis. During 2008-09, brackish-water prawn culture was undertaken over 9.17 thousand hectares. 11658.81 MT of shrimp was produced during 2008-09. Till date, about 11,745 fish farmers have benefited

and 4,973 farmers trained in modern shrimp culture techniques.

### **Fisherman Welfare Schemes**

#### *Accident Insurance Scheme*

This scheme that was launched in 1983-84 aims at ensuring lives of fishermen and an amount of Rs. 50,000 is provided in the event of accidental death or permanent disability, and up to Rs. 25,000 given in the event of partial disability. The cost of this programme is shared by the State and the Centre in equal proportion. During 2008-09, 5.42 lakh fishermen were covered under this scheme and Rs. 3.00 lakh were disbursed in disability and death cases.

#### *Saving-cum-Relief Fund*

The State Government provides financial assistance to poor marine fishermen during lean periods. During 2007-08, against the target to cover 15,000 fishermen, 14,166 fishermen were covered under this programme.

#### *Safety to Marine Fishermen*

It is targeted to provide life saving jackets to traditional marine fisherman at a unit cost of Rs. 3,000 per jacket under this scheme. Fishermen are expected to meet 20% of the cost and 80% is to be contributed by the Centre and State on a 50:50 basis.

#### *Low Cost Homes under the National Welfare Fund for Fisherman (NWFF)*

This is a centrally sponsored scheme that envisages better living amenities for poor fishermen. Under it, model fishermen's villages are created to provide low cost housing and drinking water facilities. Since its inception in 1987-88 till the end of 2008-09, funds have been allotted for construction of 2,332 houses. 1,989 units have been completed. Besides, two community halls and 32 tube wells were also completed.

### **Motorisation of Traditional Crafts**

The State Government provides a subsidy to marine fishermen for installation of outboard and inboard engines in their traditional country crafts. It was targeted to provide Rs. 40 lakh as subsidy to motorize 200 traditional crafts during 2007-

08. 119 fishermen benefited from this programme during the same year.

### **‘STEP’ for Women Programme**

An innovative project, namely, ‘Support to Training and Employment Programme’ (STEP), for women is implemented in the marine sector in four coastal districts: Balasore, Bhadrak, Puri and Ganjam. It involves 3,000 fisherwomen from lower income groups organised into cooperatives. They are provided with facilities for training to prepare hygienic dry fish and value added fish products. Out of 3,000 fisherwomen, 1,559 were trained for hygienic preparation of dry fish and prawns. There was a target to benefit 2,031 women beneficiaries under FFDA scheme during 2009-10.

### **Orissa Pisciculture Development Corporation**

It is the only public sector undertaking in the fishery sector, which aims at carrying on business in pisciculture, deals with fishnet webbing and supply fuel and lubricants to fishing vessels. The Corporation has five hatcheries at Bhanjanagar, Saramanga, Chiplima, Binika and Bayasagar over an area of 103 ha land and has established a 10 million capacity fish-seed hatchery at Kausalyaganga, near Bhubaneswar. During 2008-09, the Corporation produced 12.81 crore standard quality fry and 12.52 crore fries worth of Rs. 125.69 lakh and sold to the fish farmers. It has also sold 10,042 kls (kilolitres) of high speed diesel valued Rs. 33.84 crore, 20,084 litres of lubricant worth Rs. 0.30 crore and 2,378 kls motor spirit valued at Rs. 41.27 crore. Besides, the Corporation sold 41.24 MT of fishing nets worth Rs. 113 lakh to fishermen at affordable prices. Modernization of the net unit at Mancheswar has been taken up with the installation of three high-speed machines from Japan during 2008-09. On completion of this work, the production of net from this unit is expected to increase to 15 MT annually.

### **FISHFED**

It is an apex body of all Primary Fishermen Co-operative Societies in the State, looking after the socio-economic interest of the poor fishermen. Under FISHFED, 593 societies with 109,291 members operate. The Federation is involved in a variety of business activities such as marketing fish

production, providing fishery inputs, leasing fishery sairats in Chilka and procuring fish seeds.

### **Quality Fish Seed**

Emphasis has been given for production of quality fish seed in twenty two departmental hatcheries, five hatcheries of Orissa Pisciculture Development Corporation and fifty hatcheries in private sector. During 2008-09, about 61.38 crore quality fries were produced and sold to pisciculturists for stocking in their tanks.

### **Quality Prawn Seed**

The Fresh Water Prawn Culture Programme was launched in 1991-92 and has been widely accepted by fish farmers. About 91.17 lakh of fresh water prawn seeds were collected and distributed among fish farmers during 2008-09 when about 96 thousand brackish-water prawn seeds were supplied to prawn farmers. There are 15 brackish-water prawn hatcheries in the state, of which the departmental hatchery at Chandrabhaga produced 96 thousand shrimp seeds on experimental basis and sold the same to farmers during 2008-09.

### **Government Shrimp/Prawn Hatcheries**

There are two hatcheries: one at Chandrabhaga in Puri district and the other at Gopalpur in Ganjam district. These hatcheries come under the jurisdiction of Marine Products Export Development Agency (MPEDA). The State Fisheries Department has a freshwater prawn hatchery at Paradeep.

### **Fishing Jetties**

Fishing jetties at Talasari and Kirtania have been completed. These will provide fish landing facilities to fishermen. Fishing jetties at Penthakata and Gopalpur on Sea await completion. The fishing jetty at Nairi has been completed and handed over to FISHFED for operation. Two schemes, namely, ‘Small Landing Centres/Berthing Facilities’ and ‘Fishing Harbours,’ have been merged and the new scheme is named “Establishment of Fishing Harbour and Fish Landing Center.”

### **The Orissa Maritime Fishing Regulation Act**

This act is implemented to safeguard the coastal water areas of the State. It looks after registration of trawlers, renewal of licenses and conservation of endangered species of fish and turtles.

### 3.3 Animal Resources and Output

Next to crop production, animal husbandry is the most important income generating activity for rural households of Orissa. Over 80% of the rural households in Orissa keep livestock of one species or other. Annexures 3.35 and 3.36 provide 2003 Animal Census data on livestock population of the state. It includes cattle, buffaloes, goats, sheep and pigs.<sup>16</sup>

#### 3.3.1 Production and Availability of Milk, Meat and Eggs

Orissa's contribution to total production of milk in the nation is less than 2%. The egg production in Orissa comprises about 3% of the all India production. Time series data on production and per capita availability of milk, meat and eggs in the State are given in Annexure 3.37. Figures 3.15 through 3.17 give per capita availabilities of these commodities. These have been steadily increasing,

except in 2008-09 during which the per capita availability of milk and eggs went down.<sup>17</sup>

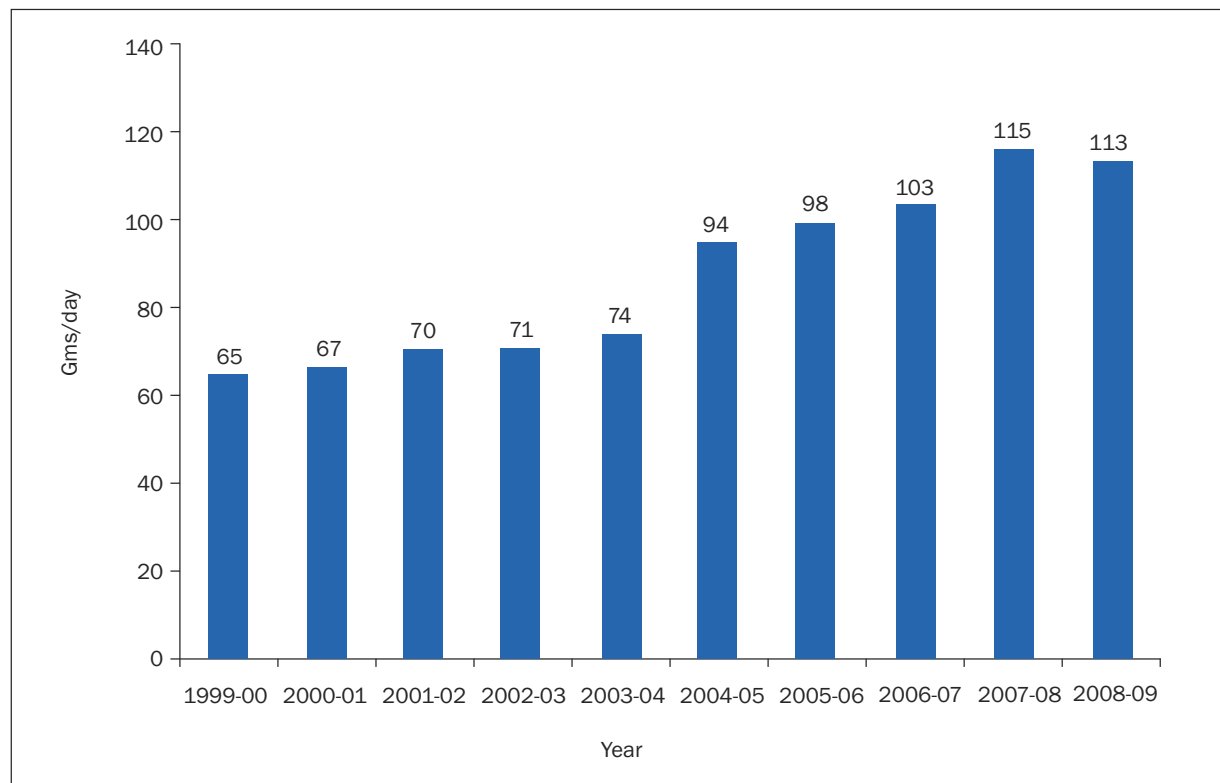
However, for all three products, the per capita availability is less than the State's requirement. Milk availability covered only 53% of the State's requirement in r 2008-09. Analogous figures for meat and eggs are 44% and 81%.

During the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan period, the targets for production of milk, meat and eggs were fixed at 5,514 TMT, 294 TMT and 5759.86 million respectively. Only the target production of milk was met. The 11<sup>th</sup> Plan targets for milk, meat and egg production are set at 7,000 TMT, 304 TMT and 8500 million respectively.

#### Orissa State Cooperative Milk Producer Federation Ltd (OMFED)

Milk supply in Orissa is synonymous with OMFED. Instituted in 1980, it has the prime objectives of

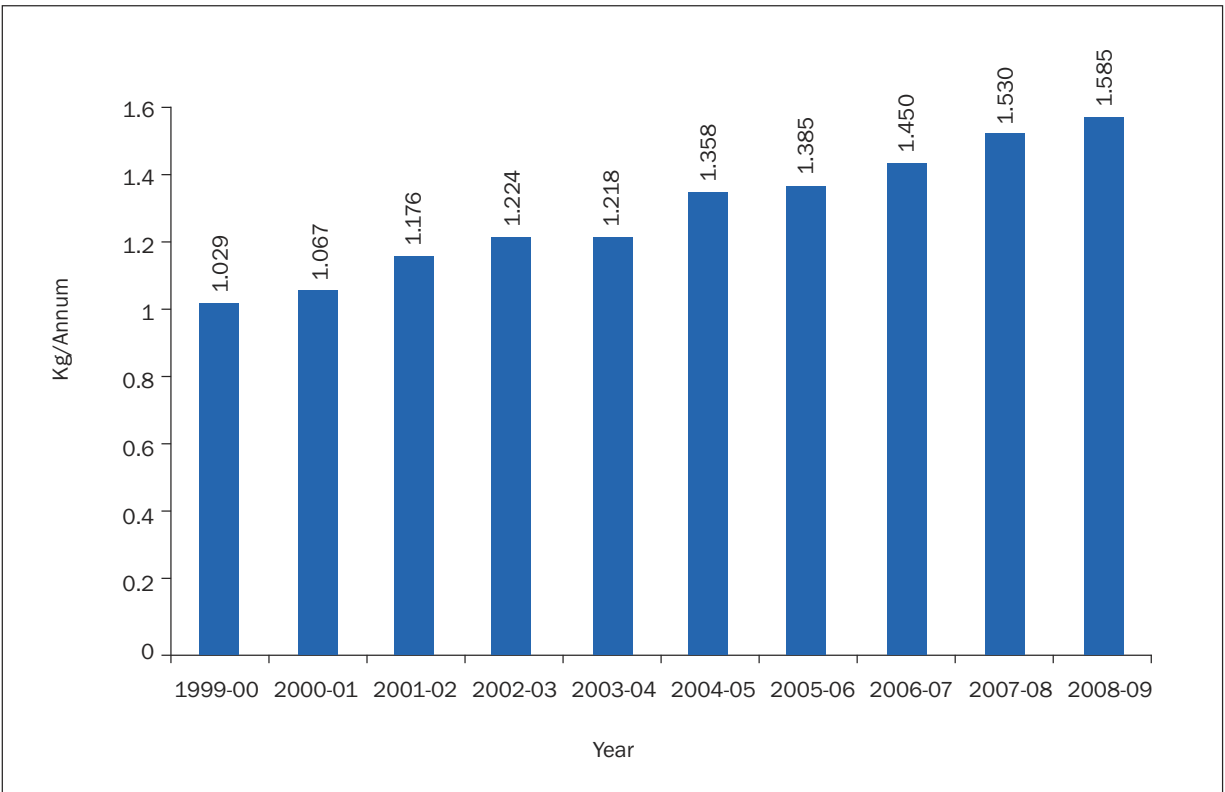
Figure 3.15, Per Capita Availability of Milk in Orissa, 1999-00 to 2008-09



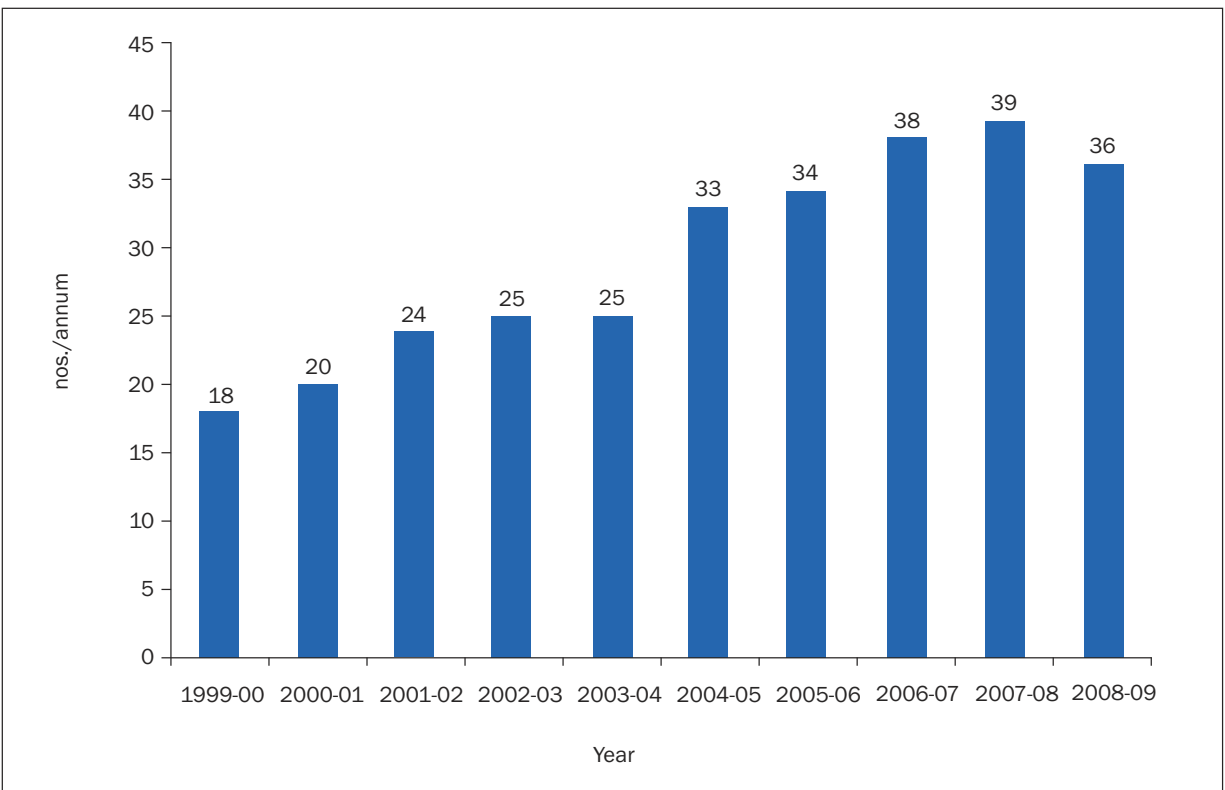
<sup>16</sup> As per 2003 livestock census, the total poultry population including duckery in the State was 189.95 lakh, as against 184.73 lakh in 2001 census.

<sup>17</sup> It is because the absolute production of milk and eggs went down in 2008-09.

**Figure 3.16, Per Capita Availability of Meat in Orissa, 1999-00 to 2008-09**



**Figure 3.17, Per Capita Availability of Eggs in Orissa, 1999-00 to 2008-09**



promoting production, procurement, processing and marketing of milk and milk products. At present, 3,609 Milk Producer Cooperative Societies (MPCS) are functioning under OMFED. During 2008-09, OMFED has procured 1,319.12 lakh kilolitres (kl) and marketed 1,327.07 lakh kl of milk worth Rs. 265.41 crore. An Integrated Dairy Development Project (IDDP), designed for hilly and backward areas had been made operational since 1994-95 in fourteen non-Operation Flood districts with the aim of increasing milk production and generating self-employment. During 2007-08, the Central Government sanctioned another project under IDDP Ph-VII, which is under implementation. OMFED is the implementing agency for these projects. Its activities under IDDP are outlined in Annexure 3.38.

During 2008-09, eleven dairy plants with a capacity of 460.00 thousand litres per day, 289 chilling plants with 437.00 thousand litres capacity were functioning in the State under the fold of OMFED. Construction of a 10,000 litre capacity dairy plant at Bhawanipatna and expansion of a dairy plant at Bhubaneswar are in progress. OMFED provides technical support and other inputs towards animal health care and breeding, and imparts training programmes through its own Training and Demonstration Center, located at Jagannathpur, Khurda. It supplies balanced and nutritious cattle feed, produced by its own cattle feed plant, at a subsidized price to milk producers. OMFED has started selling mineral mixture in 2 kg packets.<sup>18</sup>

OMFED has started implementing the 'Clean and Quality Milk Production Programme' in the districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Sambalpur, Gajapati and Keonjhar districts with a project outlay of about Rs. 7 crore. Of this amount, the State Government will bear about Rs. 5.74 crore and the balance will be borne by district Milk Unions. So far, 283 bulk milk coolers have been established and 521 farmers have been trained.

### **Orissa State Poultry Producers Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd (OPOLFED)**

It is the apex co-operative federation in the poultry sector. Its objective is to popularize poultry products

and create marketing opportunities. In 2008-09, it marketed 597.92 lakh eggs worth Rs. 115.19 crore and chicken weighted 13,026 MT valued at Rs. 12.34 lakh, and, made business worth of Rs. 15.31 crore. As per the decision taken by the State Government, OPOLFED supplies eggs to different schools under the mid-day-meal programme.

### **3.3.2 Government Initiatives Towards Livestock**

#### **11<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan Thrust on Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development**

The State strategy during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan for development of animal husbandry and dairy development has set the following objectives:

- Production of livestock vaccines under GMP compatible conditions to be taken up to meet the requirements of the state
- Monitoring of the Livestock Disease Control Programme through internet services at sub-division and district levels
- Providing livestock disease diagnostic services rendered at the DDLs through information and communication technology
- Exchange of knowledge and technology in animal husbandry and dairying practices by organizing exhibitions and buyer-seller meetings at the block, sub-division, district and state levels
- Establishment of Livestock Aid Centres (LACs) in each newly formed Gram Panchayat to provide primary veterinary aid, where no such services are normally available
- Up-gradation of skills of farmers/unemployed educated youth in animal husbandry practice and rearing of improved variety of animals
- Input supply to the FSAI centres for uninterrupted production of cross bred females
- Enhancement of fodder resources by organizing fodder demonstration plots, training and development of grassland and grass reserve areas.

#### **Network of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries**

Animal healthcare is provided through a network of 540 veterinary hospitals and dispensaries

<sup>18</sup> These mixtures work against vitamin-deficient related diseases.

having 827 veterinary doctors, as well as 2,939 livestock Aid Centres (LACs) with 2,550 Livestock Inspectors and Technicians. Besides, three Clinical Investigation Laboratories, three Disease Research Centers, one Animal Disease Research Institute and two Biological Products Institutes operate in the State to provide curative and preventive health services to the livestock.

During 2008-09, 55.48 lakh animals were treated for various diseases, 242.70 lakh animals were vaccinated, 7.28 lakh animals were de-wormed, 4.41 lakh animals were castrated and 3,508 infertility camps were organized. Annexure 3.39 provides district-wise data on the stock of veterinary institutions and personnel at the end of 2008-09, while various animal healthcare statistics for the State since 2004-05 is given in Annexure 3.40.

### **Government Breeding and Dairy Farms**

There are eight livestock breeding and dairy farms in the public sector with the aim to produce cross-bred bull calves. They are supplied to State Semen Collection Centers and to inaccessible areas for natural services of local breeds. During 2008-09, 40 bull calves were produced in these farms, 44 were supplied to farmers for breeding and 85 cows/heifers were supplied to farmers.

### **Departmental Fodder Seed Development Farms**

There are seven fodder seed development farms, which supply fodder seeds to farmers at subsidized rates under the fodder mini-kits programme. During 2008-09, 10,262.74 quintals of green fodder and 129.43 quintals of fodder seed were produced in these farms and 19,500 mini-kits were distributed to farmers.<sup>19</sup>

### **Sheep, Goat, Poultry and Duck Breeding Farms**

During 2008-09, two sheep, and two goat breeding farms functioned under the Fishery and Animal Husbandry Department to supply graded progenies. One hundred and seventy-four sheep and sixty goats were reared in these farms. The State has ten departmental poultry and duck breeding farms.

At present, three poultry farms at Sundargarh, Bolangir and IPDP, Bhubaneswar and one duck farm at Khapuria are being revitalized through central assistance. Annexure 3.41 provides information on departmental poultry farms from 2004-05 to 2008-09.

### **Assistance to States for Control of Livestock Diseases (ASCAD)**

This is a Centrally sponsored scheme, which has a 75:25 funding pattern between the Centre and State. It conducts mass vaccination and diagnosis of diseases in the newly established DDLS.

### **National Project For Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB)**

This programme aims at providing cross-bred female calves for augmentation of milk production in the State. The Frozen Semen Artificial Insemination (FSAI) programme is one of its major components. Under this programme, rural youth are appointed under the self-employment programme, *Gomitra*, to provide FSAI services to livestock owners at their doorsteps. By the end of 2008-09, 2,543 *Gomitras* were engaged for the purpose.

### **Artificial Insemination**

In Orissa the average milk yield per lactation of a cow is very low due to genetic erosion and fodder scarcity. The livestock is being genetically upgraded through systematic and scientifically adopted breeding programmes. An artificial insemination programme has been adopted extensively in the State. Besides veterinary hospitals and dispensaries, there are 5,526 centres to provide artificial insemination through frozen semen technology. During 2008-09, about 8.83 lakh doses of semen were produced and 10.23 lakh cows were artificially inseminated.

## **3.4 Forestry and Environment**

The forestry sector contributed about 2% of GSDP of Orissa in 2008-09. 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

<sup>19</sup> These figures can be compared to 9,351.98 quintals of green fodder, 85.21 quintals of fodder seeds and 19,220 mini-kits produced during the year 2007-08.

### Box 3.1, 11<sup>th</sup> State of Forest Report 2009: Orissa Forest Status

- (a) Out of a total of sixteen major forest type groups in India, four major forest types in Orissa are: Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest (57.87%), Tropical Moist Deciduous Forest (39.88%), Tropical Semi Evergreen Forest (0.68%) and Litoral & Swamp Forest (0.48%).
- (b) Plantations/Trees outside forest (TOF) constitute 1.09% total area of the State.
- (c) The State has a recorded forest area measuring 58,136 sq km. This includes 26,329 sq km (45.29%) of reserve forests, 15,525 sq km (26.70%) of protected forests and 16,282 sq km (28.01%) of un-classed forests. The total recorded forest area of Orissa was 37.34% of its total geographical area.
- (d) The actual forest cover of Orissa in 2007 was 48,855 sq km, which constitutes 31.38% of the State's geographical area in terms of forest canopy density classes. The corresponding figure for 2005 was 48,755 sq km. Thus, the actual forest cover increased by 100 sq km from 2005 to 2007.
- (e) The state has 7,073 sq km of 'Very Dense Forest' (VDF) with crown density above 70%, 21,394 sq km of 'Moderately Dense Forest' (MDF) with crown density in the range of 40-70% and 20,388 sq km of 'Open Forest' (OF) with crown density range of 10-40%. Tree cover outside forest (TOF), assessed separately, is 4,435 sq km. The VDF, MDF, OF, TOF, Scrub and Non-forest area constitute 4.54%, 13.74%, 13.09%, 2.85%, 3.12% and 65.51% of the total geographical area of Orissa respectively.

From 2005 to 2007, there was a decline of 4 sq km of VDF and 27 sq km of MDF and an increase of 131 sq km of open forest.

are mostly STs. In 2009, the 11<sup>th</sup> *India State of Forest Report 2009* was released by the Forest Survey of India under the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The report highlights: (a) the forest cover and forest mapping in states and India in 2007 and the changes compared to previous assessment in 2005 and (b) decadal changes. Some parts of this report pertaining to Orissa are outlined in Box 3.1.

#### 3.4.1 Forest Cover and Deforestation

Forest cover in Orissa 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.<sup>20</sup> There are a number of factors including biotic interference and diversion of forest lands for non-forestry purposes that have contributed to forest degradation and deforestation. Figure 3.18 illustrates the extent of diversion of forest lands for non-forestry purposes.

Figure 3.19 analyses the diversion of forest lands for non-forestry purposes by activities for 2008-09. Contrary to a general perception, it is irrigation, *not* the mining activity, to which the largest part of diversion of forest lands has occurred.<sup>21</sup>

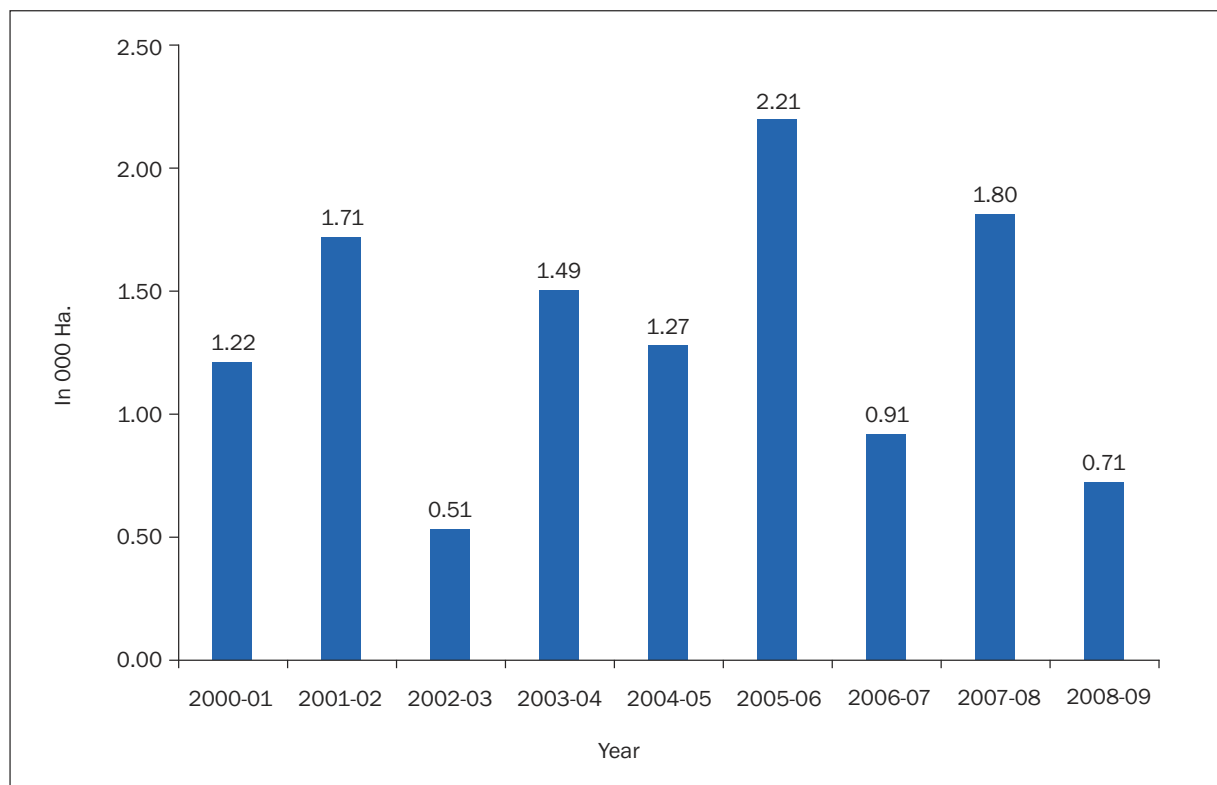
#### 3.4.2 Production and Revenue Collection

The Orissa Forest Development Corporation Limited (OFDC), a fully owned State company, operates as the commercial arm of the Forest Department. Annexure 3.45 reports production and revenue collection from different forest sources in 2007-08 and 2008-09. *Kendu* leaves are the most important forest produce that generate well-above 80% of all revenues from forest products. OFDC was one of the loss-making organisations till the end of 2005-06. But since then it has earned profits. During 2008-09, OFDC 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.

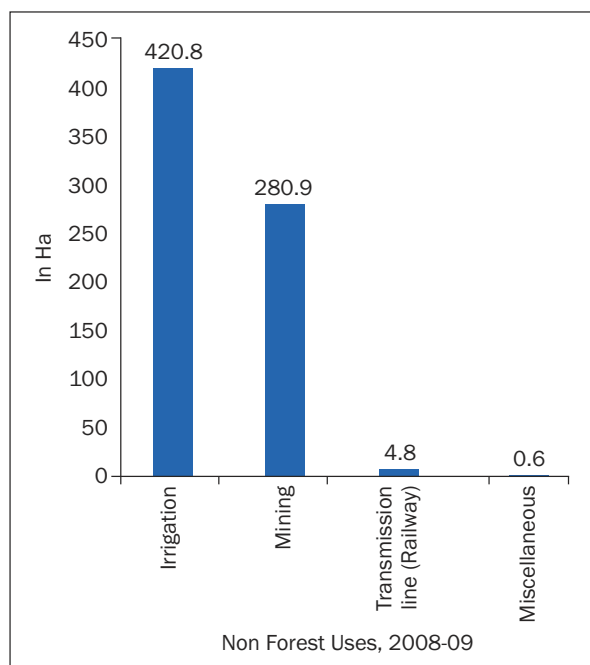
<sup>20</sup> The actual forest cover in 2007 was highest in Kandhamal district (68.37%) followed by Gajapati (57.46%), Sambalpur (49.68%), Deogarh (45.61%), Rayagada (44.20%), Nayagarh (42.83%), Angul (41.87%) and Sundargarh (41.83%). Coastal districts such as Balasore, Bhadrak, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Kendrapara and Puri have less than 10% of forest areas. Detailed district-wise classification of forest area in the year 2008-09 is given in Annexure 3.42.

<sup>21</sup> Figures 3.18 and 3.19 are based on Annexures 3.43 and 3.44.

**Figure 3.18, Forest Area Diverted to Non-Forest Use in Orissa, 2000-01 to 2008-09**



**Figure 3.19, Diversion of Forest Area to Non-Forest Use by Activities: 2008-09**



OFDC trades mainly in timber, Kendu leaf, bamboo, *sal* seeds and other non-timber forest produce. The production of timber and firewood from forests by OFDC in 2008-09 are 33,868 cum of round timber, 22,245 MT of round firewood and 568 MT sawn firewood. The Corporation has sold 24,175 cum of timber, 21,348 MT of round firewood and 202 MT of sawn firewood during 2008-09. It earned Rs. 32.01 crore and paid Rs 26.75 crore timbers royalty to the State Government.

It has undertaken extraction of harvestable bamboo through raw material procurers appointed by the Government. Bamboo production during 2008-09 stood at 77,838 sale units, a decline by 25.7% from the previous year's production of 1,04,697 sale units. The Corporation earned Rs. 7.07 crore from bamboo trading and deposited Rs. 6.16 crore towards royalties during 2008-09.



### 3.4.3 Government Initiatives

#### National Forest Policy 1988 and Afforestation Programme

This policy mandates that 33% of the geographical area should be under forest cover. The State Government has taken steps to cross the mandated figure. It has taken several development programmes including afforestation, development of village forests and introduction of social and farm forestry in the coastal belt. During 2008-09, 98,738 ha were targeted for plantation of 4.45 crore seedlings.

#### Forestry Vision 2020

The State Forest & Environment Department has finalized its *Forestry Vision 2020*, the salient aspects of which are summarized below:

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

#### 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and Annual Plan, 2008-09

The forestry sector objectives of the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and Annual Plan, 2008-09 are to promote sustainable forest management in the State, with a larger goal of supporting rural livelihoods. The plans support development of forest resources in the state with 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 area and
- Building capacity of the Forest Department and Village Level Institutions to protect and manage the assigned forests.

#### Medicinal Plants

A scheme, *Vanaspati Van Project*, has been set up by the Ministry of Health, Government of India, at Gandhamardan Reserve Forest in Bolangir district and Bargarh Forest Division. The project area comprises 200 hectares of core area where rich floral diversity of medicinal plants is preserved.

The project is for a period of five years from 2003-04 with a financial outlay of Rs. 5 crore. Twenty-five villages situated in this area are actively involved in the project implementation.

Since 2002, the State Medicinal Plants Board (SMPB) functions in close association with the National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB). During 2008-09, it sanctioned two major projects viz. conservation of *Saraca Ashoka* and conservation of *Dasmool* species with an outlay of Rs. 6.38 crore. Besides, SMPB has implemented medicinal plant service programme in seven districts as a livelihood improvement programme. Kalinga Herbal Fair was organised at Berhampur and Bhubaneswar in 2009 to provide trade linkage and plant development through intellectual property instrument in the sector. *Ekamra Vana*, a unique medicinal plant garden, has been developed on the western bank of Bindu Sagar at Bhubaneswar. About 15,000 plants and 186 medicinal plants have been planted in this garden.

#### Joint Forest Management (JFM)

One of the salient features of the National Forest Policy, 1988, is to associate people actively in protection, conservation and management of forests. Orissa is the first State to issue a resolution in regard to joint forest management (JFM) in 1988 for the protection of peripheral reserve and protected forests with 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 9,778 JFM committees in 2005, managing about 14% forest area. Nearly 17 million families were involved in this programme of which around 0.7 million families belonged to tribal communities. By the end of 2008-09, 11,105 *Vana Samrankhyan Samities* (VSS) and 328 Eco-Development Committees (EDC) were formed in the State for protecting and regenerating forest areas.

#### Kendu Leaf Collection and Trading

Kendu leaf trading is a nationalized activity. During 2008-09, OFDC had received about 4.19 lakh quintals of processed and phal KL from the Forest Department and sold 4.28 lakh quintals worth of Rs. 304.76 crore. It paid enhanced working cost of Rs. 127 crore in 2008-09. As per the State

Government's decision, OFDC finances the entire operational cost of production and conducts sale of Kendu leaves as the sole selling agent on its behalf. The Kendu Leaf Organization operated in 7,608 collection centres (Phadies), spread over twenty three western and central districts. There are 981 Kendu leaf central godowns for storage of processed and phal Kendu leaf bags. During 2008-09 (2008 Kendu Leaf Year), twenty-two central godowns were constructed to provide adequate storage capacity. Against the target of 4.46 lakh quintals of production, 4.19 lakh quintals (both processed and phal) were produced and handed over to OFDC for sale. The procurement price was raised from 25 paise to 27 paise per kerry (bundle comprising twenty leaves). Nearly 7.19 lakh pluckers benefited during the same year.

The Kendu Leaf Pluckers and Binding Labourers Welfare Fund has been set up to provide social security to Kendu leaf pluckers and binders and their kins. An amount of Rs. 50,000 is given as compensation to legal heirs in case of death and Rs. 25,000 in case of permanently disabled plucker/labourer. More than two lakh pluckers and binders have been enrolled in this Trust and Rs. 41.50 lakh were disbursed in 81 death cases by the end of 2008.

### 3.5 Wildlife, Ecology and Environment

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

#### Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Forests

In Orissa, there are eighteen wildlife sanctuaries and two national parks. They spread over 6,677 sq. km., which is about 4.29% of total geographical area and 10.37% of the forest area of the State. The two national parks are Similipal in Mayurbhanj district and Bhitarkanika in Kendrapara district. Both are exquisite, yet 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 Brahmani and Baitarani and is criss-crossed by

creeks and creeklets. After Sundarbans, it is home to the second largest mangrove "forest" in India. The World Heritage Status has been awarded to it by UNESCO. The Sun Temple at Konark is the only other site in Orissa to have claimed this distinction.

#### Wildlife Species

Figure 3.20 illustrates the distribution of a variety of species in the State vis-à-vis India.

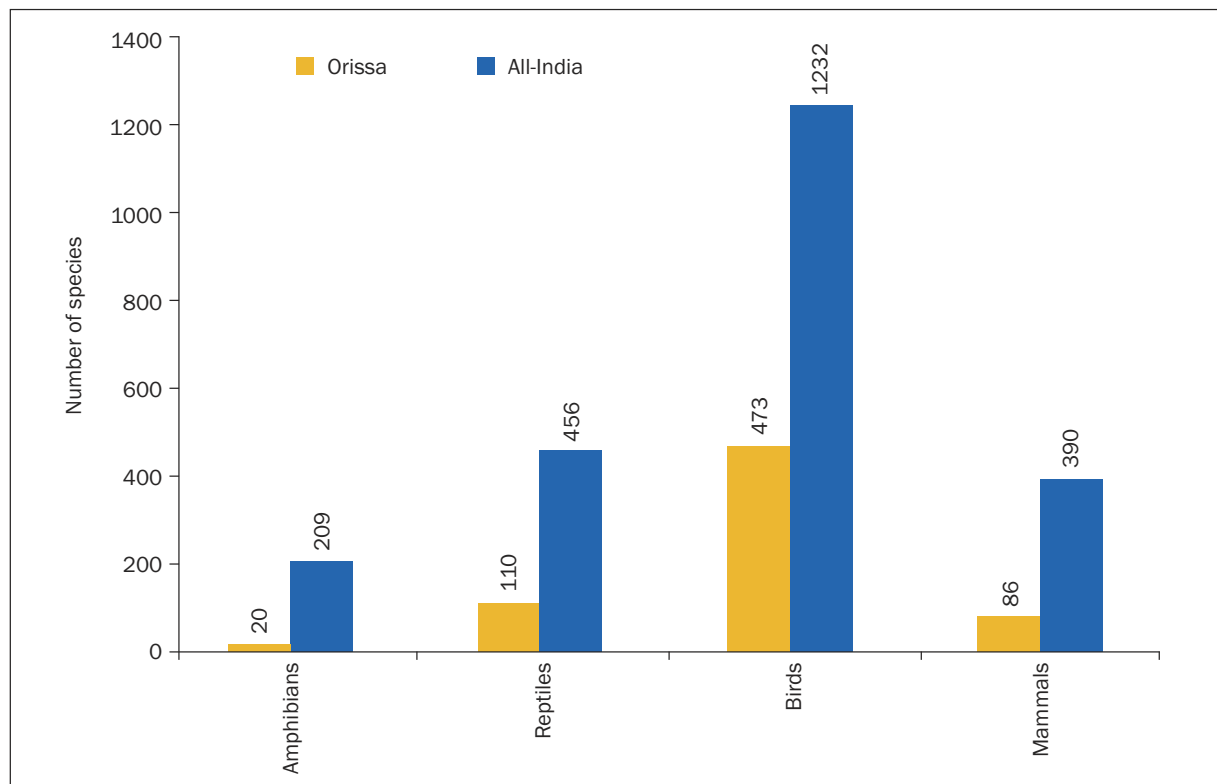
#### Tigers and Elephants

Orissa has two "notified" tiger reserves: the Similipal Tiger Reserve in Mayurbhanj district, and, the Satakoshia Tiger Reserve in Angul district. As per the tiger census conducted in 2004, there were 192 tigers and 487 leopards in the State as against 173 tigers and 457 leopards counted in the 2002 census. The elephant census of 2007-08 notified the elephant population in the state at 1,862 as against 1,511 recorded during 2005-06 census. In order to provide better habitations to them, water bodies and fodder plantation programmes have been undertaken. On the other hand, to protect crops and life of villagers the following measures have been taken up:

- 54 anti-poaching and anti-depredation squads have been formed to reach to the affected spots quickly and tackle the situation;
- 46 elephant trackers have been engaged to keep regular watch on the movement of elephants;
- In the elephant depredation areas, villagers have been provided with searchlights, crackers, loud speakers and the like to drive away elephants; and
- To prevent elephants from entering human habitations, trench fencing/stone walls and solar electric fencing at sensitive points have been erected.

Three Elephant Reserves (ERs) 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

**Figure 3.20, Number of Wildlife Species, Orissa and All-India**



km and the geographical area covered by these three reserves is 8,509 sq km.

### Crocodiles

As per the wildlife census conducted in 2008-09, there were 1,596 saltwater crocodiles, 128 mugger crocodiles (except river system of Similipal Tiger Reserve) and three *Gharials* found in Mahanadi river system of Orissa.<sup>22</sup> Bhitarkanika national park is home to India's biggest salt-water crocodiles.<sup>23</sup>

### Turtles

Bhitarkanika national park has largest nesting ground, named *Gahiramatha* for Olive Ridley Turtles. The Gahiramatha Marine Sanctuary covers an area of 1,435 sq km and has been accorded the Ramsar site status in 2002. Every winter, lakhs of turtles visit nesting sites at Gahirmatha and also at Rushikulya and Devi sea beaches to lay eggs. During 2008-09, there was a mass nesting of 4.28

lakh Olive Ridley Sea Turtles at Gahiramatha and Rushikulya river mouths.

### Migratory Birds

The winter welcomes many avian guests to Chilika, Bhitarkanika and other waterspread 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.

It is estimated that during the 2008-09 winter, 8.91 lakh birds of 101 species and 1.01 lakh birds of 79 species visited Chilika lagoon and Bhitarkanika mangrove wetlands respectively. Increased awareness, improved protection measures and surveillance have reduced the hunting of these birds.

<sup>22</sup> The three Gharials were found in Satakoshia gorge.

<sup>23</sup> During 2007-08, there were about 1,516 salt-water crocodiles found in the river system of Bhitarkanika and its associated creeks/rivers. In the mugger crocodile census conducted in 2008 there were 78 muggers found in Satakoshia gorge.

### **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.

- During 2008-09, 98 anti-poaching camps involving 167 *Sabuja Vahinee* Volunteers were organised and seven striking force units consisting of 44 ex-army personnels were deployed in Similipal 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 2007-08 was 5,763, compared to 4,046 during 2006-07. The State Government has made Turtle Extruder Devices (TEDs) mandatory aboard trawlers. The law against illegal fishing in turtle congregation areas was vigorously enforced.<sup>24</sup>
- 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, and boating activity has been regulated at Nalabana.

It is heartening to note that in general, wildlife offences have shown a declining trend. During 2008-09, 71 wildlife offence cases were booked, out of which 22 cases were found undetected. 51 cases were filed and 99 offenders were arrested and forwarded to the court. Annexure 3.46 furnishes information on wildlife offences for the last four years.

#### **3.5.1 Policy Initiatives**

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

#### **State Pollution Control Board (SPCB)**

It 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. The main activities of SPCB during 2008-09 were as follows:

- It received 1,250 applications to establish industries in manufacturing and service sectors and 298 pending proposals were carried forward from 2007-08. Out of these, consent was given to 1,087 industries. The Board also received 30 applications for mining projects and 12 pending proposals were carried from 2007-08. Consent has been granted to 34 applications. It has conducted sixty public hearings for major industries/mining/development projects.
- As per the provision of Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, the Board ensures proper management of hazardous waste through authorized administration. During 2008-09, about 88 authorization applications were received and 22 applications were carried from 2007-08. Authorization was granted in favour of 44 units and show cause notice was served to eight hazardous waste generating units.
- Bio-medical waste generated in different healthcare establishments needs to be disposed off safely. During the year, out of 427 healthcare establishments, the Board brought 368 establishments under authorized administration.
- Under Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000, the Board granted authorizations to ten Urban Local Bodies.
- 67 police personnel were trained on noise monitoring and vehicular pollution monitoring and its control.
- Many water and noise monitoring activities were undertaken.
  - ♦ It monitored water quality at 48 stations of six major rivers of the State (i.e., Mahanadi, Brahmani, Baitarani, Rushikulya, Subarnarekha and Nagavali). 32 water quality parameters are being regularly monitored at each of those stations.
  - ♦ Ground-water quality was monitored in three towns (Cuttack, Puri and Bhubaneswar).
  - ♦ To assess fluoride concentration, the Board monitored ground and surface

<sup>24</sup> 25 fishing vessels including 16 trawlers, 5 gill netters and 4 mechanized boats were seized during 2008-09 for infringement.

water quality in the peripheral areas of phosphatic fertiliser units at Paradeep.

- ◆ It monitored air quality in nine important towns and industrial areas like Angul, Rourkela, Rayagada, Bhubaneswar, Berhampur, Cuttack, Sambalpur, Keonjhar and Balasore.
- Noise pollution was monitored during Deepawali in nine cities/towns including Angul, Rourkela, Rayagada, Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Berhampur, Sambalpur, Balasore and Keonjhar.
- The impact of idol immersion on water quality during Dusshera at Cuttack and Bhubaneswar was studied.
- The following awareness programmes were undertaken:
  - ◆ A workshop, “Emission Reduction in Sponge Iron Plants and Integrated Steel Plants of Orissa by adoption of Clean Technology” was organized in September 2008, to bring the statutory authorities, industries, pollution control device manufactures and technical experts across the country on a common platform.
  - ◆ A workshop on pollution control system, environmental compliance and consent mechanism was organised in collaboration with the Directorate of Industries, Orissa. It was attended by the representatives of the Directorate of Industries and small-scale entrepreneurs.
  - ◆ An interactive meet was held in July 2008 for promoting and facilitating bulk utilisation of fly ash. Senior representatives of the State Government and major thermal power plants like NTPC, OPGC etc. and other major plants like NALCO, MCL and scientists from Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology were present.
  - ◆ In 2009, the Board organised an interactive meet on environmental impact assistance practice as per the new EIA Notification, 2006.

### **Appellate Authority**

The Appellate authority to hear appeals preferred against orders made by the State Pollution Control Board rests in the Environment Wing of the Forest

& Environment Department. By the end of 2008-09, 61 appeals were filed before the authority and 52 cases were disposed.

### **The Orissa 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. It has recommended six project proposals to the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, for environmental clearance: namely, fishing harbours at Bahabalpur (Balasore) and Chudamani (Bhadrak), fish landing centres at Penthakata (Puri) and Keshpur (Ganjam), a landing centre at Berhampur and a light house at Chandinipal (Bhadrak).

### **Orissa Environment Management Fund**

It is a Trust constituted to take steps for rehabilitation of degraded environment. It has released Rs. 90 thousand for the development of green cover in Rani Park area in Talcher-Angul and Rs.25 lakh for nursery development in and around Jharsuguda industrial area.

### **Centre for Environmental Studies (CES)**

It 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 nodal agency for the National Green Crops Programme. During the period 2001-02 to 2005-06, CES released grants to 2,764 organizations working in the area of environmental conservation. Since 2006-07, it is working as the regional resource agency for fifteen districts. During 2008-09, it has released grants to 397 organizations.

Under the National Green Crops Programme, Eco Clubs have been established in 4,500 schools in all districts of Orissa. CES provides resource material for dissemination of environmental knowledge and facilitates activities among the numbers of Eco clubs. These include seminars, talks, camps, field visits, plantation, coastal eco-registration and turtle conservation awareness. As a part of ENVIS programme, CES has

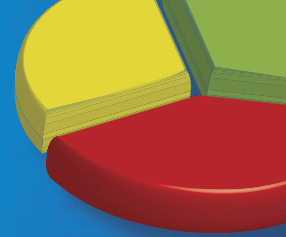
created a database on the state of environment in Orissa. It also maintains a website. It has been selected by the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MOEF) to prepare Indian State Level Basic Environmental Information Database (ISBEID) in association with National Informatics Centre (NIC), New Delhi.

### **Awards**

In order to encourage environmental protection, the State Government has awarded 36 *Prakruti Mitra* and 36 *Prakruti Bandhu* awards to voluntary organisations/villages/national institutions and individuals.



# ANNEXURE 3



## Annexure 3.1, Land Utilization Pattern in Orissa

Area in thousand hectare

Sl. No.	Year	Geographical area	Forest area	Misc. tree	Perma- nent pastures	Cultur- able 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	12
1	1990-91	15571	5476	859	726	597	746	499	150	214	6304
2	1991-92	15571	5482	855	726	572	748	499	168	184	6337
3	1992-93	15571	5478	857	663	538	781	532	215	203	6304
4	1993-94	15571	5534	867	635	487	781	541	180	243	6303
5	1994-95	15571	5722	715	514	435	858	553	197	298	6279
6	1995-96	15571	5722	715	514	435	858	553	241	323	6210
7	1996-97	15571	5606	764	534	445	858	570	483	343	5968
8	1997-98	15571	5606	774	534	445	866	590	298	336	6122
9	1998-99	15571	5606	774	534	445	866	590	372	336	6048
10	1999-00	15571	5606	774	534	445	838	618	345	336	6075
11	2000-01	15571	5813	482	443	392	999	843	430	340	5829
12	2001-02	15571	5813	482	443	392	999	843	320	434	5845
13	2002-03	15571	5813	482	443	392	999	843	485	434	5680
14	2003-04	15571	5813	482	443	392	999	843	369	434	5796
15	2004-05	15571	5813	482	443	392	999	843	426	434	5739
16	2005-06	15571	5813	482	443	392	999	843	474	434	5691
17	2006-07	15571	5813	342	499	375	1298	840	526	229	5654
18	2007-08	15571	5813	342	494	375	1298	840	556	229	5624
19	2008-09	15571	5813	342	494	375	1298	840	576	229	5604

Source: Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Orissa

## Annexure 3.2, Foodgrain Production

In lakh MT

Food Crop	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Rice	NA	32.44	67.34	65.37	68.59	68.25	75.41	68.13
Cereals	NA	33.50	68.86	67.04	70.23	69.93	77.60	70.12
Pulses	NA	2.05	2.66	2.61	3.36	3.52	3.84	3.81
Food grains	75.40	35.55	71.52	69.65	73.59	73.45	81.44	73.93

Sources: (a) Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Orissa; (b) Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Orissa

**Annexure 3.3, Production of Different Crops, 2002-03 to 2008-09**

In thousand MT

Sl. No.	Crops	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
<b>(A)</b>	<b>Cereals</b>							
1	Rice	3,244	6,734	6,537	6859	6825	7541	6813
2	Jowar	7	6	6	6	6	6	6
3	Bajra	2	2	2	2	1	2	2
4	Maize	42	79	102	102	103	147	135
5	Ragi	35	45	41	40	43	47	41
6	Wheat	6	7	5	4	6	9	7
7	Other cereals	14	13	11	10	9	9	8
	<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>3,350</b>	<b>6,886</b>	<b>6,704</b>	<b>7023</b>	<b>6993</b>	<b>7761</b>	<b>7012</b>
<b>(B)</b>	<b>Pulses</b>							
8	Gram	12	18	20	23	24	26	25
9	Tur.	72	89	88	98	106	113	119
10	Other pulses	121	159	153	216	221	245	237
	<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>381</b>
	<b>Total Foodgrains A+B)</b>	<b>3,555</b>	<b>7,152</b>	<b>6,965</b>	<b>7360</b>	<b>7344</b>	<b>8145</b>	<b>7393</b>
<b>(C)</b>	<b>Oil Seeds</b>							
11	Groundnut	49	93	103	106	88	103	96
12	Sesam	7	8	11	13	11	10	7
13	Rape seed and mustard	1	3	3	3	3	3	3
14	Line seeds	6	7	8	10	11	12	11
15	Caster seeds	6	11	10	9	11	11	11
16	Other oil seeds	46	37	40	22	26	33	24
	<b>Total (C)</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>152</b>
<b>(D)</b>	<b>Fibres</b>							
17	Cotton	8	84	111	145	108	125	146
18	Jute	9	3	4	4	9	9	4
19	Mesta	19	107	105	97	94	101	95
20	Other fibres	8	36	41	43	46	43	43
	<b>Total (D)</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>288</b>
<b>(E)</b>	<b>Other Crops</b>							
21	Sugarcane	753	858	926	1073	1274	1069	646
22	Tobacco	2	3	3	-	3	3	3
23	Potato	70	76	81	75	79	94	76
24	Chillies	63	63	63	63	64	64	64
25	Ginger	30	30	31	31	32	32	33
	<b>Total (E)</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>1242</b>	<b>1452</b>	<b>1262</b>	<b>822</b>
	<b>Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)</b>	<b>4,632</b>	<b>8,571</b>	<b>8,505</b>	<b>9054</b>	<b>9203</b>	<b>9857</b>	<b>8655</b>

Sources: (a) Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Orissa; (b) Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Orissa; (c) Directorate of Horticulture, Orissa



**Annexure 3.4, Cropping Pattern of Principal Crops**

Sl. No.	Crops	Area in thousand hectare													
		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>(A)</b>	<b>Cereals</b>														
1	Rice	4,273	77.71	4,501	76.40	4,492	76.92	4,479	75.47	4451	75.7	4452	74.76	4455	75.84
2	Wheat	5	0.09	5	0.08	4	0.07	3	0.05	4	0.06	6	0.10	5	0.09
3	Maize	43	0.78	56	y	62	1.06	64	1.08	61	1.04	74	1.25	67	1.14
4	Ragi	77	1.40	70	1.19	64	1.10	66	1.11	65	1.11	68	1.14	66	1.12
5	Others	47	0.85	41	0.70	38	0.65	36	0.61	32	0.54	31	0.52	29	0.50
	<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>4,445</b>	<b>80.83</b>	<b>4,673</b>	<b>79.32</b>	<b>4,660</b>	<b>79.79</b>	<b>4,648</b>	<b>78.32</b>	<b>4613</b>	<b>78.45</b>	<b>4631</b>	<b>77.77</b>	<b>4622</b>	<b>78.69</b>
<b>(B)</b>	<b>Pulses</b>														
6	Gram	21	0.38	29	0.49	33	0.57	35	0.59	37	0.63	39	0.66	38	0.65
7	Arhar	115	2.09	137	2.33	129	2.21	133	2.24	132	2.25	137	2.30	139	2.36
8	Other pulses	465	8.46	550	9.34	490	8.39	641	10.8	621	10.56	673	11.30	629	10.71
	<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>10.93</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>12.16</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>11.16</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>13.63</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>13.44</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>14.26</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>13.72</b>
	<b>Total Foodgrains (A + B)</b>	<b>5,046</b>	<b>91.76</b>	<b>5,389</b>	<b>91.48</b>	<b>5,313</b>	<b>90.98</b>	<b>5,457</b>	<b>91.95</b>	<b>5403</b>	<b>91.89</b>	<b>5480</b>	<b>92.03</b>	<b>5428</b>	<b>92.41</b>
<b>(C)</b>	<b>Oil Seeds</b>														
9	Groundnut	56	1.02	77	1.31	88	1.50	91	1.53	79	1.34	84	1.41	83	1.41
10	Sesam	44	0.80	38	0.65	49	0.84	55	0.93	50	0.85	48	0.81	38	0.65
11	Rape seed and mustard	12	0.22	16	0.27	16	0.27	17	0.29	15	0.26	16	0.27	14	0.24
12	Caster seeds	NA	-	21	0.36	18	0.31	16	0.27	17	0.29	18	0.30	17	0.29
13	Others	156	2.83	157	2.66	154	2.64	92	1.55	96	1.63	98	1.64	90	1.53
	<b>Total (C)</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>4.87</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>5.25</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>5.56</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>4.57</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>4.37</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>4.43</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>4.12</b>

Area in thousand hectare

Sl. No.	Crops	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Area	% to total	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	14	15	16
(D)	Fibres														
14	Cotton	29	0.53	37	0.63	46	0.79	57	0.96	59	1	50	0.84	58	0.99
15	Jute	6	0.11	3	0.05	3	0.05	3	0.05	5	0.09	6	0.10	2	0.03
16	Other fibres	35	0.64	36	0.61	35	0.60	32	0.54	32	0.54	31	0.52	29	0.49
	<b>Total (D)</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>1.51</b>
(E)	Other Crops														
17	Sugarcane	14	0.26	15	0.25	14	0.24	16	0.27	20	0.34	20	0.33	11	0.19
18	Tobacco	4	0.07	5	0.09	5	0.09	-	-	4	0.07	4	0.07	4	0.07
19	Potato	7	0.13	7	0.12	9	0.15	8	0.13	9	0.15	9	0.15	7	0.12
20	Chillies	75	1.36	75	1.27	75	1.28	75	1.26	75	1.28	75	1.26	76	1.29
21	Ginger	15	0.27	15	0.25	16	0.27	16	0.27	16	0.27	16	0.27	17	0.29
	<b>Total (E)</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>1.98</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>2.02</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>2.08</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>1.96</b>
	<b>Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)</b>	<b>5,499</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5,891</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5,840</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,935</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,880</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,955</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,874</b>	<b>100</b>

NA - Not available

Sources: Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Orissa; Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Orissa; Directorate of Horticulture, Orissa, Bhubaneswar

**Annexure 3.5, District-wise Area and Production of Autumn, Winter and Summer Paddy, 2008-09**

Area in thousand hectare

Sl. No.	Name of the District	(Production in thousand MT)					
		Autumn		Winter		Summer	
		Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Angul	16	28	82	171	1	1
2	Balangir	76	121	135	332	4	12
3	Balasore	1	2	211	413	34	110
4	Bargarh	58	78	186	554	61	314
5	Bhadrak	-	-	165	480	15	34
6	Baudh	11	16	58	118	2	5
7	Cuttack	8	8	120	260	5	15
8	Deogarh	18	27	27	59	-	1
9	Dhenkanal	9	16	101	256	2	5
10	Gajapati	1	1	35	64	-	-
11	Ganjam	3	6	273	702	-	-
12	Jagatsinghpur	2	4	86	255	3	9
13	Jajpur	14	15	122	292	3	10
14	Jharsuguda	24	45	28	102	2	6
15	Kalahandi	73	103	145	257	50	162
16	Kandhamal	14	23	39	86	1	1
17	Kendrapara	3	1	135	284	5	14
18	Keonjhar	44	64	161	345	2	6
19	Khurda	-	-	115	219	8	24
20	Koraput	24	35	91	227	16	55
21	Malkangiri	10	12	83	153	1	3
22	Mayurbhanj	55	97	284	697	6	16
23	Nuapada	40	59	62	153	4	13
24	Nayagarh	1	2	93	197	-	-
25	Nabrangpur	35	52	122	236	2	4
26	Puri	1	3	118	152	52	153
27	Rayagada	9	12	52	130	2	5
28	Sambalpur	46	99	85	291	20	113
29	Sonepur	15	24	82	210	29	134
30	Sundargarh	96	161	121	284	1	4
	<b>Orissa</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>1114</b>	<b>3417</b>	<b>7979</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>1229</b>

(-): Area less than 500 hec. And (-): Production less than 500 MT

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Orissa

### Annexure 3.6, Area under HYV Paddy

In thousand hectares

Year	Autumn		Winter		Summer		Total	
	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Irrigated	Un-irrigated
2000-01	32.03	367.48	866.08	1,155.97	206.74	-	1,104.85	1,523.45
2001-02	30.00	395.00	852.00	1,301.00	272.00	-	1,154.00	1,696.00
2002-03	20.99	382.66	859.63	1,225.75	177.55	-	1,058.17	1,608.41
2003-04	15.22	434.64	839.09	1,345.94	253.47	-	1,107.78	1,780.58
2004-05	28.00	406.00	925.00	1,351.00	293.00	-	1,246.00	1,757.00
2005-06	24.05	411.57	913.31	1,427.90	325.49	-	1,262.86	1,839.46
2006-07	28.28	411.34	941.75	1,466.62	314.60	-	1,284.63	1,877.96
2007-08	30.05	420.55	969.18	1,518.62	333.74	-	1,332.97	1,939.17
2008-09	27.77	437.15	1,039.71	1,594.81	330.97	-	1,398.45	2,031.96

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Orissa

### Annexure 3.7, District-wise Estimates of Area, Production and Yield Rate of HYV Paddy 2008-09

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Area ( In hect.)	Production of HYV paddy ( in qtls.)	Yield rate (qtl/hect)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Angul	92935	1921559	20.68
2	Balangir	188328	4293931	22.80
3	Balasore	190090	4569464	24.04
4	Bargarh	302854	9440750	31.17
5	Bhadrak	142848	4693837	32.86
6	Baudh	57901	1199977	20.72
7	Cuttack	103640	2442567	23.57
8	Deogarh	43167	841674	19.50
9	Dhenkanal	82973	2192205	26.42
10	Gajapati	35545	645188	18.15
11	Ganjam	275868	7082536	25.67
12	Jagatsinghpur	73512	2424904	32.99
13	Jajpur	98631	2680523	27.18
14	Jharsuguda	49505	1435589	29.00
15	Kalahandi	254839	5087624	19.96
16	Kandhamal	13470	324071	24.06
17	Kendrapara	84683	2005462	23.68
18	Keonjhar	153356	3381598	22.05
19	Khurda	75053	1732386	23.08
20	Koraput	103235	2723425	26.38
21	Malkangiri	56758	1108907	19.54
22	Mayurbhanj	174958	4764738	27.23

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Area ( In hect.)	Production of HYV paddy ( in qtls.)	Yield rate (qtl/hect)
1	2	3	4	5
23	Nuapada	85004	1933485	22.75
24	Nayagarh	62043	1482895	23.90
25	Nabrangpur	86387	1771207	20.50
26	Puri	125453	2721689	21.69
27	Rayagada	55185	1370705	24.84
28	Sambalpur	146152	4950608	33.87
29	Sonepur	125490	3678815	29.32
30	Sundargarh	90543	2179790	24.07
	<b>Orissa</b>	<b>3430406</b>	<b>87082109</b>	<b>25.39</b>

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Orissa

### Annexure 3.8, Yield Rate of Principal Crops in Orissa

		qtl./hectare						
Sl. No.	Crops	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Rice (total)	7.59	14.96	14.55	15.34	15.34	16.94	15.29
(i)	Autumn rice	3.66	9.82	8.22	8.72	10.11	10.97	10.40
(ii)	Winter rice	7.70	15.81	15.43	16.23	15.80	17.50	15.41
(iii)	Summer rice	23.52	21.12	22.30	21.60	22.93	24.47	24.51
2	Ragi	4.60	6.32	6.40	6.15	6.63	6.93	6.24
3	Gram	5.71	6.50	6.07	6.45	6.51	6.59	6.63
4	Mung	2.28	2.34	2.64	2.57	2.43	2.45	2.60
5	Biri	2.31	2.71	2.63	2.52	2.91	3.11	2.88
6	Sugarcane	531.28	589.15	639.12	657.00	634.17	539.50	600.43
7	Mustard	1.32	1.93	1.91	1.91	1.70	2.03	1.84
8	Jute	16.43	12.63	17.66	16.28	17.72	15.42	14.74
9	Cotton	2.76	3.86	24.21	4.35	3.07	4.23	4.30
10	Potato	99.37	103.86	94.91	90.40	97.01	110.70	103.32
11	Groundnut	8.70	12.07	11.71	11.71	11.11	12.20	11.56

Sources: (a) Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Orissa; (b) Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Orissa

### Annexure 3.9, Cropping Area and Intensity

Year	Net area sown (in '000 hectares)	Gross cropped area (in '000 hectares)	Cropping intensity (%)
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

Source: Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Orissa

### Annexure 3.10, Cropping Intensity across States, 2006-07

State	Cropping Intensity
Punjab	188.2
West Bengal	181.9
Haryana	179.8
Himachal Pradesh	174.6
Tripura	161.7
UP	155.1
J&K	151.9
<b>Orissa</b>	<b>151.2</b>
Kerala	138.8
All-India	138.1
Bihar	136.5
M.P.	136.5
Arunachal Pradesh	131.8
Maharashtra	129.2
Assam	129.1
Rajasthan	128.5
Andhra Pradesh	126.3
Nagaland	125.9
Goa	125.6
Meghalaya	124.7
Gujarat	123.9
Jharkhand	123.1
Chhattisgarh	121.4
Tamil Nadu	114
Manipur	100
Mizoram	100

Note: 3 states are missing: Karnataka, Sikkim and Uttarakhand

Source: Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2009, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India

### Annexure 3.11, Cropping Pattern of Principal Crops (% of Area)

Principal Crop	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Paddy	77.7	76.4	76.9	75.46	75.70	73.72	65.44
All cereals	80.8	79.3	79.8	78.3	78.46	76.67	67.91
Total pulses	10.9	12.2	11.2	13.64	13.42	14.07	15.01
<b>Total food grains</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>91.94</b>	<b>91.89</b>	<b>90.74</b>	<b>82.91</b>
Oil seeds	4.9	5.2	5.6	4.57	4.38	4.38	3.55
Fibers	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.54	1.63	1.44	1.31
Other crops (sugarcane, potato, tobacco, chilly and ginger)	2.1	2	2	1.95	2.10	3.44	12.23
All crops	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Total Area (thousand hectare)</b>	<b>5499</b>	<b>5891</b>	<b>5840</b>	<b>5932</b>	<b>5880.17</b>	<b>6038.51</b>	<b>6806.83</b>

Sources: (a) Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Orissa; (b) Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Orissa; (c) Directorate of Horticulture, Orissa

### Annexure 3.12, Area, Production and Yield Rate of Fruits

Area in thousand hectare; production in thousand MT; Yield rate in Qtl per hectare						
Fruits	2007-08			2008-09		
	Area	Production	Yield rate	Area	Production	Yield rate
Mango	148.2	251.8	17.0	164.2	479.8	29.2
Banana	23.1	297.1	12.9	24.1	307.3	127.5
Citrus	26.8	211.7	79.0	27.1	318.9	117.7
Pine apple	0.7	7.5	107.2	0.7	7.9	112.9
Papaya	0.8	14.7	183.7	1.5	28.8	192.0
Coconut	51.6	2824*	5473**	52.2	29.39*	5628**
Others	65.7	492.9	75.0	72.0	518.6	72.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>316.9</b>	<b>1275.7 &amp; 2824 mts</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>341.8</b>	<b>1661.3 &amp; 2939 lakh nuts</b>	<b>57.4</b>

\* in lakh numbers / \*\* numbers / hectare

### Annexure 3.13, Area and Production of Spice Crops

Area in thousand hectares; Production in MT						
Spice	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Onion	28.51	260.00	28.77	262.37	31.64	278.87
Garlic	11.04	35.51	11.04	35.56	11.08	35.80
Coriander	19.07	9.07	19.07	9.60	19.10	9.14
Chilly	75.12	63.93	75.13	63.92	75.50	64.30
Ginger	16.07	31.40	16.34	32.44	16.53	33.37
Turmeric	24.74	59.35	24.82	60.34	25.11	61.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>174.55</b>	<b>459.26</b>	<b>175.17</b>	<b>464.23</b>	<b>178.96</b>	<b>482.98</b>

Source: Directorate of Horticulture, Orissa

### Annexure 3.14, Area and Production of Floricultural Crops

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

Year	Marigold		Rose		Gladioli		Tuberose	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
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	65340	556.00	11880	705	3296.00	344	3480
2008-09	1060	88030	1006	12230	1210	1089.00	450	6390

Source: Directorate of Horticulture, Orissa

### Annexure 3.15, Irrigation Intensity across States, 2006-07

State	% of Irrigated area under all Crops
Andhra Pradesh	47.4
Arunachal Pradesh	19.0
Assam	6.30
Bihar	58.4
Chhattisgarh	25.9
Goa	21.9
Gujarat	39.5
Haryana	85.4
Himachal Pradesh	19.3
J & K	40.7
Jharkhand	9.90
Karnataka	29.0
Kerala	16.8
Madhya Pradesh	32.5
Maharashtra	19.7
Manipur	22.9
Meghalaya	27.1
Mizoram	19.2
Nagaland	26.2
<b>Orissa</b>	<b>30.9</b>
Punjab	97.2
Rajasthan	37.0
Sikkim	9.4
Tamil Nadu	56.6
Tripura	36.5
Uttarakhand	45.7
Uttar Pradesh	74.1
West Bengal	56.4
<b>All India</b>	<b>44.3</b>

Source: Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2009, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India



### Annexure 3.16, Fertilizer Consumption Rate in Selected States

State	Kg/hectare				
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2006-07
Andhra Pradesh	143.47	128.44	145.30	155.80	203.61
Assam	38.81	42.73	47.50	41.60	49.26
Bihar	87.39	87.15	81.00	85.70	152.32
Gujarat	85.52	77.76	94.70	106.80	111.07
Haryana	155.69	152.79	161.70	166.20	166.72
Karnataka	101.48	90.91	78.80	110.80	117.34
Kerala	60.72	68.17	64.20	67.40	57.00
Madhya Pradesh	39.96	36.44	51.60	56.00	47.13
Maharashtra	78.24	73.80	64.20	77.70	84.52
<b>Orissa</b>	<b>39.00</b>	<b>39.00</b>	<b>37.10</b>	<b>40.40</b>	<b>43.00</b>
Punjab	173.38	174.99	190.10	192.50	210.06
Tamil Nadu	141.55	114.00	114.50	152.90	183.67
Uttar Pradesh	130.44	126.51	125.70	125.50	140.37
West Bengal	126.82	122.23	114.10	129.00	127.50
Rajasthan	38.88	28.54	67.40	36.60	36.29
<b>All India</b>	<b>90.12</b>	<b>84.82</b>	<b>88.20</b>	<b>96.60</b>	<b>104.50</b>

Figures of Directorate of Agricultural & Food production, Orissa

Sources: (a) Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), December, 2002; (b) Agricultural Statistics at a glance, 2003, Government of India.

### Annexure 3.17, Fertilizer Consumption

Year	In thousand MT				
	Nitrogen (N)	Phosphates (P)	Potash (K)	Total	Kg. /hect.
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	40.50	317.21	39.00
2004-05	223.54	77.99	53.77	355.30	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	272.10	116.77	63.03	451.90	53.20
2008-09	297.77	147.93	89.17	534.87	62.00

**Annexure 3.18, District-wise Consumption of Fertilizers, 2008-09**
**(In MT)**

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Fertilizer Consumption			
		Nitrogenous	Phosphatic	Potassic	Total
		(N)	(P)	(K)	(N+P+K)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Angul	5403	2191	1239	8833
2	Balangir	11582	4365	3763	19710
3	Balasore	20699	14773	7573	43045
4	Bargarh	24347	14269	9144	47760
5	Bhadrak	17111	11646	5827	34584
6	Baudh	4363	1697	1092	7152
7	Cuttack	11810	6646	4556	23012
8	Deogarh	1879	1025	417	3321
9	Dhenkanal	4634	2183	1305	8122
10	Gajapati	3759	1065	363	5187
11	Ganjam	26462	7779	5895	40136
12	Jagatsinghpur	6415	4122	1173	11710
13	Jajpur	15275	12281	5053	32609
14	Jharsuguda	5188	3145	1075	9408
15	Kalahandi	19760	9586	6788	36134
16	Kandhamal	995	289	141	1425
17	Kendrapara	4553	3112	1552	9217
18	Keonjhar	6484	3506	1108	11098
19	Khurda	8576	3175	2166	13917
20	Koraput	7145	3312	3609	14066
21	Malkangiri	3904	1769	744	6417
22	Mayurbhanj	11741	6642	3461	21844
23	Nuapada	6840	2638	1453	10931
24	Nayagarh	4576	1580	1178	7334
25	Nabrangpur	18843	4283	4749	27875
26	Puri	9713	4499	4596	18808
27	Rayagada	5462	1756	1295	8513
28	Sambalpur	17995	7729	4871	30595
29	Sonepur	5137	2472	1733	9342
30	Sundargarh	7114	4398	1252	12764
	<b>Orissa</b>	<b>297765</b>	<b>147933</b>	<b>89171</b>	<b>534869</b>

Source : Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Orissa

**Annexure 3.19, Pesticide Consumption**

Year	Total consumption (in thousand MT)	Consumption per hectare (gm./hect.)
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	1.1	148.94
2007-08	1.09	143.28
2008-09	1.15	149.00

**Annexure 3.20, District-wise Estimates of Area of Operational Holdings for all Social Groups in Orissa, 2000-01**

Sl. No.	District Name	Size Groups (Area in ha)					
		Marginal	Small	Semi-medium	Medium	Large	All sizes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Angul	41823	49720	38993	19961	6920	157419
2	Balasore	65759	66808	48011	20664	2912	204155
3	Bargarh	45692	73208	75998	66906	17259	279063
4	Baudh	15559	26795	26517	16871	4499	90240
5	Bhadrak	44376	46147	35715	18689	1558	146485
6	Bolangir	52194	86751	81216	56794	19940	296896
7	Cuttack	48673	53822	28669	9981	5573	146718
8	Deogarh	11060	16849	15759	7963	1121	52752
9	Dhenkanal	20465	45192	44110	19489	4777	134032
10	Gajapati	16810	21157	18531	10602	1077	68177
11	Ganjam	80886	85639	75830	41998	12366	296720
12	Jagatsinghpur	38427	41309	29862	9344	1535	120477
13	Jajpur	32461	53827	39173	16610	4048	146120
14	Jharsuguda	11356	16639	16068	14082	4549	62694
15	Kalahandi	45715	71146	80068	70177	17985	285092
16	Kendrapara	37674	46043	39709	15082	1935	140443
17	Keonjhar	68628	88022	64869	34928	7595	264043
18	Khurda	35606	33809	22825	9733	5962	107934
19	Koraput	33757	70473	70910	56358	20645	252143
20	Malkangiri	12653	36799	38011	25019	8929	121411
21	Mayurbhanj	98299	118500	93064	50968	8998	369829
22	Nabrangpur	42620	49474	42683	23164	5521	163464
23	Nayagarh	33771	33967	26069	9410	3823	107041
24	Nuapada	19569	39359	40674	24076	4599	128277
25	Phulbani	26629	33018	24515	10654	3085	97902

Sl. No.	District Name	Size Groups (Area in ha)					
		Marginal	Small	Semi-medium	Medium	Large	All sizes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26	Puri	53248	42120	25032	10818	2497	133715
27	Rayagada	26964	42442	43884	31506	8191	152988
28	Sambalpur	24333	40742	44939	38931	13467	162412
29	Sonepur	17467	26635	30318	17521	5982	97922
30	Sundargarh	52669	87298	82173	59295	13038	294472
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>1155145</b>	<b>1543709</b>	<b>1344201</b>	<b>817591</b>	<b>220387</b>	<b>5081033</b>

Source: Agricultural Census, 2000-01

**Annexure 3.21, District-wise and Group-wise Distribution of the Number of Operational Holdings for all Social Groups in Orissa, 2000-01**

Sl. No.	District Name	Size Groups (Number)					
		Marginal	Small	Semi-medium	Medium	Large	All sizes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Angul	80435	36230	14813	3565	425	135468
2	Balasore	149599	48654	17865	3753	184	220055
3	Bargarh	85408	52193	28007	11789	1198	178595
4	Baudh	27755	19505	9776	2900	303	60239
5	Bhadrak	98506	34029	13647	3534	127	149843
6	Bolangir	100140	63389	29909	9555	1376	204369
7	Cuttack	105525	38572	10846	1818	155	156916
8	Deogarh	20767	11823	5600	1491	76	39757
9	Dhenkanal	34323	31317	16555	3586	246	86027
10	Gajapati	35602	15735	6976	1890	83	60286
11	Ganjam	180447	62863	28610	7691	707	280318
12	Jagatsinghpur	74105	29625	11320	1720	114	116884
13	Jajpur	58922	39041	15075	3162	170	116370
14	Jharsuguda	21800	12008	5930	2323	263	42324
15	Kalahandi	82406	51077	29021	12192	1205	175901
16	Kendrapara	75914	33521	14689	2780	116	127020
17	Keonjhar	138822	63222	24500	6299	491	233334
18	Khurda	80540	24811	8623	1822	193	115989
19	Koraput	60295	50181	25997	9698	1091	147262
20	Malkangiri	20767	25294	13701	4373	452	64587
21	Mayurbhanj	196603	85199	34592	9127	622	326143
22	Nabrangpur	75119	35548	16319	4116	350	131452
23	Nayagarh	68332	24135	9670	1639	219	103995
24	Nuapada	35366	28961	15315	4326	323	84291
25	Phulbani	49817	23897	9317	1918	197	85146

Sl. No.	District Name	Size Groups (Number)					
		Marginal	Small	Semi-medium	Medium	Large	All sizes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26	Puri	119280	31355	9492	1980	150	162257
27	Rayagada	46265	31263	16286	5714	568	100096
28	Sambalpur	43961	27974	16072	6644	790	95441
29	Sonepur	34667	19555	11269	3091	382	68964
30	Sundargarh	93032	62622	30739	10614	799	197806
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>2294520</b>	<b>1113599</b>	<b>500531</b>	<b>145110</b>	<b>13375</b>	<b>4067135</b>

Source: Agricultural Census, 2000-01

### Annexure 3.22, District-wise Distribution of Area of Operational Holdings of Scheduled Castes, 2000-01

Sl. No.	District Name	Size Groups (Area in ha).					
		Marginal	Small	Semi-medium	Medium	Large	All sizes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Angul	5909	5002	3209	686	53	14859
2	Balasore	14326	9910	4806	1440	131	30614
3	Bargarh	8215	6920	4303	1872	245	21555
4	Baudh	4337	3891	2217	647	0	11093
5	Bhadrak	9820	6234	3190	1246	108	20600
6	Bolangir	9599	10257	7153	3775	260	31044
7	Cuttack	8960	6229	2194	453	506	18343
8	Deogarh	1381	1011	811	235	0	3437
9	Dhenkanal	3892	6433	5885	2197	60	18466
10	Gajapati	831	1097	913	177	0	3019
11	Ganjam	12625	10487	7102	2036	106	32356
12	Jagatsinghpur	8100	8209	4235	608	0	21151
13	Jajpur	9149	10950	5297	809	57	26262
14	Jharsuguda	1944	1910	1191	446	0	5491
15	Kalahandi	9704	10741	10047	5663	781	36937
16	Kendrapara	5800	5544	3322	1010	55	15732
17	Keonjhar	8386	5402	3142	766	55	17750
18	Khurda	4663	3964	1212	170	179	10189
19	Koraput	5159	7990	7182	6043	1056	27430
20	Malkangiri	2341	7068	6208	3222	0	18838
21	Mayurbhanj	6102	4069	2149	1213	108	13641
22	Nabrangpur	5641	6273	6736	1735	251	20636
23	Nayagarh	3106	2469	1459	306	0	7341
24	Nuapada	2927	4604	3415	1425	50	12421
25	Phulbani	4162	2762	1323	446	74	8767

Sl. No.	District Name	Size Groups (Area in ha).					
		Marginal	Small	Semi-medium	Medium	Large	All sizes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26	Puri	8323	4323	1283	170	0	14099
27	Rayagada	2494	3385	3180	1514	347	10921
28	Sambalpur	3809	4167	3077	1650	58	12760
29	Sonepur	4505	4066	2922	867	179	12539
30	Sundargarh	5082	5258	3304	1922	49	15615
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>181294</b>	<b>170626</b>	<b>112469</b>	<b>44748</b>	<b>4768</b>	<b>513905</b>

Source: Agricultural Census, 2000-01

**Annexure 3.23, District-wise and Group-wise Distribution of the Number of Operational Holdings for Scheduled Castes, 2000-01**

Sl. No.	District Name	Size Groups (Number)					
		Marginal	Small	Semi-medium	Medium	Large	All sizes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Angul	13085	3715	1235	135	5	18175
2	Balasore	35375	7298	1841	279	10	44803
3	Bargarh	17248	5058	1613	355	20	24294
4	Baudh	8297	2936	830	120	0	12183
5	Bhadrak	24096	4658	1251	245	10	30260
6	Bolangir	19493	7525	2617	633	15	30283
7	Cuttack	20816	4498	862	90	5	26271
8	Deogarh	3020	735	270	45	0	4070
9	Dhenkanal	6764	4450	2250	410	5	13879
10	Gajapati	1910	839	355	30	0	3134
11	Ganjam	31460	7774	2712	395	10	42351
12	Jagatsinghpur	16145	5860	1630	125	0	23760
13	Jajpur	17900	8275	2120	155	5	28455
14	Jharsuguda	3934	1371	438	75	0	5818
15	Kalahandi	18047	7850	3700	1000	45	30642
16	Kendrapara	12830	4122	1260	200	5	18417
17	Keonjhar	19168	4116	1198	143	5	24630
18	Khurda	10622	2850	495	30	15	14012
19	Koraput	9710	5715	2664	1067	85	19241
20	Malkangiri	3630	4545	2172	600	0	10947
21	Mayurbhanj	14100	2980	830	225	10	18145
22	Nabrangpur	9884	4508	2525	325	20	17262
23	Nayagarh	7450	1800	555	60	0	9865
24	Nuapada	5606	3436	1279	265	5	10591
25	Phulbani	9957	2093	533	80	5	12668

Sl. No.	District Name	Size Groups (Number)					
		Marginal	Small	Semi-medium	Medium	Large	All sizes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26	Puri	20577	3284	508	35	0	24404
27	Rayagada	4515	2590	1215	270	25	8615
28	Sambalpur	7337	2936	1149	295	5	11722
29	Sonepur	10124	3080	1130	145	15	14494
30	Sundargarh	10218	3743	1289	351	4	15605
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>393318</b>	<b>124640</b>	<b>42526</b>	<b>8183</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>568996</b>

Source: Agricultural Census, 2000-01

**Annexure 3.24, District-wise and Group-wise Distribution of Area of Operational Holdings for Scheduled Tribes, 2000-01**

Sl. No.	District	Size Groups (Area in ha)					
		Marginal	Small	Semi-medium	Medium	Large	All sizes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Angul	6058	4850	4520	2106	418	17952
2	Balasore	8032	6321	4221	1224	124	19923
3	Bargarh	10581	14199	13391	9570	2719	50460
4	Baudh	2161	4948	6298	4287	1040	18734
5	Bhadrak	858	251	82	0	0	1191
6	Bolangir	12598	24231	24405	14759	4161	80153
7	Cuttack	1664	2142	794	395	58	5054
8	Deogarh	4506	7291	6269	2602	398	21065
9	Dhenkanal	2520	5814	5321	1925	215	15795
10	Gajapati	12173	14470	9692	3499	54	39887
11	Ganjam	4137	6111	4777	2067	437	17530
12	Jagatsinghpur	65	92	22	26	0	205
13	Jajpur	1877	3147	3434	2475	69	11002
14	Jharsuguda	5868	7206	5918	3227	376	22595
15	Kalahandi	13941	25813	29121	23293	5358	97526
16	Kendrapara	33	48	11	0	0	92
17	Keonjhar	35162	42225	27667	11433	1558	118044
18	Khurda	1725	1582	1082	336	0	4724
19	Koraput	22354	46369	44449	33156	7157	153485
20	Malkangiri	9039	26080	28962	20211	2913	87205
21	Mayurbhanj	63786	77439	60553	29729	3401	234908
22	Nabrangpur	25964	32840	27470	15230	2955	104460
23	Nayagarh	2804	4614	5016	2145	161	14740
24	Nuapada	6796	16648	18423	9807	963	52636
25	Phulbani	17716	26061	20382	8556	2024	74739

Sl. No.	District	Size Groups (Area in ha)					
		Marginal	Small	Semi-medium	Medium	Large	All sizes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26	Puri	66	46	12	0	0	124
27	Rayagada	20861	31790	31307	19488	3230	106676
28	Sambalpur	13217	18472	15322	8072	962	56045
29	Sonepur	1383	2034	2020	1187	279	6902
30	Sundargarh	38562	63659	56839	33992	3883	196934
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>346508</b>	<b>516790</b>	<b>457778</b>	<b>264796</b>	<b>44913</b>	<b>1630785</b>

Source: Agricultural Census, 2000-01

### Annexure 3.25, District-wise and Group-wise Distribution of the Number of Operational Holdings for Scheduled Tribes, 2000-01

#### District-wise & group-wise distribution of number of Operational Holdings for Scheduled Tribes during 2000-01

Sl. No.	District Name	Size Groups (Number)					
		Marginal	Small	Semi-medium	Medium	Large	All sizes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Angul	12009	3501	1710	395	30	17645
2	Balasore	16158	4528	1585	220	5	22496
3	Bargarh	19567	10170	4905	1695	200	36537
4	Baudh	3589	3608	2298	713	85	10293
5	Bhadrak	2244	180	35	0	0	2459
6	Bolangir	23056	17665	8944	2551	265	52481
7	Cuttack	3320	1515	295	70	5	5205
8	Deogarh	8330	5120	2250	510	20	16230
9	Dhenkanal	3833	4002	2055	385	10	10285
10	Gajapati	26165	10840	3720	669	5	41399
11	Ganjam	8588	4392	1793	397	40	15210
12	Jagatsinghpur	120	60	10	5	0	195
13	Jajpur	3000	2190	1275	460	5	6930
14	Jharsuguda	11490	5318	2217	551	25	19601
15	Kalahandi	23541	18420	10640	4105	380	57086
16	Kendrapara	65	35	5	0	0	105
17	Keonjhar	69897	30066	10565	2114	120	112762
18	Khurda	3735	1155	445	70	0	5405
19	Koraput	38658	33018	16420	5650	464	94210
20	Malkangiri	14884	18191	10526	3513	260	47374
21	Mayurbhanj	124875	55415	22540	5370	260	208460
22	Nabrangpur	45660	23504	10505	2735	220	82624



Sl. No.	District Name	Size Groups (Number)					
		Marginal	Small	Semi-medium	Medium	Large	All sizes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23	Nayagarh	5090	3250	1905	350	15	10610
24	Nuapada	11581	12130	6912	1795	80	32498
25	Phulbani	30160	18685	7731	1560	145	58281
26	Puri	150	35	5	0	0	190
27	Rayagada	35338	23236	11632	3599	249	74054
28	Sambalpur	24068	12693	5616	1391	70	43838
29	Sonepur	2768	1490	750	200	10	5218
30	Sundargarh	66730	45757	21284	6203	279	140253
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>638669</b>	<b>370169</b>	<b>170573</b>	<b>47276</b>	<b>3247</b>	<b>1229934</b>

Source: Agricultural Census, 2000-01

### Annexure 3.26, Agricultural Credit Advanced

In crores of rupees

Year	Commercial Banks*	Co-operative Banks	OSFC	Total
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

Note: Commercial Banks include RRBs

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee, Orissa

### Annexure 3.27, Subsidies for Agricultural Equipment, 2008-09

Machineries	Quantity supplied	Subsidy Released (in crores of rupees) (Rs. in crore)
Tractor	1,500	13.50
Power Tiller	5,280	31.68
Pump sets	20,291	20.29
Reaper/Transplanter/Rotator	375	0.84
Hydraulic Trailer	538	1.34
Combined harvester	49	1.25
Others	0	1.85
<b>Total</b>		<b>70.75</b>

**Annexure 3.28, Fish Production by States and Union Territories**
**In thousand MT**

Sl. No.	States /Union Territories	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	827.90	944.64	853.05	891.09	856.93
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.60	2.65	2.70	2.75	2.77
3	Assam	165.52	181.00	186.31	188.01	181.48
4	Bihar	261.00	266.49	267.51	279.53	267.04
5	Goa	76.53	87.36	99.04	104.95	102.40
6	Gujarat	777.90	654.62	635.21	733.82	747.33
7	Haryana	35.18	39.13	42.05	48.20	60.08
8	Himachal Pradesh	7.24	6.53	6.90	7.30	6.89
9	Jammu & Kashmir	19.75	19.75	19.10	19.15	19.20
10	Karnataka	266.42	257.00	251.23	297.57	292.46
11	Kerala	678.32	684.70	678.31	636.89	677.63
12	Madhya Pradesh	42.17	50.82	62.06	61.08	65.04
13	Maharashtra	514.10	545.13	548.20	580.55	595.94
14	Manipur	16.60	17.60	17.80	18.22	18.61
15	Meghalaya	5.37	5.15	5.64	4.12	5.49
16	Mizoram	3.25	3.38	3.68	3.75	3.76
17	Nagaland	5.50	5.56	4.90	5.50	5.80
18	<b>Orissa</b>	<b>287.53</b>	<b>306.95</b>	<b>315.80</b>	<b>325.45</b>	<b>342.72</b>
19	Punjab	66.00	83.65	77.70	85.64	86.70
20	Rajasthan	25.60	14.30	16.39	18.50	22.20
21	Sikkim	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15
22	Tamil Nadu	473.50	474.14	459.43	463.03	542.28
23	Tripura	29.52	17.98	19.84	23.87	28.63
24	Uttar Pradesh	249.84	267.00	277.07	289.58	306.73
25	West Bengal	1120.00	1169.60	1215.00	1250.00	1359.10
26	A & N Island	28.30	31.15	32.68	12.10	28.68
27	Chandigarh	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.17
28	D & N Haveli	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
29	Daman & Diu	11.26	13.77	12.51	17.79	16.41
30	Delhi	2.25	2.10	1.41	0.70	0.61
31	Lakshadweep	7.50	10.03	11.96	11.96	11.75
32	Puducherry	45.02	48.00	36.75	21.45	39.67
33	Chhattisgarh	99.80	111.05	120.07	131.75	137.75
34	Uttarakhand	2.55	2.56	2.57	2.79	3.00
35	Jharkhand	45.38	75.38	22.00	34.27	34.27
	<b>India</b>	<b>6199.68</b>	<b>6399.44</b>	<b>6305.14</b>	<b>6571.65</b>	<b>6869.72</b>

Source: Handbook on Fisheries Statistics, Government of India

**Annexure 3.29, Production of Fish and Crab**

In thousand metric ton

Year	Inland fish production		Marine fish	Total	Per capita consumption of fish (kg.)	Crab Production
	Fresh water	Brackish water				
1999-00	124.9	10.4	125.9	261.2	7.3	0.5
2000-01	125.1	13.4	121.1	259.6	7.7	1.4
2001-02	147.4	20.7	113.9	282.0	8.1	1.2
2002-03	154.2	20.0	115.0	289.2	8.3	2.2
2003-04	165.6	24.5	116.9	307.0	8.4	2.2
2004-05	170.1	23.8	121.9	315.8	8.7	1.7
2005-06	179.7	23.5	122.2	325.4	9.5	1.4
2006-07	191.6	23.0	128.1	342.7	8.99	1.7
2007-08	195.7	23.0	130.8	349.5	9.29	1.8
2008-09 (P)	213.0	26.3	135.5	374.8	9.29	2.1

Note: (P) means Provisional

Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Orissa

**Annexure 3.30, Fresh Water Fish Production from Different Sources**

In thousand 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	164.49	11.94	2.33	12.41	191.27
2007-08	169.64	12.45	1.54	12.12	195.75
2008-09 (P)	185.40	12.53	1.60	13.47	213.00

Note: (P) means Provisional

Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Orissa

**Annexure 3.31, Source-wise Brackish Water Fish/Shrimp/Crab Production****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	20.66
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

Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Orissa

**Annexure 3.32, Source-wise Crab Production****In MT**

Year	Chilika	Marine sources	Total
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 (P)	237.50	1854.15	2091.65

Note: (P) means Provisional

Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Orissa

### Annexure 3.33, 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 Exported	
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	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Orissa

### Annexure 3.34, Export of Marine Products to Foreign Countries

Year	Quantity ('000 MT)	Value (in Crores)
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

Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Orissa

### Annexure 3.35, Live Stock Population

**In lakh**

Census Year	Cattle		Buffaloes	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Total
	Total	Cross bred					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1982	129.30	NA	13.33	49.31	19.90	4.10	215.94
1991	135.77	5.63	15.09	48.04	18.41	5.90	223.21
1995	147.66	7.44	16.52	54.12	18.65	5.72	242.67
2001	140.03	8.71	13.88	58.80	17.79	6.02	236.52
2003	142.81	10.43	14.39	59.74	17.59	5.69	240.22

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Orissa

**Annexure 3.36, Cattle and Buffalo Population, 2003 Animal Census**

In lakh

Category	All Total		Female		Milch		Breederable	
	Total	C.B.	Total	C.B.	Total	C.B.	Total	C.B.
Cattle	142.80	10.43	67.07	7.19	19.28	2.49	40.43	4.58
Buffaloes	14.39	0.57	6.58	0.37	2.09	0.16	4.20	0.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>157.19</b>	<b>11.00</b>	<b>73.65</b>	<b>7.56</b>	<b>21.37</b>	<b>2.65</b>	<b>44.63</b>	<b>4.83</b>

C.B. = Cross Breed

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Orissa

**Annexure 3.37, Year-wise Production and Per Capita Availability of Milk, Meat and Eggs**

Year	Production of milk (thousand MT)	Per capita availability of milk (gms/day)	Production of meat (in thousand MT)	Per capita availability of meat (Kg/annum)	Production of eggs (in millions)	Per capita availability of eggs (nos/annum)
1999-00	847.78	65	36.67	1.029	648.31	18
2000-01	875.13	67	38.38	1.067	730.10	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	62.14	1.585	1439.74	36

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Orissa

**Annexure 3.38, Activities of OMFED under IDDP, 2008-09**

Item	Ph-IV	Ph-V	Ph-VI	Ph-VII
District covered	Angul, Ganjam Jajpur	Balasore, Bhadrak Mayurbhanj	Bolangir, Kalahandi Nuapada	Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara, Nayagarh
1	2	3	4	5
Project cost (Rs. in cr)	7.85	5.56	5.64	NA
No. of societies organised	325	376	262	588
Members	15341	20278	9548	40729
Milk procurement (kg/day)	22488	39924	11799	104723

Source: OMFED, Orissa

**Annexure 3.39, District-wise Number of Veterinary Institutions and Personnel at the End of 2008-09**

Sl. No.	District	Veterinary Hospitals & Dispensaries	Live-Stock Aid Centres	A.I. Centres Pure A.I. Centres	LACs doing A.I.	Key Village Centre Blocks	Centres	I.C.D.P. Zones	Units
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Angul	16	81	5	89	2	20	-	-
2	Balasore	21	124	10	152	1	10	-	-
3	Bargarh	19	119	6	114	-	-	2	50
4	Bhadrak	13	98	13	100	2	20	-	-
5	Bolangir	21	118	3	100	1	10	-	-
6	Baudh	7	28	-	34	-	-	-	-
7	Cuttack	26	172	37	184	2	22	1	21
8	Deogarh	4	20	-	16	-	-	-	-
9	Dhenkanal	18	86	13	84	1	12	-	-
10	Gajapati	11	54	-	40	1	10	-	-
11	Ganjam	38	246	12	226	2	20	4	60
12	Jagatsinghpur	12	92	29	101	4	44	-	-
13	Jajpur	18	102	19	106	1	10	-	-
14	Jharsuguda	9	35	-	49	-	-	1	7
15	Kalahandi	21	129	4	81	-	-	-	-
16	Kandhamal	20	87	4	56	-	-	-	-
17	Kendrapara	14	88	8	83	1	10	-	-
18	Keonjhar	22	113	14	134	1	10	-	-
19	Khurda	20	98	6	85	-	-	1	21
20	Koraput	25	129	6	119	-	-	3	48
21	Malkangiri	13	50	-	56	-	-	-	-
22	Mayurbhanj	42	167	18	148	2	20	-	-
23	Nabrangpur	17	72	2	57	-	-	1	12
24	Nayagarh	16	72	4	69	-	-	-	-
25	Nuapada	8	47	-	56	-	-	-	-
26	Puri	15	145	19	130	-	-	2	58
27	Rayagada	16	101	11	82	-	-	-	-
28	Sambalpur	18	113	2	102	-	-	1	53
29	Sonepur	10	38	3	45	-	-	-	-
30	Sundergarh	30	115	4	125	2	20	-	-
	<b>Orissa</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>2939</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>2823</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>330</b>

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Orissa

### Annexure 3.40, Animal Health Care

Item	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
Treatment of animals (in lakh nos.)	49.66	47.89	47.81	51.29	55.48
Vaccine production (in lakh doses)	105.55	92.17	136.73	184.65	193.78
Vaccination done (in lakh nos.)	114.02	115.98	148.18	202.35	242.70
Infertility camp organised	4587	3785	4197	3229	3508
De-worming of animals (in lakh nos.)	2.13	2.30	2.49	3.07	7.28
Animals castrated	4.66	4.74	4.55	4.53	4.41

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Orissa

### Annexure 3.41, Production of Departmental Poultry Farms

Item	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Layers maintained (in nos.)	2709	12468	3663	2656	10588
Egg production (in lakh nos.)	1.66	1.77	1.94	2.83	2.33
Eggs used for hatching (in lakh nos.)	0.55	0.51	0.91	1.9	4.56
Chick produced (in lakh nos.)	0.43	0.38	0.75	1.05	2.81

### Annexure 3.42, District-wise Classification of Forest Area, 2008-09 (P)

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 Department		
				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
2	Balangir	6575	1543.85	1105.68	0.14	3.63	-	434.40
3	Balasore	3806	332.21	202.69	0.19	21.54	-	107.79
4	Bargarh	5837	1216.13	583.52	0.13	451.19	-	181.29
5	Bhadrak	2505	97.07	-	0.01	3.96	32.98	60.12
6	Baudh	3098	1277.17	983.33	1.02	43.48	-	249.34
7	Cuttack	3932	790.17	522.39	0.45	103.68	-	163.65
8	Deogarh	2940	1560.22	578.40	0.04	243.86	-	737.92
9	Dhenkanal	4452	1737.62	1141.02	0.04	13.78	-	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	-	419.59
14	Jharsuguda	2081	202.44	35.53	0.04	109.97	-	56.90
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	-	1914.47
17	Kendrapara	2644	248.05	14.49	4.50	127.57	62.32	39.17



Sl. No.	Name of the district	Geographical area.	Total forest area	Forest land under control of Forest Department		Forest land under control of Revenue Department		
				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.
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	-	109.31
20	Koraput	8807	1879.53	478.86	0.68	984.58	-	415.41
21	Malkangiri	5791	3355.92	352.44	0.30	940.65	661.92	1400.61
22	Mayurbhanj	10418	4392.13	3330.14	2.20	245.06	-	814.73
23	Nuapada	3852	1849.69	-	0.44	1504.00	-	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	-	1241.55
26	Puri	3479	137.10	15.66	0.51	85.88	-	35.05
27	Rayagada	7073	2812.33	771.62	0.96	1147.19	-	892.56
28	Sambalpur	6657	3631.77	2151.71	1.18	363.01	-	1115.87
29	Sonepur	2337	415.78	309.52	0.03	-	-	106.23
30	Sundargarh	9712	4959.17	2651.88	1.72	838.70	-	1466.87
	<b>Orissa</b>	<b>155707</b>	<b>58139.63</b>	<b>26329.12</b>	<b>20.55</b>	<b>11689.84</b>	<b>3838.78</b>	<b>16261.34</b>

P: Provisional

Source: Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Orissa

### Annexure 3.43, Forest Area Diverted to Non-Forest Use

Year	Number of Projects	Area diverted to non-forest use (in hectare)
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	13	707.10

Source: PCCF, Orissa

**Annexure 3.44, Forest Area Diverted to (Sector-wise) Non-Forest Use, 2008-09**

Sector	No. of Projects	Forest Area diverted
Irrigation	4	420.799
Mining	6	280.941
Transmission line (Railway)	1	4.800
Miscellaneous	2	0.557
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>707.097</b>

Source: PCCF, Orissa

**Annexure 3.45, Production and Revenue Collection from Forest Products by OFDC**

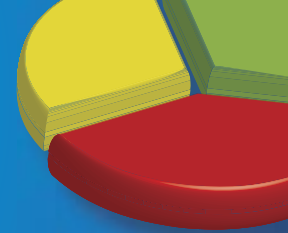
Item	Unit	2007-08			2008-09		
		Production	Quantity sold	Revenue collected (Rs. in crore)	Production	Quantity sold	Revenue collected (Rs. in crore)
Timber & timber product	Cum	21399	22735	29.46	33868	24175	32.01
Fire wood	MT	17283	20449		22813	21550	
Bamboo	SU	104697	137936	17.01	77838	110765	7.07
Kendu Leaf	Qtls.	446587	434770	261.68	418868	427979	304.76
Sal Seeds	MT	306	297	0.27	-	-	-
Others		-	-	2.69	-	-	2.23
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	<b>311.10</b>	-	-	<b>346.07</b>

Source: Orissa Forest Development Corporation

**Annexure 3.46, Wildlife Offences (Poaching, Poisoning, Trapping etc.)**

Item	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
No. of incidents occurred	193	104	99	71
Cases found undetected	72	26	21	22
Cases filed in the court	121	78	78	51
Accused forwarded to the court	232	181	169	99

Source: Chief Warden, Wild Life, Orissa



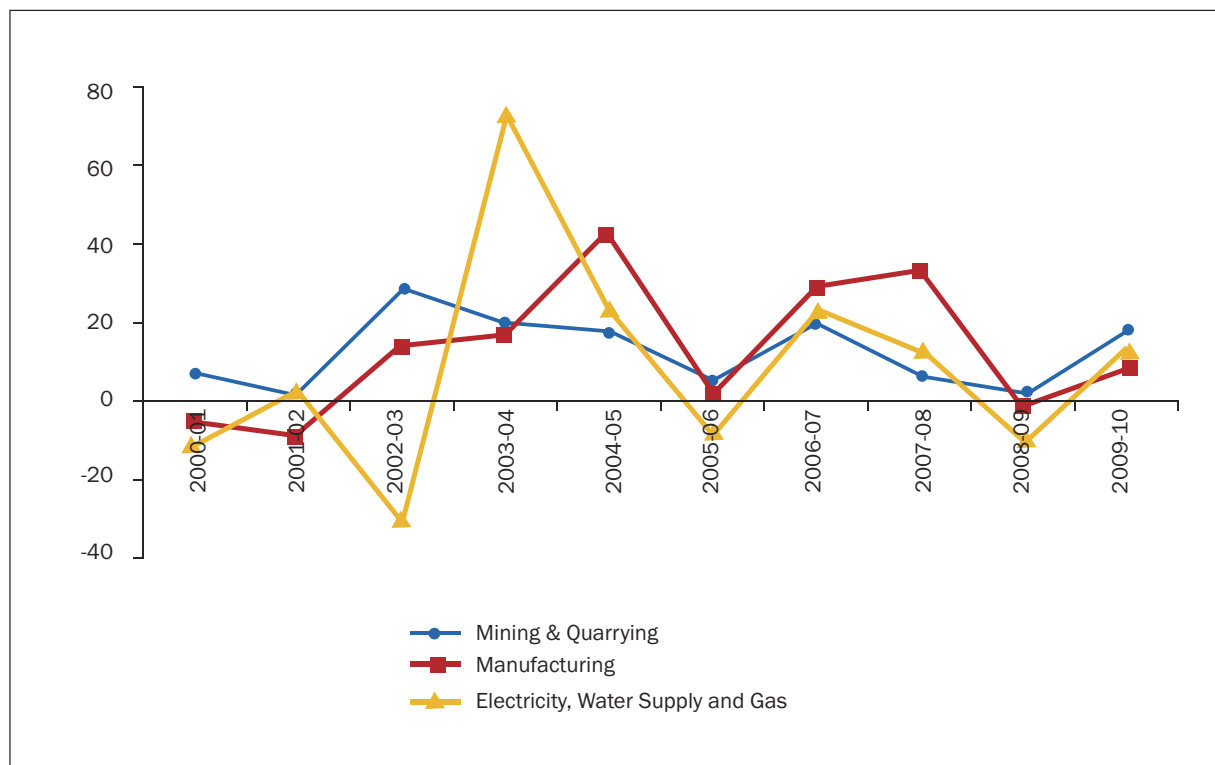
# The Industrial Sector

The Industrial sector, as described in the Index Number of Industrial Production, published by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), consists of (a) manufacturing, (b) mining and quarrying and (c) electricity, gas and water supply. However, the classification of various sectors and sub-sectors of economy as followed by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) is somewhat different from the RBI classification. This chapter surveys manufacturing, mining and quarrying only, which respectively constitute in real terms about 60% and 27% of the Industrial sector. The electricity-gas-water supply sub-sector is excluded from this Chapter for two

reasons. **First**, its contribution in the overall Industrial sector is less than 15% and **second**, electricity supply being an important component of infrastructure has been discussed at length in Chapter 6 under "infrastructure."

It has been already noted in Chapter 2 that high growth of Orissa's economy in recent years has been led by high growth in the Industrial sector. Figure 4.1 graphs the growth rates of the three sub-sectors within this sector from 2000-01 to 2009-10. It is observed that all three sub-sectors have undergone major growth fluctuations and among them the growth of mining and quarrying sector

**Figure 4.1, Annual Growth Rates of Industrial Sub-Sectors, 2000-01 to 2009-10**



has been the most, and that of manufacturing the least, “stable”.

## 4.1 Manufacturing

The manufacturing sector itself is divided into two sub-sectors: registered and un-registered, or, formal and informal manufacturing. The share of registered manufacturing in the total manufacturing sector has been high and is increasing over time, as may be seen from Figure 4.2. However, the un-registered manufacturing (sub)sector is employment-intensive and, therefore, important as well.<sup>1</sup>

Annexure 4.1 records the number of registered factories, total employment, value of outputs, value of inputs and net value added in Orissa from 1985-86 onwards. While the number of registered factories is increasing consistently, the fraction of those who report to the Government has decreased. This is analysed in Figure 4.3. There is, therefore,

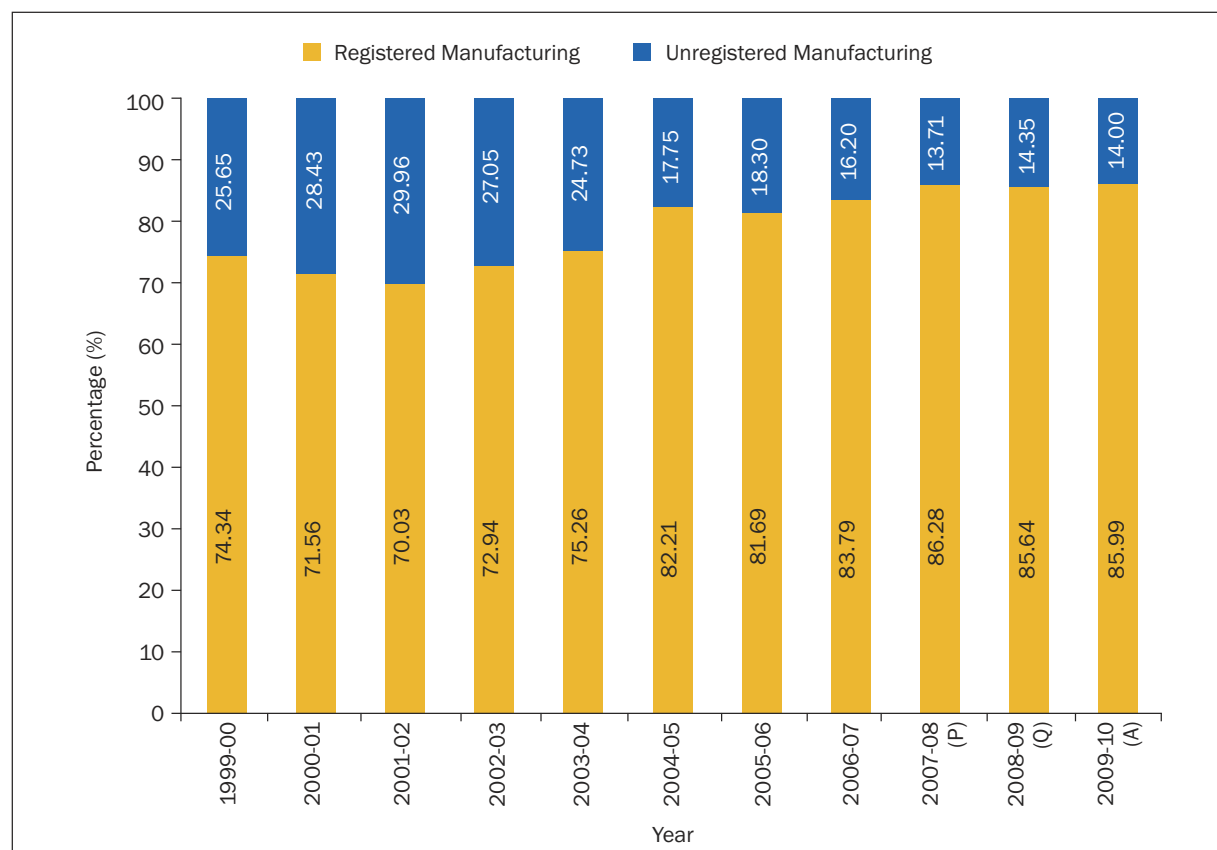
need to generate more reliable information on the performance of this sub-sector.

### 4.1.1 Large Scale Industries

The Central Government’s portal, Know India, notes that industries in Orissa 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, Khadi and village industries. Large scale industries, heavy or otherwise, include firms that produce iron and steel, cement, aluminum, ferro-manganese, fertilisers, chemicals, aeronauticals, heavy water, textiles, refractory, ceramic glass and paper.<sup>2</sup> Most large-scale industries in Orissa are mineral-based.

Steel can be called the backbone of industry in the State. Until recently, Orissa has had about 10% of steel production capacity in the country while it has 25% of total iron ore reserves in the country. The

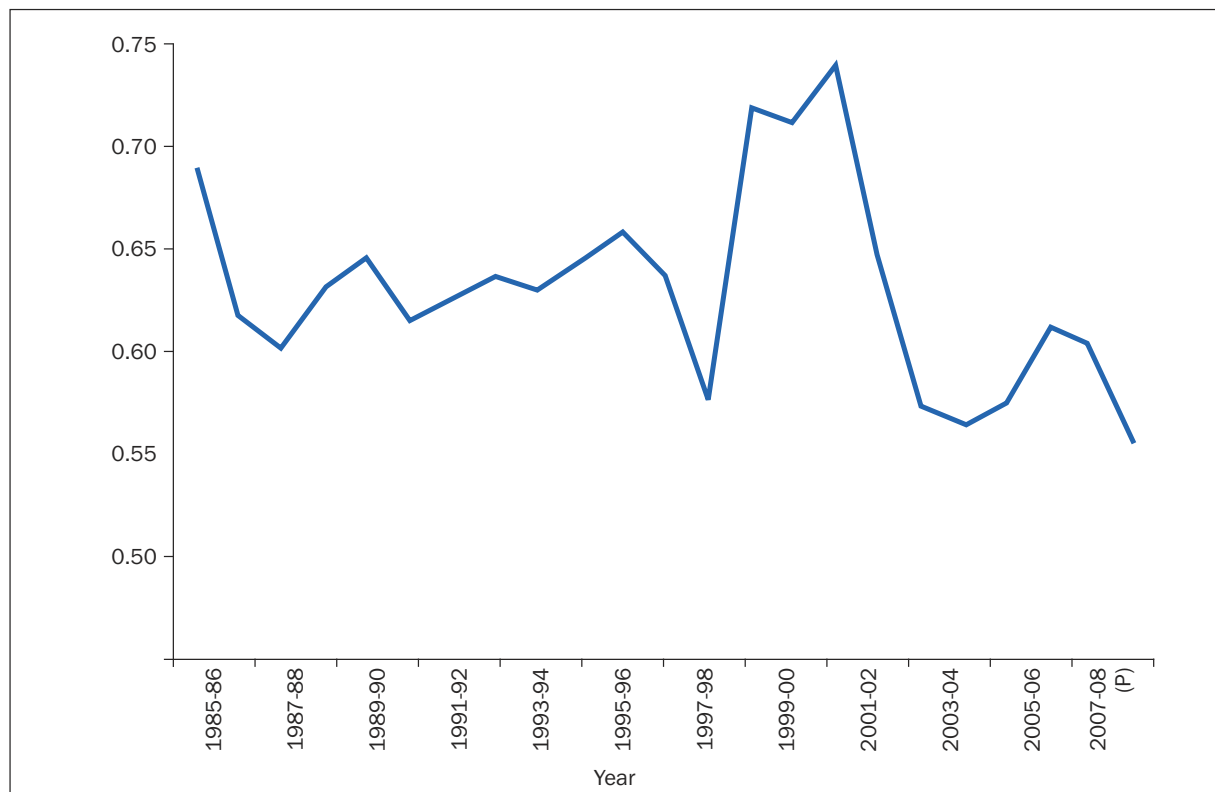
**Figure 4.2, Share of Registered and Unregistered Sub-sectors within Manufacturing, 1999-2000 to 2009-10**



<sup>1</sup> Systematic data on employment in un-registered manufacturing is relatively hard to obtain.

<sup>2</sup> The vice versa is not true.

**Figure 4.3, Fraction of Registered Factories Reporting to the Government, 1985-86 to 2007-08**



Rourkela steel plant is the largest of all steel plants operating in the State. There are new large-scale-level potential entrants into steel such as Vedanta, Jindal, Posco, Tata, Essar and Arcelor-Mittal.<sup>3</sup>

By the end of 2008-09, the State Government had signed 79 Memoranda of Understandings (MoU) on various industrial sectors with a total investment of Rs. 365,327 crore. Of these, 31 projects have gone into production with an investment of Rs. 571.51 crore. They have generated employment for 20,103 persons directly. 46 projects, including 21 steel, 21 cement, 2 aluminum and one project each under the Titanium product and oil refinery of Indian Oil Corporation (IOC), are under progress. Of the 79 MOU, 49 have been signed with various steel promoters with an investment of Rs. 195,150 crore and an estimated production of 75.66 million tonnes per annum (MTPA). Of these 49 MoUs, 28 projects have started partial production with an investment of Rs. 23,334.12 crore, achieving

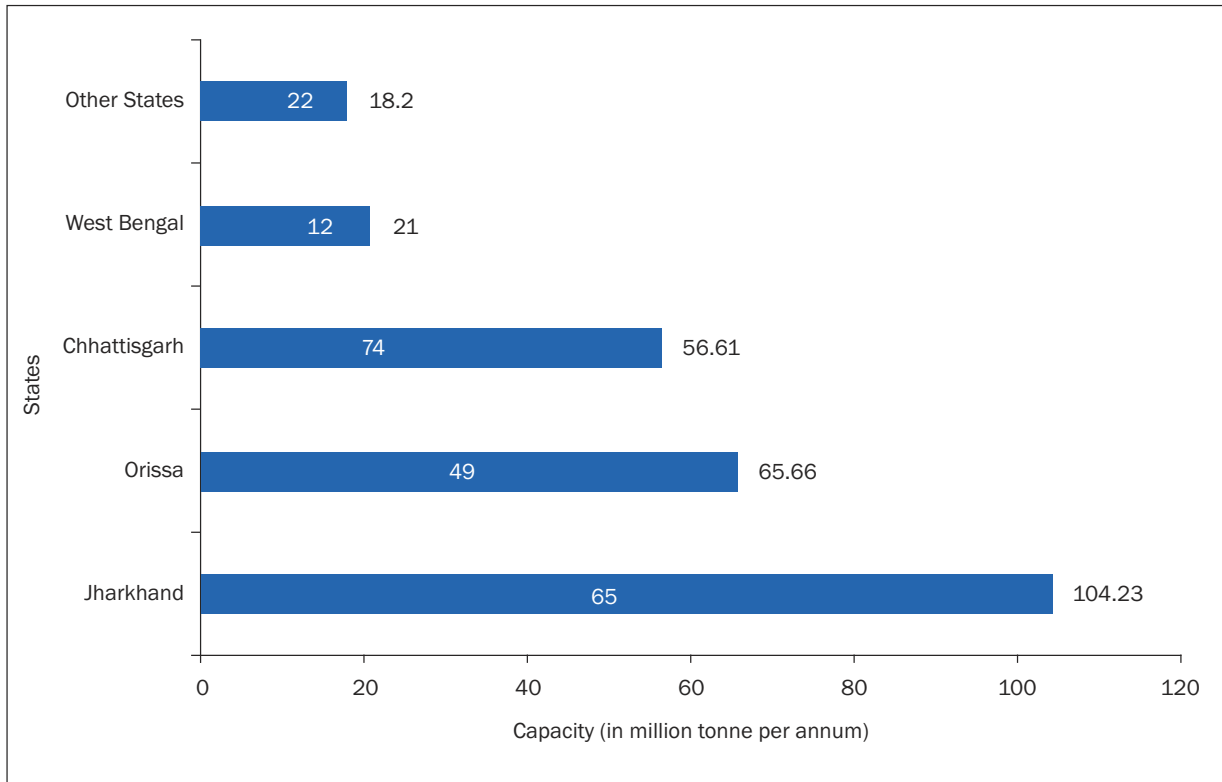
a production capacity of 4.01 MTPA of steel, 5.16 MTPA of sponge iron, 0.63 MTPA of pig iron and 0.29 MTPA of ferro chrome. These industries have provided direct and indirect employment to 15,842 and 37,653 persons respectively.

Figure 4.4 lists major states, which plan to expand their steel production on a massive scale. The number on the bars indicates the number of MoUs signed. It is observed that Orissa is in second position, behind Jharkhand in terms of new capacity to be potentially added.

Orissa stands number one in India as regards aluminum, both in production capacity and actual production, after Vedanta Aluminum Limited (VAL) has started production in Orissa in addition to NALCO. Figure 4.5 shows the big four aluminum producing plants. The total production in Orissa during January 2010 was 48% of total production by the big four combined.

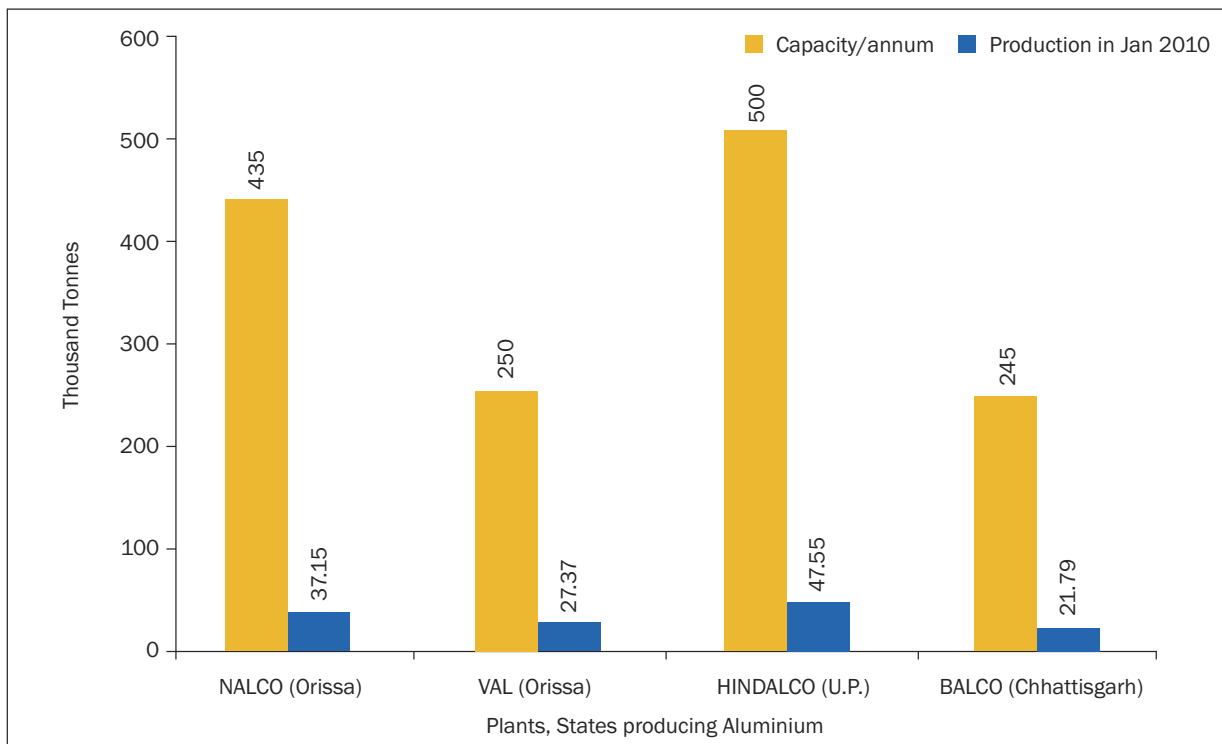
<sup>3</sup> Partial production of steel has been started, among others, by Aarti Steels, Adhunik Metaliks, SPS Steel & Power, Sree Metaliks, MSP Metaliks, and Action Ispat & Power, which are not as large as the potential entrants.

**Figure 4.4, MoUs Signed and Capacity to be added**



Source: Annual Report 2009-10, Ministry of Steel, Government of India

**Figure 4.5, Aluminum Capacity and Production by Major Plants**



Source: Ministry of Mining, Month Summary Report for January 2010

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

Enterprises from small scale to medium scale grouped together are called 'Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises' or briefly MSMEs. The Directorate of Industries, Orissa is the Nodal Agency for promoting micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and plays a vital role in identifying entrepreneurs and assisting them in setting up industrial units. It is encouraging to note that the number of small scale industry (SSI) and MSME units set up during a year has been increasing over the years, as may be seen from Figure 4.6, and so is the total amount of investment (except for 2008-09). Annexure 4.2 lists the data on these entities as well as the employment generated. As Figure 4.7 shows, during 2008-09, the maximum number of industries were set up in Sundergarh, followed by Cuttack, Khorda and Ganjam.<sup>4</sup>

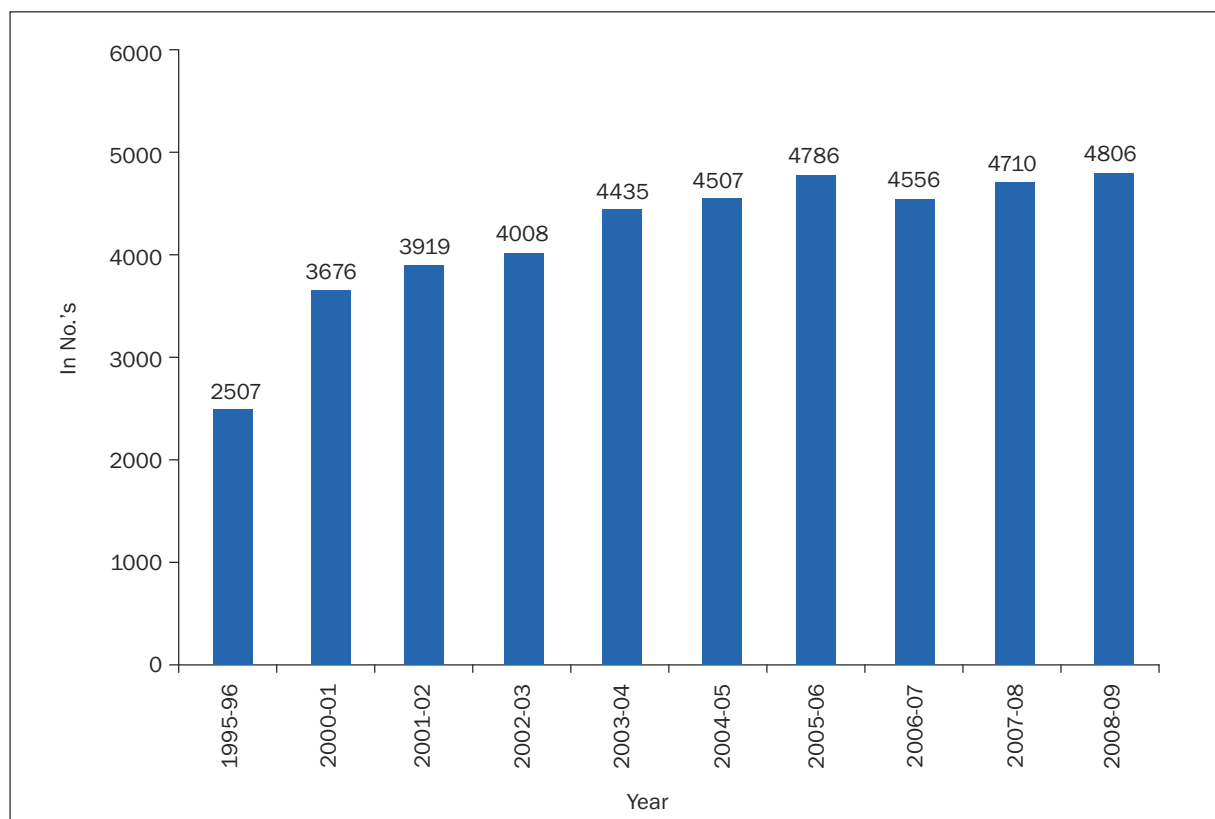
Figure 4.8 reveals that the maximum number of MSMEs belongs to the repairing and services sub-sector (30.2%). In manufacturing, it is the food and allied sector that has the highest number of MSMEs (22.6%) and highest investment (28.05%). In employment generation, it is the second highest-employment sector (20%), following glass and ceramics (20.99%).<sup>5</sup>

Industrial sickness among MSMEs remains a significant problem. By the end of 2008-09, 1,690 units were identified as being sick. However, it is encouraging to note that during 2008-09 no new MSME unit was declared as sick.<sup>6</sup>

### 4.1.3 Some Traditional and Employment-oriented Industries

All such industries fall into the category of MSMEs. The State Government provides administrative, managerial and financial support for the revival,

**Figure 4.6, Growth of SSI/MSME Units, 1995-96 to 2008-09**

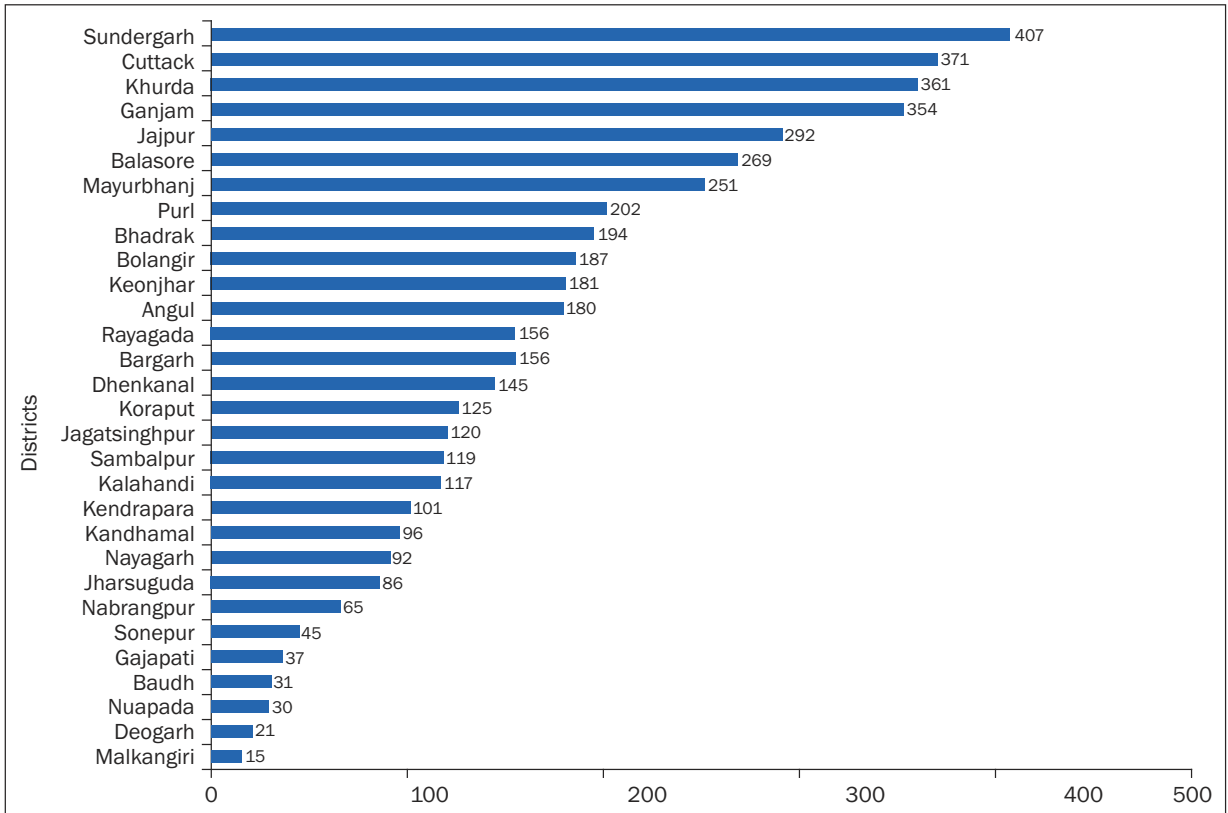


<sup>4</sup> This partly explains why Ganjam has lately become a moderately high-growth district. See also Annexure 4.3.

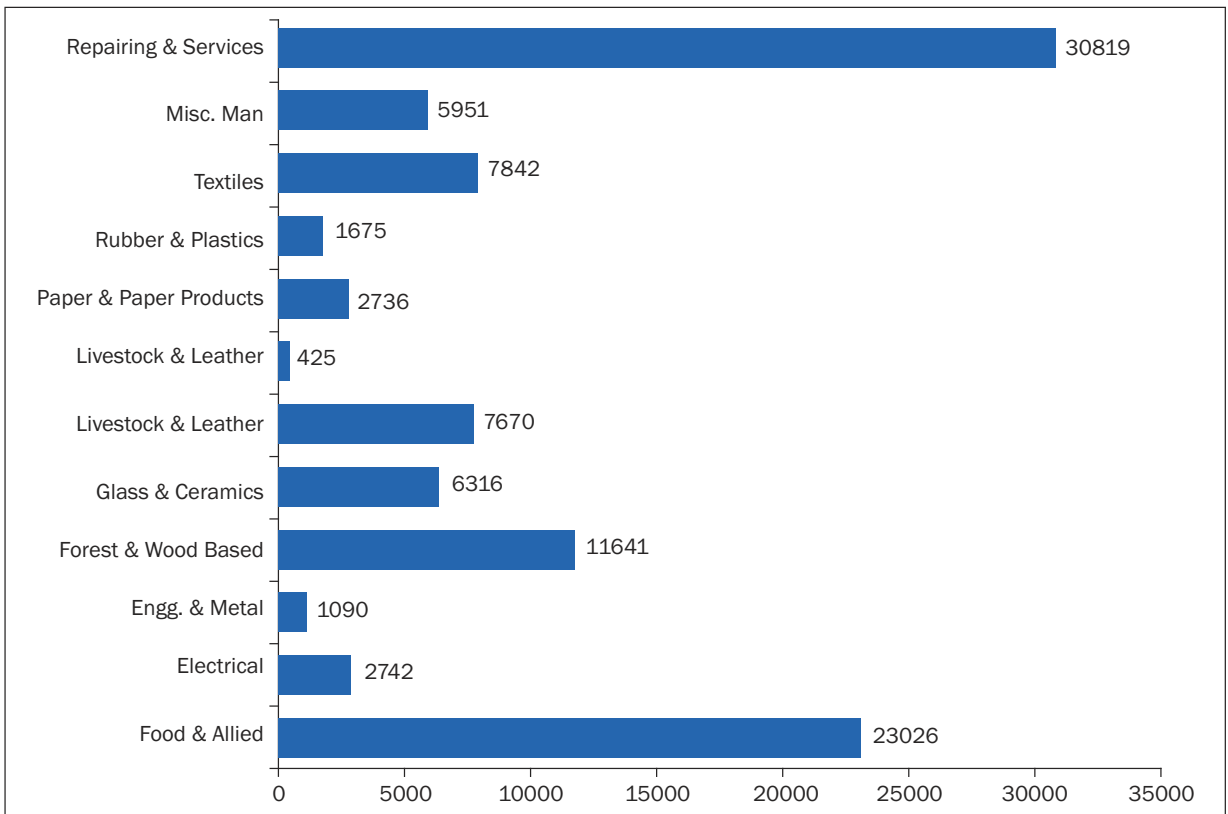
<sup>5</sup> See Annexure 4.4 for details.

<sup>6</sup> According to Orissa State Finance Corporation, among the 1,690 units, 1,016 are 'prima-facie' not viable and rehabilitation package has been approved for 667 units.

**Figure 4.7, Ranking of Districts as per MSME Set Up, 2008-09**



**Figure 4.8, No. of MSME Units in Orissa, 2008-09**





promotion and diversification of these traditional industries through various schemes. These are outlined below.

### Handicraft and Cottage

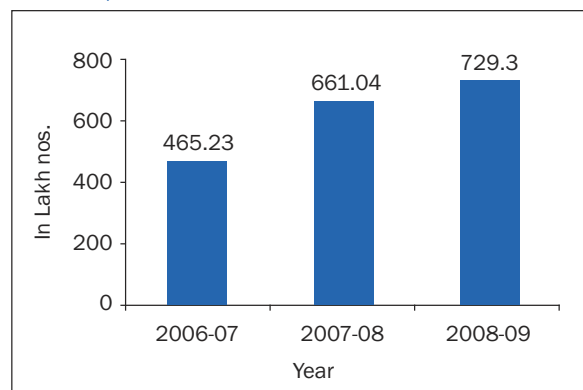
Orissa is known for its excellence in silver filigree, applique, stone carving, brass and bell-metal works, horn carving, terracotta and patta painting. However, in cottage industries, from 2000-01 to 2008-09, the number of units established has declined by more than 50% and so is the number of people employed in this sector; see Annexure 4.5 for details. The employment figures for various years are shown in Figure 4.9.

### Handloom

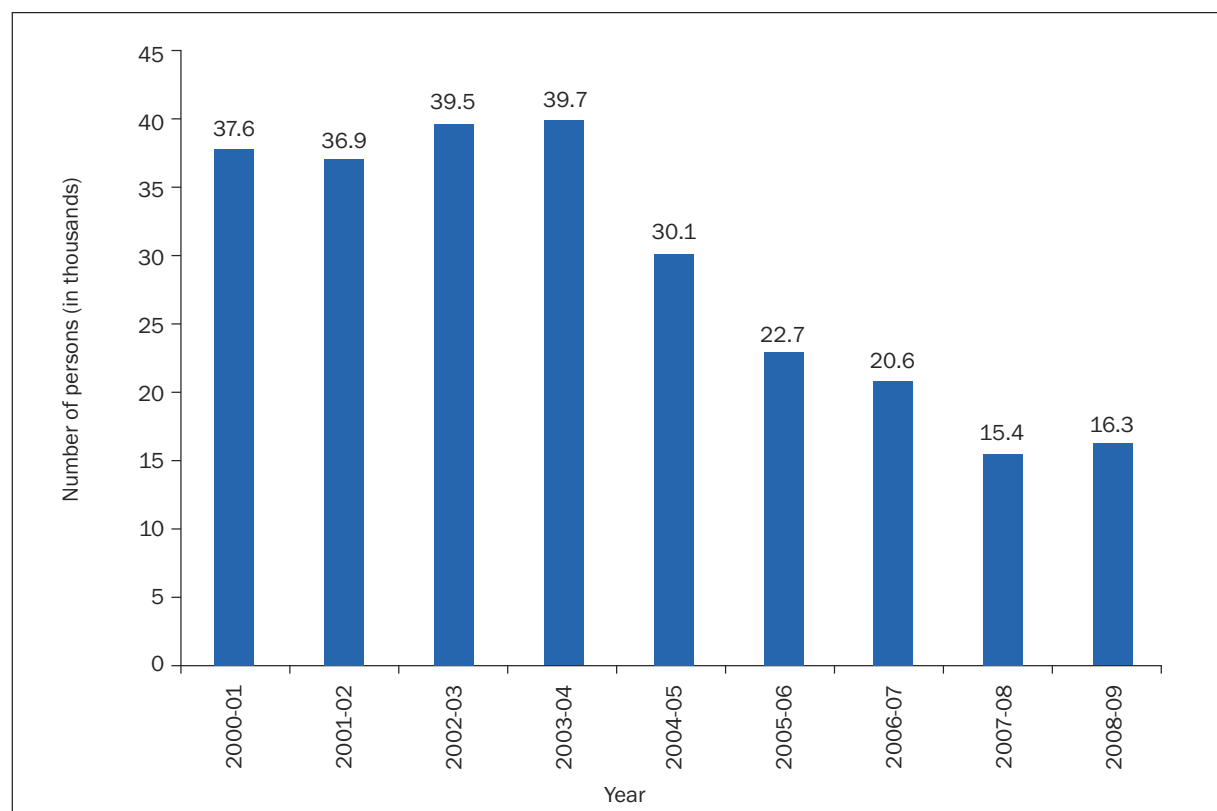
This sector occupies an important place in preserving the State's heritage and culture. The handloom products of Orissa have got wide recognition all over the country and abroad for their highly artistic design, colour combination, super craftsmanship and long durability.<sup>7</sup> During

2008-09, nearly 49,095 looms operated in the State and produced 166.65 lakh square metres (sq. m.) of handloom products and employed 98 thousand persons. The total investment was Rs. 166.21 crore. These numbers are close to similar numbers in 2007-08 when 51,632 looms operated with a total investment of Rs. 157.25 crore. They produced 183.79 lakh sq. m. handloom products

**Figure 4.10, Production of Tussar Cocoons, in Orissa, 2006-07 to 2008-09**



**Figure 4.9, Employment Generation in the Cottage Industry, 2000-01 to 2008-09**



<sup>7</sup> 'Khandua' of Nuapatna, 'Maniabandha' of Maniabandha, 'Habaspur' of Kalahandi, 'Bomkai' of Ganjam, 'Katki' of Jagatsinghpur, 'Bichitrapar' of Bargarh are some unique traditional products reflecting the essence of traditional way of life with their depth, range, strength and craftsmanship.

and employed nearly 1.03 lakh people. In Orissa, Bargarh district has the highest number of looms (11,150), which is about 23% of the total looms in the State.

### Sericulture

Orissa is known for its exquisite silk and tussar fabrics. Sericulture is an agro-based industry, providing employment to SC, ST, OBC and the rural poor in a large scale. Figures 4.10 through 4.12 exhibit the production of tussar, mulberry and eri cocoons from 2006-07 to 2008-09. More details are given in Annexure 4.6.

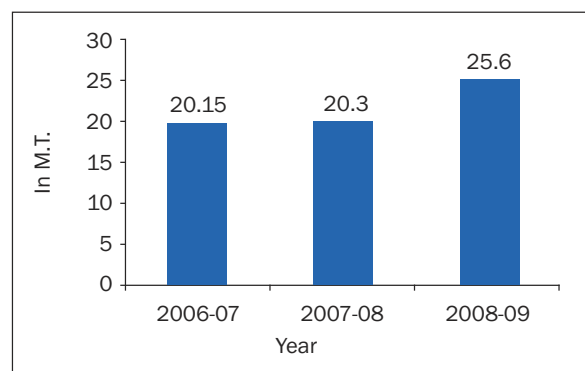
### Salt

The Industrial policy of the State has stressed certain traditional industries for the employment opportunities they provide in certain areas and to certain communities. Salt and coir belong to these sectors. Although the value added by the salt industry in Orissa's GSDP is miniscule, this sector has employment potential in some coastal areas of Ganjam, Puri and Balasore districts. Salt land is leased out to cooperatives and private sector firms by the Government of India, and the State Government. The share of salt production both by cooperatives and the private sector since 2002 is presented in Annexure 4.7. It is observed that about 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of the total salt production in Orissa comes from the private sector. Due to unfavourable topography and less number of hard summer days, coupled with old methods of production, the average salt production in the State is 10 MT per acre, whereas it is 70 MT per acre in major salt producing states like Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan and Gujarat.

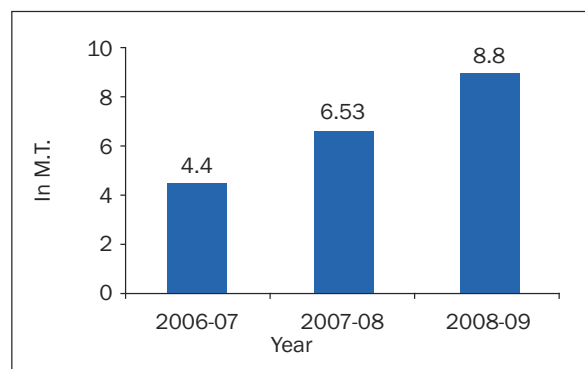
### Coir

This industry has an immense potential to provide self-employment in rural areas, particularly for women. During 2007-08, coconut cultivation was done over an area of 51,035 hectares and 2,756 lakh coconuts were produced. At the end of 2008-09, 750 coir industries were operating in the state, including fifteen set up during 2008-09. In the same year, 12,731 MT of coir products were produced, valued at Rs. 89.10 crore and providing employment to 10,740 persons. The total membership in coir cooperative societies stood at 7,211. During 2008-09, these societies produced 1,870 MT of coir products, valued at Rs. 81 lakh.

**Figure 4.11, Production of Mulberry Cocoons, in Orissa, 2006-07 to 2008-09**



**Figure 4.12, Production of Eri Cut Cocoons, in Orissa, 2006-07 to 2008-09**



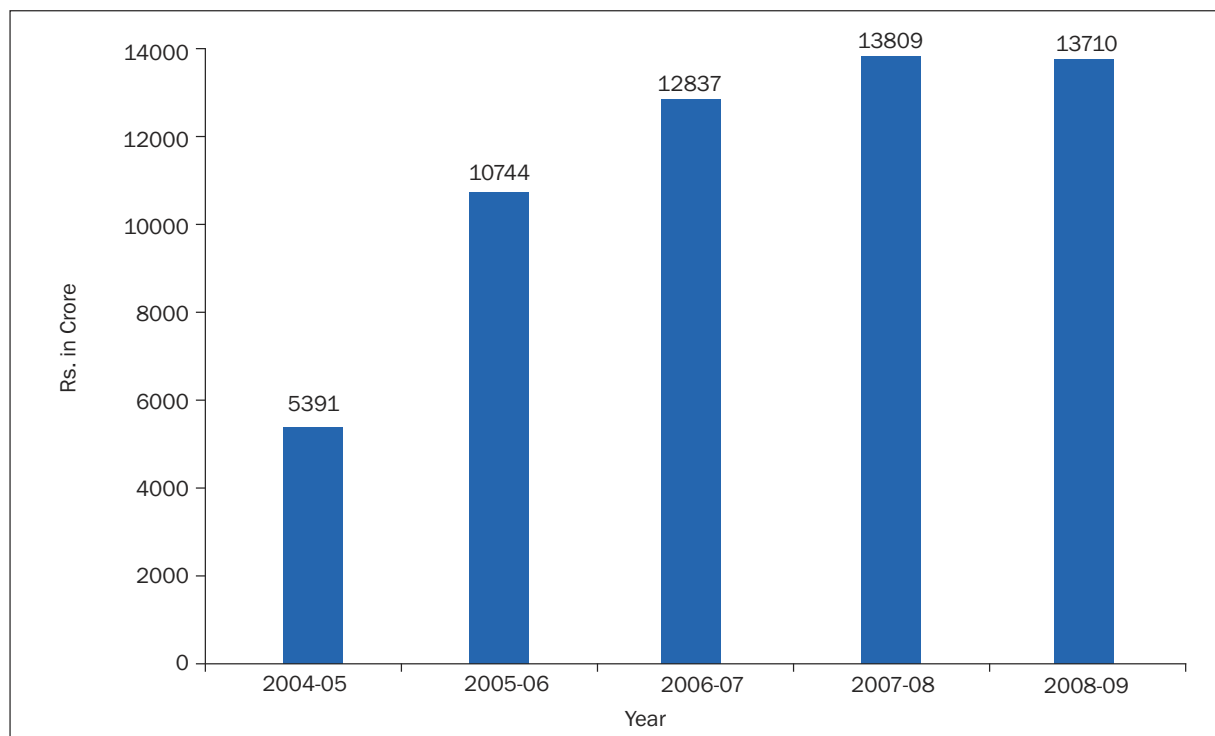
### 4.1.4 Exports

At the end of 2008-09, there were 344 exporters in Orissa and 2,242 industrial units were registered, of which seven were medium-scale industries. During 2008-09, nearly 13,349 samples were tested in the laboratories and Rs. 19.05 lakh of testing fees were collected. Figure 4.13 shows that the total value of exports from Orissa has an impressive upward trend (except from 2007-08 to 2008-09). From 2004-05 to 2008-09, it has more than doubled. The export composition in terms of values during 2008-09 is shown in Figure 4.14. Mineral products constitute 52% of exports and the second largest category is metallurgical products (33%). Details are given in Annexure 4.8. It is noticeable that until 2008-09, handicraft exports were fetching about one crore of rupees. But in 2008-09, the figure is close to seven lakh only.

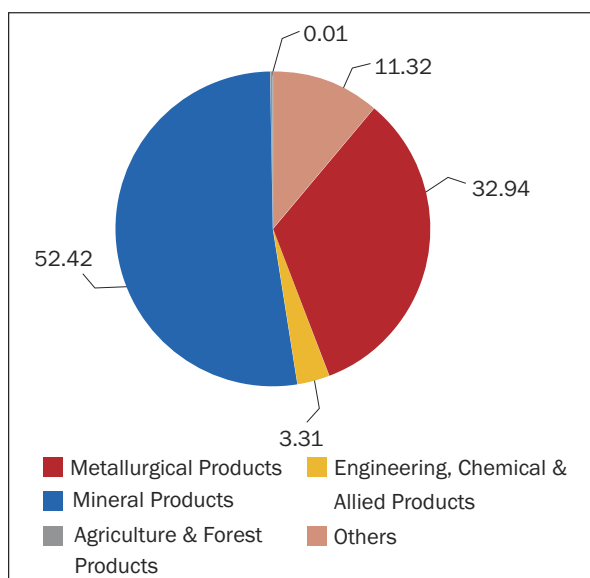
### 4.1.5 Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs)

Public sector firms in Orissa are administrative and management units. They do not belong to the large-

**Figure 4.13, Value of Exports from Orissa to Foreign Countries, 2004-05 to 2008-09**



**Figure 4.14, Composition of Exports, 2008-09 (P)**



scale industry category. At the end of 2007-08, there were sixty government companies and four working Statutory Corporations. Of the sixty Government companies, twenty-eight are working and the rest are closed. The total investment in these 32 (28

companies and 4 statutory corporations) working PSUs was Rs. 5,062.44 crore with Rs. 1,218.22 crore as equity and with Rs. 3,844.22 crore as term loan. The list of these 32 that are closed is given in Annexure 4.10. Out of the 32 working enterprises, 23 PSUs are profit making, 7 are loss making and 2 enterprises are promotional enterprises, which operate on a no profit / no loss basis.<sup>8</sup>

#### 4.1.6 Policy Initiatives

Several policy initiatives have been undertaken to promote industry in the State.

#### Industrial Policy Resolutions of Orissa, 2001 and 2007

These resolutions have put in place a robust policy framework for industrial promotion and investment facilitation in the State. Among many, some specific objectives are to:

- promote employment intensive sectors such as handicrafts, handlooms, khadi and village industries, coir and salt
- promote sectors such as IT/ITES, biotechnology, agro, marine products, food processing,

<sup>8</sup> The list of these enterprises is given in Annexure 4.11.

- tourism, textiles and apparel, and automotive industries, which offer maximum linkages for employment generation as well as exports
- arrest industrial sickness and promote revival and rehabilitation of potentially viable sick industries, especially in the MSME sector
- create awareness, so that the MSME sector is able to respond to the opportunities and challenges emerging under the World Trade Organisation (WTO) regime<sup>9</sup>
- categorise ancillary and down stream industries as 'Thrust Sectors'
- adopt Cluster Development Approach for enhancing the competitiveness of potential sectors.<sup>10</sup>

### Single Window Concept

It has been operationalised to ensure faster project clearance. The Orissa Industries (Facilitation) Act, 2004 has been enacted and the Orissa Industries (Facilitation) Rules, 2005 have been framed and issued with a view to ensuring single window clearance system.

### Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)

This mode, popular throughout the country, is being encouraged in the State. Some of the initiatives to promote PPP projects in promoting industry and exports include:

- Establishment of an Info Park in Bhubaneswar
- Upgradation of industrial infrastructure at Kalinganagar Industrial Complex through Orissa Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO) and user industries
- Development of Haridaspur-Paradeep Rail Link jointly by Rail Vikas Nigam Limited and user industries
- Promotion of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) at different locations
- Establishment of a Bio-Tech Park
- Establishment of an International Convention Centre and IIT in Bhubaneswar
- Development of contact points like Shilpa Jyoti in IPICOL for large and medium projects and Shilpa Sathi in the Directorate of Industries, Orissa as well as in district industry centres for tiny and small units

- Provision of 'Escort Services' by these contact points for interaction with various agencies and authorities
- Establishment of an Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP), renamed INFOCITY and earmarked for establishments of IT industries in Bhubaneswar to promote export oriented industrial units.

### Public Sector Reforms

This has been at the top of the reform agenda world-wide since the early 1980s. Orissa was one of the first states to initiate the process of reform even before the Government of India announced its policy of liberalisation in 1991. It restructured its power sector, sold the Charge Chrome Plant at Brahmanipal to TISCO and the Talcher Thermal Power Plant to NTPC. At the same time, the State aims to protect the interest of workers who are adversely affected due to privatisation of State PSUs. Some of the specific reform and worker support schemes are outlined below.

#### *Privatisation/Disinvestment*

At present, the State Government is pursuing a policy of selective privatisation / disinvestment of loss-making public and co-operative enterprises operating in non-core sectors. The prime objectives of the privatisation policy are to revive potentially viable loss-making enterprises, safeguard the interest of the workers and create opportunities for generating further employment by catalysing private enterprises. It has also identified a set of core enterprises, which will continue to be operated in the public sector. However, some autonomy has been granted to them, so that decisions are taken in a timely and efficient manner.

#### *Model Voluntary Retirement/Separation Schemes*

The State provided financial assistance for 21 days of ex-gratia for each completed year of service as well as gratuity and leave encashments to employees of the identified enterprises under the VRS (voluntary retirement scheme) / VSS (voluntary separation scheme) model. Financial assistance is also provided for meeting arrears, if any, under VSS. In the course of Orissa Public Enterprise

<sup>9</sup> A WTO cell will be established in the Industries Department.

<sup>10</sup> Cluster Development approach, is based on sectoral and geographical concentration of enterprises having common opportunity and threat.

Reforms Programme, Phase-II (OPERP-II), 21,823 employees from 48 PSUs were exited through VRS/VSS. This resulted in redundancy payment of Rs. 237.72 crore.

#### *Social Safety Net*

Under the Social Safety Net Programme (SSNP), 10,029 voluntary separated employees have been counseled and 3,447 have been redeployed.<sup>11</sup> Some workers have been offered alternative sources of livelihoods. As a part of OPERP, project Rohini was set up to provide counseling and retraining to workers of PSUs who exited through VRS/VSS. The State Government has created the Orissa State Renewal Fund Society to further the objectives of these schemes.

### **Assistance to Handicraft and Cottage Industries**

The State Government is giving priority to Rehabilitation of Handicrafts Artisans (RHA), promotion of handicraft enterprises and strengthening of cooperative societies in the sector. During 2008-09, 654 artisans were assisted under the RHA scheme and nine artisans were assisted under the margin money assistance scheme for setting up individual handicraft enterprises. In order to strengthen the artisan based enterprises in the handicraft sector, 19 Handicraft Training Centers function in the State. During 2008-09, 280 persons were trained in these centers, as against 245 persons in 2007-08. Furthermore, 1,511 artisans in different crafts have been trained under the Employment Mission and Self Employment Programmes. Rs. 9 lakh has been sanctioned for construction of three work-sheds for three co-operative societies.

### **Assistance to Coir Industry**

There are four departmental coir training centres functioning in the State, in which 143 persons attended the training programme. Of these, 68 have passed out and the rest are continuing. Action has been initiated to upgrade the State coir training and design centre, Teisipur, to an ITI level. Coir artisans

were assisted to participate in different exhibitions/melas/ festivals, like Parab in Koraput, Baliyatra in Cuttack and Beach festival in Puri. During 2008-09, about 55 participants have attended the said exhibitions and sold coir products worth Rs. 10 lakh. Out of these participants, 33 attended the Baliyatra in Cuttack and sold articles amounting to Rs. 4.95 lakh.

Action has been taken to assist ten societies and Self Help Groups to construct work-sheds to continue production throughout the year. Under the Marketing Development Assistance programme, Rs. 1.42 lakh was sanctioned in favour of six co-operative societies. Sixty artisans selected from the developed coir clusters visited Kerala and Tamil Nadu on an exposure tour for acquiring knowledge on improved technology in making coir products.

### **Assistance to Salt Industry**

A model salt farm in Ganjam has been established with a project cost of Rs. 10.80 lakh. The first scraping of this farm commenced in 2008 and it produced approximately 30 MT of salt. The construction work of one labour rest-shed with an estimated cost of Rs. 73,400 has been completed at this salt factory. In order to upgrade the living conditions of salt workers, the Government of India has introduced the Namak Mazdoor Awas Yojana. The cost of each house under this programme is Rs. 50,000 including the infrastructure facility. As per the revised guidelines, the shares of the Centre and the State are in the ratio 90:10. It has been proposed to construct 298 dwelling units for the salt workers. 197 units have been completed by the end of 2008-09.

### **Assistance to The Handloom Sector**

The State Government has laid emphasis on the development of handloom industries as well as up-lifting of the socio-economic condition of the weavers. Various schemes are being implemented by the State and Central Governments. Some of these are outlined below:

- Interest subsidy on NABARD loan to Primary

<sup>11</sup> In order to continue this programme, Department for International Development (DFID) provided a grant of Rs. 2,286.5 million. Thus, together with the expenditure in Phase-I, the total assistance for Orissa Public Enterprise Reform was about Rs. 339.6 crore. Under OPERP-II programme, the State Government has received Rs. 214.75 crore from DFID.

Weavers' Co-Operative Societies (PWCSs): During 2008-09, the State Government has provided Rs. 97.94 lakh to 359 weavers' cooperative societies.

- Promotion of handloom industries: This is a continuing State plan scheme with expanded activities including *Special Package for Handloom Weavers*, announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister. During 2008-09, Rs. 713.74 lakh was provided through the scheme and all of it was utilised.
- Capacity building through training and technological intervention: This scheme is relatively new, launched in 2007-08. During 2008-09, Rs. 10.36 lakh were released in favour of Bargarh zone for supply of improved weaving accessories to 384 weavers.
- Self-Employment Programme: In order to provide regular and sustainable employment for daily livelihood of weavers as well as to develop their social and economical status, this programme offers skill upgradation training in weaving, tie-dye and designing. Against the proposal to arrange 55 training programmes with a financial assistance of Rs. 142.30 lakh from the Self Employment Mission, Orissa, Rs. 24.30 lakh for fifteen training programmes has been released.
- Integrated Handloom Development Scheme: This is a centrally sponsored plan scheme introduced in 2007-08. In 2008-09, seven clusters have been sanctioned, with a project cost of Rs. 418.30 lakh; Rs. 115.90 lakh have been released.
- Group approach: Weavers who are not covered under cluster development programmes are benefited by a group approach. During 2008-09, 46 proposals involving Rs. 234.68 lakh have been sanctioned and Rs. 179.57 lakh have been released.
- Marketing incentives: Rs. 769.83 lakh have been sanctioned and released towards such incentives in favour of 377 PWCS and three apex organisations.
- Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme: This is a centrally sponsored scheme introduced in 2007-08. Assistance is provided for development and marketing of exportable products, by way of participation in international exhibitions and buyer-seller meets. During 2008-09, twenty-two

district level exhibitions, one special Expo at Puri and a National Expo were conducted. Handloom fabric worth Rs. 1,277.89 lakh was sold.

- One-time rebate of 10% on sale of handloom clothes: This is a central scheme in place since 2006-07. Under this scheme, 10% rebate is given to handloom agencies on the sale of handloom products during festivals for a period of 128 days in a year. During 2008-09, Rs. 763.59 lakh were sanctioned and released in favour of 395 PWCS and two apex organisations.
- Health Insurance Scheme: This is one of the welfare schemes for handloom weavers, implemented by the Government of India in collaboration with ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Ltd. A weaver family (self, wife and two children) can avail medical facility up to Rs. 15,000 by paying a premium amount of Rs. 781.60. Out of these, the Central Government provides Rs. 642.47, the State Government contributes Rs. 89.13 and the balance is borne by the beneficiary. During 2008-09, 47,872 handloom weavers have been enrolled under this scheme. Cashless benefit worth of Rs. 11.62 lakh to 3122 weavers, Rs. 7.23 lakh reimbursement benefit to 3,054 weavers for out-patient services and Rs. 4.83 lakh cash-less benefit towards hospitalisation to 84 weavers in empanelled IPD have been provided.
- *Mahatma Gandhi Bunakar Bima Yojana*: This is another weavers welfare scheme, being implemented by the Central Government in collaboration with LIC of India. In this scheme, a weaver can get a benefit of Rs. 60,000 on natural death, Rs. 1.50 lakh on accidental death/total disability and Rs. 75,000 on partial disability. During 2008-09, 28,572 weavers were enrolled and 158 weavers have been benefited, with a total claim of Rs. 82.10 lakh towards natural and accidental death.

### **Involvement in the Textile Sector**

At present, eight co-operative spinning mills and ten power looms exist under the Orissa State Co-operative Spinning Mills Federation Ltd. Out of these, one spinning mill was privatised back in 1993. The production activities of the five cooperative spinning mills and eight power loom societies have been

closed since long and are under the process of privatisation/liquidation. The State has liquidated ten Orissa State Power Looms Weavers Servicing Societies and transferred ten power looms to SPINFED, a semi-government organisation.

### **Assistance to Sericulture**

The State Government focuses on sericulture as a sustainable livelihood programme and plans for its expansion. Various schemes towards these objectives are in place:

- During 2008-09, Rs. 2.12 crores were sanctioned and utilised under the State plan scheme for the promotion of sericulture. About 1,500 mulberry rearers, 10,224 tussar rearers and 2,231 eri rearers have benefited.
- The State Government provides subsidy to the Orissa Cooperative Tussar and Silk Federation Ltd. At present, 62 primary Tussar Rearers' Cooperative Societies, 36 Primary Mulberry Rearers' Cooperative Societies and one Primary Eri Rearers' Cooperative Society are affiliated to OCT & SF / SERIFED Ltd. During 2008-09, 3,000 rural tribal tussar, mulberry and eri rearers benefited under this scheme.
- The micro project for the development of sericulture is scheduled to be implemented in R. Udayagiri and Mohana blocks of Gajapati district during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period. During 2008-09, Rs. 1.02 crores have been released and 156 beneficiaries were assisted under the project.
- Mulberry and tussar plantations of 2,545 sericulturists in thirteen districts were affected by severe floods in 2008-09. The State Government has provided Rs. 8.90 lakh for the restoration of the same.

During 2008-09, Rs. 60.13 lakh was received from the Central Silk Board under the Catalytic Development Programme. One hundred and twenty tussar rearers have been assisted for procuring and rearing equipment, 94 bioltine mulberry rearers have been assisted towards enhancing productivity of mulberry cocoons and 100 farmers were assisted for constructing eri rearing houses.

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

This centrally sponsored scheme provides credit-linked subsidy and is aimed at generating

employment opportunities through establishing 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 the project/unit admissible in the manufacturing sector is Rs. 25 lakh; in the business/service sector it is Rs. 10 lakh. During 2008-09, against the target of Rs. 11.79 crore fixed for DICs as subsidy, Rs. 9.98 crore were utilised and against the physical target of 982 units, 891 units got subsidy. Annexures 4.12 and 4.13 detail the activities under the PMEGP programme in Orissa.

### **Ancillary and Downstream Industries**

The Directorate of Industries coordinates with large and medium industries for the promotion of ancillary and downstream industries. The Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) operating in the state have procured spares and consumables amounting to Rs. 132.05 crore from local SSI units, out of a total purchase of Rs. 231.50 crore during 2008-09. The list of nine PSUs along with items identified for Ancillarisation and SSI units granted with Ancillary status are described in Annexure 4.14. To attract investors to Ancillary and Downstream Industries in the metal sector, an investment promotion road show cum exposure visits by Team Orissa was conducted during 2008-09. Team Orissa also participated in:

- 'ALUCAST-2008' in Chennai during December 2008 for Ancillary and Downstream Industries development in Aluminum sector.
- The State session "ADVANTAGE ORISSA" at science city, Kolkata, organised by CII in November 2008.
- An interactive session on "Investment Opportunity in Orissa" in November 2008 in New Delhi during IITF - 2008.

### **4.1.7 Major State-level and Centre-level Institutions**

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

IPICOL is a key promotional institution with the main objective of accelerating the pace of industrial development of the State by promoting large and medium scale industries. It is a State Level

Nodal Agency for the industrial sector. The role of IPICOL as a financial institution has undergone a change with a higher emphasis on promoting and facilitating investors. It also functions as the technical secretariat of Team Orissa, which is a broad institutional framework of the State Government engaged in industrial facilitation and investment promotion.

IPICOL is the single-point contact for investors with an investment of Rs. 50 crore and above. It receives a combined application form from an investor, and, after due analysis places it before the State Level Single Window Clearance Authority (SLSWCA). During 2008-09, it received 76 such forms and the total proposed investment was Rs. 339,424 crore. During the 10<sup>th</sup> plan period, IPICOL sanctioned loans worth Rs. 39.52 crore and disbursed Rs. 33.72 crore to identified applicants, as compared to Rs. 135.62 crore of loans sanctioned and Rs. 88.06 crore disbursed in the 9<sup>th</sup> plan period. In 2007-08, the Corporation made a net profit of Rs. 24.91 crore, which is substantially higher from the profit of Rs. 2.5 crore during the previous year.

### **Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd. (IDCOL)**

It has the objective of establishing and running a few large and medium scale industries in the State sector. It has set up fifteen industrial units in the State. As a part of the public sector reforms policy of the Government, sick subsidiary companies were divested or assets were sold. Presently, it continues as the holding company of the following 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.

### **Orissa Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO)**

IDCO is entrusted with creating infrastructure facilities in industrial estates. It has so far established

or managed 86 industrial estates in Orissa. It is also the nodal agency for identifying and acquiring land from the Government and private parties at strategic locations. Land so acquired is allotted for industrial and infrastructure projects. During 2008-09, 5,278.47 acres of land were allotted to twenty-eight industrial units, as against 1,925.03 acres of land allotted to 26 industrial units in 2007-08.

During 2008-09, the Corporation made a turnover of Rs. 710.21 crore. This is 84% higher than that in the previous year. This ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 certified Corporation has achieved the unique distinction of being the only State level organisation to be conferred with the Golden Peacock award by the Institute of Directors, New Delhi, for adopting and maintaining quality management standards in all its operations. During 2008-09, the following steps have been taken:

- Development works of IID centres at Khorda and Sambalpur have made substantial progress. Allotment of land at both centres is in progress.
- Development work at Jharsuguda Growth Centre, Ph-III, has been planned over 150 acres of land, with an estimated cost of Rs. 410 lakh.
- Acquisition of 135.44 acres of land for Jharsuguda Site-I is at an advanced stage.
- Urban Haat Puri is near completion.
- Development of Food Processing Park, Khorda is in progress and will be completed shortly.

The following infrastructure projects have also been conceived under the public-private-partnership mode:

- Establishment of 12 SEZs have been approved by Government of India, out of which four projects have been noticed.
- 78 broad gauge rail link is being developed jointly by Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd., IDCO, Paradeep Port Trust Ltd. and the user industries.
- The IT and commercial complex in Rourkela, over 3.12 acres of land and 3 lakh sq. ft. of built-up space, are under progress.
- To develop Orissa as a hub of research, development and innovation in the fields of bio-IT and bio-pharma related areas, a dedicated park has been planned over an area of 53 acres of land near Bhubaneswar. The transfer



- of land to IDCO is under progress.
- Dhamara Port is expected to be ready for commercial operation in 2010. In order to provide support for ancillary and downstream industries to come up near the port, it has been decided to develop a township at Dhamara.
- Government land measuring 500 acres in Jatni Tehsil has been identified for the development of an Info valley project.

### **Directorate of Industries**

Its main objective is to promote the growth of small-scale industries (SSIs) in the State. It works through 31 district industry centres (DICs) and administers the industrial policy of the State. In particular, it monitors various clearances and approvals in a time bound manner. It maintains an industrial data bank.

### **Orissa Small Industries Corporation (OSIC)**

OSIC aims to assist SSI units in Orissa. The Corporation has also made strategies to improve the product marketing activities by bagging orders from CESCO, DTE&T and DRDA. It achieved a turnover of Rs. 19.03 crore in 2008-09. During 2009-10, a turnover of Rs. 38.00 crore has been realised, against an estimate of Rs. 97.95 crore under this scheme. Details of the schemes operated by OSIC are given below:

- *Raw Material Assistance Scheme:* The corporation provides various types of raw materials to SSI units through twelve raw material depots spread over the State. At present, it is dealing with raw materials like iron and steel, TISCON bars, aluminum ingots, plastics, bitumen and coal. It has appointed 68 dealers all over the state to spread the TISCON bar business. The Corporation achieved a turnover of Rs. 264.41 crore during 2008-09 and expected a turnover of Rs. 284.33 crore during 2009-10 under this scheme.
- *Marketing Assistance Scheme:* It provides product and project marketing assistance to small-scale units. In its product marketing assistance, it participates in tenders and liaisons with Government and non-Government sectors for the procurement of bulk orders. It adheres to quality and delivery

schedules, resulting in successful marketing of products like agricultural implements and dual desks.

- *Contract Exchange:* In project marketing, the corporation provides marketing supports to SSI units through its Contract Exchange Scheme. It is done through participating in major tenders and securing bulk orders of construction works, consisting of fabrication and erection of steel structural and other associated works. In 2008-09, the corporation achieved a business of Rs. 4.18 crores under this scheme.

### **Orissa State Co-operative Handicrafts Corporation (OSCHC)**

The Corporation is engaged in strengthening the production base, enlarging marketing opportunities, encouraging exporters and introducing new design and technologies in the handicrafts sector. It provides assistance to primary handicrafts co-operative societies, voluntary organisations and individual artisans by improving the marketability of their products. It procures a wide variety of handicraft products and markets them both inside and outside the country, through its sales outlets, known as Utkalika.

It also runs a Craft Development Centre at Jaipur for providing services to a cluster of craftsmen under a single umbrella. It is implementing the Woollen Carpet Weaving Training Scheme through its five training centres. During 2008-09, the Corporation procured handicrafts worth of Rs. 3.91 crore and sold articles worth Rs. 6.22 crore, as against Rs. 3.64 crore of procurement and Rs. 6.01 crore of sales in the previous financial year.

### **Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC)**

KVIC is an apex body in the central Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. Its aim is to promote khadi and village industries in rural India. From 2008-09, it has introduced a new scheme, the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme. KVIC works through its state offices and Khadi and Village Industries Boards in different states. Progress under the PMEGP for 2008-09 and 2009-10 is given in Annexure 4.13.

### **Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board (OK&VIB)**

OK&VIB promotes khadi and village industries within the state with financial support from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The board provides financial assistance in the form of loans and grants to beneficiaries through co-operative societies and institutions. Till date, it has extended financial assistance amounting to Rs. 51.73 crore to 5,315 KVI units through 1,865 co-operative societies/institutions. Of this, 1,076 units are in working condition. During 2008-09, these units made products worth Rs. 28.04 crore and marketed goods worth Rs. 34.50 crore. Full time employment to 8,484 persons including 2,133 SCs, 932 STs, and 1,198 women, and part time employment to 54,584 persons were created.

Gramodyog Rozgar Yojana, also known as Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP), was introduced in the state in 1999. Financial assistance to 3,829 units with margin money of Rs. 29.10 crore was provided under REGP till the end of 2007-08, creating employment to 12,745 individuals. The Board has submitted a proposal to the State Government to revive khadi activities by a pilot project in Bolangir district with a project cost of Rs. 3.18 crore. In addition, two project proposals: (a) revival of one defunct Hand Made Paper Unit and (b) a new Hand Made Paper Unit, with a project cost of Rs. 36.56 lakh, are under consideration. OK&VIB has proposed to establish a mini honey-processing unit, with a project cost of Rs. 16.25 lakh in the premises of the Board.

### **Orissa State Financial Corporation (OSFC)**

OSFC is the premier financial institution, catering to the needs of industrial development in the State. It provides financial assistance for setting up small and medium scale industries, in consortium finances with institutions like IPICOL and commercial banks. It also extends financial assistance for expansion, diversification, modernisation and revival of potentially viable units via its seventeen branches all over the State. By the end of 2008-09, the Corporation had: (a)

sanctioned Rs. 1,305.34 crores and disbursed Rs. 1,305.12 crores in favour of 28,207 units, (b) rehabilitated 667 sick units and (c) recovered Rs. 1,805.10 crores. In 2008-09 alone, Rs. 46.57 crores were recovered.<sup>12</sup>

### **Directorate of Export Promotion and Marketing**

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

- Creating infrastructure like an Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP)
- Providing overseas marketing information and overseas trading enquiries to potential exporters
- Liaisoning with Central Government / State Government departments and export promotion agencies to sort out difficulties encountered by exporters
- Presenting export awards annually to best exporters with a view to generating competitiveness among them
- Conducting workshops and seminars in collaboration with national level institutions like IIFT, DIFT, MSME, ECG and EPCS.
- Assisting potential exporters in providing the know-how to enter the export market.

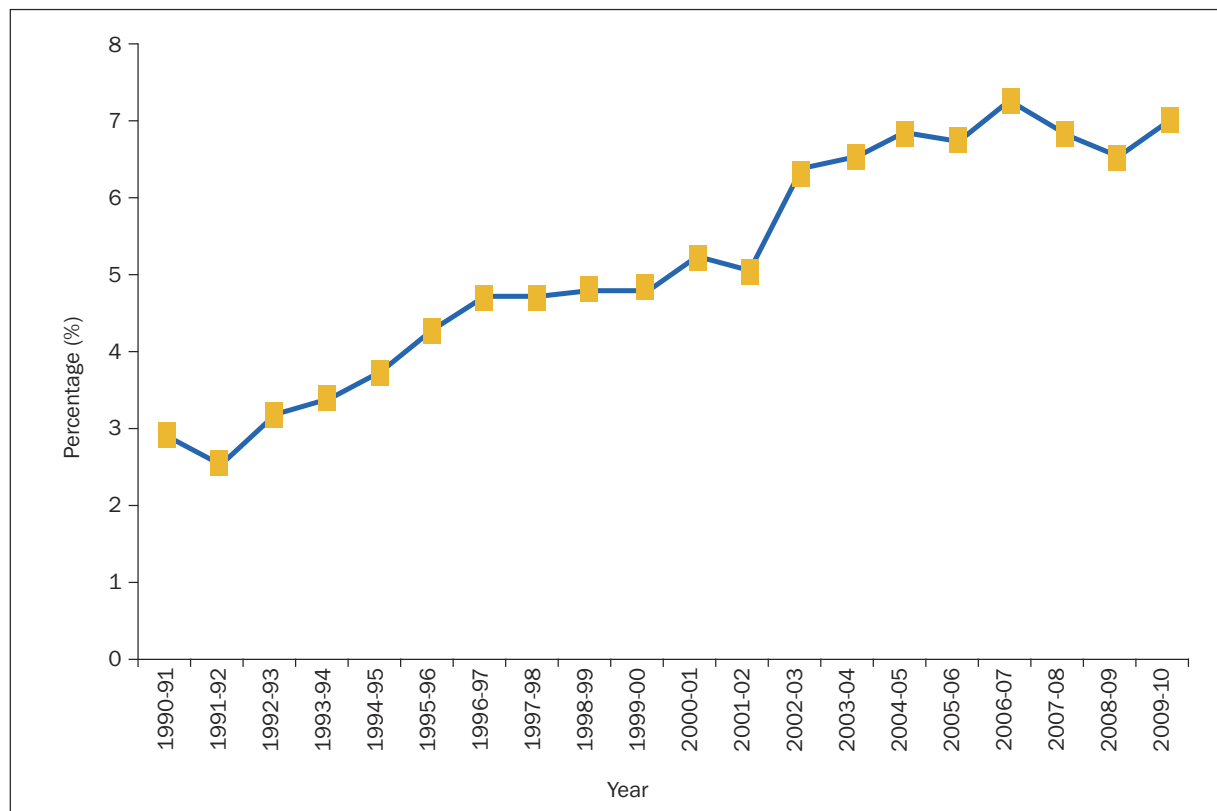
## **4.2 Mining and Quarrying**

In recent years, the mining sector has contributed about 7% towards Orissa's GSDP, as may be seen from Figure 4.15. As the economy of Orissa is growing, this sector is also expanding. This sub-sector seems poised for higher growth, being a favourite destination of investors.

Endowed with vast mineral deposits, Orissa occupies a prominent place in the minerals map of India both in term of deposits and production. Figure 4.16 shows four minerals, chromite, nickel ore, bauxite and iron ore, whose deposits constitute major fractions of total deposits in India. Orissa

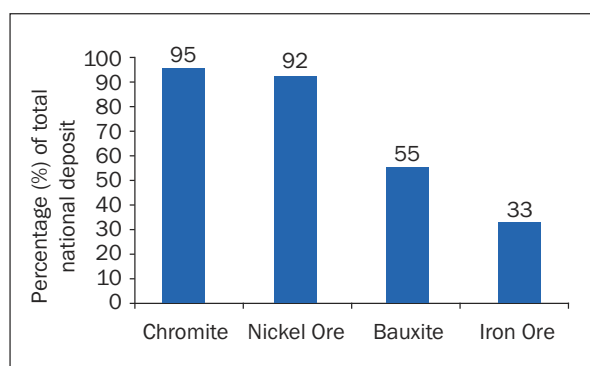
<sup>12</sup> Annexure 4.15 records a summary of its district-wise activities.

**Figure 4.15, Share of Mining and Quarrying in Orissa's GSDP, 1990-91 to 2009-10**



has other varieties of minerals and ores like coal, dolomite, graphite and limestone. Annexure 4.16 shows some major deposits in Orissa vis-à-vis other states.

**Figure 4.16, Major Mineral Deposits in Orissa, 2004-05**



Source: Indian Bureau of Mines

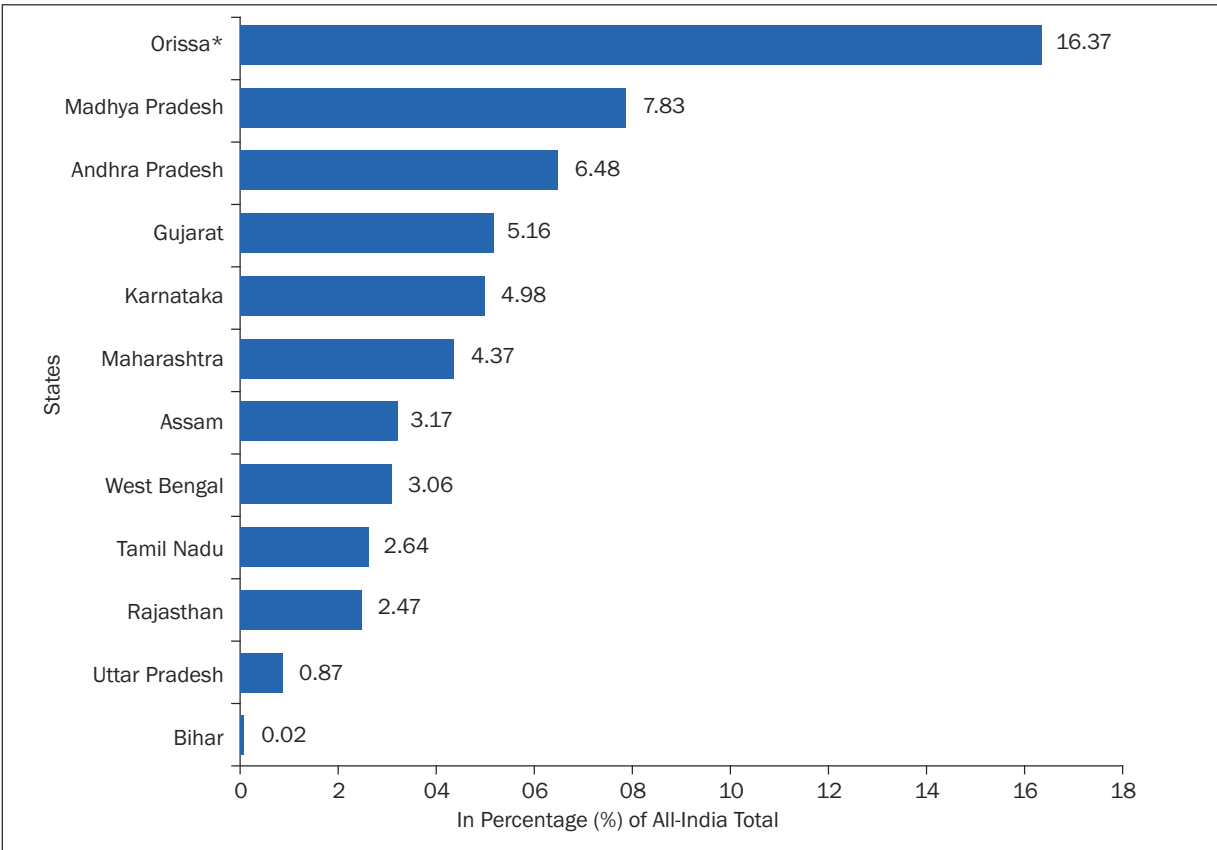
In total value of minerals output, Orissa ranks first in India in recent years and its share is increasing. In 2008-09, provisional estimates place at 16% Orissa's share of total value of mineral production in India. Figure 4.17 shows Orissa vis-à-vis other states in terms of percentage share of total value at the national level, while Figure 4.18 depicts the growth of this sector in terms of total value.<sup>13</sup>

#### 4.2.1 Deposits, Production and Exports

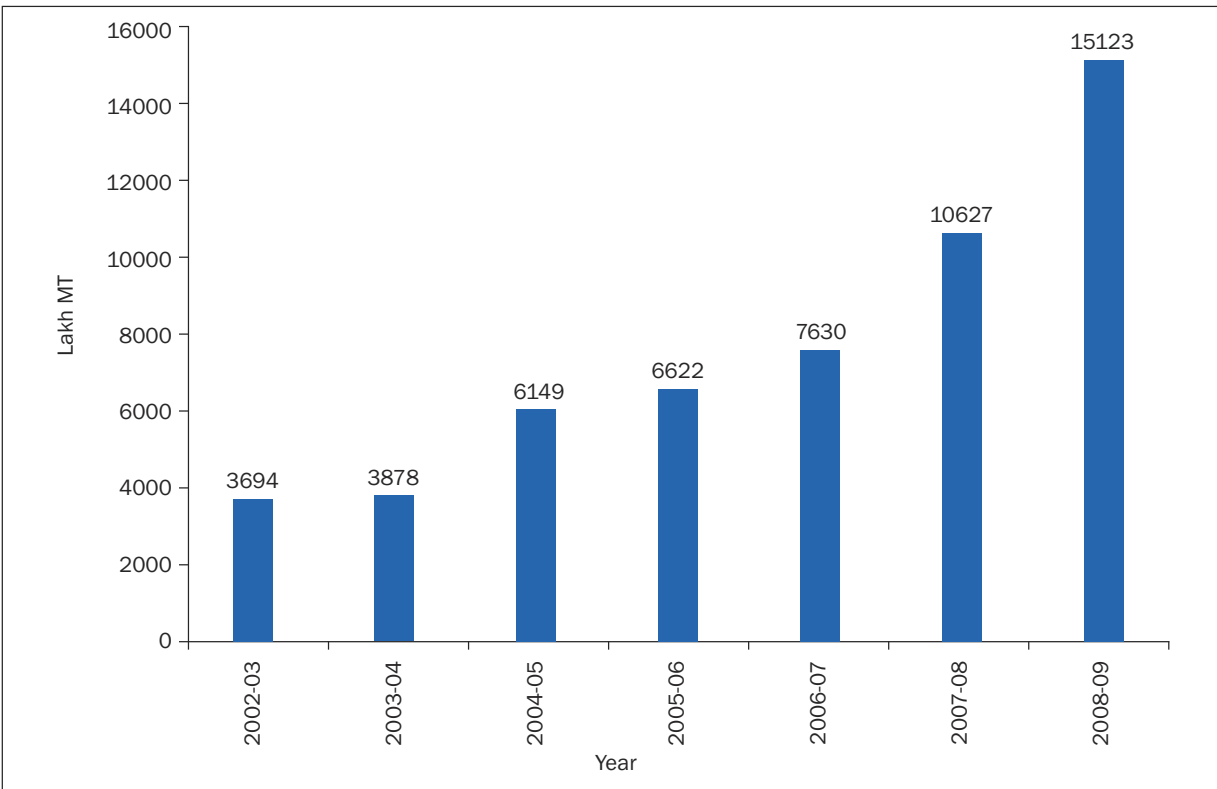
Within the State, coal constitutes the lion's share (87%) of all mineral deposits, followed by iron ore and bauxite, as may be seen from Figure 4.19. A more detailed breakdown is given in Annexure 4.19, while Annexure 4.20 presents the rates of annual extraction of mineral reserves. The maximum rate of extraction occurred for chromite at 2.06% in 2006-07.

<sup>13</sup> Figures 4.17 and 4.18 are based on Annexure 4.17. The values of production in Orissa vis-à-vis those of total production in India across broad categories of minerals are shown in Annexure 4.18.

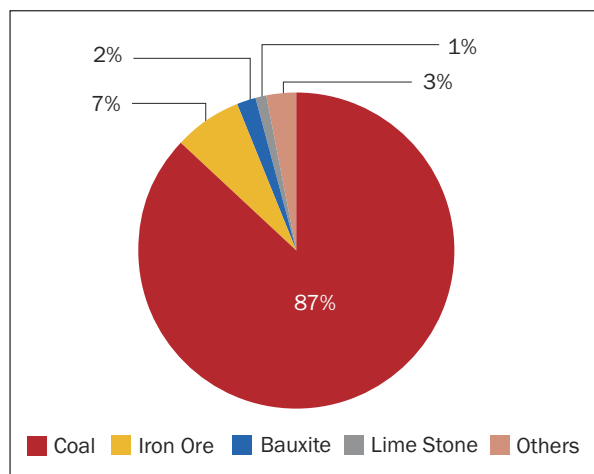
**Figure 4.17, Total Value of Mineral Production of Major States, 2008-09**



**Figure 4.18, Total Value of Minerals Production, in Orissa, 2002-03 to 2008-09**



**Figure 4.19, Mineral Reserves in Orissa, 2008-09**

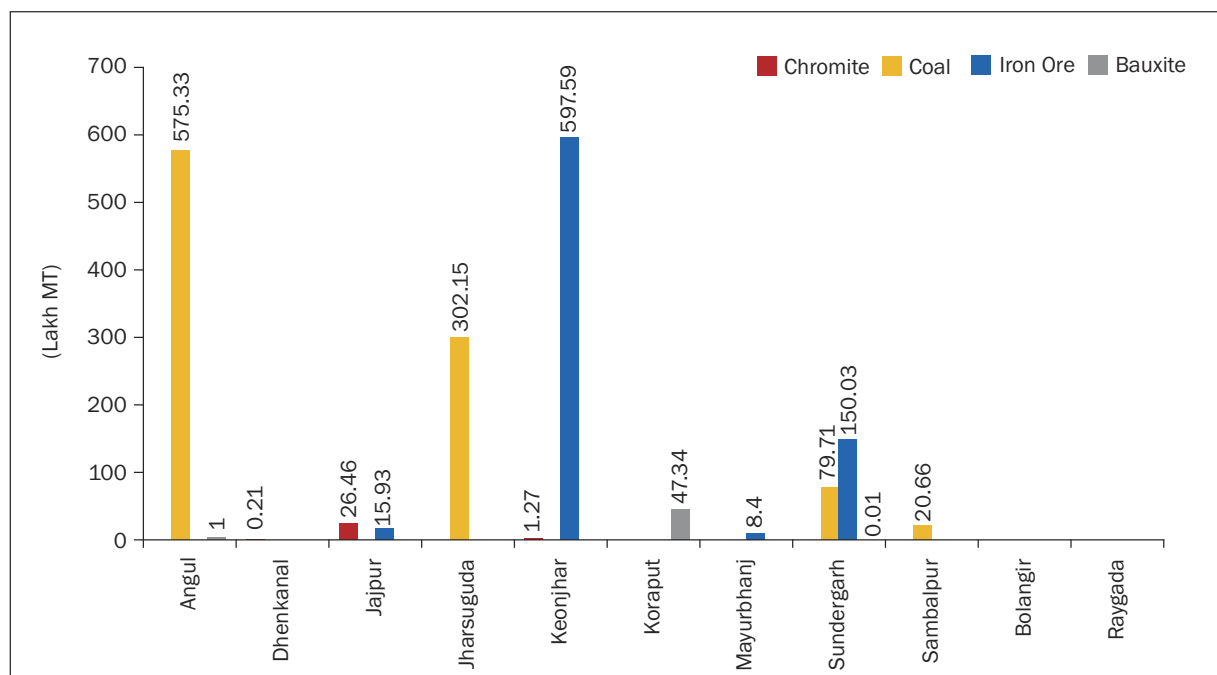


District-wise breakdown of extraction activities is illustrated in Figure 4.20 and reported in Annexure 4.21. 58.84% of coal has been extracted in Angul district and the rest from Jharsuguda, Sundargarh and Sambalpur districts taken together. Iron ore extraction is mostly located in Keonjhar district

(77.42%) followed by Sundargarh (19.44%). Nearly all bauxite mining takes place in Koraput district.

Annexure 4.22 shows data on total production and the value over the period 2000-01 to 2007-08, while Annexure 4.23 lists the breakdown of production and value over different minerals and ores in 2007-08 and 2008-09<sup>14</sup>. Not only extraction or production, the exports of minerals and ores from the State have been increasing, although not steadily as may be seen from Figure 4.21, and iron ore constitutes the single most important mineral in the export basket of all minerals. Its share in total exports of minerals stood at 56% in 2008-09, as may be seen from Figure 4.22<sup>15</sup>. 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. Between 2004-05 and 2008-09, the ratio of exports to total production remained between 13 to 16%<sup>16</sup>.

**Figure 4.20, District-Wise Break-Down of Exploration of Major Minerals in Orissa, 2008-09**

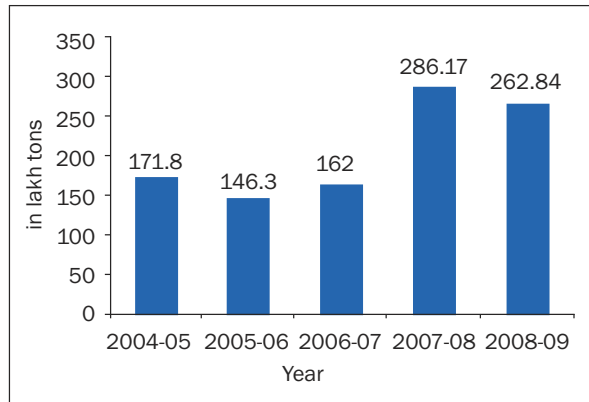


<sup>14</sup> In addition, during 2008-09, about 44,696 cubic meters of minor minerals (rocks like morrum, decorative and dimensional stones and stone quarries with crushers, which are used for decorative and industrial purposes) were produced. Out of this, 43012 cum meters were disposed off. The corresponding figures for 2007-08 are: 51987 and 42216 cum meters. The revenue collection made from minor mineral increased from Rs.111.88 crores in 2007-08 to Rs.142.59 crores in 2008-09. Annexure 4.24 exhibits data on production, amount dispatched and revenue collection from minor minerals from 2004-05 to 2008-09.

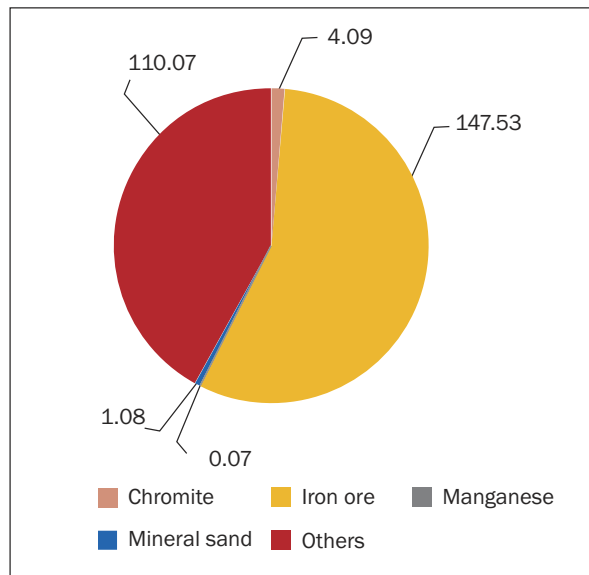
<sup>15</sup> Annexure 4.25 presents the exports of mineral / ores from Orissa since 2004-05.

<sup>16</sup> This analysis is based on data given in Annexures 4.20 and 4.25.

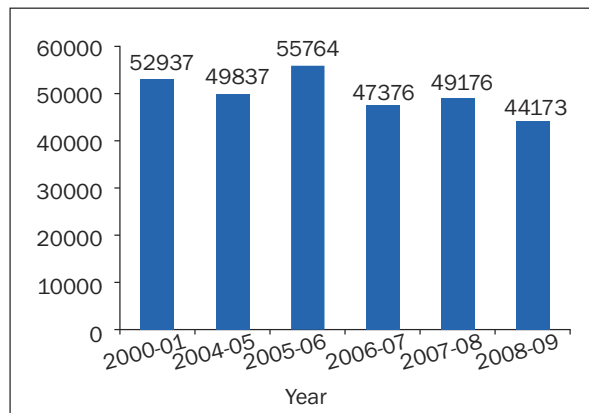
**Figure 4.21, Total Exports of Minerals and Ores, 2004-05 to 2008-09**



**Figure 4.22, Composition of Exports of Minerals and Ores in 2008-09 (in lakh MT)**



**Figure 4.23, Direct Employment in the Minerals Sector in Orissa, 2000-01 to 2008-09**



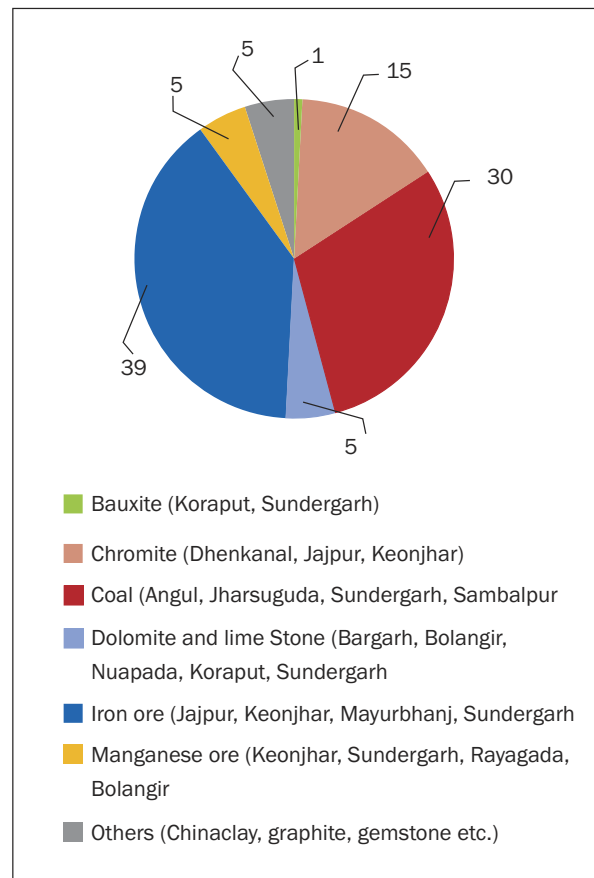
## 4.2.2 Employment

Mining and quarrying is an important sector in providing employment to large sections of people including tribals. Annexure 4.26 reports the number of workers directly engaged in various major mineral activities in different years, as shown in Figure 4.23. Total employment in the minerals sector has decreased from 2001-02 to 2008-09 as this sector has become more mechanised. Further, as one would expect, most workers are engaged in the iron ore and coal sectors, as may be seen from Figure 4.24.

## 4.2.3 Mining Leases

There were 596 mining leases subsisting in 2008-09, covering an area of 96.63 thousand ha. Of these, 376 leases with an area of 74.02 thousand ha were in operation. Mineral-wise leases, both working and non-working, in Orissa during 2008-09

**Figure 4.24, Composition of Employment across Minerals (in %)**



are listed in Annexure 4.27. Graphite has the highest number of leases (103), while in terms of area (both working and total), iron ore leases top the list. Figure 4.25 exhibits the time series of leased area, both total and working. Compared to 1990-91, both are less in 2008-09<sup>17</sup>. Given that the total area has decreased while the production of minerals and ores have increased steadily, it follows that better technology is being used and mining has become a more technology and capital intensive activity.

#### 4.2.4 Orissa Mining Corporation (OMC)

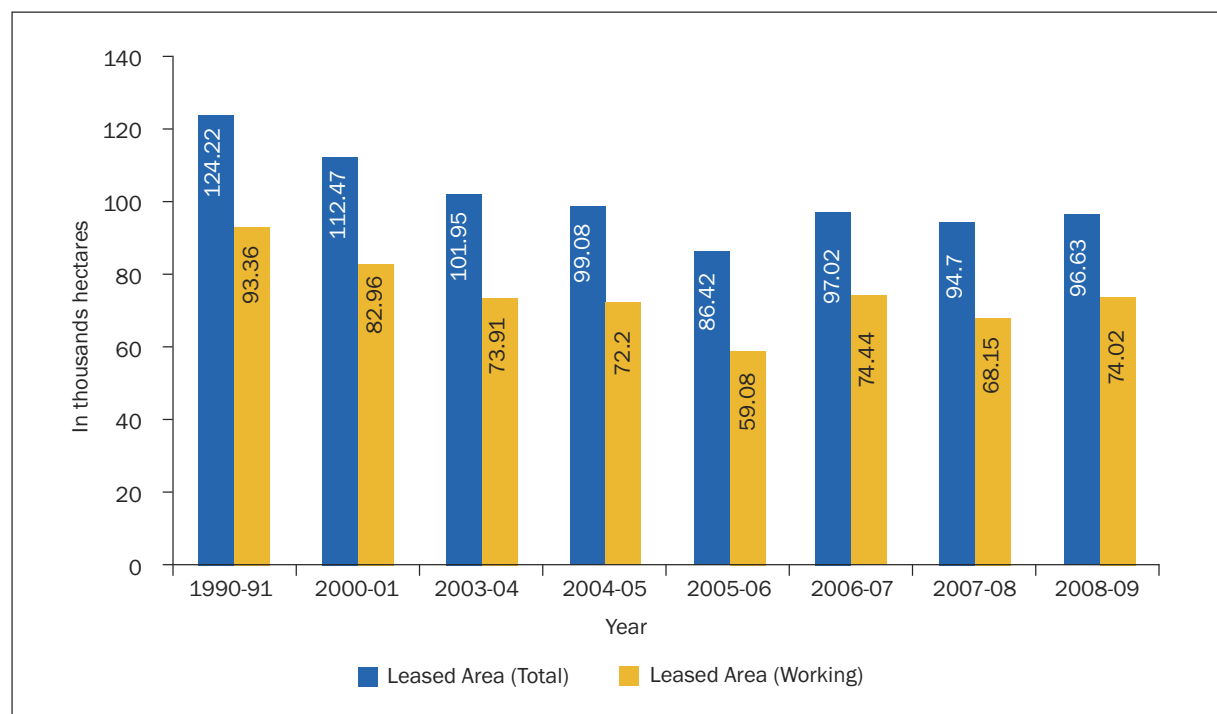
Established in 1956, the Orissa Mining Corporation Limited (OMC) is today the largest State public sector unit in the country's mining sector, with a turnover of more than Rs.1,081 crore.<sup>18</sup> In 2008-09, out of a total of 596 mining leases, 35 leases covering an area of 19,041 ha have been sanctioned to OMC. Of these, 15 were in operation, covering an area of 12,328 ha. Mineral-wise numbers of leases held by OMC by the end of 2007-08 are given in Annexure 4.29. The production of ore/mineral by OMC has

rapidly grown over the years. Its total production in 2008-09 is more than double of the amount in 2005-06. Iron ore constitutes the major share of its total minerals production. In 2008-09, this share was about 89%<sup>19</sup>.

OMC has considerably increased its internal sale and export of different minerals over the years. During 2008-09, it sold 59.13 lakh MT of ores/minerals worth Rs. 2,085.27 crore. Of these, 2.39 lakh MT minerals / ores valued at Rs. 128.05 crore were exported.<sup>20</sup> The turnover of OMC during 2008-09 was Rs. 2,085 crore, and it earned profits of Rs. 1,890 crore before tax, as against a turnover of Rs. 1,963 crore and profits of Rs. 1,623 crore during 2007-08. Annual turnover, profit and dividend paid to the Government from 2003-04 to 2008-09 are given in Annexure 4.32.

Several awards and recognitions bear testimony to OMC's impressive and consistent performance. The CAPEXIL Export Award, 3-star Export House Status

Figure 4.25, Leased Area, 1990-91 to 2008-09



<sup>17</sup> This is based on Annexure 4.28, which also lists the time series of the number of leases.

<sup>18</sup> It is probably the only state mining public sector unit in the country with a 3-star Export House Status.

<sup>19</sup> See Annexure 4.30.

<sup>20</sup> Sales figures of OMC for 2007-08 and 2008-09 are given in Annexure 4.31.

by the DGFT, Government of India and several industrial expo awards both in the country and abroad are only indicative, not exhaustive. In 2007, it achieved the Golden Peacock Award for innovative products and services. OMC has also achieved ISO 14001:2004 (Environment Management System) Certification for Daitari Iron Ore Project, COBP and the operating chrome ore mines in Sukinda valley in the year 2007.

#### **4.2.5 Geological Surveys and Explorations**

The Directorate of Geology executes mineral investigation programmes following the decisions of the State Geological Programming Board. During 2008-09, it undertook sixteen mineral investigations,<sup>21</sup> resulting in potential findings of 10.4 million tons of iron deposits in Dhaltapahar (Dengula) of Sundargarh district and one million tons of iron deposits in Podagada pahada of Nabrangpur district. Reserves of eight million tonnes of bauxite have been estimated in Ushabali plateau

of Kandhamal district. A reserve of one million tonnes of cement-grade crystalline limestone has been assessed near Khariar in Nuapada district. Heavy minerals like illuminite, garnet, rutile and zircon have been explored to the tune of two million of tonnes in Udegiri NE, Berhampur (Manikpatna) and coastal tracts of Puri district. A reserve of 70 million tons of E to G grade coal has been assessed in Madhupur block of 16-Valley coalfield of Jharsuguda district.

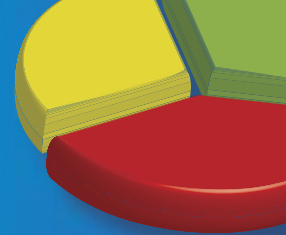
Orissa has emerged as a major source of colored gemstones in India for the last two decades. Gemstones occur in diverse geological milieu in the Eastern Ghats Granulites Belt. Exploration efforts by the Orissa Mining Corporation and the Directorates of Mines and Geology have resulted in identifying 52 gem belts with 16 mining blocks in western districts of Orissa. A sophisticated gemstone laboratory has been set up at Bhubaneswar with UNDP assistance.



<sup>21</sup> They include diamond in Nuapada district, coal in Talcher coalfield and 16 valley coal field of Angul and Jharsuguda districts respectively exploration for heavy minerals in Puri coast, bauxite investigation in Ushabali plateau of Kandhamal districts, iron ore inventory and investigation of Keonjhar, Sundargarh and Nabrangpur districts, mineral potential survey in parts of Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts.



# ANNEXURE 4



**Annexure 4.1, Number of Registered Factories, Value of Output and Value Added by the Organised Manufactures Sector**

Period	Total no. of registered factories	Closed	Defaulted	Reported	Total employment (number)	Value of output (Rs. in crore)	Value of input (Rs. in crore)	Value of depreciation (Rs. in crore)	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	327.4	810.81
1989-90	2,025	515	171	1339	156,404	4821.94	3329.21	325.83	1166.9
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	719.9	2224.34
1997-98	2,423	822	135	1466	178,925	14253.9	10687.61	1395.21	2171.08
1998-99	2,136	570	240	1540	140,087	10799.27	8033.65	790.02	1975.5
1999-00	2257	NA	NA	1615	147,452	11763.21	8535.1	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	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	36641.6	25943.87	1675.02	9022.7
2007-08 (P)	3109	NA	NA	1823	184,886	48013.83	32504.72	1997.61	13511.5

**Annexure 4.2, SSI/MSME Industries in Orissa**

Year	SSI/MSME units setup (cumulative)	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

Source: Directorate of Industries, Orissa

**Annexure 4.3, District-Wise Break-up of MSMEs**

District	No. of MSME units set up	Investment (in crore of rupees)	Employment Generated				Employment of Women
			SC	ST	General	Total	
Bargarh	156	3.59	138	95	329	562	61
Jharsuguda	86	8.13	50	71	324	445	20
Sambalpur	119	2.47	43	77	197	317	15
Deogarh	21	1.03	28	39	56	123	13
Sundergarh	407	25.64	90	640	859	1589	139
Keonjhar	181	16.35	135	329	420	884	144
Mayurbhanj	251	7.24	113	305	448	866	105
Balasore	269	5.75	176	101	714	991	163
Bhadrak	194	4.39	40	0	630	670	69
Kendrapara	101	3.19	61	5	385	451	72
Jagatsinghpur	120	3.33	76	0	417	493	113
Cuttack	371	32.27	93	3	1720	1816	223
Jajpur	292	6.71	89	7	869	965	161
Dhenkanal	145	6.70	101	29	554	684	55
Angul	180	3.87	108	15	433	556	25
Nayagarh	92	5.73	55	5	324	384	48
Khurda	361	19.79	112	2	1923	2037	187
Puri	202	6.20	187	0	588	775	187
Ganjam	354	12.95	66	14	1024	1104	71
Gajapati	37	1.64	75	55	85	215	112
Kandhamal	96	2.33	73	84	105	262	17
Baudh	31	4.07	66	33	307	406	26
Sonepur	45	3.07	14	8	238	260	0
Bolangir	187	10.49	440	233	666	1339	29
Nuapada	30	1.10	28	10	105	143	25
Kalahandi	117	7.26	116	141	274	531	40
Rayagada	156	12.98	132	150	356	638	33
Nabarangpur	65	2.19	51	63	140	254	34
Koraput	125	6.76	54	713	428	1195	881
Malkangiri	15	0.72	17	5	19	41	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>4806</b>	<b>227.92</b>	<b>2827</b>	<b>3232</b>	<b>14937</b>	<b>20996</b>	<b>3071</b>

#### Annexure 4.4, Sector-Wise MSME Units in Orissa by the End of 2008-09

Category	No. of units set up	Investment (Rs. in Cr.)	Employment (persons)
1	2	3	4
Food & Allied	23026	939.24	120217
Chemical & Allied	2742	174.71	21108
Electrical & Electronics	1090	45.54	6961
Engineering & Metal	11641	710.95	86747
Forest & Wood based	6316	57.26	40032
Glass & Ceramics	7670	399.81	126197
Livestock & Leather	425	6.90	2423
Paper & Paper Products	2736	84.88	14967
Rubber & Plastics	1675	118.64	9810
Textiles	7842	101.10	46508
Misc. Manufacturing	5951	162.48	29331
Repairing & Services	30819	547.08	96904
<b>Total</b>	<b>101933</b>	<b>3348.60</b>	<b>601205</b>

Source: Directorate of Industries, Orissa

#### Annexure 4.5, Growth of Cottage Industry

Year	No. of units established	Investment (Rs. in crore)	Employment generated (number 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	38.30	15,368
2008-09	9,294	34.83	16,279

P: Provisional

Source: Directorate of Handicrafts and Cottage Industries, Orissa

#### Annexure 4.6, Achievements of Tussar, Mulberry and Eri Sectors

Activities	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4
<b>Tussar Sector</b>			
Tussar Food Plants (Ha)	7620 + 838	8450	8450 + 665
Production of Dfls (lakh nos.)	13.75	10.90	14.40
Procurement of Dfls (lakh nos.)	1.68	2.82	3.70
Consumption of Dfls (lakh nos.)	15.43	13.72	18.10
Production of reeling cocoons (lakh nos.)	465.23	661.04	729.30
Production of reared cocoons (lakh nos.)	372.19	588.10	562.47
Production of wild cocoons (lakh nos.)	93.04	73.00	166.23
Production of raw silk (M.T.)	34.89	47.68	57.00
Production of silk waste (M.T.)	11.50	2.20	11.40
No. of farmers covered (Nos.)	7622	8872	10224
<b>Mulberry Sector</b>			
Mulberry area in Acre	533	669	790
Production of Dfls (lakh nos.)	-	-	-
Procurement of Dfls (lakh nos.)	0.87	0.79	0.86
Consumption of Dfls (lakh nos.)	0.87	0.79	0.86
Production of reeling cocoons (lakh nos.)	20.15	20.30	25.60
Production of raw silk (M.T.)	2.01	2.05	2.56
Production of silk waste (M.T.)	0.30	0.20	0.65
No. of farmers covered (Nos.)	1494	1308	1400
<b>Eri Sector</b>			
Existing Castor Plantation (Ac)	813	938	1085
Consumption of Dfls (lakh nos.)	0.63	0.96	1.32
Production of cut cocoons (M.T.)	4.40	6.53	8.80
Production of raw silk (M.T.)	3.28	4.90	6.60
No. of farmers covered (Nos.)	1280	1545	2231

#### Annexure 4.7, Salt Production in Orissa, 2002 to 2009

Year (salt production season)	Production of salt		Total
	Co-operative sector	Private sector	
1	2	3	4
2002	2332	3850	6182
2003	13677	24151	37828
2004	6206	13401	19607
2005	17258	39000	56258
2006	6082	14611	20693
2007	10372	21243	31615
2008	9188	10684	19872
2009	11994	21608	33602

Source: Directorate of H & CI, Orissa

**Annexure 4.8, Value and Percentage of Goods Exported from Orissa to Foreign Countries**
**Rs. in crore**

Items	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Metallurgical products	3096	4037	5134	5058	4516
%	57.43	37.57	39.99	36.63	32.94
Engineering, chemical and allied products	310	441	453	406	454
%	5.75	4.10	3.53	2.94	3.31
Mineral products	1266	5393	6085	7088	7186
%	23.47	50.19	47.40	51.33	52.42
Agriculture and forest products	1.95	26.62	10.1	6.25	1.38
%	0.04	0.25	0.08	0.05	0.01
Marine products including Fish & shrimps products	325	373	401	387	374
%	6.03	3.47	3.13	2.80	2.73
Handloom and textile products	8.36	2.75	13.97	20.83	14.19
%	0.16	0.03	0.11	0.15	0.10
Handicraft products	0.98	0.93	1.01	0.81	0.07
%	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Electronics	382	466	735	837	1163
%	7.08	4.34	5.72	6.06	8.48
Others (Computer software & pharmaceutical etc.)	1.09	4.18	4.09	4.46	11
%	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>5391</b>	<b>10744</b>	<b>12837</b>	<b>13809</b>	<b>13710</b>
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

P: Provisional

Source: Directorate of Export Promotion and Marketing, Orissa

**Annexure 4.9, Item-Wise Exports of Goods from Orissa, 2007-08**

Item	Value of Exports (in crores of rupees)	Destination Countries
Marine Products	374.11	
Frozen Shrimps / Fish	114.87	Japan, UK, USA, Belgium, UAE, Netherlands, South Korea, Dominican Republic, China, Canada etc.
Sea Food	259.24	Japan, USA, Australia, UAE, Vietnam, France, UK, Netherlands, Canada, Ireland, Belgium, Greece, Italy, China etc.
Handloom, Textile and Handicrafts Products	14.26	
Handloom products	0.12	Australia, Japan, Italy, Germany, UK, Brazil, Spain etc.
Handicraft products	0.07	USA, Australia, Canada, Belgium, U.K., Uganda, Switzerland, etc.
Textile products	14.07	USA, UKT, Germany
Other Products	1163.90	
Pharmaceutical products	1.10	Nepal, Bangladesh, UK, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Malaysia
Electronic goods (Computer Software)	1162.80	USA, Germany, Japan, China, Europe, UK, Australia, Denmark, Canada, Spain, South Africa, Singapore etc.
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,710.18</b>	

**Annexure 4.10, Lists of Closed PSUs**

1.	Konark Detergent Ltd.	17.	Mayurbhanj Textile Ltd.
2.	Premier Bolt and Nut Ltd.	18.	New Mayurbhanj Textile Ltd.
3.	Kalinga Steel Ltd.	19.	OTM
4.	Gajapati Steel Ltd.	20.	Orissa State Textile Corporation
5.	Orissa Electrical Manufacturing Corporation	21.	ABS Spinning Ltd.
6.	Hira Steel and Alloy Ltd.	22.	Orissa State Handloom Development Corporation
7.	Modern Malleable Casting Corporation	23.	Orissa State Transport Corporation
8.	IDCOL Piping and Engineering Ltd.	24.	Orissa Pisciculture Development Corporation
9.	OSEDC	25.	Eastern Aquatic Product Ltd.
10.	Manufacturing Electro Ltd.	26.	Orissa Boat Builder Ltd.
11.	Modern Electrical Ltd.	27.	Orissa Board Milk Ltd.
12.	Orissa Instrument Company	28.	Orissa State Leather Corporation
13.	IPITRON	29.	Orissa Leather Industry Ltd.
14.	Konark Television Ltd.	30.	K. S. Refractory Ltd.
15.	ELCO	31.	ELMARK Ltd.
16.	ELCO MOS Ltd.	32.	General Engineering Works Ltd.

**Annexure 4.11, List of Profit-Making and Loss-Incurring Operating PSUs**

Serial No.	Corporations	Profit/Loss
1.	Orissa Agro Industries Corporation	Loss making
2.	Orissa State Seeds Corporation	Profit making
3.	Orissa State Cashew Development Corporation	Profit making
4.	APICOL	No Profit/No Loss
5.	IDCOL	Profit making
6.	Orissa Forest Development Corporation	Profit making
7.	Orissa Mining Corporation	Profit making
8.	Orissa Construction Corporation	Profit making
9.	Orissa Bridge and Construction Corporation	Loss incurring
10.	Orissa State Civil Supply Corporation	No Profit/No Loss
11.	Orissa Tourism Development Corporation	Profit making
12.	Orissa Power Generation Corporation	Profit making
13.	Orissa Hydro Power Corporation	Profit making
14.	GRIDCO	Profit making
15.	Orissa Power Transmission Corporation Ltd.	Loss incurring
16.	IPICOL	Profit making
17.	Orissa State Police Housing and Welfare Corporation	Profit making
18.	Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa	Profit making
19.	Orissa Small Industries Corporation	Profit making
20.	Orissa Film Development Corporation	Profit making
21.	Kalinga Studio Limited	Loss incurring
22.	Konark Jute Limited	Loss incurring

Serial No.	Corporations	Profit/Loss
23.	Orissa Lift Irrigation Corporation	Profit making
24.	Orissa Rural Housing and Development Corporation	Loss incurring
25.	Orissa State Beverage Corporation	Profit making
26.	IDCOL Kalinga Iron Works	Profit making
27.	IDCOL Ferrochrome and Alloys Ltd	Profit making
28.	Orissa Pisciculture Development Corporation	Loss incurring
	Satutory Corporations	
29.	Orissa State Road Transport Corporation	Profit making
30.	Orissa State Ware Housing Corporation	Profit making
31.	Orissa State Financial Corporation	Profit making
32.	IDCO	Profit making

#### Annexure 4.12, Activities under the PMEGP Scheme in Orissa

Sl. No.	Target	2008-09
1	2	3
<b>1.</b>	<b>Target</b>	
(i)	Number	982
(ii)	Amount*	Rs. 11.79 crores
<b>2.</b>	<b>Application received</b>	<b>6,148</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Cases sanctioned</b>	
(i)	Number	1,054
(ii)	Amount*	Rs. 11.56 crores
<b>4.</b>	<b>Cases disbursed</b>	
(i)	Number	891
(ii)	Amount*	Rs. 9.98 crores

\* Involved margin money (Government subsidy)

#### Annexure 4.13, Progress under PMEGP in Orissa

Year	Target			Achievement		
	No.	Margin money (Rs. in lakh)	Employment Generated (No.)	No.	Margin money (Rs. in lakh)	Employment Generated (No.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2008-09	736	884.00	7366	553	709.92	3900
2009-10 (Till Nov' 09)	736	884.00	7366	8	8.42	77

#### Annexure 4.14, Status of Registered Suppliers

Name of the PSUs	No. of SSI units granted ANC status (Nos.)
1	2
Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP)	198 granted Regd. Supplier status
National Aluminium Company (NALCO)	49
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL)	51 granted provisional/proven ancillary status
Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL)	5
Indian Rare Earths Ltd. (IRE)	22 enlisted with IRE as Regd. Suppliers
NINL	35 granted supplier status
NTPC, Kaniha	-
IOF, Saintala	-
PPT, Paradeep	-

Source: Directorate of Industries, Orissa

#### Annexure 4.15, District-wise Loans Sanctioned, Disbursement Recovery and Outstanding Position of OSFC by the end of 2008-09

In lakhs of rupees

District	Sanctioned		Disbursement		Recovery made	Outstanding
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount		
Angul	359	13.18	359	13.17	2818.10	3.80
Bolangir	1068	40.49	1068	40.47	3402.58	12.81
Balasore	1328	100.05	1328	100.05	14685.06	36.09
Bargarh	414	16.37	414	16.37	1326.43	7.83
Bhadrak	487	22.74	487	22.74	826.53	13.93
Baudh	225	5.23	225	5.23	588.13	0.83
Cuttack	4153	213.23	4153	213.21	24425.73	68.96
Deogarh	80	2.87	80	2.87	3241.82	2.17
Dhenkanal	1130	25.24	1130	25.24	3335.80	9.16
Gajapati	86	6.51	86	6.51	3902.05	6.76
Ganjam	1691	66.07	1691	66.05	6658.12	20.33
Jagatsinghpur	2246	32.47	2246	32.47	3249.94	4.23
Jajpur	656	73.18	656	73.17	2997.78	21.93
Jharsuguda	395	20.49	395	20.49	2559.56	2.61
Kalahandi	736	21.03	736	21.03	2230.34	5.37
Kandhamal	514	16.09	514	16.09	1376.50	5.39
Kendrapara	1182	25.34	1182	25.33	11678.60	7.34
Keonjhar	962	43.69	962	43.69	5374.77	9.45
Khurda	2624	190.99	2624	190.99	28300.36	74.08
Koraput	685	25.06	685	25.06	2900.02	4.88
Malkangiri	128	1.80	128	1.80	1232.52	0.37
Mayurbhanj	1263	41.00	1263	40.99	5920.39	9.53
Nabarangpur	224	7.02	224	7.02	1453.07	1.30
Nuapada	124	4.22	124	4.22	1382.69	1.16
Nayagarh	1266	21.70	1266	21.70	827.24	9.60



District	Sanctioned		Disbursement		Recovery made	Outstanding
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount		
Puri	1188	50.62	1188	50.62	8500.86	12.35
Rayagada	288	15.87	288	15.87	2149.64	2.63
Sambalpur	735	56.63	735	56.63	8297.16	12.89
Sonepur	149	0.66	149	0.66	2010.76	0.36
Sundargarh	1821	145.52	1821	145.40	22009.84	34.82
<b>Total</b>	<b>28207</b>	<b>1305.34</b>	<b>28207</b>	<b>1305.12</b>	<b>179662.39</b>	<b>402.96</b>

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
Assam	-	375.43		1304.94		0.36		12.60
Bihar	4.11	160.00		859.42		0.04		0.06
Andhra Pradesh	615.26	17145.60	0.19	35178.54	15.58	22.50		163.04
Gujarat	188.34	-		20012.41	2.95	58.37		-
Haryana	-	-		71.25				-
Karnataka	49.50	-	1.79	51885.79	82.74	11.34	0.23	1676.22
Kerala	14.10	-		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
<b>Orissa</b>	<b>1808.27</b>	<b>61999.26</b>	<b>202.96</b>	<b>1738.36</b>	<b>152.96</b>	<b>175.49</b>	<b>174.48</b>	<b>4760.63</b>
	<b>(54.97)</b>	<b>(24.48)</b>	<b>(95.26)</b>	<b>(0.99)</b>	<b>(40.40)</b>	<b>(24.90)</b>	<b>(92.46)</b>	<b>(32.54)</b>
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	1061.80		505.98		3.22		38.00
West Bengal	-	27814.93		44.71		13.89		-
Jharkhand	117.55	73897.83	0.74	745.78	12.53	66.80	9.00	4035.75
<b>India</b>	<b>3289.82</b>	<b>253301.66</b>	<b>213.06</b>	<b>175344.90</b>	<b>378.57</b>	<b>704.76</b>	<b>188.71</b>	<b>14630.39</b>

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	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (P)
Andhra Pradesh	4238.75 (7.30)	4231.38 (6.77)	4571.70 (6.25)	4695.16 (6.20)	5292.40 (6.03)	6473.21 (6.62)	5989.50 (6.48)
Assam	3031.67 (5.22)	3032.77 (4.85)	3109.93 (4.25)	3088.24 (4.08)	3088.51 (3.52)	3139.18 (3.21)	2925.32 (3.17)
Bihar	10.04 (0.02)	5.32 (0.01)	6.84 (0.01)	7.97 (0.01)	16.09 (0.02)	15.57 (0.02)	20.53 (0.02)
Gujarat	5017.90 (8.64)	5044.62 (8.07)	5241.62 (7.17)	5346.13 (7.06)	5704.48 (6.50)	5738.25 (5.87)	4768.58 (5.16)
Karnataka	1005.94 (1.73)	1280.21 (2.05)	2611.00 (3.57)	2817.98 (3.72)	3619.15 (4.12)	4468.89 (4.57)	4603.11 (4.98)
Maharashtra	2516.41 (4.33)	2819.61 (4.51)	3565.22 (4.87)	3713.86 (4.91)	4045.27 (4.61)	4747.93 (4.85)	4036.07 (4.37)
Madhya Pradesh	3794.21 (6.53)	3926.66 (6.28)	5663.73 (7.74)	5900.08 (7.79)	6648.47 (7.57)	7830.42 (8.00)	7235.17 (7.83)
<b>Orissa*</b>	<b>3694.16</b> <b>(6.36)</b>	<b>3877.75</b> <b>(6.20)</b>	<b>6148.61</b> <b>(8.41)</b>	<b>6622.00</b> <b>(8.75)</b>	<b>7629.63</b> <b>(8.69)</b>	<b>10627.05</b> <b>(10.86)</b>	<b>15122.90</b> <b>(16.37)</b>
Rajasthan	1199.88 (2.07)	1146.31 (1.83)	1349.15 (1.84)	1432.70 (1.89)	2084.28 (2.37)	2352.16 (2.40)	2277.12 (2.47)
Tamil Nadu	1806.05 (3.11)	2012.73 (3.22)	2343.95 (3.20)	2347.20 (3.10)	2794.40 (3.18)	2947.52 (3.01)	2437.95 (2.64)
Uttar Pradesh	1536.41 (2.65)	1191.41 (1.91)	1361.99 (1.86)	1292.60 (1.71)	925.20 (1.05)	890.68 (0.91)	807.01 (0.87)
West Bengal	2357.67 (4.06)	2407.90 (3.85)	3004.61 (4.11)	3174.56 (4.19)	3467.00 (3.95)	3065.55 (3.13)	2825.69 (3.06)

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

Sources: (1) Directorate of Mines, Orissa (for Orissa Figure); (2) Regional Controller of Mines – Bhubaneswar, Government of India

**Annexure 4.18, Value of Minerals Produced in India**

In crores of rupees

Mineral	Orissa		India	
	April' 08 - Feb' 09	April' 07 - Feb' 08	April' 08 - Feb' 09	April' 07 - Feb' 08
All Minerals	13649.83	11319.51	92371.75	87129.45
Fuel Minerals	3536.53	3725.93	63167.03	63012.40
Metallic Minerals	9997.02	7469.74	26053.27	20988.98
Non-metallic minerals	116.29	123.84	3151.45	3128.07

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines, Government of India

**Annexure 4.19, Mineral Reserves in Orissa by the End of 2008-09**

Minerals/Ores	Total Reserve (in million tons)	% of Total State Reserve of All Minerals
Bauxite	1810.60	2.39
China clay	313.96	0.42
Chromite	173.80	0.23
Coal	65226.86	86.23
Cobalt	30191	0.04
Copper ore	-	-
Dunite	-	-
Dolomite	330.93	0.4
Fire clay	175.53	0.23
Graphite	4.41	0.01
Iron ore	5153.30	6.81
Lead & Zinc ore (Base metal)	4.98	0.01
Lime stone	1007.18	1.33
Manganese ore	119.81	0.16
Heavy minerals	226.24	0.30
Nickel ore	174.48	0.23
Pyrophy lite	8.35	0.01
Tale/Scap stone	-	0.0
Vanadium ore	2.50	0.0
Granite (million cum)	463.53	0.61
Quartz and Silica sand	70.29	0.09
Tin ore (tons)	347.56	0.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>75645.22</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Directorate of Geology, Orissa

**Annexure 4.20, Rates of Extraction of Important Minerals**

In million tons

Minerals/Ores	Total reserves in 2006-07	Extraction during			Rate of Extraction to total reserves (%)		
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Iron ore	5305	55.50	65.88	74.50	1.03	1.24	1.40
Chromite	180	3.29	3.72	3.28	1.79	2.06	1.83
Coal	65353	70.55	81.28	89.69	0.11	0.13	0.14
Bauxite	1802	4.87	4.67	4.69	0.27	0.27	0.26
Lime stone	1013	2.61	2.69	2.83	0.26	0.27	0.28
Dolomite	334	1.41	1.56	1.78	0.42	0.47	0.53
Fire clay	176	0.11	0.1	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.05
Quartz, quartzite and silica	71	0.19	0.18	0.29	0.25	0.25	0.41
Mineral sands	82	0.27	0.24	0.24	0.33	0.29	0.29
Graphite	4.5	0.06	0.07	0.07	1.26	1.55	1.45
Manganese ores	121	0.62	0.73	0.71	0.53	0.64	0.58

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

**Annexure 4.21, District-wise Break-down of Exploration and Value of Major Minerals in Orissa during 2008-09**

**Quantity in lakh MT and Value in Lakhs of Rupees**

District	Chromite		Coal		Iron-ore		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			575.33	2370.35						
Dhenkanal	0.21	11.72								
Jajpur	26.46	1455.67			15.93	181.92				
Jharsuguda			302.15	1244.86						
Keonjhar	1.27	69.87			597.59	6824.48	4.61	168.32		
Koraput									47.34	168.50
Mayurbhanj					8.40	95.92				
Sundergarh			79.71	328.44	150.03	1713.34	4.72	172.33	0.007	0.03
Sambalpur			20.66	85.13						
Bolangir							0.15	5.48		
Rayagada							0.02	0.73		
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.94</b>	<b>1537.26</b>	<b>977.86</b>	<b>4028.78</b>	<b>771.95</b>	<b>8815.66</b>	<b>9.50</b>	<b>346.86</b>	<b>47.34</b>	<b>168.53</b>

Source: Directorate of Mines, Orissa

**Annexure 4.22, Production and Value of All Minerals/Ores in Orissa, 2000-01 to 2007-08**

Year	Production (in lakh tons)	Value (Rs. in crore)
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 (p)	1785.81	10636.70

P: provisional

Source: Directorate of Mines, Orissa

**Annexure 4.23, Production and Value of Various Minerals / Ores in Orissa, 2007-08 and 2008-09**

Minerals/Ores	2007-08		2008-09	
	Production (in lakh MT)	Value (Rs. in crore)	Production (in lakh MT)	Value (Rs. in crore)
Asbestos	-	-	-	-
Bauxite	46.85	137.55	47.34	168.53
China clay	0.09	0.14	0.07	0.11
Chromite	32.84	905.00	27.94	1537.26
Coal	896.86	3782.34	977.86	4028.78
Dolomite	17.80	43.39	15.31	42.40
Fireclay	0.82	1.45	0.82	2.18
Gemstone	140 kg	0.08	365.1 kg	0.20
Graphite	0.66	2.93	0.64	3.05
Iron ore	745.05	5441.38	771.95	8815.66
Lime stone	28.31	80.84	30.71	77.39
Manganese ore	7.06	138.00	9.50	346.84
Mineral sand	2.38	79.99	2.39	80.32
Pynophilite	0.14	0.21	0.23	0.36
Pyroxenite	2.41	6.40	2.31	13.14
Quartz	0.86	0.85	0.64	1.60
Quartzite	2.06	6.34	1.76	4.54
Silica sand	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.20
Soap stone	0.03	0.09	-	-
Kyanite	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.34
<b>Total</b>	<b>1784.23</b>	<b>10627.05</b>	<b>1889.55</b>	<b>15122.90</b>

Source: Directorate of Mines, Orissa

**Annexure 4.24, Production, Dispatch and Revenue Collection from Minor Minerals, 2004-05 to 2008-09**

Year	Production (in cum)	Amount Dispatched (in cum)	Revenue collection (Rs. in crore)
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

Source: Directorate of Mines, Orissa

**Annexure 4.25, Exports of Minerals / Ores from 2004-05 to 2008-09**

Quantity in lakh tons and Value in crores of rupees

Items	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chromite	11.8	NA	13.6	843.2	13.3	828.9	9.07	1096	4.09	1537.26
Iron Ore	156.8	NA	129.8*	8307	145.7*	9927.4	167	5334	147.53	4017.24
Mineral sand	3.1	NA	2.3	NA	2.7	NA	2	49.4	1.08	26.65
Manganese	0.1	NA	0.6	11	0.3	4.9	0.1	1.6	0.07	1.04
Others (thermal coal, Hard coal and Ferro-chrome)	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	1852	110.07	2232.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>171.8</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>146.3</b>	<b>9161.2</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>10761.2</b>	<b>286.17</b>	<b>8333</b>	<b>262.84</b>	<b>7814.64</b>

\*: excluding Haldia Port.108.0

Source: Directorate of Mines, Orissa

**Annexure 4.26, Number of Workers Directly Employed in the Mineral Sector, 2000-01 to 2008-09**

Mineral Ores / District	2000-01	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Bauxite (Koraput, Sundergarh)	603	775	839	866	678	634
Chromite (Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Keonjhar)	6743	6607	8236	8452	9816	6528
Coal (Angul, Jharsuguda, Sundergarh, Sambalpur)	19583	17624	14500	13985	12747	13467
Dolomite and lime stone (Bargarh, Bolangir, Nuapada, Koraput, Sundergarh)	4868	1626	2378	1822	1843	2212
Iron ore (Jajpur, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Sundergarh)	13255	19592	20782	16677	18912	16838
Manganese ore (Keonjhar, Sundergarh, Rayagada, Bolangir)	4081	1513	1505	2612	2655	2294
Others (china clay, quartz & quantity, graphite, mineral surd, gem stone, pyrophyllite et.)	3804	2100	7524	2962	2525	2200
<b>Total</b>	<b>52937</b>	<b>49837</b>	<b>55764</b>	<b>47376</b>	<b>49176</b>	<b>44173</b>

Source: Directorate of Mines, Orissa

**Annexure 4.27, Mineral-Wise Leases, 2008-09**

Minerals/Ores	Total Leases		Working Leases	
	Nos.	Area in Hectares	Nos.	Area in Hectares
Asbestos	1	117.350	1	117.350
Asbestos & Pyroxenite	1	49.220	-	-
Bauxite	8	6673.471	4	3820.596
Chinaclay	16	1557.352	5	636.140
Chinaclay and F. Clay	2	93.161	1	74.275
Chromite	24	6912.650	16	3103.077
Chromite & Pyroxenite	1	406.000	1	406.000
Serpentinite	1	187.030	1	187.030
Coal	29	18246.288	26	16010.701
Dolomite	5	521.668	4	441.916
Fireclay	26	3333.963	9	1007.943
Fireclay & Sandstone	1	192.175	-	-
Fireclay & Sillicasand	1	255.160	-	-
Gallena	1	5.261	-	-
Gemstone	15	246.595	4	27.489
Gemstone (Aquamarine)	1	24.289	-	-
Graphite	103	2750.997	49	1219.266
Iron ore & Mineral ore	59	14802.877	43	12382.136
Iron ore	76	18885.325	68	17944.324
Iron ore & Bauxite	2	470.163	2	470.163
Iron, Dolomite & Lime stone	1	134.733	1	134.733
Kyanite	1	55.490	1	55.490
Limestone	9	2850.400	4	2185.465
Limestone & Dolomite	38	5515.958	24	4128.571
Manganese ore	41	6147.998	34	5007.893
Manganese & Bauxite	1	52.176	-	-
Mineral Sand	1	2464.054	1	2464.055
Nepheline Syenite	1	14.277	-	-
Oyrophilite	3	198.293	1	35.000
Oyrophilite & Quartzite	6	305.007	4	128.213
Quartz	68	1152.862	36	659.381
Quartz & Felshper	1	8.127	-	-
Quartz & Gemstone	4	115.574	4	115.574
Quartz & Quartzite	4	77.792	4	77.792
Quartz & Sillica sand	1	111.980	1	111.980
Quartzite	25	556.651	19	261.834
Sand (stowing)	5	502.885	2	276.455
Sand stone	2	9.921	-	-
Sillica sand	1	17.446	1	17.446
Soapstone	6	465.377	6	465.377
Soapstone & Pyroxenite	1	50.646	1	50.646
Soapstone, Stiatite & Talc	1	3.640	-	-
Talc	1	62.483	-	-
Tin ore	1	20.855	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>96625.620</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>74024.311</b>

**Annexure 4.28, Number of Mining Leases, 1990-91 to 2008-09**

Year	Total Leases		Working Leases	
	Nos.	Area in '000 hectares	Nos.	Area in '000 hectares
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	72.20
2005-06	571	86.42	335	59.08
2006-07	602	97.02	370	74.44
2007-08	586	94.70	374	68.15
2008-09	596	96.63	376	74.02

Source: Directorate of Mines, Orissa

**Annexure 4.29, Leases Held by OMC at the End of 2008-09**

Minerals / Ores	Leases held		Leases in operation	
	Nos.	Area (in hect.)	Nos.	Area (in hect.)
Chromite	11	5829	4	2046
Iron	10	6679	7	5810
Iron & Manganese	5	4737	4	4472
Manganese	3	685	-	-
Lime stone	1	860	-	-
China clay	1	96	-	-
Gemstone	4	155	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>19041</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12328</b>

Source: Orissa Mining Corporation, Orissa

**Annexure 4.30, Production of Minerals by OMC**

Minerals / Ores	In lakh MT			
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Iron ore	34.19	44.31	56.45	78.37
Chrome ore	6.46	12.39	11.58	9.35
Manganese ore	0.81	0.08	0.03	-
Chromite concentrate	1.81	1.83	1.03	0.51
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.27</b>	<b>58.61</b>	<b>69.09</b>	<b>88.23</b>

Source: Orissa Mining Corporation, Orissa



**Annexure 4.31, Minerals / Ores Sold by OMC**

Quantity in lakh MT and Value in crores of rupees

Minerals/Ore	2007-08		2008-09	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Iron Ore				
Domestic	43.48	784.71	50.09	1164.35
Export	1.56	53.59	2.00	48.87
<b>Total</b>	<b>45.04</b>	<b>837.95</b>	<b>52.09</b>	<b>1213.22</b>
Chromite				
Domestic	8.87	818.23	6.60	786.99
Export	0.88	112.17	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.75</b>	<b>929.92</b>	<b>6.60</b>	<b>786.99</b>
Chrome concentrate				
Domestic	-	-	-	
Export	1.16	154.47	0.39	79.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>154.47</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>79.18</b>
Manganese				
Domestic	1.33	41.82	0.05	5.88
Export	-	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>41.82</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>5.88</b>
Lime stone				
Domestic	0.05	0.074	-	
Export	-	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.074</b>	<b>-</b>	
Aggregate				
Domestic	53.73	1644.83	56.74	1957.22
Export	3.60	320.23	2.39	128.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>57.33</b>	<b>1963.26</b>	<b>59.13</b>	<b>2085.27</b>

Source: Orissa Mining Corporation,  
Orissa

**Annexure 4.32, Turnover, Profits and Dividends Paid by OMC**

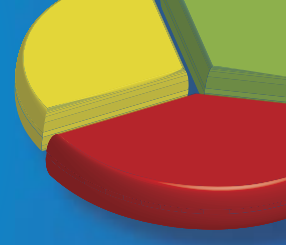
In crores of rupees

Year	Turnover	Profit before tax	Dividend paid to Government
2003-04	377.80	164.22	11.00
2004-05	758.89	528.04	60.00
2005-06	680.05	324.15	60.00
2006-07	1081.42	682.52	100.00
2007-08	1963.27	1623.03	200.00
2008-09	2085.27	1890.22	NA

NA-Not Available

Source: Orissa Mining Corporation, Orissa

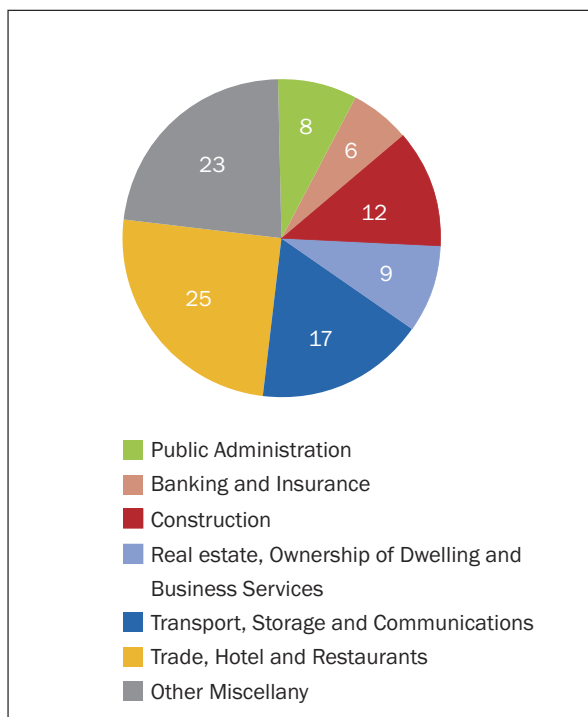




## The Service Sector

In the last four years, the service sector in Orissa has grown at more than 10% annually on an average and its growth rate has remained fairly steady as compared to the agriculture and industry sectors. It constitutes more than half of Orissa's GSDP. This sector consists of banking and insurance, public administration, trade, hotel and restaurants, transport, communication, construction, 'real estate, ownership of dwelling, business services etc.. The share of the various sub sectors at current prices for 2008-09 is shown in Figure 5.1.

**Figure 5.1, Composition of the Service Sector of Orissa's Economy, 2008-09**



The most important sub-sector is “trade, hotel and restaurants” (25%), followed by “transport and communication” (17%). Other sub-sectors include “construction” (12%), “real estate etc” (9%), “banking and insurance” (6%). Though the shares of sub-sectors reflect their direct contributions to the overall Service Sector, some of these may have huge indirect contributions and multiplier effects. For instance, “transport and communication” add to the stock of infrastructure, which is invaluable for any economy. This sub-sector has been discussed in Chapter 7 on Infrastructure. By providing liquidity, “banking, insurance and financial services” act like 'grease' to businesses and 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 institutional finance, construction, tourism and the hotel industry.

### 5.1 Institutional Finance

The vast network of financial institutions helps an economy to augment its savings and channel it towards efficient utilisation. 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 a large number of rural and semi-urban branches and have shouldered the responsibility of mobilising public savings. At constant prices (1999-2000 =100), the banking and insurance sector contributed 7.68% of GSDP of Service Sector in Orissa in 2008-09( quick estimate) and had an annual average growth rate of 10.44% in the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan and 13% in the first three years of the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan.

### Box 5.1, Bank Branches in Orissa at the end of 2008-09

Number and Types of Banks	Number of Branches
Public Sector Banks (25)	1,685 (868 rural)
Private Sector Banks (11)	101 (4 rural)
Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) (5)	871
Total Commercial Bank Branches	2,657
State Co-operative Banks	328
State Cooperative Agriculture and Research Development (OSCARD) Bank	5
Total Number of Bank Branches	2,990

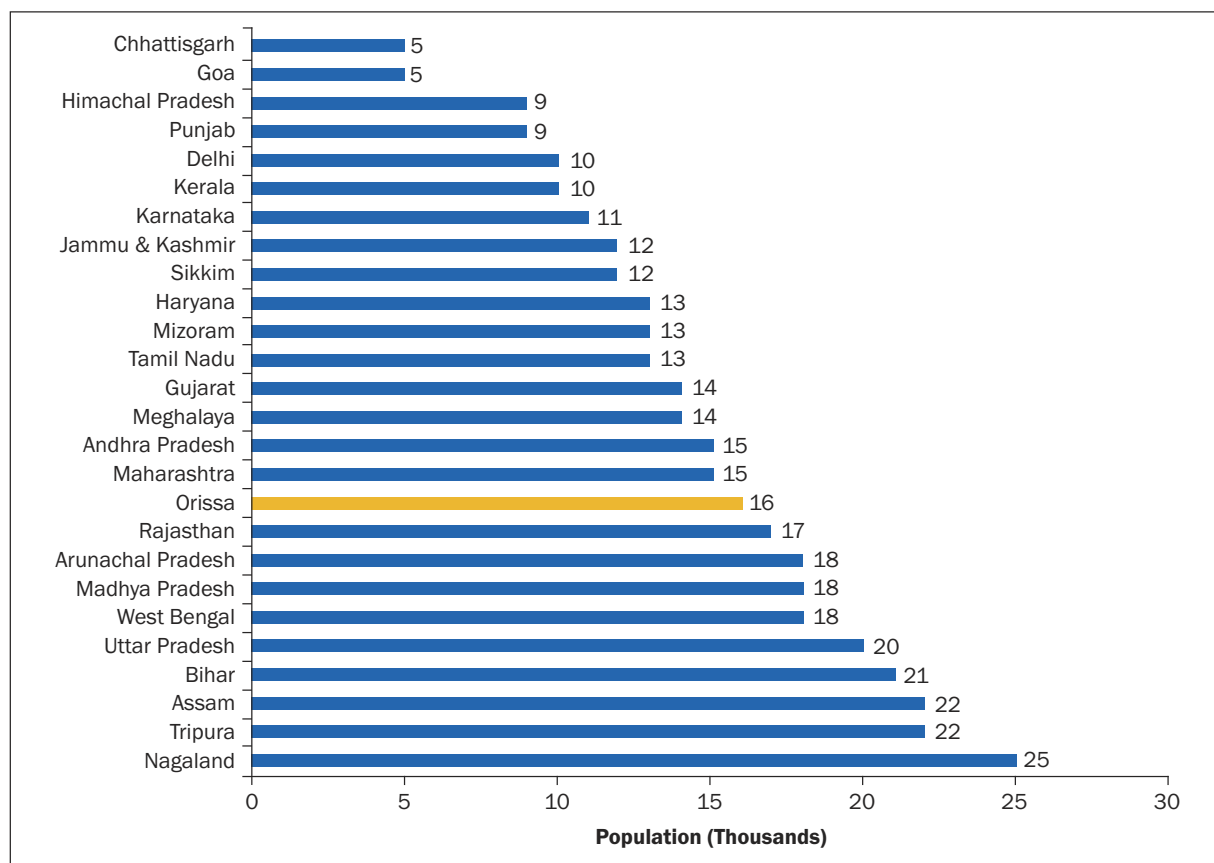
#### 5.1.1 Banking Network

Details of the banking network in Orissa at the end of 2008-09 are shown in Box 5.1<sup>1</sup>.

If we define "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 13,000. Likewise,

commercial bank density is about a population of 14,000. Figure 5.2 compares commercial bank density among different States. Orissa has improved its commercial bank density from 16 in 2001-02 to 14 in 2008-09 and fares better than states like Bihar, West Bengal, Rajasthan and UP. In terms of their locations in the State, as Figure 5.3 shows, nearly 59% of all bank branches are located in rural areas.

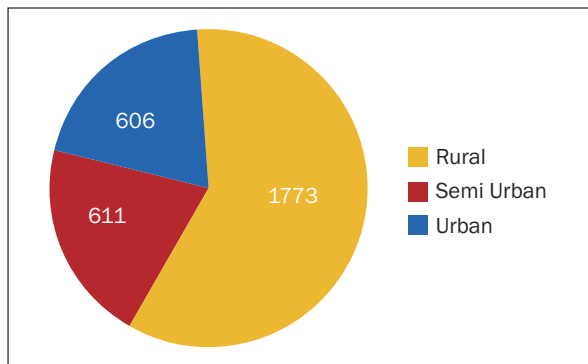
Figure 5.2, Population per Commercial Bank Branch, 2001-02



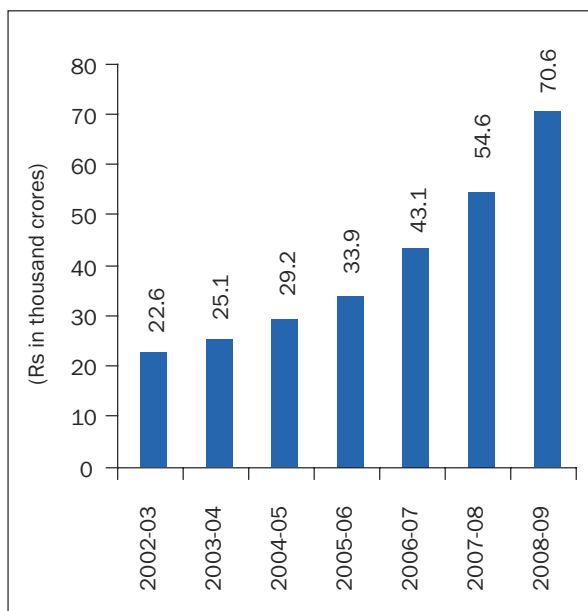
Source: Reserve Bank of India, Branch Banking Statistics, Volume 3, March 2002

<sup>1</sup> This is based on Annexure 5.1, which also contains many other bank-wise indicators.

**Figure 5.3, Distribution of Branches over Rural and Urban Areas, 2008-09**



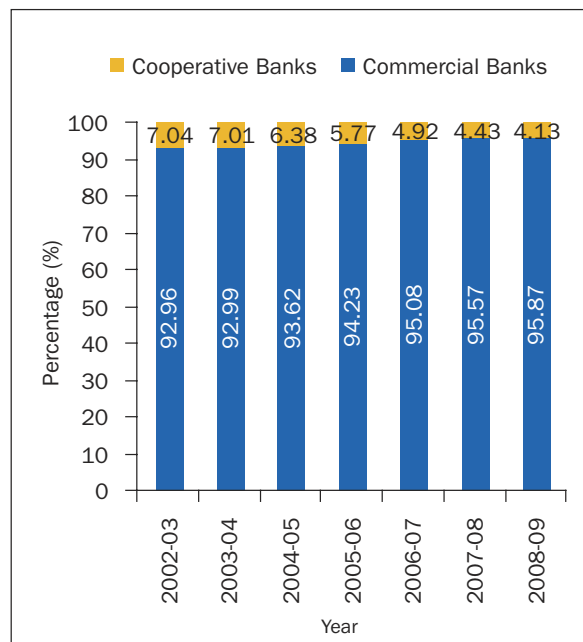
**Figure 5.4, Trend of Total Bank Deposits in Orissa, 2002-03 to 2008-09**



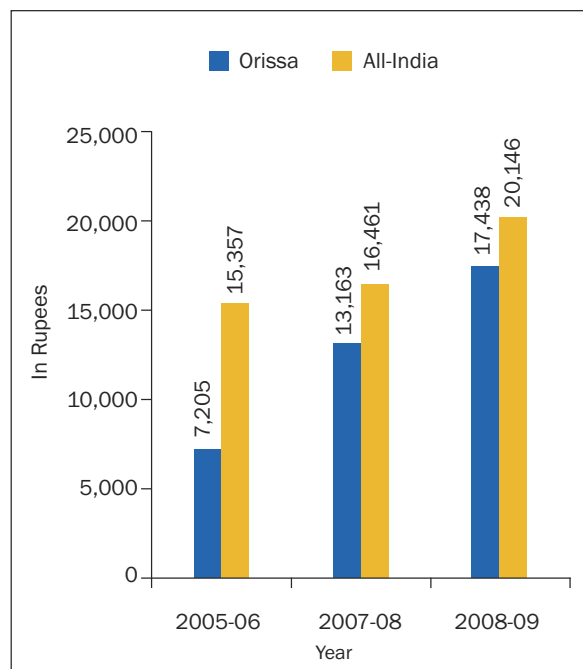
### 5.1.2 Bank Deposits

The total amount of bank deposits has been increasing consistently, as may be seen from Figure 5.4, so is their growth rate, i.e., there is an acceleration in the volume of total bank deposits. From 2002-03 to 2003-04, they grew by 11% and from 2007-08 to 2008-09 their growth rate was a little over 29%. Furthermore, as Figure 5.5 illustrates, most bank deposits lie with commercial banks.<sup>2</sup> However, co-operative banks also play a major role as they concentrate on rural areas and support agriculture in a major way.

**Figure 5.5, Shares of Commercial Banks and Co-operative Banks in Total Deposits, 2002-03 to 2008-09**



**Figure 5.6, Per Capita Deposits at Commercial Banks, Orissa and All-India, 2005-06 to 2008-09**



Source: 10<sup>th</sup> Plan Document, Orissa, Planning Commission

<sup>2</sup> This is based on Annexure 5.2, which presents the total deposits of banks. Total deposits of, and advances made by individual banks, at the end of 2008-09 are given in Annexure 5.3.

Figure 5.6 depicts the per capita bank deposit in commercial banks, relative to the all-India level. It is observed that Orissa is catching up with the national average.

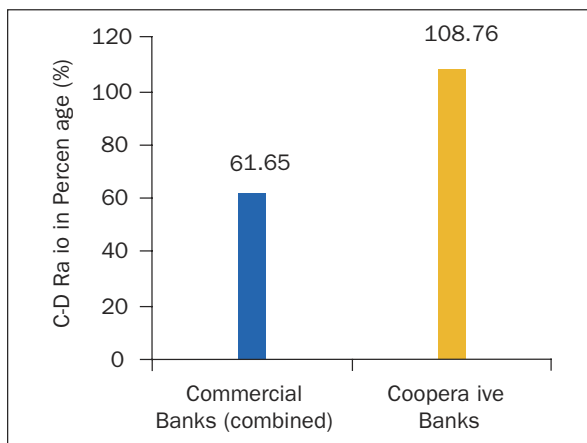
### 5.1.3 Credit-Deposit Ratio

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 between 60% to 65% 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.<sup>3</sup>

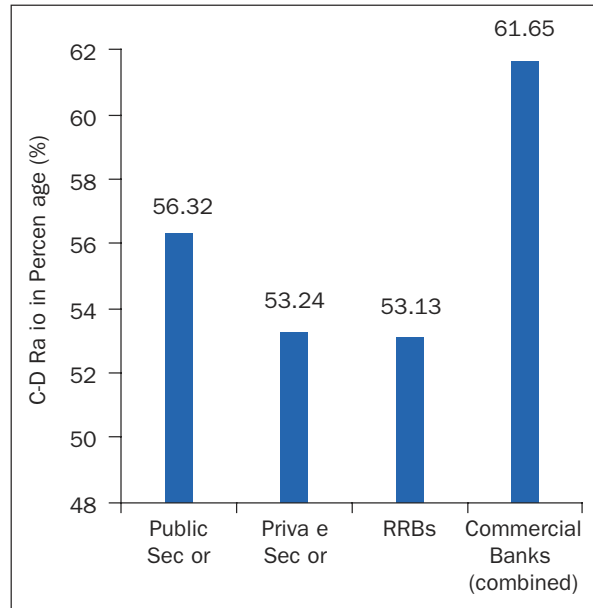
In comparison to co-operative banks, commercial banks advance loans in a more conservative fashion. As Figure 5.8 shows, amongst commercial banks, rural regional banks are the most conservative, followed by private sector and public sector banks.

Although public-sector banks have been generally liberal among commercial banks, over time they have become more conservative, as may be seen from Figure 5.9 that compares the credit-deposit ratio for commercial banks over time. It suggests that the credit-deposit ratios for public sector banks have been declining over time i.e., they have been gradually becoming more conservative and requiring closer scrutiny of loan applications while advancing loans.

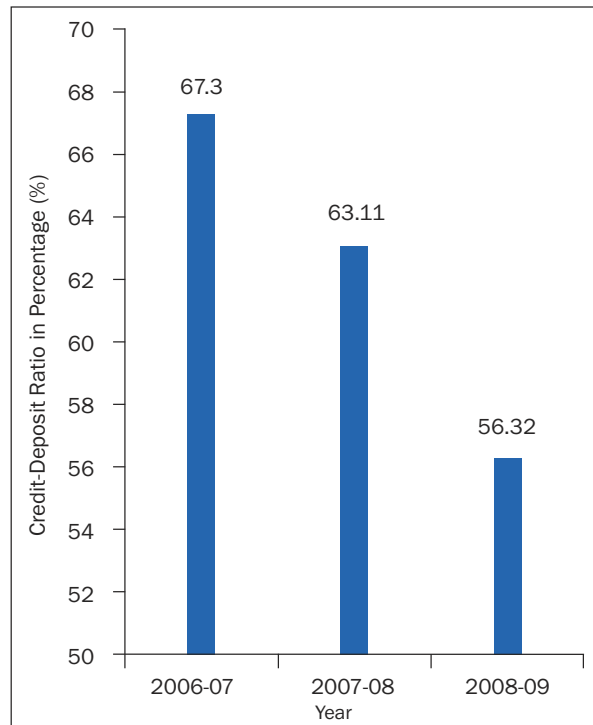
**Figure 5.7, Credit Deposit Ratio, Commercial Banks Vs. Cooperative Banks, 2008-09**



**Figure 5.8, Credit-Deposit Ratio within Commercial Banks, 2008-09**



**Figure 5.9, Credit-Deposit Ratio of Public Sector Banks, 2006-07 to 2008-09**



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Orissa

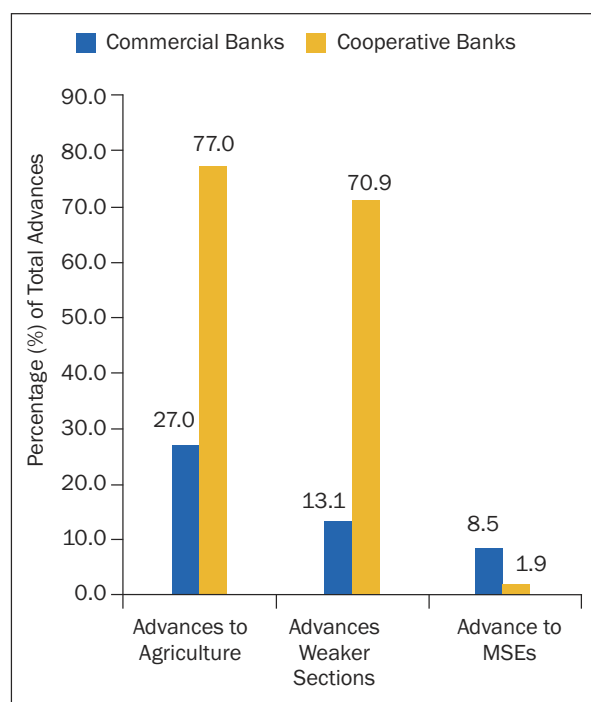
Furthermore, between commercial banks and cooperative banks, it is the latter who take the

<sup>3</sup> Figures 5.7, 5.8, 5.10 and 5.11 are based on Annexure 5.1.

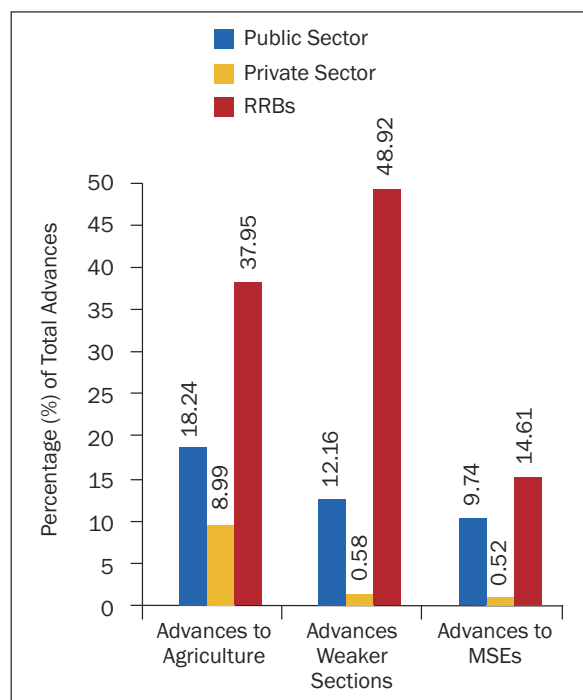
lead in advancing loans to agriculture, medium and small-scale industries (MSE) and to weaker sections of the community. Figure 5.10 suggests that out of total advances made by co-operative banks, 77% advances were for the agriculture sector, while agriculture accounted for 27% advances out of the total loans advanced by commercial banks.<sup>4</sup>

For commercial banks, distribution of advances by sub-category are shown in Figure 5.11. It may be observed that private sector banks hardly advance any loan to weaker sections or MSE. Even the public sector banks' role for these sections is limited. In this regard, the major role is played by regional rural banks.

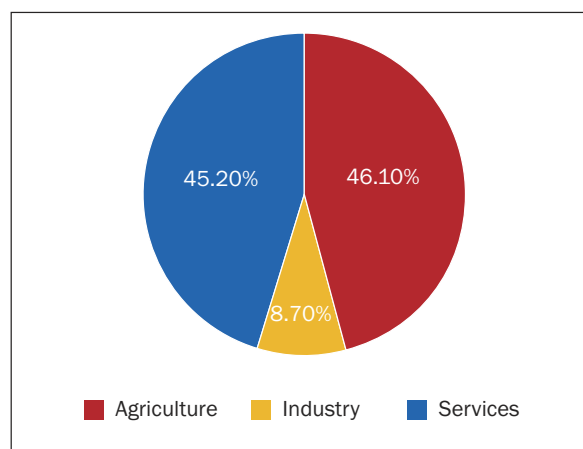
**Figure 5.10, Advances to Agriculture, MSEs and to the Weaker Section by Commercial and Cooperative Banks at the End of 2008-09**



**Figure 5.11, Advances to Agriculture, MSEs and to the Weaker Section by Different Types of Commercial Banks at the End of 2008-09**



**Figure 5.12, Sectoral Distribution of Loans Advanced by Banks, 2008-09**



#### 5.1.4 Annual Credit Plan (ACP)

Banks in the State are not totally unregulated in granting bank loans. There is a District Level Co-ordination Committee (DLCC) for each district, which prepares the Annual Credit Plan (ACP). As per the ACP, banks extend loans to priority sectors. During

2008-09, Rs. 7,484.49 crore of loan assistance has been provided through banks, which is about 88% of the target fixed under ACP for the year.<sup>5</sup> The sectoral decomposition of loans advanced in 2008-09 is shown in Figure 5.12.

<sup>4</sup> In Figure 5.9, advances to agriculture and those to weaker sections are not mutually exclusive.

<sup>5</sup> This amount is 6.24% higher than the loan assistance provided in 2006-07.

It may be noted that despite erratic monsoons and prevalence of drought conditions in some part of the State, the amount of loans to the agriculture sector was high. It has been targeted to advance Rs. 11,503.00 crore during 2009-10. Of this amount, Rs. 5,914.65 crore have been earmarked for the agricultural sector, Rs. 1,121.70 crore for the industrial sector and Rs. 4,466.65 crore for the service sector. Annexure 5.4 presents the sector-wise targets and achievements of banks in priority sectors under the Annual Credit Plan from 2004-05 to 2008-09.

### 5.1.5 Co-operative Banks

The cooperative banking structure plays a pivotal role in the dispensation of both farm and non-farm credit in the State.<sup>6</sup> It consists of three 'sectors,' namely, (a) short-term co-operative credit, (b) long-term co-operative credit and (iii) urban co-operative credit.

#### Short-term Co-operative Credit Sector

This sector provides agricultural credit to purchase agricultural inputs like certified high yielding varieties of seeds, fertilisers and 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. As recommended by the Vaidyanathan Committee, the Government of Orissa strives to revive and revitalise this sector.

The revitalisation package envisaged financial assistance in the shape of recapitalisation for Primary Agriculture Co-operative Societies (PACS), Co-operative Central Banks and the Orissa State Co-operative Bank. The total quantum of assistance to the Short Term Credit Co-operative Sector in Orissa has been Rs. 772.05 crore. The shares of Government of India, Government of Orissa and PACS in this assistance scheme were respectively 83.59%, 9.27% and 7.14%<sup>7</sup>. The market share of the short-term co-operative credit sector in dispensation

of short-term agricultural credit vis-à-vis commercial banks and regional rural banks was of the order of 67% in 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09.

The co-operative sector has a three-tier structure, with: (a) 2,714 Primary Agriculture Co-operative Societies (PACS) at grass-root levels, including 212 Large Sized Adivasi Multi Purpose Co-operative Societies (LAMPS), functioning in the Tribal sub plan areas, and six Farmers Service Co-operative Societies (FSCS); (b) 17 District Co-operative Central Banks (DCCB) with 323 branches at Block headquarters at the intermediary level; and (c) Orissa State Co-operative Bank with fourteen retail outlets at the apex level. PACS, LAMPS and FSCS with their vast outreach provide easy accessibility of credit to small and marginal farmers and the marginalised section of the society. A summary of their activities is given below.

#### Coverage of Agricultural Families

Priority has been accorded to enrol agricultural families as members of Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies. By the end of 2008-09, there were 54.40 lakh members, of which cooperatives enrolled 48.79 lakh that is 90% of the total membership.

#### Seasonal Agricultural Operations

The share of agricultural credit by cooperatives has declined at the national level to 27%. But these banks in the State have retained their high share over the years and continue to finance a large part of short-term loans. The market share of cooperatives in granting crop loan is listed in Annexure 5.7<sup>8</sup>. From 2006-07 to 2008-09, it has gradually increased from 62.32% to 66%. In 1995-96, crop loans of Rs. 537.23 crore were provided to 7.45 lakh applicants. In 2008-09, there has been a quantum jump both in the membership and the amount of finance through the co-operative network. The loans disbursed increased to Rs. 1,489.46 crore during 2008-09.

<sup>6</sup> Various figures relating to the progress of cooperative banking in Orissa are given in Annexures 5.5 and 5.6.

<sup>7</sup> This is in accordance with an MoU signed between the Government of India, the Government of Orissa and NABARD in 2006. In order to bring it into effect, a legislative act, amending the required provision of Orissa Co-operative Societies Act, 1962, was passed by the State Assembly in 2009. Rs. 44.16 crore was provided in the budget for 2008-09 towards the State Government's share of the package. This amount has been released. The required training and orientation have been imparted to the personnel of Orissa State Co-operative Bank, Credit Co-operative (CC) Banks and PACS.

<sup>8</sup> Season-wise dispensation of short-term credit is provided in Annexure 5.8.



## Agricultural Term Loan

The Co-operative Credit Sector provides term loans to agriculture for capital investment, asset creation and land improvement, farm mechanisation, plantations and horticulture. This is known as investment credit, open to both scheme-based farm and non-farm sectors. Such investment-credit activities from 2006-07 to 2008-09 are summarised in Annexure 5.9.

## Relief to Farmers

Through PACS and DCCBs, the Orissa State Co-operative Bank has implemented the Government-of-India / NABARD scheme to provide relief to 'farmers in distress', i.e., those affected by natural calamities for two consecutive years and 'farmers in arrears' i.e., those who are non-willful defaulters for two consecutive years and have repaid up to 20%. By the end of 2008-09, it has converted or rescheduled the outstanding loans of 4,94,894 farmers, aggregating to Rs. 477.76 crore. In this manner, these farmers have once again become eligible to avail fresh loans. By the same time, 3,52,484 re-eligible farmers have been provided crop loans amounting to Rs. 248.04 crore.

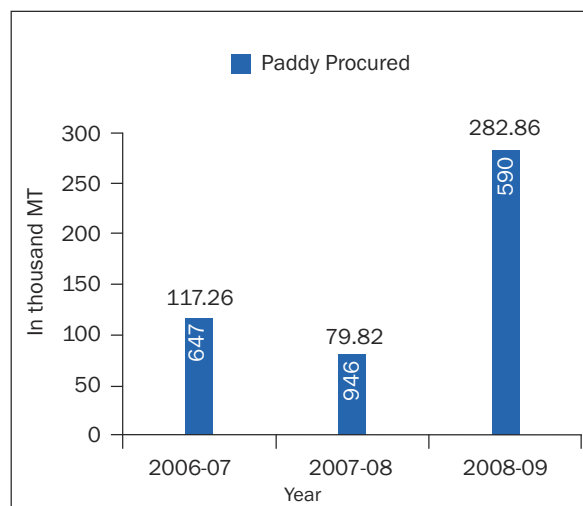
## Paddy Procurement

In order to enable farmers to get remunerative prices for their agricultural produce, PACs and LAMPs, as the agents of the State Government, have taken up paddy procurement and marketing. This has helped farmers as well as boosted the recovery of PACs. Figure 5.13 shows that paddy procurement by PACs has increased 2.5-fold in three years. The numbers inside the bars in Figure 5.13 indicate the number of PACs involved. During 2009-10, an action plan was formulated to take up paddy procurement in a big way. Targets were set at procuring 13 lakh MT of paddy. This involved 1,446 PACs during the kharif marketing season of 2009-10.

## Credit Linkage to SHG

To provide the benefit of institutional credit to the poorest and marginalised sections of the society, a bank linkage programme for Self Help Groups has been operating from 2000-01 through PACS and DCCB branches. By the end of 2008-09, 61,384 such groups with about 6.5 lakh members have been

**Figure 5.13, Paddy Procured by PACs, 2006-07 to 2008-09**



organised. Credit support to the tune of Rs 106.77 crore has been provided to 37,826 groups.

## Credit Linkage to Tenant Farmers Group (TFG)

For providing sharecroppers and oral lessees access to the institutional credit, which had hitherto been denied, Orissa has taken the lead in organising 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 2008-09, 13,434 such groups have been formed and 10,394 groups have been provided credit, amounting to Rs. 32.62 crore.

## Long-term Co-operative Credit Sector

The long-term credit co-operative structure is a two-tier one, consisting of the Orissa State Co-operative Agriculture and Research Development (OSCARD) Bank at the helm and 56 Primary Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD) Banks. These "CARD" Banks operate at sub-divisional levels and provide long term credit support for capital investment in land development, minor irrigation, farm mechanisation, 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 2008-09, the Long-Term Cooperative Credit Sector granted finance of Rs.7.54 crore.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> In the previous two years no finance was provided by this sector as the line of credit was not released by NABARD.

## **Urban Co-operative Banks**

At present, fourteen Cooperative Urban Banks function in the State to provide credit support to artisans, entrepreneurs, unemployed youths and small businessmen for self-employment. These banks command a perceptible stake in dispensing credit support to the priority sectors. The deposit mobilisation and loans advanced by these banks are given in Annexure 5.10.

### **5.1.6 Bank Assistance to Non-agricultural Sectors**

#### **Handloom and Handicraft Sector**

During 2008-09, about Rs.8.01 crore in favour of 2,183 units in the handloom sector, and Rs.4.86 crore towards 1,069 units in the handicraft sector were sanctioned by different banks. Details are given in Annexure 5.11.

#### **Housing**

Banks also provide loans under different housing loan schemes. For the year 2008-09, these are summarized in Annexure 5.12.

#### **Fishery**

Through Fish Farmers' Development Agencies (FFDA), banks offer finance towards pisciculture development in the State. By the end of 2008-09, out of 4,446 proposals, loans amounting to Rs.586.52 lakh were sanctioned in favour of 464 proposals and Rs.374.88 lakh was disbursed to 436 beneficiaries.

#### **Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)**

This is a credit link scheme being 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. Vis-à-vis the target to cover 10,7051 beneficiaries, by the end of 2008-09, 1,10,139 loan applications were sanctioned and disbursements were made with respect to 1,06,271 cases.

#### **Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)**

Under this scheme, 8,286 applications were

received by banks during 2008-09, 6,249 applications were sanctioned and Rs. 26.01 crore was disbursed to 5,577 beneficiaries. This included Rs. 13.02 crore disbursed in favour of 2,351 SC/ST and Rs. 11.32 crore to 1,606 women beneficiaries.

### **5.1.7 Credit Card**

#### **Kissan Credit Cards (KCC)**

By the end of 2008-09, the co-operative sector had issued 3,268,544 Kissan Credit Cards (KCC) to members. Commercial banks and regional rural banks taken together issued 11.25 lakh KCC. The market share of the co-operative sector in respect of KCC is 72%.

#### **Kalinga Kissan Gold Cards (KKGCC)**

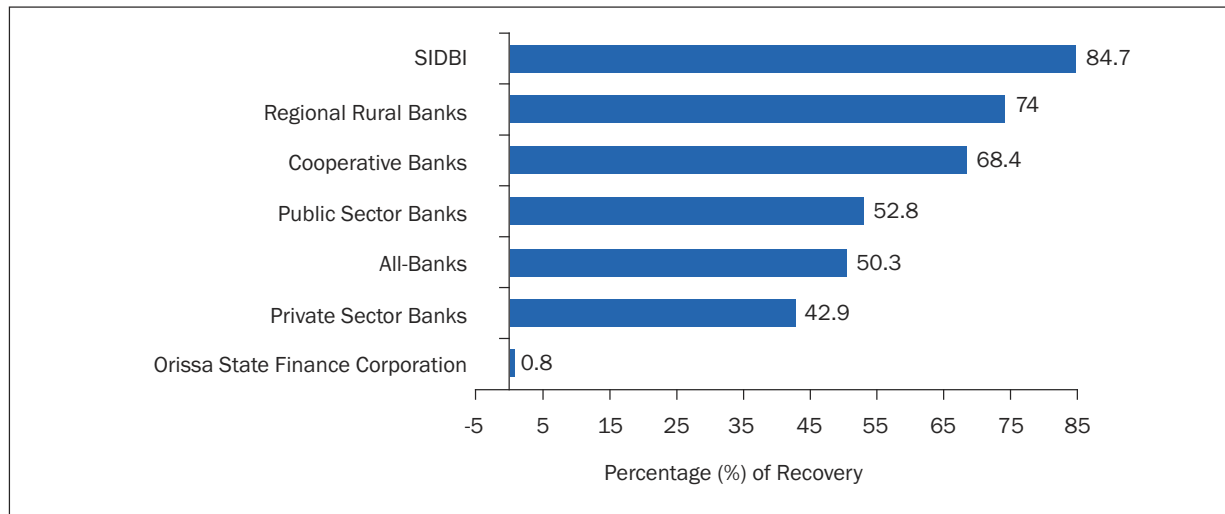
With a view to motivate members for timely repayment of loans, an innovative scheme, named Kalinga Kissan Gold Card (KKGCC), designed by the Orissa State Cooperative Bank, was introduced in 2001. Farmers who are members of the PACS with a default-free status of at least two years are eligible under the scheme. Through KKGCC, a farmer gets facilities like loans with less interest, free accident insurance, concessions on share linkages in respect of all loans, educational loans for their children, choice to purchase fertilisers and pesticides from any retail outlets of their choice and exposure visits to advanced agricultural farms. At the end of 2008-09, Gold Cards were issued to 2,09,487 members.

#### **Swarozgar Credit Card**

This credit card aims at providing timely and instant credit - as working capital and block capital - for self-employment in income generating activities. It targets small artisans, handloom weavers, fishermen, self-employed persons, rickshaw owners and other micro entrepreneurs. During 2008-09, 8,051 beneficiaries were financed Rs. 18.50 crore by the District Central Cooperative Banks and various branches of the Orissa State Cooperative Bank. In total, during 2008-09, nearly 10.34 lakh credit cards with the value of advances at Rs. 2401.98 crore were issued by different financial agencies to farmers, swarozgaries and artisans.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>10</sup> See Annexure 5.13 for details.

**Figure 5.14, Recovery Rate of Loans by Banks in Orissa, 2008-09**



### 5.1.8 Recovery Position of Banks

Despite several initiatives, the position of recovery of loans has not been satisfactory. It remains as an impediment to the expansion of the banking business, as it increases non-performing assets (NPA) and thereby adversely affects the resource position and profitability. Figure 5.14 shows the recovery rates of loans granted by various types of financial institutions in the State.

The Orissa State Finance Corporation has the poorest record. Relative to the total in the State, the loans handled by private sector banks and SIDBI, are only miniscule. Hence if one ignores SIDBI, it is seen that regional rural banks perform the best. For the whole State, the recovery rate is only 50.3%<sup>11</sup>. By the end of 2008-09, 24,998 cases were filed with the competent authority for recovery of Rs.65.38 crore dues. It includes 20,856 cases amounting to Rs.46.46 crore pending over three years. In addition, 6,312 cases have been filed for the recovery of Rs.5.05 crore under the provision of Orissa Agriculture Credit Operation and Miscellaneous Provision (Banks) Act.

### 5.1.9 State-level Non Banking Financial Institutions

#### Orissa State Financial Corporation (OSFC)

This is the largest non-banking, State-government-

owned financial institution, providing financial assistance for establishment of small and medium scale industries in different sectors of the State's economy. Its activities have been discussed in Chapter 4: The Industry Sector.

#### Orissa Rural Housing and Development Corporation (ORHDC)

The ORHDC was established in 1994. By the end of 2008-09, it disbursed loans amounting to Rs.567.25 crore in favour of 1,62,465 beneficiaries under six housing finance schemes. Out of a total demand of Rs.640.69 crore, Rs. 246.77 crore (38.52%) were recovered. Annexure 5.16 presents the activity-summary of ORHDC.

#### Orissa ST&SC Development Finance Co-operative Corporation (OSFDC)

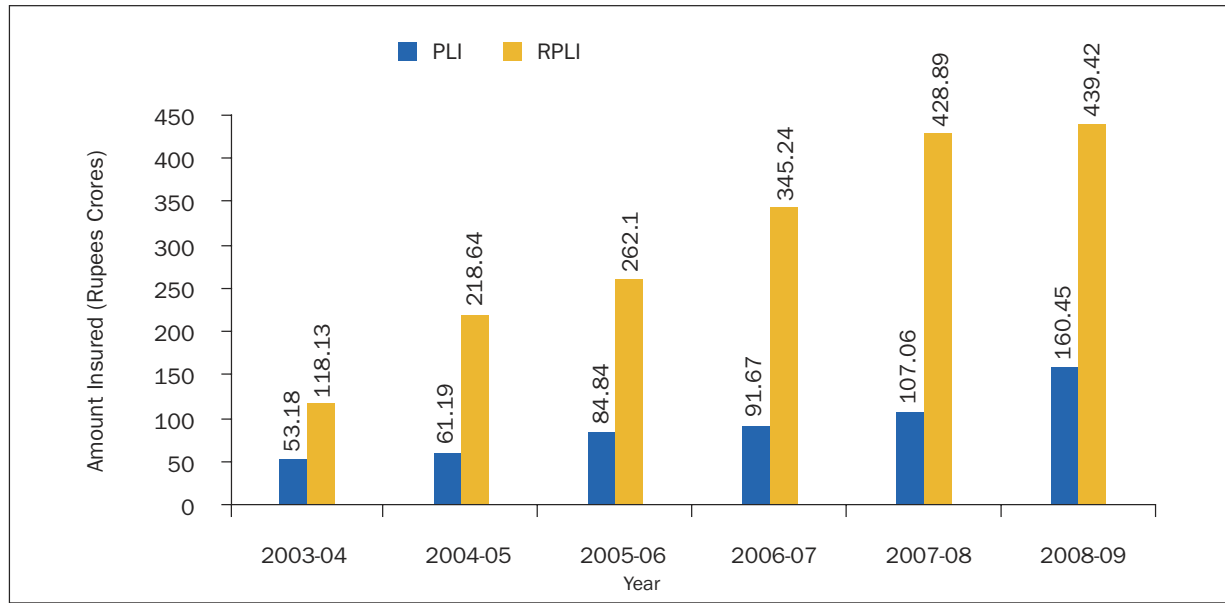
In 2008-09, OSFDC financed Rs. 44.52 crore, under various programmes, to 39,438 beneficiaries /SHGs belonging to SC, ST, scavengers and other minorities. The physical and financial achievement made by OSFDC during 2008-09 is presented in Annexure 5.17.

#### Private Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs)

There is only one registered NBFC in Orissa, Micro Finance Ltd. (MFL). However, many NBFCs

<sup>11</sup> Figure 5.14 is based on Annexure 5.14, which also details absolute amounts demanded and collected. Sector-wise loan recovery position is detailed in Annexure 5.15.

**Figure 5.15, Activities of PLI/RPLI in Orissa, 2003-04 to 2008-09**



registered in the jurisdiction of other regional offices of RBI operate in the State. With effect from 2006-07, MFL was directed not to accept deposits in any form over and above the earlier moratorium. The moratorium implies that it cannot incur any further liabilities. The number of depositors of MFL has decreased drastically from 24,521 at the end of 2006-07 to 665 at the end of 2008-09. The quantum of deposits also witnessed a big decline from Rs.6.99 crore in 2006-07 to Rs.55.75 lakh in 2008-09.

### 5.1.10 National-Level Non-Banking Financial Institutions

#### 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 within the age limit 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 impressively. As Figure 5.15 shows, the total sum insured in either scheme has at least tripled between 2003-04 and 2008-09<sup>12</sup>.

<sup>12</sup> Annexure 5.18 provides further details.

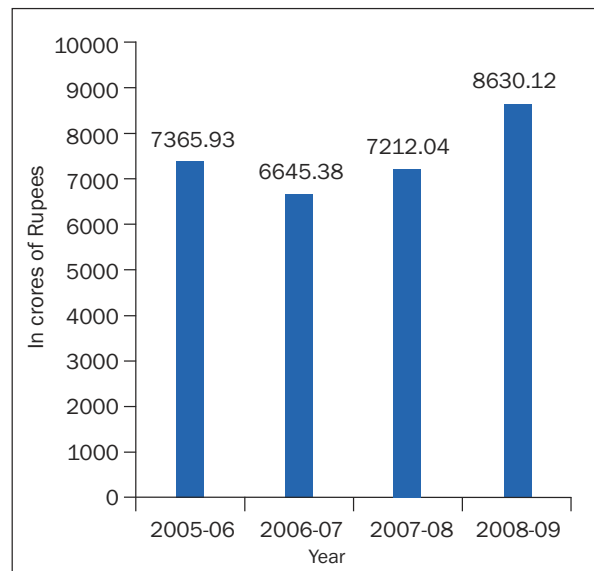
#### Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC)

Life Insurance Corporation of India's business in Orissa has been increasing. This is illustrated in Figure 5.16, while details are given in Annexure 5.19.

#### Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)

Established in 1990, SIDBI serves as a principal

**Figure 5.16, Total Amount Insured by LIC in Orissa, 2005-06 to 2008-09**



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, modernisation 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 2008-09, SIDBI has sanctioned loans amounting to Rs.21.54 crore in favour of sixteen SSI/SME units and disbursed Rs.7.16 crore to nine SSI/SME units. Annexure 5.20 presents the performance summary of SIDBI since 2005-06.

### **National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)**

Since its inception in 1982, it has endeavored to bring 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 set up the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF). NABARD also refinances qualified banking institutions. Refinance assistance accorded by NABARD to various schemes/sectors from 2006-07 to 2008-09 is listed in Annexure 5.21.

The district-wise Potential Credit Linked Plans (PLP), prepared by NABARD, assess the credit potential available for development in agriculture and rural development in a district. The activities of NABARD during 2008-09 are summarised below.

- It provided refinance support of Rs. 410.94 crore in Orissa to eligible financial institutions for meeting the term loan requirements of farm and non-farm sectors.
- Refinance assistance of Rs. 750.00 crore was granted to financial institutions for meeting the needs of short-term agricultural operations of farmers.
- Refinance to the tune of Rs. 107.04 crore was disbursed to 33,500 Self Help Groups. A summary of refinances provided by NABARD to different sectors in Orissa from 2005-06 to 2008-09 is given in Annexure 5.21.
- Under RIDF, Rs. 366.30 crore was disbursed to

the State Government for completion of various infrastructure projects.

- NABARD sanctioned 109 Rural Entrepreneurship Development and Skill Development Programmes. These programmes involved a grant assistance of Rs. 51 lakh and benefited 2,487 trainees.
- It supported rural artisans in their marketing efforts by sponsoring stalls in more than 40 exhibitions, with a grant assistance of Rs. 7.20 lakh.
- Watersheds were developed through a participatory method, covering around 10,000 hectares.
- Orchard-based development assistance was given to selected tribal pockets of the State on the pattern of the WADI programme, benefitting around 10,400 tribal families.
- Farmers' Clubs were established for bringing about innovations in the agriculture and allied sectors.
- 76 villages were developed for infrastructure building.

### **Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO)**

HUDCO's financial assistance is available for housing as well as for the development of infrastructure, transportation and power projects. In Orissa, HUDCO has so far sanctioned 459 schemes with a loan commitment of Rs. 3,528 crore. It took an active role in reconstruction after the super cyclone in 1999. Under the Chief Minister's Relief Fund (CMRF), HUDCO has completed six projects - three schools, two bus stands and one mini stadium - with a project cost of Rs. 67.00 lakh. Besides, six model villages have been sanctioned by HUDCO with assistance of Rs. 1.77 crore and most of them are complete. During 2008-09, HUDCO sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 93.00 crore towards three projects under the urban housing scheme and disbursed Rs. 3.16 crore. Under the infrastructure scheme, loans amounting to Rs. 1,252.40 crore have been sanctioned for three projects. In the same year, loans amounting to Rs. 155.01 crore have been recovered, leaving Rs. 950.51 crore outstanding.

### **Bhubaneswar Stock Exchange**

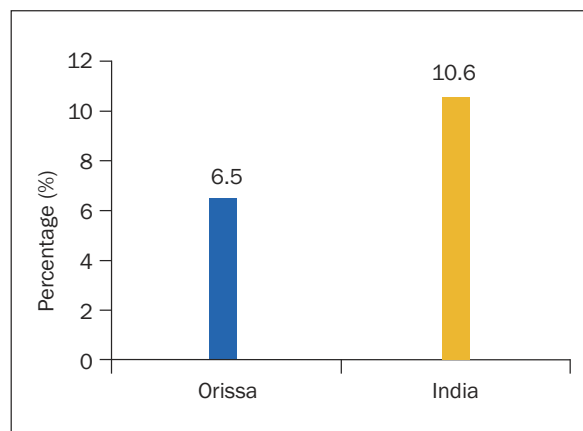
The Bhubaneswar Stock Exchange was established in 1989 as a public company limited by guarantee,

in order to mobilise local savings for investment in local enterprises. It started trading operations in 1991 after being recognised by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India. However, its scale of operations has remained limited so far.

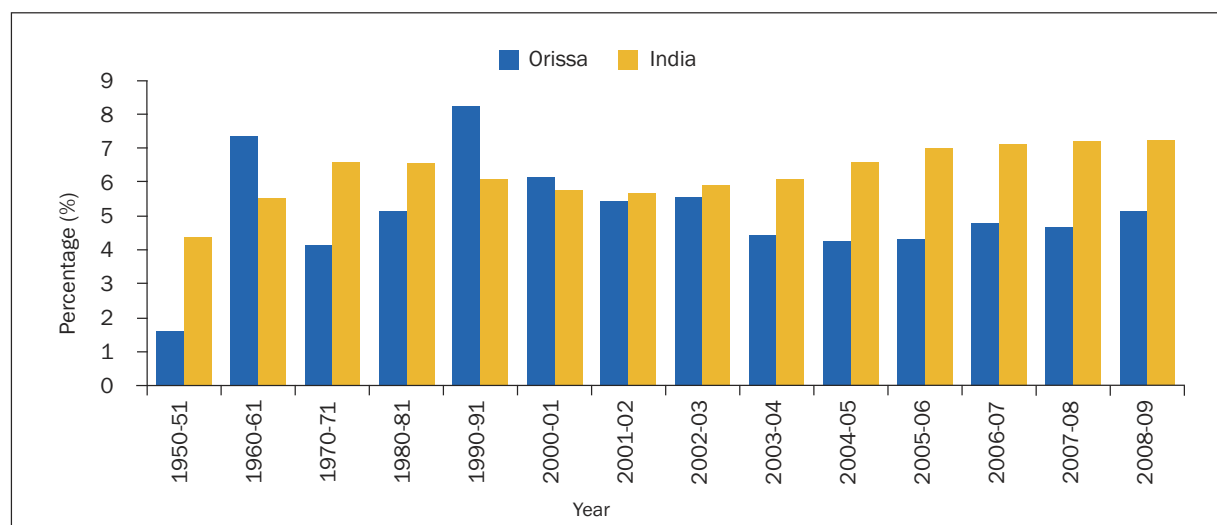
## 5.2 Construction

The Construction sub-sector builds the capacity of the economy for achieving higher rates of growth. In India, this sector has grown at an annual rate of 10.6% between 2000-01 and 2008-09. As Figure 5.17 shows during the same period, the construction sector in Orissa has grown at an annual rate of 6.5% only.

**Figure 5.17, Compound Annual Growth Rate of the Construction Sector 2000-01 to 2008-09**



**Figure 5.18, Share of Construction in GSDP/GDP: 1950-51 to 2008-09**



**Figure 5.19, Trend of Output of the Construction Sector in Orissa, 1950-51 to 2008-09**

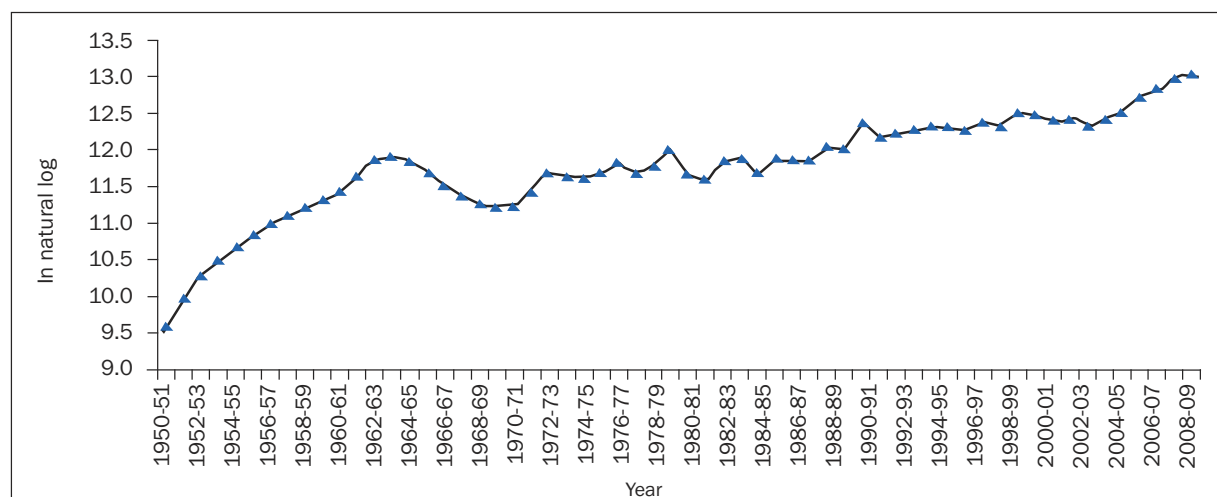


Figure 5.18 depicts the share of the construction sector in the State and in India from 1950-51 to 2008-09. It is seen that in the last decade the share of this sector at the national level has remained significantly higher than that at State level. In 2001-02, the sector had a share of 5.8% in the real GDP, and in 2008-09 it increased to 7.2% at the national level. In contrast, the share of the sector in Orissa's GSDP was 5.47% in 2001-02 and it fell to 5.18% in 2008-09.

The trend of "output", i.e., the absolute share of the construction sector in real GSDP has been depicted in Figure 5.19. Available data has been converted to logarithmic format so that the slope of the trend line directly gives the growth rate. It may be observed that the growth rate of the construction industry was high between 1950-51 and 1964-65, and since then it has followed a modest growth path. Its growth scenario has somewhat improved since 2004-05.

### 5.3 Tourism

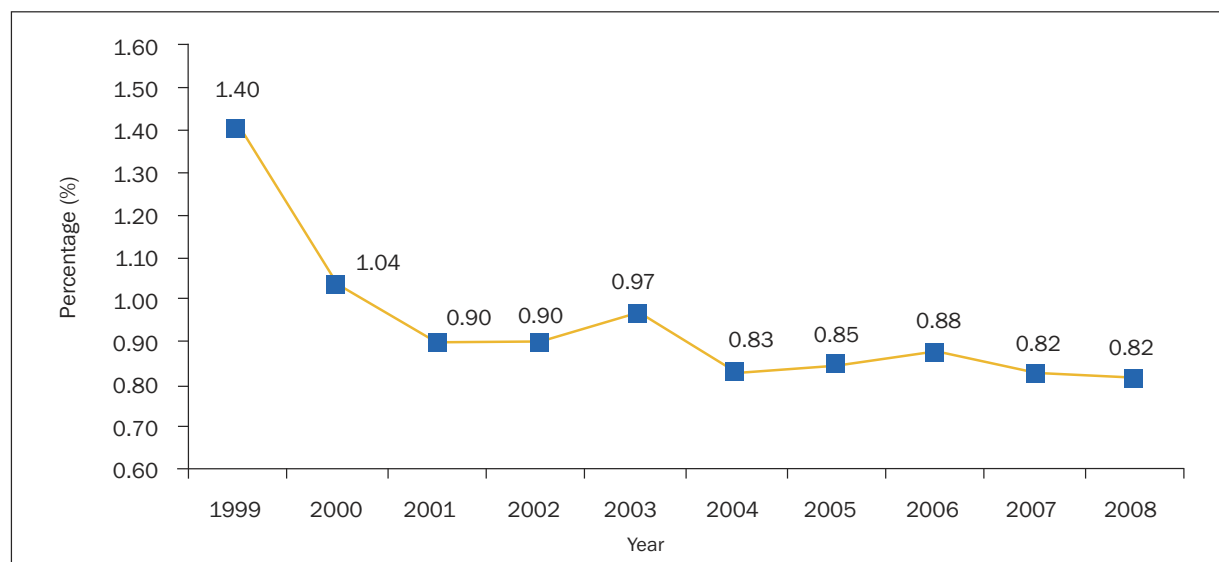
Tourism, a conglomeration of several activities, is one sector, which has the potential to generate high employment growth for hotels, transport, shopping, food, entertainment and other areas. It is the hospitality sector, which binds together a lot

of other employment generating sectors through backward and forward linkages. Tourism is a highly labour-intensive business. It not only creates direct employment but also creates opportunities for indirect employment. About 92,206 persons are directly engaged and 2,76,618 persons are indirectly engaged in the tourism sector in Orissa. The ratio of indirect jobs to direct jobs is approximately 3:1 in Orissa.

The State has several sources and triggers for attracting tourists. There are sites that abound in natural beauty. There are also places like Puri that attract a large number devotees to the abode of Lord Jagannath. There is considerable scope for religious and recreational tourism. However, Orissa's full potential for tourism is yet to be realised. Figure 5.20 indicates that the relative share of foreign tourists to Orissa has been declining.<sup>13</sup>

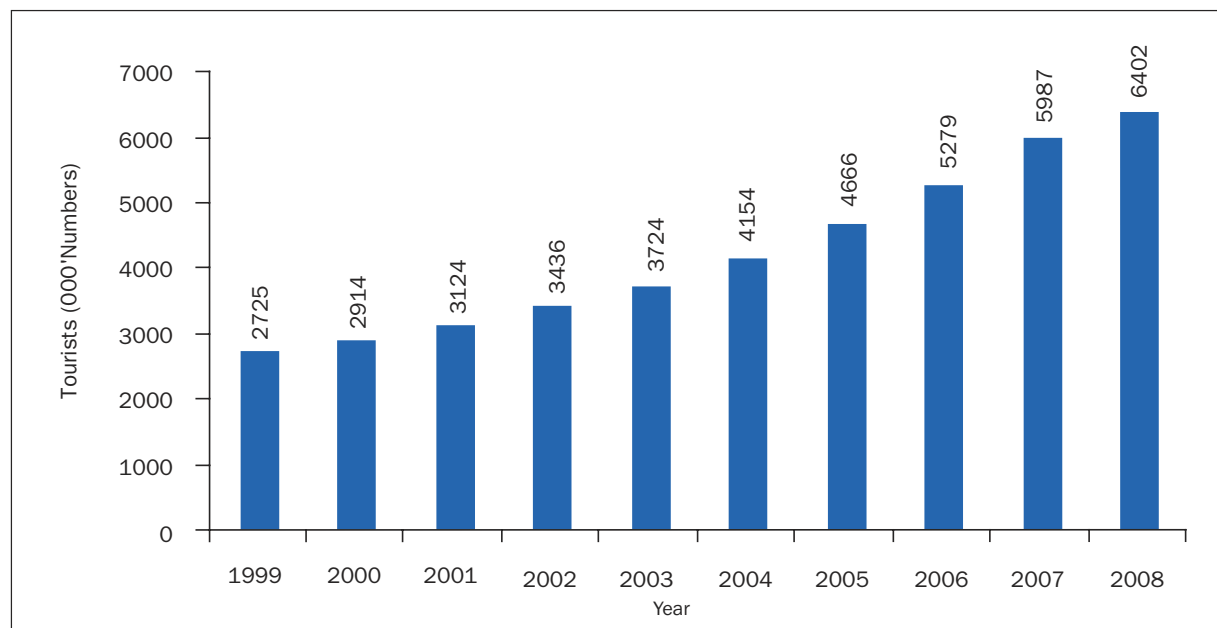
It may be observed from Figure 5.20 that Orissa used to get a little over 1% share of foreign tourists till 2000 and since then, it has become less than 1% and is declining. However, in absolute terms, the number of tourists from within the State, outside the State and abroad has been increasing. The increasing trend of total number of tourists is shown in Figure 5.21. It is significant that the first category has the highest growth rate, following by the second

**Figure 5.20, Share of Orissa in Total Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India, 1999-2008**



<sup>13</sup> This assertion is based on data given in Annexure 5.22.

**Figure 5.21, Tourist Arrivals in Orissa, 1999-2008**



and the last. As can be checked from Annexure 5.23, over the period 1999-2008, the number of tourists from within the State has nearly tripled, that from India but outside the State has nearly doubled and that from abroad has increased by 71%.

Within India, most tourists to Orissa come from West Bengal, followed by Andhra Pradesh. During 2008-09, they respectively constituted 13.76% and 3.47% of all tourists from India (including those from Orissa). France and U.K. were the major tourist generating markets from overseas during 2008-09, and nearly 57% foreign tourists came from western Europe. The trend in the composition of tourists is depicted in Figure 5.22<sup>14</sup>. The share of foreign tourists in Orissa, among all tourists, has been very small.

As per the tourist profile survey 2004-05, the average duration and spending of a domestic tourist is 3.9 days and Rs. 1,275 per day respectively, while that of a foreign tourist is 12.7 days and Rs. 1,944 per day. Based on this, the estimated inflow of money to Orissa during 2008-09 has been assessed at Rs. 3,327.96 crore, constituting an increase of 4.2%

over 2007-08. Annexure 5.24 shows the inflows of money through tourist expenditure in Orissa since 2004-05<sup>15</sup>.

## 5.4 Hotel Industry

This sector has been growing consistently since 1950-51. Figure 5.23 show that the share of this sector in State domestic product has increased from 4.85% in 1950-51 to 12.7% in 2008-09. The relevant data has been converted to logarithmic form so that the slope of the trend line of Figure 5.24 that graphs the output of this sector directly reads growth rates. It may be observed that a structural break for a higher growth rate regime seems to have occurred around 2001-02.

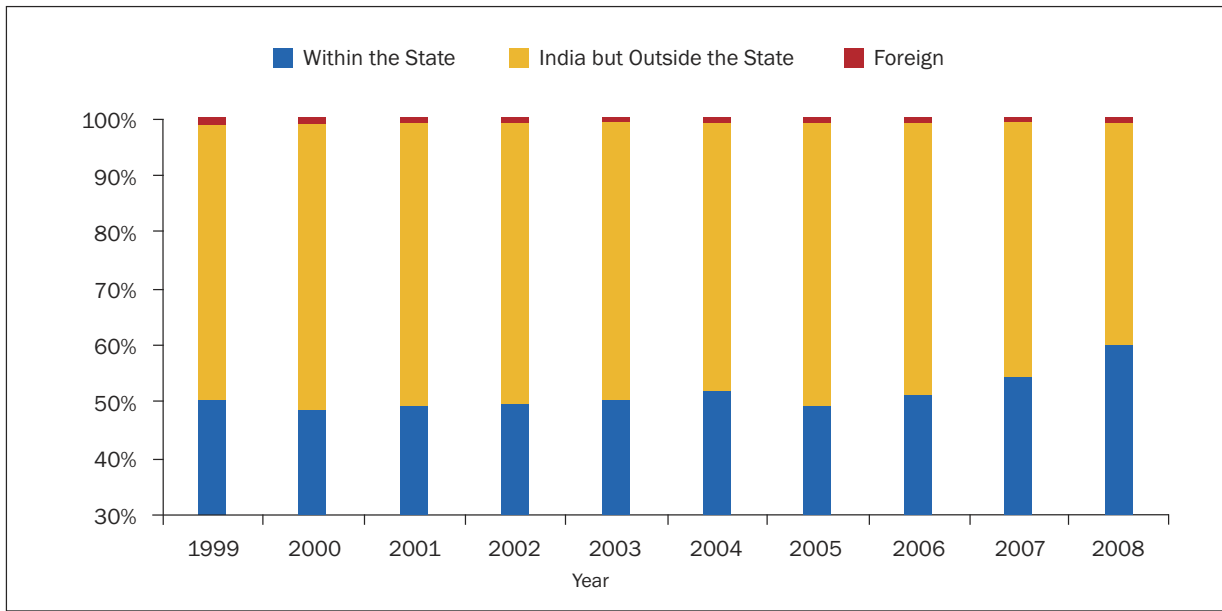
The hotel and tourism industries are strongly linked. Development of the hotel industry is essential for the growth of tourism. Annexure 5.26 records the position of hotels in the State from 1990 onwards. Over the last 20 years, the number of hotels has grown 2.56 times, and, its compound annual growth rate is 5.38%. Thus, it is not keeping pace with the growth rate of the State (6.02% per annum)

<sup>14</sup> This is based on Annexure 5.23.

<sup>15</sup> During 2008-09, 15,296 tourists including 164 foreigners visited the Similipal National Park. Annexure 5.25 lists the number of tourists visiting Nandankanan Park and the revenue collected from them between 2001-02 and 2008-09.



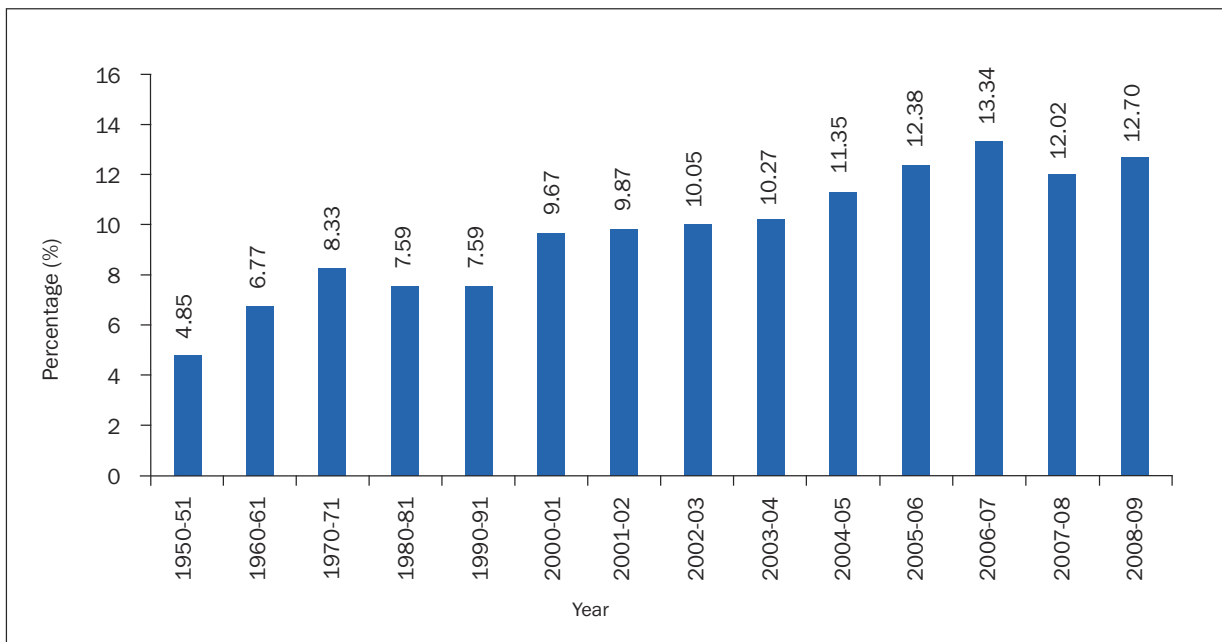
**Figure 5.22, Composition of Tourists in Orissa, 1999-2008**



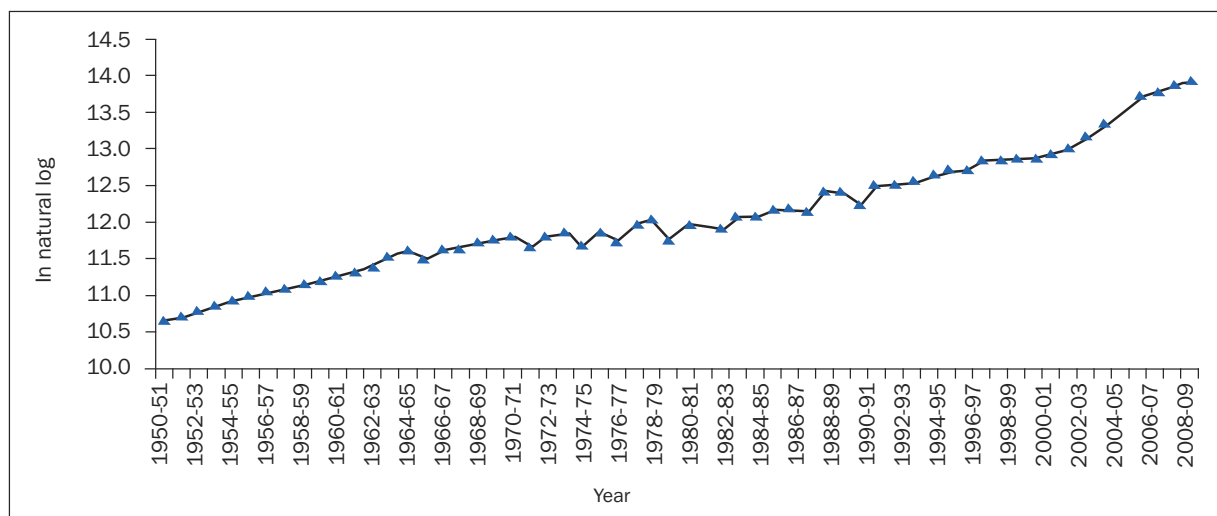
during the same period. From 1999 to 2008, the number of hotel rooms has grown at an annual rate of 6%, while the number of tourists in the State has grown at the rate of 10%. It therefore follows that

the growth of this sector and its contribution to the tourism sector is founded on higher rate of capacity utilisation.

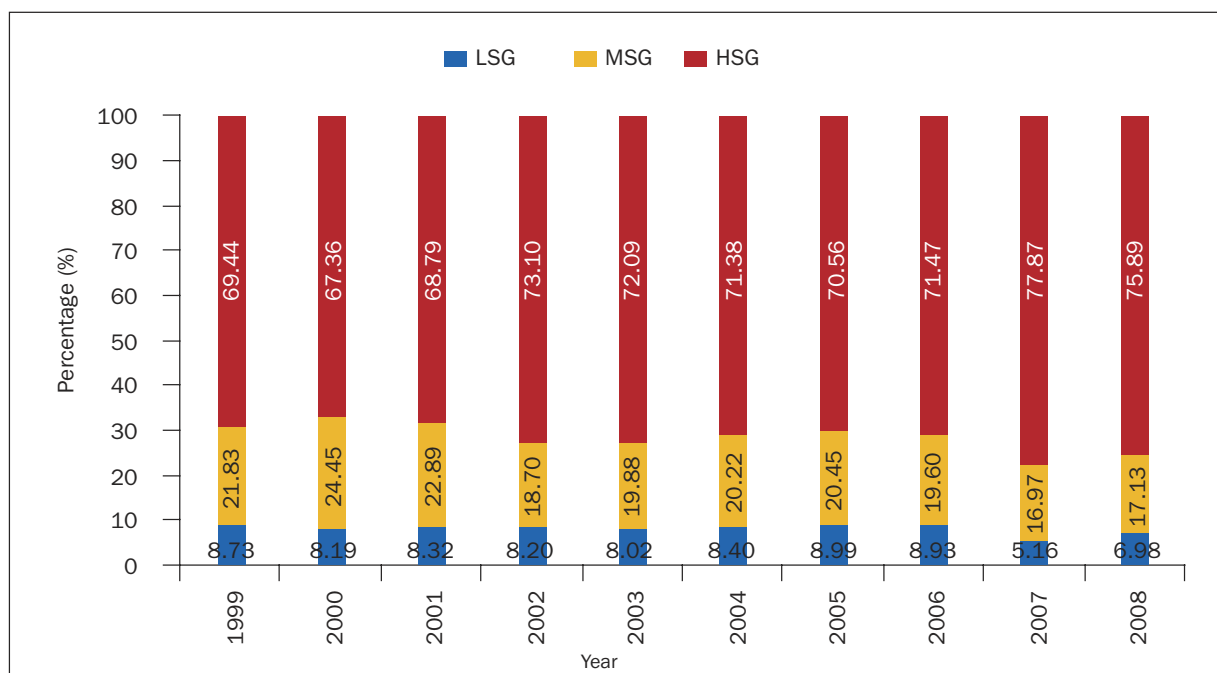
**Figure 5.23, The Shares of the Trade-Hotel-Restaurant Sector in GSDP, 1950-51 to 2008-09**



**Figure 5.24, Output of the Trade, Hotel and Restaurant Sector, 1950-51 to 2008-09**



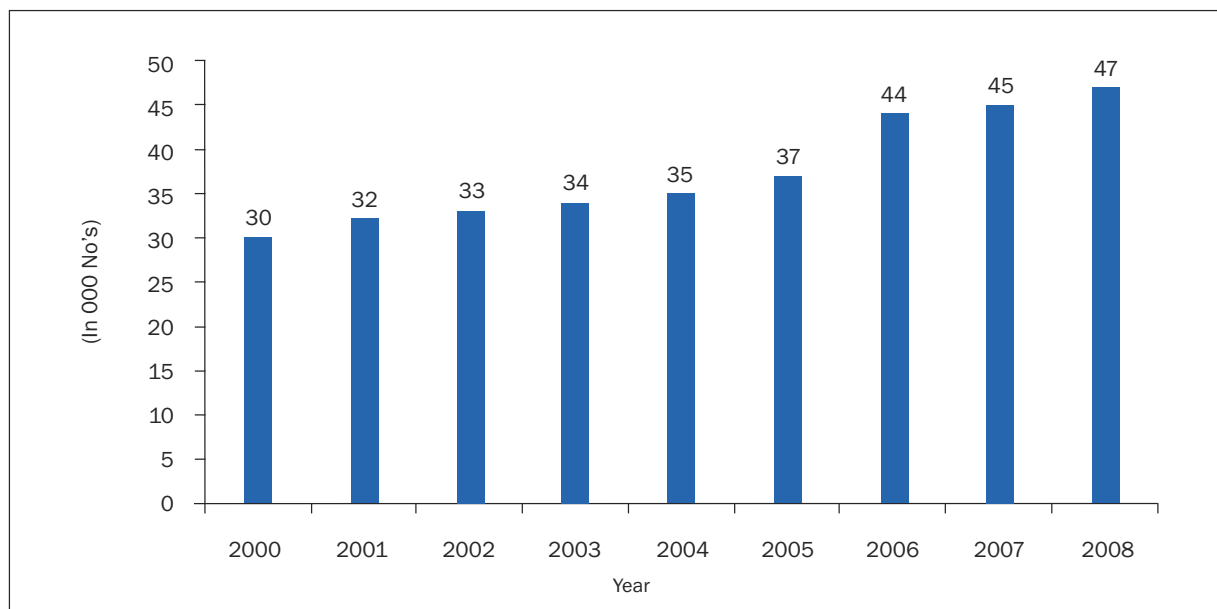
**Figure 5.25, The Standard of Hotels in Orissa, 1999-2008**



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 1999 to 2008 can be seen from Figure 5.25. This has not changed much. About 70% of hotels cater to low-spending groups (LSG), 20% to medium-spending groups (MSG) and a little less than 10% to high-spending groups (HSG).

The trend and extent of total hotel beds is shown in Figure 5.26. From 1999 to 2008, the number of beds has increased by 58%. During 2008-09, about 1,232 hotels, comprising 86 that cater to high-spending groups, 211 that cater to middle-standard groups (MSG) and 935 that cater to low-spending groups (LSG) functioned in the State with 24,197 rooms and 46,806 beds.

**Figure 5.26, Trend and Extent of Hotel Beds in Orissa, 2000-2008**



## 5.5 Policies and Promotions Toward Tourism and Hospitality Industry

Of late, high priority has been accorded to the development and promotion of tourism as well as the hotel industry sector in Orissa. During the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, public funds to the extent of Rs. 38.45 crore were spent on the tourism sector, vis-à-vis a plan outlay of Rs. 38.00 crore. In 2007-08, Rs. 14.39 crore were spent against an outlay of Rs. 14.40 crore. In all, 313 tourist centres have been identified in Orissa.

### Participation in Tourist Festivals

In order to make Orissa a popular destination at international and national level and attract foreign and domestic tourists, Orissa Tourism participated in the tourism festivals during 2008-09 namely WTM London and TTF Kolkata in 2008, and ITB Berlin in 2009.

### Organisation of State- and District-level Festivals

Several festivals including the Konark Festival, National Crafts Mela, Mukteswar Dance Festival

and other festivities have been recognised as state-level festivals in Orissa and are geared towards attracting tourists. Similarly, there are district-level festivals like the Rath Yatra in Puri, Parab in Koraput and Mahotsava in Sambalpur. While these are official festivals, interest groups such as industry sub-groups and civil society organisations also organise festivals such as beach festivals at Puri, Gopalpur and Chandipur.

### Development of Shamuka Beach

The Shamuka Beach Project at Puri is in progress. Targeted towards high-end tourists, it is spread over 2000 acres of land. 972 acres of land has already been acquired in Phase I and its development works are in progress.

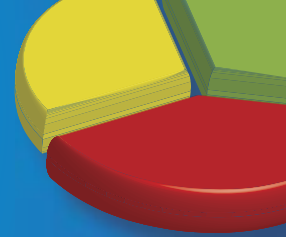
### Tourist Units

At present 24 tourist units, i.e., Panthanivas, Panthika Tourist Complex and Yatrinivas, with 105 rooms and 387 beds function under Tourism Department, while 22 tourist units with 486 rooms and 1,063 beds are in operation under Orissa Tourism Development Corporation (OTDC).





# ANNEXURE 5



Annexure 5.1, Bank-Wise Key Indicators at the end of 2008-09

Banks	Total branches	Deposit	Advance	CD Ratio	Total Adv. to Agrl.	In crores of rupees					
						Adv. To MSE	Adv. To services sector	Adv. To weaker section	Ad. To DRI	Adv. To women	Adv. To SC/ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Public Sector	1685	54817.30	30873.73	56.32	5631.03	3006.45	7536.21	3754.19	50.73	2091.63	1054.25
Private Sector	101	6390.03	3401.88	53.24	305.78	17.62	696.86	19.95	-	34.21	41.96
RRBs	871	6558.93	3484.61	53.13	1322.49	508.97	997.93	1704.68	-	655.59	777.42
RIDF (NABARD)	-	-	4015.49	-	4015.49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Commercial	2657	67766.26	41775.71	61.65	11274.79	3533.04	9231.00	5478.82	50.73	2781.44	1873.62
Cooperative	333	2914.30	3169.64	108.76	2440.98	61.12	211.57	2247.78	-	215.71	527.00
OSFC	-	-	409.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SIDBI	-	-	182.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	2990	70680.56	45537.07	64.42	13715.77	3908.66	9609.79	7726.60	50.73	3136.54	2400.63
Rural	1773	15533.13	14049.53	90.45							
Semi Urban	611	21815.70	10386.24	47.61							
Urban	606	3331.73	21101.30	63.00							

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee, Orissa

**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

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee, Orissa

**Annexure 5.3, Individual Bank-Wise Total Deposits and Advances at the end of 2008-09**
**In lakhs of rupees**

Bank	Number of Branches	Total Deposits	Total Advances
Allahabad Bank	67	157066	113101
Andhra Bank	106	209002	126592
Bank of Baroda	46	136692	101680
Bank of India	123	293500	170163
Bank of Maharashtra	2	2746	1803
Canara Bank	46	130891	61102
Central Bank of India	64	79286	33169
Corporation Bank	9	29228	7516
Dena Bank	7	6407	11604
Indian Bank	48	90144	69615
Indian Overseas Bank	86	175162	99068
Oriental Bank of Commerce	19	102263	64456
Panjab National Bank	63	226678	97340
Panjab & Sind Bank	4	21878	2529
State Bank of India	582	2563030	1438965
State Bank of Bikanar & Jaipur	3	8610	11554
State Bank of Hyderabad	6	20273	20151
State Bank of Travancore	1	16455	4684
State Bank of Mysore	1	11493	12474
Syndicate Bank	50	85387	44568
Union Bank	61	276339	140628
United Bank of India	103	211484	87135
UCO Bank	179	520123	332312
Vijaya Bank	8	66841	9406
IDBI Bank	1	40752	25758
<b>Total Public Sector Banks</b>	<b>1685</b>	<b>5481730</b>	<b>3087373</b>

Bank	Number of Branches	Total Deposits	Total Advances
Centurion Bank	1	117	7
Federal Bank	3	11164	9890
HDFC Bank	18	147181	62576
ICICI Bank	37	199151	171741
The South Indian Bank Ltd.	1	932	62
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	2	9723	16040
Rajasthan Bank Ltd.,	1	1751	692
Vysya Bank	1	523	66
Axis Bank	28	167800	43955
Indus Ind Bank	6	94420	34195
Karur Vysya Bank	3	6241	964
<b>Total Private Sector Banks</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>639003</b>	<b>340188</b>
Baitarani Gramya Bank	103	84054	42951
Utkal Gramya Bank	333	213926	128000
Kalinga Gramya Bank	183	117215	59950
Neelachala Gramya Bank	172	172256	88020
Rushikulya Gramya Bank	80	68442	29540
<b>Total of RRBs</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>655893</b>	<b>348461</b>
<b>RIDIF (NABARD)</b>	-	-	<b>401549</b>
<b>Total Commercial Banks</b>	<b>2657</b>	<b>6776626</b>	<b>4177571</b>
Orissa State Co-Op.Bank	328	291430	313129
OSCARD Bank	5	0	3835
<b>Total of Co-operative Bank</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>291430</b>	<b>316964</b>
C. OSFC	-	0	40964
D. SIDBI	-	0	18208

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee, Orissa

**Annexure 5.4, Sector-Wise Target and Achievements of Banks in Priority Sectors under the Annual Credit Plan, 2004-05 to 2008-09**

Sector	Target (Rs. in crore)	Achievement (Rs. in crore)	% of achievement
1	2	3	4
<b>Agriculture</b>			
<b>Crop Loan</b>			
2004-05	1371.00	1480.82	108.01
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

Sector	Target (Rs. in crore)	Achievement (Rs. in crore)	% of achievement
1	2	3	4
<b>Term Loan</b>			
2004-05	326.83	237.12	72.55
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
<b>Allied Sector</b>			
2004-05	138.37	186.09	134.49
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
<b>Total Agriculture</b>			
2004-05	1836.20	1904.03	103.69
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
<b>Industries</b>			
2004-05	358.56	252.06	70.30
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
<b>Services (OPS)</b>			
2004-05	1315.06	2683.04	204.02
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
<b>Total Loans</b>			
2004-05	3509.82	4839.13	137.87
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

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee, Orissa



### Annexure 5.5, Progress of Cooperative Movement in Orissa

Year	Number of Cooperative Societies Functioning	Membership in lakhs	Working Capital (in crores of rupees)	Per Capita Working Capital (in rupees)
1985-86	6329	46.01	1196.46	2600.43
1986-87	6333	46.36	1236.45	2667.06
1987-88	6488	74.51	1254.40	2640.29
1988-89	6516	48.15	1443.01	2996.91
1989-90	6491	45.67	1581.39	3249.21
1990-91	6563	49.13	1455.00	2961.53
1991-92	6686	49.98	1588.56	3178.39
1992-93	6691	51.42	1655.31	3219.19
1993-94	4511	50.84	844.86	1661.80
1994-95	4393	50.44	1066.13	2113.66
1995-96	4293	54.00	1184.16	2192.89
1996-97	4424	52.00	1413.44	2718.15
1997-98	4553	52.39	1389.12	2651.50
1998-99	4345	47.75	1685.73	3530.32
1999-00	3968	48.96	2033.49	4153.37
2000-01	4202	50.50	2297.59	4549.68
2001-02	4886	50.47	2684.63	5319.26
2002-03	4702	50.20	2968.01	5912.37
2003-04	4612	52.22	3273.36	6268.40
2004-05	4646	61.66	3603.46	5844.08
2005-06	4635	62.96	3926.07	6235.82
2006-07	4548	63.56	4262.80	6706.73
2007-08	4334	64.86	4756.88	7334.07

Source: Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Orissa

### Annexure 5.6, Membership, Working Capital and Advances of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Credit Cooperative Societies in Orissa

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
1985-86	3,815	192	38,555	4,462	6,556	3,265	24,105	3,005
1986-87	3,846	198	39,855	5,122	6,099	1,998	23,447	3,196
1987-88	3,883	214	42,045	6,885	7,500	6,392	24,338	3,971
1988-89	3,918	222	43,879	7,780	7,009	4,899	23,724	5,051
1989-90	3,948	237	45,716	9,380	1,967	3,991	24,861	6,301
1990-91	3,893	235	39,669	11,718	3,507	5,424	18,855	9,366
1991-92	4,037	242	37,320	14,327	4,105	8,443	16,971	11,701
1992-93	4,150	238	40,432	17,968	6,643	7,047	19,712	11,758
1993-94	4,192	892	45,989	38,497	9,287	2,577	20,686	15,248

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
1994-95	4,260	784	48,929	57,684	12,286	8,085	23,975	18,956
1995-96	4,300	1,100	55,812	62,604	16,730	17,237	33,870	25,223
1996-97	4,200	1,000	62,600	78,744	19,387	50,430	31,288	33,047
1997-98	4,149	1,090	73,429	65,483	22,567	26,475	35,986	92,557
1998-99	4,369	406	94,555	74,018	33,225	32,335	44,728	37,185
1999-00	4,554	342	1,26,512	76,837	44,540	66,698	66,024	38,417
2000-01	4,638	362	1,38,856	90,903	51,852	85,702	78,966	41,784
2001-02	4,700	347	1,70,205	98,258	62,020	73,050	83,095	78,741
2002-03	4,659	361	1,91,293	1,05,508	62,069	1,08,936	94,501	55,597
2003-04	4,867	355	2,23,601	103,735	85,568	92,707	96,536	53,437
2004-05	5,215	951	253,058	107,288	120,806	103,815	128,054	59,419
2005-06	5,367	929	282,609	109,998	142,658	119,079	150,122	63,081
2006-07	5,281	1,075	312,767	113,513	153,172	122,415	166,910	64,151
2007-08	5,519	967	346,602	129,086	146,304	136,595	186,284	67,161

Source: Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Orissa

#### Annexure 5.7, Market Share of Cooperatives in Dispensing Crop Loan

Rupees in crores

Year	Commercial Banks	Cooperative Bank	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	62.3	37.68
2007-08	875.02	1501.02	2376.76	63.15	36.85
2008-09 (P)	764.13	1489.46	2253.59	66.00	34.00

Source: SLBC, Orissa

#### Annexure 5.8, Season-Wise Dispensation of Short-Term Credit by Cooperative Banks in Orissa

Member in lakh 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
200708	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

Source: SLBC, Orissa

#### Annexure 5.9, "Investment Credit" in Orissa

Year	Farm sector (Numbers)	Farm sector Amount (in crores of rupees)	Non-farm sector (Numbers)	Non-farm sector Amount (in crores of rupees)	Total (Numbers)	Total Amount (in crores of rupees)
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

#### Annexure 5.10, Deposits and advances by Urban Cooperative Banks in Orissa

Year	Deposits mobilized (in crores of rupees)	Loans Advanced (in crores of rupees)
1	2	3
2006-07	625.23	421.23
2007-08	615.02	415.43
2008-09	840.52	495.37

#### Annexure 5.11, Bank Assistance to the Handloom and Handicraft Sector

Category	Handloom Sector		Handicraft Sector	
	No.	Amount (in lakhs of rupees)	No.	Amount (in lakhs of rupees)
1	2	3	4	5
Self Help Groups	337	191.00	170	79.30
Individuals	454	175.82	579	269.43
Artisan Credit Card (ACC)	252	113.38	133	64.50
Swarozgaries Credit Card	1140	320.50	187	73.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>2183</b>	<b>800.70</b>	<b>1069</b>	<b>486.23</b>

#### Annexure 5.12, Bank Loans for Housing in 2008-09

Scheme	Number of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (in crores of rupees)
Home Loan Scheme	2,280	48.08
Golden Jubilee Rural Housing Scheme	1,445	29.72
National Housing scheme	172	5.20

**Annexure 5.13, Credit Cards Type Issued in 2008-09**

Credit Card	Credit card issued	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3
Artisan Credit Cards	2,936	7.75
Swarozgar Credit Cards	28,103	60.81
Kissan Credit Cards	10,02,837	2333.42
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,33,876</b>	<b>2401.98</b>

**Annexure 5.14, Recovery Position of Banks at the end of 2008-09**

In crores of rupees

Banks	Total Demand	Amount Collected	% of Recovery	Amount over dues
1	2	3	4	5
Public Sector Banks	1674.22	884.35	52.8	789.87
Private Sector Banks	6.07	0.03	42.9	0.04
Regional Rural Banks	1423.65	1053.97	74.0	369.68
<b>Total Commercial Banks</b>	<b>3097.94</b>	<b>1938.35</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>1159.59</b>
Cooperative Banks	3222.23	2202.95	68.4	1019.28
Orissa State Finance Corporation	1955.22	14.89	0.8	1940.33
SIDBI	17.23	14.59	84.7	2.64
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8292.62</b>	<b>4170.79</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>4121.83</b>

Source: SLBC

**Annexure 5.15, Sector- and Bank-Wise Loan Recovery Position in Orissa**

Sector/Item	Total Public sector Banks		RRBs		Co-operative Banks		Grand Total	
	At the end of 2007-08	At the end of 2008-09	At the end of 2007-08	At the end of 2008-09	At the end of 2007-08	At the end of 2008-09	At the end of 2007-08	At the end of 2008-09
<b>A. Agricultural Short Term Loan</b>								
Total demand for recovery.	47,685	33,935	34,220	48,227	226,199	265,416	308,104	347,578
Amount collected	29,086	23,075	24,444	36,183	133,221	178,634	186,751	237,892
Overdue amount	18,599	10,860	9,776	12,044	92,978	86,782	121,353	109,686
% of overdue to demand	39.00	32.00	28.57	24.97	41.10	32.70	39.39	31.56
<b>B. Agricultural Term Loan</b>								
Total demand for recovery	43,003	41,141	15,263	22,525	13,494	37,356	71,760	101,022
Amount collected	22,039	22,334	8,345	16,313	452	29,756	30,835	68,403
Overdue amount	20,964	18,807	6,918	6,212	13,042	7,600	40,925	32,619
% of overdue to demand	48.75	45.71	45.33	27.58	96.65	20.34	57.03	32.29
<b>C. Other Priority Sector</b>								
Total demand for recovery.	94,297	92,346	48,114	71,613	20,455	19,451	375,581	380,662

Sector/Item	Total Public sector Banks		RRBs		Co-operative Banks		Grand Total	
	At the end of 2007-08	At the end of 2008-09	At the end of 2007-08	At the end of 2008-09	At the end of 2007-08	At the end of 2008-09	At the end of 2007-08	At the end of 2008-09
Amount collected	46,782	43,026	33,480	52,901	11,885	11,906	95,141	110,784
Overdue amount	47,515	49,320	14,634	18,712	8,570	7,545	280,440	269,878
% of overdue to demand	50.39	53.41	30.42	26.13	41.90	38.79	74.67	70.90
<b>TOTAL (A+B+C)</b>								
Total demand for recovery.	184,985	167,422	97,597	142,365	260,148	322,223	755,445	829,262
Amount collected	97,907	88,435	66,269	105,397	145,558	220,296	312,727	417,079
Overdue amount	87,078	78,987	31,328	36,968	114,590	101,927	442,718	412,183
% of overdue to demand	47.07	47.18	32.10	25.97	44.05	31.63	58.60	49.70

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee, Orissa

#### Annexure 5.16, Activity-Summary of Orissa Rural Housing Development Corporation (ORHDC) at the end of 2008-09

In crores of rupees

Scheme	No. of cases financed	Amount Disbursed	Demand for recovery	Amount received	% of Recovery
1	2	3	4	5	6
EWS Housing (Kalinga Kutir scheme)	28525	59.25	66.71	1.91	2.86
Credit linked Housing scheme	102286	296.71	247.41	18.19	7.35
Loan to PSU/Govt. Employees	28364	126.36	162.01	139.03	85.82
Individual Housing Finance Scheme	3198	53.23	91.86	60.95	66.35
Builder/Project Finance	25	19.74	61.75	26.09	42.25
Building Centre Finance	67	5.96	10.95	0.60	5.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>162465</b>	<b>567.25</b>	<b>640.69</b>	<b>246.77</b>	<b>38.52</b>

Source: ORHDC

#### Annexure 5.17, Activity Summary of Orissa State Financial Development Corporation (OSFDC) during 2008-09

Programme	Activities		
	Beneficiaries	Amount Directly Financed by OSFDC (in crores of rupees)	Amount Financed Through Bank loan (in crores of rupees)
1	2	3	4
SCA to SCP (SC Sector)	20950	2216.97	2640.82
SCA to TSP (ST Sector)	9914	1179.87	1387.41
Scavenger & Dependants	8574	1054.98	1166.39
Term Loan Scheme	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>39438</b>	<b>4451.82</b>	<b>5194.62</b>

Source: OSFDC

**Annexure 5.18, Activities of Postal Life Insurance/Rural Postal Life Insurance**

Year	PLI		RPLI	
	Number of new policies	Amount Insured (in crores of rupees)	Number of new policies	Amount Insured (in crores of rupees)
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

Source: PMG, Orissa

**Annexure 5.19, Investment of LIC in Orissa, 2005-06 to 2008-09**

Year	Total policies	Total sum insured (in crores of rupees)	First year premium (in crores of rupees)
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

Source: Life Insurance Corporation Ltd. Central Office, Mumbai

**Annexure 5.20, Performance Summary of SIDBI, 2005-06 to 2008-09**

Year	Loan sanctioned		Loan disbursed	
	No.	Amount (in crores of rupees)	No.	Amount (in crores of rupees)
1	2	3	4	5
2005-06	26	35.76	22	19.4
2006-07	5	1.58	11	13.82
2007-08	13	12.43	13	9.57
2008-09	16	21.54	9	7.16

Source: SIDBI

**Annexure 5.21, Refinance Assistance Provided by NABARD in Orissa**

Scheme	Assistance (rupees in crores) provided during			
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
Minor Irrigation	1.02	5.96	5.28	1.61
Land Development	5.83	11.96	4.14	5.08
Farm Mechanization	21.36	39.42	26.51	28.35
Plantation & Horticulture	2.09	3.45	12.06	7.29
Fishery (Marine & Inland)	0.96	4.31	5.59	3.07

Scheme	Assistance (rupees in crores) provided during			
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
Dairy Development	0.91	3.30	6.47	5.86
Poultry	0.42	1.92	4.51	2.66
IRDP/ITDP/SC & ST Action Plan/PMRY etc.	22.45	40.85	25.09	25.48
Non farm Sector	171.26	135.17	256.53	322.23
Sheep/Goat/Piggery	0.71	0.43	12.21	9.31
Other Farm Sector	53.06	95.89	-	-
Animal Husbandry/Forestry & others	-	1.46	0.12	-
Storage go down market yards	-	0.03	-	-
Total	280.06	344.12	358.51	410.94

Source: NABARD, Orissa Branch

#### Annexure 5.22, Number of Foreign Tourist Arrival, Orissa and All-India 1999-08

Year	India	Orissa
1999	23,58,929	33,101
2000	24,81,928	25,758
2001	26,49,378	23,723
2002	25,37,282	22,854
2003	23,84,364	23,034
2004	34,57,477	28,817
2005	39,18,610	33,310
2006	44,47,167	39,141
2007	50,81,504	41,880
2008	53,66,966	43,966

Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Orissa

#### Annexure 5.23, Tourist Composition in Orissa, 1999 to 2008

Year	From Within the State	From India but Outside the State	From Abroad
1999	13,67,311	13,24,529	33,101
2000	14,13,956	14,74,436	25,758
2001	15,37,855	15,62,461	23,723
2002	17,03,002	17,10,350	22,854
2003	18,76,571	18,24,679	23,034
2004	21,56,986	19,68,550	28,817
2005	22,93,865	23,39,111	33,310
2006	26,99,654	25,40,242	39,141
2007	32,52,380	26,92,510	41,880
2008	38,46,512	25,11,933	43,966

Source: Tourism Department, Government of Orissa

**Annexure 5.24, Inflow of Money via Tourist Spending in Orissa, 2004-05 to 2008-09**

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	3223.28	104.68	3327.96	4.20

Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Orissa

**Annexure 5.25, Number of Visitors and Revenue Collected by Nandankanan, 2001-02 to 2008-09**

Year	No. of visitors (in lakh)	Revenue collection (Rs. in crore)
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

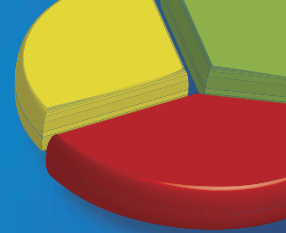
Source: Directorate of Nandankanan

**Annexure 5.26, Hotel Position in Orissa, 1990 to 2008**

Year	Number of Hotels				Number of Rooms	Number of Beds
	HSG	MSG	LSG	Total		
1990				480	9761	18779
1991				506	10221	19526
1992				508	10534	19983
1993				531	10963	20816
1994				559	11508	21466
1995				608	12467	23383
1996				634	13036	24441
1997				672	13710	25826
1998				694	14207	26946
1999	64	160	509	733	14939	28223
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

Sources: Tourism Department, Government of Orissa





# Infrastructure

Infrastructure has been recognised as a critical variable in promoting socio-economic development. Good transport and communication networks, adequate irrigation facilities for agriculture, uninterrupted and adequate power supply to industries, residents and other users, banking and insurance backup for trade and commerce, marketing and storage support for agriculture and allied activities are considered essential for accelerated economic growth. There is a felt need for substantially improving the extent and quality of infrastructure in the State. The State Government has rightly focused on *Bijli, Sadak* and *Pani*. Irrigation or *pani* component of infrastructure has been discussed elsewhere. This Chapter focuses on power, transport, mail and tele-communication, science and technology.

## 6.1 Power

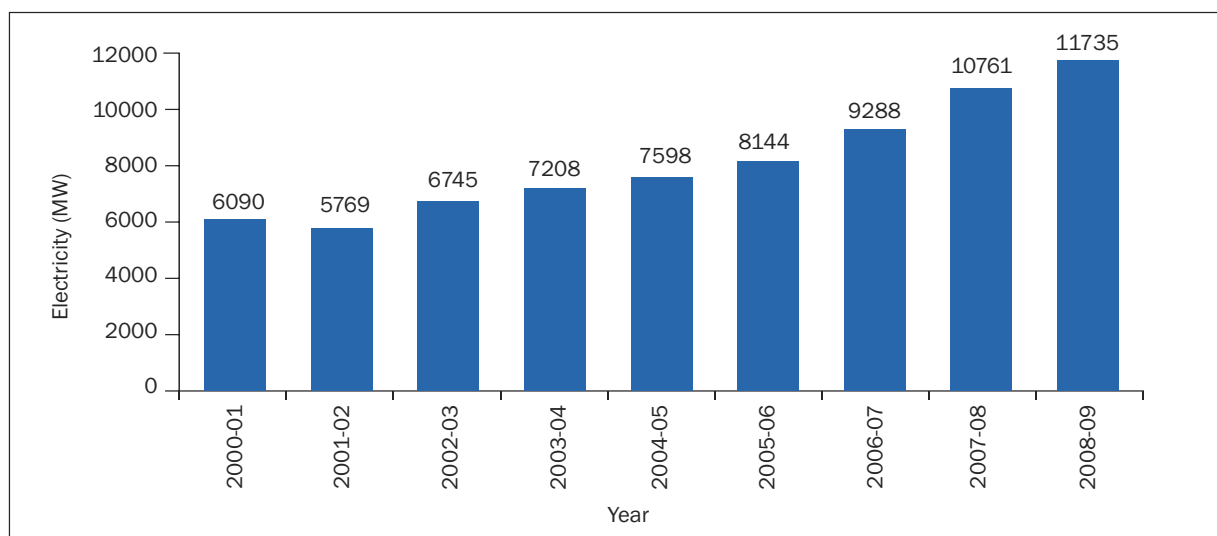
The power sub-sector along with gas and water supply sub-sectors contributes about 12% of Orissa's

GSDP. It is a vital sector of the economy, since all other sectors depend on it for their performance and growth. Adequate availability or deficiency of power impacts the economic performance of a sector or a region.

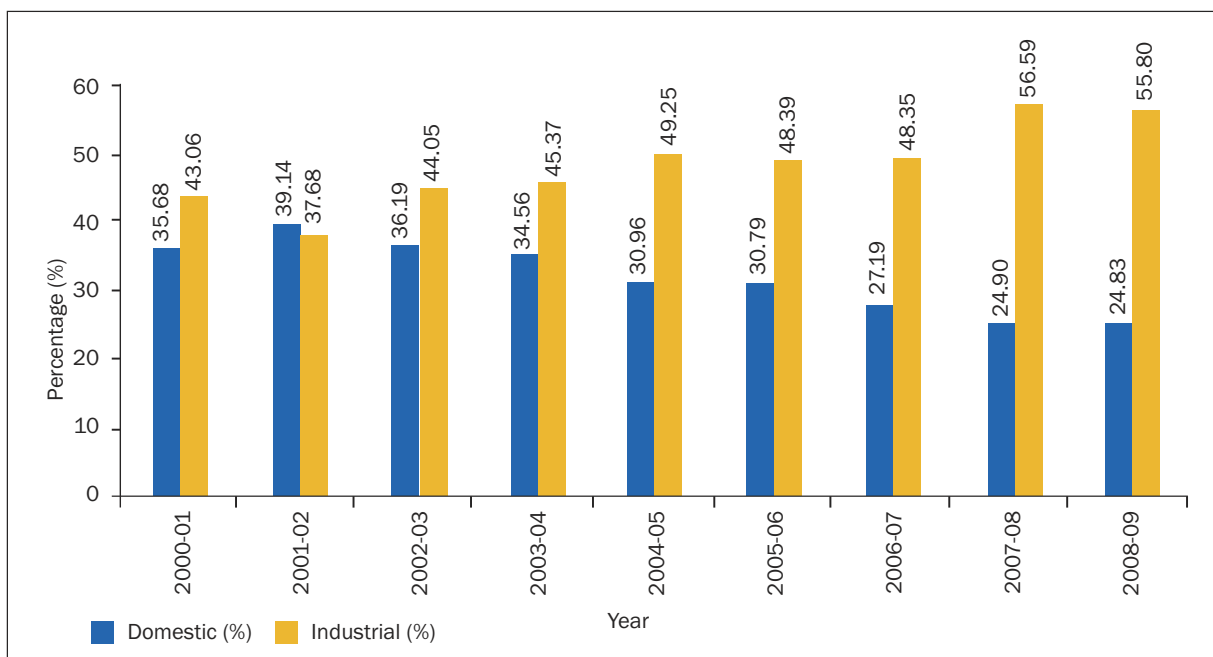
### 6.1.1 Power Consumption

Keeping pace with growth in major sectors, the power consumption of the State has been increasing over the years. It is seen from Figure 6.1 that during 2000-01 and 2008-09, Orissa's power consumption has nearly doubled. Annexure 6.1 provides power consumption data by sectors such as domestic, commercial, industrial, railways, irrigation and agriculture. Figure 6.2 graphs the share of the two largest consumer categories: the industrial sector and the domestic (household) sector. The share of the industrial sector has increased and that of the domestic sector has declined over the years. This indicates that the industrial sector has been growing faster than the domestic sector.

**Figure 6.1, Total Annual Consumption of Power, 2000-01 to 2008-09**



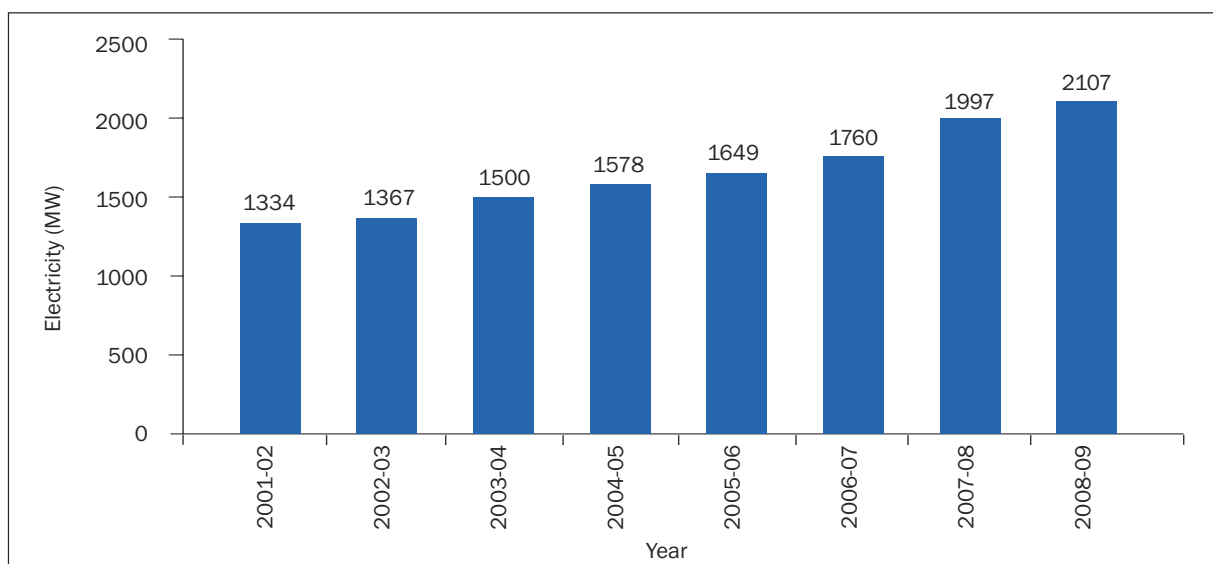
**Figure 6.2, Share of Power Consumption by Domestic and Industrial Sectors, 2000-01 to 2008-09**



The Orissa Electricity Regulatory Commission (OERC) has reported that in 2008-09, there were 26.11 lakh consumers<sup>1</sup> in the State, of which 23.15 lakh (88.7%) were domestic consumers, as against 88.3% in 2007-08. Further, out of a total of 25.76 lakh consumers in 2007-08, 16.93 lakh (65.72%) were from rural Orissa including 88.76% domestic consumers. Sector-wise distribution of consumers

in 2007-08 is given in Annexure 6.2. Figure 6.3 graphs the estimated demand for power in Orissa from 2001-02 to 2008-09<sup>2</sup>. 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 risen by 58% from 2001-02 to 2008-09.

**Figure 6.3, Estimates of Demand of Power, 2001-02 to 2008-09**



<sup>1</sup> This is based on the number of bills generated by power distribution companies in the reference year.

<sup>2</sup> This is based on Annexure 6.3.

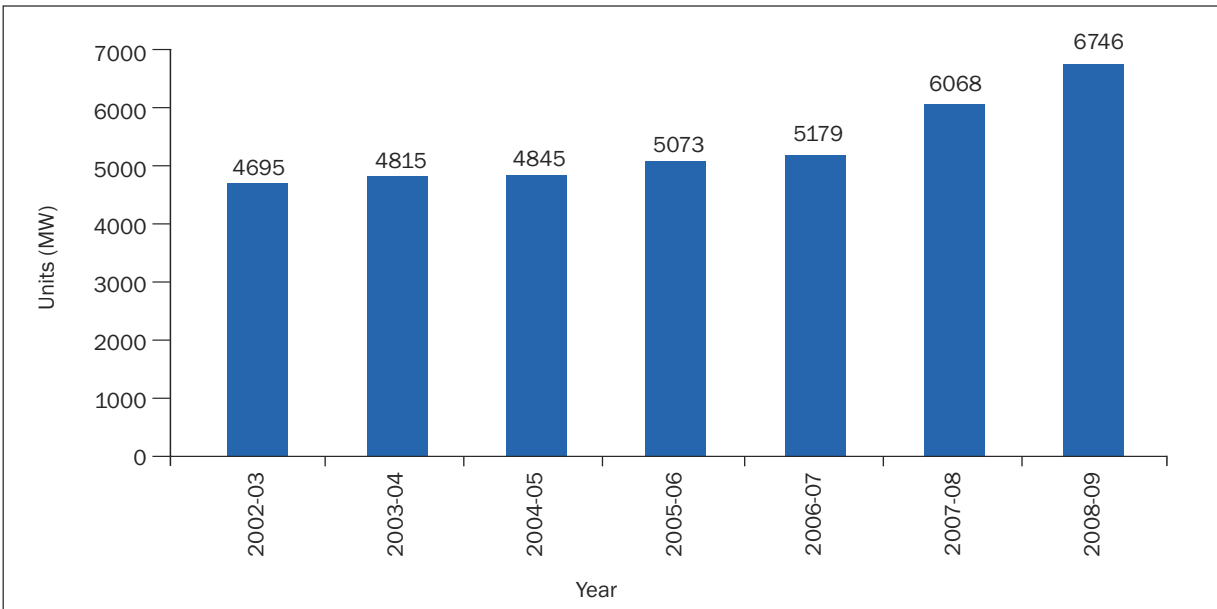
### 6.1.2 Power Supply

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. It is heartening to note that the installed capacity of the State has increased by 44% from 2002-03 to 2008-09. Unless there is a huge amount of import of power from elsewhere, availability is less than installed capacity. The ratio of availability

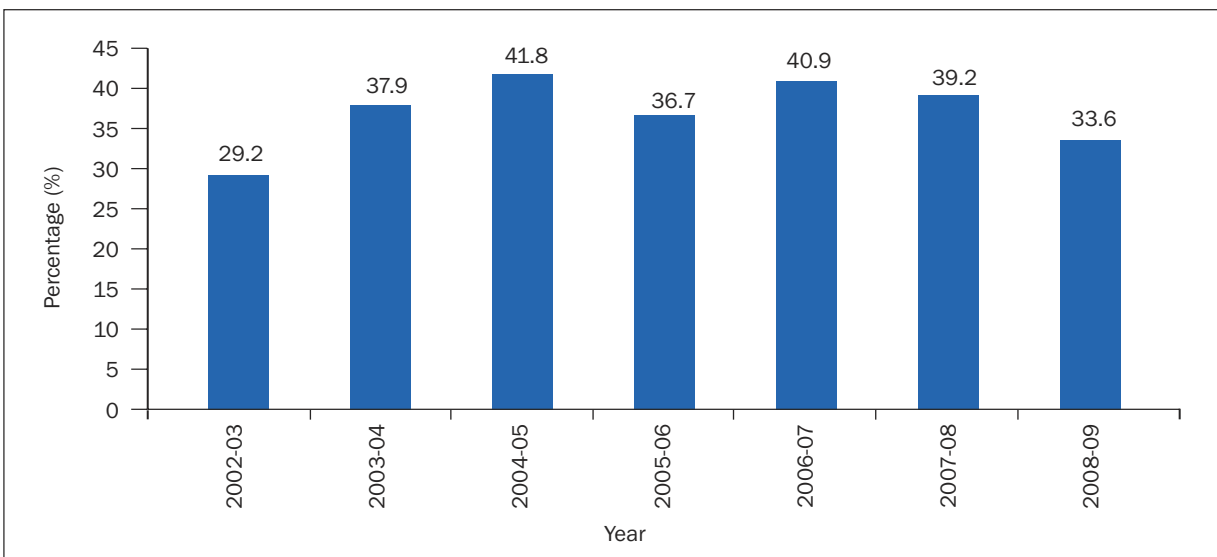
to installed capacity is shown in Figure 6.5<sup>3</sup>. It is generally lower and may be attributed to several factors including capacity utilization, transmission and distribution losses.

If the estimated demand is compared to 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

**Figure 6.4, Installed Capacity for Power Production, 2002-03 to 2008-09**

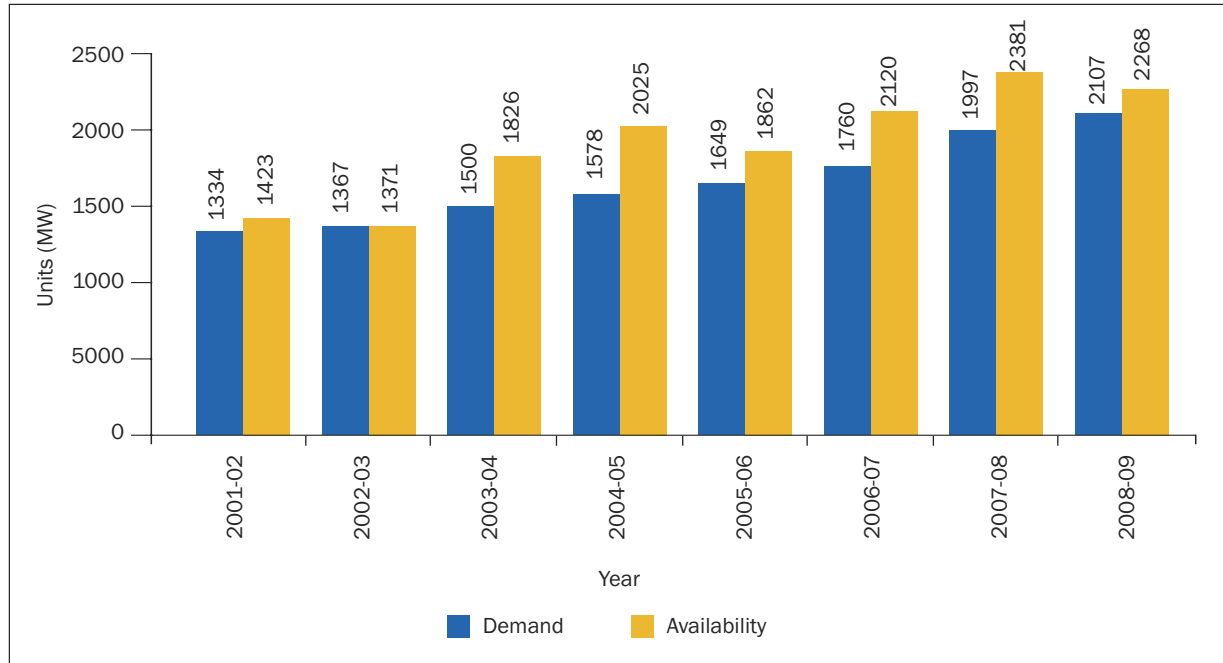


**Figure 6.5, Ratio of Availability to Installed Capacity, 2002-03 to 2008-09**



<sup>3</sup> Figures 6.4 to 6.6 are based on Annexure 6.3.

**Figure 6.6, Demand vis-a-vis Availability of Power, 2001-02 to 2008-09**



observed. During 2009-10, the peak demand was 3,491 megawatt net while the amount met during peak hours was 3,242 megawatt net, resulting in a deficit of 7.1%. However, this was below the all-India average of peak-period deficit of 13.3%<sup>4</sup>.

As regards supply of power, there are three “sector-wise” sources: the State, the Centre, and captive power plants by major industries. In 2008-09, the State’s share was 60% and that of the Central sector was nearly 34%. The remaining 6% came from captive power plants. In Orissa, electricity supply is mostly hydro and thermal based. Out of a total power supply from the State sector in 2008-09, 52% was from thermal sources and the rest was hydro based. Details of the State sector and its break-up into hydro and thermal as well as details of central sector plants from which the State gets some power are given in Annexure 6.4. Annexure 6.5 lists the major industries that have captive plants (e.g., NALCO and Tata Sponge Iron). During 2008-09, the State purchased 128.05 MW power from captive power plants installed by industries such as NALCO, ICCL, RSP, INDAL, NINL, and NBVL (Meramundali) Jindal Steel.<sup>5</sup>

### 6.1.3 Rural Electrification

Although, compared to 2000-01, the State’s total consumption of power has nearly doubled in 2008-09, the rural-urban disparity in consumption remains high. By the end of 2008-09, of a total of 47,529 inhabited villages, 28,871 villages were electrified. Nearly 40% of villages are yet to be electrified.<sup>6</sup>

District-wise village electrification data by the end of 2008-09 is presented in Annexure 6.6. The district-wise percentage of villages electrified is shown in Figure 6.7. Village electrification rates in districts like Malkangiri, Koraput, Rayagada, Baudh, Kandhamal and Nabrangpur are very low. Figure 6.8 compares the extent of village electrification across states by the end of February 2010.

### 6.1.4 Government Institutions and Initiatives in Power Sector

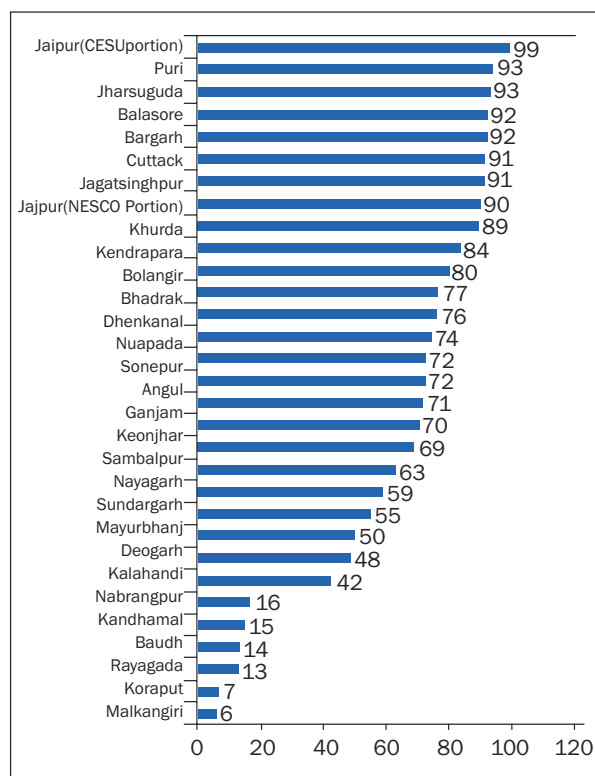
The State Government has taken up a series of measures for creating additional generation capacity, demand-side management, reduction of transmission and distribution (T&D) losses and modernization/ renovation of old units. The

<sup>4</sup> The source is Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power, Monthly Report.

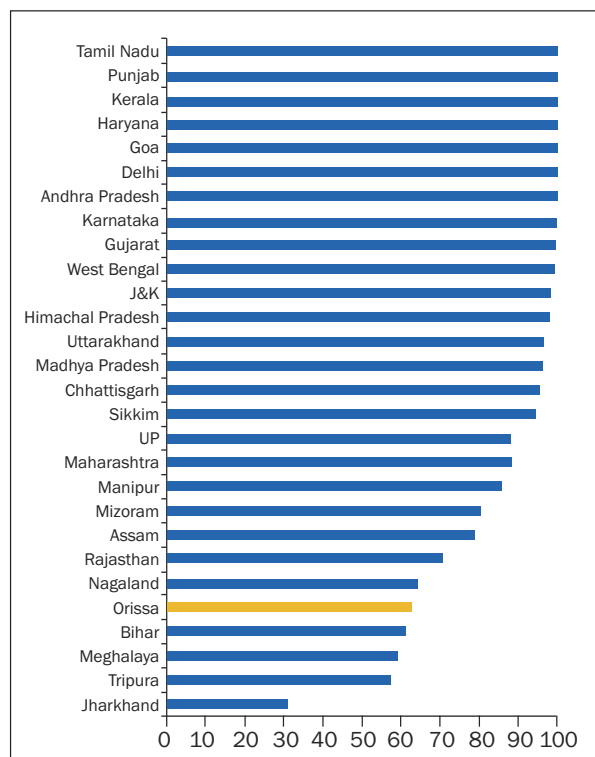
<sup>5</sup> This compares with 38.98 MW purchased during 2007-08

<sup>6</sup> One may recall that Haryana achieved 100% rural electrification as early as 1970.

**Figure 6.7, Percentage of Villages Electrified, 2008-09**



**Figure 6.8, Percentage of Villages Electrified Across States, February 2010**



Source: Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power, Monthly Report

<sup>7</sup> CESU was known as CESCO earlier.

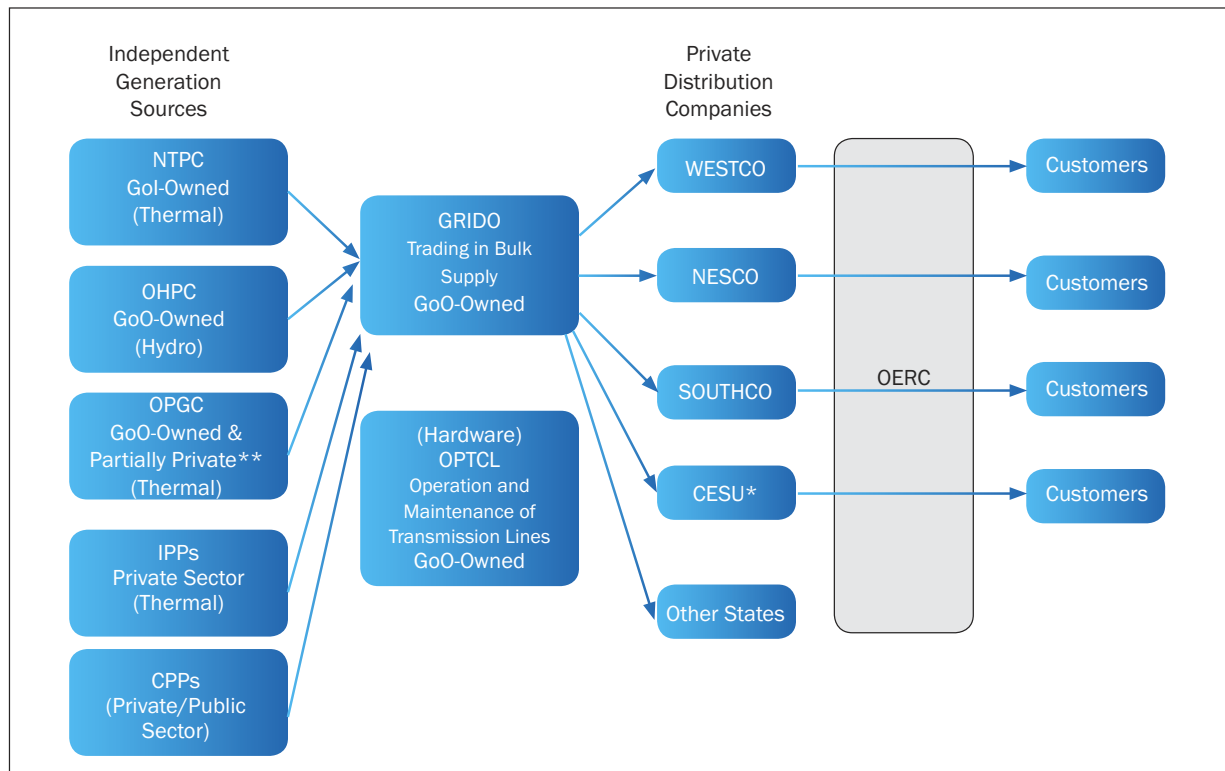
organisational chart of power supply, management and distribution is shown in Figure 6.9. There are currently five general sources of power generation as indicated here. They include the central-sector, the state-sector and the private-sector units. Transmission lines are provided and maintained by the Orissa Power Transmission Corporation Ltd (OPTCL). The distribution task has been handed over to privately managed companies: WESCO, NESCO, SOUTHCO and CESU.<sup>7</sup> The State has entrusted the commercial side to Grid Corporation of Orissa (GRIDCO). They negotiate bulk buying from generators and bulk selling to distributing companies. GRIDCO and OPTCL are both owned by the Government of Orissa. These two institutions are at the centre of the power sector organisation in the State.

Although the distribution companies are private, they are not totally independent. The Orissa 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 interest of consumers. The activities of state-owned entities, namely, GRIDCO, OPTCL, OHPC, OPGC, and OERC are outlined below.

### Grid Corporation of Orissa (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, Kahalgaon and Kaniha through EREB system. It is also involved in trading of surplus power in the ABT regime. During 2008-09, GRIDCO procured 19,828.07 MW of power from various sources and met the demand of 18,787.5 MW. It exceeded the total quantum of power procurement and sale approved by OERC for 2008-09. Due to poor hydro-power availability in the last quarter of 2008-09, GRIDCO had to procure power from other states through PTC on power banking basis. In 2008-09, it traded 34.88 MW power and earned Rs. 24.33 crore. The Captive Generating Plants (CGPs), who have a total installed capacity of 3,210 MW, are encouraged to augment their capacity and supply their surplus power to GRIDCO.

**Figure 6.9, Power Sector of Orissa: The Organization Chart**



GRIDCO has been able to reduce its overall loan liability during the last five years. Its total loan liability of Rs. 3,240.83 crore by the end of 2004-05 has been reduced to Rs. 1,829.98 by the end 2008-09.

### **Orissa Power Transmission Corporation Ltd (OPTCL)**

OPTCL is a separate entity that was created in 2005. It has commissioned many grid substations and transmission lines during 2008-09. Some of the major transmission projects, successfully commissioned during 2008-09, are as follows:

#### **Capital Works**

- Circuit-I from Power Grid Corporation of India, Ltd (PGCIL) sub-station at Kuchel to Balasore sub-station was commissioned at 220 KV
- Circuit-II 20 MVA transformer at 220/33 KV sub-station at Balimela
- 2 X 315 MVA interconnecting transformers were commissioned at 220 KV at Mendhaal sub-station by way of back charging
- Circuit-I MVA auto-transformer was commissioned at Bhadrak sub-station

- 22- KV Ib – Budhipadar Circuit-III along with pay extension (25.958 km)
- Installation of Circuit-II 20-MVA, 220/33-KV transformer at Barkote sub-station
- Construction of two 132-KV feeder bays at Rajgangpur grid sub-station
- Installation of Circuit-IV 100-MVA auto transformer at Chandaka

#### **Deposit Works**

- Diversion of 132-KV lines for crossing of proposed Khurda-Bolangir Railway Line.
- Railway diversion work of 220 KV single line (1.532 km) from Jayanagar to Theruvalli (Circuit – III) at Rabatiguda.
- 132-KV single line on 220-KV DC towers (14 km) from Tarkera sub-station to MSDS-II of Rourkela Steel Plant

#### **Works Executed by the Beneficiaries**

- 132-KV DC loop-in-loop-out arrangement on Duburi-Jajpur Road 132-KV line (0.3 km) and 132 KV switching station at M/s Jabamayee Ferro Alloys Ltd.
- Two 132-KV feeder bays at 220/132 KV

Jayanagar GRID sub-station for connectivity of two 132-KV Jaynagar – Gentuliguma circuits of SHEP of M/s Meenakshi Power Ltd.

### **Orissa Hydro Power Corporation (OHPC)**

At present, OHPC has six ongoing hydro projects and one joint hydro-electric project with an installed capacity of 2,062 MW. In 2007-08, OHPC earned a record profit of Rs. 121.39 crore, net of taxes. The achievements of OHPC are as follows:

- It has an installed capacity of 2,062 MW, which is a substantial improvement over its initial figure of 1,272 MW at the time of incorporation.
- It has achieved record power generation of 8,025 MU and sale of 7,909 MU during 2008-09, representing 43% of the total consumption of the state.
- Total generation of RHEP, Rengali and UIHEP, Upper Indrabati crossed the designed energy during 2008-09.
- After R&M works of Unit-2 (24 MW) of Chipilima Power House, the commercial operation of Unit-2 commenced in May 2008.
- Trial synchronisation of Unit-I of Potteru Small HE Project started in January 2008 and radial loading has been done up to 700 KW.
- Unit-7 (Balimela Extension Project) commercial operation started in December 2008 and it is loaded up to 72 MW.
- Unit-8 (Balimela Extension Project) commercial operation started with effect from January 2009.

### **Orissa Power Generation Corporation (OPGC)**

The Orissa Power Generation Corporation (OPGC) is jointly managed by the Government of Orissa and AES, a private US company. The paid-up share capital of OPGC is Rs. 490.22 crore, of which, the share of Government of Orissa is 51%. The company has set up two thermal power plants of 210 MW each in Ib valley area of Jharsuguda district with 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.

OPGC has been performing consistently well at a high plant load factor (PLF). It has achieved a record PLF of 89.89% during 2006-07, although it

has declined to 86.72% during 2008-09. In 2008-09, its turnover was Rs. 440.79 crore, as compared to Rs. 484.69 crore in 2007-08. The after-tax profit was Rs. 112.48 crore during 2008-09. The PLF, the turnover and the after-tax net profit of the corporation over the period 1999-00 to 2008-09 are detailed in Annexure 6.7.

As a part of its social responsibility, it has implemented several projects for providing several villages near plant sites with portable piped drinking water, healthcare, educational facilities, all-weather roads and community centres. The company has received many awards and distinctions for plant performance, effective pollution control measures, and safety measures. They include the Excellence Gold Award in Thermal Power Sector for the year 2003-04. Also, it has been certified with ISO 14001, OHSAS 18000.

### **Capacity Upgradation and Completion of Ongoing Projects**

Capacity building projects are Ib valley thermal power station (T.P.S.) units 3,4,5 & 6 (920 MW), Duburi T.P.S. (500 MW), Upper Indravati Hydro Electric Project (600 MW), Balimela HEP units 7 & 8 (150 MW) and Potteru Small HEP (6 MW). Power stations in Burla and Chiplima are being renovated.

### **Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme (APDRP)**

The State has signed a MoU with the Centre to implement the Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme (APDRP) in the state. The objectives of the programme are to improve (a) financial viability through loss reduction, (b) consumer service and (c) reliability of quality power supply. It envisages metering of feeders, distribution of transformers, energy auditing and accounting. Seven state projects, costing Rs. 592.22 crore, have been approved by the Government of India. By the end of 2006-07, Rs. 74.02 crore was received from the Centre and utilised by DISTCOs. In the re-structured APDRP scheme, however, Orissa has not received any central funds.

### **Investments**

Year-wise investment in the energy sector in Orissa

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 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2002-07), Rs. 1,206 crore was spent on the energy sector, which is 8.67% of the total state plan expenditure made for the same period. The approved outlay for the energy sector during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period has been fixed at Rs. 4,307 crore, out of which Rs. 329.90 crore was spent during 2007-08 and an outlay of Rs. 1,973 crore was slated for the Annual Plan of 2009-10.

### **Initiatives Towards Rural Electrification**

Both Government of India and the State Government have stressed expeditious electrification in rural areas. As per the MoU signed with the Government of India, the State Government is committed to electrify each household by 2012. A state-level monitoring committee has been constituted for the purpose.

### **Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) under Bharat Nirman**

Launched in 2005, this Central Scheme aims to provide electricity to all villages having a population of 100 and more in five years. It envisages 90% as capital subsidy and 10% as loan to the State Government. The scheme has been executed in Orissa by Central PSUs such as NTPC, NHPC and PGCIL. The tentative project cost is Rs. 3,593.75 crore for electrifying 17,895 un-electrified and de-electrified villages, 2,9222 partially electrified villages and 40,706 un-electrified habitations. The scheme also aims to provide connections to 31.86 lakh below-poverty-line households. By the end of 2008-09, 3,967 villages / habitations and 11,865 below-poverty-line households were electrified. Rs. 516.68 crore have been utilized, out of Rs. 1,076.53 crore was released by REC in favour of NTPC, NHPC and PGCL. The State Government has also provided Rs. 112.79 crore during 2008-09 towards its share of the cost of the programme.

### **Biju Gram Jyoti**

While RGGVY targets villages with at least a population of 100, this programme, initiated by the Government of Orissa in 2007 under the district sector, targets villages and habitations having a

population of less than 100. The plan is to cover 10,000 such habitations / villages during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period with an outlay of Rs. 314 crore at the rate of Rs. 1 crore per block. The work under the scheme is in progress.

### **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 Orissa Renewable Energy Development Agency (OREDA) is the apex agency under the Department of Science and Technology, Government of Orissa, to look after renewable and alternative energy sources.

### **Remote Village Electrification Programme (RVEP)**

This programme targets electrification by non-conventional energy sources of those un-electrified remote villages and un-electrified hamlets of electrified villages where grid connectivity is neither feasible nor cost effective. Financial assistance is provided by both the Centre and the State. Electrification of 197 remote villages (Gajapati-45, Keonjhar-22, Sundergarh-60 and Kalahandi-70) was taken during 2008-09 and work in 162 villages was completed. The revised project proposals in respect of ten villages (Keonjhar-1, Sundergarh-4 and Kalahandi-5) for changing the mode of electrification from Biomass Gassifier system to Solar Photo Voltaic system have been recommended to MNRE. Project proposals for electrification of 57 villages (Nayagarh-54 and Balasore-3) through non-conventional sources of energy have been sanctioned by MNRE. The implementation processes in these villages are under progress. Detailed Project Reports in respect of 37 villages (Kalahandi-7, Angul-6, Kandhamal-10, Keonjhar-8, Nuapada-1 and Malkangiri-5) have been submitted to MNRE for sanction. During 2008-09, 1,394 villages from eleven districts have been identified for the project.

### **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. It



can be used for cooking and lighting purposes. It also provides rich organic manure. During 2008-09, a target of 4,000 biogas plants was allotted for Orissa by MNRE. The total achievement against the target was 3,336 plants.

### **Wind Energy**

Orissa has a wind power potential of 1,700 MW. This has been estimated basing on Wind Resource Assessment studies carried out in six potential sites: Gopalpur, Chatrapur, Puri, Chandipur, Paradeep and Damanjodi. These were identified by IITM, Bangalore. OREDA has taken steps for setting up one 2-MW demonstration Wind Power Project at Damanjodi in Koraput district to demonstrate techno-commercial feasibility of such projects. The project proposal for the above demonstration power project has been submitted to MNRE for sanction. Wind Resource Assessment studies are being taken up at eight new sites (i.e., Damanjodi North and South, Nabrangpur, Gopalpur, Puri, Paradeep, Chandipur and Dhamara). Further, the Center for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Government of India, has identified the sites for assessing wind resources in Sambalpur, Ganjam and Keonjhar.

### **SPV Programme**

Electrification of two remote villages, namely, Udal and Tentulikhhol in Kishorenagar bock of Angul district, has been completed by OREDA with installation of SPV LED home and street lighting systems. MNRE has been requested for allocating 1,000 SVP home light systems and 250 SVP street light systems to the State during 2008-09.

### **Small and Mini Micro Hydro Projects**

Commissioned by OREDA, 110 KW capacity Mini Hydel Project at Sunei in the district of Mayurbhanj and the 2x20 KW Micro Hydel Project at Badaghaghra in Keonjhar district are in operation and they feed power to the State grid.

### **Energy Plantations and Bio-Diesel Production**

OREDA functions as the single-window entity for promotion and facilitation of all such projects. Plantations of Jatropha over 912 acres in Rayagada district, 1,870 acres in Ganjam district, 1,483 acres in Kalahandi district and 955 acres in Keonjhar district have been taken up. Fourteen district-level workshops and seventy block-

level workshops, along with farmers' training programmes, have been organized under IEC activities. District-level monitoring cells in eight KBK districts and twelve non-KBK districts have been formed. OREDA has taken up electrification of village Jakham of Thuamul Rampur block in Kalahandi district by 3.5 KW power generation, run on vegetable oil. More such projects are being proposed. Setting up of each project on an average costs about Rs. 7 lakh.

### **Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Project**

OREDA is designated as the State level agency by the UNDP-MOEF for development of small scale clean development mechanism (CDM) projects. The CDM is a mechanism under the Kyoto protocol that enables developing nations to trade certified emission reductions. The CDM cell in OREDA is actively involved in the preparation of Project Idea Notes (PIN) and Project Design Documents (PDD). Three Project Design Documents (PDD) on wind power projects, Hydel and RVEP have been submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, for consideration.

### **Awareness Generation Publicity**

OREDA telecasts four documentary films in GRAMSAT and other electronic media at regular intervals during the year. Radio jingles on renewable energy have also been broadcast by All India Radio, Cuttack. The Interactive Training Programme under GRAMSAT network is held every month. OREDA has also been participating in melas and festivals in different important festive occasions in Orissa by organising exhibitions of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (NRSE) for popularising NRSE programmes and devices.

### **Solid Waste Management (MSW)**

OREDA has been appointed as Business Development Associate by the Housing and Urban Development Department, Orissa, for management of municipal solid waste (MSW) in the State. It has prepared a model for it in all urban local bodies and finalised vendors for the supply of different collection and transportation equipment. Programmes of solid waste management in Puri and Bhubaneswar municipalities as per JNNURM norms have been prepared and submitted to the Housing and Urban Development Department.

## A State Level Renewable Energy Awareness Park

A park, christened as *Biju Patnaik Energy Park*, has been established in Bhubaneswar. It aims 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

A well-developed transport network and an efficient communications system are basic prerequisites for rapid economic development and sustained growth. Besides, promoting the development of backward areas, an efficient transport network plays a crucial role in enhancing the productivity and efficiency of various economic activities. The State Government has therefore, accorded high priority to develop transport and communication infrastructure in Orissa and to connect remote habitations to growth and service centres. As reported earlier, it is the avowed resolve of the State Government to substantially improve the conditions of 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).

### 6.2.1 Roads

As the rail network in Orissa is grossly inadequate, roads are crucial in providing connectivity to all habitations. The State that has a total road length of 242,736 km by the end of 2004-05. Roads are classified by way of their importance of traffic density, width, surface quality (e.g., expressways, national highways, state highways, MDR and ODR in that order), and ownership (e.g., national government, state government departments and agencies, urban and rural local bodies).

Box 6.1 illustrates the break-up of road length in Orissa into various types by the end of 2008-09. It is observed that more than half the roads length are owned by panchayati raj institutions

(e.g., Panchayat Samities and Gram Panchayats). National Highways constitute 1.5% of total road length, a little less than the national average of nearly 2%<sup>8</sup>.

### Box 6.1, Road length by Type in Orissa by the end of 2008-09

Type of Roads	Length (km)
National Highways	3,590
State Highways	5,102
Urban Roads	18,192
Rural Roads	31,167
Major District Roads	4,277
Other District Roads	6,314
Panchayat Samiti Roads	20,324
Gram Panchayat Roads	1,39,942
Forest Roads	7,463
Irrigation Roads	6,277
GRIDCO Roads	88
Total	2,42,736

2,039.57 km of urban roads belonged to three municipal corporations, 8,232.45 km to 37 municipalities and the balance to 63 Notified Area Councils at the end of 2008-09. Twenty-nine percent of urban roads were black-topped and 14% were cement-concrete.

### Road Density, Surfaced-Road-Density and Highway Works

Road density is a preliminary measure of the extent of road networks in a region. It is usually defined as the total length of all roads per 1,000 square kilometers of area. Orissa fares much better than the all-India average with respect to road density. This is illustrated in Figure 6.10. It may be observed that the gap is slowing over the years. However, road density does not take into the account the quality of roads. The total length of all roads includes those of national highways as well as metalled roads of varying standards and un-surfaced village roads. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways maintains data on the lengths and types of roads that are surfaced and un-surfaced.

<sup>8</sup> Although it is only 2%, national highways carry 40% of total road traffic in India.

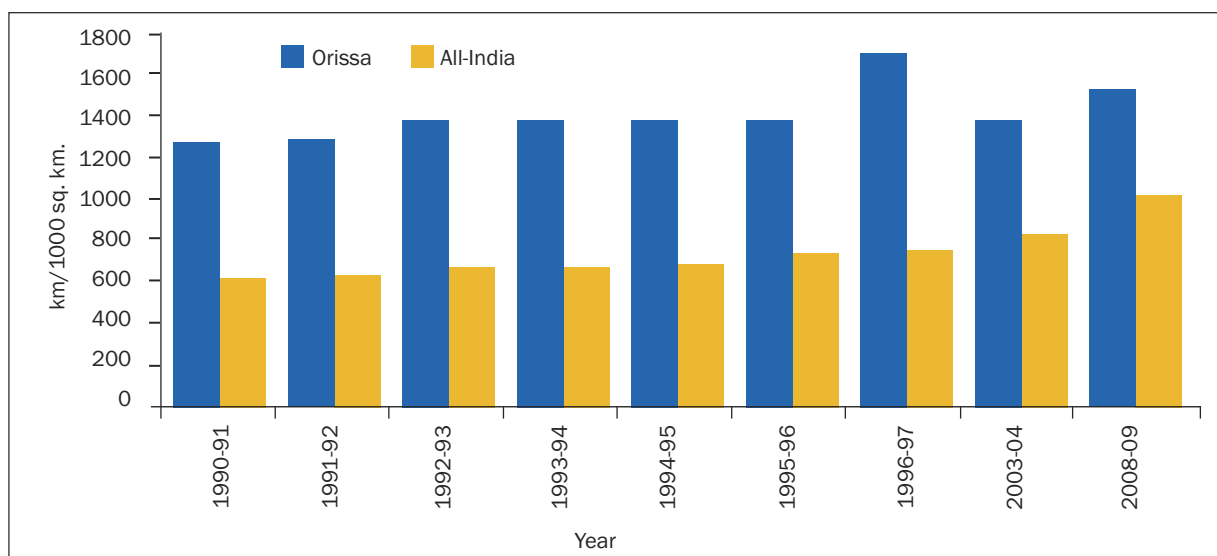
One can define surfaced-road-density as the percentage of length of roads that is surfaced. Figure 6.11 graphs surfaced road density in the State. For India it has always remained above 50%, while for Orissa it has generally remained in the 20 to 30% range. Recently however, massive programmes have been undertaken by the Central and State Governments to improve and extend roadways in Orissa. Before discussing the specific programmes, it is noted that during 2008-09:

- Nearly, 202 km of national highways (running within the state) were improved.

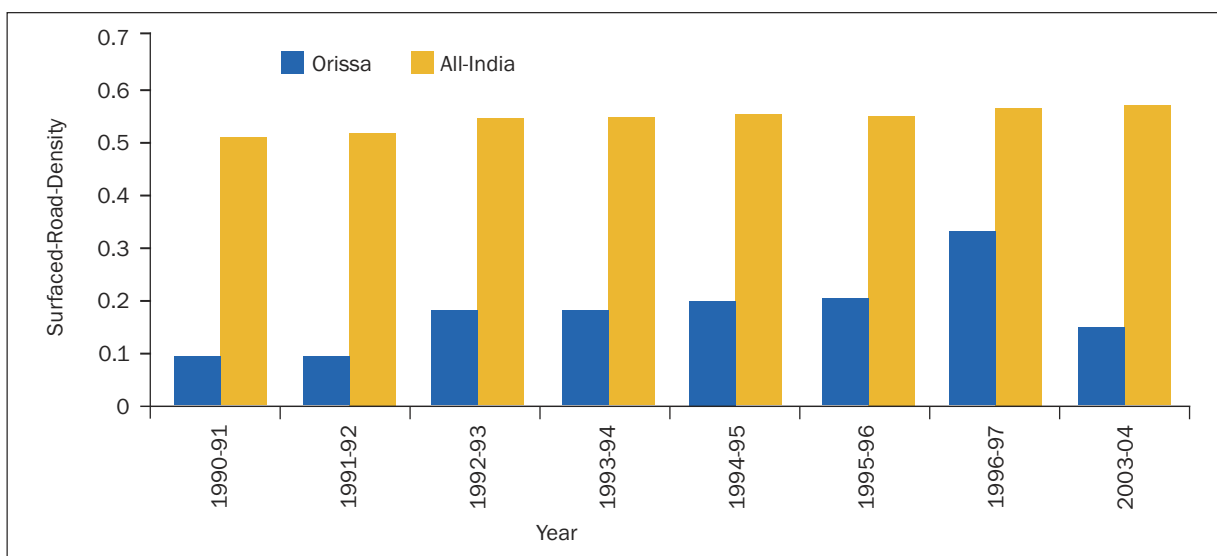
- The missing link of NH 23 from Kalanda to Pitri was completed and opened to traffic.
- Five bridges (Pipal on NH 201, Madhiapalli on NH 201, Anladhar on NH 215 and three MBs on NH 23) were completed.

Annexure 6.10 shows the allotment of funds and the expenditure for development of national highways in Orissa since 2001-02. Annexure 6.11 and 6.12 respectively list national highways construction works under progress in 2008-09 and work proposals for 2009-10.

**Figure 6.10, Road Density, Orissa and All-India, 1990-91 to 2008-09**



**Figure 6.11, Surfaced-Road-Density, Orissa and All-India, 1990-91 to 2003-04**



## Rural Roads and Connectivity

Both Government of India and the State Government have stressed on providing connectivity to villages of specified population. The focus is also on improving the quality of roads. The major programmes to improve rural connectivity are briefly discussed below.

### Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and Bharat Nirman Programme

Since the inception of PMGSY in 2000-01, rural road connectivity has remained a bench-mark policy objective. Under PMGSY, 685 roads of 2,641 km and 9,845 CD works were completed during 2008-09 with an expenditure of Rs. 1,163.01 crore. Out of 2,641 km of completed roads, 1,948 km were black-topped and 693 km were concrete-topped. These roads provided assured all weather connectivity to 2,419 habitations. Annexure 6.13 shows the status of PMGSY scheme in Orissa from 2000-01 to 2008-09<sup>9</sup>.

Rural road building activity through the Bharat Nirman programme, initiated in 2005-06, was at a much higher scale: 11,002 km of roads were completed during 2008-09. Annexure 6.14 records the works completed under it highlighting different aspects of connectivity from 2005-06 to 2008-09<sup>10</sup>.

### Other Road Construction and Improvement Programmes

There are other rural road construction projects that are funded under the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) of NABARD. 104

roads covering 1,158 km and 217 bridges were completed by 2008-09, at an expense of Rs. 502 crore.<sup>11</sup> The Twelfth Finance Commission Grant and Special Repairs Programme are other important sources of funding for improving rural roads. The 12<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission grant to the State Government amounts to Rs. 540 crore for maintenance of rural roads and Rs. 167 crore for maintenance of non-residential buildings. This is spread over four years from 2006-07 to 2009-10. In addition, rural connectivity programmes are also funded under RLTP, Biju KBK Plan, Gopbandhu Grameen Yojana, Biju Kandhamal O Gajapati Yojana and Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). RLTP and BRGF are funded by the Government of India. Biju KBK Plan, Gopbandhu Grameen Yojana (GGY) and Biju Kandhamal O Gajapati Yojana are flagship programmes of the State Government and focus, amongst other things, on Bijli, Sadak and Pani. The status of GGY scheme from 2006-07 to 2008-09 is given in Annexure 6.9<sup>12</sup>.

During 2008-09, 496 road projects costing Rs. 162 crore and 2,237 non-residential building projects costing Rs. 41.78 crore were targeted for completion. Against this target, 405 road projects and 1,573 buildings were completed, and an expenditure of Rs. 204 crore was incurred. In 2008-09, the special road repair programme targeted to take up 4,079 projects, which included 743.93 km of roads and 193 cross-drainage works with an allotment of Rs. 109.65 crore. Against the target, about 479.23 km of roads and 119

<sup>9</sup> PMGSY is still continuing and funds are being provided to the states. Under PMGSY, a construction plan spanning 29,285 km of roads with 79,707 cross-drainage works was sanctioned for Orissa till the end of 2008-2009 by the Empowered Committee of Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. The aim was to cover 11,230 habitations with an estimated project cost of Rs. 9,750 crore. By the stipulated period, 3,140 roads of 11,133 km length and with 35,612 cross-drainage works were completed at an expense of Rs. 3,476.73 crore. Out of this, 9,317 km were black topped and 1,816 km were concrete roads. About 6,177 habitations were connected.

<sup>10</sup> The general objective of the Bharat Nirman Programme is broader: to improve rural infrastructure. It is a time-bound business plan in partnership with State Governments and Panchayati Raj Institutions. The aim is to provide every habitation of 1,000 population and above (500 in hilly and tribal areas) with all-weather roads. Originally it was a 5-year plan (2005-2009), but it has been extended till 2014. Current objectives (as of March 2010 from its website, [www.bharatnirman.gov.in](http://www.bharatnirman.gov.in)) are to (a) provide safe drinking water to all uncovered habitations and achieve 40% rural tele-density by 2014, and, (b) by 2012, deliver electricity power to all villages and offer electricity connection to 1.75 crore poor households, ensure broadband connection to all 2.4 lakh panchayats and set up Bharat Nirman Seva Kendras at panchayat level and bring an additional one crore hectares of land under "assured" irrigation. It also had targeted to provide sixty lakh additional houses for the poor by 2009, and, this has been achieved. The new target is to provide 1.2 crore houses by 2014.

<sup>11</sup> A number of incomplete roads and bridge projects under R.D. Department along with new road and bridge projects have been included under RIDF schemes and are operational under different phases. Starting from RIDF-II to RIDF - XIV, 463 projects (136 roads with length of 1577.349 km and 327 bridges) were sanctioned with revised project cost of Rs. 969.55 crore and NABARD loan of Rs. 777 crore. Of these, 321 projects (104 roads of 1157.853 km and 217 bridges) have been completed with an expenditure of Rs. 502 crore by the end of 2008-09. The remaining projects are at different stages of completion.

<sup>12</sup> During 2008-09, an additional Rs. 185 crore was released under GGY for flood restoration work (Flood- 2008) in the eleven GGY districts. By the end of 2008-09, 12,673 works were taken up and completed by utilising the same amount.

cross-drainage works were completed at a cost of Rs. 110 crore.<sup>13</sup> Besides, Rs 18 crore were allocated for the maintenance of 312 important rural roads. A special package of Rs. 10 crore was provided for nineteen roads in Kandhamal district.

### Overall Rural Road Connectivity

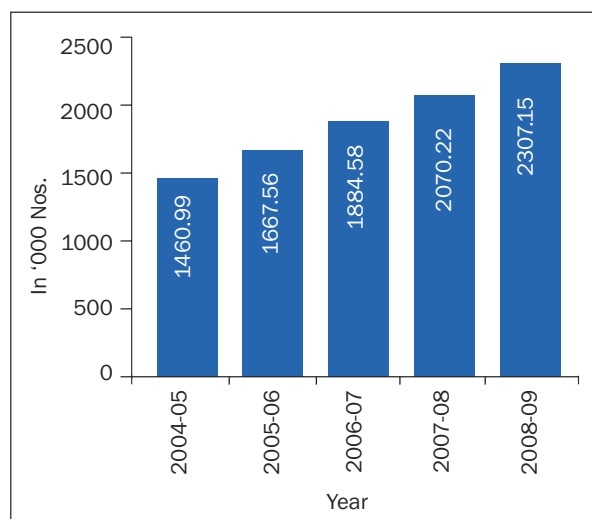
The extent of rural road connectivity in Orissa is far less than the requirement. So far, only 40% of all villages have all-weather connectivity, as compared to the national average of 60%. Annexure 6.15 presents the status of rural connectivity vis-à-vis habitations in the State.

### Number and Composition of Vehicles on Roads

As roads have expanded, so has their use. The total number of vehicles on roads in Orissa from 2004-05 to 2008-09 is shown in Figure 6.12. As illustrated in Figure 6.13, two-wheelers constitute 81% of total vehicles on the road.<sup>14</sup>

Buses are a major means of road transport by the common people in the State. During 2008-09, 7,694 buses, both public and private together, were plying.

**Figure 6.12, Total Number of Vehicles on Roads in Orissa, 2004-05 to 2008-09**



Source: State Transport Authority, Orissa

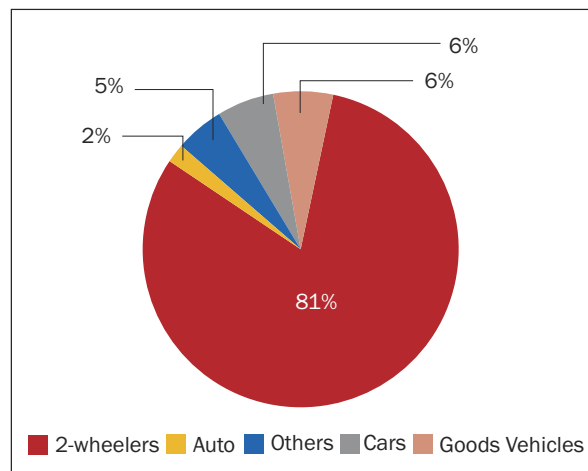
<sup>13</sup> Chief Engineer, Rural Works, is the source of this information.

<sup>14</sup> Annexure 6.15 presents detailed information on different types of motor vehicles on the road in Orissa, starting from 2001-02 to 2008-09.

<sup>15</sup> The number of goods vehicles per one lakh population were 356.

This suggests 19 buses per one lakh population in the State.<sup>15</sup> Over the period from 2000-01 to 2008-09, the number of public sector buses plying on the roads has increased from 254 to 264, while, as Figure 6.14 shows, the number of passengers served has declined by two-thirds. This indicates a huge expansion in the private-sector bus services.

**Figure 6.13, Composition of Vehicles on the Roads (in %)**



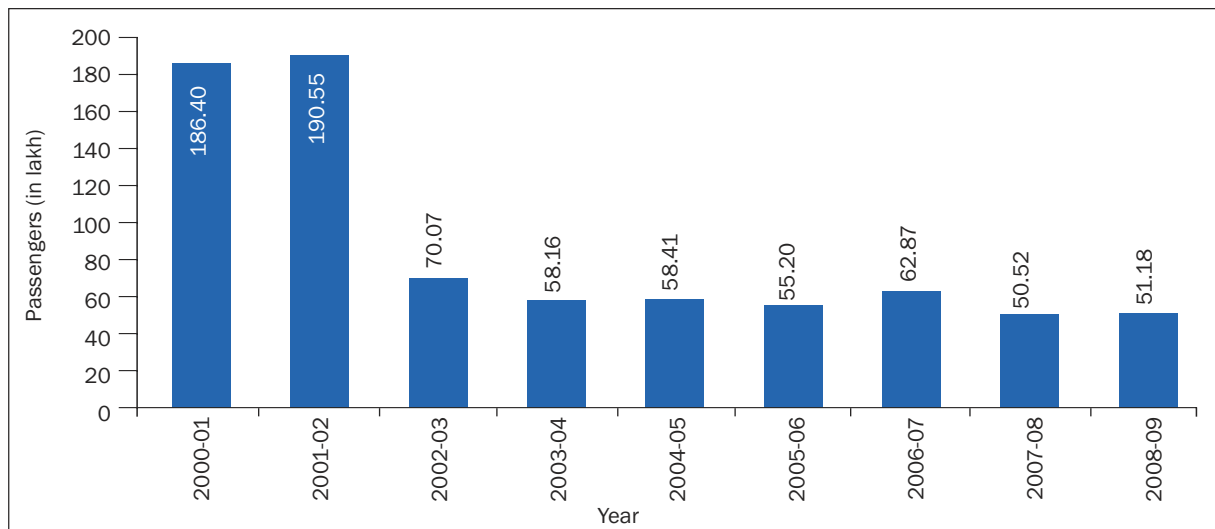
Source: State Transport Authority, Orissa

### Policy and Administration of Road Transport

Orissa is the leading State in India to declare a State Transport Policy in 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 Orissa Transport Infrastructure Development Authority (OTIDA) and Orissa Transport Regulatory and Advisory Council (OTRAC). It also identified special thrust areas to modernise railways, waterways and airways in the state.

The State Transport Authority (STA) is the apex regulatory body of Orissa to administer and manage the road transport sector.. The Orissa State Road

**Figure 6.14, Passengers Carried in Public- Sector Buses, 2000-01 to 2008-09**



Source: Orissa State Road Transport Corporation

Transport Corporation is the provider of transport services and amenities to passengers. The activities of the Corporation, revenue collections from motor vehicles and those from motor vehicle related offenses are outlined in Annexures 6.16 through 6.18.

### Road accidents and Safety Measures Undertaken

High growth of vehicles and human mobility, 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 2008, 8,181 road accidents were recorded, claiming 3,079 lives, as against 8,213 road accidents and 3,000 deaths recorded in 2007. The fatality rate of Orissa remains high with 37 deaths per 100 accidents in 2008. Comparatively, at the all-India level, in 2007, 1.14 lakh people died in 4.79 lakh accidents with a fatality rate of 27 deaths per 100 accidents.

The State Government implements a series of road safety measures with support from the Orissa Road Safety Society, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, the Central Government, police department, voluntary organisations, institutes, state truck and bus owners associations. During 2008-09, STA has implemented the following measures on road safety:

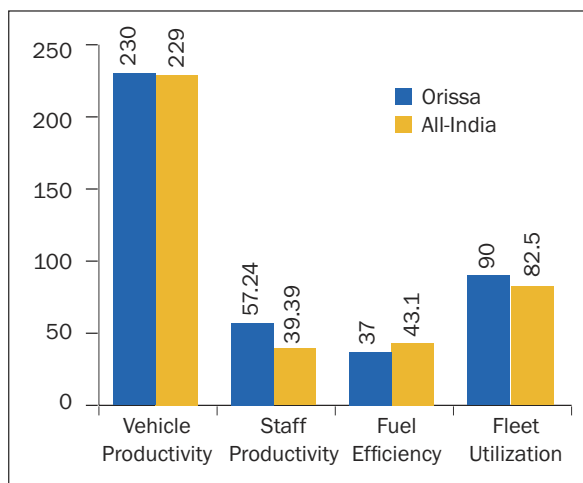
- Opened three accident help lines to provide round the clock services to road accident victims;
- Pasted retro-reflective tapes on the rear corners of transport vehicles;
- Operated twenty ambulances and thirteen tow cranes;
- Deployed home guards to control erring drivers and road users on highways and city roads;
- Conducted awareness programmes on accident hazards, with financial support from the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways;
- Conducted refresher training programmes for 4,750 Heavy Motor Vehicle drivers in the unorganised sector under direct supervision of the Orissa Road Safety Society.
- STA has procured 14 highway interceptors to curb over-speeding in accident prone areas;
- STA has supplied hand-held terminals to all enforcement officials for online checking of drivers' licenses and vehicle registrations;
- It has procured fifteen portable weigh bridges for checking overloading of commercial vehicles on highways;
- With the support of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (Government of India), STA is going to establish, at an estimated cost of Rs. 8 crore, a hi-tech driving training school and road safety institute for heavy motor vehicle drivers. The school will impart defensive driving skills and traffic discipline.

- To minimize the use of forged permit documents, it has introduced permit papers on securitised paper.

### Relative Efficiency of Orissa State Transport Corporation

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 km per worker per day, (c) *fuel efficiency*, measured by km per litre and (d) *fleet utilisation* in % terms. As Figure 6.15 shows, by any of the four criteria, the efficiency of the Orissa State Transport Corporation is about the same as the national average.<sup>16</sup>

**Figure 6.15, Relative Efficiency of Orissa State Road Transport Corporation**



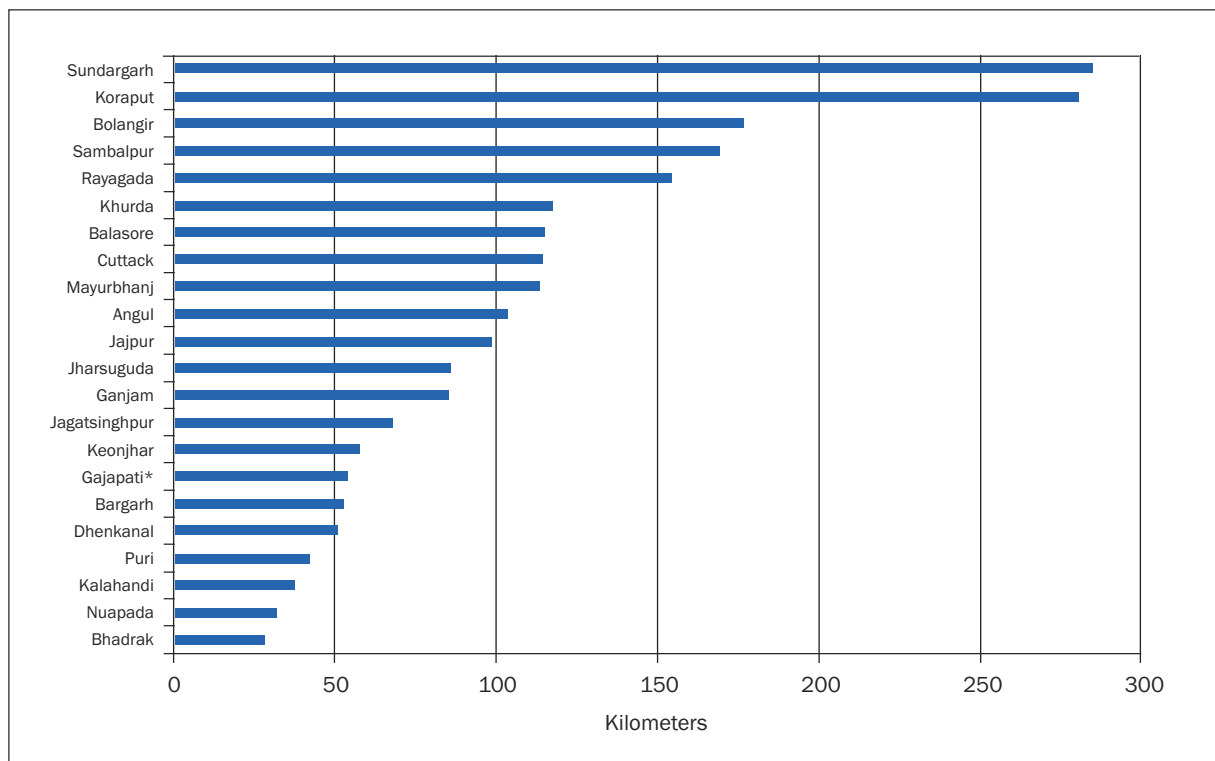
Source: 11<sup>th</sup> 5-Year Plan 2007-2012 Volume III, Planning Commission, 2008, Annexure 9.3.7

### 6.2.2 Railways

Railway routes pass through twenty-two districts of the state, exclude eight districts, namely, Baudh, Deogarh, Kandhamal, Kendrapara, Malkangiri, Nabrangpur, Nayagarh and Sonepur. The density of coverage is relatively high in some of the fringe

regions of the State, while areas in the central parts of the State remain largely untouched. Figure 6.16 shows district-wise railway coverage, while details are provided in Annexure 6.20. A large disparity

**Figure 6.16, District-wise Railway Coverage**



<sup>16</sup> For scaling purposes, fuel efficiency is shown as km per 100 litres.

across districts exists. The progress on railways network and traffic during 2008-09 is summarized below:

- The electrification of railway lines between Cuttack and Paradeep was completed and commissioned.
- The second railway bridge on the river Mahanadi was commissioned.
- The weekly frequency of:
  - ◆ Bhubaneswar – Baripada Express has increased from 3 to 6 days;
  - ◆ Bhubaneswar – New Delhi Rajdhani Express has increased from 4 to 5 days and
  - ◆ Puri – Sambalpur Intercity Express has gone up from 6 to 7 days.
- Two new trains, Bhubaneswar – Paradeep Intercity Express and Puri – Keonjhar Intercity Express, have been introduced.

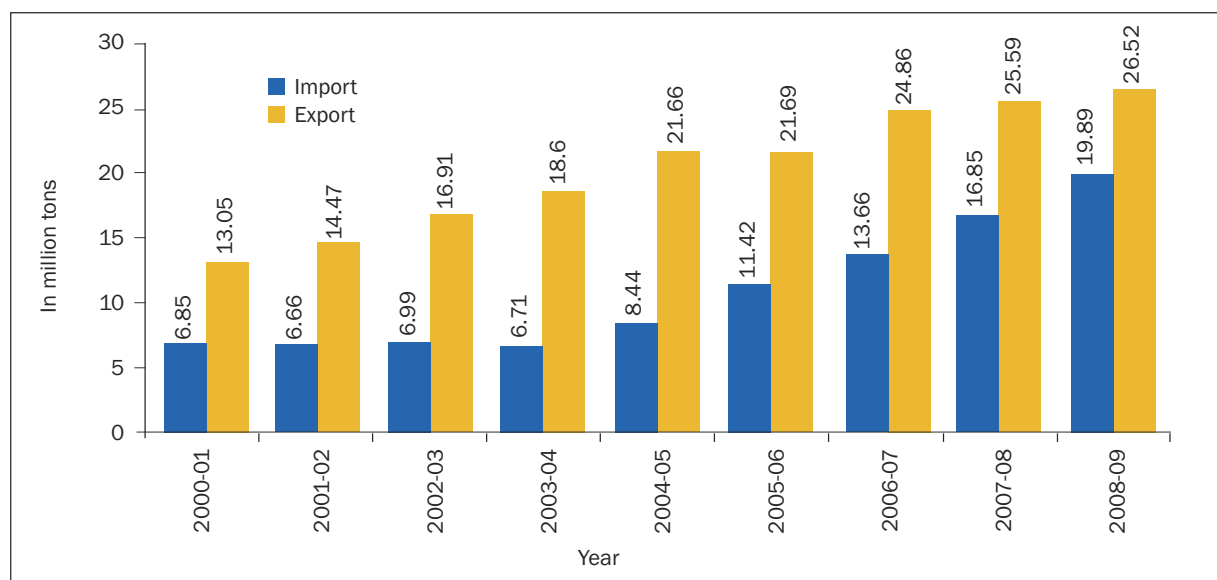
By the end of 2008-09, the State had 2,439 km of railway lines including 54 km of narrow gauge. Overall, the State remains poor in railway coverage and this is one of the factors that has hampered the pace of its industrial development. The railway route length in the State per thousand sq km, which

is the same as *railway density*, is about 15.67 km, while the national railway density is around 20 km.<sup>17</sup>

### 6.2.3 Ports

Paradeep, the 8<sup>th</sup> largest port of India, has witnessed a consistent increase in traffic in recent years. As Figure 6.17 shows, exports grew by 9.36% in 2008-09 in the midst of a global slowdown.<sup>18</sup> It is estimated that its traffic will reach 57 million tonnes by the end of 2009-10 and about 100 million tons by the end of 2016-17. Iron ore and coal constitute the bulk of all exports through Paradeep Port. Much smaller than Paradeep port, Gopalpur Port is the second largest in Orissa.<sup>19</sup> During 2008-09, it handled 67 thousand tonnes of exports and 170 thousand tonnes of imports. A new port facility, to be situated between Haldia and Paradeep, called Dhamara Port, is under construction.<sup>20</sup> Two more ports, one at Kirtania (Balasore District) and the other at Astrang (Puri district), are scheduled to be constructed. There is also a fishing harbour operating at Dhamara, which is primarily used by trawler owners. The revenue earned from this harbour during 2008-09 was Rs. 65.57 lakh, as compared to Rs. 65.20 lakh in 2007-08.

**Figure 6.17, Traffic through Paradeep Port, 2000-01 to 2008-09**



<sup>17</sup> The national railways density figure (which is for 2007) is provided by the World Bank in its website.

<sup>18</sup> More details are given in Annexure 6.21.

<sup>19</sup> It was created in 1979-80 under administrative control of Commerce Department, Government of Orissa. In 2006, it was handed over to a private developer.

<sup>20</sup> The construction work is expected to be complete by 2010. It is supposed to be the deepest port of India with 13 berths, capable of handling more than 83 million metric tonnes per annum of dry bulk, liquid bulk, break bulk and container cargo. The port is expected to generate employment of about 3,000 people.



### 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, with assistance from the Ministry of Surface Transport, Government of India. The Directorate of Port and Inland Water Transport is the nodal agency which controls activities relating to passenger launch services, survey and registration of inland crafts. Passenger motor launch services are present in eight different water routes in three sectors:

- Chandabali sector provides launch services from Chandabali to Aradi, Talachuan and Rajnagar
- Balugaon sector provides services from Balugaon to Krushnaprasad, Kalijai, Nuapada, Satapada and Chandabali-Rajnagar.<sup>21</sup>
- Astarangsector provides services from Nayagarh to Sribantapur with the help of twenty motor launches and five country boats. But after the super cyclone of 1999, ten motor launches are plying in these routes after necessary repairs.

Annexure 6.22 provides data on passengers and revenues raised from 2005-06 to 2008-09. It is observed that as alternative sources of transport have become available in some areas, the number of passengers availing motor launch services has been declining over the years. A proposal for spending Rs. 176.50 lakh has been approved by the Government for acquisition of three 50-seater and three 20-seater FRP passenger boats. A Crew Training Institute functions at Chandabali, under the control of the Directorate of Ports and Inland Water Transport. It conducts examinations for granting certificates of competency to Serangs, Masters, Engine Drivers and Inland Engineers. During 2008-09, 82 candidates appeared in these examinations and 53 of them passed.

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 thirteen airstrips and sixteen helipads. A proposal for the procurement of new aircraft is under consideration. During 2008-09, Rs. 167.50 lakh was spent for maintenance and development of airstrips/ helipads and pilot training was provided to seven candidates. A Government Aviation Training Institute, set up under a public-private-partnership model, has started functioning.

### 6.3 Mail and Telecommunication

During 2008-09, there were 8,162 post offices in Orissa comprising 35 HO, 35 MDG, 1,122 SOs, 58 GDS SO and 6,912 BOs. Among these, 7,583 were in rural areas. 88 post offices (including 35 head post offices) have been covered under 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 were deputed for training abroad at the Asia Pacific Postal College, Bangkok for a week under the *Reward and Recognition* scheme.

Figure 6.18 shows *postal density*, that is, the number of post offices per 1000 square km of area.<sup>22</sup> In both measures, Orissa fares well with the all-India level.<sup>23</sup>

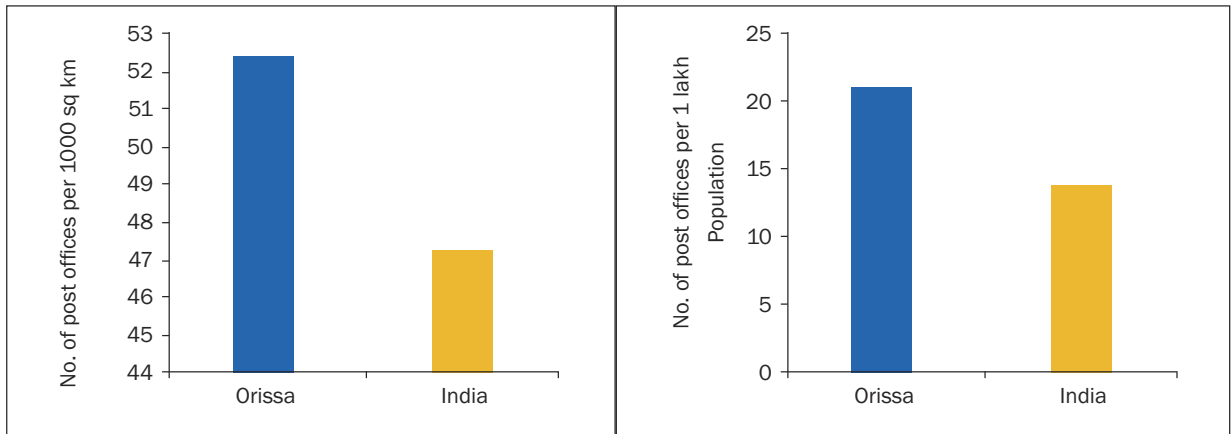
The effect of telecommunications on productivity in various sectors of an economy is enormous. The telecommunication network in Orissa has vastly expanded over the years. During 2008-09, there were 1,163 telephone exchanges (all electronic) and telephone facilities were available in 40,783 villages, which is about 86% of the total number of

<sup>21</sup> Motor launch services to Satapada, Nuapada and Chandabali-Rajnagar have been discontinued temporarily due to non-availability of motor launch and low draft of water to the shore.

<sup>22</sup> Postal density is also defined in reference to the size of the population

<sup>23</sup> Absolute figures are given in Annexure 6.23.

**Figure 6.18, Postal Density by 2006-07, Orissa and All-India**



villages in the state. The total number of telephone connections during 2007-08 was 19,43,240 and it increased to 22,50,870 by the end of 2008-09. The distribution of telephone connections by types is illustrated in Figure 6.19.

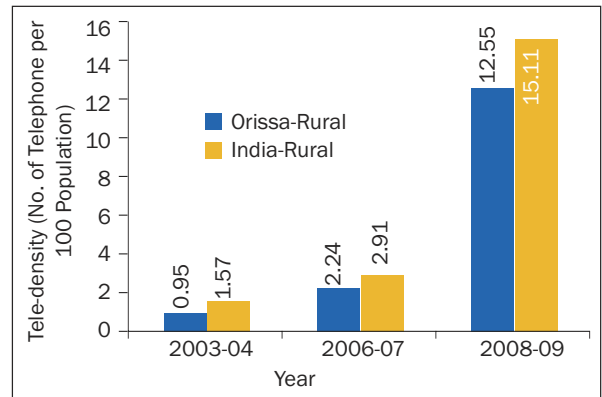
Cellphones constitute 63%, while landlines represent 29% of all connections. The number of internet connections in Orissa is 65,202. Public Telephone Subscriber Trunk Dialing (STD) services are available at 21,437 stations, along with 2,658 Local PTS and 701 Highway PTS. During 2008-09, there were 1,074 STD stations in the State with 4,54,818 subscribers.

Orissa stands above the national average in postal density. However it is below the national average with respect to *tele-density*, defined as the number

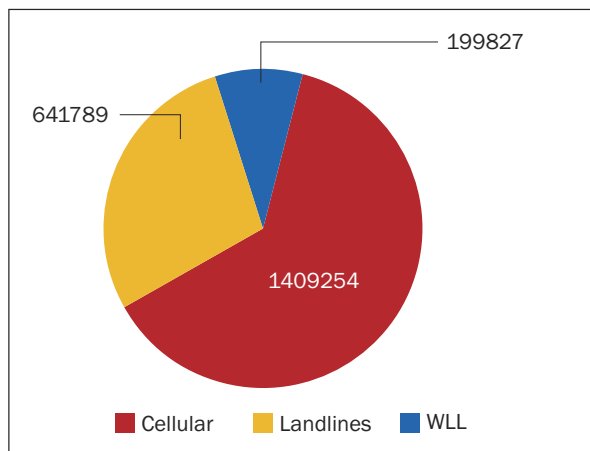
of telephone connections per 100 population. Figures 6.20 and 6.21 compare tele-density in rural and urban Orissa vis-à-vis all India levels. Figure 6.22 graphs the tele-densities across the states.

### 6.4 Science and Technology

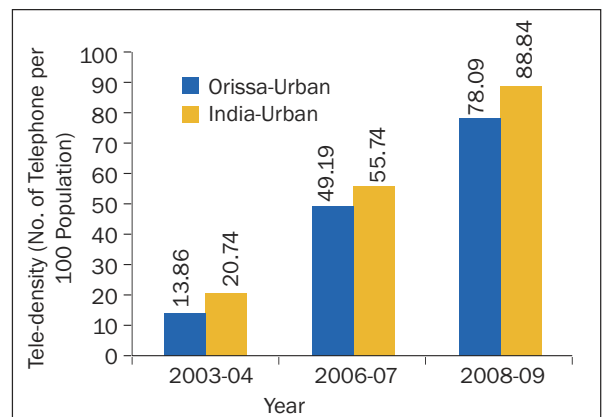
**Figure 6.20, Rural Tele-density, Orissa vis-à-vis All-India, 2003-04 to 2008-09**



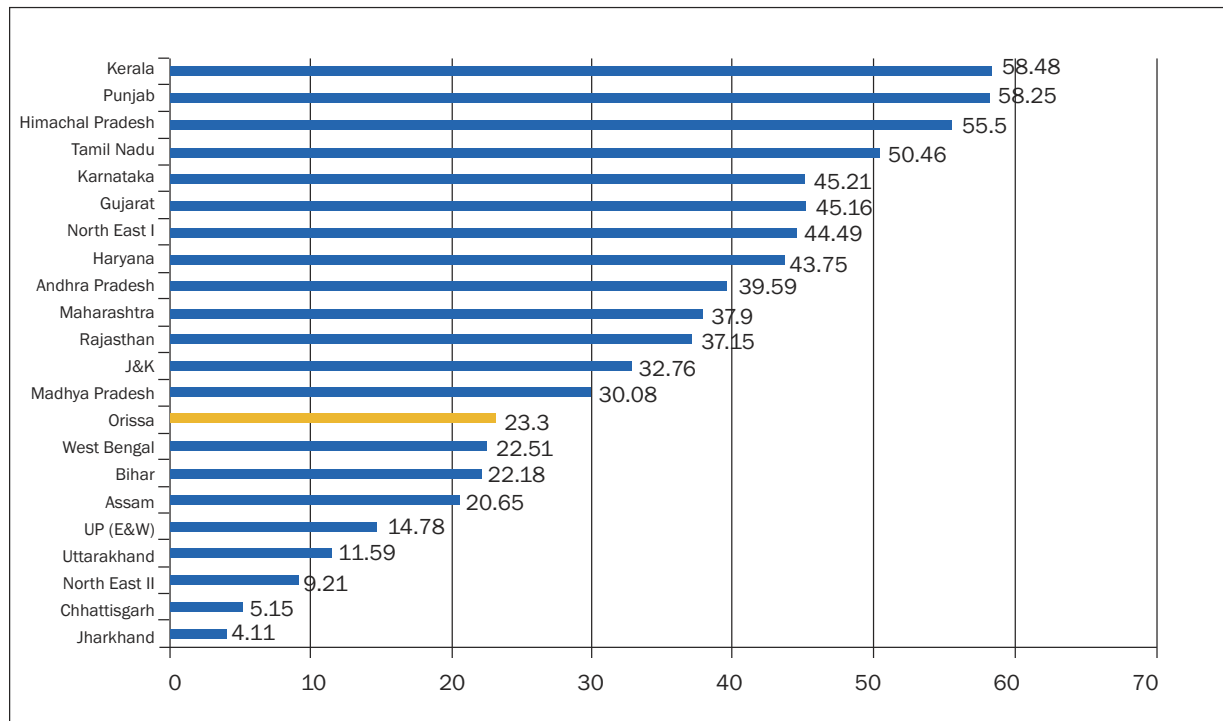
**Figure 6.19, Number of Telephone Connections by Types, 2008-09**



**Figure 6.21, Urban Tele-Density, Orissa vis-à-vis and All-India, 2003-04 to 2008-09**



**Figure 6.22, Tele-Density Across States, 2008-09**



Source: Central Statistical Organization, Millennium Development Goals – India Country Report 2009<sup>24</sup>

### 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 a “priority sectors.” Establishments and enterprises in these sectors have been declared as “public utility services.” Use of IT in the private sector is widespread in India. In Orissa, 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)

As the nodal organisation at the national level, NIC provides the network backbone and e-Governance support to the Central Government departments, states, UTs and district administrations in the country. It offers a wide range of information-cum-communication technology services for transparency in national and local governance.

Its Orissa unit has been playing a catalytic role in promoting IT. Both the State Government and NIC have taken several initiatives in this regard. Some of these are summarised below:

- Land records computerisation has been implemented in 166 Tehsils. Online Record of Rights (ROR) data are being provided here.
- Orissa Registration Information System has been implemented at 14 DSR/ SR offices.
- Annual and Supplementary Budget information system has been computerised.
- Birth and death registration system, urban below-poverty-line and citizen centric grievance monitoring system has been computerised.
- e-Governance suite covering scheme monitoring, education, scholarship, vocational training etc. for SC and ST communities has been implemented in all 21 ITDAs of Orissa.
- Portals of all 3-tier PRIs have been created using e-NRICH developed by NIC.

<sup>24</sup> In this graph, Gujarat includes Dadra, Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu; Kerala includes Lakshadweep; Maharashtra includes Goa and Mumbai; North East I consists of Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura; North East II consists of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland; Tamil Nadu includes Puducherry; and West Bengal includes Sikkim.

- Software for confidential character report monitoring of all State Government employees, land mapping systems to monitor Government lease and freehold details, and Government quarters vacancy, allotment and rent monitoring systems have been designed.
- A web-enabled system is in place for monitoring annual plan expenditure of all departments.
- Sarathi (for issue of driving license using smart cards) and Vahan (for road transport office's administration) softwares have been implemented in all regional transport offices of Orissa.
- Web based management information systems for RWSS, transparency and accountability system for monitoring the details on different programmes have been implemented at district levels.
- One-Stop Solution Services such as e-Sahayata has been instituted in five districts. e-Grama – the rural information gateway - has been implemented in 70 village kiosks, 22 Block Offices, 3 Sub Collectors Offices' in Ganjam district as well as in the KBK districts. JANAVANI, an e-Governance oriented public grievance redressal initiative, whose objective is to provide an internet based grievance redressal and information interface for citizens, is being piloted in Khurda district.
- Water & Sewerage, billing and information system for collection and kiosk based customers' query has been provided for Bhubaneswar.
- In the Directorate of Industry, Entrepreneurs' Memorandum online has been implemented.
- Web based GIS (geographical information system) application for Orissa along with 30 districts has been developed and hosted in the public domain.
- A GIS Help Desk for Kendrapara district has been implemented successfully.

### **Information Technology Department**

The State Information Technology Department (briefly IT 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 Orissa 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 in administration and public sector units. Major activities by the IT department in 2008-09 were as follows:

#### ***Promotion and Facilitation of IT Industries***

This scheme aims at ensuring the participation of the IT Department in various national/ international mega events, seminars, fairs and exhibitions to highlight the IT strength and opportunities available in the state. The scheme provides single window facilities to IT companies to set up their units in Bhubaneswar and make the city an IT destination point. Participation of the State Government in events such as INFOCOM, NASSCOM and IITF has become result-oriented. Major IT companies like WIPRO, TCS, Mind Tree Consulting and Genpact have signed MoUs with the Government of Orissa to set up their units in Bhubaneswar and have acquired lands at INFO CITY.

#### ***E-Governance and Computerization Projects***

OCAC has transformed the following core departments into e-governance sectors through these computerisation projects: Board of Secondary Education, Orissa Mining Corporation, State Level Bankers Committee, Works Department, Handloom & Textile Department, Housing & Urban Department, Director of Tourism, Orissa Tourism Development Corporation, Labour & Manpower Department, Energy Department, Advocate General Orissa, High Court, Berhampur University, Higher Education Department, State Transport Authority, Orissa, Commercial Tax Commissioner and Orissa Hydro Power Corporation.

#### ***Women and Child Development e-Pragati***

E-Pragati provides a web-based solution for online tracking and monitoring of 41,597 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in the state, thereby ensuring transparency and accountability. In Phase-I of the project, the infrastructural details of AWCs containing demography, worker and supervisor details have been collected and put into the database. This is now available on the web for the public.

### ***Student Academic Management System (SAMS)***

OCAC has implemented this project as an extension of an e-College project for the Higher Education Department. E-admission has been instituted in sixty junior colleges of Orissa.

### ***Integrated Grievance Redressal System – Sanjog Help Line***

Implemented by OCAC, this project computerizes grievances of the public to help the redressal system.

### **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 Orissa, one at Bhubaneswar and the other at Rourkela. STPIs offer various incentives like 100% 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 and non-stop services to the software industries. A second International Gateway at Bhubaneswar and Rourkela has been installed to facilitate reliable data communication at good speed. STPIs also offers customised solutions in network design and architecture, international connectivity, local loops, facility management, feasibility study and project management and implementation. The STPI, Bhubaneswar, has designed a comprehensive course module in various fields to keep abreast student of changing trends and technology. It also promotes IT-enabled services such as medical transcription, manpower intensive GIS as well as call centre operations.

### **National E-Governance Plan (NeGP)**

It envisions a three-pillar model for delivery of “web-enabled anytime, anywhere access” to information and services in rural India. These are: (a) Orissa State Wide Area Network (OSWAN), (b) Common Services Centres (CSC) and (c) State Data Centre (SDC). Under OSWAN, state headquarters, district headquarters and 225 block head quarters have been linked. Till date, BSNL has provided 60% of bandwidth connectivity across the state. For implementing CSC, the State is divided into

six zones. The scheme is being executed in the public-private-partnership mode in association with three private agencies and by November 2009, 4,574 CSC were opened.

### **E-Registration**

The Government of Orissa has proposed to implement computerised registration and delivery across 176 registration offices of the State. This is expected to improve administrative processes and enhance public satisfaction levels. The project is being implemented by Orissa e-Governance Services Ltd. in the public-private-partnership mode.

### **Smart Panchayat**

The scheme that is implemented by OCAC aims to develop a suite of integrated applications for automating internal processes of gram panchayats, by deploying a suite of applications for carrying out financial and administrative functions of Panchayat offices, developing a suite of integrated applications for various citizens services delivered at Panchayat level and introducing Multipurpose Identity Cards (MICs) for citizens.

### **Orissa Secretariat Workflow Automation System**

The scheme aims at providing automated functions at all levels of the administrative hierarchy of government departments. Most of the work by Government departments is workflow-intensive, i.e., there is a lot of information flow in the form of file movement. Some of this work necessitates the creation and maintenance of databases, which are critical to the decision making process. It also provides document and knowledge management in an integrated fashion and delivers an electronic workplace.

### **E-Procurement**

E-Tendering process has been introduced for public tenders. This facility has been extended to four engineering departments and some of the PSUs. It is now available for tenders of Rs. 10 lakh and above. In this process, engineers and contractors are also being trained.

### **Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System (CCTNS)**

Funded by the Home Ministry, Government of India, this Mission Mode Project is executed by OCAC. It aims to modernize the police force by giving priority enhancing outcome in the areas of crime investigation and criminal detection. All police organisations will be linked through CCTNS.

### **Map Digitisation Project and Modernisation of Record rooms of Tehsils**

This is funded by the Land Records and Survey, Board of Revenue, Orissa. In the initial phase, maps of four districts are being digitised. Scanning of maps has been completed. Funded by the Land Records and Survey, Board of Revenue, Orissa, it aims to modernise the record rooms of 33 Tehsils.

### **6.4.2 Science and Other Technologies**

While adopting IT technology enhances productivity directly and immediately, the results of general science and other technology take much longer 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, and, their activities are summarised below.

#### **Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT)**

As the second oldest agricultural university in the country, OUAT has seven constituent colleges. During 2008-09, the University made several contributions in terms of developing technologies on improvement, production and protection of crops, animals, fish and land management. A few of the research findings are listed below:

- Cashew varieties, Jagannath and Balabhadra, have been released for cultivation during 2008-09.
- Extensive field trials conducted on acid soils in the state revealed that application of paper mill sludge @ 10% to 30% of lime requirement in different soils could increase the yield of groundnuts, maize, ragi, arhar and mustard by 25% to 150%.
- A dehumidified air dryer using heat pump system was developed for drying fruits, vegetables, spices, medicinal and aromatic plants at lower temperatures and relative humidity.

- During 2008-09, the University has produced quality seeds of different crops, quality planting materials of horticulture/silvicultural crops and fish seed. These were distributed to farmers.
- Under OUAT, there are presently 27 Krishi Vigyan Kendras functioning in 27 districts in the state. It has been proposed to set up one more "Kendra" in Bolangir district and three additional ones in Mayurbhanj, Ganjam and Sundergarh districts.
- 247 Farm Trials involving 1,976 farmers in 49.4 hectares were taken up and 616 front line demonstrations on different crops in 443 hectares were conducted. Production and protection technologies were demonstrated under direct supervision of the scientists.
- Capacity building of farmers was carried out through 1,874 training programmes on improvement of technologies, covering 45,425 farmers. 247 farmers were enrolled in ten courses offered by the distance education project of the University. 2,986 farmers visited the Agricultural Technology Information Centre.

#### **Central Rice Research Institute (CRRI)**

CRRI's main objective is to conduct basic, applied and adaptive research on crop improvement and resource management towards increasing and stabilising rice productivity in different rice ecosystems, along with special emphasis on rain-fed ecosystems and related biotic stresses. Some of its achievements are as follows:

- Till now, about 76 high-yielding varieties of rice have been developed for different types of land under different maturity groups by this institute and these have been released for cultivation by the Central Variety Release Committee (CVRC) as well as the State Variety Release Committee (SVRC).
- Many varieties developed by this institute have been released in other states, by respective State Variety Release Committees and also in various countries.
- The farmers of Orissa have benefited by cultivating the improved High Yielding Varieties (HYV) developed by this institute. Different HYV seeds are listed in Annexure 6.24.
- CRRI has developed a rice-fish farming system

technology for rain-fed low lands. It involves rain-water-harvesting-cum-recycling and diversified farming system. This system can increase farm productivity and income by about 15 times, as compared to traditional rice farming. It can also generate employment throughout the year.

- In 2009, the institute introduced a new high-yielding variety of seed, named Swarna Sub-I. It is recommended for areas where normally Swarna is grown. It can tolerate submergence up to ten days. The duration of this variety is 145 days and the yield potential is 4.5 tons per hectare.
- This institute has played a major role in the transfer of technology from the laboratory to the farmer's field through Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), Institute of Village Linkage Programme (IVLP) and Farming System Research Education (FSRE).
- Suitable rice production technologies for rainfed uplands, low lands and irrigated rice including production technologies for hybrid rice and scented rice were field tested and transferred to farmers.
- The institute has taken steps for the evaluation and popularisation of its varieties through frontline demonstration in farmers fields. Further, a farmer's advisory service is provided through regular radio talk shows and TV telecasts on rice production technologies.
- It supplies quality rice seeds to farmers, Government agencies and others organisations.
- It provides consultancy services to interested agencies, particularly for testing agrochemicals.

### **Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture (CIFA)**

This premier institute, located at Bhubaneswar is devoted to research in fishing. Among several research projects, the following are directed towards increasing productivity in the fishery sector:

- Improved Rohu Jayanti: Germ plasm from some river systems in India has been pooled together for stock development of Rohu. Improved Rohu 'Jayanti' has been distributed to farmers through different multiplier units.
- Round the year breeding of carp The breeding

season of carp generally commences in May and lasts till August, depending on the onset of the monsoons. A breakthrough has been made by the Institute in that Rohu can be bred in January. For the first time in India, this would enable farmers to have fingerlings (80-100 mm) by mid-April for stocking their ponds and utilising at least five more months as the growing periods.

- Fiber Re-Enforced Plastic (FRP) hatchery: The Institute has designed and developed a complete hatchery system made for FRP for carp fish breeding and hatchery rearing of seed. The hatchery has many advantages such as ease of transport to different locations, installation in less space, low water consumption per cycle of hatchery operation, durability and ease of repairing. This has been installed in six places in Orissa.
- Species Diversification: A large number of commercially important fish food were selected for their mass-scale breeding, seed production, rearing and culture to develop a package of practices for dissemination to the farming community. Polyculture of different minor and medium carps along with major Indian carps was explored. Yellow catfish were indoor-bred for the first time on a large scale and their culture potential is being worked out. The mass-scale seed production and culture potential of climbing perch were also standardised. Many commercially important indigenous ornamental fish species are bred and their compatibility in aquarium conditions is being studied, with the objective of increasing the income of ornamental fish farmers.
- Health Management: Commercialisation of disease diagnostic kits and CFA to control ulcerative diseases saved many crops from epidemics.
- Livelihood Development of SC/ST population: In Kendrapara, a disaster-prone coastal district, and Keonjhar, a tribal and hilly district, a total of 163 SC/ST fish farmers have been adopted under the project. The average fish production through CIFA's intervention has increased three to four times.

### **Orissa Space Application Centre (ORSAC)**

ORSAC is as an apex organisation promoting remote sensing technology in the State. Remote

sensing data are used in forecasts in the fields of agriculture, transport, land use, revenue, urban development, drinking water, flood mapping, wetland and wasteland, block level resource mapping, forest and environment sectors. ORSAC has undertaken several projects for the Central and State Governments. Important activities of ORSAC during 2008-09 are listed below:

- Forecast of acreage, production and yield of kharif paddy, ragi, groundnut and jute were made in 2008. The paddy acreage has been estimated by analysing multi-date RADARSAT SAR data. It also forecasts yield, based on agro-meteorological models. Results have been made available to user departments of the State and central Governments, as well as in decision making on procurement, storage, transport and price fixation of food grains.
- Land use/cover maps on 1:25,000 scales have been prepared for the entire coast. Land use studies from 2001-2006 satellite data have been taken up. Sixteen detections have been made on Chilika Wildlife Sanctuary, Balukhand Sanctuary and Bhitarkanika Reserve Forest area.
- Comprehensive development plan has been prepared for Bhubaneswar – Cuttack Urban Complex, by using geo-referenced cadastral maps and high-resolution satellite data.
- Land use and wasteland mapping has been completed for all districts.
- Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission: Groundwater prospect maps for Uttarakhand State has been prepared for 20 sheets (15000 sq. km. approximately) and submitted to the National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad.
- Road GIS Database of Orissa: Road maps for 11 districts of the State has been completed and submitted to C-DAC, Pune, for web enabling.
- Assembly Constituency Mapping: Maps of new assembly constituencies of the state have been prepared after the delimitation of boundaries and submitted to the Chief Electoral Officer, Orissa.
- National Urban Information System: Geo-database generation for Baripada and Balasore towns has been completed and submitted to the National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad.
- Traffic Management of Cuttack City: Road

maps with all traffic related information for Cuttack city have been prepared.

- Flood Mapping: Flood Mapping of Orissa during June and September 2008 was prepared and submitted to the Government for taking appropriate measures on flood relief.
- National Wetland Inventory and Assessment Project: Wetland boundaries from pre and post – monsoon satellite data have been interpreted and a digital database has been created for the State.

### **Regional Plant Resource Centre (RPRC)**

RPRC is a leading plant conservation and research institute, known for its significant work in the field of plant biotechnology and molecular biology. The centre also works on habitat preservation, conservation and multiplication of plant species in man-made habitats like botanical gardens, seed banks, conservatories orchidariums and other living plants. It has the largest cacti garden in Asia with 1,050 varieties. The arboretum, orchidrium and bamboo septum of the centre are enriched with a large number of species of timber, fire wood, orchids, bamboo and bamboo grasses. Its herbarium stores 8,000 plant specimens belonging to 1,410 species of angiosperms and 65 species of ferns. The main research outputs of RPRC during 2008-09 include:

- 2.50 lakh tissue cultured banana plants in its laboratory, which were supplied to farmers through Government organisations, NGOs and individuals
- Improved types of drumsticks and papaya, which were distributed in Orissa and other states.

### **Institute of Material Sciences (IMS)**

The IMS was established in 1996-97 with the basic objective of providing facilities for research in the frontier areas of material science and conducting inter-disciplinary research on special materials. The Institute is dedicated to experimental research by young researchers in the frontier research fields of Colossal Magneto Resistance (CMR) and Diluted Magnetic Semiconductors Multifarious Materials. One CSIR NET research fellow has completed the programme in the field of CMR. In collaboration with the Naval Research Laboratory,



Washington, DC, USA, a research programme based on utilisation of waste coconut shells for the production of high value added activated carbon has been initiated by the Institute. Also, based on microscopic analysis, ores available in different mines of Orissa, the Institute has been initiated to create a database.

### 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. The council extends financial support for application-oriented research projects, publicity, seminars, workshops, conferences etc. Major activities undertaken by the Council during 2008-09 are highlighted below:

- To promote and encourage meritorious students to pursue their post graduate studies in basic science subjects such as physics, chemistry, mathematics, botany, zoology and geology, SCST introduced a scholarships programme @ Rs 2,000 per month for twenty five students. The Institute of Mathematics and Applications, Bhubaneswar, is the nodal agency to implement this scheme.
- Nine Oriya scientists were provided partial assistance for international scientific exposure.
- The SCST provided partial financial assistance of Rs 5.19 lakh to organise three national seminars/workshops relating to mine and industrial environment and material chemistry.

### Biotechnology Department

Biotechnology has huge potential uses that can contribute significantly to food security, nutritional supplementation, health care and industrial applications. Some important activities of this department are listed below:

- During 2008-09, a major step in biotechnology research and applications taken by the State Government was to initiate an establishment of a state of the art Biotech Pharma IT Park in Bhubaneswar in a Public-Private Partnership mode. Orissa Industrial Infrastructure

Development Corporation (IDCO) has been designated as the Nodal agency for this project. Inside the park, a Biotechnology Incubation Centre will be opened.

- A biotechnology based industry and research corridor will be developed by IDCO at Deras farm.
- Land has been identified to build a marine biotechnology park in the public-private-partnership mode.
- The Science and Technology Department has framed Policy Guidelines for raising energy plantation and bio-diesel production. Priority is given on *Jatropha* plantations for bio-diesel production because of its cultivation in infertile and non-irrigated land. OREDA (Orissa Renewable Energy Development Agency) is the nodal agency for bio-diesel production and development in the state. A sum of one crore rupees has been provided under the State Plan during 2008-09. Plantation at *Jatropha* has been made over 5,220 acres of land.

### Orissa Bigyan Academy

Its aim is to popularize science and technology in the State. Some of its activities in 2008-09 are listed below:

- Twelve issues of Bigyan Diganta (a Monthly Oriya Science Magazine, specially designed for school students, their parents and general public) have been released and distributed free of charge to high schools of the Gram Panchayat headquarters.
- It also published an abridged version of Bigyan Diganta on a quarterly basis for visually handicapped students. Four issues were printed in Braille in Oriya script.
- It organised various popular science programmes viz. science exhibitions, science based essays/ debates/ quizzes/ sit and draw competitions and seminars among school children, in collaboration with different organisations and institutions of the state.
- The Academy has selected fourteen scientists and science writers for Samanta Chandrasekhar Award, Orissa Young Scientist Award, Popular Science Writer Award. It felicitated a Senior Scientist award for 2006 and honoured eminent scientists posthumously in 2007.

- It organised the Biju Patnaik Award for Scientific Excellence ceremony for 2006.

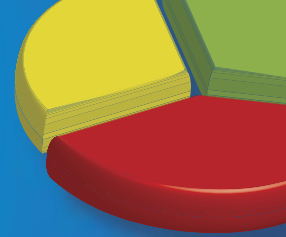
### **Pathani Samant Planetarium**

Pathani Samanta Planetarium is a premier institution of the State. While its main objective is exhibitions, it also aims at creating awareness on astronomy, astrophysics and space science among the common people and young students in particular. Since its inception in 1990, it attracts

over one lakh visitors every year. The number of visitors to the Planetarium and revenue collected in the last five years are given in Annexures 6.25. The planetarium has organized a number of talent searches, sit-and-draw competitions and electronic media coverages on astronomy among school and college students to popularise the excellent contribution of the legionary Pathani Samanta in the field of astronomy and space science.



# ANNEXURE 6



## Annexure 6.1, Power Consumption in Orissa

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
2000-01	6090 (100.00)	2173 (35.68)	548 (9.00)	2622 (43.06)	41 (0.67)	186 (3.05)	201 (3.30)	117 (1.92)	202 (3.32)
2001-02	5769 (100.00)	2258 (39.14)	607 (10.52)	2184 (37.86)	38 (0.66)	162 (2.81)	213 (3.69)	120 (2.08)	187 (3.24)
2002-03	6745 (100.00)	2441 (36.19)	468 (6.94)	2971 (44.05)	37 (0.55)	139 (2.06)	263 (3.90)	117 (1.73)	309 (4.58)
2003-04	7208 (100.00)	2491 (34.56)	488 (6.77)	3270 (45.37)	39 (0.54)	133 (1.84)	302 (4.19)	120 (1.66)	366 (5.07)
2004-05	7598 (100.00)	2352 (30.96)	482 (6.34)	3742 (49.25)	41 (0.54)	147 (1.93)	355 (4.67)	126 (1.66)	353 (4.65)
2005-06	8144 (100.00)	2483 (30.49)	558 (6.85)	3941 (48.39)	55 (0.68)	137 (1.68)	384 (4.72)	129 (1.58)	457 (5.61)
2006-07	9288 (100.00)	2525 (27.19)	640 (6.89)	4967 (53.48)	45 (0.48)	131 (1.41)	525 (5.65)	134 (1.44)	321 (3.46)
2007-08	10761 (100.00)	2679 (24.90)	891 (8.28)	6090 (56.59)	51 (0.47)	132 (1.23)	594 (5.52)	142 (1.32)	182 (1.69)
2008-09	11735 (100.00)	2914 (24.83)	1087 (9.26)	6548 (55.80)	54 (0.46)	155 (1.32)	627 (5.34)	151 (1.29)	199 (1.70)

Figure in bracket indicates percentage to total consumption.

Sources: CESU (Central Electricity Utility Office of Orissa), previously CESCO, Bhubaneswar  
 SOUTHCO (South Electricity Supply Company of Orissa), Berhampur  
 NESCO (North Electricity Supply Company of Orissa), Balasore  
 WESCO (West Electricity Supply Company of Orissa), Sambalpur.

### Annexure 6.2, Sector-wise Distribution of Power Consumers, 2007-08

Sector	Consumer (in lakh)			
	Rural	Urban	Total	% of rural consumer to total consumers
1	2	3	4	5
Domestic	15.87	6.96	22.83	69.51
Commercial	0.86	1.31	2.17	39.63
Industrial	0.03	0.2	0.23	13.04
Others	0.17	0.36	0.53	32.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.93</b>	<b>8.83</b>	<b>25.76</b>	<b>65.72</b>

Source: All the distributing Companies

### Annexure 6.3, Demand and Availability of Power, 2001-02 to 2008-09

In Mega Watt

Year	Demand (estimated)	Availability of power from different sources				Installed Capacity*	Sold to other states/UT
		State sector	Central sector	Purchase from captive plants of the State	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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	6067.90	311
2008-09	2107	1375	763	130	2268	6745.75	32

- \* Includes installed capacity of the state's share in central sector projects and captive power plant capacities;
- Source: Orissa Power Transmission Corporation Ltd (OPTCL)

**Annexure 6.4, Installed Capacity and Power Generation from Different Power Projects, 2006-07 to 2008-09**

In Mega Watt

Sl. No.	Power Projects	Installed capacity	State's share in installed capacity (%)	State's share in installed capacity	State's share in power generation		
					2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>A. STATE SECTOR</b>							
<b>a) Hydro Power Projects</b>							
i)	Hirakud Power System - I & II	347.50	100.00	347.50	91.56	106.33	102.39
ii)	Balimela HE Project	510.00	100.00	510.00	181.36	204.92	118.26
iii)	Rengali HE Project	250.00	100.00	250.00	74.06	108.83	98.05
iv)	Upper Kolab HE Project	320.00	100.00	320.00	114.47	122.26	65.13
v)	Upper Indrabati HE Project	600.00	100.00	600.00	339.57	335.61	253.52
vi)	Machhakunda HE Project	114.75	50.00	57.38	39.32	19.81	27.74
	<b>Total (a)</b>	<b>2142.25</b>		<b>2084.88</b>	<b>840.34</b>	<b>897.76</b>	<b>665.08</b>
<b>b) Thermal Power Projects</b>							
i)	Ib (I & II)	420.00	100.00	420.00	362.92	311.25	326.03
ii)	Talcher Thermal Power Station, Stage - I & II	460.00	100.00	460.00	339.41	354.62	381.19
	Total (b)	880.00		880.00	702.33	665.87	710.12
	<b>Total A (a + b)</b>	<b>3022.25</b>		<b>2964.88</b>	<b>1542.67</b>	<b>1563.60</b>	<b>1375.20</b>
<b>B. CENTRAL SECTOR</b>							
i)	Farakka, STPS (West Bengal)	1600.00	13.63	218.00	145.78	167.92	154.85
ii)	Kahalgaon STPS (Bihar) I & II	1840.00	15.24	134.00	69.31	77.98	71.33
iii)	Talcher STPS I & II (Orissa)	3000.00	31.80	518.00	236.57	438.64	419.65
iv)	Chhuka Hydro power station (Bhutan)	270.00	15.19	41.01	29.68	31.54	28.31
v)	Tala HPS	1020.00	5.00	43.35	3.98	15.48	18.53
vi)	Teesta HPS	510.00	20.59	105.01	-	1.37	43.46
vii)	Regional pool	-	-	-	-	2.96	-
	<b>Total B</b>	<b>8240.00</b>		<b>1059.37</b>	<b>485.32</b>	<b>735.89</b>	<b>736.12</b>
	<b>Total (A+B)</b>	<b>11262.25</b>		<b>4024.25</b>	<b>2027.99</b>	<b>2299.52</b>	<b>2111.32</b>

Source: OPTCL and GRIDCO

**Annexure 6.5, Major Industries Having Captive Power Plants and Power Supplied to GRIDCO**
**In Mega Watt**

Captive Power Plant	Installed capacity	Power supplied to GRIDCO					
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NALCO, Angul	960.0	57.0	46.1	36.8	48.1	14.7	-
ICCL, Choudwar	108.0	10.5	7.6	3.8	2.2	0.4	4.89
RSP, Rourkela	273.0	3.4	8.3	2.9	4.4	2.8	1.60
INDAL, Hirakud	367.5	0.2	0.0	7.0	3.5	3.6	5.62
NINL, Duburi	62.5	4.7	2.7	8.1	8.1	10.1	8.71
NBVL, Meramundali	94.0	-	4.3	4.0	2.4	-	20.09
MESCO (Duburi)	9.0	-	-	-	0.1	-	
B.P.&S, Jharsuguda	100.0	-	-	-	13.3	19.3	6.71
Aarti Steels	40.0	-	-	-	9.8	9.6	14.54
IFFCO, Paradeep	110	-	-	-	-	0.03	
B.S&E Meramundali	110.0	-	-	-	-	4.9	40.05
Tata SPONGE IRON (Joda)	25.0	-	-	-	-	12.8	14.40
Shyam Drt. Ltd. Sambalpur	30.0	-	-	-	-	1.0	3.54
Jindal Stainless Duburi	250.0	-	-	-	-	2.6	31.97
Ratha Steel & Power Ltd. SBP	20.00	-	-	-	-	-	0.04
Minakshi	37.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.10
Vedanta Aluminium	120.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.18
Vedanta Aluminium, Jharsuguda	1215.00	-	-	-	-	-	3.34
SMC Power Pvt. Ltd., Jharsuguda	83.00	-	-	-	-	-	3.76
Pattnaik Steel Ltd., Keonjhar	15.00	-	-	-	-	-	1.73
Mahavir Ferro Alloys, RKL	12.00	-	-	-	-	-	0.02
Scaw Industries Ltd. Dhenkanal	8.00	-	-	-	-	-	0.55
Visa Steel Ltd., Duburi	75.00	-	-	-	-	-	0.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>2721.50</b>		-	-	-	-	<b>128.05</b>

Sources: OPTCL and GRIDCO

**Annexure 6.6, District-wise Status of Electrification of Revenue Villages by the end of 2008-09**

Sl.No.	Name of the Districts	Total Inhabited Villages (2001 census)	Villages electrified as of 31.03.2008	Villages* electrified during 2008-09	Villages electrified as of 31.03.09	Balance nos. of un-electrified/ de-electrified villages as of 31.03.2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Angul	1661	1035	162	1197	464
2	Cuttack	1856	1695		1695	161
3	Dhenkanal	1076	816		816	260
4	Jagatsinghpur	1227	1111		1111	116
5	Jajpur (Cesu Person)	199	197		197	2
6	Kendrapara	1407	1178		1178	229
7	Khurda	1358	1214		1214	144
8	Nayagarh	1531	879	86	965	566
9	Puri	1591	1486		1486	105
10	Balasore	2587	2380		2380	207
11	Bhadrak	1243	951		951	292
12	Jajpur (NESCO person)	1376	1232		1232	144
13	Keonjhar	2069	1457	1	1458	611
14	Mayurbhanj	3748	2050		2050	1698
15	Bargarh	1180	1080		1080	100
16	Bolangir	1764	1411	1	1412	352
17	Deogarh	711	354		354	357
18	Jharsuguda	346	321		321	25
19	Kalahandi	2099	1013	1	1014	1085
20	Nuapada	648	481		481	167
21	Sambalpur	1238	849	2	851	387
22	Sonepur	829	599		599	230
23	Sundargarh	1723	1012	9	1021	702
24	Baudh	1115	152		152	963
25	Koraput	1922	131		131	1791
26	Rayagada	2467	327		327	2140
27	Gajapati	1512	447	185	632	880
28	Ganjam	2812	1987	19	2006	806
29	Kandhamal	2379	355		355	2024
30	Malkangiri	979	61		61	918
31	Nabrangpur	876	144		144	732
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>47529</b>	<b>28405</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>28871</b>	<b>18658</b>

### Annexure 6.7, Turnover and Net Profits of Orissa Power Generation Corporation (OPGC)

In crores of rupees

Year	Energy 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	181.70
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

### Annexure 6.8, Investment in Power and Renewable Energy in Orissa

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 <sup>th</sup> Plan Period (2002-07)	1206.22	13919.99	8.67
2007-08	329.90	6032.81	5.47
2008-09 (AE)	472.93	7500.00	6.31

AE: Anticipated Expenditure; P: Provisional

Source: Plan Document, 2007-12 & Orissa Budget at a Glance, 2007-08.

### Annexure 6.9, Gopabandhu Gramina Yojana, 2006-07 to 2008-09

Sl.No.	Achievement	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
	<b>Physical</b>			
A	Works taken up			
I	Bijli	280	2046	241
li	Sadak	5882	7344	7961
lii	Pani	378	389	212
lv	Other	31	14	30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6571</b>	<b>9793</b>	<b>8444</b>
B	Works completed	4693	8119	7096
C	Man days generated (in lakh)	63.03	62.13	67.73
D	Villages covered	5713	6165	6317
	<b>Financial</b>			
A	Total funds available (Rs. in crore)	110.27	136.01	146.86
B	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	84.43	99.15	119.01

Source: Panchayati Raj Department, Orissa



### Annexure 6.10, Allotment of Funds and Expenditure for the Development of National Highways in Orissa

In crores of rupees

Year	Original works		Renewal works		Flood Damage repair		Ordinary repair	
	Allotment	Expenditure	Allotment	Expenditure	Allotment	Expenditure	Allotment	Expenditure
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

Source: Chief Engineer, National Highways

### Annexure 6.11, Road Construction under Progress in 2008-09

Tasks	Amount Sanctioned (in crore of Rs.)
Widening to Two Lanes, 366 km	423
Strengthening, 178 km	137
Improving Riding Quality, 130 km	80
Construction and Rehabilitation of 7 bridges	17
Construction of 1 ROB (chain pal on NH-23)	23

### Annexure 6.12, Proposals for 2009-10

Tasks	Amount (in crores of Rs.)
Widening to Two Lanes, 60 km	61
Strengthening, 42 km	35
Improving Riding Quality, 73 km	37
Construction and Rehabilitation of 10 bridges	20
Other works	10

### Annexure 6.13, Progress of PMGSY in Orissa, 2008-09

Year	Funds received (Rs. in crore)	No. of roads completed	Habitation covered	Length completed (km)	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
2000-01	179.70	0	0	0.00	0.00
2001-02	175.00	0	0	27.84	36.34
2002-03	170.09	464	260	1090.37	238.58
2003-04	175.00	403	587	993.87	133.80
2004-05	175.00	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	1251.40	685	2419	2640.99	1163.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>3602.88</b>	<b>3140</b>	<b>5777</b>	<b>11133.26</b>	<b>3476.73</b>

Source: Chief Engineer, Rural Works

#### Annexure 6.14, Rural Connectivity through Bharat Nirman

Sl. No.	Item	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Total
1.	Total Villages Connected					
	a) More than 1000 Population	276	535	1149	1009	2969
	b) More than 500 Population Scheduled area	37	166	512	1271	1986
2.	Total Habitations	313	701	1661	2280	4955
3.	New Connectivity (km.)	1442	2751	5594	5181	14968
4.	Upgradation /Renewal	160	2099	4685	5821	12765
5.	Total length (km)	1602	4850	10279	11002	27733

Source: Chief Engineer, Rural Works

#### Annexure 6.15, Status of Rural Connectivity in Orissa by the End of 2006-07 (Based on 2001 Population Census)

Items/Population	1000+	500-994	250-499	< 250	Total
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 on Road in Orissa

Type of Vehicles	Number of vehicles by the end of							
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Goods vehicle	77,147	84,268	94,859	1,19,352	94,130	1,09,738	1,15,108	1,36,174
Public/ Private bus	4,787	4,946	5,297	5,997	6,395	6,699	6,877	7,647
Motor car/ jeep/taxi	58,670	66,691	80,510	95,531	1,14,469	1,36,792	1,34,960	1,52,213
Auto rickshaw	8,787	11,310	15,086	18,811	23,610	27,314	31,700	37,784
Motorcycle/ scooter/ mopeds	8,26,548	9,43,178	10,64,323	12,08,210	13,68,209	15,37,758	16,91,684	18,70,020
Others	10,616	10,677	11,789	13,092	60,751	66,279	89,887	1,03,307
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,86,555</b>	<b>11,21,070</b>	<b>12,71,864</b>	<b>14,60,993</b>	<b>16,67,564</b>	<b>18,84,580</b>	<b>20,70,216</b>	<b>23,07,145</b>

Source: State Transport Authority, Orissa

(Goods vehicles include Trucks, Lorries, Three wheelers, Tractors and Trailers etc., 'others' include Trekkers)

**Annexure 6.17, Activities of Orissa State Road Transport Corporation (OSRTC)**

Year	Fleet strength	No. of buses on road	Capital investment (Rs. in crore)	Employment/ Staff strength	Number of passengers carried (in lakh)
2000-01	383	254	134.98	3,492	186.40
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	55.20
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

Source: Orissa State Road Transport Corporation

**Annexure 6.18, Motor Vehicle Revenue Collection**

In crores of rupees

Year	Target	Collection	% of collection	Growth rate
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

Source: State Transport Authority, Orissa

**Annexure 6.19, Revenues from Motor Vehicle Offenses**

Year	No. of offences detected	Revenue collected (Rs. in crore)
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

Source: State Transport Authority, Orissa

**Annexure 6.20, District-wise Length of Railway Routes and Railway Stations/Passenger Halts in Orissa, 2009-10**

District	Single line			Double line			No. of stations	Railway passenger halt	Railway Routes Electrified
	Broad Gauge	Narrow Gauge	Total	Broad Gauge	Narrow Gauge	Total			
Angul	88.13	0	88.13	15.38	-	15.38	10	1	15.38
Balasore	0	0	-	114.98	-	114.98	14	4	114.98
Bargarh	53.00	-	53.00	-	-	-	3	0	
Bhadrak	-	-	-	28.45	-	28.45	4	2	28.45
Bolangir	177.00	-	177.00	-	-	-	13	1	
Baudh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
Cuttack	46.27	-	46.27	68.00	-	68.00	15	5	99.46
Deogarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
Dhenkanal	-	-	-	50.60	-	50.60	5	4	50.60
Gajapati *	-	54.00	54.00	-	-	-	8	0	
Ganjam	-	-	-	85.64	-	85.64	9	2	85.64
Jagatsinghpur	-	-	-	68.11	-	68.11	7	2	
Jajpur	33.05	-	33.05	65.61	-	65.61	10	1	65.61
Jharsuguda	7.00	-	7.00	78.78	-	78.78	8	5	78.78
Kalahandi	12.00	-	12.00	26.00	-	26.00	5	0	
Kandhamal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
Kendrapara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
Keonjhar	57.97	-	57.97	-	-	-	6	0	57.97
Khurda	1.11	-	1.11	116.77	-	116.77	14	7	117.88
Koraput	281.00	-	281.00	-	-	-	26	1	159.00
Malkangiri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
Mayurbhanj	113.55	-	113.55	-	-	-	6	7	51.50
Nabrangpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
Nayagarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
Nuapada	32.00	-	32.00	-	-	-	3	0	
Puri	42.08	-	42.08	-	-	-	6	3	42.08
Rayagada	42.00	-	42.00	113.00	-	113.00	12	1	
Sambalpur	144.91	-	144.91	24.38	-	24.38	15	3	24.38
Sonepur	13.00	-	13.00	-	-	-	1	0	
Sundargarh	153.88	-	153.88	131.28	-	131.28	25	7	285.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>1297.95</b>	<b>54.00</b>	<b>1351.95</b>	<b>986.98</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>986.98</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1276.79</b>

\*Under Conversion Broad Gauge

Source: All Railway Division, South Eastern Railway

### Annexure 6.21, Traffic through Paradeep Port, 2000-01 to 2008-09

In million tones

Year	Import	Export	Total	Growth (%)
2000-01	6.85	13.05	19.90	-
2001-02	6.66	14.47	21.13	6.18
2002-03	6.99	16.91	23.90	13.11
2003-04	6.71	18.60	25.31	5.90
2004-05	8.44	21.66	30.10	18.92
2005-06	11.42	21.69	33.11	10.00
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

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)
2005-06	1.33	19.52
2006-07	1.15	17.21
2007-08	1.08	18.75
2008-09	1.04	19.19

Source: Directorate of Inland Water Transport, Orissa

### Annexure 6.23, Availability of Postal Services, Orissa and All-India

Year	Orissa			India		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
2006-07	7582	579	8161	137508	17696	155204
2007-08	7583	579	8162	NA	NA	NA

Source: Chief Postmaster General, Orissa

### Annexure 6.24, HYV Seeds Introduced by CRRRI

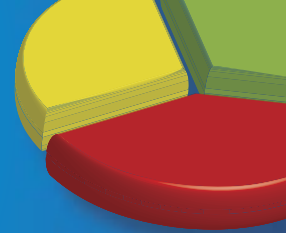
Year	Name of the variety	Duration (days)	Yield (MT/Ha.)	Remarks
2008	Satya Krishna	135	5.0 – Kharif 6.0 – Summer	Recommended for irrigated and rain-fed shallow lowlands
2008	Nua Kalajira	145	3.0 – Kharif	Recommended for shallow low lands
2008	Nu Dhusura	145	3.0 – Kharif	Recommended for shallow low land
2008	Hanseswari	Photosensitive flowers in 4 <sup>th</sup> week of October	5.0 – Kharif	Recommended for rain-fed semi-deep water ecology of Orissa
2008	Chandan	125	6.0 – Summer	Recommended for cultivation in Summer season
2009	Swarna Sub-I	145	4.5	Recommended for areas where normally Swarna is grown and can tolerate submergence up to 10 days

Source: Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack

**Annexure 6.25, Visitors and Revenue Collected at Pathani Samant Planetarium**

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of visitors</b>	<b>Revenue collection (in Rs.)</b>
2004-05	92903	854652
2005-06	93522	848580
2006-07	133289	1219350
2007-08	112056	1336369
2008-09	90019	1097609

Source: Pathani Samant Planetarium



# Human Development and Poverty

Human Development has been conceived as processes that enable people to improve their skills, capabilities and choices to live a long, healthy and fulfilled life. As a developmental approach, the major pillars of human development are equity, empowerment, participation and sustainability. It is about creating an environment in which people can develop their full potential and lead productive and creative lives in accordance with their needs and interests. Reduction of inter-regional and inter-personal disparities is also a key concern that has considerably informed the human development debate. The methodology propagated by UNDP suggests that levels of literacy, infant mortality rates, life expectancy at birth, access to safe drinking water, and income capture key dimensions of human development and are generally used to develop the human development index of a region, community or society. Orissa was the 9<sup>th</sup> State to bring out its first Human Development Report in 2005. An overall status of human development including the extent and distribution of poverty, health and literacy conditions in Orissa is discussed in this Chapter.

## 7.1 Poverty: Its Multiple Dimensions

The concept of poverty has been gradually **evolving**. It is no longer associated with only material deprivation. It has acquired several dimensions and forms an integral component of human development. Orissa has committed itself to address poverty in its multiple dimensions. In most general terms, poverty can be defined as “deprivation in well-being” and encompasses several dimensions of deprivation:

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

## 7.2 Trends and Extent of Poverty in Orissa

Table 7.1 summarises poverty head count ratios (i.e., percentage of people below the poverty line), as estimated by the Planning Commission, for Orissa and India from 1973-74 to 2004-05. It may be observed from Table 7.1 that poverty has declined by 7.25 percentage points from 47.15% in 1999-2000 (55<sup>th</sup> NSS round) to 39.90% as per the 61<sup>st</sup> NSS survey of 2004-05 based on mixed recall period (MRP) methodology.

The incidence of poverty in Orissa vis-à-vis other major States, as estimated by the Planning Commission from 1973-74 to 2004-05 on the basis of NSS consumer expenditure data, has been compared in Table 7.2. The number and percentage of BPL population for the 61<sup>st</sup> NSS round (2004-05), based on mixed recall period (MRP) and uniform recall period (URP), for all states and union territories are given in Annexure 7.1 and 7.2 respectively. Keeping the slow pace of reduction of poverty in the 1990s in view, the State Government has taken a number of steps to accelerate poverty reduction and targeted poverty reduction of

**Table 7.1, People Below Poverty Line (%) in Orissa and India: 1973-74 to 2004-05**

Year	Orissa (%)			India (%)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1973-74	67.28	55.62	<b>66.18</b>	56.44	49.01	<b>54.88</b>
1977-78	72.38	50.92	<b>70.07</b>	53.07	45.24	<b>51.32</b>
1983	67.53	49.15	<b>65.29</b>	45.65	40.79	<b>44.48</b>
1987-88	57.64	41.53	<b>55.58</b>	39.09	38.20	<b>38.36</b>
1993-94	49.72	41.64	<b>48.56</b>	37.27	32.36	<b>35.97</b>
1999-00	48.01	42.83	<b>47.15</b>	27.09	23.62	<b>26.10</b>
2004-05*	39.80	40.30	<b>39.90</b>	21.80	21.70	<b>21.80</b>

\* Based on MRP Consumption.

**Table 7.2, Incidence of Poverty in Orissa vis-à-vis Other Major States: 1973-74 - 2004-05**

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

\* Based on MRP consumption

7 percentage points during the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. In fact, Orissa reduced the incidence of poverty by 7.25 percentage points, as revealed from the estimates of the 61<sup>st</sup> NSS data of 2004-05 based on MRP methodology.

A comprehensive analysis, by NSS regions (i.e., coastal, northern and southern) and by social groups (i.e., ST, SC, OBC and others), of state sample, central sample and pooled data (i.e., both state and central) of the 61<sup>st</sup> NSS <sup>†</sup> round for

2004-05 has been given in Annexure 7.3 through 7.7. The social group and region wise estimates of poverty for rural Orissa for 1993-94, 1999-2000 and 2004-05 are summarised in Table 7.3 and Table 7.4 respectively. It may be observed from Table 7.3 that ST and SC communities are poorer than others. Over sixty four percent (i.e., 64.30%) ST and over thirty eight percent (i.e. 38.60%) SC persons are poor. About two-thirds (65%) of the total poor in rural Orissa belong to either ST or SC groups.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>†</sup> These estimates are based on mixed recall method.



**Table 7.3, Incidence of Poverty by Social Groups, Rural Orissa: 2004-05, 1999-2000 and 1993-94**

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

\* Tentative Analysis of Pooled NSS data using MRP Method.

**Table 7.4, Incidence of Poverty by NSS Regions, Rural Orissa: 2004-05, 1999-2000 and 1993-94**

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

\* Tentative Analysis of Pooled NSS data using MRP Method.

### 7.3 Literacy Levels

Literacy and education are both indicators and instruments of socio-economic development. Knowledge base, levels of skills of the people and evolution of art and culture in a society depend on education. Orissa has done reasonably well on the literacy front. The literacy in Orissa has increased 4 times from 15.80% in 1951 to 63.08% in 2001 growing at an annual compound rate of 2.81% as against 2.58% per annum at the national level from 18.33% in 1951 to 65.38% in 2001. Whereas male literacy has increased 2.76 times from 27.32% in 1951 to 75.35% in 2001, female literacy has grown much faster (i.e., 11.17 times) from a low base of 4.52% in 1951 to 50.51% in 2001. Though both male and female literacy are fast approaching national averages, there is still a gap of 25 percentage points between male and female literacy in Orissa.

There are, however, substantial social, regional and gender disparities in literacy. The Scheduled Tribes communities have very low levels of literacy. The ST female literacy has increased from a very low level of 4.76% in 1981 to 23.23% in 2001, which is significantly lower than SC and general female literacy. This disparity is far greater in comparison to the general male literacy of 75.95% in 2001. Though the ST male literacy has increased from 23.27% in 1981 to 51.48% in 2001, there is still a

big gap between that and the general male literacy. The SC communities have comparatively done better. The SC male literacy has almost bridged its gap with the general male literacy in 2001. The SC females are also catching fast. Though the rural female literacy has more than doubled from 21.90% in 1981 to 47.22% in 2001, there is still a substantial gap with their urban sisters. The gap between rural and urban male literacy has, however, been decreasing.

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

### 7.4 Health Conditions

Good health is a livelihood asset that enables people to participate in work and socio-economic development. Illness, on the other hand, causes misery and impoverishment. Some of the important demographic indicators of Orissa are given in Table 7.5. Key health indicators such as Infant Mortality

**Table 7.5, Some Important Demographic Indicators of Orissa**

Indicators	Rate
Crude Birth Rate (2004-SRS)	22.7 Per 1000 Population
Crude Death Rate (2004-RS)	9.6 Per 1000 Population
Infant Mortality Rate (NFHS-3)	65 Per 1000 Live Births
Infant Mortality Rate (Urban)	40 Per 1000 Live Births
Infant Mortality Rate (Rural)	69 Per 1000 Live Births
Natural Growth Rate (2004- SRS)	13.1%
Total Fertility Rate (NFHS-3)	2.4%
Couple Protection Rate (NFHS-3)	50.7%
Life Expectancy at Birth (1996-2001)	61.64 years
Maternal Mortality Rate (2002- SRS)	358 per 1,00,000 Live Births
Perinatal Mortality Rate (1997-SRS)	65.3 per 1000 live & Still Births

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

Rate (IMR) and Life Expectancy at Birth (LEB) are compared across major States in Table 7.6 and Table 7.7 respectively. Recently, Orissa has made notable achievements in reducing its IMR to 77 as per the 2004 SRS report and to 65 as per NFHS-III in 2005. The SRS survey reveals that the decline in IMR registered in both rural and urban areas in Orissa was better than the national figures.

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

Verbal autopsy has been made mandatory for each infant and child death.

There are significant social, regional and gender disparities in accessing public health in Orissa. Interior regions in general and tribal districts in particular, have poor physical and economic access to health services. These regions also bear the brunt of a resource crunch both in terms of health budget deficit and neglected public health institutions. Health conditions of women need substantial improvement. Institutional deliveries are lower in case of tribal women. Post-natal care of mothers and infants also needs greater attention. There is, however, some improvement in recent years. A Comparative analysis of the report of NFHS-I, NFHS-II and NFHS-III conducted by the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) shows that there has been remarkable improvement in all health indicators of the State from 1992-93 to 2005-06. Table 7.8 gives a comparative picture of important health indicators.

Health conditions depend on a number of factors including: (i) income and poverty levels, (ii) food

**Table 7.6, Inter-State Comparisons of IMR: 1981 –2005**

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

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

**Table 7.7, Inter-State Comparisons of Life Expectancy: 1981 –2005**

Life Expectancy at Birth (years)								
State	1981-86		1991-96		1996-01		2001-2005 (Projected)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	56.10	59.98	61.40	64.48	63.40	65.93	63.40	67.90
Assam	52.74	51.98	58.74	58.48	61.14	61.18	59.60	60.80
Bihar	55.21	52.90	60.81	60.09	62.81	62.78	65.60	64.70
Gujarat	55.34	58.30	60.94	62.74	62.94	65.59	64.90	69.00
Haryana	61.41	59.59	65.21	64.22	66.21	65.94	66.40	68.30
Karnataka	60.15	61.06	64.15	65.30	66.55	66.55	64.50	69.60
Kerala	65.23	69.87	67.23	72.37	68.23	73.62	70.80	76.00
Madhya Pradesh	53.24	51.46	59.24	57.96	61.50	60.81	60.50	61.30
Maharashtra	59.85	60.66	63.90	65.06	65.45	66.31	66.40	69.80
<b>Orissa</b>	<b>54.13</b>	<b>51.90</b>	<b>60.13</b>	<b>58.40</b>	<b>62.13</b>	<b>61.15</b>	<b>60.30</b>	<b>62.30</b>
Punjab	64.31	64.34	66.61	66.55	67.61	68.80	67.70	70.40
Rajasthan	54.80	55.44	60.50	61.34	62.50	63.59	64.10	67.20
Tamil Nadu	58.25	57.85	62.85	63.05	64.85	65.20	66.10	69.10
Uttar Pradesh	51.14	46.89	57.14	52.84	60.09	56.09	62.00	61.90
W. Bengal	56.95	56.28	61.95	61.94	63.95	64.19	66.70	69.40

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

**Table 7.8, Comparison of Health Indicators: National Family Health Survey, Orissa**

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

Source: NFHS-III, 2005-06, Orissa

security, food pricing and malnutrition, (iii) availability of professional medical attendants, paramedical 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. Orissa 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 adversely impact reproductive child healthcare in tribal and other interior areas.

## 7.5 Development Approach for Orissa

In recent years, Orissa has made significant achievements in terms of economic growth, poverty reduction and other socio-economic indicators. During the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2002-07), Orissa witnessed a higher annual growth rate of 9.51% and a reduction in poverty by 7.3 percentage points in 2004-05 over 1999-2000. The State Government has been giving emphasis to the following areas which need special attention and focus on an overall development approach for Orissa:

- (i) Orissa's economy needs to grow faster than the national average in order to catch up with the nation.
- (ii) Agriculture and allied sectors need to perform above the national average over a long period of time.
- (iii) Sustained efforts are needed to mitigate adverse impacts of natural calamities and other shocks on Orissa's economy and people.
- (iv) Special attention needs be given to depressed regions, marginalized classes including ST, SC and women to substantially reduce regional, social and gender disparities.
- (v) With a view to addressing the problem of unemployment and under-employment, particularly among educated and uneducated young persons, special efforts are required to improve their employable skills, education and other soft skills to harness opportunities that may come up for them in and outside Orissa.
- (vi) Infrastructure including roads, ports, railways and irrigation facilities need to be adequately augmented and improved.
- (vii) As Orissa has a high incidence of poverty,

special efforts are needed to reduce poverty at a faster pace.

### 7.5.1 The State Interventions Poverty Reduction Programmes

The State Government has been implementing various poverty reduction programmes including SGSY, NREGA and other programmes for generation of wage employment and gainful self-employment. Apart from these, food security/nutrition programmes such as heavily subsidised rice at the rate of Rs 2 a kg for all BPL households in non-KBK regions and for all in the KBK region, Targetted 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. The allotment of essential commodities received from the Central Government for earmarked food security programmes has been given in Annexure 7.8 for 2003-04 to 2008-09. Some of these programmes have been discussed elsewhere in this document.

Special programmes like *Indira Awas Yojana* (IAY), Housing scheme for economically weaker and low income groups, *Mo Kudia* and *Madhubabu Pension Yojana*, Supply of Equipment for AIDS detection and Maintenance of Critical Irrigation Projects are also being undertaken by the State Government to improve the social, economic and health conditions of rural people. Annexures 7.9 and 7.10 summarises relevant details as regards IAY and housing schemes for economically weaker sections and low income groups.

For improving livelihoods of tribals and other vulnerable communities, several schemes are being implemented in the State with active support from a number of external donors. These schemes include the Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme (OTELP), Western Orissa Rural Livelihood Programme (WORLP), Jeebika and Orissa Fund for Development Initiative (OFFDI). Other initiatives include: Targetted Rural Initiative for Poverty Termination and Infrastructure (TRIPTI) and improvement of traditional water bodies and tanks through community participation and improving rural growth and productivity opportunities for the poor in Orissa. Some of these

programmes have been discussed elsewhere in this document.

The State has witnessed a decline in main workers between 1991 – 2001 (103.78 lakh in the 1991 census to 95.78 lakh in the 2001 census), although the number of total workers has increased from 118.83 lakh (1991 census) to 142.76 lakh (2001 census). This indicates that there is an increase in under-employment in the State. In order to tackle the problem of unemployment and under-employment, the State Government has constituted a High Power Employment Mission under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister to facilitate generation of adequate employment opportunities, both wage employment and self-employment, in the State. Five Steering Committees of the Employment Mission, i.e., agriculture and allied activities, industries and allied activities, capacity building, finance and communication have been constituted to suggest various modalities in respective fields. The Orissa State Employment Mission Society under the aegis of the High Power Employment Mission also intends to take care of the goal and objectives of the National Skill Development Council constituted under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister with an aim to train 500 million skilled people by 2022.

With a view to tracking the progress of poverty reduction, improving human development indicators, developing appropriate development programmes and assessing the impact of various programmes and policies on the poor, and assisting the PTF in achieving its mandate, the State Government has constituted an Agency, called “Poverty and Human Development Monitoring Agency (PHDMA)”, an autonomous registered organisation under the administrative control of the Planning & Coordination Department. The Agency aims at tracking the progress of Poverty and Human Development Indicators within the State from time to time. The main aims and objectives of the Agency are as follows:

- (i) To create a comprehensive Poverty and Human Development Monitoring System to develop an appropriate data base and to build up capacity within the State Government for tracking the progress of poverty reduction, monitoring human development indicators, and attaining

Millennium Development Goals.

- (ii) To publish periodical bulletins on “Poverty and Human Development Indicators” and share this information with different stakeholders and the general public.
- (iii) To undertake research and provide consultancy services to different stakeholders/user groups in areas in which the agency has acquired competency.
- (iv) To commission/outsource/relevant studies and examine various issues/concerns that impact Poverty and Human Development.
- (v) To develop appropriate programmes/projects/policies that will help to reduce poverty and improve human development in Orissa.
- (vi) To collect national and international best practices with regard to poverty reduction and improved life quality, adapt them to local conditions and disseminate them to different stakeholders.
- (vii) To generate usable knowledge and disseminate the same to different line Departments/Stakeholders with a view to improving policy regime and programme designs.
- (viii) To support informed decision-making within the Government of Orissa as regards poverty reduction, human development and planning.
- (ix) To monitor and evaluate implementation of poverty reduction/development programmes/projects and provide feed-back to the concerned line departments/user groups.
- (x) To forge closer links with civil society organisations/the voluntary sector and assist the State Government in developing an appropriate policy framework and institutional arrangements.
- (xi) To undertake programmes/activities as may be assigned to it by the State Government from time to time.

### **Key Interventions for Improving Literacy**

In order to improve the literacy rate in the State, *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* has been implemented in all 30 districts with a threefold objective i.e., universal enrollment, retention and quality of education. Similarly, for reduction of the gender gap and enhancing participation of more girls in education, two special schemes, the National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) and Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) are

also being operated in educationally backward blocks of the State.

### **Improving Health Services**

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

### **National Rural Health Mission**

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in Orissa on 17<sup>th</sup> June 2005. NRHM seeks to provide effective healthcare to rural and urban populations throughout the State with a special focus on the backward districts with weak human development and health indicators especially among the poor and marginalised groups like women and vulnerable sections of the society. It seeks to integrate health with the determinants of health for which inter-sectoral convergence between departments like Panchayati Raj, Women & Child Development, Rural Development and Education is essential. The main components of NRHM are RCH-II, Immunisation and the National Disease Control Programme.

### **Nutrition, Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation**

The nutritional status of women in Orissa as indicated in the NFHS-3 survey shows that about 41.4% of women in the State have a BMI below 18.5, indicating a high prevalence of nutritional deficiency. Prevalence of severe malnutrition among children, mothers, old and indigent people is also a matter of serious concern in the State. 61.2% women suffer from anaemia as against the national average of 55.3%. 65% children remain anaemic as against the National average of 69.5%, which implies that they suffer from chronic energy deficiency.

Sustained access to safe drinking water and sanitation is critical for healthy living and has been included under the minimum needs programme. Orissa 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. However, there are several areas of concern. Water quality in many pockets is a serious issue. In some areas, for example Nuapada, the content of fluoride in the ground water is much more than its safe levels. Frequent breakdown in tube wells and rural piped water supply units is another problem area. The rural people in many parts are still not tuned to appreciate the value of safe drinking water.

Sanitation habits of people in many districts are also very poor. As per the 2001 census estimates, only 8% of the total rural population have access to basic sanitation facilities. As a result, the incidence of diarrhoea in interior Orissa is still very high and a major source of infant and other deaths. Many civil society organisations including UNICEF, CARE and local NGOs have joined hands with the Government to assist people in modifying their behaviour, improving their sanitation and making them aware of the value of sanitation and safe drinking water.

### **Addressing Regional Disparities**

Removal of regional disparities has been one of the important development strategies adopted by the State Government during successive Five Year Plans. However, due to several economic, social and institutional obstacles, all regions in Orissa have not shared the gains of development in an equitable manner. Some regions continue to languish in abject poverty. The undivided districts of Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (popularly known as KBK districts) form one such region where the incidence of poverty is the highest in the State. Several other pockets of Southern and Western Orissa are also socially and economically depressed. These regions are also frequently visited by natural calamities including severe drought and floods. Persistence of heavy incidence of poverty in these regions has been a cause of concern for the State Government as well as the Government of India.

Eight key initiatives have been taken by the State Government to address severe problems of

under-development and regional disparities. The initiatives are: (i) Special Plan for KBK districts, (ii) Biju KBK Plan for KBK districts, (iii) Biju Kandhamal 'O' Gajapati Yojana (iv) Backward Regions Grant Fund, (v) Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana, (vi) Western Orissa Development Council (WODC) for backward districts (vii) Grants-in-aid received under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India to bridge critical infrastructure gaps in identified sectors in the TSP areas, and (viii) Implementation of development programmes in TSP areas funded out of Special Central Assistance. Some of these special area development programmes are briefly discussed below.

### **RLTAP And 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 measures taken under RLTAP and keys achievements are outlined below. Further details are given in Annexure 8.51.

- 3,742 watershed development committees, 3,742 Self Help Groups and 9,594 users group have been formed in 314 micro watershed areas. 464 micro watersheds have been taken up and an area of 1,41,572 ha has been treated including 8,225 ha under plantations, 51,270 ha under agricultural crops, 3,315 ha under fruits, 4,122 ha under vegetables and 1,645 ha under pisciculture programmes.
- 38 agro service centres and 58 additional agro service centres have been established.
- 1,583 LIPs and 25 MIPs have been constructed, creating an additional irrigation potential of 33,609 ha.
- 816 quintals of improved seeds and 631 power tillers have been distributed to farmers at subsidized rates.
- Afforestation programmes on 1.56 lakh ha have been undertaken with the involvement of 4,552 VSS and employment worth 208.61 lakh person days has been generated.
- 47 veterinary hospitals and 74 livestock aid centres have been constructed.
- Under the fisheries sector, 124 reservoirs covering 14,181 ha area have been developed.

Besides, 76 SHGs have been formed and 1,525 fishermen have been trained.

- 2 lakh old infirm and indigent persons are being covered under the Emergency Feeding Programme, 9.42 lakh children (in the age group of 0-6 years) have been covered annually under the special nutrition programme.
- About 740 Anganwadi centre buildings have been constructed and 18,086 women Self Help Groups have been assisted out of RLTAP exclusively.
- 11 piped water supply projects and 14,187 tubewells/sanitary wells have been installed to provide safe drinking water to the rural poor.
- 400 forty-seated hostels for girls reading in primary schools, 88 girls' hostels for upper primary schools and 112 girls' hostels and 46 boys' hostels have been constructed for high school students. Basic amenities to all 400 forty-seated hostels have been provided and infrastructure of 472 schools/hostels have been improved.
- Pre-matric scholarships have been provided to 18,000 girl students annually.
- For promotion of literacy among the ST and SC in general and particularly ST women, a number of steps have been taken. Key achievements of such programmes are:
  - ◆ Enrollment rate in primary schools in KBK districts has gone up to 107.05 in 2007-08 as against 75.89 recorded in 1996-97 and in upper primary schools in KBK districts, it has gone up to 84.99 in 2007-08 from 56.39 in 1996-97.
  - ◆ Dropout rate in primary schools in KBK districts has fallen from 57.13 in 1996-97 to 8.57 in 2007-08.
  - ◆ Female literary rate has increased to 29.10 in 2001 from 15.87 in 1991.

### **Biju KBK Plan**

This scheme was launched in KBK districts in the financial year 2006-07 out of the State's own funds to fill critical gaps for which funds are either not available or are inadequate. An annual outlay of Rs. 120 crore has been envisaged during the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and is implemented under the District Window. The prime focus of this scheme is on *Bijli*, *Sadak* and *Pani*, i.e., creating productive infrastructure including village electrification,



construction of roads, bridges, cross drainage works, irrigation and drinking water sources.

### Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)

This is a central sector initiative, launched by the Government of India in 2006-07. Nineteen districts, including the KBK districts, of Orissa are covered under this scheme. The BRGF districts are: Bolangir, Baudh, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nabrangpur, Nuapada, Phulbani, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sonepur and Sundergarh. The general objectives of the BRGF are to:

- bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that are not adequately met through existing inflows,
- provide professional support to local bodies for planning, implementation and monitoring their plans,
- Strengthening panchayats and municipality level governance with more appropriate capacity building to facilitate participatory planning, implementation and monitoring, to reflect local felt needs, and
- improve the performance and delivery of critical functions assigned to panchayats and counter possible efficiency and equity losses on account of inadequate local capacity.

The major achievements under BRGF for 2006-07 to 2008-09 are given in Box 7.1.

### Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana

This is a state plan programme, launched in 11 non-BRGF districts during 2006-07<sup>2</sup>. This programme

funds infrastructure projects viz. *Bijli, Sadak* and *Pani*, livelihood activities and other social welfare programmes. Initially, each district received a grant of Rs. 10 crore per year. The grant has been increased to Rs. 15 crore per district from 2008-09.

### The Western Orissa Development Council (WODC)

This Council has been constituted by the State Government under the aegis of the Western Orissa Development Council Act with a view to addressing regional imbalance and accelerating the pace of development in eleven districts of western Orissa. The jurisdiction of WODC is extended over 11 districts, i.e., Bargarh, Bolangir, Baudh, Deogarh, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Sambalpur, Sonepur and Sundargarh and Athamalick sub-division of Angul district.

The Council receives a grant-in-aid of Rs. 100 crore each year from the State Government and funds projects such as roads, agricultural development, minor irrigation, check dams, lift irrigation projects, water supply works, tube wells, health services, village electrification and several other developmental programmes. From 2001-02 to 2007-08, the Council has approved 7,051 projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 391.96 crore, against which Rs. 379.86 crore have been released to various executing agencies. During 2008-09, the Council approved 1,482 new projects with an estimated cost of Rs. 67.62 crore and released Rs. 58.07 crore to the concerned implementing agencies. Thus, the Council has approved 8,533 projects with an estimated project cost of Rs. 458.58 crore. Out of these approved projects, 5,614 projects have been completed so far.

#### Box 7.1, Achievements under BRGF in Orissa: 2006-2009

Item	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Amount Received (Rs. crore)	43.59	252.50	227.84
Expenditure (Rs. crore)		50.98	191.37
Projects taken up (number)		4,851	12,442
Projects completed (number)		1,138	8,433

<sup>2</sup> Eleven non-BRGF districts are: Angul, Balasore, Bhadrak, Bargarh, Cuttack, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Kendrapara, Khordha, Nayagarh and Puri.

## 7.6 Composite Human Development Status for Orissa

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

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

Human Development Index, a summary indicator of human development, brings together the twin objectives of economic progress and social development. Therefore, HDI is now widely used as a basic measure of human development. Table 7.9 exhibits the position of Orissa among

15 major States of India. It is observed that inter-state disparity in the level of human development (as measured by HDI) has been declining between 1981 and 2001.

### Human Development in Orissa

Wide variations have been observed in human development across districts. The Human Development Index (HDI) for all 30 districts has been compared in Table 7.10. Orissa has taken several steps to mainstream human development concerns and issues into the development planning process. Several regional workshops have been organised to popularise the concept of human development and to disseminate the current status of human development in Orissa. The UNDP sponsored Legislators' Forum has also been exposed to human development concerns in Orissa, particularly with a view to sensitise legislators from Orissa. The State Government is pursuing the objective of attaining Millennium Development Goals (MDG) viz. (i) eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; (ii) achieve universal primary education, (iii) promote gender equality and empower women, (iv) reduce child

**Table 7.9, Human Development Index for Major States of India**

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

**Table 7.10, District-wise Comparison of Human Development Index, Gender Development Index and Infrastructure Development Index, 2001**

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

**Table 7.11, Some Monitorable Indicators for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan**

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

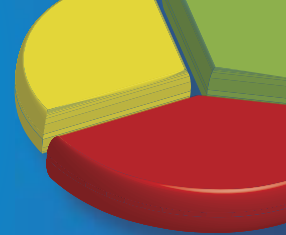
mortality, (v) improve maternal health, (vi) ensure environmental sustainability, and (viii) develop a global partnership for development and is also a participant in implementing the GoI-UNDP Project.

The State Government has been implementing the Government of India-United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Joint Programme and has selected five districts namely, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Mayurbhanj

and Sundergarh for effective implementation of the programme. The District Human Development Reports (DHDR) for four selected districts, i.e., Ganjam, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, and Mayurbhanj have been prepared under the GoI-UNDP project “Strengthening State Plans for Human Development”. The preparation of a DHDR for Sundargarh district is in process. Various monitorable targets have been worked out to improve human development indicators in the State and are given in Table 7.11.



# ANNEXURE 7



**Annexure 7.1, Number and Percentage of Population below the Poverty Line, 2004-05 (Based on MRP Method)**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	7.5	43.21	20.7	45.50	11.1	88.71
2	Arunachal Pradesh	17.0	1.47	2.4	0.07	13.4	1.54
3	Assam	17.0	41.46	2.4	0.93	15.0	42.39
4	Bihar	32.9	262.92	28.9	27.09	32.5	290.01
5	Chhattisgarh	31.2	54.72	34.7	16.39	32.0	71.11
6	Delhi	0.1	0.01	10.8	15.83	10.2	15.83
7	Goa	1.9	0.13	20.9	1.62	12.0	1.74
8	Gujarat	13.9	46.25	10.1	21.18	12.5	67.43
9	Haryana	9.2	14.57	11.3	7.99	9.9	22.56
10	Himachal Pradesh	7.2	4.10	2.6	0.17	6.7	4.27
11	Jammu & Kashmir	2.7	2.20	8.5	2.34	4.2	4.54
12	Jharkhand	40.2	89.76	16.3	10.63	34.8	100.39
13	Karnataka	12.0	43.33	27.2	53.28	17.4	96.60
14	Kerala	9.6	23.59	16.4	13.92	11.4	37.51
15	Madhya Pradesh	29.8	141.99	39.3	68.97	32.4	210.97
16	Maharashtra	22.2	128.43	29.0	131.40	25.2	259.83
17	Manipur	17.0	2.86	2.4	0.14	13.2	3.00
18	Meghalaya	17.0	3.32	2.4	0.12	14.1	3.43
19	Mizoram	17.0	0.78	2.4	0.11	9.5	0.89
20	Nagaland	17.0	2.94	2.4	0.09	14.5	3.03
21	<b>Orissa</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>129.29</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>24.30</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>153.59</b>
22	Punjab	5.9	9.78	3.8	3.52	5.2	13.30
23	Rajasthan	14.3	66.69	28.1	40.50	17.5	107.18
24	Sikkim	17.0	0.85	2.4	0.02	15.2	0.87
25	Tamil Nadu	16.9	56.51	18.8	58.59	17.8	115.10
26	Tripura	17.0	4.70	2.4	0.14	14.4	4.85
27	Uttar Pradesh	25.3	357.68	26.3	100.47	25.5	458.15
28	Uttarakhand	31.7	21.11	32.0	7.75	31.8	28.86
29	West Bengal	24.2	146.59	11.2	26.64	20.6	173.23
30	A & N Islands	16.9	0.44	18.8	0.27	17.6	0.71
31	Chandigarh	3.8	0.04	3.8	0.36	3.8	0.40
32	Dadra & N Haveli	36.0	0.62	19.2	0.16	30.6	0.77
33	Daman & Diu	1.9	0.03	20.8	0.14	8.0	0.16
34	Lakshadweep	9.6	0.04	16.4	0.05	12.3	0.09
35	Puducherry	16.9	0.58	18.8	1.34	18.2	1.92
<b>All India</b>		<b>21.8</b>	<b>1702.99</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>682.00</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>2384.99</b>

Source: Planning Commission

**Annexure 7.2, Number and Percentage of Population below the Poverty Line, 2004-05 (Based on URP Method)**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	11.2	64.70	28.0	61.40	15.8	126.10
2	Arunachal Pradesh	22.3	1.94	3.3	0.09	17.6	2.03
3	Assam	22.3	54.50	3.3	1.28	19.7	55.77
4	Bihar	42.1	336.72	34.6	32.42	41.4	369.15
5	Chhattisgarh	40.8	71.50	41.2	19.47	40.9	90.96
6	Delhi	6.9	0.63	15.2	22.30	14.7	22.93
7	Goa	5.4	0.36	21.3	1.64	13.8	2.01
8	Gujarat	19.1	63.49	13.0	27.19	16.8	90.69
9	Haryana	13.6	21.49	15.1	10.60	14.0	32.10
10	Himachal Pradesh	10.7	6.14	3.4	0.22	10.0	6.36
11	Jammu & Kashmir	4.6	3.66	7.9	2.19	5.4	5.85
12	Jharkhand	46.3	103.19	20.2	13.20	40.3	116.39
13	Karnataka	20.8	75.05	32.6	63.83	25.0	138.89
14	Kerala	13.2	32.43	20.2	17.17	15.0	49.60
15	Madhya Pradesh	36.9	175.65	42.1	74.03	38.3	249.68
16	Maharashtra	29.6	171.13	32.2	146.25	30.7	317.38
17	Manipur	22.3	3.76	3.3	0.20	17.3	3.95
18	Meghalaya	22.3	4.36	3.3	0.16	18.5	4.52
19	Mizoram	22.3	1.02	3.3	0.16	12.6	1.18
20	Nagaland	22.3	3.87	3.3	0.12	19.0	3.99
21	<b>Orissa</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>151.75</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>26.74</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>178.49</b>
22	Punjab	9.1	15.12	7.1	6.50	8.4	21.63
23	Rajasthan	18.7	87.38	32.9	47.51	22.1	134.89
24	Sikkim	22.3	1.12	3.3	0.02	20.1	1.14
25	Tamil Nadu	22.8	76.50	22.2	69.13	22.5	145.62
26	Tripura	22.3	6.18	3.3	0.20	18.9	6.38
27	Uttar Pradesh	33.4	473.00	30.6	117.03	32.8	590.03
28	Uttarakhand	40.8	27.11	36.5	8.85	39.6	35.96
29	West Bengal	28.6	173.22	14.8	35.14	24.7	208.36
30	A & N Islands	22.9	0.60	22.2	0.32	22.6	0.92
31	Chandigarh	7.1	0.08	7.1	0.67	7.1	0.74
32	Dadra & N Haveli	39.8	0.68	19.1	0.15	33.2	0.84
33	Daman & Diu	5.4	0.07	21.2	0.14	10.5	0.21
34	Lakshadweep	13.3	0.06	20.2	0.06	16.0	0.11
35	Puducherry	22.9	0.78	22.2	1.59	22.4	2.37
<b>All India</b>		<b>28.3</b>	<b>2209.24</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>807.96</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>3017.20</b>

Source: Planning Commission

**Annexure 7.3, Social Group and Region-wise Estimates on State Sample, 61<sup>st</sup> Round NSS (Rural)**

Methods	Social group	Estimated Population				BPL Population			
		Coastal	Southern	Northern	All	Coastal	Southern	Northern	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
URP	ST	1082063	2668245	3847003	7597311	619113	2034450	2157586	4811149
	SC	3297768	1448319	1725690	6471777	1185036	831121	796153	2812310
	OBC	6308715	1762484	4479177	12550376	1291216	811278	1503364	3605858
	Others	4051578	328304	730403	5110285	646496	187703	269633	1103832
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14740124</b>	<b>6207352</b>	<b>10782273</b>	<b>31729749</b>	<b>3741861</b>	<b>3864552</b>	<b>4726736</b>	<b>12333149</b>
MRP	ST	1082063	2668245	3847003	7597311	478465	1936312	1999051	4413828
	SC	3297768	1448319	1725690	6471777	795070	817254	526365	2138689
	OBC	6308715	1762484	4479177	12550376	586259	678045	1271963	2536267
	Others	4051578	328304	730403	5110285	400049	185627	178119	763795
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14740124</b>	<b>6207352</b>	<b>10782273</b>	<b>31729749</b>	<b>2259843</b>	<b>3617238</b>	<b>3975498</b>	<b>9852579</b>

Methods	Social group	Head Count Ratio (HCR)				% share of BPL Population			
		Coastal	Southern	Northern	All	Coastal	Southern	Northern	All
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
URP	ST	57.22	76.25	56.08	63.33	16.55	52.64	45.65	39.01
	SC	35.93	57.39	46.14	43.45	31.67	21.51	16.84	22.8
	OBC	20.47	46.03	33.56	28.73	34.51	20.99	31.81	29.24
	Others	15.96	57.17	36.92	21.6	17.28	4.86	5.7	8.95
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25.39</b>	<b>62.26</b>	<b>43.84</b>	<b>38.87</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
MRP	ST	44.22	72.57	51.96	58.1	21.17	53.53	50.28	44.8
	SC	24.11	56.43	30.5	33.05	35.18	22.59	13.24	21.71
	OBC	9.29	38.47	28.4	20.21	25.94	18.74	32	25.74
	Others	9.87	56.54	24.39	14.95	17.7	5.13	4.48	7.75
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15.33</b>	<b>58.27</b>	<b>36.87</b>	<b>31.05</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

**Annexure 7.4, Social Group and Region-wise Estimates on Central Sample, 61<sup>st</sup> Round NSS (Rural)**

Methods	Social group	Estimated Population				BPL Population			
		Coastal	Southern	Northern	All	Coastal	Southern	Northern	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
URP	ST	1027340	3000575	4198552	8226467	695626	2485400	3058745	6239771
	SC	2684750	1119410	1838959	5643119	881202	751794	1184666	2817662
	OBC	6977716	1407926	4265906	12651548	1705638	910345	2073521	4689504
	Others	4190509	458259	914905	5563673	797614	202007	309983	1309604
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14880315</b>	<b>5986170</b>	<b>11218322</b>	<b>32084807</b>	<b>4080080</b>	<b>4349546</b>	<b>6626915</b>	<b>15056541</b>
MRP	ST	1027340	3000575	4198552	8226467	589661	2395595	2779222	5764478
	SC	2684750	1119410	1838959	5643119	819492	711128	1001038	2531658
	OBC	6977716	1407926	4265906	12651548	1210623	756958	1665003	3632584
	Others	4190509	458259	914905	5563673	565432	139817	192393	897642
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14880315</b>	<b>5986170</b>	<b>11218322</b>	<b>32084807</b>	<b>3185208</b>	<b>4003498</b>	<b>5637656</b>	<b>12826362</b>

Methods	Social group	Head Count Ratio (HCR)				% share of BPL Population			
		Coastal	Southern	Northern	All	Coastal	Southern	Northern	All
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
URP	ST	67.71	82.83	72.85	75.85	17.05	57.14	46.16	41.44
	SC	32.82	67.16	64.42	49.93	21.6	17.28	17.88	18.71
	OBC	24.44	64.66	48.61	37.07	41.8	20.93	31.29	31.15
	Others	19.03	44.08	33.88	23.54	19.55	4.64	4.68	8.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>27.42</b>	<b>72.66</b>	<b>59.07</b>	<b>46.93</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
MRP	ST	57.4	79.84	66.19	70.07	18.51	59.84	49.3	44.94
	SC	30.52	63.53	54.44	44.86	25.73	17.76	17.76	19.74
	OBC	17.35	53.76	39.03	28.71	38.01	18.91	29.53	28.32
	Others	13.49	30.51	21.03	16.13	17.75	3.49	3.41	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>21.41</b>	<b>66.88</b>	<b>50.25</b>	<b>39.98</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

#### Annexure 7.5, Social Group-wise and Region-wise Estimates based on Pooled Data, 61<sup>st</sup> Round NSS

Methods	Social group	Estimated Population				BPL Population			
		Coastal	Southern	Northern	All	Coastal	Southern	Northern	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
URP	ST	1054783	2834440	4022718	7911941	657406	2259947	2608086	5525439
	SC	2991285	1283860	1782350	6057495	1033144	791462	990445	2815051
	OBC	6643164	1585210	4372531	12600905	1498383	860804	1788444	4147631
	Others	4120970	393315	822695	5336980	722043	194863	289833	1206739
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14810202</b>	<b>6096825</b>	<b>11000294</b>	<b>31907321</b>	<b>3910976</b>	<b>4107076</b>	<b>5676808</b>	<b>13694860</b>
MRP	ST	1054783	2834440	4022718	7911941	534085	2165965	2389054	5089104
	SC	2991285	1283860	1782350	6057495	807336	764197	763741	2335274
	OBC	6643164	1585210	4372531	12600905	898415	717498	1468493	3084406
	Others	4120970	393315	822695	5336980	482730	162739	185268	830737
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14810202</b>	<b>6096825</b>	<b>11000294</b>	<b>31907321</b>	<b>2722566</b>	<b>3810399</b>	<b>4806556</b>	<b>11339521</b>

Methods	Social group	Head Count Ratio (HCR)				% share of BPL population			
		Coastal	Southern	Northern	All	Coastal	Southern	Northern	All
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
URP	ST	62.33	79.73	64.83	69.84	16.81	55.03	45.94	40.35
	SC	34.54	61.65	55.57	46.47	26.42	19.27	17.45	20.56
	OBC	22.56	54.30	40.90	32.92	38.31	20.96	31.5	30.29
	Others	17.52	49.54	35.23	22.61	18.46	4.74	5.11	8.81
	<b>Total</b>	<b>26.41</b>	<b>67.36</b>	<b>51.61</b>	<b>42.92</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
MRP	ST	50.63	76.42	59.39	64.32	19.62	56.84	49.70	44.88
	SC	26.99	59.52	42.85	38.55	29.65	20.06	15.89	20.59
	OBC	13.52	45.26	33.58	24.48	33.00	18.83	30.55	27.20
	Others	11.71	41.38	22.52	15.57	17.73	4.27	3.85	7.33
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18.38</b>	<b>62.50</b>	<b>43.69</b>	<b>35.54</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics



**Annexure 7.6, Region-wise Poverty Analysis based on Pooled Data, 61<sup>st</sup> Round NSS**

Methods	Region	Estimated Population			BPL Population		
		State	Central	Pooled	State	Central	Pooled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
URP	Coastal	14740124	14897538	14810202	3741861	4080080	3910976
	Southern	6207352	5986170	6096825	3864552	4349546	4107076
	Northern	10782273	11218322	11000294	4726736	6626915	5676808
	<b>Total</b>	<b>31729749</b>	<b>32102030</b>	<b>31907321</b>	<b>12333149</b>	<b>15056541</b>	<b>13694860</b>
MRP	Coastal	14740124	14897538	14810202	2259843	3185208	2722566
	Southern	6207352	5986170	6096825	3617238	4003498	3810399
	Northern	10782273	11218322	11000294	3975498	5637656	4806556
	<b>Total</b>	<b>31729749</b>	<b>32102030</b>	<b>31907321</b>	<b>9852579</b>	<b>12826362</b>	<b>11339521</b>

**Region-wise Poverty Analysis based on Pooled Data, 61<sup>st</sup> Round NSS**

Methods	Region	Head Count Ratio (HCR)			% share of BPL population		
		State	Central	Pooled	State	Central	Pooled
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
URP	Coastal	25.39	27.42	26.41	30.34	27.1	28.56
	Southern	62.26	72.66	67.36	31.33	28.89	29.99
	Northern	43.84	59.07	51.61	38.33	44.01	41.45
	<b>Total</b>	<b>38.87</b>	<b>46.93</b>	<b>42.92</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
MRP	Coastal	15.33	21.41	18.38	22.94	24.83	24.01
	Southern	58.27	66.88	62.5	36.71	31.21	33.6
	Northern	36.87	50.25	43.69	40.35	43.95	42.39
	<b>Total</b>	<b>31.05</b>	<b>39.98</b>	<b>35.54</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

**Annexure 7.7, Social Group-wise Poverty Analysis based on Pooled Data, 61<sup>st</sup> Round NSS**

Methods	Social group	HCR			% share of population in BPL		
		State	Central	Pooled	State	Central	Pooled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
URP	ST	63.33	75.85	69.84	39.01	44.44	40.35
	SC	43.45	49.93	46.47	22.8	18.71	20.55
	OBC	28.73	37.07	32.92	29.24	31.15	30.29
	Others	21.6	23.54	22.61	8.95	8.7	8.81
	<b>Total</b>	<b>38.87</b>	<b>46.93</b>	<b>42.92</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
MRP	ST	58.1	70.07	64.32	44.8	44.94	44.88
	SC	33.05	44.86	38.55	21.71	19.74	20.59
	OBC	20.21	28.71	24.48	25.74	28.32	27.2
	Others	14.95	16.13	15.57	7.75	7	7.33
	<b>Total</b>	<b>31.05</b>	<b>39.98</b>	<b>35.54</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

### Annexure 7.8, Allotment of Essential Commodities Received from Government of India

Commodities	Unit	Allotment during					
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sugar	Lakh MT	0.27	1.08	1.05	1.07	1.06	1.08
Wheat (APL)	Lakh MT	3.60	3.60	3.51	1.55	1.39	1.58
Rice (APL, BPL)	Lakh MT	22.80**	22.81**	20.81**	18.49	17.18	11.76
Rice (AP)	Lakh MT	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
Rice (AAY)	Lakh MT	2.12	2.61	4.31	5.31	5.31	5.31
Kerosene Oil	Lakh KL	4.00	4.05	4.05	4.06	4.05	3.15

[ P: Provisional/ \*\* For APL + BPL beneficiaries ]

Source: Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare Department, Orissa.

### Annexure 7.9, Work Completed and Finances Involved under IAY

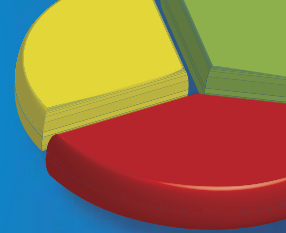
Year	Physical Target (Nos.)	Houses completed	Achievement as % of target	Funds Receipt (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure made (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure as % of Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2001-02	50639	27394	54	53.75	54.18	101
2002-03	51824	48465	94	80.36	80.62	100
2003-04	66026	58996	89	123.10	126.36	103
2004-05	74735	67892	91	194.39	181.94	94
2005-06	75465	77850	103	195.42	194.84	100
2006-07	80228	79668	99	215.84	210.27	97
2007-08	111431	90627	81	276.83	233.72	84
2008-09	111422	61662	55	312.46	251.99	70

Source: Panchayat Raj Department, Government of Orissa

### Annexure 7.10, Housing Construction under the EWS/LIG Housing Schemes

Year	EWS/LIG Houses		
	Target	Achievement	% of achievement
2002-03	3600	4909	136.4
2003-04	2070	296	14.3
2004-05	1500	271	18.1
2005-06	285	104	36.5
2006-07	100	230	230.0
2007-08	280	210	75.0
2008-09	150	260	173.3

Source: Housing and Urban Development Department, Orissa

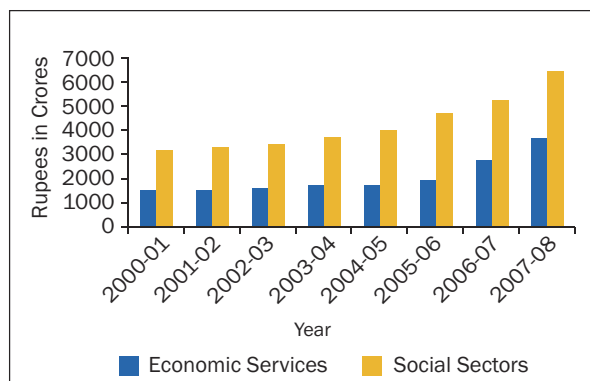


## Social Sectors

With “human development” being the focus on the radar of the world development community, there is a greater emphasis on the performance and progress of the social sector, the scope of which has expanded far beyond education and health.<sup>1</sup> In the context of Orissa, this chapter on “Social Sector” focuses on education, health, food security and nutrition, safe drinking water supply, sanitation and welfare of disadvantaged groups such as SC and ST communities and women. The State has taken rapid strides in recent years towards several social sector indicators and Millennium Development Goals (MDG).

Figure 8.1 shows the revenue expenditure of the State on economic services and social sectors from 2000-01 to 2007-08. In absolute terms, the revenue expenditure on social sectors far exceeds that on economic services. However, their growth rates differ. Revenue expenditure on economic services has grown in nominal terms by 13.49% annually, while that on social sectors has grown by 10.87%.

**Figure 8.1, Composition of Orissa’s Revenue Expenditure**



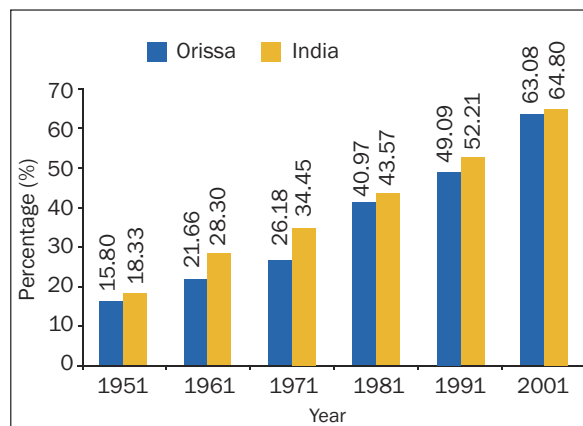
### 8.1 Education

Free and compulsory education to children in the age group of 6-14 years has been made a Fundamental Right under the 86<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment. Both the State and Central Governments have framed policies, strategies and programmes for universal elementary education (UEE) as well as for higher-level studies and training.

#### 8.1.1 Literacy

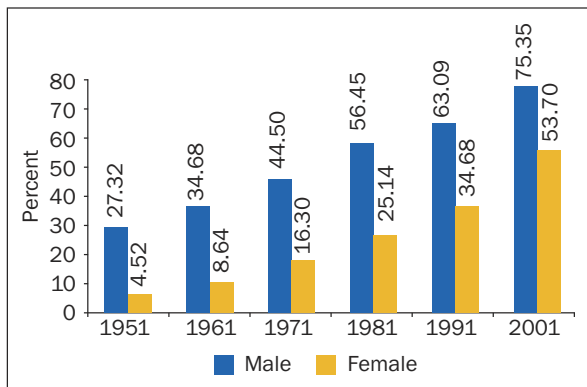
As shown in Figure 8.2 and Annexure 8.1, literacy in the State has improved steadily over the past decades. In 1951, only 15.8% of the State’s population was literate. By 2001, it has jumped 4-fold to 63.1% and has come closer to the national average of 64.80%. A positive feature of literacy in Orissa is that both male and female literacy rates have improved over the decades and growth rates in female literacy have been higher than that for males in recent decades. The literacy rates for

**Figure 8.2, Literacy Rates for Orissa and All-India, 1951-2001**



<sup>1</sup> See more on the concept and scope of “human development” in Chapter 7 of this report.

**Figure 8.3, Male and Female Literacy Rates in Orissa, 1951-2001**



males and females from 1951 to 2001 have been illustrated in Figure 8.3.

Though the gender gap in literacy levels has been declining faster over the years, there are wide gaps in literacy levels across social groups and districts. The ST communities are least literate as in 2001 when the literacy rates for ST and SC communities were 37.37% and 55.53% respectively. The literacy rates varied from 30.5% in Malkangiri district to 79.6% in Khorda district in 2001.

### 8.1.2 Primary Education

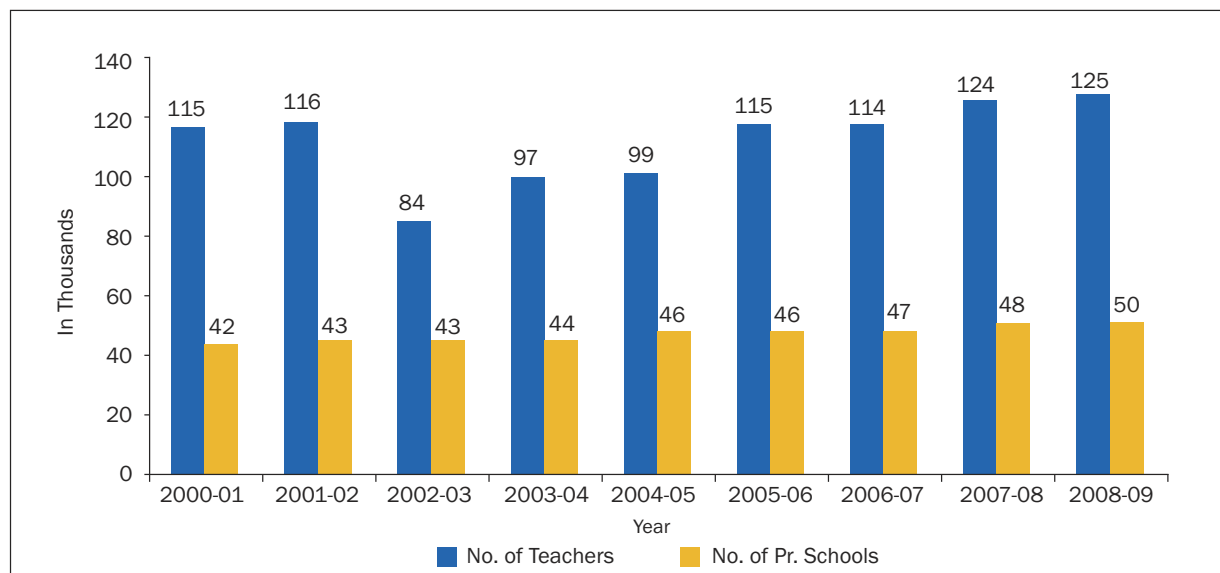
Primary and upper primary education has been expanding in the State, especially in rural and backward areas. The State aims to provide primary schools within one kilometer and upper primary

schools within three kilometers from habitations having a population of more than 300 and 500 respectively.

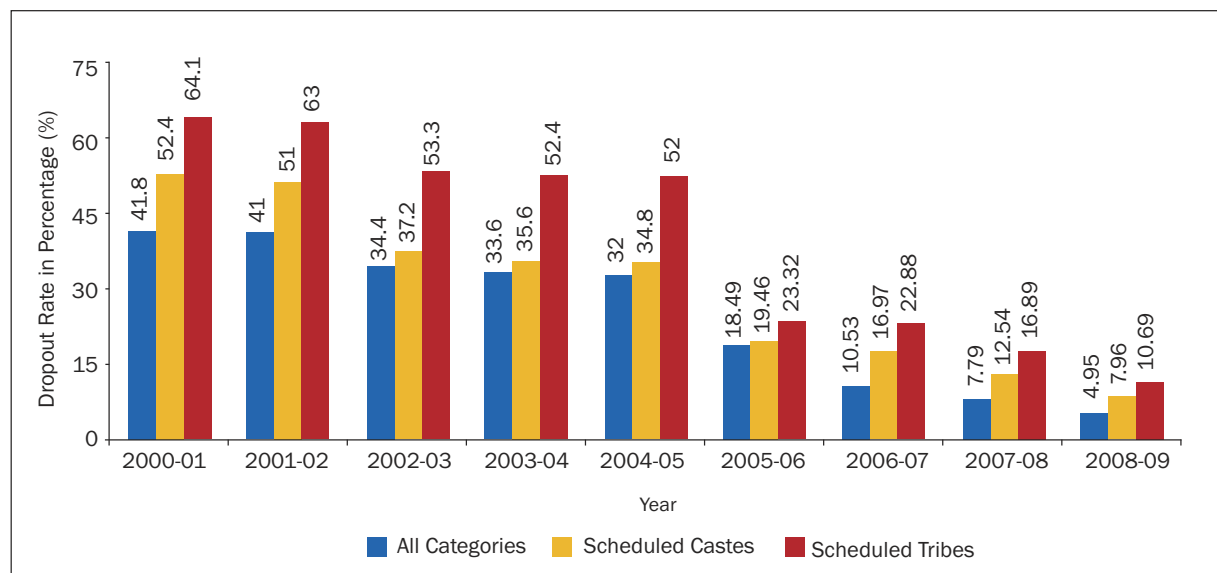
In 1947-48, there were only 6,814 primary schools with 16,520 teachers and 2.55 lakh students. In the last decade, 7,958 new schools were set up and 10,643 new teachers were added between 2000-01 and 2008-09. In 2008-09, 50,062 primary schools functioned with 1.25 lakh teachers and 45.87 lakh students. The annual growth rates of primary schools and teachers over this period were 2.36% and 1.16% respectively. The time trends of the number of schools and teachers are shown in Figure 8.4. During the year 2008-09, there is one primary school over an area of 3.1 sq km. The average teacher-pupil ratio is 1:37, which is better than the national norm of 1:40. More detailed information about primary education is given in Annexure 8.2. In addition, the State Government has engaged additional 52,000 para-teachers, called *Sikhya Sahayak* (SS). With a view to building and improving their teaching capabilities, the Government has introduced a career advancement policy.

All children in schools do not complete their grades. However, dropout rates have drastically fallen over the last decade. At the primary level, the dropout rate was 41.80% in 2000-01 and has declined to 4.95% in 2008-09. The dropout rate of boys fell from 42.30% to 5.00% and of girls from 41.40%

**Figure 8.4, Growth of Schools and Teachers at Primary Levels, 2000-01 to 2008-09**



**Figure 8.5, Dropout Rates at Primary Levels by Categories, 2000-01 to 2008-09**



to 4.89% over this period. The trend of dropout rates at the primary school level is shown in Figure 8.5<sup>2</sup>. Though the dropout rate at the primary level has fallen, it is still high among SC and ST being 7.96% and 10.69% respectively. The dropout rate at the primary level is the highest (9.90%) in Mayurbhanj district and lowest (1.51%) in Bargarh district. Infrastructure facilities in schools have a direct bearing on enrollment and dropout rates. A number of primary schools function without proper buildings and other infrastructure though, the Government has been striving to improve school infrastructure including toilets, safe drinking water and other facilities.

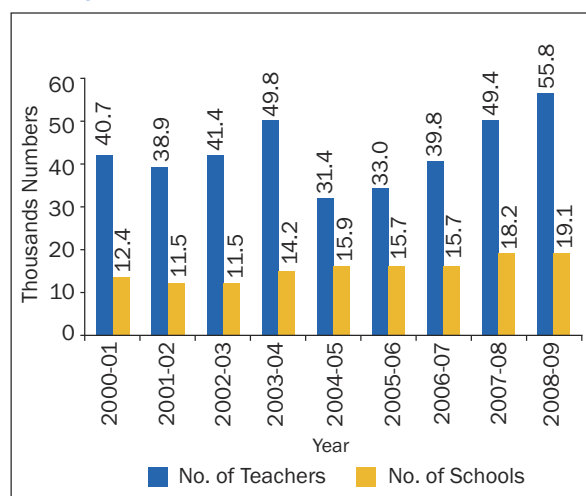
### 8.1.3 Upper Primary School Education

There were only 286 upper primary schools, 1,483 teachers and 32,000 enrollment in the State in 1947-48. Due to sustained Government efforts, the number of upper primary schools increased to 19,057, with 55,832 teachers and 21.28 lakh enrollment in 2008-09. Figure 8.6 traces the trend in the number of schools and enrollment in upper primary schools of Orissa, while more details are given in Annexure 8.4. Gross Enrollment Ratio and Net Enrollment Ratio in both primary and upper primary schools have been at high around 90% during 2008-09.

In 2000-01, there were 27 primary and about 8 upper primary schools per 100 sq. km. of area. The respective numbers increased to 32 and about 13 in 2008-09. The teacher-pupil ratio for upper primary schools was 1:38 during 2008-09. However the ratio is still away from the norm of 1:25.

The overall dropout rate in UP schools of the State declined substantially from 57% in 2000-01 to 8.42% in 2008-09 (see Figure 8.7<sup>3</sup>), but it is higher than that in primary schools. The dropout rates for

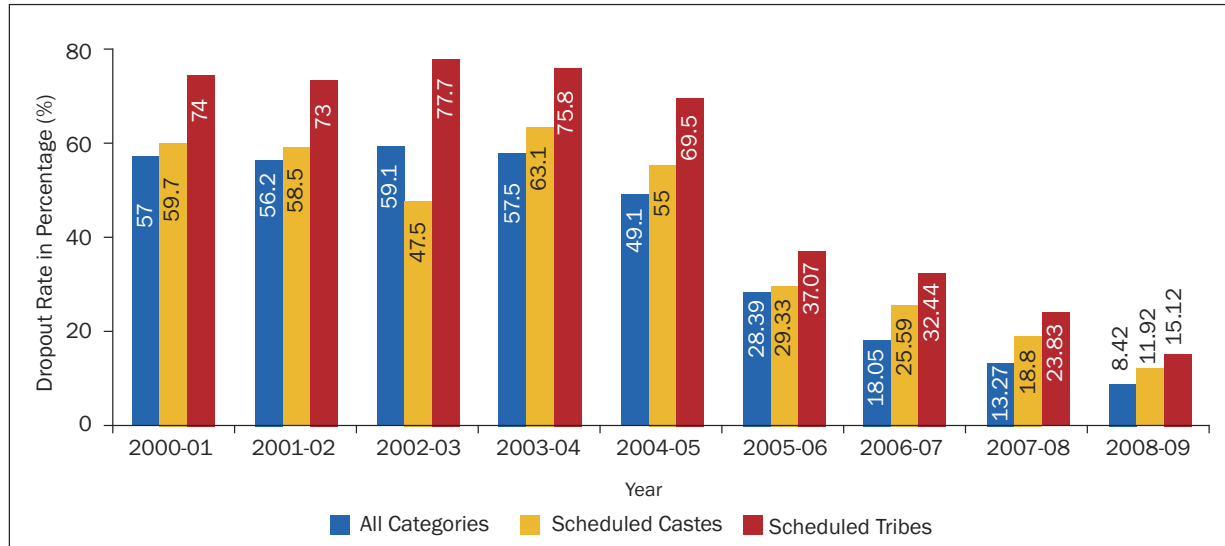
**Figure 8.6, Growth of Schools and Teachers at Upper Primary Level, 2000-01 to 2008-09**



<sup>2</sup> Annexure 8.3 records more detailed information on dropout rates in primary schools of Orissa.

<sup>3</sup> Figures inside the long bars show the number of dropouts.

**Figure 8.7, Dropout Rates in UP Schools of Orissa, 2000-01 to 2008-09**



SC, ST and girl students were relatively higher. The relevant data are presented in Annexure 8.5.

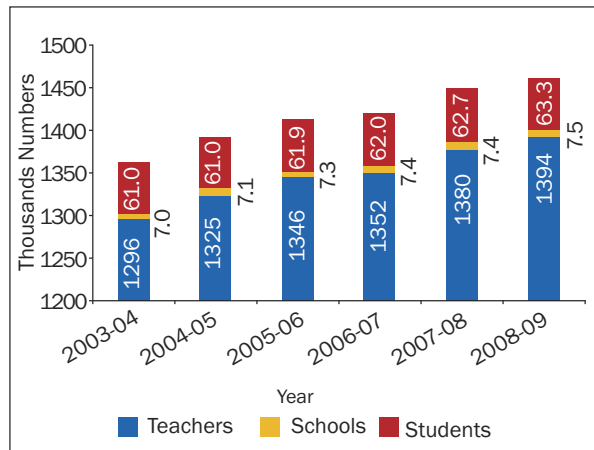
According to the Orissa Primary Education Programme Authority (OPEPA), the overall dropout rate at the UP level is highest in Nabrangpur district (13.66%) and lowest in Jagatsinghpur district (4.63%). The highest drop rates are in Bhadrak district (20.46%) in case of ST, and in Debgarh district (15.69%) in case of SC, communities.

### 8.1.4 Secondary Education

In 1947-48, the State had only 106 high schools with 15,000 enrollments. The number of high schools, teachers and students were nearly 7,000, 61,000 and 13 lakh respectively in 2003-04 and further increased to 7,500, 63,000 and 14 lakh respectively by 2008-09. Of the total number of high schools, 82.5% were supported by the Government directly or indirectly including 2,897 Government High Schools, 657 Government-aided schools and 1,979 block grant schools.

The teacher-pupil ratio at the secondary level stood at 1:22 in 2008-09. For uninterrupted teaching, the Government has engaged 5,551 contractual teachers and taken steps to recruit 3,642 more teachers. Figure 8.8 presents the status of secondary education in Orissa from 2003-04 to 2008-09.

**Figure 8.8, Growth of Schools and Teachers at High Schools Level, 2003-04 to 2008-09**

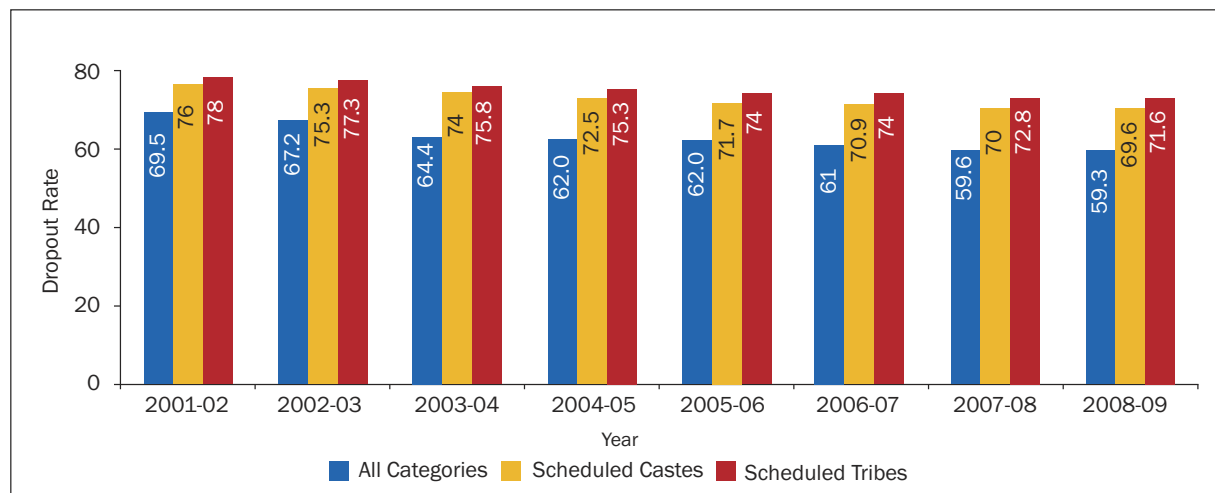


Source: Director, Elementary Education, Orissa

The dropout rate at the high school level is declining. However, unlike at the primary or upper primary levels, it is high. The overall dropout rate was 69.5% in 2001-02, and declined to 59.3% during 2008-09. It is still higher among SCs/STs, as shown in Figure 8.9. Annexure 8.6 presents more detailed information on high school dropouts. There is a need to pay special attention to substantially bring down drop rates at high school level for all communities.

Box 8.1 summarizes non-Oriya medium type of secondary schools in the State.

**Figure 8.9, Drop-out Rate in High Schools by Communities, 2001-02 to 2008-09**



**Box 8.1, Other Than Oriya Medium Level Schools**

Type	Number
CBSE (English Medium)	143
ICSE (English Medium)	82
Sanskrit Tolls	202
Navodaya Vidyalaya	28
	(10 government managed)
Madrasa*	167
	(78 government managed; 88 unaided but recognized)

\*Syllabi in 145 Madrasas are being modernized, by engaging science and mathematics teachers, supplying kits and opening book banks.

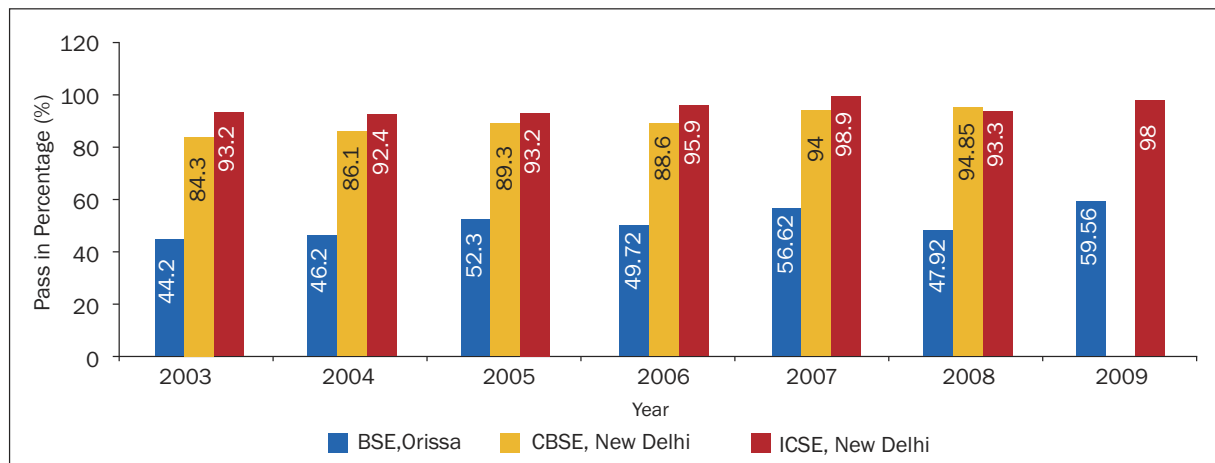
and the certificate course for physical education as well as grants recognition to institutions that provide education through correspondence courses. In 2008, 4.49 lakh students appeared in the secondary level examinations including 4.33 lakh under the Board of Secondary Education, Orissa, 10,000 under CBSE, New Delhi and 6,000 under ICSE, New Delhi. While the success rate in 2008-09 was nearly 94% in CBSE and ICSE examinations, it was only 47.92% in the BSE-conducted examinations. Figure 8.10 gives an account of the results for the students in these examinations. More detailed information is given in Annexure 8.7.

The Board of Secondary Education (BSE), Orissa, regulates examinations for high school students, teachers' certification, Hindi teachers' certification

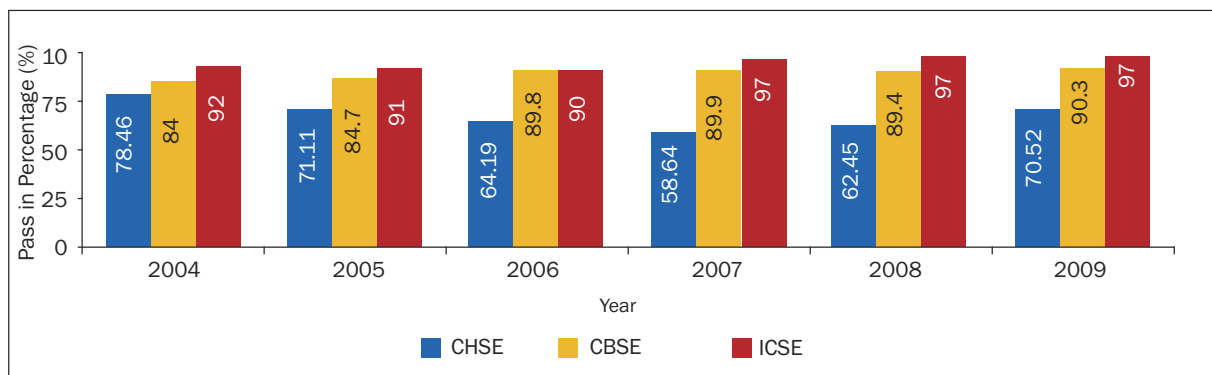
### 8.1.5 Higher Secondary Education

There are 1,176 general colleges including 50 Government colleges providing higher secondary

**Figure 8.10, Results of High School Examinations by Boards, 2003-2009**



**Figure 8.11, Results of Higher Secondary Education, 2004-2009**



level education. The Council of Higher Secondary Education (CHSE), Orissa, regulates the higher secondary education in the State. The overall percentage of success rate in examinations conducted by CHSE in 2009 was 70.52%, the success rate for girls being higher at 73.09%.

Besides, 98 schools affiliated to CBSE/ICSE also provide +2 level education. In 2009, 91.6% students were successful in the ISCE, class XII examination. Annexure 8.9 shows the results of class XII examination conducted by CBSE and ICSE. A comparison of results of higher secondary examinations conducted in Orissa by CHSE, CBSE and ICSE is given in Figure 8.11. The results of the Higher Secondary Examinations conducted by CHSE from 2005 to 2009 are given in Annexure 8.8.

### 8.1.6 Vocational Education

Vocational courses at +2 level are being offered in 231 Government vocational junior colleges. They produce middle-level skilled personnel for self-employment. These institutions are spread all over the State and teach courses as per the recommendations of District Vocational Education Committees. At present, twenty vocational courses are taught in different vocational education institutions.

### 8.1.7 Higher Education

The Department of Higher Education looks after education at the university, post-graduate, graduate and higher secondary levels. It also oversees vocational education, promotes professional courses and provides grants to institutes for development studies. In 1947, there were 12 colleges in Orissa with an enrollment of 4,104. In

2008-09, there were 96 Government colleges, 609 aided colleges, 153 block grant colleges, 990 non-Government (unaided) colleges, 236 self-financing colleges and 14 other colleges in Orissa. At the time of independence, there was only one university. There are, at present, eleven universities including a Central University at Koraput and a National Law University at Cuttack.

Besides, the State Government has provided 185.970 acres of Government land at Naraj, Cuttack, for the establishment of the Sri Sri University and 3,277.73 acres of land in Puri district for Vedanta University, expected to be a world-class multi-disciplinary educational institution. The National Institute of Science Education and Research (NISER) has been set up by the Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India, and has started functioning on the campus of the Institute of Physics from the academic session, 2007-08.

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 three universities in the State have received accreditation from NAAC. Autonomous status has been conferred on 19 Government colleges and 6 non-Government aided colleges. The University Grant 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 university. A proposal to provide autonomous status to four more colleges is under consideration.



### 8.1.8 Technical Education

The Industrial Policy of the State envisages a series of measures to improve the technical manpower and upgrade the skills of local entrepreneurs. 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 present position of technical institutions in the state is summarized in Box 8.2.

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.

The Craftsman Training Scheme under the National Council of Vocational Training (NCVT) is implemented in 25 government and 206 private ITIs in the state with an intake capacity of 21,453 students. A scheme, named "Training-cum-Production Centre,"

is in operation in the it is to maintain the skill and confidence of the trainees,.

### 8.1.9 Important Government Programmes and Policies

#### Mass Education

Mass education programmes are supported under the National Literacy Mission (NLM) that aims at improving literacy levels of illiterate adults up to 45 years. It has two components: (i) Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) and (ii) Post-Literacy Campaign (PLC). These campaigns are area-specific, time-bound, volunteer-based, cost-effective and outcome-oriented. The State Literacy Mission Authority (SLMA) at the state level and *Zilla Sakhyarata Samiti* (ZSS) at district level execute the programme under the School and Mass Education Department and the Directorate of Mass Education.

TLC activities have been taken in all districts along with one special project for Rourkela in a phased manner. By the end of 2008-09, the TLC programme was implemented in 28 districts and PLC started in 22 districts. Since 2002-03, the Continuing Education Programme (CEP), fully funded by the

**Box 8.2, Technical Institutions in the Orissa, 2008-09**

Institution	Number	Intake Capacity	Institution	Number	Intake Capacity
Government Engineering College	7	1,693	Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology*	1	1,342
Private Engineering College	88	21,628			
Government Engineering Schools/Polytechnics	12	2385	Government Medical Colleges	3	384
Private Engineering Schools/Polytechnics	73	21,370	Government Dental Colleges	1	42
Architecture	2	200	Private Medical College	3	300
Government MCA Colleges	13	420	Private Dental College	4	360
Private MCA Colleges	47	3195	Government Pharmacy College	1	60
Government MBA Colleges	10	505	Government Nursing College	1	-
Private MBA College	57	4227	Private Pharmacy College	16	960
ITI/TTC	206	17,434	Private Nursing College	7	-
National Institute of Technology	1	360	Nursing Schools	17	490

In addition to the above, a number of Autonomous Colleges/Deemed Universities are providing technical education in the State

\* Apart from being a research institution, it imparts education and training in agriculture, animal husbandry and veterinary science, agricultural engineering, home science, fishery science, forestry and basic sciences. It has seven constituent colleges. Its research output is discussed in Chapter 6, under "Infrastructure."

Centre, has been undertaken in Bolangir, Kalahandi and Sundargarh districts, and in Rourkela. By the end of 2008-09, Rs. 35.65 crore were utilized and a total of 37.74 lakh adult illiterates including 21.11 lakh females, 7.92 lakh SC and 11.31 lakh ST were made literate through TLC. Similarly, by utilising Rs. 18.48 crore under PLC, 25.05 lakh adults including 13.60 lakh females, 5.71 lakh SC and 6.44 lakh ST were covered.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has redesigned NLM to inculcate new enthusiasm into it. The restructured programme is known as *Lok Talim* with its motto: *education through productive work and self-reliance* and has been implemented in the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. The expenditure-sharing pattern between the Centre and State is 75:25 for normal districts and 90:10 for economically backward districts. Rs. 140.00 lakhs were earmarked for this scheme during 2009-10. There are 15 *Jana Sikhyana Sansthan*s (JSS) operating in the State to impart training under different skill development training programmes and to conduct need-based surveys.

### Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Scheme

With a view to increasing enrollments, reducing dropout rates and improving nutritional status of children in schools, the Mid Day Meal (MDM) programme was introduced in the State in 1995. Noon meals are provided to primary school children in all Government and Government-aided primary schools on working days in a year. During 2008-09, the total coverage of the scheme was 46,89,829 students in 66,230 primary schools and 1,77,230 students in 18,930 upper primary schools.

Daily ration costs are Rs. 2.22 and Rs. 2.74 respectively per primary school, and per upper primary, student. During 2008-09, Rs. 517.19 crore (Rs. 440.00 crore under CSP and Rs. 77.19 crore under State Plan) were provided for the scheme in the State. In 2008-09, the Government of India also gave Rs. 360.95 crores for construction of 60,159 kitchen sheds and Rs. 31.85 crores for replacing kitchen equipment/devices in 63,705 primary and upper primary schools.

### District Primary Education Programme (DPEP)

DPEP is a centrally sponsored programme with a funding pattern 85:15 between the Centre and the State. It was launched in the State in 1996-97 to achieve universalisation of primary education through district-specific planning. DPEP Phase-I was a World Bank assisted project and was completed in 2003. DPEP Phase II started in 2001-02 with DFID assistance. It operated in 8 of the most educationally backward districts viz. Baudh, Kandhamal, Koraput, Malkangiri, Sonepur, Mayurbhanj, Nabrangpur and Nuapada. At a project cost of Rs. 313.80 crore, the following activities were undertaken. The scheme was later merged with *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*.

- New primary schools opened - 844
- Additional classrooms constructed - 1,819
- BRC buildings constructed – 69
- RCR buildings constructed - 466
- Buildings constructed for building-less schools - 404
- New primary school buildings constructed – 857
- School toilets constructed –555,
- Tubewells sunk - 1945.

### Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

This is a centrally sponsored scheme (CSS) to universalise education up to class VIII and provide quality education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years. The funding pattern between the Centre and State is 65:35. It is meant for infrastructure development viz., construction of new school buildings and classrooms, engagement and training of SSA teachers and supply of teaching materials. The scheme is under progress in all districts of the State since 2003-04. The following projects have been completed under this programme:

- New schools opened: primary - 7,572 and upper primary - 8,409
- Buildings constructed for the existing schools: primary – 672 and upper primary - 341
- Buildings renovated: primary 465 and upper primary - 420
- Block Resource Centres constructed - 167

- Cluster Resource Centres constructed 1 - 912,
- Additional class rooms constructed - 30,775
- Toilets constructed - 5,590
- Water facilities made available - 5,192
- Compound wall constructed - 936
- Residential hostels constructed under KGBV - 157;
- Computer aided education in 1,500 schools
- Teachers' training programme - 11,16,322 trainee days generated
- Free uniform provided to all school going girls in the age group of 6-14 years
- Text books supplied to 4,372 children reading in Government and Government-aided Madrasas.

### **National Programme for Education of Girls at The Elementary Level (NPEGEL)**

This programme was launched in 2003 to enhance girls' education. It is being implemented in 3,159 clusters of 150 blocks and urban slums in 27 districts. Annexure 8.10 gives details of expenditure under SSA and NPEGEL programmes in the State. The activities of this programme are summarised below:

- 27,873 girls have been given vocational training;
- 52,021 MTAs were formed in primary and upper primary schools;
- Remedial teaching centres have been opened in 2,711 clusters for low achievers among girls; and
- DRG training and Meena clubs for life-skilled education have been organised, and trained DRG members are in place for further training at block and cluster levels.

### **Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)**

This scheme was launched by the Government of India to provide schooling facilities for out-of-school girls in educationally backward blocks, where the female literacy rates are very low and the gender gap in literacy is above the national average. Residential schools with boarding facilities at the elementary level are set up for girls belonging to ST, SC, OBC and minorities. In total, 157 residential hostels have been opened and 15,410 girls of SC, ST, OBC and minority communities have been enrolled.

### **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 are on subjects like mathematics, science, social studies, health and hygiene. During 2008-09, SIET has produced 15 video programmes and transmitted 465 programmes through Regional *Doordarshan Kendras*. It has distributed 53,112 RCCP sets and 4,950 TV sets between 1987-88 and 2002-03. Besides, it has organised workshops on video production and facilitated CIET to develop four projects.

### **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 development, and special development, grants to institutions, incentives to teachers and scholarships to students. Box 8.3 summarises some of these promotional measures.

### **National Service Scheme (NSS)**

It is a centrally sponsored scheme that provides avenues for productive rural youth activities. The funding pattern of the scheme is in the ratio of 7:5. The programme has a volunteer strength of 90,000. In 2008-09, Rs. 127.88 lakh were provided in the State budget for the programme. Volunteers were involved in activities like blood donation, plantation and AIDS awareness programmes.

### **National Cadet Corps (NCC)**

At present 45,600 students of 156 colleges and 535 high schools have been enrolled under the NCC. The 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 and blood donation. The Government of India has agreed to open new NCC battalions at Nabrangpur, Malkangiri, Rayagada and Bhawanipatna, with group headquarters at Koraput.

### Box 8.3, Some Initiatives for Quality Improvement in Education

#### Secondary Education level:

- Revision of syllabi by the board to implement the new scheme of NCERT, New Delhi. Inclusion of Agricultural Economics as a subject at high school level since the academic year 2006.
- Engagement of computer firms by government to promote computer knowledge in High Schools and computer learning made an optional subject at secondary level curriculum.
- Felicitation of top ten rank holders in the High School Certificate Examination of BSE, Orissa, by the Chief Minister at the time of Independence Day celebration.

#### Higher Education level:

- Offer of career advancement scheme to 1,137 faculty members in government colleges and 2,478 in non-government aided colleges by promoting lecturers (SS) and readers.
- Decision to introduce a new rule "Orissa Education Service in States Scale of Pay (method of recruitment and condition of service) Rule, 2009, in order to provide a uniform method of recruitment, uniform conditions of service for posts of junior lecturers in government colleges with facilities for promotion.
- Adoption of a uniform calendar for admission, election, examination, publication of results, vacation etc. and enforcement of dress code.
- Provision of computers to the government and non-government aided colleges to facilitate e-education.
- Introduction of e-admission in colleges.
- Introduction of a unique 8-digit code to monitor and manage colleges.
- Introduction of yoga in +2 classes as a compulsory subject.
- Issue of instructions to universities and colleges, as per the directions of the Hon'ble Apex Court, to open anti-ragging cells and to deal strictly with offenders.

#### Youth Red Cross

It is organised in different colleges and +2 institutions in Orissa jointly by the State Government and Indian Red Cross Society (state branch). It has done a commendable job in the fields of awareness generation on HIV/AIDS, healthcare promotion, communicable and other diseases. Rover and Ranger is implemented in different colleges jointly by the State Government and Bharat Scouts and Guides (Orissa State Branch).

#### Scholarships

During 2007-08, various scholarships were provided by the State Government to meritorious students of colleges and universities. A new scheme "National Merit Scholarship" has been introduced by the Ministry of HRD, Government of India and about 637 students have been awarded junior/senior/PG merit scholarships. 826 students have received merit-cum-means scholarships so far. To encourage bright girl students, 18 scholarships were awarded

during 2005-06 for technical, professional and management studies, both inside and outside the state. For the development of Sanskrit and Hindi studies, scholarships have been awarded respectively to 2,163 and 110 students. Besides, Rs. 1.20 crore has been sanctioned under a loan stipend scheme.

#### State Government Grants

The State Government provides grants for development and special development to different universities under the State Plan for development activities and towards the State share for UGC assisted building projects. In 2009, an outlay of Rs. 5.42 crore has been proposed for the Institute of Physics, Orissa State Open University, Nabakrushna Choudhury Institute of Developmental Studies and Ravenshaw university. Besides, block grants amounting to Rs. 66.60 crore for new eligible colleges, an infrastructure grant of Rs. 1 crore were provided in 2009-10 for Government colleges.

## Teachers' Education and Training

At present, two Institutes of Advanced Study in Education (IASEs), ten Colleges of Teachers Education (CTEs) and two Government Training Colleges function in the State. The intake capacity of these colleges is 1,273. During 2008-09, 30 students in M.Phil, 95 students in M.Ed. and 1,140 students in B.Ed. were admitted. There are thirteen District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) and 63 District Education Centres with an intake capacity of 9,650 trainees for imparting CT training. During 2008-09, about 6,654 students were admitted. In addition, there are 50 Government Secondary Training Schools with an intake capacity of 2,500 students, in which 2,265 students were admitted during 2008-09.

## 8.2 Health and Family Welfare

### 8.2.1 General Health

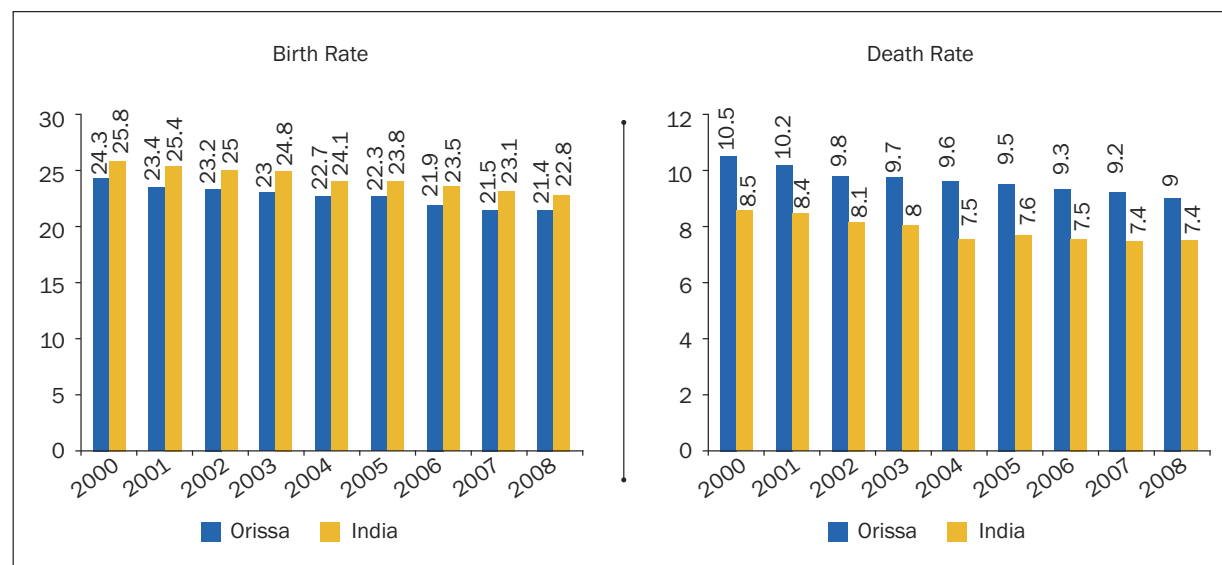
Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and Crude Death Rate (CDR) for Orissa vis-à-vis India from 2000 to 2008 are shown in Figure 8.12<sup>4</sup>. As of 2008, the CBR for Orissa was 21.4 against the national average of 22.8. The CBR for urban and rural Orissa stood at 16 and 22.2 respectively against the corresponding national averages of 18.5 and 24.4<sup>5</sup>. CDR in Orissa declined from 13.1 in 1981 to 9.0 in 2008 as against

7.4 at the national level. It is still the highest in the country, followed by Madhya Pradesh and Assam (both 8.6) and Chhattisgarh (8.1). CDR for rural and urban Orissa stood at 9.4 and 6.9 respectively as against 8.0 and 5.9 for the country.

People of Orissa suffer from multiple diseases. Information about the incidence of selected diseases in the State is given in Annexure 8.12. Figure 8.13 depicts the incidence of outdoor and indoor patients in Orissa from 2006 to 2008. The decline in the number of reported patients is probably due to a substantial drop in the number of patients suffering from minor diseases, grouped under "other diseases", as may be seen from Annexure 8.12. This may also be due to increased participation of the private health sector as well as better public awareness of health and hygiene. Expectedly, out-patients constitute a large proportion of the total number of patients. Acute respiratory infection and acute diarrhoeal diseases are the major diseases suffered by the people.

Major causes of reported deaths in Orissa in 2009 are presented in Annexure 8.13. The single most important cause of death is senility (27.64%), followed by heart diseases (9.54%), paralysis (3.5%) and asthma (3.42%). Life expectancy at birth in

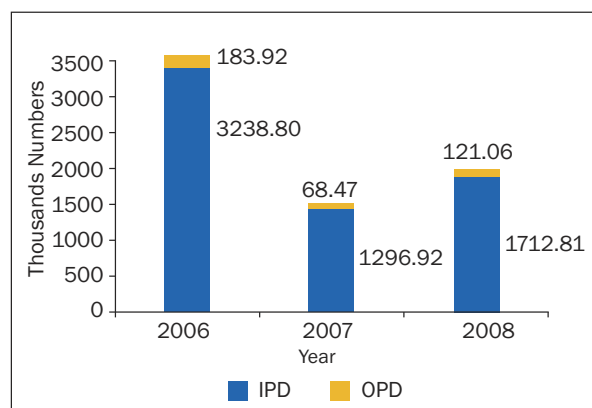
**Figure 8.12, Birth Rate, Death Rate in Orissa and India, 2000-2008**



<sup>4</sup> This is based on Annexure 8.11, which also reports the Infant Mortality Rate.

<sup>5</sup> See Annexure 8.11.

**Figure 8.13, Indoor and Outdoor Patients in Orissa (in '000), 2006 to 2008**

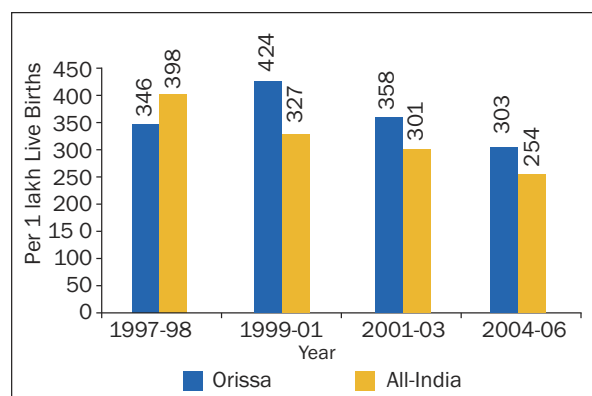


the State has increased from 58.6 years for males and 58.7 years for females during 1999-2003 to 60.3 years and 62.3 years respectively during 2001-05. As per the report of the Technical Group on Population Projection, the projected level of life expectancy at birth in Orissa will be 64.3 years for male and 67.3 years for females during 2011-15 as against 67.3 and for male 69.6 years respectively at the national level.

### 8.2.2 Maternal Health and Family Welfare

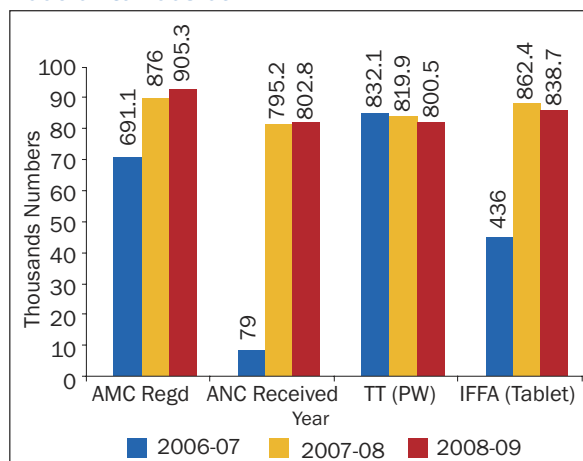
The Maternal Mortality Rates (MMR) for Orissa and all-India average are shown in Figure 8.14 from 1997-98 to 2004-05. The MMR in Orissa declined modestly from 346 in 1997-98 to 303 in 2004-06, while the reduction in MMR at all-India level has been sharper from 398 in 1997-98 to 254 in 2004-05. It is targeted to reduce MMR to 119 in Orissa and 100 at an all-India level by the end of the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period (2007-12).

**Figure 8.14, Maternal Mortality Ratio in Orissa**



Source: Millennium Development Goals – India Country Report 2009, Central Statistical Organization

**Figure 8.15, Ante-Natal Care Services in Orissa, 2006-07 to 2008-09**

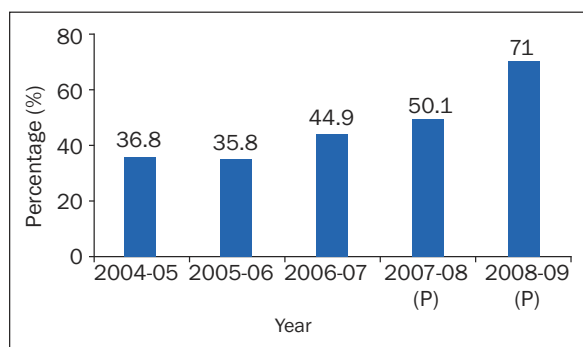


Ante-natal and post-natal care is necessary for healthy motherhood and safe child birth. Figure 8.15 shows that the number of pregnant women who access pre-natal and post-natal healthcare in Orissa has been increasing over time.

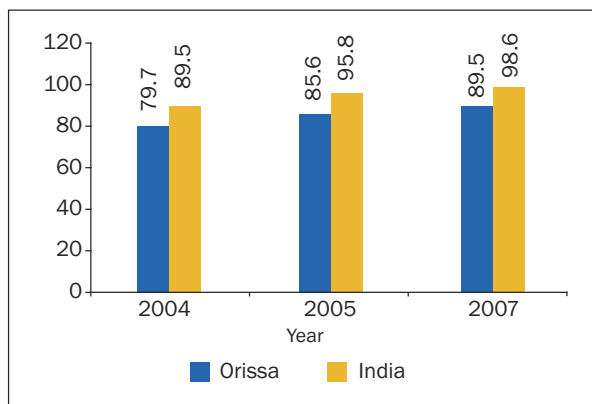
Another factor determining the state of women's health is safety of child delivery. Institutional deliveries are considered safe. Home deliveries are generally conducted under unhygienic conditions and hence, are considered unsafe. Figure 8.16 reveals that institutional deliveries have significantly increased from 36.8% in 2004-05 to 71.0% in 2008-09. This is encouraging.

The pregnancy burden of women can be gauged from the General Fertility Rate (GFR) and the order of deliveries of eligible women. As shown in Figure 8.17, GFR in Orissa is less than the all-India rate, but it has increased from 79.78 in 2004 to 89.5 in 2007.

**Figure 8.16, Institutional Deliveries in Orissa, 2004-05 to 2008-09**



**Figure 8.17, General Fertility Rates in Orissa and India, 2004 to 2007**



Higher birth orders indicate longer reproductive span and associated child-bearing problems. About one-third (31.2%) of deliveries in the State were of 3<sup>rd</sup> and higher orders in 2007. The proportion of such deliveries in the State has been declining from over time, from 35% in 2004 to 31.2% in 2007. Compared to the situation at the national level, Orissa is better placed in this regard. Details of birth orders as well as of general fertility rates in Orissa vis-à-vis India are reported in Annexure 8.17.

### Family Welfare

The Family Welfare Programme is in place in Orissa since 1956 with the objective of stabilising population growth. Under this programme, the

strategy has been to motivate eligible couples to limit their family size by adopting various family planning methods. It seeks to promote responsible parenthood with a focus on the one child norm. Annexure 8.15 shows the progress of the programme in Orissa since 2002-03. It is observed that the coverage under various family planning methods has been increasing up to 2007-08, but has declined in 2008-09. On the direction of the Supreme Court of India, the Government of India offers an insurance scheme since 2005 for people who undergo sterilisations.

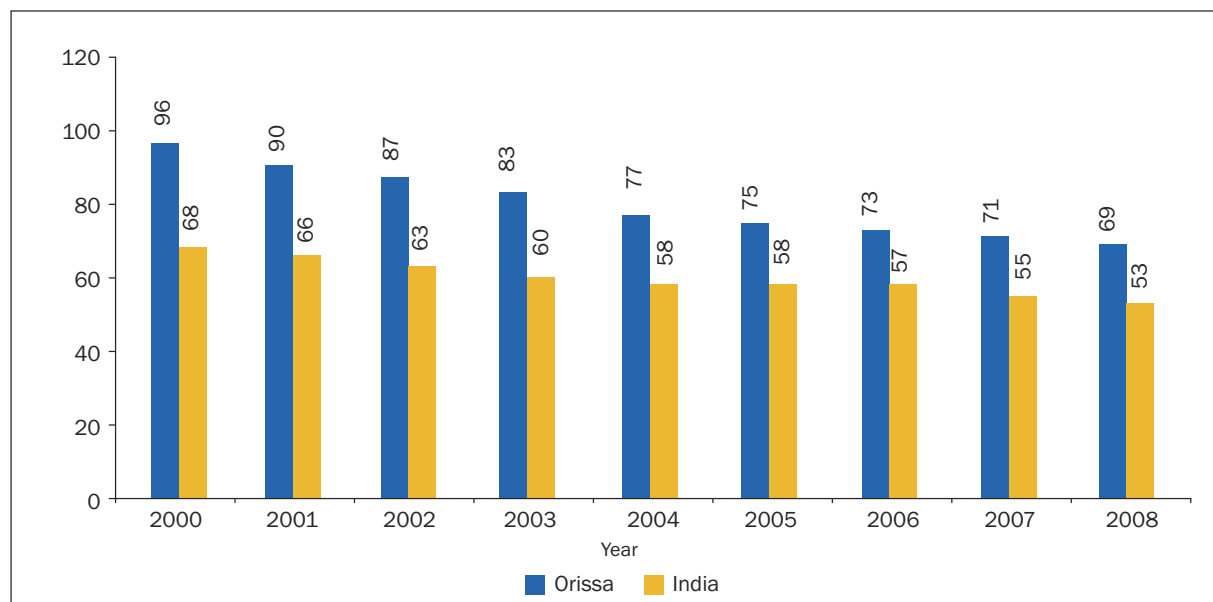
### 8.2.3 Child Health

The status of child health is indicated by the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), nutritional status of, and prevalence of diseases among, children.

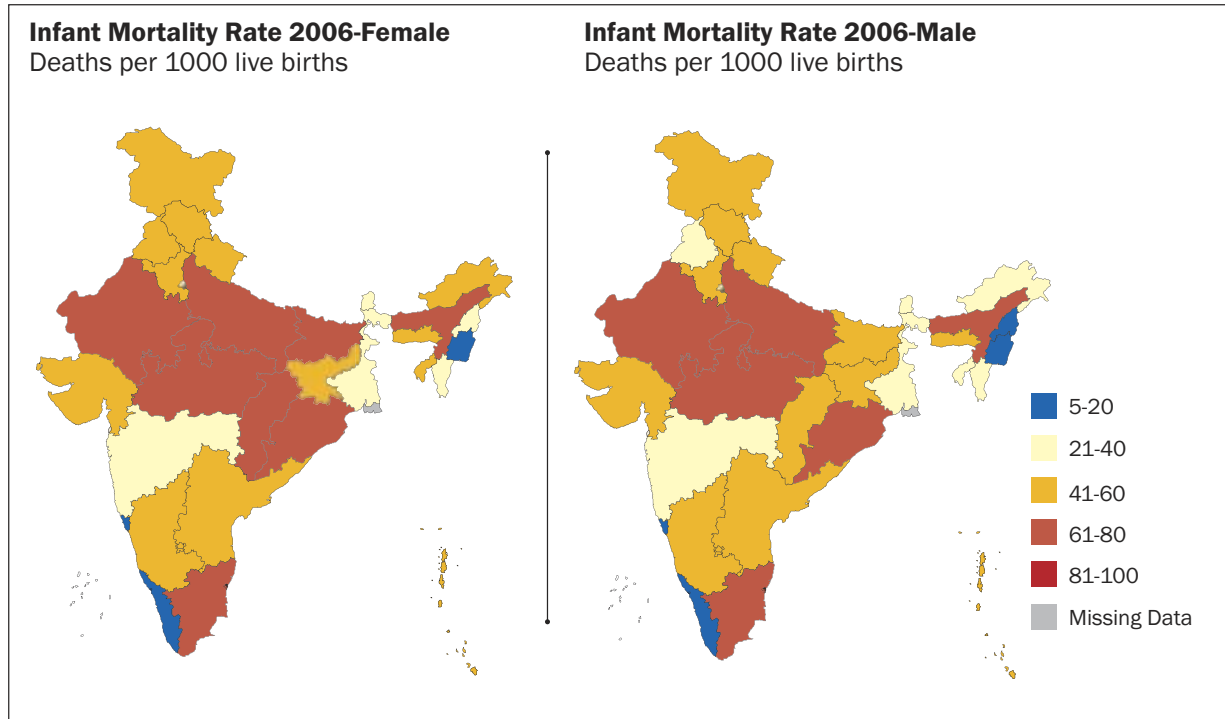
#### Infant Mortality

As is evident from Figure 8.18, IMR has shown a considerable decline from 96 per 1000 live births in 2000 to 69 in 2008. IMR in rural areas of Orissa is estimated at 71 as compared to 49 in urban areas in 2008. At the national level, IMR stood at 53 and varied from 58 in rural areas to 36 in urban areas in 2008. Though IMR in Orissa has declined by 27 points from 2000 to 2008 against 15 points reduction at all-India level, it is still very high. This is mainly due to three factors: (i) poor availability of professional attendance at birth and high rate of

**Figure 8.18, Infant Mortality Rate in India and Orissa, 2000–2008**



**Figure 8.19, Infant Mortality across States, 2006**



Source: Millennium Development Goals – India Country Report 2009, Central Statistical Organization

pre-mature deliveries, (ii) high incidence of malaria, acute respiratory and tetanus infections and anaemia among infants and women, particularly during pregnancy and (iii) lack of professional pre and post-natal care.

Among the major states, it varied from 12 in Kerala to 70 in Madhya Pradesh. Further, IMR among girls is higher than that for boys in major states, except Maharashtra where both the rates are of the same order. Figure 8.19 provides a comparison of male and female IMR across the states in 2006 by using various colours on the basis of severity.

About 64% of infant deaths are attributed to neonatal mortality. Premature deliveries cause 38.5% infant deaths. Pneumonia, respiratory infection, tetanus and diarrhoea of newborns account for 34.1% infant deaths. Anaemia, which is caused due to malnutrition suffered by both pregnant mothers and infants explains 8.1% infant deaths. The Infant Mortality Reduction Mission operates in the State with the aim to expediting IMR reduction.

### Child malnutrition

Figure 8.20 shows that child malnutrition in Orissa is high, i.e., more than 50% children are malnourished in various degrees. 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%. However, the proportion of Grades II to IV malnourished children is declining. More detailed information is given in Annexure 8.15.

### 8.2.4 Medicine Systems and Hospitals

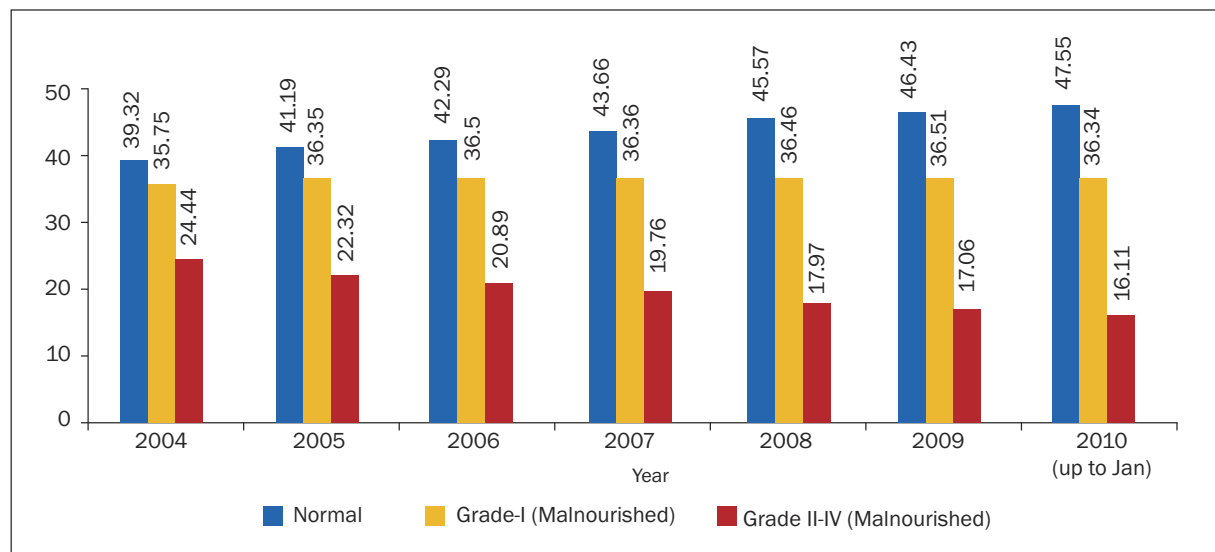
Healthcare in the State is mostly provided through public allopathic institutions.

#### 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 2008-09, 1,704 medical institutions, comprising 181 hospitals, 231 community health centres, 114



**Figure 8.20, Nutritional Status of 0-3 years children in Orissa (%), 2004-2010**



PHCs, 1,164 PHCs (new) with 15,668 beds and 14 Mobile Health Units (MHUs) functioned in the public sector. Private sector medical institutions numbered 1,089 including 161 hospitals, 357 nursing homes, 249 diagnostic centres, and 322 pathology centres and having 6,589 beds. Thus, 2,793 allopathic medical institutions provided medical care in the State with 22,257 hospital beds. In addition, there are 6,688 sub-health centers in the public sector. At the end of 2008-09, there were about 24 medical institutions including sub health centres per lakh population and one medical institution (including sub health centres) per 16 sq km. The bed - population ratio was 1:1,798. District-wise medical institutions and hospital beds, in both public and private sectors in Orissa, are given at Annexure 8.16.

It may be read off the Annexure 8.16 that while the Government medical institutions are spread all over the State, private sector institutions are concentrated in cities, viz. Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Berhampur and Rourkela. Of the 1,089 medical institutions in the private sector, 123 (11.3%) are in Bhubaneswar, 183 (16.80%) in Cuttack, 56 (5.2%) in Berhampur and 53 (4.9%) in Rourkela. The highest number of private hospitals, i.e., 27 are in Cuttack, followed by 24 in Bhubaneswar. Baudh, Malkangiri, Nayagarh and Subarnapur districts do not have any private hospital. Similarly, the highest number of nursing homes (73) are in Cuttack

followed by Bhubaneswar (46), and Berhampur (32). There are no nursing homes in Nuapada and Malkangiri districts. There are 51 diagnostic centres in Cuttack and 24 in Bhubaneswar. Baudh, Kandhamal and Nabrangpur districts have no diagnostic centres, but Kalahandi has 22.

### Alternative Systems of Medicine

Healthcare facilities are also provided under the Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy (ISM&H). Chronic and complicated diseases like paralysis, arthritis, liver disease, diabetes, asthma and tuberculosis are being successfully treated at affordable cost through ISM&H process. By the end of 2008-09, there were 4,981 registered ayurvedic doctors, of whom 152 doctors registered during 2008-09. Similarly, there were 3,883 registered homeopathic doctors, out of which 162 were registered during 2008-09. At present, 5 ayurvedic hospitals with 418 beds and 4 homoeopathic hospitals with 125 beds provide health services in the State. Besides, 619 ayurvedic, 590 homoeopathic and 9 Unani dispensaries provide primary healthcare services. During 2008, about 79.19 lakh patients availed treatment facilities in these hospitals and dispensaries. Annexure 8.17 shows the status of Government homoeopathy, ayurvedic and unani hospitals in the State.

At present, three Government ayurvedic and four homoeopathic colleges offer degree courses in

the State with an intake capacity of 90 and 100 respectively. Besides, post-graduate teaching is imparted in five ayurvedic and five homoeopathic disciplines. Post-graduate courses in two new subjects were introduced in Dr. Abhin Chandra Homoeopathic Medical College, Bhubaneswar in 2008-09 under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. In 2008-09, three ayurvedic and two homoeopathic college buildings were improved. Besides, 10 ayurvedic and 10 homoeopathic dispensaries and 2 ayurvedic and 1 homoeopathic college hostel were constructed. During 2008-09, Department of AYUSH, Government of India released Rs. 4 crore to the Orissa State Health and Family Welfare Society for further development of the AYUSH model college, AYUSH undergraduate colleges and an Ayurveda Pharmacy College in Bhubaneswar.

### **System Load of Government Hospitals**

The system load of the healthcare infrastructure can be assessed from Annexure 8.19. Indicators of system load in Government hospitals have remained the same from 2005-06 to 2008-09. Doctors per lakh population are around 12 and the number of beds per 10,000 population are less than 4. However, the proportion of patients in the total population of the State declined from 70.82% in 2005-06 to 61.56% in 2007-08.

### **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 size.. At present, medical care is provided to 1,43,464 insured persons and to their dependent family members through five ESI hospitals and 50 ESI dispensaries. Besides, there are two annexed wards that function in 20 districts, with 297 beds and 110 doctors, and one 50 bedded ESI model hospital at Rourkela.

The ESI Corporation has prescribed an expenditure ceiling of Rs. 1,000/- on medical care per insured person per annum. 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 2008-09, about 8.75 lakh patients including 6,572 indoor patients were treated in the ESI hospitals/dispensaries. Besides, immunisation and family welfare programmes are also performed in these hospitals/dispensaries. The details are given in Annexure 8.18.

One AIDS cell has been set up at the ESI Directorate to implement the AIDS control programme, which is fully financed by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO). AIDS awareness programmes are being conducted in different industrial areas. One STD laboratory and clinic functioning in the ESI hospital, Bhubaneswar since 2004-05 has been upgraded to VCTC. As per the guidelines of the Orissa Pollution Control Board, hospital waste management in the ESI hospital at Choudwar (100 beds) and Bhubaneswar (50 beds) has been entrusted to M/s Saniclean (P) Ltd. on a contract basis since 2004.

### **8.1.1 Government Health Programmes and Projects**

#### **Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP)**

The National Tuberculosis Control Programme (NTP) has been implemented in Orissa since 1964 to provide free and domiciliary treatment to patients detected through the passive case landing method. The NTP did not achieve the desired success. It was revised as RNTCP in 1997 and implemented DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course Chemotherapy). It aimed at detecting 70% of infectious new sputum positive TB cases and curing at least 85% of them. It is implemented through 31 implementing units, 106 TB units and 545 microscopy centres. In addition, there are 33,746 DOT providers identified and trained under the programme to administer DOT to patients.

Since its inception till June 2009, 3,38,692 TB cases were detected, out of which 2,43,642 were treated and cured under the DOT strategy, whereas 14,822 persons died. During this period, the new smear positive case detection rate was 76% against the norm of 70% and the success rate was 86%. Under this programme, the plan for 2009-10 included:

- Implementation of DOTS plus programme in the state
- Involvement of other sector hospitals/NGOs/private practitioners in RNTCP
- Involvement of all PHCs (N)/Sub-Centre to increase referrals of TB chest symptomatics to the nearest microscopy centre for diagnosis and treatment
- Technical support from The Union for advocacy of communication and social mobilisation (ACSM) to increase case detection and case holding
- Lepira Society also plans to support ACSM activities in selected districts of the state to increase case detection and case holding.

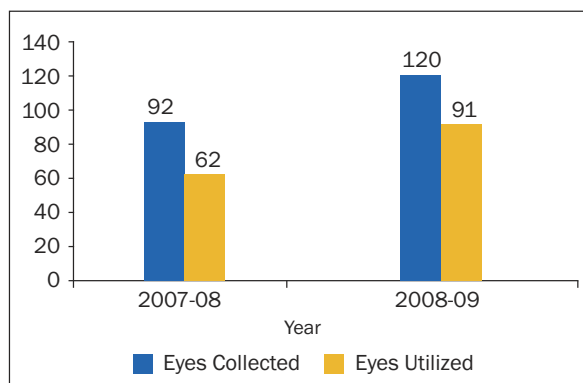
### National Filaria Control Programme (NFCP)

NFPCP is a centrally sponsored scheme on a 50:50 sharing pattern between the Centre and State. It is implemented through the Filariasis Bureau and comprises a research unit at Puri, 15 filaria control units and 15 filaria clinics in urban areas. The filaria clinics conduct night blood survey in a confined area of 50,000 population and undertake treatment of microfilaria carriers as well as the diseased. In 2008, 20,960 blood slides were examined and 155 persons were clinically found positive. A total of 2,168 persons having microfilaria/filaria were treated. As a result, the microfilaria (MF) rate declined from 0.97 in 2007 to 0.27 in 2008. In order to achieve the national goal of eliminating lymphatic filariasis from the country by 2015, a Mass Drug Administration (MDA) programme has been implemented in 20 districts since 2004 with Government of India assistance. It has been decided to continue this programme for the next five years and to include other districts under it.

### 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% to 0.3%. At present, the programme functions with full central assistance. During 2008-09, 1,10,716 cataract operations were performed as against 95,690 in 2007-08. The cataract operation rate during 2008-09 was 276 per one lakh population in Orissa. Besides, the school eye screening programme is also operating in the State. The achievement

**Figure 8.21, Eye Donations: Collected and Utilised, 2007-08 to 2008-09**



made under this programme for the last four years is given in Annexure 8.20.

### Eye Donation

This is being popularised and implemented in the State through three medical colleges and one private organisation. As Figure 8.21 shows, eyes collected and utilised have both increased from 2007-08 to 2008-09.

### National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme

Iodine is an essential micro nutrient and 100–150 micro grams of it are required daily for normal body growth and mental development. The disorders caused due to deficiency of nutritional iodine in food/diets 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.

About two billion people are at risk of IDD in the world including 600 million people in South-East Asia. In India, as many as 73 million people suffer from IDD. An IDD survey is being conducted in the State to assess the its prevalence. By the end of 2007, fifteen districts were surveyed and two districts were resurveyed. Annexure 8.21 shows the results of the IDD survey conducted in Orissa since 1987. Presently the IDD survey is being conducted in 9 of the remaining districts. Under the School Health Programme, the IDD/Goitre survey and awareness campaigns have been organised by the State IDD Cell in 11 primary schools. 1,518 school

children were examined; 69 cases were found with goitre and the prevalence rate of IDD was 4.5%. In 2008, out of 2,548 salt samples collected, 1,922 were examined and 589 were found not up to the specific standard. The State Government has banned the sale and manufacture of non-iodised salt for human consumption.

### **National Leprosy Elimination Programme (NLEP)**

This programme is operational in the State since 1982-83. It is supported by WHO, the World Bank and international donor agencies like Leprosy 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 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 0.87 in 2009. At the national level, it has come down from 55 to 0.84 per 10,000 population.

By the end of 2008-09, 21 districts have achieved the elimination goal and the prevalence rates (PR) of the remaining 9 districts have decreased remarkably to 1-3 per 10,000 population. The PR in Malkangiri district is the lowest (0.28), whereas it is highest in Sonepur district (2.59). The Leprosy elimination target has been achieved in 209 blocks out of 314 blocks in the State. Since the beginning of this programme, 8.36 lakh leprosy cases have been cured with MDT and now only 3,590 cases are on record in the State. The diagnosis and treatment facilities of leprosy cases have been extended to all peripheral health institutions including sub-centres. Re-constructive surgery facility has also been made available at the Leprosy Home and Hospital, Cuttack, MKCG Medical College, Berhampur, V.S.S. Medical College, Burla and Mission Hospital, Bargarh and District Headquarters Hospital, Jharsuguda.

### **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. Heavy strategies for vector borne diseases are being implemented within the existing healthcare system with

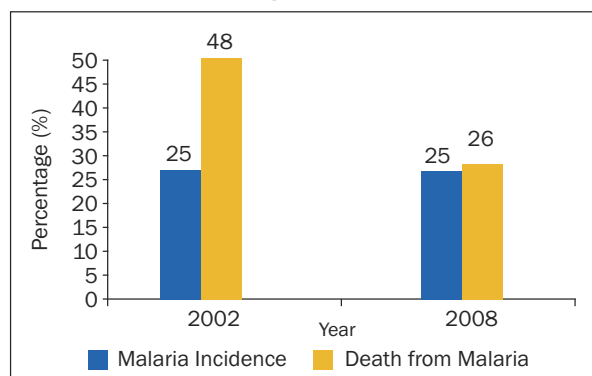
exclusively employed supporting human resources. In addition, resources are given by the Government of India. Orissa also gets funding support from the Global Fund for AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM) as a grant for 16 districts. For the remaining 14 districts (13 in the first phase and 1 in the second phase), Orissa has got a soft loan from the World Bank. World Bank funds would be available till 2014 and current GFATM support is up to 2010.

Out of the six vector borne diseases (Malaria, Lymphatic Filariasis, Japanese Encephalitis, Kala-azar, Chikungunya and Dengue) under the Indian National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, Malaria control 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 15<sup>th</sup> among 109 countries, contributing around 2% of global cases in 2006. In Orissa, 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% over the last five years.

A large part of the western and southern districts of the State are covered with forests and hills, favourable for vector breeding. The majority of the population in these districts are tribal. 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 prone districts in search of livelihood and other purposes. The incidence of malaria and malarial deaths are compared in Orissa vis-à-vis all-India from 2002 to 2008 in Figure 8.22.

Orissa accounted for 25% of malaria cases and 48% of deaths in India in 2002 and 25% and 26% respectively in 2008. The number of confirmed malaria cases per 100 population has come down from 12.7 in 2002 to 9.1 in 2008 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 8.23 traces a declining trend in malaria positive cases in the State between 2004 and 2008. More detailed information about malaria in Orissa is given in Annexure 8.22.

**Figure 8.22, Malaria Incidence and Death from Malaria in Orissa as Proportionate to All-India Total**

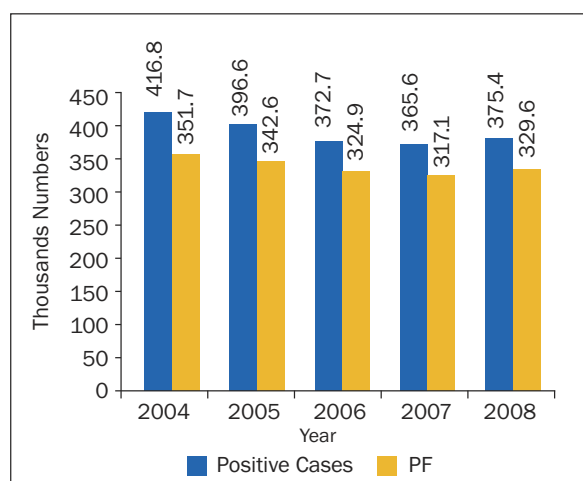


### The National AIDS Control Programme

HIV/AIDS has increasingly become a menace in the State and the problem has become acute in some regions. The incidence of HIV in the State and by districts is given in Annexures 8.23 and 8.24 respectively. The highest number of HIV +ve cases (5,116) has been detected in Ganjam district, followed by Cuttack (1,793). Boudh is credited with the minimum number of positive cases (3). Out of a total 846 AIDS deaths in the State, the highest number were registered in Ganjam (309), followed by Kendrapara (68). No death case has been recorded in Deogarh and Sonapur districts so far.

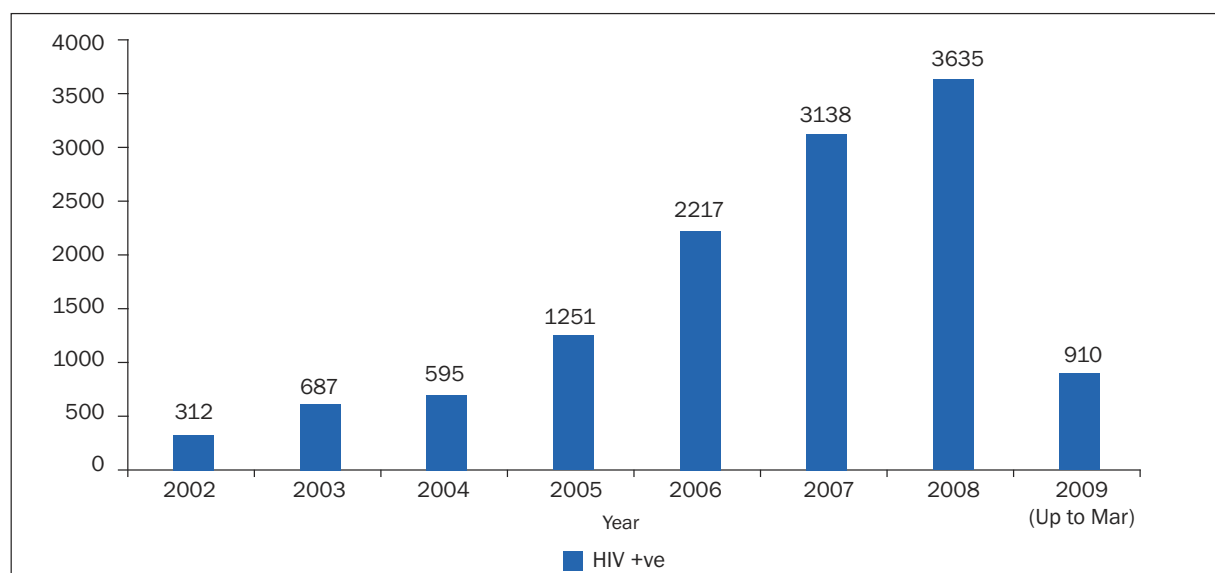
Annexure 8.25 indicates HIV +ve persons in the State by age, sex and mode of transmission by March, 2009. The Table reveals that the maximum

**Figure 8.23, Malaria Positive Cases and PF in Orissa, 2004 to 2008**



number of HIV +ve cases (9,908, 77.7%) has been detected in the age group of 25-49, while 10,569 (82.93%) cases were due to sexual transmission. The National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) is implemented through the National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO), New Delhi of the Government of India with financial support from the World Bank and DFID. At present, the NACP, Phase-III is being implemented to prevent new infections, particularly among high risk groups. It provides greater care, support and treatment to a larger number of PLHA. Infrastructure and human resources under the programme have been strengthened to develop a nation wide strategic information management

**Figure 8.24, HIV Positive Cases in Orissa**



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 119 LT. The trend of HIV positive cases has been traced in Figure 8.24. Annexure 8.23 shows the HIV scenario in Orissa during 2008.

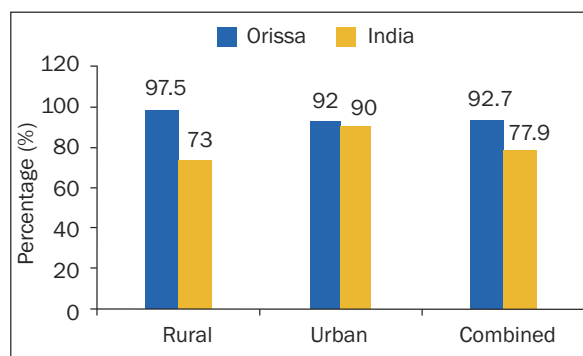
### Blood Safety

To provide safe blood and blood products to recipients, The Orissa State AIDS Control Society (OSACS) extends support to 60 out of 79 licensed blood banks in the State. Voluntary Blood Collection has increased from 1,54,297 units in 2007 to 1,61,374 units in 2008.

### Care, Support and Treatment

- Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) is being provided free of cost to people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA) to lead a healthy life. At present, 4 ART centres are functioning in three Government medical colleges and the Koraput District Headquarters Hospital (DHH). 4 new ART centres are going to be established at the DHHs of Angul, Bolangir and Balasore and the Capital Hospital, Bhubaneswar.
- At present, five community care centres function at Cuttack, Khorda, Koraput, Ganjam and Balasore to provide treatment, counselling,

**Figure 8.25, Household Access to Safe Drinking Water, Orissa and All-India**



Source: 2001 Census

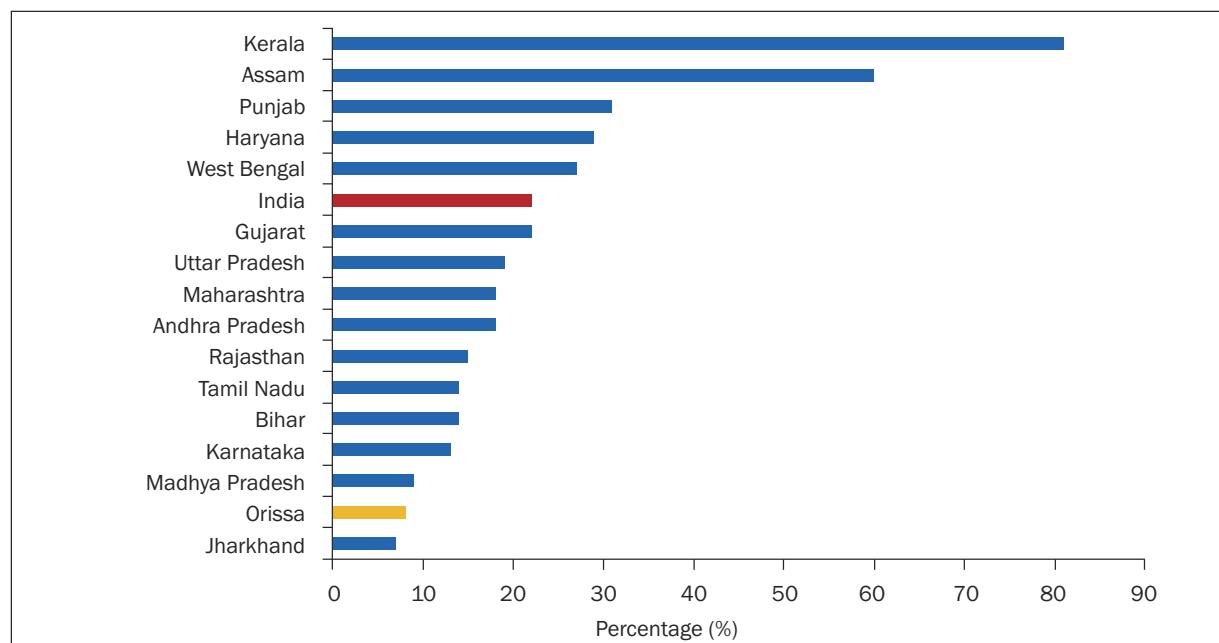
care and support for a maximum period of 15 days to persons living with HIV/AIDS.

- Five Drop-in Centres (DICs) are functioning through the HIV +ve network at Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Aska, Berhampur and Sambalpur for counselling and capacity building of PLHA.
- To provide service and treatment of STI & RTI to STD patients, 36 STD clinics function in the State.

### Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

JSY is a centrally sponsored scheme, which is in operation since 2005 under the overall umbrella of NRHM that aims to reduce infant mortality and maternal mortality by promoting institutional deliveries through the provision of antenatal care,

**Figure 8.26, Household Access Rate to Toilet Facility in Major States, 2001**



Source: 2001 Census

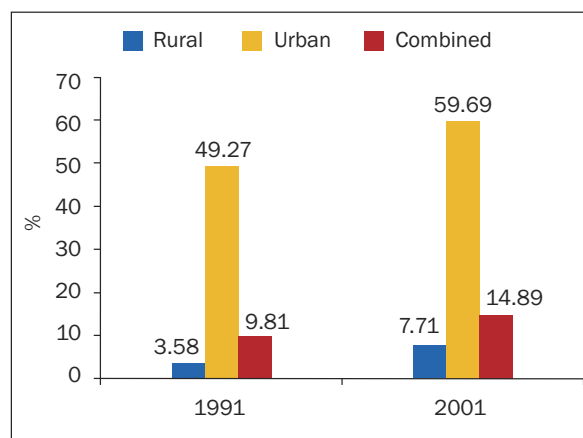
delivery at hospitals and post-natal care. More than 12.51 lakh beneficiaries availed its benefits by 2008-09.

### 8.3 Water Supply and Sanitation

Many health hazards can be overcome by the 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 8.25 depicts the 2001-Census estimated percentage of households who have access to safe drinking water in Orissa vis-à-vis India. In both rural and urban areas, the coverage in Orissa was higher than the respective national averages.

However, in toilet facilities, Orissa lags far behind the national average. As shown in Figure 8.26, in 2001, only 7% households in Orissa had toilet facilities, in comparison to the national average of 22%. Figure 8.27 shows that the toilet facility situation in Orissa improved from 1991 to 2001—in both rural and urban areas. District-wise access to this facility in 2001 is depicted in Figure 8.28.

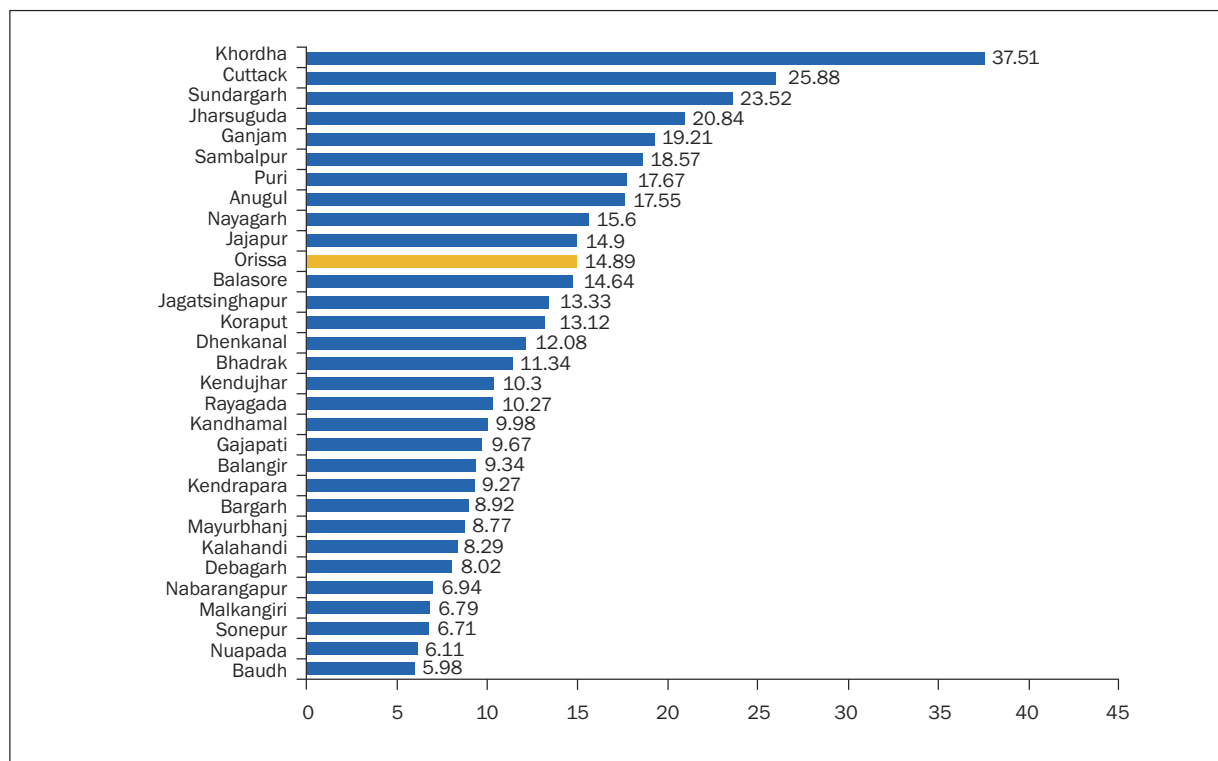
**Figure 8.27, Household Access to Toilet Facility in Orissa, 1991-2001**



#### 8.3.1 Rural water supply

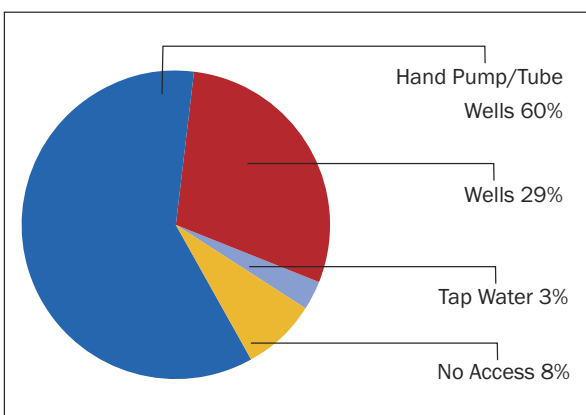
In rural Orissa, the percentage of households covered with different sources of safe drinking water are indicated in Figure 8.29. As per the survey conducted by the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) in 2009, out of 1,41,928 habitations in rural Orissa, 44.7% were fully covered (i.e., all households had access to safe drinking water), 52.6% were partially covered and the

**Figure 8.28, District-Wise Household Access to Toilet/Latrine**



Source: Census 2001

**Figure 8.29, Sources of Drinking Water in Rural Households**



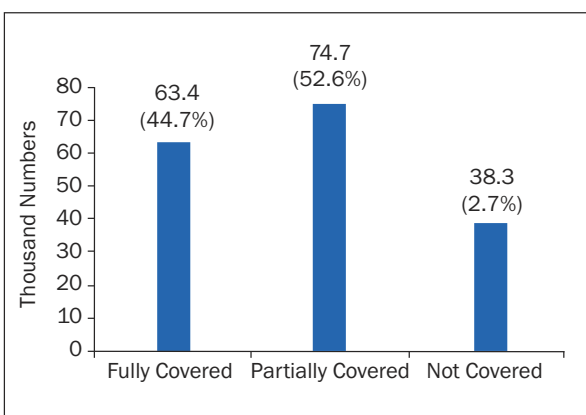
Source: Census 2001

remaining 2.7% were not covered. This is shown in Figure 8.30.

The coverage of drinking water across districts is not uniform. The highest proportion of habitations (5,998 out of 6,646) was fully covered in Kandhamal district Whereas the lowest coverage (406 out of 3,142) was reported in Nabrangpur district.

Drinking water in rural areas is supplied through various means including piped-water supply, hand pumps, tube wells and sanitary wells. Annexure 8.26 shows different sources of drinking water supply to rural habitations. By 2008-09, there were 2,73,822 functional spot sources, 191 spring based sources and 5,158 commissioned water supply projects in the State. Besides, 45,180 schools have been provided with safe drinking

**Figure 8.30, Coverage of Habitations under Rural Drinking Water Supply**



Source: Integrated Management Information System 2009

water. Water supply and sanitation facilities have been provided to 920 SC/ST girls' hostels during 2008-09 at a cost of Rs. 16 crore.

### Rural Water Supply Schemes

In Orissa, the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Organisation supplied rural drinking water by utilising funds provided under: (i) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), (ii) Special Central Assistance (SCA) under RLTA for KBK districts, and (iii) Swajaladhara programme

### Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)

The primary responsibility for providing drinking water to habitations rests with the State. The Government of India supplements the efforts of state governments by providing financial assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). This is a centrally sponsored scheme under implementation since 1972-73. At present, the costs of the programme are shared equally by both the Centre and the State.

### Water Quality: A new Horizon

Drinking water quality is as important as availability. The State Government has accorded high priority to testing water resources, particularly in fluoride, salinity and iron prone groundwater areas. Its action plan includes:

- Monitoring and surveillance of water quality with appropriate institutional framework
- Integration of community water supply projects with hygiene education and sanitation.
- Participation of the users in water quality monitoring and surveillance and developing necessary competencies for participation from within the community.
- Dissemination of technological solutions to tackle water quality problems.

### Quality Monitoring and Surveillance through Submission Projects

Activities under the programme relate to water quality testing at the time of commissioning of the PWS projects and provision of alternative water supply through submission projects. Submission projects operate in areas where occurrence of fluoride, salinity and iron in groundwater are



beyond the permissible limits. Government of India provides funds for implementation of projects under the submission programme. The programme is implemented at three levels: State, District and grassroots. By 2008-09, there were 1,581 projects under this scheme, out of which 887 had been commissioned and the remaining 694 projects were in different stages of progress.

To detect water contamination, all district and state level laboratories have been provided with additional buildings, furniture and equipment, computers and other support. Two new laboratories have been made functional at Bhanjanagar and Rairangpur. Field test kits have already been provided at the GP level (5 per block) to test water samples at the grass-root level.

#### ***Consultation on Fluoride Problem Mitigation***

To provide safe drinking water in the fluoride affected habitations of Nuapada district, information was collected on availability, quality and quantity of drinking water in the driest period of the year and traditional water use practices of natives for each habitation. Water quality tests were conducted for all water sources in and around habitations. On the advice of the Fluoride Task Force, field functionaries explored cost effective local solutions to the drinking water problem in all fluoride affected habitations in the medium and long term. Dilution and open wells comprised short-term solutions. A long-term solution to the problem in rural areas of Nuapada district lies in supply from the medium irrigation projects and rivers.

#### **Jaladhara**

With a shift of focus from spot sources to piped water for safe and affordable drinking water, a new initiative, namely, "Jaladhara" has been introduced in the State. It is targeted to install 1,000 PWS each year and cover all Gram Panchayats. Priority is given to the populous villages in a GP. During 2008-09, 2,020 PWS schemes have been completed and commissioned.

#### **Bharat Nirman**

Provision of drinking water in rural areas is one of the activities under Bharat Nirman. Physical targets and achievements under this programme from 2005-06 to 2008-09 are presented in Annexure

8.28. It may be seen from Annexure 8.28 that 9,104 uncovered habitations, 156 schools and 2,020 quality affected habitations were covered under in 2008-09.

#### **Rural Sanitation**

Sanitation is crucial for good quality water, good health and environment sustainability. Therefore, the Government has given top priority to the installation of toilets in rural areas.

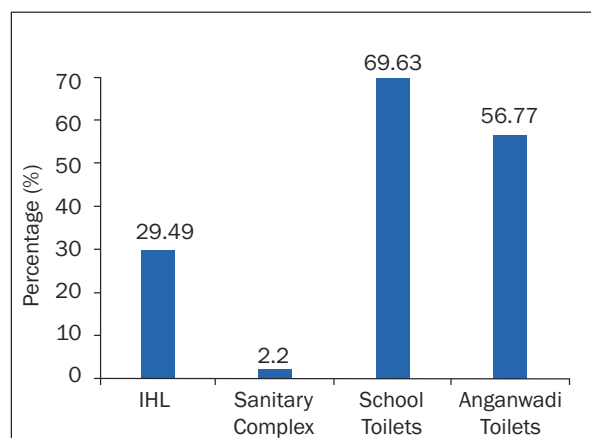
#### ***Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)***

The TSC under the National Sanitation and Water Mission is a Millennium Development Goal (MDG). The programme is currently implemented in all 30 districts of the State. Besides creating awareness among people to demand sanitation, the campaign offers an excellent mix of incentive with investment. Despite this, it has covered only 37% of rural households with cost effective usable toilets. The revised cost estimate of the project is Rs. 1,313.20 crore, out of which, the central share is Rs. 849.02 crore, state share is Rs. 336.17 crore and beneficiaries' contribution amounts to Rs. 128.00 crore.

By the end of 2008-09, the Government of India released Rs. 258.37 crore including Rs. 78.51 crore during 2008-09 and the Government of Orissa provided Rs. 82.94 crore including Rs. 27.50 crore during 2008-09 towards matching contribution. The financial details of the programme are given in Annexure 8.29. Physical achievements under the programme by 2008-09 are given in Figure 8.31. Year-wise achievements of total sanitation campaign are presented in Annexure 8.30.

District-wise status of individual household latrines, school toilets and Anganwadi toilets is presented in Annexure 8.31. The Annexure reveals that the percentage of achievement under the individual household latrine programme is the highest in Bargarh district (62%), while Kalahandi and Nabrangpur districts show the lowest achievement (14%). Under the school toilet programme, Deogarh and Jharsuguda districts reported 100% achievement, while under the Anganwadi toilet programme, 7 districts reported 100% achievement.

**Figure 8.31, Achievements under TSC Programme in Orissa, by 2009**



### ***Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP)***

To encourage full sanitation coverage, stop the practice of open defecation totally and maintain cleanliness, the Government of India has launched Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP). Awards are given to Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zilla Parishads where there is no open defecation, and all households as well as institutions like schools, Anganwadi and ICDS centres have access to toilets. By the end of 2008-09, 135 Gram Panchayats (GP) were awarded the “Nirmal Gram Puraskar” which include 8 in 2005-06, 33 in 2006-07 and 94 in 2007-08. The highest number of awardee GPs belong to Puri district (20), followed by Balasore (19) and Cuttack districts (13).

### **8.3.2 Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Programmes**

The Public Health Engineering Organisation (PHEO) and the Orissa Water Supply and Sewerage Board (OWSSB) look after water supply and sewerage schemes in urban areas. The OWSSB plans and executes major water supply and sewerage schemes and after completion, hands over the same to the PHEO for operation, maintenance and management. The supply and maintenance of piped drinking water are looked after by PHEO in all urban local bodies (ULB) except Paradeep. At present, about 773.82 million litres of drinking water are supplied every day through the piped water supply system and benefit 44.60 lakh people. About 12.40 lakh urban population are served through 2,17,586 house connections and the balance 32.20 lakh by more than 21,084 stand posts. Besides, about

22,683 hand pump tube wells function in different ULBs to cater to water demand during non-supply hours and in areas uncovered by the piped water supply system.

During 2008-09, 363 water supply projects (96 ongoing + 267 new projects) were sanctioned with a budget provision of Rs. 54.77 crore, of which 140 projects were completed and Rs. 53.78 crores were spent. In the same year, 300 tube wells and 69 sewerage improvement projects were targeted, but respectively 278 and 48 were completed. The achievement of urban water supply and sewerage schemes during 2008-09 is presented in Annexure 8.32.

### ***RLTAP Water Supply***

In KBK districts, 12 water supply schemes in 12 ULBs have been approved at an estimated project cost of Rs. 62.56 crore. These schemes are expected to benefit about 7.04 lakh people. Five projects have been completed at an expenditure of Rs. 18.93 core during 2008-09. The balance 7 projects are under progress.

### ***Orissa Water Supply & Sewerage Board (OWSSB)***

OWSSB, a State Government organisation, was set up in 1991-92 under the H&UD Department with the objective of developing infrastructure for drinking water supply and sewerage facilities in urban areas of Orissa. The performance of OWSSB has been summed up in Box 8.4.

### ***Urban Low Cost Sanitation***

By the end of 2008-09, 216 units of public toilets/conveniences in 95 ULBs have been constructed under the “Constitution of Public Toilets/Convenience Programme. During 2008-09, Rs. 9.90 lakhs was released for the construction of seven 10-seated public toilets/public conveniences and for completion of seven ongoing public toilets.

## **8.4 Welfare programmes**

A number of social welfare programmes have been implemented to provide support to children, women, the old, infirm and destitute, physically disabled and other needy citizens. Some programmes are summarized below.

#### Box 8.4, Achievement of OWSSB, 2008-09

- Completion of 10 water supply schemes at a cost of Rs. 168.13 crore and handing over the same to PHEO for operation and maintenance.
- The sewerage collection and treatment system for Puri is in progress. During 2008-09, 12.74 km. of sewerage lines have been laid and 497 manholes have been constructed.
- Integrated sewerage system for Bhubaneswar city is under progress with an estimated cost of Rs. 754.23 crore.
- The following four sewerage projects have been identified for implementation with JBIC assistance through the Ministry of Urban Development and Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India.

Schemes	Tentative Project Cost
i) Integrated sewerage system for Bhubaneswar	Rs. 754.23 crore
ii) Integrated sewerage and drainage project for Cuttack	Rs. 757.44 crore
iii) Sewerage system for greater Sambalpur	Rs. 369.00 crore
iv) Integrated sewerage system for Berhampur	Rs. 181.60 crore

- Detailed project reports for sewerage development of Bhubaneswar and Cuttack have been prepared and submitted to the Government of India and JBIC for financial assistance.

#### 8.4.1 Child and Women Welfare

##### Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

This programme was launched in 1985 and now covers all blocks and twelve urban local bodies of the State, through 60,918 Anganwadi centres and 10,216 mini Anganwadi centres. It provides a package of six services to children below 6 years of age, pregnant women and nursing mothers. These are: (i) supplementary nutrition, (ii) immunisation, (iii) health check-up, (iv) referral services, (v) non-formal pre-school education and (vi) nutrition and health education. Figure 8.32 traces the trend of coverage of beneficiaries between 2003-04 and 2008-09. Annexure 8.33 captures more detailed information. During 2008-09, Rs. 213.12 crore was made available to this programme under the Central Plan.

##### Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP)

With a view to improving health and nutritional status, children in the age group of 6 months to 6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers are given nutritional support for 300 days a year. This is a centrally sponsored plan scheme with cost sharing between the centre and state in the proportion of 50:50. During 2008-09, total beneficiaries under this scheme were 48,79,722, out of which 40,74,342 were normal, 36,118 malnourished,

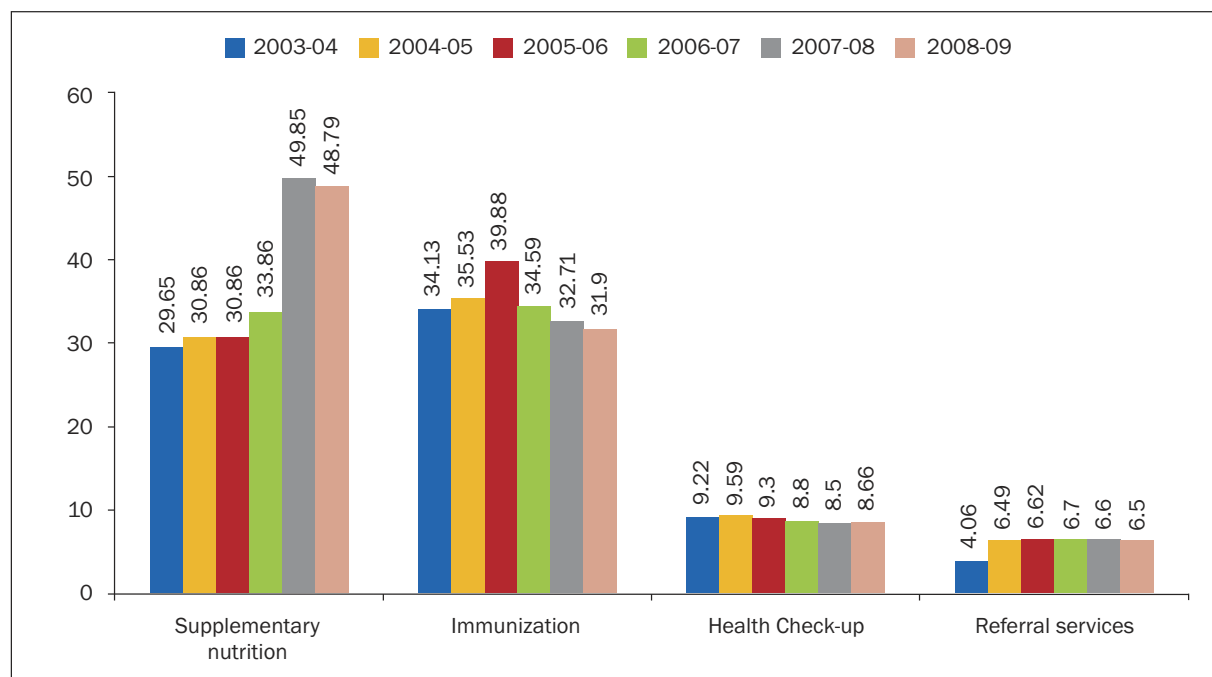
and 7,69,262 were pregnant women and lactating mothers. Each beneficiary in these 3 categories is given food worth Rs. 2.00, Rs. 2.70 and Rs. 2.30 respectively. These ration costs have been revised upward to respectively Rs. 4.00, Rs. 6.00 and Rs. 5.00 from 2009-10 onwards.

The State Government provides rice-based nutritional support to 43,87,271 beneficiaries in 37,483 Anganwadi centres and 4,029 mini AWCs of 294 ICDS projects of 27 districts. In three KBK districts, namely, Koraput, Nabrangpur and Malkangiri, World Food Programme (WFP) supplies ready to eat food under the nomenclature of India-mix to 4,92,451 beneficiaries in 4,214 AWCs and 790 mini AWCs of 32 ICDS projects.

##### Immunisation

To reduce the Infant Mortality Ratio and the Maternal Mortality Ratio, the Universal Immunisation Programme is implemented in the State. Under the programme, children below 6 years of age are inoculated for prevention of contagious diseases like TB, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis and measles. The immunisation programme has been further strengthened through the ICDS programme. The Anganwadi workers (AWWs) posted in ICDS blocks and Auxiliary Nurse

**Figure 8.32, Coverage of ICDS Beneficiaries (lakh numbers) in Orissa, 2003-09 Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP)**



Midwives (ANMs) posted in sub-centres play an active role in this programme. The National Pulse Polio Programme is being implemented throughout the state with the goal of making the state polio-free by immunising infants and children aged between 0-5 years. Immunisation of pregnant women against tetanus also reduces maternal and neonatal mortality. Annexure 8.34 indicates the coverage of the immunisation programme in the state from 2003-04 to 2008-09.

#### ***Nutrition and Health Education (NHEd)***

NHEd 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 counseling sessions during home visits on fixed immunisation days and when there is a gathering of women's groups, mothers' meetings in the area. All women in the age group of 15-45 years are covered by this component so that they can look after their own health, nutrition and development needs as well as those of their children and families. In 2008-09, an average of 6.5 lakh women per month were covered under the scheme. The coverage between 2003-04 and 2008-09 is given in Annexure 8.33.

#### ***Health Checkup***

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 years of age. Various health services provided to children by the AWWs and PHC staff include regular health check-ups, recording of weight, immunisation, management of malnutrition, treatment of diarrhoea, de-worming and distribution of simple medicines. At the Anganwadi centres, children, adolescent girls, pregnant women and nursing mothers are examined at regular intervals by health functionaries like the Lady Health Visitor (LHV) and ANM who also diagnose minor ailments and distribute simple medicines. They provide a link between the village and PHC.

#### ***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. The AWWs have been 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 the willingness of families to avail

of these services. In 2008-09, 6.5 lakh children, pregnant women and nursing mothers have been provided referral services through the AWCs. The coverage of the programme over the last seven years has been summarised in Annexure 8.33.

### **Non-formal 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. 500/- per kit. During 2008-09, 14.4 lakh children in the 3 to 6 year age group were enrolled under pre-school and 12.9 lakh attended. Figure 8.33 indicates the achievements of the programme from 2002-03 to 2008-09.

### **Orissa State Council for Child Welfare (OSCCW)**

The Orissa 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 relating to 'adoption' under the guidelines prescribed by the 'Central Adoption Resource Agency' and of deemed orphans. There are six Balashrams (orphanages) and nine Anganwadi Training Centres in the state under its supervision. The Council receives an annual grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 1.71 lakh from the State Government.

### **Orphanages**

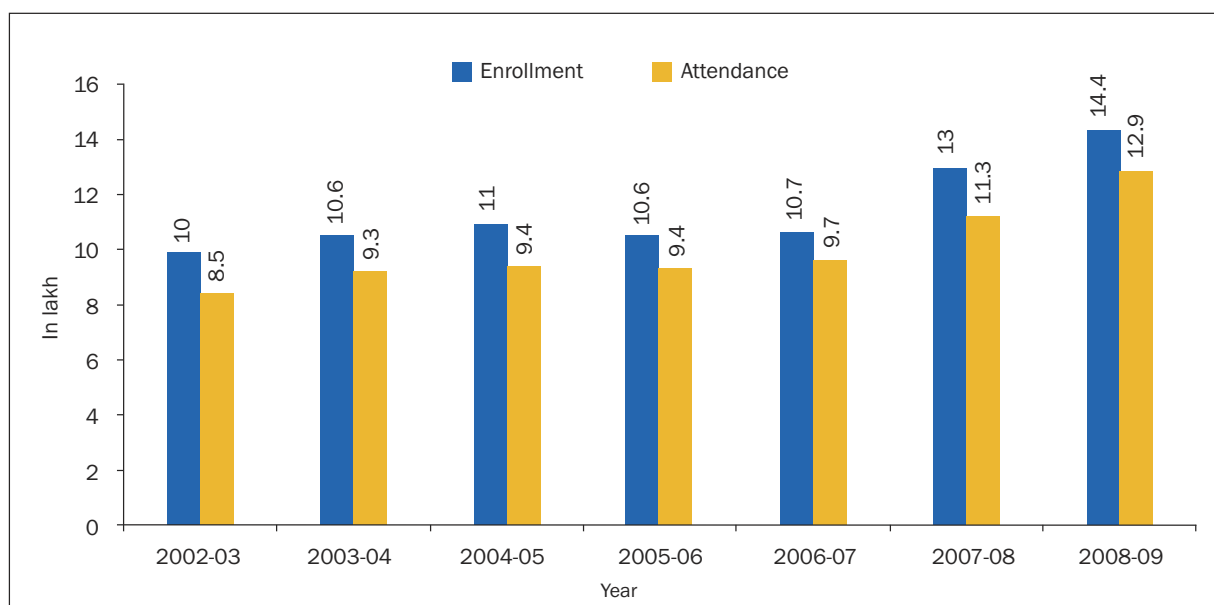
Children under the category 'in need of care and protection' are admitted and maintained in childcare institutions (orphanages) for being mainstreamed in society. In addition to general education, they are imparted different kinds of vocational training. Steps are taken for their overall development: 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. Eighty-six childcare institutions accommodating 5,628 inmates, both boys and girls in the age group of 18 - 25 years are managed by different NGOs and OSCCW all over the state, except for Debgarh district.

These orphanages are given Rs. 500/- per inmate per month by the State Government. Rs. 361.89 lakh has been provided to them in 2008-09 under the Non-Plan.

### **Deemed Orphanages**

A child below the age of 5, residing with his mother in jail, Short Stay Home and Central Home for Women, is treated as an orphan and is provided Rs. 250 per month by the Government for maintenance. In 2008-09, Rs. 17.06 lakh was provisioned for this purpose.

**Figure 8.33, Enrollment and Attendance of Pre-School Children in Orissa**



### ***Programme for Street Children***

The objective of this programme is to protect children from destitution and facilitate their withdrawal from life on the street. The target group under this programme is essentially children without house and family support who are driven to the streets and are especially vulnerable to abuse and exploitation. Presently, one NGO is implementing this scheme in 6 centres at Bhubaneswar for 300 children.

### ***Juvenile Justice***

The Government of India has amended the Juvenile Justice (C&P of children) Act, 2000 and enacted more child friendly JJ (C&P of children) Act, 2006. The Act provides for proper care and protection to children for their ultimate rehabilitation. There are 15 Observation Homes in the State, out of which twelve homes are run by NGOs and the rest by the State Government. Four Special Homes and Observation Homes have been established, in which children are kept till they are released.

A Child Welfare Committee was constituted in each district in 2003. Twenty-five CWCs have been reconstituted. There are 85 Childcare Institutions (Orphanages) run by the State Government for care, maintenance and rehabilitation of destitute children and children 'in need of care and protection'. The State Government has declared 46 Childcare Institutions as Children's Homes, covering all districts. 'Children in need of care and protection' during any enquiry are given shelter and are looked after by these Children's Homes. Besides, they are given treatment, education, training and help for rehabilitation.

### ***Adoption***

A State Adoption Cell has been constituted for the promotion and monitoring of 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 six *Sishu Grehas* in the state. Besides, there are two placement agencies for inter-country adoption.

### **8.4.2 The Handicapped**

As per the 2001 census, there were 10.21 lakh disabled persons in Orissa, out of which 5.14 lakh (50.34%) were visually impaired, 2.81 lakh (24.58%)

orthopaedically handicapped, 1.03 lakh (10.09%) mentally retarded, 0.84 lakh (8.23%) hearing impaired and 0.69 lakh (6.76%) with defective speech. Disabled women were 4.52 lakh (44.27%). The incidence of disabled per lakh population stood at 2,775 in the state. There were more disabled among males (3,049 per lakh male population) than among females (2493 per lakh female population). The corresponding figures at all India level were 2,130, 2,399 and 1,974 respectively. The highest incidence of handicapped, 0.66 lakh (6.46%) is recorded in Cuttack district, followed by 0.63 lakh (6.17%) in Khorda district and the lowest, 0.10 lakh (0.98%) in Debagarh district. The 58<sup>th</sup> round of NSSO estimates in 2002 indicated a lower figure of disabled in Orissa at 2,459 per lakh population.

### ***Welfare of the Handicapped***

A number of welfare schemes are implemented in the State with financial support from the Government of India to bring the handicapped into the mainstream of the society. Some of these are as follows.

#### ***Disability Pension under the Madhu Babu Pension Yojana***

The Orissa Disability Pension Scheme has been recently merged with the Madhu Babu Pension Yojana in 2008. A person of five years and above with 100% visual disability, or with 40% and above locomotor disability, or with mental retardation or cerebral palsy, and with a maximum annual income of Rs. 12,000, or a person with HIV irrespective of income limit is entitled to a monthly pension of Rs. 200.

#### ***Special School for Children with Disability***

This scheme aims at providing free education to the visually impaired, hearing impaired and mentally challenged children in special schools having specially-trained teachers. Apart from four special schools (two for the blind and two for the deaf) directly managed by the State Government through the School and Mass Education Department, 50 such schools (18 for visually impaired, 21 for hearing impaired and 11 for mentally retarded children) are run by different agencies, including NGOs with grant-in-aid from the State Government. The total approved student strength in these 50 schools is 2,939 and staff strength (both teaching and non-

teaching) is 620. The budget provision for the scheme was Rs. 458.72 lakh during 2008-09 under the Non-Plan and Rs. 12.00 lakh under the State Plan. Apart from these 50 State-funded schools, 61 special schools with 2,843 students on roll are being run in the state by voluntary organisations with grant-in-aid from the Government of India.

### ***Distribution of Special Aids and Appliances***

The scheme envisages supply of aids and appliances free of cost to needy, disabled persons with income up to Rs. 6,500 per month and 50% of the cost when their monthly income ranges from Rs. 6,501 to Rs. 10,000 as per the guidelines of Assistance for Disability Identified Persons (AIDP) scheme of the Government of India. Apart from routine distribution of aids and appliances at the State Institute of Disability Rehabilitation (SIDR) camps, the scheme is mostly implemented through single window camps. At block level, single window camps during Atma Nijukti Paramarsa Mela (ANPM) in January, 2008, out of 1,40,000 persons with disabilities (PWD), 4,500 benefited with distribution of aids and appliances. The scheme is implemented through the newly introduced programme of 'Samarthya Sibir'

Under the ADIP scheme, the Government of India sanctioned Rs. 1.33 crore to different voluntary organisations, and agencies for distribution of aids and appliances in different districts. In the same year, the State Government placed Rs. 173.92 lakh with SIDR under Non-Plan for the purpose.

### ***Scholarship to Students with Disability***

The State Government introduced this scheme in 2008-09 to provide scholarships for physically challenged students, studying in recognised normal schools from primary level up to the university level and pursuing technical and vocational education in recognised institutes. Meanwhile, the scholarship rates have been revised. Under this scheme, 8,732 disabled students benefited during 2008-09 as against 6,808 in 2007-08. The old and the revised rates are reflected in Annexure 8.35.

### **Training Centres for Teachers of Handicapped**

Training institutes have been set up to train teachers of the handicapped. One such training centre with

an intake capacity of 20 teachers of visually impaired persons has been established in collaboration with the National Institute for Visually Handicapped (NIVH), Dehradun. Similarly 2 other training centres, namely, Training Centre for Teachers of the Mentally Retarded (TCMR) and Training Centre for the Teachers of the Deaf (TCDD), with an intake capacity of 20 each have been established with support from the National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped (NIMH), Secunderabad and the National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped (NIHH), Mumbai. The funding pattern of collaboration in case of both the training centres is 40:60. Annually, 60 trained teachers qualify in the State to act as special educators for the disabled. During 2008-09, the State provided support of Rs. 4.70 lakh for training of teachers of blind and disabled.

### **Rehabilitation of Cured Leprosy Patients**

The State Government has implemented a scheme through the Hind Kustha Nivaran Sangha and Dayashram, Cuttack to provide social security and financial support to cured leprosy patients. These two organisations train cured leprosy patients in different trades. During 2008-09, 242 persons were provided training at these two centres and Rs. 18.55 lakh was spent. Besides, the Government of India has also given financial assistance to six other NGOs to provide vocational training to and rehabilitate cured leprosy patients.

### **Loan Assistance Scheme under NHFDC**

The aim of the National Handicapped Finance Development Corporation (NHFDC) is to promote economic and developmental activities for disabled persons. The NHFDC is providing loan assistance for small business, disabled entrepreneurs, agricultural activities, skill and entrepreneurial development programmes, higher studies and professional training. Persons in the age group 18-55 years with minimum 40% disability and annual family/individual income of less than Rs. 80,000/- in rural and Rs. 1.00 lakh in urban areas are eligible for this benefit. The rate of interest on the loan amount is 5% up to Rs. 50,000/- and 6% for loans between 50,000/- and below Rs. 5 lakh. Women borrowers are given 1% rebate in interest.

The Mahila Vikash Samabaya Nigam has been declared as the channelising agency for the state

in extending the benefits of NHFDC to disabled persons since 1998-99. By the end of June, 2008 out of Rs. 935.73 lakh sanctioned by NHFDC for 1,960 beneficiaries, the Nigam had released Rs. 802.23 lakh for 1,739 handicapped persons and the balance amount of Rs. 133.50 lakh was refunded. NHFDC is not advancing further loans to MVSN due to its poor recovery rate. A special drive has been taken for recovery of loans by MVSN. Annexure 8.36 reflects the year wise loan sanctioned and disbursed till the end of 2005.06.

### **8.4.3 Emergency Feeding Programme**

This is implemented in KBK districts under the Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP). Under the programme, old, infirm and indigent persons belonging to BPL households are provided food daily through Anganwadi Centres. The daily ration consists of 250 gms of rice, 36 gms of dal, vegetables, oil, salt and condiments comprising 812 k. calories of energy and 21.6 grams of protein. The daily ration cost was raised from Rs. 2.70 to Rs. 3.03 in 2006, with nutritional value of 979 k. calories of energy and 23.20 gms of protein. In 2008-09, Rs. 1671.42 lakh was released in favour of 8 KBK districts under the scheme for 2,00,000 beneficiaries. Funds for the programme are provided from the Special Central Assistance (SCA) for the KBK districts.

### **8.4.4 Social Security Measures**

#### **National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAP)**

This programme has been implemented in the State since 1995 to provide social security to the poor and the destitute. It is a 100% Central scheme supported under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and has been re-named since as the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension (IGNOAP) with revised selection criteria. All persons aged 65 and above and listed as BPL families in the 2002 survey are covered under the IGNOAP. The scheme covers 6,43,400 beneficiaries, each of which is entitled to a monthly pension of Rs. 200/.

#### **National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)**

This Scheme is the second component of NSAP, that has been implemented in the State since 1995. Under it, financial assistance of Rs. 10,000/- is given to a BPL family on the death of its primary bread earner in the age group of 18-64 years. 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. The scheme covered 33,384 beneficiaries in 2008-09.

### **Madhu Babu Pension Yojana**

In 2008, the State introduced *Madhubabu Pension Yojana* (MBPY) by merging two pension schemes: "Old Age Pension Rules, 1989" and "Disability Pension Rule, 1985". All beneficiaries of these schemes are covered under MBPY since 2008. During 2008-09, 12.08 lakh beneficiaries were covered under the scheme.

## **8.5 Women's Development and Welfare**

Women suffer from discrimination, illiteracy, poverty, obscurantism and exploitation in Orissa. There are acute gender disparities in terms of literacy, access to health services and other human development indicators. Figure 8.34 shows the district-wise gender gap in literacy as per the 2001 census when there were more workers among rural women (33.47%) than among urban women (15.45%) and 95% of the female workers were concentrated in rural areas. Figure 8.35 graphs the proportion of women in the total workforce in Orissa from 1971 to 2001. Their share in the total workforce has consistently risen.

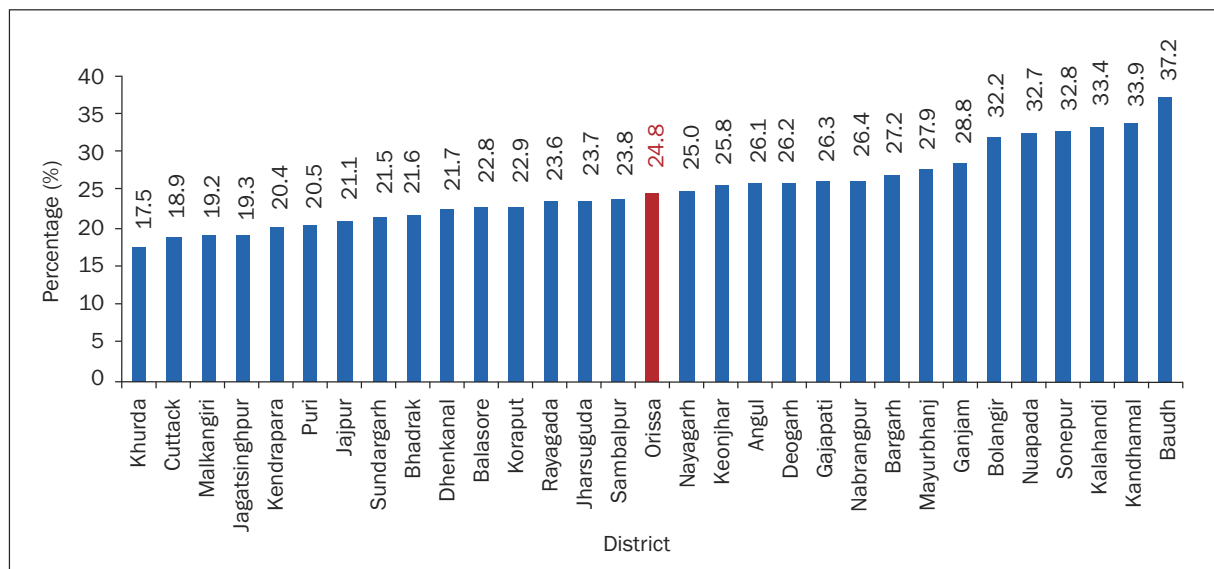
Further analysis indicates that the proportion of women main workers to total main workers has increased from 16.18% in 1981 to 16.53% in 2001, while the proportion of women marginal workers as compared to total marginal workers has decreased from 85.80% in 1981 to 61.66% in 2001. This appears to be the outcome of increased literacy among women and higher participation of women in service sectors.

### **Women's Employment in Agriculture and Allied Activities**

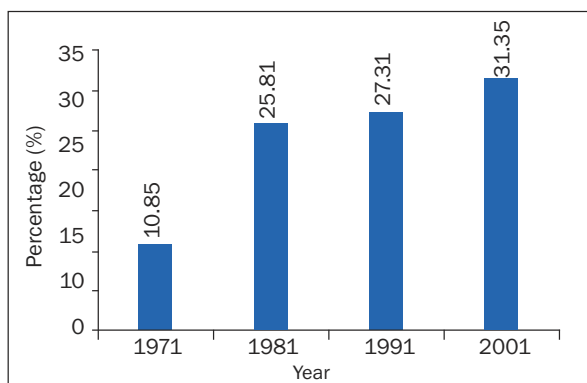
Women workers participate actively in agriculture including farm operations like sowing, transplanting, weeding, hoeing and harvesting, whereas the majority of male workers attend to ploughing operations. Wage differentials exist among men



**Figure 8.34, District-wise Gender gap in Literacy in Orissa, 2001**



**Figure 8.35, Proportion of Women in Total Workforce in Orissa, 1971-2001**



Sources: Various Censuses

and women for the same type of jobs. Women face wage discrimination at many work sites. As can be inferred from Annexure 8.38, the proportion of women agricultural workers (cultivators and agricultural labourers) to the total women's workforce increased from 42.75% in 1981 to 47.07% in 1991, but declined to 21.43% in 2001.

### Employment of Women in the Organised Sector

The proportion of women employees in the total workforce of the organised sector has increased from 6.7% in 1970 to 16% in 2008. Their proportion in the public sector increased from 4.1% in 1972 to 17.2% in 2008, but decreased from 18.7% to 9.1% 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 family disputes and problems concerning women. It also monitors the condition of women in prisons. Besides, the Commission intervenes in instances of complaints of sexual harassment and trafficking in women. During 2008-09, it received 3,211 complaints including 129 dowry deaths, 784 dowry tortures, 82 rapes, 92 kidnapping, and 45 suicide cases.

Besides, there were 2,079 non-dowry and other cases.. Out of a total of 5,296 cases, 4,300 have been disposed off.

### **Orissa State Social Welfare Advisory Board (OSSWAB)**

This Board was set up in 1954 and receives grants from the Central and State Governments for various welfare programmes, some of which are detailed below.

#### ***Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche for Children of the 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 years. These children are provided with health check-ups, supplementary nutrition, immunisation and sleeping facilities. During 2008-09, 358 voluntary organisations (rural-275, urban-83) with 558 units availed of this programme.

#### ***Condensed Course of Education for Adult Women***

This course aims to facilitate social welfare and economic empowerment of women aged 15 and above through education and skills development. Women are given two years' non-residential education to enable them to appear for primary, middle, secondary and higher secondary examinations and a one year non-residential course for those who have failed in secondary or equivalent examinations. During 2008-09, 20 institutions, including 11 in rural areas benefited from this programme covering 500 beneficiaries.

#### ***Awareness Programme***

This programme provides a platform to women from rural areas to join together and share their ideas and experiences. During 2008-09, 120 institutions including 74 in rural areas were benefited by the scheme and Rs 4.65 lakh including the liabilities of the previous year were disbursed to 3,400 beneficiaries.

#### ***Family Counselling Centres***

These centres provide preventive, curative and rehabilitative services to women who are the victims of atrocities, exploitation and maladjustment.

They create awareness among children about the prevailing laws relating to them. Referral services like free legal aid, police assistance, short-stay homes, medical treatment, vocational training etc. are also provided. During 2008-09, 36 counselling centres including nine in rural areas were monitored and Rs. 6.90 lakh were disbursed to 1,257 beneficiaries.

#### ***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, 822 women stay in these hostels.

#### ***Short-Stay Homes***

These homes provide institutional services like counseling and guidance, medical and psychiatric check-up and treatment, facilities for skills and relationship development among women in difficult circumstances, arising out of family disturbances, emotional disturbances and moral danger. During 2008-09, 37 short-stay homes including 33 in urban areas functioned in the State and Rs. 98.63 lakh were released for 1,110 beneficiaries.

#### ***Rehabilitation of Women in Distress***

The objective of this scheme is to come to the rescue of women in distress and provide them training and support for their economic rehabilitation in society. Women in distress include young widows, unmarried mothers, victims of kidnapping and those driven to destitution because of prolonged illness. The scheme is operated through six NGOs with financial assistance from the State Government. Rs. 3.10 lakh was provided for the scheme in 2008-09.

#### ***Swadhar***

This Central scheme has been operating in the State since 2001-02. It provides holistic and integrated services to women in vulnerable circumstances, such as destitute widows deserted by their families, women prisoners released from jail and without family support and women survivors of natural disasters who are rendered

homeless and without any social and economic support. The package of services made available under the scheme includes provision of food, clothing, shelter, healthcare, counselling and legal support, social and economical rehabilitation through education, awareness generation, skills up-gradation and behavioral training. Presently thirty Swadhar Homes, managed by NGOs operate in the state with 1,575 beneficiaries. During 2008-09, the Government of India sanctioned 21 Swadhar Homes, which could accommodate 1,050 inmates.

### **Mahila Vikas Samabaya Nigam (MVSN)**

The Nigam, a women’s development corporation under the 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 products of women’s Self

Help Groups (WSHG) through Palishree Mellas and “Sisir Saras”. It provides funds for training of poor and needy women in traditional occupations to upgrade their skills and for selling their products. It also facilitates loans to the disabled under the loan assistance scheme of the NHFDC.

### **Mission Shakti**

This is a campaign for holistic empowerment of women and was launched in 2001 to organise 2 lakh women SHGs covering all revenue villages in the State by 2008. As this target was achieved by 2006, it was revised upward to 3 lakh during the mission period. Mission Shakti is an umbrella organisation extending support to different stakeholders such as banks, NGOs, WFIs and other institutions, which work in the field of women’s empowerment. It has also provided opportunities to women for self-employment by making use of their own and acquired skills. Information about women’s Self-Help Groups (WSHGs) in the State is given in Box 8.5.

#### **Box 8.5, Status of WSHGs in Orissa, 2008-09**

i) No. of WSHGs formed	3,72,748
ii) No. of members	44,72,976
iii) Credit advanced	Rs. 1,294.44 crore
iv) Amount of savings	Rs. 239.93 crore
v) No. of WSHGs credit linked	4,13,656
vi) Federation formed	7593
vii) No. of SHGs to repeat finance	67,659
viii) Amount of repeat finance	Rs. 460.44 crore

Other achievements are

- MDM programme is managed by WSHGs in 39,034 of 60,008 schools.
- 7,280 WSHGs are engaged as PDS agents for retailing and sub-wholesaling of kerosene.
- Out of 15,000 GP tanks in the State, about 6,291 tanks have been leased to WSHGs.
- WSHGs are actively participating in sensitising and supporting pregnant mothers for institutional delivery.
- Through the “Shakti Gaon” programme, 2,137 WSHGs are engaged in LPG Gas distribution.
- Under the “Shakti Project” scheme, 2,011 WSHGs are operating as “Shakti Dealers” through HLL.
- 627 SHGs are involved in the implementation of total sanitation.
- 7,593 Federations at Panchayat, block, and district level, and 4 State Level Federations have been formed under the “Mission Shakti” banner.

### **Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY)**

This Central Government Scheme is implemented through the State's ICDS infrastructure and targets 11-18 year old adolescent girls to address their needs of self-development, nutrition, health, literacy, numerical and vocational skills. Balika Mandals are constituted at Anganwadi level to execute the scheme. Since 2006-07, 22,16,794 adolescent girls have been covered in all 326 ICDS projects under the Yojana.

## **8.6 Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

ST and SC taken together constitute about 38.66% of the State's total population. Out of 635 tribal communities in India, 62 are found in Orissa and 13 are primitive tribal groups (PTG). The State Government implements several programmes that are directed towards enhancing the welfare and development of ST and SC communities.

### **8.6.1 Status of Scheduled Tribes (ST)**

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 present diverse socio-economic panorama. Tribals speak as many as 74 dialects. The PTG in Orissa 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 PTG 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, based on a survey conducted in 2007 has increased to 78,519 from 70,657 in 2001.. They reside in parts of twenty blocks of twelve districts.

The ST population of Orissa increased from about 42.24 lakh in 1961 to 81.45 lakh in 2001. However, their proportion in the total population decreased from 24.07% in 1961 to 22.13% in 2001. Orissa has the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest concentration of tribal population in the country. The decadal population growth rate of

STs since 1961 has been less than that for the total population. About 94.5% of STs in Orissa reside in rural areas as against 91.7% in India. The sex ratio among STs at 1003 is higher than the State average of 972 and the national ST ratio at 973 as per the 2001 census. The decadal growth rate of ST population in Orissa is lower (15.82%) than the all-India rate (24.5%). Annexure 8.40 provides further demographic and other details.

Nine districts having 45% or more ST population as per the 2001 census, are Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Rayagada, Nabrangpur, Kandhamal, Gajapati, Sundargarh, Koraput and Keonjhar. The ST population in these districts accounts for two-thirds (i.e., 66%) of the State ST population and ranges from 25% to 45% of the total population of the five additional districts of Nuapada, Sambalpur, Deogarh, Jharsuguda and Kalahandi. These 14 districts together have 80.02% of the total ST population of Orissa. Although Mayurbhanj district has the maximum ST population (12.58 lakh), the proportion of ST population in the total population is highest in Malkangiri district (57.43%). There is a wide inter-district variation in the decadal growth rate of ST population, which was highest in Jagatsinghpur district (72.7%) and lowest (1.6%) in Bolangir 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 ST population to coastal districts in search of better livelihood opportunities. The decadal growth rate of ST population in rural areas of Orissa is 30.3% and in urban areas it is 14.1%.

### **8.6.2 Status of Scheduled Castes (SC)**

The SC population in Orissa increased from 33.11 lakh (15.76%) in 1961 to 60.82 lakh (16.20%) in 2001. 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 979 in 2001 as against 972 for all communities in Orissa. Most SCs still live in rural areas, the rural SC population being 89% in 1991. There are 93 SC communities in the State. The districts with a high concentration of SC population are Ganjam (5.87 lakh), Cuttack (4.47 lakh), Balasore (3.81 lakh) and Jajpur (3.74 lakh), while Gajapati district (0.39 lakh) has the minimum

concentration. The proportion of SC population to the total district population is the highest (23.62%) in Sonepur district. *Panas* with 10.79 lakh persons (17.73%) are the most dominant SC community.

As shown in Annexure 8.41, 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 at 18.60% in 1991-2001 was lower than the all-India average of 20.60% and that for rural and urban Orissa was 27.70% and 17.50% respectively. There have been wide inter-district variations in the decadal growth rates of SC population. Baudh district witnessed the highest growth rate (31%), while Gajapati district registered a negative growth rate (-2.4%).

### 8.6.3 Literacy

The literacy levels by gender and social groups have been analysed in Chapter 7. As indicated in Figure 8.36, STs had the lowest literacy rate of 37.37% in 2001. SC communities in Orissa have generally done better, with a literacy rate of 55.53% in 2001. The growth of the SC and ST literacy rates in the State has been traced in Annexure 8.42. The SC literacy rate has substantially improved between 1961 and 2001 and the gap between SC and overall literacy rates has been declining at a faster rate than that between ST and total literacy rates.

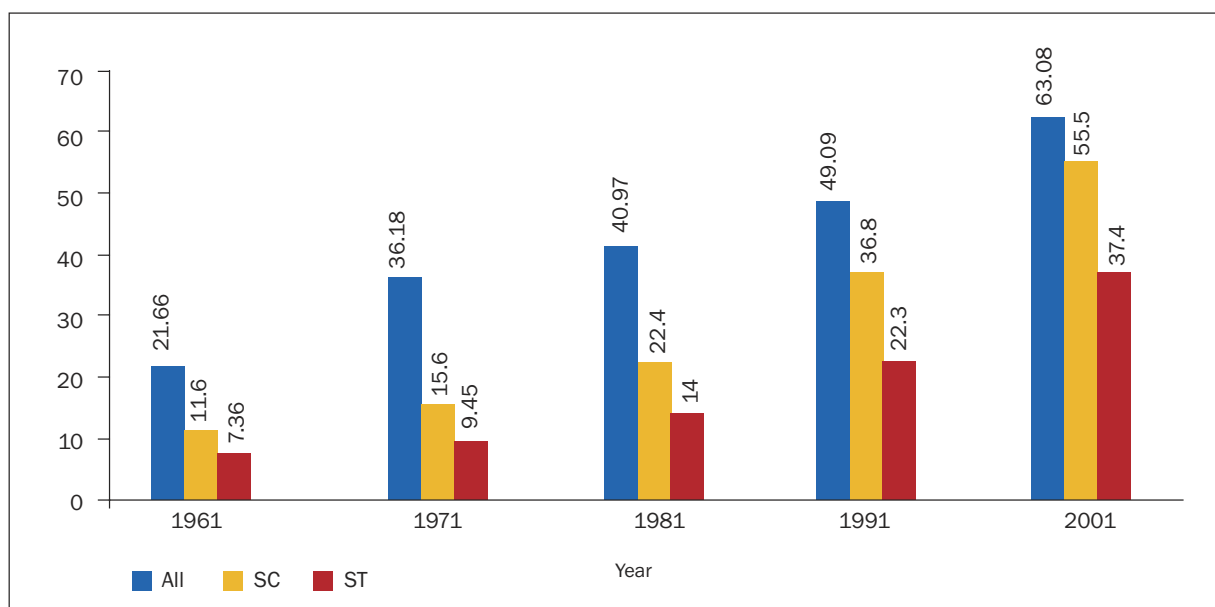
But, the difference between literacy rates of SC and ST has increased from about 4% in 1961 to around 18% in 2001. Figure 8.36 compares literacy rates in Orissa by communities from 1961 to 2001.

There are wide inter-district differences in ST literacy rates. Performance of the northern districts has been better than that of the southern districts. As against 57.23% literacy rate of ST in Jharsuguda, the ST literacy rate for Malkangiri district was only 14.69% in 2001. It may be seen that the literacy rate of ST women is very low at 23.37% in 2001, compared to 40.33% of SC women and 50.51% of all women in Orissa. 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 male and female literacy rates of STs increased from 11.27 percentage points in 1961 to 28.11 percentage points in 2001. In the case of SCs, the gap kept on increasing from 16.38 percentage points in 1961 to 31.67 percentage points in 1991, but declined in 2001.

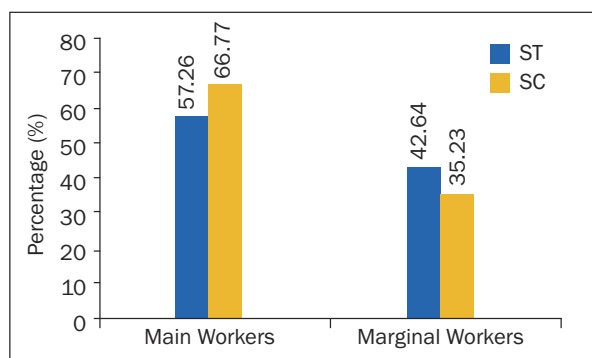
### 8.6.4 Occupational Patterns

As per the 2001 census, there were 39,90,007 workers among STs, out of which 57.36% were main workers and the rest were marginal workers. The total number of workers among SCs was 23,92,067, 66.77% being main workers and the rest being

**Figure 8.36, Literacy Rates in Orissa by Communities, 1961-2001**



**Figure 8.37, Distribution of Main and Marginal Workers by Communities in Orissa, 2001**



marginal workers. Fig. 8.37 shows that there are proportionately more main workers among SCs and more marginal workers among STs.

Among tribals, cultivators account for 33.35% and agricultural labourers 46.85% of total workers. Of the total SC workers, 18.17% were cultivators and 45.66% were agricultural labourers. Most 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

Enhancing welfare and development of ST and SC communities has been a prime objective of development policies of both the Government of India and the State Government. Several special programmes have been launched to uplift the socio-economic status of both ST and SC communities. Some such programmes are briefly discussed below.

#### Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)

About 44.70% area of Orissa has been notified as scheduled or TSP area. It extends over 118 blocks in twelve districts and covers 55.46 lakh ST population, which is 68% 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 identifies ITDA areas in Orissa.

#### Box 8.6, ITDA Areas in the State

Whole of Mayurbhanj, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabrangpur, Rayagada, Sundergarh and Kandhamal districts. Other schedule areas include R. Udayagiri Tehsil, Gumma and Rayagada blocks, Sorada Tehsil excluding Gazabadi and Gochha Panchayats of Ganjam district, Kuchinda Tehsil of Sambalpur district, Telkoi, Keonjhar, Champua and Barbil Tehsils of Keonjhar district, Th. Rampur and Lanjigarh blocks of Kalahandi district and Nilagiri block of Balasore district.

TSP approach envisages the 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 area 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.

#### Special Central Assistance (SCA) to TSP

The Government of India has been providing Special Central Assistance (SCA) as an additional funding to TSP for furthering income generating activities and creating infrastructure to assist tribal households. Rs. 347.62 crore was received and utilised under SCA to TSP during the Tenth Plan period. During 2008-09, Rs. 102.91 crore was released to the executing agencies.

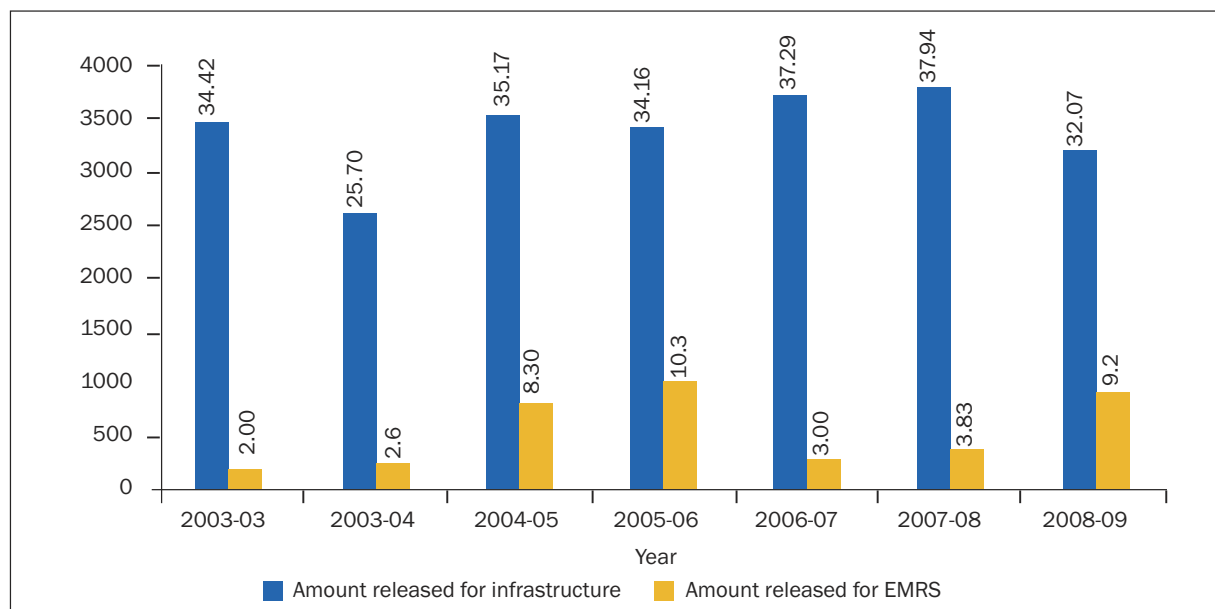
#### Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)

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 2008-09, Rs. 74.20 crore was released as SCA to ITDA and 837 projects were completed covering 56,630 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 the welfare

**Figure 8.38, Fund Flow to Orissa under Article 275 (1) (Rs in crores), 2002-09**



of STs. The assistance covers the entire TSP areas. Under this Scheme, 100% grants are given to meet the cost of specific projects for tribals and raise the level of administration of scheduled areas. The proportion of the ST population is the basis for allocation of grants to states. Orissa has been receiving Rs 35–40 crore annually. 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 8.38. In 2008-09, 453 projects were completed utilizing Rs. 29.95 crore released under Article 275 (1).

### Modified Area Development Approach (MADA)

Adopted during the 6<sup>th</sup> Plan, this programme aims at the development of tribal populations residing outside TSP areas in contiguous patches having a population of 10,000 or more, of which, at least 50% are tribals. There are 46 MADA pockets in 47 blocks of 17 districts. These MADA pockets cover 568 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 2008-09, Rs. 7.00 crore were sanctioned and utilised under this programme out of SCA, benefiting 4,889 ST households.

### Clusters

This approach was introduced during the 7<sup>th</sup> 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% 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, SCA is provided for the implementation of income generating schemes in group mode and through community benefit oriented programmes. This is in addition to normal development programmes. During 2008-09, Rs. 70 lakh was released and utilised and 21 projects, benefiting 593 ST families, were completed.

### Micro Projects

Seventeen Micro Projects aim at all-round development of 13 primitive tribal groups (PTGs) in

the State. 13 are within the scheduled area and 4 are located outside. The Government of India has re-evaluated the strategy for development of PTGs during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period (2007-12) and formulated a conservation-cum-development (CCD) plan. This is a modest attempt for holistic development of PTGs. It addresses the critical needs of the PTGs by improving infrastructure and by 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 2007-12 has been budgeted at Rs. 84.25 crore. For this purpose, the Central grant of Rs. 64.46 crore is expected during the Plan period. The gap of Rs. 19.80 crore has to be bridged through programmes of various line departments. The Government of India has released Rs. 22.43 crore in 2007-08 and 2008-09. During 2008-09, Rs. 2 crore was spent on 83 projects for 2,096 ST families.

### Dispersed Tribal Development Programme (DTDP)

27% tribal population is dispersed all over the State outside the aforesaid concentrated areas and is at different stages of socio-economic development. For this population, the DTDP is being 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. 11.80 crore SCA was released and 9,748 families were covered during 2008-09.

Figure 8.39 shows the number of families covered under different programmes between 2002-03 and 2008-09. Details of the achievements of different programmes are given in Annexure 8.43.

### Janashree Bima Yojana (JBY)

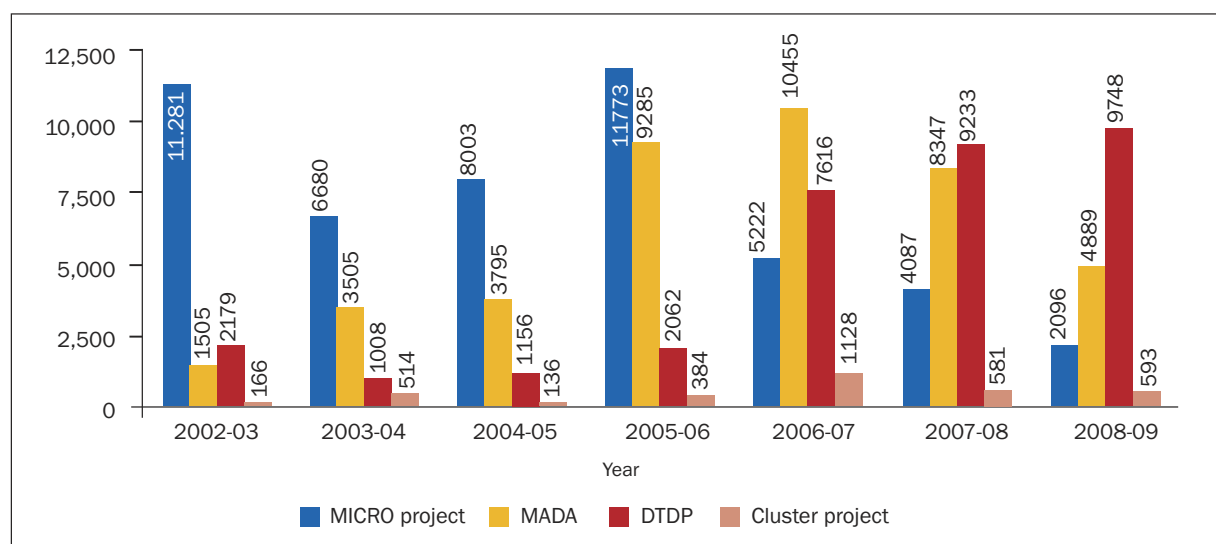
Janashree Bima Yojana (JBY) of the LIC of India Ltd. was introduced in 2004-05 as a central sector scheme for insurance coverage of PTG families with 100% grant-in-aid by the Government of India. By the end of 2007-08, 18,722 PTG families were insured under JBY. Performance of JBY in the State by the end of 2007-08 is given in Annexure 8.44.

### Special Plan for KBK districts

The Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) for KBK districts started in 1998-99 to promote general and female literacy among STs and SCs by providing scholarships, hostel accommodation and other facilities.

Box 8.7 details some achievements made under RLTAP for KBK districts. Several other schemes implemented for welfare of ST and SC are summarized below:

**Figure 8.39, Number of Families Covered under Different Programmes, 2002-03 to 2008-09**





### Box 8.7, Achievements of the Special Plan for KBK Districts

- 400 forty-seated ST girls' hostels with all basic amenities constructed in KBK districts between 1998-99 and 2001-02.
- 471 primary school hostels have been repaired/renovated with an expenditure of Rs. 15.83 crore between 2002-03 and 2007-08.
- 246 hostels both for ST/SC boys and girls have been constructed with an expenditure of Rs. 32.10 crore between 2005-06 and 2007-08.
- 8 high schools have been upgraded to Higher Secondary Schools during 2007-08 and Rs. 4.80 crore has been spent for infrastructure development in these schools.

- Medical and Healthcare for ST and SC

Emphasis has been given to the provision of healthcare services in remote tribal areas. A three-tier health service system comprising one sub-centre for every 3,000 population, one PHC/AHC for every 20,000 population and one CHC for every 80,000 to 1,20,000 population has been put in place. At present, 726 medical institutions function in tribal areas of the State with 5,705 hospital beds.

- Educational Development of SC and ST

In order to spread education among ST and SC children, particularly among girls, the State Government has taken up a number of measures like free education, award of scholarships, boarding facilities and free distribution of text books. During 2008-09, 1,585 schools and 3,598 hostels functioned in the State under the administrative control of the ST and SC Development Department. Most of these schools are residential in nature. During 2008-09, about 3.26 lakh students including 2.49 lakh ST and 0.39 lakh SC students were enrolled in these schools. Out of this, 0.36 lakh were enrolled in Ashram Schools (up to Class VII), 1.49 lakh in Sevashrams, 0.37 lakh in residential Sevashrams and 1.05 lakh in high schools, of which 54.85% were girls. Category-wise schools and hostels functioning under the administrative control of the ST and SC Development Department are given in Annexure 8.45. In 2008-09, 62,737 SC and 59,260 ST students appeared at the annual HSC examination conducted by the Board of Secondary Education, Orissa. Of them, respectively 31,587 (50.34%), and 27,440 (46.30%) passed

the examination. Year-wise results of SC and ST students between 2003-2009 are given in Figure 8.40.

During 2008-09, 23,534 SC and 24,688 ST students appeared at the Higher Secondary examination conducted by the Council of Higher Secondary Education, Orissa. Of them, 15,126 (64.27%) SC and 14,819 (60.02%) ST students have passed the examination.

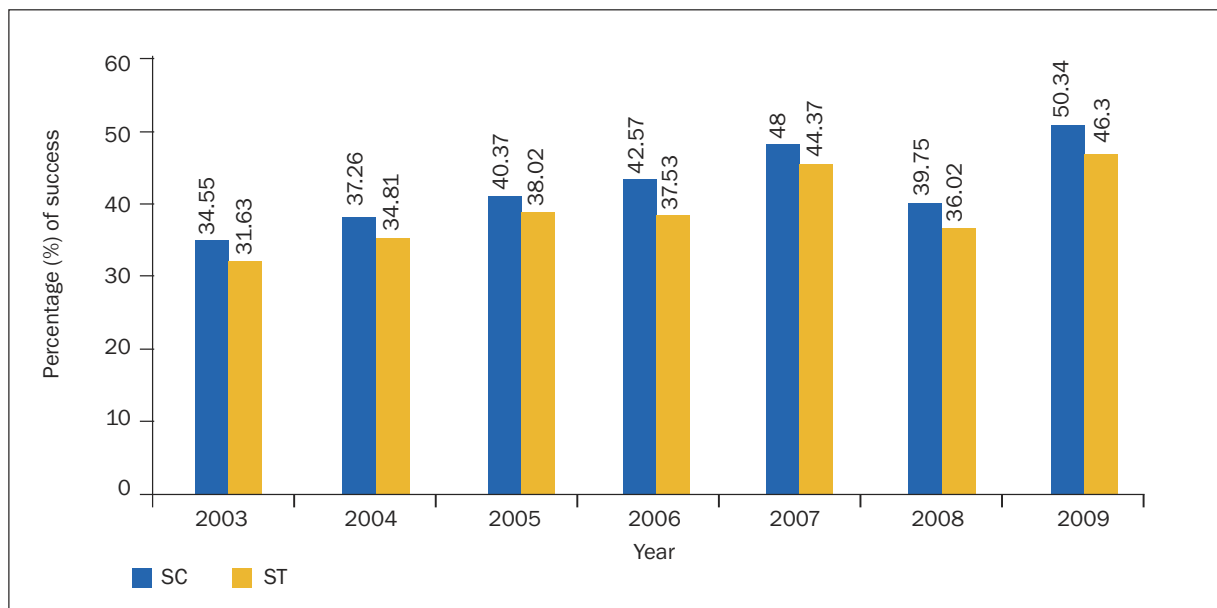
- Upgradation of Primary Schools under SSA

As per the decision of the State Government., ST girls' hostels and primary school hostels have been opened in 109 Ashram Schools and 142 Sevashrams. The remaining Sevashrams located in thickly populated areas and in places where Upper Primary/Middle English schools are not available within 3 km have been upgraded into Upper Primary schools (up to Class-VIII) from the academic year 2008-09. OPEPA provides Sikhya Sahayaks for upgraded classes and allots funds for the construction of class rooms in these schools.

- New Residential Girls' High School/Educational Complexes

During 2008-09, the ST and SC Development Department has opened 52 new residential girls' schools from Classes VI to X in 52 tribal blocks of 11 districts where there was no girls' high school. Each school has an intake capacity of 250 girl students. In order to provide higher education to the children of Primitive Tribal Groups, 19 educational complexes have been opened in Micro Project Areas.

**Figure 8.40, Performance of SC and ST students in HSC Examination, 2003-09**



- Teaching in Tribal Language

Tribal language teachers have been appointed to teach in tribal languages like *Santali, Saura, Munda, Bonda, Kui, Kuvi, Juang, Koya, Kisan* and *Oram* in selected primary schools located in remote tribal areas.

- Bicycles for ST Girls

Rs. 121.78 lakh has been released during 2008-09 to provide bicycles to 5,492 ST girls in ITDA areas of the state.

### 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 of the ST and SC Development Department schools 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. During 2008-09, Rs. 126.75 crore was released for 5,66,172 ST students and Rs. 22.40 crore for 3,92,261 SC students and utilised towards stipend. The Government provides post-matric scholarships at different rates for different courses. Annexure 8.46 indicates that during 2008-09, Rs. 33.49

crores have been released towards the payment of scholarships to 1,11,897 SC/ST students (Rs. 17.99 crore to 63,104 SC and Rs. 15.50 crore to 48,793 ST students).

### Protection of Civil Rights of SCs and STs

- *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. In 2007-08, Rs. 3.15 lakh was released in favour of 25 beneficiaries, but the amount dropped to Rs. 60,000/- for one beneficiary in 2008-09.
- *Inter-Caste Marriages:* Cash incentives @ Rs. 3,000/- per married couple are provided for inter-caste marriages between SCs and caste Hindu communities for social integration and removal of untouchability. This incentive has been revised upward to Rs. 50,000/- since 2007. During 2008-09, 126 couples received this incentive amounting to Rs. 45.29 lakh as against Rs. 6.82 lakh released in favour of 85 beneficiaries in 2007-08.
- *Monetary Relief to SC/ST Victims of Atrocity:* During 2008-09, monetary benefit of Rs. 55.90 lakh was received by 323 SC and 151 ST victims of atrocity, while Rs. 35.95 lakh was released in favour of 317 SC and 105 ST victims in 2007-08.

- *Land Alienation:* The State Government has amended the Orissa Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property (by Scheduled Tribes) Regulation, 1956, in which transfer/alienation of land belonging to ST and to non-ST persons has been completely banned. Since its inception till 2008-09, 1,07,903 land alienation cases were instituted, out of which 1,07,467 cases were disposed off and 57,103 acres of land restored to tribal families.

### **Poverty Alleviation Programme for SCs & STs**

The incidence of poverty among ST and SC communities has been detailed in Chapter 7 and is therefore not discussed in detail in this Chapter. It is, however, emphasized that STs and SCs 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 8.47 shows the number of SC and ST families covered under different anti-poverty programmes during 2008-09.

### **Distribution of Waste Land/Ceiling Surplus Land to Landless Families**

The State Government provides land to SCs, STs and other poor families for agricultural purposes as well as for construction of dwelling houses. Government land up to 0.04 ac is provided to homestead-less persons. This has been raised to 0.10 acres since 2008-09. There are as many as 2,49,334 homestead-less families in the State. During 2005-06, project *Vasundhara* was launched on a mission mode to provide house sites to all homestead-less families within three years. During 2008-09, 19,314 homestead-less families, comprising 9,614 ST, 3,633 SC and 6,067 other categories were provided with house sites. The corresponding figures in 2007-08, were 58,516 homestead-less families including 22,584 ST, 15,118 SC and 20,814 other category families in 2007-08.

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 agricultural families. Between 1974-75

and 2008, 64,665 acres of ceiling surplus land was distributed among 1,43,175 landless families, of which 20,771.60 acres were distributed among 49,018 SC and 26,861.28 acres among 53,115 ST families. During 2008-09, 52.10 acres were distributed among 75 beneficiaries (20.42 acres to 28 SCs and 25.60 acres to 38 ST beneficiaries). 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 2008-09, 7,42,162 acres of Government wasteland has been distributed among 4,85,409 landless families, including 3,87,398 acres for 2,35,197 ST and 1,76,504 acres for 1,05,474 SC landless families.

### **Orissa 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 2008-09, OSFDC financed Rs. 44.52 crore and 39,438 families benefitted. It has prepared an Action Plan for 2009-10 to provide financial assistance amounting to Rs. 52.40 crore for 44,628 beneficiaries. Scheme-wise physical and financial achievements of OSFDC from 2005-06 to 2008-09 are given in Annexure 8.48. Programmes implemented by OSFDC include:

- Special central assistance under Special Component Plan for the development of SC
- Special central assistance 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 National SC and ST Finance Development Corporation (NSFDC), National Scheduled Tribes Finance Development Corporation (NSTFDC) and National Safai Karamchari Finance Development Corporation (NSKFDC).

### **Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers**

As per the survey conducted in 2007-08, there were 16,386 scavengers with dependents in the State to be rehabilitated. To rehabilitate these scavengers, this self employment scheme is being

implemented in the State since 2008-09. During 2007-08, OSFDC received Rs. 19.65 crore under bankable income generating schemes (IGS) and Rs. 7.92 lakh for self-employment training programmes. From this amount, Rs. 4.00 crore was spent under the bankable IGS for rehabilitation of 3,418 scavengers and their dependents and Rs. 3.12 lakh for training of 26 scavengers in that year. In 2008-09, Rs. 10.50 crore was utilised under the bankable IGS for rehabilitation of 8,531 scavengers and Rs. 5.25 lakh to organise training programmes for 43 scavengers and their dependents.

### **Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme (OTELP)**

After the closure of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) assisted by the Orissa Tribal Development Programme (OTDP) in Kasipur block, a new initiative called, "Orissa 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 livelihoods 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 tribals through off-farm/non-farm enterprise development.

The programme has been implemented in thirty backward tribal blocks of seven tribal dominated districts in a phased manner. In Phase-I, 10 blocks in 4 districts covering 19,195 households in 396 villages were covered. Phase-II is in operation since 2008-09 covering the remaining 20 blocks of 3 districts. This scheme has covered 1,63,991 beneficiaries, of which 81,271 are men and 82,720 are women. As the scheme adopted a complete inclusion strategy, all people from the targeted villages have been included. Details of achievement of OTELP are given in Annexure 8.49.

### **Research and Development for Tribal Culture Academy of Tribal Language & Culture (ATLC)**

Tribals speak different dialects and languages. With a view to developing 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). During 2008-09, the academy: (i) organised two language training programmes for primary school teachers working in TSP areas in which 80 teachers from Rayagada and Sundergarh districts participated (ii) published "Banana, 2009", the annual souvenir as a special volume on 'Art and Crafts of Tribal Orissa', (iii) published "Saragiphula, 2009", a collection of creative writings of tribal students and traditional tribal dances and their changing trend among 20 fascinating tribal communities of Orissa, (iv) felicitated 10 tribal luminaries (8 male and 2 female) for their excellent work on tribes, (v) organised 26 awareness training programmes on Right to Information Act, 2005 that were attended by 5,280 persons, (vi) published 8 selected research manuscripts on tribal culture, dance, folklore and biography in 2008-09.

### **SC/ST Research & Training Institute (SCSTRTI)**

This is a premier, and an old, tribal research institute in the country which publishes the research journal titled 'the ADIVASI' (bi-annual) under the theme-Tribal Festival of Orissa and PTGs and Tribal Development along with five books on tribals. Its activities during 2008-09 are summarised below:

- Three research studies were undertaken and completed: (i) Reservation of posts for STs in Government and PSUs (ii) Recording population decline in the 2001 Census among selected tribal communities and (iii) Setting up a GIS for micro project of the Chuktia Bhunjia Development Agency. Seven spill-over research projects of 2007-08 were also completed.
- 3 empirical ethnic status studies were taken up on 4 communities namely, Khaira Paik Dora/Konda Dora Muka Dora/Nooka Dora and Kandha/Kui. Out of these, two have been completed and the other two are under progress.
- Evaluation studies are completed on the: (i) impact of mini irrigation projects on tribal families in ITDA areas (ii) review of TSP approach in Orissa: Study on provision, implementation

and outcome, and (iii) Evaluation of the WADI programme.

- During 2008-09, the Institute conducted 30 training programmes/workshops and seminars which were attended by various Government officials.
- The Institute has a tribal museum in its sprawling campus, which is one of its star attractions. This unique and specialised ethnographic museum, showcasing many rare objects of arts and artefacts of colourful tribal communities of the State, attracts a large number of visitors, including foreign tourists. It also has a special tribal photo gallery.

### **Tribal Development Co-Operative Corporation of Orissa Ltd (TDCCOL)**

This is apex organization. Its field outlets include fourteen branch offices located in tribal areas. It

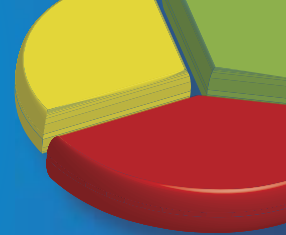
also has 96 storage go-downs with a capacity of 39,550 MTs located in TSP areas. Its objective is to ensure fair and remunerative prices to primary tribal collectors of minor forest produce items by providing marketing linkages and granting consumption-cum-production loans to tribals in order to protect them from money lenders. After the introduction of the Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) Policy in 2000, the corporation lost its monopoly in the collection of minor forest produce as well as a source of assured revenues.

In 2007-08, a one-time grant of Rs. 5 crores was given by the State Government as working capital for the procurement of NTFP and a sum of Rs. 2.15 crores was sanctioned as managerial subsidy. During 2008-09, Rs. 1.50 crores was sanctioned as managerial subsidy and Rs. 56.00 lakh was given out of SCA under the TSP scheme for the purchase of minor forest produce.





# ANNEXURE 8



**Annexure 8.1, Growth of Literacy in Orissa vis-à-vis India, 1951-2001**

Year	Orissa (literacy in %)				India (literacy in %)			
	Male	Female	All	Growth	Male	Female	All	Growth
1936 <sup>xxiv</sup>	NA		7.00	NA	(British India)		12.00	NA
1951	27.32	4.52	15.80	-	27.16	8.86	18.33	-
1961	34.68	8.64	21.66	5.86	40.40	15.35	28.30	9.33
1971	44.5	16.3	30.5	14.52	45.96	21.97	34.45	6.15
1981	56.45	25.14	40.97	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	64.80	13.20
Annual Compound Growth Rate (%):1951-2001				2.81				2.58

NA: Not Available

Sources: Census data 1951-2001; Orissa Human Development Report 2004

**Annexure 8.2, Number of Primary Schools, Enrolment, Teachers and Gross/Net Enrolment Ratio in Orissa**

Year	Number of primary schools	No. of Teachers	Primary school / 100 sq. km.	Teacher Pupil Ratio	Enrollment ('000)	Gross Enrollment Ratio (%)	Net Enrollment Ratio (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1947-48	6,814	16,520	4.4	1:16	255	NA	NA
1950-51	9,801	16,525	6.3	1:20	315	NA	NA
2000-01	42,104	1,14,791	27	1:41	4,710	NA	NA
2001-02	42,824	1,16,231	27.5	1:41	4,769	98.27	87.25
2002-03	42,824	83,652	27.5	1:56	4,608	101.78	90.98
2003-04	44,416	97,175	28.5	1:54	5,214	103.48	91.51
2004-05	45,700	99,079	29.3	1:53	5,215	104.26	93.13
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

NA: Not Available

Sources: Director, OPEPA and Director, Elementary Education, Orissa

### Annexure 8.3, Dropout Rates in Primary Schools in Orissa

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	42.30	41.40	41.80	50.50	54.30	52.40	61.70	66.50	64.10
2001-02	42.00	40.00	41.00	50.00	52.00	51.00	61.00	65.00	63.00
2002-03	32.30	36.50	34.40	35.80	38.70	37.20	49.30	57.40	53.30
2003-04	31.90	35.40	33.60	34.60	36.60	35.60	48.20	56.60	52.40
2004-05	31.40	32.70	32.00	34.00	35.60	34.80	48.00	56.00	52.00
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	18.70	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	5.00	4.89	4.95	7.70	8.22	7.96	9.05	12.34	10.69

(\* 2005-06 year based on Orissa Child Census, 2005)

Sources: Director, OPEPA and Director, Elementary Education, Orissa

### Annexure 8.4, Position of Upper Primary Schools in Orissa

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		
1950-51	501	2,569	0.32	1:16	40		
2000-01	12,406	40,706	7.69	1:26	1057		
2001-02	11,510	38,914	7.14	1:27	1055		
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	10.00	1:44	1383	81.29	69.04
2005-06	15,737	32,985	10.00	1:37	1225	83.30	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	12.50	1:38	2128	99.06	85.52

Source: Director, OPEPA



### Annexure 8.5, Dropout Rates in Upper Primary Schools in Orissa

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	52.90	61.10	57.00	49.70	69.70	59.70	70.90	77.10	74.00
2001-02	52.00	60.50	56.20	49.00	68.00	58.50	70.00	76.00	73.00
2002-03	57.70	60.50	59.10	45.70	49.20	47.50	75.00	80.30	77.70
2003-04	56.50	58.60	57.50	60.90	65.30	63.10	73.00	78.50	75.80
2004-05	48.20	50.10	49.10	47.00	63.00	55.00	67.00	72.00	69.50
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	18.80	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

Sources: Director, Elementary Education and Director, OPEPA

### Annexure 8.6, Dropout Rate in High Schools in Orissa

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	61.0	59.6	69.0	71.0	70.0	74.6	71.0	72.8
2008-09	58.0	60.6	59.3	68.5	70.7	69.6	73.0	70.0	71.6

Source: Director, Elementary Education, Orissa

### Annexure 8.7, Results of Secondary Level Examination, Appeared/Passed, in Orissa

Year	BSE, Orissa			CBSE, New Delhi			ICSE, New Delhi		
	Appeared	Passed	% of success	Appeared	Passed	% of success	Appeared	Passed	% of success
2003	376.30	166.18	44.20	7.17	6.05	84.30	4.73	4.41	93.20
2004	395.01	182.74	46.20	7.58	6.53	86.10	5.02	4.64	92.40
2005	350.41	183.37	52.30	7.91	7.07	89.30	5.15	4.80	93.20
2006	411.37	204.54	49.72	8.40	7.48	88.60	5.41	5.19	95.90
2007	394.32	223.23	56.62	9.34	8.78	94.00	5.43	5.37	98.90
2008	433.14	207.57	47.92	10.16	9.63	94.85	5.64	5.55	93.30
2009	397.23	236.62	59.56	NR	NR	NR	5.51	5.40	98.00

NR: Not Reported

Sources: Board of Secondary Education, Orissa; CBSE, India and ICSE, India

**Annexure 8.8, Results of Higher Secondary Education (+2) under CHSE**

Year	Appeared				Passed				Percentage of success			
	Arts	Science	Comm	Total	Arts	Science	Comm	Total	Arts	Science	Comm	Total
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	NR	NR	NR	152756	NR	NR	NR	70.5

**Annexure 8.9, Results of Higher Secondary Education in Orissa, CBSE and ICSE**

Year	Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)						Indian School Certificate Examination (ISCE)					
	Total schools	Students appeared		Students passed		% of success	Total schools	Students appeared		Students passed		% of success
		Total	Girls	Total	Girls			Total	Girls	Total	Girls	
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

Sources: CBSE, India and ICSE, India

**Annexure 8.10, Financial Position of SSA and NPEGEL**

Rupees in crore

Year	Govt. of India share received		Govt. of Orissa share received		Total receipt		Expenditure	
	SSA	NPEGEL	SSA	NPEGEL	SSA	NPEGEL	SSA	NPEGEL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2001-02	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.54	0.00
2002-03	51.74	0.00	5.22	0.00	56.96	0.00	25.42	0.00
2003-04	133.11	3.59	18.86	0.00	151.97	3.59	157.93	0.00
2004-05	198.07	20.00	98.57	1.20	296.64	21.20	251.90	18.80
2005-06	312.00	15.93	80.00	11.98	392.00	27.91	343.26	28.39
2006-07	405.68	34.43	155.95	11.47	561.63	45.90	613.87	43.92
2007-08	584.82	22.41	318.19	12.07	903.01	34.48	739.57	30.01
2008-09	456.21	9.84	245.65	5.30	701.86	15.14	796.68	22.10

Source: Director, OPEPA and Director, Elementary Education, Orissa

**Annexure 8.11, Birth rate, Death Rate and Infant Mortality rate in Orissa/All India**

Year	Orissa			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	9.0	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	25.0	8.1	63
2003	23.0	9.7	83	24.8	8.0	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	9.0	69	22.8	7.4	53

Source: Sample Registration System Bulletin, October, 2008

**Annexure 8.12, Incidence of Selected Diseases in Orissa, 2006-08**

(in '000)

Sl. No.	Diseases	2006			2007			2008		
		OPD	IPD	Total	OPD	IPD	Total	OPD	IPD	Total
1	Acute Respiratory infector	746.14	22.30	768.44	826.08	14.37	840.45	881.34	20.31	901.65
2	Acute diarrhea	345.15	28.60	373.75	409.75	45.26	455.01	480.98	54.05	535.03
3	Enteric fever	13.38	2.00	15.38	23.04	3.70	26.74	34.55	5.60	40.15
4	Pneumonia	11.11	2.85	13.96	13.84	3.11	16.95	19.70	5.73	25.43
5	Pulmonary TB	9.62	1.82	11.44	11.88	1.31	13.19	16.66	2.57	19.23
6	Others	2113.40	126.35	2239.75	12.33	0.72	13.05	279.58	32.80	312.38
<b>Total</b>		<b>3238.80</b>	<b>183.92</b>	<b>3422.72</b>	<b>1296.92</b>	<b>68.47</b>	<b>1365.39</b>	<b>1712.81</b>	<b>121.06</b>	<b>1833.87</b>

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Orissa, Bhubaneswar

**Annexure 8.13, Distributions of all Deaths by Major Cause Groups in Orissa, 2009**

Sl.No.	Major Causes	Rural		Urban		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	Dysentry/Diarrhoea	1037	0.48	412	0.75	1449	0.53
2	TB	2554	1.17	1278	2.31	3832	1.41
3	Anemia	5235	2.41	1828	3.31	7063	2.59
4	Heart Disease	19731	9.09	6265	11.33	25996	9.54
5	Asthma	7876	3.63	1454	2.63	9330	3.42
6	Birth Injury	2281	1.05	1613	2.92	3894	1.43
7	Paralysis	8120	3.74	1405	2.54	9525	3.5
8	Senility	66426	30.59	8868	16.04	75294	27.64
9	Others	103884	47.84	32150	58.17	136034	49.94
<b>Total</b>		<b>217144</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>55273</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>272417</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Orissa, Bhubaneswar

#### Annexure 8.14, Child Birth Status in Orissa

Year	GFR		Birth Order					
	Orissa	India	Orissa	India	Orissa	India	Orissa	India
			1 <sup>st</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup> & Higher	4 <sup>th</sup> & Higher
2004	79.7	89.5	36.6	35.5	28.5	17.9	34.8	36.5
2005	85.6	95.8	37.1	35.0	28.7	28.9	34.2	36.1
2007	89.5	98.6	38.5	37.0	30.3	29.8	31.2	33.2

Source: Directorate of Health and Family Welfare, Orissa

#### Annexure 8.15, Progress of Family Welfare Programme in Orissa

(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
2002-03	0.74	1.44	2.92	1.37	0.35	1.54
2003-04	0.91	1.45	2.95	1.44	0.36	1.71
2004-05	1.01	1.63	3.05	1.79	0.39	1.95
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	1.20	0.34	3.02	1.80	0.34	2.01

Source: Directorate of F. & W, Orissa, Bhubaneswar

**Annexure 8.16, Nutritional Status of 0-3 Years Children in Orissa**

Month	Total Children	Children Weighed	% out of Col.2	Normal	% out of col.3	Grade-I	% out of col.3	Grade-II	% out of col.3	Grade-II & IV	% out of Col.3	Grade-II, III&IV	% out of col.3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2004	2349219	2215258	94.3	871006	39.32	791999	35.75	515406	23.27	26095	1.18	541501	24.44
2005	2210798	2113830	95.61	870614	41.19	768398	36.35	447463	21.17	24254	1.15	471717	22.32
2006	2346066	2228022	94.97	942209	42.29	813313	36.5	436402	19.59	29036	1.3	465438	20.89
2007	2379699	2253376	94.69	983921	43.66	819409	36.36	418484	18.57	26699	1.18	445183	19.76
2008	2464004	2324217	94.33	1059106	45.57	847405	36.46	392849	16.9	24857	1.07	417706	17.97
2009	2488886	2386073	95.87	1107764	46.43	871227	36.51	379414	15.9	27668	1.16	407082	17.06
2010 (up to Jan)	2502893	2389106	95.45	1135959	47.55	868275	36.34	357892	14.98	26980	1.13	384872	16.11

Source: Directorate of F. & W, Orissa, Bhubaneswar

**Annexure 8.17, Medical Institutions in Orissa with Beds during 2008-09. (Government Sector)**

Sl. No.	Districts	Total Hospital	CHC	PHC	PHC (N)	MHU	Total Med. Instn.	Health sub-centres	Beds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Angul	6	4	5	27	1	43	166	492
2.	Balasore	6	9	5	65	0	85	275	636
3.	Bargarh	3	8	7	43	1	62	204	249
4.	Bhadrak	4	6	1	49	0	60	178	409
5.	Bolangir	6	8	7	38	1	60	226	444
6.	Baudh	3	1	2	10	0	16	67	167
7.	Cuttack	15	9	5	52	0	81	332	2650
8.	Deogarh	2	2	2	6	0	12	42	118
9.	Dhenkanal	7	7	3	31	0	48	167	385
10.	Gajapati	3	5	2	18	2	30	136	259
11.	Ganjam	13	19	7	82	0	121	460	2490
12.	Jagatsinghpur	2	6	2	36	0	46	189	268
13.	Jajpur	5	9	2	54	0	70	260	482
14.	Jharsuguda	2	3	3	14	0	22	66	182
15.	Kalahandi	8	10	4	39	1	62	242	525
16.	Kandhamal	7	8	5	34	2	56	172	494
17.	Kendrapara	2	9	0	44	0	55	227	268
18.	Keonjhar	10	11	5	56	2	84	351	533
19.	Khurda	10	7	4	60	0	81	202	1262
20.	Koraput	5	9	5	46	0	65	307	354
21.	Malkangiri	5	5	3	25	1	39	158	286
22.	Mayurbhanj	11	17	11	74	2	115	589	852
23.	Nabarangapur	3	7	3	37	0	50	289	236
24.	Nayagarh	10	6	2	32	0	50	166	489
25.	Nuapada	2	4	2	15	0	23	95	180
26.	Puri	11	9	3	43	0	66	241	684
27.	Rayagada	4	5	6	34	0	49	235	293
28.	Sambalpur	5	9	2	29	0	45	167	1648
29.	Sonepur	3	5	1	17	0	26	89	161
30.	Sundargarh	8	14	5	54	1	82	390	635
<b>Orissa</b>		<b>181</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>1164</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1704</b>	<b>6688</b>	<b>18131</b>

CHC - Community Health Centre

PHC (N) - Primary Health Centre (New)

PHC - Primary Health Centre

MHU - Mobile Health Unit

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Orissa, Bhubaneswar

**Annexure 8.18, Government Ayurvedic & Homoeopathic Medical Institutions & Services in Orissa**

Year	Type of Institution	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Doctors	Bed	Patient treated (In lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004	Homoeopathic	4	533	494	125	79.9
	Ayurvedic	5	607	611	203	63.1
	Unani	-	9	8	-	0.93
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	5.71
	Ayurvedic	5	619	558	418	72.35
	Unani	-	9	6	-	1.13

Source: Directorate of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy, Orissa

**Annexure 8.19, Family Welfare Programme & Immunisation Programme Conducted under ESI Scheme in Orissa**

(In numbers)

Name of the programme	Achievement During					
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Family Welfare Programme</b>						
Vasectomy	1	4	17	2	Nil	Nil
Tubectomy	509	259	217	86	182	225
IUD	161	185	112	98	58	64
MTP	202	223	194	116	128	165
Oral Pills	5012	4500	2564	3094	2765	301
Nirodh	13751	15758	10902	11564	11028	6215
<b>Immunisation Programme</b>						
BCG	952	1408	956	961	783	710
Polio	4343	10658	7806	6717	5004	3090
DPT	3730	2990	2120	7350	2355	2420
T. Toxoid	13316	14559	11683	8872	12596	3870

Source: Directorate of ESI, Bhubaneswar

### Annexure 8.20, System Load in Government Hospitals of Orissa

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 Turn our rate	Bed occupant rate.
2005-06	12.88	3.96	6.61	64.20	70.82	166.9	91.40
2006-07	12.71	3.91	6.59	64.01	70.61	168.6	92.4
2007-08	12.55	3.86	6.55	55.00	61.56	169.8	93.00
2008-09	12.39	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA: Not Available

Source : Director of Family Welfare, Orissa & Director of Health, Orissa, Bhubaneswar

### Annexure 8.21, Achievement under NPCB in Orissa

(Numbers)

Item	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
Student screened	3,17,897	359382	3,02,128	4,83,409
Students detected with refractive error	17,662	18349	14,680	26,078
Free spectacles distributed	7,965	9202	7355	10,942
Health worker trained	3,734	-	-	-
No. of teachers	2,222	-	-	1,464

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Orissa, Bhubaneswar

### Annexure 8.22, Status of IDD Survey in Orissa

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

MC : Medical College

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Orissa, Bhubaneswar



### Annexure 8.23, Malaria Epidemiological Situation in Orissa from 2004 to 2008

Year	BSC&E	Positive cases	PF	Death	ABER	SPR	Pf%	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	12.30	7.50	87.10	9.30
2007	4829246	365593	317116	221	11.93	7.57	86.74	9.03
2008	5127127	375430	329631	239	12.82	7.32	87.80	9.38

Reported deaths due to malaria in 2002 was 465

BSC&E: Blood Smear from fever cases Examined

ABER: Annual Blood Examination Rate (% of Blood slide examined in a given population) ABER more than 10% indicates good surveillance

SPR: Slide Positivity Rate (% of slides found positive among those examined)

API: Annual Parasite Incidence (no. of Malaria positive cases per 1000 population)

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Orissa, Bhubaneswar

### Annexure 8.24, HIV Scenario in Orissa

Particulars	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (up to Jan-Mar)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Counseled	4287	6762	22820	54752	131671	368278	387665	98658	1074893
Tested	2932	4397	5363	17058	56689	172760	231015	76218	566432
HIV +ve	312	687	595	1251	2217	3138	3635	910	12745
AIDS cases	209	156	186	184	149	28	133	18	1063
Death cases due to AIDS	74	135	160	184	114	28	133	18	846

Source; Orissa State AIDS Control Society

### Annexure 8.25, District wise HIV Scenario in Orissa as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2009

Sl. No.	Districts	HIV +ve			Percentage	AIDS cases	Percentage	Death due to AIDS	Percentage
		Gen.	ANC	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Angul	323	10	333	2.61	39	3.67	35	4.14
2	Balasore	305	9	314	2.46	21	1.98	21	2.48
3	Bolangir	189	5	194	1.52	22	2.07	22	2.60
4	Bargarh	115	5	120	0.94	6	0.56	6	0.71
5	Bhadrak	199	2	201	1.58	28	2.63	26	3.07
6	Baudh	3	0	3	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00
7	Cuttack	1769	24	1793	14.07	112	10.54	39	4.61
8	Dhenkanal	75	6	81	0.64	3	0.28	2	0.24
9	Deogarh	10	3	13	0.1	0	0.00	0	0.00

Sl. No.	Districts	HIV +ve			Percentage	AIDS cases	Percentage	Death due to AIDS	Percentage
		Gen.	ANC	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	Gajapati	237	29	266	2.09	1	0.09	1	0.12
11	Ganjam	5001	115	5116	40.14	379	35.65	309	36.53
12	Jharsuguda	71	4	75	0.59	2	0.19	1	0.12
13	Jagatsinghpur	69	6	75	0.59	10	0.94	10	1.18
14	Jajpur	169	3	172	1.35	33	3.10	31	3.66
15	Kalahandi	197	4	201	1.58	1	0.09	1	0.12
16	Kandhamal	20	0	20	0.16	11	1.04	8	0.95
17	Kendrapara	130	8	138	1.08	69	6.49	68	8.04
18	Keonjhar	88	4	92	0.72	4	0.38	4	0.47
19	Khurda	575	13	588	4.61	45	4.23	37	4.37
20	Koraput	658	24	682	5.35	51	4.80	41	4.85
21	Malkangiri	73	5	78	0.61	9	0.85	3	0.35
22	Mayurbhanj	147	10	157	1.23	6	0.57	4	0.47
23	Nabrangpur	272	2	274	2.15	3	0.28	3	0.35
24	Nayagarh	266	7	273	2.14	8	0.75	7	0.83
25	Nuapada	96	0	96	0.75	16	1.51	16	1.89
26	Puri	313	4	317	2.49	71	6.68	64	7.57
27	Rayagada	334	15	349	2.74	55	5.17	40	4.73
28	Sambalpur	508	18	526	4.13	38	3.58	32	3.78
29	Sonepur	12	0	12	0.09	0	0.00	0	0.00
30	Sundergarh	179	7	186	1.46	20	1.88	15	1.77
<b>Orissa</b>		<b>12403</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>12745</b>	<b>99.99</b>	<b>1063</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source; Orissa State AIDS Control Society

**Annexure 8.26, Number of HIV +ve Persons by Age, Sex and Mode of Transmission (as at the end of 2008-09)**

Sl.No.	Particulars	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A. Age Group</b>					
i.	Less than 14	485	353	838	6.62
ii.	15-24	492	755	1247	9.83
iii.	25-49	6757	3151	9908	77.74
iv.	50+	327	68	395	3.10
v.	Not specified	11	4	15	0.12
vi.	Parent to child transmission	0	342	342	2.59
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8072</b>	<b>4673</b>	<b>12745</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>B. Routes of Transmission</b>					
i.	Sexual	6882	3687	10569	82.93
ii.	Blood/Blood products	67	42	109	0.86
iii.	Infected syringes & needles	312	18	330	2.59
iv.	Parent to child transmission	469	689	1158	9.09
v.	No. specified	342	237	579	4.53
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8072</b>	<b>4673</b>	<b>12745</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source; Orissa State AIDS Control Society

**Annexure 8.27, Achievement of Rural Water Supply Programme in Orissa**

Year	PWS commissioned	Spring based sources	Spot sources (TW+CS)	Drinking water in schools
1	2	3	4	5
2004-05	94	0	10475	5794
2005-06	134	0	22714	9476
2006-07	65	24	12142	3768
2007-08	1010	50	9008	754
2008-09	2020	148	13126	156

Source: Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department, Bhubaneswar

**Annexure 8.28, Status of Swajaladhara Programme in Orissa**

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	602.60	499.50	130	287	72	282.26
<b>Total</b>	<b>4674.87</b>	<b>4226.93</b>	<b>1475</b>	<b>1233</b>	<b>1233</b>	<b>3514.52</b>

Source: Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department, Bhubaneswar

**Annexure 8.29, Physical Target and Achievement under Bharat Nirman Yojana, Orissa**

Sl. No.	Scheme	Item	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
			Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Coverage of habitation	Sinking of tube wells							12500	9104
	Not covered		12326	9753	9188	6484	4169	4264		
	Badly covered		1550	1550	4706	1627	4031	2288		
2.	Coverage of schools		15183	9476	4937	3536	1000	629	156	156
3	Coverage of quality affected habitations	Piped water supply	2087	196	1726	314	5577	1827 + 1250 through spot sources	2000	2020

Source: Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department, Bhubaneswar

**Annexure 8.30, Financial Status of TSC (Total Sanitation Campaign) at the end of 2008-09**

(Rs. in lakh)

Share	Total outlay	Released	Expenditure	% of against release
1	2	3	4	5
Central	84902.24	25817.77	17604.12	68
State	33617.43	8293.61	6095.79	73
Community	12800.37	4851.28	3370.46	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>131320.04</b>	<b>38962.66</b>	<b>27070.37</b>	<b>73</b>

Source: Orissa Watershed Mission

**Annexure 8.31, Achievement under Total Sanitation Campaign Programme**

Component	Target	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Individual House Hold Latrine (IHL)	7056648	13332	44876	220780	313124	298768	389802	475904	323802	2080388 (29.49%)
Sanitary Complex	818	0	0	1	0	8	2	2	5	18 (2.20%)
School Toilets	70663	2	1582	3942	1781	2369	7458	15763	16519	49416 (69.93%)
Anganwadi toilets	25160	0	0	0	25	853	5207	4479	3718	14282 (56.77%)

• Figures in brackets show the percentage of achievement.

Source: Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department, Bhubaneswar

**Annexure 8.32, Status of Individual Household Latrines, School Toilets and Anganwadi Toilets**

Sl. No.	District	Individual Household Latrine			School Toilets			Anganwadi		
		Target	Cum.Ach.		Target	Cum. Ach.	% of Cum. Ach.	Target	Cum. Ach.	% of Cum. Ach.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Angul	186809	42551	23	2040	1795	88	795	400	50
2	Balasore	342234	58821	17	2400	2001	83	915	816	89
3	Bargarh	384003	239047	62	3787	3023	80	1849	885	48
4	Bhadrak	315882	67064	21	2393	2393	100	361	385	100
5	Bolangir	218481	84064	38	1855	1258	68	1190	322	27
6	Baudh	92672	22307	24	1033	850	82	258	247	96
7	Cuttack	364874	93159	26	2426	1621	67	42	54	100
8	Deogarh	62958	17916	28	620	620	100	190	221	10
9	Dhenkanal	190307	42626	22	2065	1752	85	690	426	62
10	Gajapati	110192	17057	15	1438	861	60	630	485	77
11	Ganjam	451316	190652	42	4235	2390	56	2505	834	33
12	Jagatsinghpur	212333	71210	34	2434	1932	79	955	55	6
13	Jajpur	354399	91359	26	3414	1678	49	1355	45	3
14	Jharsuguda	67929	14750	22	811	811	100	433	433	100
15	Kalahandi	296373	40225	14	2330	1247	54	676	443	66
16	Kandhamal	155540	27908	18	1812	847	47	937	361	39
17	Kendrapara	216192	74208	34	2583	1483	57	1064	732	69
18	Keonjhar	263448	50552	19	5428	3617	67	1590	608	38
19	Khurda	230593	102567	44	2431	1660	68	150	184	100
20	Koraput	264201	66233	25	2659	2379	89	1130	772	68
21	Malkangiri	131708	31907	24	1650	1349	82	534	432	81
22	Mayurbhanj	562768	164050	29	4642	2397	52	1698	1644	97
23	Nabrangpur	254495	34986	14	1838	1226	67	378	658	100
24	Nayagarh	207312	67935	33	1993	1422	71	34	123	100
25	Nuapada	128790	27431	21	941	801	85	585	543	93
26	Puri	231132	80929	35	2250	1331	59	1130	93	8
27	Rayagada	212204	52141	25	2931	1370	47	1001	353	35
28	Sambalpur	148615	40538	27	2217	1645	74	480	466	97
29	Sonepur	107118	29723	28	1563	1266	81	214	214	100
30	Sundargarh	291770	136472	47	2444	2391	98	1391	1048	75
<b>Orissa</b>		<b>7056648</b>	<b>2080388</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>70663</b>	<b>49416</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>25160</b>	<b>14282</b>	<b>57</b>

Source: Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department, Bhubaneswar

**Annexure 8.33, Achievement of urban water supply and sewerage schemes under State plan during 2008-09**

Scheme	No. of projects		Budget provision (Rs. Crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
	Sanctioned	Completed		
1	2	3	4	5
Urban Water Supply Programme	363	140	54.77	53.78
Urban Sewerage	69	48	2.55	2.50
Hand pump tube wells	300	278	1.50	1.50
Capacity Development of PHEO			0.50	0.50
RLTAP	12	5	10.00	8.93
AUWSP (State share)	34	28	1.01	0.46
AUWSP (Central share)			2.10	1.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>72.43</b>	<b>69.08</b>

Source: Housing and urban Development Department

**Annexure 8.34, Beneficiaries Covered under ICDS during 2003-04 to 2008-09**

(In lakh numbers)

Name of the Scheme	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Supplementary nutrition	29.65	30.86	30.86	33.86	49.85	48.79
Immunization	34.13	35.53	39.88	34.59	32.71	31.90
Health check-up	9.22	9.59	9.3	8.8	8.5	8.66
Nutrition and health Education	5.0	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.3	6.50
Referral services	4.06	6.49	6.62	6.7	6.6	6.50
Pre-school education enrolled	10.61	10.96	10.58	10.7	13.0	14.38

Source: Women and Child Development Department, Orissa.

**Annexure 8.35, Progress of Immunization Programme in Orissa**

(In lakh doses)

Programme	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TT (PW)	7.99	8.18	8.14	8.32	8.20	8.01
DPT	8.35	8.12	8.51	8.18	7.99	7.15
Polio	8.37	8.20	8.53	8.20	7.99	7.69
BCG	8.83	8.65	9.26	8.70	8.48	8.33
Measles	7.76	7.90	8.40	7.88	7.82	6.68
DT	7.79	8.97	10.34	9.49	9.10	6.85
TT (10 Yrs)	7.69	7.80	8.49	8.80	8.74	8.28
TT (16 Yrs)	6.51	6.82	7.59	7.87	7.87	7.46

P: Provisional

Source: Directorate of F. & W, Bhubaneswar, Orissa

**Annexure 8.36, Scholarship for the Students with Disability**

Sl.No.	Scholarship (for students with disability)	Existing Rate	Revised Rate
1	2	3	4
<b>Inside the State</b>			
a)	Primary School (Class I to V)	Rs. 20/- p.m.	Rs. 100/- p.m.
b)	Middle & High School (Class VI to VII & VIII to X)	Rs. 40/- p.m.	Rs. 140/- p.m.
c)	College (+2 and +3 level)	Rs. 60/- p.m.	Rs. 160/- p.m.
d)	College (PG level)	Rs. 60/- p.m.	Rs. 190/- p.m.
e)	Technical & Vocational Training	Rs. 60/- p.m.	Rs. 190/- p.m.
<b>Outside the State</b>			
Students pursuing normal course of studies in technical and vocational field not available in the State. (This has been introduced for the first time)		Rs. 190/- p.m	Rs. 250/- p.m
Readers' Allowance (for students with visual impairment only)			
a)	Primary School (Class I to V)	Rs. 30/- p.m	Rs. 100/-p.m
b)	Middle School (Class VI to VII)	Rs. 60/- p.m	Rs. 150/-p.m
c)	High School (Class VIII to X)	Rs. 60/- p.m.	Rs. 150/- p.m
d)	Other studies	Rs. 60/- p.m.	Rs. 200/-p.m
Conveyance Allowance (for students with locomotors disability (75% or above) only)		Rs. 50/- p.m	Rs. 100/- p.m

Source: Women and Child Development Department, Orissa.

**Annexure 8.37, Achievement under NHFDC Loan Scheme in Orissa**

(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
<b>Total</b>	<b>1960</b>	<b>935.73</b>	<b>1739</b>	<b>802.23</b>	<b>221</b>

Source: W & CD Department, Bhubaneswar.

**Annexure 8.38, Literacy Rates across Social Groups in Orissa, 1991 & 2001**
**Census 1991**

	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
Rural	45.5	60	30.8	35.4	21.6	19.4	21.3	33.4	9.3
Urban	72.0	81.2	61.2	47.8	62.1	32.3	40.9	52.9	27.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>10.2</b>
<b>Census 2001</b>									
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>23.4</b>

Source: Census of India.

**Annexure 8.39, Distribution of Female workers**

Census Year	Female Workers (in Lakh)			Female Workers in Agriculture (in Lakh)			% of Female workers in agriculture to total female workers		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1981	25.87	24.51	1.36	11.06	10.8	0.26	42.75	44.00	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

\*(Figures in parentheses represent percentages in total female workers)

Source: Census of India 1981, 1991 &amp; 2001

**Annexure 8.40, Sector-wise Outlay and Flow of Funds under the Women Component**
**(Rs. In crore)**

Sector	Annual plan 2008-09 (AE) under women component	Annual Plan 2009-10		10 <sup>th</sup> plan expenditure under women component	11 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan	
		Total outlay	Flow to women component		Total outlay	Flow to women component
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agriculture & Allied activities	1.70	14.94	1.15	3.08	60.76	5.31
Rural Development	40.48	115.66	38.17	201.11	1138.97	309.88
Industry & Minerals	2.59	19.15	4.49	1.62	61.82	18.12
Social Services	544.77	1325.15	553.51	355.86	2149.20	522.52
Special area programme	0.12	1.00	0.15	0.27	18.00	2.70
Energy	-	-	-	0.51	14.04	4.17
Science, Technology & Environment	-	-	-	0.05	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>589.66</b>	<b>1475.91</b>	<b>597.47</b>	<b>562.50</b>	<b>3442.80</b>	<b>862.71</b>

Source: Planning &amp; Coordination Department.



**Annexure 8.41, Scheduled Tribe Population, Growth Rate and Sex Ratio**
**In Orissa and India**

Census	Population (in lakh)				Sex Ratio						Decadal Growth Rate (DGR)	
	Orissa		India		Orissa			India			Orissa	India
	R	U	R	U	R	U	T	R	U	T		
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

Sources: Census data 1961-2001

**Annexure 8.42, SC Population in Orissa**

Year	Total population	Male	Female	% of SC Population	Urban population	Rural Population	Proportion of rural SC population	Sex-Ratio*	Decadal Growth Rate (%)
1961	27,64,858	13,71,410	13,93,448	15.76	1,26,026	26,37,832	95.40	1015	-
1971	33,10,854	16,61,038	16,49,816	15.09	2,07,610	31,03,244	93.72	993	19.79
1981	38,65,543	19,44,071	19,21,472	14.66	3,63,348	35,02,195	90.60	988	16.75
1991	51,29,314	25,96,464	25,32,850	16.20	5,50,645	45,78,669	89.26	976	32.69
2001	60,82,063	30,73,278	30,08,785	16.53				979	18.60

\*Number of Females per 1000 males

Sources: Census data 1961-2001

**Annexure 8.43, Literacy among ST and SC population in Orissa, 1961-2001**

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	37.4	51.5	23.37	28.11	55.5	70.5	40.33	30.14

Sources: Census data 1961-2001

**Annexure 8.44, Achievement under Different SC & ST Development Programmes, 2002-2009**

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	104.49	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

Source: SC & ST Development Department, Orissa

**Annexure 8.45, Progress of JBY in Orissa**

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	12.50	2500	10
2005-06	25.00	5000	20
2006-07	42.50	8500	NA
2007-08	13.61	2722	NA

NA: Not Available

Source: SC & ST Development Department, Orissa.

**Annexure 8.46, Institutions under SC and ST Development Department**

Category of Schools	No. of schools	Category of hostels	No. of hostels
1	2	3	4
Ekalabya Model Residential Schools	11	Primary School Hostels (In ITDA blocks)	1548
Higher Secondary Schools	8		
High Schools	155		
Girls High Schools	143	Primary School Hostels (ST girls & boys) KBK	646
Ashram Schools	109		
Secondary Teachers Training Schools	2	ST Girls Hostels	1003
Residential Sevashrams	142		
Sevashrams	1026		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1596</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3197</b>

Source: SC & ST Development Department, Orissa.

**Annexure 8.47, Achievement under Pre- and Post- Matric scholarship**

Year	Pre-Matric scholarship						Post-Matric Scholarship					
	Amount provided (Rs. In crore)			Students benefited (In lakh nos.)			Amount provided (Rs. In crore)			Students benefited (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	NA	NA	8.45	45.49	34.79	80.28
2003-04	11.43	56.53	67.96	3.44	3.88	7.32	6.22	5.26	11.48	45.72	39.11	84.83
2004-05	13.3	57.95	71.25	3.75	4.18	7.93	6.57	5.77	4.34	42.02	33.62	75.64
2005-06	12.36	54.8	67.16	4.09	4.43	8.52	12.11	6	18.11	49.62	30.25	79.87
2006-07	20.08	74.07	94.15	3.76	4.5	8.26	13.01	11.2	24.21	53.7	43.31	97.01
2007-08	14.11	115.82	129.93	3.81	5.47	9.28	15.86	12.24	28.1	57.01	44.69	101.7
2008-09	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17.99	15.5	33.49	63.1	48.79	111.89

NA: Not Available

Source: SC & ST Development Department, Orissa.

**Annexure 8.48, Coverage of SC and ST Beneficiaries under Different Poverty Alleviation Programmes during 2008-09**

Name of the Programme	Number of beneficiaries				%age of SC & ST to total beneficiaries
	All Category	SC	ST	Total (SC&ST only)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
SGSY (No. of swarozgaries)	106271	26558	30156	56714	53.37
SGRY (Lakh man days)	8.99	2.85	0.22	3.07	34.15
IAY (no. of houses completed)	63197	20073	18386	38459	60.86
NREGS (P) (lakh man days)	420.64	85.26	150.83	236.09	56.13

Source: Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Orissa.

**Annexure 8.49, Achievement of OSFDC**

(Rs. In lakh)

Sector	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount financed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount financed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount financed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount to be financed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SCA to SCP (SC)	10521	1333.90	14201	1015.49	14528	1581.32	20950	2216.97
SCA to TSP (ST)	2062	187.75	7616	344.14	9233	1409.76	9914	1179.87
NSLRS	675	63.11	746	74.15	3444	403.56	8574	1054.98
TL to Safai Karmacharis	24	15.08	19	7.68	-	-	-	-
TL to Minorities (NMDFC) assistance	371	166.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
TL for SC	57	75.33	-	-	-	-	-	-
TL for ST	1	1.16	1	2.70	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>13711</b>	<b>1842.41</b>	<b>22583</b>	<b>1444.16</b>	<b>27205</b>	<b>3394.64</b>	<b>39438</b>	<b>4451.82</b>

Source: OSFDC, Orissa, BBSR

**Annexure 8.50, Coverage of OTELP (Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme)**

Particulars	Ph-I	Ph-II	Total
1	2	3	4
Districts covered	4	3	7
Blocks covered	10	9	19
No. of NGOs	12	11	23
No. of Micro Watersheds	136	109	245
No. of villages	396	350	746
Treatable Area (ha)	63219	56543	119762
Beneficiaries HH	19195	14795	33990
Male beneficiaries	46505	34766	81271
Female beneficiaries	47310	35410	82720

Source: SC and ST Development Department, Orissa

**Annexure 8.51, Families Below Poverty Line (BPL): 1992 and 1997 Census**

Sl. No.	District	Blocks		1992 Census			1997 Census		
		(number)		Total	BPL	Percent	Total	BPL	Percent
		Total	TSP	(lakh families)		(%)	(lakh families)		(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Kalahandi	13	2	2.41	2.07	85.77	3.08	1.93	62.71
2	Nuapada	5	-	0.94	0.79	83.64	1.27	0.99	78.31
3	Bolangir	14	-	2.39	1.81	75.82	3.30	2.01	61.06
4	Subarnapur	6	-	0.92	0.57	62.29	1.10	0.80	73.02
5	Koraput	14	14	1.88	1.63	86.59	2.65	2.22	83.81
6	Malkangiri	7	7	0.80	0.68	84.81	1.09	0.89	81.88
7	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
<b>Total</b>		<b>80</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>12.28</b>	<b>10.15</b>	<b>82.60</b>	<b>16.52</b>	<b>11.79</b>	<b>71.40</b>

\*\* TSP - Tribal Sub Plan Blocks

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

Source :\* Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Orissa.

**Annexure 8.52, Proposed Outlay for Annual Plan, 2009-10 under Special Plan for KBK districts**

(in Lakhs)

Department	Scheme / Programme	Proposed outlay	Flow to	
			TSP	SCSP
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Agriculture</b>	Development of 150 new micro watersheds	2137.50	821.01	347.34
<b>Forest &amp; Environment</b>	Forest Watersheds Development / other forest development activities	1100.00	422.51	178.75
<b>Housing &amp; UD</b>	Drinking water supply for urban poor	1000.00	384.10	162.50
<b>ST&amp;SC Development</b>	I. Construction of Ekalavya Model Residential (EMR) building (school, hostel, staff quarters) in KBK districts including Rs. 300.00 lakh for Ramakrishna Mission School in Rayagada.	575.00	404.05	170.95
	II. Water Supply and Electrification of ST girls hostel under 1000 ST Girls Hostel Scheme.	300.00	210.81	89.19
	III. Construction of additional class room and other infrastructure including staff quarters.	240.00	168.65	71.35
	IV. Construction of hostels for ST / SC Boys and Girls	750.00	527.02	222.98
	V. Infrastructure for Upgraded High Schools (+2 colleges)	240.00	168.65	71.35
	VI. Providing amenities to ST & SC Hostels	200.00	140.54	59.46
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>2305.00</b>	<b>1619.72</b>	<b>685.28</b>
<b>P&amp;C</b>	I. Improving connectivity by RD & Works Department through SARCA	1642.50	630.88	266.91
	II. Construction of Residential Clusters	1000.00	384.10	162.50
	III. Livelihood programme based on Micro-planning of vulnerable house holds on OFFDI pattern in KBK districts through PHDMA.	415.00	159.40	67.44
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>3057.50</b>	<b>1174.38</b>	<b>496.85</b>
<b>W&amp;CD</b>	Emergency Feeding Programme	2200.00	845.02	357.50
<b>Water Resources</b>	Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana (BKVY) including Rs. 130 lakh for completion of renovation work in Damayanti Sagar MIP at Kotpad, Koraput district.	1200.00	460.92	195.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>13000.00</b>	<b>5727.66</b>	<b>2423.22</b>

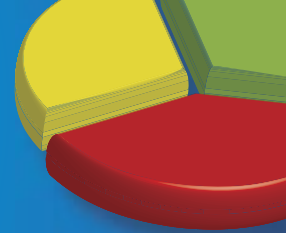
Source: P & C Dept., Orissa

**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	Works completed	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	37.94	3.83	34.28	12.63	618
2008-09	102.90	102.90	74111	1174	32.07	9.22	41.30	41.30	480

Source: SC and ST Development Department, Orissa



# Public Finance

## 9.1 Introduction

The State's fiscal situation started deteriorating from 1984-85 when it gradually started sliding down from revenue surplus to revenue deficit. Thereafter, the deficit in the revenue account of the State started increasing with commensurate increase in borrowing. It resulted in accumulation of debt and consequential debt servicing liability. The revenue surplus in the year 1983-84 was Rs. 0.20 crore. Revenue Deficit in 1984-85 was of the order of Rs. 73.74 crore and rose to Rs. 2,833.75 crore in 2001-02.

The fiscal situation reached alarming proportions in 1998-99 mainly on account of implementation of the recommendation of 5<sup>th</sup> Pay Commission. Revenue deficit increased to the level of 6.36% of GSDP in 1998-99 from 2.80% in 1997-98 and started climbing upwards. Fiscal Deficit hovered around 6-9% of GSDP during the period 1998-99 to 2003-04. The ratio of debt stock to GSDP also increased from 41.46% in 1998-99 to 55.92% in 2002-03.

The fiscal imbalance manifested itself in severe liquidity crunch. The State Government heavily depended on Ways and Means Advances and Overdraft from Reserve Bank of India for day to day cash requirement. Payment through treasuries was rationed. Availability of funds for works expenditure was severely restricted. Orissa was characterized as a State under severe fiscal stress by the Tenth Finance Commission. This affected growth of the State's economy as the ability to provide funds for capital investment and maintenance of capital assets was seriously constrained. The plan outlay of the State Government also remained stagnant over a long period.

The State Government decided to initiate broad based fiscal reforms through extensive public consultation. Two White Papers were published: one in July 1999 and another in March, 2001 to inform the public about the fiscal problems of the State and to decide on the corrective measures required to tide over the situation. It was followed up by wide-spread consultation with all the stake-holders thorough State Level and Regional workshops. Two Memorandums of Understanding were signed with Government of India in 1999 and 2001 to implement an agreed set of reform measures. The State Government adopted a rule based fiscal policy with medium term fiscal targets through enactment of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Legislation. A Medium Term Fiscal Plan (MTFP) was formulated with monitorable fiscal targets. The reform efforts were broadly focused on a few critical areas like augmentation of revenues, rationalization of expenditure, debt restructuring through swaps and pre-payment of high cost loan, public enterprises, power Sector reform and restructuring and above all strict enforcement of fiscal discipline and accountability.

## 9.2 Overview of Financial Position

The reform measures have enabled the State Government to bring about a turn around in its finances since 2004-05. The overall financial position of the State Government from 2004-05 onwards is summarized in Annexure 9.1. It may be seen that fiscal imbalance has been corrected through elimination of revenue deficit in 2005-06. The surplus in revenue account is maintained till 2008-09. Fiscal Deficit could also be contained within 3% of GSDP. Debt-GSDP ratio came down to 27.27% in 2008-09. Tax-GSDP ratio also increased to around 6% in 2008-09. Such fiscal performance

enabled the State Government to avail of debt write off to the extent of Rs. 1527.60 crore under Debt Consolidation & Relief Facility recommended by the Twelfth Finance Commission.

### 9.3 Fiscal Performance: Award of The 12<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission & FRBM Targets

The State Government could also achieve all the major fiscal targets recommended by the 12<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission and those envisaged under the Fiscal Responsibility & Budget Management Act. The Table 9.1 illustrate the performance of the State Government against these fiscal targets.

However, the recession has impacted the finances of the State during 2009-10. There was a reduction in the rate of growth of receipt from Central Taxes and State's own revenue. Implementation of the recommendation of the Sixth Central Pay Commission for revision of salary and pension of the State Government employees and pensioners put pressure on revenue expenditure. These exogenous factors have necessitated a deviation from the fiscal consolidation path in 2009-10. With

revival of economic growth, it would be possible to tide over these endogenous and exogenous fiscal shocks and revert back to the path of fiscal consolidation in 2011-12 in accordance with the road map charted out by the 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission.

### 9.4 State Government Receipts

The total revenue receipts captured in Annexure 9.2 show a high growth rate from 2004-05 to 2007-08. The growth rate has declined in 2008-09 under the impact of global recession. The State's Own Tax Revenue, however, behaved in a slightly different manner. The high growth rate of 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 at 26.5%, 19.77% and 21.25% showed a sharp decline in 2007-08 and registered a higher increase in 2008-09. The lower growth rate in 2007-08 is attributable to sharp decrease in the growth rate in collection of Sales Tax and Entry Tax.

The growth rate of collection of State's Own Non Tax Revenue depicted in Annexure 9.2 has been uneven. It is mainly on account of wide variation in receipt from sources like Interest, Dividend, Forest & Irrigation Receipts. The interest receipts had a

**Table 9.1, Fiscal Performance of State Government**

Item	TFC Targets	FRBM Targets	Actual Achievement/Projection					
			2004-05 (Actuals)	2005-06 (Actuals)	2006-07 (Actuals)	2007-08 (Actuals)	2008-09 (Actuals)	2009-10 (BE)
Salary/SOR		80% by 2007-08	72.02%	65.25%	52.60%	55.48%	57.53%	102.36%
NICRE/SOR+MR		55% by 2007-08	55.13%	49.10%	40.58%	40.78%	43.71%	76.09%
Salary/Net Rev. Exp.	35%		51.11%	49.76%	41.01%	41.37%	39.61%	52.56%
RD/RR	0% by 2008-09	0% by 2008-09	-4.41%	3.42%	12.54%	19.32%	13.90%	-8.92%
DS/TRR		<300% by 2007-08	287.37%	258.84%	206.57%	165.30%	148.03%	158.84%
Interest/RR	15% by 2009-10	18 to 25%	28.12%	26.25%	17.68%	14.43%	11.74%	17.30%
Revenue Deficit/GSDP	0% by 2008-09	0% by 2008-09	-0.73%	0.61%	2.38%	3.56%	2.56%	-1.57%
Fiscal Deficit/GSDP	3%	3% by 2008-09	-1.91%	-0.35%	0.87%	1.11%	-0.44%	-3.98%
Primary Deficit/GSDP	Surplus by 2007-08	Surplus by 2007-08	2.74%	4.36%	4.22%	3.77%	1.73%	-0.94%
Debt Stock/GSDP	28%		47.51%	46.47%	39.18%	30.50%	27.27%	27.94%

SOR=State's Own Revenue

NICRE=Non-Interest Committed Revenue Expenditure

RR=Revenue Receipt

MR= Mandated Revenue (Share Tax)

RD= Revenue Deficit

DS= Debt Stock



progressive rise till 2007-08 primarily on account of interest on cash balance. However, in 2008-09 the collection from interest receipts registered a lower growth rate. Collection from Dividend is also dependent on the profitability as well as investment decisions of the two major profit making PSUs viz. OPGC and OMC. Forest & Irrigation Receipts also do not show any even trend of collection.

The State's share in Central Taxes from 2004-05 to 2007-08 reflects the buoyancy in collection from Central Taxes which declined in 2008-09. Grants-in-Aid received from Government of India also shows a robust growth indicative of the State's ability to leverage higher Central Assistance through faster utilization of Central Assistance. This may be seen from the Annexure 9.2.

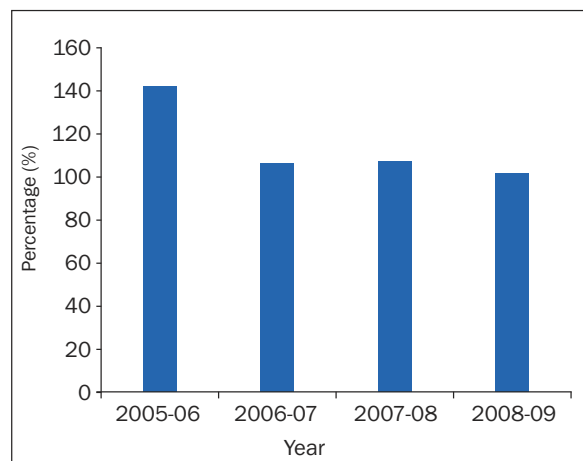
It deserves attention that the State's own revenues barely cover its committed expenditure, defined as the sum of interest payments, salary and pension. Table 9.2 & Fig 9.1 demonstrate that the ratio of committed expenditure to own revenue is mounting. The budget estimate of this ratio for 2009-10 is above 100%. This calls for enhancing the revenue efforts of the State Government.

### 9.5 Revenue Performance: An Inter-state Comparison

The ratio of State's own revenue to GSDP is about 9%, which ranks Orissa at No. 11 among seventeen non-special category states as shown in Figure 9.2. Hence, enhancement in collection of tax and non-tax revenue remains an important issue for the State Government.

Moreover, the three year average of Tax to comparable GSDP ratio for the period 2004-

**Figure 9.1, Ratio of Committed Expenditure to Own Revenue**



05 to 2006-07 worked out by the 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission reveals that the tax GSDP ratio of Orissa at 6.16% is below the all states average of 7.476%. The Commission has further projected higher tax GSDP ratio of 6.75% by the terminal year of their award period i.e., 2014-15. Therefore, it is imperative to undertake the required measures to enhance the Tax Revenue.

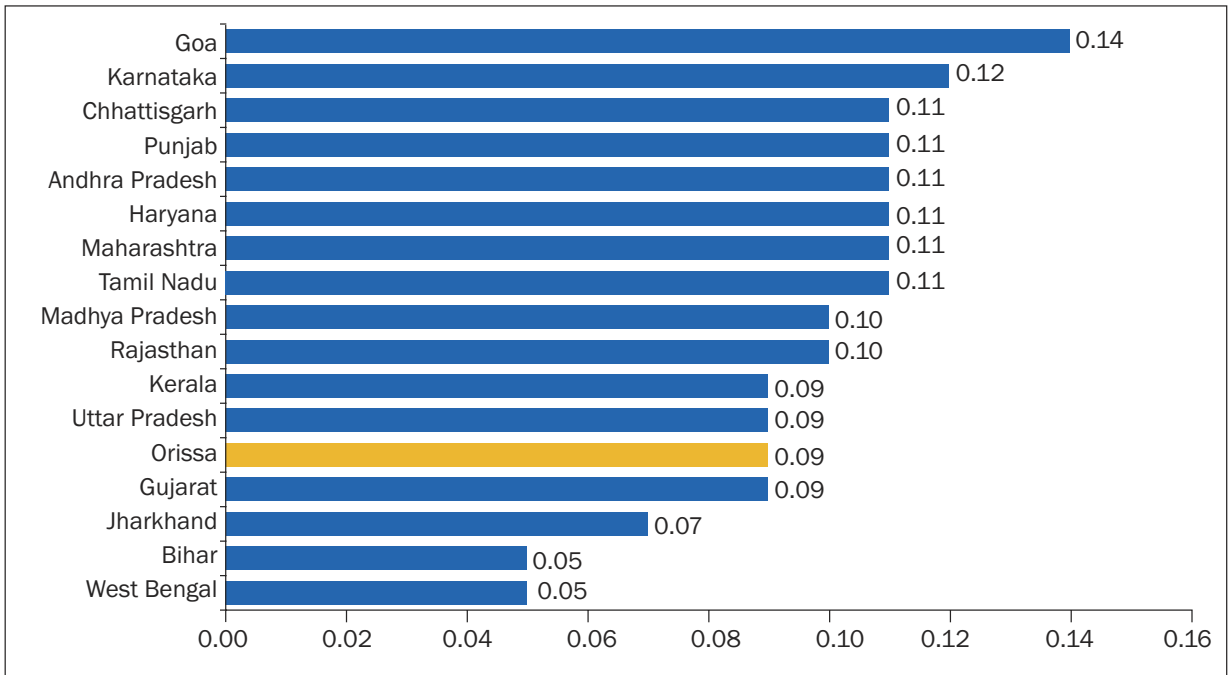
### 9.6 Composition of Own Revenues

Own tax revenue constitutes about 80% of own revenues of the State, as indicated in Figure 9.3. Among the sources of tax revenue, the share of sales tax is the highest. From the Figure 9.4, it is seen that this share has increased over time; currently, it is above 60%. Other major items of tax revenue are land revenue, stamp duty & registration fee, motor vehicle tax, electricity duty and entry tax. In the non-tax category, mining royalty and forest royalty are the major items. In 2009-10, the share of mining royalty in total non-tax revenue is of the order of 60.21%, as may be seen from Figure 9.5.

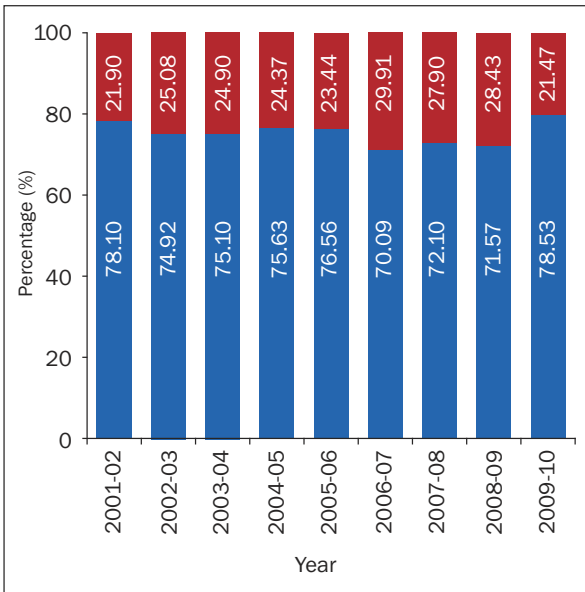
**Table 9.2, Own Revenue and Committed Expenditure**

(Rupees in crore)			
Year	Own Revenue	Committed Expenditure (Salary + Interest Payment + Pension)	Ratio of Committed Expenditure to Own Revenue
2005-06	6534.18	9299.36	142.32%
2006-07	8653.18	9224.53	106.60%
2007-08	90509.66	10246.72	107.75%
2008-09	11171.35	11391.11	101.97%

**Figure 9.2, Ratio of Own Revenue to GSDP (at Current Prices) across Non-Special Category States, 2007-08**

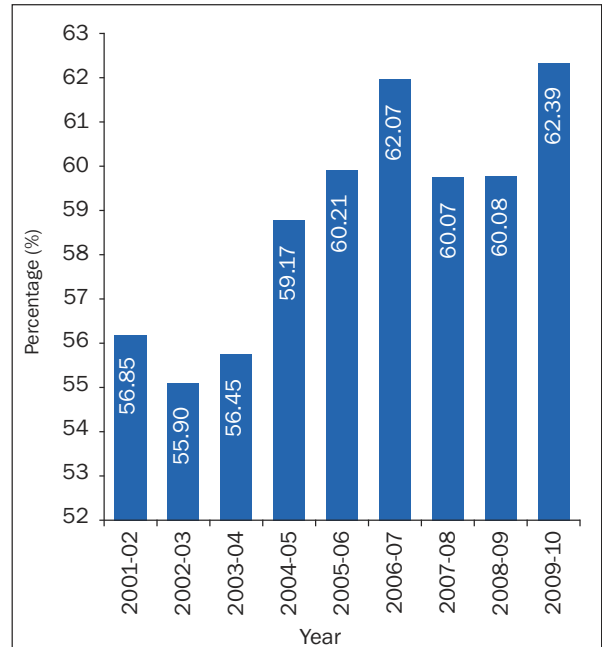


**Figure 9.3, Share of Tax and Non-Tax Revenue in the Total Own Revenue**



Source: Finance Department, Government of Orissa

**Figure 9.4, Share of Sales Tax in Total Own Tax Revenue, 2001-02 to 2009-10 (BE)**



Source: Finance Department, Government of Orissa

**Table 9.3, Revenue Receipts from Forest Produce**

Rupees in crores							
Item	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Timber & firewood	9.15	3.7	8.94	6.65	9.84	11.00	23.91
Bamboo	0.07	1.45	1.58	4.21	5.05	3.74	7.69
Kendu Leaf	75	31	24.25	40.14	102.1	100.08	100.20
Others	12.7	13.66	50.23	6.72	8.32	9.08	2.18
Total	96.92	49.81	85.00	57.72	125.3	123.90	133.98

Source: P.C.C.F., Orissa

After mining royalty, forest produce is next most important non-tax revenue generating single source. In this sector, the most important item is *Kendu* leaves. Table 9.3 reports the royalty revenues collected from this sector from 2002-03 to 2008-09.

### 9.7 Government Expenditure

The average growth rate of revenue expenditure was 13.02% during the period 1980-81 to 1999-2000. This trend has been reversed during the period 2000-01 to 2008-09. The year to year growth rate of revenue expenditure is in the range of 10% to 16% during the period from 2004-05 to 2007-08. However, there is a sharp rise in revenue expenditure in 2008-09 on account of revision of salary and pension. Significantly, the expenditure on interest payment is on a declining path because of a slew of measures like pre-payment and swap of high cost loans, generation of large revenue surplus and restraint on active borrowing from the open market. The high growth rate of expenditure on salary has been arrested. As a result, other revenue expenditure relating to delivery of services and maintenance of capital assets could be increased. Capital outlay has increased both in absolute terms and as a percentage of total expenditure. Besides, there is also a marked shift in the sectoral composition of expenditure particularly from general services to social and economic services which signifies an improvement in the quality of expenditure. Thus, the share of developmental expenditure consisting of expenditure on social and economic services, out of the total expenditure has been given a boost. Besides, plan expenditure as a

percentage of total expenditure has also registered a quantum jump. This is borne out by the data presented in Table 9.4.

### 9.8 Towards Development Expenditure

An important indicator of the efficient use of a state's revenue is the amount that goes towards developmental expenditure. Expenditure on social and economic services and capital outlay facilitate availability of better social and physical infrastructure and induce economic growth. Besides plan investment is meant for improvement in the economic conditions of the people through various social, economic and institutional means. Increased utilization of resources for expenditure on social and economic services, capital and plan investments is not only indicative of better quality of expenditure but also exhibits an increasing orientation towards developmental expenditure.

From the analysis of the trend of public expenditure made in Table 9.4, it may be seen that capital outlay is increasing from 2005-06 onwards and as a percentage of total expenditure it has increased from 6.97% in 2005-06 to 14.86%. Similarly, revenue expenditure on social and economic services which constitute developmental expenditure has increased from 49.59% in 2004-05 to 68.54% in 2008-09. Similarly, plan expenditure as a percentage of total expenditure has increased from 22.05% in 2004-05 to 35.13% in 2008-09. However revenue expenditure still constitutes more than 80 % of total expenditure and capital outlay is less than 3.00 % of GSDP. In order to accelerate economic growth there is a need to substantially increase capital outlay.

**Table-9.4, Analysis of Trend of Public Expenditure****(Rupees in crore)**

Items	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Total Expenditure (without debt repayment)	13633.13	14889.18	17495.26	20999.36	25430.25
Non-Plan Expr	10626.38	11615.15	13290.45	13953.48	16496.10
Plan Expr	3006.75	3093.63	4204.81	7045.88	8934.15
Rev Expr	12372.49	13603.52	15772.02	17723.27	21190.12
Total Capital Expenditure	1260.64	1105.26	1723.24	3276.09	4240.13
Out of which Capital Outlay	1055.55	1038.06	1451.47	2843.41	3779.17
General Service (GS)	6873.03	7092.47	8110.46	8143.15	8000.53
Social Service (SS)	4056.47	4796.82	5440.69	7059.79	9208.03
Economic Service (ES)	2703.63	2819.49	3944.11	5794.42	8221.69
Total Dev (SS+ES)	6760.10	7616.31	9384.80	12854.21	17429.72
Plan Expr. to Total Expr (%)	22.05	20.78	24.03	33.55	35.13
Dev. Expr. to Total Expr (%)	49.59	51.15	53.64	61.21	68.54
GS to Total Exp (%)	50.41	47.64	46.36	38.78	31.46
SS to Total Expr (%)	29.75	32.22	31.10	33.62	36.21
ES to Total Expr (%)	19.83	18.94	22.54	27.59	32.33
Capital Outlay to Total Expr (%)	7.74	6.97	8.30	13.54	14.86

## 9.9 Debt & Deficit Management

Debt sustainability of States has been engaging the attention of all those who are interested in the study of public finance. Successive Finance Commissions have examined the issue and recommended steps for achieving debt sustainability. In keeping with debt sustainability concerns of the 12<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, Government of India in the Ministry of Finance have prescribed annual borrowing

ceiling for each State. They also insist on a debt sustainability certificate from debt stressed States for availing external loan assistance. A general category State is considered to be debt stressed if the ratio of debt to total revenue receipt exceeds 300% and the interest payment to revenue receipt ratio is higher than 20%. In case of Orissa these ratios were above these limits before 2004-05. The 12<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission also recommended a prudential level of debt to GSDP ratio at 28% and

**Table 9.5, Debt and Deficit Indicators****(Rupees in crore)**

Item	2004-05 (Actuals)	2005-06 (Actuals)	2006-07 (Actuals)	2007-08 (Actuals)	2008-09 (Actuals)	2009-10 (BE)
Interest/RR	28.12%	26.25%	17.68%	14.43%	11.74%	17.30%
Debt Stock/RR	287.37%	258.84%	206.57%	165.30%	148.03%	158.84%
Revenue Deficit/GSDP	-0.73%	0.61%	2.38%	3.56%	2.56%	-1.57%
Fiscal Deficit/GSDP	-1.91%	-0.35%	0.87%	1.11%	-0.44%	-3.98%
Primary Deficit/GSDP	2.74%	4.36%	4.22%	3.77%	1.73%	-0.94%
Debt Stock/GSDP	47.51%	46.47%	39.18%	30.50%	27.27%	27.94%

interest payment to revenue receipt ratio at 15%. These parameters of the State Government as at the end of 2008-09 disclose a position above the threshold level. While the debt GSDP ratio has come down to 27.27%, the interest payment to revenue receipt ratio is now at a comfortable level of 11.47%. The table 9.5 explains the position.

Revenue deficit, Fiscal deficit and Primary deficit are the three important indicators of the fiscal health of the State Government. Revenue deficit indicates that the State Government spends beyond its means for committed expenditure. It also shows that a part of the borrowed funds are diverted for non productive expenditure. Rising revenue deficit leads to higher fiscal deficit and an unsustainable debt burden which is considered as a debt trap. Similarly, gradual reduction of primary deficit and emergence of primary surplus lead to stabilization of debt. The de-composition of fiscal deficit since 2004-05 shows that revenue deficit has been eliminated and the surplus generated is utilized for higher capital outlay without recourse to higher borrowing. The rising trend of growth in the debt stock has been arrested. The year-wise data pertaining to decomposition of fiscal deficit and financing fiscal deficit explain the position.

## 9.10 Institutional Reforms with Respect to Fiscal Policy

Following the fiscal crisis in the beginning of this decade, Government of Orissa signed two MoUs with the central government, focusing on fiscal stabilization and empowerment. For instance, it was decided that capital expenditure would be partly financed from revenue surplus rather than through loans. To augment revenues, VAT was introduced in 2005, Fiscal Responsibility Legislation was passed and administrative ceiling on Guarantee was fixed. The state has also established the Consolidated Sinking Fund as well as the Guarantee Redemption Fund.

Measures have been taken to ensure fiscal transparency. The State has been preparing budget-at-a-glance annually and a lot of information is available on the web.

## 9.11 Outlook

The finances of the State are now on a sound footing. It is gradually approaching debt sustainability and has the flexibility in leveraging resources from various sources to expand the developmental activities. Steps have also been

**Table 9.6, Decomposition of Gross Fiscal Deficit of Orissa**

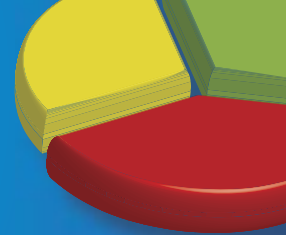
Sl. No	Item	2004-05 (Actuals)	2005-06 (Actuals)	2006-07 (Actuals)	2007-08 (Actuals)	2008-09 (Actuals)	2009-10 (BE)
1.	Decomposition of GFD						
	a. Revenue Deficit	-522.30	481.19	2260.60	4243.92	3419.89	-2369.10
	b. Capital Outlay	1055.55	1038.06	1451.47	2843.41	3779.17	3594.33
	c. Net Lending	-211.86	-280.40	-14.05	77.38	-25.24	40.89
	d. Transfer to Contingency Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	0.00
	e. GFD (a-b-c-d)	-1365.99	-276.47	823.18	1323.13	-584.03	-6004.32
	GSDP	71674	78445	95065	119066	133601	150946
	GFD: GSDP ratio (%)	-1.91%	-0.35%	0.87%	1.11%	-0.44%	-3.98%
2.	Financing GFD						
	a. Net Public Account	-907.93	-1943.98	-1697.17	-1172.28	0.52	1540.48
	b. Net Borrowing	2417.22	2405.27	793.06	-937.9	118.93	4463.84
	c. OB-CB	-123.81	-265.63	218.59	673.38	174.31	0.00
	d. Contingency Fund Net	-19.50	80.80	-137.67	113.67	290.27	0.00
	e. Financing GFD (a+b+c+d)	1365.99	276.47	-823.18	-1323.13	584.03	6004.32
	GSDP	71674	78445	95065	119066	133601	150946

taken to mitigate risks from guaranteed liabilities and off-budget borrowings. Fiscal space has been created for undertaking developmental expenditure, particularly plan expenditure. What matters, however, is continuance of the process of fiscal consolidation in the long run. This would contribute to all-round growth of the State's economy. Instead of expenditure compression, the process of further fiscal consolidation should be achieved through revenue maximisation by realising the full tax potential and increasing the levels of non-tax revenue. The objective should be to generate substantial revenue surplus for

capital investment. Public expenditure at the same time should be re-oriented to provide better outputs and outcomes through process re-engineering and putting in place a robust planning and monitoring mechanism. There is a need for higher capital investment to promote economic growth. Investment in public infrastructure should be enhanced by roping in private sector through public-private partnership. Priority should be given to allocation of resources for agriculture and allied activities, irrigation, water supply and sanitation, health, education and development of infrastructure.



# ANNEXURE 9



## ANNEXURE 9.1 : Financial Position of State Government

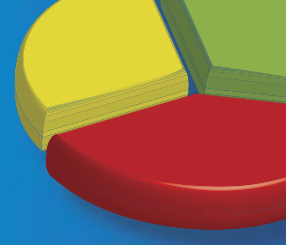
(Rupees in crore)

Sl. No.	Items	2004-2005 Account	2005-2006 Account	2006-2007 Account	2007-2008 Account	2008-2009 Account	2009-2010 BE
1.	Revenue Receipts	11850.19	14084.72	18032.62	21967.19	24610.01	26550.09
2.	Tax Revenue	8154.26	9879.03	12285.48	14702.59	16275.16	17049.38
	(Out of which State's share in Union Tax)	3977.66	4876.75	6220.42	7846.50	8279.96	8849.49
3.	Non-Tax Revenue	3695.93	4205.69	5747.14	7264.60	8334.85	9500.71
	(Out of which Grant-in-aid from Centre)	2350.41	2673.78	3159.02	4611.02	5158.70	7258.43
4.	Capital Receipts	5979.22	2442.56	2331.71	862.20	1387.87	4422.43
5.	Recoveries of Loans	416.95	347.60	285.82	355.30	236.21	243.14
7.	Borrowings and other liabilities	5562.27	2094.96	2045.89	506.90	1151.66	4179.29
	(Out of which W & M Adv. and overdraft from RBI)	1450.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Total - Receipts ( 1 + 4 )	17829.41	16527.28	20364.33	22829.38	25997.88	30972.52
	8. (a) Total Receipts without W&M Adv. & overdraft from RBI	16378.95	16527.28	20364.33	22829.38	25997.88	30972.52
9.	Non-Plan Expenditure ( 10 + 12 )	14324.98	12670.49	15141.19	15798.45	17989.86	22884.07
10.	On Revenue Account (Out of which)	10416.44	11490.77	13045.44	13634.19	15883.24	22595.31
11.	Interest Payments	3332.02	3697.10	3188.43	3169.48	2889.81	4592.60
12.	On Capital Account	3908.54	1179.72	2095.75	2164.26	2106.62	288.76
	(Out of which Debt Repayment)	2252.67	1037.59	1850.74	1844.97	1492.61	0.00
	(Out of which W & M Adv. and overdraft to RBI)	1450.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Plan Expenditure ( 14 + 15 )	3011.28	3075.87	4204.80	7045.88	8933.00	9913.48
14.	On Revenue Account	1956.04	2112.75	2726.58	4089.08	5306.88	6323.87
15.	On Capital Account	1055.24	963.12	1478.22	2956.80	3626.12	3589.61
16.	Total - Expenditure ( 9 + 13 )	17336.26	15746.36	19345.99	22844.33	26922.86	32797.55
	16. a) Total Expr. without W&M Adv. and overdraft to RBI	15885.80	15746.36	19345.99	22844.33	26922.86	32797.55
17.	Revenue Expenditure (10 + 14)	12372.49	13603.52	15772.02	17723.27	21190.12	28919.18
18.	Capital Expenditure (12 + 15 )	4963.78	2142.84	3573.97	5121.06	5732.74	3878.37
	18. a) Capital Expr. without W&M Adv. and overdraft to RBI	3513.32	2142.84	3573.97	5121.06	5732.74	3878.37
19.	Revenue Deficit(-)/Surplus(+)	-522.30	481.20	2260.60	4243.92	3419.89	-2369.09
20.	Fiscal Deficit(-)/Surplus(+)	-1365.99	-276.45	823.19	1323.13	-584.03	-6004.32
21.	Primary Deficit(-)/Surplus(+)	1966.03	3420.65	4011.62	4492.61	2305.78	-1411.72

**Annexure 9.2: Revenue Receipts of Orissa**
**(Rupees in crore)**

Sl. No.	Items	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 B. E.
		Actual	Growth	Actual	Growth	Actual	Growth	Actual	Growth	Actual	Growth	
<b>A. TAX REVENUE</b>												
1.	Professional Tax	59.07	12.24%	66.46	12.51%	73.60	10.74%	86.44	17.45%	112.29	29.91%	95.29
2.	Land Revenue	131.59	27.42%	69.62	-47.09%	226.38	225.16%	276.15	21.99%	348.79	26.30%	273.25
3.	Stamps & Registration	197.87	29.26%	236.06	19.30%	260.49	10.35%	404.76	55.39%	495.66	22.46%	385.59
4.	State Excise	306.61	19.60%	389.33	26.98%	430.07	10.46%	524.93	22.06%	660.07	25.74%	707.67
5.	Sales Tax	2471.39	32.59%	3011.73	21.86%	3764.82	25.01%	4118.43	9.39%	4803.34	16.63%	5116.04
6.	Taxes on Vehicles	338.11	20.74%	405.86	20.04%	426.54	5.10%	459.42	7.71%	524.43	14.15%	600.00
7.	Taxes on Goods & Passengers (Entry Tax)	384.93	2.05%	463.34	20.37%	574.00	23.88%	626.90	9.22%	638.32	1.82%	580.90
8.	Taxes and Duties on Electricity	261.89	30.66%	353.13	34.84%	282.58	-19.98%	327.46	15.88%	365.03	11.48%	410.10
9.	Other Taxes and Duties (ET & LT and F D T)	25.24	70.89%	6.75	-73.26%	26.59	293.93%	31.59	18.81%	47.28	49.64%	31.05
	<b>TOTAL- A -TAX REVENUE</b>	<b>4176.70</b>	<b>26.50%</b>	<b>5002.28</b>	<b>19.77%</b>	<b>6065.06</b>	<b>21.25%</b>	<b>6856.09</b>	<b>13.04%</b>	<b>7995.20</b>	<b>16.61%</b>	<b>8199.89</b>
<b>B. NON-TAX REVENUE</b>												
1.	Interest	249.04	51.50%	298.02	19.67%	398.43	33.69%	570.39	43.16%	654.67	14.77%	211.33
2.	Dividend	69.15	-49.91%	120.59	74.39%	49.39	-59.04%	140.93	185.34%	252.85	79.41%	100.00
3.	Education	15.76	31.33%	42.99	172.77%	41.94	-2.44%	41.95	0.02%	10.65	-74.60%	46.05
4.	Medical	12.98	72.84%	9.26	-28.64%	13.07	41.10%	14.28	9.25%	32.18	125.38%	15.29
5.	Water Supply and Sanitation	25.20	4.30%	29.33	16.39%	32.10	9.44%	40.17	25.15%	48.74	21.33%	42.31
6.	Housing	12.25	0.66%	11.90	-2.88%	12.00	0.86%	12.10	0.84%	12.17	0.54%	17.00
7.	Forest and Wild Life	84.72	74.18%	59.13	-30.20%	130.63	120.90%	82.66	-36.72%	139.29	68.50%	80.00
8.	Major and Medium Irrigation	36.42	12.79%	39.02	7.14%	49.75	27.50%	43.73	-12.10%	47.41	8.42%	79.77
9.	Minor Irrigation	3.81	0.79%	4.81	26.37%	4.46	-7.37%	4.96	11.21%	5.32	7.25%	10.30
10.	Non-ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	670.52	21.46%	805.03	20.06%	936.60	16.34%	1126.06	20.23%	1380.60	22.60%	1350.00
11.	Others	165.67	66.52%	111.82	-32.51%	919.75	722.56%	576.35	-37.34%	592.28	2.76%	290.21
	<b>TOTAL-B- NON-TAX REVENUE</b>	<b>1345.52</b>	<b>22.93%</b>	<b>1531.90</b>	<b>13.85%</b>	<b>2588.12</b>	<b>68.95%</b>	<b>2653.58</b>	<b>2.53%</b>	<b>3176.15</b>	<b>19.69%</b>	<b>2242.27</b>
	<b>TOTAL- A+B- TAX &amp; NON-TAX REVENUE</b>	<b>5522.22</b>	<b>25.61%</b>	<b>6534.18</b>	<b>18.33%</b>	<b>8653.18</b>	<b>32.43%</b>	<b>9509.67</b>	<b>9.90%</b>	<b>11171.35</b>	<b>17.47%</b>	<b>10442.17</b>
	Share Tax	3977.66	19.53%	4876.75	22.60%	6220.42	27.55%	7846.50	26.14%	8279.96	5.52%	10624.87
	Grants from Centre	2350.41	36.95%	2673.78	13.76%	3159.02	18.15%	4611.02	45.96%	5158.7	11.88%	7230
	<b>Total Revenue Receipts</b>	<b>11850.29</b>	<b>25.53%</b>	<b>14084.71</b>	<b>18.86%</b>	<b>18032.62</b>	<b>28.03%</b>	<b>21967.19</b>	<b>21.82%</b>	<b>24610.01</b>	<b>12.03%</b>	<b>28297.04</b>





## Looking Ahead

This Survey takes note of the efforts of the State Government to bring visible improvements in the State finances, to reduce Debt-GSDP ratio from 55.92% in 2002-03 to the sustainable level of 27.27% in 2008-09, and to create fiscal space for higher plan and capital outlays to propel growth in the economy, and development of Orissa.

Orissa's real per capita income that was about 90% of the national average in 1950-51 continued to slide thereafter and bottomed out to about 61% of the national average in 2002-03. This long-term falling trend in real per capita income has not only been arrested since 2004-05, but reversed as well. The State per capita income has started rising and the gap with the national average is reducing steadily. It is heartening to note that there has been a reduction in poverty by 7.25 percentage points between 1999-2000 and 2004-05. The Survey highlights several challenges faced by and opportunities available to, Orissa.

The analysis presented in the Survey 2009-10 clearly brings out that there is a perceptible structural change in Orissa's economy. The Services Sector has become more and more pronounced, its share being 55% in the State GSDP. The share of the Industrial Sector has increased to about 25%, and that of the Agriculture and allied Sectors has come down to about 20% of GSDP in recent years. This pattern of diversification in the State economy is in line with changes at national and international level.

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% population still depends on the

agriculture and allied sectors for their sustenance. The large part of benefits of the growth in the Service Sector and the Industrial Sector flows largely to those sections of population that are educated and / or have desired skills.

This Survey has also noted that the State economy has been following a high growth trajectory from 2002-03 onwards. The economy has grown at an annual average rate of 9.51% during the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan and at 8.73% in the first three years of the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, despite challenges posed by the "global economic slow-down". 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 Services Sector. The growth in the Agriculture and Allied Sectors has been very low, at an average annual rate of 1.33% during the first three years of the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. This is also a matter of serious concern.

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. There is also a need to raise the skill levels of large sections of the population who are dependent on agriculture and allied sectors so that they may find remunerative employment and livelihood opportunities outside these sectors. The shifting of labour away from the agricultural sectors to non-agricultural sectors would help raise people's incomes and thus reduce poverty, faster.

Orissa is also vulnerable to frequent natural calamities such as droughts, floods and cyclones. These calamities adversely impact the agricultural

and other sub-sectors of the State economy and need be adequately addressed.

Orissa also witnesses acute regional, social and gender disparities. Some regions like the KBK region and some social groups, for example, SC and ST communities, are at a great disadvantage. It is heartening to note that there are several interventions in place to address these disparities.

### **10.1 Development Approach for Orissa**

In recent years, Orissa 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) Orissa's economy needs to grow faster than the national average in order to catch up with the nation.
- (ii) Agriculture and allied sectors need to perform

above the national average over a long period of time.

- (iii) Sustained efforts are needed to mitigate adverse impacts of natural calamities and other shocks on Orissa's economy and people.
- (iv) Special attention need be given to depressed regions, marginalised classes including ST, SC and women to substantially reduce regional, social and gender disparities.
- (v) With a view to addressing the problem of unemployment and under-employment, particularly among educated and uneducated young persons, special efforts are required to improve their employable skills, education and other soft skills to harness opportunities that may come up for them in and outside Orissa.
- (vi) Infrastructure including roads, ports, railways and irrigation facilities need to be adequately augmented and improved.
- (vii) As Orissa has a high incidence of poverty, special efforts are needed to reduce poverty at a faster pace.

