



Government of Odisha

Economic Survey

2011-12



Planning and Coordination Department

Economic Survey

2011-12

ODISHA

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

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Foreword



I am glad to learn that the Planning & Coordination Department has brought out the Odisha Economic Survey 2011-12.

The Odisha Economic Survey 2011-12 takes note of the efforts of the State Government to bring visible improvements in the state finances, to reduce Debt-GSDP ratio, to create fiscal space for higher plan and capital outlays to propel growth in the economy and to accelerate the pace of development.

There is a perceptible structural change in Odisha's economy which has been following a high growth trajectory in recent years. Odisha's real per capita incomes are rising and the gap with national averages has been narrowing. The Survey 2011-12, inter alia, also highlights challenges faced by, and opportunities available to Odisha.

I sincerely hope that the Odisha Economic Survey 2011-12 will be useful to policy makers, academics and the general public.

(NAVEEN PATNAIK)



**Smt. Usha Devi,
Minister, Textile & Handloom &
Planning & Co-ordination**

Bhubaneswar

Preface



The Odisha Economic Survey is very useful document and attracts attention of legislators, policy makers, academics, researchers and others. The Planning & Co-ordination Department has prepared the Odisha Economic Survey, 2011-12 with a view to providing a clear idea of past performance of Odisha's economy and its outlook for the future.

Odisha's economy has been undergoing a structural change, with the Service Sector becoming more and more pronounced. As per "quick estimates" for 2010-11, the share of this sector in the real Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of the State is 56.7 percent, that of the Industry Sector 25.7 percent and Agriculture Sector 17.6 percent. This has significant implications for those who depend on these sectors for their employment and livelihoods.

The State economy has been following a high growth trajectory in recent years. In the first four years of the 11th Five Year Plan, Odisha's economy has grown, in real terms at 2004-05 prices, at an average rate of 8.5 percent despite global economic slow down. The real per capita income has been rising and the gap with the national average has been declining. In recent years, Odisha has witnessed faster poverty reduction. 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. Development of backward regions and that of the marginalized sections including women, scheduled tribe and scheduled caste communities has been accorded a very high priority. The social sectors including education, health, drinking water, nutrition, sanitation as well as livelihood sectors have gained importance with the emergence of the concept of human development index. The State's achievements in these sectors have been impressive in the recent years.

Several scholars have contributed to the richness of this Survey. The officers and staff of Planning & Coordination Department, Finance Department and Directorate of Economics & Statistics have added their efforts to this Survey. It is hoped that the Odisha's Economic Survey, 2011-12 will be more useful to various stakeholders including legislators, policy makers, academics, researchers and others.

Usha Devi
13/2/12

(Smt. Usha Devi)

Acknowledgement

Several persons and officials have contributed to the preparation of the Odisha Economic Survey, 2011-12. We are very grateful to Sj. Naveen Patnaik, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Odisha who inspired us to undertake the task of preparation of the survey in a more professional manner. We are also grateful to Sj. A.U. Singh Deo, the then Hon'ble Minister, Planning & Coordination and Excise and Smt. Usha Devi, Hon'ble Minister, Textile & Handloom and Planning & Coordination, who encouraged and guided us for preparation of the survey.

Shri B. K. Patnaik, Chief Secretary and Chief Development Commissioner, guided us through the tedious process of preparation of the survey. This task of preparation of the survey would not have been possible without full support and guidance from Dr. R. N. Senapati, Development Commissioner-cum-Additional Chief Secretary. Their efforts and support are gratefully acknowledged.

Shri J. K. Mohapatra, Principal Secretary, Finance lent his support to this undertaking. He provided considerable intellectual inputs to improve the quality and content and readily spared the services of Shri D.K. Jena, Joint Secretary and Shri S. Rath, Under Secretary, both Finance Department, who reviewed the Chapter on Public Finance. They provided us desired data for different components of the survey. We are grateful to them all for their support.

This work would not have been possible without the active cooperation of my colleagues in Planning & Coordination Department and Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES). Their efforts are sincerely appreciated and acknowledged. Shri M.K. Nanda, Director; Shri H.M. Routray, Shri S.S. Mishra and Shri K.D. Sahu, all Joint Directors; Dr. Dillip Ray, Md. Firoz Khan and Shri S.R. Mahanta, all Deputy Directors; Shri P.K. Dash and Miss Sujata P. Parida, both Assistant Directors and Shri B.K. Nayak, S.A. in the DES took Great Pains and made untiring efforts from beginning to the end of the process of revision of the survey. Shri G.C. Paul, Director-cum-Additional Secretary (Plan) Shri A.K. Mishra, Director (DFC)-cum-Additional Secretary, Shri J.K. Mishra, Dr. N.K. Panda, Shri G.C. Dash and Smt. J. Mohapatra, all Joint Directors, Shri D. Das Mohapatra, Shri A.C. Sarangi, Shri B.N. Dash and Smt. S. Das, all Deputy Directors and others from Planning & Coordination Department also assisted in varying degrees. Shri C.R. Satapathy, Deputy Director, Shri B.K. Sahu, Specialist (MIS), Shri N. Mishra, Chief Accounts Officers and others from Poverty and Human Development Monitoring Agency (PHDMA) also made untiring efforts and assisted us at different stages of this task. We are also grateful to Dr. Manoj Panda, Director, CESS, Hyderabad for his support and intellectual inputs. PHDMA funded the entire exercise and shared other responsibilities for completion of the task. M/s New Concept Information Systems Pvt. Ltd. helped us in cover and layout design, typesetting and printing of this document. We sincerely thank them all for their cooperation in finalising this document in a time bound manner.

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)
Officer on Special Duty
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Contents

<i>Foreword</i>	<i>iii</i>
<i>Preface</i>	<i>v</i>
<i>Acknowledgement</i>	<i>vii</i>
<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>xxv</i>
CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW	1
1.1 Executive Summary	1
1.2 The Agriculture Sector	2
1.3 The Industrial Sector	3
1.4 The Service Sector	3
1.5 Infrastructure	4
1.6 Poverty	5
1.7 Social Sectors	5
1.8 Public Finance	7
CHAPTER 2: ODISHA'S ECONOMY: A MACRO GLANCE	9
2.1 Aggregate Income	9
2.2 Relative Standards of Living	9
2.3 Broad Sectoral Decomposition	10
2.4 Performance of Districts	13
2.5 Employment	14
2.6 Child Labour and Bonded Labour	18
2.7 Employment Programmes	19
2.8 Consumption Expenditure	20
2.9 Cost of Living	25
CHAPTER 3: AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS	81
3.1 Agriculture	81
3.2 Animal Husbandry	90
3.3 Fisheries	94
3.4 Forestry and Environment	96
CHAPTER 4: THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	141
4.1 Manufacturing	141
4.2 Mining and Quarrying	155

CHAPTER 5: THE SERVICE SECTOR	181
5.1 Institutional Finance	181
5.2 Construction	191
5.3 Tourism	192
5.4 Trade, Hotel and Restaurant Industry	194
5.5 Policies for Promotion of Tourism and Hospitality Industry	194
CHAPTER 6: INFRASTRUCTURE	211
6.1 Power	211
6.2 Transport	219
6.3 Mail and Telecommunication	228
6.4 Science and Technology	229
CHAPTER 7: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY	251
7.1 Poverty: Its Multiple Dimensions	251
7.2 Literacy Levels	254
7.3 Health Conditions	255
7.4 Development Approach for Odisha	257
7.5 Composite Human Development Status for Odisha	261
CHAPTER 8: SOCIAL SECTOR	273
8.1 Education	273
8.2 Health and Family Welfare	283
8.3 Water Supply and Sanitation	291
8.4 Welfare Programmes	294
8.5 Women's Development and Welfare	298
8.6 Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	301
CHAPTER 9: PUBLIC FINANCE	339
9.1 Overview of Public Finances	339
9.2 Own Revenues	342
9.3 Central Transfers	343
9.4 Revenue Expenditures	344
9.5 Capital Expenditures	346
9.6 Adequacy of Developmental Expenditure	347
9.7 Public Debt	348
9.8 Institutional Measures	350
CHAPTER 10: LOOKING AHEAD	357
10.1 Development Approach for Odisha	358

LIST OF ANNEXURES

Annexure 2.1:	Gross/Net State Domestic Product (GSDP & NSDP): (a) Total and Per Capita, (b) at Current and Constant Prices and (c) from 1950-51 to 2011-12 (A)	27
Annexure 2.2:	GSDP at Current Prices by Detailed Categories (Rs. In lakh)	29
Annexure 2.3:	GSDP at Constant Prices by Detailed Categories (Rs. In lakh)	34
Annexure 2.4:	Annual % Growth Rate of GSDP/NSDP: (a) Total and Per Capita, (b) at Current and Constant prices (c) from 1950-51 to 2011-12 (A)	40
Annexure 2.5:	Plan-Wise Annual % Growth Rate of GSDP/NSDP: (a) Total and Per Capita	43
Annexure 2.6:	Composition of GSDP (In %) at Current Prices by Broad Categories	44
Annexure 2.7:	Composition of GSDP (In %) at Constant Prices by Broad Categories	46
Annexure 2.8:	Composition of NSDP (In %) at Current Prices by Broad Categories	48
Annexure 2.9:	Composition of NSDP (In %) at Constant Prices by Broad Categories	50
Annexure 2.10:	Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP)	52
Annexure 2.11:	Percentage Distribution of GDDP	54
Annexure 2.12:	Net District Domestic Product (NDDP)	56
Annexure 2.13:	Percentage Distribution of NDDP	58
Annexure 2.14:	Per Capita NDDP	60
Annexure 2.15:	Comparison of Per Capita NDDP	62
Annexure 2.16:	Economic Classification of Workers in Odisha	64
Annexure 2.17:	District-Wise Occupational Classification of Main Workers, Marginal Workers and Total Workers in Odisha, 2001 Census	64
Annexure 2.18:	Employment-Unemployment Projections for the 11 th Plan (2007-12)	65
Annexure 2.19:	Employment in the Organised Sector 2000 to 2010	66
Annexure 2.20:	Registration, Notification of Vacancies and Placement Through Employment Exchanges 2000-10	66
Annexure 2.21:	Live Register Position in Odisha	67
Annexure 2.22:	Live Register Position of Technical Graduates and Post-Graduates	67
Annexure 2.23:	District-Wise Employment Generation under NREGA during 2010-11	68
Annexure 2.23 (A):	District-Wise Employment Generation under NREGA during 2009-10	69
Annexure 2.24:	Trend of Assistance under the SGSY Programme	70
Annexure 2.25:	District wise Physical & Financial Achievement under SGSY during, 2010-11	70
Annexure 2.26:	District wise Employment Generated under SGRY for the Year, 2008-09 upto the End of August 2008 (Merged with NREGA from the Beginning of 2008-09)	71
Annexure 2.27:	Progress of SJSRY in Odisha, during 2010-11	71
Annexure 2.28:	Average MPCE in Odisha vis-à-vis some other Major States as per 60 th , 64 th to 66 th Rounds of NSS	72
Annexure 2.29:	Average MPCE of Major States in 66 th Round NSS (July '09 to June '10)	73
Annexure 2.30:	Value of Consumption of Food and Non-Food Items of a Person for a Period of 30 Days in Rural & Urban Areas over different Rounds of NSS for Odisha and All-India Level	74

Annexure 2.31:	State-Wise Engel's Ratio for Major States in 55 th , 60 th and 62 th to 66 th Round of NSS	76
Annexure 2.32:	Monthly percapita Rice and Wheat Consumption in Odisha and India	77
Annexure 2.33:	Average MPCE on Groups of Items of Consumption, Odisha and all India	77
Annexure 2.34:	Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers of Selected States (Base 1986-87=100), May, 2010 and May, 2011.	78
Annexure 2.35:	Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers, Odisha and India (base 1986-87=100)	78
Annexure 2.36:	CPI for Industrial Workers as All India Level and Selected Centress in Odisha.	79
Annexure 2.37:	CPI for Different Categories of items for Industrial Workers in Odisha	79
Annexure 2.38:	Average Retail Prices of Some Essential Commodities in Odisha	80
Annexure 2.39:	Average Wholesale Prices of Some Essential Commodities in the State	80
Annexure 3.1:	Land Utilisation Pattern in Odisha	105
Annexure 3.2:	Cropping Pattern of Principal Crops	106
Annexure 3.3:	Production of different crops in Odisha	108
Annexure 3.4:	District-wise Area and Production of Autumn, Winter and Summer Paddy (2010-11)	109
Annexure 3.5:	Yield Rate of Principal Crops in Odisha (quintal / ha)	110
Annexure 3.6:	Cropping Intensity Across States	111
Annexure 3.7:	Cropping Intensity in Odisha	112
Annexure 3.8:	Area under HYV Paddy	112
Annexure 3.9:	District-wise Estimates of Area, Production and Yield Rate of HYV Paddy (2010-11)	113
Annexure 3.10:	Area, Production and Yield Rate of Fruits	114
Annexure 3.11:	Area and Production of Spices in Odisha	114
Annexure 3.12:	Area and Production of Floricultural Crops	115
Annexure 3.13:	Share of Government and Public Sector Agencies in Making Availability/ Supply of Certified/Quality Seed in Odisha	115
Annexure 3.14:	Status of Irrigation Potential Created & Utilised in Odisha	115
Annexure 3.15:	State-wise Percent Share of Irrigated Area under Principal Crops, 2007-08	116
Annexure 3.16:	Fertilizer Consumption (kg/ha) in Major State	117
Annexure 3.17:	Fertilizer Consumption in Odisha	117
Annexure 3.18:	District-wise Consumption of Fertilizers (2010-11)	118
Annexure 3.19:	Pesticide Consumption in Odisha	119
Annexure 3.20:	District-wise Estimates of Area of Operational Holdings for all Social Groups in Odisha, 2005-06)	119
Annexure 3.21:	District-wise & Group-wise Distribution of the Number of Operational Holdings for all Social Groups in Odisha	120
Annexure 3.22:	Agricultural Credit Advanced	121
Annexure 3.23:	Subsidies for Agricultural Equipment (2010-11)	121
Annexure 3.24:	Marine Fisheries Resources of India	121

Annexure 3.25:	Inland Fisherman Population (2000-01)	122
Annexure 3.26:	Marine Fisherman Population (2000-01)	123
Annexure 3.27:	Fish Production by States and Union Territories	123
Annexure 3.28:	Production of Fish and Crab in Odisha	124
Annexure 3.29:	Fresh Water Fish Production from Different Sources	125
Annexure 3.30:	Source-wise Brackish Water Fish/Shrimp & Crab Production in Odisha	125
Annexure 3.31:	Source-wise Crab Production	126
Annexure 3.32:	Export and Import of Fish	126
Annexure 3.33:	Export of Marine Products to Foreign Countries	127
Annexure 3.34:	State-wise Total Number of Livestock and Poultry - 2003	127
Annexure 3.35:	Livestock Population in Odisha	129
Annexure 3.36:	Cattle and Buffalo Population 2007 Animal Census	129
Annexure 3.37:	State-wise Milk Production	129
Annexure 3.38:	Year-wise Production and Per Capita Availability of Milk, Meat & Eggs	131
Annexure 3.39:	Milk and Egg Production in Districts, 2010-11(P)	131
Annexure 3.40:	Activities of OMFED under IDDP (2010-11)	132
Annexure 3.41:	District-wise Number of Veterinary Institutions and Personnel in Odisha 2010-11	132
Annexure 3.42:	Animal Health Care	133
Annexure 3.43:	Animal Breeding under the LBD/ECB Farms: 2010-11	134
Annexure 3.44:	Production of Departmental Poultry Farms	134
Annexure 3.45:	Fodder Production in the Departmental L.B.D Farms, 2010-11	135
Annexure 3.46:	Distribution of Minikits, 2010-11	135
Annexure 3.47:	Milk and Egg Production in KBK districts in Odisha, 2010-11	136
Annexure 3.48:	District-wise Classification of Forest Area, 2009-10	136
Annexure 3.49:	Forest Area Diverted to Non-forest Use (2000-01 to 2010-11)	137
Annexure 3.50:	Forest Area Diverted to Non forest Use by Activities	138
Annexure 3.51:	Production & Revenue Collection from Forest Products by OFDC	138
Annexure 3.52:	Kenduleaf Trading in Odisha	138
Annexure 3.53:	Achievements of Different Afforestation Programme, 2009-10 and 2010-11	139
Annexure 3.54:	Wildlife Offences (Poaching, Poisoning, Trapping etc.)	139
Annexure 4.1:	Number of Registered Factories, Value of Output and Value Added by the Organized Manufactures Sector	161
Annexure 4.2:	SSI/MSME Industries in Odisha	162
Annexure 4.3:	District-Wise Break-up of MSMEs, 2010-11	162
Annexure 4.4:	Sector-wise MSME Units in Odisha by the end of 2010-11	163
Annexure 4.5:	Growth of Handicraft and Cottage Industry in Odisha	163
Annexure 4.6:	Achievements of Tassar, Mulberry and Eri Sectors	164
Annexure 4.7:	Salt Production in Odisha	164
Annexure 4.8:	Value and Percentage of Goods Exported from Odisha to Foreign Countries	165

Annexure 4.9:	Item-Wise Exports of Goods from Odisha, 2010-11	166
Annexure 4.10:	Lists of Closed PSUs	166
Annexure 4.11:	List of Profit-Making and Loss-Incurring Operating PSUs during 2010-11	167
Annexure 4.12:	Activities under the PMEGP Scheme in Odisha	168
Annexure 4.13:	Progress under PMEGP Scheme by KVIB	168
Annexure 4.14:	SSI units granted ANC status/ Vendors by PSUs in Odisha,2010-11	168
Annexure 4.15:	District-wise Loans Sanctioned, Disbursement Recovery and Outstanding Position of OSFC by the end of 2010-11	169
Annexure 4.16:	Major Mineral Deposits Recorded in Major States by the End of 2004-05	170
Annexure 4.17:	Value of Mineral Production of Major States	171
Annexure 4.18:	Value of Minerals Produced in India	172
Annexure 4.19:	Mineral Reserves in Odisha by the End of 2010-11	172
Annexure 4.20:	Rates of Exploitation of Important Minerals	173
Annexure 4.21:	District-wise Break-down of Exploration and Value of Major Minerals in Odisha during 2010-11	173
Annexure 4.22:	Production and Value of All Minerals/Ores in Odisha, 2000-01 to 2010-11	174
Annexure 4.23:	Production and Value of Various Minerals/Ores in Odisha, 2008-09 to 2010-11	174
Annexure 4.24:	Production, Dispatch and Revenue Collection from Minor Minerals, 2004-05 to 2009-10	175
Annexure 4.25:	Exports of Minerals /Ores from Odisha	175
Annexure 4.26:	Number of workers directly employed in major mineral activities	176
Annexure 4.27:	Mineral-Wise Leases, 2010-11	176
Annexure 4.28:	Number of Mining Leases, 1990-91 to 2010-11	178
Annexure 4.29:	Leases Held by OMC at the End of 2010-11	178
Annexure 4.30:	Production of Minerals by OMC	178
Annexure 4.31:	Minerals/Ores Sold by OMC	179
Annexure 4.32:	Turnover, Profits and Dividends Paid by OMC	179
Annexure 5.1:	Bank-Wise Key Indicators at the end of 2010-11	197
Annexure 5.2:	Share of Commercial and Cooperative Banks in Total Deposits	198
Annexure 5.3:	Individual Bank-Wise Total Deposits and Advances at the end of 2010-11	198
Annexure 5.4:	Sector-Wise Target and Achievements of Banks in Priority Sectors under the Annual Credit Plan (2004-05 to 2010-11)	200
Annexure 5.5:	Progress of the Cooperative Movement in Odisha	201
Annexure 5.6:	Membership, Working Capital and Advances of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Credit Cooperative Societies in Odisha.	202
Annexure 5.7:	Market Share of Cooperatives in Dispensing Crop Loan	203
Annexure 5.8:	Season-wise Dispensation of Short-Term Credit by Cooperative Banks in Odisha	203
Annexure 5.9:	Investment Credit in Odisha	203
Annexure 5.10:	Deposits Mobilised and Loan advances by Urban Cooperative Banks in Odisha	203
Annexure 5.11:	Bank Assistance to the Handloom and Handicraft Sector during 2010-11	204

Annexure 5.12:	Bank Loans for Housing during 2010-11	204
Annexure 5.13:	Credit Cards issued during 2010-11	204
Annexure 5.14:	Recovery Position of Banks at the end of 2010-11	204
Annexure 5.15:	Sector and Bank-Wise Loan Recovery Position in Odisha	205
Annexure 5.16:	Activity-Summary of Odisha Rural Housing Development Corporation (ORHDC) at the end of Feb, 2011	205
Annexure 5.17:	Activity Summary of Odisha SC & ST Development Finance Corporation, 2010-11	206
Annexure 5.18:	Activities of Postal Life Insurance/Rural Postal Life Insurance of Odisha circle	206
Annexure 5.19:	Business of LIC in Odisha	206
Annexure 5.20:	Performance Summary of SIDBI (2005-06 to 2010-11)	207
Annexure 5.21:	Refinance Assistance Provided by NABARD in Odisha	207
Annexure 5.22:	Number of Foreign Tourist Arrival, Odisha and All-India (1999-2011)	208
Annexure 5.23:	Tourist Composition in Odisha (1999 to 2010)	208
Annexure 5.24:	Inflow of Money via Tourist Spending in Odisha (2004-05 to 2010-11)	209
Annexure 5.25:	Number of Visitors and Revenue Collected by Nandankanan (2001-02 to 2010-11)	209
Annexure 5.26:	Hotel Position in Odisha (1990 to 2010)	210
Annexure 6.1:	Power Consumption in Odisha	237
Annexure 6.2:	Sector-wise Distribution of Power Consumers, 2010-11	238
Annexure 6.3:	Demand and Availability of Power	238
Annexure 6.4:	Installed Capacity and Power Generation from Different Power Projects, 2008-09 to 2010-11	239
Annexure 6.5:	Major Industries Having Captive Power Plants and Power Supplied to GRIDCO	240
Annexure 6.6:	Annexure 6.6: District-wise Status of Village Electrification, 2010-11 (upto Feb., 2011)	241
Annexure 6.7:	Turnover and Net Profits of Odisha Power Generation Corporation (OPGC)	242
Annexure 6.8:	Investment in Power and Renewable Energy in Odisha	242
Annexure 6.9:	Gopabandhu Gramina Yojana, 2006-07 to 2010-11	243
Annexure 6.10:	Allotment of Funds and Expenditure for the Development of National Highways in Odisha	243
Annexure 6.11:	Road Construction under Progress in 2010-11	243
Annexure 6.12:	Proposals for 2011-12	244
Annexure 6.13:	Progress of PMGSY in Odisha, 2010-11	244
Annexure 6.14:	Rural Connectivity through Bharat Nirman	244
Annexure 6.15:	Status of Rural Connectivity in Odisha by the End of 2006-07 (Based on 2001 Population Census)	245
Annexure 6.16:	Motor Vehicles Registered and on Road in Odisha	245
Annexure 6.17:	Activities of Odisha State Road Transport Corporation (OSRTC)	245
Annexure 6.18:	Motor Vehicle Revenue Collection	246
Annexure 6.19:	Revenues from Motor Vehicle Offenses	246

Annexure 6.20:	District-wise Length of Railway Routes and Railway Stations /Passenger Halts in Odisha, 2010-11	247
Annexure 6.21:	Traffic through Paradeep Port	248
Annexure 6.22:	Passenger Traffic and Revenue Collected from Inland Water Transport Services	248
Annexure 6.23:	Availability of Postal Services, Odisha and All-India	248
Annexure 6.24:	HYV Seeds Introduced by CRR	249
Annexure 6.25:	Visitors and Revenue Collected at Pathani Samant Planetarium	249
Annexure 7.1:	Number and Percentage of Population below the Poverty Line, 2004-05 (based on MRP Method)	265
Annexure 7.2:	Number and Percentage of Population below the Poverty Line, 2004-05 (based on URP method)	266
Annexure 7.3:	Social Group and Region-wise Estimates on State Sample, 66st Round NSS Rural Odisha	267
Annexure 7.4:	Social Group and Region-wise Estimates on Central Sample, NSS Round Rural Odisha	268
Annexure 7.5:	Social Group-wise and Region-wise Estimates based on Pooled Data, NSS Round Rural Odisha	269
Annexure 7.6:	Region-wise Poverty Analysis based on Pooled Data, NSS Round Rural Odisha	270
Annexure 7.7:	Social Group-wise Poverty Analysis based on Pooled Data, NSS Round Rural Odisha	270
Annexure 7.8:	Allotment of Essential Commodities Received from Government of India (UPDATED)	271
Annexure 7.9:	Work Completed and Finances Involved under IAY	279
Annexure 7.10:	Housing Construction under the EWS/LIG Housing Schemes	279
Annexure 8.1:	Growth of Literacy in Odisha vis-à-vis India	311
Annexure 8.2:	Number of Primary Schools, Enrolment, Teachers and Gross/Net Enrolment Ratio in Odisha	311
Annexure 8.3:	Dropout Rates in Primary Schools in Odisha	312
Annexure 8.4:	Position of Upper Primary Schools in Odisha	312
Annexure 8.5:	Dropout Rates in Upper Primary Schools in Odisha	313
Annexure 8.6:	Dropout Rate in High Schools in Odisha	313
Annexure 8.7:	Results of Secondary Level Examination, Appeared/Passed, in Odisha	313
Annexure 8.8:	Results of Higher Secondary Education (+2) under CHSE	314
Annexure 8.9:	Results of Higher Secondary Education in Odisha, CBSE and ICSE	314
Annexure 8.10:	Financial Position of SSA and NPEGEL	315
Annexure 8.11:	Birth rate, Death Rate and Infant Mortality rate in Odisha/All India	315
Annexure 8.12:	Incidence of Selected Diseases in Odisha	316
Annexure 8.13:	Distributions of all Deaths by Major Cause Groups in Odisha, 2010 (Provisional)	316
Annexure 8.14:	Child Birth Status in Odisha	317
Annexure 8.15:	Progress of Family Welfare Programme in Odisha	317
Annexure 8.16:	Nutritional Status of 0-3 Years Children in Odisha	317

Annexure 8.17,(A):Medical Institutions in Odisha with Beds as on 31st March 2011 (Government Sector)	319
Annexure 8.17,(B):Medical Institutions in Odisha with Beds as on 31st March 2011 (Private Sector)	320
Annexure 8.18: Government Ayurvedic & Homoeopathic Medical Institutions & Services in Odisha	321
Annexure 8.19: Family Welfare Programme & Immunisation Programme Conducted under ESI Scheme in Odisha	321
Annexure 8.20: System Load in Government Hospitals of Odisha	322
Annexure 8.21: Achievement under NPCB in Odisha	322
Annexure 8.22: Status of IDD Survey in Odisha	322
Annexure 8.23: Malaria Epidemiological Situation in Odisha 2004 to 2011	323
Annexure 8.24: HIV Scenario in Odisha	323
Annexure 8.25: District wise HIV Scenario in Odisha as on 31st March, 2011	324
Annexure 8.26: Number of HIV +ve Persons by Age, Sex and Mode of Transmission (as at the end of 2010-11)	325
Annexure 8.27: Achievement of Rural Water Supply Programme in Odisha	325
Annexure 8.28: Status of Swajaladhara Programme in Odisha	326
Annexure 8.29: Physical Target and Achievement under Bharat Nirman Yojana, Odisha	326
Annexure 8.30: Financial Status of TSC (Total Sanitation Campaign) at the end of 2010-11.	326
Annexure 8.31: Achievement under Total Sanitation Campaign Programme	327
Annexure 8.32: Status of Individual Household Latrines, School Toilets and Anganwadi Toilets by the end of 2010-11	328
Annexure 8.33: Achievement of urban water supply and sewerage schemes under State plan during 2010-11	329
Annexure 8.34: Beneficiaries Covered under ICDS Programme	329
Annexure 8.35: Progress of Immunization Programme in Odisha	329
Annexure 8.36: Scholarship for the Students with Disability (2009-10)	330
Annexure 8.37: Achievement under NHFDC Loan Scheme in Odisha	330
Annexure 8.38: Literacy Rates across Social Groups in Odisha (1991 & 2001)	331
Annexure 8.39: Distribution of Female workers	331
Annexure 8.40: Sector-wise Outlay and Flow of Funds under the Women Component	331
Annexure 8.41: Scheduled Tribe Population, Growth Rate and Sex Ratio	332
Annexure 8.42: Scheduled Castes Population in Odisha	332
Annexure 8.43: Literacy among ST and SC population in Odisha (1961-2001)	333
Annexure 8.44: Achievement under Different SC & ST Development Programmes (2002-2009)	333
Annexure 8.45: Progress of JBY in Odisha	334
Annexure 8.46: Institutions under SC and ST Development Department 2010-11	334
Annexure 8.47: Achievement under Pre- and Post- Matric scholarship	334
Annexure 8.48: Coverage of SC and ST Beneficiaries under Different Poverty Alleviation Programmes during 2010-11	335
Annexure 8.49: Achievement of OSFDC	335

Annexure 8.50:	Coverage of OTELP (Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme) 2010-11	328
Annexure 8.51:	Families Below Poverty Line (BPL) (1992 and 1997 Census)	328
Annexure 8.52:	Proposed Outlay for Annual Plan, 2010-11 under Special Plan for KBK districts	329
Annexure 8.53:	Achievements under SCA to TSP and Article 275 (I)	338
Annexure 9.1:	Odisha - Monitorable Fiscal Indicators	353
Annexure 9.2:	Own Tax Revenues in Odisha	355
Annexure 9.3:	Capital Expenditure in Odisha	355
Annexure 9.4:	Liabilities of the Government of Odisha as on 31st March	356

LIST OF BOXES

Box 2.1:	Periods of Some Recent NSS Rounds	14
Box 3.1:	11 th State of Forest Report, 2009: Odisha Forest Status	97
Box 5.1:	Bank Branches in Odisha at the End of 2010-11	182
Box 6.1:	Road Length in Odisha by Types, 2010-11	219
Box 8.1:	Major Initiatives for Promotion of Elementary Education, 2010-11	276
Box 8.2:	Universalisation of Secondary Education, 2010-11	277
Box 8.3:	Non Odia Medium Schools, 2010-11	277
Box 8.4:	Technical Institutions in Odisha, 2010-11	281
Box 8.5:	Status of WSHGs in Odisha, 2010-11	301
Box 8.6:	Scheduled Areas in Odisha.	303

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1:	Real Growth Rates of GSDP of Odisha: 2006-07 to 2011-12	9
Figure 2.2:	Real Growth Rates of GSDP of Odisha vis-à-vis GDP of India: 2006-07 to 2011-12	9
Figure 2.3:	Per Capita NSDP of Odisha and NNP of India (2004-05 to 2011-12.)	10
Figure 2.4:	Per capita NSDP at 2004-05 prices of States : 2009-10	11
Figure 2.5:	Dynamics of Composition of Odisha's Economy: 2004-05 to 2011-12	12
Figure 2.6:	Composition of Odisha's Economy vis-à-vis India's Economy, 2010-11(%)	12
Figure 2.7:	Average Annual Growth Rates of GDDP at 2004-05 Prices Across the District (%) (2005-09)	13
Figure 2.8:	Index of Real Per Capita NDDP : Per capita Real NDDP by Districts : 2008-09 (Per Capita Real NSDP = 100)	14
Figure 2.9:	Participation Ratio, Odisha and India, in Census Years	15
Figure 2.10:	Proportions of Main and Marginal Workers in Odisha in Census Years	15
Figure 2.11:	Percentage of Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers among Main Workers	15
Figure 2.12:	WPR (Usual Principal Status), Odisha and India	16
Figure 2.13:	Unemployment Rate by Usual Principal Status, Odisha and India	16

Figure 2.14:	Unemployment Rate by Current Daily Status, Odisha and India	17
Figure 2.15:	Total Employment in the Organised Sectors	17
Figure 2.16:	Organised Employment Share in the Public and Private Sectors	18
Figure 2.17:	MPCE (Rural) by States: 66th NSS Round	21
Figure 2.18:	MPCE (Urban) by States: 66 th NSS Round	21
Figure 2.19:	Engel's Ratio, Odisha Versus All-India	22
Figure 2.20:	Average MPCE (Milk & Milk Products & Consumer Services), 64th Round NSS, Odisha and All-India	23
Figure 2.21:	Rural-Urban Per Capita Expenditure Ratio	23
Figure 2.22:	Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers in Select States (May 2010)	23
Figure 2.23:	(CPI Food) for Agricultural Labourers for Odisha & India (Base year 1982=100)	23
Figure 2.24:	CPI for Industrial Workers, Odisha & India,1995-2005 (Base Year 1982=100)	24
Figure 2.25:	CPI for Industrial Workers, Odisha & India,2006-11 (Base Year 2001=100)	24
Figure 3.1:	Trends of Net Sown Area and Area Sown More than Once in Odisha	82
Figure 3.2:	Area under Different Category of Crops in Odisha, 2005-2010	82
Figure 3.3:	Yield Rate of Food-grains in Different States of India, 2009-10	83
Figure 3.4:	State- wise Percent Share of Irrigated Area under Principal Crops, 2007-08	85
Figure 3.5:	State-wise Livestock Population, 2003 Census	90
Figure 3.6:	Livestock Population in Odisha, 1982- 2007.	91
Figure 3.7:	Production of Milk, Eggs and Meat in Odisha	91
Figure 3.8:	Per Capita Availability of Milk, Eggs and Meat	92
Figure 3.9:	Fish Export and Import	95
Figure 3.10:	Forest Area Diverted to Non-forest Use, 2005-2010	98
Figure 3.11:	Diversion of Forest Area to Non-forest Use by Activities, 2010-11	98
Figure 3.12:	Distribution of Diverse Species, Odisha and India	100
Figure 4.1:	Real Growth Rates of Industry Sub-sectors in Odisha, 2005-06 to 2010-11	141
Figure 4.2:	Share of Registered and Unregistered Sub-sectors within Manufacturing, 2004-05 to 2010-11.	142
Figure 4.3:	Fraction of Registered Factories Reporting to the Government, 1985-2009	142
Figure 4.4:	MoU Signed and Capacity to be Added	143
Figure 4.5:	Aluminum Capacity and Production by Major Plants	143
Figure 4.6:	Growth of SSI and MSME Units in Odisha	144
Figure 4.7:	Ranking of Districts of Odisha by Number of MSME, 2010-11	145
Figure 4.8:	No of MSME Units in Odisha, 2010-11	146
Figure 4.9:	Employment Generation in the Cottage Industries in Odisha	146
Figure 4.10:	Production of Tassar	147
Figure 4.12:	Production of Eri Cut Cocoon	147
Figure 4.11:	Production of Mulberry	147

Figure 4.13:	Value of Goods Exports from Odisha to Foreign Countries	147
Figure 4.14:	Composition of Exports from Odisha, 2010-11	147
Figure 4.15:	Major Mineral Deposite in Odisha, 2009-10	155
Figure 4.16:	Share of Mining and Quarring Sector in Odisha's Real GSDP, 2004-05 to 2010-11	156
Figure 4.17:	Value of Mineral Production of Major States, 2010-11	156
Figure 4.18:	Total Value of Mineral Production in Odisha	156
Figure 4.19:	Mineral Reserve in Odisha, 2010-11	156
Figure 4.20:	District wise Breakup of Major Minerals in Odisha, 2010-11	157
Figure 4.21:	Total Exports of Minerals & Ores, 2000-01 to 2010-11	158
Figure 4.22:	Composition of Exports of Minerals & Ores, 20010-11	158
Figure 4.23:	Direct Employment in the Minerals Sector in Odisha, 2000-01 to 2009-10	158
Figure 4.24:	Composition of Employment by Mineral Type	159
Figure 4.25:	Leased Area of Mines	159
Figure 5.1:	Composition of the services sector in Odisha's Economy (2011-12)	181
Figure 5.2:	Population per Commercial Bank Branch, March, 2011	182
Figure 5.3:	Distribution of Branches in Rural, Semi Urban and Urban Areas, 2010-11	183
Figure 5.4:	Trend of Total Bank Deposits in Odisha, 2003-04 to 2010-11	183
Figure 5.5:	Share of Commercial Banks in Total Deposits, 2003-04 to 2010-11	183
Figure 5.6:	Per capita Deposits at Commercial Banks, Odisha and All India	183
Figure 5.7:	Credit Deposit Ratio, Within Commercial Vs Cooperative Banks, 2010-11	184
Figure 5.8:	Credit Deposit Ratio of Commercial Banks, 2010-11	184
Figure 5.9:	Credit Deposit Ratio of Public Sector Banks, 2006-07 to 2010-11	184
Figure 5.10:	Advance to Agriculture, MSE and to Weaker Sections by Commercial banks and Cooperative Banks at the end of 2010-11	185
Figure 5.11:	Advance to Agriculture, MSE and to Weaker Section by Commercial Banks at the end of 2010-11	185
Figure 5.12:	Sectoral Distribution of Loans Advanced by Banks, 2010-11	185
Figure 5.13:	Recovery Rate of Loan by Banks in Odisha, 2010-11	188
Figure 5.14:	Activities of PLI/ RPLI In Odisha, 2003-04 to 2010-11	190
Figure 5.15:	Total Policies Marketed by LIC in Odisha, 2005-06 to 2010-11	190
Figure 5.16:	Share of construction in GSDP/GDP, 2004-05 to 2011-12	192
Figure 5.17:	Share of Odisha in Total Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India, 1999-2010	192
Figure 5.18:	Tourist Arrival in Odisha, 2000-10	193
Figure 5.19:	Composition of Tourists in Odisha, 1999-2010	193
Figure 5.20:	Share of the Trade- Hotel- Resturant Industry in GSDP, 2004-05 to 2011-12	194
Figure 5.21:	Standard of Hotels in Odisha, 1999-2010	195
Figure 5.22:	Trend and Extent of Hotel Beds in Odisha, 2000-2010	195
Figure 6.1:	Total Annual Consumption of Power in Odisha	211

Figure 6.2:	Share of Power Consumption by Domestic and Industrial Sectors	212
Figure 6.3:	Estimates of Demand of Power, 2001-02 to 2010-11	212
Figure 6.4:	Installed Capacity and availability of power for Power Projects (In MW)	213
Figure 6.5:	Ratio of Availability to Installed Capacity	213
Figure 6.6:	Demand vis-à-vis Availability of Power	214
Figure 6.7:	Percentage of Villages Electrified, 2010-11	215
Figure 6.8:	Percentage of Villages Electrified Across States, September, 2010	215
Figure 6.9:	Number of Roads Completed in Odisha under PMGSY, 2000-01 to 2010-11	221
Figure 6.10:	Completed Road Length under PMGSY, 2000-01 to 2010-11	221
Figure 6.11:	Amount Utilised under PMGSY,2000-01 to 2010-11	222
Figure 6.12:	Roads and Bridges Completed under RIDF, 2007-08 to 2010-11	222
Figure 6.13:	Financial Status of RIDF Projects, 2007-08 to 2010-11	223
Figure 6.14:	Vehicles on Roads in Odisha: 2004-05 to 2010-11	223
Figure 6.15:	Composition of Vehicle on Road, 2010-11	223
Figure 6.16:	Passenger Traffic Serviced by Public Sector Buses, 2005-06 to 2010-11	224
Figure 6.17:	Relative Efficiency of Odisha State Road Transport Corporation	225
Figure 6.18:	District-wise Railway Coverage in Odisha, 2010-11	226
Figure 6.19:	Traffic through Paradeep Port,200-01 to 2010-11	227
Figure 6.20:	Number of Telephone Connections by Type, 2010-11	228
Figure 6.21:	Rural Tele density, Odisha vis-à-vis All India	229
Figure 6.23:	Tele-Density Across States, 2008-09	229
Figure 6.22:	Urban Tele density, Odisha vis-à-vis All India	229
Figure 8.1:	Composition of Revenue Expenditure of Odisha, 2004-05 to 2010-11	273
Figure 8.2:	Literacy Rates for Odisha & All India, 1951 to 2011	273
Figure 8.3:	Male & Female Literacy Rate in Odisha, 1951 to 2011	274
Figure 8.4:	Growth of Primary Schools & Teachers in Odisha, 2000-01 to 2010-11	274
Figure 8.5:	Drop out Rates in Primary Schools of Odisha, 2005-06 to 2010-11	275
Figure 8.6:	Growth of Upper Primary Schools & Teachers, 2005-06 to 2010-11	275
Figure 8.7:	Dropout Rate of Upper Primary Schools in Odisha, 2005-06 to 2010-11	276
Figure 8.8(A):	Growths of Schools & Teachers at High School Level, 2003-04 to 2010-11	277
Figure 8.8(B):	Growth of Students at High School Level, 2003-04 to 2010-11	278
Figure 8.9:	Drop-out Rate in High Schools by Communities, 2005-06 to 2010-11	278
Figure 8.10:	Success Rate at High School Examination by Boards, 2006 to 2011	279
Figure 8.11:	Success Rate at Higher Secondary Education, 2006 to 2011	279
Figure 8.12:	Birth Rate, Death Rate in Odisha and India 2005-2010	283
Figure 8.13:	Indoor & outdoor patients treated in Odisha, 2006 to 2010	284
Figure 8.14:	Maternal Mortality Rates in Odisha & India, 1997-98 to 2007-09	284
Figure 8.15:	Institutional Deliveries in Odisha, 2008 to 2010	285

Figure 8.16: General Fertility Rates in Odisha & India, 2005 -09	285
Figure 8.17(A): District wise CBR, CDR and IMR of Odisha 2010-11.	285
Figure 8.17: IMR in Odisha and India, 2005 -10	285
Figure 8.18: Nutritional Status of 0-3 years Children in Odisha, 2004-2010	286
Figure 8.19: Eye Donation: Collected and Utilised in Odisha, 2007-08 to 2010-11	289
Figure 8.20: Incidence of Malaria in Odisha as Percentage of all India	290
Figure 8.21: Malaria Positive Cases and PF in Odisha, 2005 to 2010	290
Figure 8.22: HIV Positive cases in Odisha 2002-2010	291
Figure 8.23: Household Access to Safe Drinking Water in Odisha & India, 2001	291
Figure 8.24: Access to Toilet Facilities by Households in Odisha, 1991 - 2001	292
Figure 8.25: District-wise Household Access to Toilet /Latrine, 2001	292
Figure 8.26: Drinking Water Supply to Rural Household	293
Figure 8.27: Coverage of Habitations with Rural Drinking Water Supply, 2010-11	293
Figure 8.28: Achievement under Total Sanitation Campaign up to 2010 -11	293
Figure 8.29: Coverage of ICDS Beneficiaries in Odisha (in lakh number)	295
Figure 8.30: Enrolments and Attendance of Pre-School Children in Odisha.	296
Figure 8.31: District-wise Gender Gap in Literacy in Odisha, 2011	299
Figure 8.32: Proportion of Women in Total Workforce in Odisha, 1971-2001	299
Figure 8.33: Literacy Rates in Odisha by Communities 1961-2001	302
Figure 8.34: Distribution of Main & Marginal Workers by Communities in Odisha, 2001	303
Figure 8.35: Flow of Fund to Odisha under Article 275 (1), 2005-2010	304
Figure 8.36: Number of Families Covered under Different Programmes	305
Figure 9.1: Broad Fiscal Trends in Odisha	340
Figure 9.2: Fiscal Balance in Odisha, 2001-02 to 2011-12	341
Figure 9.3: Tax Structure of Odisha, 2009-10 to 2011-12	342
Figure 9.4: Composition of Revenue Expenditure in Odisha	344
Figure 9.5: Committed Revenue Expenditure in the Total in Odisha	345
Figure 9.6: Capital Expenditure in Odisha	346
Figure 9.7: Liabilities of Government of Odisha, 2006-07 to 2011-12	348

LIST OF TABLES

Table 7.1:	Poverty Head Count Ratio (%) for Odisha and India, 1973-74 to 2009-10	252
Table 7.1(A):	Poverty Head Count Ratio (%) for Odisha and India by Tendulkar Committee Methodology	252
Table 7.2:	Incidence of Poverty by Social Groups, Rural Odisha, 2009-10*, 2004-05 and 1999-2000	253
Table 7.2(A):	Head Count Ratio by Social Classes as per Tendulkar Committee Poverty line for Rural Odisha	253
Table 7.3:	Incidence of Poverty by NSS Regions, Rural Odisha, 2009-10*, 2004-05 and 1999-2000	253
Table 7.3(A):	Incidence of Poverty by NSS Regions, Rural Odisha by Tendulkar Committee Poverty line	253
Table 7.4:	Incidence of Poverty in Odisha vis-à-vis Other Major States, 1973-74 to 2004-05	254
Table 7.5:	Some Important Demographic Indicators of Odisha	255
Table 7.6:	Inter-State Comparisons of IMR, 1991-2010	255
Table 7.7:	Inter-State Comparisons of Life Expectancy, 2002-2015	256
Table 7.8:	Comparison of Health Indicators: National Family Health Survey, Odisha	257
Table 7.9:	Human Development Index for Major States of India	261
Table 7.10:	District-wise Comparison of Human Development Index, Gender Development Index and Infrastructure Development Index, 2001	262
Table 7.11:	Some Monitorable Indicators for the 11th Plan	263
Table 8.1:	Epidemiological Data of NFCP, 2004-10	288
Table 8.2:	Status of Inter-Caste Marriages in Odisha, 2008 -2010	307
Table 8.3:	Assistance to Victims of Atrocities, 2008 -2010	307
Table 9.1:	Odisha - Composition of Revenue Expenditure	344
Table 9.2:	Fiscal Priority and Fiscal capacity of the State in 2007-08 and 2010-11.	347
Table 9.3:	Debt Sustainability: Indicators and Trends	349

Abbreviation

ANPM	Atma Nijukti Paramarsha Melas
APICOL	Agriculture Promotion Investment Corporation Ltd
ART	Anti Retro viral Therapy
ASCAD	Assistance to State for Control of Livestock Diseases
AWC	Anganwadi Centre
B.Ed	Bachelor in Education
BALCO	Bharat Aluminium Company
BCP	Boundary Change Proceeding
BRGF	Backward Region Grant Fund
BW	Bore Well
CARD	Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank
CBSE	Central Board Secord of Secondary Education
CC	Credit Cooperatives
CCTN	Crime & Criminal Cracing Network & System
C-D Ratio	Credit-Deposit Ratio
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CES	Centre for Environment Studies
CESCO	Central Electricity Coporation Ltd
CESU	Cenral 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
CRRRI	Central Rice Research Institute
CSC	Common Services Centre
CSO	Cetral 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
EWS	Economically Weaker Section
FCAL	IDCOL Ferro Chrome & Alloys Ltd
FCI	Food Corporation of India
FFDA	Fish Farmers Development Agency
FSAI	Frozen Semen Artificial Insemination
FSCS	Farmers Service Cooperative Society
FSRE	Farming System Research Education
GDDP	Gross District Domestic Product
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GGY	Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana
GRIDCO	Grid Corporation of Odisha
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
HCFC	High Carbon Ferro Chrome
HDI	Human Development Index
HUDCO	Housing & Urban Development Corporation
HYV	High Yielding Variety
IAY	Indira Awas Yojana
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
ICSE	Indian Council of Secondary Education
ICT	Information & Communication Technology
ICTC	Integrated Counselling & Testing Centre
IDCO	Infrastructure Development Corporation
IDCOL	Industrial Development Corporation of Odisha Ltd
IDDP	Integrated Dairy Development Programme
IEC	Information Education & Communication
IGNOAP	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension
IID	Industrial Infrastructure Development

IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
IKIWL	IDCOL Kalinga Iron Works Ltd
IMIS	Integrated Management Informatiopn 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	Iformation 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	Jawaharla Nehru Urban Renewal Mission
KBK	Kalandi Bolangir Koraput
KCC	Kissan Credit Card
KKGC	Kalinga Kissan Gold Card
KSJ	Kishori Sakti Yojana
KVIB	Khadi & Village Industry Board
KVIC	Khadi & Village Industry Commission
KVK	Krishi Vigyan Kendra
KW	Kili 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
MTPA	Million Ton Per Annum
MTW	Medium Tube Well
MWSA	Mean Water Spread Area
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development
NACP	National Aids Control Programme
NAFED	National Federation
NAIS	National Agriculture Insurance Scheme
NALCO	National Aluminium Company
NBFC	Non Banking Finance Companies
NBMMP	National Bio Gas & Manure Management Programme
NCLP	Natioal Child Labour Project
NDDP	Net District Domestic Product
NDP	Net Domestic Product
NEAC	National Environment Awareness Campaign
NESCO	Northern Electricity Corporation Ltd
NFSM	National Food Security Mission
NH	National Highway
NHFDC	National Handicapped Finance Development Corporation
NHM	National Horticulture Mission
NIC	National Informatic Centre
NICRE	Non Interest Committed Expenditure
NOAP	National Old Age Pension
NPA	Non Performing Assets
NPCBB	National Project for Cattle & Buffalo Breeding
NREGA	National Rural Employment Guarentee Act
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission

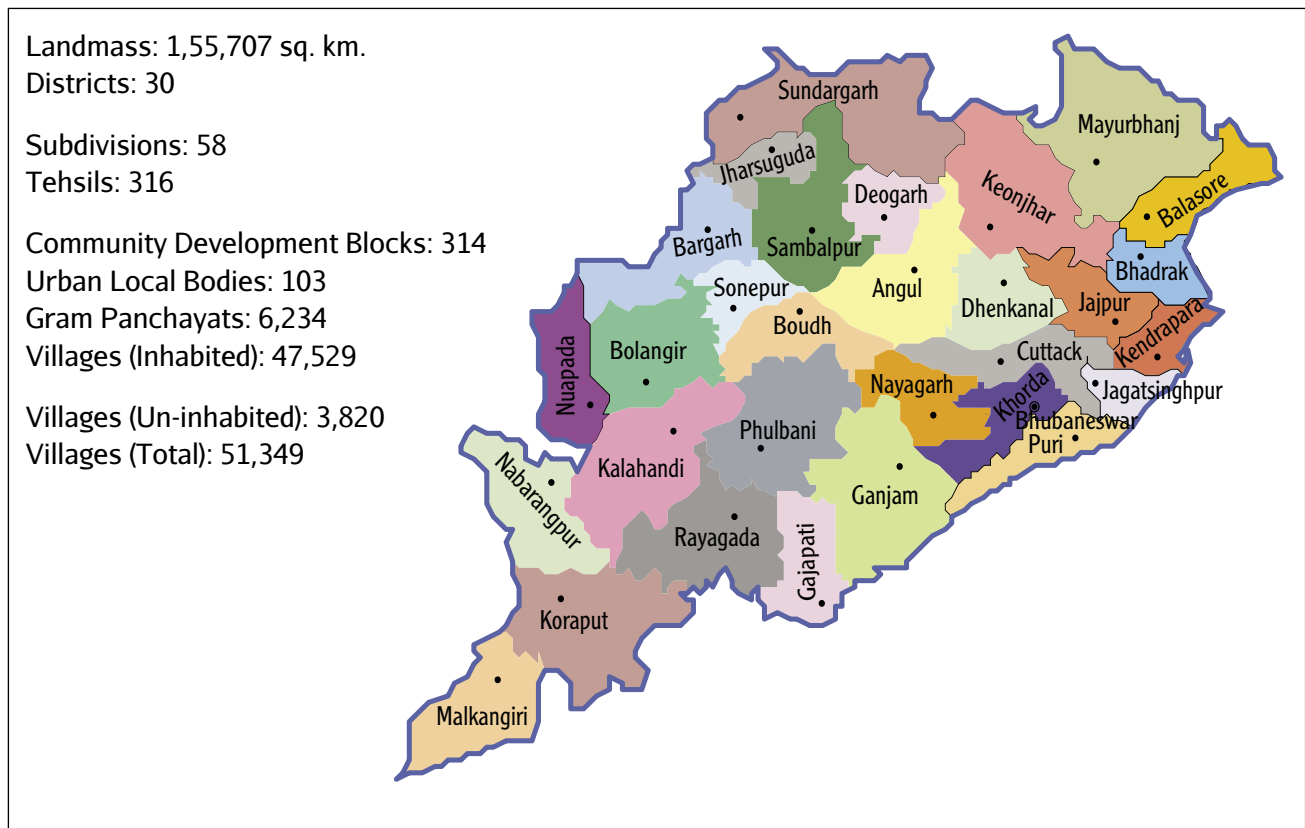
NRSE	New & Renewable Source of Energy
NSDP	Net State Domestic Product
NSS	National Sample Survey
NTPC	National Thermal Power Corporation
NWDPRA	National Watershed Development Programme for Rural Areas
NWFF	National Welfare for Fishermen
OAIC	Odisha Agro Industries Corporation
OCAC	Odisha Computer Application Centre
OCT&SF	Odisha Cooperative Tasar & Silk Federation Ltd
OERC	Odisha Electricity Regulatory Commission
OF	Open Forest
OFDC	Odisha Forest Development Corporation
OHPC	Odisha Hydro Power Corporation Ltd
OMC	Odisha Mining Corporation
OMFED	Odisha State Cooperative Milk Producer's Federation Ltd
OPERP	Odisha Public Enterprises Reform Programme
OPGC	Odisha Power Generation Corporation
OPOLFED	Odisha State Poultry Producer's Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd
OPTCL	Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Ltd
OREDA	Odisha Renewable Energy Development Agency
ORHDC	Odisha Rural Housing Development Corporation
ORMAS	Odisha Rural Development & Marketing Society
ORSAC	Odisha Space Application Centre
OSCARD	Odisha Cooperative Agriculture & Research Development
OSCHC	Odisha State Cooperative Handicraft Corporation
OSEMS	Odisha State Employment Mission Society
OSFC	Odisha State Finance Corporation
OSFDC	Odisha State Finance Development Corporation
OSWAB	Odisha State Welfare Advisory Board
OSWAN	Odisha State wide Area Network
OTDC	Odisha Tourism Development Corporation
OTIDA	Odisha Transport Infrastructure Development Authority
OTR	Own Tax Revenue
OTRAC	Odisha Transport Regulatory & Advisory Council
OUAT	Odisha University of Agriculture & Technology
OWDM	Odisha Watershed Development Mission
PACS	Primary Agricultural Cooperative Society
PCCF	Principal Chief Conservator of Forest

PDD	Project Design Document
PDS	Public Distribution System
PFCS	Primary Fisherman Coperative Society
PGCIL	Power Generation Corporation of India Ltd
PHC	Public Health Care
PHDMA	Poverty & Human Development Monitoring Agency
PLF	Plant Load Factor
PLI	Postal Life Insurance
PMEGP	Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme
PMGSY	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
PMRY	Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana
PPP	Public Private Partnership
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 Elctrification Corporation
REGP	Rural Employment Generation Programme
RGVY	Rajiv Gandhi Viduitkaran 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 Dat Centre
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SGSY	Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar 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
SOUTHCO	Southern Electricity Corporation Ltd
SPCB	State Pollution Control Board
SR	Sub Register
SSI	Small Scale Industries
SSNP	Social Safety Net Programme
ST	Scheduled Tribe
STA	State Transport Authority
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STD	Subscriber's Trunk Dialing
STEP	Support to Training & Employment Programme
STPI	Software Technology Park of India
STW	Shallow Tube Well
SVRC	State Variety Release Committee
T&D	Transmission & Distribution
TED	Turtle Extruder Devises
TFG	Tenant Farmers Group
TISCO	Tata Iron & Steel Company
TMT	Thousand Metric Ton
TOF	Trees Outside Forest
TPS	Thermal Powr Station
TRYSEM	Training for Rural Youth for self Employment
TSC	Total Sanitation Campaign
TTF	Travel & Tourism Fair
UEE	Universal elementary Education
ULB	Urban Local Body
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
URP	Uniform Recall Period
USEP	Urban Self Employment Programme
UWEP	Urban Wage Employment Programme
VAL	Vedanta Aluminium Ltd

VAT	Value Added Tax
VCTC	Voluntary Counselling & Testing Centre
VDF	Very Dense Forest
VRS	Voluntary Retirement Scheme
VSS	Vana Sarankshan Samiti
VSS	Voluntary Separation Scheme
WDF	Watershed Development Fund
WESCO	Western Electricity Supply Corporation Ltd
WODC	Western Odisha Development Council
WORLP	Western Odisha Rural Livelihood Project
WPR	Worker Population Ratio
WSHG	Women Self Help Groups
WTM	World Tourism Mart
WTO	World Trade Organisation

Overview



1.1 Executive Summary

Odisha's economy has been following a high growth trajectory in recent years. In real terms at 1999-2000 prices, Odisha reported an average annual growth rate of 9.51 percent for the 10th Five Year Plan against a target of 6.20 percent and achievement of 5.20 percent for the 9th Plan. "Quick estimates" put Odisha's real growth rate in 2010-11 at 8.60 percent at 2004-05 prices. The anticipated growth rate of Odisha is estimated at 7.18 percent as against all India anticipated growth rate of 6.9 percent in 2011-12. The State economy has grown, in real terms at 2004-05 prices, at an average annual rate

of 8.49 percent during the first four years of the 11th Plan despite global economic slow down.

In terms of real per capita income, the State has lagged behind the national average ever since independence. In 1950-51, Odisha's real per capita income was about 90 percent of the national average, but in 2002-03, it came down to about 61 percent of the national average. This long-term falling trend in real per capita income has not only been arrested, but reversed as well since 2004-05. The State per capita income has started rising and the gap with the average national per capita income is reducing steadily.

Similar to other states, Odisha's economy has been undergoing a structural change, with the Service Sector becoming more and more pronounced. In 2010-11 (quick estimates), the Service Sector accounted for about 57 percent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) followed by industry (26%) and agriculture (17%). During the year 2011-12, the share of the Service Sector is expected to be 57.34 percent, that of the Industry Sector 26.20 percent and of the Agriculture Sector 16.46 percent in real terms at 2004-05 prices. The high growth rates recorded by the State in the 10th and 11th Five Year Plans are due mainly to high growth registered by the Industry Sector and the Service Sector which have averaged annual real growth rates of 9.16 percent and 9.56 percent respectively in real terms of 2004-05 prices. The growth in the Agriculture Sector continues to be highly volatile mainly due to adverse impacts of natural shocks such as cyclones, droughts and floods. The Service Sector has been growing in a comparatively stable manner.

Among the districts, over the period 2005-06 to 2008-09, the average annual growth rate of Sundergarh was the highest (13.9%) followed by Jharsuguda and Jagatsinghpur (10.9%). The lowest average growth rate was witnessed in Malkanagiri (5.2%) for the same period. In 2008-09, the real per capita net district domestic product at 2004-05 prices was highest for Angul district and lowest for Nabarangpur district.

As Census data shows, the workers' participation rate in Odisha at 38.79 percent was slightly lower than 39.1 percent at the national level in 2001. Compared to the 1991 Census, the share of marginal workers in the total workforce increased substantially from 14 percent in 1991 to 33 percent in 2001, while the share of main workers declined from 87 percent in 1991 to 67 percent in 2001. The share of main workers in the agricultural sector (cultivators and agricultural workers) declined from 73 percent in 1991 to 58 percent in 2001. This indicates that, although the majority of population in the State still depends on agriculture directly or indirectly, the state economy has been diversifying and there is a lift moving away the agricultural sectors to non-farm sectors.

As per the NSS data, the rate of unemployment in the State has fallen lately - from the 61st round (July 2004-June 2005) to the 64th round (July 2007-June 2008). 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. The share of employment in the public sector continues to be higher than that in the private sector, although the latter has shown steady increase. It is, however, heartening to note that the share of women employees in the organised sector has been steadily increasing and has stood at 16.2 percent in 2010.

The cost of living in rural Odisha is one of the lowest in the country. The cost of living in urban Odisha also used to be lower than the rest of India in the past. This is, however, no longer the case.

1.2 The Agriculture Sector

Although this sector includes agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry sub-sectors, it contributes less than 20 percent towards the State's Gross Domestic Product. However, it still provides employment and sustenance, directly or indirectly, to more than 60 percent of the State's total workforce. In this sense, the Agriculture Sector is still the "mainstay" of Odisha's economy. It suffers from frequent natural shocks like cyclones, droughts and flash floods. Despite wide annual variations in its growth, the Agriculture Sector has grown, in real terms at 2004-05 prices, at an average annual rate of 4.12 percent in the first four years of the 11th Five Year Plan.

The total foodgrains production has generally been fluctuating. It was 76.19 lakh tonnes in 2010-11 as compared to 75.51 lakh tonnes in 2009-10. Paddy still constitutes about 90 percent of total production of foodgrains and continues to be the dominant crop in Odisha, though in terms of acreage, there has been a gradual shift from paddy to cash crops. Though paddy productivity has been slowly increasing and is of the order of 24.48 quintals/ha in 2010-11, it is much less than the national average.

It is heartening to note that the coverage of area under High-Yield-Variety (HYV) paddy has increased

over time and the average yield rate of HYV paddy is much higher at 26.89 quintals per ha in 2010-11. Some districts such as Sonepur have reported much higher yield rates of HYV paddy in the order of 36.54 quintals per hectare. It is also a matter of some satisfaction that cropping intensity in Odisha during 2007-08, the latest year for which data are available both for Odisha and India, is much higher at 160 percent than the national average of 139 percent. These positive developments augur well for overall improvement of the agriculture sub-sector and increase in production in Odisha.

Inadequate and erratic irrigation facilities still remain a major constraint for improving agriculture and agricultural productivity. Irrigation intensity in the State was only 31 percent in 2006-07 in comparison to the all-India average of 44 percent. However, the situation in this regard has been gradually improving. With a view to assuring more irrigation facilities as quickly as possible, the State Government launched in 2009-10 two innovative irrigation schemes, i.e., (i) construction of check dams and (ii) sustainable harvesting of groundwater through installation of bore wells at massive scales. Although there is considerable improvement in the use of fertilisers and other inputs, the rate of fertiliser use and other inputs in the State still remains lower than the national average. Fertiliser consumption in Odisha during 2010-11 was 62.80 kg/ha as against 59.78 kg/ha during 2009-10.

1.3 The Industrial Sector

This sector contributes about 26 percent share to Odisha's GSDP in real terms. This sector has averaged a real annual growth rate of 9.12 percent, at 2004-05 prices, during the first four years of the 11th Five Year Plan. In this survey, the Industrial Sector has been defined to include manufacturing, mining and quarrying and electricity-gas-water supply. The manufacturing sub-sector contributes about 62 percent of real GSDP within the Industrial Sector. Within manufacturing, the share of registered manufacturing is high (86%) and this is increasing over time.

Most large-scale industries in Odisha are mineral-based. In producing steel, Odisha retains 10 percent of the total capacity of the nation, while it has 25

percent of total iron-ore reserves in the country. Odisha has been receiving heavy investments in the Industrial Sector in recent years. There are new potential entrants such as Vedant, Jindal and Posco into this sector in Odisha. If and when these investments fully materialise, the steel producing capacity of the State will improve substantially and Odisha will grow at a much faster rate.

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

The number of "Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)" has been increasing over time. During 2010-11, the maximum number of SMEs was set up in Sundargarh followed by Cuttack, 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 2010-11, no new sick unit was reported. The cottage industry in Odisha exhibits a declining trend in terms of the number of units as well as employment generation.

The mining sector contributes about 7 percent of real GSDP of Odisha. Being a favoured investment destination of global investors, this sector seems poised for rapid growth. In terms of total value of mineral output, Odisha ranks highest in the country and its share is increasing. Exports of minerals and ores from the State have been rising. This sub-sector has been increasingly employing capital intensive and labour saving technologies with a view to enhancing its global competitiveness.

1.4 The Service Sector

This sector dominates the State's economy, its share in real GSDP being about 57 percent in recent years and has been growing at higher rates in a comparatively stable manner. This sector recorded an average annual growth rate of

9.86 percent, in real terms at 2004-05 prices, in the first four years of the 11th Plan. The sector comprises of sub-sectors such as banking and insurance, real estate, public administration, trade, hotels and restaurants, construction, transport and communications and other services.

As per quick estimates 2010-11, the community, social and personal services sub-sector contributed 14.10 percent, the trade, hotels and restaurants sub-sectors, 13.22 percent, financial and insurance services subsectors 10.60 percent, construction 9.44 percent and other services subsector 9.99 percent in the State's GSDP in real terms. As per advance estimates for the year 2011-12, the trade, hotels and restaurants subsector dominated the sector contributing to it about 24 percent share. It was followed by the transport, storage and communication subsector that contributed about 17 percent, construction subsector 16 percent, and other service about 17 percent to the Service Sector. The banking and insurance sub-sector constitutes about 10 percent of the 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 15,000, which is better than that in many states in India. It is a fact worth mentioning that about 79 percent 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. Odisha is catching up with the nation in terms of per capita bank deposits in commercial banks. Co-operative banks focus on rural areas and the Agriculture Sector. For all types of banks operating in the State, the recovery rate stands at about 50 percent. Recovery position of bank loans needs to be improved.

The activity in the construction sector is a symbol of capacity and infrastructure-building in a region. The share of the "construction sub-sector" in Odisha's GSDP in 2010-11 was about 9.44 percent. However, despite the high growth of Odisha's economy in recent years, this sub sector recorded a modest growth rate of 6.14 percent per annum during the 11th Five Year Plan. This sub-sector is

also important from the employment perspective. It absorbs a lot of casual workers.

Tourism has a huge growth potential in Odisha, and, being a labour-intensive activity, it has the capacity to generate employment on a large scale. Yet, it remains less developed in comparison to other states. The absolute number of tourists to the State has been growing 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

The importance of good infrastructure for accelerated development and higher economic growth is well recognised. Odisha is deficient in infrastructure and there is a felt need for substantially improving the extent and quality of infrastructure in the State. The State Government has rightly focused on Biji, Sadak and Pani.

Odisha's pioneering power sector reforms are well known. In comparison to other states, the availability of power in Odisha is better and continues to improve. However, transmission and distribution losses are a major concern in Odisha. This aspect needs immediate attention. It is heartening to note that the State has embarked upon an ambitious CAPEX programme to substantially improve its grid infrastructure.

The demand for power in Odisha has been rising at a faster rate. Over 60 percent of villages in Odisha are now electrified. This situation is likely to further improve soon through project works under the 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 sub-sector, road density in Odisha is better than the all-India average. But the State lags in surface-road density. This is again likely to change soon, as the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and Bharat Nirman Yojana build all-weather surface roads. The State has also taken several initiatives to extend the spread of good quality roads and to improve the road surface quality throughout the State. An ambitious programme for increasing the number of bridges and cross drainage works has been undertaken to ensure all weather connectivity for remote habitations. Railway density in the State is 15 km per thousand square km of area, which is below the national average of 20 km. The cargo shipment activity at Paradeep port has shown consistent growth despite the recent global recession. Recently Dharma port has been established and would start handing cargo to and from the State and neighbouring regions.

In the field of postal and tele-communications, 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. Cell phones constitute about 75 percent 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. Two software technology parks are in operation: one in Bhubaneswar and the other in Rourkela. Their presence results in more efficient use of information technology in the private sector.

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, Odisha has been able to reduce poverty at faster rates in recent years. As per estimates made by the Planning Commission, poverty reduced by 7.25 percentage points from 1999-2000 (55th round of NSS) to 2004-05 (61st round of NSS, mixed recall method). This was in line with the State's development strategies that targeted a 7 percentage point reduction in poverty during the 10th Plan.

It is heartening to note that a tentative analysis of NSS data of the 66th round suggests a further reduction in poverty by 10.21 percentage points from 39.90 percent in 2004-05 to 29.69 percent in 2009-10. The results of this analysis might be taken as indicative. Given the large change between 2004-05 and 2009-10, even this indicative figure reinforces the declining trend noticed earlier between 1999-2000 and 2004-05.

The rural-urban poverty gap remains larger than the all-India average. As per the 66th round of NSS, poverty declined in all NSS regions of Odisha. However, the coastal region has the lowest incidence poverty. The extent of poverty in southern and northern regions is still high and remains a matter of concern.

The State witnesses wide regional and social disparities in development. All regions have not developed uniformly. With a view to addressing the problem of regional disparities and expediting development of interior tribal dominated districts, the Government has implemented a series of development programmes such as Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP), Biju KBK Plan, Biju Kandhamal O Gajpati Yojana, Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY), Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) and Western Odisha Developed Council (WODC). With support from Government of India, the State has launched a new initiative, called "Integrated Action Plan (IAP)" for 15 tribal and backward districts of Odisha in 2010-11. This initiative has been further extended to three new districts during the year 2011-12. These development initiatives aim at faster development of the backward regions of the State.

1.7 Social Sectors

Social sectors have gained importance as the world development community has paid greater attention to the concept of human development and attainment of Millennium Development Goals (MDG). These sectors include education, health, safe drinking water, sanitation as well as development of the marginalised groups and backward regions.

The State's achievements in social sectors have been impressive in recent years. In 2011, the

overall literacy rate (73.45 %) in Odisha was close to the national average (74.04 %). Of late, enrollment ratio in elementary (primary and upper primary) schools has substantially increased. The dropout rates at the primary level have come down sharply from 41.8 percent in 2000-01 to 2.60 percent in 2010-11 at primary level and at upper primary level from about 57 percent in 2000-01 to 7.23 percent in 2010-11. The school infrastructure has also been substantially improved during the recent years.

Several initiatives have been taken by the Government to improve literacy levels and quality of education. With a view to improving literacy levels among ST and SC communities, particularly among girls, the State has been establishing hostels for ST and SC students. At present 3,448 hostels including 1,548 Primary School hostels in ITDA Blocks and 1,003 ST girl's hostels are functioning in the State and another 1,383 hostels are under construction. In addition, 55 hostels (44 for SC girls and 11 for SC boys) under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrabas Yojana and 30 ST hostels for girls and boys under CSP scheme are under construction. On completion of these, about 3.5 lakh SC & ST students can be accommodate in these hostels.

A large number of vocational and technical institutions have come up during the last few years and help equip the youth with employable technical and soft 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 mean time.

In the healthcare sector, the Government has taken steps to bring about considerable improvement in health infrastructure and delivery and accessibility of healthcare services in the State. Still there is a lot to be done. The basic demographic variables present a mixed picture. The crude birth rate in the State is 20.5 against the national average of 22.1 in 2010, but the crude death rate stood at 8.6 compared to 7.2 for the country. Life expectancy at birth in the State for male was 62.3 years and 64.8 years for women during 2006-10 and lower

than the national average of 65.8 years and 68.1 years respectively. The State is expected to narrow down this gap in the next projection period of 2011-15.

People of Odisha suffer from multiple diseases. The Government has focused attention on the panchvyadhi, i.e., five most prevalent diseases: malaria, leprosy, diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections and scabies that contribute about 70 percent of patient load. The Panchvyadhi Chikitsa scheme is in operation since 2001 to provide free treatment and medicines for these diseases. The scheme has also prescribed clinical protocols to be followed by all doctors and public health institutions. In KBK and other tribal districts, mobile health units have been placed in service to provide health services to the people in outreach mode in remote areas where connectivity is poor and the posts of doctors and other health personnel remain vacant. A number new health initiatives, including NRHM, ASHA and other health development programmes, have been launched in the State. Improvement in people's health and hygiene awareness, in their general health condition and better availability of healthcare services account for improvements in several health indicators including infant mortality rates, maternal mortality rates, institutional deliveries and immunisation services.

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) during 2007-09 in Odisha was 258 per 1,00,000 live births in Odisha, compared to 212 in India. There has been an improvement in women's health in recent times. Increasingly more pregnant women are receiving ante-natal and post-natal care. Institutional deliveries have increased from about 37 percent in 2005 to 74.7 percent in 2010. The pregnancy burden of women in the State is lower than that of their counterparts in the country. During the year 2009 the General Fertility Rate (GFR) in Odisha stood at 78.1 percent compared to 86.5 percent at the all India level. Though the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in the State declined from 96 in 2000 to 61 in 2010, it is still very high as compared to 47 at all India level.

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) initiatives and achievements are to be credited. Various government health programmes have brought

down the disease burden in the State. Leprosy has declined to less than 1 percent per 10,000 population and filaria has been controlled. Malaria is endemic in some parts of the State, but malaria slide Positivity Rate (percentage of slides found positive among those examined) has declined from 8.18 to 7.55 between 2005 to 2010. HIV positive cases have increased alarmingly from 312 in 2002 to 20,596 in 2010-11. This is a matter of concern.

Odisha'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 percent as per the 2001 census. The Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) reports that 2.7 percent rural habitations in Odisha were not covered under drinking water supply programmes in 2009. The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) has been implemented to install toilets in rural areas and encourage people to improve sanitation conditions. Physical achievements under this programme have, however, not been encouraging. By 2010-11, only 49 percent households, 95 percent schools and 82 percent anganwadis were covered under the programme.

Malnutrition among children, mothers and old, infirm and destitute persons is a serious problem in the State. The Government has implemented various welfare programmes for them. These include the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), rehabilitation of cured leprosy patients, emergency feeding programme and heavily subsidised rice at the rate of Rs. 2 per kg. Besides, pension schemes like the National Old Age Pension (NOAP), Madhu Babu Pension and National Family Benefit schemes are in operation to provide social security to the poor, old and destitute.

Like elsewhere in India, there are gender disparities in Odisha in respect of several human development indicators. Only sixty-four percent of the female population is literate in comparison to about eighty two percent of the male population in Odisha. The male literacy rate in Odisha is little higher than the national level while female literacy rate is marginally less. Women constitute about 45 percent of the total workforce in Odisha. The employment of women in the organised sector has however been

rising in recent years. The present strategy of the State to empower and develop women is a step in the right direction. About 4.57 lakh Women Self-Help Groups (WSHGs) with 54.81 lakh members have been organised with support from the Mission Shakti programme.

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

The ST and SC communities are a large marginalised section of the society. Their development has received focused attention by the Central as well as the State governments. The 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 scheduled areas. Special Central Assistance (SCA) is provided for accelerated development of tribal communities including particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups.

1.8 Public Finance

After about two decades of serious fiscal imbalance, the State has made an impressive turnaround in its finances. Most monitorable fiscal indicators have turned favourable. Revenue deficit has been eliminated since 2005-06. Fiscal deficit has been reduced below the prescribed limit. A fiscal space has been created to finance development programmes.

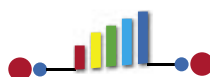
However, two factors have impacted the State's fiscal scenario in 2009-10 and 2010-11. The first was the worldwide recession, which adversely affected the Indian economy as well as the State's economy in many ways including reductions in the State's own revenues and central transfers. The second factor impacted materially on the expenditure side of the budget. The State implemented revision of salaries and pensions of its employees as per the recommendations of the 6th Pay Commission effective from 1st January 2006. In 2010-11, while the revenue surplus increased to 2.00 percent of

GSDP, the fiscal deficit declined to 0.34 percent as compared to 1.38 percent in the previous years. It reveals the continuing effort of the state government towards the path of fiscal correction and consolidation. The decline in fiscal deficit was due to increase in revenue receipt as well as lower growth of revenue expenditure. In 2011-12, the fiscal deficit is budgeted at 2.5 percent of GSDP.

The capital expenditure has been on the rise over the period. The capital expenditure increased from Rs.5,733 crore in 2008-09 to Rs.6,683 crore in 2010-11. The capital outlays have also increased from Rs.3,779 crore in 2008-09 to Rs.4,285 crore in 2010-11. The debt burden has been substantially reduced in recent years. The debt-GSDP ratio has been brought down from 55.92 percent at the end of 2002-03 to a more sustainable level of 20.07 percent at the end of 2010-11. This has become possible for two main reasons. First, the State has

not resorted to market borrowings since 2006-07. Second, fiscal reforms and debt write-off mandated by the Finance Commission as a reward for fiscal prudence have also helped.

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



Odisha's Economy: A Macro Glance

2.1 Aggregate Income

Quick estimates put Odisha's real growth rate in 2010-11 at 8.60 percent at 2004-05 prices. The anticipated real growth rate of Odisha is estimated at 7.18 percent as against all India anticipated growth rate of 6.88 percent in 2011-12. In the first four years of the 11th plan, the State's average real annual growth rate is of the order of 8.49 percent. During 11th Plan period the average annual growth rate of real GSDP is expected to be 8.23 percent. Figure 2.1 graphs the real growth rates of the State from 2006-07 to 2011-12 based on Annexure 2.4.

Figure 2.2 is an extension of Figure 2.1, by juxtaposing the real national growth rate with the real growth rates in the State's economy from 2006-07 to 2011-12. As per the latest estimates at 2004-05 prices for India and Odisha, out of six years from 2006-07 to 2011-12, the real growth

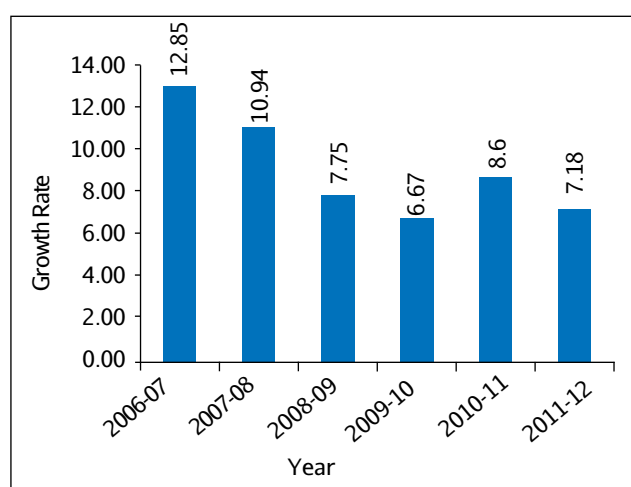
rate of the State exceeded the national growth rate for five years except for the year 2009-10.

The rising trends of per capita real NSDP for Odisha and per capita real NNP for India from 2004-05 to 2011-12 at 2004-05 prices are presented in Figure 2.3. There is, however, a need to put in extra effort so that Odisha's economy continues to grow at a rate higher than the national average over a long period of time to catch up fast with the rest of India. Higher growth of the State economy is desirable to avoid stagnation in Odisha's standards of living relative to the national average.

2.2 Relative Standards of Living

The standards of living in the State have been below the national average since 1950-51 when Odisha's real per capita income was about 90 percent of the national average. However, the

Figure 2.1: Real Growth Rates of GSDP of Odisha: 2006-07 to 2011-12



Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha

Figure 2.2: Real Growth Rates of GSDP of Odisha vis-à-vis GDP of India: 2006-07 to 2011-12

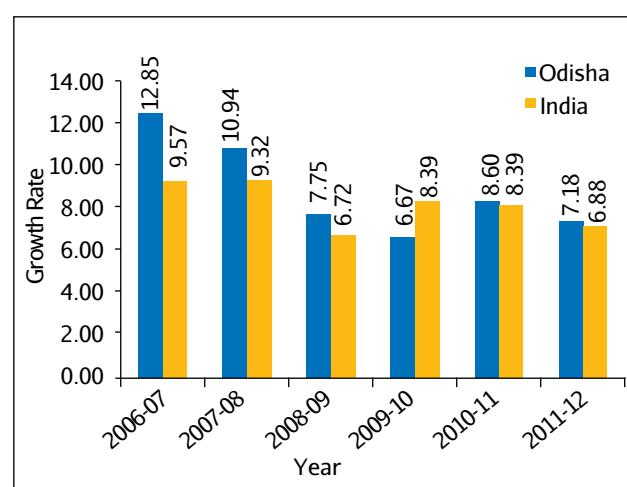
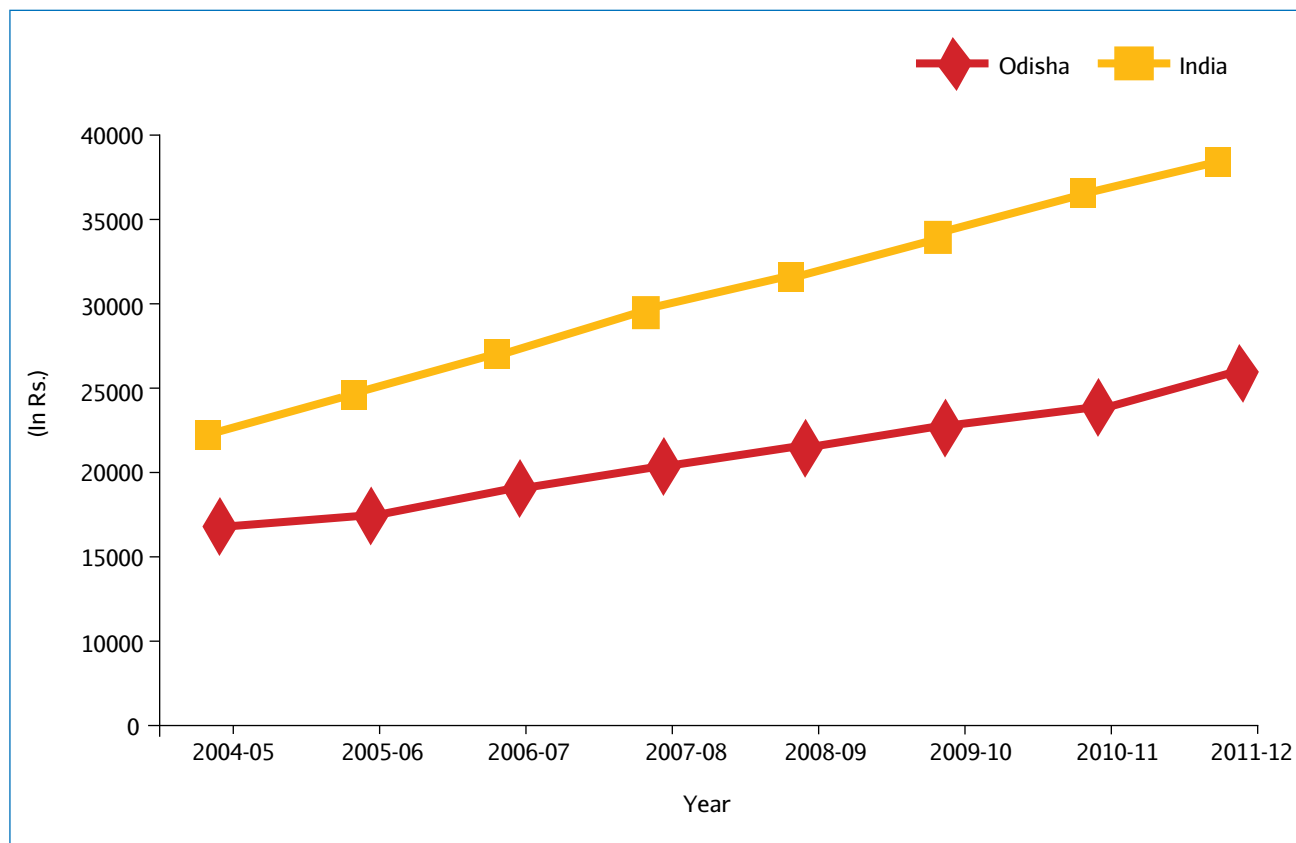


Figure 2.3: Per Capita NSDP of Odisha and NNP of India (2004-05 to 2011-12)



State's real per capita income had begun to slide thereafter and came down to about 61 percent 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's per capita income has started rising and the gap with the average national per capita income has been reducing steadily. Odisha's real per capita income for 2009-10 at Rs.24,275 was higher than that of Bihar, UP, M.P., Jharkhand, Assam and Rajasthan. Figure 2.4 compares real per capita incomes of different states for 2009-10. The State's real per capita NSDP for the year 2010-11 was Rs.25,708 and is expected to be Rs.26,900 in 2011-12 at 2004-05 prices

2.3 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 agriculture and

animal husbandry, forestry, fisheries and mining and quarrying. Manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply and construction sectors come under the secondary sector, while the tertiary sector includes various services including public administration.

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

Figure 2.4: Per capita NSDP at 2004-05 prices of States : 2009-10

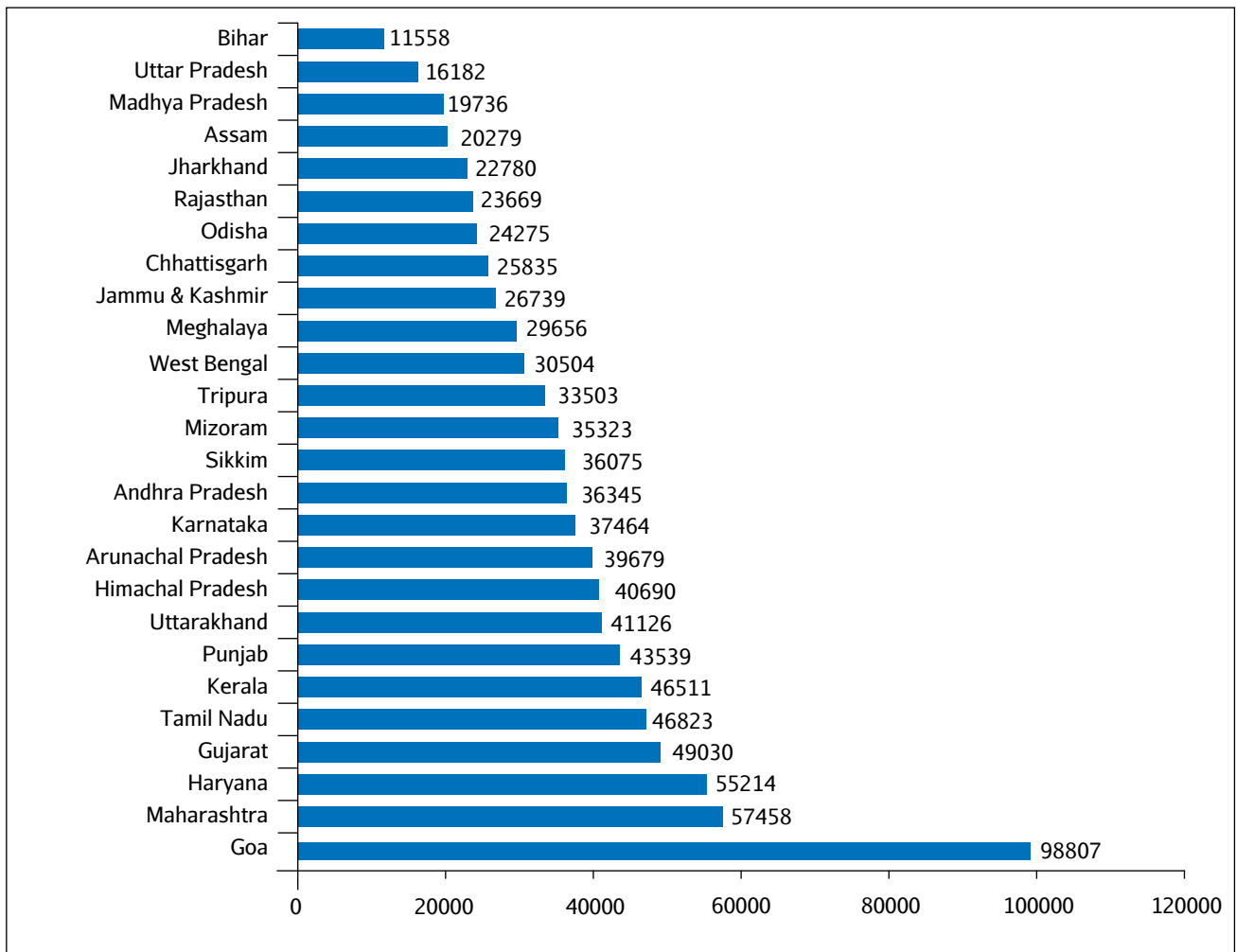


Figure 2.5 gives the dynamics of the composition of Odisha's economy from the year 2004-05 to 2011-12. It is clearly becoming less agricultural, more industrial and more service-oriented over time. In 2010-11, agriculture represents only 17.59 percent of Odisha's GSDP. The Service Sector and industry sector represent 56.72 percent and 25.69 percent respectively. As per the Advance estimate of GSDP for the year 2011-12, agriculture accounts for 16.46% of the State GSDP. The industry sector represents 26.20% and the Service Sector 57.34%. This pattern is similar to the experience of the Indian economy and is indeed a global phenomenon. As is true for the Indian economy, in recent years the

Service Sector dominates the State economy, constituting more than half the State's GSDP.

There is, however, a significant quantitative difference. Compared to the Indian economy, the economy of Odisha is more agricultural, less industrial and less service-oriented. The Service Sector at the national level accounted for about 65.54 percent of GDP in 2010-11 against only 56.72 percent for Odisha. Agriculture represented only 14.51 percent of the national GDP against 17.59 percent in Odisha's GSDP in 2010-11. Figure 2.6 compares the broad sectoral decompositions of Odisha's and Indian economies for the year 2010-11.

Figure 2.5: Dynamics of Composition of Odisha's Economy: 2004-05 to 2011-12

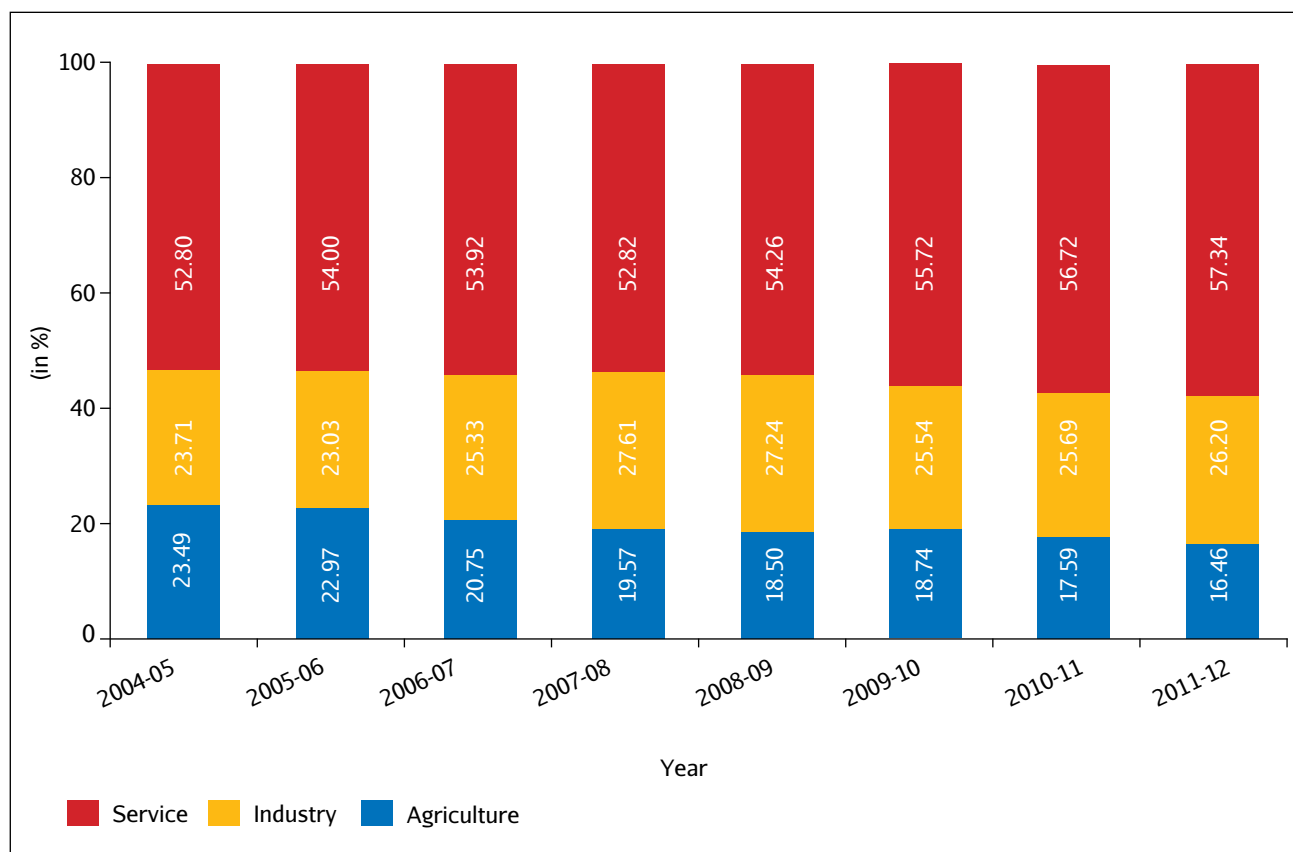
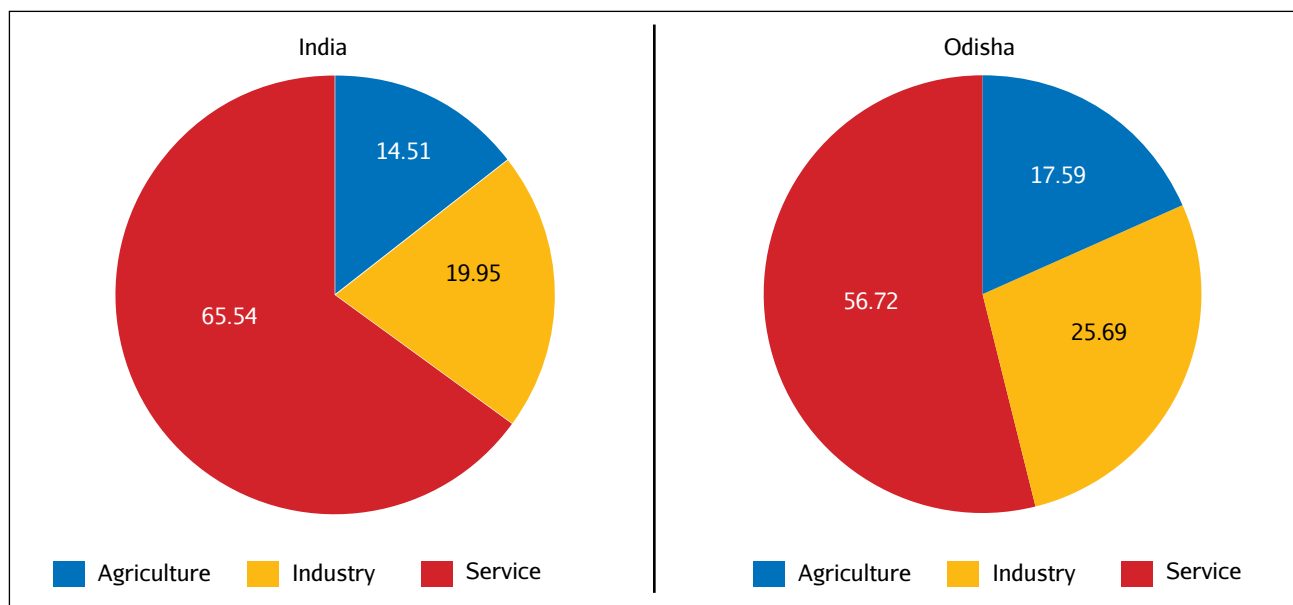


Figure 2.6: Composition of Odisha's Economy vis-à-vis India's Economy, 2010-11(%)



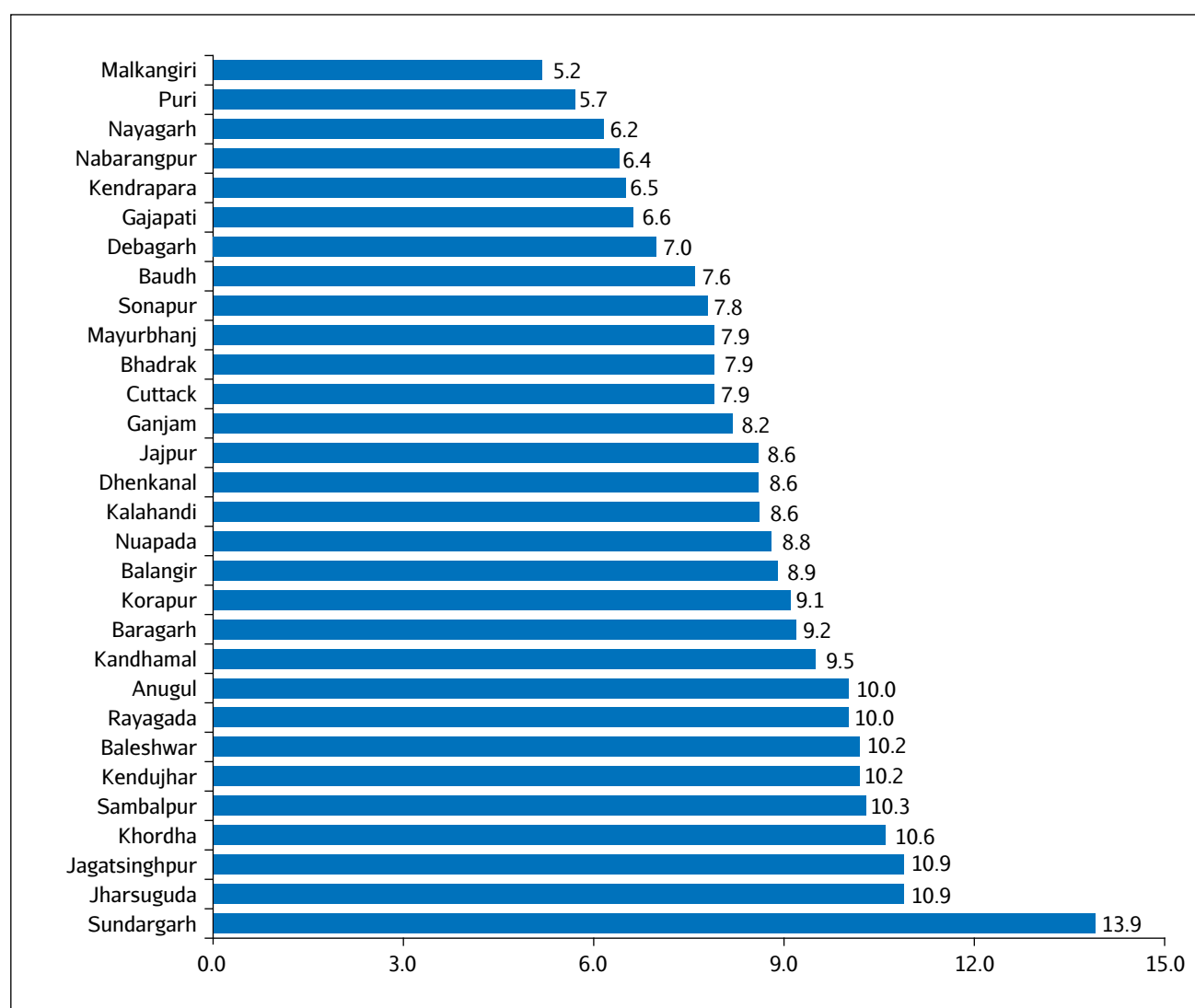
2.4 Performance of Districts

Odisha 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 from 2004-05 to 2008-09 are given in Annexure 2.10 through 2.15.

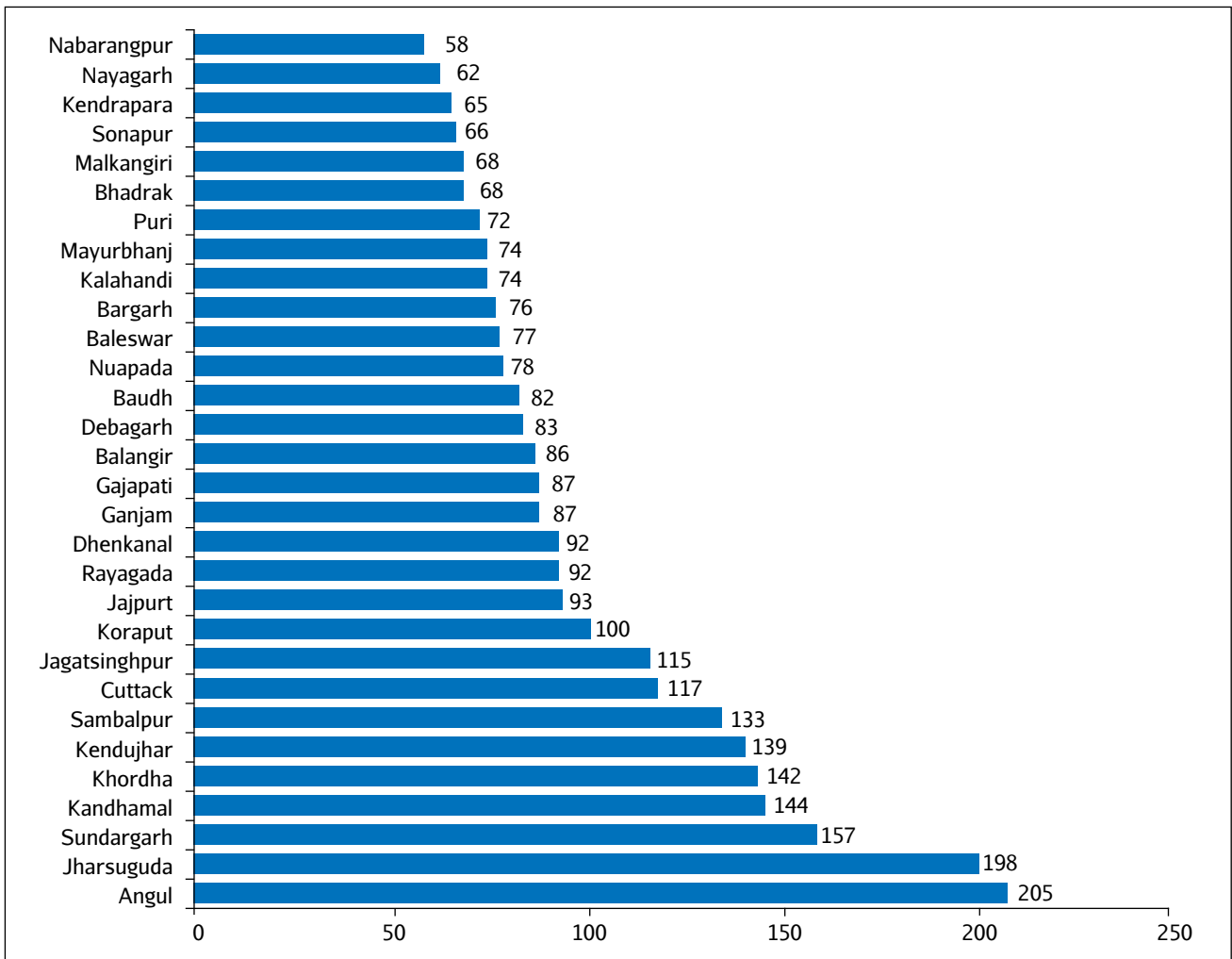
Figure 2.7 depicts average annual growth rates achieved by different districts from 2005-06 to 2008-09. Sundargarh district has reported

the highest annual average growth rate of 13.9 percent and Malkangiri the lowest of just 5.2 percent during the reference period. The top five districts in terms of average annual growth rates are Sundargarh, Jharsuguda, Jagatsingpur, Khordha and Sambalpur. Angul reports the highest per capita district income. Figure 2.8 graphs index of real per capita NDDP and compares districts in terms of their per capita real incomes for the year, 2008-09 at 2004-05 prices taking per capita real NSDP as 100.

Figure 2.7: Average Annual Growth Rates of GDDP at 2004-05 Prices Across the district (%) (2005-09)



**Figure 2.8: Index of Real Per Capita NDDP : Per capita Real NDDP by Districts : 2008-09
(Per Capita Real NSDP = 100)**



2.5 Employment

Unlike national or state domestic products and related measures, employment data is not collected annually in India, except for the organised sector. Employment changes are inferred from Census data which is revised at an interval of every ten years. The second source of employment data is from household surveys

conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) from time to time. Major NSS surveys are quinquennial. In some other years, there are “mini” surveys. All surveys are serially numbered by their respective ‘rounds’. For instance, NSS 55th round refers to the survey conducted during the period from July 1999 to June 2000. The periods of some recent rounds are shown in Box 2.1.

Box 2.1: Periods of Some Recent NSS Rounds

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

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

2.5.1 State of Employment: Census Data

The Census of India is a rich source of data. It 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. Census classifies workers as main and marginal workers. Main workers are those who participated in any economically productive activity for not less than six months during the year preceding the date of enumeration, and marginal workers are those who participated in any economically productive activity for less than six months during the reference period. In the 2001 Census, the population of Odisha was 3.68 crore – about 3.58 percent of the population of the country. The total number of main and marginal workers was respectively 96 lakh and 47 lakh.

Workers as percentage of population in 1981, 1991, and 2001 Censuses, relatively to the all India level, are exhibited in Figure 2.9. These are not employment rates 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 was higher for the State and for India.

The percentage break-up of total workers in the State into total main and marginal workers is shown in Figure 2.10. Compared to the 1981 and 1991 Censuses, the share of marginal workers in the total number of workers was appreciably higher in 2001. This does not necessarily imply a higher rate of under-employment, because part-time work may be more paying in some sectors than full time work in, say, agriculture. But it was higher than the all-India rate of 22 percent in the 2001 Census. Figure 2.11 indicates that the share of cultivators and

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

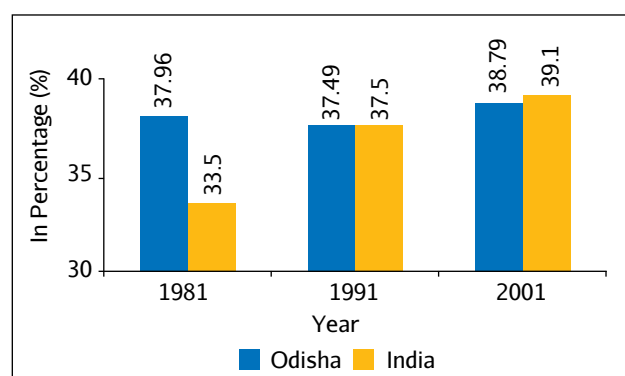


Figure 2.10: Proportions of Main and Marginal Workers in Odisha in Census Years

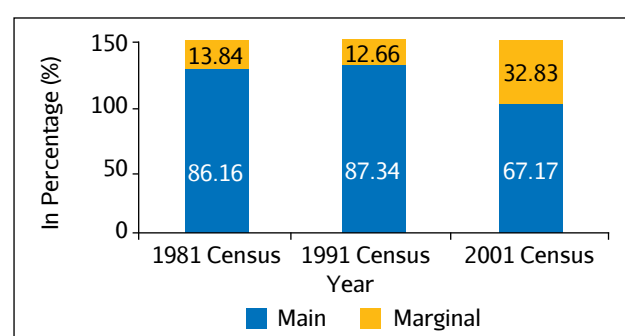
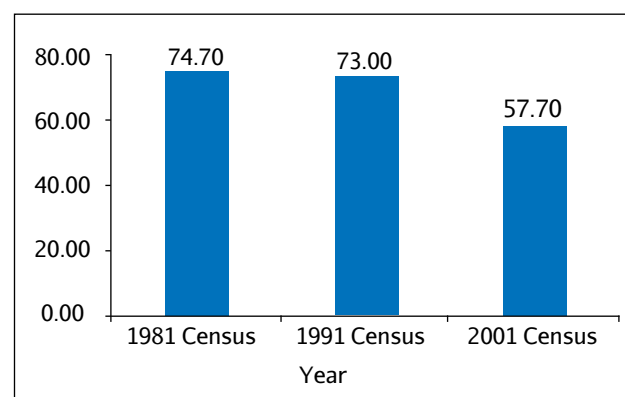


Figure 2.11: Percentage of Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers among Main Workers



agricultural workers has sharply declined between 1991 and 2001. There appears to be a shift of main workers away from agriculture and allied activities.

2.5.2 State of Employment: NSS Data

The 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 she was regularly employed in a regular principal status or subsidiary-status job. The sum of the two defines the usual status. There is also a separate

Figure 2.12: WPR (Usual Principal Status), Odisha and India

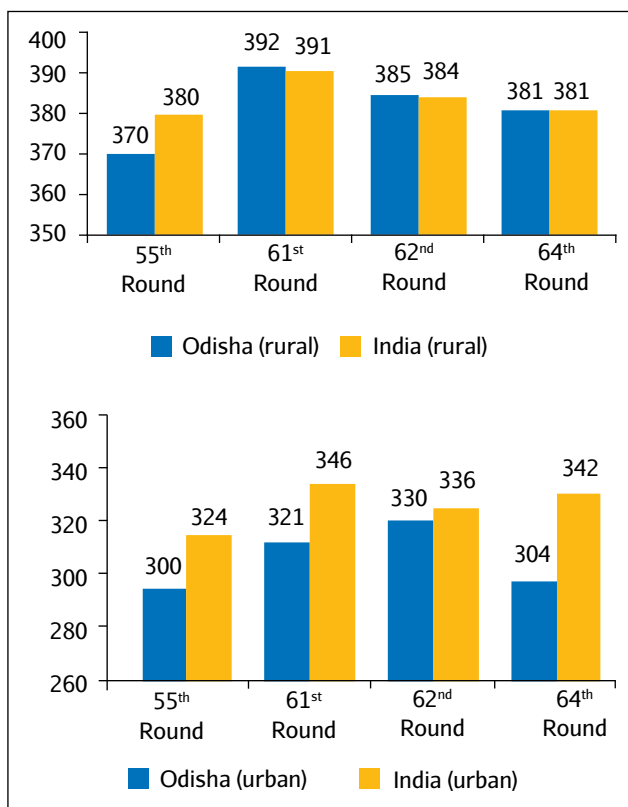
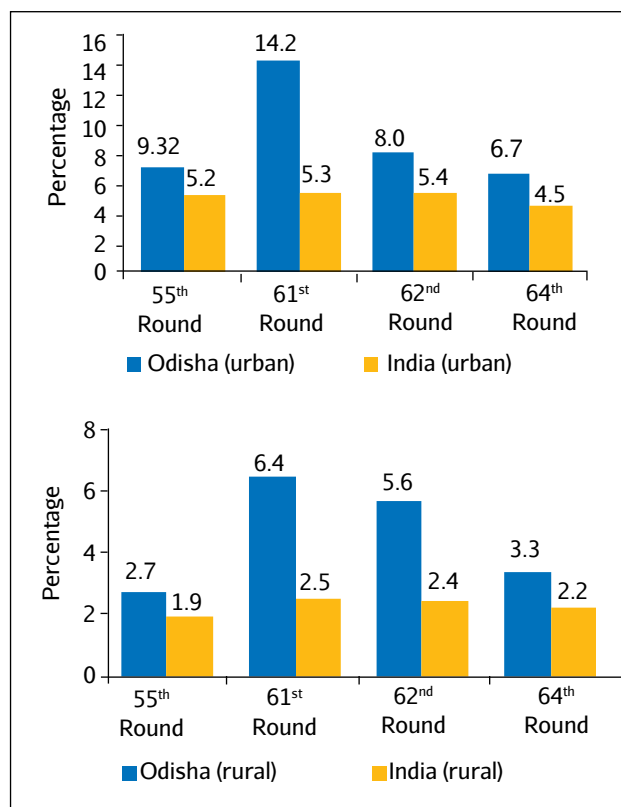


Figure 2.13: Unemployment Rate by Usual Principal Status, Odisha and India



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

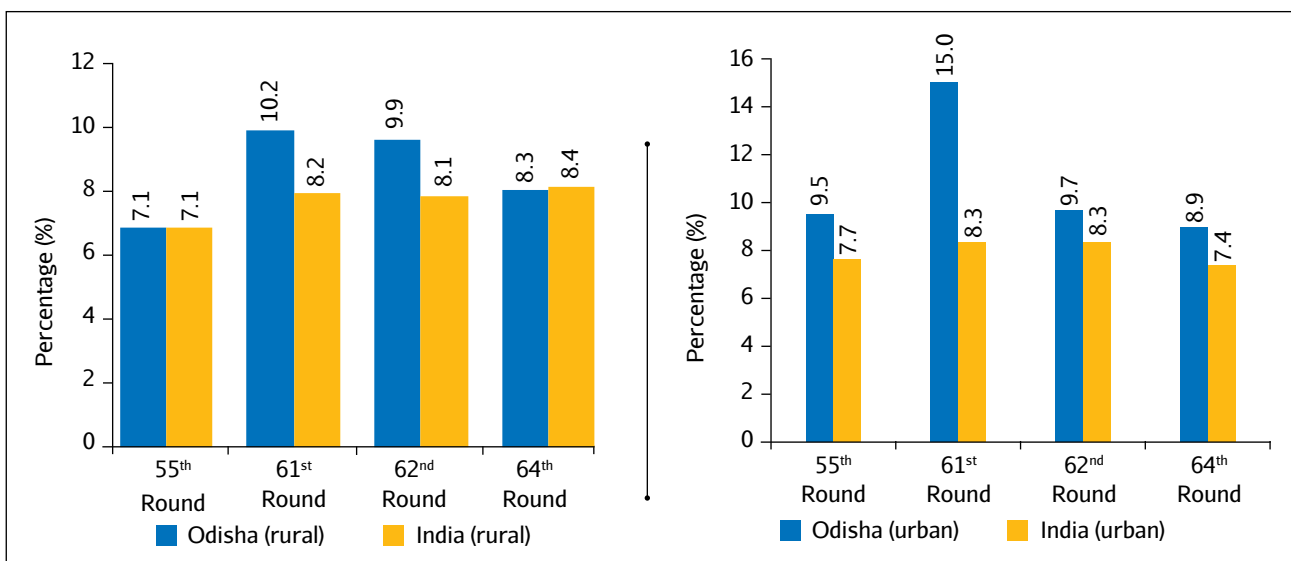
At any given point of time, the labour force is the sum of those working (i.e., engaged in economic activity) and those who are available for, or seeking work. The Worker Participation Ratio (WPR) is defined as the number of employed persons (or person-days in case of current daily status) per 1000 that 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 55th, 61st and 64th rounds (shown in bold) have collected detailed information on the employment status of households. The results from these rounds are illustrated in Figures 2.12 through 2.14. It is heartening to note that WPR by usual principal status in both rural and urban areas has improved from the 55th round to the 64th round. In particular, in case of rural areas, Odisha levels the national average, while urban WPR continues to lag behind the national average for urban areas.

However, irrespective of the categories 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 61st and 62nd

Figure 2.14: Unemployment Rate by Current Daily Status, Odisha and India



rounds, the unemployment rate has generally shot up and the difference between that in the State and the country has widened and the same has stepped down in 64th round.

2.5.3 Employment-Unemployment Projections for the 11th 5-Year 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 has been estimated at 14.13 lakh

person years at the beginning of the 11th Five-Year Plan period, i.e., at the beginning of 2007-08. The annual growth rates of the labour-force and the work-force have been estimated as 1.38 percent and 1.55 percent respectively and the projected end-of-the-year unemployment rates have been estimated as 8.76 percent in 2011-12 against 9.37 percent in 2007-08.

2.5.4 Employment in the Organised Sector

Calendar year-wise annual data on employment is available for the organised public and private sectors. As Figures 2.15 and 2.16 show, the total employment in these sectors has declined slightly

Figure 2.15: Total Employment in the Organised Sectors

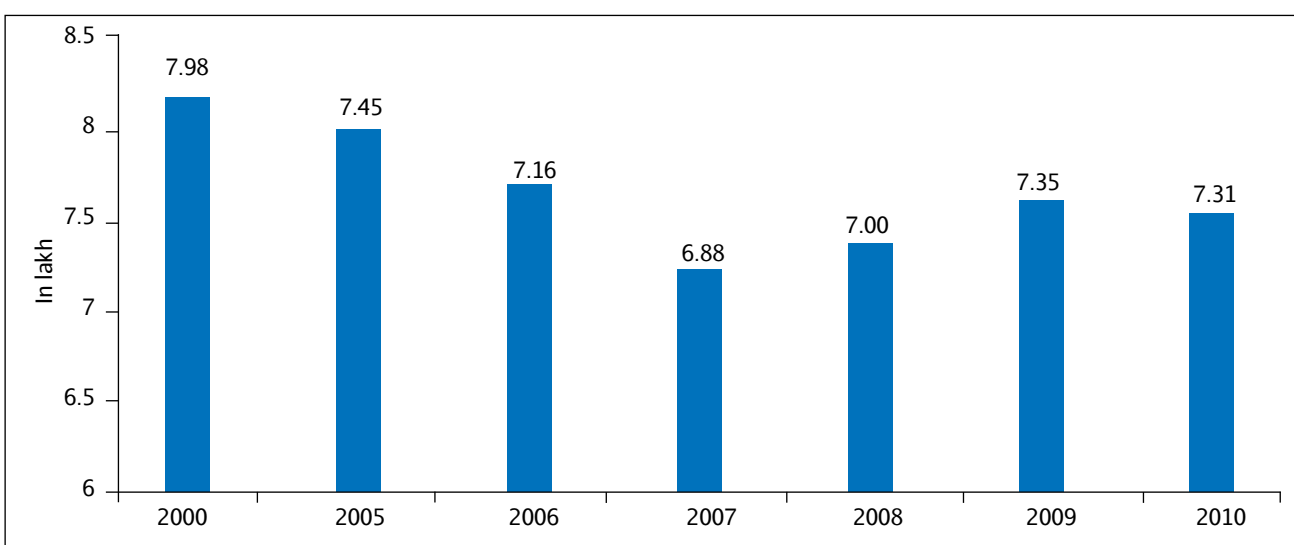
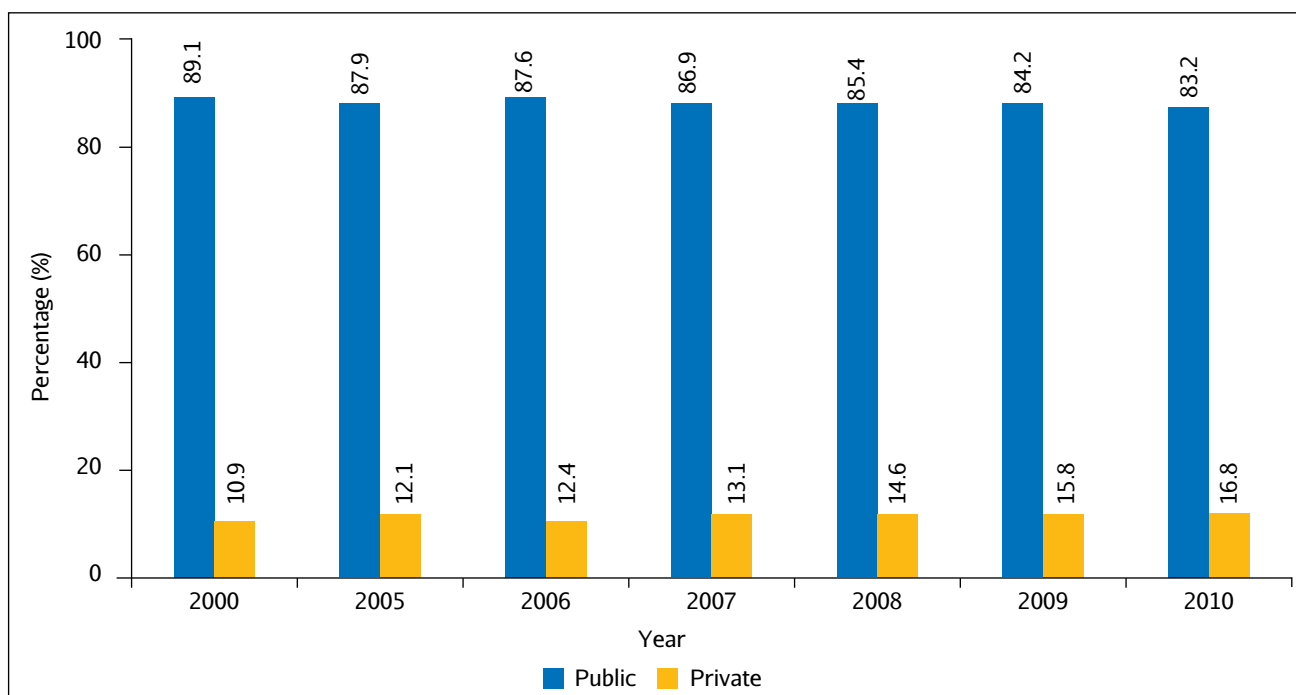


Figure 2.16: Organised Employment Share in the Public and Private Sectors



over the period 2000-2010. While the share of private sector employment has been steadily increasing, this sector still absorbs less than 1/4th of employment in the public sector. These figures are based on Annexure-2.19, which also provides the break-up among men and women employment in each sector. In both sectors together, the share of women in total employment has been steadily increasing and has exceeded 16 percent by the end of 2010. During 2010, the percentage of women employees to total employees was 16.2 percent.

2.5.5 Employment Exchange Activities

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

2.6 Child Labour and Bonded Labour

Despite stringent legislation to stop child labour, children are still working in various sectors. According to Human Development Report, 2011 published by IAMR, Planning Commission, Government of India, child labour is more prevalent in rural areas than the urban areas and is higher among boys than girls. Boys are traditionally and economically more active in the labour market. Agriculture Sector employed the majority of child labour. Gender disparity and rural urban gap has been reduced in recent times.

During 2004-05, 4.9 percent of State's child population in the age group 5 -14 year were working children while the corresponding figures for rural and urban areas stood at 5.3 and 1.7 percent respectively. This problem is more acute among STs (8.0 %). During 2004-05, 5.2 percent of total , 5.6 percent of rural and 2.2 percent of urban male child population reported as working children while the corresponding figures for female child workers stood at 4.5 ,5.0 and 1.3 percent respectively. However, the magnitude of child labour has sharply declined to 3.4 percent in Odisha by the end of 2007-08 as against 2.4 percent at all India

level. Twenty four National Child Labour Projects (NCLP) are operating in the State. During 2010-11, 44,306 child labours were admitted into 813 special schools opened under NCLP. They are provided with text books, educational and vocational materials, mid-day-meal and stipend of Rs.100/- per month per child.

By the end of 2010-11, 50,792 bonded labourers including 13,904 SCs and 20,424 STs were identified in the State of them about 41 percent explained to the undivided KBK districts. Out of 50,792 bonded labourers, 49,013 were released and out of them 47,056 including 13,121 SC and 18,369 ST were rehabilitated in various economic activities.

2.7 Employment Programmes

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

2.7.1 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), 2005 is a pathbreaking legislation that entitles guaranteed employment of 100 days to rural poor households as a means of sustenance. Since inception, till the end of March, 2011, 60.68 lakh households have been registered and 60.14 lakh households including 11.58 lakh SCs and 16.98 lakh STs have been issued job cards.

During 2010-11, about 20.29 lakh households demanded wage employment and 20.04 lakh households were provided employment worth 975.59 lakh person days. The share of SC and ST labourers was 176.84 lakh and 346.914 lakh person days respectively. One hundred days employment was provided to 2.04 lakh households. The average number of days for which employment was provided to each household was 49 days during 2010-11. Out of 2,21,075 employment generating projects taken up, 57,132 projects have been completed by the end of 2010-11. In the process, funds to the extent of Rs.1,530.35 crore have been utilized out of

the total available funds amounting to Rs.1,762.39 crore, showing the percentage of expenditure as 87 percent. District-wise data on employment generation under MGNREGS for 2010-11 is given in Annexure 2.23.

2.7.2 Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

SGSY is a centrally sponsored scheme which is being funded by Centre and the State in the ratio of 75:25. This scheme envisages promotion of micro enterprises considering the potential of rural poor. It is a holistic programme covering all aspects of self-employment. 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 Swarozgaries, may be individual families that are organized into Self-Help Groups (SHGs). During 2010-11, 138,595 swarozgaries were assisted with an expenditure of Rs.172.83 crore of them 35,443 and 38,958 swarozgaries belonged to SC and ST communities respectively. There were 119,905 women beneficiaries. The scale of this programme in 2010-11 was higher than that in 2009-10, when 131,334 swarozgaries were assisted with an expenditure of Rs.181.84 crore. Annexure 2.24 presents the overall physical and financial achievements under SGSY from 1999-00 to 2010-11, while the district-wise break-up of the same during 2010-11 is recorded in Annexure 2.25.

2.7.3 Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

This is a centrally sponsored scheme funded on a 75:25 basis by the Centre and the State. It was launched in 1997 by subsuming the earlier urban poverty alleviation programmes. It aims at providing employment to the urban poor through self-employment ventures and wage employment. The target groups are the urban poor 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, skills up-gradation training relating to servicing, manufacturing as well as in local crafts is also imparted. The Development of Women & Children in Urban Areas (DWCUA) programme is focused on unemployed women and children. The Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) aims at creating opportunities for wage employment for unskilled urban poor beneficiaries, by engaging them in public works. The progress of SJSRY for 2010-11 is outlined in Annexure 2.27.

2.7.4 Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

This is a new programme, which has merged two earlier programmes, namely, Prime Minister Rojagar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP). This programme has been in operation in Odisha since 2008-09 and aims to generate employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises. During 2010-11, Rs.28.00 crore was sanctioned for establishment of 1,633 units under PMEGP, out of which Rs.25.63 crore have been disbursed in favour of 1,505 units.

2.7.5 Self-Employment Schemes

The State Government has accorded very high priority to self-employment programmes. Financial as well as marketing support is provided for the purpose. In 2005-06, the State Government established the State Employment Mission and Odisha State Employment Mission Society (OSEMS) in order to assist skill development. During 2010-11, self-employment opportunities including associated wage employment for others were created for 5.22 lakh persons. Women are brought into the ambit of these opportunities via Self Help Groups (SHGs) under the Mission Shakti Programme. By the end of May 2011, 4,56,713 women Self Help Groups have been formed covering 54.81 lakh members.

2.7.6 State Employment Mission

State Employment Mission conducts various skill development training programmes to create employment/ self employment opportunities for the youth in the State in association with various

Departments. About 1.34 lakh youth have been trained so far in various demand driven sectors. It has also organized seven job melas in Kandhamal, Koraput, Jharsuguda, Mayurbhanj districts and at Rourkela & Bhubaneswar, in which 25,779 job offer letters have been issued to the suitable candidates by the participating companies.

Defence and Para-Military force have a large opening for the job seekers. Employment Mission has been providing assistance for organization of Recruitment Rallies for Defence & Para – Military Services. Normally 10 to 12 rallies are held each year in this State. Besides, the Mission also provides specialized training programmes to the candidates where there is ample scope of immediate placement through various organization viz. IL & FS, L&T, NTF, Central Tool Room & Training Centre (CTTC), Central Institute of Plastic Engineering & Technology (CIPET) etc.

2.8 Consumption Expenditure

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

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

MPCE is an important socio-economic indicator that is used to compare the standard of living and calculate the extent of poverty. Figures 2.17 and 2.18 graph the average per capita monthly expenditure on the selected basket of consumption items during the 66th round of NSS for the period from July 2009 to June 2010 for Odisha vis-à-vis other major states and India

Figure 2.17: MPCE (Rural) by States: 66th NSS Round

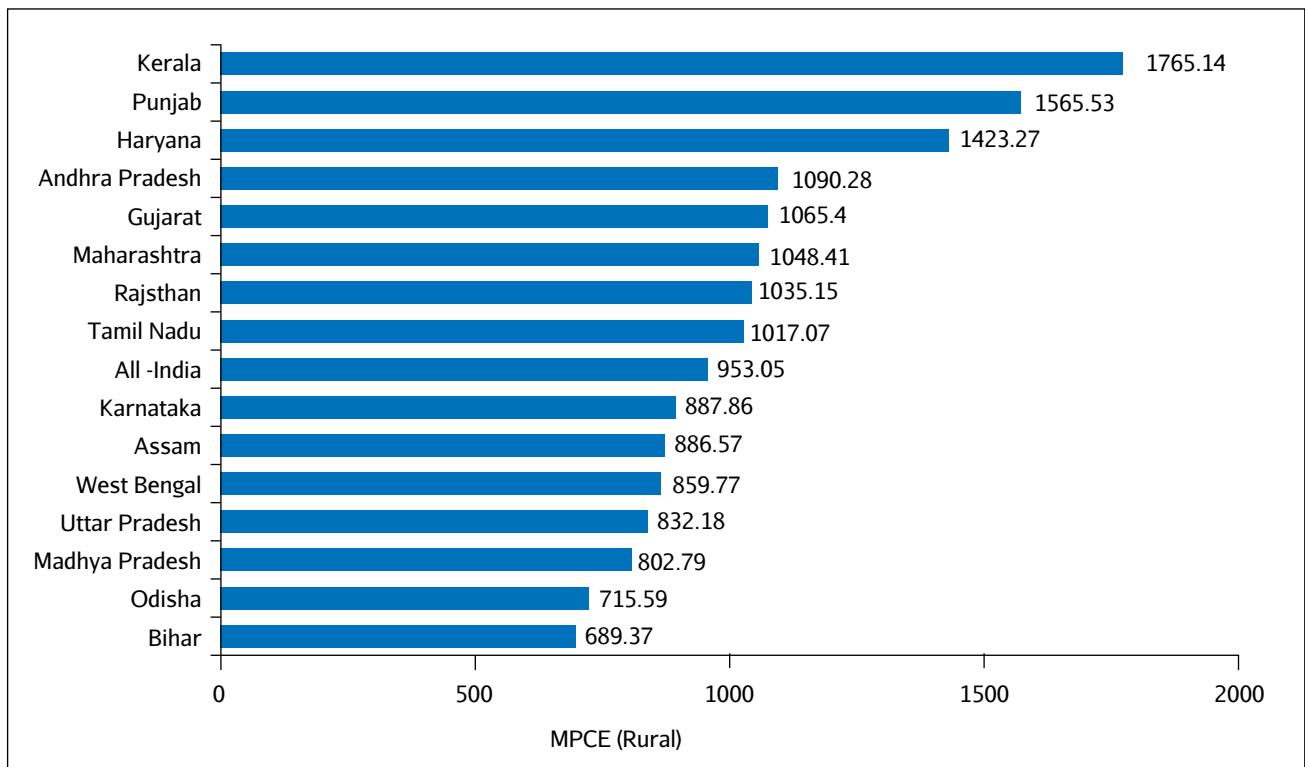
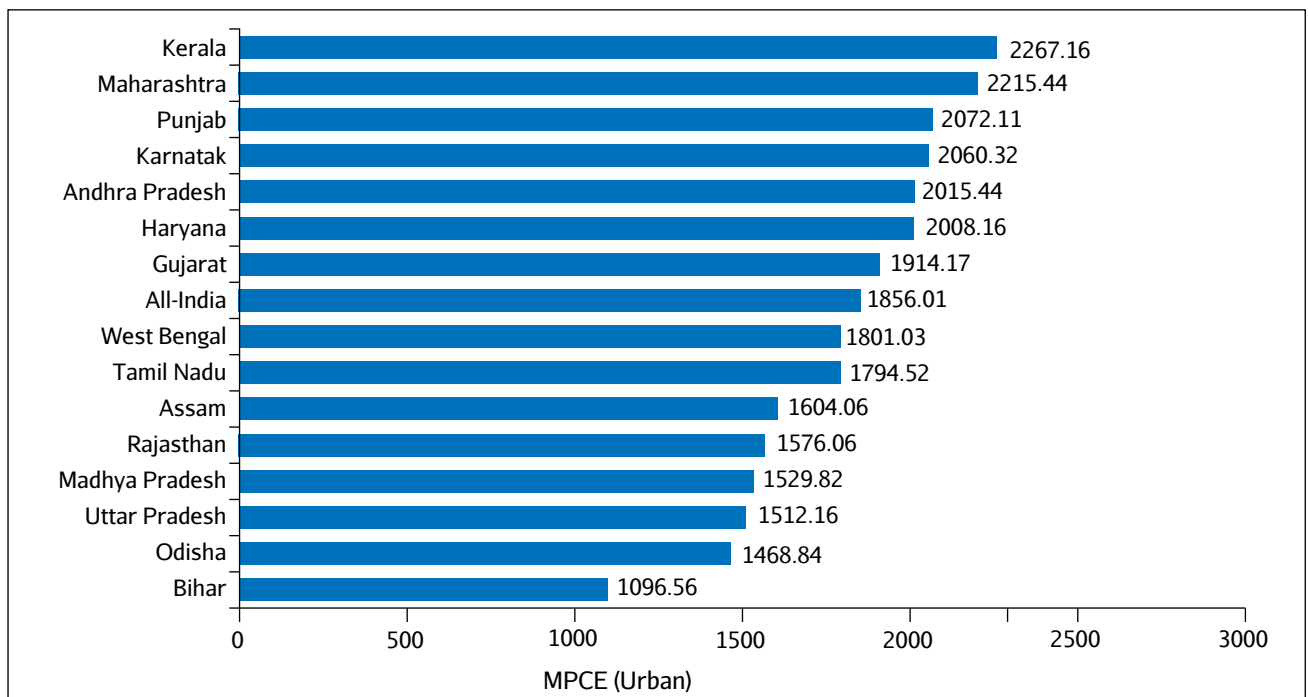


Figure 2.18: MPCE (Urban) by States: 66 th NSS Round



for rural and urban population respectively. It is seen that the MPCE for rural Odisha and urban Odisha are below the respective national averages. As mentioned earlier, the breakdown of total expenditure into food and non-food items is also indicative of the standard of living. This breakdown in the 66th round of NSS for various states is given in Annexure 2.28 and the same for Odisha vis-à-vis all-India over different rounds of NSS is listed in Annexure 2.29.

Engel's Ratio, the share of food expenditure 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 2.19 that is based on Annexure 2.31 reveals that the Engel's ratio for Odisha, both in rural and urban areas, is generally higher than the all-India level. Within the staple-cereal category (i.e., rice and wheat), the consumption of rice in both rural and urban Odisha declined distinctly between 1993 and 2008 from 15.20 kg and 11.30 kg to 13.13 kg and 10.33 kg respectively, while wheat consumption increased marginally. At the all-India level, the consumption of rice and wheat declined marginally between 1993 and 2008. Urbanites consume less rice and more wheat than rural people in Odisha.

Annexure 2.33 shows consumption expenditure on various sub-categories under both food and non-food items for Odisha as well as India. There are two sharp contrasts between Odisha and India: (a) in the food category, an average Indian spends more than double the amount an average person in Odisha spends on milk and milk products, and (b) in the non-food category, an average Indian spends considerable more on consumer services than does an average person in Odisha. Figure 2.20 compares average MPCE on milk and milk products for urban Odisha and India as per the 64th NSS round. These are true for the rural and urban populations. These substantial differences assume special significance in the light of the fact that milk has been found to be a principal factor in gaining height for children in pubertal years because of its calcium content as well as bioactive components, and, higher spending on consumer services indicates a higher standard of living in middle and upper class populations.

Per-capita expenditure on cereals and cereal substitutes is not much different for rural and urban households in Odisha. For other items, the urban figures have been higher than the rural figures. This difference is found to be highest for house rent followed by education and consumer

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

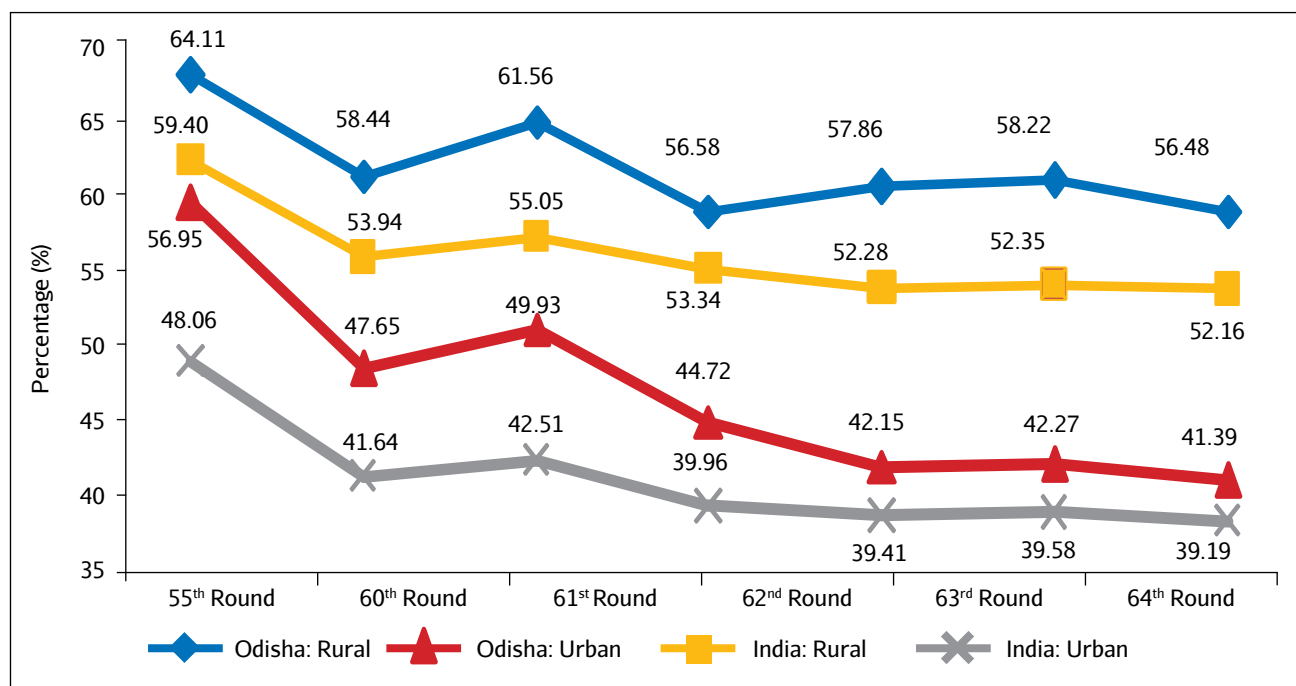
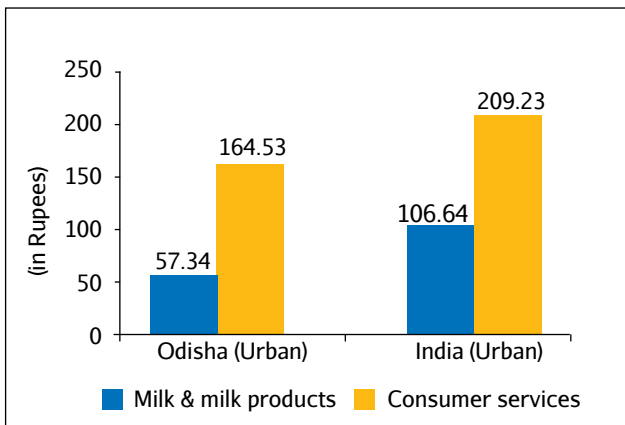


Figure 2.20: Average MPCE (Milk & Milk Products & Consumer Services), 64th Round NSS, Odisha and All-India



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

Figure 2.21: Rural-Urban Per Capita Expenditure Ratio

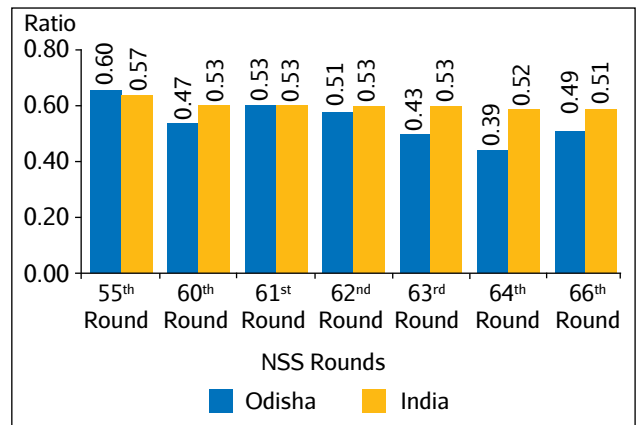


Figure 2.22: Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers in Select States (May 2011)

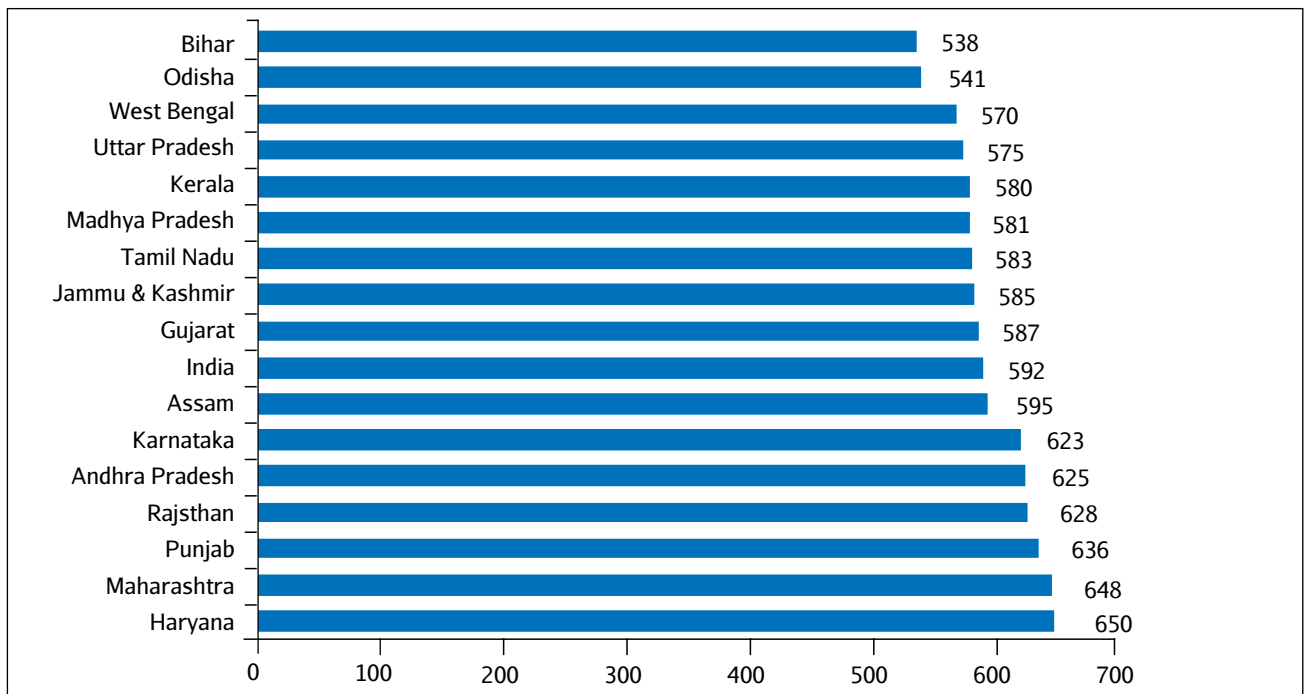


Figure 2.23: (CPI Food) for Agricultural Labourers for Odisha & India (Base year 1986-87=100)

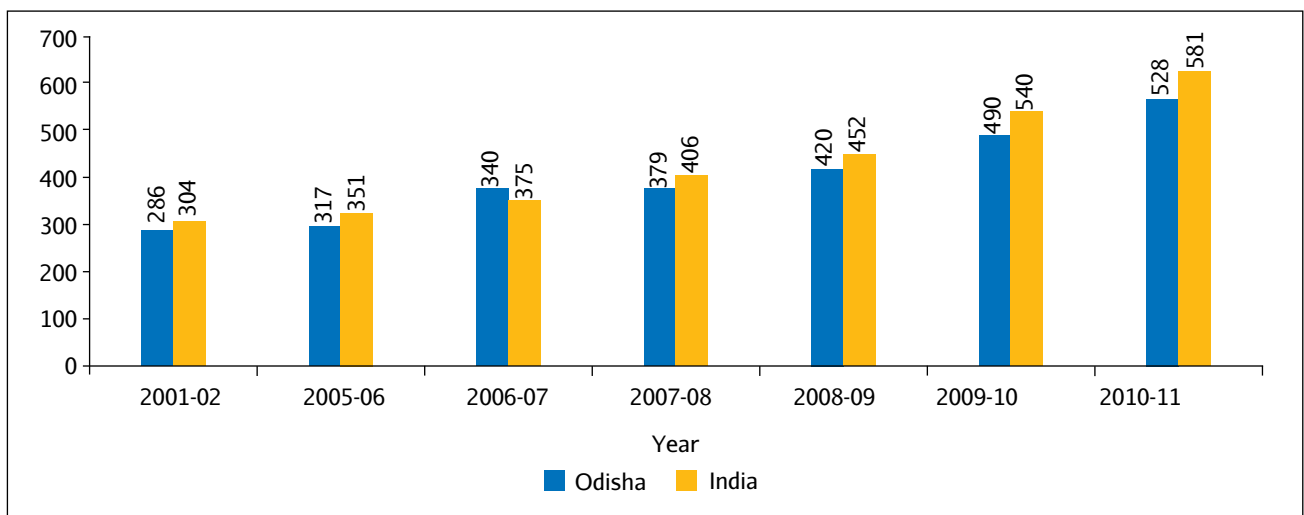


Figure 2.24: CPI for Industrial Workers, Odisha & India, 1995-2005 (Base Year 1982=100)

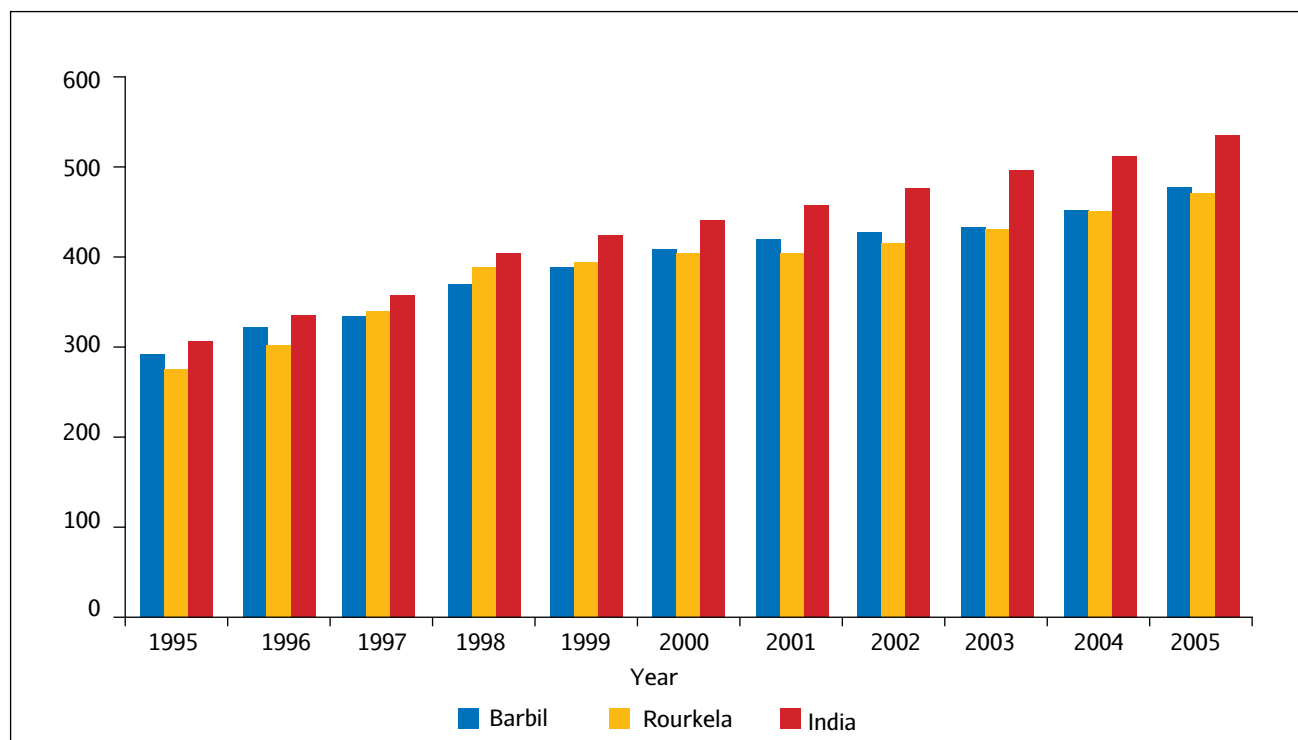
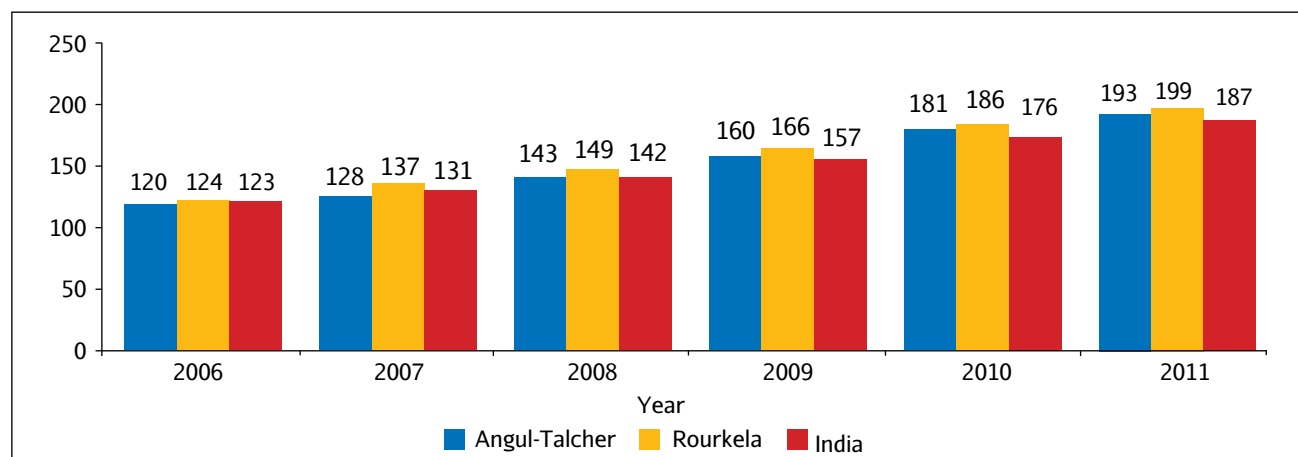


Figure 2.25: CPI for Industrial Workers, Odisha & India, 2006-11 (Base Year 2001=100)



services. The per-capita urban consumption is more than double of per-capita rural consumption. These findings are also observed between rural and urban India. Annexure 2.33 shows the same for 63rd & 64th round of NSS.

According to the 64th Round NSS, the monthly per-capita consumption of cereals in rural Odisha was 13.3 kg, out of which rice constituted 94 percent and wheat 4 percent, as against 11.7 kg at the all-India level, out of which rice constituted 56 percent and wheat 34 percent. In urban areas,

the monthly per-capita consumption of cereals in Odisha stood at 11.8 kg, of which, rice constituted 82 percent and wheat 18 percent, as compared to per-capita consumption of 9.6 kg at the all-India level, constituting 50 percent rice and 46 percent wheat. It may be observed from Figure 2.19 that, the Engel's ratio is more than 50 percent for the rural areas in all the rounds of NSS while it is less than 50 percent for the urban Odisha except 55th round. In 55th round it was little above i.e. 56.95 percent. It means that the rural population spends more on food than on non-food items, whereas

the urban population spends less on food than on non-food items. The same is qualitatively true for India.

2.8.2 Rural-Urban Gap

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

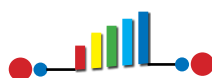
2.9 Cost of Living

How costly is living in Odisha, compared to other states or India? In other words, what is the cost of living in Odisha in relative terms? The Labour Bureau in the Ministry of Labour, Government of India publishes data on Consumer Price Index (CPI) for two categories of population: agricultural labourers and industrial workers.

Figure 2.22 shows that, as of May 2011, among sixteen major states, the CPI for agricultural

labourers in Odisha is the second lowest, higher than only Bihar. This indicates that the cost of living for agricultural labourers in Odisha is one of the lowest in the country. Figure 2.23 shows, the CPI for agricultural labourers on food item in Odisha is always below the national level.

It is noteworthy that for industrial workers there has been a reversal. The Labour Bureau constructs the CPI for industrial workers by taking data from selected centres in the country. For Odisha, 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 Figure 2.24 and 2.25. In the last couple of years, India and Odisha have experienced substantial price increases. Recently, food inflation has been rather severe. Compared to All-India, food inflation has hit the State harder since 2008-09.



Annexure 2

Annexure 2.1: Gross/Net State Domestic Product (GSDP & NSDP): (a) Total and Per Capita, (b) at Current and Constant Prices and (c) from 1950-51 to 2011-12 (A)

Year	GSDP (Rs. In lakh)		NSDP (Rs. In lakh)		Population (in lakh)	Per Capita NSDP (Rs.)	
	At Current Prices	At constant Prices	At Current Prices	At constant Prices		At Current Prices	At constant Prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1999-2000 Base							
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

(Contd...)

Year	GSDP (Rs. In lakh)		NSDP (Rs. In lakh)		Population (in lakh)	Per Capita NSDP (Rs.)	
	At Current Prices	At constant Prices	At Current Prices	At constant Prices		At Current Prices	At constant Prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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
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	29501982	3685364	266399	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
1999-2000	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 Base							
2004-05	7772943	7772944	6798702	6798703	385.190	17650	17650
2005-06	8509649	8214472	7354959	7100497	390.260	18846	18194
2006-07	10183947	9270083	8792126	7984484	395.390	22237	20194
2007-08	12927445	10284562	11110925	8669191	400.610	27735	21640
2008-09	14849071	11081178	12751620	9320665	405.900	31416	22963
2009-10(P)	16372656	11820094	14131847	9983528	411.270	34361	24275
2010-11(Q)	19502768	12836723	16840306	10712858	416.720	40412	25708
2011-12(A)	22623614	13758485	19486913	11358715	422.250	46150	26900

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

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

Year	1999-2000 Base									
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	Forestry & Logging	Fish-ing	Mining & Quarrying	Manufactur-ing Regd.	Manufacturing Un-Regd.	Electricity, Gas & Water supply	Construction	Trade, Hotel & Restaurant	
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	66981	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	
1978-79	127458	10538	3172	6070	22782	17446	3777	11295	24377	

(Contd...)

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	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
1999-2000	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 Base									
2004-05	1460377	257627	107694	586186	744091	192888	319737	809272	829815
2005-06	1570754	242120	118525	712678	779504	208349	302148	865857	994841
2006-07	1781141	274995	126759	866277	1076759	247843	388583	1086634	1288337
2007-08	2644483	324045	139992	1224754	1557947	290740	458259	1291006	1485807
2008-09	2655703	327073	169523	1593737	1918831	309111	346142	1454512	1746757
2009-10 (P)	2894163	354759	188907	1539502	1800813	324633	430822	1626866	2000017
2010-11(Q)	3133435	449679	194937	1915418	2265272	373803	478954	1866254	2440001
2011-12 (A)	3472919	483664	213085	2443135	2767061	417134	521334	2064885	2975854

(Contd...)

Year	Railways	Transport by Other means	Storage	Communication	Banking Insurance	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling	Public Administration	Other services	Total GSDP
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1999-2000 Base									
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

(Contd...)

Year	Railways	Transport by Other means	Storage	Communication	Banking Insurance	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling	Public Administration	Other services	Total GDP
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1977-78	3537	7194	95	2177	3219	56014	10957	19596	296298
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
1999-2000	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

Year	Railways	Transport by Other means	Storage	Communication	Banking Insurance	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling	Public Administration	Other services	Total GDP
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
2004-05 Base									
2004-05	103015	382389	7392	93225	251808	505849	366451	755126	7772943
2005-06	106040	463190	8580	103366	269320	551192	358617	854568	8509649
2006-07	134853	554277	9929	110205	313386	603947	395180	924842	10183947
2007-08	153531	653491	11678	119037	365366	666032	449410	1091866	12927445
2008-09	169406	822492	13873	138303	447467	750297	616351	1369495	14849071
2009-10(P)	197018	1006275	17230	155048	498579	896377	716610	1725037	16372656
2010-11 (Q)	231278	1253540	20718	176903	594837	1075512	878858	2153369	19502768
2011-12 (A)	259288	1504748	25184	204080	697964.0246	1259767.26	937364	2376147.712	22623614.04

Annexure 2.3: GSDP at Constant Prices by Detailed Categories (Rs. In lakh)

Year	Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	Roastery & 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
1999-2000 Base									
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

(Contd...)

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
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
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
1999-2000	1136464	110394	67721	203293	327920	113140	156398	274576	378592
2000-01	1038689	113021	65597	218510	299464	118975	138023	260897	393132

(Contd...)

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
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 Base									
2004-05	1460377	257627	107694	586186	744091	192888	319737	809272	829815
2005-06	1510990	264465	111262	637080	759644	201068	293841	830418	950310
2006-07	1534989	272961	115291	764315	991367	225059	367286	956362	1154136
2007-08	1616855	273576	122457	794420	1365981	252412	426780	1040870	1264417
2008-09	1644986	276992	128469	865484	1584501	250108	318909	1065172	1376017
2009-10 (P)	1806463	279043	129427	911760	1454148	262141	390498	1146772	1516920
2010-11(Q)	1853448	270630	133556	875393	1726763	284941	410204	1211297	1697150
2011-12 (A)	1853643	271193	139321	912927	1955929	294856	440799	1286822	1889495

GSDP at Constant Price by Detailed Categories (Rs. In lakh), continued									
Year	Railways	Transport by Other means	Storage	Communi- cation	Banking In surance	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling Business services etc.	Public Administration	Other services	Total GSDP
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1999-2000 Base									
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

(Contd...)

GSDP at Constant Price by Detailed Categories (Rs. In lakh), continued										
Year	Railways	Transport by Other means	Storage	Communi- cation	Banking In surance	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling Business services etc.	Public Administration	Other services	Total GSDP	
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
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	
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	
1999-2000	72683	152929	2738	67612	136393	262177	258684	576894	4298608	

(Contd...)

GSDP at Constant Price by Detailed Categories (Rs. In lakh), continued										
Year	Railways	Transport by Other means	Storage	Communi- cation	Banking In surance	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling Business services etc.	Public Administration	Other services	Total GSDP	
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
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 Base										
2004-05	103015	382390	7392	93225	251808	505849	366451	755126	7772944	
2005-06	107835	442591	8347	112451	290097	537875	341866	814331	8214472	
2006-07	125305	498596	9521	138513	346440	574051	361126	834765	9270083	
2007-08	134414	530192	9625	162113	408039	608046	375510	898856	10284562	
2008-09	145912	611833	10393	184805	477092	647156	468031	1025317	11081178	
2009-10 (P)	160936	674454	11335	219081	561663	669303	481463	1144689	11820094	
2010-11(Q)	177892	759273	12384	253082	663807	696546	528414	1281943	12836723	
2011-12 (A)	192414	841634	13703	291777	778343	741114	542121	1312392.087	13758485	

Annexure 2.4: Annual % Growth Rate of GSDP/NSDP: (a) Total and Per Capita, (b) at Current and Constant prices (c) from 1950-51 to 2011-12 (A)

Year	GSDP		NSDP		Population		Per Capita NSDP	
	At Current Prices	At constant Prices	At Current Prices	At constant Prices	At Current Prices	At constant Prices	At Current Prices	At constant Prices
	1999-2000 Base							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1951-52	19.02	10.10	19.22	10.92	2.02	16.86	8.72	
1952-53	4.03	3.92	3.87	2.35	1.98	1.86	0.37	
1953-54	5.05	1.52	5.15	5.48	1.94	3.15	3.47	
1954-55	2.50	0.27	0.84	0.22	1.90	-1.04	-1.65	
1955-56	3.58	2.86	2.91	4.46	1.87	1.02	2.55	
1956-57	4.94	1.30	5.47	1.41	1.83	3.57	-0.42	
1957-58	-5.37	-9.90	-6.07	-11.82	1.80	-7.73	-13.38	
1958-59	14.02	11.91	14.57	14.25	1.77	12.58	12.26	
1959-60	4.01	4.90	3.83	5.66	1.74	2.06	3.86	
1960-61	10.22	4.51	10.05	5.21	1.85	8.05	3.29	
1961-62	8.87	6.22	9.03	7.13	2.55	6.33	4.47	
1962-63	22.21	9.57	22.94	10.95	2.48	19.96	8.26	
1963-64	14.65	10.60	15.37	7.40	2.42	12.65	4.86	
1964-65	10.12	5.82	10.32	7.38	2.37	7.77	4.89	
1965-66	0.43	-10.02	-0.05	-8.88	2.31	-2.31	-10.94	
1966-67	21.21	7.98	21.60	5.38	2.26	18.91	3.05	
1967-68	10.61	-1.99	10.54	0.13	2.21	8.15	-2.03	
1968-69	11.86	13.26	12.66	12.03	2.16	10.28	9.66	
1969-70	4.02	-3.31	3.66	-0.46	2.12	1.51	-2.52	
1970-71	3.57	3.32	3.11	4.35	2.15	0.94	2.16	
1971-72	1.95	-7.74	1.52	-8.80	2.28	-0.75	-10.83	
1972-73	21.38	9.10	21.85	10.09	2.14	19.30	7.78	
1973-74	22.36	6.22	22.70	6.79	1.98	20.32	4.72	
1974-75	6.62	-11.18	5.55	-12.61	2.15	3.32	-14.45	

(Contd...)

Year	GSDP			NSDP			Population		Per Capita NSDP	
	At Current Prices		At constant Prices	At Current Prices		At constant Prices			At Current Prices	At constant Prices
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
	1999-2000 Base									
1										
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			
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			
1999-2000	9.56	5.12	9.37	4.84	1.53	7.72	3.26			

(Contd...)

Year	GSDP		NSDP		Population	Per Capita NSDP	
	At Current Prices	At constant Prices	At Current Prices	At constant Prices		At Current Prices	At constant Prices
	1999-2000 Base						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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	14.6	1.12	21.23	13.34
	2004-05 Base						
2005-06	9.48	5.68	8.18	4.44	1.32	6.78	3.08
2006-07	19.68	12.85	19.54	12.45	1.31	17.99	10.99
2007-08	26.94	10.94	26.37	8.58	1.32	24.73	7.16
2008-09	14.86	7.75	14.77	7.51	1.32	13.27	6.11
2009-10 (P)	10.26	6.67	10.82	7.11	1.32	9.38	5.71
2010-11(Q)	19.12	8.60	19.17	7.31	1.33	17.61	5.90
2011-12 (A)	16.00	7.18	15.72	6.03	1.33	14.20	4.64

Annexure 2.5: Plan-Wise Annual % Growth Rate of GSDP/NSDP: (a) Total and Per Capita

Plan Period	GSDP		NSDP		Per capita NSDP	
	At Current Prices	At 1999-2000 Prices	At Current Prices	At 1999-2000 Prices	At Current Prices	At 1999-2000 Prices
1	2	3	4	5	7	8
1999-2000 Base						
1 st . Plan (1951-56)	6.84	3.73	6.40	4.69	4.37	2.69
2 nd . Plan (1956-61)	5.56	2.54	5.57	2.94	3.71	1.12
3 rd . 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 th . Plan (1969-74)	10.66	1.52	10.57	2.39	8.26	0.26
5 th . 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 th . Plan (1980-85)	16.37	4.45	16.41	4.77	14.45	3.01
7 th . 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 th . Plan (1992-97)	12.57	2.00	12.28	1.67	10.51	0.07
9 th . Plan (1997-2002)	10.09	5.20	9.88	4.99	8.37	3.56
10 th . Plan (2002-07)	15.43	9.51	15.41	9.40	14.18	8.23
11 th . Plan Three years (2007-10)	16.81	8.73	17.05	8.53	15.72	7.29
2004-05 Base						
Last Two years of 10th Plan (2005-07)	14.58	9.27	13.86	8.45	12.38	7.04
First Four years of 11 th Plan (2007-11)	17.80	8.49	17.78	7.63	16.25	6.22
11 th Plan (2007-12)	17.44	8.23	17.37	7.31	15.84	5.91

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
1	2	3	4	5	6
1999-2000 Base					
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	41.65	20.24	14.05	24.07	100.00
1989-90	42.98	19.45	13.93	23.64	100.00

(Contd...)

Year	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Finance & Services Sector	TOTAL GSDP
1	2	3	4	5	6
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 Base					
2004-05	31.03	26.58	18.21	24.18	100.00
2005-06	31.07	25.33	19.70	23.90	100.00
2006-07	29.94	27.49	20.60	21.97	100.00
2007-08	33.52	27.83	18.75	19.90	100.00
2008-09	31.96	27.13	19.47	21.44	100.00
2009-10 (P)	30.4	25.55	20.62	23.43	100.00
2010-11(Q)	29.19	25.56	21.14	24.11	100.00
2011-12 (A)	29.23	25.51	21.96	23.30	100.00

Annexure 2.7: Composition of GSDP (In %) at Constant Prices by Broad Categories

Year	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Finance & Services Sector	TOTAL GSDP
1	2	3	4	5	6
1999-2000 Base					
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
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	17.10	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

(Contd...)

Year	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Finance & Services Sector	TOTAL GSDP
1	2	3	4	5	6
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	22.47	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 Base					
2004-05	31.03	26.58	18.21	24.18	100.00
2005-06	30.72	25.38	19.74	24.15	100.00
2006-07	28.99	27.40	20.78	22.83	100.00
2007-08	27.30	30.01	20.43	22.27	100.00
2008-09	26.31	29.05	21.02	23.62	100.00
2009-10 (P)	26.45	27.53	21.85	24.17	100.00
2010-11(Q)	24.41	28.30	22.59	24.70	100.00
2011-12 (A)	23.09	28.92	23.47	24.52	100.00

Annexure 2.8: Composition of NSDP (In %) at Current Prices by Broad Categories

Year	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Finance & Services Sector	TOTAL NSDP
1	2	3	4	5	6
1999-2000 Base					
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	51.86	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	13.79	12.44	25.94	100.00

(Contd..)

Year	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Finance & Services Sector	TOTAL NSDP
1	2	3	4	5	6
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
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 Base					
2004-05	32.37	23.31	19.22	25.10	100.00
2005-06	32.55	21.21	21.14	25.10	100.00
2006-07	31.32	23.36	22.30	23.03	100.00
2007-08	35.52	23.13	20.43	20.92	100.00
2008-09	33.42	22.69	21.23	22.66	100.00
2009-10 (P)	31.23	21.60	22.40	24.78	100.00
2010-11 (Q)	29.90	21.41	23.04	25.65	100.00
2011-12 (A)	30.00	21.14	24.06	24.80	100.00

Annexure 2.9: Composition of NSDP (In %) at Constant Prices by Broad Categories

Year	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Finance & Services Sector	TOTAL NSDP
1	2	3	4	5	6
1999-2000 Base					
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	24.42	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	17.94	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
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

(Contd...)

Year	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Finance & Services Sector	TOTAL NSDP
1	2	3	4	5	6
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 Base					
2004-05	32.37	23.31	19.22	25.10	100.00
2005-06	32.16	21.27	21.18	25.40	100.00
2006-07	30.28	23.12	22.52	24.08	100.00
2007-08	28.49	24.89	22.66	23.95	100.00
2008-09	27.03	24.05	23.35	25.56	100.00
2009-10 (P)	26.59	23.14	24.20	26.08	100.00
2010-11(Q)	23.97	23.64	25.35	27.04	100.00
2011-12 (A)	21.97	24.25	26.64	27.13	100.00

Annexure 2.10: Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP)

Rs. In lakh

Sl. No.	District	AT CURRENT PRICES				
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Anugul	569079	596806	698218	891688	1047335
2	Baleshwar	325117	351089	421405	541040	614129
3	Bargarh	204507	221628	259766	329248	379129
4	Bhadrak	185546	201733	234149	291865	332391
5	Balangir	243039	264819	315162	406888	450690
6	Boudh	64251	73240	86323	111253	119699
7	Cuttack	575675	603083	711692	863641	983716
8	Debagarh	47760	53759	62884	75326	85103
9	Dhenkanal	200510	221598	262087	333644	364989
10	Gajapati	93448	99104	117004	144963	164687
11	Ganjam	550109	600536	719621	877897	1009072
12	Jagatsinghapur	248082	265235	327959	412528	478627
13	Jajapur	335018	383633	460859	596066	684345
14	Jharsuguda	218995	241745	275883	345532	422647
15	Kalahandi	205229	229848	258048	341363	391421
16	Kandhamal	175579	189798	230750	295701	334284
17	Kendrapara	177602	192118	215619	265518	295931
18	Kendujhar	483935	576193	704804	1041317	1242469
19	Khordha	546715	613301	740727	876611	1011251
20	Koraput	248925	273462	344715	412132	461801
21	Malkangiri	80860	82525	99730	125793	131160
22	Mayurbhanj	337809	363253	427941	547957	611711
23	Nabarangapur	134789	142710	171377	202421	227714
24	Nayagarh	114244	124952	146985	175823	190672
25	Nuapada	82921	89903	107621	140246	150659
26	Puri	240366	264139	279139	336365	376198
27	Rayagada	154734	172290	211960	268957	298402
28	Sambalpur	250728	281631	332973	416263	484217
29	Sonapur	75891	84322	100944	127386	139844
30	Sundargarh	601481	651194	857603	1132011	1364780
Odisha		7772944	8509649	10183947	12927445	14849071

(Contd...)

Sl. No.	District	AT 2004-05 PRICES				
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	11	12	13	14	15
1	Angul	569079	586193	668483	763067	829799
2	Balasore	325117	340467	389833	440705	477544
3	Bargarh	204507	216561	240774	271669	290612
4	Bhadrak	185546	192401	210580	229860	251508
5	Bolangir	243039	258153	290084	321550	340807
6	Boudh	64251	68528	75188	80621	86046
7	Cuttack	575675	586345	656783	730306	779092
8	Deogarh	47760	51438	55625	58392	62545
9	Dhenkanal	200510	215733	234458	260656	278459
10	Gajapati	93448	95615	105026	112429	120413
11	Ganjam	550109	580635	660894	714679	753448
12	Jagatsinghpur	248082	256831	295363	335181	373589
13	Jajpur	335018	355005	412284	444102	463593
14	Jharsuguda	218995	238629	269946	299371	331458
15	Kalahandi	205229	219675	237126	260389	285922
16	Kandhamal	175579	187111	211073	232077	252257
17	Kendrapara	177602	188519	199514	217152	228237
18	Kendujhar	483935	516465	591685	664273	713219
19	Khordha	546715	598556	685087	744196	815937
20	Koraput	248925	267367	304707	332198	352423
21	Malkangiri	80860	82701	88976	95362	98951
22	Mayurbhanj	337809	354463	392502	432161	457374
23	Nabarangpur	134789	140041	152354	163911	172670
24	Nayagarh	114244	122448	132753	139720	145225
25	Nuapada	82921	89206	98010	111402	116003
26	Puri	240366	256396	259439	279231	299342
27	Rayagada	154734	168231	189909	210341	226361
28	Sambalpur	250728	272144	302776	340393	370840
29	Sonepur	75891	81443	91035	95012	102281
30	Sundargarh	601481	627172	767816	904156	1005223
Odisha		7772944	8214472	9270083	10284562	11081178

Annexure 2.11: Percentage Distribution of GDDP

Sl. No.	District	AT CURRENT PRICES				
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Anugul	6.32	6.53	6.54	6.70	7.02
2	Baleshwar	4.88	4.83	4.55	4.61	4.41
3	Bargarh	3.56	3.12	3.31	3.00	2.79
4	Bhadrak	2.32	2.55	2.45	2.67	2.61
5	Balangir	3.34	3.02	3.21	3.07	3.19
6	Baudh	0.85	0.80	0.90	0.92	0.96
7	Cuttack	6.99	7.22	7.31	7.42	7.01
8	Debagarh	0.82	0.75	0.77	0.63	0.66
9	Dhenkanal	2.68	2.65	2.65	2.67	2.72
10	Gajapati	1.27	1.27	1.24	1.28	1.27
11	Ganjam	7.06	7.36	7.56	7.31	7.12
12	Jagatsinghapur	3.03	3.53	3.20	3.52	3.13
13	Jajapur	3.55	3.64	3.46	3.66	3.67
14	Jharsuguda	2.81	2.82	2.89	2.75	2.72
15	Kalahandi	3.15	3.15	3.00	2.74	2.82
16	Kandhamal	1.88	1.84	1.92	2.09	2.04
17	Kendrapara	2.37	2.45	2.39	2.42	2.35
18	Kendujhar	4.31	4.18	4.35	4.75	6.13
19	Khordha	6.91	7.33	7.40	7.34	7.09
20	Koraput	3.51	3.57	3.75	3.53	3.48
21	Malkangiri	1.24	1.16	1.12	1.08	1.10
22	Mayurbhanj	4.68	4.70	4.62	4.64	4.64
23	Nabarangapur	2.12	2.02	1.96	1.89	1.73
24	Nayagarh	1.55	1.55	1.63	1.59	1.61
25	Nuapada	1.30	1.28	1.31	1.13	1.16
26	Puri	3.36	3.34	3.38	3.52	3.45
27	Rayagada	2.14	2.18	2.16	2.17	2.17
28	Sambalpur	3.61	3.32	3.43	3.16	3.09
29	Sonapur	1.15	1.03	1.05	1.06	1.01
30	Sundargarh	7.27	6.85	6.50	6.69	6.87
Odisha		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(Contd...)

Sl. No.	District	AT 2004-05 PRICES				
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	8	9	10	11	12
1	Anugul	7.32	7.14	7.21	7.42	7.49
2	Baleshwar	4.18	4.14	4.21	4.29	4.31
3	Bargarh	2.63	2.64	2.60	2.64	2.62
4	Bhadrak	2.39	2.34	2.27	2.23	2.27
5	Balangir	3.13	3.14	3.13	3.13	3.08
6	Baudh	0.83	0.83	0.81	0.78	0.78
7	Cuttack	7.41	7.14	7.08	7.10	7.03
8	Debagarh	0.61	0.63	0.60	0.57	0.56
9	Dhenkanal	2.58	2.63	2.53	2.53	2.51
10	Gajapati	1.20	1.16	1.13	1.09	1.09
11	Ganjam	7.08	7.07	7.13	6.95	6.80
12	Jagatsinghapur	3.19	3.13	3.19	3.26	3.37
13	Jajapur	4.31	4.32	4.45	4.32	4.18
14	Jharsuguda	2.82	2.90	2.91	2.91	2.99
15	Kalahandi	2.64	2.67	2.56	2.53	2.58
16	Kandhamal	2.26	2.28	2.28	2.26	2.28
17	Kendrapara	2.28	2.29	2.15	2.11	2.06
18	Kendujhar	6.23	6.29	6.38	6.46	6.44
19	Khordha	7.03	7.29	7.39	7.24	7.36
20	Koraput	3.20	3.25	3.29	3.23	3.18
21	Malkangiri	1.04	1.01	0.96	0.93	0.89
22	Mayurbhanj	4.35	4.32	4.23	4.20	4.13
23	Nabarangapur	1.73	1.70	1.64	1.59	1.56
24	Nayagarh	1.47	1.49	1.43	1.36	1.31
25	Nuapada	1.07	1.09	1.06	1.08	1.05
26	Puri	3.09	3.12	2.80	2.72	2.70
27	Rayagada	1.99	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.04
28	Sambalpur	3.23	3.31	3.27	3.31	3.35
29	Sonapur	0.98	0.99	0.98	0.92	0.92
30	Sundargarh	7.74	7.63	8.28	8.79	9.07
Odisha		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Annexure 2.12: Net District Domestic Product (NDDP)

Rs. in Lakh

Sl. No.	District	AT CURRENT PRICES				
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Anugul	446350	448021	525946	659879	783547
2	Baleshwar	283124	299407	358836	458407	519912
3	Bargarh	181903	194331	227914	288647	332109
4	Bhadrak	167872	183137	212192	265620	302625
5	Balangir	220378	241047	286458	372184	411106
6	Baudh	59643	68121	80198	104207	111462
7	Cuttack	513335	537538	631780	764416	873141
8	Debagarh	43898	49498	57902	69750	78811
9	Dhenkanal	179645	197516	232814	297045	324949
10	Gajapati	86831	92147	108716	135383	153584
11	Ganjam	501033	547684	655984	802594	922694
12	Jagatsinghapur	209035	217548	268560	332087	385918
13	Jajapur	288344	324540	390886	500889	576030
14	Jharsuguda	183708	198371	227853	283270	346862
15	Kalahandi	186241	208193	233761	311327	356873
16	Kandhamal	164293	177711	216151	278634	313148
17	Kendrapara	162079	175901	197176	244173	272408
18	Kendujhar	411949	481720	587669	867604	1027378
19	Khordha	472595	527327	639496	749536	871262
20	Koraput	223391	243841	303805	362324	405635
21	Malkangiri	74454	76207	91768	116530	121069
22	Mayurbhanj	307231	330107	388824	501156	558205
23	Nabarangapur	124219	130001	157020	185794	208285
24	Nayagarh	104937	114867	135056	162245	175728
25	Nuapada	76567	82241	98795	129408	138301
26	Puri	217806	239926	253029	305980	342794
27	Rayagada	140657	152657	187596	238004	262881
28	Sambalpur	218114	240113	285120	354391	413505
29	Sonapur	69946	78125	93308	118724	129703
30	Sundargarh	479123	497114	657512	850716	1031694
Odisha		6798702	7354959	8792126	11110925	12751620

(Contd...)

Sl. No.	District	AT 2004-05 PRICES				
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	8	9	10	11	12
1	Anugul	446350	438020	501400	538791	582738
2	Baleshwar	283124	290552	331705	367054	398134
3	Bargarh	181903	190134	211098	234748	250855
4	Bhadrak	167872	174654	190665	207088	227116
5	Balangir	220378	235120	263375	290941	307947
6	Baudh	59643	63784	69745	74616	79320
7	Cuttack	513336	523031	582887	641917	686522
8	Debagarh	43898	47411	51166	53521	57411
9	Dhenkanal	179645	192457	207760	228643	244990
10	Gajapati	86831	89002	97557	104156	111578
11	Ganjam	501034	529785	602209	648623	684170
12	Jagatsinghapur	209036	210781	240430	262997	294236
13	Jajapur	288344	299901	348329	364458	379768
14	Jharsuguda	183708	194427	221513	235002	255439
15	Kalahandi	186241	199040	214627	234313	257721
16	Kandhamal	164293	175396	197520	216936	234328
17	Kendrapara	162079	172645	182354	197982	208679
18	Kendujhar	411949	430527	491169	527537	556453
19	Khordha	472595	515454	591532	632063	699128
20	Koraput	223391	238682	267746	287867	305183
21	Malkangiri	74454	76525	81824	87269	90541
22	Mayurbhanj	307231	322473	356390	390898	413167
23	Nabarangapur	124219	127703	139353	148877	156404
24	Nayagarh	104937	112682	121914	127805	132918
25	Nuapada	76567	81713	89870	101627	105458
26	Puri	217807	233028	235116	252158	271141
27	Rayagada	140657	149259	167606	182978	196624
28	Sambalpur	218114	232195	258598	284968	310849
29	Sonapur	69946	75473	84016	87430	93910
30	Sundargarh	479123	478642	585009	655928	727938
Odisha		6798703	7100497	7984484	8669191	9320665

Annexure 2.13: Percentage Distribution of NDDP

Sl. No.	District	AT CURRENT PRICES				
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2 007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Anugul	6.57	6.09	5.98	5.94	6.14
2	Baleshwar	4.16	4.07	4.08	4.13	4.08
3	Bargarh	2.68	2.64	2.59	2.60	2.60
4	Bhadrak	2.47	2.49	2.41	2.39	2.37
5	Balangir	3.24	3.28	3.26	3.35	3.22
6	Baudh	0.88	0.93	0.91	0.94	0.87
7	Cuttack	7.55	7.31	7.19	6.88	6.85
8	Debagarh	0.65	0.67	0.66	0.63	0.62
9	Dhenkanal	2.64	2.69	2.65	2.67	2.55
10	Gajapati	1.28	1.25	1.24	1.22	1.20
11	Ganjam	7.37	7.45	7.46	7.22	7.24
12	Jagatsinghapur	3.07	2.96	3.05	2.99	3.03
13	Jajapur	4.24	4.41	4.45	4.51	4.52
14	Jharsuguda	2.70	2.70	2.59	2.55	2.72
15	Kalahandi	2.74	2.83	2.66	2.80	2.80
16	Kandhamal	2.42	2.42	2.46	2.51	2.46
17	Kendrapara	2.38	2.39	2.24	2.20	2.14
18	Kendujhar	6.06	6.55	6.68	7.81	8.06
19	Khordha	6.95	7.17	7.27	6.75	6.83
20	Koraput	3.29	3.32	3.46	3.26	3.18
21	Malkangiri	1.10	1.04	1.04	1.05	0.95
22	Mayurbhanj	4.52	4.49	4.42	4.51	4.38
23	Nabarangapur	1.83	1.77	1.79	1.67	1.63
24	Nayagarh	1.54	1.56	1.54	1.46	1.38
25	Nuapada	1.13	1.12	1.12	1.16	1.08
26	Puri	3.20	3.26	2.88	2.75	2.69
27	Rayagada	2.07	2.08	2.13	2.14	2.06
28	Sambalpur	3.21	3.26	3.24	3.19	3.24
29	Sonapur	1.03	1.06	1.06	1.07	1.02
30	Sundargarh	7.05	6.76	7.48	7.66	8.09
Odisha		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(Contd..)

Sl. No.	District	AT 2004-05 PRICES				
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	8	9	10	11	12
1	Anugul	6.57	6.17	6.28	6.22	6.25
2	Baleshwar	4.16	4.09	4.15	4.23	4.27
3	Bargarh	2.68	2.68	2.64	2.71	2.69
4	Bhadrak	2.47	2.46	2.39	2.39	2.44
5	Balangir	3.24	3.31	3.30	3.36	3.30
6	Baudh	0.88	0.90	0.87	0.86	0.85
7	Cuttack	7.55	7.37	7.30	7.40	7.37
8	Debagarh	0.65	0.67	0.64	0.62	0.62
9	Dhenkanal	2.64	2.71	2.60	2.64	2.63
10	Gajapati	1.28	1.25	1.22	1.20	1.20
11	Ganjam	7.37	7.46	7.54	7.48	7.34
12	Jagatsinghapur	3.07	2.97	3.01	3.03	3.16
13	Jajapur	4.24	4.22	4.36	4.20	4.07
14	Jharsuguda	2.70	2.74	2.77	2.71	2.74
15	Kalahandi	2.74	2.80	2.69	2.70	2.77
16	Kandhamal	2.42	2.47	2.47	2.50	2.51
17	Kendrapara	2.38	2.43	2.28	2.28	2.24
18	Kendujhar	6.06	6.06	6.15	6.09	5.97
19	Khordha	6.95	7.26	7.41	7.29	7.50
20	Koraput	3.29	3.36	3.35	3.32	3.27
21	Malkangiri	1.10	1.08	1.02	1.01	0.97
22	Mayurbhanj	4.52	4.54	4.46	4.51	4.43
23	Nabarangapur	1.83	1.80	1.75	1.72	1.68
24	Nayagarh	1.54	1.59	1.53	1.47	1.43
25	Nuapada	1.13	1.15	1.13	1.17	1.13
26	Puri	3.20	3.28	2.94	2.91	2.91
27	Rayagada	2.07	2.10	2.10	2.11	2.11
28	Sambalpur	3.21	3.27	3.24	3.29	3.34
29	Sonapur	1.03	1.06	1.05	1.01	1.01
30	Sundargarh	7.05	6.74	7.33	7.57	7.81
Odisha		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Annexure 2.14: Per Capita NDDP

In Rupees

Sl. No.	District	AT CURRENT PRICES				
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Angul	37689	37419	43450	53920	63328
2	Balasore	13341	13919	16458	20742	23208
3	Bargarh	13076	13839	16079	20173	22993
4	Bhadrak	12063	13000	14881	18402	20711
5	Bolangir	15319	16408	19096	24295	26280
6	Boudh	15085	16949	19630	25091	26400
7	Cuttack	21087	21835	25377	30362	34294
8	Deogarh	15305	17034	19669	23387	26084
9	Dhenkanal	16195	17608	20525	25896	28014
10	Gajapati	16138	16948	19789	24386	27377
11	Ganjam	15268	16511	19564	23679	26930
12	Jagatsinghpur	19275	19916	24410	29967	34574
13	Jajpur	17041	18956	22566	28579	32482
14	Jharsuguda	34463	36740	41663	51134	61813
15	Kalahandi	13171	14484	15999	20961	23637
16	Kandhamal	24294	25961	31195	39726	44107
17	Kendrapara	12019	12914	14331	17568	19403
18	Kendujhar	25086	28917	34776	50609	59075
19	Khordha	23644	25913	30867	35534	40570
20	Koraput	17932	19275	23649	27773	30617
21	Malkangiri	13795	13847	16353	20364	20748
22	Mayurbhanj	13238	14051	16348	20813	22899
23	Nabarangpur	11402	11729	13925	16195	17844
24	Nayagarh	11694	12664	14731	17508	18760
25	Nuapada	13771	14595	17301	22361	23580
26	Puri	13890	15114	15747	18810	20817
27	Rayagada	16082	17201	20831	26044	28348
28	Sambalpur	22435	24428	28690	35269	40701
29	Sonepur	12100	13267	15555	19428	20835
30	Sundargarh	25029	25638	33480	42766	51203
Odisha		17650	18846	22237	27735	31416

(Contd..)

Sl. No.	District	AT 2004-05 PRICES				
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	8	9	10	11	12
1	Angul	37689	36583	41422	44026	47098
2	Balasore	13341	13507	15213	16608	17772
3	Bargarh	13076	13540	14893	16406	17368
4	Bhadrak	12063	12398	13371	14347	15543
5	Bolangir	15319	16005	17557	18992	19685
6	Boudh	15085	15870	17071	17966	18787
7	Cuttack	21087	21246	23414	25497	26964
8	Deogarh	15305	16316	17381	17946	19001
9	Dhenkanal	16195	17157	18316	19933	21120
10	Gajapati	16138	16370	17757	18761	19889
11	Ganjam	15268	15971	17960	19137	19969
12	Jagatsinghpur	19275	19297	21854	23733	26361
13	Jajpur	17041	17517	20109	20795	21415
14	Jharsuguda	34463	36009	40503	42421	45521
15	Kalahandi	13171	13847	14689	15776	17070
16	Kandhamal	24294	25623	28507	30930	33005
17	Kendrapara	12019	12674	13253	14245	14864
18	Kendujhar	25086	25844	29065	30772	31996
19	Khordha	23644	25330	28552	29965	32554
20	Koraput	17932	18867	20842	22066	23035
21	Malkangiri	13795	13905	14581	15251	15516
22	Mayurbhanj	13238	13726	14984	16234	16949
23	Nabarangpur	11402	11522	12358	12977	13400
24	Nayagarh	11694	12423	13298	13791	14190
25	Nuapada	13771	14502	15738	17560	17980
26	Puri	13890	14680	14632	15501	16466
27	Rayagada	16082	16818	18611	20023	21203
28	Sambalpur	22435	23622	26021	28360	30596
29	Sonepur	12100	12817	14006	14307	15085
30	Sundargarh	25029	24686	29788	32974	36128
Odisha		17650	18194	20194	21640	22963

Annexure 2.15: Comparison of Per Capita NDDP

Odisha = 100

Sl. No.	District	AT CURRENT PRICES				
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Anugul	214	199	195	194	202
2	Baleshwar	76	74	74	75	74
3	Bargarh	74	73	72	73	73
4	Bhadrak	68	69	67	66	66
5	Balangir	87	87	86	88	84
6	Baudh	85	90	88	90	84
7	Cuttack	119	116	114	109	109
8	Debagarh	87	90	88	84	83
9	Dhenkanal	92	93	92	93	89
10	Gajapati	91	90	89	88	87
11	Ganjam	87	88	88	85	86
12	Jagatsinghapur	109	106	110	108	110
13	Jajapur	97	101	101	103	103
14	Jharsuguda	195	195	187	184	197
15	Kalahandi	75	77	72	76	75
16	Kandhamal	138	138	140	143	140
17	Kendrapara	68	69	64	63	62
18	Kendujhar	142	153	156	182	188
19	Khordha	134	137	139	128	129
20	Koraput	102	102	106	100	97
21	Malkangiri	78	73	74	73	66
22	Mayurbhanj	75	75	74	75	73
23	Nabarangapur	65	62	63	58	57
24	Nayagarh	66	67	66	63	60
25	Nuapada	78	77	78	81	75
26	Puri	79	80	71	68	66
27	Rayagada	91	91	94	94	90
28	Sambalpur	127	130	129	127	130
29	Sonapur	69	70	70	70	66
30	Sundargarh	142	136	151	154	163
Odisha		100	100	100	100	100

(Contd...)

Sl. No.	District	AT 2004-05 PRICES				
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	8	9	10	11	12
1	Anugul	214	201	205	203	205
2	Baleshwar	76	74	75	77	77
3	Bargarh	74	74	74	76	76
4	Bhadrak	68	68	66	66	68
5	Balangir	87	88	87	88	86
6	Baudh	85	87	85	83	82
7	Cuttack	119	117	116	118	117
8	Debagarh	87	90	86	83	83
9	Dhenkanal	92	94	91	92	92
10	Gajapati	91	90	88	87	87
11	Ganjam	87	88	89	88	87
12	Jagatsinghapur	109	106	108	110	115
13	Jajapur	97	96	100	96	93
14	Jharsuguda	195	198	201	196	198
15	Kalahandi	75	76	73	73	74
16	Kandhamal	138	141	141	143	144
17	Kendrapara	68	70	66	66	65
18	Kendujhar	142	142	144	142	139
19	Khordha	134	139	141	138	142
20	Koraput	102	104	103	102	100
21	Malkangiri	78	76	72	70	68
22	Mayurbhanj	75	75	74	75	74
23	Nabarangapur	65	63	61	60	58
24	Nayagarh	66	68	66	64	62
25	Nuapada	78	80	78	81	78
26	Puri	79	81	72	72	72
27	Rayagada	91	92	92	93	92
28	Sambalpur	127	130	129	131	133
29	Sonapur	69	70	69	66	66
30	Sundargarh	142	136	148	152	157
Odisha		100	100	100	100	100

Annexure 2.16: Economic Classification of Workers in Odisha

In thousands

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

N.C.= Not Compiled

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

District	Main Workers					Marginal Workers	Total Workers
	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	House hold Industry	Other workers	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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	142,73	78,449	17,427	113,083	351,689	208,061	559,750
Boudh	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	31,416	16,930	3,445	17,957	69,848	56,412	126,260
Dhenkanal	77,45	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
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

(Contd..)

District	Main Workers					Marginal Workers	Total Workers
	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	House hold Industry	Other workers	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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
Kendujhar	161,200	80,459	13,020	140,481	395,160	226,066	621,226
Khordha	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
Nabarangpur	127,204	74,554	7,194	55,848	264,800	242,595	507,395
Puri	143,560	73,574	9,897	146,450	373,181	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
Sundargarh	157,056	64,797	10,876	247,405	480,134	258,669	738,803
Odisha	3,435,170	2,098,158	404,208	3,651,733	9,589,269	4,687,219	14,276,488

Annexure 2.18: Employment-Unemployment Projections for the 11th Plan (2007-12)

In lakh person years

Attributes of Labour Force	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
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	140.78	142.8
6. Projected Annual Growth Rate in Work Force (in %)	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
7. Additional to Work Force/Employment Generation during the year	2.08	2.11	2.15	2.18	2.21
8. Total Work Force at the end of the year	136.36	138.47	140.62	142.8	145.01
9. Magnitude of unemployment at the beginning of the year.	14.13	14.1	14.07	14.03	13.98
10. Magnitude of unemployment at the end of the year	14.1	14.07	14.03	13.98	13.93
11. End of the year Rate of Unemployment (%)	9.37	9.22	9.07	8.92	8.76

Annexure 2.19: Employment in the Organised Sector 2000 to 2010

In lakh

Year	Public Sector		Private Sector		Total Organised sector employment	Women employees in Organised sector	% of women employees to total employees
	Total	Women	Total	Women			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2000	7.11	0.89	0.87	0.1	7.98	0.99	12.4
2001	7.17	0.92	0.89	0.1	8.06	1.02	12.7
2002	6.92	0.93	0.79	0.1	7.71	1.03	13.4
2003	6.8	0.96	0.87	0.1	7.67	1.06	13.8
2004	6.57	0.96	0.89	0.11	7.46	1.07	14.3
2005	6.55	1	0.9	0.11	7.45	1.11	14.9
2006	6.27	1	0.89	0.11	7.16	1.11	14.9
2007	5.98	0.92	0.9	0.1	6.88	1.02	14.8
2008	5.98	1.03	1.02	0.09	7	1.12	16
2009	6.19	1.03	1.16	0.11	7.35	1.14	15.5
2010	6.08	1.06	1.23	0.12	7.31	1.18	16.2

Annexure 2.20: Registration, Notification of Vacancies and Placement Through Employment Exchanges 2000-10

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		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2000	164,577	3,171	2,421	407	422	403	1.93	1.47
2001	130,586	2,620	2,412	445	336	583	2.01	1.85
2002	141,234	2,239	2,601	393	338	615	1.59	1.84
2003	168,824	2,325	1,529	231	293	443	1.38	0.91
2004	267,337	1,760	1,760	238	266	420	0.66	0.66
2005	143,323	1,876	1,908	203	267	275	1.31	1.33
2006	240,963	2,103	586	106	118	111	0.87	0.24
2007	146,503	3,526	4,189	768	983	880	2.41	2.86
2008	189,830	1,792	3,638	543	839	1,104	0.91	1.92
2009	230,746	1,924	6,034	900	1,128	1,845	0.83	2.61
2010	276,249	3,688	4,481	915	1,109	1,394	1.33	1.62

Annexure 2.21: Live Register Position in Odisha

(In '000)

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

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	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1. Technical Graduates										
a) Engineering										
i. Civil	364	359	392	396	424	366	332	281	233	283
ii. Electrical	938	830	873	912	687	715	654	549	511	790
iii. Mechanical	430	458	672	823	907	881	778	630	472	634
iv. Electronic	334	306	373	499	445	474	432	412	507	718
v. Chemical	36	43	42	54	57	51	41	22	14	15
vi. Metallurgical	25	19	19	18	15	12	13	7	4	4
vii. Agril. Engineering	93	73	58	71	80	72	49	72	64	81
viii. Computers	52	81	188	281	323	346	278	250	356	534
ix. Others	169	229	174	185	162	134	195	157	88	193
Total (a)	2441	2398	2791	3239	3100	3051	2772	2380	2249	3252
b) Medical	1829	2145	2233	1937	1523	1227	1443	1550	1490	1410
c) Veterinary	43	47	53	11	19	77	37	77	100	104
d) Agriculture	529	440	393	413	422	515	514	510	409	372
Total (1)	4842	5030	5470	5600	5064	4870	4766	4517	4248	5138
2. Technical Post-graduates										
a) Engineering	12	16	28	30	28	112	19	16	33	71
b) Medical	10	20	20	15	133	150	60	51	47	34
c) Veterinary	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	4	2
d) Agriculture	247	303	327	372	323	308	280	250	227	223
Total (2)	273	342	378	420	487	573	361	319	311	330
Grand Total (1+2)	5115	5372	5848	6020	5551	5443	5127	4836	4559	5468

Annexure 2.23 : District-Wise Employment Generation under NREGA during 2010-11 (Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No	District	Funds Available in crores of Rupees	Total Expenditure in crores of rupees	Employment Generated (in lakh mandays)			
				SC	ST	OC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Angul	48.61	40.64	3.73	3.86	15.39	22.97
2	Bolangir	55.26	49.36	5.55	8.07	16.72	30.34
3	Balasore	43.97	35.84	3.70	2.60	13.41	19.70
4	Baragarh	35.65	33.40	3.31	4.99	8.79	17.08
5	Bhadrak	43.69	31.42	3.56	0.43	12.84	16.83
6	Boudh	22.65	20.19	2.99	1.57	7.62	12.18
7	Cuttack	64.92	51.32	7.42	1.86	21.48	30.75
8	Deogarh	14.89	13.33	1.31	2.98	3.49	7.78
9	Dhenkanal	63.27	48.58	7.16	4.70	21.67	33.54
10	Gajapati	56.55	48.68	2.41	21.54	8.79	32.73
11	Ganjam	87.11	78.25	15.40	4.09	42.60	62.10
12	Jagatsinghpur	40.49	37.96	5.54	0.16	18.73	24.42
13	Jajpur	74.30	61.11	11.39	2.79	25.95	40.13
14	Jharsuguda	37.31	22.26	3.06	7.04	4.53	14.63
15	Kalahandi	65.46	57.95	6.12	12.76	17.06	35.94
16	Kandhamal	74.11	63.43	9.40	26.74	9.47	45.61
17	Kendrapara	51.31	39.26	5.99	0.17	19.77	25.93
18	Kendujhar	111.19	113.05	8.47	30.10	28.18	66.76
19	Khordha	17.39	12.85	1.07	0.58	3.34	4.98
20	Koraput	80.10	70.95	6.08	28.28	11.45	45.80
21	Malkangiri	51.06	50.12	9.43	20.09	5.20	34.72
22	Mayurbhanj	126.45	116.74	10.44	39.80	24.46	74.70
23	Nabarangpur	109.99	90.71	8.06	36.84	14.60	59.49
24	Nuapada	32.69	22.46	1.50	4.74	4.43	10.67
25	Nayagarh	56.35	51.88	4.40	2.23	23.37	30.00
26	Puri	32.95	28.82	3.93	0.09	16.44	20.46
27	Rayagada	76.19	74.81	7.77	29.16	11.47	48.40
28	Sambalpur	63.38	51.94	7.82	13.49	16.19	37.50
29	Sonepur	46.56	37.84	5.19	2.38	17.07	24.65
30	Sundargarh	78.55	75.22	4.65	32.81	7.34	44.80
State	Total	1762.39	1530.35	176.84	346.91	451.83	975.59

Annexure 2.23 (A): District-Wise Employment Generation under NREGA during 2009-10

Sl. No	District	Funds Available in crores of rupees	Total Expenditure in crores of rupees	Employment Generated (in lakh mandays)			
				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	Balasore	18.68	12.53	1.13	1.11	4.08	6.32
3	Bargarh	24.24	25.35	2.4	4.01	5.81	12.22
4	Bhadrak	21.51	19.76	2	0.18	6.02	8.2
5	Bolangir	45.34	40.38	4.9	7.72	13.54	26.16
6	Boudh	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	14.8	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
12	Jagatsinghpur	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	2.8	5.45	6	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	Kendujhar	43.29	46.57	2.59	9.09	7.06	18.74
19	Khordha	7.33	4.19	0.59	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	17.9	51.37
23	Nabarangpur	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	4.2	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
State	Total	976.46	932.6	105.83	200.08	245.68	551.59

Annexure 2.24: Trend of Assistance under the SGSY Programme

Year	Financial			Physical	
	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	Per capita investment (Rs.)	Subsidy Credit ratio	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
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	6699.2	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	11763.61	29362	1.2.26	81656	87171
2008-09	14833.85	28730	1.2.20	107051	106271
2009-10	18184.11	29942	1.2.37	124522	131334
2010-11	17282.97	30246	1.2.40	143200	138595

Annexure 2.25: District wise Physical & Financial Achievement under SGSY during, 2010-11

District	Target (Families)	Coverage of Families/Swarojagaries				Investment		
		(In numbers)				(Rs. in Crores)		
		Total	SC	ST	Women	Subsidy	Credit	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Angul	3800	3969	710	486	3380	3.32	8.07	11.39
Bolangir	6500	5730	1428	1123	4583	5.08	13.91	18.99
Balasure	8300	8156	2846	2026	8100	6.56	16.61	23.17
Baragarh	5700	3511	953	858	3050	3.07	9.08	12.15
Bhadrak	3700	3747	1079	39	3188	3.49	8.75	12.24
Boudh	2300	2654	747	368	2348	2.25	5.88	8.13
Cuttack	5500	5438	1967	140	4676	4.73	8.13	12.86
Deogarh	1400	1154	277	433	1122	1.12	3.25	4.37
Dhenkanal	4400	4711	1129	673	4380	3.43	6.78	10.21
Gajhapati	2200	2300	696	1040	1820	1.53	3.24	4.77
Ganjam	9500	10140	2989	1280	10140	9.49	19.23	28.72
Jagatsinghpur	2900	3124	1471	0	2527	2.46	5.90	8.36
Jajpur	5500	6814	2590	818	5389	5.83	14.72	20.55
Jharsuguda	1000	1052	297	444	908	0.97	2.68	3.65
Kalahandi	6200	6504	1548	1774	5131	5.27	18.32	23.59
Kandhamal	3700	3787	1127	1767	3064	3.62	7.56	11.18
Kendrapara	4000	4118	1074	269	3722	3.36	10.09	13.45
Keonjhar	6900	7059	506	3806	6330	6.67	15.51	22.18
Khurda	4200	4237	1181	363	3598	3.94	8.60	12.54
Koraput	7200	7220	1230	3615	5428	5.83	11.10	16.93
Malkangiri	2900	1754	722	879	1754	1.75	2.63	4.38
Mayurbhanj	12000	11887	719	6031	9893	11.49	24.76	36.25

(Contd.)

District	Target (Families)	Coverage of Families/Swarojagaries				Investment		
		(In numbers)				(Rs. in Crores)		
		Total	SC	ST	Women	Subsidy	Credit	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nawarangpur	5000	4548	851	2562	4320	3.70	10.02	13.72
Nuapada	3400	1576	303	567	1226	2.80	8.53	11.33
Nayagarh	3800	3931	846	162	3625	3.55	8.95	12.50
Puri	5400	4071	1626	0	3676	3.83	5.18	9.01
Rayagada	4400	4574	1197	2773	4032	4.11	8.75	12.86
Sambalpur	2900	2572	510	1082	2173	2.33	8.04	10.37
Sonepur	2500	2424	1570	623	1828	2.10	6.44	8.54
Sundargarh	6000	5834	1254	2957	4494	5.55	15.21	20.76
Total	1432000	138595	35443	38958	119905	123.24	295.95	419.19

Annexure 2.26: District wise Employment Generated under SGRY for the Year, 2008-09 upto 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 mandays)			
			SC	ST	OC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cuttack	3.69	3.65	0.45	0.13	1.97	2.55
Jagatsinghpur	1.47	1.47	1.08	0.00	0.98	2.06
Kendrapara	1.86	1.86	0.43	0.00	1.16	1.59
Khurda	0.18	0.18	0.07	0.00	0.08	0.15
Nayagarh	1.15	1.15	0.16	0.09	0.09	0.34
Puri	2.18	2.18	0.66	0	1.64	2.3
Total	10.52	10.49	2.85	0.22	5.92	8.99

Annexure 2.27: Progress of SJSRY in Odisha, during 2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of the Component	Target	Achievement (No. of beneficiary)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Urban self Employment Programme	1950	594	184.49	No. of Beneficiari
2	STEP-UP	7772	1534	237.27	No. of Beneficiari
3	Urban Women Self-Help Programme (UWSP)	1300	576	46.89	459 Groups (Women)
4	Thrift & Credit Societies/Revolving fund	2600	2357	43.46	708 Groups (Women)
5	Urban Community Development Network (UCDN)	-	-	66.89	Social Activities
6	Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)		84000	249.78	Person days generated.

Annexure 2.28: Average MPCE in Odisha vis-à-vis some other Major States as per 60th, 64th to 66th Rounds of NSS

State	Average Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (Rs.)												
	60th Round (Jan,04 - June,2004)		61 st Round (July, 04-June-05)		62 nd Round (July, 04 - June, 06)		63 rd Round (July, 06 - June, 07)		64 th Round (July, 07 - June, 08)		66 th Round (July, 09 - June, 10)		
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Punjab	946.86	1058.82	846.75	1326.09	1009.79	1520.08	1198.13	1609.16	1272.53	1632.92	1565.53	2072.11	
Haryana	878.68	1050.27	962.89	1142.35	742.65	1156.02	1012.73	1336.09	1034.45	1627.57	1423.27	2008.16	
Maharashtra	568.85	1258.92	567.76	1148.27	696.78	1341.84	776.09	1673.48	867.91	1700.08	1048.41	2251.44	
Tamil Nadu	603.4	1130.53	602.17	1079.65	687.91	1170.64	728.78	1227.19	834.12	1409.82	1017.07	1794.52	
Karnataka	501.6	937.06	508.46	1033.21	573.18	1154.49	624.27	1160.16	818.97	1667.73	887.86	2060.32	
Andhra Pradesh	557.11	1101.71	585.55	1018.55	704.17	1303.95	727.14	1360.68	816.17	1549.55	1090.28	2015.44	
Kerala	990.22	1371.51	1013.15	1290.89	1055.61	1565.59	1250.35	1681.48	1382.92	1947.96	1763.14	2267.16	
Uttar Pradesh	538.18	826.96	532.63	857.05	569.64	907.87	653.18	996.38	680.46	1120.84	832.18	1512.16	
West Bengal	580.18	1133.4	562.11	1123.61	582.62	1232.82	629.86	1371.26	701.59	1452.04	857.77	1801.03	
Odisha	414.08	872.09	398.89	757.31	460.32	900.2	458.56	1072.13	558.95	1438.35	715.54	1468.84	
Rajasthan	580.47	994.81	590.83	964.02	700.68	1004.46	767.39	1184.7	801.23	1265.1	1035.15	1576.60	
Madhya Pradesh	437.34	793.36	439.06	903.68	487.12	982.41	514.93	1001.7	633.76	1189.95	802.79	1529.82	
Gujurat	613.21	1092	596.09	1115.2	683.57	1105.35	796.58	1421.96	874.7	1471.32	1065.40	1914.17	
Bihar	422.49	784.02	417.11	696.27	465.48	683.6	541.33	864.96	597.64	1080.19	689.37	1096.56	
Assam	531.69	1019.47	543.18	1057.99	625.99	1351.69	721.37	1368.88	798.79	1451.92	866.57	1604.06	
ALL-INDIA	564.7	1060.16	558.78	1052.36	624.53	1170.6	695.16	1312.5	772.36	1471.54	953.05	1856.01	

Annexure 2.29: Average MPCE of Major States in 66th Round NSS (July '09 to June '10)

In Rs.

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Average Monthly Percapita Consumer Expenditure					
		Rural			Urban		
		Food	Non Food	Total	Food	Non Food	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Punjab	707.51	858.02	1565.53	793.97	1278.14	2072.11
2	Haryana	712.21	711.06	1423.27	785.71	1222.45	2008.16
3	Maharashtra	515.16	533.25	1048.41	826.75	1424.69	2251.44
4	Tamil Nadu	500.12	516.95	1017.07	716.53	1077.98	1794.52
5	Karnataka	463.45	424.41	887.86	746.12	1314.20	2060.32
6	Andhra Pradesh	571.82	518.47	1090.28	787.24	1228.20	2015.44
7	Kerala	700.09	1063.06	1763.14	826.59	1440.57	2267.16
8	Uttar Pradesh	447.20	384.97	832.18	608.48	903.68	1512.16
9	West Bengal	494.01	363.76	857.77	737.87	1063.17	1801.03
10	Odisha	404.22	311.37	715.59	607.96	860.88	1468.84
11	Rajasthan	547.69	487.46	1035.15	677.42	899.18	1576.60
12	Madhya Pradesh	411.30	391.49	802.79	562.39	967.43	1529.82
13	Gujarat	557.55	507.85	1065.40	778.64	1135.53	1914.17
14	Bihar	411.06	278.31	689.37	529.35	567.21	1096.56
15	Assam	526.09	340.48	866.57	776.82	827.24	1604.06
ALL-INDIA		497.09	455.96	953.05	727.49	1128.52	1856.01

Annexure 2.30: Value of Consumption of Food and Non-Food Items of a Person for a Period of 30 Days in Rural & Urban Areas over different Rounds of NSS for Odisha and All-India Level

In Rs.

NSS Round & Period	Odisha						ALL-INDIA						Per capita expenditure for Odisha as percentage to all-India average	
	Rural			Urban			Rural			Urban			Rural	Urban
	Food	Non Food	Total	Food	Non Food	Total	Food	Non Food	Total	Food	Non Food	Total	Total	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
55 th Round (July,1999-June,2000)	239.25	133.92	373.17	352.24	266.25	618.49	288.8	197.36	486.16	410.84	444.08	854.92	76.76	72.34
%	64.11	35.89	100	56.95	43.05	100	59.04	40.6	100	48.06	51.94	100		
56 th 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 th Round (July,2001-June,2002)	193.95	113.71	307.69	359.47	376.64	736.11	276.4	221.92	498.27	402.31	530.48	932.79	61.75	78.91
%	63.04	36.96	100	48.83	51.17	100	55.46	44.54	100	43.13	56.87	100		
58 th 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 th Round (January,2003-Dec,2003)	230.93	166.26	397.89	392.24	439.4	831.64	298.6	255.59	554.15	429.01	592.88	1021.9	71.8	81.38
%	58.04	41.96	100	47.16	52.84	100	53.88	46.12	100	41.98	58.02	100		

(Contd..)

NSS Round & Period	Odisha						ALL-INDIA						Per capita expenditure for Odisha as percentage to all-India average	
	Rural			Urban			Rural			Urban				
	Food	Non Food	Total	Food	Non Food	Total	Food	Non Food	Total	Food	Non Food	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
60 th 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 st 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 nd Round (July,05-June,06)	260.45	199.87	460.32	402.57	497.63	900.2	333.15	291.38	624.53	467.82	702.78	1170.6	73.71	76.9
%	56.58	43.42	100	44.72	55.28	100	53.34	46.66	100	39.96	60.04	100		
63 rd Round (July,06-June,07)	265.3	193.27	458.56	451.85	620.29	1072.13	363.42	331.75	695.16	517.25	795.25	1312.5	65.96	81.69
%	57.85	42.15	100	42.15	57.85	100	52.28	47.72	100	39.41	60.59	100		
64 th Round (July,07-June,08)	325.42	233.53	558.95	607.99	830.36	1438.35	404.33	368.03	772.36	582.43	889.11	1471.54	72.37	97.74
%	58.22	41.78	100	42.27	57.73	100	52.35	47.65	100	39.58	60.42	100		
66 th Round (July '09 – June'10)	404.22	311.37	715.59	607.96	860.88	1468.84	497.07	455.96	953.05	727.49	1128.52	1856.01		
%	56.49	43.51	100	41.39	58.61	100	52.16	46.84	100	39.20	60.80	100		

Annexure 2.31: State-Wise Engel's Ratio for Major States in 55th, 60th and 62nd to 66th Round of NSS

State	55 th Round		60 th Round		62 nd Round		63 rd Round		64 th Round		66 th Round	
	(July, 99 - June, 00)		(Jan, 04 - June, 04)		(July, 05 - June, 06)		(July, 06 - June, 07)		(July, 07 - June, 08)		(July, 09 - June, 10)	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Punjab	52.27	47.12	45.6	39.44	43.8	35.53	42.67	37.06	43.63	36.8	45.19	38.32
Haryana	55.51	45.87	49.98	41.71	50.91	39.78	47.4	39.37	50.04	39.31	50.04	39.12
Maharashtra	54.71	45.31	50.97	39.26	47.86	37.31	47.88	35.13	47.88	36.91	49.43	36.72
Tamil Nadu	58.73	45.61	52.42	38.67	50.35	39.95	50.5	39.64	50.31	38.89	49.17	39.92
Karnataka	59.08	46.32	54.39	43.47	51.29	38.95	52.37	39.68	50.5	36.68	52.19	36.21
Andhra Pradesh	60.5	47.44	55.89	37.81	55.31	36.4	52.34	37.31	52.02	36.85	52.44	39.06
Kerala	53.7	49.04	46.54	40.76	43.95	37.38	40.43	34.43	40.79	36.1	39.70	36.46
Uttar Pradesh	57.42	50.49	52.07	44.05	54.03	43.94	52.19	43.88	53.02	43.18	53.73	40.24
West Bengal	65.86	52.28	59.75	45.51	59.29	39.76	58.91	40.21	57.87	42.57	57.59	40.97
ODISHA	64.11	56.95	58.44	47.65	56.58	44.72	57.86	42.15	58.22	42.27	56.48	41.39
Rajasthan	59.5	50.85	54.42	43.34	52.71	43.2	52.83	42.88	53.94	42.37	52.90	42.96
Madhya Pradesh	58.09	47.6	43.6	42.36	51.34	38.23	51.24	40.84	50.99	39.8	51.23	36.76
Gujurat	59.82	49.58	54.48	43.65	55.72	42.93	54.27	39.63	53.95	42.62	52.33	40.68
Bihar	66.47	57.24	58.89	47.89	61	50.99	59.68	50.36	59.66	46.88	59.62	48.27
Assam	67.63	55.38	62.4	46.8	60.13	43.99	56.76	46.23	59.92	46.66	60.71	48.43
ALL-INDIA	59.4	48.06	53.94	41.64	53.34	39.96	52.28	39.41	52.35	39.58	52.16	39.19

Annexure 2.32 : Monthly percapita Rice and Wheat Consumption in Odisha and India

In kg

NSS Round	Odisha				India			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
50 th July 93 - June 94	15.2	0.4	11.3	2	7	4.4	5.3	4.7
55 th July 99 - June 2000	14.16	0.59	12.18	2.25	6.78	4.55	5.22	4.77
60 th Jan 03 - June 04	13.78	0.61	11.59	1.93	8.8	4.25	4.88	4.67
61 st July 04 - June 05	13.29	0.53	11.05	2.03	6.55	4.29	4.85	4.65
62 nd July 05 - June 06	13.03	0.58	10.06	2.26	6.54	4.35	4.79	4.53
63 rd July 06 - June 07	12.57	0.48	9.6	2.17	6.56	3.97	4.8	4.43
64 th July 06 - June 08	13.13	0.49	10.33	2.17	6.36	4.2	4.75	4.51
66 th July '09- June '10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Annexure 2.33: Average MPCE on Groups of Items of Consumption, Odisha and all India

In Rs.

Sl. No.	Item	64 th Round				63 rd Round			
		Odisha		India		Odisha		India	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Cereals	136.57	163.88	124.08	130.62	116.26	132.25	114.8	118.8
2	Gram	0.44	0.18	1.14	1.75	0.45	0.48	1.18	1.68
3	Cereal substitutes	0	0	0.48	0.51	0.01	0.01	0.46	0.5
4	Pulses and their products	16.13	30.09	23.7	31.2	13.56	23.26	22.67	30.06
5	Milk and milk products	10.5	57.34	60.18	106.64	11.7	44.74	56.23	97.49
6	Edible oil	21.49	37.46	33.29	46.43	16.84	27.84	27.22	37.52
7	Meat, fish and eggs	25.34	53.14	26.31	39.47	19.56	36.07	24.32	34.2
8	Vegetables	49.95	84.57	48.53	64.34	41.74	63.42	43.06	56.87
9	Fruits (fresh)	6.37	20.79	10.69	24.32	5.63	14.82	10.02	21.97
10	Fruits (dry)	0.34	2.21	2.87	6.7	0.35	1.55	2.45	6.03
11	Sugar	7.47	11.6	12.35	14.67	6.85	11.35	14.04	17.25
12	Salt	1.77	2.5	1.48	1.83	1.47	1.86	1.34	1.66
13	Spices	11.25	18.26	16.34	20.38	9.61	13.35	14.96	18.82
14	Beverage etc.	37.8	125.97	42.89	93.57	21.26	80.84	30.67	74.42
Food Total		325.42	607.99	404.33	582.43	265.3	451.85	363.42	517.25
Non-food Items									
15	Pan	4.64	6.78	2.85	3.11	3.29	6.74	2.64	3.12
16	Tobacco	4.03	5.12	9.85	9.94	5.29	5.22	8.7	9.22
17	Intoxicants	4.81	4.4	6.26	6.63	7.67	2.96	6.36	6.24
18	Fuel and Light	62.19	106.9	75.05	125.71	52.89	96.5	66.07	117.44
19	Clothing	37.29	80.02	49	30.12	32.58	67.06	42.42	40.25
20	Footwear	3.54	12.09	7.3	14.65	2.77	8.4	6.53	13.07
21	Education	11.87	129.62	28.53	104.83	9.3	65.66	22.16	91.6
22	Medical(institutional)	5.48	13.73	13.75	19.4	5.04	18.74	15.55	24.35
23	Medical (non-institutional)	26.33	46.58	34.92	56.87	19.43	45.57	36.74	58.23

(Contd...)

24	Conveyance,	27.44	80.12	43.51	96.76	22.45	73.84	38.89	84.84
	Entertainment & others								
25	Consumer Services	23.23	164.53	64.65	209.23	16.83	108.28	54.86	180.2
26	Rent	1.18	91.56	3.06	86.39	0.56	68.62	3	66.96
27	Taxes & Cesses	0.43	4.74	1.79	13.23	0.11	3.18	1.65	10.52
28	Durable goods	21.07	84.16	27.73	62.23	15.06	49.53	26.18	59.21
29	Non-food Total	233.53	530.36	368.03	889.11	193.27	620.29	331.75	795.25
TOTAL CONSUMER		558.95	1438.35	772.36	1471.54	458.56	1072.13	695.16	1312.5
EXPENDITURE									

Annexure 2.34: Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers of Selected States (Base 1986-87=100), May, 2010 and May, 2011

State	May, 2010	May, 2011	Point to Point change in Percentage
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	569	625	9.84
Assam	533	595	11.63
Bihar	504	538	6.75
Gujurat	550	587	6.73
Haryana	601	650	8.15
Jammu & Kashmir	538	585	8.74
Karnataka	543	623	14.73
Kerala	513	580	13.06
Madhya Pradesh	534	581	8.80
Maharashtra	574	648	12.89
Odisha	508	541	6.50
Punjab	593	636	7.25
Rajasthan	577	628	8.84
Tamil Nadu	528	583	10.42
Uttar Pradesh	534	575	7.68
West Bengal	522	570	9.20
All-India	540	592	9.63

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

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

Annexure 2.36: CPI for Industrial Workers as All India Level and Selected Centres in Odisha

Average over the months

Base Year 1982=100

Year	India	Odisha	
		Barbil (1995-2005), Angul Talcher (2006-2010)	Rourkela
1	2	3	4
1995	306	294	275
1996	334	324	303
1997	358	336	341
1998	405	371	390
1999	424	390	396
2000	441	411	406
2001	458	420	407
2002	477	429	416
2003	495	434	432
2004	514	452	453
2005	536	479	473
2006	123	120	124
2007	131	128	137
2008	141	143	149
2009	157	160	166
2010	176	181	186
2011 (up to June'11)	187	200	204

NB: Base year has been changed to 2001=100 from 2006

Annexure 2.37: CPI for Different Categories of items for Industrial Workers in Odisha

Base Year 2001=100 from 2006

Sl. No.	Group of Items	All India			Odisha					
		April, 10	April, 11	% of variation	Angul-Talcher			Rourkela		
					April, 10	April, 11	% of variation	April, 10	April, 11	% of variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Food	182	197	8.24	176	203	15.34	188	209	11.17
2	Pan,Supari, Tobacco, intoxicants	160	184	11.9	138	160	15.24	134	142	5.97
3	Fuel & Light	152	171	12.5	156	172	10.26	132	149	12.88
4	Housing	189	212	12.17	236	266	12.71	248	318	28.23
5	Clothing, Bedding and food wears	131	146	11.45	164	169	3.05	141	159	12.77
6	Miscellaneous	153	162	5.88	140	152	8.57	144	151	4.86
7	General	170	186	9.41	173	194	12.14	177	199	12.43

Annexure 2.38: Average Retail Prices of Some Essential Commodities in Odisha

Rs./Kg./Ltrs.

Commodities	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rice (Common)	8.47	8.93	9.11	10.73	11.34	14.58	16.67
wheat	9.31	9.72	11.51	13.85	12.67	14.31	14.91
Mung Dal	24.08	29.14	39.35	38.78	36.17	67.97	69.07
Arthar Dal	28.42	27.46	27.95	36.05	36.72	68.43	59.90
Mustard Oil	55.53	50.60	50.70	60.15	62.5	64.24	67.48
Palm Oil	50.79	45.13	48.54	54.08	58.1	48.80	59.26
Vanaspati	51.10	43.27	48.48	53.95	56.18	45.30	58.01
Sugar (free sale)	17.23	20.03	21.01	16.33	16.39	32.46	31.45
Gur (local)	17.17	18.62	18.00	14.87	15.09	33.66	32.00
Salt	2.43	2.62	2.38	2.92	2.79	4.22	4.42
Potato	6.82	7.12	8.19	8.95	9.07	13.41	8.43
Orion (Ulli)	8.44	9.75	7.51	13.29	11.93	15.37	18.60
Atta	10.50	10.83	13.05	14.07	14.16	16.34	16.34
Maida	11.50	12.16	14.39	15.67	15.8	17.86	18.3
Suji	11.99	11.87	14.95	16.48	16.52	19.20	19.77

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

Rs. Per quintal

Commodities	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Paddy (common)	453.92	490	515	547	820	891	930	994
Wheat	774.08	805	954	1046	1087	1260	1351	1344
Ragi	505.02	548	567	1029	103	891	1143	1134
Maize	406.99	453	479	960	779	950	941	961
Mung	2035.98	1968	2498	2927	2857	3140	3861	4262
Biri	1443.71	1558	2542	3123	2626	3087	3694	3925
Gram	1807.1	1694	1945	2561	2868	2974	3062	3006
Kulthy	971.75	966	1090	1265	1498	1610	1938	1981
Til	2035.54	2126	2139	2229	2878	3575	3386	3340
Mustard seeds	2181.74	2297	2688	2426	3028	3109	3153	3354
Groundnut	1721.39	1715	1751	1946	1904	2357	2519	2516
Potato	499.12	595	670	859	585	748	652	731
Jute	971.01	1019	1410	N.A.	N.R.	1400	1525	2372
Gur	1310.76	1507	1600	1672	1866	2178	2668	3140
Dry Chilies	4874.29	4306	4595	5640	5832	6062	5789	5957

Source: DE&S, Odisha

Agriculture Sector

Odisha's economy is dominated by agriculture and allied sub-sectors that contributed more than 70 percent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) in the 1950s. The State's economy diversified at a slow pace for a long period of time but the process has accelerated in recent years. As per "Quick Estimates", this sector, which includes agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry, contributed 17.59 percent of GSDP as against 14.51 percent at the national level in 2010-11. It provides employment and sustenance, directly or indirectly, to more than 60 percent of the State's total work-force. In this sense, the Agriculture Sector is still the "mainstay" of Odisha's economy. It is, therefore, important to understand structural changes in the growth patterns of the sector so that appropriate strategies may be devised to divert a substantial proportion of the agricultural workforce from farm to non-farm sectors and in turn help the economy grow at faster and higher rates. This would also help reduce poverty at a faster rate. This chapter reviews the performance of agriculture, animal resources, fisheries and forestry sub-sectors.

State's Agriculture

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

and flash floods. Its annual growth varies widely. Despite this, the Agriculture Sector has grown, in real terms at 2004-05 prices, at a rate of 4.12 percent per annum in the first four years of the 11th Five Year Plan.

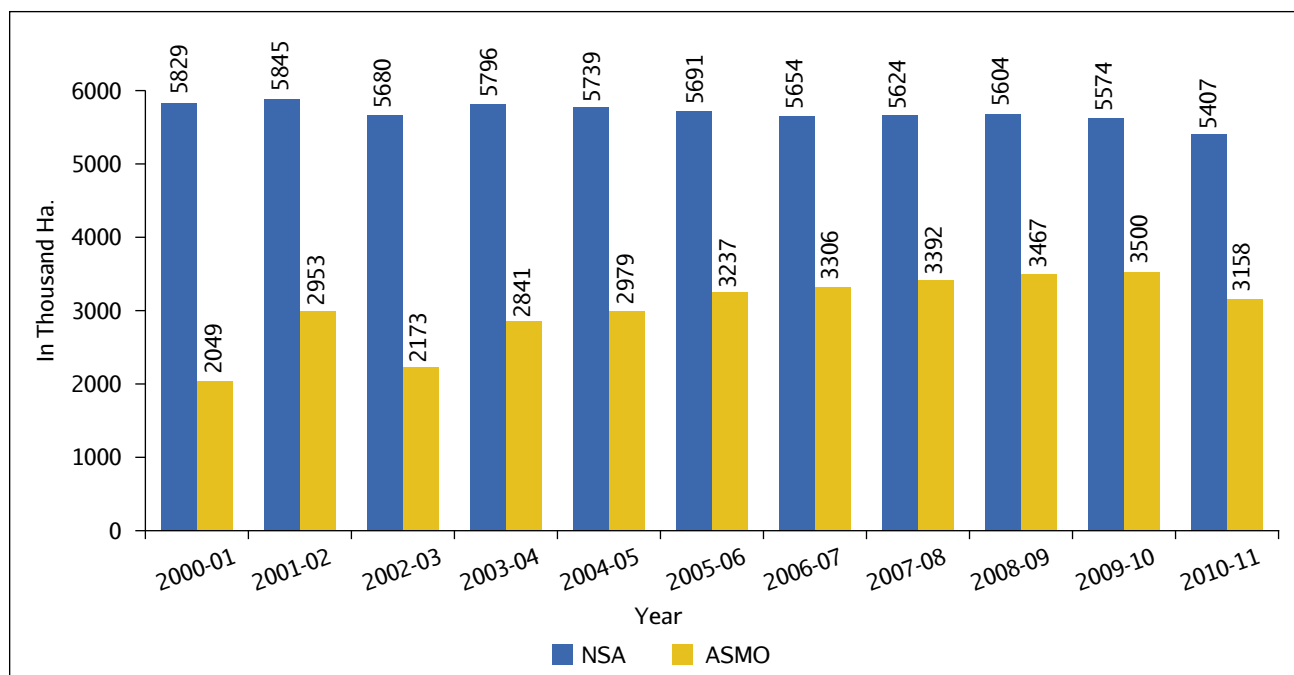
3.1 Agriculture

The land available for agricultural purposes has been declining all over the world. This trend has been witnessed for Odisha as well. This sub-sector forms about 82 percent of the Agriculture Sector and contributes about 15 percent to the State's GSDP in real terms at 2004-05 prices. It has grown, in real terms at 2004-05 prices, at an average rate of 4.87 percent per annum during the first four years of the 11th Plan. Relevant statistics about the agriculture sub-sector are given in Annexure 3.1 through 3.23. The State Government has constituted the State Farmer's Commission to review the current status of agriculture, its performance, strengths and weaknesses to assess conditions of different categories of farmers in various agro-climatic zones and to work out a comprehensive strategy for achieving sustainable and equitable agricultural development. The status of the agriculture sub-sector and various promotional programmes is briefly discussed below.

3.1.1 Land Use Patterns and Net Sown Area

Annexure 3.1 summarises land-use patterns in Odisha. Land cannot be expanded endlessly. As multiple demands for land increase, less land is devoted to agriculture and allied sub-sectors. Therefore, intensive cultivation of available cultivable lands, wherever feasible, seems a viable strategy for increasing the gross area under cultivation and augmenting food production.

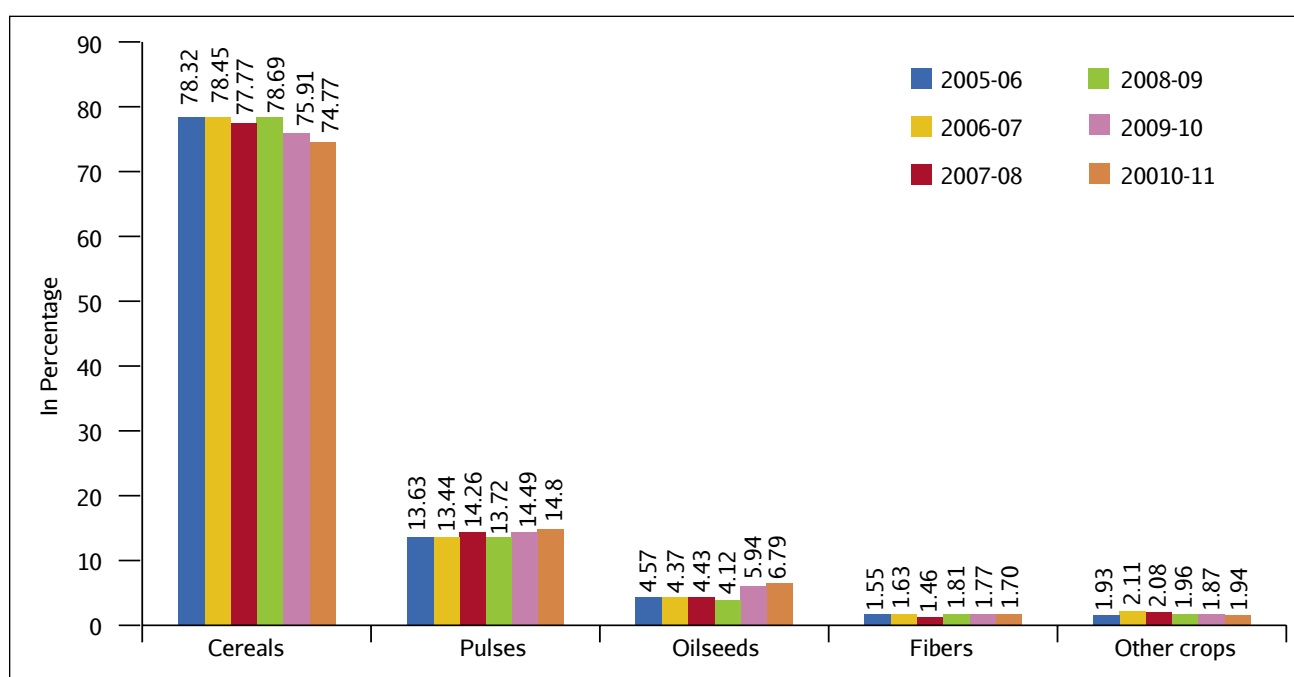
Figure 3.1: Trends of Net Sown Area and Area Sown More than Once in Odisha



These trends are discernible in Odisha as well. Figure 3.1 suggests that there has been a decline in the net sown area in the State. The total net sown area (NSA) in Odisha that was 5,691 thousand hectare (ha) in 2005-06 declined to 5,407 thousand ha in 2010-11. In contrast, the area sown more than once (ASMO) has increased continuously till 2009-10. But during 2010-11, the area sown more than once decreased to 3,158 thousand hectares.

The area under foodgrains has declined from 5,406 thousand ha in 2009-10 to 5,319 thousand ha in 2010-11 in Odisha. The area under paddy constitutes more than 70 percent of total cultivated area and has declined to 4,226 thousand ha in 2010-11 from 4,365 thousand ha in 2009-10. During 2010-11, the area under oilseeds has increased by 13.5 percent over 2009-10. Figure 3.2 shows major cropping patterns in Odisha from 2005-06 to

Figure 3.2: Area under Different Category of Crops in Odisha, 2005-2010



2010-11. Annexure.3.2 classifies area by principal crop types.

3.1.2 Production of Major Crops

The production of foodgrains depends, amongst other factors, upon rainfall and its temporal and spatial distribution. However, foodgrains production in Odisha has shown a secular increasing trend since 2002-03 with some year to year variations. In 2010-11, the production of foodgrains was 7,619 thousand metric tons (TMT) as indicated in Annexure.3.3. There was an increase of about one percent in 2010-11 over 2009-10. Rice production in the State has decreased from 6,917 TMT in 2009-10 to 6,828 TMT during 2010-11. The season-wise production of paddy in all districts is presented in Annexure 3.4.

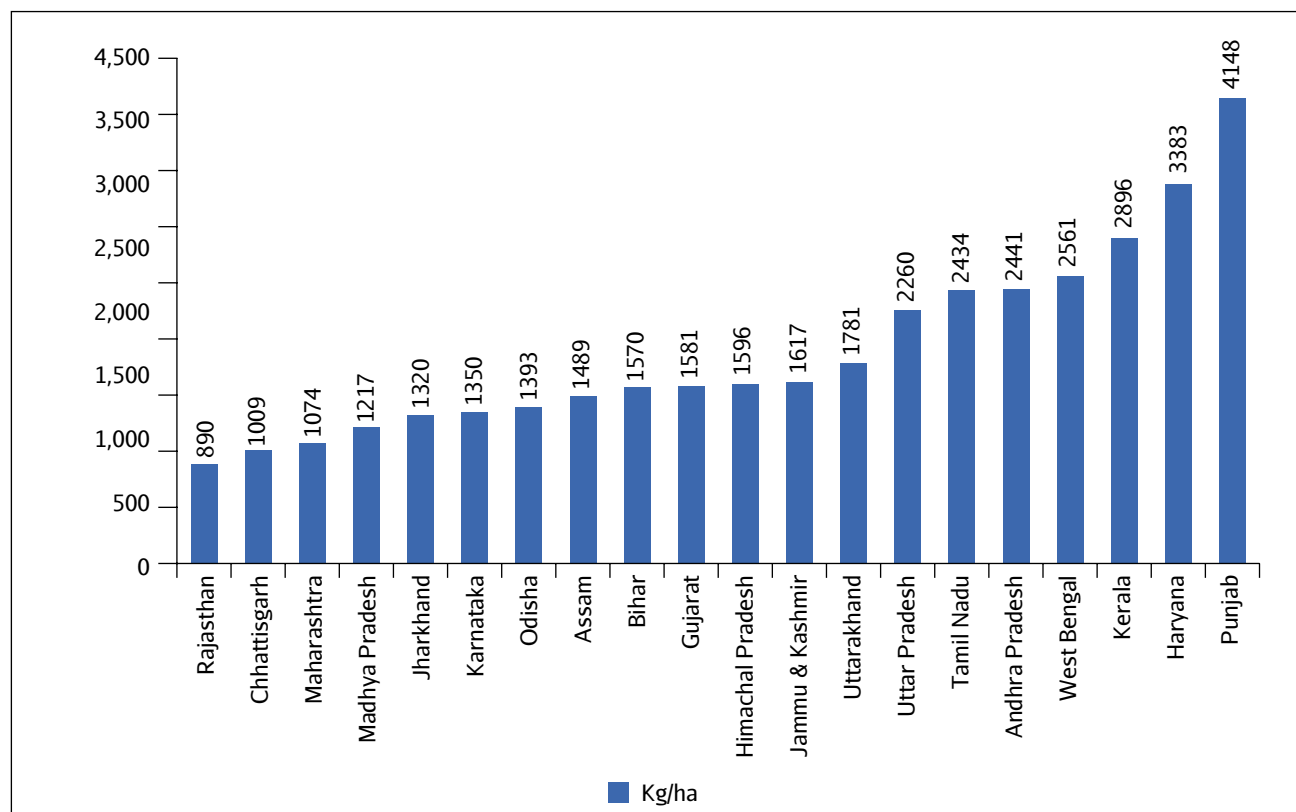
The production of oilseeds has increased from 150 TMT in 2009-10 to 222 TMT in 2010-11. The production of groundnuts and castor has declined and that of sesamum has increased in recent years. The area under cultivation of fibres decreased from 106 thousand ha in 2009-10 to 101 thousand ha in 2010-11. The production of fibers, however, increased from 275 TMT in 2009-10 to 369 TMT

in 2010-11. Cotton, jute and mesta are main fibre crops in Odisha. The production of cotton and jute increased in 2010-11 to 241 and 7 TMT respectively compared to 147 and 6 TMT in 2009-10. Cotton is a major commercial crop in KBK districts in the kharif season. The area under cultivation, and production, of cotton has witnessed an increasing trend. Other crops include potato, chilli, ginger and sugarcane. Potato cultivation is gaining acceptance in the coastal belt. Farmers are encouraged to use certified potato seeds and other improved planting materials. Sugarcane is cultivated mainly in Cuttack, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Kalahandi and Puri districts. The main constraints in cultivating sugarcane include lack of marketing facilities and the problem of pests.

3.1.3 Productivity of Major Crops

The yield rates of foodgrains in major states of India for the year 2009-10 are presented in the Figure 3.3. The yield rate of foodgrains in Odisha is below the average yield rates in major states and at all India level. There is, therefore, a need for greater efforts and appropriate policy interventions to increase the productivities of major crops.

Figure 3.3: Yield Rate of Foodgrains in Different States of India, 2009-10



Average yield rates of major crops in Odisha are given in Annexure 3.5. The average yield rate of rice increased in 2010-11 to 16.16 quintal per ha compared to 15.85 quintal per ha in 2009-10. The yield rate for groundnuts has marginally increased to 11.77 quintals per ha in 2010-11. The yield rates of jute, cotton and sugarcane also increased in recent years.

3.1.4 Cropping Intensity

There are mainly three ways to meet the increasing demand for food and other farm products. One way is to expand the net area under cultivation, the second is to intensify cropping over the existing area and the third is to raise the productivity of production per ha. The net sown area of the country has reached a point where it is not possible to make any appreciable increase. Thus, raising the cropping intensity and raising productivity seem more viable strategies to increase production of farm products and farmers' incomes. Cropping intensity refers to raising a number of crops from the same field during one agriculture year. Higher cropping intensity means more than one crop from the same area in an agricultural year. Cropping intensity is highest in Punjab, followed by West Bengal, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh in the country as may be seen from Annexure.3.6. The cropping intensity in Odisha has, also increased from 135 percent in 2000-01 to 158 percent in 2010-11 as may be seen from Annexure 3.7. The district-wise analysis shows that the cropping intensity is generally higher in coastal districts than other districts.

Area under HYV Paddy

There has been an increase in area brought under cultivation of HYV paddy in Odisha. About 80 percent of the total area under paddy is under cultivation of HYV paddy in 2010-11 compared to 79 percent in 2009-10. The area under cultivation of HYV paddy in different seasons and districts is given in Annexure 3.8 and Annexure 3.9.

3.1.5 Horticultural Crops

The agro-climatic conditions of Odisha are favourable for the production of different types of vegetables, fruits and spices. The KBK districts, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Keonjhar and other districts are conducive to intensive horticultural activity. Among long duration fruits, mango, coconut,

cashewnut, sapota, jackfruit, orange and litchi are most favourable in Odisha. The area under fruit cultivation was 375.07 thousand ha and production of different fruits including mango and coconut was 1,952 TMT and 3,218.50 lakh nuts of coconut in 2010-11. The production and productivity of important fruits in Odisha is given in Annexure 3.10.

Odisha ranked fourth in terms of production of vegetables. The total production of vegetables was 9,261 TMT in 2010-11 as compared to 8,937 TMT in 2009-10. The per capita consumption of vegetables in Odisha has been increasing. Odisha contributed about 4 percent of spice production in India in 2010-11. There was a significant increase in the production of spices to 737.187 TMT in 2010-11 compared to 713.60 TMT in 2009-10 as indicated in Annexure 3.11. The production of ginger and turmeric has increased significantly. Odisha also contributed about 3 percent of total flower production of the country. Rose, gladioli, marigold and tuberose are the main flowers grown in Odisha. Annexure 3.12 provides data on area and production of different flowers in Odisha. The trend shows that the area and production of these crops has been increasing.

3.1.6 Agricultural Inputs

Improvement in farm yields depends upon a set of factors like technology, utilization of quality seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and irrigation. Each of these factors plays an important role in augmenting production of farm crops and crop productivity. Quality seeds are considered a critical input for improving agricultural yields and yield rates. Seed replacement ratio in Odisha is very low. It implies traditional cultivation practices in which farmers rely on farm-saved seeds. Only 6.73 lakh quintals of certified seeds were available in Odisha in 2010-11. Annexure 3.13 presents total supply of certified seeds in Odisha.

Irrigation is also crucially important for enhancing agricultural productivity and is required at different critical stages of plant growth of various crops for their optimum production. Irrigation development not only correlates to agriculture but also to other socio-economic aspects viz. industry, pisciculture, hydropower, water supply and others. The State

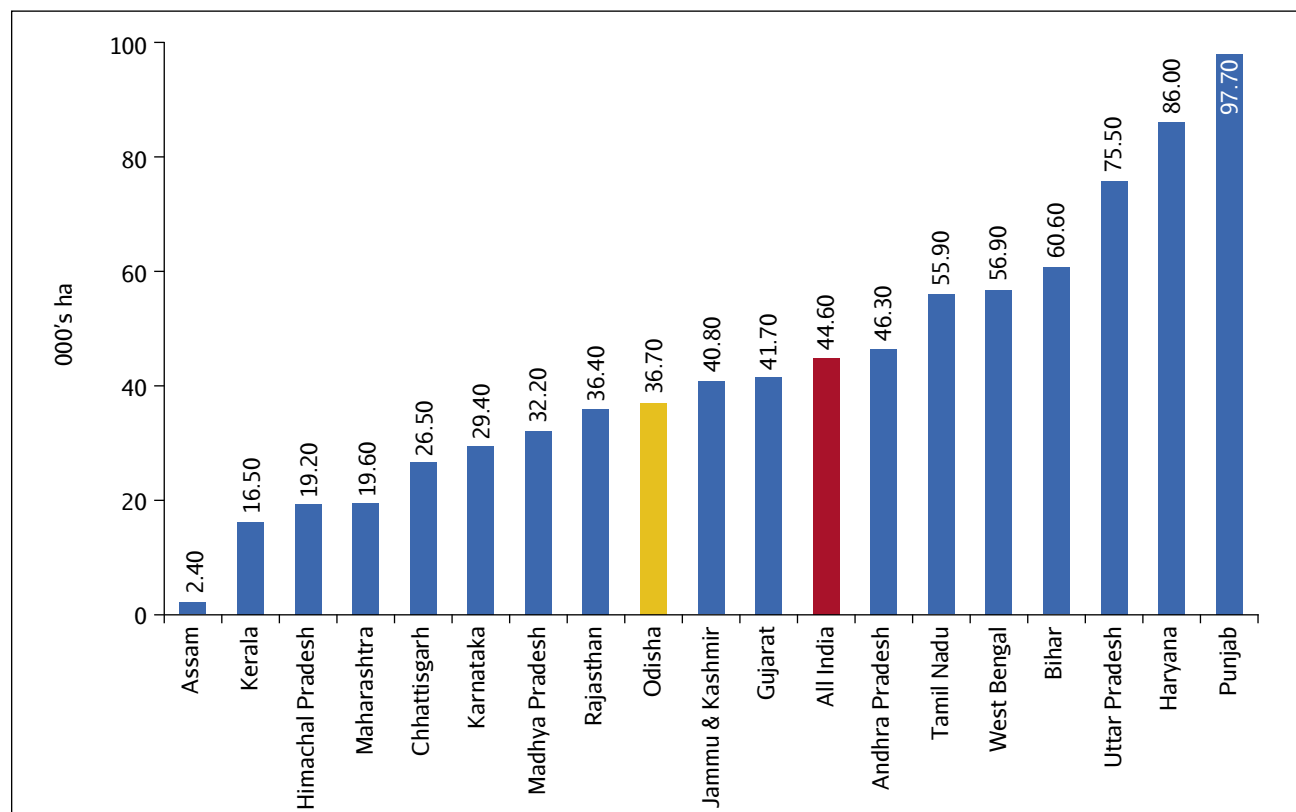
has cultivable land of 61.65 lakh ha. It has been assessed that 49.90 lakh ha can be brought under irrigation through major, medium and minor (lift and flow) irrigation projects. By the end of 2010-11, about 30.16 lakh ha net irrigation potential has been created and about 69 percent has been utilised. Out of 30.16 lakh ha net irrigation potential created by the end of 2010-11, 13.50 lakh ha (44.8%) has been created through major and medium, 5.62 lakh ha (18.6%) through minor (flow), and 5.08 lakh ha (16.8%) through minor (lift) irrigation projects. Annexure 3.14 shows the status of irrigation potential created and utilised since 2000-01. Figure 3.4 depicts the state-wise percent share of irrigated area under principal crops. During 2007-08, the percentage share of irrigation under principal crops in Odisha was 36.70, while it was 44.60 at an all India level. Punjab has the highest percent of 97.70. Annexure 3.15 presents the details.

Chemical fertilizers play a significant role in the development of the agricultural sector. Though there has been considerable improvement in the use of fertilizers and other inputs, the rate of fertiliser use in the State still remains lower

than the national average as may be seen from Annexure 3.16. The use of fertilizers in the State has increased from 41.00 kg/ha in 2001-02 to 62.80 kg/ha in 2010-11 as may be seen from Annexure 3.17. This suggests a phenomenal increase of almost 53 percent over 10 years. Nevertheless, the present level of fertilizer use in Odisha is almost half of that observed at the all India level (128.6 kg in 2008-09). The use of fertilizers differs widely across districts. The high consuming districts include Bargarh, Balasore, Ganjam, Kalahandi and Bhadrak and the low consuming districts are Kandhamal, Deogarh and Gajapati (see Annexure 3.18). Total consumption of pesticides in Odisha was 1.18 TMT in 2010-11 compared to 1.22 TMT in 2009-10. On the other hand, per ha consumption of pesticide has increased in 2010-11 to 151.50 gm/ha from 140.06 gm/ha in 2009-10 (see Annexure 3.19).

Land holding patterns are an important determinant of the production structure and socio-economic conditions in a society. Operational land holdings are classified as marginal, small, semi-medium, medium and large land holdings depending upon the area controlled in a single land holding. Distribution of operational holdings in 2005-06 indicates that

Figure 3.4: State-wise Percent Share of Irrigated Area under Principal Crops, 2007-08



the total number of operational holdings has been increasing over the years but the area under holdings has been declining (see Annexure 3.20 and 3.21). The number of marginal and small land holdings has been increasing because of frequent partitions of land holdings.

Credit is also a critical non-land input and has two-dimensions from the viewpoint of its contribution to the augmentation of agricultural growth. First is the availability of credit and second, the distribution of credit. In all, agricultural loans to the extent of Rs. 6,752 crore were advanced during 2010-11. This was significantly higher than the loans of Rs. 5,363 crore in 2009-10. These aspects have also been dealt with in Chapter 5. Annexure 3.22 presents the amount of agricultural credit advanced in Odisha by different financial institutions from 2001-02 to 2010-11.

Provision of implements at subsidised rates to farmers helps to improve farm mechanisation and raises farm productivity. Annexure 3.23 gives data regarding farm machineries supplied in the State during 2010-11. Rs. 107.94 crore was spent by the State to subsidise farm equipment.

3.1.7 Policies and Institutional Support for Development of Agricultural Sector

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

Agriculture Policy, 2008

In 2008, the State Government brought out a "New Agricultural Policy", which is futuristic, flexible enough to anticipate and address emerging trends, identify potential areas, and chalk out a clear agenda, for agricultural improvement for at least the next ten 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 public and private sectors and by public-private partnership ventures, particularly for post harvest management, marketing, agro-processing and value addition.

Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA)

The centrally sponsored scheme, started in 2001-02,

aims at the strategic interventions for technology up-gradation in different crops. The Annual Work Plan for 2010-11 included the promotion and technology up-gradation of three major crops, that is, rice, ragi and sugarcane. Stress is given for demonstration on farmers' fields, training through Farmers' Field Schools (FFS) and exposure visits for transfer of technology. During 2010-11, demonstrations on improved packages (SRI) were made over 1,424 ha with an investment of Rs.42.72 lakh. Besides, 178 FFS have been organized and 5,340 farmers were trained on rice development. In order to encourage varietal replacement and use of new HYV paddy seeds, about 80,000 quintals certified paddy seeds were sold to farmers and subsidy at the rate of Rs.500/- per quintal was released and 283 Krushak Sampark Mela/ Farmers Awareness Campaign were organized.

In order to promote ragi cultivation, 600 ragi demonstrations were conducted in farmers' fields with an expenditure of Rs.13.00 lakh. Besides, 60 FFS on production technology were organized in ragi growing districts and 1,800 farmers were trained. Efforts were also made to promote sugarcane cultivation. During 2010-11, 5,000 farmers were trained on Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) and improved methods of sugarcane cultivation in 100 farmers training programme. Besides, 100 technology demonstration and 1,120 inter-cropping demonstrations were also conducted.

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

ISOPOM is a centrally sponsored scheme that started in 2004-05 with a funding pattern of 75:25 between the Centre and the State. Quality seeds of groundnut, mustard, sesamum and niger are supplied at subsidized rates. During 2010-11, 41,805 quintals of certified/TL seeds were supplied up to June 2011 to farmers with a subsidy of Rs.501.66 lakh. Subsidy was also provided to groundnut farmers on use of gypsum and micro nutrients to boost the productivity. A total of 10,000 ha were covered under gypsum and 6,700 ha under micro nutrients during 2010-11 with an expenditure of Rs.108.50 lakh. Besides, 1,002 Farmers' Training and 159 FFS on IPM have been conducted so far with an expenditure of Rs.186.36 lakh.

Maize development activities are being taken up through the centrally sponsored ISOPOM (Maize) scheme. During 2010-11, 214 ha block demonstration programmes and 110 farmers training programmes were organized. Besides, 385 quintals of certified maize seeds and 4,185 plant protection equipments were supplied to the maize growing farmers at a subsidized rate.

Intensive Cotton Development Programme (ICDP)

Cotton is predominately grown in the KBK districts in the Kharif season. Cotton cultivation is increasing in Bolangir, Kalahandi, Ganjam and Rayagada districts. During 2010-11, emphasis was laid on area expansion, use of quality/hybrid seeds, farmers' training and intensification of IPM practice. A sum of Rs.10 lakh has been utilized for conducting one training programme for facilitators who encouraged farmers on the use of the latest production technology for growing cotton.

National Project on Organic Farming

This is a central scheme that aims at promoting organic farming. Organic farm products attract better pricing and higher income for producers. The scheme focuses on establishing model organic farms, training farmers and making them aware of marketing facilities within and outside the country. There is also a provision for field demonstrations for establishing vermi-culture hatcheries and bio-gas slurry preparation. During 2010-11, assistance of Rs. 60 lakh was provided to farmers for the construction of 200 vermi compost units.

Farm Mechanisation

Farm mechanization has great significance in improving agricultural productivity. In Odisha, the level of mechanization is low. The Government aims at promoting easy availability of appropriate farm machinery at substantially subsidized rates. During 2010-11, 9,433 power-tillers, 722 paddy reapers, 34 paddy transplanters, 116 power operated implements, 500 specialised power driven implements, 170 rotavators, 1,790 sets of manual and bullock drawn implements, 2,919 tractors, 1,584 power threshers, 479 tractor drawn hydraulic trailers, 18,668 pumpsets, 158 power sprayers and 778 other equipment was

supplied and subsidy amounting to Rs.107.94 crore was released.

Agricultural Promotion and Investment Corporation Ltd (APICOL)

APICOL was established in 1995-96 to promote commercial agri-enterprises including agro-based and food processing industries in the State. Fifty-two commercial agro-enterprises have been promoted with an investment of Rs.224.92 lakh during 2009-10. 217 agro services have been set up and subsidy amounting to Rs.437.60 lakh has been utilized during 2010-11 up to January 2011.

Odisha Agro Industries Corporation (OAIC)

OAIC aims at marketing various agricultural inputs and farm machineries through a wide network of offices at district and sub-district levels. The Corporation also executes tube wells, bore wells, and lift irrigation points for individuals and communities. It provides inputs such as fertilizer, pesticides, cattle and poultry feeds to farmers. During 2010-11, the Corporation had a turnover of Rs. 191.19 crore, up to the end of December 2010. So far it has sold 2,244 tractors, 367 power tillers, 516 power reapers, 8,546 diesel pump sets and 24 sprinkler sets. Besides, it has also energized 34 shallow tube wells, 3 bore wells and executed 164 direct lift projects.

Odisha Integrated Irrigated Agriculture & Water Management Investment Project (OIIAWMIP)

OIIAWMIP was implemented with the support of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for optimal use of irrigation potential in the State. The main aim of the project is to increase the efficiency and sustainability of existing irrigation projects. The project stabilised 2.18 lakh ha of existing ayacut and created 6,000 ha additional irrigation potential by modernising 15 existing major and medium projects and rehabilitating 1,400 lift irrigation projects.

The estimated cost of the project is Rs.1,084.19 crore and will be implemented in four tranches over a period of eight years. In the first tranche, two major, three medium and 650 lift irrigation projects have been covered. A sum of Rs. 55.13 crore has been spent as on 31st March 2011 including Rs. 33.92 crore spent during 2010-11.

Command Area Development & Water Management (CAD&WM)

The main aim of this project is to enhance agricultural production and productivity through better management of irrigation water and active involvement of farmers in participatory irrigation water management. The main components of the programme include construction of field channels, field drains, and reclamation of water logged areas, topographical survey and farmers' training. Funding for execution of the projects is available through central assistance and the State Plan. Twenty-one major and medium projects with a catchment and command area (CCA) of 991,950 ha have been taken up under this scheme. By the end of March 2011, field channels covering 526.43 thousand ha and field drains covering 157.35 thousand ha have been completed. This includes construction of 27.36 thousand ha of field channels and 9.00 thousand ha field drains during 2010-11. By the end of March 2011, 8 projects have been completed and 13 projects are under progress covering an area of 9.00 lakh ha in 23 districts.

Micro Irrigation Programmes

The Micro Irrigation programme is in operation since 2006-07 with a funding pattern of 40:30:30 (centre: state: beneficiary). It subsidises drip and sprinkler irrigation, which is suitable for growing horticultural crops. Farmers are encouraged to create captive irrigation sources through shallow tube wells, medium tube wells, bore wells, dug wells and river lift irrigation projects through a NABARD assisted project. During 2010-11, 492 ha drip and 5,898 ha sprinkler irrigation have been taken up in farmers' fields with an expenditure of Rs. 979.19 lakh.

Watershed Mission

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

others under the JEEBIKA scheme. A number of schemes including Integrated Waste Development Programme, Western Odisha Rural Livelihood Project, Revised Long Term Action Plan, National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas, Drought Prone Area Programme and River Valley Project have been brought under the Mission.

National Watershed Development Projects for Rainfed Area (NWDPA)

This project is a component of the Macro Management to Agriculture (MMA) programme and is implemented in watershed development mode. It has been proposed for implementation of 237 micro watersheds with a project outlay of Rs. 119.38 crore for treatment of 1.18 lakh ha. By the end of 2010-11, Rs. 47.64 crore has been utilised for treating 0.59 lakh ha in 221 micro watersheds including 5,098 ha treated by utilising Rs. 6.09 crore during 2010-11 up to January, 2011.

Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP)

This scheme has been implemented in 23 districts covering 1,046 micro watershed projects. By the end of 2010-11, Rs. 202.83 crore has been utilised by treating 3.48 lakh ha including 0.39 lakh ha treated during 2010-11 up to January, 2011 by utilising Rs. 23.16 crore.

Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)

DPAP is operational in 47 identified blocks of eight districts viz. Bolangir, Sambalpur, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bargarh, Boudh, Dhenkanal and Kandhamal. In all, 1,319 micro watershed projects were sanctioned under the scheme with an outlay of Rs. 380.05 crore for treatment of 6.678 lakh ha, against which an amount of Rs. 243.70 crore has been utilized for treating 3.944 lakh ha area up to 2010-11. Out of this, Rs. 26.20 crore was utilized for treating 43,671 ha during 2010-11 up to January, 2011.

Odisha Rural Livelihoods Programme (JEEBIKA)

This is an initiative for providing an additional livelihood component to 460 ongoing watershed projects under IWDP and DPAP covering six districts. This programme intends to address and enhance the livelihood needs of the landless and marginal households that are left out under normal

watershed activities. By the end of 2010-11, the cumulative expenditure under the scheme was Rs. 2,100.58 lakh including Rs. 834.70 lakh spent during 2010-11 up to January, 2011.

River Valley Project (RVP)

RVP is also implemented under the MMA programme under a centrally sponsored plan scheme in watershed development mode. It aims at treating degraded catchments of multipurpose interstate reservoirs with appropriate soil and water conservation measures to check silt into reservoirs and to enhance the productivity of degraded lands. The scheme is operational in Hirakud, Rengali-Mandira, Upper Kolab and Upper Indravati catchments in Sundargarh, Deogarh and Koraput districts. During 2010-11, 15 watersheds have been taken up and a sum of Rs. 92.85 lakh have been utilised. In this year, 983 ha has been treated as against 17 watersheds proposed and Rs. 229.30 lakh utilised for treating of 2,598 ha during 2009-10.

Western Odisha Rural Livelihood Project (WORLP)

WORLP was launched in 2000-01 with DFID assistance. Over a period of 10 years, the project covers 14 blocks of Bolangir, 5 blocks of Nuapada, 6 blocks of Kalahandi and 4 blocks of Baragarh districts. So far, 1.18 lakh ha has been treated and Rs. 198.88 crore has been spent under the scheme.

National Horticultural Mission (NHM)

This is a centrally sponsored scheme launched in 2005-06 and operates in 24 districts of Odisha. The main objective of the programme is to promote horticultural crops including fruits, flowers, vegetables and other crops. The scheme also supports post harvesting practices and marketing of horticultural crops to improve incomes of farmers. The crops selected under the scheme include mango, citrus, litchi and banana in fruits, cashew in plantation crops, ginger and turmeric in spices, betel vines and floriculture. In order to encourage farmers to establish fruit orchards, assistance up to 75 percent of the cost of cultivation is provided. In 2010-11, 20,000 ha of mango, 150 ha of litchi, 200 ha of citrus and 505 ha of banana (both suckers and tissue

culture) gardens were established with an outlay of Rs. 21.16 crore. Besides, Rs. 13.36 crore was utilised for maintenance of gardens established in previous years. There is an increase in the demand of flowers like rose, gladioli, tuberose and marigold in the State. During 2010-11, about 1,306 ha of floriculture crop area was promoted with a financial outlay of Rs. 3.85 crore under NHM.

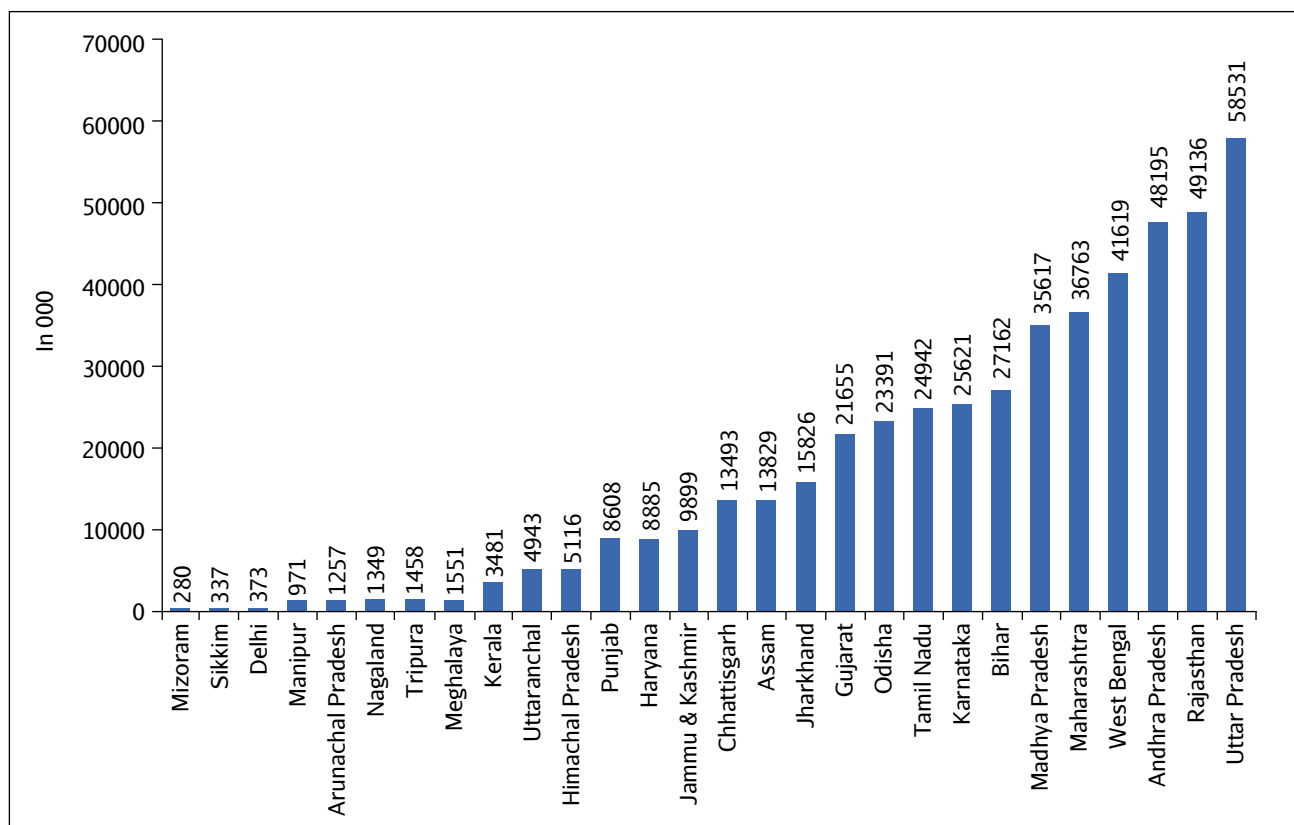
National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

NFSM was launched in 2007-08 with the objective of increasing production of rice and pulses through expansion of area and enhancement of productivity in a sustainable manner in the identified districts. During 2010-11, the NFSM-Rice has been implemented in 15 districts and NFSM-Pulses in all 30 districts of the State. Besides, a special scheme "Accelerated Pulse Production Programme" has been implemented in 11 blocks of 5 districts. Various interventions have been made under the scheme for increasing rice and pulses productivity in the State during 2010-11 at a cost of Rs. 44.89 crore.

3.1.8 Agricultural Marketing

Proper marketing facilities for agricultural produce are necessary to help farmers to get remunerative returns for their produce. Lack of marketing infrastructure leads to distress sales of farm produce and works as a disincentive for farmers' efforts. A scheme called "Establishment of *Krushak Bazar*" has been introduced under the Work Plan. It aims at creating primary rural markets, training of farmers and launching of awareness campaigns. Several marketing initiatives have been institutionalised through cooperative societies. The Odisha State Marketing Federation has been functioning as the apex organisation with 51 regional cooperative marketing societies (RMC). Odisha has amended the Rural Marketing Committees Act with a view to involve the private sector in promoting agricultural marketing. The private sector can play a major role through contract farming and other initiatives. Several other agencies including the Odisha State Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation (TDCC), the Odisha State Oilseeds Growers' Federation, 213 Large-sized Agricultural and Multi-purpose Societies (LAMPS) are also functional to cater to the needs of different stakeholders.

Figure 3.5: State-wise Livestock Population, 2003 Census



3.2 Animal Husbandry

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

The livestock census for all states is presented in Annexure. 3.34, and is depicted in Figure 3.5. Uttar Pradesh had the highest livestock population in 2003. Odisha contributed about 4.82 percent population of livestock in the country compared to 12.06 percent in Uttar Pradesh, 10.13 percent in Rajasthan and 8.58 percent in West Bengal.

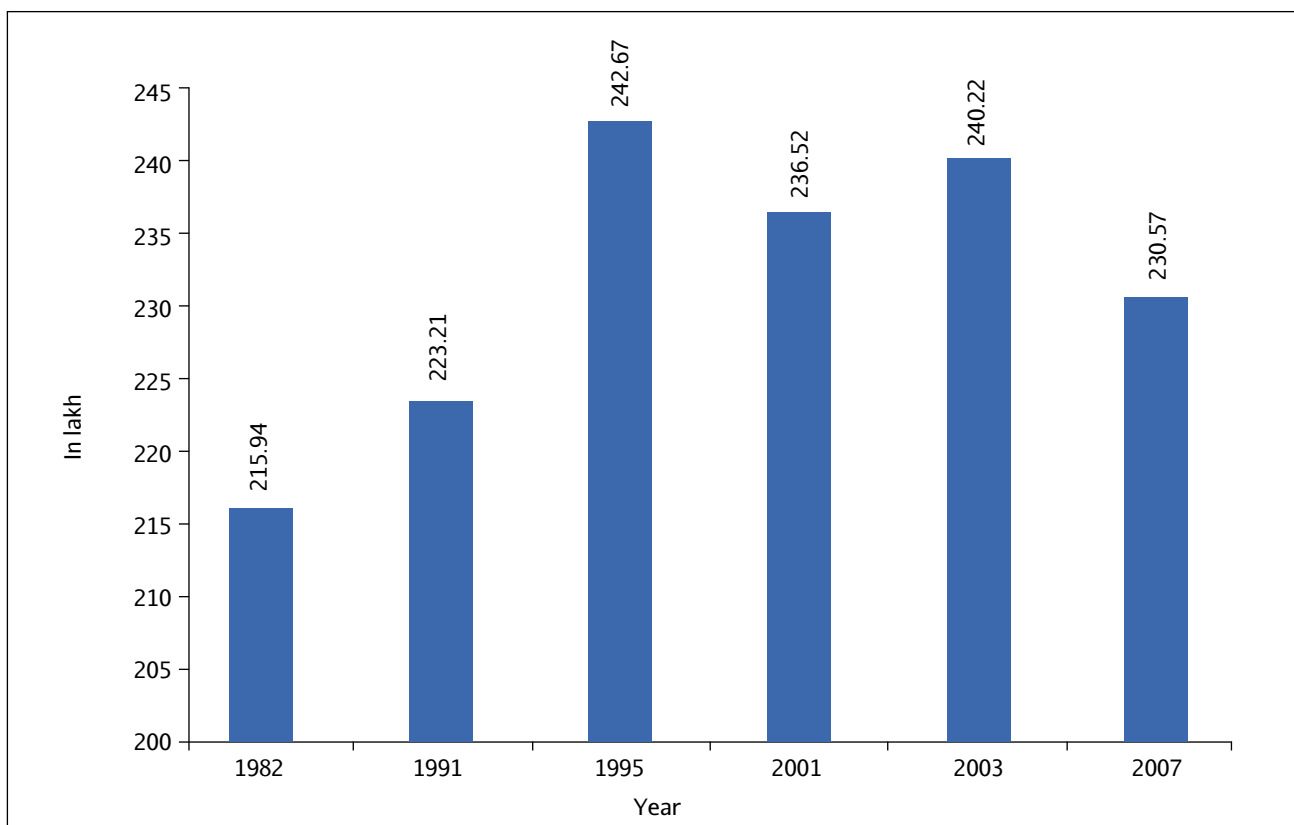
According to the livestock census 2007, livestock population of Odisha was 230.57 lakh which is about 4.5 percent of the total livestock at all India level. Out of these 230.57 lakh livestock,

58.5 percent were cattle and buffaloes, 38.8 percent small ruminants and 2.7 percent pigs. Besides, the State also returned 205.96 lakh poultry as compared to 571.1 million at all India level. Out of total poultry in the State, 70 percent were local backyard breeds. The above livestock census also reveals that the livestock population in the State has declined by 4 percent over the previous livestock census, 2003, while it increased by 5.3 percent at an all India level. Annexure 3.35 and 3.36 present the livestock population in Odisha under different census. Figure 3.6 depicts the total livestock population in Odisha since 1982.

3.2.1 Production and Availability of Milk, Eggs and Meat in Odisha

Odisha contributes less than 2 percent of the total production of milk in India (see Annexure.3.37). The egg production is about 3 percent of all India production. Figure 3.7 shows time series data on production of milk, eggs and meat in Odisha from 2005-06 to 2010-11. The production of milk increased from 1,651 TMT in 2009-10 to 1,670 TMT in 2010-11. The production of eggs increased

Figure 3.6: Livestock Population in Odisha, 1982- 2007



from 2,319 million in 2009-10 to 2,357 million in 2010-11. Figure 3.8 gives per capita availability of milk, eggs and meat in Odisha from 2005-06 to 2010-11 and suggests that per capita availability of

milk, eggs and meat is increasing over time (see also Annexure 3.38). Annexure.3.39 gives targets and achievements of production of milk and eggs by districts.

Figure 3.7: Production of Milk, Eggs and Meat in Odisha

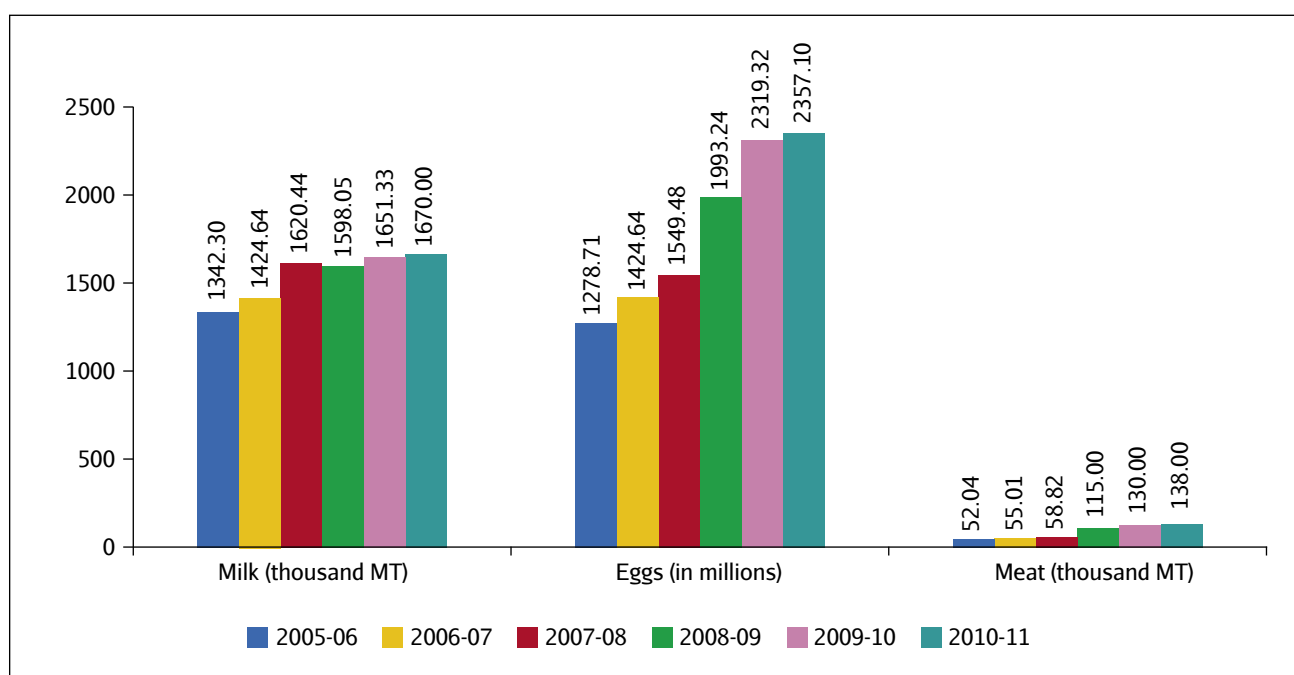
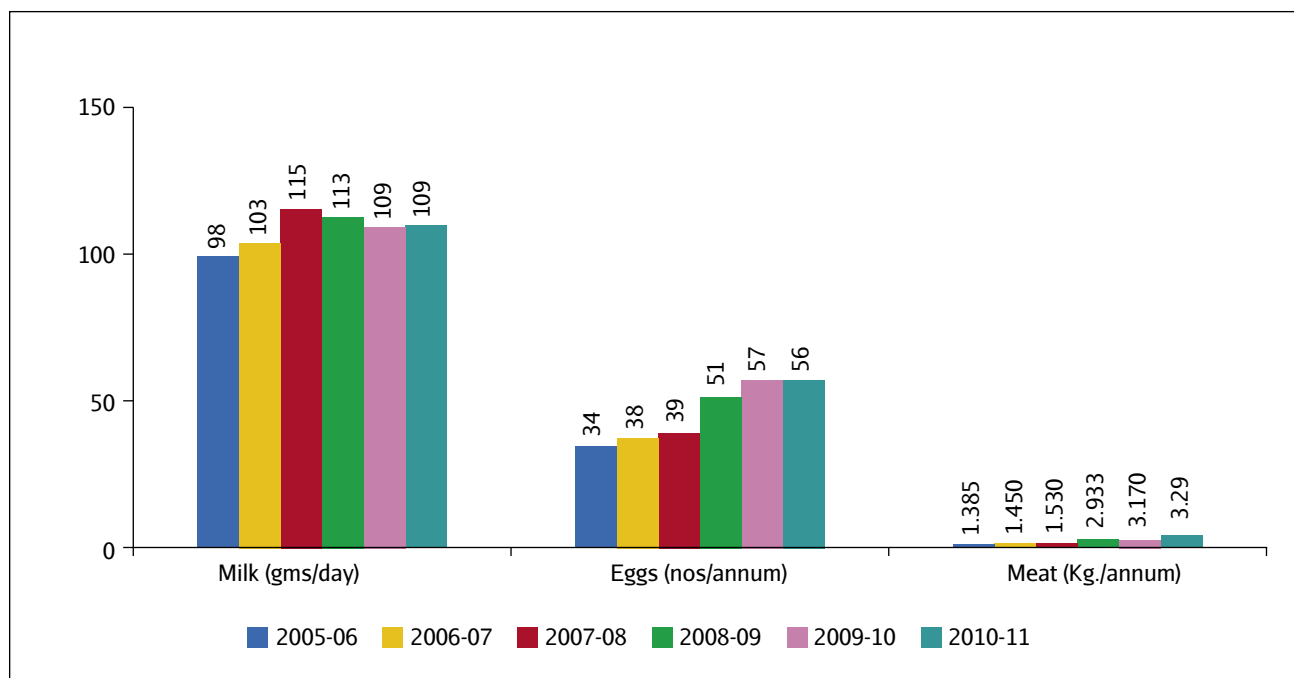


Figure 3.8: Per Capita Availability of Milk, Eggs and Meat



Odisha State Cooperative Milk Producer Federation Ltd (OMFED)

OMFED was established in 1980 as the apex body for milk procurement and marketing in Odisha. The main objective of OMFED is to promote, produce, procure, process and market milk and milk products for economic development of the rural farming community. There are 4,835 Milk Producers Co-operative Societies (MPCP) with 2.53 lakh members under OMFED. It has eleven chilling plants with 1.65 lakh litres per day capacity, 342 bulk milk coolers with 5.07 lakh litre capacity per day and one cattle feed plant having 200 MT capacity per day.

During 2010-11, the Federation has procured about 3.42 lakh litres of milk and marketed 3.80 lakh litres worth Rs. 84 lakh per day. In addition, it has also marketed milk products viz. ghee, paneer, butter, curd and milk powder and agriculture/organic products viz. turmeric powder and mustard seeds produced by tribes in Kandhamal district. Besides, OMFED has started production and sale of fruit juice, pickles, jam, sauces and pineapple sip. Recently, it has introduced production and sale of icecream in different sizes and flavours.

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

- “Operation Flood Programme” is operated in erstwhile undivided Cuttack, Puri, Dhenkanal,

Keonjhar and Sambalpur with financial support from National Dairy Development Board (NDDB).

- “Odisha Women Dairy Project” is implemented in undivided Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Puri, Sambalpur, Keonjhar, Ganjam and Balasore districts with financial assistance from W&CD Department, Ministry of HRD and AH&D Department under the Agriculture Department, Government of India.
- “Integrated Dairy Development Project” is in operation in 12 districts in 4 phases (Phase-IV through PhaseVII).
- “Clean Milk Production” is in operation in Cuttack, Puri and Balasore districts in the 1st phase and Sambalpur, Koraput, Gajapati and Kalahandi district in the 2nd phase.
- 1,250 trainees have been trained in its training and demonstration centres during 2010-11.

Odisha State Poultry Producers Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd. (OPOLFED)

OPOLFED, an autonomous body, functions at Bhubaneswar to popularise poultry products and develop a market for them. OPOLFED has undertaken marketing of eggs and chicken meat, production of chicks and balanced premixed poultry. During 2010-11, 283.30 lakh eggs were sold at Rs. 8.25 crore including 239.50 lakh supplied to

schools under Mid-Day-Meal programme. Besides, chicken weighing 19,458 kg. (13,976 numbers) was also marketed valued at Rs. 21.13 lakh.

3.2.2 Government Initiatives for Livestock Development

The State has devised several strategies for the 11th Plan for development of animal resources and dairy programmes with the following objectives: (i) producing livestock vaccines under GMP compatible conditions to meet local requirements, (ii) monitoring the implementation of the Livestock Disease Control programme at district level, (iii) providing livestock disease diagnostic services at DDL through information and communication technologies, (iv) sharing knowledge and technology appropriate for the development of animal husbandry and dairying, (v) establishing Livestock Aid Centres at Gram Panchayat level, and (vi) improving cattle breeds and undertaking fodder development programmes.

Network of Veterinary Hospital and Dispensaries

Animal health care is provided through a network of 540 veterinary hospitals and dispensaries with 827 veterinary doctors and 2,939 Livestock Aid Centres (LAC) with 2,550 livestock inspectors laboratories (Annexure 3.41). The Disease Control Programmes are monitored at Deputy Director Level. Two Biological Products Institutes function at Bhubaneswar and Berhampur to prepare an adequate quantity of different vaccines needed for the Disease Control Programme in the State. During 2010-11, 53.03 lakh animals were treated, 302.14 lakh animals were vaccinated, 7.24 lakh animals de-wormed, 5.20 lakh animals castrated and 3,172 infertility camps were organized in Odisha (Annexure 3.42).

Livestock Breeding Farms

There are eight ECB/LBD farms in the State. These farms produce high pedigree bull calves to improve breeding and productivity of local animals through natural services/artificial insemination. The farms also produce and supply fodder and root slips to local farmers and propagate fodder cultivation programmes. In 2010-11, there were 96 milk producing cows, 76 dry cows, 95 heifers, 19 bull calves and 78 sucking calves maintained in these farms. During 2010-11, about 2.65 lakh litres of

milk was produced in these farms (Annexure 3.43), against 2.74 lakh litres of milk produced in 2009-10.

Poultry Development

Forty-eight poultry hatcheries have been established at different locations with twin objectives: to supply day old chicks to farmers at affordable prices, and to enhance production of chicken meat and egg production through backyard poultry farming. Under *Rashtriya Krishi Vikash Yojana* (RKVY), a programme to induct 4,000 more layer birds at eight poultry farms has been taken up. One Layer Poultry Estate with the participation of about 100 SC and ST farmers with two lakh layer bird strength has been established at Gobardhansula near Baripada. This programme is expected to benefit 30,000 BPL families, mostly SC and ST women.

Fodder Development

There are eight fodder seed development farms, which supply fodder seeds to farmers at subsidised rates under the fodder mini-kits programme. In 2010-11, 23.69 thousand quintals of green fodder was produced (see Annexure 3.45) and 10,500 mini-kits were distributed to farmers. In addition, 10.11 lakh root slips were sold to farmers. Two new programmes, "Training and Demonstration on Fodder Cultivation" and "Fodder Seed Distribution" have been launched under the State Plan. Grass Land and Grass Reserve (GLGR) programme was taken up through Gram Panchayats. Government of India has released Rs. 272.00 lakh towards establishment of 32 units since 2007.

National Project on Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB)

The National Project on Cattle and Buffalo Breeding Programme (NPCBB) has been launched by Government of India to improve breeding of cattle and buffaloes. This project is aimed at improving incomes and employment opportunities in rural areas. Odisha has established the "Odisha Livestock Resources Development Society (OLRDS)" to implement this programme in the State. *Go-Mitras* have been engaged under a self-employment program to provide doorstep Artificial Insemination (A.I.) facilities to farmers. Ninety-nine buffalo bulls have been supplied to different districts for natural breeding. In 2010-11, 300 VASs, 700 LIs and 1,000 *Go-Mitras* received refresher training under this programme.

Small Animal Development

There are two sheep breeding farms, two goat breeding farms and one piggery breeding farm in the State to supply graded progenies to farmers for up-gradation of local breeds. These farms are being strengthened in a phased manner. There are 195 sheep, 139 goats and 40 pigs in these farms.

Assistance to States for Control of Livestock Diseases (ASCAD)

ASCAD is a centrally sponsored scheme with a funding pattern of 75:25 (centre:state) that has been implemented in the State with an outlay of Rs.14.43 crore out of which Rs. 785.00 lakh was spent in 2009-10. It conducts mass vaccination and diagnosis of diseases in the newly established DDLs.

3.3 Fisheries

Odisha, being a maritime State, has considerable scope for the development of inland, brackish water and marine fisheries. The State is endowed with a long coastline of 480 km and fresh water resources that include ponds and tanks with a surface area of 1.22 lakh ha, reservoirs of 2.00 lakh ha, lakes, swamps and jheels of 1.80 lakh ha, and rivers and canals of 1.71 lakh ha. The State's brackish water resources include 2.98 lakh ha estuaries, 32,587 ha brackish water tanks, 8,100 ha of backwater areas and *Chilika*, a brackish water lagoon, extending over an area of 79,000 ha. According to the Fishery Survey in India (FSI), the fisheries potential of Odisha is 513,667 MT. About 2.95 percent population (10.84 lakh) depends upon fisheries for their livelihood. Of them, 7.51 lakh depend on inland fisheries and 3.33 lakh on marine fisheries. The fisheries sub-sector contributed about 6 percent to the GSDP share of the Agriculture Sector. It also contributed a little over one percent of real GSDP and has grown, in real terms at 2004-05 prices, at an average rate of 3.76 percent per annum in the first four years of the 11th Plan. Relevant statistics about this sub-sector are given in Annexure 3.24 through 3.33.

3.3.1 Fish Production and Consumption in Odisha

Odisha ranks seventh in terms of production of fish in India. Annexure 3.27 compares fish production

in different states. During 2010-11, Odisha produced 382.50 TMT of fish of which 249.02 TMT came from inland sources and 133.48 TMT from marine sources. The inland production included 221.27 TMT from fresh waters and 27.75 TMT from brackish waters. Crab production has also been increasing over the years. The fish production from Chilika Lake increased from 11.96 TMT in 2009-10 to 13.07 TMT in 2010-11. Per capita consumption of fish has appreciably increased from 7.3 kg in 1999-2000 to 9.31 kg in 2010-11. This implies improvement in the standard of living, and change in dietary patterns of the people in the State.

3.3.2 Export and Import of Fish

As fish production increases in the State, so do its export and import. This trend (from 2005-06 to 2010-11) is shown in Figure 3.9. It may be observed that fish export is rising over the years as may be seen from Annexure 3.32 and 3.33. The trend as regards imports of fish is not clear. Imports varied from about 34 TMT to 47 TMT except in 2008-09 and 2009-10 when inputs shot to 170 MT and 92 MT respectively (also see Annexure 3.32). The seafood export sector has been reporting impressive growth during the last few years. The sector reported exports of 19.73 TMT marine products valued at Rs. 606.41 crore during 2010-11 (see Annexure 3.33).

3.3.3 State Initiatives for Fishery Development

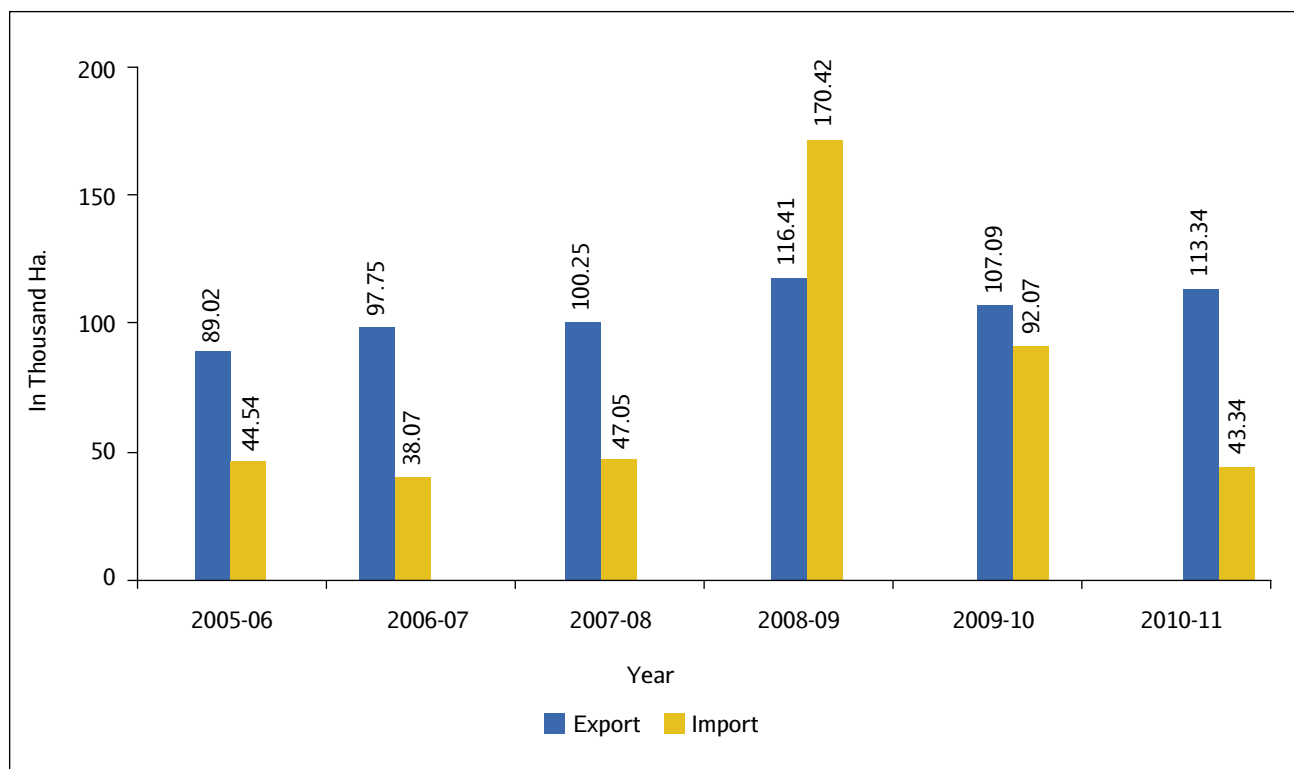
Fishery Development Policy

The fishery development policy has been formulated as a part of the Agriculture Policy 2008. The 11th Plan aims to double fish production and triple exports and export earnings. Fisheries development programmes are funded through various sources. The State Government has undertaken a massive drive to promote pisciculture through the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). Multipurpose tanks are set up in rural areas to promote fisheries and meet other needs. Other development programmes of the sub-sector are briefly discussed below.

Fish Farmers Development Agency (FFDA)

This centrally sponsored scheme is implemented to develop pond areas and to train fish farmers

Figure 3.9: Fish Export and Import



in modern pisciculture techniques. There are 30 FFDAs, one in each district. By the end of 2010-11, 60.18 thousand ha tank areas had been developed and 50,796 fish farmers trained including 498.58 ha tank area developed and 391 farmers trained during 2010-11.

The State Reservoir Fishery Policy

The State Reservoir Fishery Policy has been formulated with a view to introducing systematic and remunerative pisciculture in reservoirs. The policy aims at substituting traditional methods by advanced technologies and techniques. It permits the transfer of reservoirs with an area of 100 acres and above to the Fisheries and Animal Resources Department. The F&ARD Department, Govt. of Odisha has been empowered to lease out these reservoirs to Primary Fishermen Co-operative Societies registered under the OSC Act, 2001 and preference will be given to displaced/project affected persons.

Brackish-Water Fisheries Development Agencies (BWFDA)

BWFDA have been set up in seven coastal districts, which abound in brackish water resources. The State has a total brackish water area of 4.18 lakh

ha out of which 32.587 thousand ha is suitable for prawn culture. These agencies have developed about 15.888 thousand ha prawn culture area by the end of 2010-11, of which 907 ha have been leased out on a long term basis. Brackish water prawn culture was undertaken in an area of 6,407.77 ha and 11,628.70 MT brackish water shrimp was produced during 2010-11. By the end of 2010-11, about 12,422 fish farmers were benefited and 5,718 farmers were trained in modern shrimp culture techniques. Loans of Rs.1,248.04 lakh were released by different banks to beneficiaries and Rs. 3.53 crore was released as subsidy since inception.

Fishermen's Welfare Schemes

Accident Insurance Scheme

This scheme, which aims at insuring the lives of fishermen was launched in 1983-84. Rupees.one lakh is provided in the event of accidental death or permanent disability and up to Rs. 50,000 is given in the event of partial disability. The cost of this programme is shared by the State and the Centre in equal proportion. In 2010-11, eight lakh fishermen were covered under this scheme and Rs. 7 lakh was disbursed in cases of disabilities and death.

Safety to Marine Fishermen

This scheme is aimed at providing life saving jackets to traditional marine fishermen at a unit cost of Rs. 3,000 per jacket. Fishermen are expected to meet 20 percent of the cost and 80 percent is shared by the Centre and State on a 50:50 basis.

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

This is a centrally sponsored scheme that envisages better living amenities for poor fishermen. Under this scheme, model fishermen's villages are created and low cost housing and drinking water facilities are provided. Since its inception in 1987-88, funds have been allotted for construction of 2,332 houses and 1,989 units have been completed. Besides, two community halls and 32 tube wells have been completed. It is targeted to construct 1,500 low cost homes during 2011-12.

'STEP' for Women Programme

An innovative project called '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 organized into co-operatives. 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 in techniques for hygienic preparation of dry fish and prawn. The project period of this programme has been completed and no grant-in-aid has been received from the Government of India. However, it has been targeted to benefit 100 women beneficiaries under the FFDA scheme during 2011-12.

Odisha Pisciculture Development Corporation (OPDC)

This is the only public sector undertaking in the fishery sub-sector. OPDC aims at carrying on business in pisciculture in brackish water areas, freshwater ponds and other water sources. It has five hatcheries at Bhanjanagar, Saramanga, Chiplima, Binka and Bayasagar over an area of 103 ha land with a production capacity of 21 crores of spawn and has established 10 million capacity fish-seed hatchery at Kausalyaganga

near Bhubaneswar. In 2010-11, it produced 25.91 crore quality fry and sold 25.82 crore fry valued at Rs. 3.87 crore. It also sold 2,886 kg. fish worth Rs. 1.61 lakh. The corporation has four diesel outlets to cater to the needs of fishermen operating fishing trawlers and mechanised boats. During 2010-11, the Co-operation sold 13,728 kl of HSD, 20,116 litres of lubricants and 3,067 kl motor spirit worth Rs. 71.04 crore and also sold 66 MT net produced in its own net manufacturing unit valued at Rs. 2.11 crore during 2010-11.

FISHFED

FISHFED is an apex body of all Primary Fishermen Cooperative Societies (PFCS) in the State and serves the socio-economic interest and welfare of its members.. There are 333 PFCSs comprising of 70,000 fishermen and women members affiliated to FISHFED. The Federation has several businesses including marketing of fish products, providing fishery inputs, leasing fishery sairats in Chilika and procuring fish seed.

3.4 Forestry and Environment

Forests play a vital role in maintaining ecological stability and contribute significantly to the State's economy, especially to livelihoods of forest-dependent communities which are mostly scheduled tribes. The share of this sub-sector is 2 percent in real GSDP. In real terms, at 2004-05 prices, it showed a negative rate of 0.20 percent per annum during the first four years of the 11th Plan. Some important statistics about the forestry sub-sector are given in Annexure 3.48 through 3.54.

In 2009, the 11th India State of Forest Report 2009 was released by the Forest Survey of India under the Ministry of Environment & Forests. The report highlighted: (a) the forest cover and forest mapping in states and India in 2007 and the changes compared to the previous assessment in 2005 and (b) decadal changes. From 2005 to 2007, there was an increase in forest area by 100 sq km. However, "very dense forest (VDF)" declined by 4 sq km and "moderately dense forest (MDF)" by 27 sq km. Open forests increased by 131 sq km. Salient aspects of the 2009 report pertaining to Odisha are summarized in Box 3.1.

Box 3.1: 11th State of Forest Report, 2009: Odisha Forest Status

- (a) Out of the sixteen major forest type groups in India, four major forest types that exist in Odisha are: Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest (57.87%), Tropical Moist Deciduous Forest (39.88%), Tropical Semi Evergreen Forest (0.68%) and Littoral & Swamp Forest (0.48%).
- (b) Plantations/trees outside forests (TOF) constitute 1.09 percent of the 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 Odisha was 37.34 percent of its total geographical area.
- (d) The actual forest cover of Odisha in 2007 was 48,855 sq km, which constitutes 31.38 percent 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 percent, 21,394 sq km 'Moderately Dense Forest' (MDF) with crown density ranging from 40-70 percent and 20,388 sq km of 'Open Forest' (OF) with crown density ranging from 10-40 percent. Tree cover outside forest (TOF), assessed separately, is 4,435 sq km. The VDF, MDF, OF, TOF, Scrub and Non-forest area constitute respectively 4.54 percent, 13.74 percent, 13.09 percent, 2.85 percent, 3.12 percent and 65.51 percent of the total geographical area of Odisha.

3.4.1 Forest Cover and Deforestation

Odisha is rich in forest cover and has recorded forest land of about 58,167 sq km. Forest cover in Odisha is unevenly distributed. Forests are generally located in the districts situated in the Eastern Ghats, Central Table Land and Northern Plateau. The coastal districts with high population density have comparatively smaller areas of forests. The actual forest cover in 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%). The coastal districts such as Balasore, Bhadrak, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Kendrapara and Puri have less than 10 percent of forest areas. Detailed classification of forest area by districts in the year 2009-10 is given in Annexure 3.48.

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 3.10 illustrates the extent of diversion of forest lands for non-forestry purposes. Figure 3.11 analyses the diversion of forest lands for non-forestry purposes by activities for 2010-11.

3.4.2 Production and Revenue Collection

Odisha is the third largest producer of kendu leaf next to Madhya Pradesh and Chattishgarh. The annual production of kendu leaf in the state is around 4.5 to 5 lakh quintal. Sundergarh, Angul, Deogarh, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Kandhamal, Malkanagri, Nabarangpur, Koraput, Dhenkanal, Jharsuguda, Sambalpur, Baragarh, Bolangir, Sonapur, Boudh and Nuapada are main kendu leaf producing districts. During 2010-11, 4.44 lakh quintals of kendu leaves were produced and employment equivalent to 14 million person-days was generated. The procurement price of green kendu leaves was enhanced from 29 paise to 35 paise per kerry (i.e., a bundle comprising 20 leaves) for 2010-11. The wages of seasonal staff were also enhanced by 40 percent.

Odisha has 9 percent of the country's total bamboo forest cover and 7 percent of total growing stock of bamboo. Bamboo in forest areas of the state grows as a mixed crop associated with Sal and other species. The mixed bamboo forest area is spread over 17,795 sq km and pure bamboo forest, occurring mostly as bamboo brakes, is about 375 sq km. The production of bamboo is approximately 2 lakh MT annually of which about 50,000 MT

Figure 3.10: Forest Area Diverted to Non-forest Use, 2005-2010

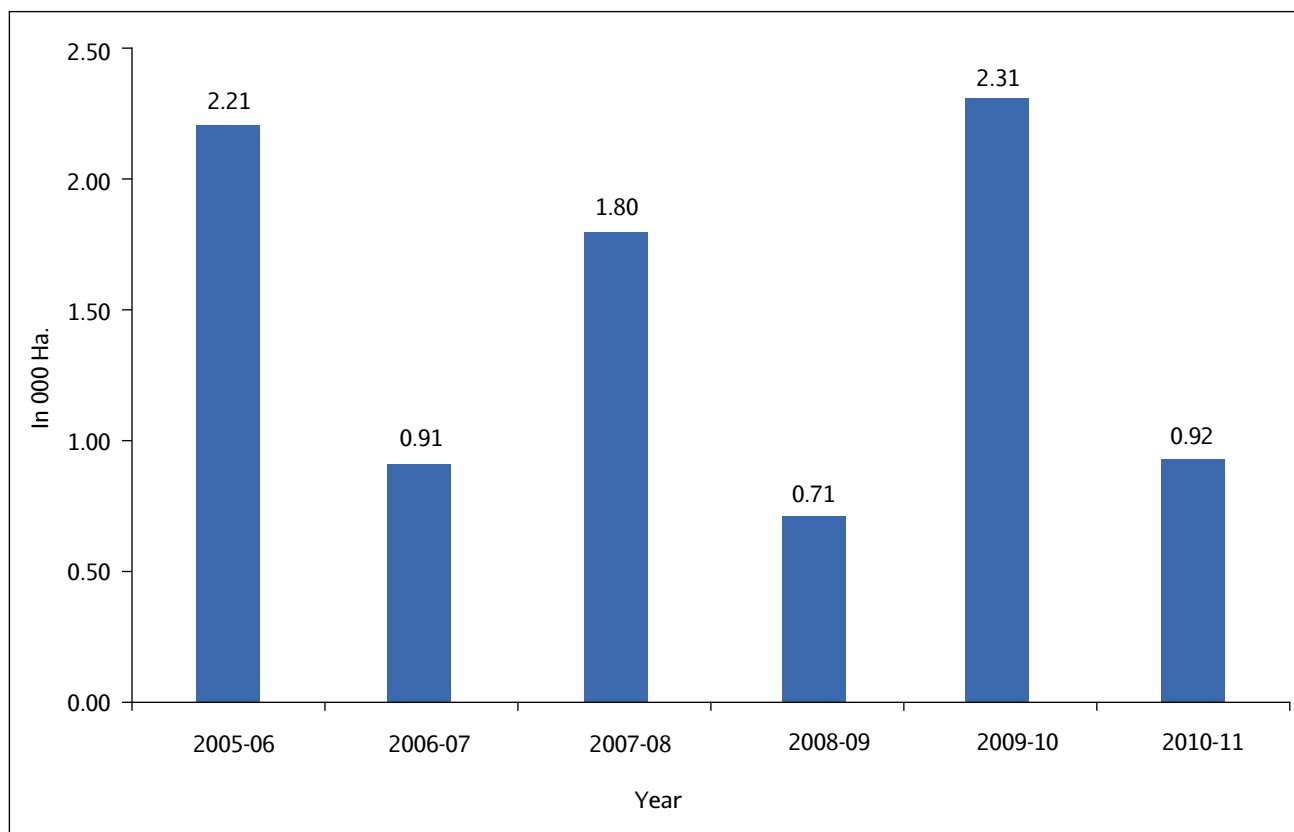
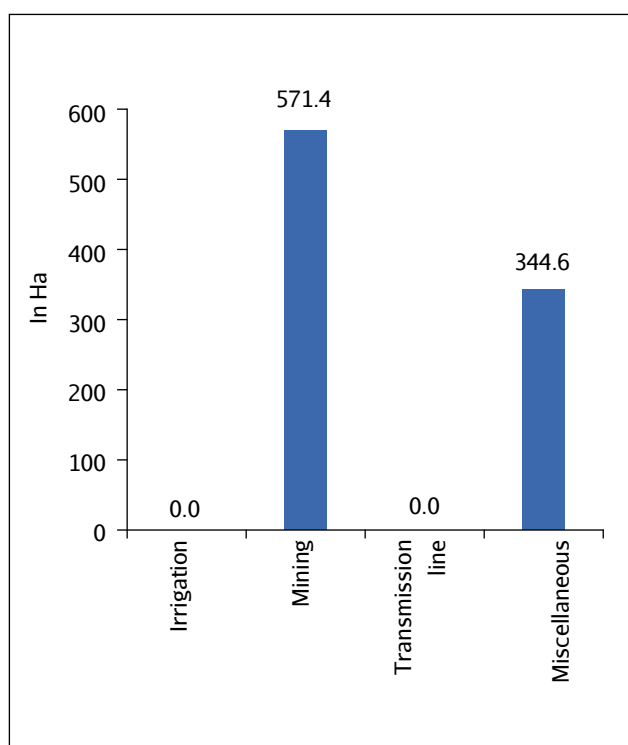


Figure 3.11: Diversion of Forest Area to Non-forest Use by Activities, 2010-11



is produced from private lands. The cultivated species (i.e., *Bambusa vulgaris* and *Bambusa nutans*) are grown mainly in Mayurbhanj, Balasore and Bhadrak districts. The major timber species that occur in Odisha are Sal, Teak, Bija and Sissoo. During 2010-11, total revenue receipts on sale of timber, firewood, bamboo, cashew nut, kendu leaf and sal leaf were Rs. 376.72 crore.

The Odisha Forest Development Corporation Limited (OFDC), a fully owned State company, operates as the commercial farm of the Forest Department. Annexure 3.51 reports production and revenue collection from different forest sources in 2009-10 and 2010-11. Kendu leaves are the most important forest produce that generate over 80 percent revenue from forest products (see Annexure 3.52). OFDC was a loss-making organisation till the end of 2005-06. After that it has started earning profits. During 2008-09, it recorded a profit of Rs. 2.80 crore as compared to profits of Rs. 94.20 lakh in 2006-07 and Rs. 68.65 lakh in 2007-08.

OFDC trades mainly in timber, kendu leaf, bamboo, sal seeds and other non-timber forest produce. In 2010-11, production of timber and firewood from forests by OFDC was 37,634 cum of round timber and 26,001 MT of firewood. The Corporation has sold 25,194 cum of timber and 25,864 MT of firewood valued at Rs.55.85 crore during 2010-11.

It has undertaken extraction of harvestable bamboo through the Raw Material Procurers (RMP) appointed by the Government. Bamboo production during 2010-11 stood at 92,647 sale units, increased by 40.2 percent from the previous year's production of 66,099 sale units. The Corporation earned Rs. 13.63 crore from bamboo trading during 2010-11.

3.4.3 Government Initiatives for Forest Development

(i) National Forest Policy 1988 and Afforestation Programmes

This policy mandates that 33 percent of the geographical area should be under forest cover. The State is well placed in this regard and is above the national average. The Government has, however, taken several steps to maintain and develop good forest cover. Some development initiatives include afforestation, development of village forests and introduction of social and farm forestry. During 2008-09, 98,738 ha was targeted for plantations of 4.45 crore seedlings. In 2009-10, 91,003 ha block plantations and 133 road kilometres (RKM) of avenue plantations were created.

(ii) Forestry Vision, 2020

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

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

(iii) Forest Development Strategies in the 11th Five Year Plan

The objectives of the forestry sector in the 11th Five Year Plan are to promote sustainable forest management in the State, with a larger goal of supporting rural livelihoods. The plan support development of forest resources with a focus on:

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

(iv) Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project (OFSDP)

OFSDP has been implemented since 2006-07 in 14 forest divisions of 10 districts with a project outlay of Rs.659.8 crore and financial support from JICA. The project aims at restoring degraded forests and improving livelihoods of local communities by promoting sustainable forest management. During 2010-11, afforestation over 78,294 ha was taken up at 2,024 sites compared to 91,550 ha afforestation at 1,322 project villages taken up during 2008-09 and 2009-10.

(v) 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 ha of core area where a rich floral diversity of medicinal plants is preserved. The project was for five years from 2003-04 with a financial outlay of Rs.5 crore. Twenty-five villages situated in this area are actively involved in 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 observation of *Dasmool* species with an outlay of Rs. 6.38 crore. In 2009-10 and 2010-11, 361 ha of *Dasmoola* species plantation in Bolangir, Bargarh and Sambalpur (N) Forest Division and 465 ha of *Ashoka* Plantation in Khurda, Keonjher, Baripada and Karanjia Forest Division have been taken up. Besides, SMPB has implemented medicinal plant service programme in seven districts as a livelihood improvement

programme. *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. The Board has distributed 66,000 amla seedlings to 334 schools, 3 NGOs and public during 2010 and has a target to distribute 24,000 amla seedlings this year.

(vi) Joint Forest Management (JFM)

One of the salient features of the National Forest Policy, 1988 is to associate people actively in the protection, conservation and management of forests. Odisha has been the first State to issue a resolution in regard to Joint Forest Management (JFM) in 1988 for 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 1,199 JFM committees in 2005, managing about 14 percent 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 2010-11, 11,915 *Vana Samrankhyan Samities* (VSS) and 398 Eco-Development Committees (EDC) were formed in the State for protecting and regenerating forest

areas. All 11,428 families are members of these VSS and EDC.

(vii) **Bambusetum:** A “bambusetum” over 2.24 ha of land has been set up at Patrapada, Bhubaneswar to assemble 50 bamboo species found in India and abroad including 20 commercially useful species.

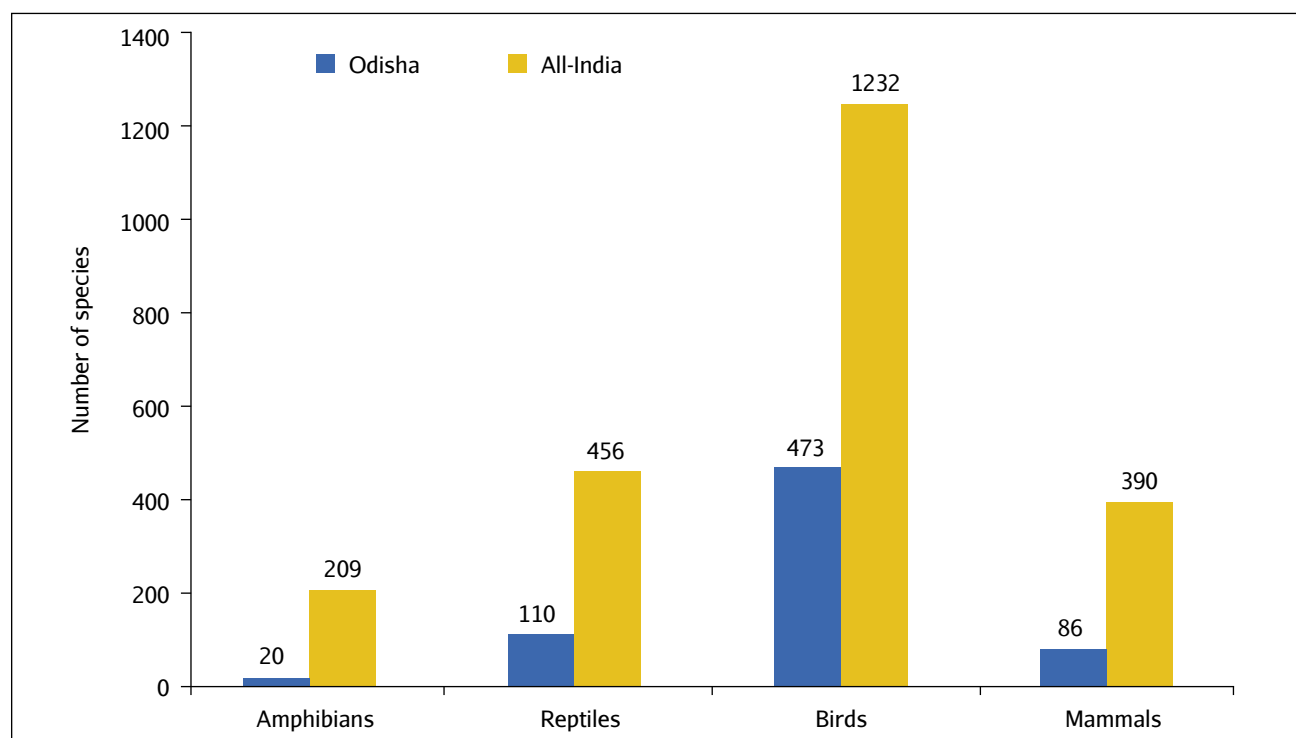
(viii) **MGNREGS:** Afforestation activities like silviculture operations, nursery raising for distribution of seedlings, plantations and avenue plantation have been taken up under MGNREGS along with maintenance of forest roads. During 2010-11, about 13,921 lakh seedlings have been planted for raising 9538 ha of afforestation and 241 km of avenue plantations. About 11.28 lakh person-days of employment have been generated by spending Rs.18.50 crore.

(ix) **Compensatory Afforestation:** During 2010-11, 5,164.156 ha has been covered under compensatory afforestation, 1.5 ha safety zone plantation and special plantation. There is a target for covering 5,544.4875 ha area during 2011-12.

3.4.4 Wildlife, Ecology and Environment

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

Figure 3.12: Distribution of Diverse Species, Odisha and India



variety of wildlife species. Figure 3.12 compares rich biodiversity in Odisha vis-à-vis India.

Wild Life Sanctuaries and National Forest

In Odisha, there are eighteen wildlife sanctuaries and two national parks. They are spread over 6,677 sq km, which is about 4.29 percent of total geographical area and 10.37 percent of the forest area of the State. 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 accorded to it by UNESCO. The Sun Temple at Konark is the only other site in Odisha to have claimed this distinction.

Tigers and Elephants

Odisha has two "notified" tiger reserves: the Similipal Tiger Reserve in Mayurbhanj district and the Satakoshia Tiger Reserve in Angul district. 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 2009-10 notified the elephant population in the State at 1,886 as against 1,862 recorded during 2007-08 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:

- Fiftyfour anti-poaching and anti-depredation squads have been formed to reach the affected spots quickly and tackle the situation
- Fourtysix 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

- To prevent elephants from entering human habitations, trench fencing/stone walls and solar electric fencing at sensitive points have been erected, and
- To address the man-animal conflict in the State, one Elephant Management Plan for five years has started its implementation from 2009-10.

Three Elephant Reserves (ER), namely Mayurbhanj ER, Mahanadi ER and Sambalpur ER, were "notified" in 2001 and 2002 respectively. These reserves are meant to define prime elephant habitats and launch various management interventions for conserving elephants. The extent of notified and proposed forest blocks in these three reserves is 4,129 sq km and the geographical area covered by these three reserves is 8,509 sq km.

Crocodiles

As per the Wildlife Census conducted in 2010-11, there were 1,670 saltwater crocodiles, 216 mugger crocodiles and three gharials found in Mahanadi river system of Odisha. Bhitarkanika national park is home to India's biggest salt-water crocodiles.

Turtles

Bhitarkanika national park has the 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 Ramsar site status in 2002. Every winter, lakhs of turtles visit nesting sites at Gahiramatha and also at Rushikulya and Devi sea beaches to lay eggs. During 2010-11, there was a mass nesting 7.24 lakh Olive Ridley Sea Turtles at Gahiramatha and Rushikulya river mouths.

Migratory Birds

The winter welcomes many avian guests to Chilika, Bhitarkanika and other water spread areas in the State. Chilika lagoon receives over 7.5 lakh birds every year. Nalabana, a notified sanctuary of Chilika, is a major attraction for the winged visitors. Avian species like pintail, gull-billed tern, common sand pipers, bar headed geese, grey log geese, spotted eagle and osprey are some of the species of migratory birds. It is estimated that during 2010-11 winter, 7.92 lakh birds of 103 species, 0.53 lakh birds of 107 species and

0.11 lakh birds of 34 species visited Chilika lagoon, Bhitarkanika mangrove wetlands and Hirakud Reservoir respectively. Increased awareness, improved protection measures and surveillance have reduced the hunting of these birds.

Anti-Encroachment and Poaching Measures

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

- During 2010-11, 94 anti-poaching camps were organised in which 490 volunteers in addition to other Government officials were deployed in Similpal for preventing "Akhandasikar".
- There is a threat to the turtle population and their movement due to uncontrolled trawler traffic. The casualty of turtles in 2010-11 was 3,473. The State Government has made Turtle Excluder Devices (TED) mandatory for trawlers. The law against illegal fishing in turtle congregation areas was vigorously enforced.
- In order to provide safety to migratory birds, protection camps have been set up comprising villagers, volunteers and wildlife officials in and around Chilika lagoon, and boating activity has been regulated at Nalabana.

It is heartening to note that in general, wildlife offences have shown a decreasing trend. During 2010-11, 67 wildlife offence cases were booked, out of which 16 cases were found undetected. Fifty-one cases were filed and 143 offenders were arrested and forwarded to the court. Annexure 3.54 furnishes information on wildlife offences.

3.4.4.1 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 summarised below.

Odisha Climate Change Action Plan

Odisha has formulated the State Climate Change Action Plan. The scoping study was undertaken to understand the range of issues. The scoping study covered several sectors including agriculture, fisheries, animal husbandry, energy, forestry,

health, industry, mining, transport, urban planning and others. It has been an ambitious undertaking.

Odisha Pollution Control Board (OPCB)

The OPCB functions under the administrative control of the State Forest and Environment Department and ensures the implementation of the Environmental Acts, particularly the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. In addition, the Board implements the Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008; the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989; the Batteries (Management & Handling) Rules, 2001 and other pollution controlling rules and regulations. During 2010-11, the Board has been impleaded as a party in 39 cases on various environmental issues in different courts and 74 cases including the pending cases have been disposed of.

Appellate Authority

The Appellate authority to hear appeals preferred against orders made by the Odisha Pollution Control Board rests in the Environment Wing of the Forest & Environment Department. During 2010-11, 7 cases were disposed of by the Authority.

The Odisha State Coastal Zone Management Authority

This authority has been constituted by the Government of India to enforce the Coastal Zone Management Plan and monitor violations of coastal zone regulations. During 2010-11, out of 46 projects, the Authority recommended 12 projects to Government of India and the remaining 34 projects have been considered by the Authority for grant of environmental clearance from CRZ angle. Besides, the State Government has constituted an integrated coastal zone management project in two stretches i.e; Gopalpur to Chilika and Paradeep to Dhamara, to be funded by the World Bank through the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India. 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 Pehthakata (Puri) and Keshpur (Ganjam), a landing centre at Berhampur and a light house at Chandinipal (Bhadrak). Besides, the Authority has recommended the proposal for development of an all weather berthing port at Gopalpur to Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India for grant of environmental clearance.

Odisha Environment Management Fund

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

Centre for Environmental Studies (CES)

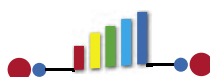
This is a registered society, whose aim is to promote environmental awareness in the State. It is the regional resource agency for the National Environment Awareness Campaign (NEAC) and a nodal agency for the National Green Crops Programme. During the period 2001-02 to 2005-06, CES released grants to 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 2006-07 to 2008-09, it has released grants to 1,022

organizations. During 2009-10, 591 organizations were selected to undertake promotional activities.

Under the National Green Crops Programme, eco-clubs have been established in 7,500 schools in all districts of Odisha. During 2010-11, a grant of Rs.2,500/- has been released to each eco-club to conduct various environmental awareness activities. CES provides resource material for dissemination of environmental knowledge and facilitates activities among members of eco-clubs. These include seminars, talks, camps, field visits, plantations, coastal eco-registration and turtle conservation awareness. As a part of the ENVIS programme, CES has created a database on the state of environment in Odisha. It also maintains a website on the aspects of the state of environment in Odisha. It has been selected by the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MOEF) to prepare the 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 211 *Prakruti Mitra* and 179 *Prakruti Bandhu* awards to voluntary organizations/villages/national institutions and individuals.



Annexure 3

Annexure 3.1: Land Utilisation Pattern in Odisha

(area in 000 ha)

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

Source: Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Odisha

Annexure 3.2: Cropping Pattern of Principal Crops

(Area in 000 ha)

Crops	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Area	% to total	Area	% to total	Area	% to total	Area	% to total	Area	% to total	Area	% to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(A) Cereals												
Rice	4,479	75.47	4,451	75.70	4,452	74.76	4,455	75.84	4,365	73.00	4,226	71.17
Wheat	3	0.05	4	0.06	6	0.10	5	0.09	4	0.07	3	0.05
Maize	64	1.08	61	1.04	74	1.25	67	1.14	81	1.35	117	1.97
Ragi	66	1.11	65	1.11	68	1.14	66	1.12	59	0.99	66	1.11
Others	36	0.61	32	0.54	31	0.52	29	0.50	30	0.50	28	0.47
Total (A)	4,648	78.32	4,613	78.45	4,631	77.77	4,622	78.69	4,539	75.91	4,440	74.77
(B) Pulses												
Gram	35	0.59	37	0.63	39	0.66	38	0.65	45	0.75	42	0.71
Arhar	133	2.24	132	2.25	137	2.30	139	2.36	133	2.22	135	2.27
Other pulses	641	10.80	621	10.56	673	11.30	629	10.71	689	11.52	702	11.82
Total (B)	809	13.63	790	13.44	849	14.26	806	13.72	867	14.49	879	14.80
Total Food grains (A+B)	5,457	91.95	5,403	91.89	5,480	92.03	5,428	92.41	5,406	90.40	5,319	89.58
(C) Oil Seeds												
Groundnut	91	1.53	79	1.34	84	1.41	83	1.41	76	1.27	73	1.23
Sesamum	55	0.93	50	0.85	48	0.81	38	0.65	46	0.77	52	0.88
Rape seed and mustard	17	0.29	15	0.26	16	0.27	14	0.24	13	0.22	14	0.24
Caster seeds	16	0.27	17	0.29	18	0.30	17	0.29	16	0.27	15	0.25
Others	92	1.55	96	1.63	98	1.64	90	1.53	204	3.41	248	4.18
Total (C)	271	4.57	257	4.37	264	4.43	242	4.12	355	5.94	403	6.79

Crops	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	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
(D) Fibres												
Cotton	57	0.96	59	1.00	50	0.84	58	0.99	54	0.9	74	1.25
Jute	3	0.05	5	0.09	6	0.10	2	0.33	3	0.05	3	0.05
Other fibers	32	0.54	32	0.54	31	0.52	29	0.49	49	0.82	24	0.40
Total (D)	92	1.55	96	1.63	87	1.46	89	1.81	106	1.77	101	1.70
(E) Other Crops												
Sugarcane	16	0.27	20	0.34	20	0.33	11	0.19	8	0.13	13	0.22
Tobacco	-	-	4	0.07	4	0.07	4	0.07	3	0.05	2	0.03
Potato	8	0.13	9	0.15	9	0.15	7	0.12	8	0.13	7	0.12
Chillies	75	1.26	75	1.28	75	1.26	76	1.29	76	1.27	76	1.28
Ginger	116	0.27	16	0.27	16	0.27	17	0.29	17	0.29	17	0.29
Total (E)	215	1.93	124	2.11	124	2.08	115	1.96	112	1.87	114	1.92
Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)	6,035	100	5,880	100	5,955	100	5,874	100	5,979	100	5,938	100.00

Source: (a) Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Odisha.

(b) Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Odisha

(c) Directorate of Horticulture, Odisha

Annexure 3.3: Production of different crops in Odisha

In 000 MT

Crops	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(A) Cereals									
Rice	3,244	6,734	6,537	6,859	6,825	7,541	6,813	6,917	6828
Jowar	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5
Bajra	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
maize	42	79	102	102	103	147	135	175	299
Ragi	35	45	41	40	43	47	41	37	47
Wheat	6	7	5	4	6	9	7	6	4
Other Cereals	14	13	11	10	9	9	8	10	7
Total (A)	3,350	6,886	6,704	7,023	6,993	7,761	7,012	7,153	7192
(B) Pulses									
Gram	12	18	20	23	24	26	25	34	33
Tur	72	89	88	98	106	113	119	112	124
Other pulses	121	159	153	216	221	245	237	252	270
Total (B)	205	266	261	337	351	384	381	398	427
Total Food grains (A+B)	3,555	7,152	6,965	7,360	7,344	8,145	7,393	7,551	7619
(C) Oil Seeds									
Groundnut	49	93	103	106	88	103	96	89	86
Sesamum	7	8	11	13	11	10	7	10	12
Rape seed and mustard	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Linseeds	6	7	8	10	11	12	11	12	12
Caster seeds	6	11	10	9	11	11	11	10	9
Other oil seeds	46	37	40	22	26	33	24	26	100
Total (C)	115	159	175	163	150	172	152	150	222
(D) Fibers									
Cotton	8	84	111	145	108	125	146	147	241
Jute	9	3	4	4	9	9	4	6	7
Mesta	19	107	105	97	94	101	95	82	77
Other fibres	8	36	41	43	46	43	43	40	44
Total (D)	44	230	261	289	257	278	288	275	369
(E) Other Crops									
Sugarcane	753	858	926	1,073	1,274	1,069	646	490	903
Tobacco	2	3	3	-	3	3	3	2	2
Potato	70	76	81	75	79	94	76	97	76
Chillies	63	63	63	63	64	64	64	64	65
Ginger	30	30	31	31	32	32	33	118	118
Total (E)	918	1,030	1,104	1,242	1,452	1,262	822	771	1164
Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)	4,632	8,571	8,505	9,054	9,203	9,857	8,655	8,747	9373

Source: (a) Directoriat of Agriculture and Food Production, Odisha.

(b) Directoriat of Economics & Statistics, Odisha

(c) Directoriat of Horticulture, Odisha

Annexure 3.4: District-wise Area and Production of Autumn, Winter and Summer Paddy (2010-11)

Area in 000' hectare
Production in 000' MT

Districts	Autumn		Winter		Summer	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Angul	16	6	68	66	5	1
Balangir	73	114	136	477	3	12
Balssore	1	2	205	526	33	134
Bargarh	59	71	177	561	67	421
Bhadrak	S	S	156	431	2	7
Boudh	7	8	57	108	1	2
Cuttack	7	11	126	351	3	10
Deogarh	19	14	23	31	S	S
Dhenkanal	9	8	83	184	S	1
Gajapati	1	1	37	111	S	1
Ganjam	1	3	271	648	2	4
Jagatsinghpur	2	4	85	201	1	2
Jajpur	14	15	110	242	2	6
Jharsuguda	22	9	30	38	1	2
Kalahandi	73	170	153	597	50	195
Kandhamal	12	19	41	86	1	2
Kendrapara	3	5	129	239	3	9
Keonjhar	38	35	140	245	3	11
Khurda	S	S	100	252	1	4
Koraput	29	52	85	264	20	62
Malkangiri	13	23	83	276	2	6
Mayurbhanj	44	21	237	364	3	11
Nuapara	39	87	61	188	5	15
Nayagarh	2	4	92	232	S	1
Nawarangpur	35	67	109	355	3	8
Puri	1	2	120	276	33	114
Rayagada	8	12	49	170	3	9
Sambalpur	43	26	87	185	23	125
Sonepur	14	19	87	311	27	138
Sundergarh	93	45	118	163	1	1
Odisha	678	853	3255	8178	293	1314

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Odisha

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

Crops	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rice (total)	7.59	14.96	14.55	15.34	15.34	16.94	15.29	15.85	16.16
Autumn rice	3.66	9.82	8.22	8.72	10.11	10.97	10.40	9.00	8.31
Winter rice	7.70	15.81	15.43	16.23	15.80	17.50	15.41	16.35	16.85
Summer rice	23.52	21.12	22.30	21.60	22.93	24.47	24.51	27.13	29.59
Ragi	4.60	6.32	6.40	6.15	6.63	6.93	6.24	6.38	7.09
Gram	5.71	6.50	6.07	6.45	6.51	6.59	6.63	7.48	7.80
Mung	2.28	2.34	2.64	2.57	2.43	2.45	2.60	2.71	2.95
Biri	2.31	2.71	2.63	2.52	2.91	3.11	2.88	3.02	2.96
Sugarcane	531.28	589.15	639.12	657.00	634.17	539.50	600.43	614.88	686.88
Mustard	1.32	1.93	1.91	1.91	1.70	2.03	1.84	2.13	2.10
Jute	16.43	12.63	17.66	16.28	17.72	15.42	14.74	18.62	20.56
Cotton	2.76	3.86	24.21	4.35	3.07	4.23	4.30	4.64	5.50
Potato	99.37	103.86	94.91	90.40	97.01	110.70	103.32	123.14	116.74
Groundnut	8.70	12.07	11.71	11.71	11.11	12.20	11.56	11.69	11.77
Wheat	12.47	14.65	13.10	13.69	14.83	15.72	14.02	14.48	14.61

Source: a) Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Odisha

b) Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Odisha

Annexure 3.6: Cropping Intensity Across States

Name of the State	Cropping Intensity (%)	
	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3
Punjab	187.9	188.0
West Bengal	181.9	184.1
Harayana	179.8	179.7
Himachal Pradesh	174.9	179.0
Tripura	108.1	104.4
Uttar Pradesh	155.7	151.8
Jammu & Kashmir	151.9	154.5
Odisha	158.5	160.3
Kerala	138.8	132.2
Bihar	136.3	139.6
Madhya Pradesh	136.5	139.0
Arunachal Pradesh	126.3	129.8
Maharastra	129.2	129.7
Assam	135.7	139.4
Rajasthan	128.5	129.9
Andhra Pradesh	126.3	126.1
Nagaland	125.9	126.6
Goa	125.6	126.3
Meghalaya	115.7	120.4
Gujarat	124.9	125.4
Jharkhand	107.0	155.7
Chhtisgarh	121.4	121.6
Tamil Nadu	114.0	114.9
Manipur	100.0	100.0
Mizoram	100.0	103.5
Karnataka	123.1	123.7
Sikkim	109.8	109.8
Uttar Khanda	158.1	164.8
All-India	138.1	139.0

Source: Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2009. Ministry of Agriculture.

Annexure 3.7: Cropping Intensity in Odisha

Year	Net area sown (in '000 hect.)	Gross cropped area (in '000 hect.)	Cropping Intensity (%)
1	2	3	4
2000-01	5,829	7,878	135
2001-02	5,845	8,798	151
2002-03	5,680	7,853	138
2003-04	5,796	8,637	149
2004-05	5,739	8,718	152
2005-06	5,691	8,928	157
2006-07	5,654	8,960	158
2007-08	5,624	9,016	160
2008-09	5,604	9,071	162
2009-10	5,574	9,074	163
2010-11	5407	8565	158

Source: Directoriat of Agriculture and Food Production, Odisha

Annexure 3.8: Area under HYV Paddy

In 000'ha

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

Source: Directoriat of Economics and Statistics.

Annexure 3.9: District-wise Estimates of Area, Production and Yield Rate of HYV Paddy (2010-11)

Districts	Area (In hect.)	Production of HYV Paddy (in qtls.)		Yield rate (qtl./hect.)	
		Paddy	Rice	Paddy	Paddy
1	2	3	4	5	6
Angul	81944	712076	469970	8.69	5.74
Balangir	190572	5697891	3760609	29.90	19.73
Balssore	186496	5842219	3855868	31.33	20.68
Bargarh	301878	10514101	69307	34.83	22.99
Bhadrak	128207	4041850	2667623	31.53	20.81
Boudh	58196	1122143	740613	19.28	12.73
Cuttack	102894	3153598	2081377	30.65	20.23
Deogarh	41097	445230	293852	10.83	7.15
Dhenkanal	82056	1778547	1173842	21.67	14.31
Gajapati	37724	1126663	743598	29.87	19.71
Ganjam	273843	6548518	4322023	23.91	15.78
Jagatsinghpur	73828	1892552	1249084	25.63	16.92
Jajpur	93409	2129339	1405361	22.80	15.05
Jharsuguda	52545	487189	321545	9.27	6.12
Kalahandi	266717	9494977	6266685	35.60	23.50
Kandhamal	13381	340502	224732	25.45	16.79
Kendrapara	90453	2104510	1388976	23.27	15.36
Keonjhar	150858	2558681	1688729	16.96	11.19
Khurda	63796	1717424	1133499	26.92	17.77
Koraput	107896	3306481	2182275	30.65	20.23
Malkangiri	60106	2057772	1358130	34.24	22.60
Mayurbhanj	163170	2922346	1928746	17.91	11.82
Nuapara	87809	2526416	1667435	28.77	18.99
Nayagarh	64361	1759662	1161375	27.34	18.04
Nawarangpur	82027	2780324	1835014	33.90	22.37
Puri	121634	3491130	2304145	28.70	18.94
Rayagada	54037	1805400	1191566	33.41	22.05
Sambalpur	149075	3337791	2202943	22.39	14.78
Sonepur	127883	4673396	3084442	36.54	24.12
Sundergarh	99772	1273337	840404	12.76	8.42
Odisha	3407664	91642065	60483769	26.89	17.75

Source: Directoriat of Economics & Statistics, Odisha

Annexure 3.10: Area, Production and Yield Rate of Fruits

Fruits	Area in thousand hectare; production in thousand MT; Yield rate in Qtl per hectare											
	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
	Area	Production	Yield Rate	Area	Production	Yield Rate	Area	Production	Yield Rate	Area	Production	Yield Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
Mango	148.2	251.8	17	164.2	479.8	29.2	177.63	577.48	32.5	192.61	647.928	33.64
Banana	23.1	297.1	12.9	24.1	307.3	127.5	24.59	429.16	174.5	25.35	372.76	147.05
Citrus	26.8	211.7	79	27.1	318.9	117.7	27.41	258.8	94.4	27.72	247.40	89.25
Pine apple	0.7	7.5	107.2	0.7	7.9	112.9	0.73	8.39	114.9	0.75	9.21	122.80
Papaya	0.8	14.7	183.7	1.5	28.8	192	2.09	45.73	218.8	5.04	99.90	198.21
Coconut	51.6	2824*	5473**	52.2	2939*	5630**	52.49	319.60*	6080**	53.25	3218.50	6044.00
Others	65.7	492.9	75	72.0	518.6	72.0	69.62	554.37	79.6	70.35	574.31	81.64
Total	316.9	1275.7 & 2824	48.1	341.8	1661.3&29.39 lakh nuts	57.4	354.56	1873.93& 31.19 lakh nuts		375.07	1951.51 & 3218.50 lakh nuts	

* in lakh numbers/** numbers/hectare

Source: Directoriat of Horticulture, Odisha

Annexure 3.11: Area and Production of Spices in Odisha

(Area: 000ha, Production: 000MT)

Spice	2007-08		2008-09			2009-10			2010-11	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Onion	28.77	262.37	31.64	278.87	32.08	297.05	33.132	318.067		
Garlic	11.04	35.56	11.08	35.80	11.05	35.71	11.080	35.820		
Coriander	19.07	9.60	19.10	9.14	19.06	9.45	19.090	9.449		
Chilly	75.13	63.92	75.50	64.3	75.53	64.32	75.623	64.700		
Ginger	16.34	32.44	16.53	33.37	16.84	117.72	16.900	118.131		
Turmeric	24.82	60.34	25.11	61.50	25.32	189.35	25.520	191.020		
Total	175.17	464.23	178.96	482.98	179.88	713.60	181.345	737.187		

Source: Directorate of Horticulture, Odisha

Annexure 3.12: Area and Production of Floricultural Crops

Area in hectares; production in Qtl.; Gladioli in lakh spike								
Year	Marigold		Rose		Gladioli		Tuberose	
	Area (ha)	Production (in Qtls.)	Area (ha)	Production (in lakh stems)	Area (ha)	Production (in lakhs spikes)	Area (in ha)	Production (in Qtls.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2003-04	194.64	14,581	41.62	92.19	11.37	11.37	33.62	540
2004-05	221.05	16,599	46.14	98.63	12.07	12.06	34.92	555
2005-06	243.05	17,514	111.55	245.55	129.65	129.64	107.50	1515
2006-07	333.00	26,640	246.25	505.86	311.70	311.70	196.00	1960
2007-08	791.00	65,340	556.00	1188	705	3296	344	3480
2008-09	1060	88,026	1006	1223	1210	1089	450	6390
2009-10	2625	240031	1750	3174	2245	2182	491	12908
2010-11	2650	24234	2060	3720	2236	2191	500	13150

Source: Directorate of Horticulture, Odisha

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

(in Lakh Qtls)

State	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
	Govt. Agencies	Private	Total	Govt. Agencies	Private	Total	Govt. Agencies	Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Odisha	5.19	0	5.19	6.64	0	6.64	6.73	-	6.73
India	150.73	99.62	250.35	170.81	108.92	279.72	N.A	N.A	N.A

Source : Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3174, dated on 16.03.2010.

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

In 000' ha

Year	Net Area Irrigated						
	Irrigation Potential Created (th.ha.)			Potential Utilised (th. Ha.)			Percentage of Utilisation
	Khariff	Rabi	Total	Khariff	Rabi	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Odisha							
2000-01	2533.83	1071.99	3605.82	1589.88	535.84	2125.72	58.95
2005-06	2731.50	1294.92	4026.42	1922.70	1042.79	2965.49	73.65
2006-07	2720.46	1318.52	4038.98	2001.98	1147.47	3149.45	77.98
2007-08	2765.73	1342.06	4107.79	2027.00	1281.46	3308.46	80.54
2008-09	2867.01	1407.18	4274.19	2081.13	1096.03	3177.16	74.33
2009-10	2962.21	1476.81	4439.02	2058.85	979.67	3038.52	68.45

Annexure 3.15: State-wise Percent Share of Irrigated Area under Principal Crops, 2007-08

(kg/ha)

State	Rice	Total Cereals	Total Pulses	Total Food grains	Total Oil Seeds	Sugarcane	Cotton	Tobacco	All Crops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	96.6	80.8	1.5	58.1	20.8	94.3	19.1	28.1	46.3
Assam	3.7	3.6	0.2	3.4	0.2	2.2	-	-	2.4
Bihar	57.0	68.7	3.2	63.1	38.2	23.7	-	78.1	60.6
Chhatisgarh	32.9	31.3	7.1	26.9	5.2	94.7	8.0	136.8	26.5
Gujurat	57.4	49.5	12.3	42.2	24.9	100.0	49.0	91.5	41.7
Haryana	99.9	90.1	46.7	88.5	77.9	99.2	99.7	100.0	86.0
Himachalpradesh	62.2	19.2	14.2	19.0	21.0	50.6	30.5	-	19.2
Jammu& Kashmir	87.1	38.4	10.2	37.5	69.7	39.1	9.4	366.7	40.8
Karnatak	73.7	34.3	6.4	25.8	24.8	99.9	14.0	14.9	29.4
Kerala	67.4	66.4	-	65.2	20.8	78.9	-	-	16.5
Madhya Pradesh	15.4	48.6	37.0	44.4	5.1	99.8	43.2	69.4	32.2
Maharashtra	26.4	20.8	9.7	17.5	4.9	100.0	2.7	16.4	19.6
Odisha	46.4	43.5	14.2	35.1	23.1	100.0	5.3	100.0	36.7
Punjab	99.4	98.1	87.5	98.0	87.2	96.2	99.9	-	97.7
Rajasthan	41.7	32.9	15.7	28.0	64.1	96.5	95.8	85.8	36.4
Tamilnadu	92.7	71.7	4.3	58.4	55.3	100.0	35.7	100.0	55.9
Uttar Pradesh	77.2	81.1	25.7	74.9	52.3	92.2	95.9	100.0	75.5
West Bengal	48.4	49.5	13.9	48.4	73.7	44.6	100.0	91.8	56.9
All India	56.9	54.3	16.2	46.8	27.1	93.5	35.1	52.6	44.6

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

State	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	143.47	128.44	145.30	155.80	203.61	199.64	239.71
Assam	38.81	42.73	47.50	41.60	49.26	57.34	62.09
Bihar	87.39	87.15	81.00	85.70	152.32	162.81	178.98
Gujarat	85.52	77.76	94.70	106.80	111.07	143.60	140.71
Haryana	155.69	152.79	161.70	166.20	166.72	187.63	201.62
Karnataka	101.48	90.91	78.80	110.80	117.34	115.71	147.28
Kerala	60.72	68.17	64.20	67.40	57.00	69.76	89.41
Madhya Pradesh	39.96	36.40	51.60	56.00	47.13	66.39	70.77
Maharashtra	78.24	73.80	64.20	77.70	84.52	103.11	113.69
Odisha	39.00	39.00	37.10	40.40	47.00	52.13	61.50
Punjab	173.38	174.99	190.10	192.50	210.06	209.99	221.42
Tamil Nadu	141.55	114.00	114.50	152.90	183.67	178.29	216.54
Uttar Pradesh	130.44	126.51	125.70	125.50	140.37	149.61	156.31
West Bengal	126.82	122.23	114.10	129.00	127.50	144.21	157.69
Rajasthan	38.88	28.54	67.40	36.60	36.29	45.47	48.85
All India	90.12	84.82	88.20	96.60	104.50	117.07	128.58

Annexure 3.17: Fertilizer Consumption in Odisha

In thousand MT

Year	Nitrogen (N)	Phosphates (P)	Potash (K)	Total	Kg./hect.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1961-62	4.38	0.49	-	4.87	0.76
1971-72	37.43	8.38	4.01	49.82	7.25
1981-82	54.16	17.92	9.91	81.99	9.68
1991-92	126.22	41.52	28.29	196.03	19.96
2001-02	221.17	71.94	51.55	344.66	41.00
2002-03	185.41	62.86	42.29	290.56	39.00
2003-04	210.07	66.64	40.5	317.21	39.00
2004-05	223.54	77.99	53.77	355.3	43.00
2005-06	243.21	91.05	60.63	394.89	46.00
2006-07	256.54	92.77	53.57	402.88	47.00
2007-08	272.1	116.77	63.03	451.9	53.20
2008-09	297.77	147.93	89.17	534.87	62.00
2009-10	292.29	148.59	78.46	519.34	59.78
2010-11	293.43	149.85	78.52	521.80	62.80

Source: Directoriat of Agriculture and Food Production, Odisha

Annexure 3.18: District-wise Consumption of Fertilizers (2010-11)

Name of the District	Fertilizer Consumption (in MT)			
	Nitrogenous	Phosphatic	Potassic	Total
	(N)	(P)	(K)	(N+P+K)
1	2	3	4	5
Angul	4136	2199	933	7268
Balangir	10956	6333	4439	21728
Balasore	24030	13739	7801	45570
Bargarh	26144	17182	8839	52165
Bhadrak	15503	9741	5578	30822
Boudh	4113	1655	897	6665
Cuttack	11864	6533	3551	21948
Deogarh	2077	1373	517	3967
Dhenkanal	4401	2434	1314	8149
Gajapati	3609	1793	642	6044
Ganjam	30516	7998	5526	44040
Jagatsinghpur	4814	2152	1259	8225
Jajpur	8067	4372	3210	15649
Jharsuguda	4497	2593	897	7987
Kalahandi	20602	13076	6738	40416
Kandhamal	832	422	199	1453
Kendrapara	4119	2026	1010	7115
Keonjhar	6350	3935	1374	11659
Khurda	6238	3202	1822	11262
Koraput	8151	4433	7679	17263
Malkangiri	3910	2167	1014	7091
Mayurbhanj	10744	7172	2975	20891
Nuapada	6148	3598	1096	10842
Nayagarh	4499	1261	1227	6987
Nabrangpur	21018	7197	7163	35378
Puri	9204	4605	4108	17917
Rayagada	6963	3381	1993	12337
Sambalpur	17301	9767	4881	31949
Sonepur	5694	2799	1751	10244
Sundargarh	8222	4832	1725	14779
Odisha	294722	153970	89158	537850

Annexure 3.19: Pesticide Consumption in Odisha

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

Source: Directoriat of Agriculture and Food Production, Odisha

Annexure 3.20: District-wise Estimates of Area of Operational Holdings for all Social Groups in Odisha, 2005-06)

Area in ha.

District	All Groups		Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribes	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Angul	141041	152548	19785	15803	19165	19582
Balasore	248021	208968	52213	34922	27479	19073
Bargarh	186738	279305	27098	23809	39833	51562
Baudh	59798	75448	13316	10708	6854	11158
Bhadrak	165991	147091	37042	26012	1188	608
Bolangir	210934	286818	20329	19491	95454	131386
Cuttack	162366	148650	33530	23848	7469	6323
Deogarh	38155	51232	3414	3278	15441	20612
Dhenkanal	100939	134781	15351	17191	15707	20238
Gajapati	63724	60916	2776	2165	47339	45711
Ganjam	317182	306744	46871	31878	16367	18392
Jagatsinghpur	115517	101845	27550	20474	357	211
Jajpur	135485	151070	36634	33191	9260	9413
Jharsuguda	44837	60844	4651	4525	27484	33389
Kalahandi	187238	285028	29335	33540	62940	103845
Kendrapara	144226	131634	23561	18615	16692	13491
Keonjhar	219572	228552	21674	15838	113254	110773
Khurda	115071	113129	15284	11886	7091	6865
Koraput	162880	249833	19376	24227	105539	157271
Malkangiri	85960	112993	18547	20037	59387	83223
Mayurbhanj	340800	368885	16480	12167	222599	241239

(Contd...)

District	All Groups		Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribes	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nabrangpur	159780	199918	22236	24467	104439	134092
Nayagarh	102135	107907	10261	7993	11932	18585
Nuapada	93643	128540	12435	12820	34686	50643
Phulbani	90979	99918	15146	9660	56874	72938
Puri	169747	131666	31144	16389	321	186
Rayagada	113616	160058	10519	11631	82404	108822
Sambalpur	86125	163659	9776	12157	46108	68717
Sonepur	81367	90182	17364	11381	9057	9711
Sundargarh	212525	281310	17468	16415	144684	180194
State Total	4356392	5019476	631166	526515	1407404	1748251

Source: Agricultural Census,2000-01

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

year		Size Class (Area in Ha)					
		Marginal	Small	Semi Medium	Medium	Large	All Classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Social Group							
2000-01	No.	2294520	1113599	500531	145110	13375	4067135
	Area	1155145	1543709	1344201	817591	220387	5081033
2005-06	No.	2597164	1156162	472129	119529	11408	4356392
	Area	1341668	1587713	1250650	658208	181237	5019476
Schedules Caste							
2000-01	No.	393318	124640	42526	8183	329	568996
	Area	181294	170626	112469	44748	4768	513905
2005-06	No.	453408	133304	38482	5654	318	631166
	Area	214727	178387	99273	29659	4470	526515
Scheduled Tribes							
2000-01	No.	638669	370169	170573	47276	3247	1229934
	Area	346508	516790	457778	264796	44913	1630785
2005-06	No.	771153	416540	175356	71399	2956	1407404
	Area	432988	580545	468877	227056	38785	1748251

Annexure 3.22: Agricultural Credit Advanced

(Rs. in crore)

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

Note: *Commercial Banks include RRBs

Source: State Level Bankers Committee, Odisha

Annexure 3.23: Subsidies for Agricultural Equipment (2010-11)

Machineries	Quantity supplied	Subsidy Released (Rs. In Crore)
1	2	3
Tractor	2919	26.27
Power Tiller	9433	56.60
Pump Sets	18668	12.81
Reaper/Transplanter/Rotavator	926	6.47
Hydraulic Trailer	479	1.20
Combined harvester	75	3.00
Power thresher	1584	0.79
Others	3267	0.80
Total		107.94

Annexure 3.24: Marine Fisheries Resources of India

State/Union Territory	Approx. Length of Coast Line (Kms.)	Continental Shelf area ('000 Sq. Kms.)	Number of Landing Centers	Number of Fishing Villages
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	974	33	271	498
Goa	104	10	34	39
Gujrat	1600	184	123	263
Karnataka	300	27	88	156
Kerala	590	40	178	222
Maharastra	720	112	152	406
Odisha	480	26	57	641
Tamilnadu	1076	41	352	581
West Bengal	158	17	44	346

(Contd...)

State/Union Territory	Approx. Length of Coast Line (Kms.)	Continental Shelf area ('000 Sq. Kms.)	Number of Landing Centers	Number of Fishing Villages
1	2	3	4	5
A & N	1912	35	25	100
Daman & Diu	27	-	7	22
Lakshadweep	132	4	19	20
Pondicherry	45	1	26	28
Total	8118	530	1376	3322

Source: Annual Report 2009-10, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture. Govt. of India.

Annexure 3.25: Inland Fisherman Population (2000-01)

District	No. of Fishermen Villages	No. of House-holds	Fishermen Population			
			Male	Female	Children	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mayurbhanj	18	1261	3342	3036	1210	7588
Balasore	121	8337	13248	12892	11022	37162
Bhadrak	-	2667	6018	5338	1989	13345
Cuttack	493	12755	21854	19491	23966	65311
Jagatsinghpur	250	3622	7732	6658	6536	20926
Jajpur	267	8549	16703	13582	17530	47815
Kendrapara	-	-	18598	16868	15806	51272
Khurda	287	13032	18098	15957	27714	61769
Nayagarh	171	4204	8357	7267	6551	22175
Puri	132	8882	19571	16201	9100	44872
Ganjam	444	17866	27635	24952	41099	93686
Gajapati	97	1086	2569	2502	3098	8169
Kandhamal	10	193	216	215	396	827
Boudh	158	1655	2466	2473	2710	7649
Koraput	159	3016	2874	2889	5299	11062
Malkangiri	98	294	721	762	370	1853
Rayagada	40	208	239	203	220	662
Nawarangpur	24	186	194	182	525	901
Kalahandi	19	412	754	504	-	1258
Nuapara	231	488	1030	812	110	1952
Sambalpur	-	2778	4512	2456	6729	13697
Deogarh	82	973	1305	1135	1215	3655
Jharsuguda	2	8432	7051	2460	17943	27454
Bargarh	22	1599	3169	2657	2682	8508
Keonjhar	152	983	2685	2204	2219	7108
Sonepur	-	-	5600	4908	4812	15320
Bolangir	-	3148	7072	6803	-	13875
Sundargarh	-	1714	2607	2539	2975	8121
Dhenkanal	173	3681	6925	6679	9879	23483
Angul	96	1881	2938	2661	1943	7542
Total	3546	113902	216083	187286	225648	629017
Chilika	132	22032	36540	31588	54211	122339
G.TOTAL	3678	135934	252623	218874	279859	751356

Annexure 3.26: Marine Fisherman Population (2000-01)

District	No. of Villages	No. of House holds	Fishermen population			
			Male	Female	Children	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Balasore	213	14489	24923	23938	53961	102822
Bhadrak	109	6980	14362	12503	19916	46781
JagatsinghPur	75	6915	11377	10239	16309	37925
Kendrapara	85	6216	12299	11353	16721	40373
Ganjam	28	7088	10641	10020	17049	37710
Puri	79	11332	20889	18087	28185	67161
TOTAL	589	53020	94491	86140	152141	332772

Annexure 3.27: Fish Production by States and Union Territories

In thousand MT

States/Union Territories	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
Andhra Pradesh	827.90	944.64	853.05	891.09	856.93	1010.09	1252.78
Arunachal Pradesh	2.60	2.65	2.70	2.75	2.77	2.83	2.88
Assam	165.52	181.00	186.31	188.01	181.48	190.32	206.15
Bihar	261.00	266.49	267.51	279.53	267.04	319.10	300.65
Goa	76.53	87.36	99.04	104.95	102.40	33.43	85.23
Gujarat	777.90	654.62	635.21	733.82	747.33	721.91	765.90
Haryana	35.18	39.13	42.05	48.20	60.08	67.24	76.29
Himachal Pradesh	7.24	6.53	6.90	7.30	6.89	7.85	7.79
Jammu & Kashmir	19.75	19.75	19.10	19.15	19.20	17.33	19.27
Karnataka	266.42	257.00	251.23	297.57	292.46	297.69	361.14
Kerala	678.32	684.70	678.31	636.89	677.63	667.33	666.15
Madhya Pradesh	42.17	50.82	62.06	61.08	65.04	63.89	68.47
Maharashtra	514.10	545.13	548.20	580.55	595.94	556.45	523.10
Manipur	16.60	17.60	17.80	18.22	18.61	18.60	18.80
Meghalaya	5.37	5.15	5.64	4.12	5.49	4.00	3.96
Mizoram	3.25	3.38	3.68	3.75	3.76	3.76	3.76
Nagaland	5.50	5.56	4.90	5.50	5.80	5.80	6.18
Odisha	287.53	306.95	315.80	325.45	342.72	349.49	371.46
Panjab	66.00	83.65	77.70	85.64	86.70	78.73	104.77
Rajasthan	25.60	14.30	16.39	18.50	22.20	25.70	25.70
Sikkim	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.17
Tamil Nadu	473.50	474.14	459.43	463.03	542.28	559.36	534.17
Tripura	22.52	17.98	19.84	23.87	28.63	36.24	36.00

(Contd...)

States/Union Territories	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
Uttar Pradesh	249.84	267.00	277.07	289.58	306.73	325.95	349.27
West Bengal	1120.00	1169.60	1215.00	1250.00	1359.10	1447.27	1509.91
A&N Island	28.30	31.15	32.68	12.10	28.68	28.69	32.95
Chandigarh	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.17	0.21	0.24
D&N Haveli	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Daman & Diu	11.26	13.77	12.51	17.79	16.41	26.36	14.14
Delhi	2.25	2.10	1.41	0.70	0.61	0.61	0.51
Lakshadweep	7.50	10.03	11.96	11.96	11.75	11.04	11.59
Pondicherry	45.02	48.00	36.75	21.45	39.67	39.01	39.86
Chhatisgarh	99.80	111.05	120.07	131.75	137.75	139.37	158.70
Uttaranchal	2.55	2.56	2.57	2.79	3.00	3.04	3.16
Jharkhanda	45.38	75.38	22.00	34.27	34.27	67.89	75.82
India	6199.68	6399.44	6305.14	6571.65	6869.72	7126.86	7636.96

Source: Directoriat of Fisheries.

Annexure 3.28: Production of Fish and Crab in Odisha

In thousand MT

Year	Inland fish production		Marine fish	Total	Per capita consumption of fish (Kg.)	Crab Production
	Fresh water	Brackish water				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1999-00	124.90	10.40	125.90	261.20	7.30	0.50
2000-01	125.10	13.40	121.10	259.60	7.70	1.40
2001-02	147.40	20.70	113.90	282.00	8.10	1.20
2002-03	154.20	20.00	115.00	289.20	8.30	2.20
2003-04	165.60	24.50	116.90	307.00	8.40	2.20
2004-05	170.10	23.80	121.90	315.80	8.70	1.70
2005-06	179.70	23.50	122.20	325.40	9.50	1.40
2006-07	191.63	22.95	128.14	342.72	8.99	1.74
2007-08	195.75	22.97	130.76	349.48	9.29	1.79
2008-09	213.00	26.33	135.49	374.82	13.27	2.09
2009-10	215.80	25.51	129.33	370.64	10.86	2.43
2010-11(P)	221.27	27.75	133.48	382.50	9.31	3.37

Note: (P) provisional

Source: Directoriat of Fisheries, Odisha

Annexure 3.29: Fresh Water Fish Production from Different Sources

In 000 MT

Year	Tanks/Ponds	Reservoirs	Lakes/Swamps/Bheels	Rivers/Canals	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1999-00	88.11	13.81	2.07	20.87	124.86
2000-01	92.44	8.01	2.73	21.93	125.11
2001-02	112.85	7.09	4.00	23.46	147.40
2002-03	119.80	8.50	2.67	23.27	154.24
2003-04	133.62	10.14	2.76	19.08	165.59
2004-05	140.46	11.53	1.79	16.31	169.88
2005-06	153.45	10.75	2.34	13.20	179.74
2006-07	164.74	12.10	2.43	12.36	191.63
2007-08	169.64	12.45	1.54	12.12	195.75
2008-09	185.40	12.53	1.60	13.47	213.00
2009-10	190.37	12.33	1.85	11.25	215.80
2010-11(P)	197.59	10.92	1.65	11.11	221.27

Note: (P) provisional

Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Odisha

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

In thousand MT

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

Note: (P) provisional

Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Odisha

Annexure 3.31: Source-wise Crab Production

In MT

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

Note: (P) provisional

Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Odisha

Annexure 3.32: Export and Import of Fish

In thousand MT

Year	Fish export to other States and Countries				Import of fresh water fish
	Marine fish	Fresh Water fish	Brackish Water fish	Total Export	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1999-00	69.91	9.98	4.44	84.33	42.20
2000-01	61.75	6.26	7.07	75.08	41.99
2001-02	60.52	7.57	8.72	76.81	34.03
2002-03	61.29	7.69	12.58	81.56	35.71
2003-04	62.96	11.34	14.73	89.03	34.59
2004-05	65.72	11.72	14.31	91.75	37.01
2005-06	60.98	13.19	14.85	89.02	44.54
2006-07	68.00	14.76	14.99	97.75	38.07
2007-08	71.90	13.18	15.17	100.25	47.05
2008-09	78.02	21.57	16.82	116.41	170.42
2009-10	63.02	26.85	17.22	107.09	92.07
2010-11(P)	75.72	19.07	18.55	113.34	43.34

Source: Directoriat of Fisheries, Odisha

Annexure 3.33: Export of Marine Products to Foreign Countries

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

Source: Directoriat of Fisheries, Odisha

Annexure 3.34: State-wise Total Number of Livestock and Poultry – 2003

000' number

States/UTs	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Horses & Ponies	Mules	Donkeys	Camel	Yaks	Mithun	Total Livestock	Total Poultry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh	9300	10630	21376	6277	570	9	-	33	-	0	0	48195	102278
Arunachal Pradesh	458	11	19	231	330	7	-	0	0	9	192	1257	1743
Assam	8440	678	170	2987	1543	12	-	0	0	0	0	13830	21664
Bihar	10729	5743	382	9490	672	117	4	23	1	0	0	27161	13911
Chhatisgarh	8882	1598	121	2336	552	4	-	-	-	0	0	13492	8181
Goa	76	37	0	11	87	-	-	0	-	0	0	212	566
Gujarat	7424	7140	2062	4541	351	18	1	65	53	0	0	21655	8153
Haryana	1540	6035	633	460	120	25	14	8	50	0	0	8885	13619
Himachal Pradesh	2236	774	926	1125	3	18	24	9	0	2	0	5117	767

(Contd...)

States/UTs	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Horses & Ponies	Mules	Donkeys	Camel	Yaks	Mithun	Total Livestock	Total Poultry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jammu & Kashmir	3084	1039	3411	2055	2	172	40	24	2	47	24	9900	5568
Jharkhand	7659	1343	680	5031	1108	5	-	-	-	0	0	15826	14429
Karnataka	9539	3991	7256	4484	312	14	-	25	-	0	0	25621	25593
Kerala	2122	65	4	1213	76	-	-	-	-	0	0	3480	12216
Madhya Pradesh	18913	7575	546	8142	358	32	4	39	8	0	0	35617	11705
Maharashtra	16303	6145	3094	10684	439	40	1	57	-	0	0	36763	37968
Manipur	418	77	6	33	415	2	0	0	0	0	20	971	2941
Meghalaya	767	18	18	327	419	2	0	0	0	0	0	1552	2821
Mizoram	36	6	1	17	218	2	-	0	0	0	2	281	1125
Nagaland	451	34	4	175	644	1	-	0	0	0	40	1349	2789
Odisha	14281	1439	1759	5974	569	-	-	9	-	0	0	24022	17611
Punjab	2039	5995	220	278	29	29	9	5	3	0	0	8607	10779
Rajasthan	10854	10414		16809	338	25	3	143	498	-	0	49138	6192
Sikkim	159	2	6	124	38	2	0	0	0	7	0	337	322
Tamilnadu	9141	1658	5593	8177	321	25	0	26	0	0	0	24941	86591
Tripura	759	14	3	472	209	-	0	0	0	0	0	1457	3057
Uttar Pradesh	18551	22914	1437	12941	2284	154	52	182	16	0	0	58531	11718
Uttaranchal	2188	1228	296	1158	33	17	22	1	0	0	0	4943	1984
West Bengal	18913	1086	1525	18774	1301	18	-	-	0	0	0	41617	60656
A& Nicobar	64	16	0	64	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	196	931
Chandigarh	6	23	0	1	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	30	152
D & Nagar Haveli	50	4	0	21	3	-	0	0	0	0	0	78	106
Daman & Diu	4	1	0	4	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	10	29
Delhi	92	231	3	17	28	1	1	1	0	0	0	374	459
Lakshadweep	4	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	146
Pondicherry	78	4	3	48	1	-	0	-	0	0	0	134	244
All India	185181	97922	61469	124358	13519	751	176	650	632	65	278	485002	489012

Source: 17th Indian Livestock Census, All India Summary Report

Annexure 3.35: Livestock Population in Odisha

In lakh number

Census year	Cattle		Buffaloes	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Total
	Total	Cross bred					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1982	129.3	N.A.	13.33	49.31	19.9	4.1	215.94
1991	135.77	5.63	15.09	48.04	18.41	5.9	223.21
1995	147.66	7.44	16.52	54.12	18.65	5.72	242.67
2001	140.03	8.71	13.88	58.8	17.79	6.02	236.52
2003	142.81	10.43	14.39	59.74	17.59	5.69	240.22
2007	123.09	17.03	11.9	71.27	18.18	6.12	230.57

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

Annexure 3.36: Cattle and Buffalo Population 2007 Animal Census

In lakh number

Category	All Total		Female		Milch		Breedable	
	Total	C.B.	Total	C.B.	Total	C.B.	Total	C.B.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cattle	123.09	17.03	58.53	8.25	27.1	3.32	31.72	4.47
Buffaloes	11.9	NA	5.88	NA	2.81	NA	3.35	NA
Total	134.99	NA	64.41	NA	29.91	NA	35.07	NA

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

Annexure 3.37: State-wise Milk Production

(000 tonnes)

State	1999-00	2000-01	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	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	5122	5521	5814	6584	6959	7257	7624	7939	8925	9570
Arunachal Pradesh	46	42	42	46	46	48	48	49	50	24
Assam	667	683	682	705	727	739	747	751	752	753
Bihar	3454	2489	2664	2869	3180	4743	5060	5450	5783	5934
Goa	44	45	45	46	48	57	56	57	58	59
Gujarat	5269	5312	5862	6089	6421	6745	6960	7533	7911	8386
Haryana	4679	4850	4978	5124	5221	5222	5299	5367	5442	5745
Himachal Pradesh	742	761	756	773	786	870	869	872	874	884
J & K	1286	1321	1360	1389	1414	1422	1400	1400	1498	1498
Karnataka	4471	4599	4797	4539	3857	3917	4022	4124	4244	4538
Kerala	2532	2605	2718	2419	2111	2025	2063	2119	2253	2441
Madhya Pradesh	5519	4761	5283	5343	5388	5506	6283	6375	6572	6855
Maharashtra	5707	5849	6094	6238	6379	6567	6769	6978	7210	7455

(Contd...)

State	1999-00	2000-01	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	10	11
Manipur	68	66	68	69	71	75	77	77	78	78
Meghalaya	62	64	66	68	69	71	73	75	77	77
Mizoram	18	14	14	15	15	16	15	16	17	17
Nagaland	48	51	57	58	63	69	74	67	45	53
Odisha	850	876	929	941	997	1283	1342	1431	1625	1672
Punjab	7706	7777	7932	8173	8391	8554	8909	9168	9282	9387
Rajasthan	7280	7455	7758	7789	8054	8310	8713	9375	9536	9491
Sikkim	35	35	37	45	48	46	48	49	49	49
Tamil Nadu	4586	4910	4988	4622	4752	4784	5474	5560	5586	5673
Tripura	77	77	90	79	84	86	87	89	91	96
Uttar Pradesh	14152	13857	14648	15288	15943	16512	17356	18095	18861	19537
West Bengal	3465	3471	3515	3600	3686	3790	3891	3982	4087	4176
A&N Islands	23	22	23	26	25	24	20	23	24	26
Chandigarh	42	43	43	43	44	43	46	46	47	47
D&N Haveli	8	8	8	8	8	4	5	5	5	4
Daman & Diu	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Delhi	290	291	294	296	299	303	310	289	282	285
Lakshadweep	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
Pondicherry	37	37	37	37	40	41	43	45	46	46
Chhattisgarh	-	777	795	804	812	831	839	849	866	908
Uttaranchal	-	1025	1066	1079	1188	1195	1206	1213	1221	1230
Jharkhand	-	910	940	952	954	1330	1335	1401	1442	1466
All India	78286	80607	84406	86159	88082	92484	97066	100869	104840	108463

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

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

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

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

*include poultry meat.

** include private sector production.

Annexure 3.39: Milk and Egg Production in Districts, 2010-11(P)

Districts	Target of Production		Achievement	
	Milk (000'MT)	Egg (Mil.Nos.)	Milk (000'MT)	Egg (Mil.Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5
Balasore	145.43	94.14	111.60	108.85
Bhadrak	78.34	57.53	34.60	16.95
Balangir	71.6	172.59	71.30	377.35
Sonepur	78.31	15.69	31.91	25.12
Cuttack	158.86	62.76	156.38	59.70
Jajpur	90.61	62.76	92.80	82.33
Kendrapara	61.53	47.07	64.91	21.99
Jagatsingpur	99.56	25.10	95.17	33.41
Dhenkhal	59.30	67.99	53.66	68.68
Anugul	48.10	23.03	44.56	11.23
Ganjam	104.06	434.10	101.23	515.77
Gajapati	25.23	31.38	22.35	36.70
Kalahandi	48.1	77.41	47.20	98.79
Nawapara	40.27	15.69	15.21	12.91
Keonjhar	77.19	84.73	47.74	70.72
Koraput	67.12	61.72	154.46	106.76

(Contd...)

Districts	Target of Production		Achievement	
	Milk (000'MT)	Egg (Mil.Nos.)	Milk (000'MT)	Egg (Mil.Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5
Rayagada	40.27	41.84	30.91	40.88
Nawarangpur	24.61	39.75	15.30	21.56
Malkangiri	53.7	53.35	39.40	57.74
Mayurbhanja	95.09	198.74	69.49	154.91
Phulabani	23.49	37.66	13.01	34.64
Boudh	23.49	14.64	15.21	28.82
Puri	115.22	37.66	99.81	37.26
Khordha	66.0	512.55	42.39	99.15
Nayagarh	22.37	20.92	20.76	25.04
Sambalpur	44.75	41.84	37.66	39.20
Deogarh	12.31	12.55	11.26	11.42
Jharsuguda	22.37	13.6	11.00	10.87
Bargarh	72.71	62.76	78.75	78.15
Sundargarh	48.10	78.45	40.47	70.21
TOTAL	1918.59	2500.00	1670.00	2357.10

Annexure 3.40: Activities of OMFED under IDDP (2010-11)

Item	Ph-IV	Ph-V	Ph-VI	Ph-VII	Ph-VIII	Ph-IX
District Covered	Angul, Ganjam, Jajpur	Balasore, Bhadrak, Mayurbhanj	Bolangir, Kalahandi, Nuapada	Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara, Nayagarh	Koraput, Nawarangpur, Rayagada	Ganjam, Gajapati
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Project cost (Rs. In Cr.)	7.85	5.56	5.64	7.02	7.30	6.00
No.of societies organised	289	175	154	86	38	13
Members	8977	6791	3198	4641	1290	221
Milk procurement (Kgs./day)	19357	22255	5870	27708	3885	1276

Source: OMFED, Odisha

Annexure 3.41: District-wise Number of Veterinary Institutions and Personnel in Odisha 2010-11

District	Veterinary Hospitals	Live Stock Aid Centres	LACs doing A.I.	No. of A.I. Centres (AH Deptt.)	Other A.I. Centres
1	2	3	4	5	6
Angul	16	81	81	90	75
Balasore	21	124	124	125	197
Bargarh	19	119	119	120	218

(Contd...)

District	Veterinary Hospitals	Live Stock Aid Centres	LACs doing A.I.	No. of A.I. Centres (AH Deptt.)	Other A.I. Centres
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bhadrak	13	98	98	86	185
Balangir	21	118	118	135	28
Boudh	7	28	28	28	23
Cuttack	26	172	172	184	265
Deogarh	4	20	20	20	11
Dhenkanal	18	86	86	100	65
Gajapati	11	54	54	470	33
Ganjam	38	246	246	244	112
Jagatsinghpur	12	92	92	100	281
Jajpur	18	102	102	112	119
Jharsuguda	9	35	35	38	17
Kalahandi	21	129	129	125	92
Kandhamal	20	87	87	62	15
Kendrapara	14	88	88	90	143
Keonjhar	22	113	113	122	87
Khurda	20	98	98	111	98
Koraput	25	129	129	126	11
Malkangiri	13	50	50	33	8
Mayurbhanj	42	167	167	185	127
Nabrangpur	17	72	72	75	82
Nayagarh	16	72	72	73	56
Nuapada	8	47	47	53	42
Puri	15	145	145	128	314
Rayagada	16	101	101	88	29
Sambalpur	18	113	113	115	53
Sonepur	10	38	38	47	61
Sundargarh	30	115	115	128	58
ODISHA	540	2939	2939	2990	2905

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

Annexure 3.42: Animal Health Care

Item	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Treatment of animals (in lakh nos.)	49.66	47.89	47.81	51.29	55.48	55.69	53.03
Vaccine production (in lakh doses)	105.55	92.17	136.73	184.65	193.78	210.11	235.27
Vaccination done (in lakh nos.)	114.02	115.98	148.18	202.35	242.70	276.34	302.14
Infertility camp organised	4587	3785	4197	3229	3508	3118	3172
De-worming of animals (in lakh nos.)	2.13	2.30	2.49	3.07	7.28	8.84	7.24
Animal castrated (in lakh nos.)	4.66	4.74	4.55	4.53	4.41	4.92	5.20

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

Annexure 3.43: Animal Breeding under the LBD/ECB Farms: 2010-11

Name of the LBD Farms	Animal Strength							Progressive Progeny Born	Progressive Heifers/Cows Supplied	Progressive .Bull Calves Supplied	Milk prodn. (in Ltrs.)
	In milk	Dry	Heifers	Bull Calves	Sucking Calves	Others	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ECB Farm, Chiplima	12	13	18	1	12	0	56	16	15	10	34019
LBD Farm, Bhanjanagar	9	7	8	3	7	0	34	12	8	4	26258
LBD Farm, Boudh	8	5	4	2	7	0	26	10	0	3	18321
LBD Farm, Keonjhar	14	7	5	3	13	1	43	13	6	5	32278
LBD Farm, Kuarmunda	7	17	26	5	6	1	62	15	8	7	26079
LBD Farm, Khapuria	21	10	15	4	11	1	62	22	0	5	57977
LBD Farm, Remuna	14	9	11	0	11	0	45	20	13	6	38141
LBD Farm, Sundargarh	11	8	8	1	11	0	45	11	5	7	32372
ODISHA	96	76	95	19	78	3	367	117	50	46	264993

Annexure 3.44: Production of Departmental Poultry Farms

Item	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Birds maintained (in nos.)	2709	12468	3663	2656	10588	13163	13399
Egg production (in lakh nos.)	1.66	1.77	1.94	2.83	2.33	7.16	7.86
Eggs used for hatching (in lakh nos.)	0.55	0.51	0.91	1.90	4.56	7.66	8.04
Chick produced (in lakh nos.)	0.43	0.38	0.75	1.05	2.81	4.72	5.28

Annexure 3.45: Fodder Production in the Departmental L.B.D Farms, 2010-11

Name of the Farm	Area (in Ac.) for Fodder Production		Fodder Production (in Qtls)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
LBD Farm, Cuttack	6.00	6.00	4599.00	3561.84
ECB Farm, Chiplima	42.00	42.00	5147.00	4231.60
LBD Farm, Keonjhar	27.00	27.00	2847.00	2613.25
LBD Farm, Remuna	24.00	23.00	3395.00	3695.00
LBD Farm, Bhanjanagar	22.00	16.00	1862.00	2546.72
LBD Farm, Boudh	3.50	3.50	1862.00	509.60
LBD Farm, Sundargarh	25.00	22.00	2847.00	2611.70
LBD Farm, Kuarmunda	33.00	30.00	3942.00	3924.75
ODISHA	182.50	169.50	26501.00	23694.46

Annexure 3.46: Distribution of Minikits, 2010-11

Name of the District	Minikit Distribution to Farmers				Perinial Roots & slips distributed (in Nos.)
	Kharif		Ravi		
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Balasore	100	100	500	500	54920
Bhadrak	80	80	300	300	40000
Balangir	100	100	100	100	0
Sonepur	100	100	100	100	25000
Cuttack	100	100	500	500	125000
Jajpur	100	100	300	300	3000
Kendrapara	120	120	300	300	17000
Jagatsingpur	100	100	400	400	101000
Dhenkanal	150	150	300	300	1910
Anugul	100	100	300	300	35800
Ganjam	120	120	300	300	92480
Gajapati	995	995	100	100	0
Kalahandi	760	760	100	100	30000
Nawapara	690	690	200	200	0
Keonjhar	1720	1790	200	200	5000
Koraput	650	650	300	300	4500
ayagada	650	650	200	200	0
Nawarangpur	150	150	100	100	2200
Malkangiri	0	0	100	100	0
Mayurbhanja	200	200	200	200	0
Phulabani	100	100	100	100	0
Boudh	150	150	100	100	25000
Puri	80	80	500	500	75200
Khordha	200	200	500	500	66400
Nayagarh	200	200	100	100	5000
Sambalpur	200	200	500	500	150000
Deogarh	360	360	100	100	200
Jharsuguda	150	150	100	100	107100
Bargarh	200	200	500	500	30000
Sundargarh	200	200	100	100	14500
ODISHA	3000	3000	7500	7500	1011210

Annexure 3.47: Milk and Egg Production in KBK districts in Odisha, 2010-11

Name of the KBK Districts	Milk Production (in TMT)		Egg Production (Million Nos.)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
Koraput	67.12	154.46	61.72	106.76
Malkangiri	53.70	39.40	53.35	57.74
Nawarangpur	24.61	15.30	39.75	21.56
Rayagada	40.27	30.91	41.84	40.88
Kalahandi	48.10	47.20	77.41	98.79
Nuapada	40.27	15.21	15.69	12.91
Balangir	71.60	71.30	172.59	377.35
Sonepur	78.31	31.91	15.69	25.12
TOTAL	423.98	405.69	478.04	741.11

Annexure 3.48: District-wise Classification of Forest Area, 2009-10
Area in Sq. KM

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Geo-graphical Area	Total forest Area	Forest land under control of Forest Department		Forest land under control of Revenue Deptt.		
				Reserve forests	Un-classified forests (Forest Deptt. Buildings, Forest roads, nurseries etc.)	Demarcated Protected forests (DPF)	Undemar-cated Protected forests (UDPF)	Other forests under Revenue Deptt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Angul	6375	2716.82	1760.76	1.15	273.21	11.99	669.71
2	Balangir	6575	1543.85	1105.68	0.14	3.63	0	434.40
3	Balasore	3806	332.21	202.69	0.19	21.54	0	107.79
4	Bargarh	5837	1216.13	583.52	0.13	451.19	0	181.29
5	Bhadrak	2505	97.07	0.00	0.01	3.96	32.98	60.12
6	Boudh	3098	1277.17	983.33	1.02	43.48	0	249.34
7	Cuttack	3932	787.90	522.39	0.45	101.41	0	163.65
8	Deogarh	2940	1560.22	578.40	0.04	243.86	0	737.92
9	Dhenkanal	4452	1737.62	1141.02	0.04	13.78	0	582.78
10	Gajapati	4325	2468.98	416.89	0.13	108.15	1149.41	794.40
11	Ganjam	8206	3149.90	1485.69	0.86	143.54	1167.36	352.45
12	Jagatsinghpur	1668	132.92	1.23	0.02	4.77	83.06	43.84
13	Jajpur	2899	725.27	6.35	0.01	299.32	0	419.59
14	Jharsuguda	2081	202.44	35.53	0.04	109.97	0	56.90
15	Kalahandi	7920	2538.01	1449.03	0.54	488.51	313.37	286.56
16	Kandhamal	8021	5709.83	2010.06	2.00	1783.30	0	1914.47
17	Kendrapara	2644	248.05	14.49	4.50	127.57	62.32	39.17
18	Keonjhar	8303	3097.18	1834.09	0.26	273.64	220.79	768.40
19	Khurda	2813	618.67	298.81	0.68	209.87	0	109.31
20	Koraput	8807	1879.53	478.86	0.68	984.58	0	415.41
21	Malkangiri	5791	3355.88	352.44	0.30	940.61	661.92	1400.61

(Contd...)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Geo-graphical Area	Total forest Area	Forest land under control of Forest Department		Forest land under control of Revenue Deptt.		
				Reserve forests	Un-classified forests (Forest Deptt. Buildings, Forest roads, nurseries etc.)	Demarcated Protected forests (DPF)	Undemarcated Protected forests (UDPF)	Other forests under Revenue Deptt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22	Mayurbhanj	10418	4392.13	3330.14	2.20	245.06	0	814.73
23	Nuapada	3852	1849.69	0.00	0.44	1504.00	0	345.25
24	Nayagarh	3890	2080.97	1301.99	0.25	188.03	135.58	455.12
25	Nabrangpur	5291	2462.73	535.34	0.07	685.77	0	1241.55
26	Puri	3479	137.10	15.66	0.51	85.88	0	35.05
27	Rayagada	7073	2812.33	771.62	0.96	1147.19	0	892.56
28	Sambalpur	6657	3631.77	2151.71	1.18	363.01	0	1115.87
29	Sonepur	2337	415.78	309.52	0.03	0.00	0	106.23
30	Sundargarh	9712	4957.32	2651.88	1.72	836.85	0	1466.87
	Odisha	155707	58166.68	26329.12	20.55	11722.89	3838.78	16261.34

Source: Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Odisha

Annexure 3.49: Forest Area Diverted to Non-forest Use (2000-01 to 2010-11)

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

Source: PCCF, Odisha

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

Project Type	No of Project	Forest Area Diverted(Ha)
1	2	3
2009-10		
Irrigation	1	3.963
Mining	9	960.785
Transmission lines(Railway)	2	51.630
Misc	3	1293.779
Total	15	2310.157
2010-11		
Irrigation	0	0
Mining	7	571.396
Transmission lines(Railway)	0	0
Misc	6	344.556
Total	13	915.952

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

Item	Unit	2009-10			2010-11		
		Production	Quantity sold	Revenue Collected (Rs. in crores)	Production	Quantity sold	Revenue Collected (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Timber & Timber Product	Cum	20434	29371	40.68	37634	25194	49.97
Fire wood	MT	19221	21317	4.45	26001	25864	5.88
Bamboo	SU	660099	82021	12.68	92647	69265	13.63
Kendu Leaf	Lakh Qtls.	N.A	4.41	326.80	N.A	4.43	364.24

Source: Odisha Forest Development Corporation

Annexure 3.52: Kenduleaf Trading in Odisha

Crop year	Quantity (in lakh Qtl)	Sale value (Rs. in Crore)
1	2	3
2005	3.769	142.05
2006	3.895	248.55
2007	4.454	259.32
2008	4.192	301.96
2009	4.406	326.64
2010	4.431	364.24

Annexure 3.53: Achievements of Different Afforestation Programme, 2009-10 and 2010-11

Name of Programme	Area Covered in Hectares	
	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3
Economic Plantation	3903	1800
RLTAP in KBK Districts	3491	3650
Compensatory Afforestation	2898	4285
National Afforestation Programme through FDA,s	14980	2784
Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project (JICA)	51735	78220
Industrial Plantation	295	290
Support to VSS	611	12071
National Bamboo Mission	774	1040
NREGS and Other Schemes	12316	9543
Avenue Plantation (Running Kilometers RKMs)	133	241
Total	91,003 ha & 133 RKMs	113683 ha &241 RKMs

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

Item	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No. of incidents occurred	193	104	99	71	66	67
Cases found undetected	72	26	21	22	17	16
Cases filed in the court	121	78	78	51	49	51
Accused forwarded to the court	232	181	169	99	210	143

Source: Chief Warden, Wildlife, Odisha

Industry Sector

The Industry sector, as described in the Index Number of Industry 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 the economy as followed by the Central Statistical Office (CSO) is somewhat different from the RBI classification. This chapter surveys manufacturing, mining and quarrying only, which respectively constitute in real terms about 62 percent and 25 percent of the Industry Sector. The electricity-gas-water supply sub-sector is excluded from this Chapter for two reasons. First, its contribution to the Industry Sector is about 13 percent and second, electricity supply being an important component of infrastructure has been discussed at length in Chapter 6 under "infrastructure". Annexures 4.1 through 4.32 provide detailed information on the manufacturing and mining sub-sectors.

It has already been noted in Chapter 2 that the high growth of Odisha's economy in recent years has been led by high growth in the Industry sector. This sector contributes about 26 percent to the State's GDP in real terms and has averaged a real annual growth rate of 9.12 percent, at 2004-05 prices, during the first four years of the 11th Five Year Plan. Figure 4.1 graphs real annual growth rates of Industry sub-sectors from 2005-06 to 2010-11.

4.1 Manufacturing

The manufacturing sub-sector is further divided into two sub-sectors: registered and unregistered, or, formal and informal manufacturing. The share of registered manufacturing in the total manufacturing sector has been higher than 85 percent and is increasing over time, as may be seen from Figure 4.2. However, the unregistered manufacturing sub-sector is employment-intensive and, therefore, important as well. Annexure 4.1

Figure 4.1: Real Growth Rates of Industry Sub-sectors in Odisha, 2005-06 to 2010-11

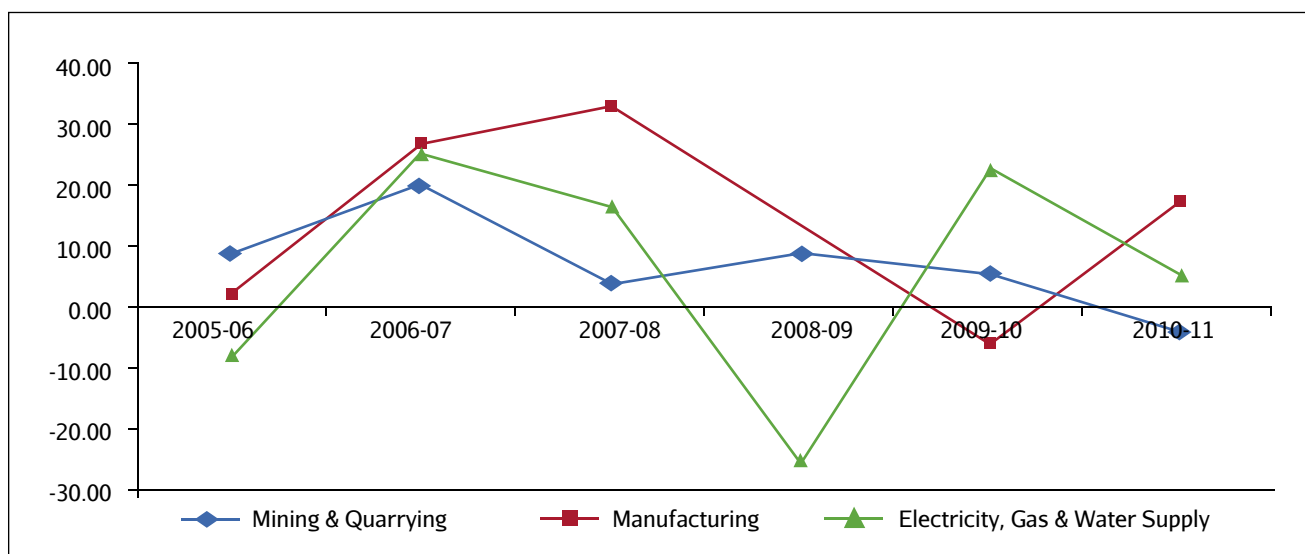


Figure 4.2: Share of Registered and Unregistered Sub-sectors within Manufacturing, 2004-05 to 2010-11

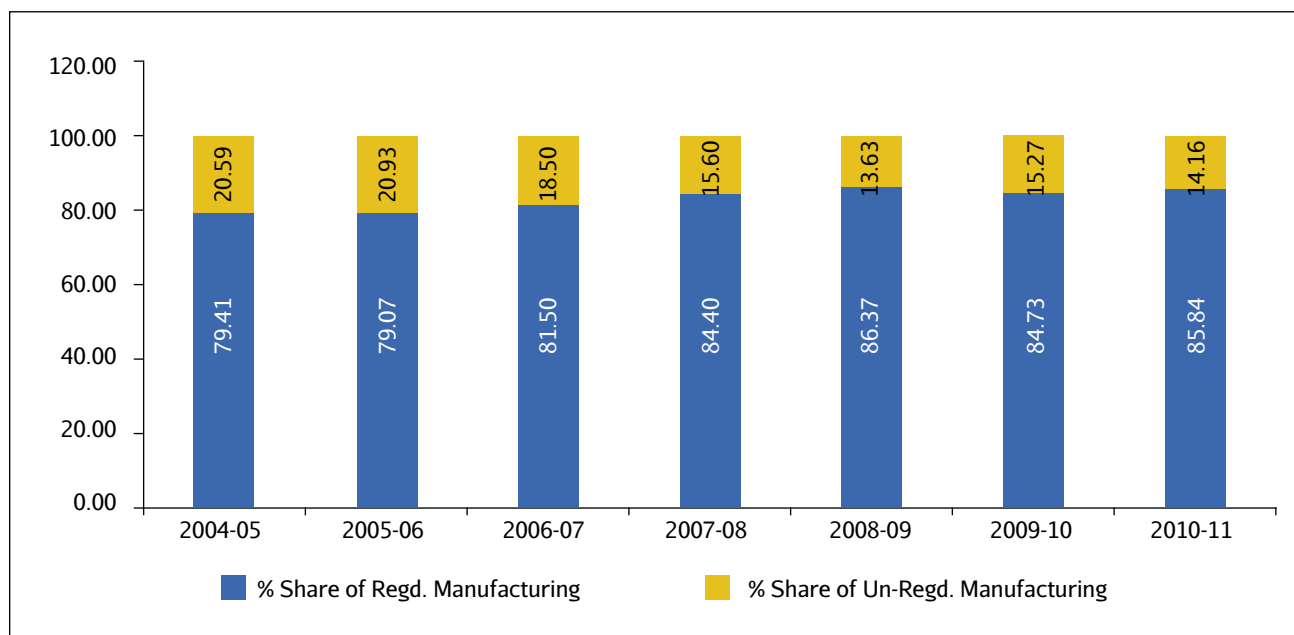
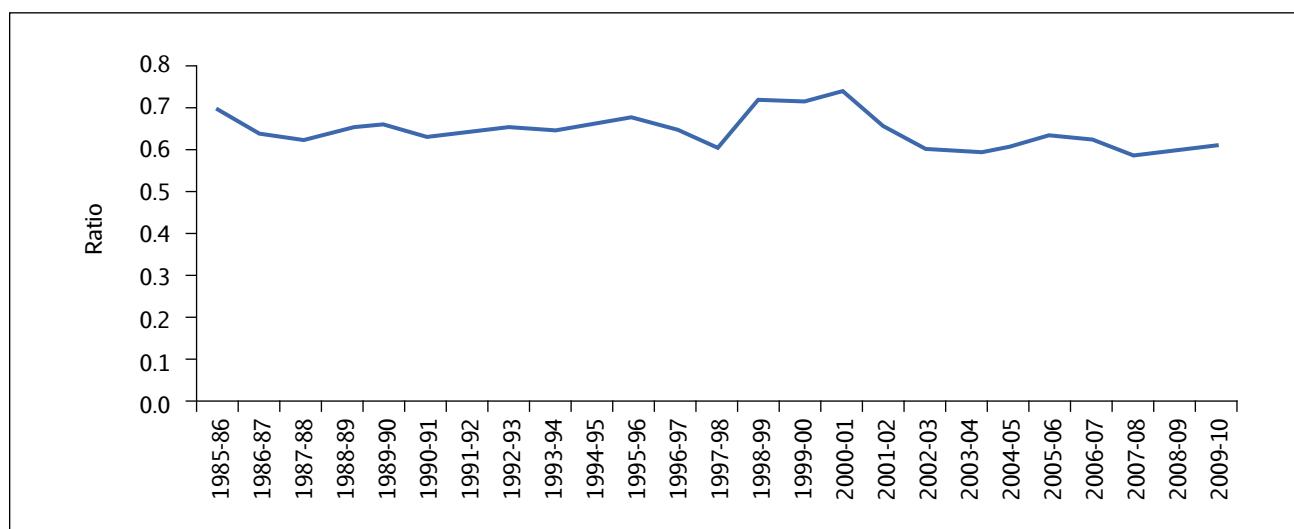


Figure 4.3: Fraction of Registered Factories Reporting to the Government, 1985-2009



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

4.1.1 Large Scale Industries

The Central Government’s portal, Know India, notes that industries in Odisha are classified into five categories on the basis of investment: large scale heavy industries, large scale industries, small and

medium scale industries, handicraft and cottage industries, khadi and village industries. Large scale industries, heavy or otherwise, include firms that produce iron and steel, cement, aluminium, ferro-manganese, fertilisers, chemicals, aeronautical, heavy water, textiles, refractory, ceramic glass and paper. Most large-scale industries in Odisha are mineral-based.

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

the country. The 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 and Essar. By the end of 2010-11, the State Government had signed 89 Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) on various Industry sub sectors with a total investment of Rs. 4,61,182 crore. Of these, 33 projects have gone into partial production and have generated employment for 80,561 persons. Forty-six projects including 20 steel, 2 cement, 2 aluminium and one project each under the Titanium product and oil refinery of Indian Oil Corporation (IOC), are under progress. Of 89 MoUs, 50 have been signed with various steel promoters with an investment of Rs. 2,13,969 crore and an estimated production of 77.16 million tons per annum (MTPA). Of these 50

MoUs, 30 projects have started partial production with an investment of Rs. 50,325.77 crore, achieving a production capacity of 7.79 MTPA of steel and 6.24 MTPA of sponge iron. These industries have provided direct employment to 21,617 persons directly and 52,546 persons indirectly so far. Figure 4.4 lists major states, which plan to expand their steel production on a massive scale.

Odisha stands number one in India with respect to aluminium production capacity and actual production, after Vedanta Aluminium Limited (VAL) and National Aluminium Corporation (NALCO) started production. Figure 4.5 shows the big four aluminium producing plants. The total production in Odisha during January, 2010 was 48 percent of total production by the big four combined.

Figure 4.4: MoU Signed and Capacity to be Added

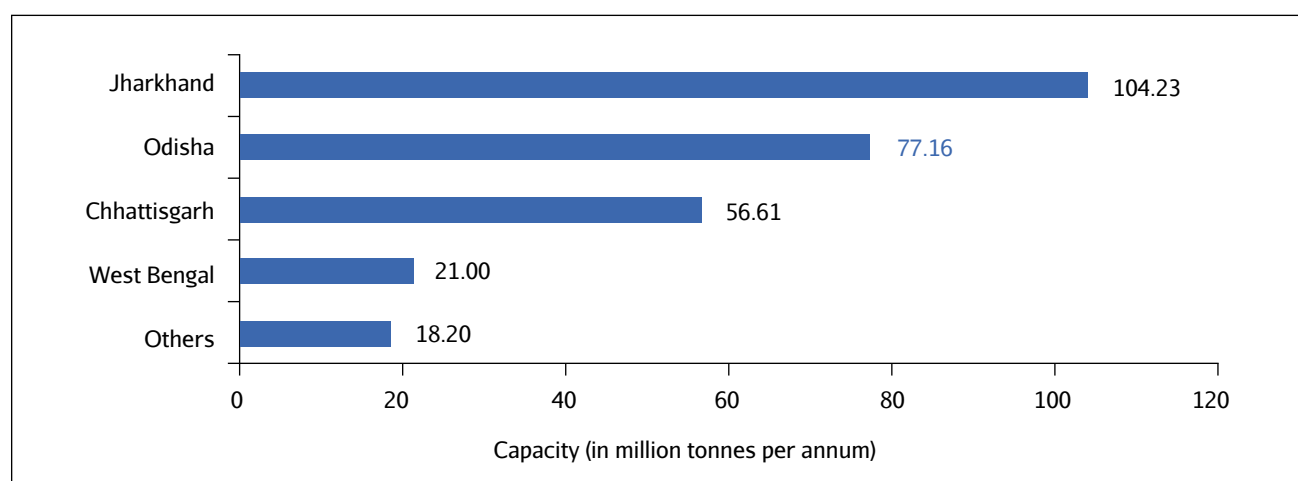
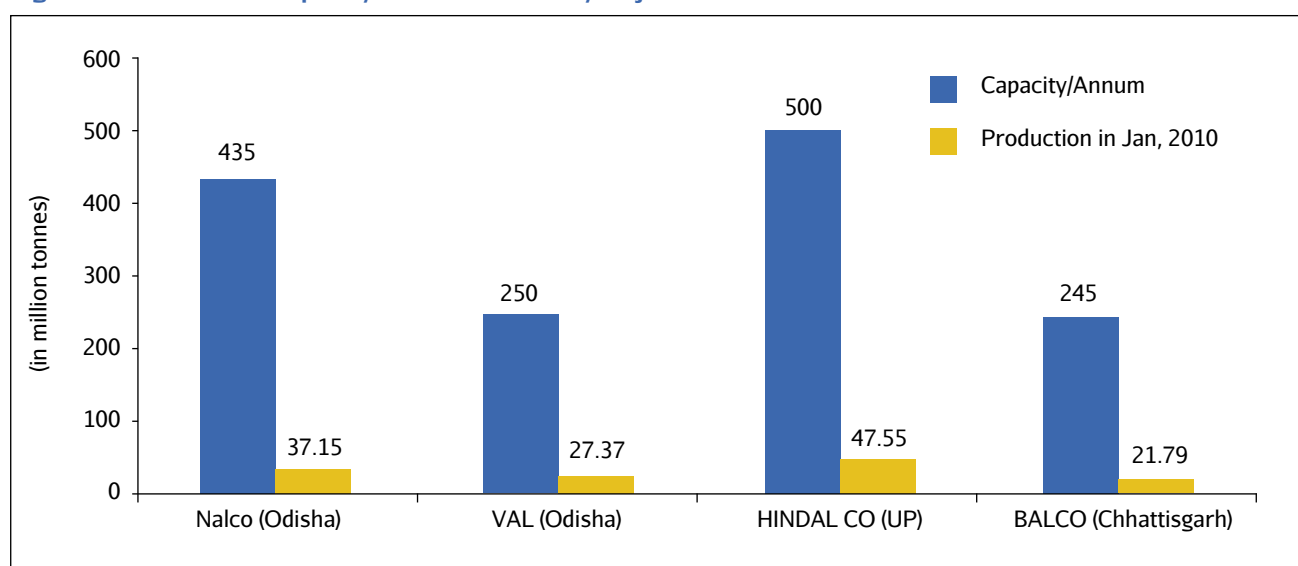


Figure 4.5: Aluminum Capacity and Production by Major Plants



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

4.1.2 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)

Small and medium scaled enterprises grouped together are called 'Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises' (MSME). The Directorate of Industries, Odisha is the nodal agency for promoting MSME and plays a vital role in identifying entrepreneurs and assisting them in setting up Industry units. It is encouraging to note that the number of small scale industry (SSI)/MSME units, and total investments therein, have been increasing over the years, as may be seen from Figure 4.6. Annexure 4.2 lists the data on these entities as well as employment generated by them. As Figure 4.7 shows, during 2010-11, Sundargarh district reported maximum number of industries followed by Cuttack, Khurda and Ganjam.

Figure 4.8 reveals that the maximum numbers of MSMEs belong to the repairing and services sub sector (32.2%). In manufacturing, it is the food and allied sectors that have the highest number of MSMEs (22.2%) and investment (27.39%). In employment generation, it is the second highest employment generating sub sector (20.09%), followed by the glass and ceramics sub-sector (20.43%). Industry sickness among MSMEs remains a major problem. There were 1,690 units identified as sick by the end of 2009-10. However, it is encouraging to note that no new MSME unit was declared as sick thereafter.

4.1.3 Some Traditional and Employment-oriented Industries

The State Government provides administrative, managerial and financial support for revival, promotion and diversification of traditional MSMEs through various schemes. Some of the traditional industries are discussed below:

Handicrafts and Cottage Industries

Odisha is considered the land of handicrafts which are an integral part of our cultural heritage. As many as 50 different crafts are practiced by about 1.20 lakh artisans in varying degrees and dispersed throughout the State. The handicrafts sector has been recognised as a potential sector for providing self employment both in rural and urban areas with less capital investment. The State has several crafts in which many artisans have been honoured with National Awards including the Padma Award. During 2010-11, 7,596 cottage industries have been established in the State with an investment of Rs.26.15 crore, providing employment to 12,178 persons (see Annexure 4.5). The employment generated by these industries in different years has been shown in Figure 4.9.

Handloom and Sericulture

This sector occupies an important place in preserving the State's heritage and culture. The

Figure 4.6: Growth of SSI/MSME Units in Odisha

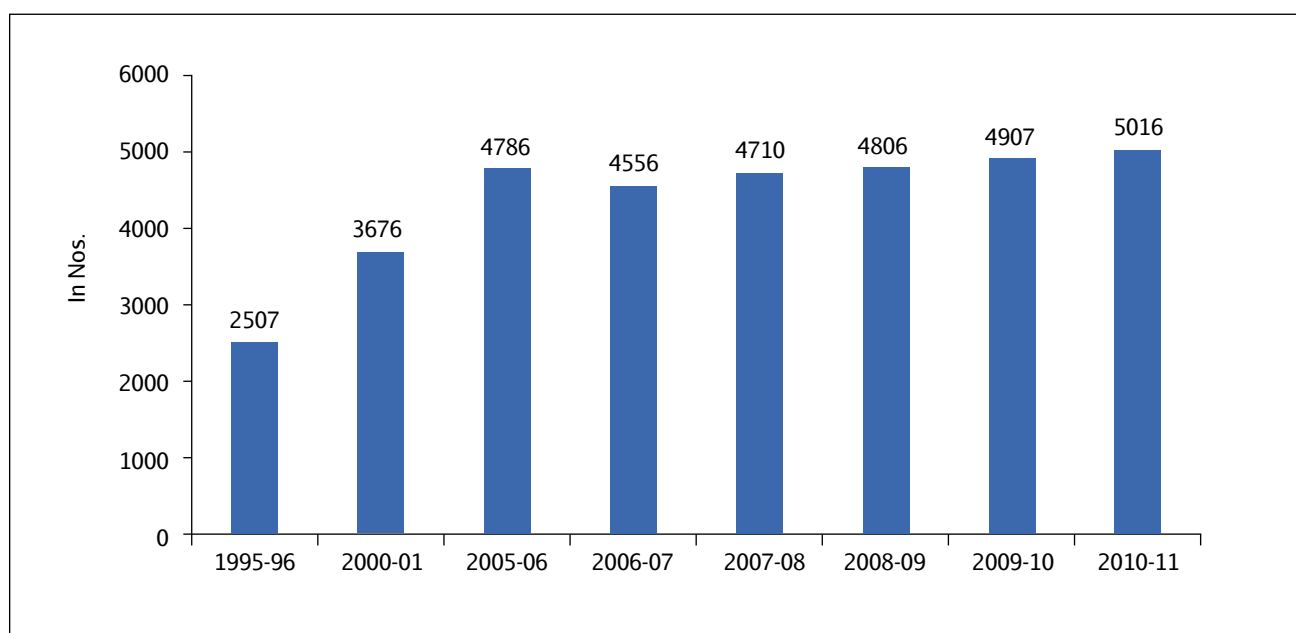


Figure 4.7: Ranking of Districts of Odisha by Number of MSME, 2010-11

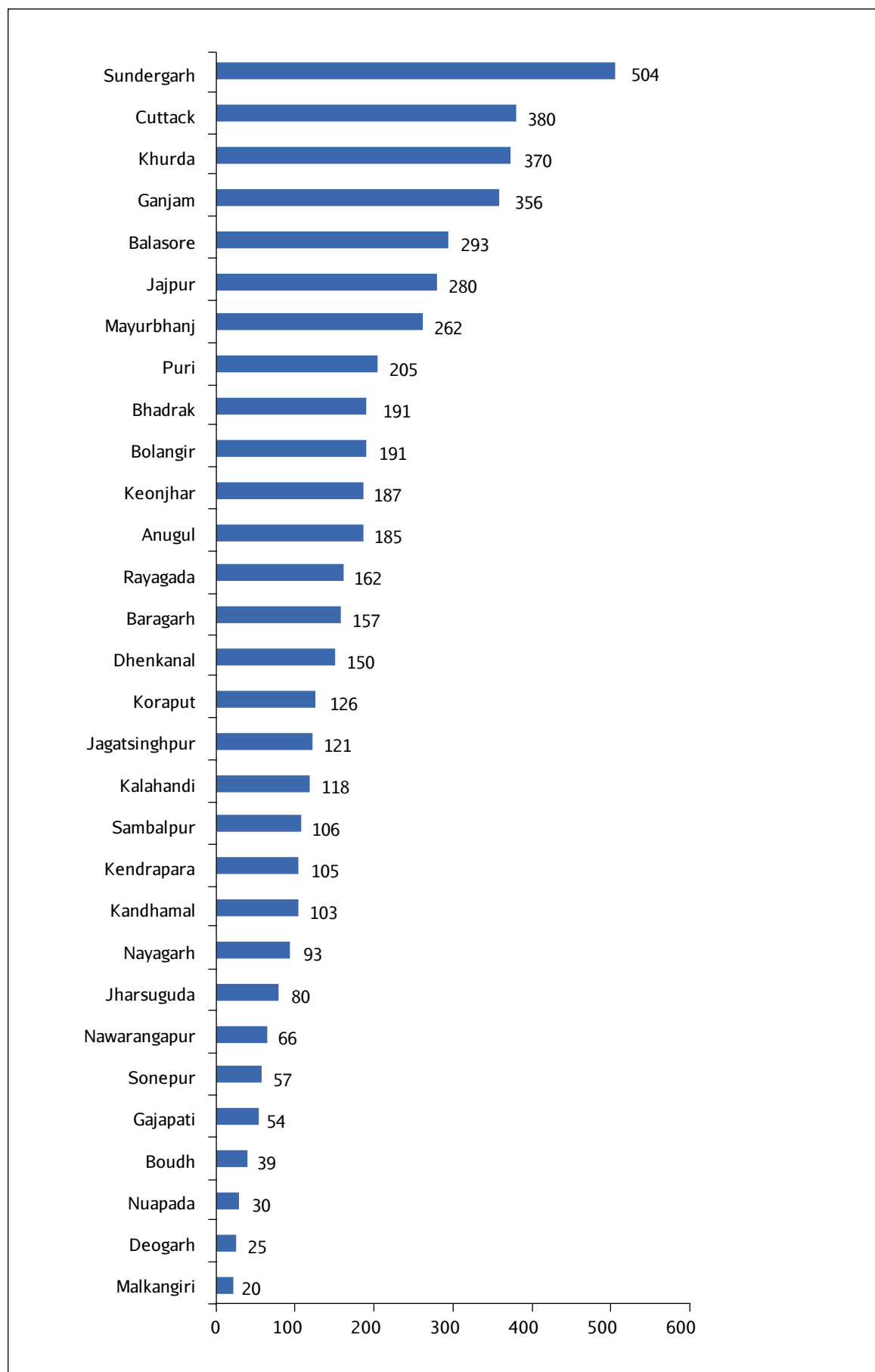
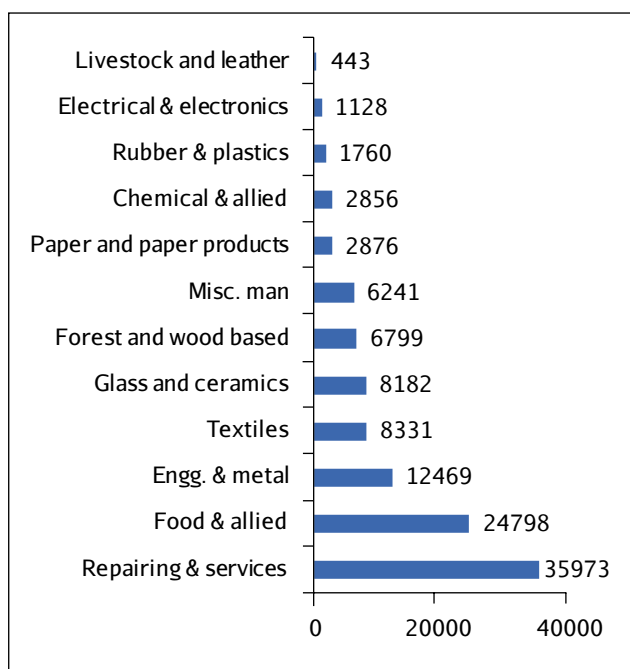


Figure 4.8: No of MSME Units in Odisha, 2010-11



handloom products of Odisha have got wide recognition from all over the country and abroad for their highly artistic designs, craftsmanship and durability. As per the census conducted in 2009-10, there were 40,683 households with a population of 192,339 weavers in the State. There were 1,161 PWCS by the end of 2010-11 of which 526 were working PWCS, 115 were dormant and the remaining 520 were under liquidation. During 2010-11, out of 74,562 looms, 29,483 were working looms that produced 117.53 lakh square meter of handloom products valued at Rs.128.95 crore, sold 118.8 lakh square meter valued at Rs.125.19

crore and employed about 60,000 persons. During 2010-11, productivity per loom, per annum was 527 square meter in the co-operative fold as against 532 square meter in 2009-10 while the average earning per annum in the co-operative fold increased from Rs.16,450/- to Rs.19,446 during the same period. Odisha is also known for its exquisite silk and tassar fabrics. Sericulture is an agro-based industry, providing employment to the rural poor on a large scale. Figure 4.10 through 4.12 exhibit the production of tassar, mulberry and eri cocoons from 2006-07 to 2010-11. More details are given in Annexure 4.6.

Salt

Salt is an important cottage industry in some coastal areas of Ganjam, Puri and Balasore districts. Although the value added by the salt industry is minuscule, this sector has good employment generating potential. Salt land is leased out to cooperatives and private sector firms by the Government of India, and the State Government. More details are given in Annexure 4.7. Out of a total production of salt, the private and co-operative sectors contribute 23 percent and 77 percent respectively. The total salt production in Odisha from the private sector is much lower than other states like Tamil Nadu and Gujarat.

Coir

Odisha is a major coconut producing state and is ranked at 5th position at an all India level. The coastal districts of Odisha account for more than 90 percent of the production in the State. It is a

Figure 4.9: Employment Generation in the Cottage Industries in Odisha

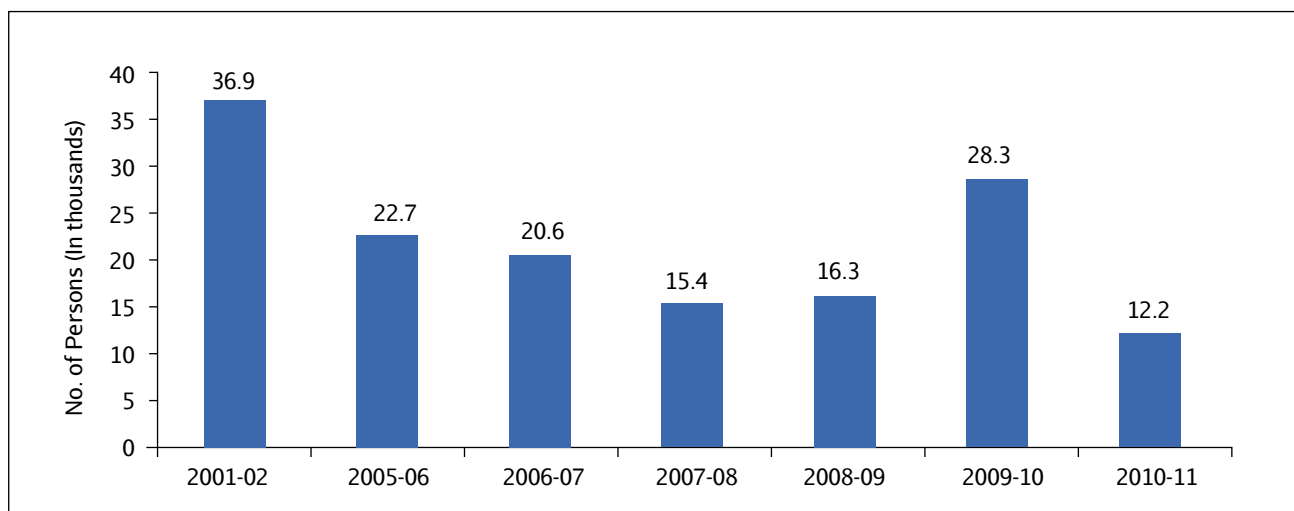


Figure 4.10: Production of Tassar Reeling Cocoon (in lakh nos)

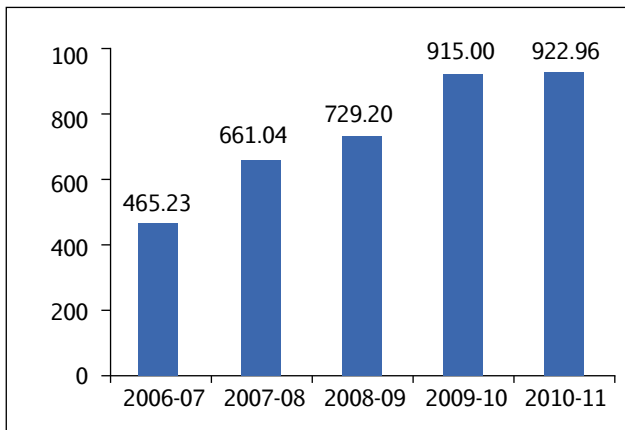


Figure 4.11: Production of Mulberry Reeling Cocoon (in lakh nos)

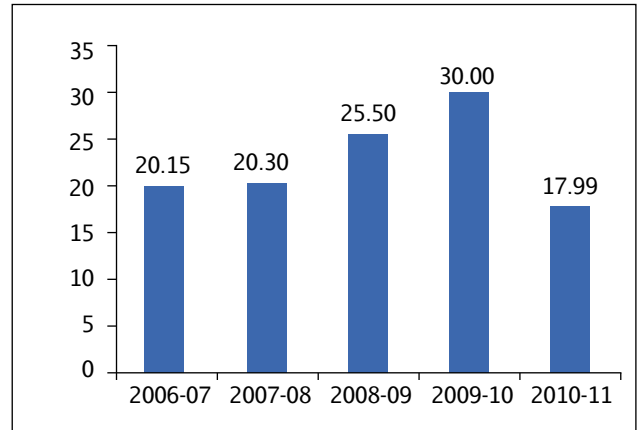


Figure 4.12: Production of Eri Cut Cocoon

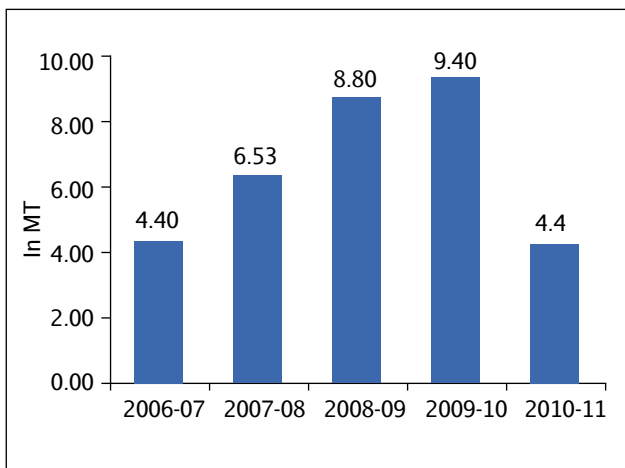
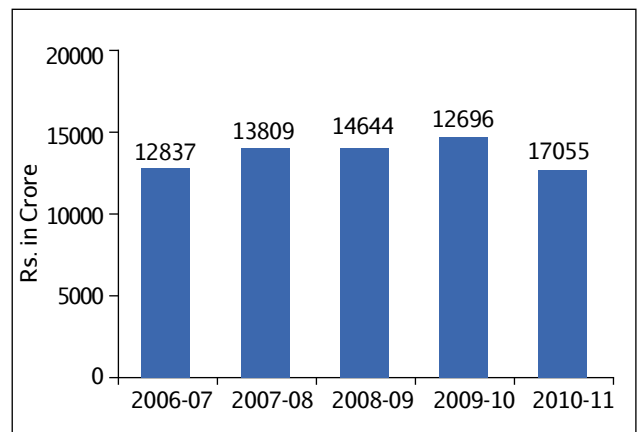


Figure 4.13: Value of Goods Exports from Odisha to Foreign Countries

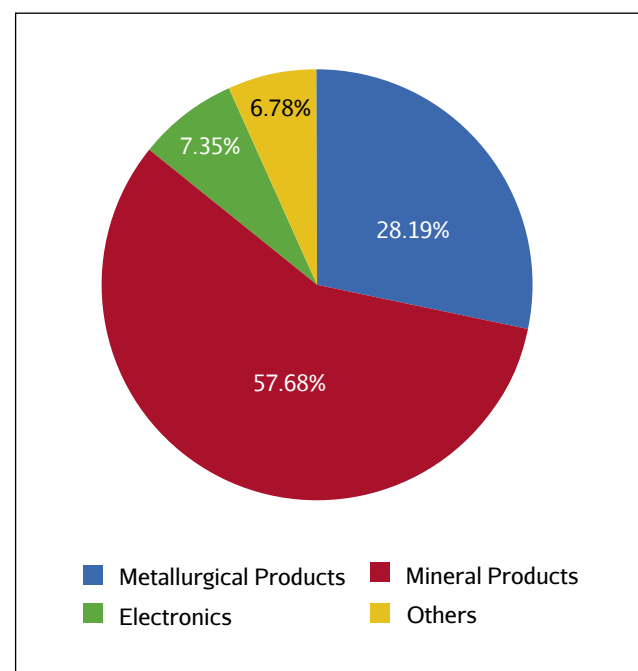


labour intensive industry and 80 percent of workers engaged in spinning of coir yarn are women. During 2010-11, 1,115 coir industries were operating in the state. They produced coir products valued at Rs.110.64 lakh and provided employment to 10,106 persons. Out of 115 Registered Coir Cooperative Societies, only 31 were operational in 2010-11 with 7,262 members and produced 1,320 MT of coir products, valued at Rs. 105.17 lakh.

4.1.4 Exports

At the end of 2010-11, there were 344 exporters in Odisha and 22,012 Industry units including 2,285 small scale registered units. Nearly 5,225 samples were tested in the six testing laboratories and Rs. 12.70 lakh of testing fees were collected in 2010-11. Figure 4.13 shows that the total value of exports from Odisha has been showing a rising trend. The export composition in terms of values during 2010-11 is shown in Figure 4.14.

Figure 4.14: Composition of Exports from Odisha, 2010-11



Mineral and metallurgical products constituted respectively 58 percent and 28 percent shares of exports from Odisha. Further details are given in Annexure 4.8. Exports of goods by items to foreign countries during 2010-11 are detailed in Annexure 4.9.

4.1.5 Public Sector Enterprises (PSE)

Public sector firms in Odisha are generally administrative and management units. They do not belong to the large-scale industry category. At the end of 2010-11, there were 60 government companies and four working statutory corporations. Of 60 government companies, 28 are operational and the rest are closed. The total investment in these 28 operational companies and 4 statutory corporations was Rs. 8,343.87 crore with Rs. 4,423.00 crore as equity and Rs. 3,920.87 crore as term loan. The list of 32 closed government companies is given in Annexure 4.10 and the list of profit making PSUs (24) and loss incurring ones (6) is given in Annexure 4.11.

4.1.6 Policy Initiatives

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

Odisha Industry Policy Resolutions, 2001 & 2007

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

- To develop employment intensive sectors such as handicrafts, handlooms, khadi and village industries, coir and salt.
- To promote sectors such as IT/ITES, biotechnology, agro, marine products, food processing, tourism, textiles and apparel, and automotive industries, which offer maximum linkages for employment generation as well as exports.
- To arrest Industry sickness and promote revival and rehabilitation of potentially viable sick industries, especially in the MSME sector.
- To create awareness so that the MSME sector is able to respond to opportunities and challenges emerging under the World Trade Organisation (WTO) regime.

- To categorise ancillary and downstream industries as 'thrust sectors'
- To adopt a Cluster Development Approach for enhancing competitiveness among potential sectors.

Single Window Concept

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

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: (i) establishment of an Info Park in Bhubaneswar, (ii) up-gradation of industrial infrastructure at Kalinganagar Industrial Complex through Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO) and user industries, (iii) development of Haridaspur-Paradeep Rail Link jointly by Rail Vikas Nigam Limited and user industries, (iv) promotion of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) at different locations, (v) establishment of a Bio-Tech Park, (vi) establishment of an International Convention Centre and IIT in Bhubaneswar, (vii) development of contact points like Shilpa Jyoti in IPICOL for large and medium projects and Shilpa Sathi in the Directorate of Industries, Odisha as well as in district industry centres for tiny and small units, (viii) provision of 'escort services' at these contact points for interaction with various agencies and authorities, (ix) development of the second INFOCITY for establishments of IT industries in Bhubaneswar and for promotion of export oriented industrial units.

Public Enterprise Reform

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with State PSUs, 2010-11

Public Enterprises Department has encouraged different public sector undertakings to sign Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) to improve their accountability and efficiency. Seventeen PSUs have already signed MoUs with their administrative departments.

Empanelment of Independent Directors

Short-listing of independent directors has been completed and placed on the website. The State PSUs are intimated to appoint required number of independent directors from the panel with the approval of the administrative departments.

Selection through Public Enterprise Board (PSEB)

The Government is keen to professionalise the management of PSUs. This is also a requirement under Corporate Governance Manual. Till now, nine posts have been filled through PSEB.

Categorization of PSUs

The categorisation process for State PSUs has been completed and approved by the State Government. All operating PSUs have been intimated for its implementation..

Listing of PSUs on the stock exchange

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

Privatization

Three spinning mills - Kalicospin, Oricospin and Gopispin are in different stages of privatisation.

Restructuring

Restructuring of the Odisha Financial Corporation and Odisha Forest Development Corporation have been taken up. Proposals for creation of SPVs to transfer the stressed and doubtful loans for early settlement are under consideration.

Social Safety Net Project

For management of SSNPs, the Department of Public Enterprises has already changed a Programme Implementation Agency for conducting the Social Safety Net Programme for the VRS/VSS retirees of different PSUs.

VRS/VSS

The Public Enterprises Department has taken a number of steps and created a mechanism including audit and disbursement procedure for smooth

implementation of VRS/VSS for the State PSUs under the Odisha State Renewal Funds Society (OSRFS). As a result of this, action has been taken to release VRS/VSS assistance to different PSUs against the claims raised.

Audit of PSUs

The PE Department in association with the Accountant General, Odisha has reviewed the audit position of the PSUs and finalised a time-bound audit completion plan for individual PSUs.

Assistance to Handicrafts and Cottage Industries

The State Government accords high priority to Rehabilitation of Handicraft Artisans (RHA), promotion of handicraft enterprises and strengthening of co-operative societies in the sector. During 2010-11, 550 artisans were assisted under the RHA scheme and 57 artisans were assisted under the margin money assistance scheme. In both the schemes, margin money assistance of Rs.30.72 lakh was provided to the artisans to avail bank loans of Rs.156.02 lakh for setting up their own handicraft enterprises. Besides, 22 clusters covering 720 artisans organized 48 SHGs units have been taken up under the cluster development programme.

Under the skills training programme, 248 trainees have completed training and 321 are undergoing training at different handicraft training centres during 2010-11. In addition, 345 artisans under MCM training programme and 45 artisans under Gurusishya Parampara underwent training during the year.

Marketing assistance is provided to co-operatives/SHGs/individual artisans through exhibitions organized inside and outside the State. During 2010-11, 1,078 artisans participated in 33 district level and 8 state level exhibitions with a sales turnover of Rs.2.36 crore. Besides this, 241 artisans participated in different exhibitions organised by ORMAS with a sale turnover of Rs.1.24 crore. M/s. OSCHC Ltd. achieved a sales turnover of Rs.7.47 crore through Utkalika branches and exhibitions. During 2010-11, technical assistance amounting to Rs.10.00 lakh was sanctioned in favour of seven Handicraft Co-operative Societies for construction of worksheds and revolving fund.

Assistance to the Coir Industry

The State Government has laid emphasis on skills development of coir artisans, up-gradation of coir technology, development of infrastructure and marketing promotion. Assistance is also provided to coir co-operatives and small scale units to organise field level programmes at exhibitions/fairs both inside and outside the State and for infrastructure facilities like the construction of common worksheds. During 2010-11, the following was achieved:

- Forty-one coir artisans participated in seven district/State level exhibitions with a sales turnover of Rs.9.30 lakh.
- Sixty-eight students completed training and 75 are undergoing training in 4 departmental coir training centers.
- Twenty-four artisans of SHGs of Ganjam and Cuttack and 21 trainees of SCT and DC, Puri district have visited Kerala to acquire knowledge on modern technology.
- Six clusters covering 255 artisans in IT SGHs have been taken up during the year under the coir cluster development programme.
- Five field training centers were organised in which 100 trainees anticipated.
- One hundred coir entrepreneurs were selected for Entrepreneurship Development Programmes.
- Fifty-nine artisans from Cuttack, Balasore, Kendrapara, Puri, Jajpur and Jagatsinghpur districts have been assisted with margin money for availing bank assistance to set up their units.
- Fifty-four artisans have been assisted with margin money support at Rs.7500/- each to avail bank finance to set up their units.
- Seven co-operative societies have been assisted with Rs.4,36,000/- under market development assistance to promote the sale of coir and coir products.

Assistance to the Salt Industry

A model salt farm has been established in Ganjam at 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. In order to improve the salt production in the State, an MOU has been signed with the Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute (CSMCRI) to survey and identify

potential areas for salt production. Survey work is under progress. The work of developing 90 acres of land in Gokha salt factory has been started with Government assistance through the SHG mode.

A delegation of seven salt society workers went on an exposure tour to CSMCRI, Bhavnagar to acquire advanced knowledge on solar salt production during 2010-11. In order to improve living conditions of salt workers, the Government of India 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 244 dwelling units for salt workers, of which two hundred thirty one units were completed by the end of 2010-11.

Assistance to the Handloom Sector

The State Government has laid emphasis on the development of the handloom sector and improvement of socio-economic conditions of weavers. Various schemes have been implemented by the State and Central Governments. Some of these are outlined below:

- 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 2010-11, Rs. 999.91 lakh was provided, and utilised, under this scheme.
- Capacity building through training and technological intervention: This scheme was launched in 2007-08. During 2010-11, Rs. 45.03 lakh was released for supply of different improved machineries to weavers/PWCS of 8 zones to facilitate higher efficiency in pre-loom, on-loom and quality control process.
- Self-Employment Programme: In order to provide regular and sustainable employment for the daily livelihood of weavers as well as to develop their social and economic status, this programme offers skills up-gradation training in weaving, tie and dye and designing. During 2010-11, four training programmes on Jacquard were conducted in which 40 beneficiaries were trained with an expenditure of Rs.14.40 lakh.
- Cluster Development Programme: This is a centrally sponsored scheme introduced in

2007-08. In 2010-11, 5 clusters were sanctioned at a project cost of Rs.299.35 lakh. Of this, Rs. 101.46 lakh has been released. Besides, 15 clusters have been sanctioned with Rs.291.28 lakh and Rs.37.83 lakh by the Government of India and Government of Odisha respectively for implementation of activities in the second year.

- Group approach: Weavers who are not covered under cluster development programmes are benefited by a group approach scheme. During 2010-11, 16 proposals involving Rs. 100.43 lakh have been sanctioned and Rs. 80.62 lakh has been released in the first phase.
- Marketing incentives: Rs. 561.29 lakh has been sanctioned and released towards such incentives in favour of 379 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 2010-11, 22 district level exhibitions, one special expo at Puri and Bargarh district and a National expo at Bhubaneswar were conducted. Handloom fabric worth Rs. 494.84 lakh was sold.
- One-time rebate of 10 percent on the sale of handloom clothes: This central scheme was introduced in 2006-07 and was under implementation till the end of 2008-09. Under this scheme, 10 percent rebate is given to handloom agencies on the sale of handloom products during festivals for a period of 128 days in a year. During 2010-11, Rs. 539.05 lakh was sanctioned in favour of 429 PWCS and 2 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 of medical facilities up to Rs. 15,000 per annum by paying a premium amount of Rs. 939.76. For this scheme, the Central Government provides Rs.769.36, the State Government contributes Rs. 120.40 and the remaining Rs. 50 is borne by the beneficiary. During

2010-11, 43,116 handloom weavers were enrolled under this scheme. Cashless benefits worth Rs. 388.32 lakh to 3.03 lakh weavers, Rs. 7.67 lakh reimbursement benefit to 537 weavers for out-patient services and Rs. 30.51 lakh cash-less benefit towards hospitalisation to 562 weavers in empanelled IPD and Rs.3.86 lakh to 110 weavers towards IPD reimbursement have been provided.

- Mahatma Gandhi Bunakar Bima Yojana: This is another weaver's welfare scheme, being implemented by the Central Government in collaboration with LIC of India. Under this scheme, a weaver can get Rs. 60,000 on natural death, Rs. 1.5 lakh on accidental death/total disability and Rs. 75,000 on partial disability. Besides, student scholarships to the children of enrolled member weavers,, studying in classes IX to XII at the rate Rs. 600/- per six months is being provided. During 2010-11, 31,962 weavers were enrolled and 270 weavers have benefitted, with a total claim of Rs. 164.60 lakh towards natural and accidental deaths. Similarly, 12,059 children of weaver families have been provided scholarships worth Rs.92.35 lakh under the Sikhya Sahayaka Yojana.
- Handloom Mark: This is a Central Plan scheme launched in 2006 with the main objective to promote handloom products and provide assurance to customers about the genuineness of the product origin. During 2010-11, the Textile Committees registered 57 units.

Support to the Textile Sector

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

Assistance to the Sericulture Sector

Odisha is a traditional Tussar State. Tussar farming is done in 14 districts. Mulberry cultivation, which

is relatively new, is practised in 12 districts and Eri cultivation, which is traditional, is being practised in 15 districts. The State and Central Government promote sericulture as a sustainable livelihood programme. During 2010-11, Rs. 711.62 lakh was received from the Central Silk Board under the Catalytic Development Programme and utilised. One hundred thirty-four tassar seed rearers have been assisted for procuring rearing equipments. Four hundred and fourteen bioltine mulberry rearers have been assisted for procurement rearing equipment and construction of rearing houses. Funds have been provided for irrigation to 100 ha. of mulberry gardens. Two hundred farmers were assisted for constructing eri rearing houses and 1,300 farmers have been assisted for raising castor/tapioca plantations. Several other schemes have been implemented. These schemes include the following programmes and support:

- During 2010-11, Rs. 1.70 crore was sanctioned and utilised under the State plan scheme for promotion of sericulture. About 1,187 mulberry rearers, 12,500 tassar rearers and 2,264 eri rearers benefited.
- The State Government provides subsidy to the Odisha Cooperative Tassar and Silk Federation Ltd (OCT&SF). At present, 62 Primary Tassar Rearers' Cooperative Societies, 36 Primary Mulberry Rearers' Cooperative Societies and one Primary Eri Rearers' Cooperative Society are affiliated to OCT & SF/SERIFED Ltd. During 2010-11, 3,000 rural tribal tassar, mulberry and eri rearers benefited from his scheme.
- A micro project for development of sericulture is being implemented in Udayagiri and Mohana blocks of Gajapati district during the 11th Plan period. In 2010-11, Rs. 1.00 crore has been released to Micro Project Chandragiri. Micro Project has utilized 40,950 DFSLs covering 444 no. of beneficiaries and 9,533 kg of Mulberry cocoon.

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 a project admissible in the manufacturing sector is Rs. 25 lakh and in the business/service sector, it is Rs.10 lakh. During 2010-11, against the target of Rs. 17.80 crore fixed for DICs as subsidy, Rs. 23.10 crore was utilised and against the physical target of 1,271 units, 1,368 units received subsidy. Annexure 4.12 gives details under PMEGP in Odisha.

Ancillary and Downstream Industries

The Directorate of Industries coordinates with large and medium industries for promotion of ancillary and downstream industries. The Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) operating in the State procured spares and consumables worth Rs. 382.36 crore from local SSI units, out of a total purchase of Rs. 1,252.66 crore during 2010-11. The list of nine PSUs along with items identified for ancillarisation and SSI units granted ancillary status is provided in Annexure 4.14.

4.1.7 Major State-level Institutions

Odisha Industry Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO)

IDCO has been entrusted with the responsibility of creating infrastructure facilities in Industry estates across the State. This is an ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 certified corporation and has established and managed 86 Industry estates in Odisha. It is also the nodal agency for identifying and acquiring land from the Government and private parties at strategic locations for Industry promotion. Land so acquired is allotted for Industry and infrastructure projects.

- During 2010-11, over 2,870.751 acres of land was acquired and allotted to 34 upcoming MoU/non-MoU projects. 335.016 acre land has been allotted to 174 small and medium units and sheds in different Industry estates/areas and Rs.12.20 crore have been realised towards sale of land.
- A bio-pharma IT Park at Bhubaneswar is being established under the PPP model over an area of 64.68 acres land. An SPV (M/s Konark Knowledge Park) has been formed for implementation of the project. One Auto Park at Maria near Chowdar is being developed.
- Under the PCPIR scheme on SPU, M/s Paradeep Investment Region Development

Ltd. has been formed for the development of Petroleum and Petrochemicals Industries in Paradeep region and the project has been approved by the Government.

- Under the IIU scheme, the proposal for developing plastic, polymer and allied clusters at Balasore has been approved by the Government of India, which has released Rs.17.48 crore as the first installment for infrastructure development work.
- An agreement has been signed with M/s. Forum Project Pvt. Ltd. for establishment of an IT and commercial complex over 3.12 acres of IDCO land in the civil township of Rourkela.
- An MoU has been signed between IDCO and NALCO to develop an ancillary and downstream aluminium park at Angul over 268 acres of land close to NALCO smelter plant. Ac.65 Government land has been taken advance possession.
- A sector-specific SEZ for IT/ITES/BPO Industries at Bhubaneswar named Info Valley (Infocity-II) is being developed by IDCO over 500 acre of land in the PPP mode.
- Government of Odisha has decided to establish a Mega Food Park near Bhubaneswar over 282 acres in the PPP mode. IDCO is the Nodal agency for establishment of this park. A Government of India grant up to Rs. 50 crore will be available for the project.

The Corporation achieved a turnover of Rs.588.46 crore by the end of February, 2011 with a net surplus of Rs.64.87 crore.

Industry Promotion and Investment Corporation of Odisha Ltd. (IPICOL)

IPICOL is a key promotional institution with the main objective of accelerating the pace of industrial development and promoting large and medium scale industries in Odisha. It is also a State Level Nodal Agency for the Industry Sector. The role of IPICOL, as a financial institution, has undergone a change with an increasing focus on promoting and facilitating investors. It functions as the technical secretariat of Team Odisha, which is a broad institutional framework of the State Government engaged in industry 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 (CAF) from an investor, and, after due analysis places it before the State Level Single Window Clearance Authority (SLSWCA). Highlights of IPICOL activities in 2010-11 are given below:

- IPICOL signed an MoU with the Central Bank of India on 23.10.2009 for credit flow to the MSME sector. The Central Bank of India has sanctioned Rs.1,732.28 crore and disbursed Rs.1,330.89 crore in favour of 10,816 MSMEs by the end of January, 2011.
- During the current year, IPICOL has received 87 CAF with a proposed investment outlay of Rs. 257,794 crore.
- During 2010-11, 95 projects involving Rs. 440,627 crore and 13 projects involving Rs. 104,571 crore were cleared by the State Level Single Window Clearance Authority (SLSWCA) and High Level Clearance Authority (HLCA) respectively.
- IPICOL has decided to set-up ITIs in “No ITI Blocks” with support from corporate houses in their project areas to impart technical education/training to youth for enhancing their employability.
- During 2010-11, IPICOL participated in several workshops/seminars and put up common stalls at the Mineral and Metal Summit at Bhubaneswar, Seven needs of Industries by CII at Bhubaneswar, 5th & 6th Rice Milling campaign at Baripada and Anugul, India Chem. 2010- Exhibition at Mumbai, IITF 2010 at New Delhi and others.
- A three day “Invest Bhubaneswar Symposium” was conducted where entrepreneurs from Silicon Valley, USA, Japan, Taiwan and Spain participated.
- During 2010-11, IPICOL recovered Rs.191.00 lakh including Rs.48.56 crore interest while no loan disbursement was made.

Industry Development Corporation of Odisha Ltd. (IDCOL)

IDCOL supports some large and medium scale industries in the State sector. It has set up 15 Industry units in the State. As a part of the public sector reforms policy of the Government, sick subsidiary companies were disinvested or assets were sold. Presently, it continues as the holding company of the following 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.
- During 2010-11, the Corporation exported upto December, 2010, 6,500 MT of chrome concentrate valued at Rs.9.75 crore.

Odisha Small Industries Corporation (OSIC)

The OSIC is mandated to assist SSI units in Odisha. Its major activities are as follows:

- **Raw Material Assistance Scheme:** OSIC provides various types of raw materials to SSI units through twelve raw material depots spread all over the State. Presently, it deals with raw materials like iron and steel, TISCON bars, aluminium ingots, plastics, bitumen and coal and has appointed 68 dealers to spread its TISCON bar business. The Corporation achieved a turnover of Rs. 298.17 crore during 2010-11 and Rs.108.96 crore during 2011-12 (up to July '2011) against the expected turnover of Rs.286.54 crore and Rs.326.65 crore respectively.
- **Marketing Assistance Scheme:** It provides product and project marketing assistance to small-scale units and participates in tenders and liaison with public and private sectors for procurement of bulk orders. Its main marketing products include agricultural implements and dual desks. The Corporation achieved a turnover of Rs. 113.83 crore during 2010-11.
- **Sub-Contract Exchange Scheme:** The Corporation provides marketing support to SSI units through its Contract Exchange Scheme. In 2010-11, it achieved a business of Rs. 9.09 crore under this scheme against the projected turnover of Rs.19.95 crore.

Odisha State Co-operative Handicrafts Corporation Ltd. (OSCHC)

The corporation is engaged in strengthening the production base, enlarging marketing opportunities,

encouraging exporters and introducing new designs and technologies in the handicrafts sector. It provides assistance to primary handicraft co-operative societies, voluntary organisations and individual artisans by improving 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 such as Utkalika.

Odisha 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 has provided financial assistance for setting-up KVI units to 1,865 co-operative societies including 337 artisan multipurpose Industry co-operative societies and extended financial support to 358 individuals under the Consortium Bank Credit Scheme through Regional Rural Banks.

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

In 2008-09 Khadi & Village Industries Commission introduced the "Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) merging the earlier PMRY and REGP. The scheme has been implemented in the State through KVIC, OK&VI Board and District Industries Centre (DIC). The Board has extended financial assistance margin money amounting to Rs.27.01 crore in favour of 1399 units during 2009-10 and 2010-11, and employment for 13,366 persons has been created. It aims to assist 905 units, during 2011-12, with Rs.11.26 crore margin money, to generate employment for 9,050 persons.

Odisha State Financial Corporation (OSFC)

OSFC, the premier financial institution came into existence in 1956 to cater to the needs of Industrial development in the State and provide financial assistance for setting up tiny, small and medium scale industries with support from institutions like IPICOL and commercial banks. It extends

financial assistance for expansion, diversification, modernisation and revival of potentially viable units. OSFC has revisited modified and firmed up its policies and practices and streamlined its procedures as per best banking norms and practices. The credit delivery network of OSFC is being taken up by its 15 branches and 8 Facilitations-cum- Recovery Centre (FRC).

Since its inception till the end of March 2011, OSFC has sanctioned Rs.1,310.20 crore in favour of 28,215 units and disbursed Rs.1,305.84 crore to 28,210 units. The Corporation has recovered Rs.1,885.46 crore till March, 2011. During 2010-11, the corporation earned a profit of Rs.0.61 crore as compared to Rs.1.80 crore earned during 2009-10.

Directorate of Export Promotion and Marketing

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

- Creating infrastructure like an Export Promotion Industry 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 Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT), Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (ECGC) and Export Promotion Councils (EPCS).
- Assisting potential exporters in providing the know-how to enter the export market.

4.2 Mining and Quarrying

Endowed with vast mineral deposits, Odisha occupies a prominent place in the minerals map of the country both in term of deposits and production.

Abundant reserves of high grade iron ore, coal, bauxite, chromite along with other minerals such as limestone, dolomite tin, nickel, granite, gemstone, graphite and others are also available in the State. Figure 4.15 and Annexure 4.16 depicts the deposit of four major minerals in the State and major minerals deposits in Odisha with other States respectively.

In recent years, the mining and quarrying sub-sector has been contributing about 7 percent towards Odisha's real GSDP at 2004-05 prices. The contribution of this sector to Odisha's real GSDP for the period from 2004-05 to 2010-11 is shown in Figure 4.16. Its contribution to the Industry Sector is of the order of 25 percent. This sub-sectors has grown, in real terms at 2004-05 prices, at an average annual rate of 3.56 percent.

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

4.2.1 Deposits, Production and Exports of Minerals

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 4.15: Major Mineral Deposite in Odisha, 2009-10

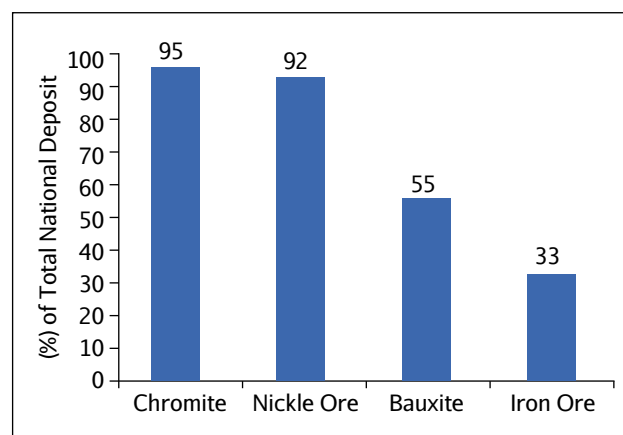


Figure 4.16: Share of Mining and Quarring Sector in Odisha's Real GDP, 2004-05 to 2010-11

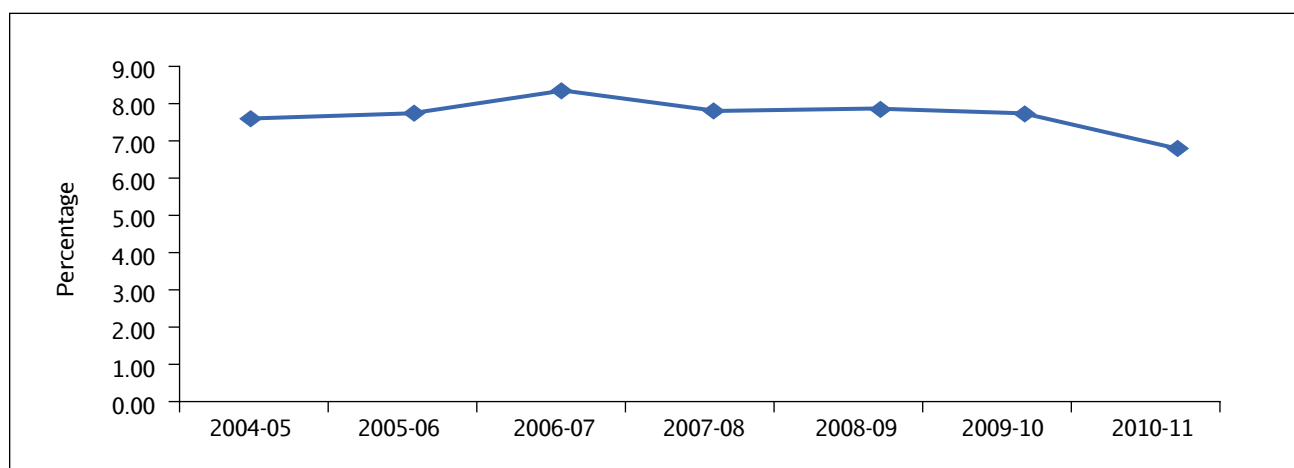


Figure 4.17: Value of Mineral Production of Major States, 2010-11

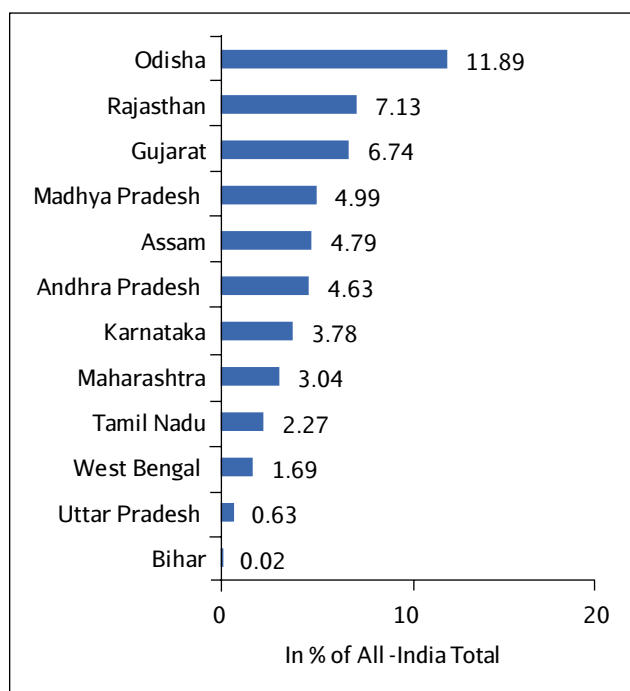


Figure 4.19: Mineral Reserve in Odisha, 2010-11

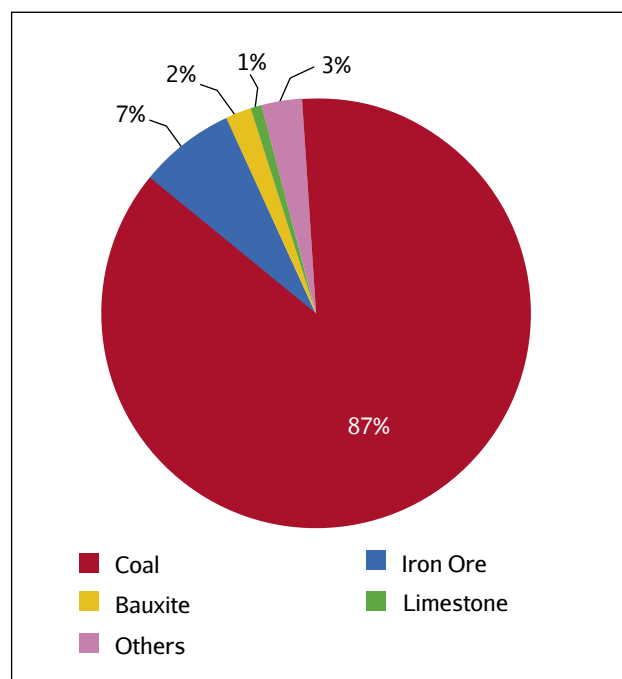


Figure 4.18: Total Value of Mineral Production in Odisha

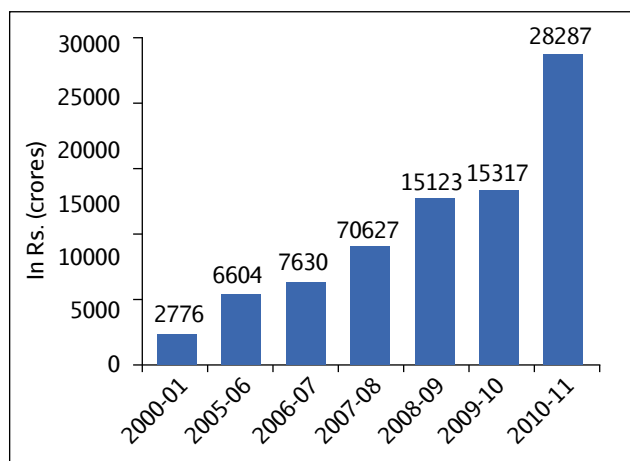


Figure 4.19. Further details are given in Annexure 4.19, while Annexure 4.20 presents the rates of annual extraction of mineral reserves.

District-wise break-up of mineral extraction activities is illustrated in Figure 4.20 and reported in Annexure 4.21. It may be observed that about 47 percent of coal has been extracted in Anugul district and the rest from Jharsuguda, Sundargarh and Sambalpur districts. Iron ore extraction is mostly confined to Keonjhar district which accounts for 63.8 percent of total extraction, followed by Sundargarh (34.3%). Most bauxite mining takes place in Koraput district.

Annexure 4.22 shows data on production and value minerals from 2000-01 to 2010-11, while Annexure 4.23 lists the break-up of production and value of different minerals from 2008-09 to 2010-11. 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. Iron ore is the most important mineral in the export basket of all minerals. Its share in total exports of minerals stood at 97.3 percent in 2010-11, as may be seen from Figure 4.22. The domestic use and export of total production of minerals and ores has also been examined. Analysis suggests that the division of total production into domestic use and exports has not varied much.

4.2.2 Employment in Mining Sector

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

The sector has been increasingly employing labour-saving and capital-intensive production techniques and technology over the years. Total employment in the sector has displayed a poor figure as this sector has become more mechanised. However, the employment has touched 51,877 by the end of 2010-11 showing an increase of 18.7% over 2009-10. Further, nearly 70 percent of them are

engaged in the iron ore and coal sub-sectors, as may be seen from Figure 4.24.

4.2.3 Mining Leases

There were 600 mining leases in 2010-11, covering an area of 96.57 thousand ha. Including one mining lease covering 33,803 ha granted during 2010-11. Of these, 78 leases over an area of 26.62 thousand ha were in operation. Mineral-wise leases, both working and non-working, in Odisha during 2010-11 are listed in Annexure 4.27. Figure 4.25 depicts all leases and operational leases in terms of area for the period 1990-91 to 2010-11. Given that the total area has decreased while the production of minerals and ores has increased steadily.

4.2.4 Odisha Mining Corporation (OMC)

Established in 1956, the Odisha Mining Corporation Limited (OMC) is today the largest State public sector unit in the country's mining sector. In 2009-10, out of 597 mining leases, 35 leases covering an area of 17,381 ha have been sanctioned to OMC. Of these, 6 were in operation, covering an area of 5,828 ha. Mineral-wise numbers of leases held by OMC by the end of 2010-11 are given in Annexure 4.29. The production of minerals by OMC has rapidly grown over the years. Its total production in 2010-11 was about 65 lakh MT, of which iron ore constituted the major share i.e. about 83 percent.

Figure 4.20: District wise Breakup of Major Minerals in Odisha, 2010-11

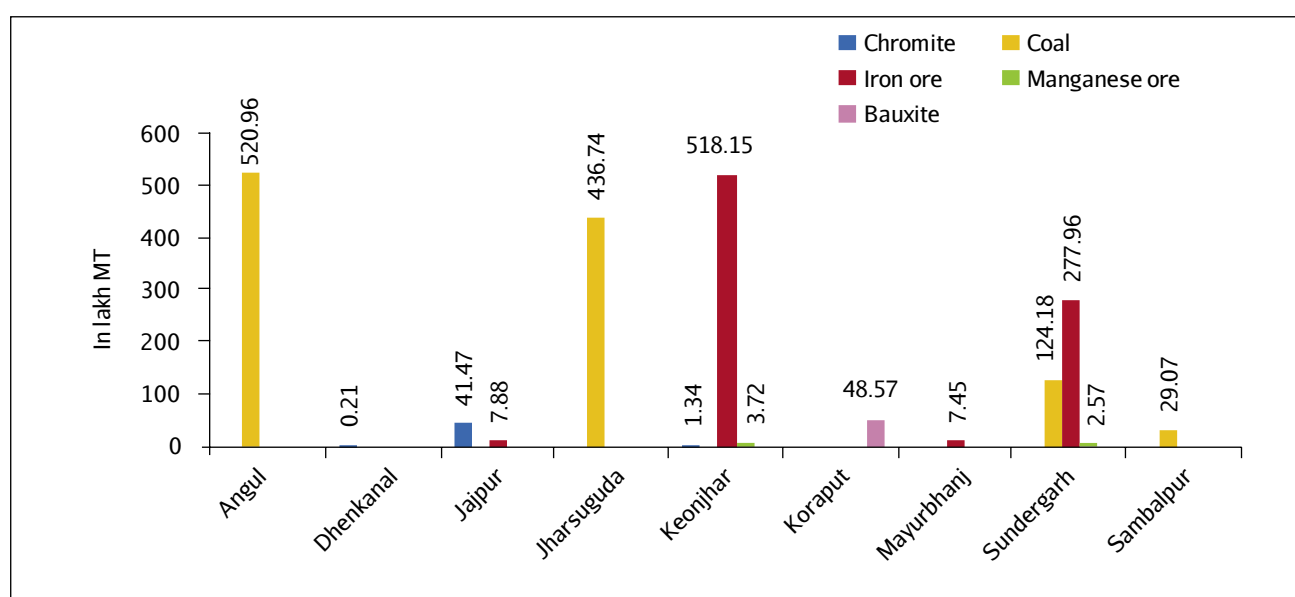


Figure 4.21: Total Exports of Minerals & Ores, 2000-01 to 2010-11

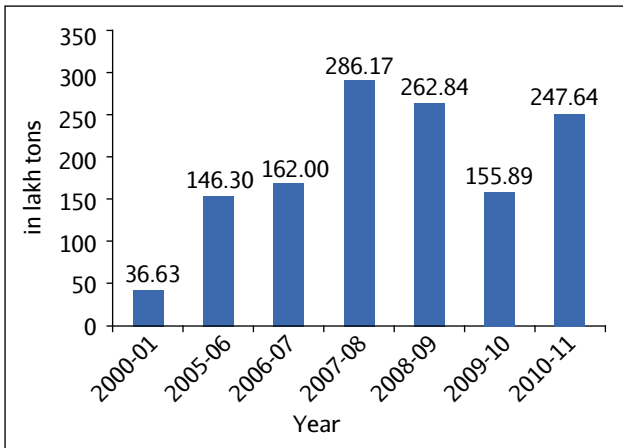


Figure 4.22: Composition of Exports of Minerals & Ores, 2010-11

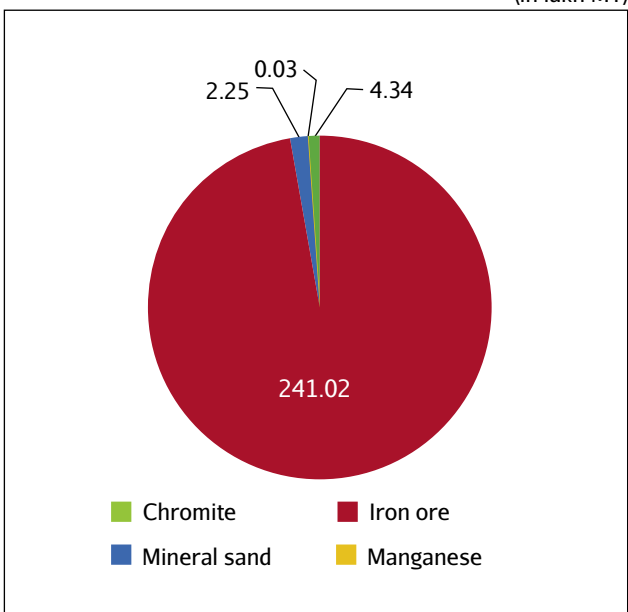
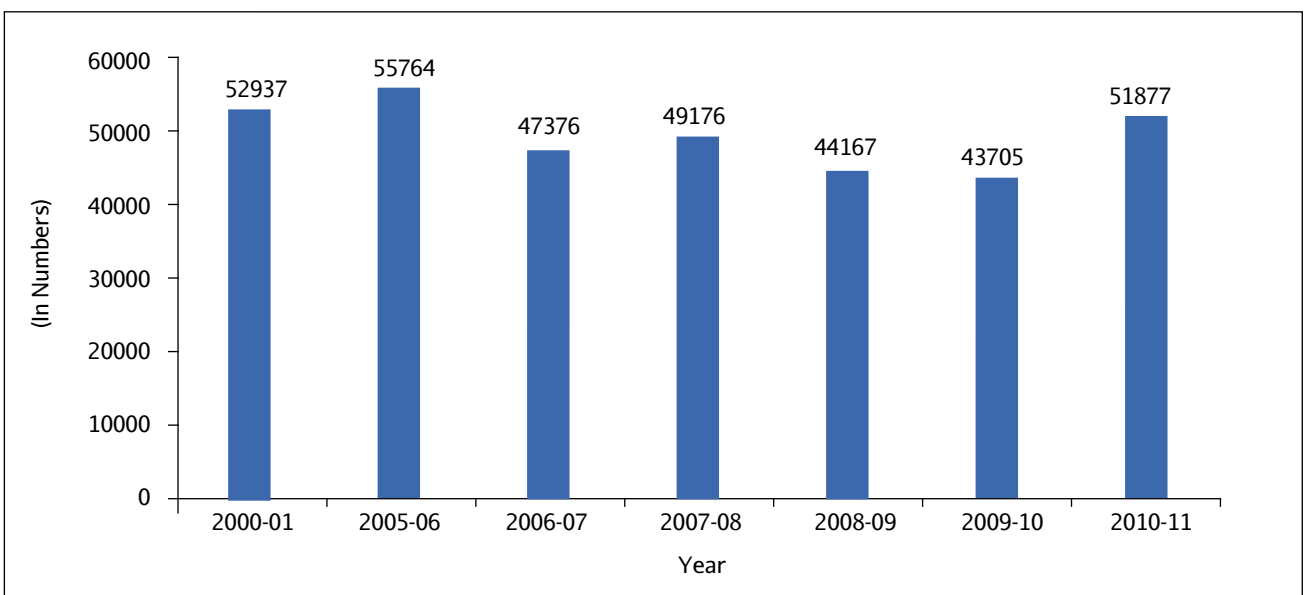


Figure 4.23: Direct Employment in the Minerals Sector in Odisha, 2000-01 to 2010-11



OMC has considerably increased its internal sales and export of different minerals over the years. During 2010-11, it sold 58.19 lakh MT of ores/minerals worth Rs. 27,55.82 crore. Of these, 0.27 lakh MT minerals/ores valued at Rs. 17.83 crore were exported. The turnover of OMC during 2010-11 was Rs. 2,956 crore, and it earned profits of Rs.1,369 crore before tax. Annual turnover, profit and dividend paid to the State Government from 2003-04 to 2010-11 are given in Annexure 4.32.

4.2.5 Geological Surveys and Explorations

The Directorate of Geology undertakes mineral investigation programmes under the overall direction of the State Geological Programming Board. During 2010-11, it has undertaken 20 exploration, and 16 mineral investigations for coal, iron ore, bauxite, limestone, diamond, heavy minerals in beach sand as well as geophysical and geochemical investigations. Their major observations for 2010-11 are as follows:

- Iron and manganese investigations succeeded in locating 13 small iron ore occurrences and 8 small manganese occurrences in part of Sundergarh and Keonjhar districts and assessed availability of 3.76 million tons of iron ore and 0.06 million tons of manganese ore.
- The bauxite investigation projects identified two bauxite bearing plateaux in which thickness of bauxite profile varies from 4 to 10 m variable dimension. Investigation for limestone and dolomite in parts of Sundargarh district

Figure 4.24: Composition of Employment by Mineral Type

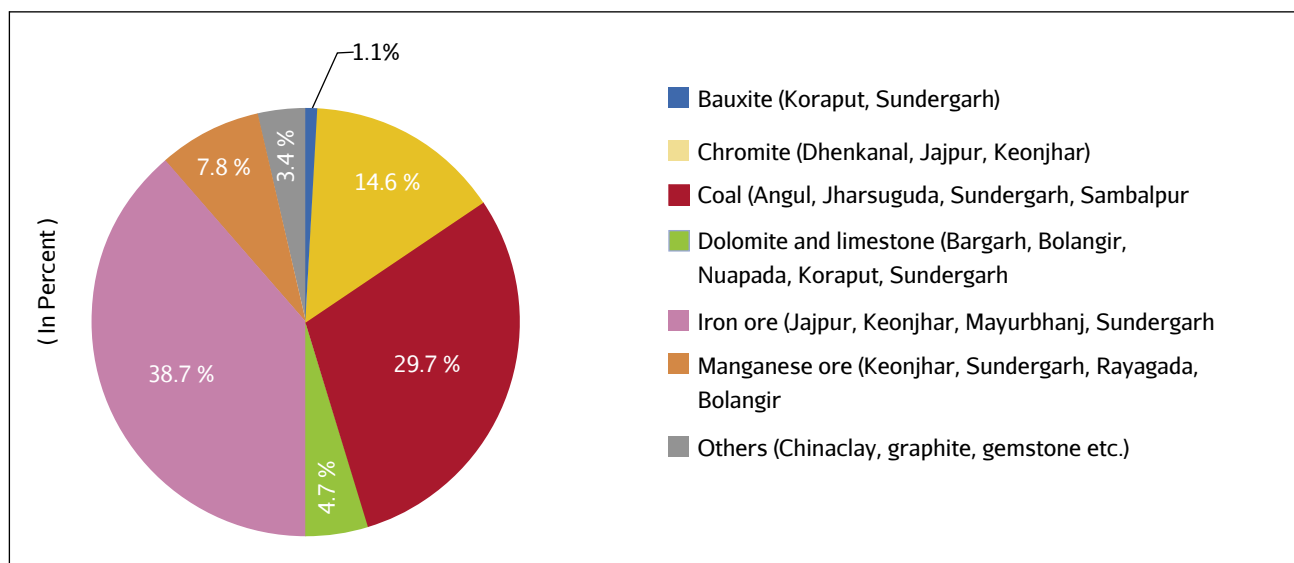
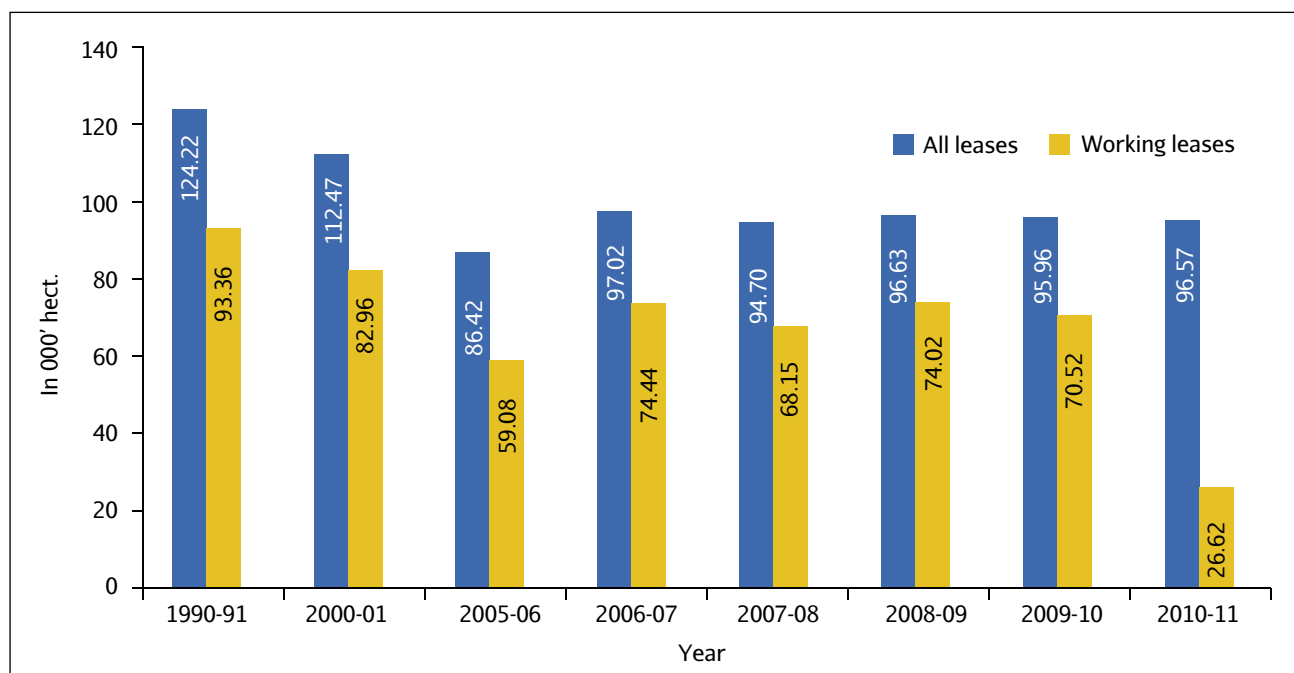


Figure 4.25: Leased Area of Mines



brought to light limestone and manganese occurrences.

- Exploration for primary source of diamonds in Kalmidadar area of Nuapada district establishes a thickness of the diamondiferous olivine lamproite body to be available between 0.85 m to 16.05 m.
- Exploration for heavy Industry minerals like limonite, rutile, zircon and garnet in Puri district is in progress.

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



Annexure 4

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

Period	Total no. of registered factories	Closed	Defaulted	Reputed	Total employment (number)	Value of output (Rs. In cr.)	Value of input (Rs. In cr.)	Value of depreciation (Rs. In cr.)	Net value added by manufacture (Rs. In cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1985-86	1,922	423	160	1339	144,671	1993.25	1492.91	105.21	395.13
1986-87	1,972	506	205	1261	139,810	2343.18	1774.38	128.81	439.99
1987-88	1,981	595	150	1236	156,500	2882.55	2239.55	190.83	452.17
1988-89	2,060	611	114	1337	156,265	4276.49	3138.28	327.40	810.81
1989-90	2,025	515	171	1339	156,404	4821.94	3329.21	325.83	1166.90
1990-91	2,130	608	169	1353	155,018	4589.62	3328.33	326.83	934.46
1991-92	2,237	645	150	1442	166,462	6544.02	4855.72	420.95	1267.35
1992-93	2,124	615	122	1387	176,092	7631.03	5759.41	480.86	1390.71
1993-94	2,263	669	126	1468	180,343	8234.57	5999.66	449.66	1788.25
1994-95	2,346	719	80	1547	189,480	9827.19	7190.07	506.87	2129.55
1995-96	2,290	665	84	1541	186,538	11843.13	8573.19	679.05	2590.89
1996-97	2,358	698	120	1540	177,860	12235.08	9290.84	719.90	2224.34
1997-98	2,423	822	135	1466	178,925	14253.90	10687.61	1395.21	2171.08
1998-99	2,136	570	240	1540	140,087	10799.27	8033.65	790.02	1975.50
1999-00	2257	NA	NA	1615	147,452	11763.21	8535.10	632.25	2595.86
2000-01	2253	NA	NA	1665	128,662	13242.67	10163.24	727.75	2351.68
2001-02	2588	NA	NA	1709	116,434	14113.82	10654.16	910.41	2549.25
2002-03	2798	NA	NA	1683	120,367	15618.84	12465.72	798.11	2355.01
2003-04	2838	NA	NA	1687	125,166	18643.66	13606.49	1205.63	3831.54
2004-05	2899	NA	NA	1749	145,747	23294.00	15899.22	1349.36	6045.42
2005-06	2942	NA	NA	1862	144,554	27977.11	20230.76	1458.86	6287.49
2006-07	3046	NA	NA	1906	162,558	36641.60	25943.87	1675.02	9022.70
2007-08	3109	NA	NA	1823	184,886	48013.83	32504.72	1997.61	13511.50
2008-09	3243	NA	NA	1930	213534	69532.92	50337.61	2521.25	16674.06
2009-10		NA	NA	2052	227525	65662.34	47712.68	3149.92	14799.74

Annexure 4.2: SSI/MSME Industries in Odisha

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
2009-10	106840	4907	292.34	23195
2010-11	111856	5016	395.02	24451

Source: Directorate of Industries, Odisha

Annexure 4.3: District-Wise Break-up of MSMEs, 2010-11

Districts	No. of MSME units set up	Investment (In crores of Rs.)	Employment Generated				Employment of women
			SC	ST	General	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bargarh	157	15.37	96	66	567	729	120
Jharsuguda	80	28.82	27	68	392	487	15
Sambalpur	106	6.88	73	99	225	397	62
Deogarh	25	4.96	54	82	77	213	24
Sundergarh	504	45.63	103	679	1356	2138	99
Keonjhar	187	5.70	103	280	378	761	244
Mayurbhanj	262	23.27	104	383	553	1040	86
Balasore	293	16.00	464	414	947	1825	285
Bhadrak	191	15.52	63	18	725	806	57
Kendrapara	105	6.69	63	-	395	458	41
Jagatsinghpur	121	6.53	67	-	425	492	48
Cuttack	380	30.47	148	19	1730	1897	136
Jajpur	280	6.30	125	53	753	931	75
Dhenkanal	150	23.76	186	54	690	930	18
Angul	185	19.33	109	26	589	724	23
Nayagarh	93	7.33	59	4	502	565	108
Khurda	370	43.69	216	44	2161	2421	189
Puri	205	8.37	356	17	1100	1473	492
Ganjam	356	14.57	112	8	1245	1365	158
Gajapati	54	2.48	29	85	174	288	98
Kandhamal	103	4.43	84	106	183	373	13
Baudh	39	3.68	56	56	121	233	43
Sonepur	57	3.81	34	28	179	241	3
Bolangir	191	16.11	190	114	594	898	5
Nuapada	30	2.60	24	27	90	141	24
Kalahandi	118	7.02	75	88	410	573	1
Rayagada	162	17.25	159	172	449	780	19
Nabarangpur	66	2.82	163	143	104	410	118
Koraput	126	5.14	74	291	408	773	248
Malkangiri	20	0.50	36	7	46	89	3
Total	5016	395.02	3452	3431	17568	24451	2855

Annexure 4.4: Sector-wise MSME Units in Odisha by the end of 2010-11

Category	No. of units setup	Investment (Rs. in crore)	Employment (persons)
1	2	3	4
Food & Allied	24798	1105.32	130336
Chemical & Allied	2856	206.22	22020
Electrical & Electronics	1128	48.62	7196
Engineering & Metal	12469	827.18	91623
Forest & Wood based	6799	71.77	42761
Glass & Ceramics	8182	489.22	132580
Livestock & Leather	443	7.32	2535
Paper & Paper Products	2876	98.70	15846
Rubber & Plastics	1760	146.05	10422
Textiles	8331	121.53	49047
Misc. Manufacturing	6241	173.24	30400
Repairing & Services	35973	740.78	114085
Total	111856	4035.96	648851

Source: Directorate of Industries, Odisha.

Annexure 4.5: Growth of Handicraft and Cottage Industry in Odisha

Year	No. of units established during the year	Investment (Rs. in Crore)	Employment Generated (no. of persons)
1	2	3	4
2000-01	22,431	40.65	37,641
2001-02	26,196	61.72	36,937
2002-03	25,041	61.34	39,528
2003-04	23,287	67.87	39,743
2004-05	18,277	48.41	30,052
2005-06	13,363	39.42	22,734
2006-07	13,063	53.32	20,605
2007-08	9,011	38.3	15,368
2008-09	9,294	34.83	16,279
2009-10	14539	37.55	28305
2010-11	7596	26.15	12178

P: Provisional

Source: Directorate of Handicrafts and Cottage Industries, Odisha

Annexure 4.6: Achievements of Tassar, Mulberry and Eri Sectors

Activities	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tussar Sector					
Tussar Food Plants (Ha)	7620 + 838	8458	9115	10487	11035
Production of Dfls (lakh nos.)	13.75	10.90	14.40	18.70	15.43
Procurement of Dfls (lakh nos.)	1.68	2.82	3.70	4.17	4.36
Consumption of Dfls (lakh nos.)	15.43	13.72	18.10	22.87	19.79
Production of reeling cocoons (lakh nos.)	465.23	661.00	729.20	915.00	922.96
Production of raw silk (M.T.)	34.89	47.60	57.00	71.00	77.57
Production of silk waste (M.T.)	11.50	2.20	4.40	14.20	15.50
No. of farmers covered (Nos.)	7622	8872	9570	16343	125000
Mulberry Sector					
Mulberry area in Acre	533	669	774	762	773
Production of Ds (lakh nos.)	-	-	-	-	-
Procurement of Dfls (lakh nos.)	0.87	0.79	0.86	100	0.84
Consumption of Dfls (lakh nos.)	0.87	0.79	0.86	100	0.84
Production of reeling cocoons (lakh nos.)	20.15	20.30	25.50	30.00	17.99
Production of raw silk (M.T.)	2.01	2.03	2.50	3.30	2.02
Production of silk waste (M.T.)	0.30	0.02	0.65	0.75	0.24
No. of farmers covered (Nos.)	1494	1406	1400	1094	1187
Eri Sector					
Existing Castor Plantation (Ac)	813	938	1300	845	1282
Consumption of Dfls (lakh nos.)	0.63	0.96	1.32	1.35	0.78
Production of cut cocoons (M.T.)	4.40	6.53	8.80	9.40	4.40
Production of raw silk (M.T.)	3.28	4.90	6.60	7.00	3.30
No. of farmers covered (Nos.)	1280	1545	2140	2250	2264

Annexure 4.7: Salt Production in Odisha

In MT

Year (salt production season)	Production of salt		Total
	Cooperative 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	11653	18342	29995
2010	3354	11262	14616
2011(up to Aug.'11)	1690	5710	7400

Source: Directorate of H & CI, Odisha

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

Rs. in crore

Items	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (p)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Metallurgical products	3096.00	4036.75	5134.26	5057.74	5673.49	4561.77	4807.98
%	57.43	37.57	39.99	36.63	38.74	35.93	28.19
Engineering, chemical and allied products	310.00	440.90	452.53	405.77	470.34	718.70	612.62
%	5.75	4.10	3.53	2.94	3.21	5.66	3.59
Mineral products	1266.00	5392.74	6085.42	7088.06	6900.06	5740.14	9836.84
%	23.47	50.19	47.40	51.33	47.12	45.21	57.68
Agriculture and forest products	1.95	20.94	10.10	6.25	2.02	4.17	N.A
%	0.04	0.25	0.08	0.05	0.01	0.03	-
Marine products including Fish & shrimps products	325.00	373.00	401.24	387.25	413.67	446.80	541.47
%	6.03	3.47	3.13	2.80	2.83	3.52	3.18
Handloom and textile products	8.36	9.24	13.97	20.83	15.26	19.43	0.03
%	0.16	0.03	0.11	0.15	0.10	0.15	--
Handicraft products	0.98	0.93	1.01	0.81	0.42	0.43	0.25
%	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Electronics	382.00	465.04	734.70	837.44	1162.80	1198.84	1254.24
%	7.08	4.34	5.72	6.06	7.94	9.44	7.39
Others (Computer software & pharmaceutical etc.)	1.09	4.18	4.09	4.46	7.00	6.15	1.40
%	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.01
Total	5391.00	10743.97	12837.32	13808.63	14644.33	12696.43	17054.83
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

P: Provisional

Source: Directorate of Export Promotion and Marketing, Odisha

Annexure 4.9: Item-Wise Exports of Goods from Odisha, 2010-11

Sl. No.	Item exported	Value of Exports (Rs. in crore)	Destination Countries
1	2	3	4
1	Agriculture & Forest Products: - Tamarind Juice, Spices	N.R.	
2	Engg./Chemical & Allied Products: D.I/C.I Castings, Machinery, Granite, Paper, Pesticides, refractory materials, transformers, Tyers, Tubes etc.	612.62	USA, Newszealand, Behrain, West Indies, Cyprus, Germany, UAE, Kenya, Togo. Tanz- ania, Bangladesh, Italy, Australia, China, Brazil, Nepal, Srilanka ,Afghanisthan,Bhutan etc.
3	Electronics: Software	1254.24	USA, UK, Canada, Denmark, Sudan,Korea,China,Australia, Spain, Germany, Singapore, Brazil, Europe, Korea, Singapore etc.
4	Handicrafts: Stone, Painting, Applique Brass	0.25	USA, UK, Germany, China,France ,Srilanka etc.
5	Marine Products: Forzen Shrimps, Other marine products	541.47	USA, UK, Canada, Germany, Japan, France, Greece, Netherland, China, Belgium etc.
6	Metallurgical Products : Pig iron, Sponge iron, Ferro Chrome, Ferro Manganese, Charge Chrome, Aluminium, Aluminium utensils/circles.	4807.98	UAE, Malwi, Ghana, Bangladesh, Hongkong, China, France, Australia, Japan, Peru, Italy, Korea, Kenya, Nepal, Srilanka, Kuwait etc.
7	Mineral products: Iron Ore, Chrome Ore, concentrate, Ilmenite	9836.84	China, Japan, South Korea, Poland,Malayasia Singapore, Netherland , South Africa,Mayamar,Austria etc.
8	Textile Praducts: Jute twine, Jute Praducts,.	0.03	Italy, Australia
9	Pharmaceutical Products Surgical dressings	1.40	Nepal, Bangladesh,Srilanka, U.K., Indonesia, Malaysia.

Annexure 4.10: Lists of Closed PSUs

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

Annexure 4.11: List of Profit-Making and Loss-Incurring Operating PSUs during 2010-11

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

Annexure 4.12: Activities under the PMEGP Scheme in Odisha

Sl. No.	Target	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1	Target			
(i)	Number	982	982	982
(ii)	Amount* (Rs. In crore)	11.79	Rs.11.79	11.79
2	Application received	6148	12045	9726
3	Cases sanctioned			
(i)	Number	1054	1,341	1633
(ii)	Amount* (Rs. In crore)	11.59	22.78	28.00
4	Cases released			
(i)	Number	889	928	1505
(ii)	Amount* (Rs. In crore)	9.93	15.42	25.63

* Involved margin money (Government subsidy)

Annexure 4.13: Progress under PMEGP Scheme by KVIB

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	7366	553	709.92	3900
2009-10	736	884	7366	603	1183.11	5404
2010-11	953	1335	9530	796	1518.33	7962
2011-12 (Up to July, '11)	905	1226.26	9050	252	525.57	2053

Annexure 4.14: SSI units granted ANC status/Vendors by PSUs in Odisha, 2010-11

Name of the PSUs	No. of SSI units granted ANC status (Nos.)
1	2
Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP)	198 no of Regd. Vendors
National Aluminium Company (NALCO)	53 Anc Status
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL)	47 granted provisional/proven ancillary status
Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL)	5 Ancillary Status
Indian Rare Earths Ltd. (IRE)	23 Vendors
NINL	35 vendors/Suppliers
NTPC, Kaniha	-
IOF, Saintala	-
PPT, Paradeep	-

Source: Directorate of Industries, Odisha.

Annexure 4.15: District-wise Loans Sanctioned, Disbursement Recovery and Outstanding Position of OSFC by the end of 2010-11

Rs. In lakh

Sl. No.	District	Sanctioned		Disbursement		Recovery made	Outstanding
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Angul	359	1317.99	359	1317.49	2866.62	321.38
2	Bolangir	1068	4048.52	1068	4047.23	3464.18	1157.34
3	Balasore	1330	10045.40	1328	10004.80	15159.09	3314.57
4	Bargarh	414	1636.76	414	1636.76	1581.39	373.45
5	Bhadrak	487	2274.24	487	2274.24	970.69	1079.70
6	Baudh	225	522.84	225	522.84	608.08	69.32
7	Cuttack	4154	21364.54	4153	21321.06	26326.29	5210.26
8	Deogarh	80	287.39	80	287.39	3329.01	318.47
9	Dhenkanal	1130	2524.01	1130	2524.01	3520.76	794.35
10	Gajapati	86	651.20	86	651.20	3978.65	531.78
11	Ganjam	1693	6886.66	1692	6620.62	6977.17	1683.95
12	Jagatsinghpur	2246	3246.73	2246	3246.52	3378.35	370.18
13	Jajpur	656	7318.35	656	7317.09	3385.57	1804.93
14	Jharsuguda	395	2048.51	395	2048.51	2714.71	164.02
15	Kalahandi	736	2103.49	736	2103.49	2351.86	411.06
16	Kandhamal	514	1609.39	514	1609.39	1432.68	487.43
17	Kendrapara	1182	2533.61	1182	2533.10	11850.66	668.18
18	Keonjhar	962	4369.02	962	4369.02	5683.93	535.56
19	Khurda	2625	19130.39	2624	19098.99	30131.58	6220.19
20	Koraput	686	2580.78	686	2547.73	2979.66	446.95
21	Malkangiri	128	179.92	128	179.92	1268.32	28.45
22	Mayurbhanj	1263	4099.83	1263	4098.57	5987.35	929.99
23	Nabarangpur	224	701.83	224	701.83	1484.87	106.06
24	Nuapada	124	422.06	124	422.06	1419.96	93.30
25	Nayagarh	1266	2169.88	1266	2169.88	976.97	803.44
26	Puri	1188	5061.69	1188	5061.69	9054.03	664.18
27	Rayagada	288	1586.78	288	1586.78	2240.22	178.87
28	Sambalpur	735	5662.73	735	5662.73	8853.60	1014.40
29	Sonepur	149	65.52	149	65.52	2030.88	29.38
30	Sundargarh	1822	14570.13	1822	14553.14	22538.81	2726.71
	Total	28215	131020.19	28210	130583.60	188545.94	32537.85

Source: OSFC

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

In million tons

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

Notes:

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

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

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

Annexure 4.17: Value of Mineral Production of Major States

In crores of rupees

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

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

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

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

Annexure 4.18: Value of Minerals Produced in India

Value in crores of rupees

Mineral	Odisha		India		2009-10	2010-11
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09		
1	2	4	6	8	9	10
All Minerals	15083	14472	28287	154514	160650	163908
Fuel Minerals (coal)	4029	5549	5844	115371	124088	119536
Metallic Minerals	10828	8791	22193	35076	32274	39986
Non-metallic minerals	226	132	250	4067	4287	4386

Source: Directorate of Mines, Government of Odisha.

Annexure 4.19: Mineral Reserves in Odisha by the End of 2010-11

Minerals/Ores	Total Reserve (in million tons)	% of Total State Reserve of All Minerals
1	2	3
Bauxite	1800.859	2.41
China clay	313.932	0.42
Chromite	166.085	0.22
Coal	65010.276	87.10
Dolomite	328.125	0.44
Fire clay	175.462	0.24
Graphite	4.362	0.01
Iron ore	5008.289	6.71
Lead & Zinc ore (Base metal)	4.98	0.01
Lime stone	1000.661	1.34
Manganese ore	118.577	0.16
Heavy minerals	226.00	0.30
Nickel ore	174.00	0.23
Pyrophy lite	8.324	0.01
Mineral Sand	222.326	0.30
Vanadium ore	2.500	Neg.
Quartz and Silica sand	70.131	0.09
Tin ore (tons)	0.000347	Neg.
Total	74830.88	100.00

Source: Directorate of Geology, Odisha.

Annexure 4.20: Rates of Exploitation of Important Minerals

In million tons

Minerals/Ores	Total reserves in	Exploitation during			Rate of Exploitation to total reserves (%)		
	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Iron ore	5008.29	77.20	79.68	81.15	1.48	1.57	1.62
Chromite	166.09	2.79	3.41	4.30	1.58	2.00	2.59
Coal	65010.28	97.79	105.49	111.10	0.15	0.16	0.17
Bauxite	1800.86	4.73	4.88	4.86	0.26	0.27	0.27
Lime stone	1000.66	3.07	2.71	3.81	0.30	0.27	0.38
Dolomite	328.13	1.53	1.32	1.49	0.46	0.40	0.45
Fire clay	175.46	0.08	0.06	-	0.05	0.04	0.00
Quartz, quartzite and silica sand	70.13	0.24	0.14	0.03	0.34	0.20	0.04
Mineral sands	222.33	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.29	0.11	0.12
Graphite	4.36	0.06	0.02	0.02	1.43	0.58	0.46
Manganese ores	118.58	0.95	0.60	0.63	0.79	0.51	0.53

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

Annexure 4.21: District-wise Break-down of Exploration and Value of Major Minerals in Odisha during 2010-11

Quantity in lakh MT, Value in crores 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	-	-	520.96	2740.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhenkanal	0.21	19.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jajpur	41.47	3917.66	-	-	7.88	166.35	-	-	-	-
Jharsuguda	-	-	436.74	2297.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keonjhar	0.34	126.59	-	-	518.15	10938.28	3.72	478.91	-	-
Koraput	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.57	189.38
Mayurbhanj	-	-	-	-	7.45	157.27	-	-	-	-
Sundergarh	-	-	124.18	653.18	277.96	5867.81	2.57	330.86	-	-
Sambalpur	-	-	29.07	152.91	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolangir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rayagada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	43.02	4064.09	1110.95	5843.59	811.44	17129.71	6.29	809.77	48.57	189.38

Source: Directorate of Mines, Odisha

Annexure 4.22: Production and Value of All Minerals/Ores in Odisha, 2000-01 to 2010-11

Year	Production (in lakh tons)	Value (Rs. in Crore)
1	2	3
2000-01	689.24	2776.15
2001-02	749.81	2910.47
2002-03	873.62	3694.17
2003-04	1080.00	3877.75
2004-05	1270.48	6130.93
2005-06	1396.78	6604.41
2006-07	1614.45	7629.63
2007-08	1784.23	10627.05
2008-09	1889.55	15122.90
2009-10	1988.40	15317.10
2010-11	2078	28287.13

P: provisional

Source: Directorate of Mines, Odisha

Annexure 4.23: Production and Value of Various Minerals/Ores in Odisha, 2008-09 to 2010-11

Minerals/Ores	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Production (in lakh MT)	Value (Rs. in crore)	Production (in lakh MT)	Value (Rs. in crore)	Production (in lakh MT)	Value (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bauxite	47.34	168.53	48.78	190.24	48.57	189.38
China clay	0.07	0.11	0.18	0.28	0.13	0.2
Chromite	27.94	1537.26	34.08	1166.56	43.02	4064.09
Coal	977.86	4028.78	1054.88	5548.66	1110.95	5843.59
Dolomite	15.31	42.4	13.15	41.03	14.9	46.49
Fireclay	0.82	2.18	0.65	1.6	-	-
Gemstone	365.1 kg	0.2	846.145 kg	0.46	-	-
Graphite	0.64	3.05	0.25	1.14	0.19	0.89
Iron ore	771.95	8815.66	796.79	7975.87	811.45	17129.71
Lime stone	30.71	77.39	27.08	75.01	38.09	105.51
Manganese ore	9.5	346.84	6.04	213.15	6.29	809.77
Mineral sand	2.39	80.32	2.47	83	2.6	87.37
Pynophilite	0.23	0.36	0.18	0.34	0.05	0.09
Pyroxenite	2.31	13.14	2.42	15.29	1.98	9.42
Quartz	0.64	1.6	0.4	0.8	0.05	0.1
Quartzite	1.76	4.54	0.99	3.56	0.26	0.52
Silica sand	0.05	0.2	0.03	0.08	-	-
Soap stone	-	-	0.003	NA	-	-
Kyanite	0.03	0.34	0.02	0.03	-	-
Total	1889.55	15122.9	1988.4	15317.1	2078.53	28287.13

Source: Directorate of Mines, Odisha

Annexure 4.24: Production, Dispatch and Revenue Collection from Minor Minerals, 2004-05 to 2009-10

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

Source: Directorate of Mines, Odisha

Annexure 4.25: Exports of Minerals/Ores from Odisha

Quantity in lakh tons, Value in crores of rupees

Items	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chromite	13.60	843.20	13.30	828.90	9.07	1096.00	4.09	811.00	4.66	464.11	4.34	669.31
Iron Ore	12980*	8307.00	145.7*	9927.40	167.00	5334.00	147.53	4017.24	148.68	4224.00	241.02	15155.22
Mineral sand	2.30	NA	2.70	NA	2.00	49.40	1.08	26.65	2.55	72.32	2.25	63.81
Manganese	0.60	11.00	0.30	4.90	0.10	1.60	0.07	1.04	-	-	0.03	5.95
Others (thermal coal, Hardcoal and Ferrochrome)	-	-	-	-	108.00	1852.00	110.07	2232.45	-	-	-	-
Total	146.30	9161.20	162.00	10761.20	286.17	8333.00	262.84	7814.64	155.89	4760.43	247.64	15894.29

Directorate of Mines, Odisha

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

Mineral Ores/District	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bauxite (Koraput, Sundergarh)	775	839	866	678	634	664	564
Chromite (Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Keonjhar)	6607	8236	8452	9816	6528	7826	7571
Coal (Angul, Jharsuguda, Sundergarh, Sambalpur)	17624	14500	13985	12747	13467	13875	15389
Dolomite and lime stone (Bargarh, Bolangir, Koraput, Sundergarh)	1626	2378	1822	1843	2206	2312	2441
Iron ore (Jajpur, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Sundergarh)	19592	20782	16677	18912	16838	14679	20071
Manganese ore (Keonjhar, Sundergarh, Rayagada, Bolangir)	1513	1505	2612	2655	2294	2538	4069
Others (china clay, quartz & quantity, graphite, mineral sand, gem stone, pyrophyllite et.)	2100	7524	2962	2525	2200	1811	1772
Total	49837	55764	47376	49176	44167	43705	51877

Source: Directorate of Mines, Odisha.

Annexure 4.27: Mineral-Wise Leases, 2010-11

Minerals/Ores	Total Leases		Working Leases	
	Nos.	Area in Hectares	Nos.	Area in Hectares
1	2	3	4	5
Asbestos	1	117.35	-	-
Asbestos & Pyroxenite	1	49.22	-	-
Bauxite	6	6527.704	2	3671.391
	16	1557.352	5	636.14
Chinaclay	16	1557.352	1	367.058
Chinaclay and F. Clay	2	93.161	-	-
Chromite	24	6912.65	9	834.121
Chromite & Pyroxenite	1	406	1	406
Serpentinite	1	187.03	1	187.03
Coal	30	18458.492	21	26621.844
Dolomite	5	523.648	3	410.404
Fireclay	24	2675.984	-	-
Fireclay & Sandstone	1	192.175	-	-
Fireclay & Sillicasand	1	255.16	-	-
Gallena	1	5.261	-	-
Gemstone	15	246.895	2	3.895

(Contd...)

Minerals/Ores	Total Leases		Working Leases	
	Nos.	Area in Hectares	Nos.	Area in Hectares
1	2	3	4	5
Gemstone (Aquamarine)	1	24.289	-	-
Graphite	104	2834.076	3	132.376
Iron ore & Mineral ore	61	14849.335	9	1861.898
Iron ore	78	18996.666	10	1527.582
Iron ore & Bauxite	2	480.163	-	-
Iron, Dolomite & Lime stone	1	134.733	-	-
Kyanite	1	55.49	-	-
Limestone	9	2850.404	1	285.429
Limestone & Dolomite	37	5330.075	4	297.959
Manganese ore	42	6453.663	2	224.881
Manganese & Bauxite	3	197.943	-	-
Mineral Sand	1	2464.054	1	2464.055
Nepheline Syenite	1	14.277	-	-
Oyrophilite	3	198.293	-	-
Oyrophilite & Quartzite	6	299.978	1	3.920
Quartz	67	1131.452	-	-
Quartz & Felshper	1	8.127	-	-
Quartz & Gemstone	4	115.638	-	-
Quartz & Quartzite	7	148.583	1	4.653
Quartz & Sillica sand	1	111.98	-	-
Quartzite	23	541.254	5	11.720
Sand (stowing)	5	502.885	1	17.805
Sand stone	2	9.921	-	-
Sillica sand	1	17.446	-	-
Soapstone	6	465.377	-	-
Soapstone & Pyroxenite	1	50.646	-	-
Soapstone, Stiatite & Talc	1	3.64	-	-
Talc	1	62.483	-	-
Tin ore	1	20.855	-	-
Total	600	96570.00	78	26622

Annexure 4.28: Number of Mining Leases, 1990-91 to 2010-11

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

Source: Directorate of Mines, Odisha

Annexure 4.29: Leases Held by OMC at the End of 2010-11

Minerals/Ores	Leased held		Leases in operation	
	Nos.	Area (in hect.)	Nos.	Area (in hect.)
1	2	3	4	5
Chromite	11	5829	2	935
Iron	11	5685	2	2507
Iron & Manganese	5	4167	2	2386
Manganese	3	685	-	-
Lime stone	1	860	-	-
Gemstone	4	155	-	-
Total	35	17381	6	5828

Source: Odisha Mining Corporation, Odisha.

Annexure 4.30: Production of Minerals by OMC

In lakh MT

Minerals/Ores	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Iron ore	34.19	44.31	56.45	78.37	74.51	53.36
Chrome ore	6.46	12.39	11.58	9.35	5.07	10.22
Manganese ore	0.81	0.08	0.03	-	-	-
Chrome concentrate	1.81	1.83	1.03	0.51	0.36	0.92
Total	43.27	58.61	69.09	88.23	79.89	64.50

Annexure 4.31: Minerals/Ores Sold by OMC

Quantity in lakh MT
Value in crores of rupees

Sl. No.	Minerals/Ore	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Iron Ore								
	Domestic	43.48	784.71	50.09	1164.35	60.24	963.36	47.76	1664.17
	Export	1.56	53.59	2.00	48.87	1.86	49.01	0.20	9.69
	Total	45.04	837.95	52.09	1213.22	62.10	1012.37	47.96	1673.86
2	Chromite								
	Domestic	8.87	818.23	6.60	786.99	7.92	494.43	9.13	997.45
	Export	0.88	112.17	-	NA	0.29	38.36	-	-
	Total	9.75	929.92	6.60	786.99	8.21	532.79	9.13	997.45
3	Chrome concentrate								
	Domestic	-	-	-	NA	0.28	22.79	1.03	76.37
	Export	1.16	154.47	0.39	79.18	0.09	9.90	0.07	8.14
	Total	1.16	154.47	0.39	79.18	0.37	32.69	1.10	84.51
4	Manganese								
	Domestic	1.33	41.82	0.05	5.88	-	-	-	-
	Export	-	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-
	Total	1.33	41.82	0.05	5.88	-	-	-	-
5	Lime stone								
	Domestic	0.05	0.07	-	NA	-	-	-	-
	Export	-	-	-	NA	-	-	-	-
	Total	0.05	0.07	-	NA	-	-	-	-
6	Aggregate								
	Domestic	53.73	1644.83	56.74	1957.22	68.44	1480.58	57.92	2737.99
	Export	3.60	320.23	2.39	128.05	2.24	97.27	0.27	17.83
	Total	57.33	1963.26	59.13	2085.27	70.68	1577.85	58.19	2755.82

Source: Odisha Mining Corporation, Odisha.

Annexure 4.32: Turnover, Profits and Dividends Paid by OMC

In crores of rupees

Year	Turnover	Profit before tax	Dividend paid to Government
1	2	3	4
2003-04	377.8	164.22	11
2004-05	758.89	528.04	60
2005-06	680.05	324.15	60
2006-07	1081.42	682.52	100
2007-08	1963.27	1623.03	200
2008-09	2085.27	1890.22	250
2009-10	1577.85	1089.32	100
2010-11(P)	2755.82	1369.00	NA

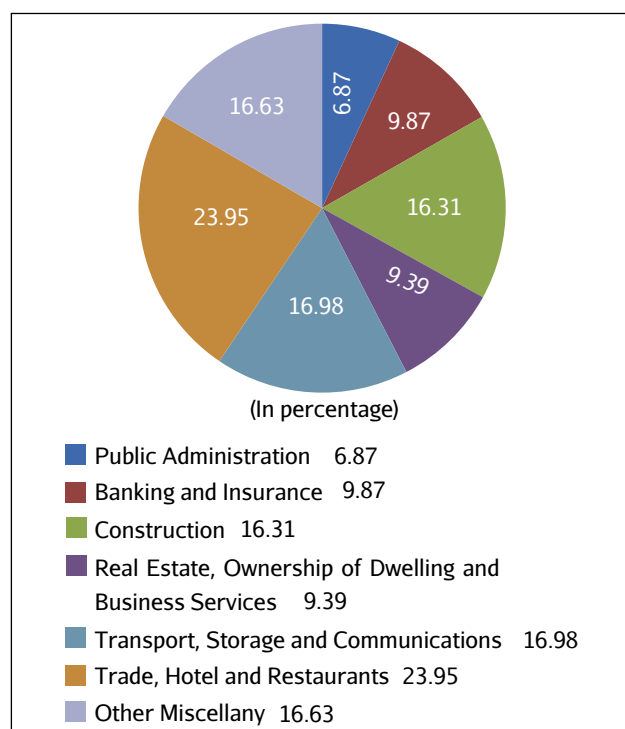
NA-Not Available

Source: Odisha Mining Corporation, Odisha

Service Sector

The Service Sector includes construction, trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage, communication, banking and insurance, real estate, other services and public administration. The composition of the Service Sector at constant prices for 2011-12 is shown in Figure 5.1. Recently, this sector dominated Odisha's economy. Advance estimates for 2011-12 put the share of this sector at 57.34 percent at constant prices of 2004-05. During the first four years of the 11th Five Year Plan, this sector has grown, in real terms at 2004-05 prices, at an average rate of 9.86 percent per annum. In 2011-12 it is expected to grow, in real terms at 2004-05 prices, at the rate of 8.35 percent. The growth of this sector has been steady over the past few years.

Figure 5.1: Composition of the Services Sector in Odisha's Economy (2011-12) (%)



The most important sub-sector is "trade, hotel and restaurants" (23.95 %), followed by "transport and communication" (16.98 %) and other services (16.63%). Other sub-sectors include construction (16.31%), "real estate" (9.39%), "public administration" (6.87%), and "banking and insurance" (9.87 %). Though the share of each sub-sector reflects their direct contributions to the Service Sector, some of them have huge indirect contributions and multiplier effects. For instance, "transport and communication" add to infrastructure (discussed in Chapter 6), which is invaluable for any economy. 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 them 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 many rural and semi-urban branches and have shouldered the responsibility for mobilising public savings. At constant prices (2004-05), the banking and insurance sector expects to contribute 9.87 percent of GSDP of the Service Sector in Odisha in 2011-12 and has recorded a real growth rate of 17.25 percent over the previous year.

Box 5.1: Bank Branches in Odisha at the end of 2010-11

Number and Types of Banks	Number of Branches
Public Sector Banks (25)	1968 (959 rural)
Private Sector Banks (10)	155 (12 rural)
Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) (5)	875 (753 rural)
Total Commercial Bank Branches	2998 (1724 rural)
State Co-operative Banks	332
State Cooperative Agriculture and Research Development (OSCARD) Bank and others	5
Total Number of Bank Branches	3335

5.1.1 Banking Network

Box 5.1 summarises the extent of the banking network in Odisha at the end of 2010-11. 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 12,580. Likewise, commercial bank density is

about a population of 13,992. Figure 5.2 compares commercial bank density among different States. Odisha has improved its commercial bank density from 16,000 in 2001-02 to 13,992 in March 2011 and fares better than several states including West Bengal, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Figure 5.3 shows, nearly 56 percent of all bank branches are located in rural areas in Odisha.

Figure 5.2: Population per Commercial Bank Branch, March, 2011

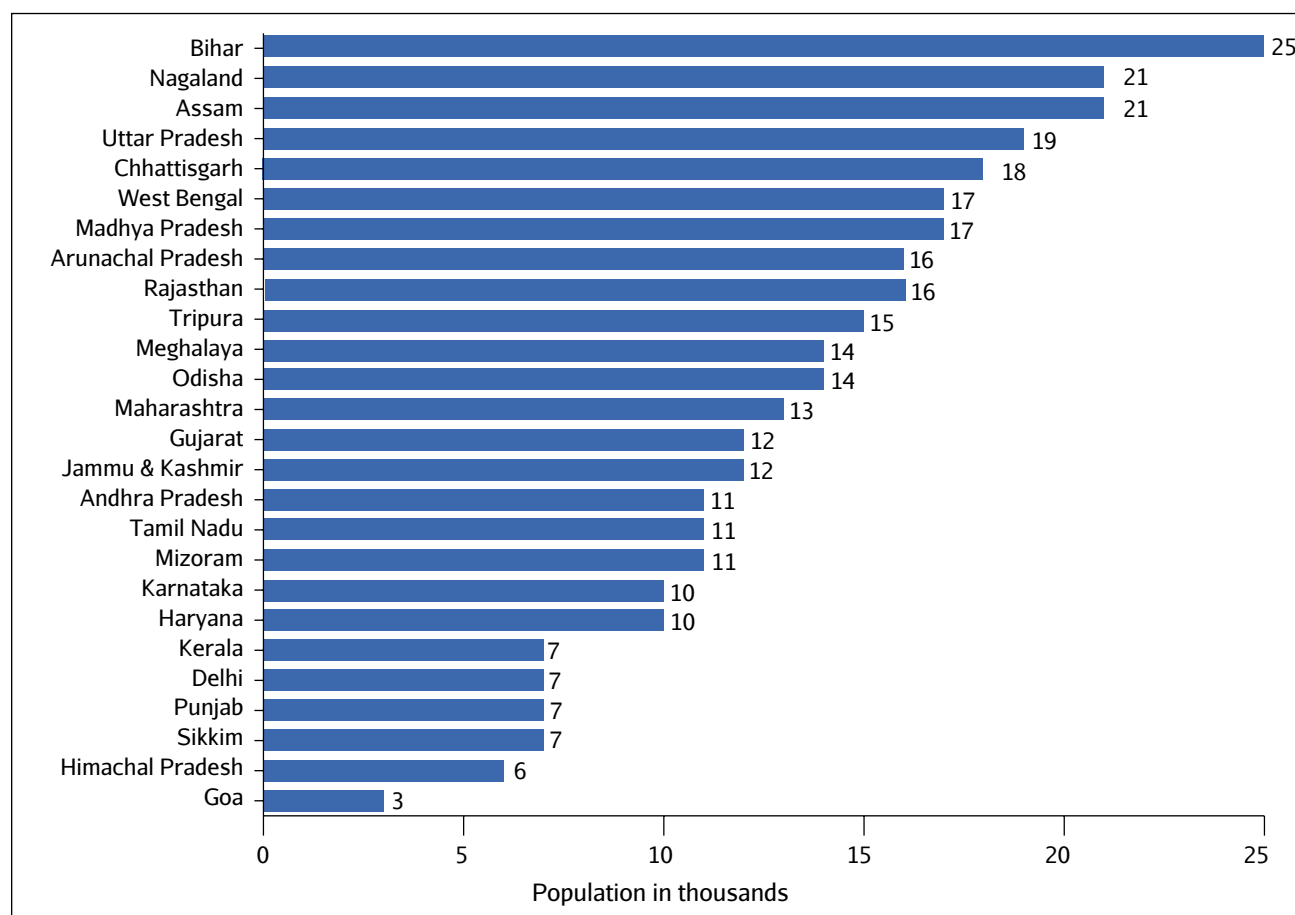
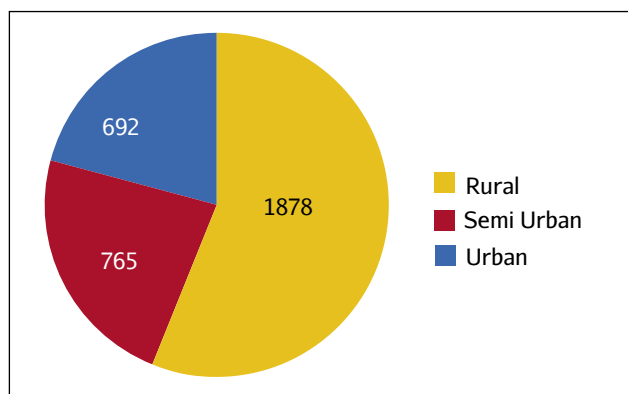


Figure 5.3: Distribution of Branches in Rural, Semi Urban and Urban Areas, 2010-11



5.1.2 Bank Deposits

The total amount of bank deposits has been increasing consistently, as may be seen from Figure 5.4. The growth rate of bank deposits has also been increasing, that is, there is acceleration in the volume of total bank deposits. From 2005-06 to 2006-07, they grew by 27 percent and from 2009-10 to 2010-11, their growth rate was about 23 percent. Furthermore, as Figure 5.5 illustrates, more than 96 percent bank deposits lie with commercial banks during 2010-11. However, co-operative banks also play a major role as they concentrate on rural areas and support agriculture in a major way.

Figure 5.4: Trend of Total Bank Deposits in Odisha, 2003-04 to 2010-11

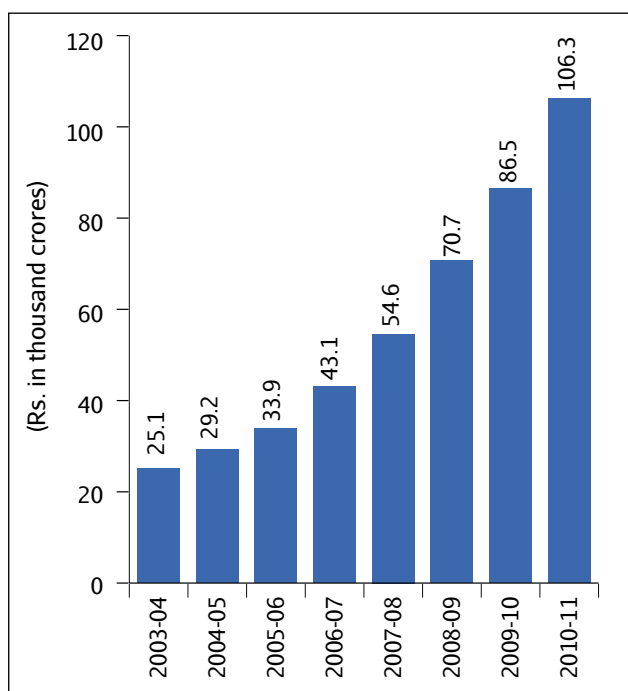


Figure 5.5: Share of Commercial Banks in Total Deposits, 2003-04 to 2010-11

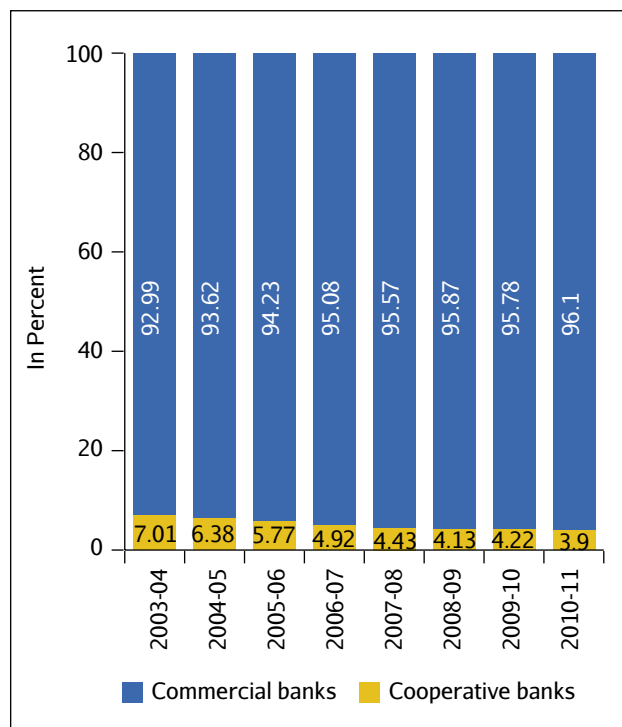
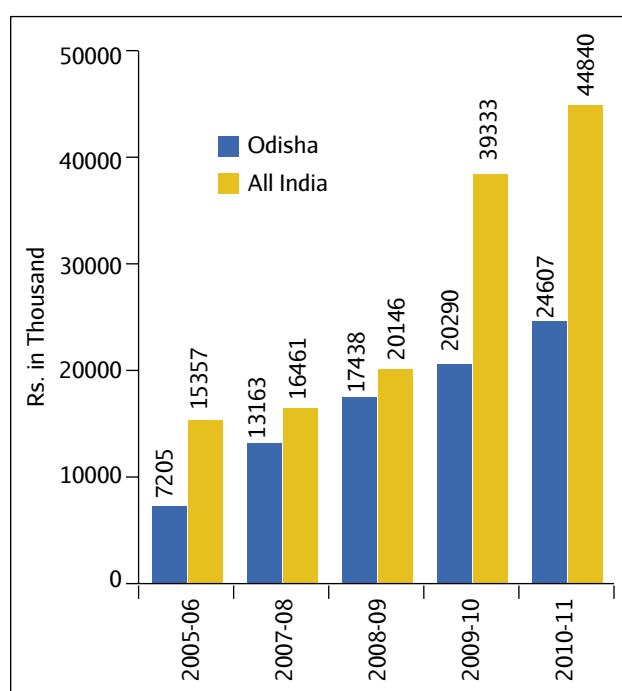


Figure 5.6 compares per capita bank deposits in commercial banks in Odisha, relative to the all-India level. It is observed that during 2010-11, the State level per capita deposit in Commercial Banks was far behind the National average.

Figure 5.6: Per capita Deposits at Commercial Banks, Odisha and All India



5.1.3 Credit-Deposit Ratio

This is the ratio of loans advanced to total deposits and serves as an important indicator of banking activity. A very high ratio would indicate a high level of risk, while a low ratio would mean that banks are being too risk-averse. A ratio in the range of 60-65 percent is considered moderate, which is neither too risky (aggressive) nor too conservative. Figure 5.7 compares credit-deposit ratios for co-operative and commercial banks. In comparison to co-operative banks, commercial banks advance loans in a more conservative fashion. As Figure 5.8 shows, amongst commercial banks, rural regional banks are the most conservative, followed by public sector and private sector banks.

Figure 5.7: Credit Deposit Ratio, Within Commercial Vs Cooperative Banks, 2010-11

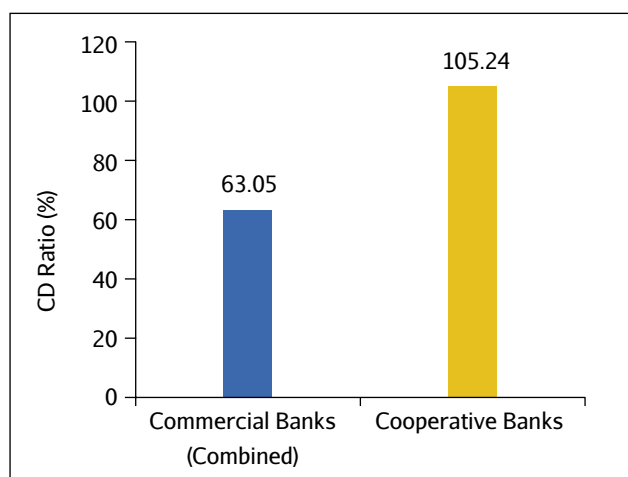
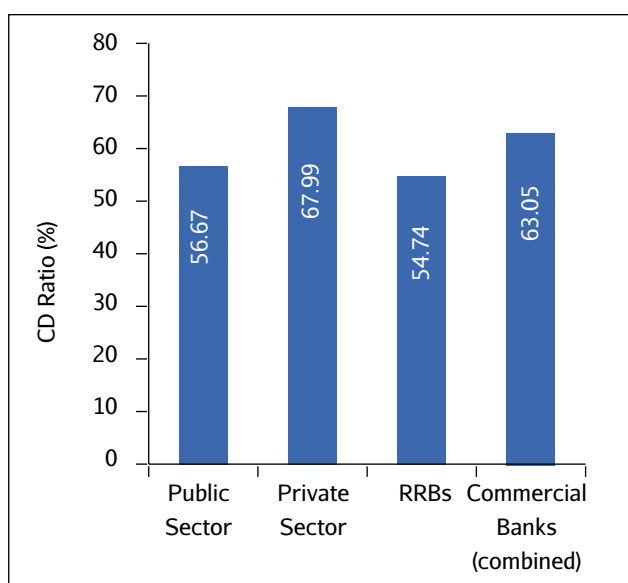
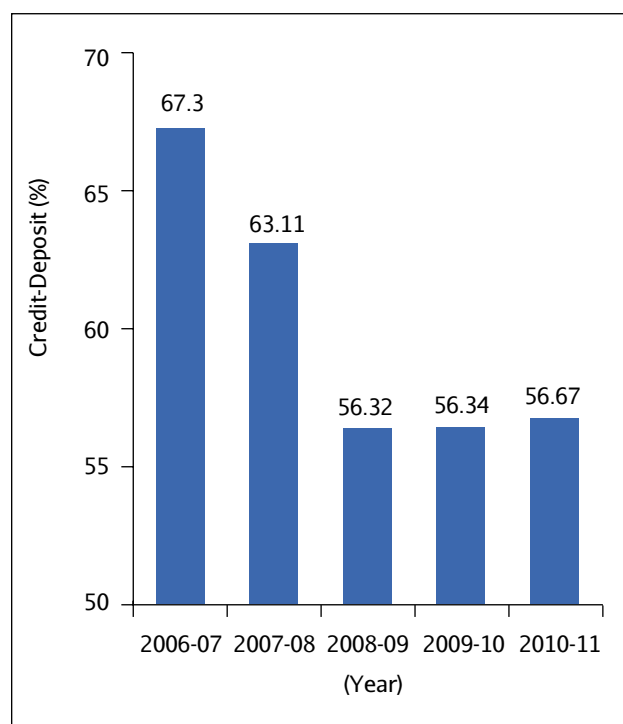


Figure 5.8: Credit Deposit Ratio of Commercial Banks, 2010-11



Although public-sector banks have been generally liberal among commercial banks, over time they have become more conservative. This may be seen from Figure 5.9 that compares credit-deposit ratios for Public sector commercial banks over time. It suggests that credit-deposit ratios for public sector banks have been declining over time, that is, they have been gradually becoming more conservative and requiring closer scrutiny of applications while advancing loans.

Figure 5.9: Credit Deposit Ratio of Public Sector Banks, 2006-07 to 2010-11



Furthermore, between commercial banks and cooperative banks, it is the latter who take the lead in advancing loans to agriculture, micro and small-scale enterprises (MSE) and to weaker sections of the community. Figure 5.10 suggests that out of total advances made by co-operative banks, 84 percent advances were for the Agriculture Sector, while agriculture accounted for 28 percent advances out of the total loans advanced by commercial banks. For commercial banks, distribution of advances by sub-category is shown in Figure 5.11. It may be observed that private sector banks hardly advance any loans to weaker sections. Even the role of public sector banks for these sections is limited. In this regard, regional rural banks take the lead.

Figure 5.10: Advances to Agriculture, MSE and to Weaker Sections by Commercial banks and Cooperative Banks at the end of 2010-11

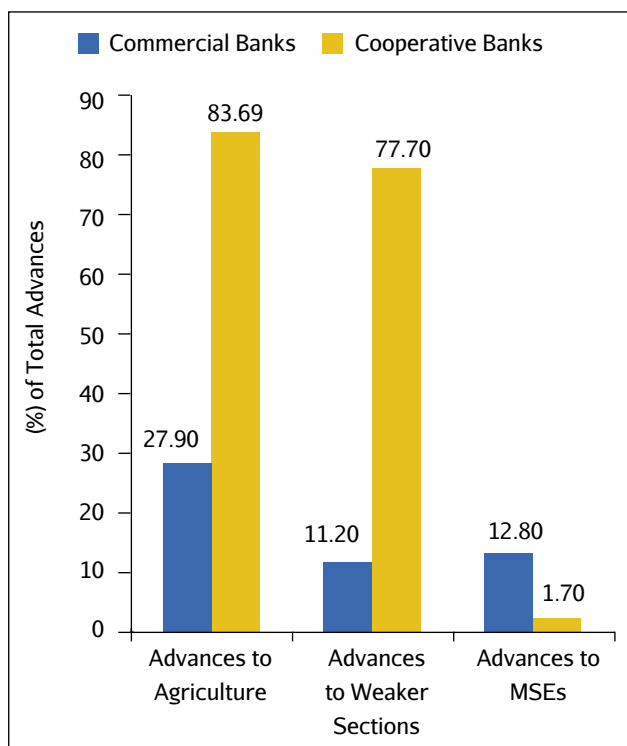
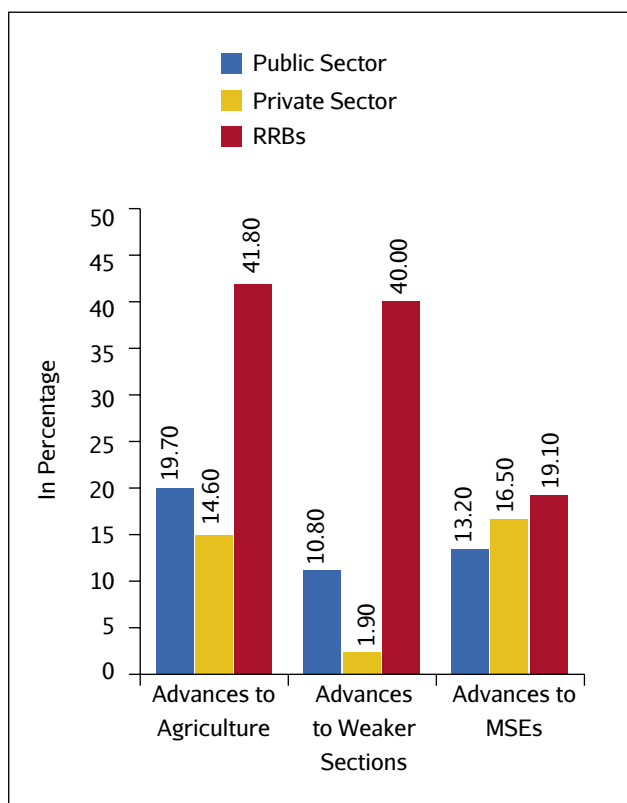


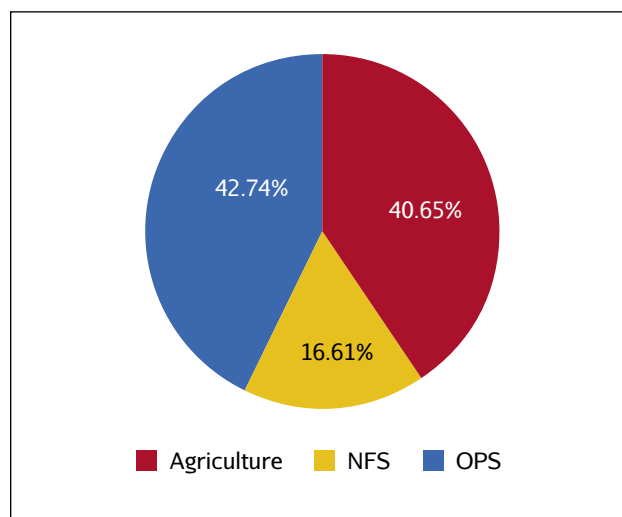
Figure 5.11: Advances to Agriculture, MSE and to Weaker Section by Commercial Banks at the end of 2010-11



5.1.4 Annual Credit Plan (ACP)

Banks in the State are not totally unregulated in granting loans. There is a District Level Coordination Committee (DLCC) for each district, which prepares the Annual Credit Plan (ACP) under the leadership of NABARD. As per the ACP, banks extend loans to priority sectors. During 2010-11, Rs. 16,611.23 crore of loan assistance was provided through banks, which is about 98 percent of the target fixed under ACP for the year. The performance of all the districts except Dhenkanal, Gajapati and Malkangiri was impressive. The sectoral distribution of loans advanced in 2010-11 is shown in Figure 5.12.

Figure 5.12: Sectoral Distribution of Loans Advanced by Banks, 2010-11



It may be noted that despite erratic monsoons and prevalence of drought conditions in some parts of the State, the amount of loans to the Agriculture Sector was high. It has been targeted to advance Rs. 25,233.44 crore during 2011-12. Of this amount, Rs 12,924.00 crore have been earmarked for the agricultural sector, Rs. 2,785.23 crore for the non-farm sector and Rs. 9,524.21 crore for other priority sectors. Annexure 5.4 presents the sector-wise targets and achievements of banks in priority sectors under the Annual Credit Plan from 2004-05 to 2010-11.

5.1.5 Co-operative Banks

The Co-operative banking structure plays a pivotal role in the dispensation of both farm and non-farm credit in the State. It consists of three institutional

networks namely, (a) short-term co-operative credit, (b) long-term co-operative credit, and (c) urban co-operative banks.

5.1.5.1 Short-term Co-operative Credit Sector

The short term cooperative credit structure consists of 2,714 Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies (PACS) including 213 Large Sized Adivasi Multi Purpose Cooperative Societies (LAMPCS), 17 District Central Cooperative Banks with 327 branches and the Odisha State Cooperative Bank with 14 branches at the apex level. This sector provides agricultural credit to member farmers for carrying out agricultural operations including the purchase of agricultural inputs like certified high yielding varieties of seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and agricultural implements. It also renders assistance for storage and marketing of agricultural produce and helps members to get remunerative prices for their produce. The recommendations of the Vaidyanathan Committee have been supplemented for revitalization of this sector.

The revitalisation package envisaged financial assistance in the shape of recapitalisation for Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies (PACS), and District Co-operative Central Banks. The total quantum of assistance to the Short Term Credit Co-operative Sector in Odisha has been to the tune of Rs. 794.42 crore. The share of Government of India, Government of Odisha and PACS in this assistance scheme was respectively 83.59 percent, 9.27 percent and 7.14 percent. The short-term co-operative credit sector commands a market share of 64 percent in the dispensation of short-term agricultural credit vis-à-vis commercial banks and regional rural banks in 2010-11. PACS, LAMPS and FSCS with their vast outreach provide easy access of credit to small and marginal farmers and the marginalised sections of society. Their activities are summarized below:

(i) Coverage of Agricultural Families

Priority has been accorded to enroll agricultural families as members of Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies. By the end of 2010-11, there were 53.82 lakh members, of which cooperatives enrolled 46.83 lakh of the total membership.

(ii) Seasonal Agricultural Operations

The share of agricultural credit by cooperatives has declined at the national level to 27 percent. But these banks in the State have retained their high share over the years and continued to provide a large part of short-term loans. The share of cooperatives in providing crop loans is described in Annexure 5.7. From 2006-07 to 2010-11, it has gradually increased from 62.3 percent to 64.4 percent. In 2010-11, 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. 3,396.39 crore and 20.36 lakh members during 2010-11 registering a growth of 26.26 percent in respect of the amount of finance and 11.13 percent in respect of the number of farmers as compared to 2009-10.

(iii) Agricultural Term Loan

The Co-operative Credit Sector provides term loans for agricultural and allied purposes, for capital investment, asset creation, land improvement, farm mechanisation, plantations, horticulture and other activities. This is known as Investment Credit, open to both scheme-based farm and non-farm sectors. Such investment-credit activities from 2006-07 to 2010-11 are summarized in Annexure 5.9.

(iv) Paddy Procurement

Cooperatives have taken initiative in linking credit with marketing of agricultural produce. In order to enable farmers to get remunerative prices for their agricultural produce, PACs and LAMPS, as agents of the State Government, have taken up paddy procurement and marketing. This has helped farmers as well as boosted the recovery of PACs. During 2010-11, 1630 PACs have participated in the procurement of paddy as commissioned agents of the Odisha State Civil Supply Corporation and have procured 18.40 lakh MT of paddy from 3,90,615 farmers.

(v) Credit linkage to SHGs

To extend institutional credit to the poor and marginalised sections, a bank linkage programme for Self Help Groups has been put in place since 2003-04 through PACS and DCCB branches. By the end of 2010-11, 75,863 such groups with about 7 lakh members have been organised. Credit

support of Rs 208.06 crore has been provided to 55,326 groups.

(vi) Credit Linkage to Tenant Farmers Group (TFG)

For providing sharecroppers and oral lessees' access to institutional credit for agricultural operation, Odisha 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 2010-11, 9,409 such groups were formed and 7,416 groups were provided credit, amounting to Rs. 34.48 crore.

5.1.5.2 Long-term Co-operative Credit Sector

The long-term credit co-operative structure is two-tiered, consisting of the Odisha State Co-operative Agriculture and Research Development (OSCARD) Bank at the helm and 56 Primary Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD) Banks. The CARD banks operate at sub-divisional level and provide long term credit support for capital investment 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 2009-10, the Long-Term Cooperative Credit Sector granted finance of Rs.7.54 crore.

5.1.5.3 Urban Co-operative Banks

At present, 12 Urban Cooperative Banks functioning in the State are providing finances for self employment to un-employed youth and other minimum banking services like acceptance of deposits. in urban and semi urban areas. The deposit mobilisation and loans advanced by these banks are given in Annexure 5.10.

5.1.6 Credit Cards

5.1.6.1 Kisan Credit Cards (KCC)

By the end of 2010-11, 46.43 lakh Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) amounting to Rs. 5,925.66 crore were issued to farmers including 6,16,384 cards amounting to Rs. 1090.53 crore issued during 2010-11. Out of 46.43 lakh KCC, 36.57 lakh (78.76 %) amounting to Rs. 3,274.13 crore were issued by the Co-operative banks and the balance were issued through other

commercial banks. It was targeted to issue 3,42,620 KCC during 2011-12.

5.1.6.2 Kalinga Kissan Gold Cards (KKGC)

With a view to motivate members for timely repayment of loans, Kalinga Kissan Gold Cards (KKGC), an innovative scheme, was designed by the Odisha State Cooperative Bank, and introduced in 2001. Farmers who are members of PACS with a default-free status for at least two years are eligible under this scheme. Through KKGC, a farmer gets facilities like loans with less interest, free personal accident insurance up to Rs. 25,000/-, concessions on share linkages in respect of all loans, educational loans for their children, the provision to purchase fertilisers and pesticides from any retail outlets of their choice and exposure visits to advanced agricultural farms. At the end of 2010-11, KKGC were issued to 32,94,380 lakh members.

Implementation of National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS)

NAIS is being implemented in the State since Rabi 1999-2000. During the last 21 Crop Seasons since Rabi 1999-2000 till Rabi 2009-10, 10,102.54 lakh farmers were covered under the crop insurance scheme and Rs.273.09 crore was collected. Insurance claims of Rs.680.28 crore were settled in favour of 19.68 lakh farmers till Kharif 2010. Gram Panchayats were adopted as units of insurance since Rabi - 2010-11 under NAIS. Modified NAIS was implemented in 5 districts, viz, Sonepur, Kalahandi, Bargarh, Balasore and Bhadrak.

A new crop insurance scheme, known as "Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme" was introduced in the State on a pilot basis in 8 blocks of Bargarh, Bolangir and Nuapada districts since Kharif 2008. Subsequently the scheme was expanded to 19 blocks of the above three districts since Kharif, 2009.

5.1.6.3 Swarozgar Credit Card

This credit card aims at providing timely and instant credit - as working capital and block capital - for self-employment and income generating activities. It targets small artisans, handloom weavers, fishermen, self-employed persons, rickshaw owners and other micro entrepreneurs. During

2010-11, against the target of 40,000, 25,677 Swarozgar Credit Cards amounting to Rs. 55.62 crore were issued, of which 19,438 cards (75.7 %) valued at Rs. 40.55 crore were issued by different commercial banks. During 2011-12, the target was fixed to issue 25,000 Swarozgar Credit Cards.

5.1.7 Bank Assistance to Non-agricultural Sectors

5.1.7.1 Handloom and Handicraft Sector

During 2010-11, credit worth Rs. 11.23 crore was provided by different banks to 1,888 units in the handloom sector and Rs.7.83 crore to 1,254 units in the handicraft sector.. Details are given in Annexure 5.11.

(i) Housing

Banks also provide loans under different housing loan schemes. For 2010-11, these are summarised in Annexure 5.12.

(ii) Fisheries

Financial assistance for pisciculture development is being given in the State through Fish Farmers' Development Agencies (FFDAs). By the end of 2010-11, out of 4,897 proposals, loans amounting to Rs. 1,105.28 lakh were sanctioned in favour of 697 proposals and Rs.782.49 lakh was disbursed to 623 beneficiaries.

(iii) Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

This is a credit-linked scheme that is implemented in the State since 1999 to generate self-employment. A major part of investment under the scheme consists of bank credit from various financial institutions like commercial banks, cooperative banks and regional rural banks. By the end of 2010-11, 1,44,091 loan applications were sanctioned and disbursements were made with respect to 1,38,595 cases showing an achievement of 96.78 percent of the physical target. A target has been fixed to assist 1,20,957 Swarozgaries during 2011-12 with credit mobilisation of Rs. 367.50 crore.

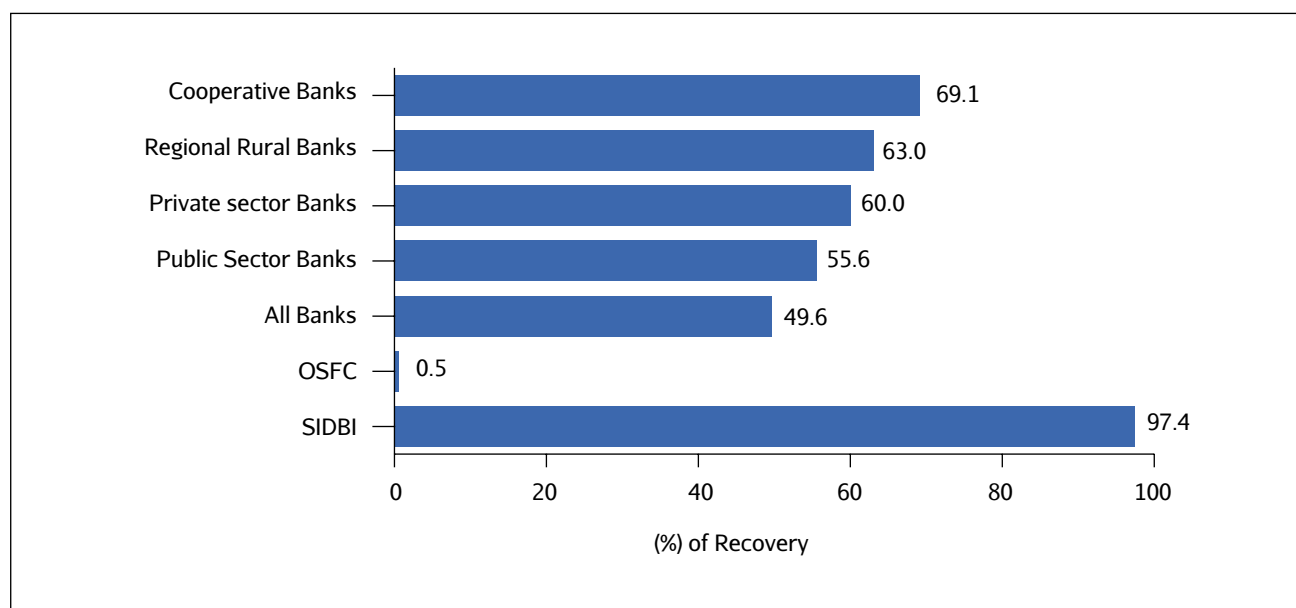
(iv) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY)

Under this scheme, 3,767 applications were received by banks during 2010-11 and 3,462 were sanctioned. Credit worth Rs. 22.71 crore was disbursed to 3,430 beneficiaries. This included Rs. 8.28 crore disbursed in favour of 1,139 SC / ST and Rs. 6.28 crore to 1,051 women beneficiaries.

5.1.8 Recovery Position of Banks

Despite several initiatives, the recovery of loans has not been satisfactory. It remains as a major impediment to the expansion of banking, as it increases non-performing assets (NPA) and

Figure 5.13: Recovery Rate of Loan by Banks in Odisha, 2010-11



thereby adversely affects the resource position and profitability. Figure 5.13 shows the recovery rates of loans granted by various types of financial institutions in the State.

The Odisha State Finance Corporation has the poorest recovery record (0.5 %). Relative to the total in the State, the proportion of loans handled by private sector banks and SIDBI is very small. In this regard, Cooperative banks perform the best. For the whole State, the recovery rate is only 49.6 percent. By the end of 2010-11, 18,774 cases were filed with the competent authority for recovery of dues worth Rs. 55.39 crore. It includes 14,419 cases amounting to Rs. 31.56 crore pending over three years. In addition, 3,426 cases have been filed for recovery of Rs.3.36 crore under the provision of Odisha Agriculture Credit Operation and Miscellaneous Provision (Banks) Act, as on 31st March 2011

5.1.9 State-level Non-banking Financial Institutions

5.1.9.1 Odisha State Financial Corporation (OSFC)

This is the largest non-banking, State government-owned financial institution, providing financial assistance for the establishment of small and medium scale industries in different sectors of the State's economy. Its activities have been detailed in Chapter 4.

5.1.9.2 Odisha Rural Housing and Development Corporation (ORHDC)

The ORHDC was established in 1994. By the end of 2010-11, it disbursed loans amounting to Rs. 566.85 crore in favour of 1,62,458 applicants under six housing finance schemes. Out of a total demand of Rs. 818.00 crore, Rs. 186.13 crore (22.75%) was recovered. Annexure 5.16 presents the activity-summary of ORHDC.

5.1.9.3 Odisha ST & SC Development Finance Corporation (OSDFC)

In 2010-11, OSDFC financed Rs 30.53 crore under various programmes to 27,800 applicants belonging to SC, ST, scavengers and other minorities. The physical and financial achievements of OSDFC during 2010-11 are presented in Annexure 5.17.

5.1.9.4 Private Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs)

Non-banking Financial Companies are an important part of the Indian financial system. At present, there are 15 registered NBFCs (one belongs to category 'A', and 14 to category 'B') operating under the jurisdiction of the Reserve Bank of India, Bhubaneswar and Micro Finance Limited (MFL) is the only deposit taking NBFC in the State. As the company's credit rating in 2003 fell below the minimum investment grade, it was prohibited from accepting deposits. The company holds nil deposits since 30th November, 2009 till date. Its investment in Government Securities decreased from Rs. 468.78 lakh in 2009-10 to Rs.450.00 lakh in 2010-11. Its other investments also declined from Rs.3,952.70 lakh to Rs.2,523.24 lakh during the same period. However, its other investments increased from Rs.2,407.02 lakh on 31st March, 2009 to Rs,3,952.70 lakh on 31st March, 2010.

5.1.10 National-level Non-banking Financial Institutions

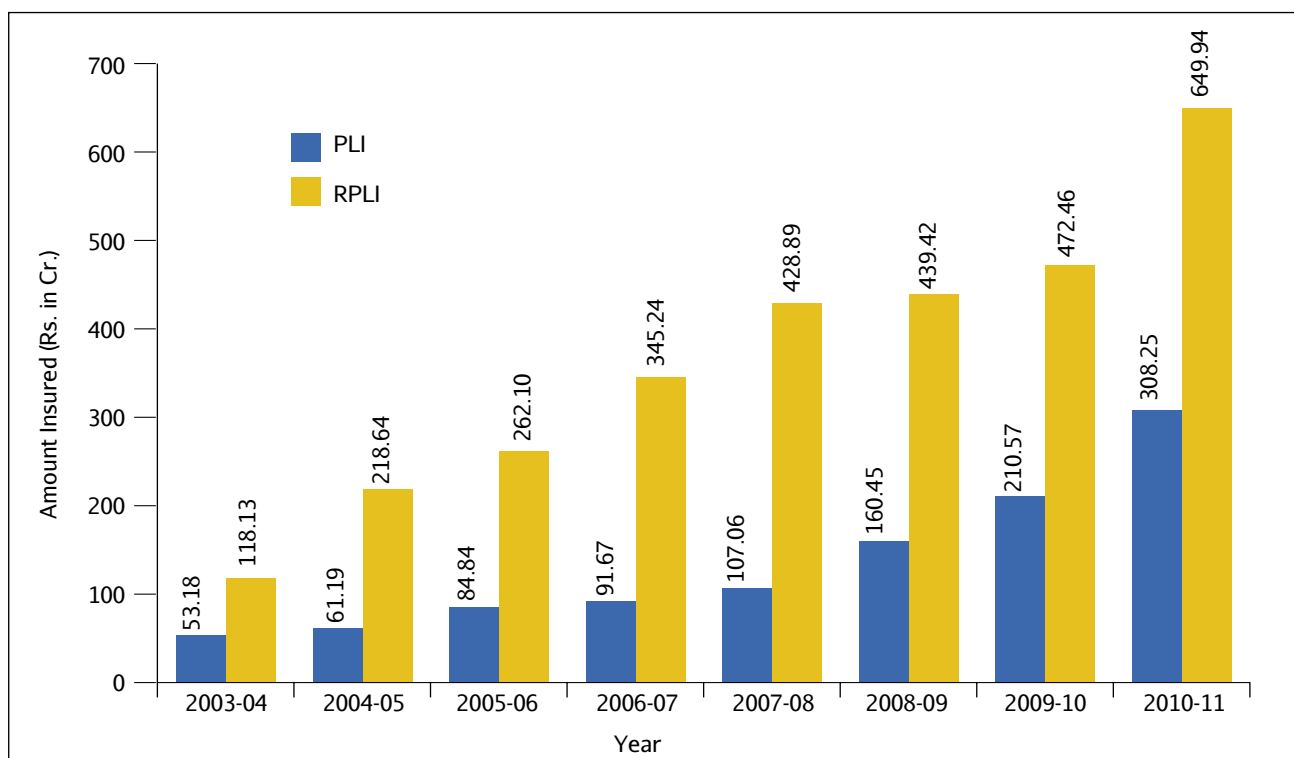
(i) Postal Life Insurance (PLI) and Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI)

The Postal Department of the Government of India provides life insurance under a number of schemes for employees in government, public sector banks and government-aided educational institutions aged between 19 to 55 years. The Central Government has also introduced the Rural Postal Life Insurance Scheme (RPLI) since 1995. Life insurance activities under both schemes have been increasing in an impressive manner. As Figure 5.14 shows, the total sum insured increased fourfold between 2005-06 and 2010-11. By the end of August, 2011, about 1,65,067 PLI and 6,55,835 RPLI policies were active with an assured sum of Rs. 1,515.54 crore and Rs. 2,745.74 crore respectively. During 2010-11, 15,820 PLI policies with an assured sum of Rs. 308.25 crore and 2,61,081 RPLI policies with assured sum of Rs. 649.94 crore were collected.

(ii) Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC)

The business of Life Insurance Corporation of India in Odisha has been increasing. During 2010-11, LIC issued 11.92 lakh policies and collected Rs. 991.82 crore towards first year

Figure 5.14: Activities of PLI/ RPLI In Odisha, 2003-04 to 2010-11

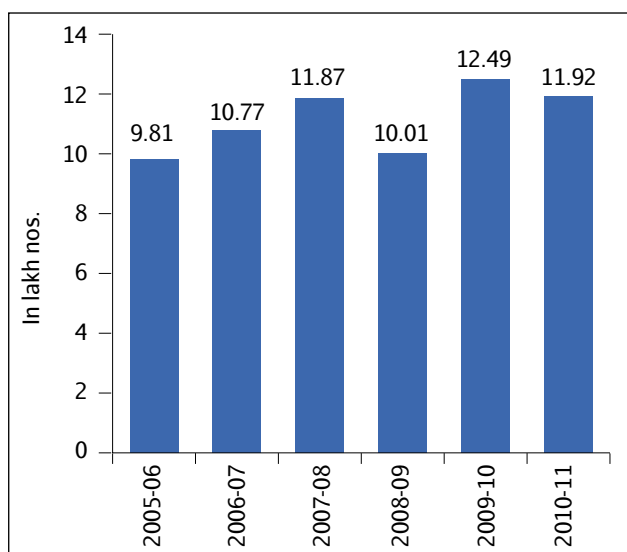


premium through its 56 branch offices all over the State. Figure 5.15 indicates the growth of their business from 2005-06 to 2010-11. Details are given in Annexure 5.19.

(iii) Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)

Established in 1990, SIDBI serves as a principal financial institution for promoting, financing and

Figure 5.15: Total Policies Marketed by LIC in Odisha, 2005-06 to 2010-11



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, upgradation, 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 2010-11, SIDBI sanctioned loans amounting to Rs.12.27 crore to 16 SSI/SME units and disbursed Rs.16.11 crore. In addition to the above SIDBI has also assisted 3 MFIs and 10 micro entrepreneurs with total loan assistance of Rs. 3.20 crore and Rs. 0.14 crore respectively during 2010-11. Annexure 5.20 presents the performance summary of SIDBI since 2005-06.

(iv) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)

Since its inception in 1982, NABARD is working for rural prosperity through effective credit support, institutional development and other innovative initiatives. It has brought about integrated and sustainable rural development by facilitating credit flow for promotion and development of rural

infrastructure, agriculture and rural non-farm sectors as well as for institutional development. It has set up the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF). It refines qualified banking institutions. Refinance assistance accorded by NABARD to various schemes/sectors from 2005-06 to 2010-11 is listed in Annexure 5.21. Major achievements of NABARD in Odisha during 2010-11 are given below:

- NABARD has extended financial support of Rs. 2,665.52 crore in the State during 2010-11, of which the loan provided to the banking system by way of refinance for short term crop production and long term investment activities for capital formation is about 73 percent and the balance 27 percent is the loan to the State Government for rural infrastructure development.
- It has provided refinance support amounting to Rs. 1,727 crore to the financial institutions to meet the short-term agricultural operation and Rs. 224.30 crore to meet the term loan requirements of the farm and nonfarm sectors.
- NABARD has sanctioned Rs. 5,631 crore for 1, 17,141 infrastructure projects and disbursed Rs. 2,751 crore under RIDF till the end of March, 2011, including Rs. 898.26 crore sanctioned and Rs. 714.22 crore disbursed to the State Government during 2010-11.
- During 2010-11, 526 training programmes were conducted for 85,678 persons from various stake holding agencies and 222 micro enterprise development programmes were organised to enable 7,514 SHG members to pursue various income generating activities.
- Grant assistance of Rs.35.92 lakh was provided to NGOs and RUDSETI type self employment training institutes for imparting skills training to rural unemployed youth and about 3,300 rural youth were trained.
- NABARD sanctioned 39 projects involving grant assistance to Rs.4.50 crore under the Watershed Development Programme for treatment of 30,000 ha.

(v) Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO)

HUDCO's financial assistance is available for housing as well as for infrastructure development, transportation and power projects. HUDCO has

so far sanctioned 456 schemes in the state with a loan commitment of Rs. 3,629.12 crore. It played an active role in reconstruction after the super cyclone in 1999. Under the Chief Minister's Relief Fund (CMRF), HUDCO completed six projects – three schools, two bus stands and one mini stadium costing Rs. 67.00 lakh. Besides, six model villages were sanctioned by HUDCO with assistance of Rs. 1.77 crore and most of them are complete. During 2010-11, HUDCO sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 300 crore towards urban housing schemes and disbursed Rs. 64.01 crore. In the same year, loans amounting to Rs.156.02 crore were recovered, leaving Rs.681.80 crore outstanding.

(vi) Bhubaneswar Stock Exchange

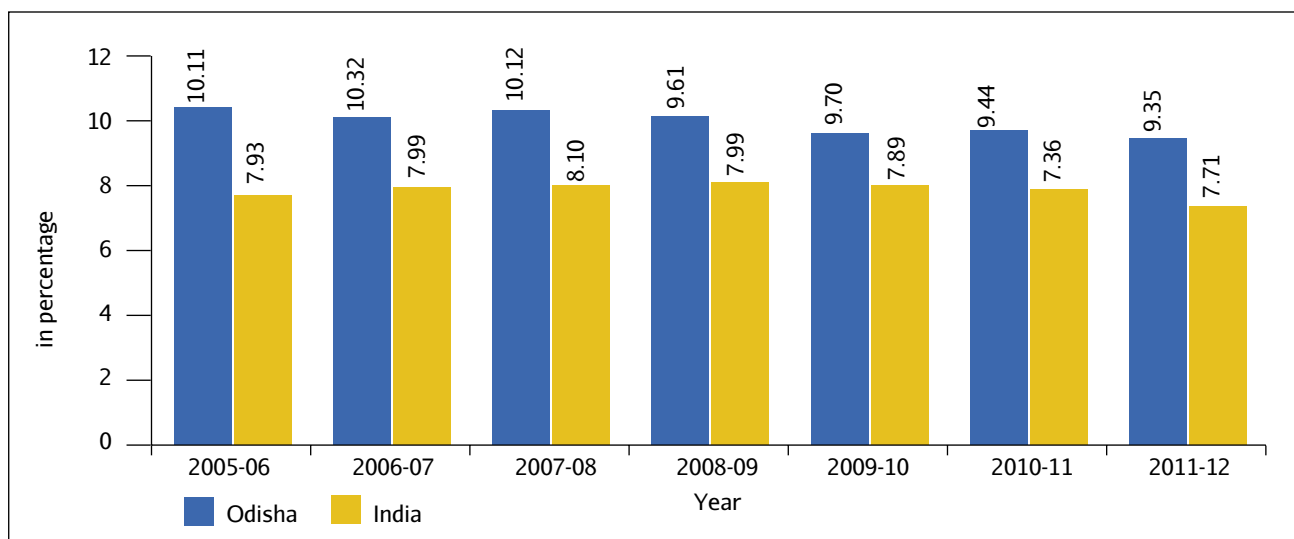
The Bhubaneswar Stock Exchange was established in 1989 as a public company limited by guarantee, in order to mobilise savings for investment in local enterprises. It started trading operations in 1991 after being recognised by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India. However, its scale of operations has remained limited so far. By the end of 2010-11, 48 companies were listed with 177 members and 18 corporate members. The member-brokers of the stock exchange conduct trading in the National Stock Exchange (NSE) segment of ISE security and services Ltd. (ISS) a wholly owned subsidiary company of Inter-connected stock exchange of India Ltd. (ISE) wherein Bhubaneswar Stock Exchange is a promoter member at an average daily turn over of Rs.2.45 crore. Its annual turnover for 2010-11 was Rs.628.98 crore.

5.2 Construction

The construction sub-sector builds the capacity of the economy for achieving higher rates of growth. This sub-sector is a major component of the Service Sector and contributes more than 16 percent to the sector in real terms at 2004-05 prices. This sub-sector adds more than 9 percent to the State's GSDP at 2004-05 prices and has grown, in real terms, at an average annual rate of 6.14 percent during the 11th Five Year Plan.

Figure 5.16 depicts the share of the construction sector in the State and in India from 2005-06 to 2011-12. It is seen that the share of this sector at the State level has remained higher than that

Figure 5.16: Share of Construction in GSDP/GDP, 2004-05 to 2011-12



at the national level. The sector had a share of 7.93 percent and 7.71 percent in the real GDP respectively in 2005-06 and 2011-12 at the national level. In contrast, the share of the sector in Odisha’s GSDP was 10.11 percent in 2005-06 and 9.70 percent in 2009-10. During the year 2010-11 its share in Odisha’s GSDP was 9.44 percent and is expected to be 9.35 percent in 2011-12.

5.3 Tourism

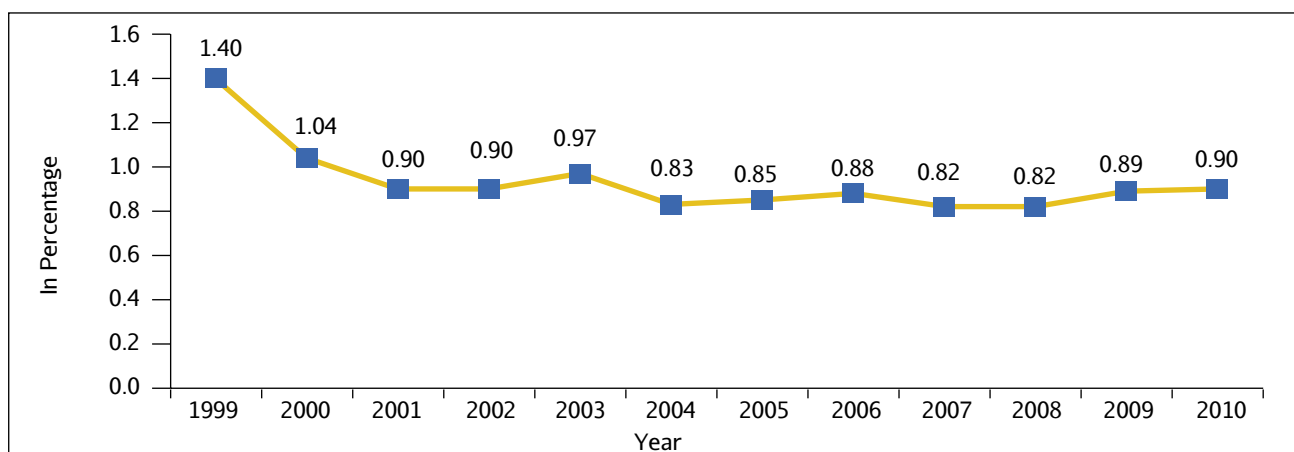
The tourism sector has a potential to generate high employment growth through a mix of activities of hotels, transport, shopping, food, entertainment and other areas. It is the hospitality sector, which binds together a lot of other employment generating sectors through backward and forward linkages. 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 276,618 persons are indirectly engaged in this sector in Odisha. The ratio of indirect jobs to direct jobs is approximately 3:1 in Odisha.

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 of devotees to the abode of Lord Jagannath. There is considerable scope for religious and recreational tourism. However, Odisha’s full potential for tourism is yet to be realised. Figure 5.17 indicates that the relative share of foreign tourists to Odisha is small.

It may be observed from Figure 5.17 that Odisha used to get more than one percent share of foreign tourists till 2000 and since then, it has become less

Figure 5.17: Share of Odisha in Total Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India, 1999-2010



than one percent. However, in absolute terms, the number of tourists from within the State, outside the State and abroad has been increasing. The increasing trend of the total number of tourists is shown in Figure 5.18. It is significant that the first category has the highest growth rate, followed by the second and the last. As can be seen in Annexure 5.23, in 1999-2010, the number of tourists from within the State tripled, doubled from the rest of India and increased by 52 percent from abroad.

Within India, most tourists to Odisha come from West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. During 2009-10,

they constituted 13.76 percent and 3.46 percent of all tourists respectively from India, including those from Odisha. France and USA were the major tourist generating markets from overseas during 2009-10, and nearly 45 percent foreign tourists came from Western Europe. The trend in the composition of tourists is depicted in Figure 5.19.

As per the tourist profile survey 2008-09, the average duration and spending of a domestic tourist is 3.7 days and Rs. 1,357 per day respectively, while that of a foreign tourist is 14.2 days and Rs. 2,255 per day. Based on this, the estimated inflow of money

Figure 5.18: Tourist Arrival in Odisha, 2000-10

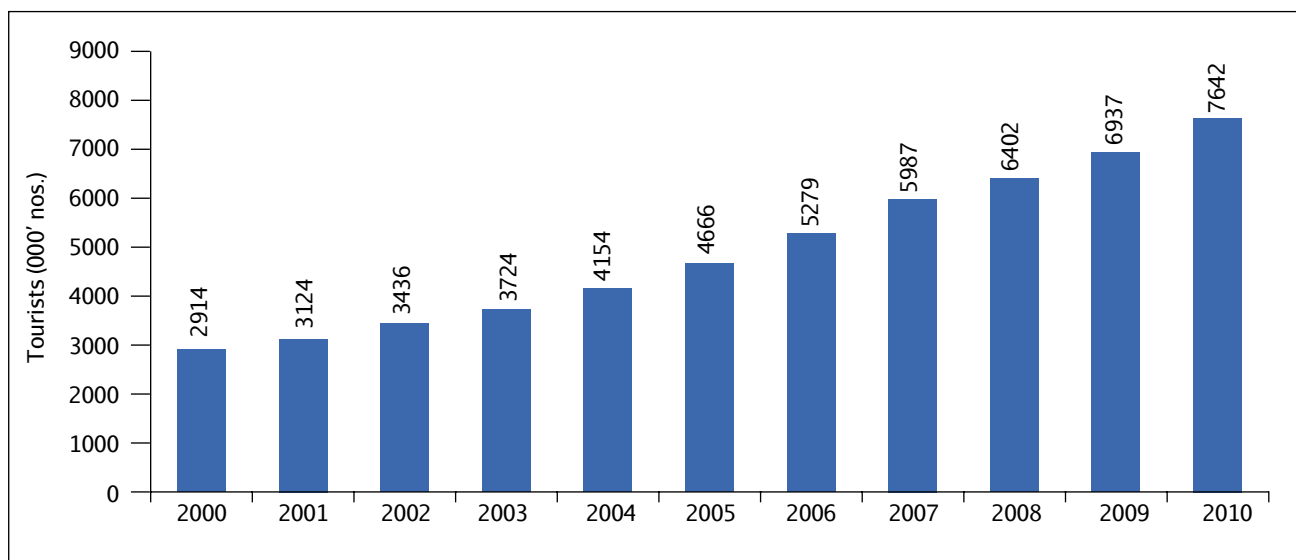
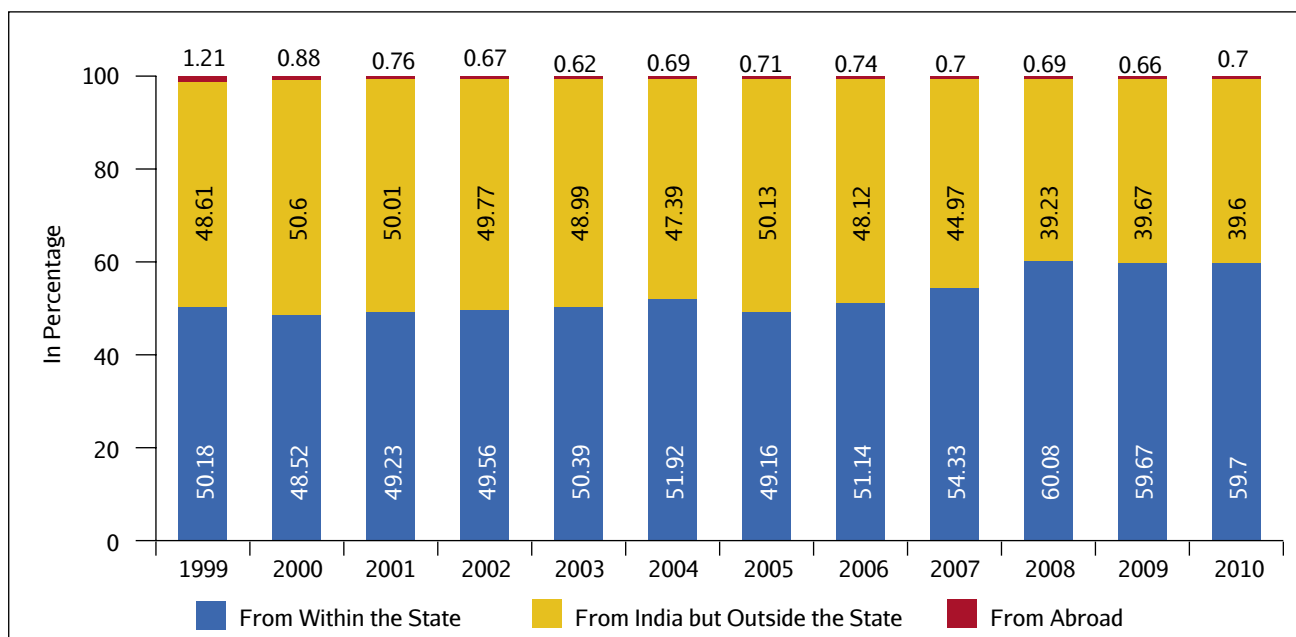


Figure 5.19: Composition of Tourists in Odisha, 1999-2010



to Odisha during 2010-11 has been assessed at Rs.4,072.00 crore, an increase of 9.5 percent over 2009-10. Annexure 5.24 gives detailed information on this sub-sector since 2004-05.

5.4 Trade, Hotel and Restaurant Industry

This sub-sector has been growing consistently since 1950-51. Its share in the State domestic product increased from 4.85 percent in 1950-51 to 12.7 percent in 2008-09 at 1999-00 base. Figure 5.20 shows that the share of the sector in real GSDP has increased from 10.68 percent in 2004-05 to 13.22 percent in 2010-11 at 2004-05 prices. This sub-sector is expected to contribute to 13.73 percent share in the real GSDP of Odisha in 2011-12 and has been growing in real terms at the rate of 10.38 percent.

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 2.76 times, and, with a compound annual growth rate of 5.21 percent.

Thus, it is not keeping pace with the growth rate of the State during the same period. From 1999 to 2010, the number of hotel rooms has grown at an annual rate of 6 percent, while the number of tourists in the State has grown at the rate of 10 percent. It, therefore, follows that the growth of this sector and its contribution to the tourism sector is found to be on higher rate of capacity utilisation.

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 2010 can be seen from Figure 5.21. The trend and extent of total hotel beds is shown in Figure 5.22. From 2000 to 2010, the number of beds increased by 70 percent. During 2010, there were 1,326 hotels with 26,555 rooms and 51,317 beds, of which, 114 catered to high-spending groups (HSG), 264 to middle-spending groups (MSG) and 948 to lower-spending groups (LSG).

5.5 Policies for Promotion of Tourism and Hospitality Industry

Of late, high priority has been given to the development and promotion of tourism as well as

Figure 5.20: Share of the Trade- Hotel-Restaurant Industry in GSDP, 2004-05 to 2011-12

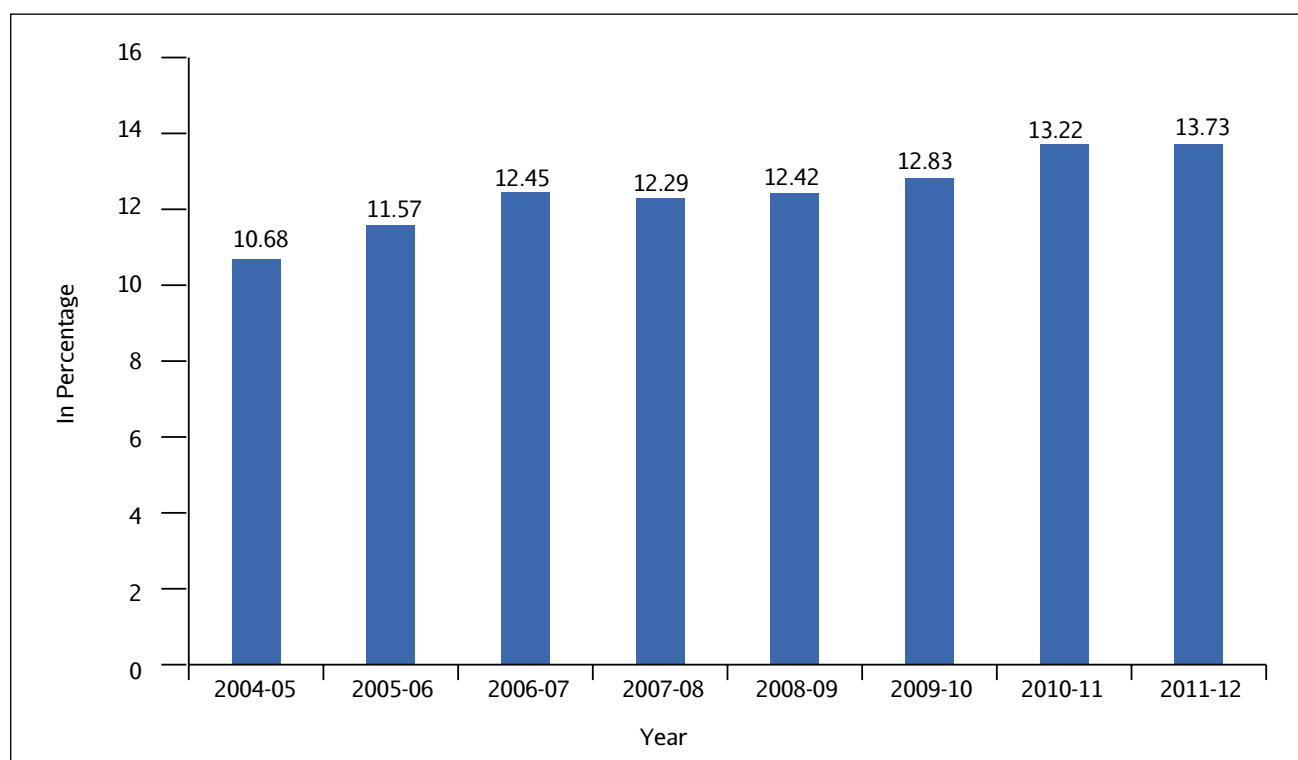


Figure 5.21: Standard of Hotels in Odisha, 1999-2010

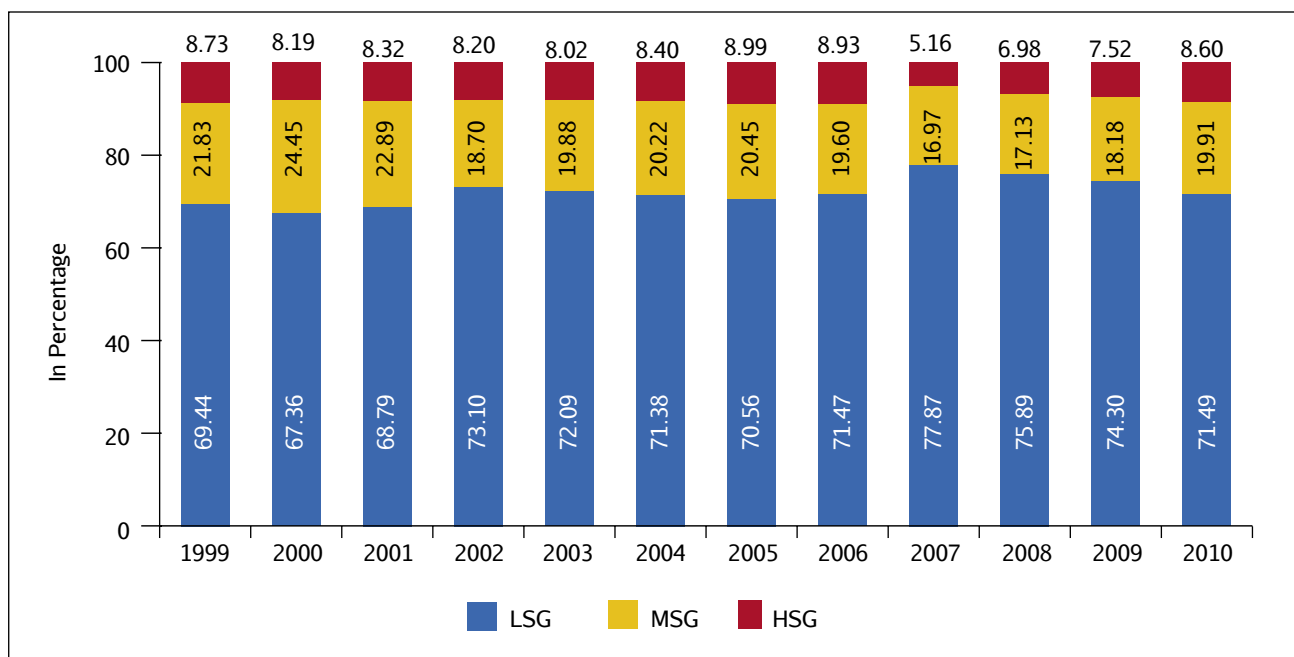
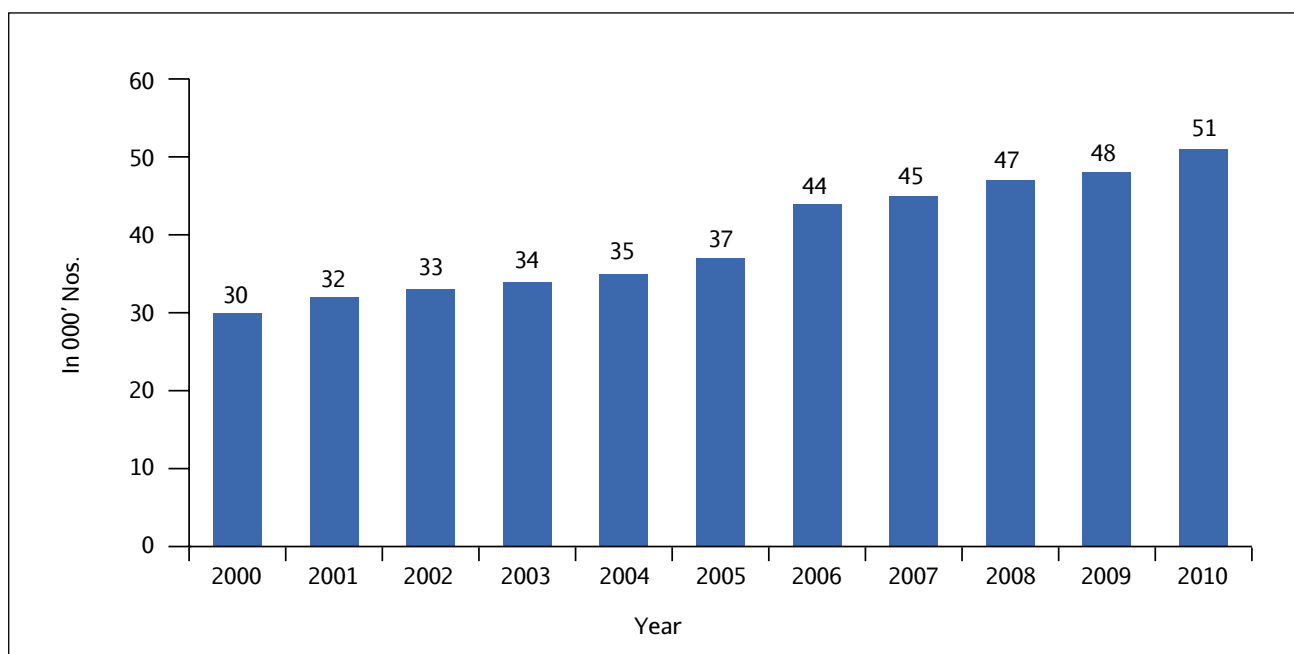


Figure 5.22: Trend and Extent of Hotel Beds in Odisha, 2000-2010



the hotel industry sector in Odisha. During the 10th Five Year Plan, the State spent public funds of Rs. 38.45 crore on this sector. In the first four years of the 11th Plan (from 2007-08 to 2010-11), Rs. 89.94 crore was spent for this purpose. In all, 320 tourist centres have been identified for their development and promotion in Odisha.

5.5.1 Organisation of State and District Level Festivals

Several festivals including the Rath Yatra, Konark Festival, National Crafts Mela, Mukteswar Dance Festival and other festivities have been recognised as state-level festivals in Odisha and are geared towards attracting tourists. Similarly, there are

district-level festivals like the Parab in Koraput and Mahotsava in Sambalpur. While these are official festivals, interest groups such as industry sub-groups and civil society organizations also organise festivals such as beach festivals at Puri, Gopalpur and Chandipur.

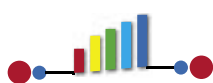
5.5.2 Development of Shamuka Beach

The Shamuka Beach Project at Puri is in progress. Targeted towards high-end tourists, it is spread over 2,000 acres of land of which, 972 acres of land have already been acquired in the first phase.

Development work is already in progress. The State Government released Rs.3.30 crore during 2010-11 to CESU and OPTCL for electrification of the Samuka Project.

5.5.3 Tourist Units

At present, 19 tourist units, i.e., Panthasala, Panthika, Tourist Complex and Yatrivas, with 105 rooms and 287 beds function under the Tourism Department, while 21 tourist units with 509 rooms and 1,112 beds are in operation under the Odisha Tourism Development Corporation (OTDC).



Annexure 5.1: Bank-Wise Key Indicators at the end of 2010-11

Banks	Total branches	in crores of rupees									
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Deposit	Advance	CD Ratio	Total Adv. to Agrl.	Adv. to MSE	Adv. to services sector	Adv. to weaker section	Adv. to DRI	Adv. to women	Adv. to SC/ST
1											
Public Sector	1968	84002.08	47601.48	56.67	9397.22	6276.93	7644.05	5131.99	26.51	3227.05	1543.07
Private Sector	155	9331.95	6344.75	67.99	927.67	1048.93	375.73	119.63	0.11	157.46	11.80
RRBs	875	8842.84	4840.63	54.74	2021.07	923.38	990.15	1934.10	-	1085.88	927.67
RIDF (NABARD)	-	-	5638.41	-	5638.42	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total commercial	2998	102176.87	64425.27	63.05	17984.39	8249.24	9009.94	7185.73	26.62	4470.39	2482.54
Cooperative	337	4148.32	4365.54	105.24	3653.36	74.54	350.26	3390.43	-	252.50	888.35
OSFC	0	-	342.75	-	-	242.15	100.60	-	-	-	-
SIDBI	0	-	272.34	-	-	59.61	212.73	-	-	186.48	-
Grand Total	3335	106325.19	69405.90	65.28	21637.75	8625.53	9673.52	10576.16	26.62	4909.36	3370.89
Rural	1878	23258.51	19172.07	82.43							
Semi Urban	765	29766.10	12818.40	43.06							
Urban	692	53300.58	37415.43	70.20							

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee, Odisha

Annexure 5.2: Share of Commercial and Cooperative Banks in Total Deposits

Rupees in crores

Year	Commercial Banks	Coop. Banks	Total Deposit	Share of Coop. Banks (%)	Share of Commercial Banks (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2002-03	21006.85	1591.85	22598.70	7.04	92.96
2003-04	23359.86	1761.25	25121.11	7.01	92.99
2004-05	27372.64	1863.49	29236.13	6.38	93.62
2005-06	31966.97	1955.75	33922.72	5.77	94.23
2006-07	41037.16	2126.80	43163.96	4.92	95.08
2007-08	52272.25	2422.06	54694.31	4.43	95.57
2008-09	67766.26	2914.30	70680.56	4.13	95.87
2009-10	82891.56	3652.63	86544.38	4.22	95.78
2010-11	102176.87	4148.32	106325.19	3.90	96.10

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee, Odisha

Annexure 5.3: Individual Bank-Wise Total Deposits and Advances at the end of 2010-11

In lakhs of rupees

Bank	Number of Branches	Total Deposits	Total Advances
1	2	3	4
Allahabad Bank	72	2845.79	1873.23
Andhra Bank	112	3909.13	2457.16
Bank of Baroda	61	2631.12	1550.04
Bank of India	140	4615.00	2581.00
Bank of Maharashtra	2	39.78	17.97
Canara Bank	73	2153.73	1266.36
Central Bank of India	69	1496.78	871.41
Corporation Bank	9	691.22	115.78
Dena Bank	8	313.04	252.84
Indian Bank	59	1574.32	876.79
Indian Overseas Bank	96	2977.63	1644.85
Oriental Bank of Commerce	24	2160.03	882.94
Panjab National Bank	88	3458.41	1825.03
Panjab & Sind Bank	5	365.11	41.78
State Bank of India	663	33785.16	19284.62
State Bank of Bikanar & Jaipur	3	85.62	212.37
State Bank of Hyderabad	10	1043.91	178.32
State Bank of Travancore	1	79.13	58.28
State Bank of Mysore	1	79.37	158.73
Syndicate Bank	58	1424.66	700.34

(Contd...)

Bank	Number of Branches	Total Deposits	Total Advances
1	2	3	4
Union Bank	78	4612.61	2426.46
United Bank of India	116	2914.67	1437.39
UCO Bank	191	8130.19	6202.45
Vijaya Bank	9	251.45	90.92
IDBI Bank	20	2364.22	594.42
Total Public Sector Banks	1968	84002.08	47601.48
Laxmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	1	31.83	5.04
Federal Bank	3	176.86	102.84
HDFC Bank	36	1583.30	1345.19
ICICI Bank	48	2192.28	1520.42
The South Indian Bank Ltd.	2	310.76	6.69
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	5	133.11	358.16
ING Vysya Bank	1	114.61	14.77
Axis Bank	50	3507.18	2291.54
Indus Ind Bank	6	1124.10	529.72
Karur Vysya Bank	3	157.92	170.39
Total Private Sector Banks	155	9331.95	6344.75
Baitarani Gramya Bank	104	1135.25	638.93
Utkal Gramya Bank	333	2695.15	1595.95
Kalinga Gramya Bank	183	1691.60	961.56
Neelachala Gramya Bank	174	2397.99	1233.16
Rushikulya Gramya Bank	81	922.86	411.03
Total of RRBs	875	8842.84	4840.63
RIDIF (NABARD)	-	-	5638.42
Total Commercial Banks	2998	102176.87	64425.27
Odisha State Co-Op.Bank	332	4148.32	4337.05
OSCARD Bank	5	0	28.49
Total of Co-operative Bank	337	4148.32	4365.54
OSFC	-	-	342.75
SIDBI	-	0	272.34
Grand Total	3335	106325.19	69405.90

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee, Odisha

Annexure 5.4: Sector-Wise Target and Achievements of Banks in Priority Sectors under the Annual Credit Plan (2004-05 to 2010-11)

Sector	Target (Rs. in crore)	Achievement (Rs. in crore)	% of achievement
1	2	3	4
Agriculture			
Crop Loan			
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
2009-10	4182.16	3944.91	94.32
2010-11	6152.51	5448.78	88.56
Term Loans			
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
2009-10	988.71	1182.07	119.56
2010-11	1640.68	801.46	48.85
Allied Sectors			
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
2009-10	743.33	236.51	31.82
2010-11	1372.61	5010.57	36.54
Total Agriculture			
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
2009-10	5914.20	5363.49	90.69
2010-11	9165.80	6751.81	73.66
Non Farm Sector (N F S)			
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
2009-10	1121.70	1514.47	135.02
2010-11	1400.02	2759.50	197.10

(Contd...)

Sector	Target (Rs. in crore)	Achievement (Rs. in crore)	% of achievement
1	2	3	4
Other Priority Sector (OPS)			
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
2009-10	4466.66	4264.93	95.48
2010-11	6337.88	7099.92	112.02
Total Loans			
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
2009-10	11502.55	11142.89	96.87
2010-11	16903.70	16611.23	98.27

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee, Odisha

Annexure 5.5: Progress of the Cooperative Movement in Odisha

Year	Number of Cooperative Societies Functioning	Membership in lakhs	Working Capital (in crores of rupees)	Per Capita Working Capital (in rupees)
1	2	3	4	5
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
2002-03	4702	50.20	2968.01	5912.37

(Contd...)

Year	Number of Cooperative Societies Functioning	Membership in lakhs	Working Capital (in crores of rupees)	Per Capita Working Capital (in rupees)
1	2	3	4	5
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
2008-09	4285	65.87	5091.00	7728.86
2009-10	4263	70.00	6183.00	8832.86

Source: Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Odisha
P: Provisional

Annexure 5.6: Membership, Working Capital and Advances of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Credit Cooperative Societies in Odisha

Year	Membership (in thousands)		Working Capital (in lakhs of rupees)		Loans Advanced (in lakhs of rupees)		Loans Outstanding (in lakhs of rupees)	
	Agri	Non-Agri	Agri	Non-Agri	Agri	Non-Agri	Agri	Non-Agri
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1985-86	3815	192	38555	4462	6556	3265	24105	3005
1986-87	3846	198	39855	5122	6099	1998	23447	3196
1987-88	3883	214	42045	6885	7500	6392	24338	3971
1988-89	3918	222	43879	7780	7009	4899	23724	5051
1989-90	3948	237	45716	9380	1967	3991	24861	6301
1990-91	3893	235	39669	11718	3507	5424	18855	9366
1991-92	4037	242	37320	14327	4105	8443	16971	11701
1992-93	4150	238	40432	17968	6643	7047	19712	11758
1993-94	4192	892	45989	38497	9287	2577	20686	15248
1994-95	4260	784	48929	57684	12286	8085	23975	18956
1995-96	4300	1100	55812	62604	16730	17237	33870	25223
1996-97	4200	1000	62600	78744	19387	50430	31288	33047
1997-98	4149	1090	73429	65483	22567	26475	35986	92557
1998-99	4369	406	94555	74018	33225	32335	44728	37185
1999-00	4554	342	126512	76837	44540	66698	66024	38417
2000-01	4638	362	138856	90903	51852	85702	78966	41784
2001-02	4700	347	170205	98258	62020	73050	83095	78741
2002-03	4659	361	191293	105508	62069	108936	94501	55597
2003-04	4867	355	223601	103735	85568	92707	96536	53437
2004-05	5215	951	253058	107288	120806	103815	128054	59419
2005-06	5367	929	282609	109998	142658	119079	150122	63081
2006-07	5281	1075	312767	113513	153172	122415	166910	64151
2007-08	5519	967	346602	129086	146304	136595	186284	67161
2008-09	5623	964	356764	152333	158394	167912	159615	80927
2009-10	5924	1082	442962	175383	277038	168144	234610	89221

Source: Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Odisha

Annexure 5.7: Market Share of Cooperatives in Dispensing Crop Loan

Rs. in crores

Year	Commercial Banks	Cooperative Banks	Total	Market share of Cooperative Banks (%)	Market share of Commercial Banks (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2006-07	939.42	1554.26	2493.68	62.30	37.68
2007-08	875.02	1501.02	2376.76	63.15	36.85
2008-09	764.13	1489.46	2253.59	66.00	34.00
2009-10	1432.83	2682.17	4115.00	65.00	35.00
2010-11	1877.52	3396.39	5273.64	64.40	35.60

Source: SLBC, Odisha

Annexure 5.8: Season-wise Dispensation of Short-Term Credit by Cooperative Banks in Odisha

Members in lakhs and amount in crores of rupees

Year	Kharif Members	Kharif Amount	Rabi Members	Rabi Amount	Total Members	Total Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2006-07	7.30	837.47	5.74	721.70	13.04	1559.16
2007-08	7.21	899.24	4.44	602.50	11.65	1501.74
2008-09	4.65	546.41	7.04	943.05	11.69	1489.46
2009-10	10.11	1407.82	8.21	1274.35	18.32	2548.70
2010-11	11.26	1811.09	9.10	1585.30	20.36	3396.39

Source: SLBC, Odisha

Annexure 5.9: Investment Credit in Odisha

Year	Farm sector (Nos.)	Farm sector amount (in crores of Rs.)	Non-farm sector (nos.)	Non-farm sector amount (in crores of Rs.)	Total (nos.)	Total amount (in crores of Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2006-07	10766	39.38	19030	39.93	29796	79.30
2007-08	17123	56.44	19421	47.16	36544	103.60
2008-09	23133	84.43	20169	74.33	43302	158.76
2009-10	21517	104.17	25089	95.58	46606	199.75
2010-11	27542	151.34	22181	109.77	49723	261.11

Annexure 5.10: Deposits Mobilised and Loan advances by Urban Cooperative Banks in Odisha

Year	Deposits mobilized (in crores of Rs.)	Loan advanced (in crores of Rs.)
1	2	3
2006-07	625.23	421.23
2007-08	615.02	415.43
2008-09	840.52	495.37
2009-10	944.48	566.21
2010-11	992.92	533.13

Annexure 5.11: Bank Assistance to the Handloom and Handicraft Sector during 2010-11

Category	Handloom Sector		Handicraft Sector	
	No.	Amount (in lakhs of Rs.)	No.	Amount (in lakhs of Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
Self Help Groups	283	231.57	280	192.62
Individuals	936	538.97	469	295.37
Artisan Credit Card (ACC)	343	235.19	290	169.70
Swarozgaries Credit Card	326	117.35	215	125.47
Total	1888	1123.08	1254	783.16

Annexure 5.12: Bank Loans for Housing during 2010-11

Scheme	Number of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (in crores of rupees)
1	2	3
Home Loan Scheme	1762	163.44
Golden Jubilee Rural Housing Scheme	1391	22.80
National Housing scheme	338	12.17
Finance to Ex-Servicemen	942	14.05

Annexure 5.13: Credit Cards issued during 2010-11

Credit Card	Credit Card issued	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3
Artisan Credit Cards	1358	8.72
Swarozgar Credit Cards	25677	55.62
Kissan Credit Cards	616384	1090.53
Total	643419	1154.87

Annexure 5.14: Recovery Position of Banks at the end of 2010-11

Banks	Total Demand	Amount Collected	In crores of rupees	
			% of Recovery	Amount overdues
1	2	3	4	5
Public Sector Banks	6559.25	3644.84	55.60	2914.40
Private Sector Banks	0.10	0.06	60.00	0.04
Regional Rural Banks	931.19	587.06	63.00	344.13
Total Commercial Banks	7490.54	4231.96	56.5	3258.58
Cooperative Banks	3968.94	2742.61	69.10	1226.33
Odisha State Finance Corporation	2675.46	12.48	0.50	2662.98
SIDBI	47.30	46.06	97.40	1.24
Grand Total	14182.24	7033.11	49.60	7149.13

Source: SLBC

Annexure 5.15: Sector and Bank-Wise Loan Recovery Position in Odisha

(Rs. in lakh)

Sector/Item	Total Public sector Banks		RRBs		Co-operative Banks		Grand Total	
	At the end of 2009-10	At the end of 2010-11	At the end of 2009-10	At the end of 2010-11	At the end of 2009-10	At the end of 2010-11	At the end of 2009-10	At the end of 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Agricultural Short Term Loan								
Total demand for recovery	68593	83428	39169	44778	265416	391485	428869	519691
Amount collected	44376	50414	27516	28346	178634	271700	307713	350460
Overdue amount	24217	33014	11653	16432	86782	119785	121156	169231
% of overdue to demand	35.31	39.57	29.75	36.70	32.70	30.60	28.25	32.56
B. Agricultural Term Loan								
Total demand for recovery	99911	116967	21044	19398	559	1853	121513	138224
Amount collected	55934	69316	12604	12734	124	129	68662	82183
Overdue amount	43977	47651	8440	6664	435	1724	52851	56041
% of overdue to demand	44.02	40.74	40.11	34.35	20.34	93.04	43.49	40.54
C. Other Priority Sector								
Total demand for recovery	278215	455530	45492	28943	3583	3556	578449	760309
Amount collected	141380	244754	28927	17626	2507	2432	179142	270668
Overdue amount	136835	210776	16565	11317	1076	1124	399307	489641
% of overdue to demand	49.18	46.27	36.41	39.10	30.03	31.61	69.03	64.40
TOTAL (A+B+C)								
Total demand for recovery	446719	655925	105705	93119	325250	396894	1128831	1418224
Amount collected	241690	364484	69047	58706	238452	274261	555517	703311
Overdue amount	205029	291441	36658	34413	86798	122633	573314	714913
% of overdue to demand	45.90	44.43	34.68	36.96	26.69	30.90	50.79	50.41

Annexure 5.16: Activity-Summary of Odisha Rural Housing Development Corporation (ORHDC) at the end of Feb, 2011

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)	28521	59.20	78.77	0.31	0.39
Credit linked Housing scheme	102286	296.71	354.03	2.07	0.58
Loan to PSU/Govt. Employees	28364	126.36	127.58	88.29	69.20
Individual Housing Finance Scheme	3195	58.88	102.73	69.23	67.39
Builder/Project Finance	25	19.74	146.32	25.24	17.25
Building Centre Finance	67	5.96	8.57	0.99	11.55
Total	162458	566.85	818.00	186.13	22.75

Source: ORHDC

Annexure 5.17: Activity Summary of Odisha SC & ST Development Finance Corporation, 2010-11

Programme	Activities		
	Beneficiaries	Amount Directly Financed by OSFDC (in crores of Rs.)	Amount Financed Through Bank loan (in crores of Rs.)
1	2	3	4
SCA to SCP (SC Sector)	19992	21.10	29.81
SCA to TSP (ST Sector)	7411	9.04	10.74
Scavenger & Dependents	257	0.32	0.32
Term Loan Scheme	140	0.07	0.94
Total	27800	30.53	41.81

Source: OSFDC

Annexure 5.18: Activities of Postal Life Insurance/Rural Postal Life Insurance of Odisha circle

Year	PLI		RPLI	
	Number of new policies	Amount Insured (in crores of Rs.)	Number of new policies	Amount Insured (in crores of Rs.)
1	2	3	4	6
2003-04	6148	53.18	29802	118.13
2004-05	7049	61.19	17239	218.64
2005-06	7608	84.84	20293	262.10
2006-07	8527	91.67	60703	345.24
2007-08	9547	107.06	71220	428.89
2008-09	11092	160.45	62711	439.42
2009-10	12534	210.57	144487	472.46
2010-11	15820	308.25	261081	649.94

Source: PMG, Odisha

Annexure 5.19: Business of LIC in Odisha

Year	Total policies	Total sum insured (in crores of Rs.)	First year premium (in crores of Rs.)
1	2	3	4
2005-06	980644	7365.93	354.68
2006-07	1077229	6645.38	864.33
2007-08	1186679	7212.04	1342.21
2008-09	1001415	8630.12	611.86
2009-10	1249332	11968.13	960.13
2010-11	1192204	13256.84	991.82

Source: Life Insurance Corporation Ltd. Central Office, Mumbai

Annexure 5.20: Performance Summary of SIDBI (2005-06 to 2010-11)

Year	Loan sanctioned		Loan disbursed	
	No.	Amount (in crores of Rs.)	No.	Amount (in crores of Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
2005-06	26	35.76	22	19.40
2006-07	5	1.58	11	13.82
2007-08	13	12.43	13	9.57
2008-09	15	21.54	9	7.16
2009-10	8	14.85	8	4.97
2010-11	16	12.27	13	16.11

Source: SIDBI

Annexure 5.21: Refinance Assistance Provided by NABARD in Odisha

Scheme	Assistance (rupees in crores) provided during					2010-11
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Minor Irrigation	1.02	5.96	5.28	1.22	1.74	0.97
Land Development	5.83	11.96	4.14	5.04	2.17	0.24
Farm Mechanization	21.36	39.42	26.51	26.75	26.63	47.33
Plantation & Horticulture	2.09	3.45	12.06	3.09	9.68	1.01
Fishery (Inland)	0.96	4.31	5.59	1.64	1.16	2.03
Dairy Development	0.91	3.30	6.47	3.34	2.63	9.13
Poultry	0.42	1.92	4.51	1.43	1.14	1.18
IRDP/ITDP/SC & ST Action Plan/ PMRY etc.	22.45	40.85	25.09	37.21	6.74	12.53
Non farm Sector	171.26	135.17	256.53	221.55	215.14	87.31
Sheep/Goat/Piggery	0.71	0.43	12.21	2.05	7.52	5.82
Other Farm Sector	53.06	95.89	-	107.53	27.61	56.20
Animal Husbandry/Forestry & others	-	1.46	0.12	0.09	0.28	0.55
Storage go down market yards	-	0.03	-	-	-	-
Total	280.06	344.12	358.51	410.94	302.44	224.30

Annexure 5.22: Number of Foreign Tourist Arrival, Odisha and All-India (1999-2011)

Year	India	Odisha
1	2	3
1999	2358929	33101
2000	2481928	25758
2001	2649378	23723
2002	2537282	22854
2003	2384364	23034
2004	3457477	28817
2005	3918610	33310
2006	4447167	39141
2007	5081504	41880
2008	5366966	43966
2009	5108579	45684
2010	5584000	50432
2011 (up to May 2011)	N.A	26448

Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Odisha.

Annexure 5.23: Tourist Composition in Odisha (1999 to 2010)

Year	From Within the State	From India but Outside the State	From Abroad
1	2	3	4
1999	1367311	1324529	33101
2000	1413956	1474436	25758
2001	1537855	1562461	23723
2002	1703002	1710350	22854
2003	1876571	1824679	23034
2004	2156986	1968550	28817
2005	2293865	2339111	33310
2006	2699654	2540242	39141
2007	3252380	2692510	41880
2008	3846512	2511933	43966
2009	4139456	2752054	45684
2010	4562742	3028873	50432

Source: Tourism Department, Government of Odisha.

Annexure 5.24: Inflow of Money via Tourist Spending in Odisha (2004-05 to 2010-11)

In crores of rupees

Year	Domestic tourists	Foreign tourists	Total	Growth rate
1	2	3	4	5
2004-05	2151.10	74.80	2225.90	70.60
2005-06	2334.91	88.21	2423.12	8.90
2006-07	2673.77	97.29	2771.06	14.40
2007-08	3088.21	106.93	3195.14	15.30
2008-09	3254.65	135.46	3390.11	6.10
2009-10	3566.89	150.83	3717.72	9.66
2010-11	3901.61	170.39	4072.00	9.53

Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Odisha

Annexure 5.25: Number of Visitors and Revenue Collected by Nandankanan (2001-02 to 2010-11)

Year	No. of visitors (in lakh)	Revenue collection (Rs. in Crore)
1	2	3
2001-02	11.99	0.81
2002-03	12.99	0.90
2003-04	13.37	0.87
2004-05	12.41	1.12
2005-06	13.06	1.46
2006-07	15.09	1.77
2007-08	17.33	1.93
2008-09	18.62	2.15
2009-10	21.29	3.61
2010-11	24.01	5.27

Source: Directorate of Nandankanan.

Annexure 5.26: Hotel Position in Odisha (1990 to 2010)

Year	Number of Hotels				Number of Rooms	Number of Beds
	HSG	MSG	LSG	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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
2009	96	232	948	1276	24962	48408
2010	114	264	948	1326	26555	51317

Source: Tourism Department, Government of Odisha.

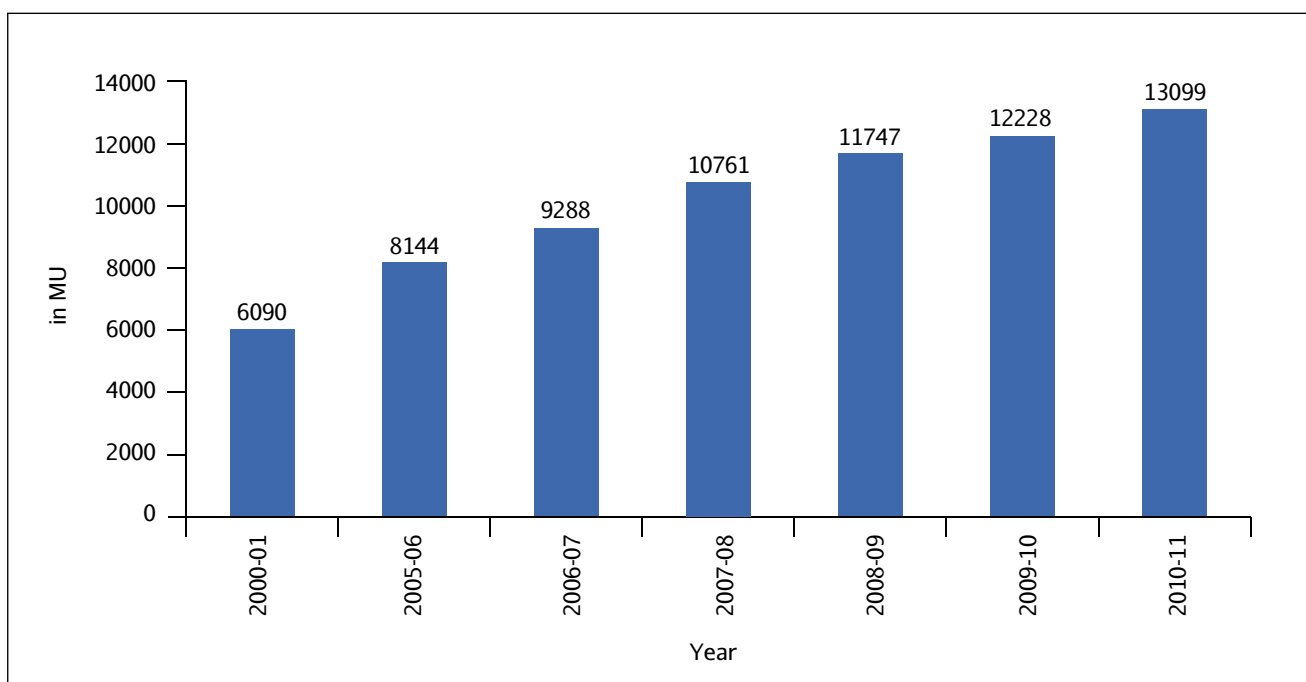
Infrastructure

The importance of infrastructure for sustained economic development is well recognized. 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, social infrastructure including water supply, sanitation, sewerage disposal, education and health 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 the Pani component of infrastructure has been discussed elsewhere. This Chapter focuses on power, transport, mail and telecommunication, science and technology.

6.1 Power

The power sub-sector along with gas and water supply sub-sectors contributes, in real terms at 2004-05 prices, about 3 percent of Odisha's GSDP. The share of this sub-sector in the Industry Sector in real terms at 2004-05 prices is 12 percent. The growth of this sector has fluctuated from year to year due to several factors including availability of input, environmental constraints and natural shocks. However, this sub-sector has grown in real terms at an annual average rate of 5.18 percent during the 11th Five Year Plan. 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.

Figure 6.1: Total Annual Consumption of Power in Odisha



6.1.1 Power Consumption

Keeping pace with growth in major sectors, the power consumption in the State has been increasing over the years. It is seen from Figure 6.1 that during 2000-01 and 2010-11, Odisha's power consumption has more than 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 consumption categories: the Industrial Sector and the domestic (household) sector. The share of the domestic sector has shown

a declining trend till 2008-09 and an increasing trend thereafter. It touched 26.97 percent of the total consumption of power during 2010-11.

As per the report of distribution companies there were 33.26 lakh consumers in the State during 2010-11 of which 29.67 lakh (89.2 %) were domestic consumers. Further, sector-wise distribution of consumers in 2010-11 is given in Annexure 6.2. Out of a total of 33.26 lakh consumers about 68 percent were from rural Odisha including more than 70 percent domestic consumers. Figure 6.3

Figure 6.2: Share of Power Consumption by Domestic and Industrial Sectors

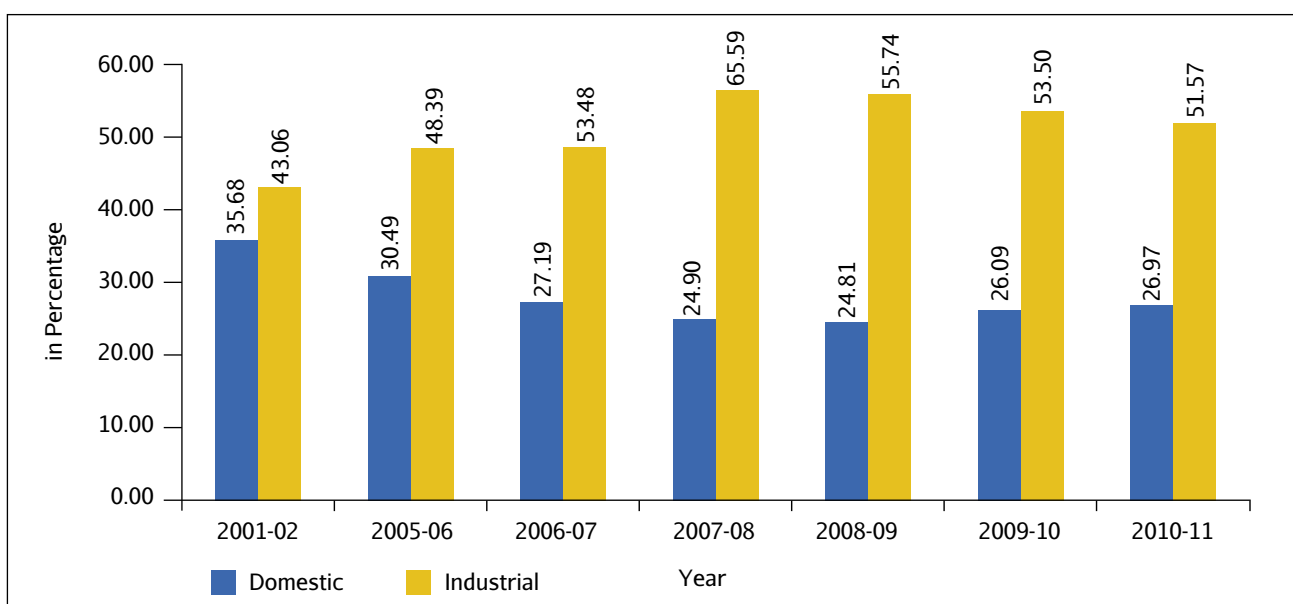
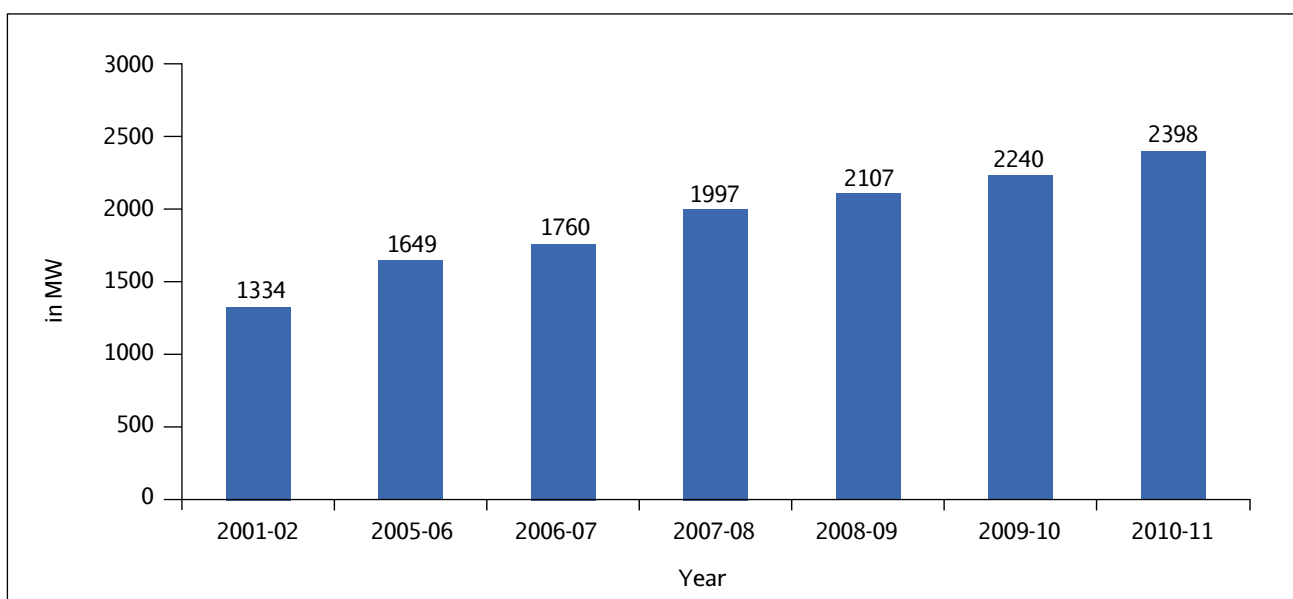


Figure 6.3: Estimates of Demand of Power, 2001-02 to 2010-11



graphs the estimated demand for power in Odisha from 2001-02 to 2010-11. 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 80 percent from 2001-02 to 2010-11.

6.1.2 Power Supply

The supply of power to a region is measured by installed capacity and availability of

consumption. Figure 6.4 depicts the time series of installed capacity and availability of power from different power projects. It is heartening to note that the installed capacity of the State has already doubled from 2002-03 to 2010-11, while the availability of power stood far behind the installed capacity. The ratio of availability to installed capacity is shown in Figure 6.5. It is generally lower and may be attributed to several factors including capacity utilisation, transmission and distribution losses.

Figure 6.4: Installed Capacity and Availability of Power for Power Projects (in MW)

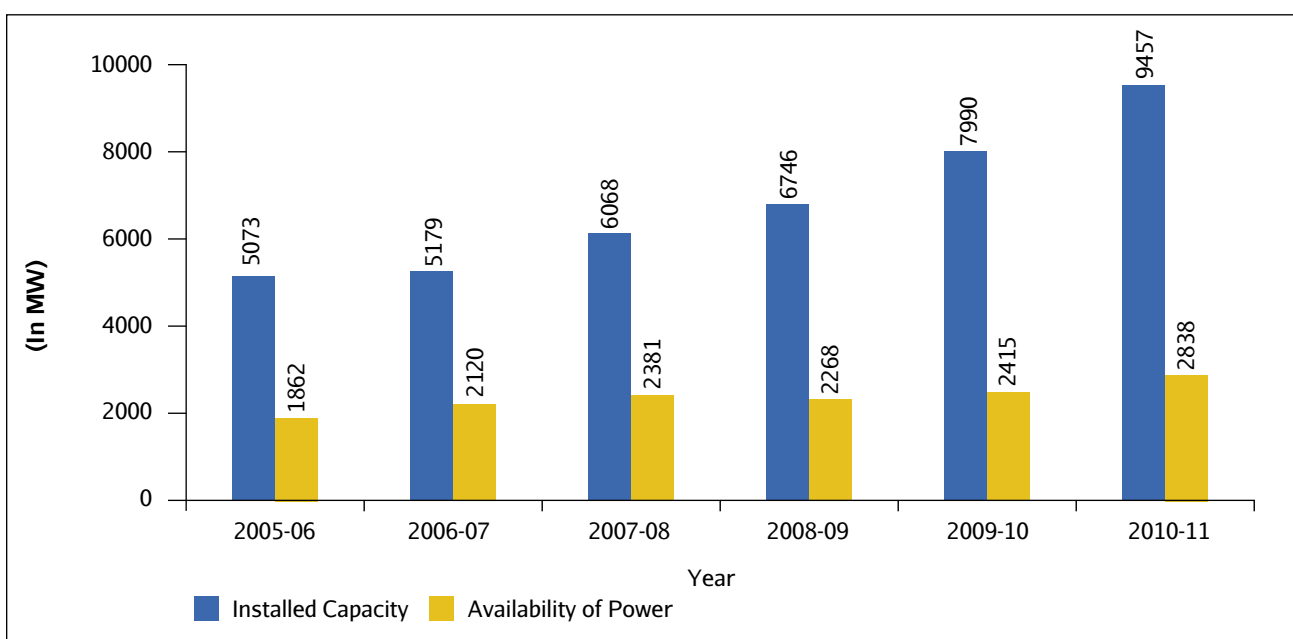
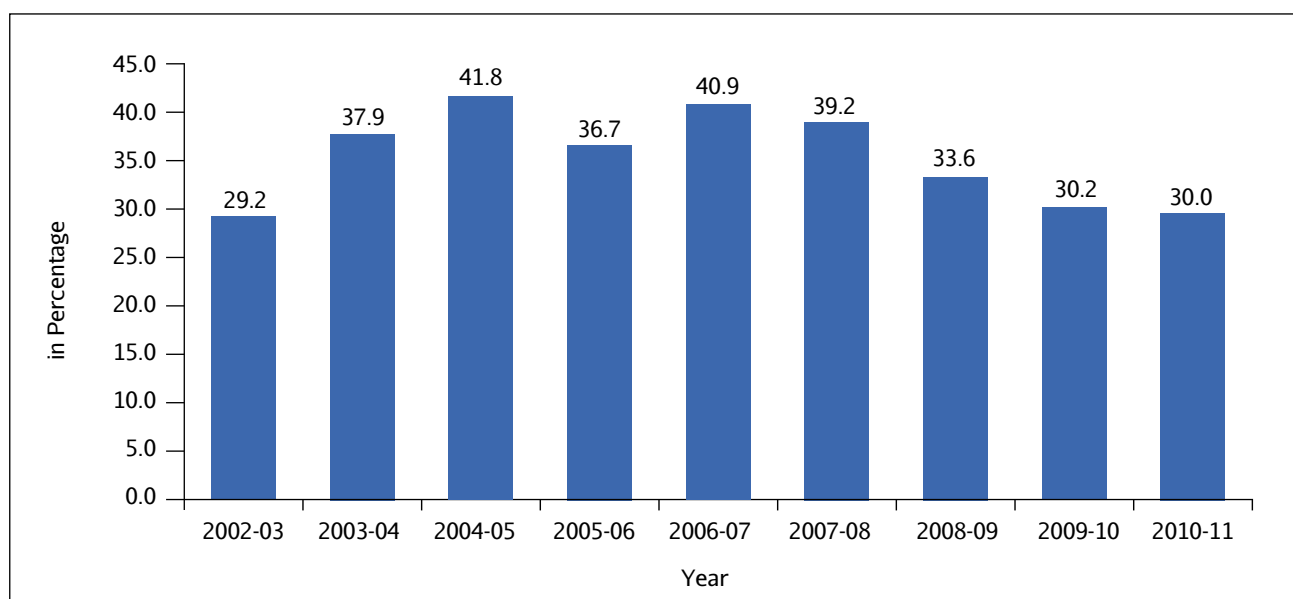


Figure 6.5: Ratio of Availability to Installed Capacity



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 observed. During 2010-11, the peak demand was 3,300 megawatt net while the amount met during peak hours was 2,600 megawatt net, resulting in a deficit of 21.2 percent, which is much higher as compared to all-India average of peak-period deficit of 9.81 percent.

As regards supply of power, there are three sources: the State, the Centre, and captive power plants by major industries. In 2010-11, the State's share was 46 percent and that of the Central sector was nearly 29 percent. The remaining 25 percent came from captive power plants and power purchased from other states. In Odisha, electricity supply is mostly hydro and thermal based. Out of a total power supply from the State sector in 2010-11, 55 percent 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 and supply power to GRIDCO. During 2010-11, the State purchased 445.49 MW power from captive power plants installed by industries such as NALCO, ICCL, RSP, INDAL, NINL, NBVL (Meramundali), Jindal Steel and others.

6.1.3 Rural Electrification

Compared to 2000-01, the State's total consumption of power has doubled by the end of 2010-11, but rural-urban disparity in consumption remains high. By the end of February, 2011, out of 47,529 inhabited villages, 36,349 villages were electrified. Nearly 23 percent of villages were not electrified.

District-wise village electrification data by the end of February, 2011 is presented in Annexure 6.6. The district-wise percentage of electrified villages is shown in Figure 6.7. Village electrification rates in districts like Malkangiri, Koraput, Rayagada, Boudh, Kandhamal, Sonepur and Nawarangpur are very low. Figure 6.8 compares the extent of village electrification across States by the end of September, 2010.

6.1.4 Government Institutions and Initiatives in the Power Sector

The State Government has taken up a series of measures for creating additional power generation capacity, demand-side management, reduction of transmission and distribution (T&D) losses and modernisation/renovation of old units. There are currently three general sources of power generation including the central-sector, the state-sector and private-sector units. Transmission lines are provided and maintained by the Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Ltd (OPTCL). The distribution task has been handed over to privately

Figure 6.6: Demand vis-à-vis Availability of Power

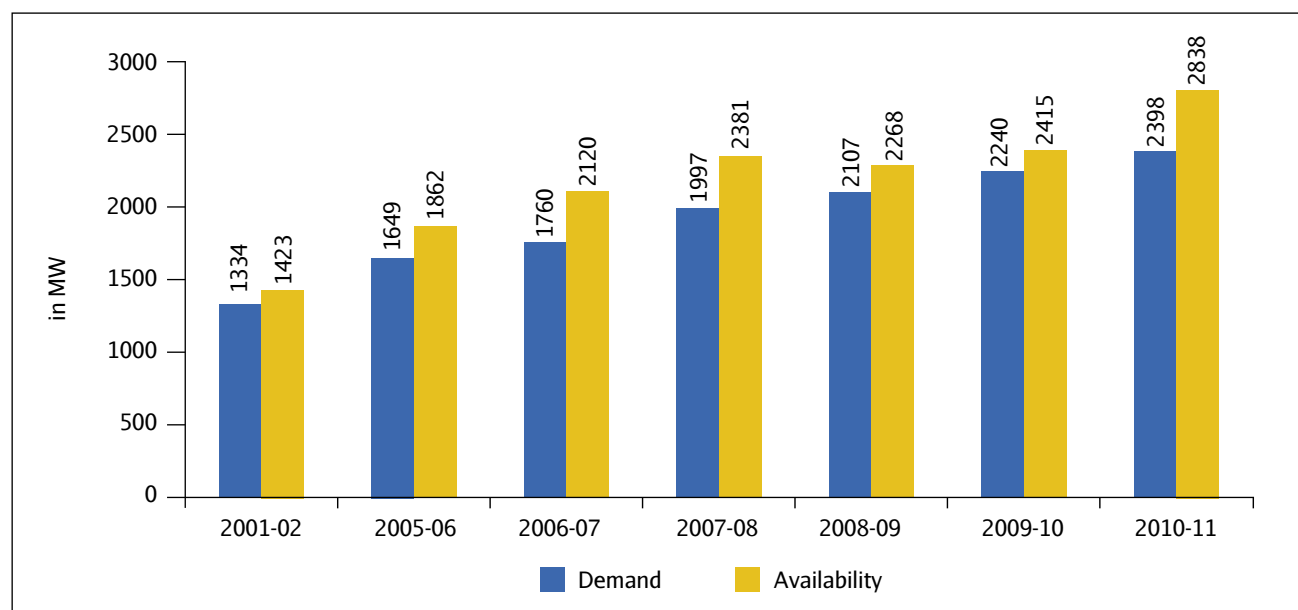


Figure 6.7: Percentage of Villages Electrified, 2010-11

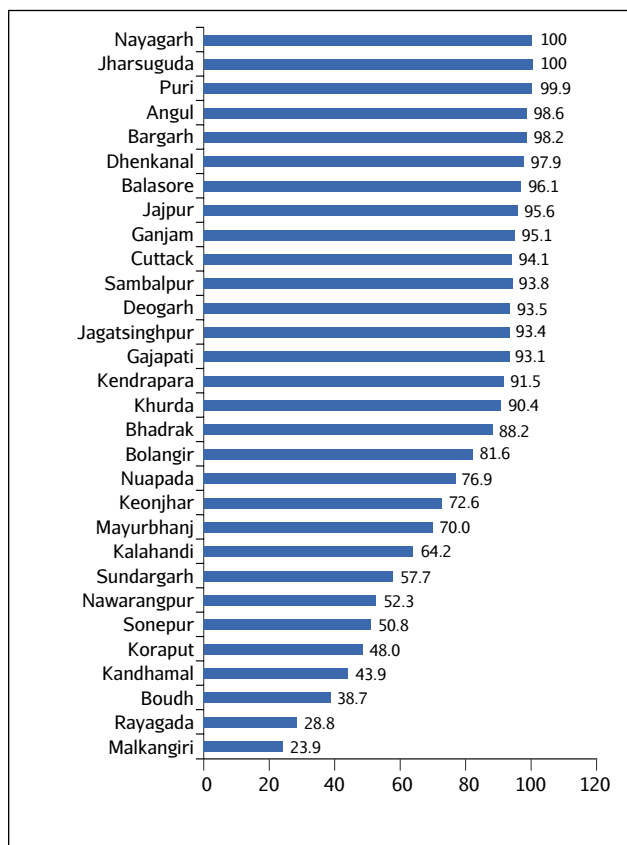
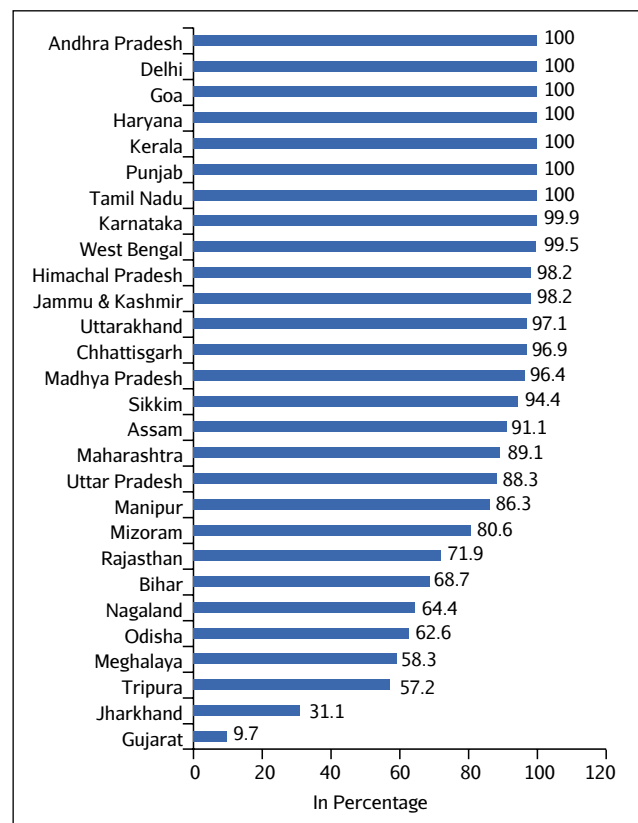


Figure 6.8: Percentage of Villages Electrified Across States, September, 2010



managed companies: WESCO, NESCO, SOUTHCO and CESU. The State has entrusted the commercial side to the Grid Corporation of Odisha (GRIDCO). They negotiate bulk buying from generators and bulk selling to distributing companies. GRIDCO and OPTCL are both owned by the Government of Odisha. These two institutions are at the centre of the power sector in the State.

Although the distribution companies are private, they are not totally independent. The Odisha Electricity Regulatory Commission (OERC), established in 1996, is a critical intermediary between these companies and consumers. It determines tariff rates and is entrusted with the responsibility for promoting efficiency and protecting the interest of consumers. The activities of state-owned entities, namely, GRIDCO, OPTCL, OHPC, OPGC, and OERC are outlined below.

Grid Corporation of Odisha (GRIDCO)

GRIDCO purchases power from sources like OHPC, OPGC, NTPC and CPPs in the State. It receives the State's share from central-sector power stations viz. Farakka, Kahalgoan and Kaniha through the

Eastern Region Electricity Board (EREB) system. It is also involved in trading of surplus power in the Availability Best Tariff (ABT) regime. Being the designated State Government agency, GRIDCO has executed a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with 29 private power generators for procuring 6,538 MW power. Besides, GRIDCO has signed 9 PPAs with NTPC for 4,750 MW Power, with OHPC for 322 MW power for its upcoming projects at Sindol and with OPGC for power from units 3 and 4 having an installed capacity of 660 MW each. During 2010-11, GRIDCO procured 2,838 MW of power from various sources and met the demand of 2,398 MW. Due to poor hydro-power availability, GRIDCO procured 729 MW power from different CPPs and other states and sold 128 MW power to other states. The Captive Generating Plants (CGPs), which have a total installed capacity of 6,053 MW, are encouraged to augment their capacity and supply their surplus power to GRIDCO.

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 crore by the end

of 2008-09. During 2009-10, it incurred a loss of Rs.146.53 crore.

Capex Programme

In order to improve the T&D system, establishment of reliable systems, reduction of AT&C loss to a sustainable level and improvement of quality power, the State Government has approved an investment of Rs.2400 crore by the end of 2013-14. Of this, the State Government will provide Rs.1,200 crore including the 13th Finance Commission Grant to DISCOMs as loans through GRIDCO and DISCOM have to arrange a balance Rs.1,200 crore as their own share. The State Government has also allocated additional resources to part finance the Capex Programme.

Special Programme for KBK Districts, Grid Up-gradation in Sonepur District

With a view to improving the power supply position and solving the low voltage problem in Birmaharajpur and Tarava areas in Sonepur district, the State Government has provided Rs.650 lakhs during 2010-11 under special programme for KBK districts out of Special Central Assistance. The construction work of 33/11 KV substations at Tarava under Sonepur sub-division and construction of 33 KV line from Sonepur Grid Substation to Birmaharajpur Primary Sub-station will be taken up under the scheme.

Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Ltd (OPTCL)

OPTCL is a separate entity that was created in 2005. It ensures the development of an effective and economical system of intra-state and inter-state transmission lines for smooth flow of electricity from generating stations to load centers. It has commissioned many grid substations and transmission lines during 2010-11. The infrastructure of OPTCL networks is as follows:

- i) 99 Grid Substations with a transmission capacity of 9,887.5 MVA
- ii) 11,233 Circuit Kilometre of transmission lines of 400 KV, 220 KV and 132 KV rating.

Some major activities of OPTCL during 2010-11 are given below:

- In order to improve the low voltage problem in 20 Grid substations, action has been initiated

to install 275 MVAR shunt capacitor with an expenditure of Rs. 12.71 crore.

- It has taken up construction of Grid substations at Barbil and Bonei including transmission lines of Bidanasi-Cuttack, Paradeep-Jagatsinghpur, Mendhasala-Bidanasi and Ib-Meramundali.
- OPTCL has signed an MoU with PGCIL and placed an order for construction of six Grid substations and 400 KV transmission lines from Meramundali to Duburi.
- OPTCL has taken up the construction work of 15 Grid substations including Bolangir, Kesinga 220 KV DC line.
- Commissioning work of 220 KV grid substations at Bolangir, Paradeep and six 132/33 KV Grid substations has been made operational.
- Besides, the proposal for capacity addition of 58 existing GRID substations with 3rd transformer bays have also been taken up and scheduled to be completed by 11th Plan period.
- Twelve Transmission projects have been commissioned during 2010-11 and three more will be commissioned shortly.

Odisha Hydro Power Corporation (OHPC)

At present, OHPC has six ongoing projects and one joint hydro-electric project with an installed capacity of 2,062 MW. The capacity augmentation is due to:

- Operation of Upper Indrabati Hydro Electric Project (600 MW) at Mukhiguda.
- Renovation and modernisation of Units-1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Hydro Power Station at Burla.
- Installation of two units of Balimela Hydro Electric Projects of 150 MW.

The achievements of OHPC during 2010-11 are as follows:

- OHPC has an installed capacity of 2,062 MW which is an improvement over 1,272 MW at the time of incorporation i.e., (1st April, 1996).
- During 2010-11, OHPC has sold 4,891 MU to GRIDCO valued at Rs.338.72 crore as against 4,088 MU power valued at Rs.296.17 crore sold during 2009-10, showing an increase of 14.4 percent.
- During 2010-11, OHPC earned a profit of Rs. 37.57 crore as against Rs. 27.15 crore profit made in 2009-10.

- Renovation and modernisation of Unit-5 and 6 of Burla Power House, Unit-3 of Chipilima Power House, Unit-1 of Rengali and six units of BHEP, Balimela are in different stages of progress.
- Development of Baitarani west coal block for 602 MW has been allotted to OHPC, Kerala State Electricity Board and Gujarat Power Corporation. Work is under progress there.
- OHPC and Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd. have together floated a joint venture company namely Odisha Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. for setting up thermal power plant of 2,000 MW capacity. The processes for land acquisition, establishing coal linkages and water allocation are under progress.

Odisha Power Generation Corporation (OPGC)

The Odisha Power Generation Corporation (OPGC) is jointly managed by the Government of Odisha and AES, a private US company. The paid-up share capital of OPGC is Rs. 490.22 crore, of which, the share of the Government of Odisha is 51 percent. The company has set up two thermal power plants of 210 MW each in Ib valley area of Jharsuguda district 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.

During 2010-11, the Corporation generated 3,185 MU power with PLF capacity of 86.56 percent as against 2,961 MU power generations and PLF capacity of 80.48 percent during 2009-10. The Corporation paid a dividend of Rs.1,205.00 crore to the shareholders out of which the State Government received Rs.648.00 crore.

OPGC is presently pursuing a capacity addition plan of 2 x 660 MW super critical units (units 3 and 4) at its existing 2 x 210 MW power plant location at Jharsuguda. The project entails development and operation of captive coal blocks located in Sundargarh district with estimated reserves of 530 MMT. In addition, a dedicated 47 km railway line is also under development for transportation of coal. Fifty percent of power to be generated has been tied up for supply to GRIDCO at regulated tariffs. The commissioning of the power plant is in progress. Effective pollution control measures as well as better safety performance is being taken

for better plant performance. OPGC has received many awards viz. the State Base Safety Award and Green Tech Excellence Gold Award. During 2010-11, OPGC earned a net profit of Rs.115.04 crore after tax as against a profit of Rs.81.19 crore during 2009-10. Annexure 6.7 indicates the total turnover and net profit of OPGC since 1999-2000

Investments

Year-wise investment in the energy sector in Odisha since 2002-03 is presented in Annexure 6.8. A substantial increase in investment over the years reflects the priority accorded to the power sector by the State Government. During the 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07), Rs. 1,206 crore was spent on the energy sector, which is 8.67 percent of the total State Plan expenditure made during this period. The approved outlay of the energy sector during the 11th Plan period was fixed at Rs. 4,307 crore, out of which Rs.705.77 crore has been spent during 2007-08 and 2008-09. The provisional expenditure for 2009-10 is Rs.245.58 crore and the expenditure for 2010-11 is anticipated to be Rs.656.60 crore. Thus, the anticipated expenditure in the energy sector during 2007-11 comes to Rs.1,607.95 crore which is about 37.3 percent of the approved outlay for this sector during the 11th Plan period (2007-12).

Initiatives Towards Rural Electrification

Both the Government of India and the State Government have stressed the urgent need for expeditious electrification in rural areas. As per the MoU signed with the Government of India, the State Government is committed to electrify each household by 2012. A state-level monitoring committee has been constituted for the purpose.

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)

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 percent as capital subsidy and 10 percent as loan to the State Government. The scheme has been executed in Odisha by Central PSUs such as NTPC, NHPC and PGCIL. The tentative project cost is Rs. 3,593.75 crore for electrifying 17,895 un-electrified and de-electrified villages, 29,350 partially electrified villages, 40,706 un-electrified

habitations. The scheme also aims to provide connections to 31.86 lakh below-poverty-line households. By the end of December, 2010, the Government of India has released Rs.2,549.48 crore to CPSUs for execution of the scheme and 26,525 villages/habitations and 4.98 lakh below-poverty-line households have been electrified with an expenditure of Rs.2,411.64 crore.

Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana

While RGGVY targets villages with a population of 100 or more, this programme was initiated by the Government of Odisha in 2007 under the district sector. Targeted villages and habitations having a population of less than 100 are to be covered under this scheme. The plan is to cover 10,000 such habitations/villages during the 11th Plan period with an outlay of Rs. 416 crore. The work under the scheme is in progress. A total of 8,401 villages have been electrified under this programme as on 31st December, 2010.

Biju Saharanchala Vidyutikaran Yojana (BSVY)

In order to provide electricity to poor people living in unelectrified urban areas, the State Government has launched a new scheme "Biju Saharanchal Vidyutikaran Yojana" during 2010-11. Under this scheme, the wards/villages/slums within the limit of Urban Local bodies inside the State as well as BPL households will be electrified. During 2010-11, Rs.40.40 crore was provided under this programme at the rate of Rs.1.00 crore per Municipal Corporation, Rs.50.00 lakhs per Municipality and Rs.30.00 lakh per NAC.

6.1.5 Renewable and Alternative Energy Development and Use

While thermal and hydro-based energy is the mainstay of the State's power supply, several schemes are in operation to tap alternative energy sources. The Odisha Renewable Energy Development Agency (OREDA) is the apex agency under the Department of Science and Technology, Government of Odisha. It looks after renewable and alternative energy projects.

Remote Village Electrification Programme (RVEP)

This programme targets electrification by non-

conventional energy sources of those un-electrified remote villages and un-electrified hamlets of electrified villages where grid connectivity is neither feasible nor cost effective. Financial assistance is provided by both the Centre and the State for this programme. So far, 537 villages have been covered under this programme.

National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP)

The National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) is a high-priority central-sector scheme, and a part of the 20-Point Programme. It can be used for cooking and lighting purposes. It also provides rich organic manure. During 2010-11, total 1,969 domestic biogas plants have been constructed against the target of 8,000 plants.

Wind Energy

Odisha has a wind power potential of 800 MW. Wind resource assessment is being taken up at 15 sites by C-Net, Chennai, an organisation under the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India and Suzlon and Epuron wind power majors in private sector.

Biomass Power Project

The Biomass Power Potential of the State has been estimated at 300 MW. So far, the State Technical Committee has cleared eleven projects for a cumulative capacity of 138 MW. Of these, 9 developers have signed PPAs with GRIDCO for a total capacity of 118 MW. The first 20 MW project in Dhenkanal has been set up and is awaiting commissioning. This project will supply about 651 MU to the GRID which covers the non-solar renewable obligation of the State.

Solar Power Project

OREDA has been proactively promoting solar power projects under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission with a view to fulfill the Solar Power Purchase and Renewable Power Purchase obligation of the State. During 2010-11, the Solar Power obligation of the State is about 24 MU. Eight developers have signed PPAs for a total generation of about 12.8 MU. More solar power developers have been encouraged to set up power plants in the State.

SPV Programme

During 2010-11, against the sanction of 80 sets of SPV street lighting system by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India, 15 sets have been commissioned in Keonjhar district. One 650 WPK SPV Power Plant has been commissioned at Badatamera of Nawarangpur district.

Small and Mini Micro Hydro Projects

Commissioned by OREDA, 110 KW capacity Mini Hydel Project at Sunei in Mayurbhanj district and the 2 x 20 KW Micro Hydel Projects at Badagghagra in Keonjhar district are in operation and they feed power to the State grid.

Energy Plantations and Bio-Diesel Production

Labour and material components have been provided to farmers for Jatropha plantation under the MGNREGS programme. By the end of December, 2010, 3,338 acres of Jatropha plantations have been raised under MGNREGS and 2,677 acres of land cultivated under RLTA through DRDA.

Awareness Generation/Publicity

Advertisements have been published in different Odiya newspapers to generate awareness on different renewable energy programmes. Ten second spots on different renewable energy programmes have been telecast on local electronic channels/media through the programme "Ajera Odisha". Besides, it organised exhibitions in Dhanu Yatra at Bargarh, National Kharavela Exhibition and Annual Adibasi Exhibition at Bhubaneswar.

The State Level Renewable Energy Awareness Park

The 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.

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 promoting development of backward areas and to connect remote habitations to growth and service centres. Improving *Bijli* (i.e., electrification, particularly to and within villages), *Sadak* (i.e., improving the quality and quantity of roads of all types and providing round the year connectivity to villages) and *Pani* (i.e., developing water sources for both irrigation and drinking purposes) is one of the core development strategies of the State Government.

6.2.1 Roads

India's road network is 3.3 million kilometers long and carries 65 percent of freight and 80 percent of passenger traffic. In the absence of adequate rail network in Odisha, roads are crucial in providing connectivity to all habitations. The State has a total road length of 2,49,642 km by the end of 2010-11. The road networks of the state consist of national highways, state highways, major/district roads and village/rural roads.

Box 6.1: Road Length in Odisha by Types, 2010-11

Type of Roads	Length (km)
National Highways	3,594.00
Express High way	18.00
State Highways	3,640.34
Urban Roads	18,590.69
Rural Roads	27,967.00
Major District Roads	4,119.41
Other District Roads	6,807.97
Panchayat Samiti Roads	25,702.51
Gram Panchayat Roads	1,45,367.77
Forest Roads	7,469.32
Irrigation Roads	6,277.00
GRIDCO Roads	88.00
Total	2,49,642.01

By the end of 2010-11, the State had 18,590.69 km of urban roads, of which 2,139.44 km belong to three Municipal Corporations, 8,386.45 km to 37 Municipalities and the balance to 63 Notified Area Councils. However, only 27.30 percent of urban roads were blacktopped and 17.83 percent were cement concrete roads.

Road Density, Surfaced-Road-Density and Highway Works

Road density is a measure of the extent of road networks in a region. It is usually defined as the total length of all roads per 100 square kilometer of area. Odisha fares much better than the all-India average with respect to road density. However, road density does not take into account quality of roads. Total length of roads includes national highways, metalled roads of varying standards and un-surfaced roads. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways maintains data on length and types of roads that are surfaced and un-surfaced.

In 2004, the total road length per 100 sq. km in the State was 137.3 km as compared to 81.2 km at national level. The road length per million population in the State was 58.1 km which was also higher than the all India average of 25.9 km. During 2010-11, road length per 100 sq. km in Odisha increased to 160.36 km.

One can define surfaced road density as the percentage of length of roads that is surfaced. For India, it has always remained above 50 percent, while for Odisha it remained in 20-30 percent range. During 2010-11, the surface road density in the State was about 28.6. A massive programme has been undertaken by the Central and State Governments to improve and extend roadways in Odisha.

The National Highways constitute only about 2 percent of the road network but carry about 40 percent of the total road traffic. Sixteen National Highways measuring 3,594.162 km in length traverse through Odisha, of which 2,523.863 km are under the control of the N.H. wing of the State PWD and the remaining 1,070.299 km have been transferred to the National Highway Authority for improvement under the Golden Quadrilateral, NHDP and Port Connectivity Programme. During 2010-11, widening

of 106 km roads to two lanes, strengthening 95 km of existing pavements, improving the riding quality of 76 km and periodical renewal of 121 km of road was completed. In addition, the following NH programmes are in the pipeline:

- The State Government has submitted proposals to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Government of India for consideration of four state roads, measuring 806.2 km as new National Highways.
- A portion of NH-200 from Kanaktora to Jharsuguda measuring 68 km in length has been identified for improvement to two lanes with paved shoulders under the Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode
- Construction of seven by-passes/by-pass-cum-ROBs near congested towns is under progress.
- A total of 249.37 km of 8 NH projects have been identified for improvement to two lanes with extra budgetary support under a special project.
- A proposal for improvement of 557.485 km of 8 N.H projects (354.604 km of single lane, 112.558 km of intermediate lane) and 90.323 km two lanes under the World Bank assisted State Road Project.

Annexure 6.10 shows allotments and expenditures for development of National Highways since 2001-02 onwards and Annexure 6.11 and 6.12 show National Highways construction work under progress in 2010-11 and proposals for 2011-12 respectively.

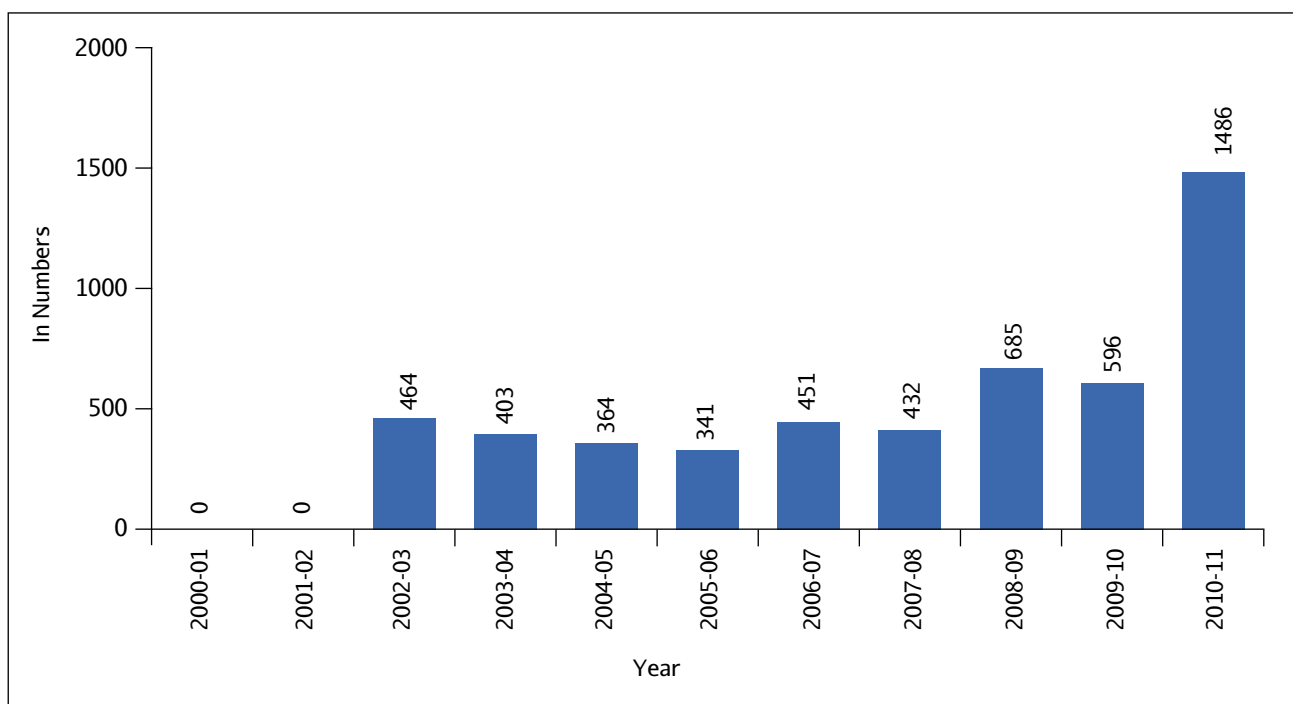
Rural Roads and Connectivity

The State had 3,734 rural roads of 27,967 kilometer length by the end of 2010-11, of which 17,416 km (62.3 %) are blacktopped and 2,359 km (8.4 %) cement concrete roads.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and Bharat Nirman Yojana

Since the inception of PMGSY in 2000-01, rural road connectivity has remained a benchmark policy objective. Under PMGSY, out of 8,219 roads of 32,373 km length sanctioned, 5,566 roads that were 21,398 km in length have been completed with an expenditure of Rs.7,913.92 crore as on 31st March, 2011. Out of 21,398 km of completed roads, 15,841

Figure 6.9: Number of Roads Completed in Odisha under PMGSY, 2000-01 to 2010-11



km were blacktopped and 4,073 km concrete roads. These roads provided all-weather connectivity to 7,448 habitations. During 2001-02, 27.84 km roads were constructed with an expenditure of Rs.36.3 crore. During 2010-11, 1,486 roads that were 4,941 km. in length were completed with an expenditure of Rs. 1,924 crore. Figure 6.9 through 6.11 show

the status of PMGSY scheme in Odisha. Annexure 6.13 shows the details of progress of the PMGSY programme since 2000-01.

Maintenance of PMGSY roads rests with the State Government after creation of assets. Rs. 37.17 crore has been spent on the maintenance of

Figure 6.10: Completed Road Length under PMGSY, 2000-01 to 2010-11

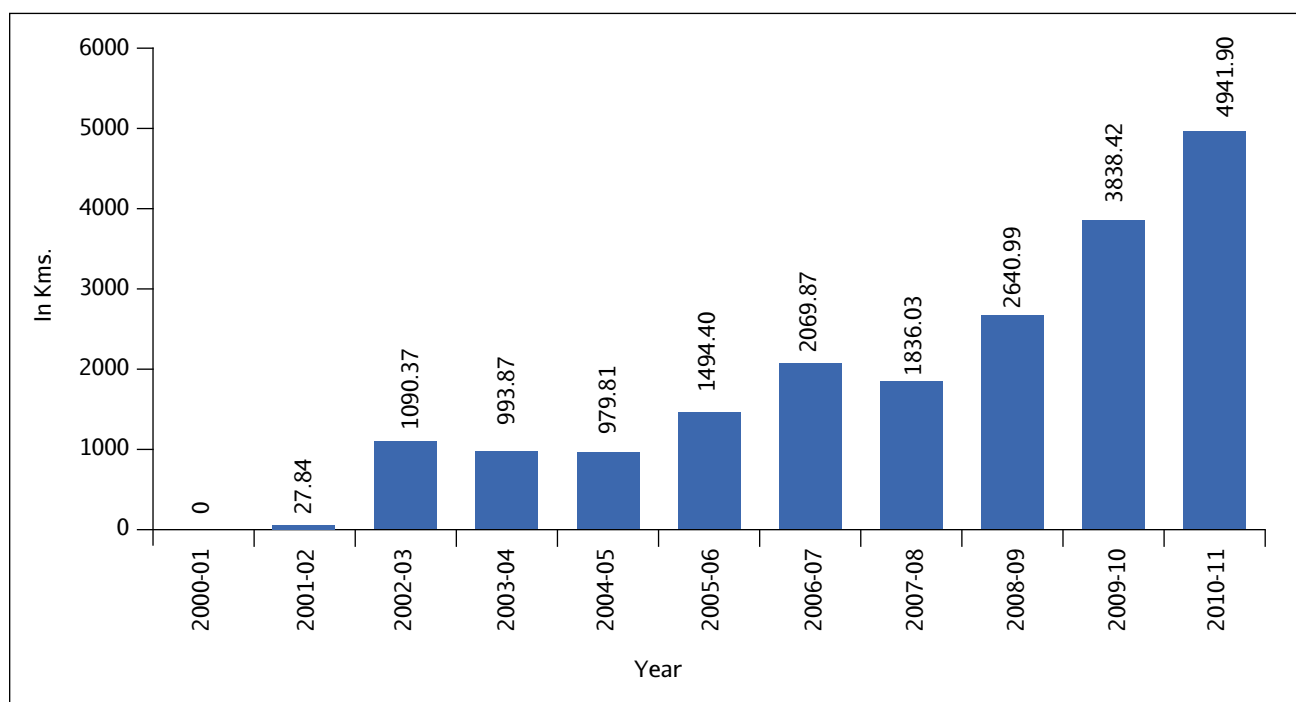
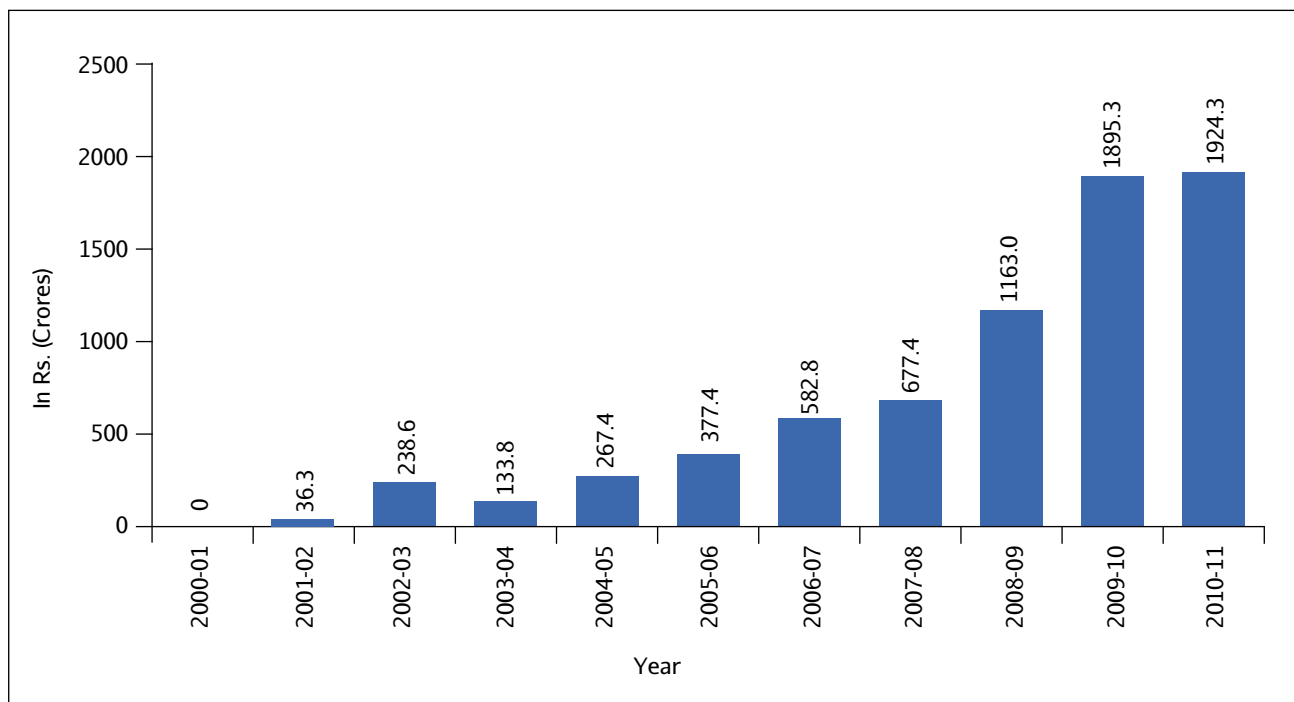


Figure 6.11: Amount Utilised under PMGSY, 2000-01 to 2010-11



PMGSY roads in the last 6 years (i.e., 2005-06 to 2010-11) including an expenditure of Rs. 3.79 crore in 2010-11.

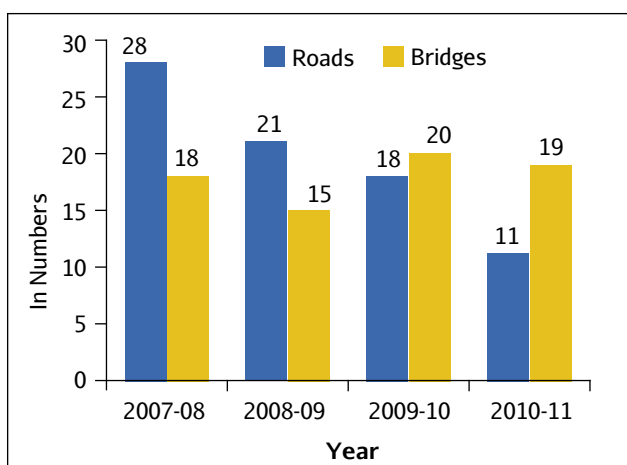
PMGSY became a part of “Bharat Nirman” in 2005-06 with modified targets to provide all-weather connectivity to unconnected habitations with a population of 1,000 or more in plain areas and 500 or more in hilly and tribal areas. The target under Bharat Nirman was to connect 5,715 unconnected habitations (i.e. 3,625 with 1,000 or more population and 2,090 with 500 or more population).

Out of these, 37 habitations were excluded due to various problems. By the end of 2010-11, about 4,439 habitations were covered under this programme with 21,708 km of roads (i.e., new connectivity 12,414 km and up-gradation of 9,294 km). Annexure 6.14, records the achievement of this programme since 2005-06.

Other Road Construction and Improvement Programmes

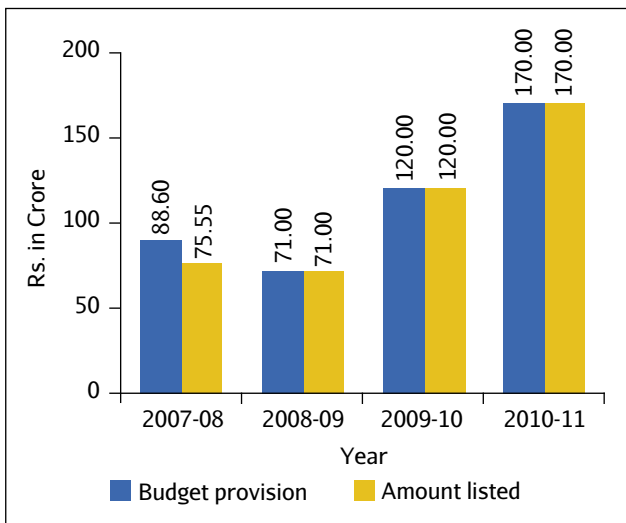
There are other rural road construction projects that are funded under the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) of NABARD. One hundred twenty nine roads covering 1,436 km and 250 bridges were completed by 2010-11 including 11 roads of 151.650 km and 19 bridges completed during 2010-11 utilising Rs. 177.00 crore. Besides, 89 projects i.e., (74 bridges and 15 roads) are in progress under different tranches of RIDF. Figures 6.12 and 6.13 show the progress of the RIDF programme in Odisha during the last three years.

Figure 6.12: Roads and Bridges Completed under RIDF, 2007-08 to 2010-11



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). The RLTP and BRGF are funded by the Government of India. The Biju KBK Plan,

Figure 6.13: Financial Status of RIDF Projects, 2007-08 to 2010-11



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 2010-11 is given in Annexure 6.9.

During 2010-11, 638 roads and 82 CD works were completed, utilising Rs. 24.16 crore provided under the Constituency-Wise Allotment (CWA). Besides, Rs. 336.21 crore was utilised for repair and maintenance of rural roads under the Rural Development Department during 2010-11.

Overall Rural Road Connectivity

The extent of rural road connectivity in Odisha is far less than the requirement. So far, only 62 percent villages have all-weather connectivity, as compared to the national average of 60 percent. 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 have their uses. The total number of vehicles on roads in Odisha from 2004-05 to 2010-11 is shown in Figure 6.14. As illustrated in Figure 6.15, two-wheelers constitute 80 percent of total vehicles on road. Number of

Figure 6.15: Composition of Vehicles on Road, 2010-11

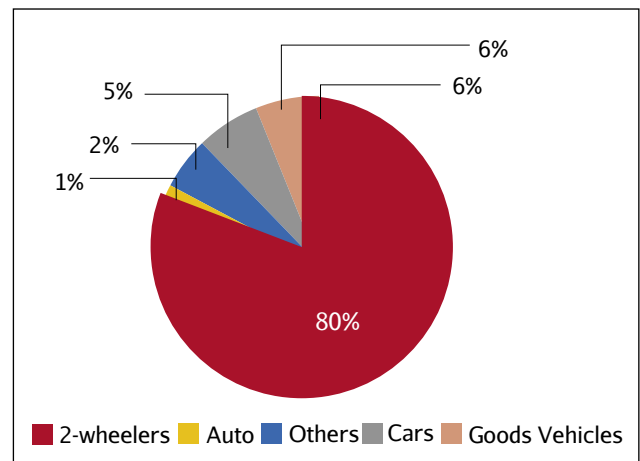


Figure 6.14: Vehicles on Roads in Odisha: 2004-05 to 2010-11

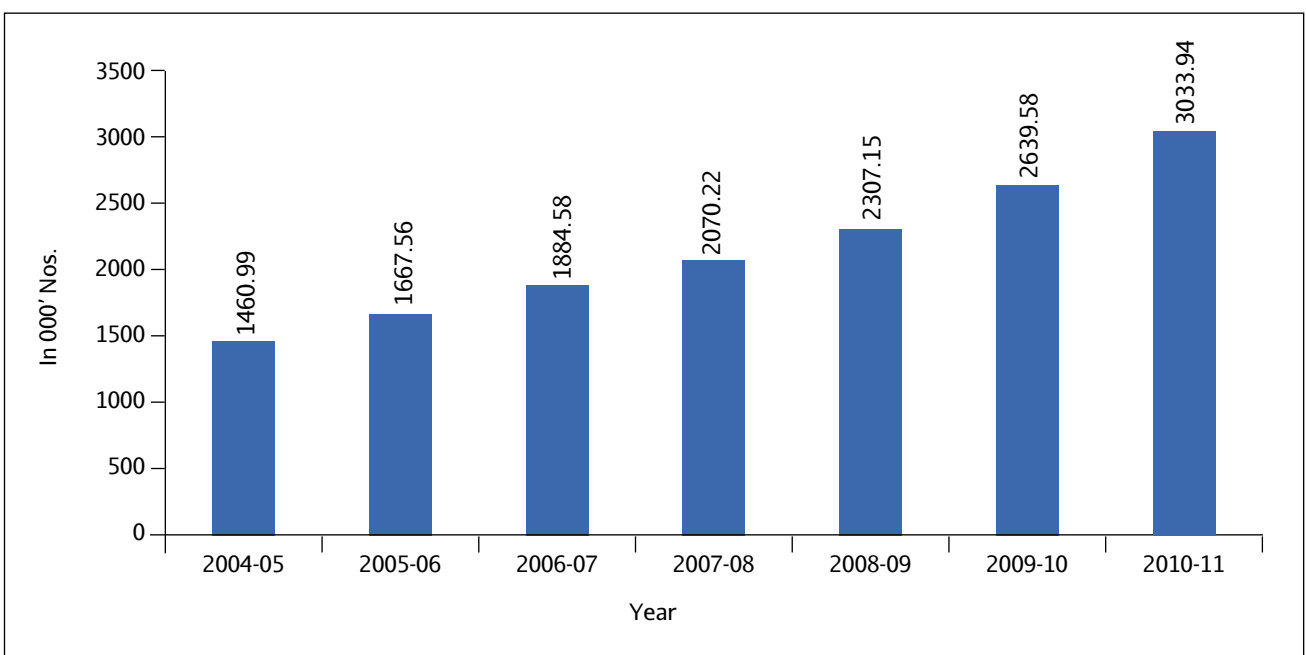
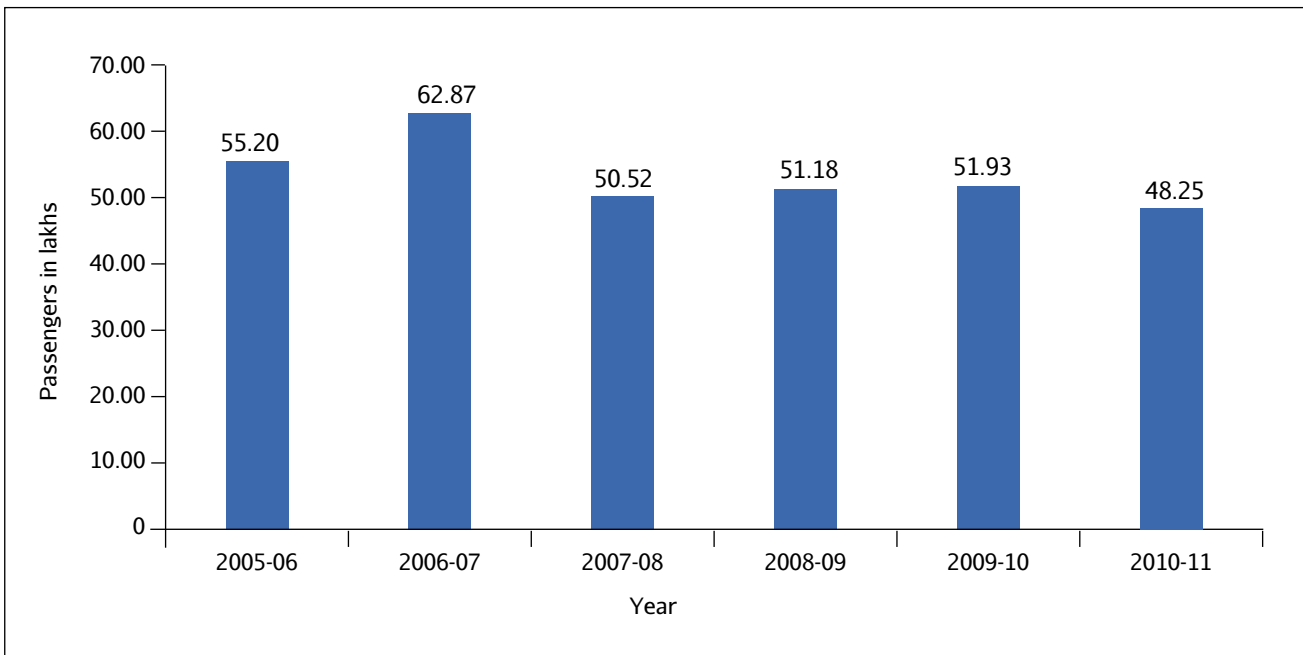


Figure 6.16: Passenger Traffic Serviced by Public Sector Buses, 2005-06 to 2010-11



vehicles plying on roads in Odisha has significantly increased in recent years.

Buses are a major means of road transport by the common people in the State. During 2010-11, 12,264 buses, both public and private together, were plying. This indicates 29 buses per one lakh population. From 2000-01 to 2010-11, the number of public sector buses plying on roads increased from 254 to 283, while, as Figure 6.16 shows, the number of passengers served during 2010-11 by these buses declined by 12.6 percent over 2005-06. This indicates a huge expansion in the private-sector bus services.

Policy and Administration of Road Transport

Odisha is the leading State in India to enunciate the State Transport Policy, 2007. The main objectives of this policy are to increase competition, efficiency, transparency, accessibility and adequate availability of transport services in the State, ensure user friendly road

transport and evolve an improved urban transport system. The policy included forming institutional and regulatory mechanisms like the Odisha Transport Infrastructure Development Authority (OTIDA) and Odisha Transport Regulatory and

Advisory Council (OTRAC). It also identified special thrust areas to modernise railways, waterways and airways in the State.

The State Transport Authority (STA) is the apex regulatory body to administer and manage the road transport sector. The Odisha State Road Transport Corporation is the provider of transport services and amenities to passengers. The activities of the Corporation, revenue collections from motor vehicles and those from motor vehicles related offenses are outlined in Annexures 6.16 through 6.19.

Road Accidents and Safety Measures Undertaken

High growth of vehicles and human mobility, a heterogeneous mix of vehicles, technology development in transport, poor driving skills and deficient road infrastructure have led to an increasing number of accidents in the State. During 2010, 9,395 road accidents were recorded, claiming 3,773 lives, as against 8,827 road accidents and 3,491 deaths recorded in 2009. The fatality rate of Odisha remains high with 40.16 deaths per 100 accidents in 2010.

The State Government implements a series of road safety measures with support from the Odisha

Road Safety Society, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Police Department, voluntary organisations, institutes, State truck and bus owners associations. During 2010-11, STA implemented the following measures on road safety:

- i. Preparation of audio and visual fillers on road safety for broadcasting/telecast in print and electronic media.
- ii. Refresher training programmes for drivers at district level.
- iii. Deployed home guards and hiring of vehicles for road safety oriented enforcement duty.
- iv. Generation of road safety awareness among the public through workshops and other modes.
- v. National Road Safety Week was observed throughout the State to create awareness.
- vi. Printing and supply of driving manuals in Hindi, Odiya and Telegu.
- vii Solar Traffic Blinkers were installed at the median intersection points of NH_5 between Chandikhole and Khurda.
- viii. Five accident helplines were opened to provide round the clock services to road accident victims.
- ix. Retro-reflective tapes were pasted on transport vehicles.
- x. Twenty ambulances and 15 tow cranes were operated.
- xi. Home guards were deployed to control erring drivers and road users on highways and city roads.

- xii. The State Transport Authority, Odisha, procured 15 highway interceptors to curb over-speeding in accident prone areas.
- xiii. It has procured 15 portable weight bridges for checking overloading of commercial vehicles on highways.

Odisha State Road Transport Corporation (OSRTC)

OSRTC functions to provide safe and dependable transport facilities to the public. During 2010-11, the Corporation had 283 buses on road with a fleet strength 334 and a regular staff strength of 940 with a bus staff ratio 1:2.82. Passengers serviced by public sector buses show a declining trend over the years.

Relative Efficiency of OSRTC

The Planning Commission measures the efficiency of different state transport corporations by four criteria: (a) vehicle productivity, measured by revenue earning per bus per km, (b) staff productivity, measured by revenue earning per km per worker per day, (c) fuel efficiency, measured by km per litre, and (d) fleet utilisation in percent terms. As Figure 6.17 shows, by any of the four criteria, the efficiency of the Odisha State Transport Corporation is about the same as the national average.

6.2.2 Railways

Railway routes pass through twenty-three districts of the State, excluding Boudh, Deogarh,

Figure 6.17: Relative Efficiency of Odisha State Road Transport Corporation

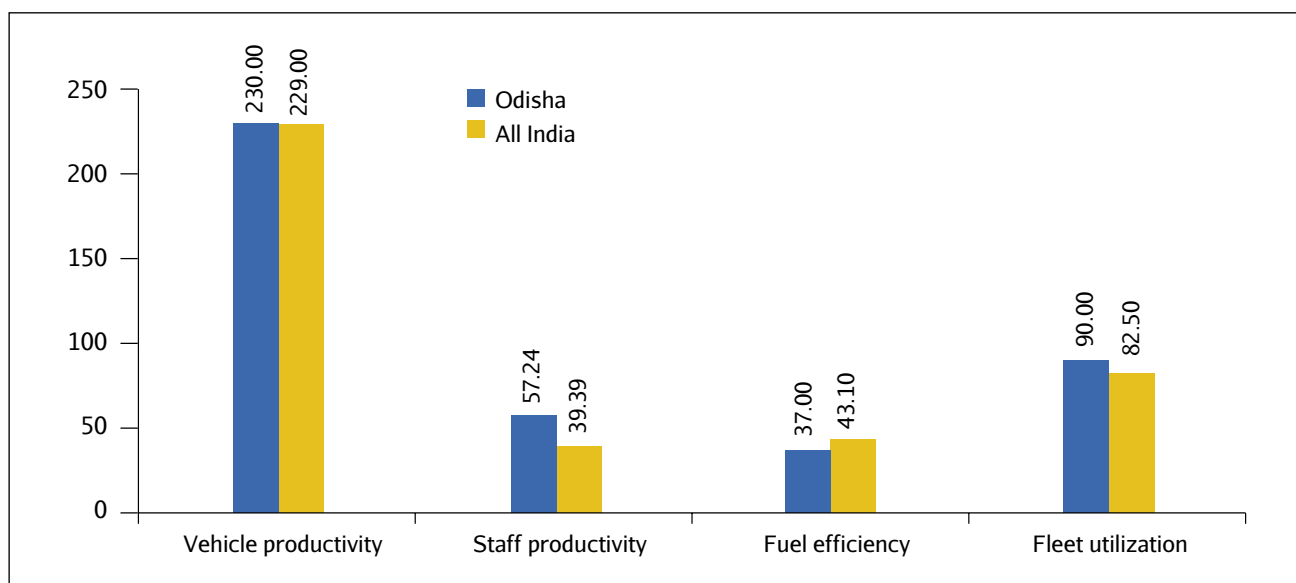
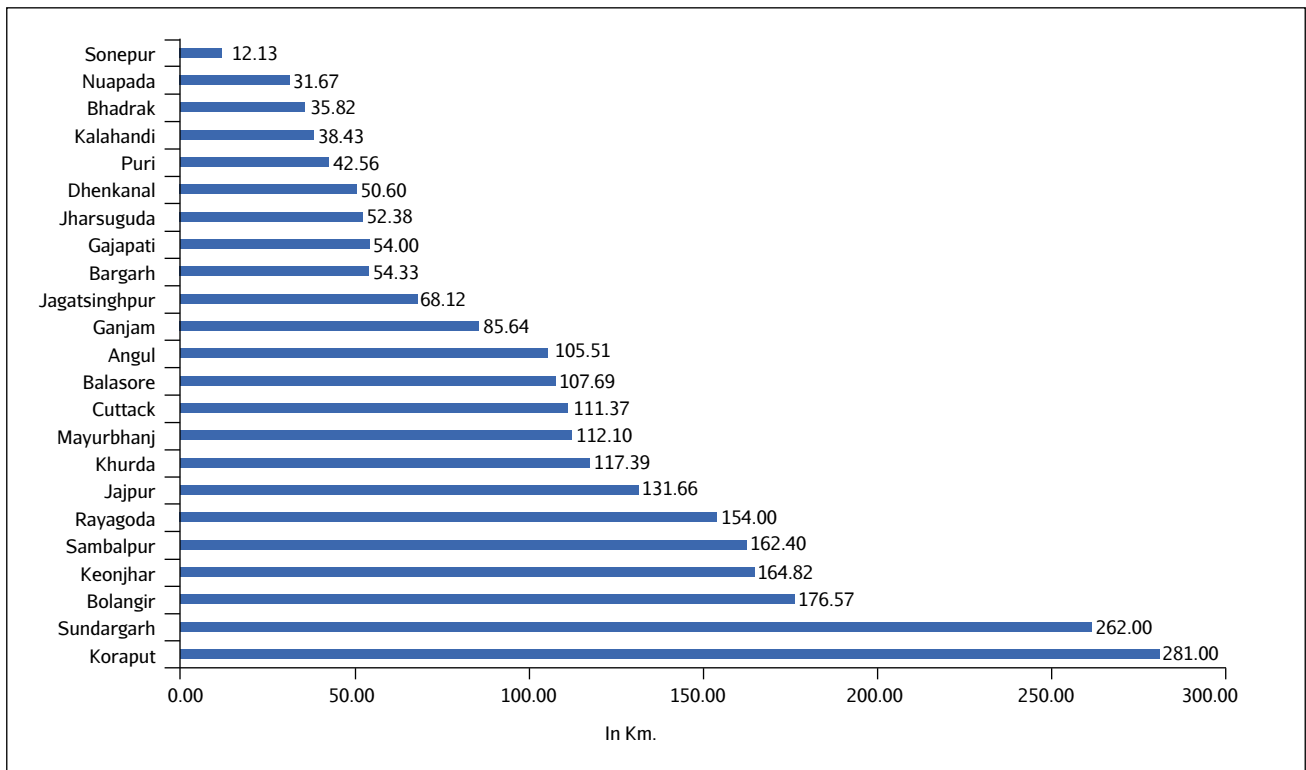


Figure 6.18: District-wise Railway Coverage in Odisha, 2010-11



Kandhamal, Kendrapara, Malkangiri, Nabrangpur and Nayagarh. The density of coverage is relatively high in some regions of the State, while central parts remain largely untouched. Figure 6.18 shows district-wise railway coverage, while details are provided in Annexure 6.20. A large disparity across districts exists. The progress on railways network and traffic during 2010-11 is summarised below:

- Bhubaneswar – Koraput Hirakhanda express has been extended upto Jagdalpur.
- Puri – Dhenkanal passenger has been extended up to Talcher.
- Puri – Palasa passenger has been extended up to Paralakhemundi.
- Seven new trains as detailed below have been introduced:
 - i) Bhubaneswar – New Delhi- Bhubaneswar Weekly (Duronto Express).
 - ii) Bhubaneswar – Rameswaram Weekly Express
 - iii) Puri – Howrah Duronto Express
 - iv) Sambalpur – Howrah Weekly Express
 - v) Puri – Digha Weekly Express
 - vi) Baripada – Salimar Express
 - vii) Khurda Road – Bhubaneswar Passenger

- A new rail link from Jaleswar to Digha (41 km) has been announced in the Railway Budget, 2010-11.

By the end of 2010-11, the State had 2,417 km of railway lines including 54 km of narrow gauge lines. Overall, railway coverage is poor 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 16 km, while the national railway density is around 20 km.

6.2.3 Ports

Paradeep Port

Paradeep Port is the only major port in the State. Government of India declared Paradeep Port as the 8th major port of India in April 1966 making it the first major port on the East Coast commissioned in independent India. The port is situated 210 nautical miles south of Kolkata and 260 nautical miles north of Visakhapatnam at latitude 20^o-15'-58^o.63" and longitude 86^o-40'-27^o.34"E on the East coast. It has an artificial type lagoon 500 meters length, 160 meters wide and one Turning Circle of 520 meters diameter.

The port is equipped with 14 berths, one single point mooring and one Ro jetty. Of this, 5 are fully mechanised for handling iron ore, thermal coal and POL, two are captive berths in which fertilisers are handled and the others are multi-purpose in nature. The port has 76.50 million tonnes of cargo handling capacity. During 2010-11, 56.03 million tonnes of cargo (31.22 million tonnes of import and 24.81 million tonnes of export) were handled through this port with an average of 2.51 hours pre-berthing detention, 2.80 days turn-around time and 14,243 MT ship berth-day output. POL, iron-ore and thermal coal together constituted 71.3 percent of the total cargo handled through this port during 2010-11.

During 2010-11, the total income of the port touched Rs.705.38 crore with Rs.276.12 crore surplus after tax. The port is in the process of modernising and mechanising all the existing berths in a phased manner and has embarked on a very ambitious plan to achieve 237 million tonnes capacity by the end of 2020.

Other Ports

Odisha is a maritime state with 480 km of coastline. It has 14 potential sites for development of minor ports. Of these sites, Gopalpur is the second largest port in Odisha which has been in operation since January 2007. This port has been handed

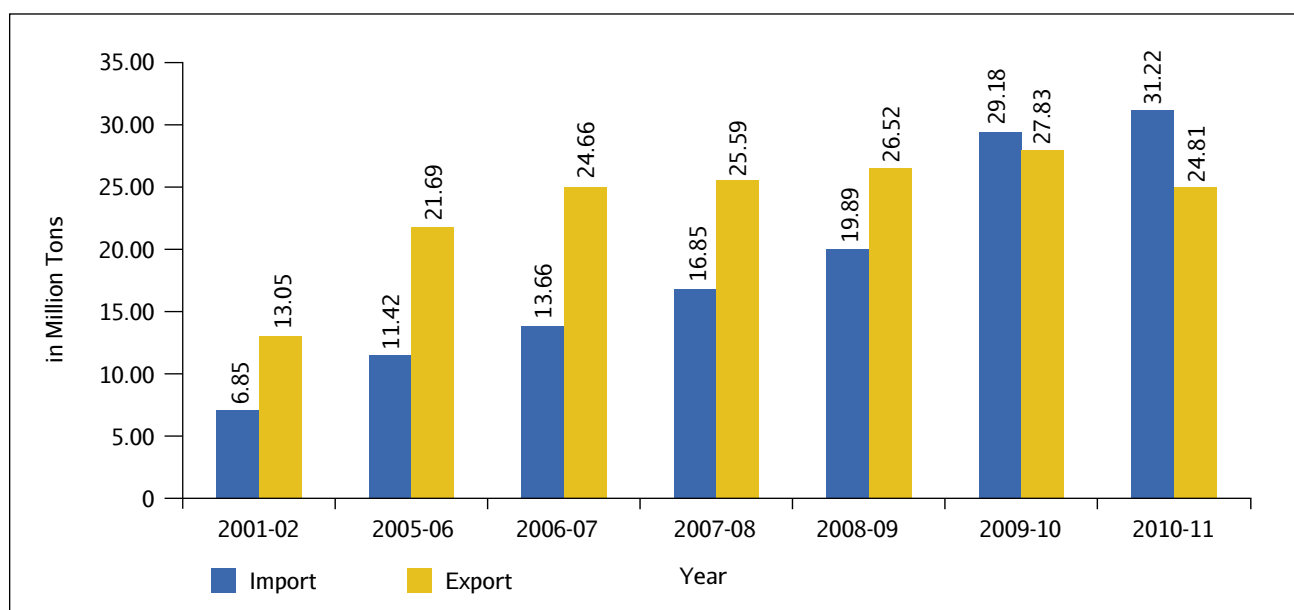
over to Gopalpur Port Ltd. for development as an all weather port. Besides, Dhamara Port, a Green Field Project, has been undertaken by the Dhamara Port Company Ltd. for establishment of a mega port of international standards. In addition to these, the State Government has signed a concessional Agreement/MoU with M/S Creative Port Development Pvt. Ltd., M/S Navayuga Engineering Company Ltd. and M/S Aditya Birla Groups for the establishment of ports at Kirtania, in Balasore, Astarang in Puri and Chudamani in Bhadrak districts respectively.

6.2.4 Inland Water Transport and Civil Aviation

These sectors have a small presence in the State. The passenger launch services are used in remote areas where other modes of transport are generally lacking. Inland water transport services are provided by the State Government, 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 through 9 (nine) motor launches.

Figure 6.19: Traffic through Paradeep Port, 2000-01 to 2010-11



- Balugaon sector provides services from Balugaon to Krushnaprasad, Kalijai, Nuapada and Satapada through 8 motor launches.
- Astaranga sector provides services from Nayagarh to Sribantapur with the help of one motor launch and five country boats. But after the super cyclone of 1999, 14 motor launches are plying on these routes after necessary repairs. Four motor launches of Chandbali sector were damaged.

Annexure 6.22 provides data on passengers and revenues raised from 2005-06 to 2010-11. One 50 seater FRP boat was procured in 2010-11, for which tenders were floated. The Odisha Boat Rules, 2004 is implemented in the State. It provides for registration and proper checking of all types of boats. During 2010-11, Rs. 2.88 crore has been collected from 291 boats towards survey, registration and renewal charges.

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 2010-11, 124 candidates appeared in these examinations and 103 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 twelve airstrips and sixteen helipads. A proposal for procurement of new aircraft is under consideration. A Government Aviation Training Institute, set up under a public-private-partnership mode, has started functioning since November, 2008. During 2010-11, pilot training was provided to 138 candidates.

6.3 Mail and Telecommunication

During 2010-11, there were 8,161 post offices in Odisha comprising 35 HO, 35 MDG, 1,123 SOs, 58 GDS SO and 691 BOs. Among these, 7,583 were in rural areas. 88 post offices (including 35 head post offices) have been covered under the Project Arrow. Of these, 61 post offices are functional. Many post offices provide regular products and services as well as premium postal services, including speed post, express parcel post, mass mailing service, corporate money order service and satellite mail service, greeting post and retail post. As per an evaluation made internally as well as through an external agency, Gopalpur Post Office in Berhampur postal division was rated the best at the national level. Its staff was deputed for training abroad at the Asia Pacific Postal College, Bangkok for a week under the Reward and Recognition scheme.

The effect of telecommunications on the productivity in various sectors of an economy is enormous. The telecommunication network in Odisha has vastly expanded over the years. During 2010-11, there were 1,174 telephone exchanges (all electronic) and telephone facilities were available in 45,538 villages, which is about 95 percent of the total number of inhabited villages in the state. The total number of telephone connections during 2009-10 was 31.12 lakh and increased to 43.92 lakh by the end of 2010-11. The distribution of telephone connections by types is illustrated in Figure 6.20.

Cell phones constitute 82 percent, while landlines represent 13 percent of all connections. Public Telephone Subscriber Trunk Dialing (STD) services are available at 14,641 stations, along with 2,037 Local PTS and 300 Highway PTS. During 2010-11, there were 1,077 STD stations in the State with 54,88,48 subscribers. Besides, 157 internet Dhabas were in operation during 2010-11.

Figure 6.20: Number of Telephone Connections by Type, 2010-11

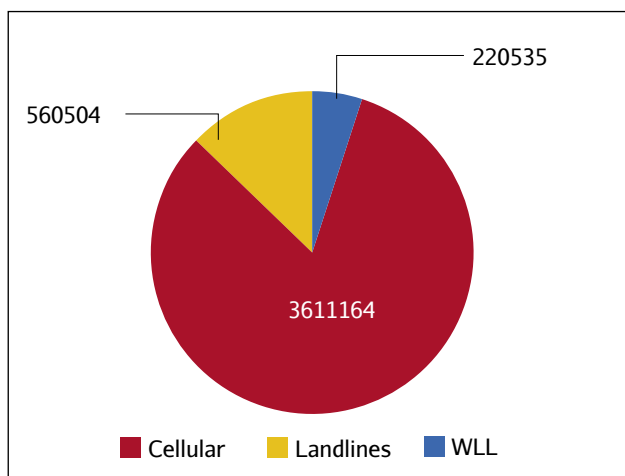


Figure 6.21: Rural Tele-density, Odisha vis-à-vis All India

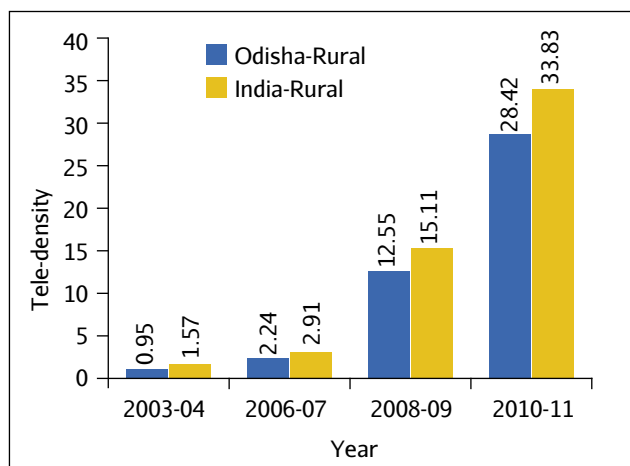
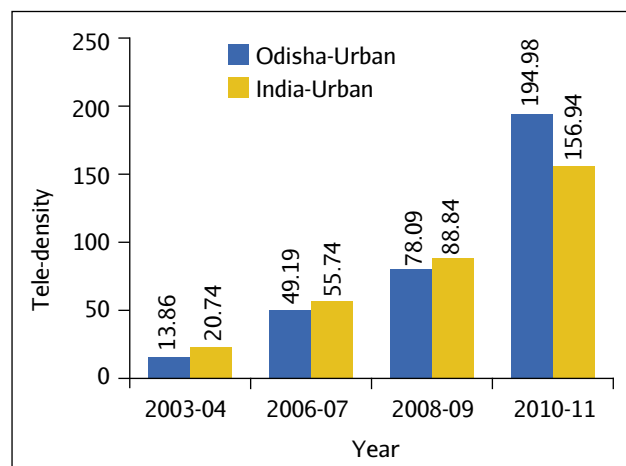


Figure 6.22: Urban Tele-density, Odisha vis-à-vis All India



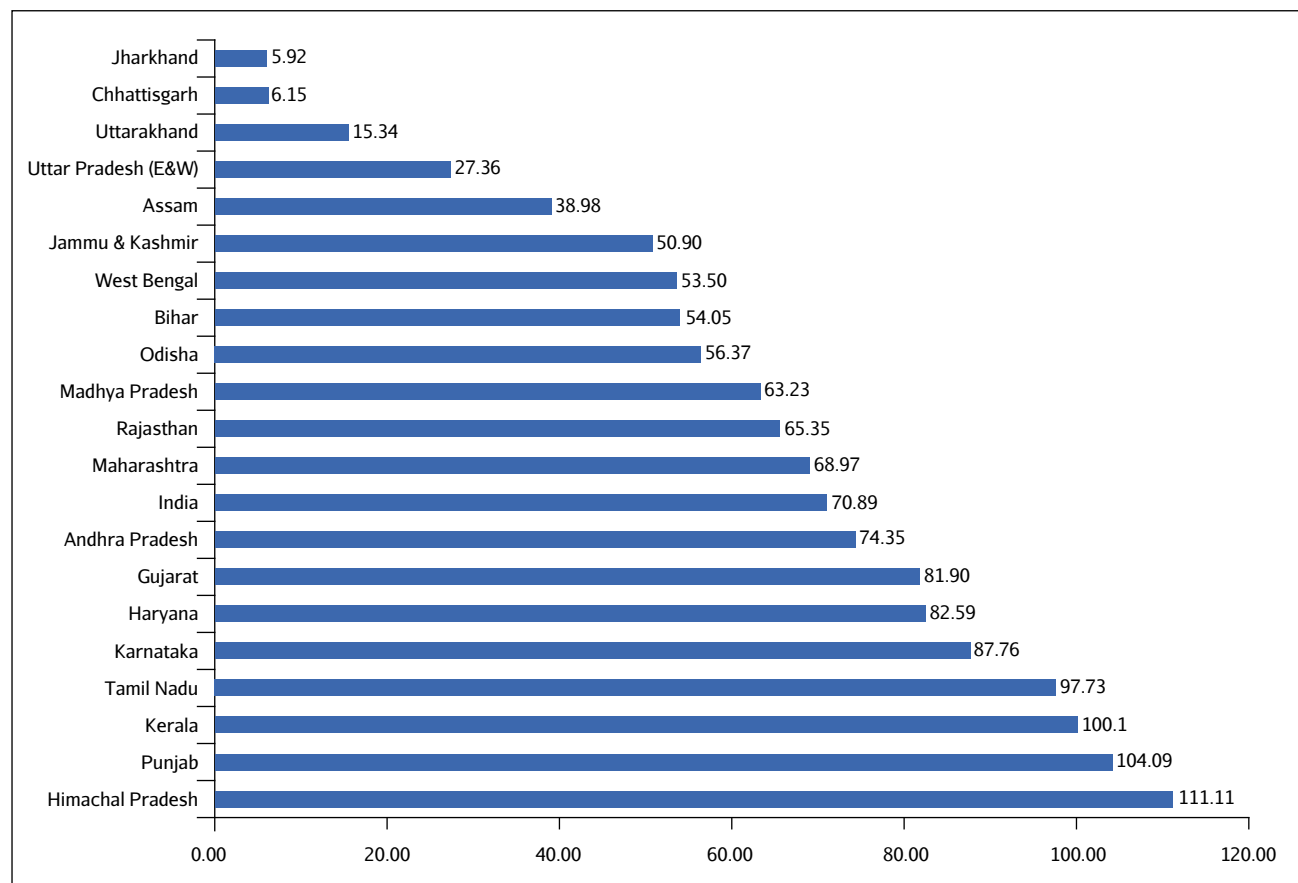
Odisha stands above the national average in postal density. However, it is below the national average with respect to tele-density, defined as the number of telephone connections per 100 population. Figures 6.21 and 6.22 compare tele-density in rural and urban Odisha vis-à-vis all India levels. Figure 6.23 graphs the tele-densities across select states.

6.4 Science and Technology

6.4.1 Information Technology

Adoption of Information Technology (IT) has become vital for development in any region. The Industrial Policy Resolution, 2001 of the State has identified electronics, telecommunication,

Figure 6.23: Tele-density Across States, 2008-09



information technology and IT-enabled services as “priority sectors.” Establishments and enterprises in these sectors have been declared as “public utility services.” Use of IT in the private sector has been improving in India. In Odisha, the State Government has been proactive in incorporating it in its own administration as well as helping the growth of this sector in general.

National Informatics Centre (NIC)

As the national nodal organisation, 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 Odisha 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:

E-services and e-information

National Informatics Centre, Odisha State Unit, Bhubaneswar has implemented the following e-information and e-services in different sectors during 2010-11:

- Holding Tax Assessment and Collection automation system in urban local bodies like Cuttack Municipal Corporation (CMC), Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation (BMC) and Berhampur Municipal Corporation.
- An automation system has been developed for monitoring the day-to-day activities of Cuttack Development Authority, Cuttack.
- Web-based applications to apply online for e-payment to the Chief Minister’s Relief Fund.
- e-Abhijoga (Centralised Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System) aims at submission of grievances by aggrieved citizens from anywhere and any time (on a 24x7 basis) for instant and easy communication between the Chief Minister’s Office and citizens resulting in speedy redressal of their grievances.
- Online National Permit for Goods Vehicle in the Transport Department
- Citizen-centric services in the Transport Department including collection of road tax, of the remaining differential tax, tax instalments, challan fees, applications for “No Objection

Certificates, transfer of ownership issue of duplicate RC, dealer point registrations and others.

- Issue of Unique FCI cards to farmers in the Agriculture Department
- Other web-based services on paddy procurement, prices, miller registration, PDS, pension status, forest patta, and other services.
- User services in PHEO, H & U.D, DLR&S, Revenue and ST & SC Departments.
- Panchayati Raj Institutions Accounting Software (PRIASoft) is one of the 12 modules of e-PRI Enterprise Suite. Odisha is the only state in the country to make the complete roll out of the application till today.
- GIS based Micro-Level District Information System launched in 6 districts like Kendrapara, Khurda, Ganjam, Gajapati, Koraput and Nuapada.

Information Technology (IT) Department

The State Information Technology Department is entrusted with matters relating to computer communication and electronics, both software and hardware. It also acts as the nodal department for the National Informatics Centre (NIC). In 2004, it formulated the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Policy to help IT reach the common man. The Odisha Computer Application Centre (OCAC) is under its administrative control and it is designated to function as a Technical Directorate. OCAC has the responsibility of system development for administration and public sector units. Major activities by the IT department in 2010-11 were as follows:

1. 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) Odisha State Wide Area Network (OSWAN), (b) Common Services Centres (CSC), and (c) State Data Centre (SDC). OSWAN is a comprehensive programme which envisages creating a core computerisation infrastructure for the entire state. The approved outlay of this project is Rs. 165.40 crore.

The objective of CSC is to develop a platform that can enable Government, Private and Social Sector

organisations to align their social/commercial goals for the benefit of rural people in the remotest corners of the country through a combination of IT- based as well as non-IT based services. The approved outlay of this project is Rs. 135.72 crore. The State Government has approved the establishment of 8,558 rural kiosks known as “Jana Seva Kendras” at one CSC for every six Census villages. The scheme is being executed in the PPP mode in association with three private agencies. By the end of January, 2011, about 5,169 CSC were rolled out against a target of 8,558 CSC.

The State Government has decided to establish a State Data Centre (SDC) which is part of the core infrastructure for supporting e-Governance Plan (NeGP) with an approved outlay of Rs. 54.2 crore. This is being set up in the premises of the OCAC building for which 90 percent infrastructure work such as electrification, interior work, net work etc. has been completed and will be operationalised shortly.

2. Establishment of the Odisha Computer Application Centre (OCAC)

OCAC has been designated as a Technical Directorate, functioning under the IT Department, bestowed with the responsibility of system development in the Government, Government Agencies and PSUs to promote various needs-based e-Governance activities in the State. It also undertakes various schemes, programmes and projects viz. Local Area Network (LAN), Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES), the State Government Portal (SGP) and Common Service Centres (CSC) during 2010-11.

3. Promotion and Facilitation of IT Industries

In order to facilitate growth of new IT/ITES/BPO industries, the State Government has formulated an Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Policy, 2004 and provided space for facilitating IT/ITES/BPO activities. Reputed IT companies, investors and entrepreneurs from within and outside were invited to Bhubaneswar to set up their units at Odisha. Infocity, spread over 150 acre land, houses several IT companies including TCS, WIPRO, MTC, Genpact and Perfectus and has become the first notified IT SEZ of the State.

Besides, the existing TCS facility at Fortune Tower for 300 professionals, the first TCS Development Centre with a capacity for 900 professionals is also ready. In addition, DLF has started construction of the Info Park over 54 acres of land to create 4.2 million square feet world class plug-and-play-space. A BPO complete with IT SEZ status at Mancheswar, Bhubaneswar is also coming up. Software exports from the State exceeded Rs.730 crore in 2006-07 and achieved a growth rate of 58percent against the national average of 28percent. They are targeted to touch USD one billion by 2011-12. The ITES sector is being actively promoted to generate large scale employment.

4. Unique Identification

Unique identification Authority of India (UIDAI) was established in February, 2009, to provide a Unique Identification Number (UID) to all residents of India, as a proof of identity but not of citizenship. This project is under way in Odisha and a UID cell has been setup in OCAC for monitoring the programme.

5. Odisha 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.

It has been decided to cover 23 Departments in the first Phase and the remaining 16 Departments in the second phase. About 23 departmental offices have been identified for pilot implementation of the project. Test run of the OSWAS software has been started at the Chief Minister’s office and in Rural Development, Excise, Law, Science & Technology, Co-operation, IT and GACAR Departments. The current status of infrastructure/overall progress of the programme is as follows:

- Server, storage and Oracle software have been procured and installed at the Data Centre of OSWAS.

- Hardware has been procured for 23 user departments.
- Master data configuration has been completed for 35, out of 38 Government Departments.
- Core application has been demonstrated to 27 Departments.
- User requirement specification for department specific applications has been prepared for nine departments.

6.4.2 Science and Other Technologies

While adopting IT 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. Their activities are summarized below:

1. *Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT)*

Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology is the second oldest agricultural University in the country. It has ten constituent colleges. During 2010-11, the University made several contributions in terms of developing technologies on crop improvement, production and protection of crops, animals, fish and land management. A few of its e important research findings are listed below:

- The University has so far released 128 high yielding crop varieties. A new capsularis jute variety named Shresthaa (KJC 7) was released recently with a duration of 120 days for fibre purpose and 175 days for seed purpose. It has an average fibre yield of 28 quintal/ha and potential yield of 36.3 quintal/ha. The variety is suitable for early sowing and withstands water logging at later stages.
- DNA finger printing of 18 promising rice varieties has been completed.
- Continuous application of 100 percent NPK fertilizer alone or with farm yard measure builds up the available NPK status of soil whereas continuous application of 100 percent N or 100 percent NP depletes the available P & K in soil.
- The residues of weedicide pretilachlor and oxyfluorfen when applied at a recommended

dose of 1.0 kg/ha were recorded up to 45 and 30 days, respectively in soils.

- Cartap Hydrochloride was judged the best insecticide followed by Fipronil and Deltamethin for controlling pests of paddy (CV. Swarna) under Bhubaneswar condition.
- Groundnut planting was most economical with tractor operated multi crop planter, the cost of planting being Rs.1,221/ha under Chiplima condition. Tractor operated groundnut harvesters took only 3.7 hrs as against 23.3 man days to harvest one ha under Chiplima condition.
- Analysis of straw, feeds and fodders indicated low levels of essential minerals, phosphorous and high iron in most agro-climatic zones of Odisha.
- The average serum glucose levels of the animals of Odisha were below the normal range. A low level of average serum protein in animals implies the lower level of availability of digestible crude protein in the ration of animals.

2. *International Institute of Information Technology (IIIT-Bhubaneswar)*

IIIT Bhubaneswar has been set up as a world class institute primarily to meet faculty requirements in the IT disciplines of Engineering colleges. IIIT Bhubaneswar is also mandated to nurture academic research in cutting-edge technologies and industry sponsored research programmes. The construction work of the Institute is under progress.

3. *Central Rice Research Institute (CRR)*

The main objective of CRR 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 a special emphasis on rain-fed ecosystems and related biotic stresses. Some of its achievements during 2010-11 are as follows:

- About 85 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).

- In 2010-11, the institute introduced 3 new high yielding varieties of seed. The duration of these varieties are about 135 days and the yield potential varies from 5.0 to 6.0 tonnes per hectare.
- The farmers of Odisha have benefitted by cultivating the improved High Yielding Varieties (HYV) developed by this institute. Different HYV seeds introduced by CRRI during the last two years 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 a 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.

4. Software Technology Park of India (STPI)

STPI is an autonomous society under the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, Government of India. It aims to promote the export of IT software and services. There are two STPI centres in Odisha, one at Bhubaneswar and the other at Rourkela. STPIs offer various incentives like 100 percent foreign equity permission and various tax exemptions. The STPI centres have set up incubating infrastructure and provide facilities based on the member unit requirement. The idea is to give one-stop services to software industries. A second International Gateway at Bhubaneswar and Rourkela has been installed to facilitate reliable data communication at good speed. STPI also offers customized solutions in network design and architecture, international connectivity, local loops, facility management, feasibility studies, project management and implementation. STPI, Bhubaneswar has designed a comprehensive course module in various fields to keep abreast students of changing trends and technology. It also promotes IT-enabled services such as medical transcription, manpower intensive GIS as well as call centre operations.

5. Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture (CIFA)

This premier institute, located at Bhubaneswar is devoted to research and extension activities in fresh water aquaculture. Among several research projects, the following are directed towards

increasing productivity in the fresh water fishery sector:

- **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. CIFA distributed 95 lakh of spawn of improved rohu to fish farmers during 2010-11.
- **Off-season breeding of Indian Major Carp (IMC):** 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 by breeding Rohu 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 Reinforced Plastic (FRP) Hatchery:** The Institute has designed and developed a complete hatchery system made of FRP for carp fish breeding and hatchery rearing of seeds. 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 at 23 places of 10 districts in Odisha.
- **Species Diversification:** A large number of commercially important fish food has been selected for 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 carp along with major Indian carp 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 incomes of ornamental fish farmers.
- **Health Management:** Commercialisation of disease diagnostic kits and CFAX to control ulcerative diseases saved many crops from epidemics.

- **Livelihood Development of SC/ST population:** The Institute is operating a project on sustainable livelihood improvement through integrated freshwater aquaculture, horticulture and livestock development in Mayurbhanj, Keonjher and Sambalpur districts controlled by NAIP. Under this project, technology of induced breeding of carp was demonstrated using FRP hatcheries and technical guidance provided to ornamental fish breeding units and training programmes conducted in various aspects of pond management, carp culture and ornamental fish culture for farmers in the above three districts.

6. Odisha Space Application Centre (OSAC)

OSAC is an apex organisation promoting remote sensing technology in the State. Remote sensing data are used in forecasting in agriculture, transport, land use, revenue, urban development, drinking water, flood mapping, wetland and wasteland development, block level resource mapping, forest and environment sectors. OSAC has undertaken several projects for the Central and State Governments. Important activities of OSAC during 2010-11 are as follows:

- District-wise acreage estimation and production forecasts have been made for Kharif paddy. The paddy acreage has been estimated through the analysis of multirate RADARSAT SAR data and yield forecasts are based on agro-meteorological models.
- 72 interactive training programmes have been conducted by user departments during 2010-11. One hundred fifty five episodes each of news programmes "Sunar Odisha and Swapnara Odisha" have been produced and transmitted through electronic media.
- A Block Level Resource Atlas has been generated, web-enabled made accessible in a format called: "Odisha Sampad". It is now available in the public domain.
- A web-enabled GIS based online monitoring system has been developed for Kendu leaves organisation by the State Forest Department.
- Urban mapping of Puri, Berhampur and Rourkela Development Authority has been completed.
- Geomorphology and lineament mapping for 13 districts is in progress.

- Clean room teaching transmission on Mathematics, Science and English has been made for 113 days for students of classes 9 and 10.

7. Institute of Material Sciences (IMS)

The IMS was established in 1996-97 to provide research facilities in material science and conducting inter-disciplinary research on special materials. The Institute is dedicated to experimental research by young researchers in Colossal Magneto Resistance (CMR) and Diluted Magnetic Semiconductors Multifarious Materials. The activity of IMS for the year 2010-11 is as follows:

- A CSIR-Net qualified research scholar has joined IMS availing financial support from the Government of India to pursue research in ferroelectrics.
- Basic research on Multi-ferroics and Diluted Magnetic Semiconductors is being taken up by two research scholars of the Institute. This research project has got tremendous impact in the field of future spintronics devices.
- Three research papers on Diluted Magnetic Semiconductor and Colossal Magnetic Resistance were published in international journals. Besides, IMS completed the scientific exposure visit programme of 254 SC/ST school students of TSP area and awarded 10 best pride of the school award to them.

6.4.3 Other Government Initiatives

State Council on Science and Technology (SCST)

The SCST is the apex policy-making body for development of science and technology and overseeing the implementation of various programmes. It extends financial support for application-oriented research projects, publicity, seminars, workshops and conferences. Major activities undertaken by the Council during 2010-11 are highlighted below:

- To promote and encourage meritorious students to pursue their post-graduate studies in basic science (physics, chemistry, mathematics, botany, zoology and geology). A scholarship programme @ Rs 2,000/- per month for 50 students has been introduced during 2010-11 under the State Council on

Science and Technology with support from the ST/SC Development Department.

- During 2010-11, SCST has provided financial assistance of Rs. 0.50 lakh for the 13th Odisha Science Congress held at Bhubaneswar.
- The State Council on Science & Technology has taken steps to establish Sub- Regional Science Centres in different regions of Odisha to develop scientific temper, promote creative activities, and highlight important and relevant issues in Science and Technology for the benefit of the community, specially students and young mass.
- It has sanctioned research grants of Rs.30.52 lakh to 12 principal investigators under the "Development of Biotechnology" scheme and also sanctioned Rs.29.09 lakh towards the development of "Marine Biotech Park" in Ganjam district. It participated in Bangalore Biofestival and 97th Indian Science Congress.

Biotechnology Development

Biotechnology has huge potential uses that can contribute significantly to food security, nutritional supplementation, healthcare and industrial applications. Some important activities of this department are listed below:

- Government land measuring 64.613 acres at Mouza Andharua, Bhubaneswar have been leased out in favour of the Managing Director, IDCO, Bhubaneswar for development of a Biotechnology Pharma IT Park (Konark Knowledge Park) in PPP mode. In the above park, 10 acres land has been earmarked for development of Biotechnology Incubation Centre for the use by researchers, entrepreneurs and students.
- It has been decided to develop two more Biotechnology parks at Deras, Khurda and a second Marine Biotech Park" in Ganjam district.
- A research grant for 12 short-term research and development projects has been sanctioned.

Odisha Bigyan Academy

Its aim is to popularize science and technology in the State. Some of its activities in 2010-11 are listed below:

- Nine issues of Bigyan Diganta (a Monthly Odiya Science Magazine, specially designed for school students, their parents and general

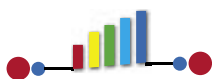
public) have been released and distributed free of cost to Government high schools.

- It also published an abridged version of Bigyan Diganta on a quarterly basis for visually handicapped students. Two issues (1st and 2nd quarter) were printed in Braille in Odia. The academy has been publishing a monthly science magazine for English medium schools and +2 science students. The first issue of the "Science Vision was published "in December 2010.
- It organized 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 organizations and institutions of the State.
- The Academy has awarded sixteen scientists and science writers for the Samanta Chandrasekhar Award, Odisha Young Scientist Award, Popular Science Writer Award, Biju Pattnaik Award for Scientific Excellence and others. It felicitated five eminent scientists of Odisha for 2008 and 2009.

Pathani Samant Planetarium

Pathani Samanta Planetarium is a premier institute of the State. While its main objective is exhibitions, it also aims at creating awareness on astronomy, astrophysics and space science among people and young students in particular. Since its inception in 1990, the Planetarium has increased its activities many fold and attracts about one lakh visitors every year. The number of visitors to, and revenue by, collected it since 2004-05 are given in Annexure 6.25.

The planetarium has taken up 9 activities for popularisation of science, specifically astronomy and for creating consciousness in the State. During 2010-11, a programme called "Living Mathematics through Problem Solving" is being held on Sundays. The Night-sky watch programme is held monthly after the new moon for three to four days. Besides this, the State level camp of young astronomers talent search was held in December, 2010 and a zonal camp of young astronomers talent search was organised in September, 2010. In both the camps about 389 students from different schools displayed their models on "Space Science Past, Present and Future."



Annexure 6

Annexure 6.1: Power Consumption in Odisha

In million unit

Year	Total consumption	Consumption Sector							
		Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Public lighting	Irrigation & agriculture	Railways	Public water works	Bulk supply & others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2000-01	6090	2173	548	2622	41	186	201	117	202
	(100.00)	(35.68)	(9.00)	(43.06)	(0.67)	(3.05)	(3.30)	(1.92)	(3.32)
2001-02	5769	2258	607	2184	38	162	213	120	187
	(100.00)	(39.14)	(10.52)	(37.86)	(0.66)	(2.81)	(3.69)	(2.08)	(3.24)
2002-03	6745	2441	468	2971	37	139	263	117	309
	(100.00)	(36.19)	(6.94)	(44.05)	(0.55)	(2.06)	(3.90)	(1.73)	(4.58)
2003-04	7208	2491	488	3270	39	133	302	120	366
	(100.00)	(34.56)	(6.77)	(45.37)	(0.54)	(1.84)	(4.19)	(1.66)	(5.07)
2004-05	7598	2352	482	3742	41	147	355	126	353
	(100.00)	(30.96)	(6.34)	(49.25)	(0.54)	(1.93)	(4.67)	(1.66)	(4.65)
2005-06	8144	2483	558	3941	55	137	384	129	457
	(100.00)	(30.49)	(6.85)	(48.39)	(0.68)	(1.68)	(4.72)	(1.58)	(5.61)
2006-07	9288	2525	640	4967	45	131	525	134	321
	(100.00)	(27.19)	(6.89)	(53.48)	(0.48)	(1.41)	(5.65)	(1.44)	(3.46)
2007-08	10761	2679	891	6090	51	132	594	142	182
	(100.00)	(24.90)	(8.28)	(56.59)	(0.47)	(1.23)	(5.52)	(1.32)	(1.69)
2008-09	11747	2914	1087	6548	54	155	627	151	211
	(100.00)	(24.81)	(9.25)	(55.74)	(0.46)	(1.32)	(5.34)	(1.28)	(1.80)
2009-10	12228	3190	944	6542	56	154	735	172	435
	(100.00)	(26.09)	(7.72)	(53.50)	(0.46)	(1.26)	(6.01)	(1.40)	(3.56)
2010-11	13099	3533	1113	6755	58	179	797	189	475
	(100.00)	(26.97)	(8.50)	(51.57)	(0.44)	(1.37)	(6.08)	(1.44)	(3.63)

Figure in bracket indicates percentage to total consumption

Sources: CESU (Central Electricity Utility Office of Odisha), previously CESCO, Bhubaneswar

SOUTHCO (South Electricity Supply Company of Odisha), Berhampur

NESCO (North Electricity Supply Company of Odisha), Balasore

WESCO (West Electricity Supply Company of Odisha), Sambalpur

Annexure 6.2: Sector-wise Distribution of Power Consumers, 2010-11

Consumer (in lakh)

Sector	Rural	Urban	Total	% of rural consumer to total consumers
1	2	3	4	5
Domestic	20.82	8.85	29.67	70.17
Commercial	1.02	1.44	2.46	41.46
Industrial	0.04	0.20	0.24	16.67
Others	0.58	0.31	0.89	65.17
Total	22.46	10.80	33.26	67.53

Source: All the distributing Companies

Annexure 6.3: Demand and Availability of Power

In Mega Watt

Year	Demand (estimated)	Availability of power from different sources				Total	Installed Capacity*	Sold to other states / UT
		State sector	Central sector	Other Sources	Purchase from captive plants of the State			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2001-02	1334	1271	98	-	54	1423	NA	0
2002-03	1367	869	440	-	62	1371	4695.34	0
2003-04	1500	1269	481	-	76	1826	4815.34	0
2004-05	1578	1459	498	-	69	2025	4845.34	517
2005-06	1649	1275	525	-	62	1862	5073.48	250
2006-07	1760	1543	485	-	92	2120	5178.89	207
2007-08	1997	1563	736	-	82	2381	6067.9	311
2008-09	2107	1375	763	-	130	2268	6745.75	32
2009-10	2240	1157	773	-	485	2415	7990.25	50
2010-11	2398	1295	814	-	729	2838	9456.60	128

* Includes installed capacity of the state's share in central sector projects and captive power plant capacities

Source: Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Ltd (OPTCL)

Annexure 6.4: Installed Capacity and Power Generation from Different Power Projects, 2008-09 to 2010-11

In Mega Watt.

Sl. No.	Power Project	Installed Capacity	State's share in installed capacity (%)	State's share in installed capacity	State's share in power generation		
					2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. STATE SECTOR							
a) Hydro Power Projects							
i)	Hirakud Power System – I & II	347.50	100.00	347.50	102.39	75.28	103.35
ii)	Balimela HE Project	510.00	100.00	510.00	118.26	87.58	144.05
iii)	Rengali HE Project	250.00	100.00	250.00	98.05	60.46	28.90
iv)	Upper Kolab HE Project	320.00	100.00	320.00	65.13	45.56	63.14
v)	Upper Indrabati HE Project	600.00	100.00	600.00	253.52	161.50	186.36
vi)	Machhakunda HE Project	114.75	50.00	57.38	27.74	36.64	30.64
viii)	Samal SHEP	37.00	100.00	37.00	-	1.64	5.78
vii)	Meenakshi SHEP	20.00	100.00	20.00	-	16.13	22.77
	Total (a)	2199.25		2141.88	665.08	480.79	584.98
b) Thermal Power Projects							
i)	Ib (I & II)	420.00	100.00	420.00	326.03	302.06	324.59
ii)	Talcher Thermal Power Station, Stage – I & II	460.00	100.00	460.00	381.19	374.24	385.27
	Total (b)	880.00		880.00	710.12	676.30	709.86
	Total A (a + b)	3079.25		3021.88	1375.20	1157.09	1294.84
B. CENTRAL SECTOR							
i)	Farakka, STPS (West Bengal)	1600.00	13.63	218.00	154.85	148.67	177.05
ii)	Kahalgaoon STPS (Bihar) I & II	2340.00	15.24	158.75	71.33	84.15	107.24
iii)	Talcher STPS I & II (Odisha)	3000.00	31.80	518.00	419.65	431.51	420.37
iv)	Chhuka Hydro power station (Bhutan)	270.00	15.19	41.01	28.31	31.71	31.79
v)	Tala HPS	1020.00	4.25	43.35	18.53	16.13	17.30
vi)	Teesta HPS	510.00	20.59	105.01	43.46	60.49	60.73
	Total B	8740	-	1084.12	736.13	772.67	814.48
C. Other sources (Regional pool, power banking etc.)							
	Total C	-	-	-	-		118.35
	Total A+B+C	11819.25		4106.00	2111.33	1929.76	2227.67

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				
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NALCO, Angul	1200.00	48.10	14.70	-	1.56	6.66
ICCL, Choudwar	108.00	2.20	0.40	4.89	-	
RSP, Rourkela	270.00	4.40	2.80	1.60	1.89	2.29
INDAL, Hirakud	367.50	3.50	3.60	5.62	10.37	6.42
NINL, Duburi	62.50	8.10	10.10	8.71	8.11	8.44
NBVL, Meramundali	95.00	2.40	-	20.09	24.55	20.28
Maithan	30.00	-	-		-	0.05
B.P.&S, Jharsuguda	376.00	13.30	19.30	6.71	11.16	12.88
Aarti Steels	40.00	9.80	9.60	14.54	12.49	9.72
IFFCO, Paradeep	110.00	-	0.03		2.76	4.44
B.S&S Meramundali	110.00	-	4.90	40.05	15.58	14.80
Tata SPONGE IRON (Joda)	26.00	-	12.80	14.40	12.82	14.41
Shyam Drt. Ltd. Sambalpur	30.00	-	1.00	3.54	2.62	12.72
Jindal Stainless, Duburi	250.00	-	2.60	31.97	99.84	104.61
Ratha Steel & Power Ltd. SBP	20.00	-	-	0.04	1.96	1.58
Minakshi	37.00	-	-	1.10	-	-
Vedanta Aluminium, Lanjigarh	90.00	-	-	1.18	1.87	2.31
Vedanta Aluminium, Jharsuguda	1215.00	-	-	3.34	79.76	84.69
SMC Power Pvt. Ltd., Jharsuguda	33.00	-	-	3.76	5.34	5.73
Pattnaik Steel Ltd., Keonjhar	15.00	-	-	1.73	4.12	3.91
Sri Mahavir Ferro Alloys, RKL	13.60	-	-	0.02	3.59	1.65
Narabheram Industries Ltd.	8.00					1.25
Visa Steel Ltd., Duburi	50.00	-	-	0.23	0.78	2.80
IMFA, Choudwar	108.00	-	-	-	18.35	5.42
Action Ispat	37.00	-	-	-	3.00	2.80
Aryan Ispat	18.00	-	-	-	3.42	7.08
OSIL, Polaspanga	36.00	-	-	-	2.86	4.61
Dinabandhu Power & Steel Ltd.	10.00	-	-	-	0.41	1.96
Maheswari Ispat Ltd	24.00	-	-	-	0.34	1.20
Scaw Industries Ltd. Dhenkanal	8.00	-	-	-	-	1.25
OCL Iron & Steel Ltd.	14.00	-	-	-	-	0.16
Arati Steel Ltd.	50.00					24.92
Sterilite Energy Ltd.	1200.00					75.70
Total	6053.60	-	-	-	329.57	445.49

Sources: OPTCL and GRIDCO

Annexure 6.6: District-wise Status of Village Electrification, 2010-11 (upto Feb., 2011)

Sl. No.	Name of the Districts	Total Inhabited Villages (2001 census)	Villages declared electrified as on February 2011	Balance number of un-electrified villages	Percentage of villages electrified
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Angul	1661	1638	23	98.6
2	Cuttack	1856	1746	110	94.1
3	Dhenkanal	1076	1053	23	97.9
4	Jagatsinghpur	1227	1146	81	93.4
5	Jajpur	1575	1506	69	95.6
6	Kendrapara	1407	1287	120	91.5
7	Khurda	1358	1228	130	90.4
8	Nayagarh	1531	1531	0	100.00
9	Puri	1591	1590	1	99.9
10	Balasore	2587	2486	101	96.1
11	Bhadrak	1243	1097	146	88.2
12	Keonjhar	2069	1502	567	72.6
13	Mayurbhanj	3748	2625	1123	70.
14	Bargarh	1180	1159	21	98.2
15	Bolangir	1764	1439	325	81.6
16	Deogarh	711	665	48	93.5
17	Jharsuguda	346	346	0	100.00
18	Kalahandi	2099	1347	752	64.2
19	Nuapada	648	498	150	76.9
20	Sambalpur	1238	1161	77	93.8
21	Sonepur	829	421	408	50.8
22	Sundargarh	1723	995	728	57.7
23	Baudh	1115	432	683	38.7
24	Koraput	1922	923	999	48.0
25	Rayagada	2467	710	1757	28.8
26	Gajapati	1512	1408	104	93.1
27	Ganjam	2812	2674	138	95.1
28	Kandhamal	2379	1044	1335	43.9
29	Malkangiri	979	234	745	23.9
30	Nabrangpur	876	458	418	52.3
	Odisha	47529	36349	11180	76.5

Annexure 6.7: Turnover and Net Profits of Odisha 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	181.7
2003-04	3006.46	81.71	423.11	136.23
2004-05	3160.29	85.9	426.69	143.39
2005-06	3089.61	83.98	448.73	161.91
2006-07	3310.53	89.98	477.07	156.77
2007-08	3043.54	82.72	484.69	165.34
2008-09	3190.63	86.72	440.79	112.48
2009-10	2961.11	80.48	399.88	81.19
2010-11	3184.70	86.56	453.03	115.04

Annexure 6.8: Investment in Power and Renewable Energy in Odisha

In crores of rupees

Year	Expenditure on power and Renewable energy	Total State Plan expenditure/outlay	Col.(2) as percentage of Col.(3)
1	2	3	4
10 Plan Period (2002-07)	1206.22	13919.99	8.67
2007-08	329.90	6032.81	5.47
2008-09	375.87	7572.20	4.96
2009-10	245.58	7727.74	3.18
2010-11	656.60	10,000.00	6.57

AE: Anticipated Expenditure; P: Provisional

Source: Plan Document

Annexure 6.9: Gopabandhu Gramina Yojana, 2006-07 to 2010-11

Sl. No.	Achievement	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Physical						
A	Works taken up					
i	Bijli	280	2046	241	201	440
ii	Sadak	5882	7344	7961	7520	12587
iii	Pani	378	389	212	115	280
iv	Other	31	14	30	10	24
	Total	6571	9793	8444	7846	13331
B	Works completed	4693	8119	7096	4960	10303
C	Man days generated (in lakh)	63.03	62.13	67.73	26.28	51.74
D	Villages covered	5713	6165	6317	6197	9365
Financial						
A	Total funds available (Rs. in crore)	110.27	136.01	146.86	162.21	251.42
B	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	84.43	99.15	119.01	75.91	165.12

Source: Panchayati Raj Department, Odisha

Annexure 6.10: Allotment of Funds and Expenditure for the Development of National Highways in Odisha

In crores of rupees

Year	Original works		Renewal works		Flood Damage repair		Ordinary repair	
	Allotment	Expenditure	Allotment	Expenditure	Allotment	Expenditure	Allotment	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2001-02	46.40	46.40	21.81	21.81	13.49	13.49	11.81	11.81
2002-03	45.32	45.32	19.00	19.00	13.44	13.44	9.61	9.61
2003-04	69.97	69.67	11.00	11.00	18.42	18.42	12.54	12.54
2004-05	72.03	72.03	13.77	13.77	7.69	7.69	12.24	12.24
2005-06	67.63	67.63	18.00	18.00	9.35	9.35	13.54	13.54
2006-07	72.22	72.22	22.58	22.58	8.40	8.40	12.80	12.80
2007-08	138.87	138.87	22.66	22.66	13.00	13.00	13.65	13.65
2008-09	208.84	208.84	31.00	31.00	17.00	17.00	13.65	13.65
2009-10	333.12	333.12	29.41	29.41	18.00	18.00	14.50	14.50
2010-11	328.42	328.42	42.40	42.40	16.66	16.66	21.72	21.72

Source: Chief Engineer, National Highways

Annexure 6.11: Road Construction under Progress in 2010-11

Tasks	Amount Sanctioned (in crore of Rs.)
1	2
Widening to Two Lanes, 183 km	239.46
Strengthening, 130.40 km	134.97
Improving Riding Quality, 76.65 km	33.31
Construction and Rehabilitation of 9 bridges	19.84
Construction of 1 ROB (chain pal on NH-23)	14.05

Annexure 6.12: Proposals for 2011-12

Tasks	Amount (in crores of Rs.)
1	2
Widening to Two Lanes, 41.34km	112.20
Strengthening, 29.0 km	32.00
Improving Riding Quality, 19.68 km	13.50
Construction and Rehabilitation of 10 bridges	33.00
Other works	29.80

Annexure 6.13: Progress of PMGSY in Odisha, 2010-11

Year	Funds received (Rs. in crore)	No. of roads completed	Habitation covered	Length completed (km)	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2000-01	179.7	0	0	0	0
2001-02	175	0	0	27.84	36.34
2002-03	170.09	464	260	1090.37	238.58
2003-04	175	403	587	993.87	133.8
2004-05	175	364	589	979.85	267.41
2005-06	305.29	341	604	1494.44	377.37
2006-07	624.57	451	697	2069.87	582.81
2007-08	546.83	432	621	1836.03	677.41
2008-09	1251.4	685	2419	2640.99	1163.01
2009-10	1594.34	596	985	3838.42	1895.26
2010-11	2245.10	1486	1199	4941.90	1924.25
Total	7442.32	5222	7961	19913.59	7296.23

Source: Chief Engineer, Rural Works

Annexure 6.14: Rural Connectivity through Bharat Nirman

Sl. No.	Item	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Villages habitation Connected						
	a) More than 1000 Population	272	259	251	1768	438	253
	b) More than 500 Population Scheduled area	23	63	71	437	206	399
	Total	295	322	321	2205	644	652
2	New Connectivity (km.)	1391	1602	1398	2064	2801	3158
3	Upgradation /Renewal	103	970	1400	2079	2451	2290
	Total length (km)	1495	2752	2798	4143	5251	5448

Source: Chief Engineer, Rural Works

**Annexure 6.15: Status of Rural Connectivity in Odisha by the End of 2006-07
(Based on 2001 Population Census)**

Items/Population	1000+	500-994	250-499	< 250	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Habitations by the end of 1999-00	9,173	12,474	12,932	15,520	50,099
Total Connected Habitations by the end of 1999-00	5,470	5,759	5,011	4,838	21,078
Total Uncovered Habitations by the end of 1999-00	3,703	6,715	7,921	10,682	29,021
Coverage of Habitations (PMGSY Ph-I to VI & ADB Ph-II)	3,596	3,607	1,504	1,214	9,921
Habitations covered through other schemes	78	130	0	0	208
Balance of Uncovered Habitations by the end of 2006-07	29	2,978	6,417	9,468	18,892

Source: Chief Engineer, Rural Works
PMGSY: Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
ADB: Asian Development Bank assisted PMGSY

Annexure 6.16: Motor Vehicles Registered and on Road in Odisha

Vehicles	Vehicles registered on 31.3.2011	Number of vehicles on road as on						
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Goods vehicle (truck to tempo)	220257	119,352	94,130	109,738	115,108	136,174	159881	169032
Public/Private bus	23044	5,997	6,395	6,699	6,877	7,647	8908	12264
Motor car/jeep/taxi	232423	95,531	114,469	136,792	134,960	152,213	164614	189197
Auto rickshaw	66757	18,811	23,610	27,314	31,700	37,784	55364	55364
Motorcycle/scooter/mopeds	2610537	1,208,210	1,368,209	1,537,758	1,691,684	1,870,020	2132508	2453347
Others (tractor, trailer, trecker, & Others)	192940	13,092	60,751	66,279	89,887	103,307	120792	154740
Total	3345958	1,460,993	1,667,564	1,884,580	2,070,216	2,307,145	2639576	3033944

Source: State Transport Authority, Odisha

Annexure 6.17: Activities of Odisha State Road Transport Corporation (OSRTC)

Year	Fleet strength	No. of buses on road	Capital investment (Rs. in crore)	Employment/ Staff strength	Number of passengers carried (in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2000-01	383	254	134.98	3,492	186.4
2001-02	297	251	134.98	2,419	190.55
2002-03	265	241	134.98	1,602	70.07
2003-04	260	233	134.98	1,387	58.16
2004-05	258	228	134.98	1336	58.41
2005-06	259	230	134.98	1243	55.2
2006-07	273	227	161.34	1192	62.87
2007-08	259	231	171.29	1114	50.52
2008-09	297	264	176.29	1045	51.18
2009-10	322	279	176.29	990	51.93
2010-11	334	283	176.29	940	48.25

Source: Odisha State Road Transport Corporation

Annexure 6.18: Motor Vehicle Revenue Collection

In crores of rupees

Year	Target	Collection	% of collection	Growth rate
1	2	3	4	5
2004-05	320.00	338.11	105.70	20.69
2005-06	400.00	405.66	101.40	19.98
2006-07	500.00	425.80	85.20	4.97
2007-08	500.00	459.78	91.96	7.98
2008-09	580.00	525.30	90.57	14.25
2009-10	600.00	611.08	101.85	16.32
2010-11	725.00	730.12	100.71	19.48

Source: State Transport Authority, Odisha

Annexure 6.19: Revenues from Motor Vehicle Offences

Year	No. of offences detected	Revenue collected (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3
2004-05	102019	23.38
2005-06	117320	37.52
2006-07	92356	25.58
2007-08	109242	34.62
2008-09	106539	35.16
2009-10	96637	40.11
2010-11	107116	42.60

Source: State Transport Authority, Odisha

Annexure 6.20: District-wise Length of Railway Routes and Railway Stations /Passenger Halts in Odisha, 2010-11

In Km

District	Single line			Double line			No. of stations	Railway passenger halt	Railway Routes Electrified
	Broad Gauge	Narrow Gauge	Total	Broad Gauge	Narrow Gauge	Total			
	2	3		4	5				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Angul	90.13	0	90.13	15.38	–	15.38	11	1	31.51
Balasore	0	0	0	107.69	–	107.69	14	4	107.69
Bargarh	54.33	–	54.33	0	–	0	3	0	
Bhadrak	0-	–	0	35.82	–	35.82	5	2	32.41
Bolangir	165.46	–	165.46	11.11	–	11.11	13	1	
Baudh	0	–	0	0	–	0	0	0	
Cuttack	28.82	–	28.82	82.55	–	82.55	15	5	111.37
Deogarh	0	–	0	0	–	0	0	0	
Dhenkanal	0	–	0	50.60	–	50.60	5	4	50.60
Gajapati *	0	54.00	54.00	0	–	0	0	8	
Ganjam	0	–	0	85.64	–	85.64	9	3	85.64
Jagatsinghpur	0	–	0	68.12	–	68.12	7	2	68.12
Jajpur	66.05	–	66.05	65.61	–	65.61	16	1	131.66
Jharsuguda	7.14	–	7.14	45.24	–	45.24	9	1	45.24
Kalahandi	0	–	0	38.43	–	38.43	5	0	0
Kandhamal	0	–	0	0	–	0	0	0	
Kendrapara	0	–	–	0	–	0	0	0	
Keonjhar	164.82	–	164.82	0	–	0-	16	0	126.95
Khurda	0	–	0	117.39	–	117.39	14	9	117.39
Koraput	281.00	–	281.00	0	–	0	26	1	178.00
Malkangiri	0	–	0	0	–	0	0-	0	
Mayurbhanj	112.10	–	112.10	0	–	0	13	1	
Nabrangpur	0	–	0	0	–	0	0	0	
Nayagarh	0	–	0	0	–	0	0	0	
Nuapada	31.67	–	31.67	0	–	0	3	0	
Puri	28.05	–	28.05	14.51	–	14.51	7	3	42.56
Rayagada	42.00	–	42.00	112.00	–	112.00	12	1	
Sambalpur	128.72	–	128.72	38.68	–	38.68	16	2	24.38
Sonepur	12.13	–	12.13	0	–	0	1	0	
Sundargarh	153.88	–	153.88	108.12	–	108.12	30	0	261.92
Odisha	1366.30	54.00	1420.30	996.89	–	996.89	250	49	1422.73

*Under Conversion Broad Gauge

Source: All Railway Division, South Eastern Railway

Annexure 6.21: Traffic through Paradeep Port

In million tones

Year	Import	Export	Total	Growth (%)
1	2	3	4	5
2000-01	6.85	13.05	19.9	-
2001-02	6.66	14.47	21.13	6.18
2002-03	6.99	16.91	23.9	13.11
2003-04	6.71	18.6	25.31	5.9
2004-05	8.44	21.66	30.1	18.92
2005-06	11.42	21.69	33.11	10
2006-07	13.66	24.86	38.52	16.34
2007-08	16.85	25.59	42.44	10.18
2008-09	19.89	26.52	46.41	9.35
2009-10	29.18	27.83	57.01	22.84
2010-11	31.22	24.81	56.03	(-1.75)

Source: Paradeep Port Trust

Annexure 6.22: Passenger Traffic and Revenue Collected from Inland Water Transport Services

Year	No. of Passengers (in lakh)	Fare Collected (in lakhs of rupees)
1	2	3
2005-06	1.33	19.52
2006-07	1.15	17.21
2007-08	1.08	18.75
2008-09	1.04	19.19
2009-10	1.22	23.08
2010-11	1.30	24.99

Source: Directorate of Inland Water Transport, Odisha

Annexure 6.23: Availability of Postal Services, Odisha and All-India

Year	Odisha			India		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2006-07	7582	579	8161	137508	17696	155204
2007-08	7583	579	8162	NA	NA	NA
2008-09	7585	577	8162	NA	NA	NA
2009-10	7575	585	8160	139182	15797	154979
2010-11	7583	578	8161	NA	NA	NA

Source: Chief Postmaster General, Odisha

Annexure 6.24: HYV Seeds Introduced by CRRI

Year	Name of the variety	Duration (days)	Yield (MT/Ha.)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
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	Nuadhusura	145	3.0 – Kharif	Recommended for shallow low land
2008	Hanseswari	Photosensitive flowers in 4th week of October	5.0 – Kharif	Recommended for rain-fed semi-deep water ecology of Odisha
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
2009-10	Phalguni	117	5.0	Recommended for irrigated and banded upland.
2009-10	Reeta	145	5.5	Recommended for shallow rainfed lowlands.
2009-10	Luna Suvarna	150	4.0	Recommended for coastal saline low land
2009-10	Luna Sampad	145	4.0	Recommended for coastal saline low land
2009-10	Nua Chipikamini	150	3.5	Recommended for shallow low land
2010-11	CR Dhan-300	135	5.0	Recommended for irrigated land in Kharif season
2010-11	CR Dhan-500	165 (Photo sensitive)	4.0	Recommended for deep water areas during Kharif season
2010-11	CR Dhan-601	135	6.0	Recommended for Rabi/ summer season

Source: Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack

Annexure 6.25: Visitors and Revenue Collected at Pathani Samant Planetarium

Year	No. of visitors	Revenue collection (in Rs.)
1	2	3
2004-05	92903	854652
2005-06	93522	848580
2006-07	133289	1219350
2007-08	112056	1336369
2008-09	90019	1097609
2009-10	88341	1116183
2010-11	47934	581657

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 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. Odisha was the 9th 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 Odisha 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. Odisha 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.

7.1.1 Trends and Spread of Poverty

Table 7.1 presents poverty head count ratios (i.e., percentage of people below the poverty line), based on analysis of National Sample Survey (NSS) data, for Odisha and India from 1973-74 to 2009-10. The analysis of poverty from 1999-2000 to 2009-10 is based on NSS data for mixed recall period (MRP). The estimates for 1999-2000 and 2004-05 have been made by the Planning Commission using poverty line of the Lakdawala Committee and those for 2009-10 are obtained using the 66th NSS round data based on estimated poverty lines for 2009-10 at Rs 505 and Rs 804 for rural and urban Odisha respectively. The poverty estimates for the year 2009-10 are tentative. It may be observed from Table 7.1 that poverty has declined by 7.25 percentage points from 47.15 percent in 1999-2000 (55th NSS round) to 39.90 percent in 2004-05 (61st NSS round) and further by 10.21 percentage points from 39.90 percent in 2004-05 to 29.69 percent in 2009-10. This shows a welcome sign of drop in poverty incidence during 2004-05 and 2009-10. The fall of 10.21 percentage points - consisting of 10.74 and 6.86 percentage points for rural and urban areas respectively, is an impressive achievement.

Table 7.1: Poverty Head Count Ratio (%) for Odisha and India, 1973-74 to 2009-10

Year	Odisha (%)			India (%)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1973-74	67.28	55.62	66.18	56.44	49.01	54.88
1977-78	72.38	50.92	70.07	53.07	45.24	51.32
1983	67.53	49.15	65.29	45.65	40.79	44.48
1987-88	57.64	41.53	55.58	39.09	38.20	38.36
1993-94	49.72	41.64	48.56	37.27	32.36	35.97
1999-00	48.01	42.83	47.15	27.09	23.62	26.10
2004-05	39.80	40.30	39.90	21.80	21.70	21.80
2009-10*	29.06	33.44	29.69	16.26	15.94	16.18

* Based on MRP Consumption. For 2009-10, tentative poverty estimates

Planning Commission recently appointed an expert committee, called Tendulkar Committee, to revise methodology for poverty estimations. The Tendulkar Committee has recommended, among other things, two main departures from the previous methodologies. First, the Tendulkar Committee has enlarged the consumption basket and, thus, increased the poverty lines for both rural and urban areas for which different consumption baskets have been suggested. For example, the poverty line of the Tendulkar Committee for the year 2009-10 would be Rs 632 for rural Odisha in comparison to Rs 505 for rural Odisha as per the Lakdawala Committee methodology. This implies that the proportion of the rural poor estimated by using the poverty lines suggested by the Tendulkar Committee would be higher than those estimated by using the previous methodologies. Second, the Tendulkar Committee recommended the use of the "mixed recall period (MRP)" methodology over the "uniform recall period (URP)" methodology for estimation of poverty.

The poverty for Odisha has also been estimated using the Tendulkar Committee methodology for the NSS rounds of 1993-94, 2004-05 and 2009-10. The poverty estimates are summarised in Table 7.1(A).

A tentative analysis based on the Lakdawala Committee and Tendulkar Committee, by social groups (i.e., ST, SC, OBC and others) and by NSS regions (i.e., coastal, northern and southern), of NSS data for 2004-05 and 2009-10 has been given in Annexure 7.3 through 7.7. The poverty estimates for rural Odisha by social groups and by regions are presented in Tables 7.2, 7.2A, 7.3 and 7.3A respectively for 1999-2000, 2004-05 and 2009-10. The Scheduled Tribe (ST) communities are poorer than other social groups followed by the Scheduled Caste (SC) communities. The ST and SC communities together contribute 70 percent of the total poor in the State. It is heartening to note that poverty among ST and SC communities has been, in recent years, reducing at a faster rate.

Table 7.1(A): Poverty Head Count Ratio (%) for Odisha and India by Tendulkar Committee Methodology

Year	Odisha (%)			India (%)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1993-94	63.0	34.5	59.1	50.1	30.8	45.3
2004-05	60.8	37.6	57.2	41.8	25.7	37.2
2009-10*	50.5	28.5	47.3	36.4	21.5	32.0

* Tentative poverty estimate

Table 7.2: Incidence of Poverty by Social Groups, Rural Odisha, 2009-10*, 2004-05 and 1999-2000

NSS Round	Head Count Ratio (%) by Social Classes				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
2009-10*	54.92	34.07	16.88	16.13	29.06
2004-05	70.09	44.94	28.89	16.13	39.80
1999-2000	73.10	52.30	39.70	24.01	48.14

* Tentative Analysis of 66th NSS data using MRP Method

Table 7.2(A): Head Count Ratio by Social Classes as per Tendulkar Committee Poverty line for Rural Odisha

NSS Round	Head Count Ratio (%) by Social Classes				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
2009-10*	74.5	61.3	37.8	34.4	50.5
2004-05	84.4	67.9	52.6	47.9	60.8
1999-2000	82.1	62.8	NA	54.6	63.0

* Tentative Analysis of 66th NSS data using MRP Method

Table 7.3: Incidence of Poverty by NSS Regions, Rural Odisha, 2009-10*, 2004-05 and 1999-2000

NSS Round	Head Count Ratio (%) by NSS Regions			
	Southern	Northern	Coastal	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2009-10*	39.95	32.56	16.42	29.06
2004-05	62.50	43.69	18.37	39.80
1999-2000	87.14	49.84	31.81	48.14

* Tentative Analysis of 66th NSS data using MRP Method

Table 7.3(A): Incidence of Poverty by NSS Regions, Rural Odisha by Tendulkar Committee Poverty line

NSS Round	Head Count Ratio (%) by NSS Regions			
	Southern	Northern	Coastal	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2009-10*	61.1	54.2	37.9	50.5
2004-05	80.7	71.6	44.6	60.8
1993-94	61.1	57.9	37.9	63.0

* Tentative Analysis of 66th NSS data using MRP Method

The southern region has the highest poverty followed by the northern region. Both southern and northern regions account for as much as 85 percent of the poor in the State. In 2009-10, only about 16 percent of the population lived below the poverty line in the coastal region. It is a matter of satisfaction that all three regions have witnessed substantial reduction in poverty between 2004-05 and 2009-10.

Given that the concentration of poverty is among specific social groups and regions in the State, the Government has undertaken several programmes to reduce poverty in Odisha in general and particularly among the most backward social groups and regions. Odisha's development strategies and developments aimed at faster poverty reduction are discussed in section 7.4.

Table 7.4: Incidence of Poverty in Odisha vis-à-vis Other Major States, 1973-74 to 2004-05

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

* Based on MRP consumption

The incidence of poverty in Odisha vis-à-vis other major states from 1973-74 to 2004-05 on the basis of NSS consumer expenditure data, has been compared in Table 7.4. The number and percentage of BPL population for the 61st 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.

7.2 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 depends on education. Odisha has done reasonably well on the literacy front. The literacy in Odisha has increased 4.6 times from 15.80 percent in 1951 to 73.45 percent in 2011 growing at an annual compound rate of 2.59 percent as against 2.35 percent per annum at the national level from 18.33 percent in 1951 to 74.04 percent in 2011. Whereas male literacy has increased 3.02 times from 27.32 percent in 1951 to 82.40 percent in 2011, female literacy has grown much faster (i.e., 14.24 times) from a low base of

4.52 percent in 1951 to 64.36 percent in 2011. Though both male and female literacy rates are fast approaching national averages, there is still a gender gap of 18 percentage points in literacy. The school attendance rates in Odisha and India are respectively 83.5 percent and 85.2 percent in 2007-08, as per an analysis of NSS data for the 64th round.

There are substantial social, regional and gender disparities in literacy. The Scheduled Tribes communities have very low levels of literacy. The ST female literacy has increased from a very low level of 4.76 percent in 1981 to 23.23 percent in 2001, which is significantly lower than SC and general female literacy. Though the ST male literacy has increased from 23.27 percent in 1981 to 51.48 percent 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 the gap with the general male literacy in 2001. The SC females are also catching up fast. Though the rural female literacy has more than doubled from 21.90 percent in 1981 to 47.22 percent in 2001, there is still a substantial gap with their urban

Table 7.5: Some Important Demographic Indicators of Odisha

Indicators	Rate
Crude Birth Rate, 2010 (2011-SRS)	20.5 Per 1000 Population
Crude Death Rate, 2010 (2011-SRS)	8.6 Per 1000 Population
Infant Mortality Rate, 2010 (2011-SRS)	61 Per 1000 Live Births
Infant Mortality Rate - Urban (2011-SRS)	43 Per 1000 Live Births
Infant Mortality Rate - Rural, 2010 (2011-SRS)	63 Per 1000 Live Births
Natural Growth Rate, 2010 (2011-SRS)	11.9%
Total Fertility Rate, (2009)	2.40%
Couple Protection Rate (NFHS-3)	47%
Life Expectancy at Birth (2011-15 Project)	Male 64.3 Female 67.3 years
Maternal Mortality Ratio (2007-09 SRS)	258 per 1,00,000 Live Births

sisters. The gap between rural and urban male literacy has, however, been decreasing.

It is heartening to note that despite its weak fiscal condition, Odisha 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. Odisha has the potential to perform better than the national average provided greater attention is paid to improve delivery of educational services and to effectively convert outlays to outcomes.

7.3 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 Odisha are given in Table 7.5.

Key health indicators such as Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Life Expectancy at Birth (LEB) are compared across major States in Tables 7.6 and 7.7 respectively. Recently, Odisha has made notable achievements in reducing its IMR to 61 by the end

Table 7.6: Inter-State Comparisons of IMR, 1991 –2010

State	Infant Mortality Rate							
	1991	2001	2002	2004	2005	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	73	66	62	59	57	52	49	46
Assam	81	74	70	66	68	64	61	58
Bihar	69	62	61	61	61	56	52	48
Gujarat	69	60	60	53	54	50	48	44
Haryana	68	66	62	61	60	54	51	48
Karnataka	77	58	55	49	50	45	41	38
Kerala	16	11	10	12	14	12	12	13
Madhya Pradesh	117	86	85	79	76	70	67	62
Maharashtra	60	45	45	36	36	33	31	28
Odisha	124	91	87	77	75	69	65	61
Punjab	53	52	51	45	44	41	38	34
Rajasthan	79	80	78	67	68	63	59	55
Tamil Nadu	57	49	44	41	37	31	28	24
Uttar Pradesh	97	83	80	72	73	67	63	61
W. Bengal	71	51	49	40	38	35	33	31
India	80	66	63	58	58	53	50	47

Source: SRS Bulletins

Table 7.7: Inter-State Comparisons of Life Expectancy, 2002-2015

State	2002-06		2006-10		2011-15*	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	62.9	65.5	65.4	69.4	66.9	70.9
Assam	58.6	59.3	61.6	62.8	63.6	64.8
Bihar	62.2	60.4	67.1	66.7	68.6	68.7
Gujarat	62.9	65.2	67.2	71.0	69.2	72.5
Haryana	65.9	66.3	67.9	69.8	68.9	71.3
Karnataka	63.6	67.1	66.5	71.1	68.0	72.3
Kerala	71.4	76.3	72.0	76.8	73.2	77.6
Madhya Pradesh	58.1	57.9	62.5	63.3	64.5	65.3
Maharashtra	66.0	68.4	67.9	71.3	68.9	72.5
Odisha	59.5	59.6	62.3	64.8	64.3	67.3
Punjab	68.4	70.4	68.7	71.6	69.7	72.8
Rajasthan	61.5	62.3	66.1	69.2	67.6	70.7
Tamil Nadu	65.0	67.4	67.6	70.6	68.6	71.8
Uttar Pradesh	60.3	59.5	64.0	64.4	66.0	66.9
W. Bengal	64.1	65.8	68.2	70.9	69.2	72.1
India	62.6	64.2	65.8	68.1	67.3	69.6

*Projected figures. Source: - SRS Bulletins & National Commission on Population

of 2010 as per the SRS report published in 2011. The SRS survey reveals that the rate of decline in IMR in both rural and urban areas in Odisha was better than the national averages.

Three factors explain a high level of IMR in Odisha: (i) poor availability of professional attendants at birth, (ii) high percentage of low birth weight babies, and (iii) lack of professional pre- and post-natal care. Sixty-four percent infant deaths are attributed to neo-natal mortality. Premature deliveries result in 38.5 percent infant deaths. Pneumonia, respiratory infections in newborns, tetanus, and diarrhoea result in 34.1 percent infant deaths. Anaemia, which is caused due to malnutrition suffered by both pregnant mothers and infants, explains 8.1 percent infant deaths. Other causes account for another 19.3 percent infant deaths. There also appears to be a high correlation between IMR and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR). Odisha has launched an IMR Mission with a view to expediting 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 Odisha. Interior regions in general and tribal districts in particular have poor physical and economic access to health services. These regions also bear the brunt of a resource crunch both in terms of health budget deficit and neglected public health institutions. Health conditions of women need substantial improvement. Institutional deliveries are lower in the case of tribal women. Post-natal care of mothers and infants need greater attention. There is, however, some improvement in recent years. Table 7.8 compares results of the report of NFHS-I, NFHS-II and NFHS-III conducted by the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) and shows that there has been remarkable improvement in all health indicators of the State from 1992-93 to 2005-06.

Health conditions depend on a number of factors including: (i) income and poverty levels, (ii) food security, food pricing and malnutrition, (iii) availability of professional medical attendants, paramedical professionals, quantity and quality

Table 7.8: Comparison of Health Indicators: National Family Health Survey, Odisha

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	Current Use of Any Method (percent)	36.3	46.8	50.7
4	Female Sterilization (percent)	28.3	33.9	33.1
5	Male Sterilisation (percent)	3.4	1.7	1
6	Spacing Method	12.7	8.7	6.9
7	Mothers receiving ANC (percent)	61	79.2	60.9
8	Institutional Delivery (percent)	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	66.5

Source: NFHS- III, 2005-06, Odisha

of health infrastructure, (iv) socio-economic development, literacy and health awareness, and (v) physical and economic accessibility of private or public health care system. Odisha has been making sustained efforts to improve its health situation. The private health care system is generally less developed in interior areas and is not economically accessible. Low female literacy levels adversely impact reproductive child healthcare in tribal and other interior areas.

7.4 Development Approach for Odisha

In recent years, Odisha has made significant achievements in terms of economic growth, poverty reduction and other socio-economic indicators. During the 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07), Odisha witnessed a higher annual real growth rate of 9.51 percent at 1999-2000 prices and a reduction in poverty by 7.3 percentage points in 2004-05 over 1999-2000. During the first four years of the 11th Plan, Odisha has recorded average annual real growth rate of 8.49 percent at 2004-05 prices. A tentative analysis of NSS data has indicated reduction of poverty by 11.73 percentage points between 2004-05 and 2007-08. The State Government has been giving emphasis to the following areas which need special

attention and focus on an overall development approach for Odisha:

- i. Odisha'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 Odisha's economy and people.
- iv. Special attention needs 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 Odisha.
- vi. Infrastructure including roads, ports, railways and irrigation facilities need to be adequately augmented and improved.
- vii. As Odisha has a high incidence of poverty, special efforts are needed to reduce poverty at a faster pace.

7.4.1 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 and KBK regions, Targeted Public Distribution Programme (TPDS), Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Mid-day Meal Programme (MDM), Emergency Feeding Programme (EFP) and Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) are implemented in the State. The allotment of essential commodities received from the Central Government for earmarked food security programmes has been given in Annexure 7.8 from 2003-04 to 2010-11. Some of these programmes have also been discussed elsewhere in this document.

Special programmes like Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and Mo Kudia, both housing schemes for economically weaker and low income groups, Madhubabu Pension Yojana, and Maintenance of Critical Irrigation Projects have been undertaken to improve social and economic conditions of rural people. Annexures 7.9 and 7.10 summarise relevant details as regards IAY and other housing schemes.

For improving livelihoods of tribals and other vulnerable communities, several schemes have been implemented with active support from a number of external donors. These schemes include the Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme (OTELP), Western Odisha Rural Livelihood Programme (WORLP), Jeebika, Targeted Rural Initiative for Poverty Termination and Infrastructure (TRIPTI), and improvement of traditional water bodies and tanks through community participation. Some of these programmes have been discussed elsewhere in this document.

The State has witnessed a decline in main workers from 1991 to 2001 (i.e., 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 perhaps an increase in under-employment in the State. In order to tackle the problem of unemployment and under-employment, the State Government has constituted a High Power Employment Mission under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister to facilitate generation of adequate employment opportunities, both wage employment and self-employment, in the State. The Odisha State Employment Mission Society under the aegis of the High Power Employment Mission takes care of the 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 the view of 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, the State Government has constituted an Agency, called "Poverty and Human Development Monitoring Agency (PHDMA)" 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.

Key Interventions for Improving Literacy

In order to improve the literacy rate in the State, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has been implemented in all 30 districts with three objectives, i.e., universal enrollment, retention and quality of education. Similarly, for reduction of the gender gap and greater participation of girls in education, two special schemes, the National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) and Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) have been implemented in educationally backward blocks of the State.

Improving Health Services

Five major diseases, also called *Panchvyadhi* (i.e., malaria, leprosy, diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections and scabies) contribute to about 70 percent of the patient load in primary health institutions and affect a large number of the poor people. Odisha 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 Odisha in 2005. NRHM seeks to provide effective healthcare to rural population throughout the State with a special focus on backward districts with weak human development and health indicators especially among the poor and marginalised groups like women, ST and SC communities. It seeks to integrate health with the determinants of health for which inter-sectoral convergence between departments like Panchayati Raj, Women & Child Development, Rural Development and Education is essential. The main components of NRHM are RCH-II, Immunization and the National Disease Control Programme.

Nutrition, Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation

The nutritional status of women in Odisha, as indicated in the NFHS-3 survey, shows that about 41.4 percent of women have a BMI below 18.5, indicating a high prevalence of nutritional deficiency. Prevalence of severe malnutrition among children, mothers, old and indigent people is a matter of serious concern in the State. Sixty-two percent women suffer from anaemia against the national average of 55.3 percent. Sixty-five percent children remain anaemic and 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. Odisha has done rather well in terms of coverage of rural and urban habitations with safe sources of drinking water including piped water supply, tube wells and shallow wells. However, there are several areas of concern. Water quality in many pockets is a serious issue. In some areas such as 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 poor. As per the 2001 census estimates, only 8 percent of total rural population had access to basic sanitation facilities. As a result, the incidence of diarrhoea in interior Odisha is generally 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 of the State Government. However, due to several economic, social and institutional obstacles, all regions in Odisha have not shared the gains of development in an equitable manner. Some regions continue to 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 very high. Several other pockets of southern and western Odisha are also socially and economically depressed. These regions are also frequently visited by natural calamities including severe droughts and floods. Persistence of heavy incidence of poverty in these regions is a cause of concern.

Nine key initiatives have been taken to address problems of under-development and regional disparities. The initiatives are: (i) Special Plan for KBK districts, (ii) Biju KBK Plan for KBK districts, (iii) Biju Kandhamal 'O' Gajapati Yojana, (iv) Backward Regions Grant Fund, (v) Integrated Action Plan (IAP), (vi) Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana, (vii) Western Odisha Development Council (WODC) for backward western districts, (viii) Grants-in-aid received under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India to bridge critical infrastructure gaps in identified sectors in the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) areas, and (ix) Implementation of development programmes in TSP areas funded out of Special Central Assistance. Some of these special area development programmes are briefly discussed below.

Special Plan for KBK Districts

The State Government, in consultation with the Government of India, has formulated a Long Term

Action Plan (LTAP)/Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) for speedy development of the KBK districts. The special plan has focused on improving productive infrastructure, strengthening livelihoods of the marginalised communities, improving literacy levels and accelerating the pace of development in this region. The implementation of the special plan has brought several benefits to this region. Poverty in this region came down by 24.6 percentage points from 87.14 percent in 1999-2000 to 62.50 percent in 2004-05 and by 16.9 percentage points from 62.50 percent in 2004-05 to 45.65 percent in 2007-08 as reported in section 7.1.1. The State Government has submitted a new Eight Year Perspective Plan for KBK districts for Rs.4,550.00 crore for approval of Planning Commission. Besides, Government of India has been requested for extension of Special Plan for KBK districts for atleast ten more years with effect from 2012-13 with higher allocation.

Biju KBK Plan

This scheme was launched in the KBK districts in the financial year 2006-07 out of the State's own funds to fill critical gaps in development in the region. An annual outlay of Rs. 120 crore has been envisaged during the 11th Five Year Plan and the scheme has a focus 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.

Biju Kandhamal O Gajapati Yojana (BKGY)

A new Special Area Development Initiative called, "Biju Kandhamal O Gajapati Yojana (BKGY)", has been launched by the State in 2009-10 under the State Plan with an annual outlay of Rs.28.50 crore with a view to accelerating the development process and expediting poverty reduction in tribal dominated Kandhamal and Gajapati districts. The scheme aims to improve human development indicators in these districts at an accelerated pace.

Western Odisha Development Council (WODC)

The State Government has constituted a Western Odisha Development Council (WODC), the jurisdiction of which extends over ten districts, i.e.,

Baragarh, Bolangir, Boudh, Deogarh, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Sambalpur, Sonapur, and Sundergarh districts and Athamallick Sub-division of Angul district. WODC aims at accelerating the pace of development in these districts and mitigating regional disparities. The Council is mandated to develop appropriate long-term and short-term development plans and programmes for these districts. An outlay of Rs. 100 crore is provided to the Council every year.

Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)

This Central scheme is implemented in Odisha in 19 districts namely, Bolangir, Boudh, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kendujhar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nabrangpur, Nuapada, Phulbani, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sonapur and Sundergarh. The main objectives of this scheme are to: (i) bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that are not being adequately met through existing inflows, (ii) strengthen local level governance with appropriate capacity building of PRI and facilitate participatory planning, decision making, implementation and monitoring, (iii) provide professional support to local bodies for planning, implementation and monitoring their plans, and (iv) improve the performance and delivery of critical functions assigned to PRI and counter possible efficiency and equity losses on account of inadequate local capacity.

Integrated Action Plan (IAP)

A special scheme called "Integrated Action Plan (IAP)" has been introduced by Government of India from the year 2010-11 for selected tribal and backward districts to bring about perceptible improvement. In Odisha, initially, 15 districts i.e., Bolangir, Deogarh, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Kendujhar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nabrangpur, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sonapur and Sundergarh were covered under the ambit of this scheme. Three more districts viz: Ganjam, Jajpur and Nayagarh districts have been included under the scheme with effect from 2011-12. In total, 18 districts have been covered under Integrated Action Plan. Under this programme, needed public infrastructure and services having short gestation period are being undertaken after preparation of action plan by the concerned

District Level Committee (DLC). The IAP has been implemented with a per district block grant of Rs. 25 crore during 2010-11 and Rs. 30 crore in 2011-12.

Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY)

The Government of Odisha has launched the “Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY)” with a view to providing additional developmental assistance to the targeted 11 districts which are not covered under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), i.e., Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Jajpur, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara, Khorda, Nayagarh, and Puri. The main objective of the scheme is to provide additional development funds to the targeted districts to improve infrastructure, i.e., *Bijli, Sadak and Pani*. Each targeted district received development assistance to the extent of Rs.15 crore per annum during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

7.5 Composite Human Development Status for Odisha

In the UNDP methodology, HDI is an average of health index that is generally based on the life expectancy index, education index, weighted average of the adult literacy rate index- 2/3rd weight

and combined gross enrolment rate (GER) index - 1/3rd weight and income index. Odisha published its first Human Development Report in 2004-05 and has prepared District Human Development Reports for Ganjam, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Mayurbhanj and Sundergarh districts.

Human Development: Odisha-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 Odisha among 15 major States of India. It is observed that inter-state disparity in the level of human development has declined between 1999-2000 to 2007-08.

Human Development in Odisha

Wide variations have been observed in human development across districts in Odisha. The Human Development Index (HDI) for all 30 districts has been compared in Table 7.10. Odisha 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

Table 7.9: Human Development Index for Major States of India

Sl. No.	States/Union	1999-00		2007-08	
	Territories	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.368	10	0.473	9
2	Assam	0.336	11	0.444	10
3	Bihar	0.292	13	0.367	14
4	Gujarat	0.466	6	0.527	6
5	Haryana	0.501	4	0.552	5
6	Karnataka	0.432	7	0.519	7
7	Kerala	0.677	1	0.790	1
8	Madhya Pradesh	0.285	14	0.375	13
9	Maharashtra	0.501	3	0.572	3
10	Odisha	0.275	15	0.362	15
11	Punjab	0.543	2	0.605	2
12	Rajasthan	0.387	9	0.434	11
13	Tamil Nadu	0.480	5	0.570	4
14	Uttar Pradesh	0.316	12	0.380	12
15	West Bengal	0.422	8	0.492	8
	All India	0.387		0.381	

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	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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	119.8	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	140.4	3
13	Jajpur	0.54	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	Kendujhar	0.53	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	0.37	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	0.56	10	119.01	7
29	Sonepur	0.566	16	0.543	11	115.82	9
30	Sundergarh	0.683	4	0.659	2	104.17	14
	Odisha	0.579	-	0.546	-	100	-

Table 7.11: Some Monitorable Indicators for the 11th Plan

Monitorable Indicators for 11 th Plan	Current Level	11 th Plan Goal
1	2	3
Infant Mortality Ratio, 2010	61	37
Maternal Mortality Ratio, 2007-09	258	119
Total Fertility Rate, 2009	2.4	2.1
Malnutrition of Children (0-3) Years	54.4	27.2
Anaemia among Women	63	31.5
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years), 2011	934	961
Literacy Rate – Total, 2011	73.45	83.96
Literacy Rate – Female, 2011	64.36	76.33
Gender Gap in Literacy, 2011	19.31	15.1

of human development and to disseminate the current status of human development in Odisha. The UNDP sponsored Legislators' Forum has also been exposed to human development concerns in Odisha, particularly with a view to sensitise them on human development issues. The State Government has been pursuing the objective of attaining Millennium Development Goals

(MDG) viz. to: (i) eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; (ii) achieve universal primary education, (iii) promote gender equality and empower women, (iv) reduce child mortality, (v) improve maternal health, (vi) ensure environmental sustainability, and (vii) develop a global partnership for development and is also a participant in implementing the GoI-UNDP Project.



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	
		% of Population	No. of Persons	% of Population	No. of Population	% of Population	No. of Population
			(Lakhs)		(Lakhs)		(Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	7.50	43.21	20.70	45.50	11.10	88.71
2	Arunachal Pradesh	17.00	1.47	2.40	0.07	13.40	1.54
3	Assam	17.00	41.46	2.40	0.93	15.00	42.39
4	Bihar	32.90	262.92	28.90	27.09	32.50	290.01
5	Chhattisgarh	31.20	54.72	34.70	16.39	32.00	71.11
6	Delhi	0.10	0.01	10.80	15.83	10.20	15.83
7	Goa	1.90	0.13	20.90	1.62	12.00	1.74
8	Gujarat	13.90	46.25	10.10	21.18	12.50	67.43
9	Haryana	9.20	14.57	11.30	7.99	9.90	22.56
10	Himachal Pradesh	7.20	4.10	2.60	0.17	6.70	4.27
11	Jammu & Kashmir	2.70	2.20	8.50	2.34	4.20	4.54
12	Jharkhand	40.20	89.76	16.30	10.63	34.80	100.39
13	Karnataka	12.00	43.33	27.20	53.28	17.40	96.60
14	Kerala	9.60	23.59	16.40	13.92	11.40	37.51
15	Madhya Pradesh	29.80	141.99	39.30	68.97	32.40	210.97
16	Maharashtra	22.20	128.43	29.00	131.40	25.20	259.83
17	Manipur	17.00	2.86	2.40	0.14	13.20	3.00
18	Meghalaya	17.00	3.32	2.40	0.12	14.10	3.43
19	Mizoram	17.00	0.78	2.40	0.11	9.50	0.89
20	Nagaland	17.00	2.94	2.40	0.09	14.50	3.03
21	Odisha	39.80	129.29	40.30	24.30	39.90	153.59
22	Punjab	5.90	9.78	3.80	3.52	5.20	13.30
23	Rajasthan	14.30	66.69	28.10	40.50	17.50	107.18
24	Sikkim	17.00	0.85	2.40	0.02	15.20	0.87
25	Tamil Nadu	16.90	56.51	18.80	58.59	17.80	115.10
26	Tripura	17.00	4.70	2.40	0.14	14.40	4.85
27	Uttar Pradesh	25.30	357.68	26.30	100.47	25.50	458.15
28	Uttarakhand	31.70	21.11	32.00	7.75	31.80	28.86
29	West Bengal	24.20	146.59	11.20	26.64	20.60	173.23
30	A & N Islands	16.90	0.44	18.80	0.27	17.60	0.71
31	Chandigarh	3.80	0.04	3.80	0.36	3.80	0.40
32	Dadra & N Haveli	36.00	0.62	19.20	0.16	30.60	0.77
33	Daman & Diu	1.90	0.03	20.80	0.14	8.00	0.16
34	Lakshadweep	9.60	0.04	16.40	0.05	12.30	0.09
35	Pondichery	16.90	0.58	18.80	1.34	18.20	1.92
	All India	21.80	1702.99	21.70	682.00	21.80	2384.99

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	
		% of Population	No. of Population	% of Population	No. of Population	% of Population	No. of Population
			(Lakhs)		(Lakhs)		(Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	11.20	64.70	28.00	61.40	15.80	126.10
2	Arunachal Pradesh	22.30	1.94	3.30	0.09	17.60	2.03
3	Assam	22.30	54.50	3.30	1.28	19.70	55.77
4	Bihar	42.10	336.72	34.60	32.42	41.40	369.15
5	Chhattisgarh	40.80	71.50	41.20	19.47	40.90	90.96
6	Delhi	6.90	0.63	15.20	22.30	14.70	22.93
7	Goa	5.40	0.36	21.30	1.64	13.80	2.01
8	Gujarat	19.10	63.49	13.00	27.19	16.80	90.69
9	Haryana	13.60	21.49	15.10	10.60	14.00	32.10
10	Himachal Pradesh	10.70	6.14	3.40	0.22	10.00	6.36
11	Jammu & Kashmir	4.60	3.66	7.90	2.19	5.40	5.85
12	Jharkhand	46.30	103.19	20.20	13.20	40.30	116.39
13	Karnataka	20.80	75.05	32.60	63.83	25.00	138.89
14	Kerala	13.20	32.43	20.20	17.17	15.00	49.60
15	Madhya Pradesh	36.90	175.65	42.10	74.03	38.30	249.68
16	Maharashtra	29.60	171.13	32.20	146.25	30.70	317.38
17	Manipur	22.30	3.76	3.30	0.20	17.30	3.95
18	Meghalaya	22.30	4.36	3.30	0.16	18.50	4.52
19	Mizoram	22.30	1.02	3.30	0.16	12.60	1.18
20	Nagaland	22.30	3.87	3.30	0.12	19.00	3.99
21	Orissa	46.80	151.75	44.30	26.74	46.40	178.49
22	Punjab	9.10	15.12	7.10	6.50	8.40	21.63
23	Rajasthan	18.70	87.38	32.90	47.51	22.10	134.89
24	Sikkim	22.30	1.12	3.30	0.02	20.10	1.14
25	Tamil Nadu	22.80	76.50	22.20	69.13	22.50	145.62
26	Tripura	22.30	6.18	3.30	0.20	18.90	6.38
27	Uttar Pradesh	33.40	473.00	30.60	117.03	32.80	590.03
28	Uttarakhand	40.80	27.11	36.50	8.85	39.60	35.96
29	West Bengal	28.60	173.22	14.80	35.14	24.70	208.36
30	A & N Islands	22.90	0.60	22.20	0.32	22.60	0.92
31	Chandigarh	7.10	0.08	7.10	0.67	7.10	0.74
32	Dadra & N Haveli	39.80	0.68	19.10	0.15	33.20	0.84
33	Daman & Diu	5.40	0.07	21.20	0.14	10.50	0.21
34	Lakshadweep	13.30	0.06	20.20	0.06	16.00	0.11
35	Puducherry	22.90	0.78	22.20	1.59	22.40	2.37
	All India	28.30	2209.24	25.70	807.96	27.50	3017.20

Source: Planning Commission

Annexure 7.3: Social Group and Region-wise Estimates on State Sample, 66st Round NSS Rural Odisha

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
MRP	ST	553233	4114851	3624057	8292141	443355	3173039	797593	4413987
	SC	2219353	2947330	1826915	6993599	357122	1642992	436309	2436424
	OBC	4558317	3716538	2663347	10938201	556307	1394889	308807	2260003
	Others	4856124	1374282	1050177	7280583	680139	251718	74160	1006017
	Total	12187025	12153002	9164496	33504523	2036922	6462639	1616869	10116430
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
MRP	ST	80.14	77.11	22.01	53.23	21.77	49.10	49.33	43.63
	SC	16.09	55.75	23.88	34.84	17.53	25.42	26.98	24.08
	OBC	12.20	37.53	11.59	20.66	27.31	21.58	19.10	22.34
	Others	14.01	18.32	7.06	13.82	33.39	3.89	4.59	9.94
	Total	16.71	53.18	17.64	30.19	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

Annexure 7.4: Social Group and Region-wise Estimates on Central Sample, NSS Round Rural Odisha

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
MRP 66 th Round (2009-10)	ST	470162	3216859	3406201	7093222	141534	2143757	1610544	3895834
	SC	2551436	2232425	1937219	6721080	725374	936364	628194	2289932
	OBC	4101623	3774850	2815867	10692339	351443	909977	543684	1805104
	Others	4464123	1319571	930117	6713810	683714	222549	176712	1082975
	Total	11587344	10543703	9089404	31220451	1902065	4212646	2959134	9073845
MRP 61 st Round (2004-05)	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
	Total	14880315	5986170	11218322	32084807	3185208	4003498	5637656	12826362
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
MRP 66 th Round	ST	30.10	66.64	47.28	54.92	7.44	50.89	54.43	42.93
	SC	28.43	41.94	32.43	34.07	38.14	22.23	21.23	25.24
	OBC	8.57	24.11	19.31	16.88	18.48	21.60	18.37	19.89
	Others	15.32	16.87	19.00	16.13	35.95	5.28	5.97	11.94
	Total	16.42	39.95	32.56	29.06	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
MRP 61 nd Round	ST	57.40	79.84	66.19	70.07	18.51	59.84	49.30	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	7.00
	Total	21.41	66.88	50.25	39.98	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

Annexure 7.5: Social Group-wise and Region-wise Estimates based on Pooled Data, NSS Round Rural Odisha

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
MRP 66 th Round	ST	511697.5	3665855	3515129	7692682	292445	2658398	1204069	4154911
	SC	2385395	2589878	1882067	6857340	541248	1289678	532252	2363178
	OBC	4329970	3745694	2739607	10815270	453875	1152433	426245	2032554
	Others	4660124	1346927	990147	6997197	681927	237134	125436	1044496
	Total	11887185	11348353	9126950	32362487	1969494	5337643	2288002	9595138
MRP 61 nd Round	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
	Total	14810202	6096825	11000294	31907321	2722566	3810399	4806556	11339521
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
MRP 66 th Round	ST	57.15	72.52	34.25	54.01	14.85	49.80	52.63	43.30
	SC	22.69	49.80	28.28	34.46	27.48	24.16	23.26	24.63
	OBC	10.48	30.77	15.56	18.79	23.05	21.59	18.63	21.18
	Others	14.63	17.61	12.67	14.93	34.62	4.44	5.48	10.89
	Total	16.57	47.03	25.07	29.65	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
MRP 61 st Round	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
	Total	18.38	62.50	43.69	35.54	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: : Directorate of Economics & Statistics

Annexure 7.6: Region-wise Poverty Analysis based on Pooled Data, NSS Round Rural Odisha

Methods	Region	Estimated Population			BPL Population		
		State	Central	Pooled	State	Central	Pooled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MRP 66 th Round	Coastal	12187025	11587344	11887185	2036922	1902065	1969494
	Southern	12153002	10543703	11348353	6462639	4212646	5337643
	Northern	9164496	9089404	9126950	1616869	2959134	2288002
	Total	33504523	31220451	32362487	10116430	9073845	9595138
MRP 61 st Round	Coastal	14740124	14897538	14810202	2259843	3185208	2722566
	Southern	6207352	5986170	6096825	3617238	4003498	3810399
	Northern	10782273	11218322	11000294	3975498	5637656	4806556
	Total	31729749	32102030	31907321	9852579	12826362	11339521
Methods	Region	Head Count Ratio (HCR)			% share of BPL population		
		State	Central	Pooled	State	Central	Pooled
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
MRP 66 th Round	Coastal	16.71	16.42	16.57	20.13	20.96	20.53
	Southern	53.18	39.95	47.03	63.88	46.43	55.63
	Northern	17.64	32.56	25.07	15.98	32.61	23.85
	Total	30.19	29.06	29.65	100.00	100.00	100.00
MRP 61 st Round	Coastal	15.33	21.41	18.38	22.94	24.83	24.01
	Southern	58.27	66.88	62.50	36.71	31.21	33.60
	Northern	36.87	50.25	43.69	40.35	43.95	42.39
	Total	31.05	39.98	35.54	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

Annexure 7.7: Social Group-wise Poverty Analysis based on Pooled Data, NSS Round Rural Odisha

Methods	Social group	HCR			% share of population in BPL		
		State	Central	Pooled	State	Central	Pooled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MRP 66 th Round	ST	53.23	54.92	54.01	43.63	42.93	43.30
	SC	34.84	34.07	34.46	24.08	25.24	24.63
	OBC	20.66	16.88	18.79	22.34	19.89	21.18
	Others	13.82	16.13	14.93	9.94	11.94	10.89
	Total	30.19	29.06	29.65	100.00	100.00	100.00
MRP 61 st Round	ST	58.10	70.07	64.32	44.80	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	27.20
	Others	14.95	16.13	15.57	7.75	7.00	7.33
	Total	31.05	39.98	35.54	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

Annexure 7.8: Allotment of Essential Commodities Received from Government of India (UPDATED)

Commodities	Unit	Allotment during					
		2005 - 06	2006 - 07	2007 - 08	2008 - 09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sugar (levy)	Lakh MT	1.05	1.07	1.06	0.82	1.08	1.09
Wheat (APL)	Lakh MT	3.51	1.55	1.39	1.35	3.93	3.41
Rice (APL, BPL)	Lakh MT	20.81	18.49	17.18	13.04	13.86	15.40
Rice (AP)	Lakh MT	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
Rice (AAY)	Lakh MT	4.31	5.31	5.31	5.31	5.31	5.27
Kerosene Oil	Lakh KL	4.05	4.06	4.05	4.05	4.04	4.03

[P: Provisional/** For APL+BPL beneficiaries)

Source: Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare Department, Odisha

Annexure 7.9: Work Completed and Finances Involved under IAY

Year	Physical Target	Houses	Achievement as	Funds Receipt	Expenditure made	Expenditure as
	(Nos.)	completed	% of target	(Rs. in crore)	(Rs. in crore)	% 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	123.1	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
2009-10	286282	151234	53	957.90	682.59	71
2010-11	311302	180023	58	907.07	713.90	79

Source: Panchayat Raj Department, Government of Odisha

Annexure 7.10: Housing Construction under the EWS/LIG Housing Schemes

Year	EWS/LIG Houses		
	Target	Achievement	% of achievement
1	2	3	4
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, Odisha

SOCIAL SECTOR

With 'human development' being on the radar of the world development community, the social sector has assumed greater importance. Odisha has taken rapid strides in recent years towards several social sector indicators and Millennium Development Goals (MDG). This chapter focuses on education, health, food security, nutrition, safe drinking water supply, sanitation and welfare of the disadvantaged and marginalised groups such as scheduled castes (SC), scheduled tribes (ST) and women.

Figure 8.1 shows the revenue expenditure of the State on economic and social services from 2004-05 to 2010-11. In absolute terms, revenue expenditure on social services far exceeds that on economic services. However, their annual compound growth rate differs, being 20.1 percent and 26.2 percent respectively in case of social and economic services.

8.1 Education

Education is an important input as well as output outcome indicator, influencing other development

indicators, viz. health, nutritional status, income, family welfare and others. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 is a Central Act which came into force from 1st April, 2010. The State has promulgated the Odisha Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Rules, 2010 on the basis of the model rules made by the Government of India.

8.1.1 Literacy

The literacy rate of Odisha has increased about 10 percentage points from 63.08 percent in 2001 to 73.45 percent in 2011, while at national level it increased by 9 percentage points to touch 74.04 percent. While the male literacy rate of 82.40 percent in the State in 2011 is marginally higher than the national average of 82.14 percent, the female literacy stands at 64.36 percent lower than the national average of 65.46 percent. The gender gap in literacy rate has come down from 24.84 percent in 2001 to 18.04 percent in 2011. The female literacy has shown considerable improvement by 50 percent from 7.84 million in 2001 to 11.78 million in 2011. Figure 8.2 shows the

Figure 8.1: Composition of Revenue Expenditure of Odisha, 2004-05 to 2010-11

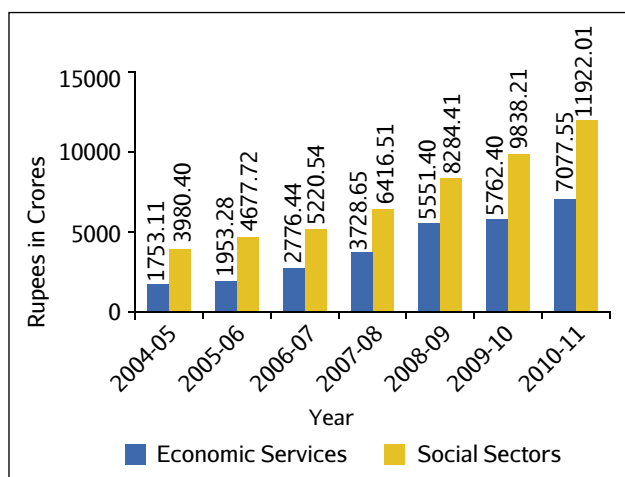


Figure 8.2: Literacy Rates for Odisha & All India, 1951 to 2011

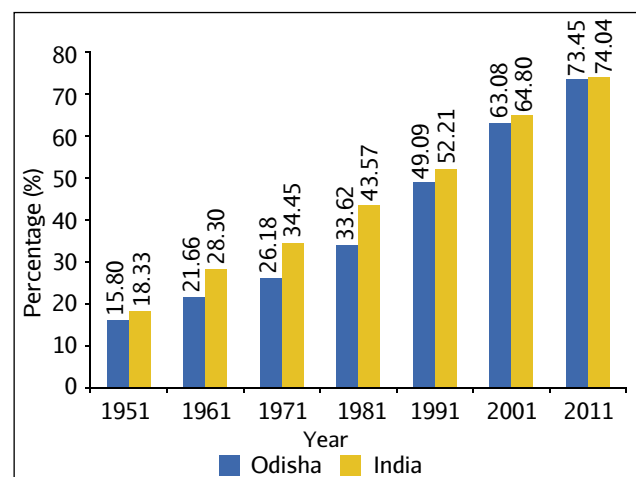
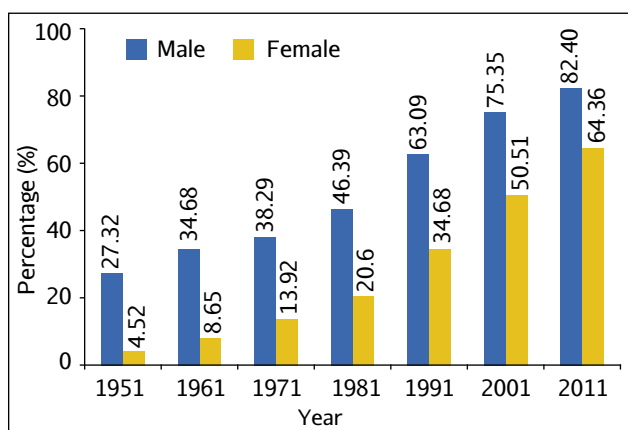


Figure 8.3: Male & Female Literacy Rate in Odisha, 1951 to 2011



literacy rate of Odisha and all India since 1951 to 2011 while Figure 8.3 shows the literacy rates in Odisha by gender.

Though the gender gap in literacy levels has been declining over the years, there are still wide social, regional and gender disparities. As per 2001 Census, the ST communities are least literate (37.4%) while SC communities report 55.5 percent literacy rate. The literacy rates vary widely from 48.20 percent in Nabrangpur district to 87.51 percent in Khorda district. The highest male literacy rate of 93.20 percent is recorded in the Jagatsinghpur district whereas the highest female literacy rate of 82.06 percent is recorded in Khorda district.

8.1.2 Primary Education

Primary and upper primary education has been expanding in the State, especially in rural and backward areas. The State aims at providing primary schools within 1 km and upper primary schools within 3 km of habitations having population of more than 300 and 500 respectively. In 1947-48, there were only 6,814 primary schools with 16,520 teachers and 2.55 lakh students. Efforts in eradication of illiteracy in the last five years resulted in setting up 7,092 new schools and appointing 22,302 more teachers. There are 53,814 functional primary schools (Government including local bodies, 50,047, Government Aided, 340 and un-aided private schools, 3,427) with 1.37 lakh teachers and 44.89 lakh students in 2010-11. The growth in the number of schools and teachers from 2000-01 to 2010-11 has been shown in Figure 8.4. The annual growth rate of primary schools teachers over the previous year was 1.4 percent. In 2010-11, there was one primary school per 2.9 sq km on an average. The average teacher pupil ratio is 1:32 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 58,502 Sikhya Sahayaks and 22,048 Gana Sikhayaks. With the view of building and improving their teaching capabilities and assuring reasonable career growth, the Government has introduced a career advancement policy.

Figure 8.4: Growth of Primary Schools & Teachers in Odisha, 2000-01 to 2010-11

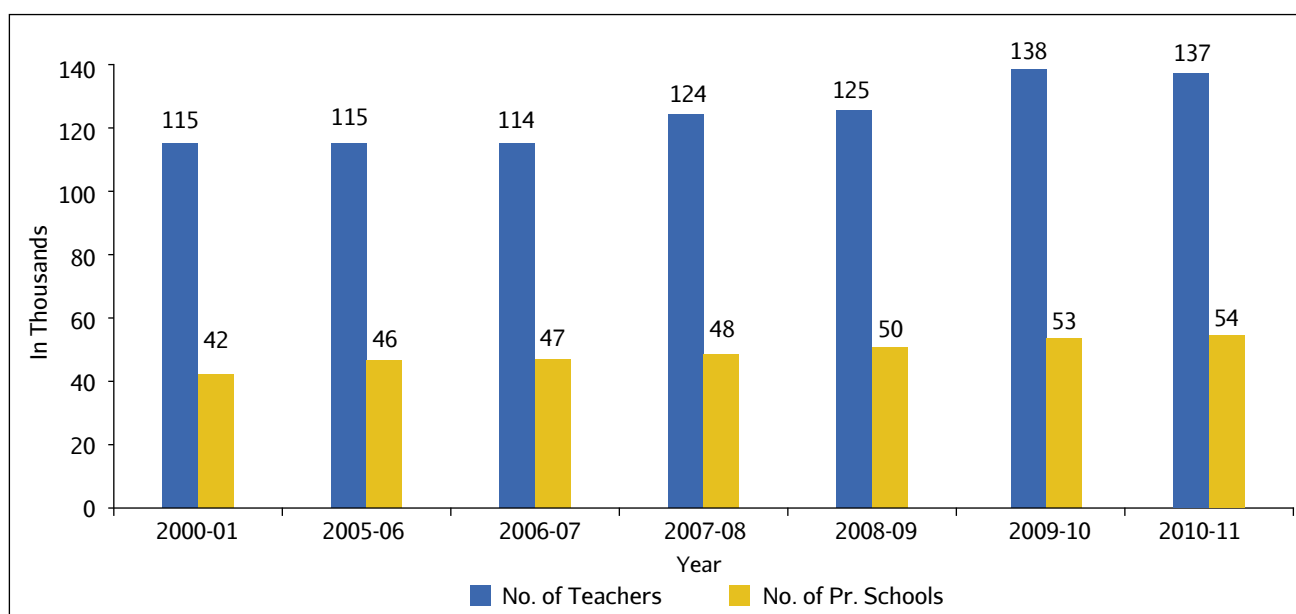
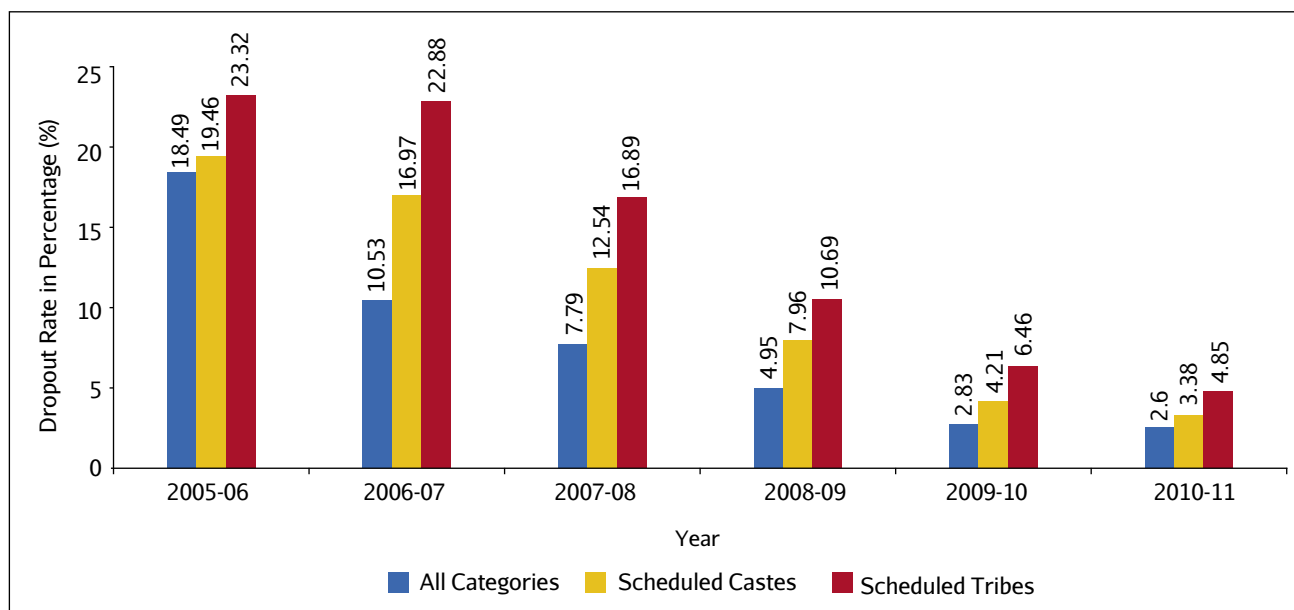


Figure 8.5: Drop out Rates in Primary Schools of Odisha, 2005-06 to 2010-11



All children in schools do not complete their grades. However, dropout rates have significantly fallen over the years. At the primary level, the dropout rate declined from 41.80 percent in 2000-01 to 2.60 percent in 2010-11. The drop out rates of boys fell from 42.30 percent to 2.35 percent and those for girls from 41.40 percent to 2.86 percent over this period. The trends in dropout rates at the primary school level are shown in Figure 8.5.

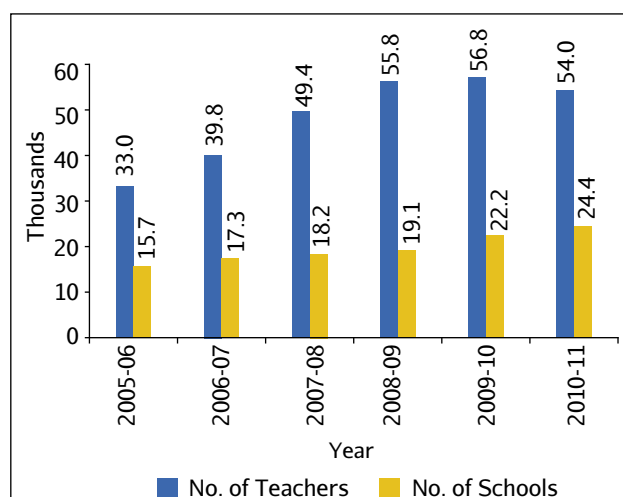
Though the dropout rates at the primary level have fallen, such rates still remain high for SC and ST at 3.38 percent and 4.85 percent respectively. It is highest (7.07%) in Cuttack district and lowest (0.00%) in Sambalpur district. Infrastructure facilities in schools have a direct bearing on enrolment and dropout rates. By the end of 2010-11, about 6.53 percent of schools did not have drinking water facility, while 14.23 percent of schools had no common toilets and 43.98 percent school had no girl's toilet. Government has taken initiatives to improve school infrastructure.

Gross enrolment ratio (GER) and net enrolment ratio (NER) are the two most important indicators of enrolment. It is observed from Annexure 8.2 that the GER at primary education level has increased marginally from 98.27 percent in 2001-02 to 99.60 percent in 2010-11 while NER has increased from 87.25 percent to 91.83 percent during the same period.

8.1.3 Upper Primary Education

There were only 286 upper primary schools with 1,483 teachers and 32,000 enrolments in the State in 1947-48. Due to sustained efforts of the Government, the number of upper primary schools increased to 24,377 (Government and local bodies, 19,162, Government Aided, 2,494 and unaided private schools, 2,721), with 53,994 teachers and 20.90 lakh enrolment by the end of 2010-11. Figure 8.6 traces the trend in the number of schools and teachers at upper primary schools in Odisha, while more details are given in Annexure 8.4. During 2010-11, Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) at upper primary levels stood at 105.45 and 83.84 percent respectively.

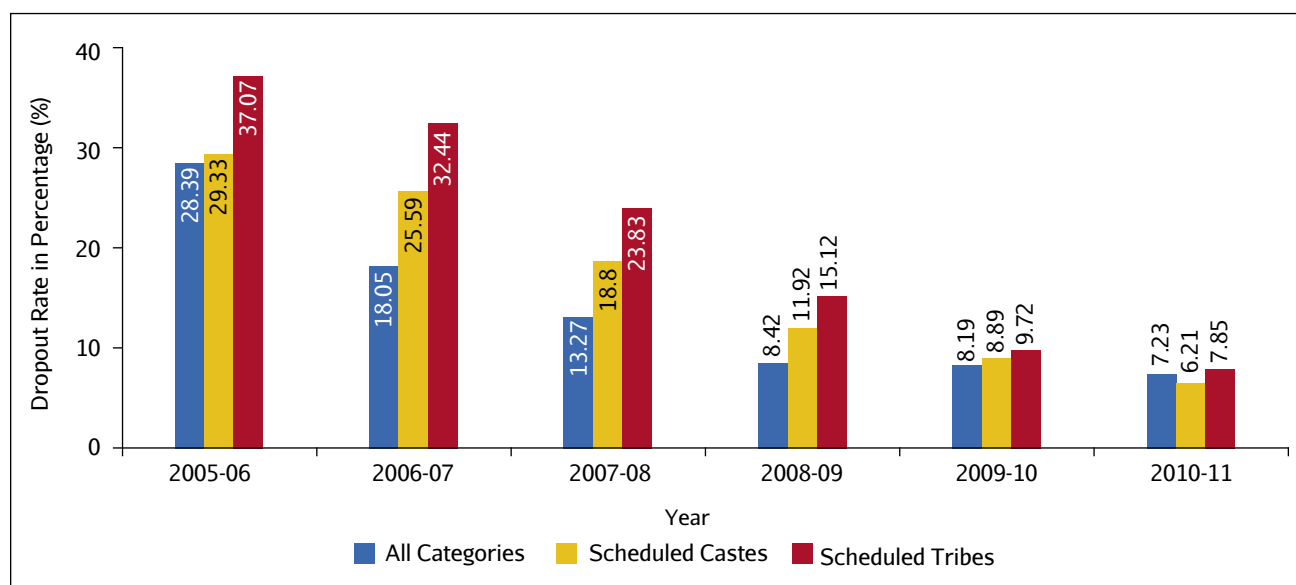
Figure 8.6: Growth of Upper Primary Schools & Teachers, 2005-06 to 2010-11



Box 8.1: Major Initiatives for Promotion of Elementary Education, 2010-11

- In order to improve access to elementary education and to achieve 100 percent enrolment, Government has relaxed the norm for opening of new primary schools.
- 66 lakh children of 6 to 14 years age group are in-school, out of which 12 lakh are SC and 17 lakh are ST.
- So far 8,623 new primary schools have been opened, 9005 primary schools have been upgraded to UP level and 6,774 UP (ME) schools have been upgraded to Class-VIII under SSA/NPEGEL/KGBY.
- Government provides GIA (Block Grant) to 867 eligible upper primary (UP) schools.
- Grant-in-aid released to 1,568 teachers in 691 numbers of privately managed, aided UP schools.
- Grant-in-aid also released to 599 teachers of 218 Minority and Mission Managed Primary schools.
- Free Text Books have been supplied to all students of Class I-VIII of Government and Government Aided Schools including Class VIII during 2010-11.
- More than fourteen thousand Sikhya Sahayaks have been regularized as primary school teachers under Zilla Parishad.
- Posting of 24,000 more Sikhya Sahayak is under process.
- Government has decided to extend the benefit of Block Grant to the teaching staff of Madrasas at primary level.

Figure 8.7: Dropout Rate of Upper Primary Schools in Odisha, 2005-06 to 2010-11



In 2000-01, there were 27 primary and about 8 upper primary schools per 100 sq. km. of area. The respective numbers increased to 34.6 and about 15.7 in 2010-11. The teacher-pupil ratio for upper primary schools was 1:39 during 2010-11. However, the ratio is still lower than the national norm of 1:25. The major initiatives for promotion of elementary education have been summarised in Box 8.1.

The overall dropout rate in UP schools of the State declined substantially from 28.39 percent in 2005-06 to 7.23 percent in 2010-11 (see Figure 8.7), but it is higher than that in primary schools. The dropout rates for SC, ST and girl students were relatively

higher. According to the Odisha Primary Education Programme Authority (OPEPA), the overall dropout rate at the UP level is highest in Koraput district (16.98%) and lowest in Nayagarh district (1.11%). The Dropout rate is the highest among ST (16.42%) in Jagatsinghpur district and among SC (20.16%) in Koraput district. The relevant data is presented in Annexure 8.5.

8.1.4 Secondary Education

In 1947-48, the State had only 106 high schools with 15,000 enrolments. By the end of 2010-11, there were 7,974 high schools including 6,193 Government aided schools, 849 recognised high

Box 8.2: Universalisation of secondary education, 2010-11

- Task force has been constituted
- School mapping has been completed and steps have been taken to setup RMSA society
- School student helpline has been opened
- Construction of 130 girls hostels, one in each educationally backward block (EBB) has been approved by Government of India.
- Proposal for setting up 111 model schools in EBB has also been approved by Government of India.
- Lists of students of 2,618 elementary schools and 4,186 secondary schools have been sent to Government of India under innovation in science pursuit as a part of the Inspired Research (INSPIRE) Programme.

schools and 151 permitted high schools with 65,289 teachers and 15.10 lakh enrolments. Out of a total of 7,974 high schools, 819 were Girls High Schools with 7.12 lakh girl students enrolled. Computer literacy has been popularised at high school level. The Rastriya Madhyamik Sikhya Abhiyan (RMSA) is a national flagship programme initiated in 2009-10 to universalise Secondary Education by making quality education available, accessible and affordable to all children within the age group 14-18 years with strong focus on the elements of gender, equity and justice. The salient aspects of RMSA are summarised in Box 8.2. Box 8.3 gives an account of different non Odia medium secondary schools in the State. The growth of schools and teachers at high school level is shown in Figure 8.8 A for the period from 2003-04 to 2010-11. Figure 8.8B analyses growth of students at the high school level.

Box 8.3: Non Odia Medium Schools, 2010-11

Type	Number
CBSE (English Medium)	143
ICSE (English Medium)	82
Sanskrit Tolls	314
Navodaya Vidyalaya	30
Madrasa	197

The dropout rates at the high school level have been declining at a slower pace. The overall dropout rate declined from 63.5 percent in 2005-06 to 51.0 percent in 2010-11. The dropout rates for STs and SCs are still higher. Further details regarding dropout rates are given in Annexure 8.6. There is a need for special attention to address this problem. Figure 8.9 gives dropout rates at high school level by year and by social classes from 2005-06 to 2010-11.

Figure 8.8(A): Growth of Schools & Teachers at High School Level, 2003-04 to 2010-11

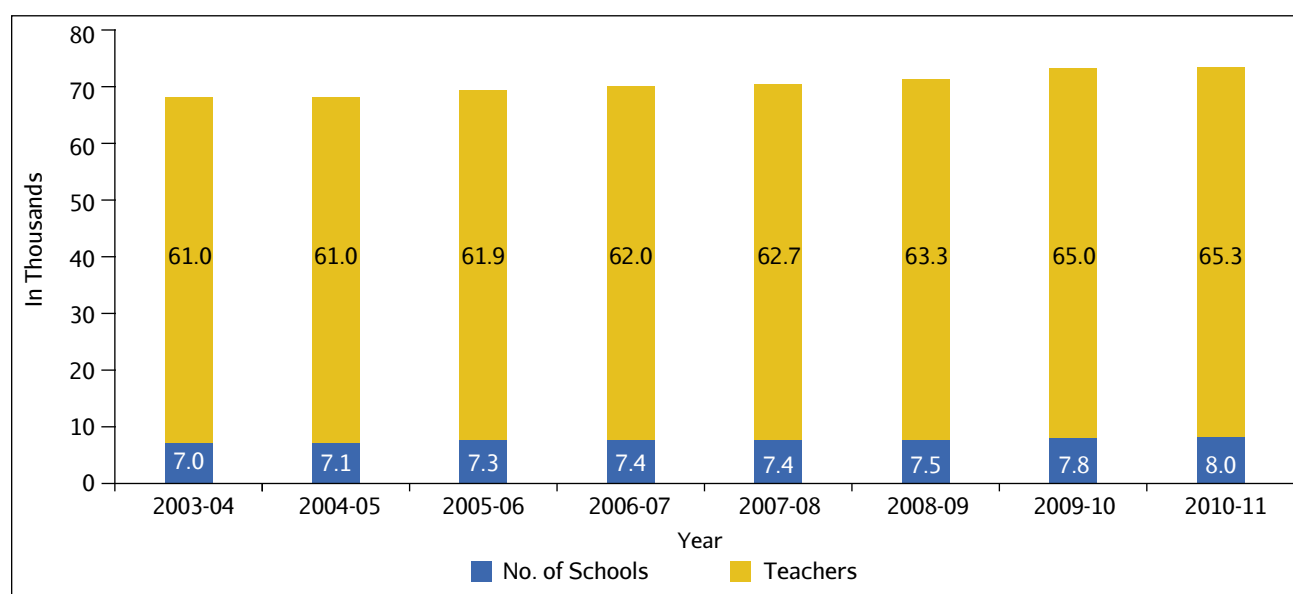


Figure 8.8(B): Growth of Students at High School Level, 2003-04 to 2010-11

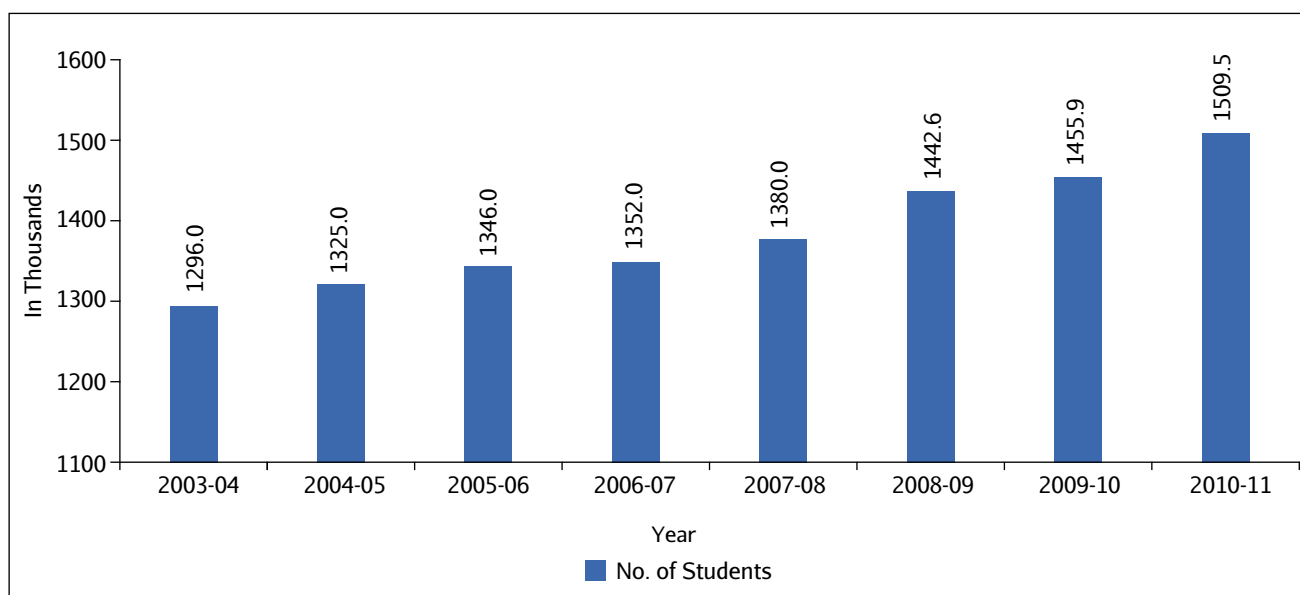
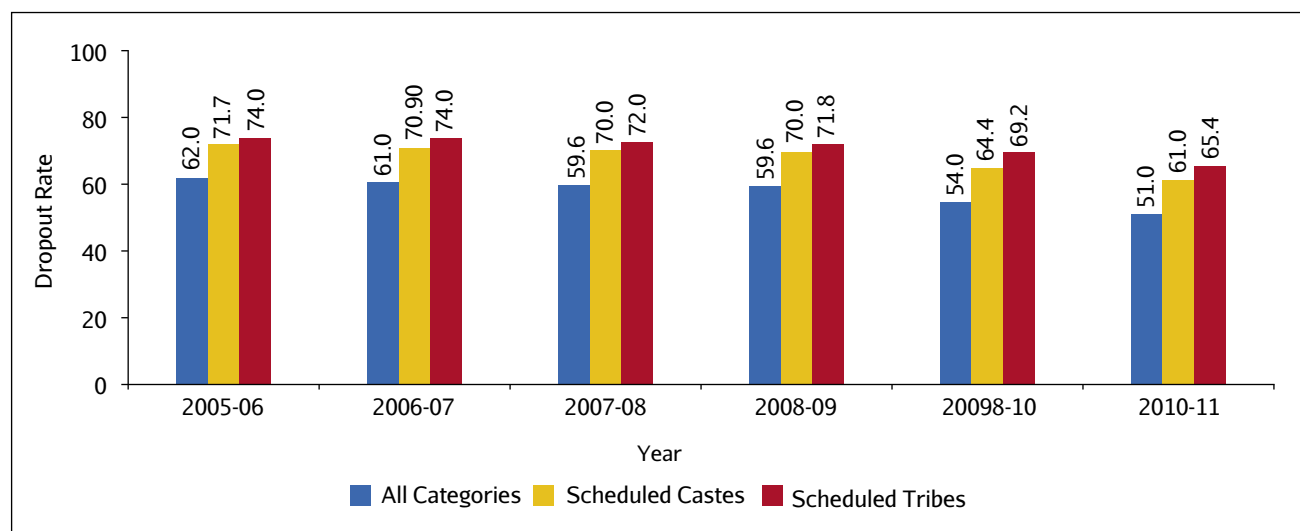


Figure 8.9: Drop-out Rate in High Schools by Communities, 2005-06 to 2010-11



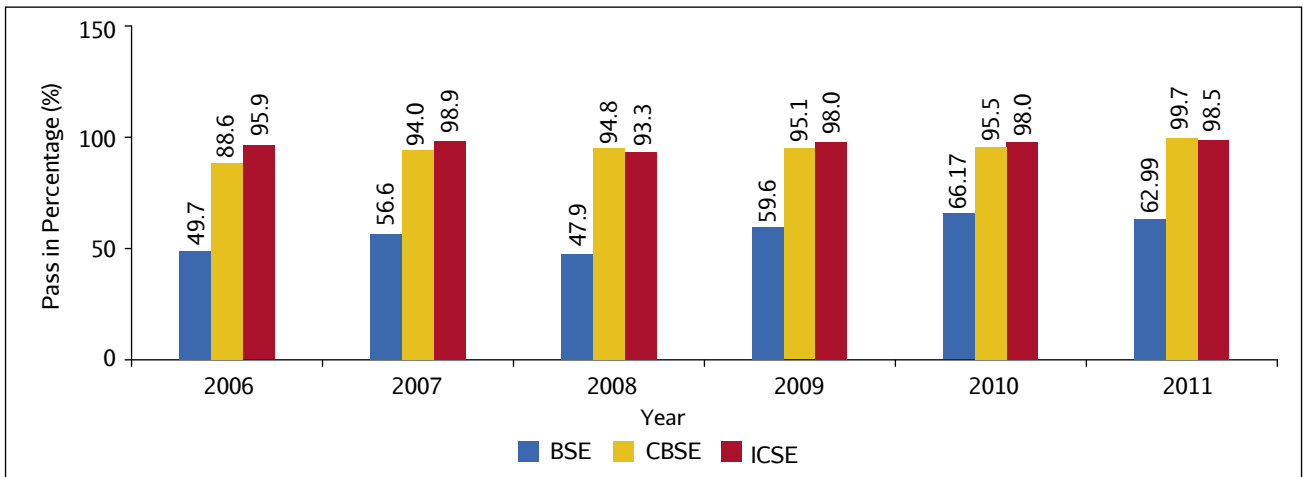
The Board of Secondary Education (BSE), Odisha regulates various types of examinations. These include high school examination, teachers' certification, Hindi teachers' certification and the certificate course for physical education. It also grants recognition to institutions that provide education through correspondence courses. In 2011, 4.84 lakh students were enrolled and 4.75 lakh students appeared the HSC examination under Board of Secondary Education, Odisha. Two lakh ninety four thousand students passed in the examination. The pass rate was 62.99 percent. One lakh forty one thousand girl students passed the HSC examination 2011. Figure 8.10 gives an account

of the results of high school level examinations. Further details are given in Annexure 8.7.

8.1.5 Higher Secondary Education

There are 1,176 general colleges including 50 Government colleges providing higher secondary level education. The Council of Higher Secondary Education (CHSE), Odisha, regulates higher secondary education. The overall percentage of success rate in examinations conducted by CHSE in 2011 was 69.54 percent. The success rate was highest for the Science stream (73.48%) followed by Commerce (68.33%) and Arts Streams (68.32%). In addition, 101 schools affiliated to CBSE/ICSE also

Figure 8.10: Success Rate at High School Examination by Boards, 2006 to 2011



provide +2 level education. Figure 8.11 shows the success rates of higher secondary level by Board of Examinations from 2006 to 2011. Annexure 8.8 presents the results of class XII examination conducted by CHSE where as Annexure 8.9 depicts the same for CBSE and ICSE.

8.1.6 Vocational Education

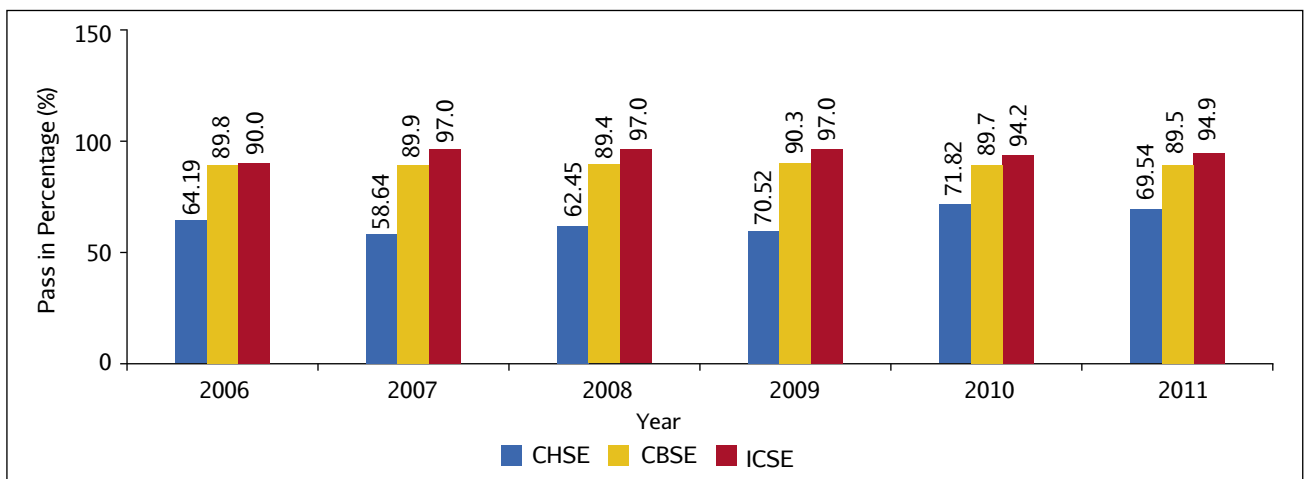
Government of Odisha is providing vocational education at +2 level in 231 Government Vocational Junior Colleges (GVJC) in 20 different trades with a view to produce semi skilled personnel and to prepare students for self reliance and gainful employment. Out of 231 GVJCs, 60 are in tribal areas. During the year 2011, 7,247 students including 2,938 girls appeared at +2 level Examination for vocational courses, of which 4,976 passed out, yielding 68.66 percent success rate. Training programme has been conducted for full time resource persons to

update their knowledge. Steps have been taken for strengthening the existing 231 GVJCs. Government of India has been moved for financial assistance for an additional 100 GVJCs during the current five year plan.

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 only 12 colleges in Odisha with an enrolment of 4,104 students. In 2010-11, 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 the State. At the time of independence, there was only one university. Now there are, eleven

Figure 8.11: Success Rate at Higher Secondary Education, 2006 to 2011



universities including a Central University at Koraput and a National Law University at Cuttack. The Government has permitted the establishment of Sri Sri University, Vedanta University, ICFAI University and Sambalpur University Institute of Information & Technology (SU-IIT) in the State.

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, that is 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 in the campus of the Institute of Physics from the academic session, 2007-08. The Government has agreed in principle to establish the Xavier University of Management, Amrita Viswa Vidyapitham University and Odisha State Open University. Besides, 16 more proposals for establishment of universities in the private sector are under active consideration of the State Government.

The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) accreditation has been made mandatory for all universities, Government and non-Government aided degree colleges. So far, 149 colleges and three universities in the State have received accreditation from NAAC. Autonomous status has been accorded to 19 Government colleges and 8 non-Government colleges. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has identified Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, Government College, Bhawanipatna and Gangadhar Meher College, Sambalpur, as Centres of Potential Excellence (CPE), entitling them to special financial assistance. In the meantime, Ravenshaw College has been converted into a residential university.

8.1.8 Technical Education

The Industrial Policy of the State envisages a series of measures to improve technical education and enhance the quality of technical manpower. Technical education is imparted through engineering colleges, engineering schools, polytechnics, industrial training institutes (ITIs), industrial training centres (ITCs) and vocational educational institutions and universities. The Directorate of Technical Education and Training

(DTET) functions as the nodal agency to plan and implement technical education programmes in the State and liaise with the State Council of Technical Education, universities, and national level technical institutions and agencies.

During 2010-11, 101 engineering colleges with sanctioned intake capacity of 37,893 are providing UG/PG engineering courses in different streams. A proposal for implementation of the World Bank assisted TEQIP-11 for up-gradation of four colleges has been submitted to the Ministry of Human Resources Development, Government of India. The proposal for IGIT, Saranga has been cleared this year.

Thirteen Government and 77 private engineering schools/polytechnics are providing education in diploma engineering courses with 28,665 sanctioned strength. The MHRD, Government of India has considered the proposal to provide 100 percent Central Financial Assistance at the rate of Rs.12.30 crore for infrastructure development of 22 new Government polytechnics in 22 un-covered districts and released Rs.154.47 crore during 2010-11. Besides, the MHRD, Government of India has released Rs.7.08 crore for different developmental works in the existing 13 polytechnics.

In addition to the above, 610 ITIs/ITCs with 67,251 sanctioned intake capacity have also been providing craftsmanship training for skill development of youths. Out of these 45 technical institutions have been established in the current year and 26 PSUs / Industries have signed MoU to set up quality ITCs to promote vocational training and make the rural masses employable. The present position of technical institutions in the State is summarized in Box 8.4.

8.1.9 Important Government Policies and Programmes

Mass Education

“Sakhyar Bharat”, a centrally sponsored scheme has been launched in September, 2009 by Government of India as a new variant to National Literacy Mission (NLM). It aims at imparting functional literacy to non literates aged 15 year and above. In Odisha, 19 districts were identified under this programme in 2009-10 and 3 districts, i.e. Kalahandi, Bolangir

Box 8.4: Technical Institutions in Odisha, 2010-11

Institution	No.	Sanctioned Intake	Institution	No.	Sanctioned Intake
Government Engineering College	8	2,223	Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology	1	1,250
Private Engineering College	93	35,670			
Government Engineering Schools/polytechnics	13	3,376	Government Medical Colleges	3	450
Private Engineering Schools/ Polytechnics	77	25,289	Government Dental Colleges	1	50
Architecture	2	200			
Film &TV Institute	1	200	Private Medical Colleges	3	300
Government MCA Colleges	13	472	Private Dental Colleges	3	250
Private MCA Colleges	47	3,345	Government Pharmacy Colleges	1	60
Government MBA Colleges	10	505	Government Nursing Colleges	1	50
Private MBA College	61	4,920	Private Pharmacy Colleges	32	1,840
ITI/TTC	610	67,251	Private Nursing Colleges	11	510
National Institute of Technology	1	360	Nursing Schools (Govt.)	5	270
Indian Institute of Handloom & Textile	1	60	Nursing Schools (Pvt.)	36	1,355
			ANM Training Centre (Govt.)	16	640
			ANM Training Centre (Pvt.)	50	1,490

and Sundergarh, have been chosen in the 1st phase for implementation of NLM. The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has redesigned NLM to inculcate new enthusiasm into it. The restructured programme, known as Lok Talim's motto of education through productive work and self-reliance, has been implemented in the 11th Five Year Plan. The expenditure-sharing pattern between the Centre and State is 75:25 for normal districts and 90:10 for educationally backward districts. There are 15 Jana Sikhyana Sansthans (JSS) that impart training under different skill development programmes and conduct need-based surveys.

Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Scheme

In order to increase the enrolment, reducing the dropouts and improving the nutritional status of the children in the schools, the Mid-Day Meal (MDM) programme was introduced in the state in 1995. Cooked noon meals are provided to primary school

children of all Government and Government aided schools for 210 working days in a year. During 2010-11, the coverage under the programme was 40.00 lakh students studying in 47,780 primary schools and 17.00 lakh students in 18,993 upper primary schools. Daily ration quantity and costs per student in primary school was 100 gm rice and Rs.3.30 towards dal, vegetable, oil & condiments cost, for 200 days and for upper primary students, it was 150 gm rice and Rs. 4.92 for 220 days. During 2010-11, Rs.565.08 crore, including Rs.424.62 crore central share of CSP, was provided for the programme.

Sarva Sikshya Abhiyan (SSA)

SSA is a national flagship programme launched in 2001-02 and has been implemented in a mission mode to achieve the constitutional goal of universalisation of elementary education. The cost of the programme is shared by the centre and state in the ratio 65: 35. The programme supports infrastructure Development, viz. construction,

of new school buildings and class rooms, toilets, drinking water facility, free supply of school uniforms for girls and supply of text books.

The National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) and Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) are two components of SSA. While NPEGEL provides additional support for enhancing girl education KGBV is a residential school programme at elementary level. At present, 3,159 Model Cluster Schools and 157 KGBVs function in the State. The achievement of SSA/ NPEGEL/ KGBV as on 31st March 2011 are as follows:

- 8,640 new primary schools and 9,045 new UP schools were opened and 9,094 UP schools have been upgraded to Class-VIII.
- 2,606 Model Cluster School buildings have been completed.
- Free text books have been supplied to all students from Class 1 to VIII of Government and Government Aided schools.
- School uniforms have been provided to about 27.05 lakh girl students, reading in Class 1 to VIII in Government schools.
- 4,991 girls have been covered under vocational training under NPEGEL programme.
- Computer Aided Learning (CAL) Programme has been implemented in 1,500 Upper Primary schools benefiting 9.13 lakh students.
- Three books Samadhan, Sadhan and Samikhya have been released for the benefit of teachers.
- During 2010-11, an amount of Rs.1,488.99 crore was available under SSA programme out of which Rs.1,395.88 crore has been utilised.

State Institute of Educational Technology (SIET)

The prime activity of the institute is to attain educational curriculum enrichment for school children through video/audio programmes and telecast/broadcast in electronics media. It also deals with the design and production of teaching aids including purchase and supply of colour TV/radio-cum-cassette player (RCCP) sets. The educational programmes on subjects like mathematics, science, social studies, health and hygiene have been developed. During 2010-11, SIET has transmitted 468 numbers of video programmes through Regional Doordarshan Kendra on DD-1 at

10.00 AM to 10.30 AM. from Monday to Friday. SIET won the best programme and best script award at all India Children's Educational Audio & Video Festival, 2011.

Quality Improvement in Education

The State Government has taken initiatives not only for quantitative expansion but also for qualitative improvement in education at all levels. The government provides grants to institutions, incentives to teachers and scholarships to students for improved performance.

National Social Service Scheme (NSS)

This is a centrally sponsored scheme that engages and encourages rural youth to undertake productive activities. The funding pattern of the scheme is in the ratio of 7:5. The programme has a volunteer strength of 90,000. In 2010-11, Rs. 50.00 lakh was 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 46,139 students of 135 colleges and 522 high schools have been enrolled under the NCC programme. Cadets take part in national-level camps as well as in annual training camps. They are also involved in social welfare activities like plantations, sanitation 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. During 2010-11, Rs 1,042.66 lakhs was provided for the programme.

Scholarships

Various scholarships are being awarded by the State Government and Government of India to meritorious and poor students of Odisha for pursuing higher studies including studies in technical and professional education. From the year 2010-11, the State Government has revised the rate and number of scholarships. The rates for junior merit scholarship, senior merit scholarship and P.G. merit scholarship have been enhanced to Rs.300/-, Rs.500/- and Rs.1000/- per month respectively, while the number of scholarships raised to 5,000, 1,000 and 500 respectively.

During 2010-11, an amount of Rs.6.09 crore was disbursed among 9,506 awardees viz. 4278 junior merit scholarship, 839 senior merit scholarship, 330 P.G. merit scholarships and 4,059 technical/ other professionals scholarships.

Teacher’s Education & Training

At present, two Institutes of Advanced Study in Education (IASEs), 10 Colleges of Teachers Education (CTEs) and two Government Training Colleges are functioning in the State with intake capacity of 36 students at M. Phil, 97 at M.Ed and 1,140 students at B.Ed levels during 2010-11. In addition, 24 District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs), 33 Government Secondary Training Schools and 6 DRCs are also functioning in the State with an intake capacity of 3,150 trainees for CT courses.

8.2 Health and Family Welfare

The Government is the main provider of health care services in the State and has been allocating increasingly more funds for this sector. Though health indicators have been gradually improving, there are still several gaps in health services.

8.2.1 General Health

The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and Crude Death Rate (CDR) for Odisha vis-à-vis India are shown in Figure 8.12 from 2005 to 2010. As of 2010, the CBR for Odisha was 20.5 against the national average of 22.1. The CBR for urban and rural Odisha

stood at 15.2 and 21.4 respectively against the corresponding national averages of 18.0 and 23.7. The CDR declined from 13.1 in 1981 to 8.6 in 2010 as against 7.2 at the national level. Odisha still has the highest CDR in the country followed by Madhya Pradesh (8.3), Assam (8.2) and Uttar Pradesh (8.1). The CDR for rural and urban Odisha stood at 9.0 and 6.6 respectively as against 7.7 and 5.8 at national level.

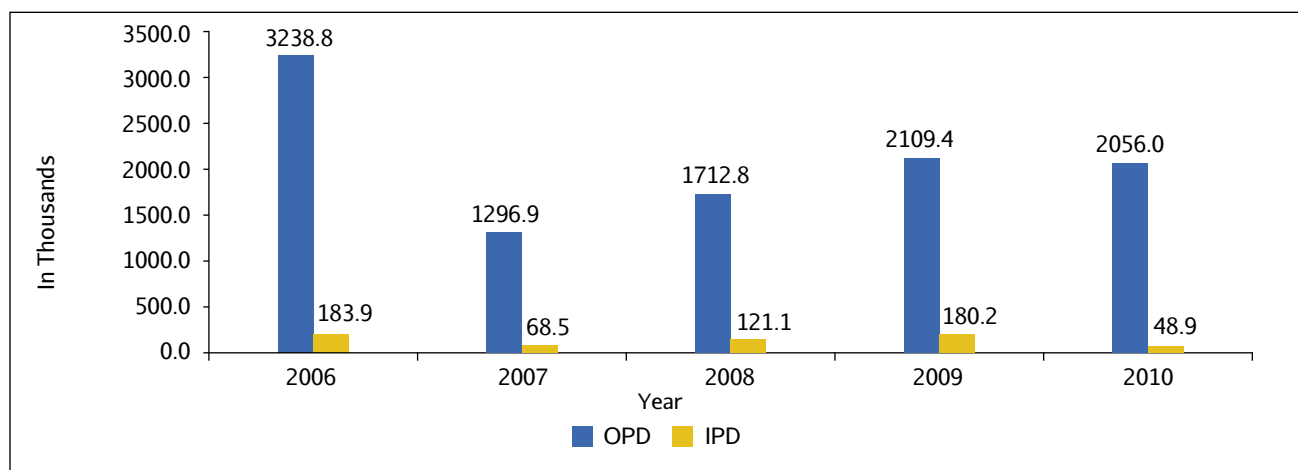
People of Odisha suffer from multiple diseases. Details about the incidence of selected diseases in the State are given in Annexure 8.12. Figure 8.13 depicts the situation relating to outdoor and indoor patients in Odisha during 2006-2010. The decline in the number of reported patients is probably due to a substantial drop in the number of people suffering from minor diseases, grouped under other diseases, as may be seen from Annexure 8.12. This may also be due to increased participation of the private health care sector as well as better public awareness about health and hygiene. Expectedly, out-patients constitute a large proportion of the total number of patients. Five major diseases of Odisha, also called “Panchavyadhi” are malaria, leprosy, scabies, acute respiratory infection and diarrhoeas, which account for more than 70 percent patient load.

Major causes of reported deaths in Odisha in 2010 are presented in Annexure 8.13. The single most important cause of death is senility (36.11%),

Figure 8.12: Birth Rate, Death Rate in Odisha and India, 2005-2010



Figure 8.13: Indoor & Outdoor Patients Treated in Odisha, 2006 to 2010



followed by heart disease (11.49%), paralysis (6.72%) and asthma (3.98%). Life expectancy at birth in the State has increased from 58.6 years for males and 58.7 years for females during 1999-2003 to 59.5 years and 59.6 years respectively during 2002-06. As per the report of the Technical Group on Population Projection, the projected level of life expectancy at birth in Odisha will be 64.3 years for males and 67.3 years for females during 2011-15 as against 67.3 for males and 69.6 years for females at the national level.

8.2.2 Maternal Health and Family Welfare

Maternal Mortality Rates (MMR) for Odisha and all India average from 1997-98 to 2007-09 are shown in Figure 8.14. In case of Odisha the decline in MMR from 346 in 1997-98 to 258 in 2007-09 is moderate compared to corresponding figures at all-India level of 398 in 1997-98 to 212 in 2007-09.

It is targeted to reduce MMR to 119 in Odisha and 100 at the all India level by the end of the 11th Plan period. Ante-natal and post-natal care is necessary for healthy motherhood and safe child birth. The number of women and infants who receive these health services has been increasing over the years. Figure 8.15 reveals that institutional deliveries have significantly increased from 64.68 percent in 2008 to 74.67 percent in 2010.

The pregnancy burden of women can be judged from the General Fertility Rate (GFR) and the order of deliveries of eligible women. As shown in Figure 8.16, GFR in Odisha is less than the all-India rate, and has declined marginally from 79.3 in 2008 to 78.1 in 2009. Higher birth orders indicate longer reproductive span and associated child-bearing problems. About one-third (29.1%) of deliveries in the State were of 3rd and higher orders in 2009. The proportion of such deliveries

Figure 8.14: Maternal Mortality Rates in Odisha & India, 1997-98 to 2007-09

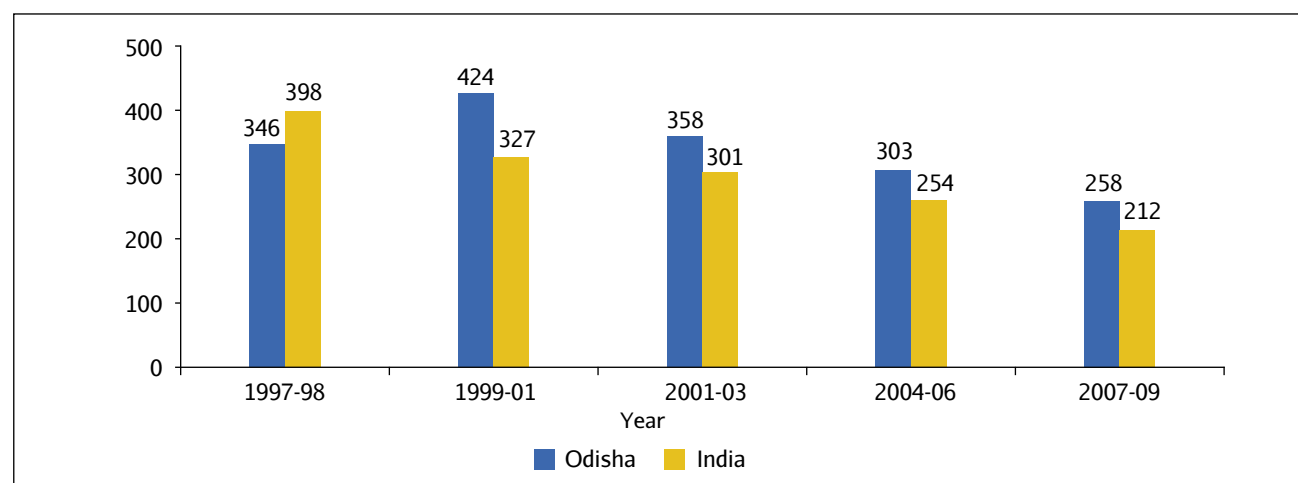


Figure 8.15: Institutional Deliveries in Odisha, 2008 to 2010

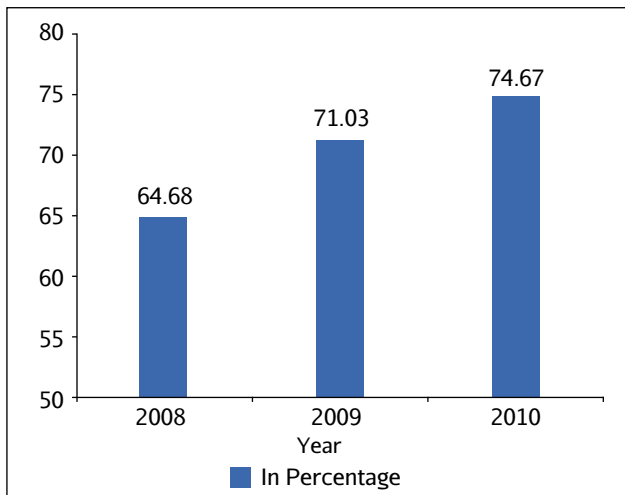
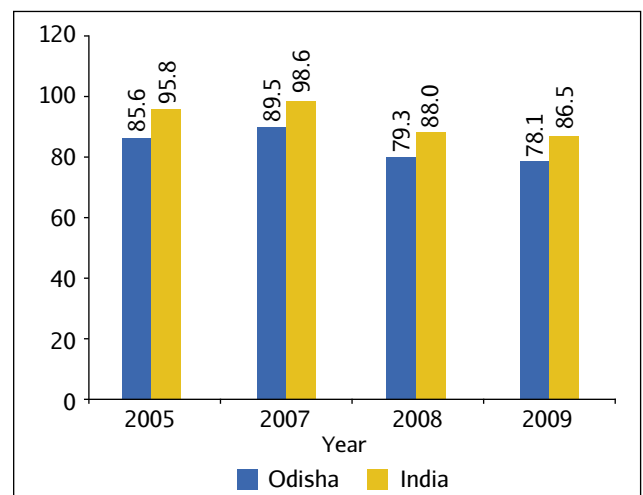


Figure 8.16: General Fertility Rates in Odisha & India, 2005-09



has recently declined from 34.8 percent in 2004 to 29.1 percent in 2009. Details of birth orders as well as general fertility rates in Odisha vis-a-vis India are reported in Annexure 8.14. Various family welfare programmes are in place in Odisha since 1956 with the objective of stabilising population growth. Under this programme, the strategy has been to motivate eligible couples to limit their family sizes by adopting various family planning methods. It seeks to promote responsible parenthood with focus on one child norm. Annexure 8.15 shows the progress of the family welfare programme in Odisha since 2002-03.

Infant mortality rates (IMR) in Odisha has continuously declined from 75 in 2005 to 61 in 2010. As per the

Figure 8.17: IMR in Odisha and India, 2005-10

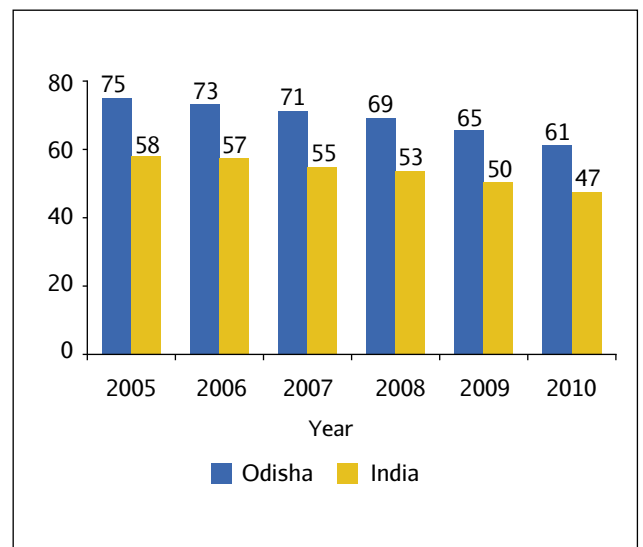
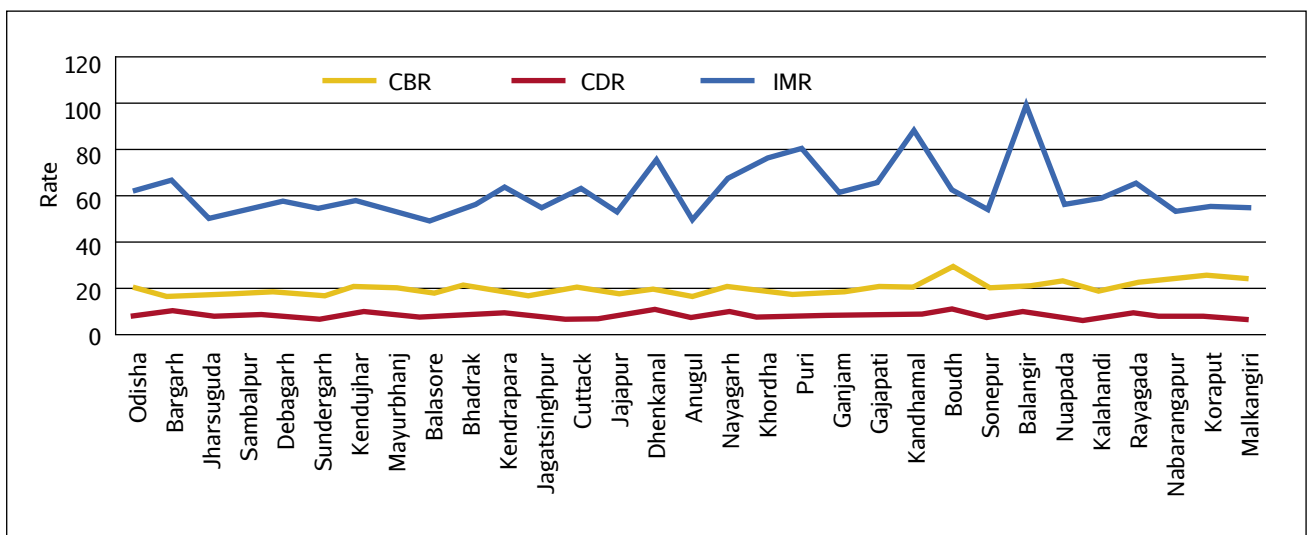


Figure 8.17(A): District wise CBR, CDR and IMR of Odisha 2010-11



Annual Health Survey 2010-11 by Census of India, Registrar General of India, the district-wise CBR, CDR and IMR in Odisha are given in Figure 8.17(A). According to the survey results, the IMR of Odisha in 2010-11 is 61. Bolangir recorded the highest IMR of 100 and Anugul has the lowest IMR of 50.

8.2.3 Child Health

The status of child health is indicated by the Infant Mortality, nutritional status of children and prevalence of diseases among them.

Infant Mortality

As is evident from Figure 8.17, IMR has shown a considerable decline from 75 per 1000 live births in 2005 to 61 in 2010, IMR in rural Odisha was 63 as compared to 43 in urban areas in 2010. At the national level, IMR stood at 47 and varied from 51 in rural areas to 31 in urban areas in 2010. Though the decline in IMR in Odisha has been significant in recent years, it is still very high. This is mainly due to three factors: (i) poor availability of professional attendance at birth and high rate of premature deliveries, (ii) high incidence of malaria, acute respiratory and tetanus infections and anaemia among infants and women, particularly during pregnancy, and (iii) lack of professional pre and post-natal care.

About 69 percent of infant deaths are attributed to neonatal mortality. Premature deliveries cause

38.5 percent infant deaths. Pneumonia, respiratory infection, tetanus and diarrhoea in new borns account for 34.1 percent of infant deaths. Anaemia, which is caused due to malnutrition suffered by both pregnant mothers and infants accounts for 8.1 percent infant deaths. Odisha has mounted an infant Mortality Reduction Mission with a view to reducing IMR at an accelerated rate.

Child malnutrition

Figure 8.18 shows that child malnutrition in Odisha is high, i.e., more than 50 percent children are malnourished. Malnourished children are categorised into four grades. Grade-I is the least malnourished and Grade-IV is the most malnourished. The proportion of Grade-I malnourished children between 2004-2010 has been around 36 percent. However, the proportion of Grades II to IV, malnourished children has been declining over the period. Further details are given in Annexure 8.16.

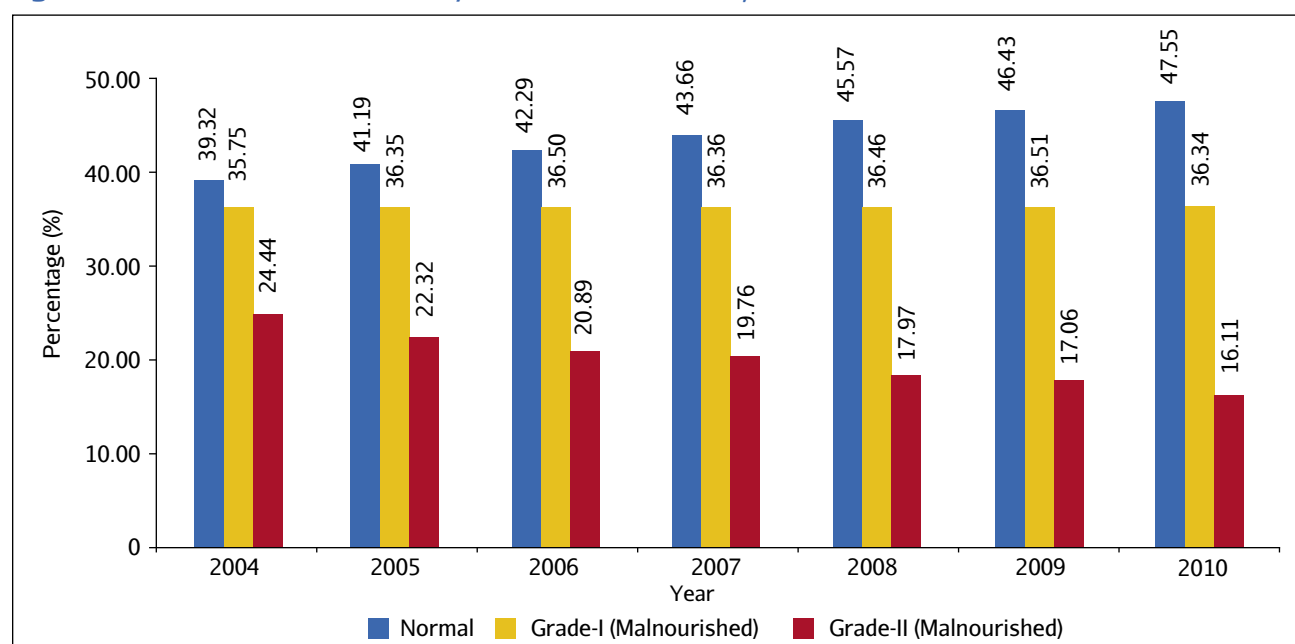
8.2.4 Medicine Systems and Hospitals

Healthcare in the State is mostly provided through public allopathic institutions. However, alternative health systems are also supported by the State.

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

Figure 8.18: Nutritional Status of 0-3 years Children in Odisha, 2004-2010



stood at 1:13,500. By the end of 2010-11, 1,944, medical institutions, comprising 140 hospitals, 378 community health centres, 1,227, primary health centres and 210 Mobile Health Units (MHU) were functional in the public sector. Private sector medical institutions numbered 2,076 including 213 hospitals, 338 nursing homes/maternity homes 1,318 diagnostic centres, and 207 pathology centres and others, having 9621 beds. Thus 4020 allopathic medical institutions provided medical care in the State. In addition, there are 6,688 sub-health centres in the public sector. At the end of 2010-11, there were about 10 medical institutions per lakh population and one medical institution per 39 Sq. km. The bed-population ratio is 1:1,658. District-wise medical institutions and hospital beds, in both public and private sectors in Odisha, are given at Annexure 8.17.

While public health institutions are spread all over the State, private institutions are located mainly in cities. Of 2,076 private institutions, 303 (14.6%) are in Bhubaneswar. 358 (17.2%) in Cuttack and 84 (4.0%) in Berhampur city. There are 209 diagnostic centres in Cuttack, 179 in Bhubaneswar and 204 in Kalahandi districts while Boudh district has no diagnostic centre. Several districts, viz Boudh, Malkangiri, Sonapur and Jajpur do not have any private hospital. Similarly, Malkangiri, Nabrangpur and Nuapada districts do not have any Nursing or Maternity home.

Alternative Systems of Medicine

Health care facilities are also provided under the Indian System of Medicines and Homoeopathy (ISM&H). Chronic and complicated diseases like paralysis, arthritis, liver disease, diabetes, asthma and tuberculosis have been successfully treated at affordable cost through ISM&H. By the end of 2008-09, there were 4,981 registered ayurvedic doctors and 3,883 registered homeopathic doctors. At present, 5 ayurvedic hospitals with 468 beds and 4 homoeopathic hospitals with 125 beds provide health services in the State. Besides, 619 ayurvedic, 561 homoeopathic and 9 unani dispensaries are also providing primary health care services. During 2010-11, about 137.81 lakh patients availed treatment facilities in these hospitals and dispensaries. Annexure 8.18 shows the status of public homoeopathy, ayurvedic and unani hospitals in Odisha. At present,

three Government ayurvedic and four homeopathic colleges with an intake capacity of 90 and 100 respectively offer degree courses. Besides, post-graduate teaching is imparted in five ayurvedic and five homeopathic disciplines. Post-graduate courses in two new subjects were introduced in Dr. Abhin Chandra Homeopathic College, Bhubaneswar in 2009-10 under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

System Load of Government Hospitals

The system load of the healthcare infrastructure can be assessed from Annexure 8.20. Indicators of system load in Government hospitals have remained the same between 2005-06 and 2009-10. There are 12 doctors per lakh population and less than 4 beds per 10,000 populations. However, the proportion of patients in the total population of the State declined from 70.8 percent in 2005-06 to 67.41 percent in 2009-10.

8.2.5 Employees State Insurance (ESI) Scheme

This is an integrated multi-dimensional health insurance and social security scheme, being implemented in the State since 1960. It is one of the most effective and sustainable social security measures available to workmen employed in industrial and commercial establishments of varying nature and sizes. At present, medical care is provided to 2,36,500 insured persons and their dependents through five ESI hospitals and 45 ESI dispensaries. There are 297 beds and 195 doctors engaged to provide medical services to employees. There is also one 50 bed ESIC Model hospital at Rourkela.

The ESI Corporation has prescribed an expenditure ceiling of Rs.1,200 on medical care per insured person per annum from 1st April, 2009. 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 2010-11, about 8.70 lakh patients including 6,540 indoor patients were treated in the ESI hospitals/dispensaries. Besides, immunisation and family welfare programmes are also performed in these hospital/dispensaries. The details are given in Annexure 8.19.

One AIDS cell has been set up at the ESI Directorate to implement AIDS control programme, which is

fully financed by National AIDS Control Organization (NACO). AIDS awareness programmes are being conducted in different industrial areas. One STD laboratory and clinic in ESI hospital, Bhubaneswar since 2004-05 has been upgraded to VCTC. As per the guidelines of Odisha Pollution Control Board hospital waste management in ESI hospital at Choudwar and Bhubaneswar has been entrusted to M/s Saniclean (P) Ltd. on a contract basis since 2004.

8.2.6 Government Health Programmes and Projects

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP)

The National Tuberculosis Control Programme (NTP) was implemented in Odisha since 1964 with the objective to provide free and domiciliary treatment to patients detected through the passive case finding method. The NTP did not achieve the desired success and was revised with the DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course Chemotherapy) strategy in 1997. It aims at detecting 70 percent of infectious sputum positive TB cases and cure at least 85 percent of them. Now the programme emphasises on "Universal access to TB care".

This programme has been implemented through 31 implementing units, 109 TB units and 549 Microscopy centres. In addition, 43,335 DOTS providers have been identified to administer DOTS to patients. The Anti-TB demonstration and Training Centre (ATD&TC), Cuttack conducts External Quality Assessment (EQA) to maintain good quality sputum microscopy. The Intermediate Reference Laboratory (IRL) has been established at ATD&TC, Cuttack for culture and drug susceptibility test to diagnose MDR-TB.

Since inception of RNTCP till June, 2011, total 4.39 lakh TB cases have been detected and treated. In all 3.29 lakh cases have been cured and completed the treatment, while 19,747 cases reported died. New sputum positive case detection rate of Odisha was 70 percent against the norm of 70 percent and success rate was 86 percent.

National Filaria Control Programme (NFCP)

Filariasis is more prevalent in coastal district of Odisha. Considering the magnitude of the problem, the Government of India launched the National Filaria Control Programme (NFCP) in 1963, catering to a limited population of few urban and semi-urban areas. At present, 15 Filaria control units and 15 Filaria clinics function in the State. These centres conduct night blood survey in a confined area and undertake treatment of microfilaria carriers as well as the diseased. Table 8.1 shows the epidemiological trend in the State since 2004.

Considering the magnitude of the disease burden, Mass Drug Administration (MDA) programme has been implemented in twenty districts of the State, since 2004 for elimination of lymphatic filariasis. Under this programme, all beneficiaries except pregnant women, children below 2 years, and seriously ill persons are to be administered DEC and Altherdazole tablets once in a year. The National Goal of the programme is to eliminate filaria by 2015.

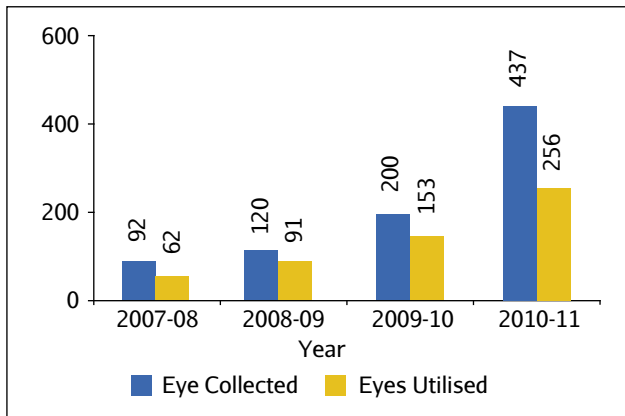
National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB)

This programme was introduced in the State in 1976 as a World Bank assisted project to reduce prevalence of blindness from 1.4 percent to

Table 8.1: Epidemiological data of NFCP, 2004-10

Year	No. of persons tested	+ve for MF	MF rate
2004	36,668	774	2.1
2005	36,484	409	1.2
2006	40,127	336	0.9
2007	40,127	339	1.0
2008	38,924	464	1.2
2009	40,067	322	0.8
2010	36,235	239	0.6

Figure 8.19: Eye Donation: Collected and Utilised in Odisha, 2007-08 to 2010-11



0.3 percent. At present, the programme functions with full central assistance. During 2010-11, 1,20,852 cataract operations were performed as against 1,28,508 in 2009-10. The cataract operation rate during 2010-11 was 369 per one lakh population in Odisha. Besides, the school eye screening programme is also operational in the State. The achievements made under the programme in the last five years are given in Annexure 8.21.

Eye Donation:

Eye donation has been popularised and implemented in the State through three medical colleges and one private organisation. Figure 8.19 shows an increasing trend of eyes collected and utilised since 2007-08.

National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme

Iodine is an essential micro nutrient and 100-150 grams of it is required daily for normal body and mental development. The disorders due to deficiency of iodine in diet are called iodine deficiency disorders (IDD). Nutritional iodine deficiency impacts development of a person right from the foetus stage. It could result in abortion, still birth, mental retardation, deafness, autism, squint, goiter, neuro-motor defects and other disorders.

IDD survey is periodically conducted in the State to assess its prevalence. By the end of 2010-11, twenty districts have been surveyed and three districts were resurveyed. Annexure 8.22 shows the results of the IDD Surveys conducted in Odisha since 1987. Out of the 20 surveyed districts, 16

districts are taken as endemic areas of Iodine Deficiency related disorders. Presently the IDD survey is being conducted in four more districts. Under the School Health Programme, the IDD/Goitre surveys and awareness campaigns have been organised by the State IDD Cell in 11 primary schools. Out of 1,518 school children who were examined, 69 cases were found with goitre and the prevalence rate of IDD was 4.5 percent. In 2009, out of 2,260 salt samples collected, 2,062 samples were analyzed and 532 were found not up to the specific standard. The State Government has banned sale and manufacturing 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 other international donor agencies including Lepira India, HOINA and the German Leprosy Relief Association. The objective of the programme is to eliminate leprosy by detecting all leprosy cases and to bring them under "Multi Drug Therapy (MDT)." Elimination of leprosy means to bring down the prevalence rate of leprosy to one or less per 10,000 population. As a result of successful implementation of the programme, the prevalence rate of leprosy in the State came down from 121.4 per 10,000 population in 1982-83 to only 0.85 in 2011. At the national level, it has come down from 55 to 0.69 per 10,000 population during the same period.

By the end of March, 2011, 18 districts have achieved the leprosy elimination goal while in the remaining 12 districts the decrease is significant with a recovery of below 2 per 10,000 population. These districts are Mayurbhanj (1.05), Jharsuguda (1.08), Koraput (1.12), Bargarh (1.17), Anugul (1.21), Kalahandi (1.27), Dhenkanal (1.36), Sonapur (1.39), Sambalpur (1.45), Bolangir (1.47), Boudh (1.52) and Nuapada (1.58). Action Plan has been drawn to achieve the goal by 2015.

During the last four years, 1,271 Reconstructive Surgeries have been made on deformed leprosy cured persons with more than 95 percent success rate. Disability care services are provided along with free MDT to all inmates living in 69 leprosy colonies in the State.

During 2010-11, 50 very high endemic blocks were identified to conduct Intensive Care Detection Drive (ICDD) through house to house visit. During a one month long campaign 1,607 new leprosy cases were detected in 47,78,389 population in 50 blocks. During the last four years, 17,611 ASHAs have been given training in leprosy. Besides, medical and para-medical staff have been provided orientation and re-orientation training every year to improve the quality of programme management in the State.

National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)

This programme brings in a number of new tools and strategies in diagnosis, treatment, vector management and surveillance. Several strategies for vector borne diseases have been being implemented within the existing healthcare system with exclusively employed supporting human resources. In addition, resources are given by the Government of India. Odisha also gets funding support from the Global Fund for AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM) as a grant for 16 districts. Odisha also got a soft loan from the World Bank for the remaining 14 districts.

Out of the six vector borne diseases (Malaria, Lymphatic Filariasis, Japanese Encephalitis, Kalaazar, Chikungunya and Dengue) under the Indian National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, Malaria control component takes the major share due to the sheer magnitude of the problem. As per the World Malaria Report 2008, in

terms of malaria incidence, India ranks 15th among 109 countries and contributed around 2 percent of global cases in 2006. In Odisha, 48 lakh fever cases are screened for malaria annually and 3 to 4 lakh are found positive. The proportion of falciparum malaria, a kind of malaria that can cause death, was more than 85 percent over the last five years.

A large part of the western and southern districts of the State are covered with forests and hills and are prone to vector breeding. The majority of the population in these districts are tribals. Their customs, beliefs, poor health seeking behaviour and operational difficulties of vector control measures have resulted in a high burden of malaria in these districts. The burden of malaria in non-endemic districts has increased manifold over the years due to mobility of their population to high malaria prone districts in search of livelihood and other purposes.

As shown in Figure 8.20, Odisha accounted for 25 percent of malaria cases and 48 percent of malarial deaths in India in 2002 and 25 percent and 30 percent respectively in 2010. The number of malaria positive cases per 1000 population has come down from 12.7 in 2002 to 9.3 in 2010 in the State, but the number varies widely across districts. Fatal cases due to malaria are higher among females than males and among children than adults. Figure 8.21 traces a declining trend in malaria positive cases from 2005 to 2010. Further details are given in Annexure 8.23.

Figure 8.20: Incidence of Malaria in Odisha as Percentage of all India

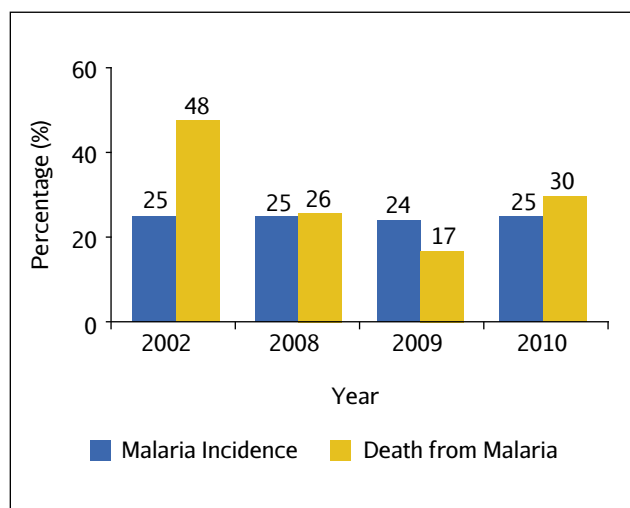


Figure 8.21: Malaria Positive Cases and PF in Odisha, 2005 to 2010

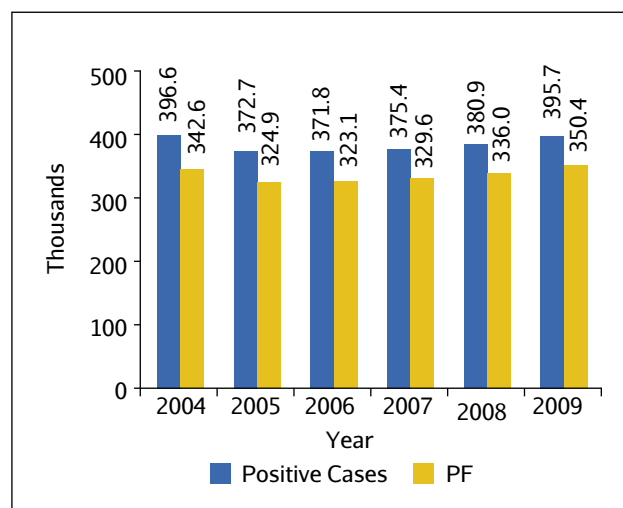
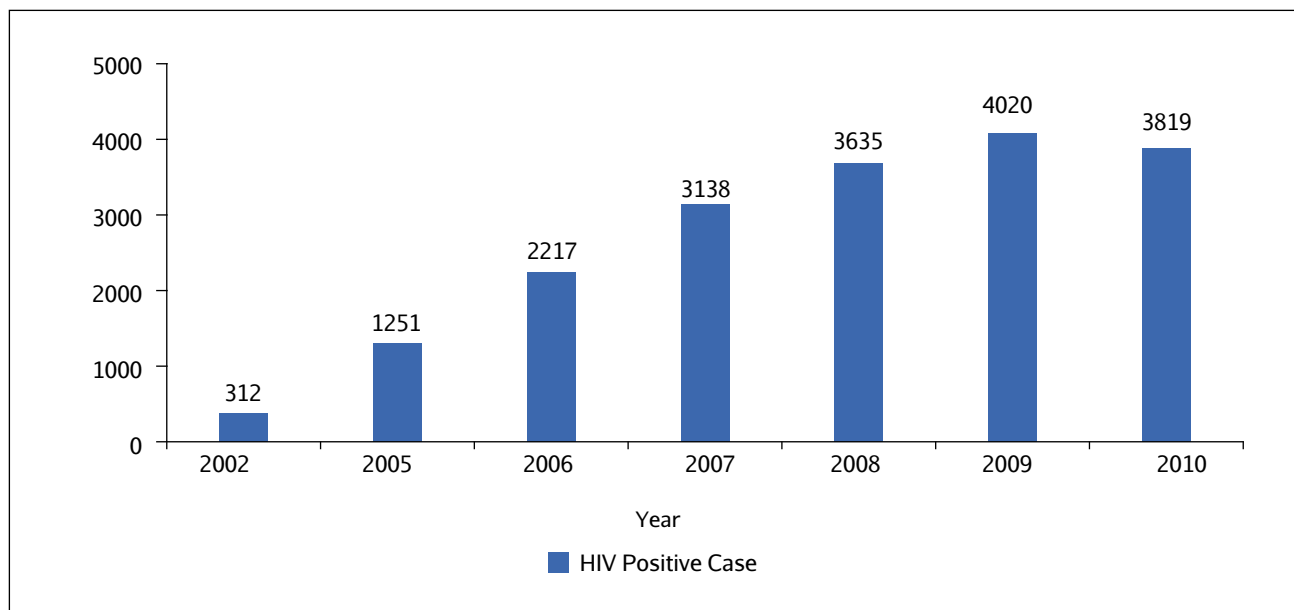


Figure 8.22: HIV Positive cases in Odisha, 2002-2010



National AIDS Control Programme (NACP)

The incidences of HIV/AIDS in the State and by districts are given in Annexure 8.24 and 8.25 respectively. The highest number of HIV+ve cases (7,980) has been detected in Ganjam district, followed by Cuttack (2,842). Boudh is credited with the minimum number of positive cases 15. Out of 1,276 deaths due to AIDS, the highest number was registered in Ganjam (421) followed by Koraput (148). No death case has been recorded in Deogarh and Sonepur districts so far. Annexure 8.26 indicates HIV+ve persons in the State by age, sex and mode of transmission by March, 2011. At present NACP-III has been implemented to prevent new infections, particularly among high risk groups. Infrastructure and human resources under the programme have been strengthened to develop a nation-wide strategic information management system (MIS). In order to institutionalise services at district and sub-district levels, 184 Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres (ICTCs) have been set up in the State with 187 counsellors and 136 LTs. The trend of HIV positive cases has been traced in Figure 8.22. Annexure 8.24 shows the HIV scenario in Odisha since 2002.

8.3 Water Supply and Sanitation

Many health hazards can be overcome by supply of clean and safe drinking water as well as good

sanitation facilities. These facilities are critical components of what may be called “health infrastructure”. Figure 8.23 analyses access to safe drinking water in Odisha and India as per the 2001 census. In both rural and urban areas, the coverage in Odisha was higher than national averages.

However, Odisha lags far behind the national averages as regards access to toilet facilities. Though the proportion of rural households having access to toilets increased from 3.58 percent in 1991 to 7.71 percent in 2001 as shown in Figure 8.24, only 14.89 percent households had toilet facilities including 59.59 percent urban households in Odisha in 2001. Figure 8.25 depicts district-wise distribution of households having access to toilet facilities.

Figure 8.23: Household Access to Safe Drinking Water in Odisha & India, 2001

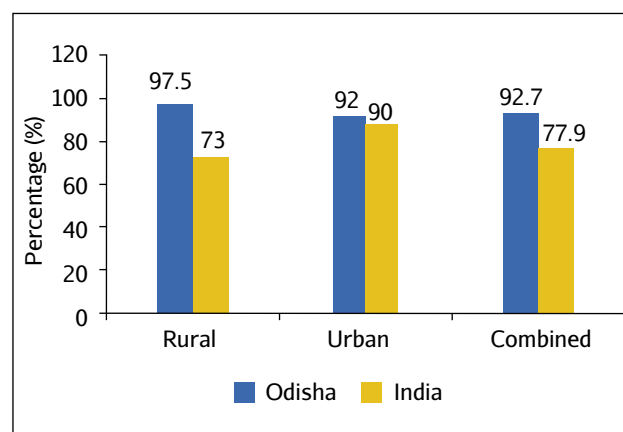
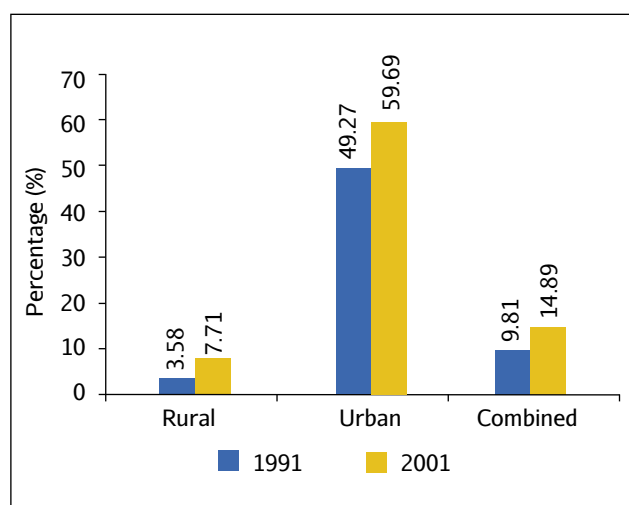


Figure 8.24: Access to Toilet Facilities by Households in Odisha, 1991 - 2001



8.3.1 Rural Water Supply

In rural Odisha, the percentage of households covered with different sources of safe drinking water is shown in Figure 8.26. As per the survey conducted by the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) in 2009, there were 1,41,928 rural habitations in Odisha, of which 44.7 percent were fully covered, i.e., all households had access to safe drinking water, 52.6 percent were partially covered and the remaining 2.7 percent were not covered. By the end

of 31st July 2011, number of fully covered household increased to 68,858 (48.5%) and partially covered household increased to 73,070 (51.5%). This is shown in Figure 8.27.

There are, however, wide variations across districts in terms of coverage of rural habitations with safe drinking water supply. The highest proportion of habitations (5,534 out of 6,646) was fully covered in Kandhamal district whereas the lowest coverage (1,219 out of 4,558) was reported in Koraput district. Drinking water in rural areas is supplied through various means including piped-water supply, hand pumps, tube wells and sanitary wells. Annexure 8.27 shows different sources of drinking water supply to rural habitations. By the end of March, 2011, there were 2,99,486 spot sources and 6,843 commissioned water supply projects in the State. Besides, 3,207 schools and 1,121 Anganwadi centres have been provided with safe drinking water supply during 2010-11.

Bharat Nirman

Provision of safe drinking water in rural areas is one of the activities under Bharat Nirman. Physical targets and achievements under this programme from 2006-07 to 2010-11 are presented in

Figure 8.25: District-wise Household Access to Toilet/Latrine, 2001

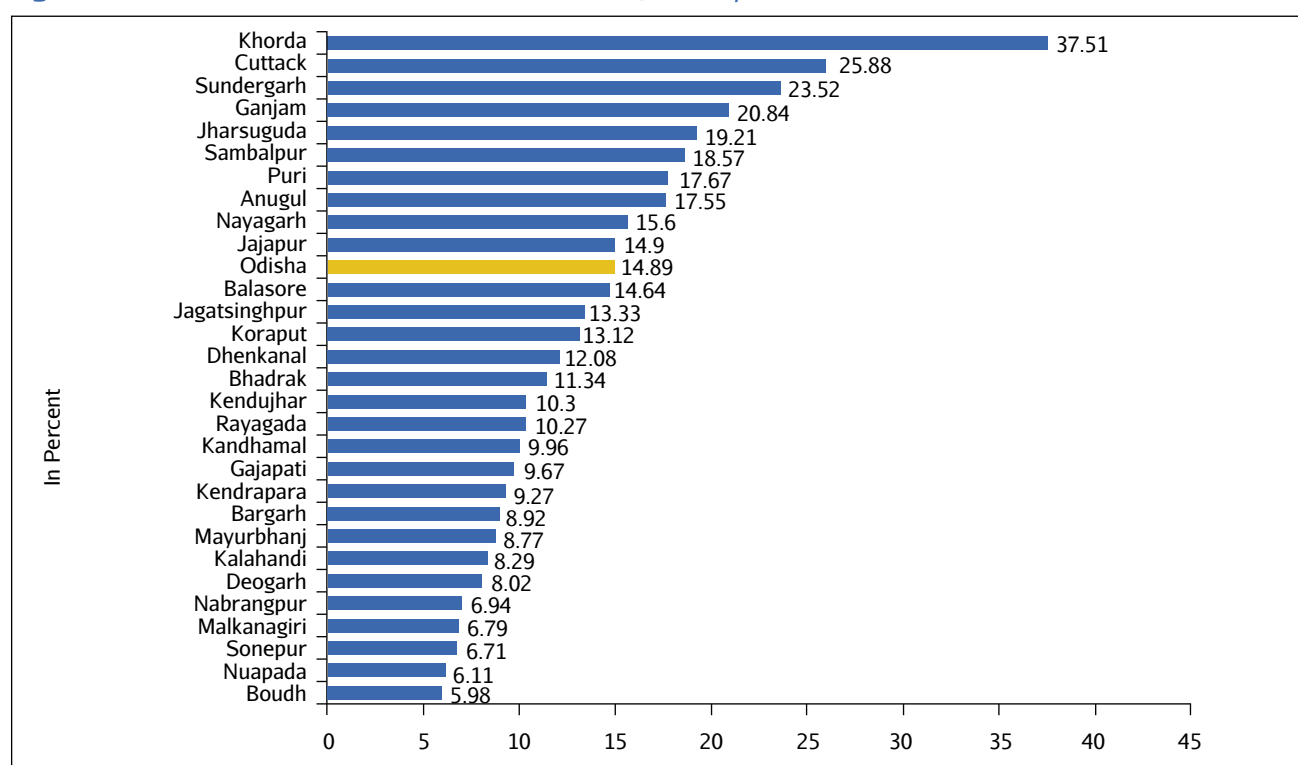
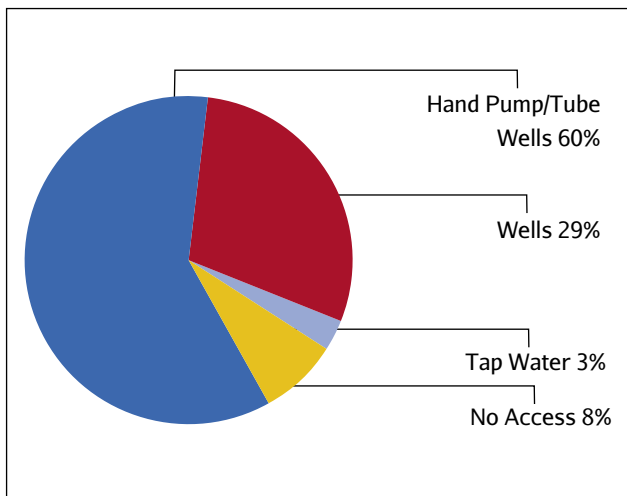


Figure 8.26: Drinking Water Supply to Rural Household



Annexure 8.29 which indicates that 353 uncovered and 5,591 partly covered habitations, 3,207 schools and 1,581 quality affected habitations were covered in 2010-11.

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)

The TSC under National Sanitation and Water Mission is a Millennium Development Goal (MDG). The programme is currently implemented in all 30 districts. Besides creating awareness among people to demand sanitation, the campaign offers a mix of incentive and investment. However, this scheme has covered only 37 percent of rural households with cost effective usable toilets. The revised cost estimate of the project is Rs. 1,562.05 crore, out of which the central share is Rs. 1,045.09 crore, the state share is Rs. 378.42 crore and beneficiaries’ contribution amounts to Rs. 138.54 crore. The financial details of the scheme are given in Annexure 8.30. Year-wise achievements of the total sanitation campaign are presented in Annexure 8.31. Physical achievements under the programme for 2010-11 are shown in Figure 8.28. District-wise status of individual household latrines, school toilets and anganwadi toilets is presented in Annexure 8.32, which indicates that Balasore district has performed best with achievement of 94 percent targets, while Kandhamal district has made lowest achievements (24 %). Twelve districts under school toilets and eleven districts under Anganwadi toilets programme have reported 100 percent achievements.

Figure 8.27: Coverage of Habitations with Rural Drinking Water Supply, 2010-11

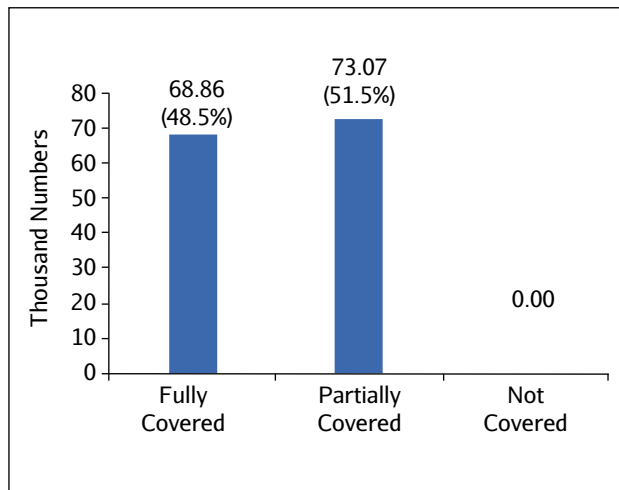
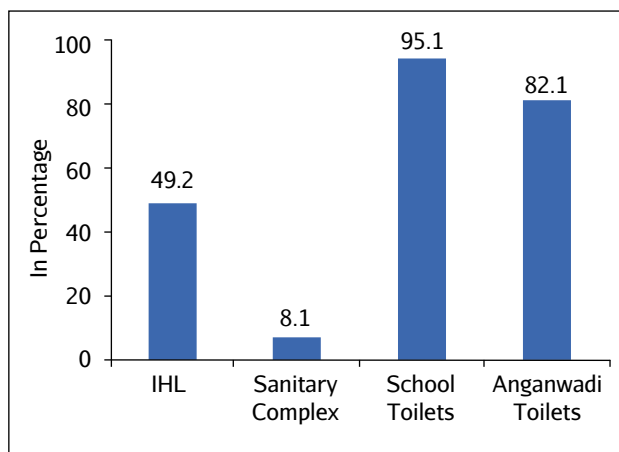


Figure 8.28: Achievement under Total Sanitation Campaign up to 2010 -11



Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP)

To encourage full sanitation coverage, there is a need to eradicate the habit and practice of open defecation and maintain cleanliness. The Government of India has launched Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP). Awards are given to Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zilla Parishads that are free of open defecation, and all households as well as institutions like schools, Anganwadi and ICDS centres that have access to toilets. By the end of 2010-11, 236 Gram Panchayats (GP) of Odisha were awarded “Nirmal Gram Puraskar”, as against 25,145 GPs awarded at all India level. The highest number of awarded GPs belong to Balasore district (85) followed by Cuttack (29) and Puri district (26).

8.3.2 Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Programmes

The Public Health Engineering Organisation (PHEO) and the Odisha 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 systems are looked after by PHEO in all urban local bodies (ULB) except Paradeep. During 2010-11, 522 water supply schemes (274 new schemes and 248 ongoing schemes) have been taken up with a budget provision of Rs.28.29 crores. Out of these, 160 schemes have been completed. Besides, 176 numbers of hand pump tube wells have been completed in drinking water scarcity pockets of different ULBs during 2010-11 (4 new schemes and 109 ongoing schemes). During 2010-11, total 113 sewerage schemes have been taken up with an outlay of Rs.1.89 crore of which 87 works have been completed.

Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP)

A total of 20 schemes have been approved under this programme with estimated project cost of Rs. 155.62 crore. Out of these seven schemes (augmentation of water supply to Khariar Road, Bolangir, Titilagarh, Nabrangpur, Jeypore, Koraput and Rayagada) have been completed and other schemes are in different stages of execution. Five new schemes, i.e., augmentation of water supply to Junagarh, Nabrangpur, Tarava, Bolangir from alternate source at Tarava and Malkangiri have been included during 2010-11.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Reform Mission (JNNURM)

This is a centrally sponsored scheme with funding pattern 80:20 between Government of India and Odisha. Bhubaneswar and Puri town have been considered in this programme. Puri water supply scheme has been sanctioned for Rs. 166.90 crore.

Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)

A total of 23 schemes for 22 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) have been sanctioned under this programme

for improvement of drinking water supply. Out of these, eleven schemes have been funded by Government of India, with funding pattern 80:20 between Government of India and State Government, and works are in different stages of execution. The State Government has authorised Rs. 2.00 crore each for Kendujhar, Baripada and Berhampur Ph-II Projects for which detailed project reports (DPR) are under preparation.

8.4 Welfare Programmes

8.4.1 Child and Women Welfare

As per 2011 census, the child population in Odisha in the age groups 0-6 year has been reported as 50.36 lakh (26.03 lakh male and 24.33 lakh female), comprising 12 percent of the State's population. A number of schemes/programmes have been implemented for overall development of children and women.

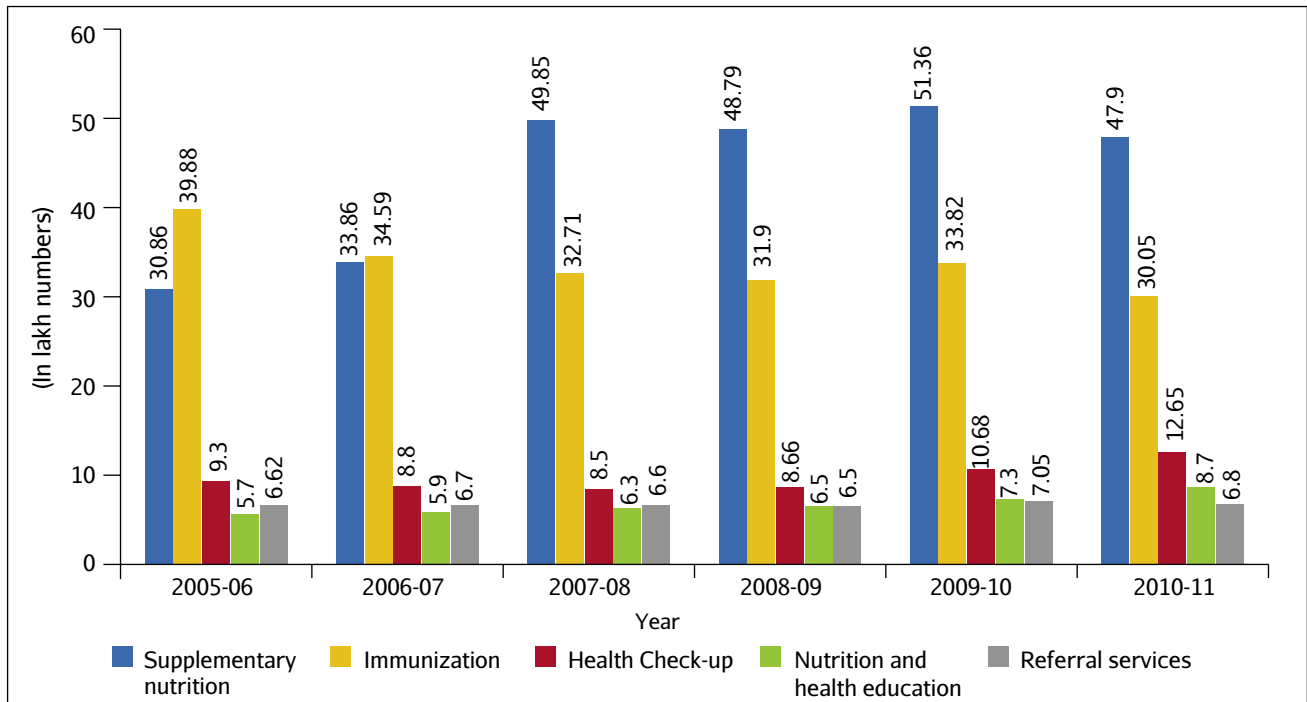
Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

This programme was launched in 1975 and now covers all blocks and twelve urban local bodies of the State through 60,918 Anganwadi Centres and 10,216 Mini Anganwadi centres. It is a centrally sponsored scheme with the funding pattern of 90:10 between the centre and the state respectively. The scheme provides a package of six services to children below the age of 6 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers. These are: (i) supplementary nutrition, (ii) immunisation, (iii) health check-ups, (iv) referral services, (v) non-formal pre-school education, and (vi) nutrition and health education. Since ICDS programme has been universalised, all eligible beneficiaries are registered under the scheme. Figure 8.29 shows the trend of coverage of beneficiaries between 2005-06 and 2010-11. Annexure 8.34 gives more details. During 2010-11, Rs.459.07 crore was made available for this programme (including Rs.40.90 crore as State share and Rs.413.17 crore central share) of which Rs.314.81 crore expenditure was incurred. By the end of 2010-11, 66,763 AWCs/mini AWCs have been operationalised with coverage of 47.93 lakh beneficiaries.

Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP)

With a view to improving health and nutritional status, children in the age group of 6 months to 6

Figure 8.29: Coverage of ICDS Beneficiaries in Odisha (in lakh number)



year, pregnant women and lactating mothers are given nutritional support for 300 days a year. This is a centrally sponsored scheme with cost sharing between the Centre and State in the proportion of 50:50. Each beneficiary is given nutritional food. From the year 2009-10, the ration costs under this programme have been revised upward to Rs.4, Rs.6 and Rs.5 for normal, mild and moderately malnourished children, severely malnourished children and pregnant and lactating mothers respectively.

During 2010-11, against the provision of Rs.525.24 crore, expenditure to the tune of Rs.375.22 crore has been incurred and 47.9 lakh children (6 month – 6 year) and targeted women have been covered under this programme.

Immunisation

Six diseases, viz poliomyelitis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, tuberculosis and measles are major causes of child mortality, disabilities, morbidity and related malnutrition. In order to protect children (below 6 year) from these diseases and pregnant women against tetanus, an immunisation programme has been implemented in the state as per national immunisation schedule. The immunisation programme has been further strengthened through ICDS. The National Pulse Polio programme has also

been implemented throughout the State with the goal of making the state Polio free by immunising infant and children aged 0-5 years. During 2010-11, 5.73 lakh children have been covered against DPT, 5.63 lakh against Polio, 5.61 lakh against BCG, and 5.67 lakh against measles. Besides, 7.41 lakh pregnant women have been covered under TT immunisation.

Nutrition & Health Education (NHED)

NHED disseminates information on basic health, nutrition, child care and development, infant feeding practices, utilisation of health services, family planning and environmental sanitation. This is imparted through counselling sessions during home visits on fixed immunisation days and in gatherings of women's groups and mothers' meetings in the area. All women in the age group of 15-45 year are covered under this programme so that they can look after their own health, nutrition and development needs as well as those of their children and families. During 2010-11, about 8.7 lakh women per month have been covered under this programme.

Health Checkups

This includes: (i) ante-natal care of expectant mothers, (ii) post-natal care of nursing mothers and care of newborns and (iii) care of children under

six year of age. Various health services provided by AWW and PHC staff include regular health check-ups, recording of weight, immunisation, addressing malnutrition, treatment of diarrhoea, de-worming and distribution of simple medicines. At Anganwadi centres, children, adolescent girls, pregnant women and nursing mothers are examined at regular intervals by health functionaries like the Lady Health Visitor (LHV) and ANM who diagnose minor ailments and distribute medicines. There is a link between the village and PHC. During 2010-11, 12.65 lakh children pregnant women and nursing mothers were covered under the programme.

Referral Services

During health check-ups and growth monitoring, the identified sick or malnourished children in need of prompt medical attention are provided referral services. AWW is oriented to detect disabilities in young children. They enlist all such cases in a special register and refer them to the medical officer. The effectiveness of this service depends on timely action, co-operation from health functionaries and willingness of families to avail of these services. In 2010-11, 6.81 lakh children, pregnant women and nursing mothers were provided referral services through AWCs. Coverage of the programme since 2005-06 has been shown in Annexure 8.34.

Pre-School Education

Pre-school education kits with toys and different kinds of educational materials are provided to every

AWC each year at a cost of Rs. 1,000/- per kit. During 2010-11, 16.80 lakh children in the age group 3 to 6 year were enrolled in pre-schools and 15.31 lakh attended. Figure 8.30 indicates the achievements of the programme from 2005-06 to 2010-11.

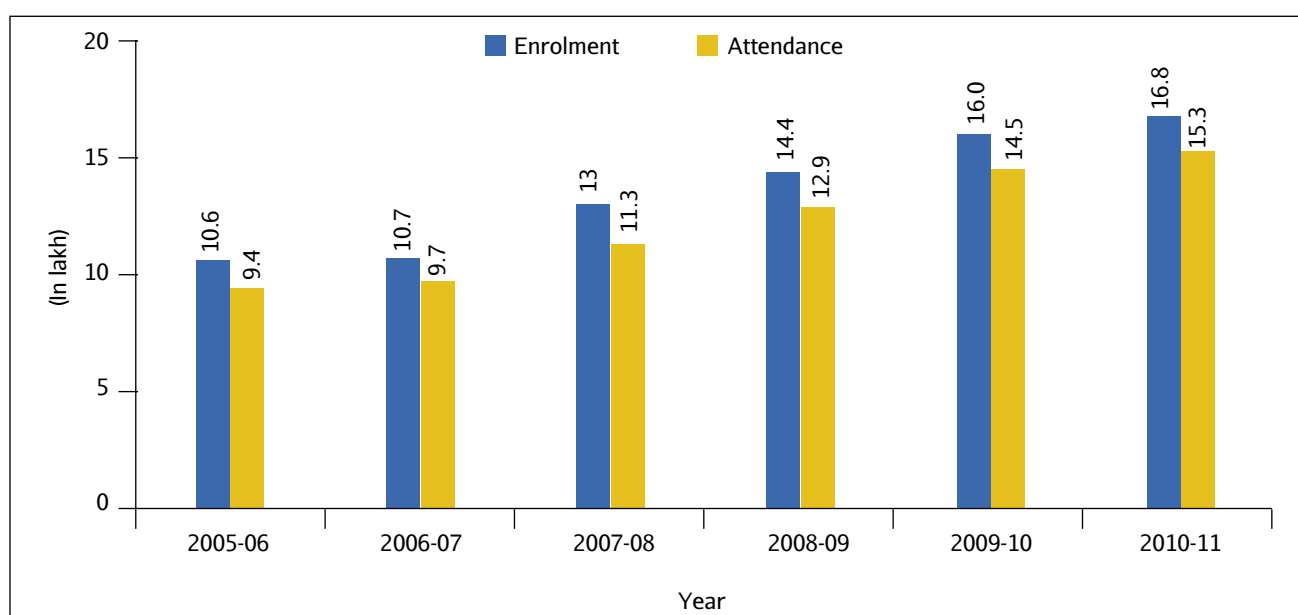
Odisha State Council for Child Welfare (OSCCW)

The Odisha State Council for Child Welfare is the nodal agency of the State to coordinate schemes, programmes and activities relating to children in difficult circumstances. It scrutinises applications of deemed orphans relating to 'adoption' under the guidelines prescribed by the 'Central Adoption Resource Agency'. There are six Balashrams (orphanages) and eight Anganwadi Training Centres in the State, under the supervision of the council.

Orphanages

Children under the category 'in need of care and protection' are admitted and maintained in childcare institutions (orphanages) to be mainstreamed into society. In addition to general education, they are imparted different kinds of vocational training. Steps are taken for their overall development: physical, mental, intellectual and moral. They are taught yoga, music and sports. To supervise their home tasks and clarify doubts from text books, retired head-masters and experienced teachers are engaged in the orphanages. One hundred thirty two childcare institutions that accommodate

Figure 8.30: Enrolments and Attendance of Pre-School Children in Odisha



8428 inmates, both boys and girls, are managed by different NGOs and OSCCW all over the State.

Juvenile Justice

The Government of India has amended the Juvenile Justice (C&P of Children) Act, 2000 and enacted more child friendly Juvenile Justice (C&P of children) Act, 2006. The Act provides for proper care and protection to children for their ultimate rehabilitation. There are fifteen Observation Homes in the State, out of which twelve homes are run by NGOs and the rest by the State Government. Two Special Homes and Observation Homes have been established, in which children are kept till they are released.

Under statutory support services, there are 30 Juvenile Justice Boards (JJB), 30 Child Welfare Committee (CWCs) and 30 special Juvenile Police Units (SJPU) functioning all over the State. JJBs take up the issues of children in conflicts with the law, while CWCs are responsible for handling issues of children who are in need of care and protection. The SJPUs constituted to co-ordinate and upgrade the police interface with children. The Juvenile Justice Fund is created in the State for welfare of juveniles. The State level Juvenile Justice Advisory Board and State Adoption Advisory Committee are also active in the State.

Adoption

A State Adoption Cell has been constituted for the promotion and monitoring of child adoption activities in the State. Grant-in-aid is given by the Government of India to NGOs for running Homes for Infants (Sishu Grehas) to promote adoption within the country. There are 13 Specialised Adoption Agencies to promote in-country adoption, 3 Recognised Indian Placement Agency (RIPA) to promote other in-country and inter-country adoption, one State level Adoption Co-ordinating Agency and 5 child lines in the State for care, protection, development and rehabilitation of children.

8.4.2 The Handicapped

As per 2001 Census, there were 10.21 lakh disabled persons in Odisha, out of which 5.14 lakh (50.34%) were visually impaired, 2.81 lakh (24.58%) orthopedically 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 numbered 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 (2,493 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 Deogarh district. The 58th round of NSSO estimates in 2002 indicated a lower figure of disabled in Odisha at 2,459 per lakh population. A number of welfare schemes are implemented in the State with financial support from the Government of India and the State Government to bring the handicapped into the mainstream of the society. Some welfare schemes include: (i) disability pension under Madhu Babu Pension Yojana, (ii) special schools for children with disability, (iii) distribution of special aids and appliances, (iv) Banshree scholarships to students with disability, (v) training centres for teachers for the handicapped, (vi) rehabilitation of cured leprosy patients, and (vii) loan assistance scheme under NHFDC.

8.4.3 Emergency Feeding Programme

The objective of this food-based intervention is to provide one square meal a day to old infirm and indigent persons on a sustained basis which will help the poorest and most vulnerable section of the rural population to cope with food insecurity and food distress periods to break the food insecurity cycle.

The programme has been implemented in 8 KBK districts under the Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP). Under the programme 2,00,000 old, infirm and indigent persons are provided food daily through AWC. The daily ration consists of 250 gm of rice, 36 gm of dal, vegetables, oil, salt and condiments comprising 812 kilocalories of energy and 21.6 gram of protein. The daily ration cost has been fixed at Rs.5.50 with nutritional value of 1,060 kilo calories of energy and 23.20 gm of protein. Funds for the programme are provided from the Special Central Assistance (SCA) for KBK districts. In between 1998-99 to 2010-11, Rs.20,632.01 lakh was allocated and Rs.19,557.81 lakh was released. During 2010-11, Rs.38.50 crore was allocated and released under this programme.

8.4.4 Social Security Measures

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAP)

This programme has been implemented in the State since 1995 to provide social security to the poor and destitute. It is a 100% Central Scheme supported under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and has been re-named since as Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension (IGNOAP) with revised selection criteria. All persons aged 65 and above and listed as BPL families in 2002 survey are covered under IGNOAP. The scheme covers 11.93 lakh beneficiaries each entitled to a monthly pension of Rs. 200/-. A provision of Rs. 28,636 lakh was made in the budget for the year 2010-11.

National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)

The Scheme is another component of NSAP, that has been implemented in the State since August, 1995. Under this scheme, financial assistance of Rs. 10,000/- is given to a BPL family on the death of the primary bread earner in the age group of 18-64 year. The assistance is paid to the head of the household such as the spouse, minor children, unmarried daughters and dependent parents. In case of an unmarried adult, the term household would include minor brothers and sisters. During 2010-11, Rs. 1,999.80 lakh has been spent under this programme, against the allocation of Rs. 2,000.00 lakh.

Madhu Babu Pension Yojana

In January 2008, the State introduced Madhubabu Pension Yojana (MBPY) by merging two pension schemes: "State Old Age Pension Rules, 1989" and "Odisha Disability Pension Rule, 1985". All beneficiaries of these schemes are covered under MBPY since 2008. During 2010-11, 14.08 lakh beneficiaries were covered under the scheme and an amount of Rs. 338.02 crore was spent.

8.5 Women's Development and Welfare

Many women suffer from discrimination, illiteracy, poverty, obscurantism and exploitation in Odisha. There are acute gender disparities in terms of literacy, access to health services and other human development indicators. Figure 8.31 shows the district-wise gender gap in literacy as per 2011 Census. As per 2001 Census, there were more

workers among rural women (33.47%) than among urban women (15.45%) and 95 percent of the female workers were concentrated in rural areas. Figure 8.32 graphs the proportion of women in the total workforce in Odisha from 1971 to 2001. Their share in the total workforce has been consistently increasing. Further analysis indicates that the proportion of women in total main workers has increased from 16.18 percent in 1981 to 16.53 percent in 2001, while the proportion of women marginal workers as compared to total marginal workers has declined from 85.80 percent in 1981 to 61.66 percent in 2001. This appears to be the outcome of increased literacy among women and higher participation of women in the Service Sector.

Women's Employment in Agriculture and Allied Activities

Women workers participate actively in farm operations like sowing, transplanting, weeding, hoeing and harvesting, whereas the majority of male workers attend to ploughing operations. Wage differentials exist among men and women for the same type of jobs. Women face wage discrimination at many work sites. As can be inferred from Annexure 8.39, the proportion of women agricultural workers (cultivators and agricultural labourers) to the total women workforce increased from 42.75 percent in 1981 to 47.07 percent in 1991, but declined to 21.43 percent in 2001.

The proportion of women employees in the total workforce of the organised sector has increased from 6.7 percent in 1970 to 16.2 percent in 2010. Their proportion in the public sector increased from 4.1 percent in 1972 to 17.4 percent in 2010, but decreased from 18.7 percent to 10.6 percent in the private sector.

8.5.1 Government Policies and Programmes

Prevention of Dowry

The State Human Rights Protection Cell monitors dowry-related homicide, suicide and torture cases. The 'Dowry Prohibition Act' was passed by the State in 1991 when it set up a complaint committee in the Secretariat. Special instructions have been issued for initiation of disciplinary action against its employees involved in dowry offences. The State has appointed Sub-Divisional Magistrates as the Dowry Prohibition Officers to

Figure 8.31: District-wise Gender Gap in Literacy in Odisha, 2011

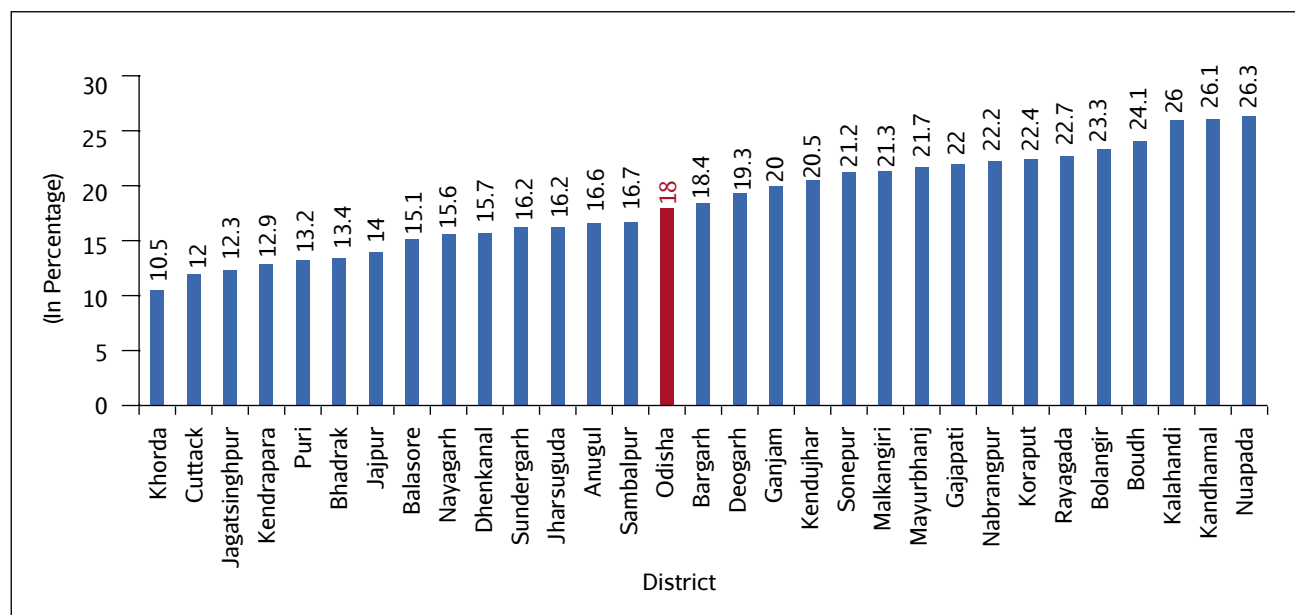
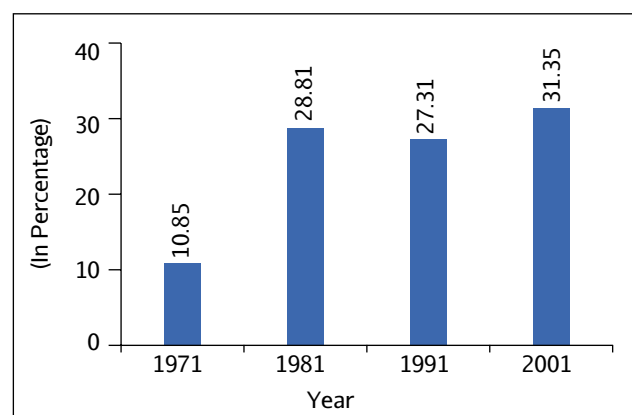


Figure 8.32: Proportion of Women in Total Workforce in Odisha, 1971-2001



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 conditions of women in prisons. Besides, the Commission intervenes in instances of complaints of sexual harassment and trafficking in women.

During 2010-11, it received 2,719 complaints including 84 dowry deaths, 750 dowry tortures, 67 rapes, 66 kidnapping and 39 suspected deaths. Besides, there were 513 non-dowry and 1,200 other cases. Out of a total of 2,719 cases, 812 have been disposed off.

Odisha State Social Welfare Board (OSSWB)

This Board was set up in 1954. It receives grants from the Central and State Governments for various welfare programmes, some of which are detailed below.

Rajiv Gandhi National Creche for Children of Working & Ailing Mothers

Registered voluntary organisations are provided with financial assistance to set up crèches for children of working and ailing mothers belonging to lower income groups. Each unit consists of 25 children in the age group of 0–6 year. These children are provided with health check-ups, supplementary nutrition, immunisation and sleeping facilities. During 2010-11, 297 voluntary organisations with 481 units (rural 445 units and 36 urban units) involving an amount of Rs. 2.04 crore with 12,025 beneficiaries have taken advantages in this programme.

Condensed Course of Education for Adult Women

This course aims to facilitate social welfare and economic empowerment of women aged 15 years

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 2010-11, 27 institutions (rural 19 and urban 8) have taken advantages of this programme involving an amount of Rs. 29.47 lakh with 675 beneficiaries.

Awareness Programme

This programme provides a platform for the rural and poor women to come together to exchange their experience and ideas. This enables them to know their problems and needs and ways to tackle them and fulfil their needs. During 2010-11, 87 institutions (rural 54, urban 33) having 145 camps received financial support amounting to Rs. 14.50 crore under this scheme with 3,625 persons being benefitted.

Family Counselling Centres

These centres provide preventive, curative and rehabilitative services to women who are victims of atrocities, exploitation and maladjustment. They create awareness about prevailing laws relating to women and children. Referral services like free legal aid, police assistance, short-stay homes, medical treatment and vocational training are also provided. During 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 50.58 lakh was sanctioned in favour of 32 institutions (one in rural and 31 in urban) involving 2,632 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, 832 women stay in these hostels. During 2009-10, three NGOs with 65 inmates have taken advantage of the programme.

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.

Short Stay Homes and Swadhar

Short stay homes provide institutional services like counselling and guidance, medical and psychiatric check up and treatment facilities for development skills and relationship of women in distress and difficult circumstances arising out of family disturbances, emotional disturbances and moral danger. This is a totally centralised programme. During 2010-11, 36 short stay homes provide and 51 Swadhar homes function for welfare of destitute women.

Mahila Vikas Samabaya Nigam (MVSN)

The Nigam, a women's development corporation under Women and Child Development Department was established as the nodal agency for implementing schemes and programmes for welfare, development and empowerment of women. In collaboration with ORMAS, an agency of the Panchayati Raj Department, it has widened the scope of marketing of products of Women's Self Help Groups (WSHG) through Palishree Melas and "Sisir Saras". It provides funds for training of the poor and needy women in traditional occupations to upgrade their skills and sell their products. It also facilitates loans to the disabled under the loan assistance scheme of the NHFDC.

Mission Shakti

This campaign was launched in 2001 for holistic empowerment of women by organising two 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, WSHGs and other Institutions, which work in the field of woman 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 (WSHG) in the State is given in Box 8.5.

Box 8.5: Status of WSHGs in Odisha, 2010-11

i) No. of WSHGs formed	4,56,713
ii) No. of members	54,80,558
iii) Credit advanced	Rs.2,69,448.62 lakhs
iv) Amount of savings	Rs.28,893.29 lakhs
v) No. of WSHGs credit linked	548,450
vi) Federations formed	7,950
vii) No. of SHGs with repeat finance	1,14,432
viii) Amount of repeat finance	Rs.7,37,442.36 lakhs

Other achievements

- MDM programme is managed by WSHGs in 43,463 of 60,675 schools.
- 7,890 WSHGs are engaged as PDS agents for retailing and sub-whole selling of kerosene.
- Out of 15,000 GP tanks in the State, about 6,497 tanks have been leased to WSHGs.
- 2,137 WSHGs involved in LPG Gas distribution
- 7,950 federations have been formed under Mission Shakti Banner
- WSHGs are actively participating in sensitizing & supporting pregnant women for institutional delivery.

8.6 Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The scheduled tribes (ST) and scheduled castes (SC) constitute about 38.66% of the State's total population. Out of 635 tribal communities in India, 62 are found in Odisha and 13 are Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG). The State Government implements several programmes for 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 PVTG in Odisha include Bonda, Chuktia, Bhunjia, Didayi, Dongaria Kandha, Juang, Kharia, Kutia Kandha, Lanjia Soura, Lodha, Mankadia, Paudi Bhuyan and Souras. These communities are considered a special category in view of their distinct social, cultural and occupational practices and traits. The PVTG are distinguished from other tribal communities for their pre-agricultural economy, low levels of literacy, isolated habitations and other characteristics. It is encouraging to note that their population, 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 Odisha 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 percent in 1961 to 22.13 percent in 2001. Odisha has the 3rd largest concentration of tribal population comprising 9.66 percent of the total tribal population of our country. The decadal population growth rate of STs since 1961 has been less than that for the total population. About 94.5 percent of STs in Odisha reside in rural areas as against 91.7 percent in India. As per 2001 census, the sex ratio among ST at 1,003 is higher than the State average of 972 and the national ST ratio of 973. The decadal growth rate of the ST population in Odisha is lower (15.82%) than that at the all-India level (24.5%). Annexure 8.41 provides further demographic and other details.

Nine districts having 45 percent or more ST population as per the 2001 census are Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Rayagada, Nabrangpur, Kandhamal, Gajpati, Sundergarh, Koraput and Kendujhar. The ST population in these districts accounts for two-thirds (i.e., 66%) of the State ST population and ranges from 25 percent to 45 percent of the total population of the five additional districts of Nuapada, Sambalpur, Deogarh, Jharsuguda and Kalahandi. These 14 districts together have 80.02 percent of the total ST population of Odisha. 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 the ST population to coastal districts in search of better livelihood opportunities. The decadal growth rate of the ST population in rural areas of Odisha is 30.3 percent and in urban areas it is 14.1 percent.

8.6.2 Status of Scheduled Castes (SC)

The SC population in Odisha increased from 27.65 lakh (15.76%) in 1961 to 60.82 lakh (16.53%) 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 Odisha. Most SCs still live in rural areas, the rural SC population being 89 percent 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 Sonapur district. Panas with 10.79 lakh persons (17.73%) are the most dominant SC community.

As shown in Annexure 8.42, the decadal growth rate of SC population in the State was less than

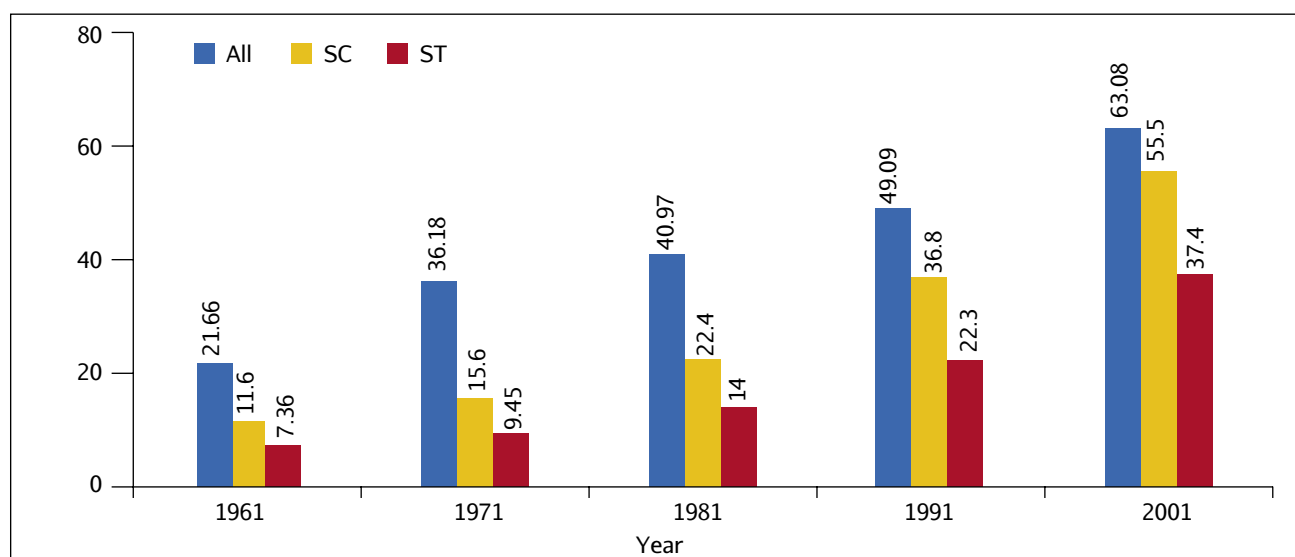
the State average till 1981, after which the trend reversed. The decadal growth rate of SC population at 18.60 percent in 1991-2001 was lower than the all-India average of 20.60 percent and that for rural and urban Odisha was 27.70 percent and 17.50 percent respectively. There have been wide inter-district variations in the decadal growth rates of SC population. Boudh 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 8.33, the ST communities had the lowest literacy rate of 37.37 percent in 2001. The SC communities in Odisha have generally done better, with a literacy rate of 55.53 percent in 2001. Growth of the SC and ST literacy rates in the State has been traced in Annexure 8.43. The SC literacy rate has substantially improved between 1961 and 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. The difference between literacy rates of SC and ST has increased from about 4 percent in 1961 to around 18 percent in 2001. Figure 8.33 compares literacy rates in Odisha by communities from 1961 to 2001.

There are wide inter-district differences in the ST literacy rates. Performance of the northern districts has been better than that of the southern districts. As against 57.23 percent literacy rate of

Figure 8.33: Literacy Rates in Odisha by Communities, 1961-2001



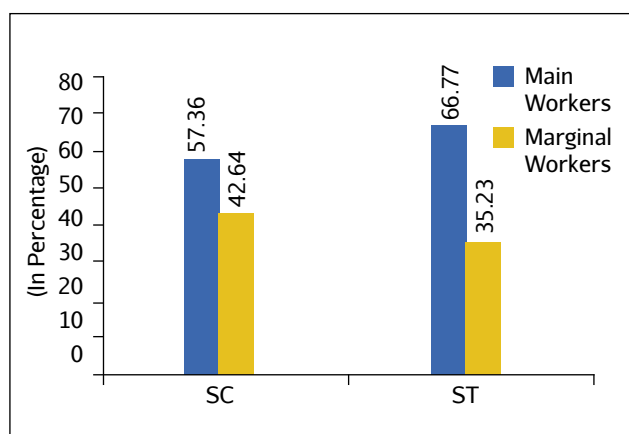
ST in Jharsuguda, the ST literacy rate for Malkangiri district was only 14.69 percent in 2001. It may be seen that the literacy rate of ST women is very low at 23.37 percent in 2001, compared to 40.33 percent of SC women and 50.51 percent of all women in Odisha. Though literacy rates of both ST and SC women have increased over the years, the increase is less than that for their male counterparts. As a result, the gap between the male and female literacy rates of STs increased from 11.27 percent in 1961 to 28.11 percent in 2001. In the case of SCs, the gap kept on increasing from 16.38 percent in 1961 to 31.67 percent in 1991, but declined in 2001.

8.6.4 Occupational Patterns

As per 2001 census, there were 39,90,007 workers among STs, out of which 57.36 percent were main workers and the rest were marginal workers. The total number of workers among SCs was 23,92,067 out of which 66.77 percent being main workers and the rest being marginal workers. Figure 8.34 shows that there are proportionately more main workers among SCs and STs than marginal workers.

Among the tribals, cultivators account for 33.35 percent and agricultural labourers 46.85 percent of total workers. Of the total SC workers, 18.17 percent were cultivators and 45.66 percent were agricultural labourers. Most of the tribal and SC cultivators are marginal and small farmers or share croppers. Other important occupational groups are weavers, fishermen and cobblers. There are 15 SC communities in the category of sweepers and scavengers. Apart from nomadic and semi-nomadic groups among SCs, there are de-notified communities identified as Special Vulnerable Groups (SVG).

Figure 8.34: Distribution of Main & Marginal Workers by Communities in Odisha, 2001



8.6.5 Government Projects and Programmes

Development of ST and SC communities, elimination of all forms of exploitation and improvement of their quality of life has been the prime objectives of development policies of both the Government of India and State Government. A number of special programmes have been launched to uplift the socio-economic status of both ST and SC communities. Some of these programmes are briefly described below.

Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)

About 44.70 percent area of Odisha has been notified as scheduled area. It extends over 118 blocks in twelve districts which covers 55.46 lakh ST population (about 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 shows the scheduled area in Odisha.

Box 8.6: Scheduled Areas in Odisha

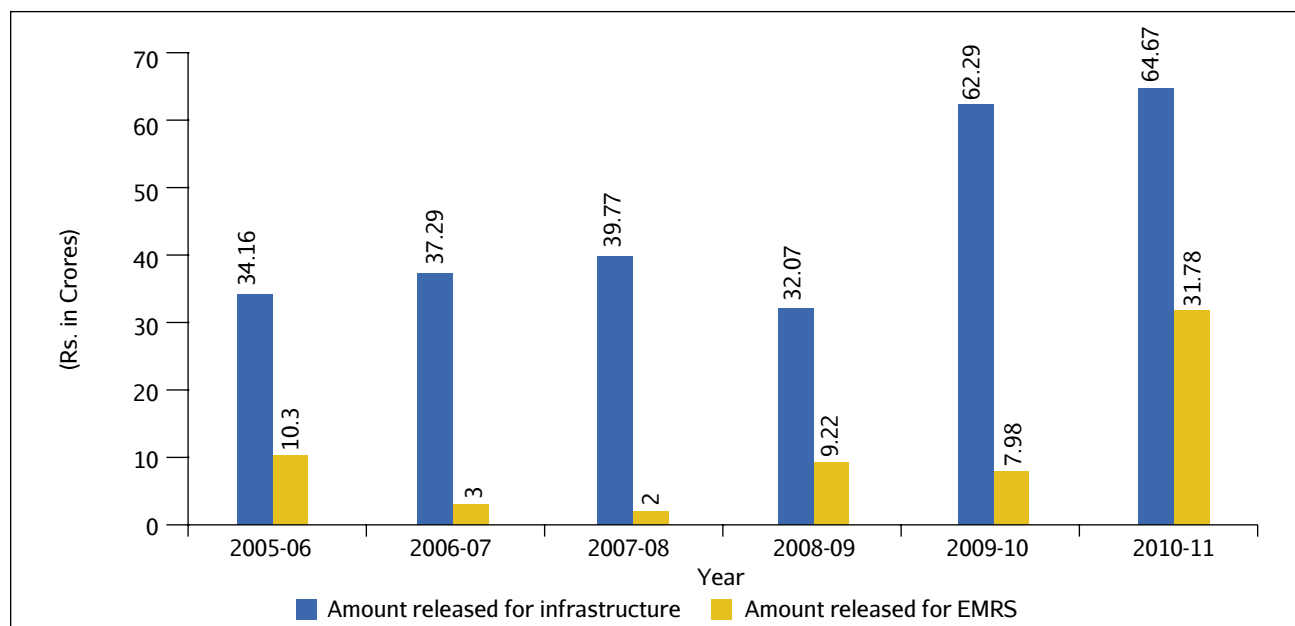
The entire districts of Mayurbhanj, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabrangpur, Rayagada, Sundergarh and Kandhamal, R. Udayagiri Tahsil, Gumma and Rayagada blocks, Sorada Tahsil excluding Gazabadi and Gochha Panchayats of Ganjam district, Kuchinda Tahsil of Sambalpur district, Telkoi, Kendujhar, Champua and Barbil Tahsils of Kendujhar district, Th. Rampur and Lanjigarh blocks of Kalahandi district and Nilagiri block of Balasore district.

TSP approach envisages integrated development of tribal areas. All programmes in TSP areas, irrespective of their sources of funding, operate in unison. The objective is to bring the areas at par with the rest of the State and raise the level of welfare of STs. The original strategy of the TSP approach has been reoriented to focus on employment and income generating activities and to bring about incidental infrastructure development.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MOTA)

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been providing Special Central Assistance as additionality to the Tribal Sub-Plan for carrying out programmes to assist tribal households with income generation

Figure 8.35: Flow of Fund to Odisha under Article 275 (1), 2005-2010



schemes and for creation of infrastructure in the TSP areas to support economic activities.

During the 10th plan period (2002-07), a total of Rs.347.62 crore was received under SCA to TSP and 70,368 tribal BPL families were assisted under various income generating schemes. During the first 4 years of 11th plan period (2007-08 to 2010-11), an amount of Rs. 401.12 crore has been released and utilised under this programme. Details of achievement are in Annexure 8.53.

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 2010-11, Rs. 98.63 crore was released as SCA to ITDA and 960 projects were completed covering 62,404 families.

Grants under Article - 275(1) of the Constitution of India

As per the provisions of Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs gives annual grants to States to promote welfare of STs. The assistance covers the entire TSP area. Under this scheme, 100 percent grants are given to meet the cost of specific projects for tribals and raise the level of administration of scheduled areas.

The proportion of ST population is the basis for allocation of grants to states. Projects like Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) from Classes VI to XII, roads, bridges, minor irrigation projects, hostel buildings, educational complexes, drinking water facilities and electrification of tribal bastis are usually implemented under the programme. Release of funds by year is given in Figure 8.35. In 2010-11, 1026 projects were completed utilizing Rs. 96.45 crore released under Article 275 (1).

Modified Area Development Approach (MADA)

Adopted during the 6th Plan, this programme aims at development of tribal populations residing outside TSP areas in contiguous patches having a population of 10,000 or more, of which, at least 50 percent are tribals. There are 46 MADA pockets in 47 blocks of 17 districts. These MADA pockets cover 5.68 lakh population. Individual family oriented income-generating schemes for ST communities and critical infrastructure development programmes are implemented in these pockets. There is a MADA Project Level Committee for each MADA pocket under the chairmanship of the Sub-Collector and including officials and non-officials, local MLAs and MPs as members. The committee draws up programmes and oversees their implementation. During 2010-11, Rs. 8.43 crore were spent under this programme out of SCA, benefiting 5,104 ST households in 123 completed projects.

Clusters

This approach was introduced during the 7th Plan in order to bring smaller areas with tribal concentrations into the mainstream of development. Contiguous areas with at least 5,000 population and 50 percent tribal concentration are identified as clusters. There are fourteen such clusters spread over thirteen blocks in ten districts with 62,021 tribal population. The administrative arrangements for these fourteen clusters are similar to those of MADA pockets. For the development of tribals in these clusters in addition to normal programmes, SCA is provided for the implementation of income generating schemes in group mode and through community benefit oriented programmes. During 2010-11, Rs. 130.90 lakh was released and utilised and 27 projects, benefiting 791 ST families were completed.

Micro Projects

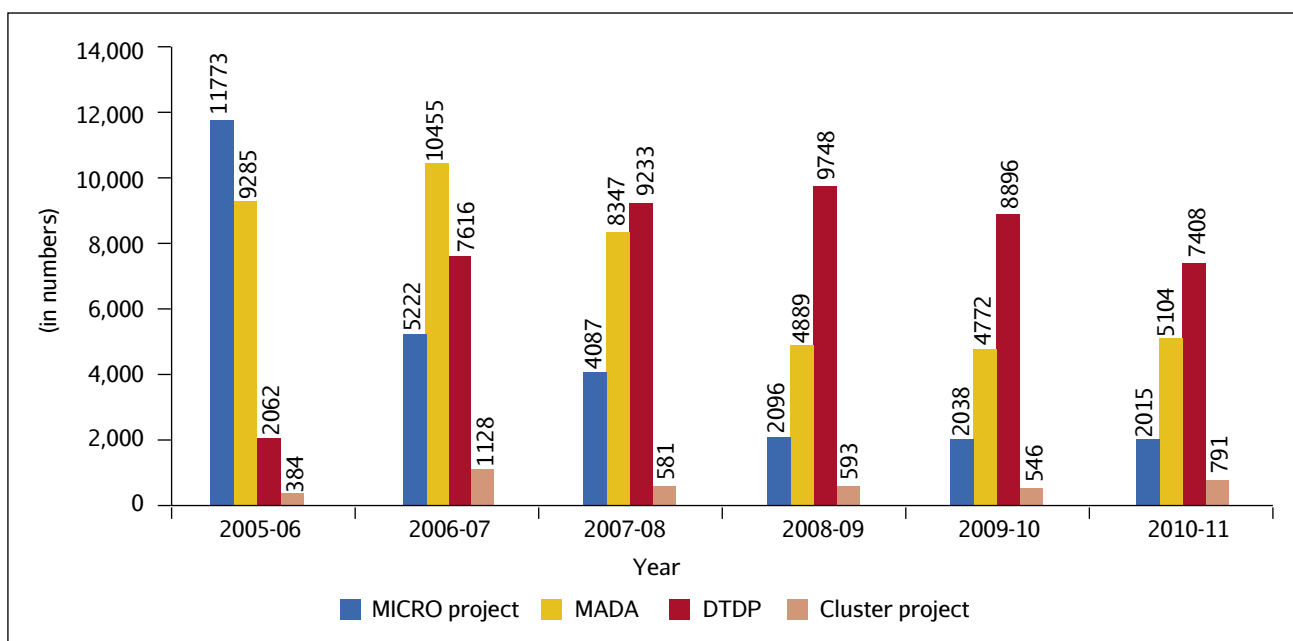
Seventeen Micro Projects have been implemented in the State for all round development of 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG), recognized by the Government of India, with 78,519 population residing in parts of 20 blocks of 12 districts. Out of these 17 Micro Projects, 13 are located within the scheduled areas and the remaining four outside the TSP area. During 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 2.60 crore was utilised out of SCA to TSP under Micro Project and 54

projects were completed covering 2,015 families. The Government of India has re-evaluated the strategy for development of PVTG during the 11th Plan period (2007-12) and formulated a conservation-cum-development (CCD) plan. This is a modest attempt for holistic development of PVTGs. It addresses the critical needs of the PVTGs by improving infrastructure and providing basic facilities within their easy reach to eliminate poverty, increase literacy levels, improve health status and quality of life, and conserve their traditional culture. The CCD plan for the State during 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. 46.98 crore towards the CCD plan during 2007-08 to 2010-11 (including Rs. 12.27 crore for 2010-11). In 2009-10 Rs. 2 crore was spent on 79 projects for 2,038 ST families.

Dispersed Tribal Development Programme (DTDP)

About 27 percent tribal population is dispersed all over the State outside the concentrated areas and is at different stages of socio-economic development. For this population, DTDP has been implemented and has the following salient aspects: (i) to provide margin money for various bankable income generating schemes under the margin

Figure 8.36: Number of Families Covered under Different Programmes



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. 12.32 crore SCA was released and 7408 families were covered during 2010-11. Figure 8.36 shows the number of families covered under different programmes between 2005-06 and 2010-11. Details of the achievements of different programmes are given in Annexure 8.44.

Special Plan for KBK districts

The Special Plan for KBK districts, i.e., the Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) started in 1998-99 to promote general and female literacy among ST and SC by providing scholarships, hostel accommodation and other facilities. Under this scheme special focus has been on promoting of literacy of ST female and male and improving livelihood opportunities for them.

Education

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 2010-11, 1,598 schools and 3,448 hostels functioned in the State under the administrative control of the ST and SC Development Department. Most of these schools are residential in nature. Category-wise schools and hostels function under the administrative control of the ST and SC Development Department as given in Annexure 8.46.

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 construction of class rooms in these schools. With a view to encourage teaching of tribal dialects, tribal language teachers have been appointed to teach tribal languages like

Santali, Saura, Munda, Bonda, Kui, Kuvi, Juang, Koya, Kisan and Oram in selected primary schools located in remote tribal areas.

During 2008-09, the ST and SC Development Department has opened 52 new residential girls schools from class VI to X in 52 tribal blocks in 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 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, 19 educational complexes have been opened in Micro Project Areas.

It has been mandated by the Government to complete the construction of 100 seated 1,040 ST girls hostels in the State and 288 ST boys hostels in Naxal affected districts during 2010-11. The estimated cost of each hostel is about Rs. 35.00 lakh and Rs. 41.50 lakh covering the plinth area of 5,000 sft per hostel. Besides, Ministry of Tribal Affairs have sanctioned construction of 65 Number of 100 seated ST girls hostels in the district of Mayurbhanj, Koraput and Malkangiri during 2010-11.

In addition to the above, construction of 44 nos. of SC girls hostels and 11 SC boys hostels under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatravas Yojana, construction of 30 ST girls and boys hostels in the district of Mayurbhanj (19) and Balasore (11) under CSP scheme and B.Ed. college in Kandhamal district with boys and girls hostels are in progress.

Scholarships

Pre and post-matric scholarships are given to SC and ST students to encourage them to pursue education. The SC and ST boarders studying in Classes I to X in the schools managed by the ST and SC Development Department and in Classes VI to X of the School and Mass Education Department get scholarships at the prescribed rate. Day scholars in ME and high schools are given scholarships. The Government provides post-matric scholarships at different rates for different courses. Annexure 8.47 indicates that during 2010-11, Rs. 49.37 crores has been released towards the payment of post matric scholarships to 1,39,209 SC/ST students (Rs.30.23 crore to 78,733 SC and Rs. 19.14 crore to 60,476 ST students). Similarly, during 2010-11, Rs. 203.38 crore has been released towards the

payment of pre-matric scholarships to 12,08,552 SC/ST students (Rs.26.97 crore to 5,15,534 SC and Rs. 176.41 crore to 6,93,018 ST students). Besides, Rs. 10.60 lakh and Rs. 26.52 lakh have been provided to 244 SC and 136 ST students respectively for imparting remedial as well as special coaching.

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 2008-09, Rs. 60,000 was released in favour of beneficiaries, but the amount increased to Rs.1.42 lakh for one beneficiary in 2009-10.
- Inter-Caste Marriages: Cash incentives at the rate of Rs.3,000/- per married couple is provided for inter-caste marriages between SCs and other castes in hindu communities for social integration and removal of untouchability. This incentive has been revised upward to Rs. 50,000/- since December, 2007. During 2010-11, 376 couples received this incentive amounting to Rs. 165.96 lakh as against Rs. 82.60 lakh released in favour of 197 beneficiaries in 2009-10. Achievements under this programme during the last three years are given in Table 8.2.

Table 8.2: Status of Inter-Caste Marriages in Odisha, 2008 -2010

Year	No. of Couples	Amount Released (Rs. In lakh)
1	2	3
2008-09	85	45.29
2009-10	197	82.60
2010-11	376	165.96

- Monetary Relief to SC/ST victims of atrocities: During 2010-11, monetary benefit of Rs. 129.45 lakh was released for 799 SC and ST victims of atrocities, while Rs. 45.35 lakh was released in favour of 353 SC and ST victims in 2009-10. Number of beneficiaries and amount released during the last three years are given in Table 8.3.

Table 8.3: Assistance to Victims of Atrocities, 2008 -2010

Year	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Released (Rs. In lakh)
1	2	3
2008-09	474	55.90
2009-10	353	45.35
2010-11	799	129.45

- Land Alienation: The State Government has amended the Odisha Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property (by Scheduled Tribes) Regulation, 1956, in which transfer/alienation of land belonging to ST to non-ST persons has been completely banned. Since its inception till 2008-09, 1,07,903 land alienation cases were instituted, out of these 1,07,467 cases were disposed off and 57,103 acres of land was restored to tribal families. During 2010-11, 7,307 cases have been instituted and 1,341 involving 1,455.204 acres of land have been disposed of till the end of December, 2010.
- * As per section 22, 23 and 23 (A) of the OLR Act, 1960, the transfer of land from SC and ST people to non-SC/ST without prior permission of the competent authority has been declared void and restoration of such lands to the respective recorded tenant has been allotted. Since inception, till December, 2010, land to the extent of 13,160 acres has been restored in favour of 13,986 ST and 17,781 acres of land restored in favour of 25,235 SC beneficiaries.
- * Fake Caste Certificates: Vigilance cells have been established at the State level as well as district level for verification of fake caste certificates. About 1,630 complaints of fake caste certificates have been received upto January, 2011. Enquiry reports in respect of 847 cases have been received and 280 cases have been finalized.

Poverty Alleviation Programmes 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 ST and SC have a higher proportion of people below the poverty line (BPL) than other communities. There are also other

discriminations and disadvantages. Therefore, many development programmes have been devised to tackle poverty and unemployment among ST and SC communities. Annexure 8.48 shows the number of SC and ST families covered under different anti-poverty programmes during 2010-11.

Distribution of Waste Land/Ceiling Surplus Land to Landless Families

The State Government provides land to SC, ST and other poor families for agricultural purposes as well as for construction of dwelling houses. Government land as per the prescribed guidelines is provided to homestead-less persons. During 2005-06, project 'Vasundhara' was launched on a mission mode to provide house sites to all homestead-less families within three years. During 2010-11, 5,775 homestead-less families, comprising 2,958 ST, 1,316 SC and 1,501 other categories were provided with house sites.

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. Since inception 1,60,559.92 acres of ceiling surplus land was distributed among 1,43,358 landless families. Out of this 51,311.91 acre land was distributed among 49,072 SC, 66,416.39 acre among 53,130 ST and 42,831.62 acres among 41,156 other caste families. During 2010-11, 13.25 acre land was distributed among 28 beneficiaries (1.82 acre to 4 SC, 10.71 acre to 22 ST and 0.72 acres to two other caste beneficiaries), upto December, 2010.

In addition, the State Government also allotted Government wasteland up to one standard acre to the landless poor families for agricultural purposes. From 1974-75 to 2010-11, 7,44,854 acres of Government wasteland has been distributed among 4,88,167 landless families, including 3,88,756 acres for 2,36,506 ST and 1,77,126 acres for 1,06,091 SC landless families. During 2010-11, 1,176.00 acre wasteland was distributed among 1,074 landless families for agricultural purpose comprising 617 acres for 449 ST, 297 acres for 286 SC and 261.265 acres for 339 other caste families in the State.

Odisha SC and ST Development Finance Co-operative Corporation (OSFDC)

Established in 1979-80, OSFDC aims at implementing various economic development programmes for the benefit of SCs, STs, scavengers and minorities in the State. In 2010-11, OSFDC financed Rs. 30.53 crore and 27,800 families were benefitted. Amount financed and families benefitted during 2005-06 to 2010-11 are given in Annexure 8.49. Programmes implemented by OSFDC include:

- SCA under Special Component Plan for development of SC
- SCA under TSP for dispersed tribals outside ITDA, MADA, Micro Projects and Cluster areas
- Self-employment scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS)
- Term loan scheme for SC, ST, scavengers and minorities with assistance from the National SC and ST Finance Development Corporation (NSFDC), National Scheduled Tribes Finance Development Corporation (NSTFDC) and National Safai Karamchari Finance Development Corporation (NSKFDC).

Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers

As per the survey conducted in June, 2008, there were 16,386 scavengers with their dependents in the State. Later 1,147 more scavengers were identified and the number of scavengers to be rehabilitated was raised to 17,533. To rehabilitate this group, self employment scheme for rehabilitation of scavenger has been implemented in the State since January, 2007. 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.

Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme (OTELP)

"Odisha Tribal Employment and Livelihood Programme (OTELP)" has been implemented in the State since 2004-05 with financial assistance from the Department For International Development (DFID), IFAD and the World Food Programme (WFP). This programme aims at ensuring sustainable improvement in livelihood and food security of poor tribal households. It can be achieved through the promotion of a more efficient, equitable, self-managed and sustainable exploitation of natural resources at the disposal of tribal communities through off-farm/non-farm enterprise development.

The programme has been implemented in 30 backward tribal blocks of 7 tribal dominated districts in a phased manner. In Phase-I, 10 blocks in 4 districts covering 19,481 households in 390 villages were covered. Phase-II is in operation since 2008-09 covering 36,699 households in the remaining 20 blocks of 7 districts. This scheme has covered 2,55,661 beneficiaries, of which 1,27,979 are men and 1,27,682 are women. As the scheme adopted a complete inclusion strategy, all people from the targeted villages have been included. Operations in phase II districts started from January, 2009 in 11 blocks covering 21,570 households in 316 villages. Details of achievement of OTELP during 2010-11 are given in Annexure 8.50.

Research and Development for Tribal Culture

Academy of Tribal Language & Culture (ALTC)

Tribals speak different dialects and languages. With a view to develop these languages and their cultural heritage, the State Government has initiated a detailed study through research projects. In 1979, the Government established the Academy of Tribal Dialects and Culture (ATDC). Because of its multidimensional activities, the nomenclature of the academy was changed to "Academy of Tribal Language and Culture" (ATLC).

Major activities of ATLC for the year 2010-11 are as follows;

- Organised two Tribal Language training programmes, one in Koya language and the second in Saora language.

- Published 'BANAJA', 2011 based on tribal girls education.
- Published 'Sargiphula, 2010 collecting creative writings from tribal students.
- Organised essay and debate competitions and awarded prizes to 36 best tribal students.
- ATLC has sponsored nine tribal dance groups to different state level exhibitions and festivals.

SC/ST Research & Training Institute (SCSTRTI)

This is the premier and oldest tribal research institute in the country established in 1952 and publishes the research journal titled 'the ADIVASI' (bi-annual) under the theme-Tribal Festivals of Odisha and PTGs and Tribal Development along with five books on tribals. Its activities during 2010-11 are summarized below:

- Three research studies were undertaken and completed: (i) selected tribal communities recording population decline in 2001 Census. (ii) Diagnostic study on low performing schools in SC/ST Development Department and (iii) Magnitude of food insecurity in tribal areas and food security measures implemented by Government and its impact.
- The Institute has undertaken evaluation studies of 17 Micro projects titled Mid Term Evaluation of CCD plan on functioning of Micro projects and its impact on livelihoods of the PTGs of Odisha.
- During 2010-11, the Institute has conducted a numbers of training programmes, workshops and seminars which were attended by various Government officials, teachers, students, NGO functionaries and PRI members.
- The Institute has a tribal museum in its sprawling campus, which is one of its star attractions. This unique and specialized ethnographic museum, showcasing many rare objects of arts and artifacts of colorful tribal communities of the State, attracts a large number of visitors, including foreign tourists. It also has a special tribal photo gallery.

Tribal Development Co-Operative Corporation of Odisha Ltd (TDCCOL)

This is the apex organization that functions mainly in the TSP area since 1971-72. Its field outlets include fifteen branch offices located in tribal

areas of ten districts. It has 68 storage go-downs with 30,000 MTs capacity located in TSP areas. Its objective is to ensure fair and remunerative prices to primary tribal collectors of minor forest produce items by providing marketing linkages and granting consumption-cum-production loans to tribals in order to protect them from money lenders.

In 2007-08, a one-time grant of Rs. 5 crore was given by the State Government as working capital for the procurement of NTFP and a sum of Rs. 2.15 crore was sanctioned as managerial subsidy. In addition to this, the Corporation also received managerial subsidy amounting to Rs.2.70 crore during 2008-09 and 2009-10.



Annexure 8.1: Growth of Literacy in Odisha vis-à-vis India

Year	Odisha (literacy in %)				India (literacy in %)			
	Male	Female	All	Growth	Male	Female	All	Growth
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1951	27.32	4.52	15.80	-	27.16	8.86	18.33	-
1961	34.68	8.65	21.66	5.86	40.4	15.35	28.3	9.33
1971	38.29	13.92	26.18	14.52	45.96	21.97	34.45	6.15
1981	46.39	20.60	33.62	4.79	56.38	29.76	43.57	9.12
1991	63.09	34.68	49.09	8.12	64.13	39.29	52.21	8.64
2001	75.35	50.51	63.08	13.99	75.85	54.16	64.8	13.2
2011	82.40	64.36	73.45	10.37	82.14	65.46	74.04	9.24

Sources: Census of India 1951-2011

Annexure 8.2: Number of Primary Schools, Enrolment, Teachers and Gross/Net Enrolment Ratio in Odisha

Year	Number of primary schools	No. of Teachers	Primary school / 100 sq. km.	Teacher Pupil Ratio	Enrollment ('000)	Gross Enrollment Ratio (%)	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
2009-10	52,972	137,833	34	1:33	4493	98.04	92.88
2010-11	53814	136407	34.6	1.32	4489	99.60	91.83

NA: Not Available

Sources: OPEPA

Annexure 8.3: Dropout Rates in Primary Schools in Odisha

Year	All Categories			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2000-01	42.3	41.4	41.8	50.5	54.3	52.4	61.7	66.5	64.1
2001-02	42	40	41	50	52	51	61	65	63
2002-03	32.3	36.5	34.4	35.8	38.7	37.2	49.3	57.4	53.3
2003-04	31.9	35.4	33.6	34.6	36.6	35.6	48.2	56.6	52.4
2004-05	31.4	32.7	32	34	35.6	34.8	48	56	52
2005-06*	18.12	18.86	18.49	19.09	19.82	19.46	12.44	24.34	23.32
2006-07	10.34	10.72	10.53	15.91	18.02	16.97	18.7	27.05	22.88
2007-08	7.76	7.83	7.79	11.93	13.16	12.54	14.03	19.75	16.89
2008-09	5	4.89	4.95	7.7	8.22	7.96	9.05	12.34	10.69
2009-10	2.57	3.1	2.83	4.06	4.36	4.21	6.27	6.66	6.46
2010-11	2.35	2.86	2.60	3.08	3.89	3.38	4.12	5.35	4.85

(* 2005-06 year based on Odisha Child Census, 2005)

Sources: OPEPA

Annexure 8.4: Position of Upper Primary Schools in Odisha

Year	No. of schools	No. of teachers	UP school /100 sq. km.	Teacher-pupil ratio	Enrolment (000')	Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER)	Net Enrollment Ratio (NER)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1947-48	286	1,483	0.18	1:26	32	NA	NA
1950-51	501	2,569	0.32	1:16	40	NA	NA
2000-01	12,406	40,706	7.69	1:26	1057	NA	NA
2001-02	11,510	38,914	7.14	1:27	1055	NA	NA
2002-03	11,510	41,375	7.14	1:23	953	73.96	58.64
2003-04	14,233	49,786	9.09	1:27	1363	79.37	65.96
2004-05	15,893	31,393	10	1:44	1383	81.29	69.04
2005-06	15,737	32,985	10	1:37	1225	83.3	71.84
2006-07	17,322	39,832	11.11	1:47	1817	100.31	73.11
2007-08	18,224	49,413	11.11	1:40	1997	104.28	76.62
2008-09	19,057	55,832	12.5	1:38	2128	99.06	85.52
2009-10	22209	56758	14.2	1:37	2128	104.11	85.68
2010-11	24377	53994	15.7	1:39	2090	105.45	83.84

Source: OPEPA

Annexure 8.5: Dropout Rates in Upper Primary Schools in Odisha

Year	All Categories			Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2000-01	52.9	61.1	57	49.7	69.7	59.7	70.9	77.1	74
2001-02	52	60.5	56.2	49	68	58.5	70	76	73
2002-03	57.7	60.5	59.1	45.7	49.2	47.5	75	80.3	77.7
2003-04	56.5	58.6	57.5	60.9	65.3	63.1	73	78.5	75.8
2004-05	48.2	50.1	49.1	47	63	55	67	72	69.5
2005-06	27.86	28.96	28.39	28.46	30.21	29.33	35.89	38.46	37.07
2006-07	17.63	18.47	18.05	23.71	27.46	25.59	29.91	34.97	32.44
2007-08	13.05	13.49	13.27	17.55	20.05	18.8	22.13	25.53	23.83
2008-09	8.42	8.43	8.42	11.32	12.53	11.92	14.28	15.96	15.12
2009-10	8.13	8.24	8.19	8.64	9.61	8.89	8.47	6.82	9.72
2010-11	7.15	7.31	7.23	6.86	6.05	6.21	7.18	6.96	7.85

Sources: Director, Elementary Education and Director, OPEPA

Annexure 8.6: Dropout Rate in High Schools in Odisha

Year	All Categories			Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
2001-02	67	72	69.5	75	77	76	79	77	78
2002-03	65.9	68.5	67.2	74.1	76.5	75.3	78	76.5	77.3
2003-04	62.5	66.7	64.4	74.3	73.7	74	76.3	74.9	75.8
2004-05	61	66	63.5	72	73	72.5	76.5	74	75.3
2005-06	60	64	62	70.8	72.5	71.7	75	73	74
2006-07	59	62	61	70	71.8	70.9	75	73	74
2007-08	58.2	61	59.6	69	71	70	74.6	71	72.8
2008-09	58	60.6	59.3	68.5	70.7	69.6	73	70	71.6
2009-10	NA	NA	54.0	NA	NA	64.4	NA	NA	69.2
2010-11	49.9	52.1	51.0	60.0	63.0	61.0	66.7	64.0	65.4

Source: Director, Elementary Education, Odisha

Annexure 8.7: Results of Secondary Level Examination, Appeared/Passed, in Odisha

Year	BSE, Odisha			CBSE, New Delhi			ICSE, New Delhi		
	Appeared	Passed	% of success	Appeared	Passed	% of success	Appeared	Passed	% of success
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2003	376.3	166.18	44.2	7.17	6.05	84.3	4.73	4.41	93.2
2004	395.01	182.74	46.2	7.58	6.53	86.1	5.02	4.64	92.4
2005	350.41	183.37	52.3	7.91	7.07	89.3	5.15	4.8	93.2
2006	411.37	204.54	49.72	8.4	7.48	88.6	5.41	5.19	95.9
2007	394.32	223.23	56.62	9.34	8.78	94	5.43	5.37	98.9
2008	433.14	207.57	47.92	10.16	9.63	94.85	5.64	5.55	93.3
2009	397.23	236.62	59.56	10.09	9.59	95.08	5.51	5.4	98
2010	423.76	291.57	69.17	10.82	10.33	95.5	5.50	5.40	98.0
2011	475.35	294.50	62.99	12278	12243	99.7	5.84	5.75	98.5

NR: Not Reported

Sources: Board of Secondary Education, Odisha; 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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2004	1,00,090	43,388	12,500	1,55,978	79,393	33,189	9,803	1,22,385	79	76.5	78.4	78.5
2005	103320	42322	12083	157725	72988	30119	9055	112162	71	71.2	74.9	71.1
2006	105600	45561	12102	163263	64288	31389	9143	104812	61	70.4	76.7	64.2
2007	114597	49120	13065	176784	65427	29555	9080	103664	57	60.2	69.5	58.6
2008	121676	54751	15340	191767	73811	34848	11090	119749	61	63.7	72.3	62.5
2009	140249	57812	18565	216626	97433	41439	13884	152756	69.47	71.67	74.78	70.51
2010	145231	52528	20765	218524	102674	38832	15451	156951	70.69	73.92	74.4	71.82
2011	159866	56280	22760	238906	109230	41359	15553	166142	68.32	73.48	68.33	69.54

N:B: Besides the result in vocational +2 result 5955 appeared, 4680 passed with 78.7% success

Annexure 8.9: Results of Higher Secondary Education in Odisha, CBSE and ICSE

Year	CBSE						ICSE							
	Students appeared		Students passed		% of success		Total schools		Students appeared		Students passed		% of success	
	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2001	51	2172	867	1772	718	81.6	15	840	325	745	283	89	89	89
2002	54	2676	1108	2140	872	80	16	973	398	889	368	91	91	91
2003	58	2859	1127	2266	925	79.3	16	1069	400	976	370	91	91	91
2004	62	3165	1267	2660	1068	84	18	1069	403	983	375	92	92	92
2005	65	3289	1296	2786	1101	84.7	20	1178	475	1071	441	91	91	91
2006	72	3686	1526	3309	1377	89.8	21	1262	498	1141	463	90	90	90
2007	72	4012	1620	3605	1462	89.9	22	1173	474	1142	461	97	97	97
2008	77	4525	1860	4046	1694	89.4	21	1388	621	1342	609	97	97	97
2009	77	5429	2279	4903	2089	90.3	21	1458	584	1407	570	97	97	97
2010	77	6188	2579	5551	2341	89.7	22	1593	693	1501	665	94.22	94.22	94.22
2011	77	6825	2894	6108	2602	89.5	24	1522	646	1445	622	94.94	94.94	94.94

Sources: CBSE, New Delhi and ICSE, New Delhi

Annexure 8.10: Financial Position of SSA and NPEGEL

Rs in crore

Year	Total receipt		Expenditure	
	SSA	NPEGEL	SSA	NPEGEL
1	6	7	8	9
2001-02	1.5	0	0.54	0
2002-03	56.96	0	25.42	0
2003-04	151.97	3.59	157.93	0
2004-05	296.64	21.2	251.9	18.8
2005-06	392	27.91	343.26	28.39
2006-07	561.63	45.9	613.87	43.92
2007-08	903.01	34.48	739.57	30.01
2008-09	701.86	15.14	796.68	22.1
2009-10	1026.12	17.63	1035.62	23.95
2010-11	1271.1	0.31	1095.88	28.52

Source: Director, OPEPA and Director, Elementary Education, Odisha

Annexure 8.11: Birth rate, Death Rate and Infant Mortality rate in Odisha/All India

Year	Odisha			All India		
	Birth rate	Death rate	IMR	Birth rate	Death rate	IMR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1981	33.1	13.1	135	33.9	12.5	110
1991	28.8	12.8	124	29.5	9.8	80
1995	27.8	10.8	103	28.3	9	74
2000	24.3	10.5	96	25.8	8.5	68
2001	23.4	10.2	90	25.4	8.4	66
2002	23.2	9.8	87	25	8.1	63
2003	23	9.7	83	24.8	8	60
2004	22.7	9.6	77	24.1	7.5	58
2005	22.3	9.5	75	23.8	7.6	58
2006	21.9	9.3	73	23.5	7.5	57
2007	21.5	9.2	71	23.1	7.4	55
2008	21.4	9	69	22.8	7.4	53
2009	21.0	8.8	65	22.5	7.3	50
2010	20.5	8.6	61	22.1	7.2	47

Source: Sample Registration System Bulletin

Annexure 8.12: Incidence of Selected Diseases in Odisha

in '000

Sl. No.	Diseases	2008			2009			2010		
		OPD	IPD	Total	OPD	IPD	Total	OPD	IPD	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Acute Respiratory infector	881.34	20.31	901.65	1005.04	27.11	1032.15	1324.63	16.45	1341.08
2	Acute diarrhea	480.98	54.05	535.03	576.95	86.48	663.42	651.02	25.59	676.61
3	Enteric fever	34.55	5.6	40.15	43.27	7.06	50.33	43.14	2.20	45.33
4	Pneumonia	19.7	5.73	25.43	37.71	7.19	44.90	28.56	4.26	32.82
5	Pulmonary TB	16.66	2.57	19.23	143.98	21.59	165.57	NA	NA	NA
6	Others	279.58	32.8	312.38	302.40	30.72	333.12	8.6	0.42	9.02
	Total	1712.81	121.06	1833.87	2109.35	180.15	2289.50	2055.95	48.91	2104.86

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Annexure 8.13: Distributions of all Deaths by Major Cause Groups in Odisha, 2010 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	Major Causes	Rural		Urban		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Dysentery/Diarrhoea	741	0.52	313	0.85	1054	0.58
2	TB	1773	1.24	660	1.78	2433	1.35
3	Anemia	3621	2.52	1819	4.92	5440	3.01
4	Heart Disease	15361	10.70	5364	14.51	20725	11.49
5	Asthma	6151	4.29	1032	2.79	7183	3.98
6	Birth Injury	2154	1.50	1227	3.32	3381	1.87
7	Paralysis	9955	6.94	2164	5.85	12119	6.72
8	Senility	58018	40.44	7140	19.31	65158	36.11
9	Others	45696	31.85	17258	46.67	62954	34.89
	Total	143470	100	36977	100	180447	100

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Annexure 8.14: Child Birth Status in Odisha

Year	GFR		Birth Order					
	Odisha	India	1 st		2 nd		3 rd & Higher	
			Odisha	India	Odisha	India	Odisha	India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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	28.7	28.9	34.2	36.1
2007	89.5	98.6	38.5	37	30.3	29.8	31.2	33.2
2008	79.3	88	38.5	38.4	30.6	29.7	30.9	31.9
2009	78.1	86.5	39.8	39.1	31.1	30.6	29.1	30.3

Source: Directorate of Health and Family Welfare, Odisha

Annexure 8.15: Progress of Family Welfare Programme in Odisha

Figures in lakh

Year	Sterilizations	IUD insertion	Conventional Contraceptive users	Oral pill users	Medical Termination of pregnancy	No. of equivalent Sterilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	1.9	0.6	2.14
2008-09	1.2	0.34	3.02	1.8	0.34	2.01
2009-10	1.24	1.36	2.57	1.75	0.27	2.03
2010-11	1.4	1.5	2.17	1.74	0.26	2.21

Source: Directorate of F. & W, Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Annexure 8.16: Nutritional Status of 0-3 Years Children in Odisha

Year	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(till Oct2010)	2387617	2270502	95.1	1098817	48.4	806267	35.51	339668	14.96	25750	1.13	365418	16.09

Source: Directorate of F. & W, Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Annexure 8.17,(A): Medical Institutions in Odisha with Beds as on 31st March 2011 (Government Sector)

Sl. No.	Districts	Total Hospital	CHC	PHC (N)	MHU	Total Med. Instn.	Health sub-centres	Beds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Angul	4	10	31	1	46	166	472
2	Balasore	3	16	68	2	89	275	636
3	Bargarh	2	14	46	5	67	204	249
4	Bhadrak	4	7	50	1	62	178	409
5	Bolangir	5	15	42	15	77	226	444
6	Baudh	1	5	12	2	20	67	167
7	Cuttack	13	18	57	0	88	332	1962
8	Deogarh	2	4	7	1	14	42	118
9	Dhenkanal	7	10	32	5	54	167	385
10	Gajapati	2	8	20	8	38	136	259
11	Ganjam	5	30	89	0	124	460	1541
12	Jagatsinghpur	1	9	37	1	48	189	268
13	Jajpur	4	12	56	1	73	260	482
14	Jharsuguda	2	6	15	1	24	66	182
15	Kalahandi	4	16	43	19	82	242	525
16	Kandhamal	6	14	36	17	73	172	494
17	Kendrapara	2	9	45	0	56	227	268
18	Keonjhar	8	17	61	12	99	351	533
19	Khurda	21	13	46	1	81	202	965
20	Koraput	2	16	48	15	81	307	354
21	Malkangiri	4	8	25	10	47	158	286
22	Mayurbhanj	8	28	82	20	138	589	852
23	Nabarangapur	2	11	39	11	63	289	236
24	Nayagarh	1	12	37	1	51	166	489
25	Nuapada	1	6	17	7	31	95	180
26	Puri	6	16	45	1	68	241	684
27	Rayagada	4	11	36	17	68	235	293
28	Sambalpur	4	11	31	4	50	167	1139
29	Sonepur	3	6	18	7	34	89	161
30	Sundargarh	8	20	56	14	98	390	635
	Odisha	140	378	1227	199	1944	6688	15668

N:B

CHC - Community Health Centre

PHC (N) - Primary Health Centre (New)

PHC - Primary Health Centre

MHU- Mobile Health Unit

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Odisha, Bhubaneswar

N:B - 116 PHC converted to CHC, 35 area hospital converted to CHC

Annexure 8.17,(B): Medical Institutions in Odisha with Beds as on 31st March 2011 (Private Sector)

Sl. No.	Districts	Hospital	Nursing Home	Maternity Home	Clinic/ Polyclinic	MHU	Others	Diagonistic Centre
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Dhenkanal	3	7	0	2	2	2	8
2	Anugul	3	15	1	6	0	4	33
3	Bhadrak	3	10	0	2	2	1	9
4	Balasore	5	13	1	5	0	0	38
5	Bhubaneswar	35	31	4	33	0	21	179
6	Boudh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
7	Kandhmal	3	5	0	0	0	0	15
8	Cuttack	43	85	0	10	2	9	209
9	Ganjam	4	10	1	2	0	1	3
10	Jajpur	7	6	0	1	1	0	17
11	Kalahandi	6	5	0	2	3	1	204
12	Koraput	3	1	0	7	0	0	71
13	Malkangiri	0	0	0	1	1	0	23
14	Jagatsinghpur	3	8	0	4	0	0	17
15	Keonjhar	3	3	0	4	1	1	24
16	Khurda	4	7	0	0	0	1	13
17	Mayurbhanj	4	7	0	1	0	1	25
18	Nawarangpur	1	0	0	1	0	0	19
19	Gajapati	1	4	0	0	0	2	6
20	Nayagarh	5	5	1	3	0	0	3
21	Berhampur	17	22	1	4	0	8	32
22	Sonepur	0	2	0	0	0	0	20
23	Nuapada	1	0	0	0	1	0	14
24	Jeypore	0	2	0	0	0	0	13
25	Puri	6	16	0	3	2	3	28
26	Kendrapada	3	5	0	0	0	1	6
27	Rayagada	4	5	0	0	0	0	15
28	Jharsuguda	3	3	0	0	1	0	14
29	Sambalpur	10	17	3	4	0	3	75
30	Bolangir	2	5	2	6	0	5	91
31	Bargarh	15	12	2	4	0	0	46
32	Sundargarh	16	8	2	9	0	13	48
	Total	213	320	18	114	16	77	1318

Annexure 8.18: Government Ayurvedic & Homoeopathic Medical Institutions & Services in Odisha

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	75.71
	Ayurvedic	5	619	558	418	72.35
	Unani	-	9	6	-	1.13
2009	Homoeopathic	4	560	475	125	82.7
	Ayurvedic	5	619	603	418	69.07
	Unani	0	9	6	0	1.02
2010	Homoeopathic	4	561	475	125	71.56
	Ayurvedic	5	619	603	468	65.99
	Unani	0	9	6	0	1.15

Source: Directorate of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy, Odisha

Annexure 8.19: Family Welfare Programme & Immunisation Programme Conducted under ESI Scheme in Odisha

In numbers

Name of the programme	Achievement During						2010-11
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family Welfare Programme							
Vasectomy	4	17	2	Nil	Nil	1	13
Tubectomy	259	217	86	182	225	57	65
IUD	185	112	98	58	64	115	72
MTP	223	194	116	128	165	115	100
Oral Pills	4500	2564	3094	2765	301	3361	9805
Nirodh	15758	10902	11564	11028	6215	11463	3320
Immunisation Programme							
BCG	1408	956	961	783	710	611	1122
Polio	10658	7806	6717	5004	3090	3779	7285
DPT	2990	2120	7350	2355	2420	2080	5663
T. Toxoid	14559	11683	8872	12596	3870	8608	11787
Measeals	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	736	728

Source: Directorate of ESI, Bhubaneswar

Annexure 8.20: System Load in Government Hospitals of Odisha

Year	Doctors per lakh population	Beds per 10,000 population	In patient to total population	Out patient to total population	Total patient to total population	Bed turnover rate	Bed occupant rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2005-06	12.88	3.96	6.61	64.2	70.82	166.9	91.4
2006-07	12.71	3.91	6.59	64.01	70.61	168.6	92.4
2007-08	12.55	3.86	6.55	55	61.56	169.8	93
2008-09	12.39	3.81	7.3	58.04	65.34	191.5	104.93
2009-10	10.56	3.76	8.78	60.62	67.41	233.39	127.84

Source : Directorate of Family Welfare, Odisha & Directorate of Health, Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Annexure 8.21: Achievement under NPCB in Odisha

Item	Numbers					
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Student screened	3,17,897	359382	3,02,128	4,83,409	419274	564225
Students detected with refractive error	17,662	18349	14,680	26,078	19922	22906
Free spectacles distributed	7,965	9202	7355	10,942	9186	11624
Health worker trained	3,734	-	-	-	-	309
No. of teachers	2,222	-	-	1,464	556	277

Annexure 8.22: Status of IDD Survey in Odisha

Year of survey	Name of the District	IDD prevalence rate	Survey conducted by
1	2	3	4
1987	Sundergarh*	33.5	DGHS, New Delhi
1989	Puri *	19.34	-do-
1998	Cuttack *	21.61	-do-
1999	Keonjhar*	14.9	-do-
2001	Nuapada*	14.4	VSS MC, Burla, SBP
2001	Balasore*	0.83	SCB Med. College, Cuttack
1995-99	Bargarh*	10.8	RMRC, Bhubaneswar
2002	-do- (Resurvey)	7.66	V SS Med. College, Burla
2003-04	Ganjam*	15.79	MKCG MC, Berhampur
2003-04	Kandhamal*	27.79	-do-
2004	Gajapati*	21.15	-do-
2004	Bolangir*	8.57	VSS MC, Burla
2005-06	Sambalpur*	10.04	-do-
2006	Koraput*	22.39	MKCG MC, Berhampur
2006	Jagatsinghpur*	3.08	SCB Med. College, CTC
2006	Rayagada*	19.7	MKCG MC, Berhampur
2006	Sundergarh (Re survey)*	NR	CGS Team, DGHS, New Delhi
2007	Cuttack (Resurvey)*	33.6	Central Goitre Survey Team, DGHS, New Delhi
2009	Malkangiri*	48.3	MKCG MC, Berhampur
	Nawarangpur*	21.7	MKCG MC, Berhampur
	Angul*	28.2	SCB Med. College, Cuttack
	Dhenkanal*	30.2	SCB Med. College, Cuttack
	Khurda*	24.1	SCB Med. College, Cuttack

NB:- * Identified as endemicity of Iodine Deficiency related disorder area

MC: Medical College

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Annexure 8.23: Malaria Epidemiological Situation in Odisha 2004 to 2011

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	12.33	7.59	87.17	9.35
2007	4945551	371819	323150	221	12.22	7.52	86.90	9.19
2008	5029677	375430	329631	239	12.23	7.46	87.80	9.13
2009	5015489	380904	336047	198	12.00	7.59	88.22	9.12
2010	5240458	395651	350428	247	12.30	7.55	88.57	9.29
2011 (up to Sept.)	3452288	242552	217040	58	NA	7.03	89.48	NA

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, Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Annexure 8.24: HIV Scenario in Odisha

Particulars	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Counseled	4287	6762	22820	54752	131671	368278	387665	435127	532790
Tested	2932	4397	5363	17058	56689	172760	231015	335395	367691
HIV +ve	312	687	595	1251	2217	3138	3635	4020	3819
AIDS cases	209	156	186	184	149	28	133	308	131
Death cases due to AIDS	74	135	160	184	114	28	133	297	108

Source: Odisha State AIDS Control Society

Annexure 8.25: District wise HIV Scenario in Odisha as on 31st March, 2011

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	559	38	597	2.9	59	3.9	55	4.3
2	Balasore	574	18	592	2.9	48	3.2	48	3.8
3	Bolangir	380	22	402	2.0	45	3.0	45	3.5
4	Bargarh	222	9	231	1.1	7	0.5	7	0.5
5	Bhadrak	376	17	393	1.9	70	4.7	68	5.3
6	Baudh	14	1	15	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1
7	Cuttack	2793	49	2842	13.8	115	7.7	42	3.3
8	Dhenkanal	131	8	139	0.7	14	0.9	12	0.9
9	Deogarh	38	6	44	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
10	Gajapati	380	42	422	2.0	5	0.3	4	0.3
11	Ganjam	7684	296	7980	38.7	491	32.8	421	33.0
12	Jharsuguda	118	10	128	0.6	5	0.3	4	0.3
13	Jagatsinghpur	115	11	126	0.6	12	0.8	12	0.9
14	Jajpur	263	11	274	1.3	45	3.0	43	3.4
15	Kalahandi	302	6	308	1.5	3	0.2	3	0.2
16	Kandhamal	36	1	37	0.2	15	1.0	12	0.9
17	Kendrapara	203	14	217	1.1	73	4.9	72	5.6
18	Keonjhar	165	6	171	0.8	6	0.4	6	0.5
19	Khurda	889	37	926	4.5	49	3.3	41	3.2
20	Koraput	1111	48	1159	5.6	158	10.6	148	11.6
21	Malkangiri	110	7	117	0.6	10	0.7	5	0.4
22	Mayurbhanj	277	13	290	1.4	13	0.9	10	0.8
23	Nabrangpur	441	12	453	2.2	21	1.4	19	1.5
24	Nayagarh	446	16	462	2.2	8	0.5	7	0.5
25	Nuapada	182	6	188	0.9	19	1.3	19	1.5
26	Puri	464	9	473	2.3	73	4.9	66	5.2
27	Rayagada	447	34	481	2.3	67	4.5	52	4.1
28	Sambalpur	788	36	824	4.0	39	2.6	33	2.6
29	Sonepur	19	0	19	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
30	Sundergarh	271	15	286	1.4	26	1.7	21	1.6
	Odisha	19798	798	20596	100.0	1497	100.0	1276	100.0

Source: Odisha State AIDS Control Society

**Annexure 8.26: Number of HIV +ve Persons by Age, Sex and Mode of Transmission
(as at the end of 2010-11)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Age Group					
i.	Less than 14	767	613	1380	7.00
ii.	15-24	765	1074	1839	9.00
iii.	25-49	10546	5134	15680	76.00
iv.	50+	694	170	684	4.00
v.	Not specified	30	5	35	0.00
	Total	12802	6996	20596	100.00
B. Routes of Transmission					
i.	Sexual	11067	5999	17066	83.00
ii.	Blood/Blood products	106	78	184	1.00
iii.	Infected syringes & needles	412	29	441	2.00
iv.	Parent to child transmission	738	597	1335	6.00
v.	No. specified	479	293	772	4.00
vi.	ANC	0	798	798	4.00
	Total	12802	7794	20596	100.00

Source: Odisha State AIDS Control Society

Annexure 8.27: Achievement of Rural Water Supply Programme in Odisha

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
2009-10	900	Nil	7484	42
2010-11	907	Nil	12297	3207

Source: Chief Engineer Rural Water Supply and Sanitation, Bhubaneswar

Annexure 8.28: Status of Swajaladhara Programme in Odisha

Year	Funds allocated (Rs. in lakh)	Funds released (Go) (Rs. in lakh)	Schemes sanctioned	Completed during the year	Schemes completed	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2002-03	668.29	663.35	287	33	280	599.21
2003-04	733.29	710.68	316	125	295	639.79
2004-05	863.42	834.44	275	228	251	762.43
2005-06	1807.27	1518.96	467	560	335	1230.83
2006-07	602.6	499.5	130	287	72	282.26
2007-08	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008-09*	32.77	31.47	7	7	7	33.05
2009-10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4707.64	4258.4	1482	1240	1240	3547.57

* Swajaladhara programme has been discontinued by Govt. of India since 2005-06. However, out of the unspent balance, 7 schemes have been taken up in 2008-09

Source: Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department, Bhubaneswar

Annexure 8.29: Physical Target and Achievement under Bharat Nirman Yojana, Odisha

Sl. No.	Scheme	Item	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
			Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Coverage of habitation	Sinking of tube wells										
a	Not covered	do	9188	6484	4169	4264	7387	1325	1500	3357	353	353
b	Partly covered	do	4706	1627	4031	2288	1903	1018	10847	3062	3420	5591
2	Coverage of schools	do	4937	3536	1000	629	790	231	36	42	5453	3207
3	Coverage of quality affected habitations	Piped water supply	1726	314	5577	1827 + 1250 through spot sources	16435	16435	2000	2114	1721	1581

Source: Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department, Bhubaneswar

Annexure 8.30: Financial Status of TSC (Total Sanitation Campaign) at the end of 2010-11

Rs. in lakh

Share	Total outlay	Released	Expenditure	% of against release
1	2	3	4	5
Central	10,4,509.1	40,505.22	27,758.63	68.5
State	37,841.95	15,259.20	10,525.75	69.0
Community	13,853.78	4,724.50	4,648.60	98.4
Total	156,204.83	60,488.92	42,932.98	71.0

Source: Odisha Sewerage 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	2009-10	2010-11	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Individual House Hold Latrine (IHL)	7056648	13332	37588	228068	313124	298768	389802	475904	323802	539077	853303	3472768
Sanitary Complex	818	0	0	1	0	8	2	2	5	30	18	66
School Toilets	70663	2	1421	4103	1781	2369	7458	15763	16623	14262	3418	67200
Anganwadi toilets	25160	0	0	0	25	853	5207	4479	3718	4866	1459	20657

Source: Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department, Bhubaneswar

Annexure 8.32: Status of Individual Household Latrines, School Toilets and Anganwadi Toilets by the end of 2010-11

Sl. No.	District	Individual Household Latrine			School Toilets			Anganwadi Toilets		
		Target	Cum. Ach.	% of 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	90057	48.2	2040	2040	100.0	795	795	100.0
2	Balasore	342234	322708	94.3	2400	3795	158.1	915	1632	178.4
3	Bargarh	384003	154186	40.2	3787	2393	63.2	1849	388	21.0
4	Bhadrak	315882	115901	36.7	2393	1770	74.0	361	630	174.5
5	Bolangir	218481	133539	61.1	1855	2400	129.4	1190	885	74.4
6	Baudh	92672	35893	38.7	1033	946	91.6	258	248	96.1
7	Cuttack	364874	185335	50.8	2426	2328	96.0	42	72	171.4
8	Deogarh	62958	34256	54.4	620	635	102.4	190	221	116.3
9	Dhenkanal	190307	90006	47.3	2065	2065	100.0	690	591	85.7
10	Gajapati	110192	35633	32.3	1438	1060	73.7	630	607	96.3
11	Ganjam	451316	260842	57.8	4235	4112	97.1	2505	2331	93.1
12	Jagatsinghpur	212333	149481	70.4	2434	2434	100.0	955	144	15.1
13	Jajpur	354399	175810	49.6	3414	3368	98.7	1355	155	11.4
14	Jharsuguda	67929	33992	50	811	811	100.0	433	433	100.0
15	Kalahandi	296373	147660	49.8	2330	2330	100.0	676	676	100.0
16	Kandhamal	155540	37194	23.9	1812	1730	95.5	937	579	61.8
17	Kendrapara	216192	126228	58.4	2583	2583	100.0	1064	1026	96.4
18	Keonjhar	263448	87373	33.2	5428	5010	92.3	1590	654	41.1
19	Khurda	230593	129505	51.7	2431	2431	100.0	150	184	122.7
20	Koraput	264201	96157	36.4	2659	2587	97.3	1130	977	86.5
21	Malkangiri	131708	75476	57.3	1650	1545	93.6	534	522	97.8
22	Mayurbhanj	562768	270425	48	4642	4268	91.9	1698	1698	100.0
23	Nabrangpur	254495	77332	30.4	1838	1733	94.3	378	961	254.2
24	Nayagarh	207312	75018	45.8	1993	1911	95.9	34	552	1623.5
25	Nuapada	128790	44166	34.3	941	878	93.3	585	578	98.8
26	Puri	231132	117087	50.6	2250	1869	83.1	1130	52	4.6
27	Rayagada	212204	68015	32	2931	1622	55.3	1001	421	42.1
28	Sambalpur	148615	63990	43.1	2217	2207	99.5	480	473	98.5
29	Sonepur	107118	56684	52.9	1563	1563	100.0	214	214	100.0
30	Sundargarh	291770	162819	55.8	2444	2776	113.6	1391	1490	107.1
	Odisha	7056648	3472768	49.2	70663	67200	95.1	25160	20657	82.1

Source: OSWSM

Annexure 8.33: Achievement of urban water supply and sewerage schemes under State plan during 2010-11

Scheme	No. of projects		Budget provision (Rs. Crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
	Sanctioned	Completed		
1	2	3	4	5
Urban Water Supply Programme	522	160	28.29	26.57
Urban Sewerage	116	87	1.98	1.98
Hand pump tube wells	198	188	1	1
Capacity Development of PHEO	0	0	1.52	1.52
RLTAP	13	0	13	9.26
AUWSP (State share)	5	4	0	0
SLB	0	0	0.2	0.2
Total	854	439	72.43	69.08

Source: Housing and urban Development Department

Annexure 8.34: Beneficiaries Covered under ICDS Programme

In lakh numbers

Programme/ Scheme	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Supplementary nutrition	30.86	33.86	49.85	48.79	51.36	47.9
Health check-up	9.3	8.8	8.5	8.66	10.68	12.65
Nutrition and health Education	5.7	5.9	6.3	6.5	7.3	8.7
Referral services	6.62	6.7	6.6	6.5	7.05	6.8
Pre-school education enrolled	10.58	10.7	13	14.38	16.08	16.8
Immunisation						
i. D.P.T	0	6.93	8.00	6.30	6.91	5.73
ii. Polio	0	6.86	6.79	6.40	6.80	5.63
iii. BCG	0	7.20	6.95	6.60	6.41	5.61
iv. Measles	0	6.75	6.77	5.80	6.72	5.67
v. T.T	0	6.85	6.59	6.80	6.98	7.41

Annexure 8.35: Progress of Immunization Programme in Odisha

In lakh doses

Programme	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TT (PW)	8.18	8.14	8.32	8.2	8.01	7.83	7.67
DPT	8.12	8.51	8.18	7.99	7.15	8.10	7.3
Polio	8.2	8.53	8.2	7.99	7.69	8.00	7.2
BCG	8.65	9.26	8.7	8.48	8.33	8.19	7.85
Measles	7.9	8.4	7.88	7.82	6.68	7.99	6.98
DT	8.97	10.34	9.49	9.1	6.85	9.27	5.14
TT (10 Yrs)	7.8	8.49	8.8	8.74	8.28	8.77	8.14
TT (16 Yrs)	6.82	7.59	7.87	7.87	7.46	8.14	7.56

Source: Directorate of F. & W, Bhubaneswar, Odisha

Annexure 8.36: Scholarship for the Students with Disability (2009-10)

Sl.No.	Scholarship (for students with disability)	Existing Rate	Revised Rate
1	2	3	4
Inside the State			
a)	Primary School (Class I to V)	Rs. 100/- p.m.	Rs. 200/- p.m.
b)	Middle & High School (Class VI to VII & VIII to X)	Rs. 140/- p.m.	Rs. 250/- p.m.
c)	College (+2 and +3 level)	Rs. 160/- p.m.	Rs. 300/- p.m.
d)	College (PG level)	Rs. 190/- p.m.	Rs. 350/- p.m.
e)	Technical & Vocational Training	Rs. 190/- p.m.	Rs. 350/- p.m.
Outside the State			
Students pursuing normal course of studies in technical and vocational field not available in the State. (This has been introduced for the first time) Readers' Allowance (for students with visual impairment only)		Rs. 250/- p.m	Rs. 350/- p.m
a)	Primary School (Class I to V)	Rs. 100/- p.m	Rs. 100/- p.m
b)	Middle School (Class VI to VII)	Rs. 150/- p.m	Rs. 150/- p.m
c)	High School (Class VIII to X)	Rs. 150/- p.m	Rs. 150/- p.m
d)	Other studies	Rs. 200/- p.m	Rs. 200/- p.m
	Conveyance Allowance (for students with locomotors disability (75% or above) only)	Rs. 100/- p.m	Rs. 100/- p.m

Source: Women and Child Development Department, Odisha

Annexure 8.37: Achievement under NHFDC Loan Scheme in Odisha

Rs In lakh

Year	Sanctioned		Disbursed		No. of cases refunded
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1998-99	40	14.40	36	13.23	-
1999-00	197	79.39	9	3.36	-
2000-01	168	84.86	147	61.73	-
2001-02	850	422.48	248	89.19	35
2002-03	204	103.64	585	281.59	69
2003-04	418	197.46	354	191.80	77
2004-05	83	33.50	343	155.20	15
2005-06	-	-	17	6.13	30
2009-10	2617	1077.78	2158	966.87	457
Total	4577	2013.51	3897	1769.10	683

Source: W & CD Department, Bhubaneswar

Annexure 8.38: Literacy Rates across Social Groups in Odisha (1991 & 2001)

1	All category			Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Census 1991									
Rural	45.5	60	30.8	35.4	21.6	19.4	21.3	33.4	9.3
Urban	72	81.2	61.2	47.8	62.1	32.3	40.9	52.9	27.7
Total	49.1	63.1	34.7	36.8	52.4	20.7	22.3	34.4	10.2
Census 2001									
Rural	59.8	72.9	46.7	54.2	69.5	38.8	36.1	50.4	22.1
Urban	80.8	87.9	72.9	65.3	77.6	52.4	58.1	69.8	45.8
Total	63.1	75.3	50.5	55.5	70.5	40.3	37.4	51.5	23.4
Census 2011									
Rural	70.8	80.4	61.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Urban	86.4	91.8	80.7						
Total	73.5	82.4	64.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1981	25.87	24.51	1.36	11.06	10.8	0.26	42.75	44	19.12
1991	32.42	30.82	1.59	15.26	14.94	0.32	47.07	48.48	20.13
2001	44.75	42.13	2.61	9.59	9.45	0.14	21.43	22.43	5.36

*(Figures in parentheses represent percentages in total female workers)

Source: Census of India 1981, 1991 & 2001

Annexure 8.40: Sector-wise Outlay and Flow of Funds under the Women Component

Rs in crore

Sector	Annual Plan 2010-11 (AE) under women component	Annual Plan 2009-10		10 th plan expenditure under women component (2002-07)	11th Five Year Plan	
		Total outlay	Flow to women component		Total outlay	Expected Flow to women component
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agriculture & Allied activities	82.06	651.69	187.41	3.08	184.58	42.99
Rural Development	76.40	180.00	48.51	201.11	1138.97	309.88
Industry & Minerals	1.88	75.25	14.23	1.62	66.10	19.67
Social Services	874.86	2243.60	849.92	355.86	2145.34	515.41
Special area programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	18.00	2.70
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.51	14.04	6.88
Science, Technology & Environment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00
Total	1035.20	3150.54	1100.07	562.5	3567.04	897.54

Source: Planning & Coordination Department

Annexure 8.4.1: Scheduled Tribe Population, Growth Rate and Sex Ratio

In Odisha and India

Census	Population (in lakh)						Sex Ratio						Decadal Growth	
	Odisha			India			Odisha			India			Rate (DGR)	
	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	Odisha	India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1961	41.36	0.88	291.1	7.74	1018	946	1016	989	897	987	-	-		
1971	49.24	1.47	367.21	12.94	1009	958	1007	985	896	982	20.1	27.2		
1981	56.42	2.73	484.28	32.01	1015	947	1012	988	912	983	16.6	35.8		
1991	66.7	3.72	627.51	50.07	1006	930	1012	976	920	972	18.9	31.2		
2001	76.98	4.47	773.38	69.88	1006	948	1003	981	944	978	15.82	24.5		

Sources: Census data 1961-2001

Annexure 8.4.2: Scheduled Castes Population in Odisha

Year	Total population	Male	Female	% of SC Population	Urban population	Rural Population	Proportion of rural SC population	Sex-Ratio*	Decadal Growth Rate (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1961	2,764,858	1,371,410	1,393,448	15.76	126,026	2,637,832	95.4	1015	-
1971	3,310,854	1,661,038	1,649,816	15.09	207,610	3,103,244	93.72	993	19.79
1981	3,865,543	1,944,071	1,921,472	14.66	363,348	3,502,195	90.6	988	16.75
1991	5,129,314	2,596,464	2,532,850	16.2	550,645	4,578,669	89.26	976	32.69
2001	6,082,063	3,073,278	3,008,785	16.53	703,275	5,378,788	88.44	979	18.60

*Number of Females per 1000 males

Sources: Census data 1961-2001

Annexure 8.43: Literacy among ST and SC population in Odisha (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				
2009-10	610	4,772	70	546	200	2038	1200	8896				
2010-11	843.4	5104	130.9	791	260.02	2015	1232.32	7408				

Source: SC & ST Development Department, Odisha

Annexure 8.45: Progress of JBY in Odisha

Year	Funds released by MOTA (Rs. In lakh)	PTG families covered under JBY	No. of death claims settled by LIC
1	2	3	4
2004-05	12.5	2500	10
2005-06	25	5000	20
2006-07	42.5	8500	NA
2007-08	13.61	2722	NA

NA: Not Available

Source: SC & ST Development Department, Odisha

Annexure 8.46: Institutions under SC and ST Development Department 2010-11

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	Primary School Hostel in (ST Boys& Girls) KBK dists.	400
High Schools	156	Residential Ashram School in TSP	52
Girls High Schools	143	0	0
Ashram Schools	109	Special Adivasi hostel	7
Secondary Teachers Training Schools	2	Hostels for SC girls & Boys	438 existing 55 under Constn
Residential Sevashrams	142	ST Girls Hostels	1003 existing & 1040 under construction
Sevashrams	1026	ST Boys Hostel in 5 LWE districts	288(under constn.)
B.Ed. Training Colleges	1	0	0
Total	1598		3448 existing & 1383 under Constn.

Source: SC & ST Development Department, Odisha

Annexure 8.47: Achievement under Pre- and Post- Matric scholarship

Year	Pre-Matric scholarship						Post-Matric Scholarship					
	Amount released (Rs in crore)			Students benefited (In lakh nos.)			Amount released (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	4.98	4.34	9.32	45.49	34.79	80.28
2003-04	11.43	56.53	67.96	3.44	3.88	7.32	6.23	5.26	11.49	45.72	39.11	84.83
2004-05	13.3	57.95	71.25	3.75	4.18	7.93	6.52	5.83	12.35	42.02	33.62	75.64
2005-06	12.36	54.8	67.16	4.09	4.43	8.52	8.25	5.95	14.2	49.7	39.9	89.6
2006-07	20.08	74.07	94.15	3.76	4.5	8.26	14.14	11.99	26.13	52.16	42.97	95.13
2007-08	14.11	113.05	129.93	3.81	5.47	9.28	15.53	12.71	28.24	57	46.78	103.78
2008-09	22.40	126.75	149.15	3.92	5.67	9.59	17.99	15.5	33.49	63.1	48.79	111.89
2009-10	29.50	181.14	210.64	5.07	6.31	11.38	13.61	17.08	30.69	69.4	52.71	122.11
2010-11	26.97	176.41	203.38	5.16	6.93	12.09	30.23	19.14	49.37	78.73	60.48	139.21

NA: Not Available

Source: SC & ST Development Department, Odisha

Annexure 8.48: Coverage of SC and ST Beneficiaries under Different Poverty Alleviation Programmes during 2010-11

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)	138595	35443	38958	74401	53.68
JAY houses completed (Normal+Naxal+Mokudia)	204314	67307	55809	123116	60.26
MGNREGS(cumulative person days generated in lakh)	975.59	176.84	346.91	523.75	53.69

Source: Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Odisha

Annexure 8.49: Achievement of OSFDC

Sector	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount subsidy	No. of beneficiaries	Amount subsidy	No. of beneficiaries	Amount subsidy	No. of beneficiaries	Amount subsidy	No. of beneficiaries	Amount subsidy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SCA to SCP (SC)	14201	1015.49	14528	1581.32	20950	2216.97	26067	2516.44	19992	2110.24
SCA to TSP (ST)	7616	344.14	9233	1409.76	9914	1179.87	8896	1064.97	7411	903.74
NLSRS/ SRMS(scavengers & dependants)	766	76.25	3444	403.56	8574	1054.98	1865	236.66	257	32.13
Term Loan Scheme									140	7.10

Source: OSFDC, Odisha, BBSR

Annexure 8.50: Coverage of OTELP (Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme) 2010-11

Particulars	Ph-I	Ph-II	Total
1	2	3	4
Districts covered	4	3	7
Blocks covered	10	20	30
No. of NGOs	12	22	34
No. of Micro Watersheds	135	223	358
No. of villages	390	644	1034
Treatable Area (ha)	63219	112149	175368
Total Households	19481	36699	56180
ST Households	16301	25900	42201
SC Households	2360	5709	8069
BPL Households	16277	23197	39474

Source: SC and ST Development Department, Odisha

Annexure 8.51: Families Below Poverty Line (BPL) (1992 and 1997 Census)

Sl. No.	District	Blocks (number)		1992 Census			1997 Census		
				Total	BPL	Percent	Total	BPL	Percent
		Total	TSP	(lakh families)	(%)	(lakh families)	(%)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Kalahandi	13	2	2.41	2.07	85.77	3.08	1.93	62.71
2	Nuapada	5	-	0.94	0.79	83.64	1.27	0.99	78.31
3	Bolangir	14	-	2.39	1.81	75.82	3.3	2.01	61.06
4	Subarnapur	6	-	0.92	0.57	62.29	1.1	0.8	73.02
5	Koraput	14	14	1.88	1.63	86.59	2.65	2.22	83.81
6	Malkangiri	7	7	0.8	0.68	84.81	1.09	0.89	81.88
7	Nabrangpur	10	10	1.52	1.38	90.56	2.15	1.59	73.66
8	Rayagada	11	11	1.42	1.22	86.04	1.88	1.36	72.03
	Total	80	44	12.28	10.15	82.6	16.52	11.79	71.4

** TSP - Tribal Sub Plan Blocks

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

Source : * Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Odisha

Annexure 8.52: Proposed Outlay for Annual Plan, 2010-11 under Special Plan for KBK districts

In lakhs

Department	Scheme / Programme	Proposed outlay	Flow to	
			TASP	SCSP
1	2	3	4	5
Agriculture	Development of 150 new micro watersheds	1068.75	410.51	173.67
Forest & Environment	Forest Watersheds Development / other forest development activities	178	68.37	28.92
Housing & UD	Drinking water supply for urban poor	1000	384.1	162.5
ST&SC Welfare Development	Construction of hotels for ST/SC Girls/ Boys	2000.00	1400.00	600.00
	Water supply & electrification of ST girls hostels under 1000 girls hostel scheme.	300.00	210.00	90.00
	Providing amenities to Tribal Hostels	150.00	105.00	45.00
	Infrastructure for up graded high schools to +2 Colleges	233.00	163.10	69.90
	Sports activities in ST Girls School	100.00	70.00	30.00
	Differential cost of post-Matric schoarship	17.00	11.90	5.10
Sub-Total		2800.00	1960.00	840.00
P&C	Capital outlay for strengthening productive infrastructure in KBK districts for knowledge Resource centre in Bolangir and Sambalpur districts.	1472.25	565.49	239.24
W&CD	Emergency Feeding Programme	3800.00	1459.58	617.5
Water Resources	Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana(BKVY)	1000.00	384.10	162.50
Works	Connectivity Programme	1681.00	645.67	273.16
Total		13000.00	5877.82	2497.49

Source: P & C Dept., Odisha

Annexure 8.53: Achievements under SCA to TSP and Article 275 (I)

Rs in crore

Year	SCA to TSP					Article 275 (I)				
	Financial Achievement		Physical Achievement		Works completed	Amount released		Total	Expenditure incurred	No. of works completed
	Amount released	Expenditure	Beneficiary covered	Works completed		For infrastructure	For EMRS			
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	85.43	85.43	58516	1182	39.77	2.00	41.77	41.77	618	
2008-09	102.90	102.90	74111	1348	32.07	9.22	41.30	41.30	480	
2009-10	88.86	88.86	70368	1178	62.28	7.98	70.26	70.26	1206	
2010-11	123.93	123.93	77722	21362	64.66	31.78	96.44	96.44	1026	

Source: SC and ST Development Department, Odisha

Public Finance

After about two decades of serious fiscal imbalance that left little scope for developmental expenditure and large public investments needed for social and physical infrastructure, public finances of the State started improving from 2004-05 through better turnaround in all sources of revenue and several fiscal reform measures. This was needed to create necessary fiscal space for stepping up expenditure on public services and accelerating the process of socio-economic development of the State. A long period of high fiscal deficits resulted in a high level of indebtedness that was feeding back into revenue and fiscal deficits through debt servicing costs. The improving fiscal balance had to be, therefore, utilised to some extent to reduce the level of indebtedness as well in the interest of fiscal sustainability. In broad terms, thus, the agenda was clearly defined. The same agenda, in fact, was the basis of the fiscal adjustment programme mandated by the 12th Finance Commission that was implemented by all but two states. In line with the recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission, the State Government enacted in August, 2005 its own Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2005 and developed a Fiscal Correction Path (FCP) to achieve fiscal consolidation through prudent and improved fiscal management principles. This has helped the State to make a turnaround in its finances. This relatively satisfactory state of affairs continued till 2008-09. Thereafter, some major shocks to the system have introduced barriers in the path of the developmental agenda. Therefore, the State has responded carefully to the changed circumstances to maintain a balance between pursuing its agenda and adjusting its fiscal stance during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12. Further, the 13th Finance Commission submitted its report in December, 2009. Most of its financial recommendations

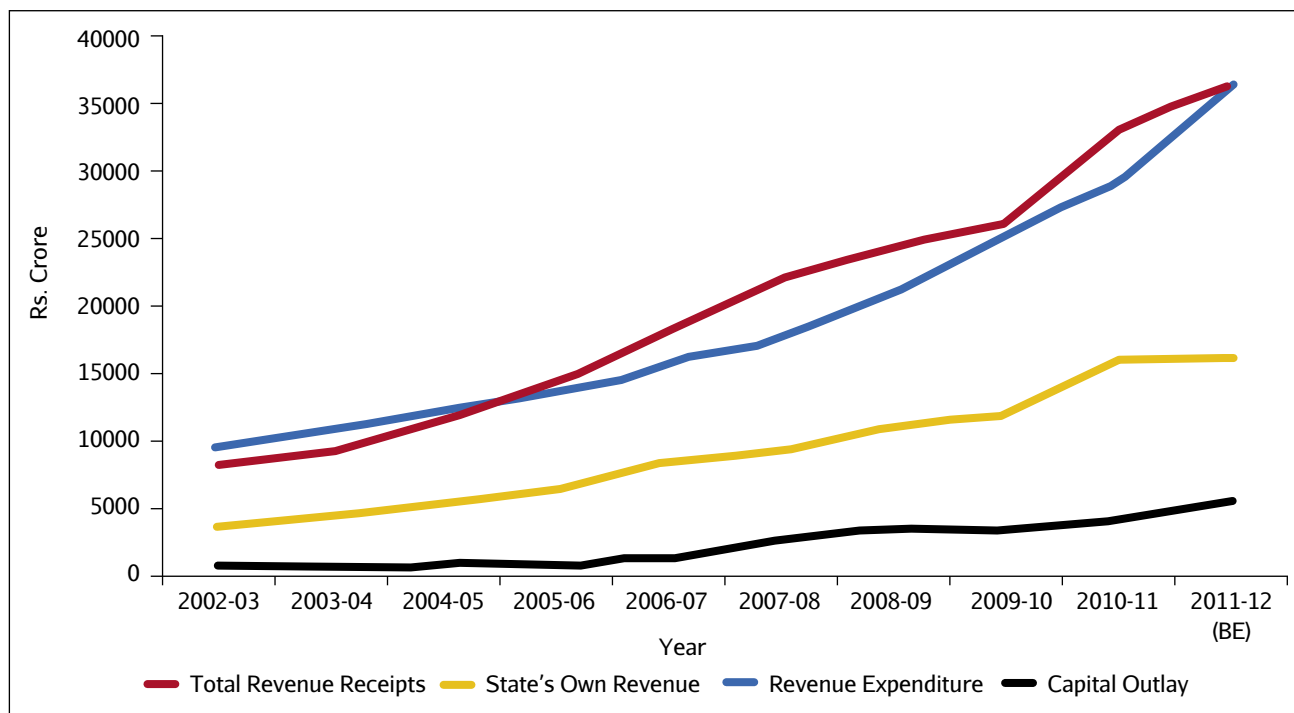
having an immediate bearing on the finances of the states have been implemented for the award period 2010-15. The inter se distribution of funds recommended by the 13th Finance Commission is less favourable to Odisha than those recommended by several previous Finance Commissions. These implications are non-negligible for a resource-constrained state like Odisha for the entire award period. This is another factor that had to be built into the budgetary policies of the State. The Thirteenth Finance Commission linked Federal Fiscal Transfers to Fiscal Responsibility Legislation at State level. The State Government has accordingly amended the FRBM Act incorporating deficit targets - zero revenue deficit and fiscal deficit at three percent of GSDP by 2011-12 and onwards. An independent review/monitoring system has been provided in the Act. Annual target for Debt/ GSDP ratio has also been prescribed by a separate notification under the FRBM Act. Fiscal Consolidation process has thus been institutionalized by the State Government.

9.1 Overview of Public Finances

After running fiscal surpluses for two consecutive years 2006-07 and 2007-08, the fiscal year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 ended with fiscal deficit of Rs. 584 crore, Rs.2,265 crore and Rs 658 crore respectively. The revenue surplus (Rs.3,908 crore) during 2010-11 was higher than that of the previous year (Rs.1,139 crore). In percentage term, this surplus represented 2.0 percent of GSDP in 2010-11 compared to 0.70 percent in 2009-10. This was achieved mainly on the strength of the State's own revenue performance that continued to be high in 2010-11.

The total own revenues as ratios of GSDP were 7.4 percent, 7.5 percent, 7.5 percent and

Figure 9.1: Broad Fiscal Trends in Odisha



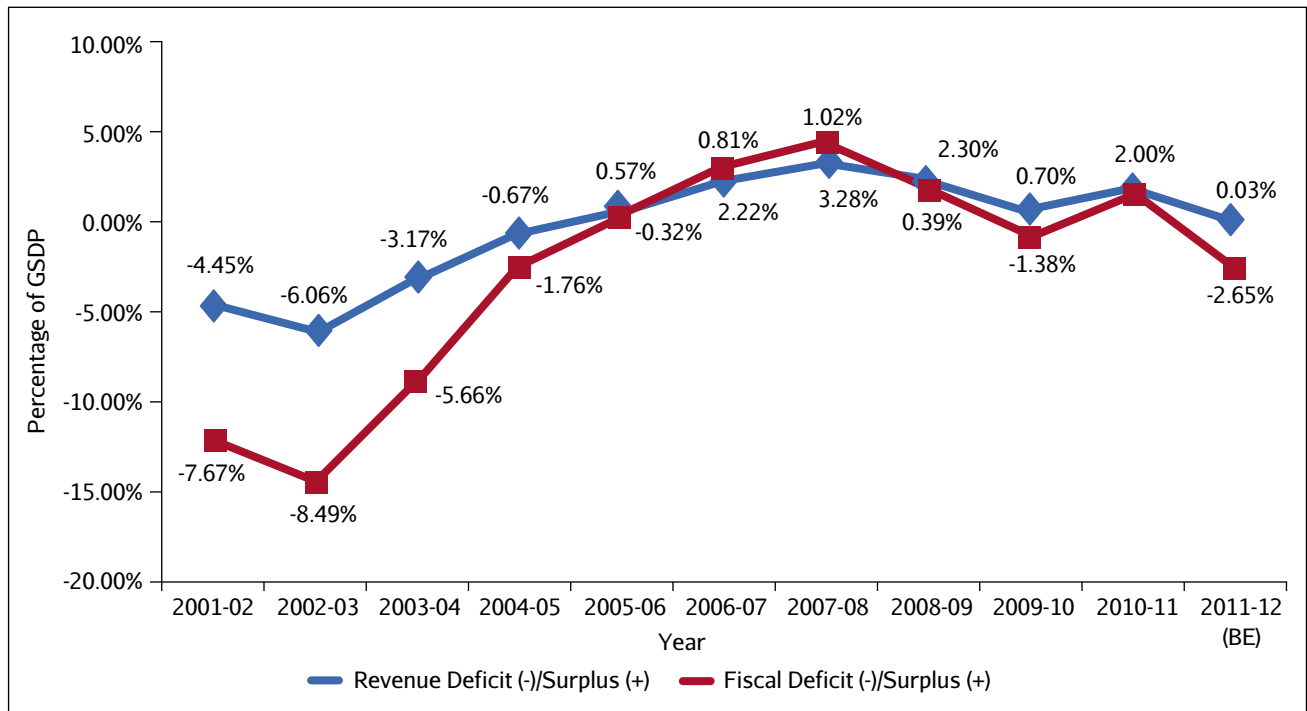
8.2 percent for 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. Total central transfers as a ratio of GSDP in 2010-11 were, however, a little higher at 8.9 percent than that for the previous year 2009-10 at 8.7 percent. Therefore, total revenue receipts as a ratio of GSDP increased in 2010-11 compared to the previous year. Revenue expenditures, on the other hand, were substantially stepped up, while the increasing trend in capital outlay since 2006-07 continued. Thus, the developmental agenda continued to be implemented in 2010-11 with improvement in the fiscal balance. Figure 9.1 depicts these trends.

The fiscal scenario changed considerably in 2009-10 and 2010-11, as a result of two major factors. The first was the world wide recession which had its impact on the Indian economy at large, as also on the State economy in many ways. For example, there was loss of jobs in the case of migrant workers and consequent reduction in remittances into the State even though the impact on the growth of GSDP was not severe. The relatively stronger performance on the tax front achieved during 2009-10 continued in 2010-11 so much so that while own tax GSDP ratio was 5.49 in 2009-10, it rose to 5.74 in the following year, i.e., 2010-11. Similar was the experience on non-tax

front. As a ratio of GSDP, non-tax revenue was 2.45 percent in 2010-11 compared to 1.98 percent in 2009-10. The impact of the recession notwithstanding, the quantum of aggregate central transfers in shape of share taxes and grants registered marginal growth, although it is less than what the State had received in 2007-08 and 2008-09. Odisha's receipts on this account rose from 8.69 percent of GSDP in 2009-10 to 8.87 percent in 2010-11. However, the share of the State's own revenue in the overall resource position does not exceed the contribution of central transfers underscoring the need for improving the State's own efforts in revenue generation. The fiscal balance of Odisha over the years is depicted in Figure 9.2.

The second factor impacted materially on the expenditure side of the budget. The State implemented revision of salaries and pensions of its employees as per the recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission with effect from the beginning of the Financial Year (FY) 2006-07. The recommendations of the University Grants Commission on increases in salaries and pensions of teachers and employees in higher education were also implemented. Similarly, revisions in salaries and pension for judicial services were

Figure 9.2: Fiscal Balance in Odisha, 2001-02 to 2011-12



also implemented. The arrears that were due on account of salary and pension revisions being implemented at a date later than that from which the revisions became effective were initially decided to be cleared in two installments during 2008-09 and 2009-10. In the event, only a small part of the arrears could be cleared in 2008-09. This caused a postponement of the resultant fiscal burden to 2009-10. Although part of the remaining burden was further shifted to 2010-11 in view of the relatively tighter fiscal situation, it was enough to raise the expenditures on salaries alone by about Rs.1,400 crore in 2009-10 as compared to 2008-09. This caused a continuation of the relatively high annual growth of revenue expenditure, as observed in 2008-09 and during 2009-10 as well. Although increase in interest expenditure was small in 2009-10, the fiscal space created since 2004-05 was significantly reduced, resulting in a deceleration of growth in other revenue expenditures and capital outlay. The latter actually fell in absolute terms.

Revenue expenditure for the year 2010-11 constituted 86 percent of total expenditure and increased by 16 percent over the year 2009-10. Non-plan revenue expenditure (Rs. 21,975 crore) was 75 percent of the revenue expenditure

(Rs. 29,368 crore) during 2010-11 and increased by 12 percent over the previous year and exceeded 13th Finance Commission's normative assessment (Rs.17,683 crore) by Rs.4,292 crore. The increase in non-plan revenue expenditure was mainly due to increase of 14 percent in committed expenditure of Rs.17,351 crore under salaries, pension, interest payments and subsidies during the year.

Food subsidies at Rs.927 crore exceeded the normative projection of the 13th Finance Commission's at Rs.79 crore largely due to implementation of the rupee two per kilogram of rice scheme introduced during 2008-09 and continued through 2010-11. The Government resorted to the reduction in subsidy for loss making PSUs and resorted to need based borrowings to reduce interest payments and contain the growth of un-productive non-plan revenue expenditure.

The combination of the constrained revenues and significantly higher revenue expenditures resulted in a substantial reduction in the revenue surplus that dropped to 0.7 percent of GSDP and fiscal deficit increased to 1.38 percent. In 2010-11, the revenue surplus increased to 2.00% of GSDP while fiscal deficit was brought down to 0.34% of GSDP. Thus, despite adverse fiscal impacts during

2009-10 and 2010-11 on revenue and expenditure sides, the net effect was not large enough to push broad fiscal indicators to injudicious levels.

The lower growth projections for the national economy in 2011-12 will not only impact the State's share in central Taxes but also its own revenues. In the Budget Estimates, the tax/GSDP ratio is showing a 0.3 percent decline. The non-tax GSDP ratio is also estimated to decline by 0.77 percent. In case of central transfers, the share in Central Taxes is estimated to decline by 0.33 percent and the grants from the Centre are estimated to increase by 0.42 percent. However, there is marginal improvement in the ratio of Central transfers to GSDP by 0.09 percent. Altogether, revenue receipts are expected to decline by 0.98 percentage points in 2011-12. However, revenue expenditures are budgeted to rise, primarily on account of larger salary, pension and interest payment as well as maintenance expenditure. As such, the revenue surplus of 2009-10 and 2010-11 level is not expected to continue during the year 2011-12 as per Budget Estimates. Revenue surplus is budgeted at 0.03 percent of GSDP and the fiscal deficit is expected to rise to 2.65 percent, with a marginal increase in capital outlay from the previous year. However, there is no serious cause for alarm because the broad budgetary outcomes would still be much better than the outturns recorded in the two decades ending 2003-04.

Fiscal position of the State revealed that in 2010-11 while the revenue surplus and primary surplus increased, the fiscal deficit declined over the previous year pointing towards the continuing effort of the State Government towards the path of fiscal correction and consolidation. The fiscal deficit decreased from Rs. 2265 crore in 2009-10 to Rs. 658 crore in 2010-11 due to increase in revenue receipt as well as lower growth of revenue expenditure. The significant gap between the growth rates of revenue receipts (26%) and revenue expenditure (16%) over the previous year resulted in increase of revenue surplus of Rs.3,908 crore during 2010-11 from Rs. 1139 crore in 2009-10. Primary surplus increased from Rs.779 crore in 2009-10 to Rs. 2,404 crore in 2010-11. Fiscal deficit also decreased from 1.4 percent of GSDP in 2009-10

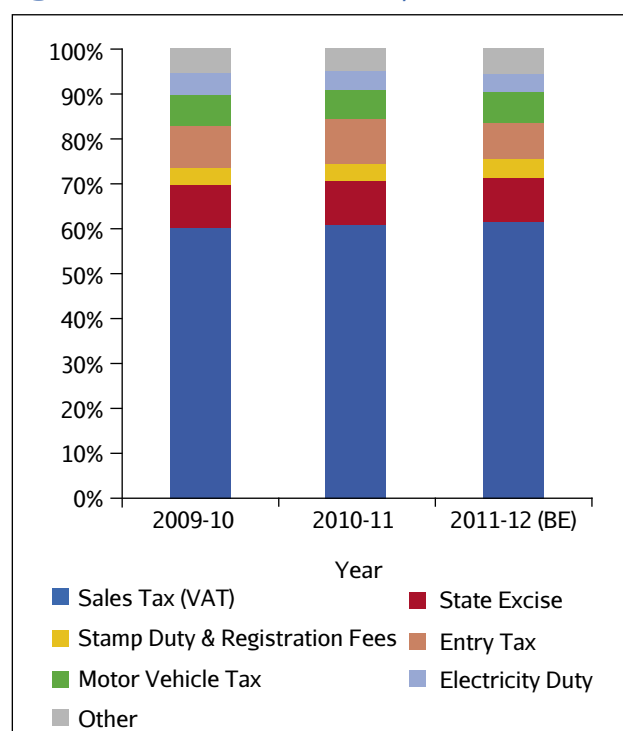
to 0.34 percent in 2010-11, which is a welcome development in the State economy. In 2011-12, the fiscal deficit is budgeted at 2.5% of GSDP.

9.2 Own Revenues

Between 70-75 percent of the State's own source revenues are collected from various taxes levied by it and the rest obtained from non-tax revenues including interest receipts and dividends, various user charges for departmentally provided services, and other receipts of a commercial and non-commercial nature. Given the weight attached, the revenue performance is largely determined by tax revenues. Within the taxes collected by the State, sales tax / VAT is the largest revenue source, consistently accounting for about 60 percent of own tax revenues. The relative revenue significance of other taxes has undergone some changes in recent years as may be seen from Figure 9.3.

The entry tax has overtaken the State excise as the second largest source of own tax revenue. The growth of revenue from sales tax in 2010-11 was about 26 percent. This was possibly ascribed to recovery of economy from recessionary impact. The continuing uncertainty with respect to the transition to a goods and services tax system still

Figure 9.3: Tax Structure of Odisha, 2009-10 to 2011-12



continues. The electricity duty collections have been same as previous year. In contrast, the collection of stamp duty and registration fees exhibited a rise of 16 percent in 2010-11.

The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of tax revenue for 2001-10 of the State was higher as compared to other general category States. The tax revenue during the year 2010-11 (Rs.11,193 crore) increased by 25 percent over the previous year (Rs.8,982 crore). The projection furnished by the State Government to 13th Finance Commission is Rs. 53,409 crore for 2010-15. The increasing trend is impressive and will reach the projected figure, if the same trend continues. The ratio of own tax revenue with respect to GSDP is 5.74 percent in 2010-11. The Government has been taking steps to achieve 7.5 percent target by 2014-15. Non-tax revenues of the State increased by about 49 percent in 2010-11 over the receipts in 2009-10 in absolute terms; as a ratio of GSDP, there was an increase of 0.49 percentage points. The Budget Estimates of the State's own Tax and Non-Tax revenue has been projected at 7.12% which is lower than the actuals of 2010-11.

The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of non-tax revenue for 2001-10 of the State was also higher as compared to General Category States. Own non-tax revenue (Rs. 4780 crore) constituted 14 percent of revenue receipt during 2010-11 and increased by Rs.1,568 crore (49%) over the previous year. The increase was mainly under miscellaneous general services, non ferrous mining and metallurgy industries and forestry and wildlife, while set off by decrease in interest receipts, dividends and profits and other administrative services. Despite non receipt of grants from Gol under the debt consolidation relief facility (DCRF), the growth was impressive.

9.3 Central Transfers

Central transfers comprise grants and tax devolution. Grants are given under the dispensation of the Finance Commission, the Planning Commission and the central Ministries while tax devolutions are as per recommendations of the Finance Commission. Odisha is heavily dependent on central transfers for its resources.

In 2010-11, central transfers constituted about 52 percent of its total revenue receipts. Of these, tax devolution is the largest component. As such, the recommendations of the Finance Commission have a significant bearing on the State finances. Unfortunately, the strongest impact of the global recession on the State's finances was also through this route. The growth of central tax collections was relatively sluggish in 2009-10, which also meant slow growth of this source of receipts during the year. Compared to 5.8 percent of GSDP in 2008-09, which was already lower than 2007-08, tax devolutions were only 5.3 percent of GSDP in 2009-10 in Odisha. Although the Central grants increased marginally in absolute terms during the year 2010-11 (Rs. 17,303 crore) as compared to Rs. 14,236 crore in 2009-10, it remains constant as a ratio of GSDP (3.49%).

The 13th Finance Commission submitted its recommendations in December 2009, and its awards have been given effect from the FY 2010-11. Tax devolution to Odisha will be impacted by two relevant factors apart from the tax collection by the central government: the divisible pool has been expanded from 30.5 percent of net central tax collections to 32 percent, and as a result of the changes in the criteria and their weights used, the *inter se* share of Odisha has shrunk from 5.161 percent under the 12th Finance Commission awards to 4.779 percent. No general category state has been assessed as likely to have post-devolution deficit, and so none would receive any revenue deficit grant. In terms of state-specific grants, Odisha has been awarded the second largest amount after Bihar, among the general category states, comprising among other grants, two substantial grants for improving the power distribution system on a cost sharing basis and for construction of anganwadi centres. There are several other recommendations by the Commission that would potentially impact state finances, but the most important among these recommendations – on the implementation of a Goods and Services Tax (GST) – is not likely to be put into practice as recommended. In fact, as things stand now, the final shape of GST to be implemented and the timeline are rather uncertain. In FY 2011-12, while, shared taxes are budgeted to decrease, the grants are budgeted to increase, as expected ratios of GSDP to 5.05 and 3.91 percent respectively.

9.4 Revenue Expenditures

Government expenditures in Odisha are dominated by revenue expenditures compared to which capital outlay is small – in 2010-11, revenue expenditures were 8.19 percent of GSDP, while capital outlay was only 2.20 percent. However, revenue expenditures went through an extended period of compression as a part of the fiscal reforms from 2002-03 onwards. The revenue expenditures got reduced from 21.13 percent of GSDP in 2001-02 to 13.93 percent in 2007-08. Even though there has been a trend reversal in subsequent years, the 2010-11 level is well below that in 2001-02. The process of expenditure rationalization has improved the composition of revenue expenditures in one sense – the predomination of general services, that was roughly equivalent to non-developmental expenditures, was reduced and the share of social and economic services increased over a period of time as may be observed from Figure 9.4.

As a result of revisions of salaries of government employees, the share of general services has been

Figure 9.4: Composition of Revenue Expenditure in Odisha

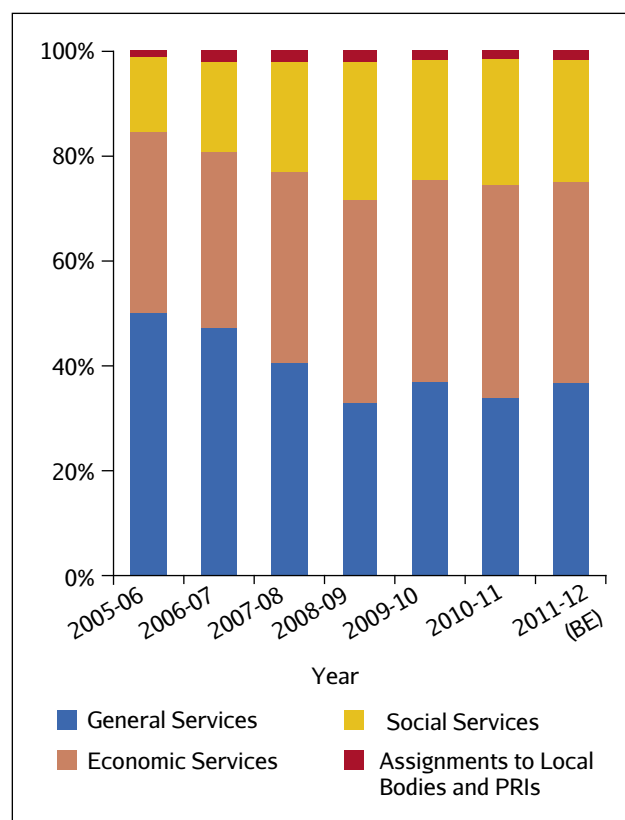
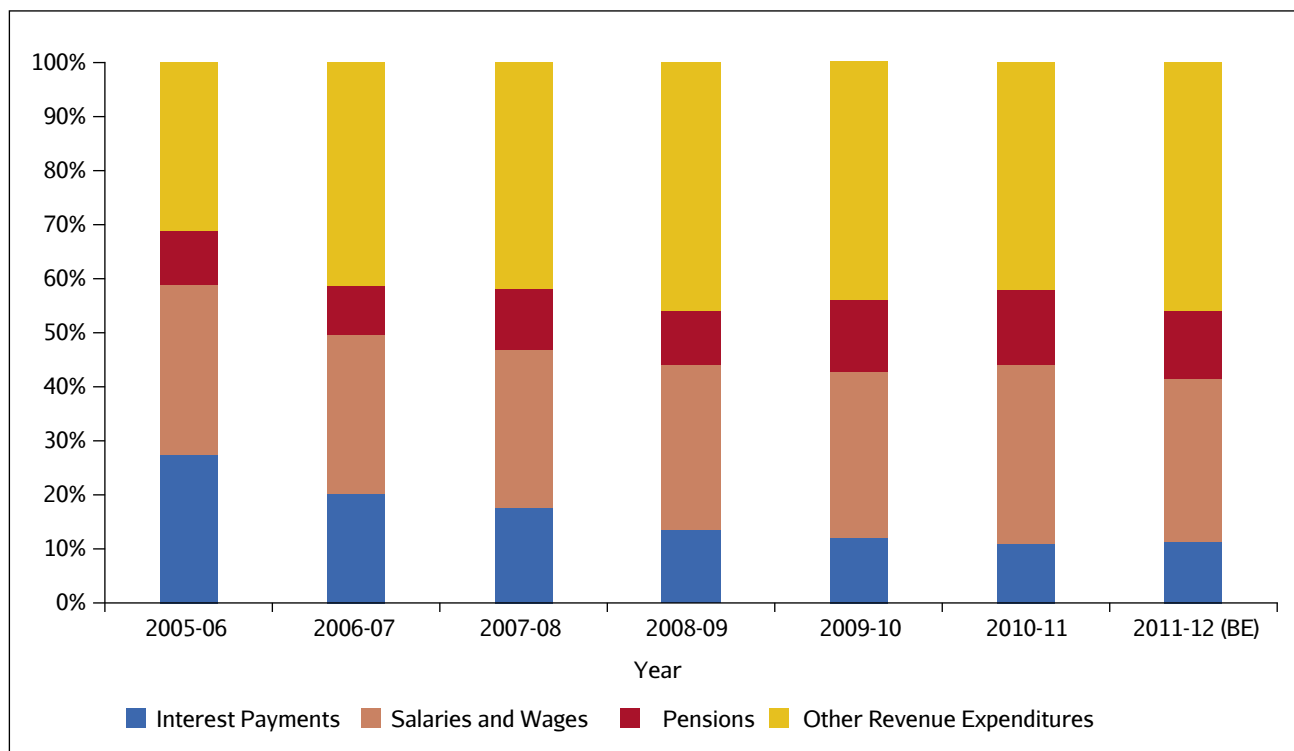


Table 9.1: Odisha - Composition of Revenue Expenditure

(Rs. crore)

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (B.E)
Total Revenue Expenditure	13603.52	15772.01	17723.27	21190.12	25291.60	29367.95	36323.23
A. General Services of which,	6825.66	7502.77	7227.21	6961.87	9285.15	9936.77	13392.43
1. Interest Payments	3697.10	3188.43	3169.48	2889.81	3044.17	3061.46	4047.33
2. Pensions	1338.57	1484.59	1801.36	2074.96	3283.41	4011.00	4550.00
B. Social Services of which,	4677.72	5220.54	6416.51	8284.41	9838.21	11922.01	13820.16
1. General Education	2261.79	2404.18	3171.22	4386.26	5413.18	6279.84	6776.93
2. Medical and Public Health	376.16	479.5	615.37	800.2	985.9	1033.07	1218.16
3. Water Supply and Sanitation	313.24	257.87	354.11	269.96	346.54	512.47	529.23
C. Economic Services of which,	1953.28	2776.44	3728.65	5551.08	5762.4	7077.55	8530.74
1. Agriculture and Allied Services	560.58	652.33	890.33	1840.8	2191.12	2777.58	2993.47
2. Rural Development	513.94	610.11	861.13	1225.53	1179.91	1483.36	1866.65
3. Irrigation and Flood Control	235.34	280.66	454.01	556.57	613.52	765.06	997.19
4. Roads and Bridges	197.87	558.46	749.7	884.79	940.88	1044.34	1209.39
D. Assignments to Local Bodies and PRIs	146.86	272.26	350.9	392.76	405.82	431.61	579.89
Memo Item: Salaries and Wages	4263.69	4551.50	5275.88	6426.34	7827.72	9898.82	10967.09

Figure 9.5: Committed Revenue Expenditure in the Total in Odisha



rising since 2008-09, but even in the budgeted expenditures for 2011-12, the share of general services is below 40 percent of total revenue expenditures. This is much lower than their share in 2004-05. It is interesting to note that after 2008-09, the share of economic services has fallen to some extent; that of social services is roughly maintained at the same level; and the share of general services has risen. This is primarily the result of a substantially higher share of salaries and wages in both general services and social services as compared to the same in economic services.

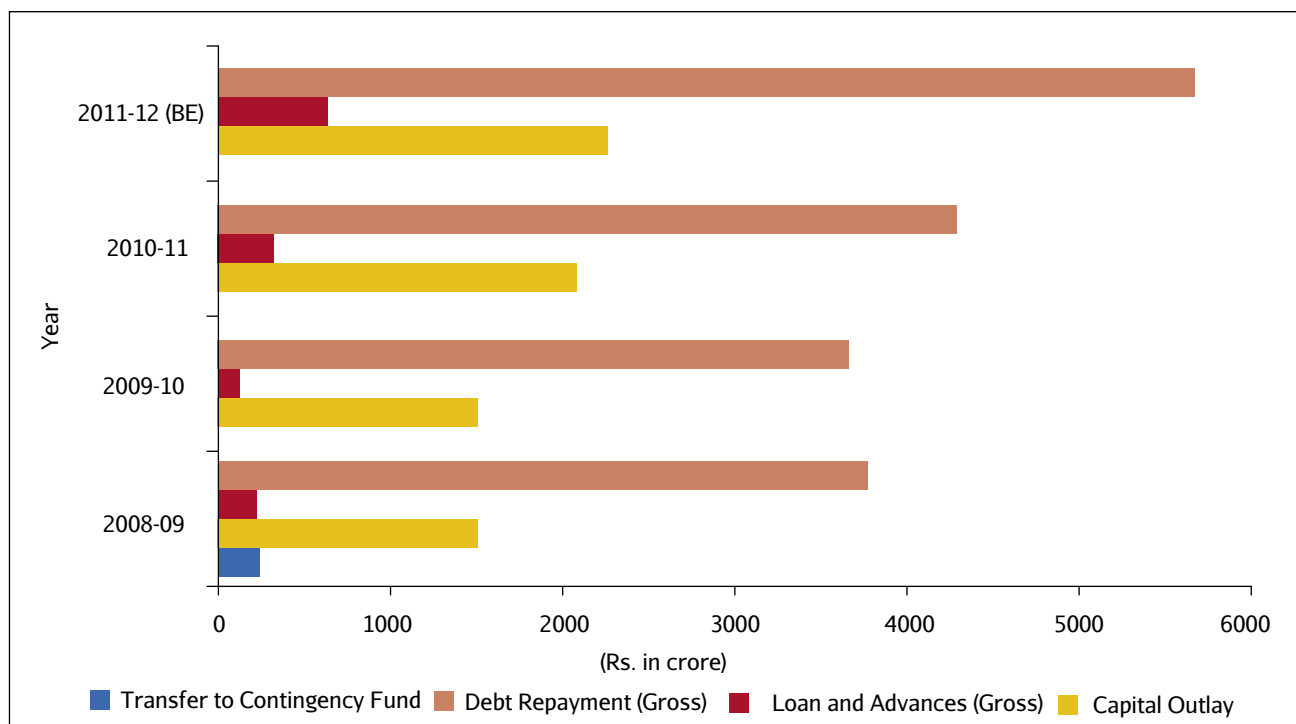
Table 9.1 presents revenue expenditures on some selected budgetary categories. The salary expenditure which has shown substantial increase since 2008-09 due to revision of pay as per recommendations of the 6th Pay Commission and arrear will stabilize in 2011-12. It can be seen that the growth of interest payments that is slated to jump in 2011-12 was checked till 2010-11. Pension outgo was growing slowly all through the period, but registered a sharp increase in 2009-10 and is likely to stabilize as per the budgeted expenditures in 2011-12. In social services, expenditure on education dominates other budgetary heads and has been growing faster as well in recent years. In contrast, within economic

services, only expenditures on agriculture and allied services show a sharp increase after 2007-08. Revenue expenditure on irrigation also shows a sharp increase in the budgeted expenditures for 2011-12 as compared to the previous year, although in general, the growth of expenditures on economic services over the years is seen to be moderate.

A good indicator of the quality of expenditures is the extent of pre-emption of developmental expenditures by three categories of contractual or committed expenditures – salaries and wages, pensions, and interest payments. Since these three types of revenue expenditure do not directly contribute to enhancement of the supply of publicly provided goods or services, a smaller share of these three in total expenditures is taken to represent better quality of expenditures and the converse.

Figure 9.5 provides this information for a few recent years. It shows that primarily because of the falling share of interest payments, the share of committed expenditures in the total revenue expenditures decreased substantially from about 70 percent in 2004-05 to about 55 percent in 2008-09. It has been rising since then, mainly because of rising wage and pension bills

Figure 9.6: Capital Expenditure in Odisha



consequent upon their revision. But in 2011-12, it is expected to come down to 54 percent. However, a redeeming feature of this development is that the spurt in the share of committed expenditures should be temporary. Once all salary and pension arrears are paid out, their share should drop back to a more reasonable level.

There were no major government subsidies in Odisha till 2008-09. The decision to provide rice at Rs. 2 per kg from August 2008 introduced a substantial subsidy burden to the revenue expenditures. As a result, the small food subsidy bill of Rs. 40 crore in 2007-08 shot up to Rs. 932 crore in 2010-11. Given that the sale price is fixed in nominal terms, every increase in the purchase, handling and transport costs of foodgrains supplied would raise the subsidy bill along with any increase in coverage or supply of foodgrains under this scheme. Thus, it has a potential of becoming the single largest expenditure item in the budget.

9.5 Capital Expenditures

Total capital expenditures comprising capital outlay on general, social and economic services, gross repayment of public debt (both internal and

central), transfers to contingency fund and gross loans and advances are depicted in Figure 9.6 along with the components. Of these, capital outlay plays a significant role in the development of the State because its economic development is critically dependent on the infrastructure facilities available and their availability depends heavily on capital outlay incurred by the government. The capital expenditure increased by 17 percent over the previous year expenditure. The capital expenditure was 2.20 percent of GSDP in the year 2009-10 and is expected to rise to 2.50 percent for the year 2011-12. The bulk of these are for economic services representing physical infrastructure under the State Plan account. In the total capital outlay also, an overwhelmingly large part is for State Plan Schemes in the budgeted figures for 2011-12. For example, the capital outlay under State Plan Schemes accounts for about 38 percent of the total. Resource availability permitting, this is an area where expenditures need to be stepped up significantly to provide developmental impetus.

Loans and advances have been increased in 2010-11 over the previous year. In fact, if net figures were to be considered taking into account repayments of the loans and advances, these would be negative. Similarly, with reduction in

indebtedness, debt repayments have also become more in 2010-11. However, there is a large hump in absolute terms in 2010-11 and then a substantial increase in 2011-12 (BE). The remaining element – transfer to Contingency Fund – is a sporadic entry made as and when the Fund needs to be replenished. In the four years considered here, there is an entry only in 2008-09. Through amendment to FRBM Act, it would now be possible to make special supplementary provision to recoup the advance from Contingency Fund.

9.6 Adequacy of Developmental Expenditure

Development Expenditure comprising revenue, capital and expenditure on loans and advances on socio-economic services increased from Rs. 9,463 crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 23,308 crore in 2010-11. As a percentage of total expenditure, it increased from 54 percent in 2006-07 to 69 percent in 2010-11. During 2010-11, while Development Revenue Expenditure increased by Rs. 3399 crore (22%) in absolute terms, Development Capital Expenditure increased by Rs. 581 crore (17%) over the previous year.

The expenditure responsibilities relating to the social sector and the economic infrastructure, i.e. Developmental Expenditure, is assigned to the State Governments. Enhancing human development levels requires the State to step up its expenditure on key social services like education, health and others. Low fiscal priority (ratio of expenditure under a category to aggregate expenditure) is attached to a

particular sector, if it is below the respective national average. Table 9.2 analyses the fiscal priority of the State Government with regard to development expenditure, social expenditure and capital expenditure during 2010-11.

Table 9.2 indicates the following:

- Odisha spent a smaller proportion of its GSDP on Aggregate Expenditure in 2007-08 as compared to general category states but during 2010-11 Odisha has spent higher proportion of its GSDP as Aggregate expenditure compared to general category States.
- Development expenditure as a proportion of Aggregate Expenditure in Odisha was very low compared to the general category states average during 2007-08, but there is a significant improvement in priority to development in 2010-11 as Odisha has spent more proportion on this account as compared to General Category states. Development expenditure consists of both economic service expenditure and social sector expenditure.
- Capital expenditure, however, seems to have been given less priority in the current year as well as in 2007-08. Increased priority to physical capital formation will further increase the growth prospects of the State by creating durable assets.
- Odisha has given adequate priority to education sector and less priority to health sector as compared to general category states during 2007-08 as well as in current year based on the proportion of Aggregate Expenditure the State spends on these critical sectors.

Table 9.2: Fiscal Priority and Fiscal Capacity of the State in 2007-08 and 2010-11

Fiscal Priority by the State*	AE/GSDP	DE#/AE	SSE/AE	CE/AE	Education/AE	Health/AE
General Category States average (Ratio) 2007-08	17.09	64.28	32.54	16.14	14.64	3.98
Odisha State's average (Ratio) 2007-08	16.50	48.31	34.54	13.54	15.55	3.56
General Category States average (Ratio) 2010-11	16.68	64.29	36.68	13.25	17.39	4.34
Odisha State's average (Ratio) 2010-11	18.23	68.62	37.56	12.61	19.47	3.74

** As percent to GSDP

AE: Aggregate Expenditure, **DE:** Development Expenditure, **SSE:** Social Sector Expenditure, **CE:** Capital Expenditure

Development expenditure includes Development Revenue expenditure, Development Capital Expenditure and Loans & Advance disbursed

9.7 Public Debt

Odisha was considered a heavily debt-stressed state not very long ago. After successful implementation of the fiscal reforms, the burden of debt has been reduced over a few recent years to a far more manageable level. Total liabilities as a ratio of GSDP have been brought down from 55.92 percent in 2002-03 to 36.58 percent in 2006-07, which has been further reduced to 20.07 percent in 2010-11. During the year 2010-11, the Government repaid the internal debt of Rs.1,222 crore, Government of India loans of Rs.862 crore and discharged other obligation of Rs.1,582 crore as a result of which payments exceeded the receipts resulting in negative net availability of funds during the year. This has become possible for two main reasons. First, the State has not resorted to market borrowings since 2006-07. Second, fiscal reform and debt write-off mandated by the Finance Commission as a reward for fiscal prudence have also helped to make this happen. Figure 9.7 shows liabilities of the State Government from 2006-07 to 2011-12.

The reduction in liabilities has been achieved in all major components of liabilities. Within the broad categories of public debt, net outstanding loans from the Government of India have been reduced

from 10.5 percent of GSDP in 2005-06 to a level less than half that figure in 2010-11 because of discontinuance of Plan loans (except EAPs) from Government of India. Special securities issued to National Small Savings Fund have fallen from about 6.85 percent of GSDP to 4.58 percent. This is partly due to exercise of option by the State Government to avail 80% of the net collection of small savings from the State. Other public debt including market borrowings and institutional debt among others also exhibits a steady fall from 11.11 percent at the close of 2006-07 to 4.89 percent by the end of 2010-11. However, this is one category of debt that is expected to rise to 5.75 percent in the budget estimates for 2011-12.

Apart from public debt as a part of the Consolidated Fund, liabilities also arise in the Public Accounts. Among these, liabilities are the State Provident Fund, Reserve Funds and Deposits. Of these, the State Provident Funds constitute the major liability; they have been reduced from 10.14 percent of GSDP for 2006-07 to 6.95 percent for 2010-11. It, however, remains the largest category of liabilities for the State. Other Public Account liabilities have remained roughly unchanged till 2010-11, and are expected to fall a little in 2011-12 budget estimates.

Figure 9.7: Liabilities of Government of Odisha, 2006-07 to 2011-12

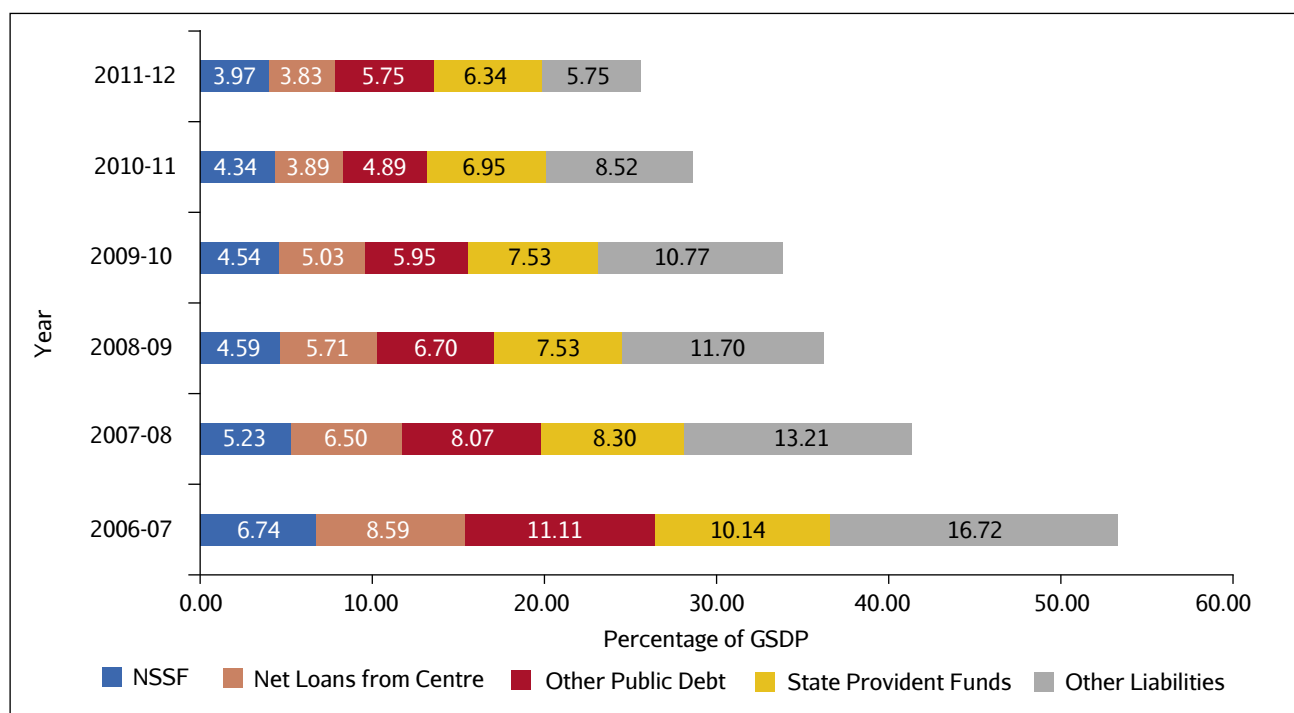


Table 9.3: Debt Sustainability: Indicators and Trends**(Rs. in crore)**

Indicators of Debt Sustainability	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Debt Stabilisation	5,121	7,017	8,929
Sufficiency of Non-debt Receipts (Resource Gap)	-1,657	-1,93,210	1,608
Net Availability of Borrowed Funds	(-)2,772	(-)1,745	(-)1,654
Burden of Interest Payments (IP/RR Ratio)	0.12	0.12	0.09
Maturity Profile of State Debt (In Years)			
0 – 1	1,487	1,701	2,265
1 – 3	3,961	4,950	5,079
3 – 5	4,686	4,938	5,174
5 – 7	4,587	3,936	3,143
7 and above	10,526	9,883	9,928

Source: Finance Accounts 2010-11

A look at the composition of the debt stock brought out in the Table at Annexure-9.4, points to the fact that, the share of market loans and loans from the centre are declining and the share of loans from Financial Institutions, NSSF and State Provident Fund is increasing.

The reduction in indebtedness achieved in Odisha has been the most significant among all states of India in recent times. Apart from a commensurate reduction in interest payments that creates larger fiscal space for developmental expenditures, it has largely allayed concerns regarding fiscal sustainability and has also made fresh borrowings easier to come by and less expensive in terms of interest costs attached. Since borrowings per se are not necessarily to be avoided, the better terms at which loans can now be had, improve the prospects of debt-financing or leveraging developmental projects with reasonable financial rates of return. This would, of course, be predicated upon fairly realistic project appraisals.

Apart from the debt / liabilities included in the budgetary transactions, there can be liabilities incurred by the parastatals or special agencies (e.g., Special Purpose Vehicles or SPV). Also, there can be various contingent liabilities, of which the guarantees given by the State Government for loans raised by others constitute the most obvious, commonly observed, and often the major component. As of now, Government of Odisha does not have any outstanding off-budget loans.

The outstanding amount of guarantees has been reduced from the 2005-06 level of Rs.3,496 crore to Rs.2,066 crore at the end of 2010-11. Of this amount, Rs.568 crore relate to the power sector only. Guarantee Fees are being collected from the beneficiary agencies – the cumulative amount of such fees collected stood at Rs.113 crore at the end of 2010-11.

9.7.1 Debt Sustainability

Besides, the magnitude of the debt of the State Government, it is important to analyse various indicators that determine the debt sustainability of the State. In order to assess the sustainability of debt of the State Government, it is required to look at the debt stabilisation; sufficiency of non-debt receipts; net availability of borrowed funds; interest burden payments (measured by interest payments to revenue receipts ratio) and maturity profile of the State Government securities. **Table 9.3** analyses the debt sustainability of the State according to these indicators for the period of three years beginning from 2008-09.

During the last three year period 2008-11, quantum spread together with primary deficit consistently remained positive resulting in a continuous decline in debt/GSDP ratio from 24.53 percent in 2008-09 to 20.07 percent in 2010-11. This is a positive sign that debt is tending to be stable.

Another indicator for debt stability and its sustainability is the adequacy of incremental

non-debt receipts of the State to cover the incremental interest liabilities and incremental primary expenditure. Debt sustainability could be facilitated if the incremental non-debt receipts could meet the incremental interest burden and the incremental primary expenditure. Negative resource gap indicates non-sustainability of debt while positive resource gap indicates sustainability of debt. The trends in Table 9.3 reveal that the incremental non-debt receipts of the State had been able to meet the incremental interest liabilities and incremental primary expenditure during the period 2008-11. The negative resource gap during 2008-09 and 2009-10 turned positive during the year 2010-11. This meant that the State did not depend on borrowed funds for meeting current revenue and capital expenditure due to increase in Tax and Non-Tax receipts.

9.8 Institutional Measures

Modernising, improving and upgrading the institutional set up for more efficient management of public finances is an ongoing process, and an integral part of improving governance. As such, except when a completely new feature or system is introduced, institutional improvements generally receive less attention. However, Odisha has recently taken several steps to strengthen appropriate institutional measures. Some of the initiatives undertaken, among others, are noted below:

- Maintenance of capital assets created is an area often considered as the Achilles' heel in the context of government expenditure. Although inadequate maintenance reduces efficiency of assets and increases costs of operation, eventually requiring large doses of capital outlay for replacement, such expenditures are the first casualty in a resource crunch. Moreover, the annual budgeting system has a built-in tendency to ignore maintenance expenditures. To counter this, it has been decided to formulate an Annual Maintenance Plan to put in place appropriate institutional reforms for effective and productive utilisation of the budgeted provision for 'Operation and Maintenance' indicating the criteria to be followed for allocation of budgetary provision among functional and administrative units, routine and periodic maintenance, monitoring and oversight arrangement.
- For better cash management and prevention of last quarter rush of expenditures, a system of Monthly Expenditure Plan and Quarterly Expenditure Allocation has been introduced for 10 key Departments initially from FY 2010-11 and further extended to another 5 Departments.
- There are certain expenditures which are classified as revenue expenditures under budgetary accounting practices. But they include expenditures in the nature of capital investment. To better account for the true nature of public expenditures, a comprehensive disclosure on total public investment for capital formation, irrespective of the budgetary classification, is being furnished in the Explanatory Memorandum in the budget documents.
- Since it is important to understand and monitor the translation of public expenditures or outlays into targeted outcomes, Outcome Budget of thirteen Departments has been brought out during the year 2011-12.
- The initiative to undertake a Zero-based Investment Review for as many as 623 projects was undertaken in 2011-12. Emphasis is on continuing this programme and completing the work on the first batch of projects as early as possible.
- Several decisions on various routine matters – though no less significant – have been taken. These include, inter alia, attempts to bring various legal disputes to a close as early as possible, considering and carrying out legislative changes where felt necessary, monitoring of the State's loans and guarantees given, ensuring timely submission of utilisation certificates where required with respect to central grants and assistance, and attending to large balances lying unspent in Personal Ledger Accounts of various Administrators.
- Letter of Credit for works expenditure was replaced by a budgetary allotment and account based distribution of funds in electronic mode for faster flow of funds for infrastructure projects.
- The Expert Committee on Revenue Enhancement Measures constituted by the State Government have recommended various

measures to augment the revenues of the State Government. The recommendations are being examined by the Departments concerned for implementation of the suggested measures.

- A system of electronic receipts of important Government receipts like Commercial Tax & Mining Royalty has been put in place.

- Disbursement of pension by the treasuries through Bank Accounts of pensioners is being made since September, 2012.
- Dividend Policy has been formulated to ensure collection of fixed percentage post tax profit of the PSUs.



ANNEXURE 9

Annexure 9.1: Odisha - Monitorable Fiscal Indicators

(Rs. in Crore)

Item	1996-97 Actual	1997-98 Actual	1998-99 Actual	1999-00 Actual	2000-01 Actual	2001-02 Actual	2002-03 Actual	2003-04 Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Revenue Receipt								
State's Own Tax Revenue	1342.04	1421.73	1487.13	1704.08	2184.03	2466.88	2871.84	3301.73
State's Own Non-Tax Revenue	481.78	540.93	557.49	716.48	685.47	691.75	961.17	1094.55
State's Own Revenue	1823.82	1962.66	2044.62	2420.56	2869.5	3158.63	3833.01	4396.28
Share Tax	1565.98	1563.61	1694.52	1748.45	2603.97	2648.72	2805.58	3327.68
Grants from Centre	896.96	1105.76	815.26	1715.62	1428.55	1240.63	1800.17	1716.28
Total Central Transfer	2462.94	2669.37	2509.78	3464.07	4032.52	3889.35	4605.75	5043.96
Total Revenue Receipt	4286.76	4632.03	4554.4	5884.63	6902.02	7047.98	8438.76	9440.24
Revenue Expenditure								
Salary	2064.03	2623.36	3399.06	3886.77	3802.84	3627.6	3814.29	3902.68
Pension	252.72	316.83	475.3	688.41	832.07	1003.22	1029.79	1158.37
Interest	1079.44	1291.81	1484.92	1237.77	2286.88	2834.96	2885.58	2860.28
Transfer to Funds - 2075				0.48	0.49	0.79	21.9	41.45
Investment in Funds - 2048								150.07
Others	1721.06	1303.17	1457.62	2645.4	1911.71	2415.16	2263.12	2748.31
Total Revenue Expenditure	5117.25	5535.17	6816.9	8458.83	8833.99	9881.73	10014.7	10861.2
					20.38	21.13	20.15	17.8
Revenue Deficit	-830.49	-903.14	-2262.5	-2574.2	-1932	-2833.75	-1575.92	-1420.92
Recovery of Loans and Advances	27.68	124.15	106.23	102.81	76.58	131.66	177.19	273.06
Capital Outlay	878.79	856.6	913.51	799	834.09	887.2	1074.08	852.95
Gross Lendings	113.67	165.64	348.33	476.04	635.79	379.15	343.23	1572.01
Transfer to Contingency Fund	0	0	0	90	0	0	0	0
Fiscal Deficit	-1602.03	-1801.2	-2913.23	-3836.4	-3325.3	-3968.44	-2816.04	-3572.81
Primary Deficit	-522.59	-509.42	-1428.31	-2598.7	-1038.4	-1133.48	69.54	-712.53
Debt Stock (end year)	10493.8	12387.5	14751.2	18100.8	21001.9	24033.7	27801.2	31634
Monitorable Fiscal Targets/Indicators								
Salary / SOR	113.17%	133.66%	166.24%	160.57%	132.53%	114.85%	99.51%	88.77%
NICRE / SOR + MR	68.34%	83.38%	103.62%	109.74%	84.68%	79.74%	72.97%	65.52%
Salary / Net Revenue. Expenditure	54.53%	66.81%	69.99%	59.50%	66.54%	60.02%	62.54%	57.04%
RD / RR	-19.37%	-19.50%	-49.68%	-43.74%	-27.99%	-40.21%	-18.67%	-15.05%
DS / TRR	244.79%	267.43%	323.89%	307.59%	304.29%	341.00%	329.45%	335.10%
Interest / RR	25.18%	27.89%	32.60%	21.03%	33.13%	40.22%	34.19%	30.30%
GSDP at Current Prices	26504	32235	35581	42986	43351	46756	49713	61008
As % of GSDP								
Revenue Deficit	-3.13%	-2.80%	-6.36%	-5.99%	-4.46%	-6.06%	-3.17%	-2.33%
Fiscal Deficit	-6.04%	-5.59%	-8.19%	-8.92%	-7.67%	-8.49%	-5.66%	-5.86%
Primary Deficit	-1.97%	-1.58%	-4.01%	-6.05%	-2.40%	-2.42%	0.14%	-1.17%
Debt Stock	39.59%	38.43%	41.46%	42.11%	48.45%	51.40%	55.92%	51.85%
Capital Outlay	3.32%	2.66%	2.57%	1.86%	1.92%	1.90%	2.16%	1.40%
Tax / GSDP	5.06%	4.41%	4.18%	3.96%	5.04%	5.28%	5.78%	5.41%
Non-Tax / GSDP	1.82%	1.68%	1.57%	1.67%	1.58%	1.48%	1.93%	1.79%
Total Own Revenue / GSDP	6.88%	6.09%	5.75%	5.63%	6.62%	6.76%	7.71%	7.21%
Share Tax / GSDP	5.91%	4.85%	4.76%	4.07%	6.01%	5.67%	5.64%	5.45%
Grant-in-Aid/ GSDP	3.38%	3.43%	2.29%	3.99%	3.30%	2.65%	3.62%	2.81%
Total transfer from Centre/ GSDP	9.29%	8.28%	7.05%	8.06%	9.30%	8.32%	9.26%	8.27%
Total Revenue Receipt/ GSDP	16.17%	14.37%	12.80%	13.69%	15.92%	15.07%	16.98%	15.47%

(Contd.)

Item	2004-05	2005-06 Actual	2006-07 Actual	2007-08 Actual	2008-09 Actual	2009-10 Actual	2010-11 Actual	2011-12 BE
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Revenue Receipt								
State's Own Tax Revenue	4176.60	5002.28	6065.06	6856.09	7995.2	8982.34	11192.66	12305.84
State's Own Non-Tax Revenue	1345.52	1531.90	2588.12	2653.58	3176.15	3212.2	4780.37	3799.06
State's Own Revenue	5522.12	6534.18	8653.18	9509.67	11171.35	12194.54	15973.03	16104.90
Share Tax	3977.66	4876.75	6220.42	7846.5	8279.96	8518.65	10496.87	11428.99
Grants From Centre	2350.41	2673.78	3159.02	4611.02	5158.7	5717.02	6806.25	8849.47
Total Central Transfer	6328.07	7550.53	9379.44	12457.52	13438.66	14235.67	17303.12	20278.46
Total Revenue Receipt	11850.19	14084.71	18032.62	21967.19	24610.01	26430.21	33276.15	36383.36
Revenue Expenditure								
Salary	3977.09	4263.69	4551.5	5275.88	6426.34	7827.72	8838.92	10605.00
Pension	1259.80	1338.57	1484.59	1801.36	2074.96	3283.41	4011.00	4550.00
Interest	3332.02	3697.1	3188.43	3169.48	2889.81	3044.17	3061.53	4047.33
Transfer to Funds-2075	150.61	92.34	93.7	94.48	0	0	0	0.00
Investment in Funds-2048	785.00	660	1488.07	700	0	500	0	0.00
Others	2867.97	3551.82	4965.72	6682.07	9799.01	10636.3	13456.50	17120.90
Total Revenue Expenditure	12372.49	13603.52	15772.01	17723.27	21190.12	25291.6	29367.95	36323.23
Revenue Deficit	-522.3	481.19	2260.6	4243.92	3419.89	1138.62	3908.20	60.13
Recovery of Loans Advances	416.95	347.6	285.82	355.3	236.21	356.36	33.82	240.29
Capital Outlay	1055.55	1038.06	1451.47	2843.41	3779.17	3647.88	4285.10	5662.37
Gross Lendings	205.09	67.2	271.77	432.68	210.97	112.48	314.69	626.70
Transfer to Contingencies Fund	0.00	0	0	0	250	0	0	0
Fiscal Deficit	-1365.99	-276.47	823.18	1323.13	-584.03	-2265.38	-657.77	-5988.65
Primary Deficit	1966.03	3420.63	4011.61	4492.61	2305.78	778.79	2403.76	-1941.32
Debt Stack(end year)	34053.54	36456.45	37249.51	36311.61	36430.54	37730.54	39136.66	44558.52
Monitorable Fiscal Targets/Indicators								
Salary/SOR	72.02%	65.25%	52.60%	55.48%	57.53%	57.53%	55.34%	65.85%
NICR /SOR + MR	55.13%	49.10%	40.58%	40.78%	43.71%	43.71%	48.55%	55.04%
Salary / Net Revenue Expenditure	51.11%	49.76%	41.01%	41.37%	39.61%	39.61%	39.64%	38.25%
RD / RR	-4.41%	3.42%	12.54%	19.32%	13.90%	13.90%	11.74%	0.17%
DS /TRR	287.37%	258.84%	206.57%	165.30%	148.03%	148.03%	117.61%	122.47%
Interest / RR	28.12%	26.52%	17.68%	14.43%	11.74%	11.74%	9.20%	11.12%
GSDP at Current Prices	77729	85096	101839	129274	1488491	163727	195028	226236
As % of GSDP								
Revenue Deficit	-0.67%	0.57%	2.22%	3.28%	2.30%	0.70%	2.00%	0.03%
Fiscal Deficit	-1.76%	-0.32%	0.81%	1.02%	-0.39%	-1.38%	-0.34%	-2.65%
Primary Deficit	2.53%	4.02%	3.94%	3.48%	1.55%	0.48%	1.23%	-0.86%
Debt Stock	43.81%	42.84%	36.58%	28.09%	24.53%	23.04%	20.07%	19.70%
Capital Outlay	1.36%	1.22%	1.43%	2.20%	2.55%	2.23%	2.20%	2.50%
Tax / GSDP	5.37%	5.88%	5.96%	5.30%	5.38%	5.49%	5.74%	5.44%
Non Tax / GSDP	1.73%	1.80%	2.54%	2.05%	2.14%	1.96%	2.45%	1.68%
Total Own Revenue / GSDP	7.10%	7.68%	8.50%	7.36%	7.52%	7.45%	8.19%	7.12%
Share Tax/ GSDP	5.12%	5.73%	6.11%	6.07%	5.58%	5.20%	5.38%	5.05%
Grant in Aid / GSDP	3.02%	3.14%	3.10%	3.57%	3.47%	3.49%	3.49%	3.91%
Total Transfer From Centre/ GSDP	8.14%	8.87%	9.21%	9.64%	9.05%	8.69%	8.87%	8.96%
Total Revenue Receipt/ GSDP	15.25%	16.55%	17.71%	16.99%	16.57%	16.14%	17.06%	16.08%

Annexure 9.2: Own Tax Revenues in Odisha

(Rs. in Crore)

Item	2009-10 (Actual)	2010-11 (Actual)	2011-12 (BE)
1	2	3	4
Sales Tax (VAT)	5408.76	6806.80	7563.58
State Excise	849.05	1094.26	1200.00
Stamp Duty & Regn Fees	359.96	415.82	510.00
Entry Tax	815.25	1111.37	1000.00
Motor Vehicle Tax	611.23	727.58	842.25
Electricity Duty	459.96	458.06	500.00
Land Revenue	292.18	390.66	465.00
Profession Tax	135.55	133.28	165.00
Other Taxes	50.40	54.83	60.01
Total	8982.34	11192.66	12305.84

Source: Finance Accounts, 2009-10 and 2010-11 and Budget Documents, 2011-12

Annexure 9.3: Capital Expenditure in Odisha

(Rs. in Crore)

Item	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5
Capital Outlay*	3,779.17	3,647.88	4285.10	5662.37
Loans and Advances (Gross)	210.97	112.48	314.69	626.70
Debt Repayment (Gross)	1,492.61	1,488.69	2083.59	2266.67
Transfer to Contingency Fund	250.00	--	0.00	0.00
Total Capital Expenditure	5,732.74	5,249.05	6683.38	8555.74

* On general, social and economic services

Annexure 9.4: Liabilities of the Government of Odisha as on 31st March

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Item	2006-07 Actuals	2007-08 Actuals	2008-09 Actuals	2009-10 Actuals	2010-11 Actuals	2011-12 B.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Consolidated Fund	26925.27	25587.20	25246.25	25407.69	25591.70	30632.60
I	Public Debt	26925.27	25587.20	25246.25	25407.69	25591.70	30632.60
a	Open Market Borrowings (Net SLR based Market borrowings)	8910.73	8024.27	7354.01	6783.04	6160.15	9160.15
b	Borrowings from Banks and FIs/ Negotiated Loans	1413.64	1521.77	1821.44	2300.40	2830.60	3402.02
c	Special Securities issued to NSSF	6862.38	6756.24	6822.27	7432.62	8455.95	8973.72
d	Bonds/ Debentures which are issued by the State Government	992.87	882.58	772.01	661.72	551.44	441.15
e	Loans from the Centre (Net)		8745.23	8401.92	8476.10	8229.49	9620.22
f	Others	8745.23	8401.92	8476.10	8229.49	7593.14	8655.14
II	Ways and Means Advances and Overdrafts from RBI or any other bank	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
a	-WMA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
b	-OD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Public Accounts	16063.73	17290.52	18234.52	20018.78	20599.37	14346.01
a	State Provident Funds	10324.24	10724.40	11184.29	12322.35	13545.21	14345.21
b	Small Savings, Insurance and Pension Funds, Trust and Endowments, etc	2.45	2.15	1.04	1.04	0.80	0.80
c	Other items in Public Accounts	5737.04	6563.96	7049.19	7695.39	7053.36	0.00
	of which:						
i	Deposits	2054.68	2138.02	2714.56	2859.34	3013.76	3107.10
	-Bearing Interest	18.64	19.99	23.67	30.17	57.94	60.22
	-Not Bearing Interest	2036.04	2118.04	2690.90	2829.17	2955.82	3046.88
ii	Reserve Funds/ Sinking Fund	3682.36	4425.94	4334.63	4836.05	4852.88	4858.67
	-Bearing Interest	4.84	4.84	4.84	4.84	4.84	10.56
	-Not Bearing Interest	3677.52	4421.10	4329.79	4831.21	4848.04	4848.11
3	Contingency Fund	-28.09	85.58	375.85	187.95	11.92	11.92
4	Total Liabilities (1+2+3)	42960.91	42963.30	43856.61	45614.42	46202.99	44990.53
5	Memo Items	4961.37	6582.75	6607.87	8699.91	7818.63	8249.46
a	Remittances	106.92	54.34	56.65	98.00	94.07	254.10
b	Suspense and Miscellaneous	4635.85	5855.03	6376.91	7972.58	7163.95	7995.36
c	Appropriation to Contingency Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
d	Decrease in Cash Balance	218.59	673.38	174.31	629.33	560.61	0.00

Note: This does not include Miscellaneous Capital Receipt as in the Statement of Liabilities appearing in the Report of C&AG (Civil) and taken into consideration for computation of total liabilities in the Accounts at a Glance prepared by A.G. (A&E), Odisha

Looking Ahead

This Survey takes note of the efforts of the State Government to bring visible improvements in State finances, to reduce the Debt-GSDP ratio from 55.92 percent in 2002-03 to a more sustainable level of 20.07 percent in 2010-11. This will create fiscal space for higher plan and capital outlays to propel higher growth in the economy of Odisha.

As per advance estimates, the State Economy is expected to grow, in real terms at 2004-05 prices, at a rate of 7.18 percent in 2011-12 despite global economic slowdown. Odisha's real per capita income had fallen from about 90 percent of the national average in 1950-51 to about 61 percent 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 and a further reduction of 10.21 percentage points between 2004-05 and 2009-10. The Survey highlights several challenges faced by, and opportunities available to, Odisha.

The analysis presented in the 2011-12 Survey clearly shows that there is a perceptible structural change in Odisha's economy. The Service Sector has become more and more pronounced in recent years. Its share is expected to be 57.34 percent of the State GSDP during 2011-12 and that of the industry sector 26.20 percent. The share of the Agriculture Sector is expected to come down to 16.46 percent in 2011-12. This pattern of diversification in the State economy is in line with changes at national and international levels.

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 reducing in the same proportion and rate. More than 60 percent of the population still depends on agriculture and allied sectors for their sustenance. Major benefits of the growth in the Service Sector and the Industrial Sector flow largely to those sections of the 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 real average rate of 9.51 percent during the 10th Plan and at 8.49 percent in the first four years of the 11th 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 Service Sector. The growth in the Agriculture Sector has varied over the years. This sector has registered very low or negative growth in some years. This is a matter of 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.

Odisha is vulnerable to frequent natural calamities such as droughts, floods and cyclones. These calamities in particular and climate change in general adversely impact the agricultural and other sub-sectors of the economy and need to be adequately addressed.

Odisha 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 Odisha

In recent years, Odisha has made significant achievements in terms of economic growth, poverty reduction and other socio-economic indicators. The State Government has been emphasising on the following areas which need special attention and focus for an overall developmental approach:

i. Odisha's economy needs to grow faster than the national average over a long period of

time in order to catch up with the 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, climate change and other shocks on Odisha's economy and people.
- iv. Special attention needs to be given to depressed regions and marginalised classes including ST, SC and women to substantially reduce regional, social and gender disparities.
- v. With a view to address the problem of unemployment and under-employment, particularly among the educated and uneducated youth, 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 Odisha.
- vi. Infrastructure including roads, ports, railways and irrigation facilities need to be adequately augmented and improved.
- vii. As Odisha has a high incidence of poverty, special efforts are needed to reduce it at a faster pace.



