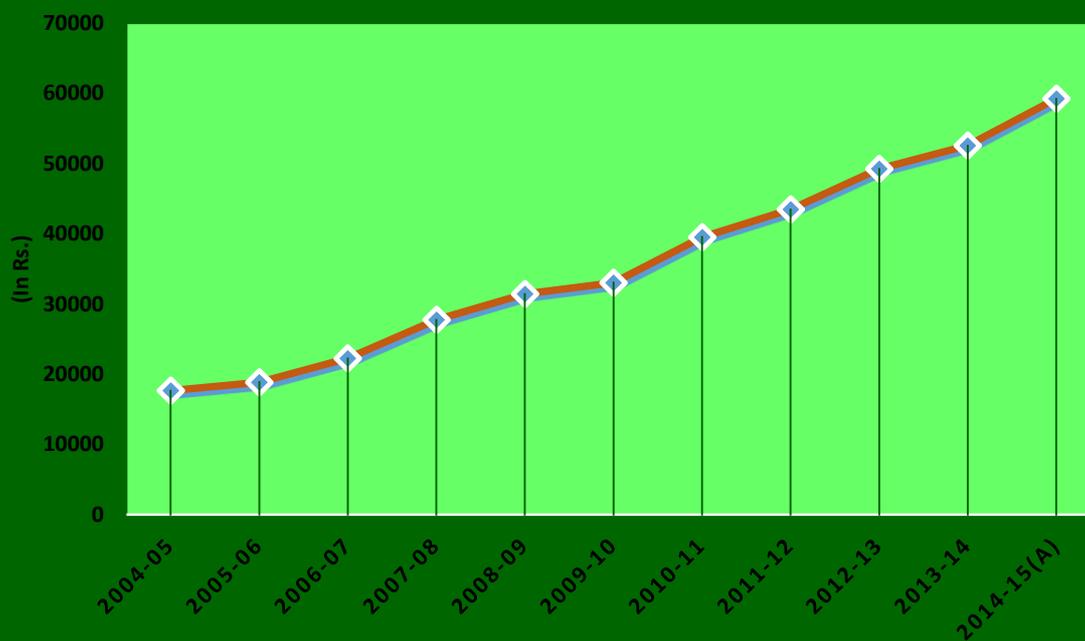




Government of Odisha

ODISHA ECONOMIC SURVEY 2014-15

Rising Trend of Per capita Income at Market Prices at Current Price of Odisha



Planning and Coordination Department
Government of Odisha

Odisha Economic Survey 2014-15

**Planning and Coordination Department
Directorate of Economics and Statistics
Government of Odisha**

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An Introduction to the Odisha Economic Survey : 2014-15

The Odisha Economic Survey 2014-15 reflects the updated performance of the major economic, social and infrastructure sectors of the State of Odisha. It makes a comprehensive assessment of the State economy. The Report highlights the major growth drivers, problem area, priority area, emerging issues, challenges, government policy initiatives and public investment of the State with strategic observations. The macroeconomic parameters embodied in the Report juxtapose the structural shift in the State's economy. The physical and financial progress of economic, infrastructural, social and financial sectors are outlined with broad growth objectives and priorities. The Report also reflects the macro economic scenario and fiscal dimension along with the corrective measures taken by the State Government to ensure macroeconomic stabilization of the State's economy. Odisha is accredited as a good performer of economy in terms of better economic growth rates. The continuing economic slowdown at global as well as national level did not deter Odisha State to achieve higher anticipated economic growth rate of 8.78 percent in real terms at Market prices 2014-15. The annual growth rate of 7.31 percent in 2014-15(Advance estimates) over 2013-14 in respect of the per capita income (per capita NSDP at Market price in current prices) of Odisha remained impressive.

The structural shift in the State economy of Odisha have been quite visible over a period of time. The State economy has been experiencing a sectoral shift from agriculture towards industry and services sectors in recent decade. In 2014-15, the broad agriculture, industry and service sectors (as per CSO classification) contributed about 15.4 percent, 33.4 percent and 51.2 percent of GSDP of Odisha. Agriculture sector experienced a decelerating trend in the State in recent years with less than 16 percent contribution to GSDP, but it continues to remain a priority sector for the State because of its high potential in employment generation, inclusiveness, sustainable growth etc. The State Government is keen to address the varying degree of growth rates of agriculture sector with the implementation of State agriculture policy 2013 as well as exclusive agriculture budgeting every year. Odisha is one among very few leading States with faster reduction of poverty ratio from 57.20 percent in 2004-05 to 32.59 percent in 2011-12. But still it remains a matter of concern for some parts of the State. The continuing poverty alleviation programmes and development approaches by the State Government expect to improve the standard of living of the poor people of the State. The State has recently addressed the challenging issues of fiscal deficits, debt burden etc with strengthening of institutional measures, fiscal correction, consolidation and efficient management. This led to remarkable turnaround in State finances in recent years.

The first chapter presents a broad economic outlook of Odisha. The second chapter gives an insight view of macro behaviour of the State's economy. The subsequent chapters document the sectoral physical and financial achievements of the State with fiscal dimensions and stimulus described. The Economic Survey Report briefs the priority area of intervention that is needed for further advancement of the State economy of Odisha.

I thankfully acknowledge the efforts of Officers and staff of the Planning & Coordination Department and the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Odisha in preparing the Odisha Economic Survey: 2014-15. It is hoped that this document would serve as an useful reference for the stakeholders / users.

Upendra Nath Behera, IAS,
Development Commissioner – cum –Additional Chief Secretary
And Secretary to Government, Planning & Coordination Department,
Government of Odisha

Acknowledgement

Odisha Economic Survey: 2014-15 provides a comprehensive assessment of State's economy. Many persons and institutions contributed to the Report. The efforts and contributions of persons/institutions/agencies for preparation of this Report is gratefully acknowledged.

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We hope Odisha Economic Survey: 2014-15 will be useful for policymakers, administrators, planners, academicians, students and general public.

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Government of Odisha

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ANPM	Atma Nijukti Paramarsha Melas
APICOL	Agriculture Promotion Investment Corporation Ltd
ART	Anti Retro viral Therapy
ASCAD	Assistance to State for Control of Livestock Diseases
AWC	Anganwadi Centre
B.Ed	Bachelor in Education
BALCO	Bharat Aluminium Company
BCP	Boundary Change Proceeding
BRGF	Backward Region Grant Fund
BW	Bore Well
CARD	Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank
CBSE	Central Board Secord of Secondary Education
CC	Credit Cooperatives
CCCN	Crime & Criminal Cracking Network & System
C-D Ratio	Credit-Deposit Ratio
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CES	Centre for Environment Studies
CESCO	Central Electricity Corporation Ltd
CESU	Central Electricity Supply Unit
CGP	Captive Generating Plants
CIFA	Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture
CMR	Colossal Magneto Resistance
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPP	Captive Power Plant
CPSU	Central Public Sector Undertaking
CRRI	Central Rice Research Institute
CSC	Common Services Centre
CSO	Central Statistical Organization
CVRC	Central Variety Release Committee
DCCB	District Cooperative Central Bank
DFID	Department for International Development
DGFT	Director General Foreign Trade
DIC	District Industry Centre

DLCC	District Level Coordination Committee
DPAP	Drought Prone Area Programme
DS	Debt Stock
DSR	District Sub Register
DW	Dug Well
DWCRA	Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas
DWCUA	Development of Women & Children in Urban Areas
EDC	Eco Development Committee
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
ENVIS	Environment Information System
EPIP	Export Promotion Industrial Park
ER	Elephant Reserve
EWS	Economically Weaker Section
FCAL	IDCOL Ferro Chrome & Alloys Ltd
FCI	Food Corporation of India
FFDA	Fish Farmers Development Agency
FSAI	Frozen Seimen Artificial 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 AwasYojana
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
ICSE	Indian Council of Secondary Education
ICT	Information & Communication Technology
ICTC	Integrated Counseling & Testing Centre
IDCO	Infrastructure Development Corporation

IDCOL	Industrial Development Corporation of Odisha Ltd
IDDP	Integrated Dairy Development Programme
IEC	Information Education & Communication
IGNOAP	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension
IID	Industrial Infrastructure Development
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
IKIWL	IDCOL Kalinga Iron Works Ltd
IMIS	Integrated Management Information System
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IMS	Institute of Material Science
IPICOL	Industrial Promotion & Investment Corporation Ltd
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IRDP	Integrated Rural Development Programme
ISBEID	Indian State level Basic Environment Information Database
ISOPOM	Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil palm & Maize
IT	Information Technology
ITB	International Tourism Bureau
ITDAs	Integrated Tribal Development Agency
ITI	Industrial Training Institute
IVLP	Institute of Village Linkage Programme
IWDP	Integrated Watershed Development Programme
JFM	Joint Forest Management
JNNURM	Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission
KBK	Kalahandi Bolangir Koraput
KCC	Kissan Credit Card
KKGC	Kalinga Kissan Gold Card
KSY	Kishori Sakti Yojana
KVIB	Khadi& Village Industry Board
KVIC	Khadi & Village Industry Commission
KVK	Krishi Vigyan Kendra
KW	Kilo Watt
LAC	Live Stock Aid Centre
LAMPS	Large Sized Adivasi Multi-Purpose Cooperative Society
LIG	Lower Income Group
LSG	Low Spending Group

LT	Luxury Tax
MARKFED	Marketing Federation
MCL	Mahanadi Coal field LTD
MDF	Medium Dense Forest
MHU	Mobile Health Units
MIC	Multipurpose Identity Card
MIS	Management Information System
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MOEF	Ministry of Environment & Forest
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPCE	Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure
MPCS	Milk Producer's Cooperative Society
MPEDA	Marine Product Export Development Agency
MR	Mandated Revenue
MRP	Mixed Recall Period
MSE	Micro & Small Enterprises
MSG	Middle Spending Group
MSME	Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
MT	Metric Ton
MTPA	Million Ton Per Annum
MTW	Medium Tube Well
MWSA	Mean Water Spread Area
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development
NACP	National Aids Control Programme
NAFED	National Federation
NAIS	National Agriculture Insurance Scheme
NALCO	National Aluminium Company
NBFC	Non-Banking Finance Companies
NBMMP	National Bio Gas & Manure Management Programme
NCLP	National Child Labour Project
NDDP	Net District Domestic Product
NDP	Net Domestic Product
NEAC	National Environment Awareness Campaign
NESCO	Northern Electricity Corporation Ltd

NFSM	National Food Security Mission
NH	National Highway
NHFDC	National Handicapped Finance Development Corporation
NHM	National Horticulture Mission
NIC	National Informatic Centre
NICRE	Non Interest Committed Expenditure
NOAP	National Old Age Pension
NPA	Non-Performing Assets
NPCBB	National Project for Cattle & Buffalo Breeding
NREGA	National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NRSE	New & Renewable Source of Energy
NSDP	Net State Domestic Product
NSS	National Sample Survey
NTPC	National Thermal Power Corporation
NWDPRA	National Watershed Development Programme for Rural Areas
NWFF	National Welfare for Fishermen
OAIC	Odisha Agro Industries Corporation
OCAC	Odisha Computer Application Centre
OCT&SF	Odisha Cooperative Tasar & Silk Federation Ltd
OERC	Odisha Electricity Regulatory Commission
OF	Open Forest
OFDC	Odisha Forest Development Corporation
OHPC	Odisha Hydro Power Corporation Ltd
OMC	Odisha Mining Corporation
OMFED	Odisha State Cooperative Milk Producer's Federation Ltd
OPERP	Odisha Public Enterprises Reform Programme
OPGC	Odisha Power Generation Corporation
OPOLFED	Odisha State Poultry Producer's Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd
OPTCL	Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Ltd
OREDA	Odisha Renewable Energy Development Agency
ORHDC	Odisha Rural Housing Development Corporation
ORMAS	Odisha Rural Development & Marketing Society
ORSAC	Odisha Space Application Centre

OSCARD	Odisha Cooperative Agriculture & Research Development
OSCHC	Odisha State Cooperative Handicraft Corporation
OSEMS	Odisha State Employment Mission Society
OSFC	Odisha State Finance Corporation
OSFDC	Odisha State Finance Development Corporation
OSWAB	Odisha State Welfare Advisory Board
OSWAN	Odisha State wide Area Network
OTDC	Odisha Tourism Development Corporation
OTIDA	Odisha Transport Infrastructure Development Authority
OTR	Own Tax Revenue
OTRAC	Odisha Transport Regulatory & Advisory Council
OUAT	Odisha University of Agriculture & Technology
OWDM	Odisha Watershed Development Mission
PACS	Primary Agricultural Cooperative Society
PCCF	Principal Chief Conservator of Forest
PDD	Project Design Document
PDS	Public Distribution System
PFCS	Primary Fisherman Cooperative Society
PGCIL	Power Generation Corporation of India Ltd
PHC	Public Health Care
PHDMA	Poverty & Human Development Monitoring Agency
PLF	Plant Load Factor
PLI	Postal Life Insurance
PMEGP	Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme
PMGSY	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
PMRY	Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PSE	Public Sector Enterprises
PSU	Public Sector Undertaking
PTG	Primitive Tribal Group
PTS	Public Telephone Services
PWCS	Primary Weavers Cooperative Society
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
RD	Revenue Deficit
REC	Rural Electrification Corporation

REGP	Rural Employment Generation Programme
RGGVY	Rajiv Gandhi Gram Vidyutikaran Yojana
RHA	Rehabilitation of Handicraft Artisans
RIDF	Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
RLIP	River Lift Irrigation Points
RLTAP	Revised Long Term Action Plan
RMC	Regional Cooperative Marketing Society
ROR	Record of Right
RPLI	Rural Postal Life Insurance
RPRC	Regional Plant Resource Centre
RRB	Regional Rural Banks
RVEP	Remote Village Electrification Programme
RVP	River Valley Project
RWSS	Rural Water Supply & Sanitation
SAMS	Student Academic Management System
SC	Scheduled Caste
SCA	Special Central Assistance
SCST	State Council on Science & Technology
SDC	State Data Centre
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SGSY	Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana
SHG	Self 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 Organization



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Overview



ODISHA

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

1.1 Overall Macro Scenario

The anticipated growth rate of Odisha economy during 2014-15 has been estimated as 8.78 percent at 2004-05 prices in Market prices. The State economy is expected to recover strongly in 2014-15 after a sluggish growth rate of about 2.21 percent in 2013-14 that occurred due to the adverse impact of the natural shocks and industrial recession during the year. The State witnessed the falling share of agriculture sector to overall GSDP as well as fluctuating trend of growth rates for last few years.

The share of agriculture & animal husbandry sector to GSDP of Odisha remained 15.1 percent, 13.1 percent and 12.3 percent in 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. Major factors like natural shocks of floods, droughts, severe cyclone etc and price variations in agricultural products contributed significantly to the varying degrees of growth rates, mostly negative growth rates in the last decade between 2004-05 and 2014-15. During the last three years agriculture sector has witnessed a very fluctuating growth trend. The sector recovered strongly with a higher growth rate of 12.3 percent in 2012-13. However this recovery in the growth rate was short lived as the severe cyclone “Phailin” followed by heavy floods very adversely impacted coastal Odisha during 2013-14 resulting in a negative agricultural growth rate.

The Industry and Services sectors have emerged as main drivers of growth during the past decade. In real terms at 2004-05 prices, Odisha economy exhibited an average annual growth rate of 8.82 percent during the 10th Plan period against a target of 6.20 percent. The economy grew in real terms at the rate of 7.05 percent during the 11th Plan. The standard of living in Odisha has improved over the years with the rise in real per capita income. But the continuing gap in real per capita income between India and Odisha is a matter of concern.

Odisha economy is diversifying at a faster rate and though the State economy still continues to be adversely impacted by frequent natural shocks, it has acquired some resilience to such natural shocks. This has happened because of transformation in the economy from “agriculture based” to “industries and service sectors driven”. As can be seen from the time series data of State income estimates, the share of Agriculture sector has steadily declined over the years and the share of Industry and Services sectors have been increasing over the years. As per 2014-15 (advance estimates), share of the Services sector (as per CSO

classification) is expected to be about 51.2 percent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) followed by those of the Industry (33.4 percent) and the Agriculture (15.4 percent) in real terms at 2004-05 prices. The growth patterns also exhibit similar trend at All India level. The high growth rates recorded by the State in the 10th and 11th Five Year Plans were mainly due to high growth registered by the Industry Sector and the Services Sector. The performance of the Agricultural Sector continues to be highly volatile mainly due to adverse impact of natural shocks such as cyclones, droughts and floods. The Services sector has been growing in a comparatively stable manner.

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

The workers' participation ratio in Odisha at 41.8 percent was slightly higher than 39.8 percent at the national level in 2011. The share of marginal workers in the total workforce increased substantially from 33 percent in 2001 to 39 percent in 2011, while the share of main workers declined from 67 percent in 2001 to 61 percent in 2011. The share of total workers in the Agricultural sector, i.e., both cultivators and agricultural workers, declined from 64.7 percent in 2001 to 61.8 percent in 2011. This indicates that, although the majority of population in the State still depends on agriculture directly or indirectly, the State economy has been diversifying and there is a shift moving away from the Agricultural sector to non-farm sectors.

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

The cost of living in urban Odisha which used to be lower than the rest of India in the past, is not so any more. However, the cost of living in rural Odisha continues to be one of the lowest in the country.

1.2 The Agriculture Sector

The Agriculture sector includes agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry sub-sectors. Because of higher growth rate in the industries and services sector achieved during the past decade or so the share of agriculture Sector in the State's GSDP has been declining. The share of this Sector in Odisha's GSDP is around 15.4 percent as per the advance estimate in 2014-15. In spite of this Agriculture sector continues to be vital for the State. This Sector provides employment and sustenance, directly or indirectly, to more than 60 percent of the population. However the sector suffers from frequent natural shocks like cyclones, droughts and flash floods affecting the growth trend. Despite wide annual variations in its growth, the Agriculture sector grew robustly in real terms at 2004-05 prices, at a rate of 12.30 percent during 2012-13. Followed by a negative growth rate in 2013-14 mainly caused by cyclonic storm Phailin and flash floods in the State in October 2013. However, as per the advance estimate, the agriculture & animal husbandry sector expects to grow at 1.97 percent during 2014-15.

Because of susceptibility of the State to natural calamities the food grains production generally fluctuates from year to year. The food grain production was 83.60 lakh tones in 2013-14 as compared to 102.10 lakh tones in 2012-13 and 63.16 lakh tones in 2011-12. Paddy still constitutes more than 90 percent of total production of food grains and continues to be the dominant crop in Odisha, though in terms of acreage, there has been a gradual shift from paddy to cash crops. Rice productivity has been slowly increasing and is of the order of 18.21 quintals/ha in 2013-14 which is less than the national average.

The area, production, yield rate of High-Yield-Variety (HYV) paddy and cropping intensity of Odisha are presented in relevant Annexures. One positive trend noticed is that the coverage of area under HYV paddy has increased till the end of 2010-11. After a marginal fall in the area under HYV during 2011-12, it increased again in 2012-13 and 2013-14. The production of HYV paddy also decreased during 2013-14 with a low yield rate of 29.07 quintals /ha against 37.83 quintals /ha in 2012-13 and 23.35 quintals /ha in 2011-12. The cropping intensity in Odisha during 2013-14 remained at the same level of 167 percent as recorded during 2012-13. Bolangir district has reported highest yield rates of HYV paddy in the order

of 49.18 quintals per ha. Another 5 districts such as Sonepur, Nawarangapur, Dhenkanal, Koraput and Rayagada have also recorded high yield rates of HYV paddy ranging between 39 to 46 quintals /ha during 2013-14. These positive developments augur well for overall improvement of the Agriculture sector and will increase food grain production in Odisha.

Percentage share of irrigated area under principal crops in Odisha was 28.30 percentage as against all India share of 44.90 percentage. However, the situation has been gradually improving. With a view to increasing irrigation facilities as quickly as possible, the State Government launched in 2009-10 two innovative irrigation schemes, i.e., (i) construction of check dams and (ii) sustainable harvesting of groundwater through installations of bore wells at a massive scale. This apart, while there has been considerable improvement in the use of fertilisers and other inputs, the rate of fertiliser use and other inputs in the State still remains lower than the national average. Fertiliser consumption in Odisha during 2013-14 has decreased to 57.11 kgs/ ha as against 58.74 kgs/ha during 2012-13.

1.3 The Industry Sector

For the purpose of the survey, the Industry Sector consists of manufacturing, mining and quarrying, electricity-gas-water supply and construction sub-sectors. The sector contributed about 33.45 percent share of Odisha's GSDP in real terms as per the estimates of 2014-15. In spite of global economic slowdown, disruption and other problems in the mining and quarrying sub-sector the advance estimate for the sub sector shows a growth rate of 2.30 percent in 2014-15.

Most large-scale industries in Odisha are mineral-based. Presently in steel production, Odisha has 10 percent of the total capacity of the nation, while it has 25 percent of total iron-ore reserves in the country. Therefore, there is substantial scope for expansion in steel production in the State. Accordingly, Odisha has been a favorite destination for big investments in this Sector during the past years. A number of investment proposals of big business houses are in the pipeline. When these investments fully materialise, the steel producing capacity of the State will improve substantially and Odisha will grow at a much faster rate.

Odisha occupies the first place in the country in aluminum, both in terms of production capacity and actual output. Out of the four big plants producing aluminium in the country, two are in Odisha. These are NALCO and Vedanta Aluminum Limited (VAL). As on March 2013,

total aluminum production in Odisha was 54 percent of total production by all the four big plants, i.e., NALCO, VAL, BALCO and HINDALCO in the country.

The number of “Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)” in the State has been increasing over time. During 2013-14, the maximum number of MSMEs were set up in Sundargarh district, followed by Khorda, Cuttack and Ganjam. Among manufacturing units, the largest number of MSME units belong to the repairing & services followed by food and allied sector. Industrial sickness continues to be a problem among MSMEs. The handicraft and cottage industry in Odisha exhibits a declining trend in terms of the number of units as well as employment generation.

The mining sector contributed on an average about 7.4 percent of real GSDP of Odisha during the 11th Five Year Plan. However, its share has declined during the first two years of the 12th Plan period. During 2013-14, the share of this sub-sector was just 6.67 percent which is expected to fall marginally to 6.31 percent during 2014-15 as per advance estimate. Being a favoured investment destination of global investors, this sub-sector seems poised for rapid growth notwithstanding the current problems. In terms of total value of mineral output, Odisha ranks highest in the country and its share is increasing. This sub-sector has been increasingly employing capital intensive and labour saving technologies with a view to enhancing its global competitiveness.

1.4 The Service Sector

This Sector comprises of sub-sectors such as banking and insurance, real estate etc, public administration, trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communications and other services. This Sector dominates the State’s economy with a share of more than 51 percent of GSDP as per advance estimate for 2014-15. The Sector has been growing at higher rates compared to other Sectors more or less in a stable manner. As per the advance estimate of the growth rate for the Sector during 2014-15 is 9.2 percent.

The advance estimates of 2014-15 suggest that the community, social and personal services sub-sector contributed 13.45 percent, the trade, hotels and restaurants sub-sector 13.09 percent, financial and insurance services sub-sector 13.64 percent the State’s GSDP in real terms at 2004-05 prices. The transport, storage and communication sub-sector may contribute about 10.99 percent, Other services contributed about 10.08 percent to the GSDP.

The banking and insurance sub-sector is expected to contribute about 7.41 percent of the GSDP. This sub-sector provides invaluable indirect benefits to the economy in the form of financial infrastructure. The average population serviced by a bank branch in the State is about 12,000, which is better than that in many other states in India. About 80 percent of all bank branches are located in rural and semi-urban areas.

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

Construction sector is closely linked with infrastructure building in a region. The growth and expansion in the sub-sector, therefore implies infrastructure up gradation. The share of the construction sub-sector in the Odisha's GSDP for 2014-15 is 11.69 percent as per the advance estimate. This sub-sector is also important from employment perspective. It absorbs a lot of casual workers. In spite of its fluctuating trend in growth rates in the last decade, construction sub sector expects to record a robust growth rate of 21.56 percent in 2014-15. One implication of this could be that infrastructure up gradation in the State is not keeping pace with the growth in the economy.

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

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

1.5 Infrastructure

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

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

The demand for power in Odisha has been rising at a faster rate due to increased emphasis on industrialization and expansion in household electrification. Over 80 percent of villages in Odisha are now electrified. This situation is likely to further improve soon through project works under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana, Biju Gram Jyoti and Biju Saharanchal Vidyutikaran Yojana. Many alternative energy programmes and incentive schemes are also in progress. In spite of this increase in demand for power, Odisha has remained a power surplus State. About 76.7 percent of the power consumers belong to rural areas. Domestic consumers comprise about 92 percent of total consumers. They consume about 32.3 percent of the total power consumption.

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

Railway density in the State is 16 km per thousand square km of area, which is below the national average of 20 km. The cargo shipment activity at Paradeep port has shown consistent growth despite the recent global recession. In May 2011, Dhamra port has started commercial operations. Gopalpur port has been operated by a Private developer. The

commercial operation of the port has been suspended as the construction work for all weather port has been started.

Tele-density, which is equal to the number of telephone connections per 100 population, has grown rapidly in the State. However, it is yet to catch up with the national average. The overall tele-density of the State by the end of March 2014 was 60.90 percent as against the all India average of 75.23 percent. In case of urban tele-density, Odisha is far better than the all India level. Odisha has reported urban tele-density of 161 percent in comparison to 146 percent at the national level. The rural tele-density in the State was 40 percent as compared to 44 percent at all India level. Cell phones constitute about 75 percent of total telephone connections in the State.

The State has undertaken massive steps to improve the use of Information Technology, especially in public administration. E-governance has been taken up and enforced at various levels. Two software technology parks are in operation: one at Bhubaneswar and the other at Rourkela.

1.6 Poverty

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

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

The State witnesses wide regional, social and general disparities in development. All regions have not shared the gains of development in an equitable manner. With a view to addressing the problem of regional disparities and expediting development of interior tribal dominated districts, the Government has implemented a series of development programmes such as

Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP), Biju KBK Plan, Biju Kandhamal O Gajpati Yojana, Gopabandhu GraminYojana (GGY), Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) and Western Odisha Development Council (WODC). The Funding for RLTAP and BRGF has been provided by Government of India. With support from Government of India, the State has implemented a new initiative, called Integrated Action Plan (IAP) in 18 tribal and backward districts of Odisha. These development initiatives aim at faster development of the backward regions of the State.

1.7 Social Sectors

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

Attainments of the State in social sectors have been significant in recent years. In 2011, the overall literacy rate (72.9 percent) in Odisha was at par with the national average (73 percent). Enrollment ratio in elementary (primary and upper primary) schools has substantially increased. The dropout rates have come down sharply from 41.8 percent in 2000-01 to 1.97 percent in 2013-14 at primary level and from about 57 percent in 2000-01 to 2.40 percent in 2013-14 at upper primary level. The school infrastructure has also been substantially improved during the recent years.

The State Government has been consistently striving to improve literacy levels and quality of education in the State. Several initiatives have been taken. About 1670 schools, girls schools, residential schools, sevashrams, training institutes, educational complex for PTGs function in the State. With a view to improving literacy levels among ST and SC communities, particularly among girls, the State has been establishing hostels for ST and SC students. Out of 6,372 tribal (boys and Girls) hostel sanctioned during 2013-14, 4772 hostels have been completed by September 2014. Besides these, hostels there are 494 hostels for SC girls and boys, 52 residential Ashram hostels in TSP, 30 new Ashram school under construction and 7 Special Adibasi Hostels in the state. The ST & SC Development Department has also been constructing 5 numbers of urban hostel complexes, 3 in Bhubaneswar with 200 capacity, one in Rourkela and one in Berhampur city, each with 300 capacity.

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

In the healthcare sector, the Government has been taking steps to bring about considerable improvement in health infrastructure and delivery and accessibility of healthcare services in the State. Still there is a lot to be done. The basic demographic variables present a mixed picture. The crude birth rate in the State is 19.6 against the national average of 21.4 in 2013, but the crude death rate stood at 8.4 compared to 7.0 for the country. Life expectancy at birth in the State for male and female are projected at 64.3 years and 67.3 years respectively which are lower than the national average of 67.3 years and 69.6 years respectively. Infant mortality rate has come down to 51 during 2013. The IMR at all India level during 2013 stood at 40.

The disease burden in the State is quite high. The Government has been implementing Panchvyadhi scheme, focusing on five most prevalent diseases: malaria, leprosy, diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections and scabies that contribute about 70 percent of patient load. The *Panchvyadhi Chikitsa* scheme is in operation since 2001 to provide free treatment and medicines for these diseases. The scheme has also prescribed clinical protocols to be followed by all doctors and public health institutions. In the KBK and other tribal districts, mobile health units have been placed in service to provide health services to the people in outreach mode in remote areas where connectivity is poor and the posts of doctors and other health personnel remain vacant. A number of new health initiatives, including NRHM, ASHA and other health development programmes, have been launched in the State. The State Government with support of Central Government has launched Odisha Emergency Medical Ambulance Service free of cost to ensure that critical patients requiring urgent medical attention reach hospitals in time to prevent avoidable fatality. Improvement in people's health and hygiene awareness, in their general health condition and better availability of healthcare services account for improvements in several health indicators including IMR, maternal mortality ratio (MMR), institutional deliveries and immunization services.

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) during 2012-13 in Odisha was 235 per 1, 00,000 live births in Odisha, compared to 178 in India. There has been an improvement in women's health in

recent times. Increasingly, more pregnant women have been receiving ante-natal and post-natal care. Institutional deliveries have increased from about 37 percent in 2005-06 to 80.8 percent in 2012-13. The pregnancy burden of women in the State is lower than that of their counterparts in the country. During the year 2012, the General Fertility Rate (GFR) in Odisha stood at 71.2 percent compared to 80.0 percent at the all India level. National Health Mission (NHM) initiatives and achievements are to be credited. Various government health programmes have brought down the disease burden in the State. Leprosy has declined to less than 1 per 10,000 population and filaria has been controlled. Malaria is endemic in some parts of the State. The number of malaria positive cases in the State also reduced to 2.28 lakh in 2013 as against 2.63 lakh in 2012. HIV positive cases have declined remarkably from 3,255 by March 2013 to 2,091 by August-2014.

Odisha's performance has been satisfactory in respect of access to safe drinking water. The coverage of households having access to safe drinking water (taps, handpumps and tube-wells) was 75.3 percent as per the 2011 census. The Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) reports that 2.7 percent rural habitations in Odisha were not covered under drinking water supply programmes in 2009. As per 2011 census about 78% of all households do not have sanitation facility in their premises. The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) has been implemented to provide toilets in rural areas and encourage people to improve sanitation conditions. Physical achievements under this programme have been encouraging. By 2013-14, 58.1 percent households, 100 percent schools, 100 percent Anganwadis were covered under the programme.

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

There exist gender disparities in Odisha in several human development indicators. Only sixty-four percent of the female population is literate in comparison to about eighty two percent of the male population in Odisha. The male literacy rate in Odisha is little higher than the national average while female literacy rate is marginally lower. Women constitute about 45 percent of the total workforce in Odisha. The employment of women in the organized

sector has, however, been rising in recent years. The present strategy of the State to empower and develop women is a step in the right direction. About 5.63 lakh Women Self-Help Groups (WSHGs) with 67.61 lakh members have been organized 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 organizations.

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

1.8 Public Finance

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

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

Notwithstanding the declining revenue surplus, the policy of gradually enhancing developmental capital outlays was persisted with 2.0, 2.2 and 2.8 percent of GSDP in 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. This resulted in the small fiscal surplus of 0.3 percent

in 2011-12, evaporating in 2012-13 and turning into a fiscal deficit of 1.70 percent of GSDP (1st revised estimates) in 2013-14.

At the time of introducing the fiscal responsibility legislation, the total liabilities of Odisha was close to 50 percent of GSDP; considered with high deficit levels, it raised the spectre of non-sustainability of such a high level of debt, particularly because states in India have no way of financing their deficits except through additional borrowing. The state finances have come a long way from that stage in the intervening years; total liabilities declined to less than 20 percent of GSDP in 2013-14. With deficits reigned in, there is no apprehension regarding sustainability at all. In fact, the State has not even made any recourse to the Reserve Bank of India's overdraft facility in recent years. Clearly, this is not an aspect of the State finances that would cause any concern at present.

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



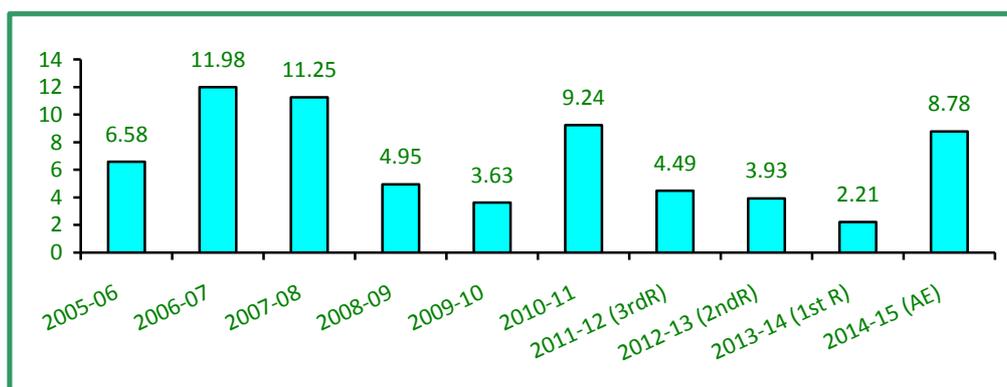
Odisha's Economy: A Macro Glance

2.1 Aggregate Income

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is the single most important tool to measure the economic growth rate of a State. As per the Advance estimates, the anticipated growth rate of Odisha in 2014-15 is 8.78 percent at Market prices in real terms at 2004-05 base. The anticipated growth rate is 8.08 percent as per factor cost (9.02% at current Market Prices). Odisha's economy expects to recover with resilience and strength after an economic slowdown with a low growth rate of 2.21 percent in 2013-14 at Market prices in real terms (1st revised). An upswing in the growth rate in 2014-15 may be attributed to higher growth rates in industry and service sectors rather than agriculture sector. During 2014-15, the growth rates may be impressive in construction sub sector (21.56 percent), Transport, storage & communication sector (12.18 percent), banking insurance sub sector (11.09 percent) and community, social & personal services sector (9.90 percent) in 2014-15.

The downturn in State economy in 2013-14 may be attributed to the negative growth of 9.78 percent (at factor cost) in broad agriculture sector of the State due to the occurrence of severe cyclone "Phailin" followed by flash floods in October 2013. Agriculture production and procurement along with yield rates, paddy in particular, fell sharply in 2013-14 as compared to the bumper production in 2012-13. Manufacturing sector recorded very low growth rate of 2.16 percent (at factor cost) in 2013-14 (1st revised estimates) after a negative growth rate of 3.47 percent (at factor cost) in 2012-13 (2nd revised estimates). Stagnated growth rate in construction sub sector (-0.04 percent), trade, hotel & restaurants sub sector (0.17 percent) and negative growth rate in public administration sub sector (-1.98 percent) in 2013-14 added to the downswing of over all growth rate of Odisha during the year. However, few sub sectors although have lesser share of contribution to total GSDP of the State, like fishery (with 10.91 percent growth rate), transport by other means (7.48 percent), communication (13.02 percent growth rate), banking insurance (12.13 percent growth rate) and other services (7.65 percent growth rate) grew impressively during 2013-14. The growth rates of Odisha's economy between 2005-06 and 2014-15 in real terms at 2004-05 base at Market prices are presented in Figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1: Real Growth Rates of GSDP at Market Prices of Odisha, 2005-06 to 2014-15 (Advance Estimates)



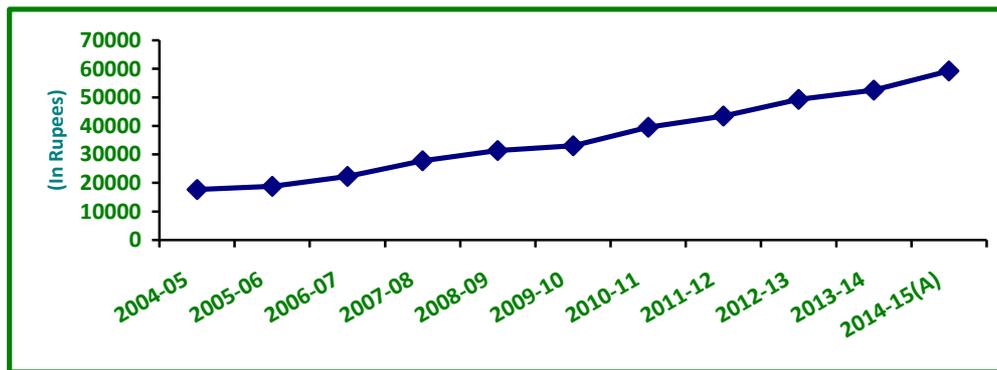
During 11th Plan period, banking and insurance subsectors of the State grew significantly with a robust annual average growth rate of 17.77 percent (at factor cost) followed by communication (12.73 percent), registered manufacturing (10.21 percent), transport by other means (11.15 percent), trade, hotel & restaurants (9.36 percent), storage (10.14 percent) and other services (8.50 percent). The banking sub sector (12.08 percent), storage (11.6 percent), transport by other means (10.4 percent) and fishery sub sector (10.3 percent) registered notable annual average growth rates during the 1st three years of 12th plan period, Annexure 2.1 shows Gross and Net State Domestic Products both at current and constant (2004-05) prices from 1950-51 to 2014-15. The year-wise and sub-sector-wise GSDP at current and constant prices have been indicated at Annexure 2.2 and Annexure 2.3 respectively.

2.2 Relative Standards of Living

Per capita income is an important indicator of standard of living of the people. The rising trends of per capita real Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) for Odisha from 2004-05 to 2014-15 at Market prices at 2004-05 prices are presented in Figure 2.2. The per capita income (real NSDP) of Odisha during 2014-15 is estimated at Rs.28,384 as per the advance estimates, which accounted for a growth rate of 7.31 percent over 2013-14. Before the beginning of the 11th Plan, i.e., during 2006-07, the per capita income of Odisha was Rs.21,585. It increased to Rs.25,847 in 2011-12, i.e., at the end of 11th Plan, registering a growth of 19.74 percent during the 11th plan period. Odisha has been continuously striving to bridge the gap in the real per capita income with the national average. Though the gap in

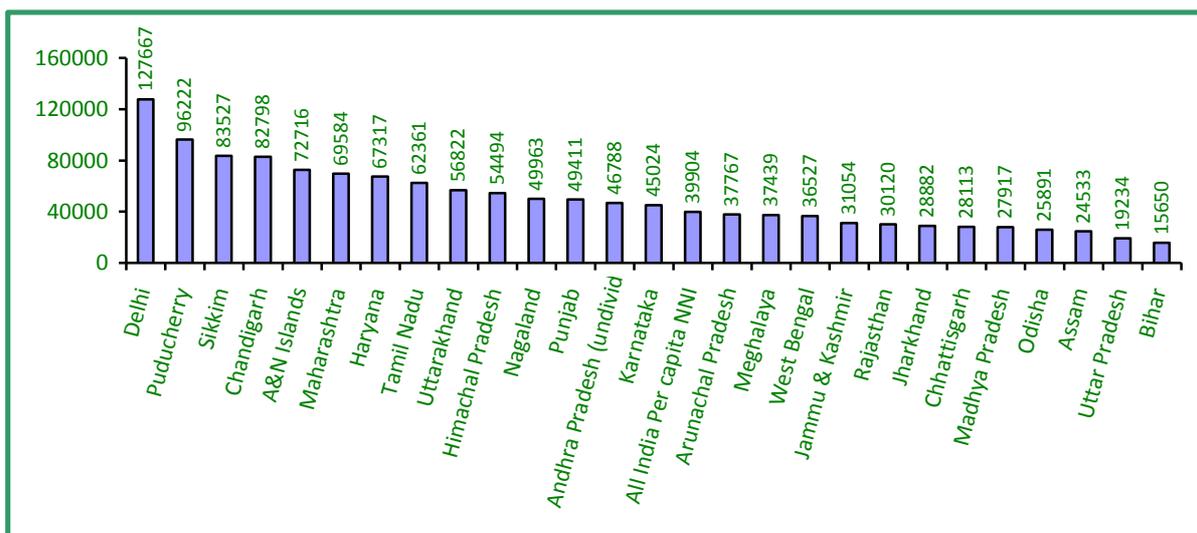
real per capita income between Odisha and the national average has been reducing over the recent years, this gap has remained an area of concern. Odisha still lags far behind in comparison to several faster growing states and national averages. The year-wise per capita NSDP of Odisha at current and constant (2004-05) prices have been indicated at Annexure 2.1.

Figure 2.2: Per Capita Real NSDP at Market Prices of Odisha, 2004-05 to 2014-15 (Advance Estimates)



As per the advance estimate of State-wise GSDP for 2013-14, the real per capita NSDP of Odisha in 2013-14 at factor cost at 2004-05 prices was Rs. 25,891, which was higher than that of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Assam. The State wise real per capita NSDP of major states for 2013-14 (advance estimate) is presented at Figure 2.3.

Figure 2.3. Per Capita NSDP of Major States, 2013-14 (Advance estimates) at Factor cost at 2004-05 Prices



2.3 Broad Sectoral Decomposition

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

In this report, Odisha's economy has been classified as Agriculture, Industry and Services sectors as per CSO classification 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 and construction sectors. The Service Sector includes trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage, communication, Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Ownership of dwelling, Business services & Legal services, Community, Social and Personal services including public administration sectors. In recent years, Odisha has witnessed significant structural change over the years. The dynamics of the composition of Odisha's economy from the year 2004-05 to 2014-15 has been captured in Figure 2.4. It is clearly becoming less agricultural, more industrial and more service-oriented over time. In 2013-14, broad Agriculture sector represented only 16.30 percent of Odisha's GSDP. The broad Service Sector and Industry Sector represented 50.62 percent and 33.08 percent respectively. During the year 2014-15, the share of the Service Sector is expected to be 51.16 percent, that of the Industry Sector 33.45 percent and that of the Agriculture Sector 15.39 percent in real terms at 2004-05 prices. Sectoral shares of GSDP in 2014-15 are presented in Figure 2.5. As is true for the Indian economy, in recent years the Service Sector dominates the State economy, constituting more than half the State's GSDP.

Figure 2.4: Dynamics of Composition of Odisha's Economy 2004-05 to 2014-15(Advance Estimates) (at factor cost) (As per CSO Classification)

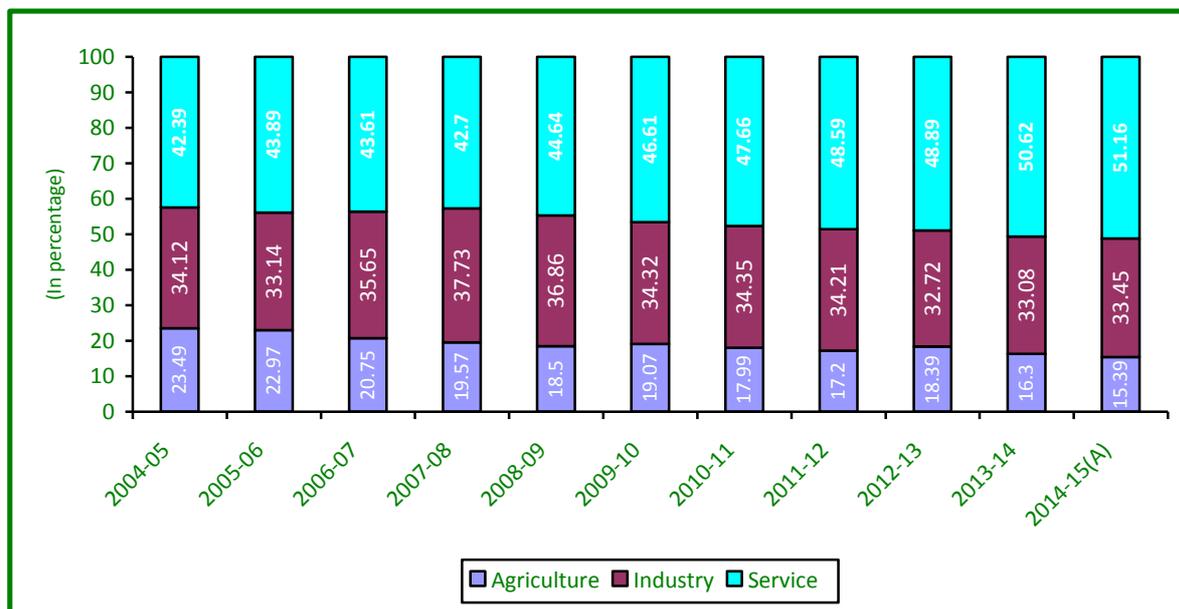
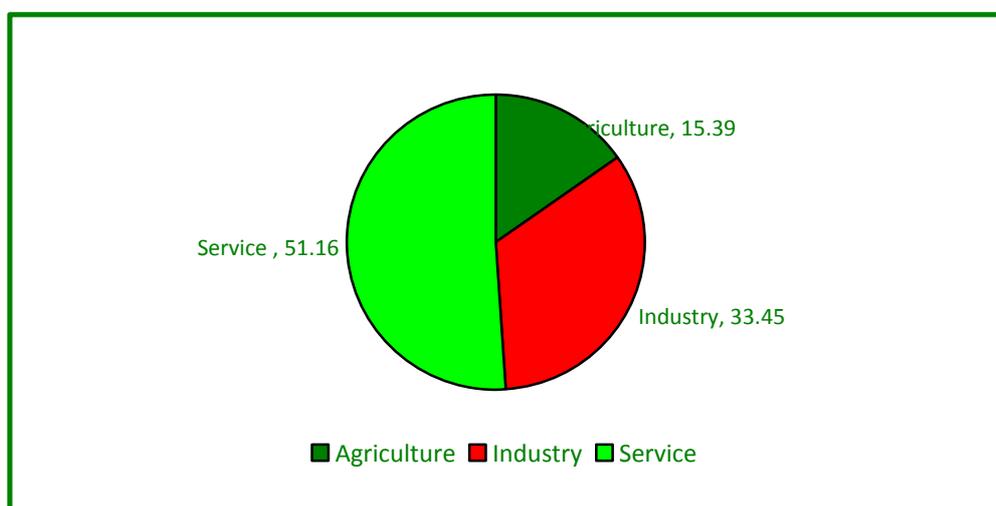


Figure 2.5: Sectoral Composition of Odisha's Economy 2014-15 at 2004-05 prices (at factor cost) (In percent)(As per CSO classification)



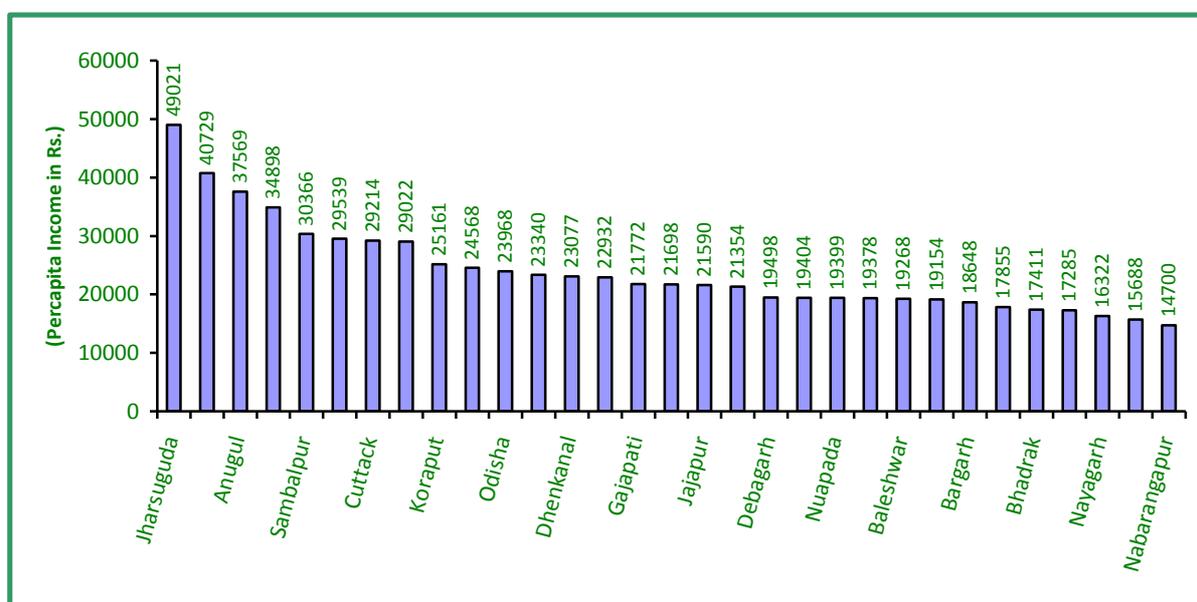
The annual sectoral real growth rates at 2004-05 prices for the Agriculture, the Industry and the Services sectors as well as broad sectoral composition of GSDP from the year 1950-51 to 2013-14 have been indicated at Annexure- 2.10.

2.4 Performance of Districts

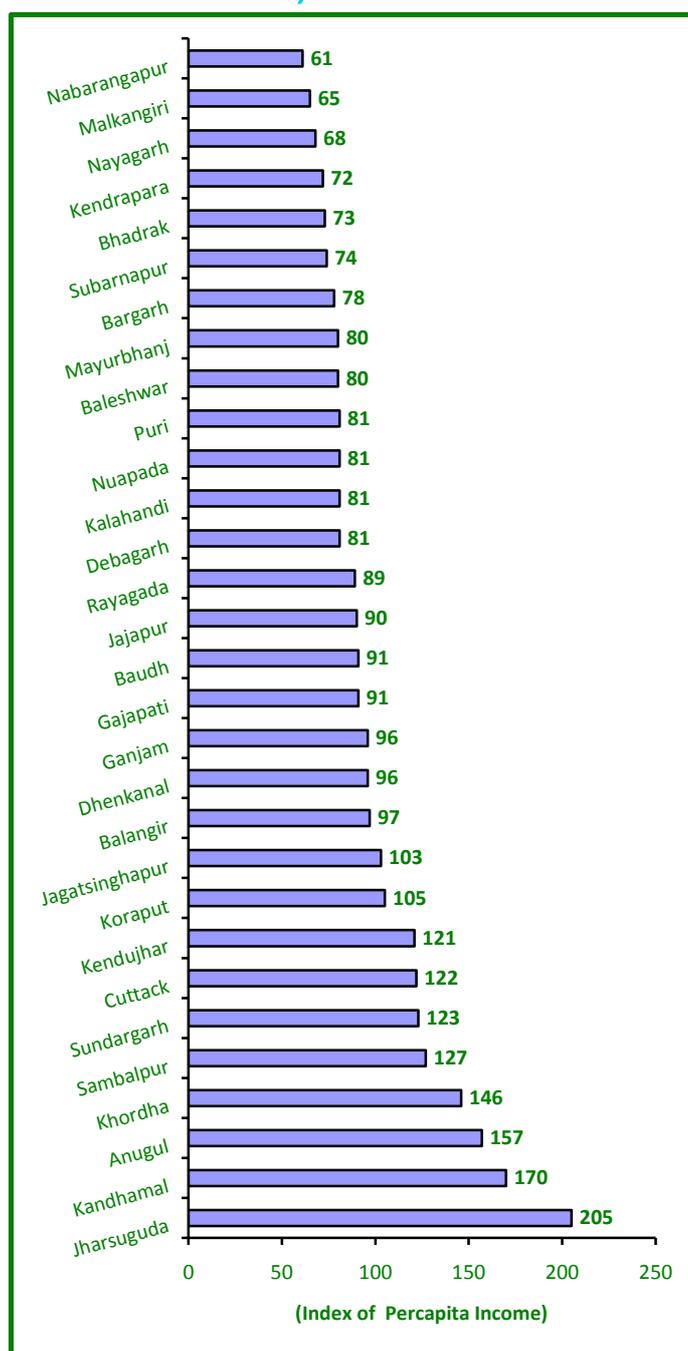
District incomes are estimated by way of apportioning the State GSDP among different districts. The Gross and Net District Domestic Products (GDDP / NDDP) for all districts for the period from 2004-05 to 2010-11 are given in Annexure 2.11 through 2.16.

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

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

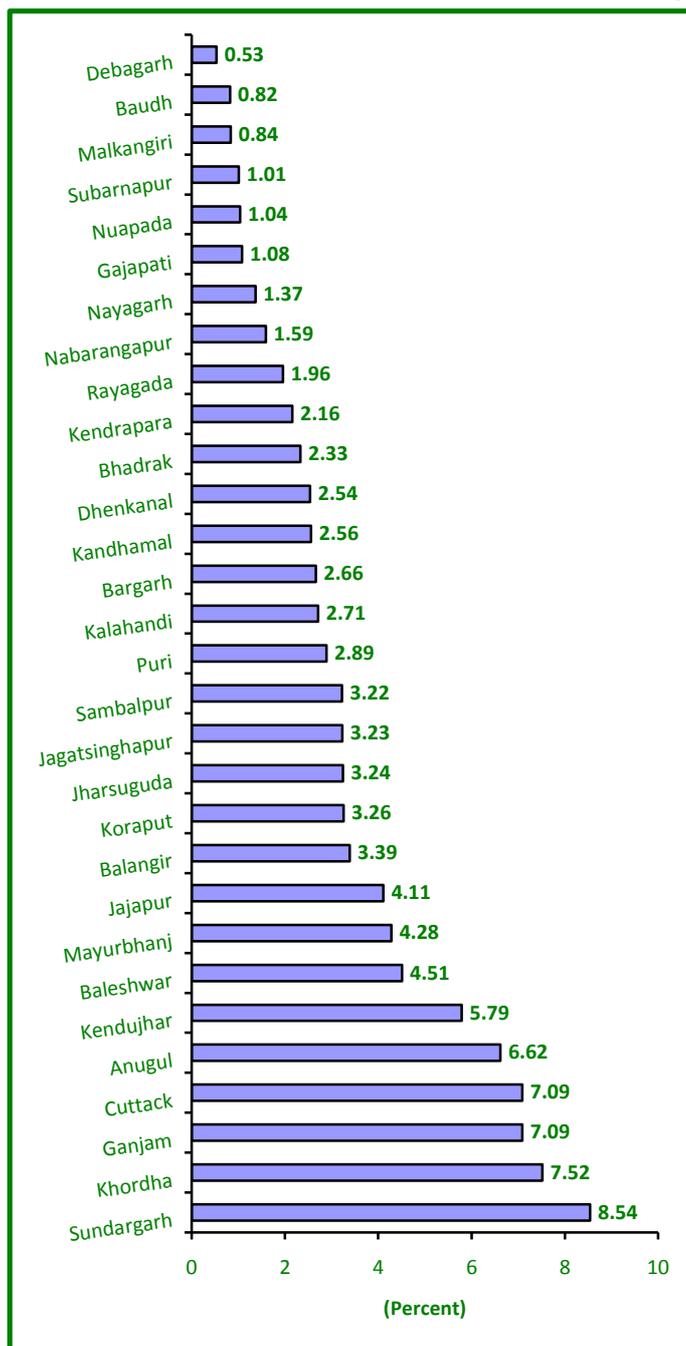


**Figure 2.7: Annual Index of Real Per Capita NDDP, 2010-11
(Per Capita Real NSDP = 100)**



In term of percentage share of GDDP to State GSDP, Sundargarh contributed maximum to the State's GSDP with 8.54 percent share followed by Khordha (7.52 percent) and Cuttack & Ganjam (7.09 percent each) in 2010-11. Deogarh district contributed lowest to GSDP of Odisha with 0.53 percent GDDP share in 2010-11. Figure 2.8 presents the district-wise percentage share of GDDP to GSDP at 2004-05 prices for 2010-11

Fig 2.8 Share of GDDP to GSDP in 2010-11 at 2004-05 Prices (Percent)



2.5 Employment

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

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

Box 2.1: Periods of Some Recent NSS Rounds

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
69 th	July, 2012 – Dec, 2012	70 th	Jan, 2013 – Dec, 2013
71 st	Jan, 2014 – June, 2014	72 nd	July, 2014 – June, 2015 (In Progress)

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

2.5.1 State of Employment: Census Data

The Census of India is a rich source of employment data. It does not only estimate the population, but also indicates the status of workers, defined as those who have participated in any economically productive activity at any time during the reference period. Census classifies workers as main and marginal workers. Main workers are those who participated in any economically productive activity for not less than six months during the year preceding the date of enumeration, and marginal workers are those who participated in any

economically productive activity for less than six months during the reference period. In the 2011 Census, the population of Odisha was reported 4.20 crore – about 3.47 percent of the population of the country. As per 2011 population census, the total number of workers was 175.42 lakh, of which 151.04 lakh (86.1 percent) were in rural Odisha and 24.38 lakh (13.9 percent) in urban Odisha. The male workers were 119.03 lakh, which constituted 67.9 percent of the total workers and female workers were 56.39 lakhs being 32.1 percent of total workers. The main workers numbered 107.08 lakh constituting 61 percent of the total workers, while the cultivators were reported as 41.04 lakh (23.4 percent of total workers) and agricultural labourers 67.40 lakh (38.4 percent of the total workers). In rural areas, the percentage of main workers to total workers accounted for 57.1 percent and in urban areas it was 85.5 percent. Further, it was also reported that total number of marginal workers was 68.34 lakh constituting 39.0 percent to the total workers, out of which 81.9% were engaged for 3-6 months and the balance 18.1 percent were engaged for less than three months during the reference period.

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

Table 2.1: Workers in Odisha: 2001 & 2011

(lakh)

Sl.No	Item	Unit	2001	2011
1	Total Population	lakh	368.05	419.74
2	Total Workers	lakh	142.76	175.42
3	Total Main Workers	lakh	95.89	107.08
4	Total Marginal Workers	lakh	46.87	68.34
5	Proportion of total workers to total population	Percent	38.79	41.79
6	Main workers to total workers	Percent	67.17	61.00
7	Male workers to male population	Percent	52.5	56.11
8	Female workers to female population.	Percent	24.7	27.16
9	Cultivators to total workers	Percent	29.7	23.4
10	Agriculture Labourers to total workers	Percent	35.0	38.4
11	Workers engaged in house hold Industry to total workers	Percent	5.0	4.5
12	Other workers to total workers	Percent	30.3	33.7

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

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



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

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

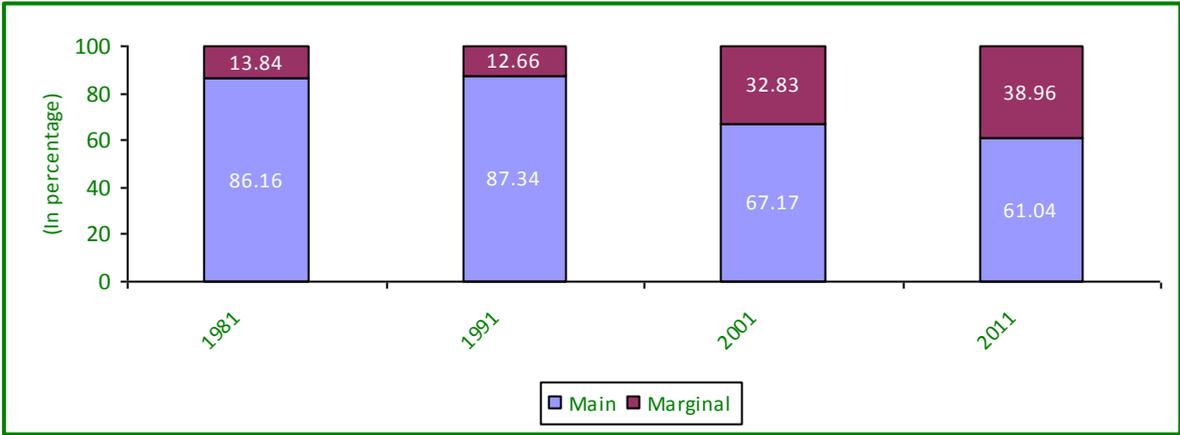
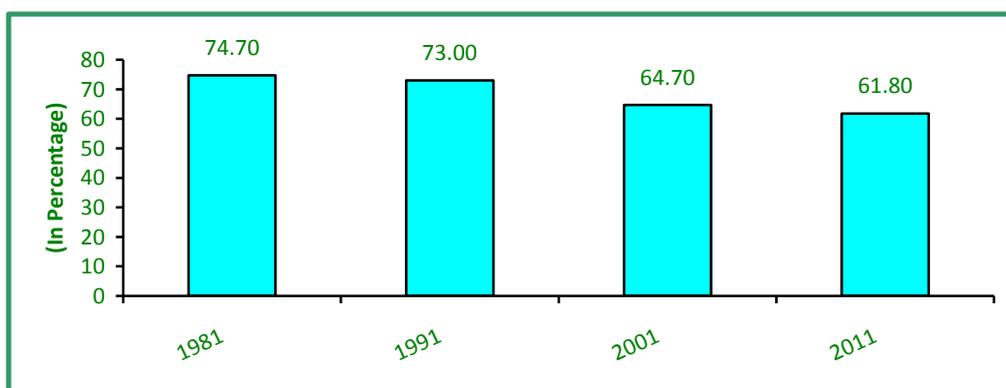


Figure 2.11: Percentage of Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers to Total Workers in Census years



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

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

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

Figure 2.12 WPR (Usual Principal Status) Odisha & India

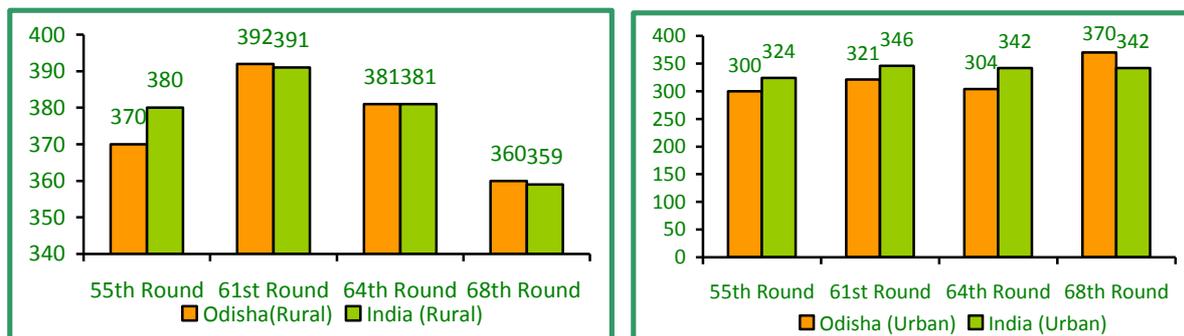


Figure 2.13 Unemployment Rate (Usual Principal Status) Odisha & India (In Percent)

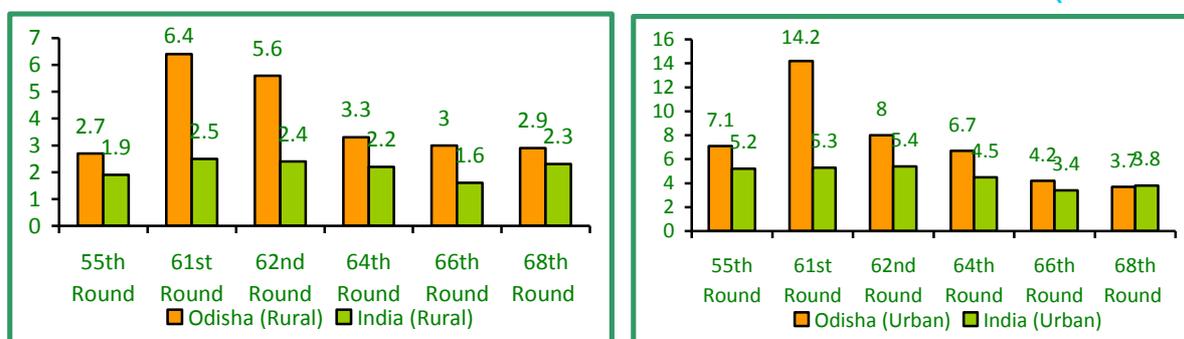
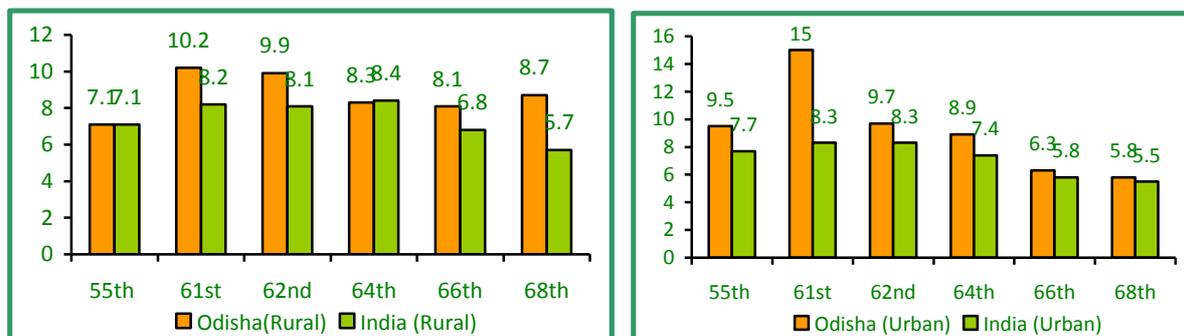


Figure 2.14 Unemployment Rate (Current Daily Status) Odisha & India (In Percent)



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

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

2.5.3 State of Employment: Labour Bureau Data

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

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

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

2.5.4 Employment in the Organised Sector

Figure 2.15 and 2.16 show calendar year-wise annual data on employment in the organised public and private sectors. The total employment in these sectors has declined slightly over the period 2000-2013. While the share of private sector employment has been steadily increasing except in 2011, when it declined marginally from 17.5 percent in 2012 to 14.72 percent in 2013, this sector still absorbs less than 1/6th of employment in the public sector. These figures are based on Annexure 2.19 ,which also provides the break-up of men and women employment in each sector. In both sectors together, the share of women in total employment has been steadily increasing except in the year 2008 and 2013, when it was 16 percent and 14.03 percent respectively.

Figure 2.15: Total Employment in the Organised Sectors

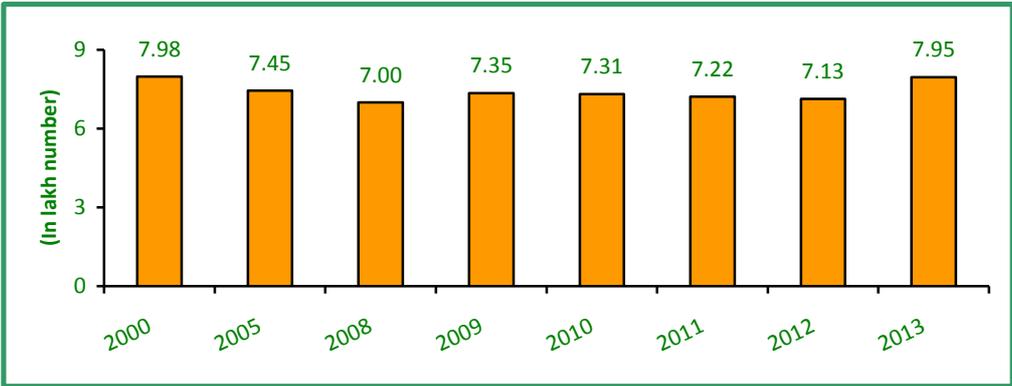
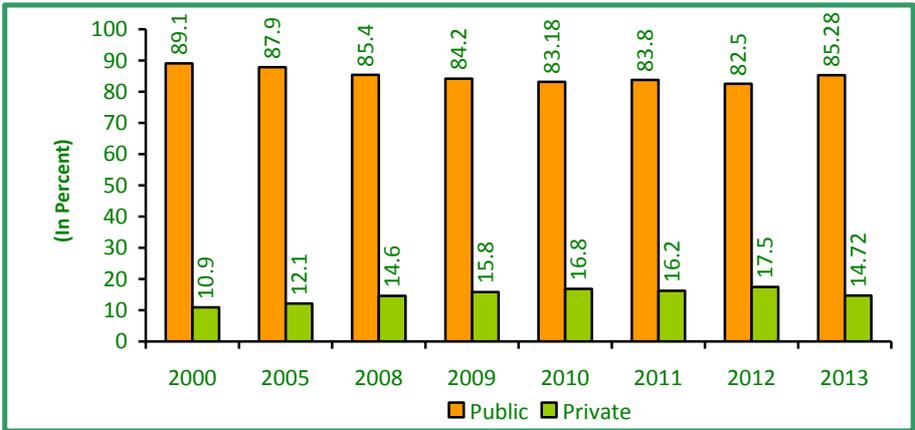


Figure 2.16: Employment Share in the Organised Public and Private Sectors



2.5.5 Employment Exchange Activities

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

2.6 Child Labour and Bonded Labour

Child Labour

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

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

During 2004-05, 4.9 percent of the State's child population in the age group 5 -14 year was reported as working children while the corresponding figures for rural and urban areas stood at 5.3 and 1.7 percent respectively. This problem is more acute among Scheduled Tribe communities, in case of which about 8.0 percent children are engaged in various economic activities. During 2004-05, 5.2 percent of total, 5.6 percent of rural and 2.2 percent of urban

male child population was reported as working children while the corresponding figures for female child workers stood at 4.5, 5.0 and 1.3 percent respectively. However, the magnitude of child labour has sharply declined to 3.4 percent in Odisha by the end of 2007-08 as against 2.4 percent at all India level. Twenty four National Child Labour Projects (NCLP), one in each district except Nuapada, Bhadrak, Boudh, Jagatsinghpur, Kandhamal and Kendrapara, are operating in the State with an objective of eliminating child labour from hazardous occupations through providing non-formal education and vocational training to identified child labourers and to bring them into the mainstream of formal education system. During 2013-14, 32,715 child labours were admitted into 700 special schools opened under NCLP. They are provided with text books, educational and vocational materials, mid- day-meal and stipend of Rs.100/- per month per child.

Bonded Labour

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

2.7 Employment Programmes

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

2.7.1 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

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

During 2013-14, about 18.90 lakh households demanded wage employment and 75.10 lakh households were provided employment worth 711.83 lakh person days. The share of SC and ST labourers was 116.42 lakh and 290.51 lakh person days respectively. One hundred days employment was provided to 1.57 lakh households. Out of 2, 55,845 employment generating projects taken up, 65,748 projects have been completed by the end of 2013-14. In the process, funds to the extent of Rs1289.13 crore have been utilized out of the total available funds amounting to Rs.1322.78 crore, showing the percentage of expenditure as 97 percent. District-wise expenditure and employment generation under MGNREGS during 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given in Annexure 2.23(A) and 2.23(B) respectively.

2.7.2 National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)

Government of India launched a new centrally sponsored scheme called National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) since 1st April, 2012. The scheme replaced the erstwhile Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), but continued with the same funding pattern in the ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and the State. NRLM has the objective of reducing poverty by enabling the rural poor households to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage-employment opportunities. The aim is to improve livelihoods on a sustainable basis through building strong grass root level institutions of the poor. In Odisha, SGSY has been restructured to NRLM from 1st April, 2012. During 2013-14, an amount of Rs.50.97 crore was utilized out of Rs.104.56 crore available under this programmes and 0.67 lakh SHG were validated against the target of 0.76 lakh SHG in the State. District- wise progress under NRLM during 2013-14 is given in Annexure-2.24(B).

2.7.3 Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY)

Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) is a central sector scheme launched on 2nd October 2007 and administered by Life Insurance Corporation of India for the benefit of landless agricultural labour households. In Odisha, the scheme is called "Odisha Aam Admi Bima

Yojana". Under the scheme, the rural landless households are provided life and disability cover in both accident and natural death cases, with compensation amount ranging from Rs 30,000/- to Rs 75,000/-. A free add on half yearly scholarship benefit at the rate of Rs 100/- is given to maximum two children of the members of AABY scheme, who are studying in 9th-12th standards. During 2012-13 a sum of Rs 500.00 lakh was released under the scheme. The Odisha Livelihood mission (OLM) under P.R Department acts as Nodal Agency for implementing the scheme. There was a provision of TRs.10, 00,00 during 2013-14 for implementation of the scheme, of which Central share was TRs. 5,00,00 and State share was TRs.5,00,00.

2.7.4 Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

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

The USEP aims at providing self employment to the urban poor through setting up micro enterprises relating to servicing, manufacturing and small businesses. Under this programme, skill up-gradation training relating to servicing, manufacturing as well as in local crafts is also imparted. The Development of Women & Children in Urban Areas (DWCUA) programme is focused on unemployed women and children. The UWEP aims at creating opportunities for wage employment for unskilled urban poor beneficiaries, by engaging them in public works. During 2013-14, 1924 number of individuals were assisted under USEP and 0.35 lakh number of maydays were generated under UWEP.

The progress of SJSRY during 2013-14 is outlined in Annexure 2.25. Skill training of urban poor under STEP-UP is a component of SJSRY, a flagship programme to tackle urban poverty and un-employment with fund sharing between GOI and state Government in the ratio of 75:25. The Housing and Urban Development, Government of Odisha achieved skill training of 30.000 urban poor of the state against the Govt. of India target of 12,000 during

2013-14 under STEP-UP,. The State Government has received an award of excellence from Honb'le President of India in recognition of its success in surpassing the targets during 2013-14.

2.7.5 Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

This is a new programme, launched during 2008-09 by merging two earlier programmes, namely, Prime Minister Rojagar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP). It aims at generating employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises. The scheme is implemented through Khadi and Village Industries Commission; Khadi & Village Industry Board and District Industries Centres. The maximum cost of projects admissible under manufacturing sector is Rs 25 lakh, while it is Rs 10 lakh in service/business sector. A subsidy of Rs.5854.98 crore was provided during 2013-14 under PMEGP against which Rs.4075.76 crore has been utilized . In total 2146 units have been established against the target of 4511 units

2.7.6 State Employment Mission

The State Government has accorded very high priority to self-employment programmes. Financial as well as marketing support is provided for the purpose. In 2005-06, the State Government established the State Employment Mission and Odisha State Employment Mission Society (OSEMS) in order to assist skill development. Women are brought into the ambit of these opportunities via Self Help Groups (SHG) under the Mission Shakti Programme. Till March, 2014, total 5,36,388 women Self Help Groups have been formed covering 67,60,656 members, out of which 4,77,772 SHGs credit linked and Rs.3011.26 crore of credit advanced to them.

The Odisha State Employment Mission conducts various skill development training programmes to create employment / self employment opportunities for the youth in the State in association with various Departments. About 1.69 lakh youth have been trained till 2012-13. This includes 13,986 candidates during 2012-13 in various demand driven trades. It has also organized 37 job fairs in different districts, in which 39,015 job offer letters have been issued to suitable candidates by participating companies.

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

seven Army recruitment rallies were conducted and 1,812 candidates were selected for Army and 1,270 candidates for para military services.

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

2.7.7 Restructuring of Employment Exchanges

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

2.7.8 Major Initiatives for welfare of labourers

- The Industrial relation machinery and environment machinery have been streamlined and geared up to ensure industrial peace and payment of minimum wages to workers.
- The Industrial relation scenario in the State during 2013-14 was peaceful. Only 1 strike involving 90 workers were registered. This affected about 270 person days.
- By the end of 2013-14, 42,154 number of establishments were registered under the Odisha Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1956, In all, 2,055 inspections were made and 89 prosecutions were filed.
- 2,340 employees were registered under the Contract Labour Act, 1970 and 28,143 contractors were issued licenses till the end of 2013-14.

- 517 establishments were covered under the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Condition of Employment) Act. 1966 and 467 establishments obtained licenses till end of 2013-14
- By the end of 2013-14, total 68,318 establishments were covered under the Payment of Wages Act. 1936 and 3,319 establishments under the Payment of Bonus Act. 1965. In all, 173 prosecutions under the Payment of Wages (PW) Act and no prosecution under the Payment of Bonus (PB) Act were filed during 2013-14.
- The State Government revised the minimum rates of wages payable to unskilled, semi- skilled, skilled and highly skilled categories of employees employed in 84 scheduled employment establishments at Rs.150/-, Rs.170/-, Rs.190/- and Rs.205/- per day respectively with effect from October, 2012. Wages for workers engaged in agriculture sector have also been revised to Rs 126/- per day for non-ploughing workers and Rs.150/- per day for ploughing workers
- During 2013-14, a sum of Rs.19.22 lakh was realized and paid to workers towards short payment and non -payment of wages.
- About 1,375 cases were disposed off under the Workmen Compensation Act, 1923 during 2013-14 and compensation amounting to Rs.29.68 crore was paid to the affected workmen / dependents.
- Under the payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the State Labour Directorate has decided 114 cases and awarded payment of Rs.15.89 lakh gratuity to the workers during 2013-14.

2.8 Consumption Expenditure

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

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

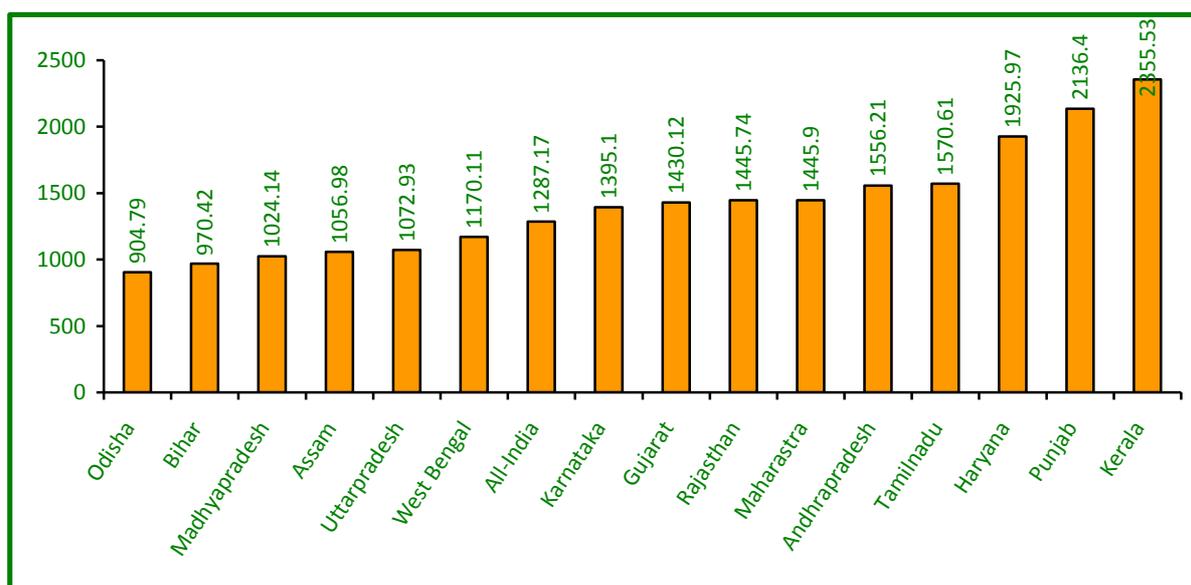
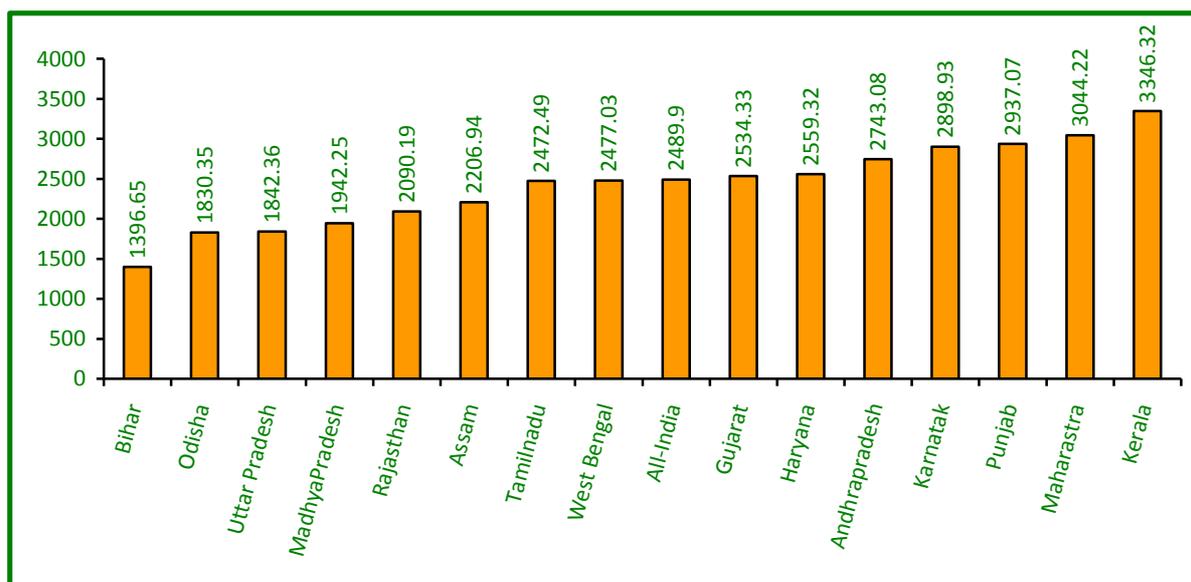


Figure 2.18: MPCE (Urban) by States 68th NSS Round (In Rupees)



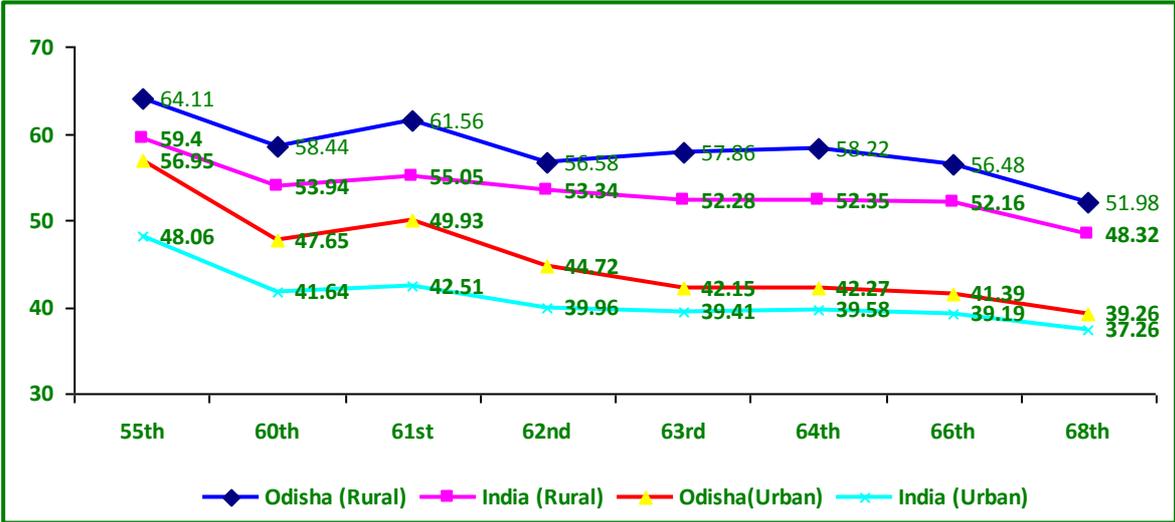
2.8.1 Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE) and Engel's Ratio

MPCE is an important socio-economic indicator that is used to compare the standard of living and calculate the extent of poverty. Figures 2.17 and 2.18 graph the average per capita monthly expenditure on the selected basket of consumption items during the 68th round of NSS for the period from July 2011 to June 2012 for Odisha vis-à-vis other major states and All India for rural and urban population respectively. It may be seen that the MPCE for rural and urban Odisha are below the respective national averages. As

mentioned earlier, the breakdown of total expenditure into food and non-food items is also indicative of the standard of living. The average MPCE in Odisha vis-à-vis some other major states with rural and urban break-up in different rounds of NSS is given in Annexure 2.26 and the same with further break-up for food and non-food items in the 68th round of NSS is presented at Annexure 2.27. Annexure 2.28 shows value of average monthly consumption of food and non-food items of a person in rural and urban areas for Odisha and at all- India level in different rounds of NSS.

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

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



Annexure 2.30 indicates monthly per capita rice and wheat consumption in Odisha and at all India level. Annexure 2.31 shows monthly per capita consumption expenditure on various sub-categories under both food and non-food items in rural and urban areas for Odisha as well as at all India level. There are two sharp contrasts between Odisha and India: (a) in the

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

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

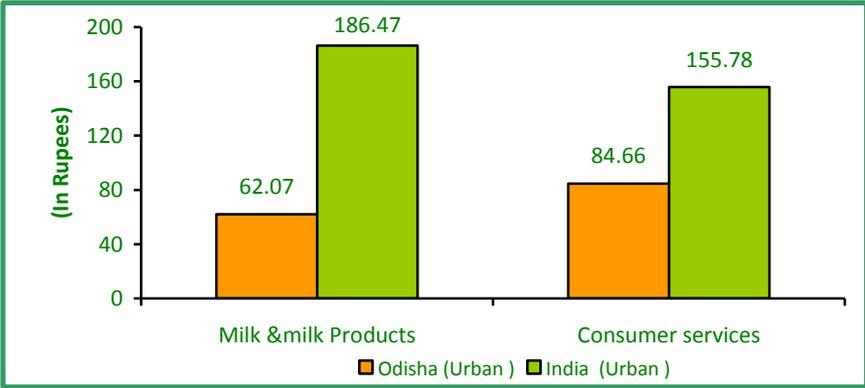


Figure 2.21: Rural-Urban Monthly Percapita Expenditure Ratio, 68th Round NSS.

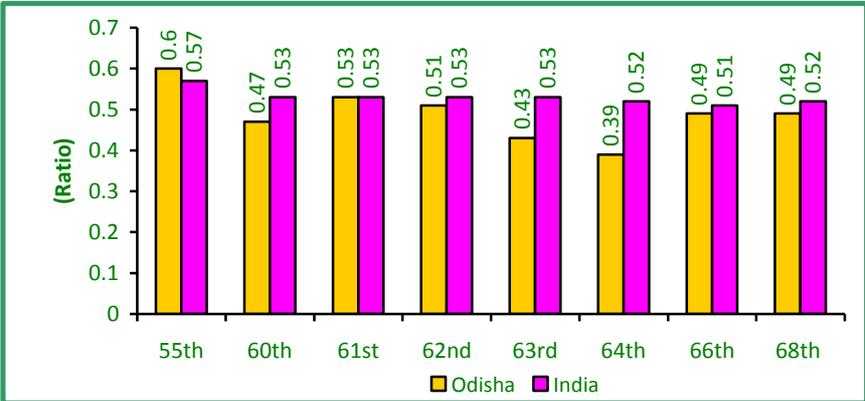


Figure 2.22: Consumer Price Index for Agricultural labourers in Selected States (May 2014)

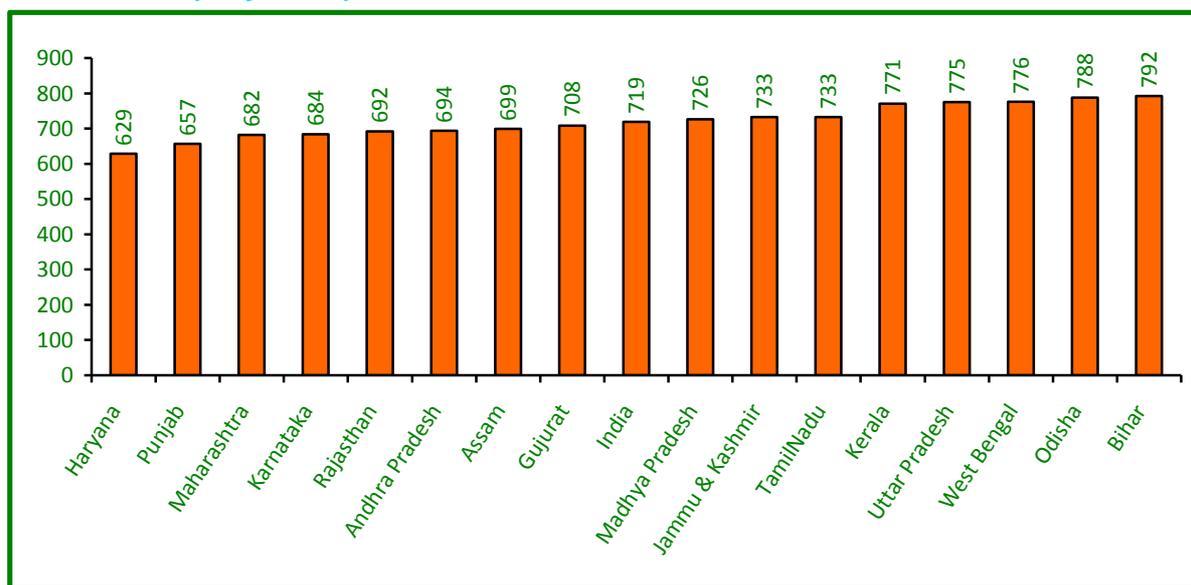


Figure 2.23: CPI (food) for agricultural labourers for Odisha and India (Base 1986-87=100)

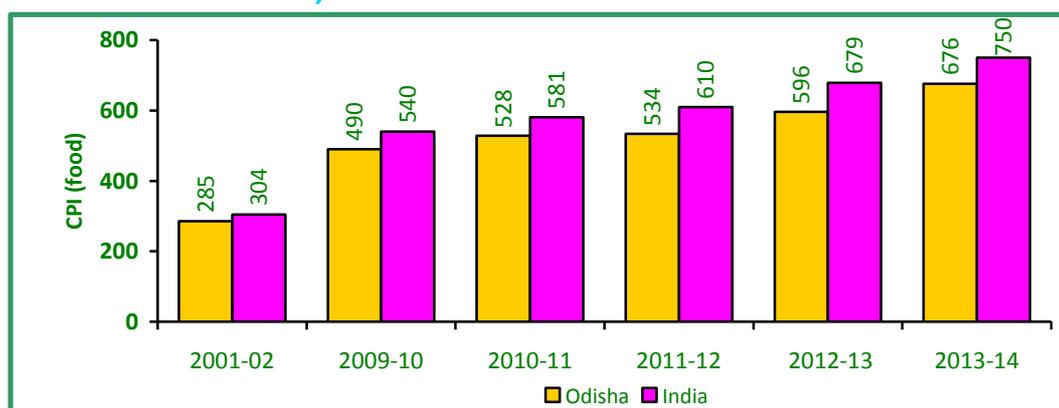


Figure 2.24: CPI for industrial workers, Odisha & India, 1995-2005 (Base year 1982=100)

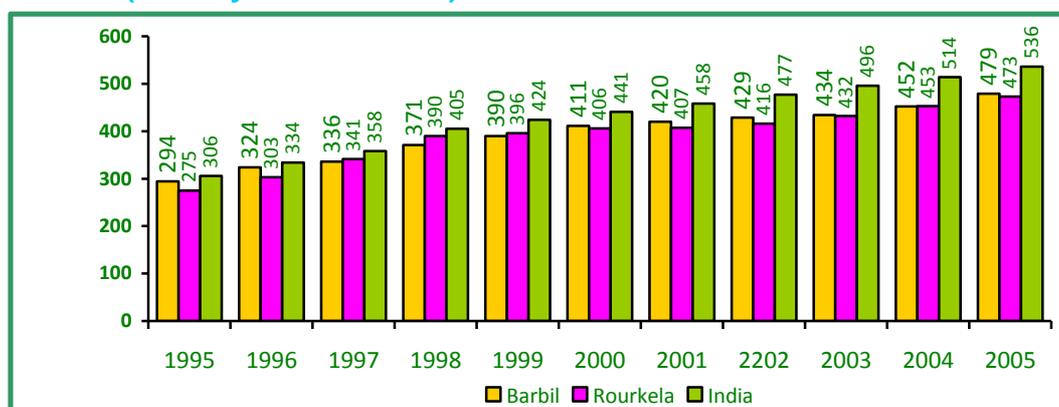
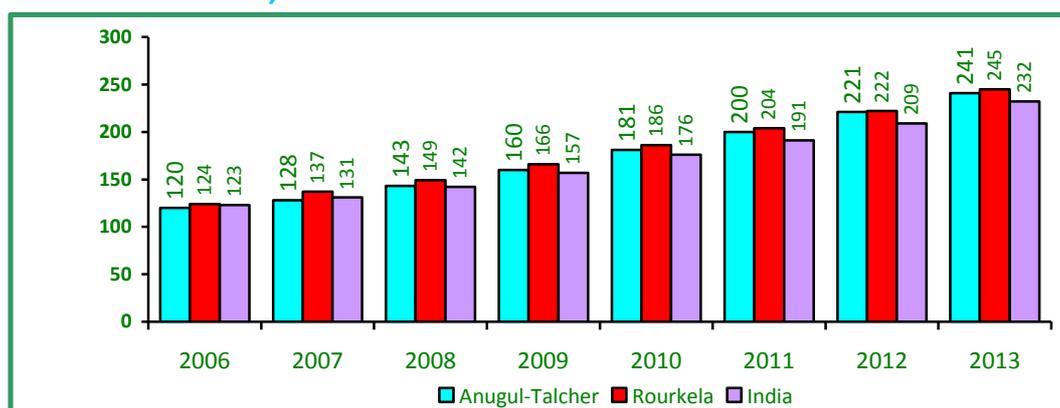


Figure 2.25: CPI for industrial workers , Odisha & India , 2006-2013 (Base year 2001=100)



According to the 68th round of NSS, the monthly per-capita consumption of cereals in rural Odisha was 13.4 kg, out of which rice constituted 93.6 percent and wheat 5.8 percent, as against 11.2 kg at the all-India level, out of which rice constituted 54.7 percent and wheat 39.5 percent. In urban areas, the monthly per-capita consumption of cereals in Odisha stood at 11.4 kg, of which, rice constituted 81.4 percent and wheat 18.4 percent, as compared to per-capita consumption of 9.3 kg at the all-India level, constituting 50.3 percent rice and 46.6 percent wheat. It may be observed from Figure 2.19 that the Engel's ratio is more than 50 percent for rural Odisha in all the rounds of NSS, while it is less than 50 percent for urban Odisha except the 55th round. In 55th round, it was 56.95 percent. It means that the rural population spend more on food than on non-food items, whereas the urban population spend less on food than on non-food items. The same is qualitatively true for India.

2.8.2 Rural-Urban Gap

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

2.9 Cost of Living

The Labour Bureau in the Ministry of Labour, Government of India publishes data on Consumer Price Index (CPI) for two categories of population: agricultural labourers and industrial workers. Figure 2.22 shows that, as of May 2014, among sixteen major states, the CPI for agricultural labourers in Odisha is the third lowest, higher than Bihar and Madhyapradesh. This indicates that the cost of living for agricultural labourers in Odisha is one of the lowest in the country. Figure 2.23 shows, the CPI for agricultural labourers on food item in Odisha is always below the national level.

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

2.10 Impact of Natural Calamities in Odisha

Odisha being placed in the sub-tropical littoral location is vulnerable to different types of natural calamities like droughts, floods and cyclones. Recurrent natural calamities have very adverse impact on Odisha's economy in general and socio-economic development of the people in particular. The State experienced about 952 small and big cyclones and 451 tornadoes from 1891 to 1970. Further, between 1963 to 1999, Odisha experienced 13 major disasters which took a heavy toll of 22,228 human lives, affected 7, 02,97 thousand of people and made 3,421,000 persons homeless. During 1971 cyclone, 9,658 people were killed and 49 lakh people were otherwise affected. The 1999 super cyclone ravaged the coastal districts, heavily damaged infrastructure and 10,000 people and large number of cattle lost their lives. The western and southern districts including Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bolangir, Sonepur, Koraput, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Nawarangpur and Gajapati suffered from recurrent droughts in 1999, 2000 and 2002.

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



Annexure - 2

Annexure 2.1: Gross/Net State Domestic Product (GSDP & NSDP): (a) Total and Per Capita, (b) at Current and 2004-05 Prices and (c) from 1950-51 to 2014-15

Year	GSDP(Rs. lakh)		NSDP(Rs. lakh)		Population (Lakh)	Per Capita NSDP (Rs.)	
	At Current Prices	At 2004-05 Prices	At Current Prices	At 2004-05 Prices		At Current Prices	At 2004-05 Prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1950-51	32547	1214404	29328	918011	143.560	204	6395
1951-52	38739	1337100	34965	1018265	146.460	239	6953
1952-53	40299	1389570	36320	1042238	149.360	243	6978
1953-54	42335	1410756	38190	1099323	152.260	251	7220
1954-55	43395	1414510	38512	1101762	155.160	248	7101
1955-56	44947	1454936	39633	1150948	158.060	251	7282
1956-57	47167	1473823	41803	1167163	160.960	260	7251
1957-58	44633	1327936	39265	1029180	163.860	240	6281
1958-59	50889	1486122	44986	1175848	166.760	270	7051
1959-60	52928	1558979	46711	1242442	169.660	275	7323
1960-61	58336	1629344	51407	1307121	172.800	297	7564
1961-62	63510	1730608	56051	1400285	177.200	316	7902
1962-63	77616	1896208	68909	1553608	181.600	379	8555
1963-64	88986	2097198	79504	1668622	186.000	427	8971
1964-65	97993	2219314	87712	1791686	190.400	461	9410
1965-66	98414	1996854	87670	1632540	194.800	450	8381
1966-67	119292	2156193	106606	1720356	199.200	535	8636
1967-68	131949	2113188	117841	1722661	203.600	579	8461
1968-69	147605	2393389	132761	1929814	208.000	638	9278
1969-70	153541	2314175	137622	1920915	212.400	648	9044
1970-71	159024	2391075	141898	2004548	216.970	654	9239
1971-72	162127	2205962	144049	1828190	221.920	649	8238
1972-73	196790	2406726	175525	2012623	226.670	774	8879
1973-74	240798	2556490	215369	2149287	231.150	932	9298
1974-75	256739	2270753	227316	1878328	236.130	963	7955
1975-76	268218	2605717	236033	2188443	240.770	980	9089
1976-77	265002	2494468	231687	2080461	245.320	944	8481
1977-78	321330	2863092	282676	2420995	249.770	1132	9693
1978-79	341748	3046091	299382	2587769	254.070	1178	10185
1979-80	363676	2677693	315345	2238573	258.190	1221	8670
1980-81	500087	3019766	439107	2554198	262.100	1675	9745
1981-82	557397	3041237	486884	2569037	266.460	1827	9641
1982-83	595179	2898300	516318	2429381	271.250	1903	8956

Year	GSDP(Rs. lakh)		NSDP(Rs. lakh)		Population (Lakh)	Per Capita NSDP (Rs.)	
	At Current Prices	At 2004-05 Prices	At Current Prices	At 2004-05 Prices		At Current Prices	At 2004-05 Prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1983-84	747285	3433353	652976	2923841	276.160	2364	10587
1984-85	751249	3261593	649010	2756019	281.120	2309	9804
1985-86	891212	3646900	769767	3108950	286.230	2689	10862
1986-87	967393	3694728	831764	3145510	291.480	2854	10792
1987-88	996302	3592204	848168	3039966	296.870	2857	10240
1988-89	1236741	4214647	1058901	3611833	302.420	3501	11943
1989-90	1415696	4535081	1208632	3899431	308.150	3922	12654
1990-91	1406475	3883162	1184329	3282841	314.080	3771	10452
1991-92	1774586	4263824	1501460	3625339	319.720	4696	11339
1992-93	1914974	4188390	1606568	3539943	325.150	4941	10887
1993-94	2195722	4496557	1847424	3816406	330.550	5589	11546
1994-95	2637803	4728488	2227992	4009160	335.840	6634	11938
1995-96	3200294	4923531	2712473	4164616	341.050	7953	12211
1996-97	3162811	4684672	2633170	3913538	346.180	7606	11305
1997-98	3830064	5311965	3214665	4464813	351.180	9154	12714
1998-99	4255150	5462975	3582055	4592379	356.060	10060	12898
1999-00	4789168	5932446	4314452	5372881	361.510	11935	14862
2000-01	4841484	5830376	4325303	5223400	366.230	11810	14263
2001-02	5170371	6110766	4590332	5448028	370.780	12380	14693
2002-03	5480111	6105838	4873028	5432171	375.030	12994	14485
2003-04	6610014	6889860	5855462	6078415	379.220	15441	16029
2004-05	7772943	7772943	6798702	6798702	385.190	17650	17650
2005-06	8509649	8214472	7354959	7100497	390.260	18846	18194
2006-07	10183947	9270083	8792126	7984484	395.390	22237	20194
2007-08	12927445	10284562	11110925	8669191	400.610	27735	21640
2008-09	14849071	11081178	12751620	9320665	405.900	31416	22963
2009-10	16294643	11585113	13583679	9395723	411.270	33029	22846
2010-11	19752990	12513105	16476038	9987972	416.720	39537	23968
2011-12(3rd R)	22058927	13011301	18352151	10362763	422.250	43463	24542
2012-13(2nd R)	25122046	13501017	21062228	10766375	427.860	49227	25163
2013-14(1st R)	27297992	13746828	22787686	10808072	433.560	52559	24929
2014-15 (AE)	31081024	14857608	26022195	11656558	439.350	59229	26531

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

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

Annexure 2.2: GSDP at Current Prices by Detailed Categories

(Rs. lakh)

Year	2004-05 Base									
	Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	Forestry & Logging	Fishing	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing Regd.	Manufacturing Un-Regd.	Electricity, Gas & Water supply	Construction	Trade, Hotel & Restaurant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1950-51	13669	3813	538	320	274	2559	14	902	1485	
1951-52	17018	3461	511	388	437	3203	20	1330	1602	
1952-53	17707	2423	494	464	502	3410	22	1871	1776	
1953-54	18476	2640	421	428	579	3608	27	2382	1908	
1954-55	18022	2161	414	414	618	3794	31	2921	2220	
1955-56	17595	2455	277	475	728	4008	39	3517	2404	
1956-57	18384	2450	331	578	776	4138	46	4091	2705	
1957-58	14711	3153	276	579	877	4316	56	4661	2975	
1958-59	18112	4605	300	507	972	4455	62	5271	3218	
1959-60	19807	2945	274	529	904	5109	68	5902	3418	
1960-61	21392	3705	225	723	1323	5725	89	6584	3717	
1961-62	22081	5028	250	695	1923	5892	162	8566	3984	
1962-63	27805	6536	301	870	2505	6084	296	11686	5002	
1963-64	33175	7336	326	925	3452	6328	307	12171	5915	
1964-65	36958	6261	391	1041	4693	6689	428	12559	6676	
1965-66	33927	5899	414	1194	5476	7274	358	12724	6799	
1966-67	45186	8354	581	1264	5137	8489	333	11796	8541	
1967-68	52937	5431	891	1410	4151	9988	514	11196	9943	
1968-69	55535	17961	904	1669	6011	9594	570	10172	10860	
1969-70	61615	7956	859	1839	7805	9165	638	9590	12026	
1970-71	62577	9747	973	1980	8043	9025	725	9409	12466	
1971-72	62247	9514	929	2181	6893	9906	1005	12020	12476	
1972-73	81117	8651	1080	2295	7114	11415	1106	17241	15553	
1973-74	101739	10126	1389	2769	10654	14118	1397	17399	19408	
1974-75	99142	11636	1627	3733	14953	17069	1966	19301	19825	
1975-76	100469	12435	1977	5438	13033	17550	2337	20782	19830	
1976-77	82929	14571	2094	6192	19959	18848	2744	27375	18452	
1977-78	116868	16485	2287	5655	19160	20703	3131	23858	23798	
1978-79	118561	20252	3172	6114	22925	21717	3708	27117	24866	

Annexure 2.2: GSDP at Current Prices by Detailed Categories

(Rs. lakh)

Year	2004-05 Base									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	Forestry & Logging	Fishing	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing Regd.	Manufacturing Un-Regd.	Electricity, Gas & Water supply	Construction	Trade, Hotel & Restaurant	
1979-80	105461	29832	3513	7866	28062	27860	4858	41502	24318	
1980-81	175414	34531	4513	9602	24471	25347	6203	35177	35701	
1981-82	204570	39511	5487	10891	21419	24706	6806	35353	40567	
1982-83	203545	40745	7608	12335	22179	26850	8161	54650	42166	
1983-84	288630	44196	9379	14966	24504	34639	10153	67369	53415	
1984-85	253511	41897	9685	15658	46994	31691	9532	66368	55269	
1985-86	317592	55469	10527	19027	46904	34713	11643	83682	63458	
1986-87	311213	76168	12834	23446	53320	38040	14264	101270	68535	
1987-88	291357	79802	12328	28080	59050	43680	13018	101107	72141	
1988-89	350985	87440	13300	39081	117720	51358	15903	135321	96459	
1989-90	416140	93325	19545	45925	125906	54852	24999	142087	104987	
1990-91	347028	106284	19816	51941	105371	57089	28557	217775	100364	
1991-92	489757	110101	24245	57141	141233	66139	33969	217224	157237	
1992-93	468762	120237	31769	77855	161941	71530	35736	246615	172823	
1993-94	583534	123946	40834	96420	153150	74067	50893	268331	197342	
1994-95	683464	134877	49526	115351	195625	94197	81025	302635	233840	
1995-96	908011	138702	51099	147215	240258	105325	79360	349626	291256	
1996-97	788050	160809	64813	146556	199527	117147	72401	364956	298259	
1997-98	1039025	178486	70097	186556	206770	138850	100290	417958	370489	
1998-99	1098438	176676	69499	205002	286320	140783	113541	456143	385038	
1999-00	1057138	212160	67721	204783	329979	140837	153617	659166	386185	
2000-01	930242	226368	86550	235608	311342	146934	157340	647481	427628	
2001-02	1076881	229464	94209	252179	285045	143801	178789	631992	470657	
2002-03	1090431	204880	98524	303481	349791	156544	131583	665674	509576	
2003-04	1446474	278254	105040	433202	448500	178368	240504	632981	639298	
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	2908391	356586	188907	1559500	1799015	331532	270640	1578871	1986706	
2010-11	3158708	451007	234114	2184445	2092868	371117	412369	1960122	2436434	
2011-12(3rd R)	3105738	466135	264298	2609875	2307151	415512	413547	2431848	2848757	
2012-13(2nd R)	4342308	469671	331485	264157	2339556	443322	528967	2623069	3113994	
2013-14(1st R)	4218848	564439	378106	2982831	2409906	464324	672608	2790102	3309066	
2014-15 (AE)	4828043	560542	456352	3215207	2504954	482796	755901	3506082	3631461	

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

Annexure 2.2: GDP at Current Prices by Detailed Categories (Rs. lakh), continued

Year	2004-05 Base										Total GSDP
	Railways	Transport by Other means	Storage	Communi cation	Banking & Insurance	Real Estate Ownership of Dwelling	Public Administration	Other Services			
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
1950-51	473	333	6	90	49	13450	593	1930	32547		
1951-52	494	372	6	104	55	13795	660	2981	38739		
1952-53	505	398	9	115	62	14487	712	3199	40299		
1953-54	518	422	9	121	73	14819	779	3330	42335		
1954-55	536	451	9	129	87	17303	803	3507	43395		
1955-56	573	473	10	138	101	19941	879	3688	44947		
1956-57	619	515	10	142	110	19298	892	3819	47167		
1957-58	704	571	11	169	124	19018	1024	3997	44633		
1958-59	781	614	11	181	144	18722	1117	4125	50889		
1959-60	842	637	11	244	152	16103	1305	4300	52928		
1960-61	909	748	12	242	176	17252	1484	4469	58336		
1961-62	1009	839	14	236	191	18370	1694	4845	63510		
1962-63	1135	873	12	288	283	19509	2294	5224	77616		
1963-64	1306	1067	16	338	373	20619	2579	5287	88986		
1964-65	1467	1355	23	367	423	21852	2775	5855	97993		
1965-66	1587	1518	26	480	518	26287	3245	6201	98414		
1966-67	1815	1792	30	457	506	28594	3650	7013	119292		
1967-68	1772	2097	37	605	671	29803	4158	7801	131949		
1968-69	1965	2333	41	501	703	31825	4258	8049	147605		
1969-70	2048	2491	43	569	823	33931	4555	8533	153541		
1970-71	2122	2751	47	640	820	35948	5385	8829	159024		
1971-72	2309	3005	51	749	1014	38240	5658	9479	162127		
1972-73	2305	3422	59	747	1128	40323	6318	10153	196790		
1973-74	2354	3986	69	1068	1517	44281	6703	11176	240798		
1974-75	2631	4722	74	1448	1771	50527	7966	13393	256739		
1975-76	2902	5560	88	1771	2329	56415	10050	15704	268218		
1976-77	3308	6023	99	1965	2728	59953	10972	17012	265002		
1977-78	3414	6672	116	2115	3282	67467	12085	18903	321330		
1978-79	3314	7368	124	2532	3439	72533	13234	20375	341748		
1979-80	3679	8746	137	2670	3944	79125	15196	23303	363676		

Annexure 2.2: GDP at Current Prices by Detailed Categories (Rs. lakh), continued

Year	2004-05 Base									
	Railways	Transport by Other means	Storage	Communi- cation	Banking & Insurance	Real Estate Ownership of Dwelling	Public Administration	Other Services	Total GDP	
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1980-81	3779	9475	134	3206	5210	89193	17730	26151	500087	
1981-82	6583	10486	181	3116	6703	94350	20764	26380	557397	
1982-83	8320	10591	188	3821	9034	100485	25412	32278	595179	
1983-84	9577	11125	306	4447	10027	106118	29854	35518	747285	
1984-85	9540	14118	373	5513	12929	110152	31620	43962	751249	
1985-86	12998	16709	561	5705	15075	115445	38136	53664	891212	
1986-87	15194	20062	602	7434	19620	121489	48759	62161	967393	
1987-88	17220	23995	819	8246	19563	127334	55575	73028	996302	
1988-89	19114	30983	885	11358	19436	138054	62206	81415	1236741	
1989-90	25028	36094	783	13062	25123	144821	67853	98641	1415696	
1990-91	30985	38045	676	16337	31978	151227	74752	109201	1406475	
1991-92	36662	45177	888	18738	38169	164059	87827	134740	1774586	
1992-93	42647	52174	1188	22312	43553	177824	104346	148507	1914974	
1993-94	50277	63543	1279	26655	50985	183614	111338	169819	2195722	
1994-95	65386	73945	1632	34393	61488	201334	124425	222779	2637803	
1995-96	80493	84999	1917	36467	76865	216010	148542	257071	3200294	
1996-97	73979	92724	2412	44195	99023	239653	165999	283619	3162811	
1997-98	80140	116093	3612	53009	110840	267353	187055	331780	3830064	
1998-99	58894	133079	3013	62197	109522	290759	250531	434264	4255150	
1999-00	70170	141835	3332	65696	139055	315786	285314	556496	4789168	
2000-01	70189	167559	4088	62337	154973	347202	295050	570392	4841484	
2001-02	72377	190373	4670	61282	189563	391401	309867	587820	5170371	
2002-03	81931	213106	4890	64251	227142	427986	305581	644741	5480111	
2003-04	92085	265865	5747	80894	246403	472135	344137	700126	6610014	
2004-05	103015	382390	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	165172	1009205	17239	165209	517251	966686	702742	1770991	16294643	
2010-11	164181	1275080	21677	187510	701435	1242281	787113	2072530	19752990	
2011-12(3rd R)	185443	1488795	27824	174948	820243	1371811	863470	2263532	22058927	
2012-13(2nd R)	211122	1793752	34365	196727	945852	1588796	988302	2486602	25122046	
2013-14(1st R)	216496	2145845	40944	218641	1076378	1799602	1052819	2957036	27297992	
2014-15 (AE)	228130	2637854	49090	237998	1221033	2078769	1153888	3532925	31081024	

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

Annexure 2.3: GDP at 2004-05 Prices by Detailed Categories

(Rs. lakh)

Year	2004-05 Base									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1950-51	639021	211343	18225	6507	12912	56555	8917	47598	56055	
1951-52	755238	204905	17748	8417	14440	58044	9060	68884	60777	
1952-53	757474	148087	16925	10543	14852	71715	8327	94627	65459	
1953-54	743948	158529	14443	12604	15020	76299	8138	117945	70262	
1954-55	705321	129707	14438	11536	16621	82760	9139	141626	75007	
1955-56	683289	138471	10383	13511	18634	90034	10475	166723	79980	
1956-57	708642	128465	13096	13845	20778	85123	11476	191874	84920	
1957-58	539861	159240	9593	13155	22690	87182	11506	216226	89877	
1958-59	658025	229900	8669	13969	23986	84537	12046	241117	95090	
1959-60	736705	119914	6755	15609	26294	96957	12938	266207	100364	
1960-61	744900	181214	5542	18890	29281	102449	14526	292362	105544	
1961-62	751323	238624	5552	20363	43205	107011	18228	367827	111467	
1962-63	799823	301485	6337	25014	54753	105045	19359	467468	121425	
1963-64	919826	329814	6836	20907	69157	106001	25206	483691	137445	
1964-65	1000773	290015	8039	22937	87527	105180	28879	464154	150666	
1965-66	829849	261764	7895	26277	89914	106722	25462	390280	135440	
1966-67	942655	352951	9512	26854	71887	118721	20406	324681	151756	
1967-68	945468	219022	12013	26994	57272	134834	32963	279297	153639	
1968-69	997465	683222	13264	29249	80183	118216	39907	253892	169233	
1969-70	1036958	296313	12177	31645	98471	109829	41641	239109	175012	
1970-71	1063669	362962	13693	32498	100146	102400	49398	241885	182469	
1971-72	933241	329144	12865	32157	79146	106425	51907	291769	162771	
1972-73	1072588	279512	13629	32578	73989	111541	54085	390304	179879	
1973-74	1145945	306677	15877	32633	97658	114988	59011	366109	191812	
1974-75	907291	300992	16825	33657	111867	111150	72745	355669	160162	
1975-76	1151594	290291	17276	41486	89729	115015	86110	379809	189185	
1976-77	954039	302295	18350	44276	135080	121050	89386	441059	172595	
1977-78	1239784	312758	18691	41427	133262	126557	88732	386397	210160	
1978-79	1312144	312383	21352	43704	156701	132297	91991	419024	224670	

Annexure 2.3: (Contd.)

(Rs. lakh)

Year	2004-05 Base									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	Forestry & Logging	Fishing	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing Regd.	Manufacturing Un-Regd.	Electricity, Gas & Water supply	Construction	Trade, Hotel & Restaurant	
1979-80	955908	353979	22520	44697	156785	145039	86969	530467	178098	
1980-81	1210060	346932	22262	47686	115845	111811	96284	378346	205947	
1981-82	1241608	351216	23512	47631	90621	102111	108426	343426	213298	
1982-83	1078059	347405	23412	47153	87817	103351	102370	444326	202756	
1983-84	1438718	343319	28530	52913	93049	132759	120568	475078	232307	
1984-85	1238919	300260	29040	53594	164255	111063	132522	384413	237189	
1985-86	1464249	309284	32172	58876	147702	113262	125050	458571	254983	
1986-87	1395956	300182	33510	66441	164039	117841	145109	457028	261778	
1987-88	1256108	270904	36465	75263	167496	126149	162306	445995	258049	
1988-89	1488000	287031	38330	94979	290137	140039	161875	553143	332562	
1989-90	1673157	302077	46433	107269	276307	137476	170553	527563	334993	
1990-91	1123515	247232	48829	121831	218320	129356	190708	777959	281166	
1991-92	1321771	221826	53515	116479	271350	135542	214674	639671	365461	
1992-93	1176571	229345	62324	144643	277634	131355	210113	652168	365009	
1993-94	1376339	218981	70277	166426	248970	126498	229455	689477	386936	
1994-95	1341994	224749	79817	191499	290780	146298	245933	732006	406364	
1995-96	1376222	207090	81390	229312	329056	149709	207361	719376	444460	
1996-97	1179258	208859	88768	243634	263319	157473	198980	675976	443412	
1997-98	1433288	237896	100038	273232	261981	174987	220207	770737	512604	
1998-99	1427567	214126	95730	289483	333983	169890	225166	725836	515025	
1999-00	1285676	246661	91107	302271	400350	165514	235604	887563	508552	
2000-01	1175063	252530	88250	324897	365608	174050	207923	843346	528083	
2001-02	1387318	252624	99564	329758	328920	168601	212855	793889	562499	
2002-03	1104198	268750	101045	420585	393230	174758	149326	806453	589014	
2003-04	1404257	256360	111231	497396	477051	187831	256955	740659	704112	
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	1800886	278878	129427	912994	1451663	259261	241776	1110416	1500654	
2010-11	1842269	270312	138601	874785	1528866	272721	349108	1272519	1679743	
2011-12(3rd R)	1819897	276792	141145	844785	1533769	284407	340758	1447872	1804431	
2012-13(2nd R)	2043778	278290	161230	845723	1467661	287334	387460	1429394	1834757	
2013-14(1st R)	1797244	264407	178826	916947	1503632	289332	409014	1428819	1837867	
2014-15 (AE)	1832585	264955	189066	938068	1576687	291404	426117	1736866	1944249	

Annexure 2.3: (Contd.)

(Rs. lakh)

Year	2004-05 Base									
	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	
1950-51	9292	6333	128	1615	1023	172091	16990	78993	1214404	
1951-52	9300	6679	135	1749	1032	132976	18190	82479	1337100	
1952-53	9267	7084	142	1912	1351	158841	19722	102658	1389570	
1953-54	9267	7491	149	2047	1603	163825	21261	107880	1410756	
1954-55	9482	7844	155	2255	1927	195223	23390	116821	1414510	
1955-56	10052	8434	162	2498	2276	229993	26227	126421	1454936	
1956-57	10175	8854	171	2290	2329	204876	24020	120168	1473823	
1957-58	11290	9481	185	2566	2575	197968	26470	123235	1327936	
1958-59	11951	9997	178	2654	2776	184144	27477	119675	1486122	
1959-60	12826	10387	185	3438	2954	158679	30865	124759	1558979	
1960-61	13454	11354	192	3356	3185	160146	34744	122212	1629344	
1961-62	14561	13027	219	3128	3254	160773	38568	122918	1730608	
1962-63	15362	13824	226	3566	4562	161505	50520	125799	1896208	
1963-64	16931	15254	249	3890	5578	162026	54398	126477	2097198	
1964-65	18376	17680	290	3829	5746	162479	51467	127724	2219314	
1965-66	19046	18328	290	4788	6670	163065	55995	127770	1996854	
1966-67	20574	20333	327	4194	6007	164573	55921	129128	2156193	
1967-68	19417	21623	341	5207	7456	165013	57446	128115	2113188	
1968-69	20846	23518	384	4194	7673	165612	58881	128543	2393389	
1969-70	21334	24603	398	4693	8866	166012	61819	129008	2314175	
1970-71	21367	26653	439	5012	8493	167051	69050	127872	2391075	
1971-72	21829	27551	439	5389	9600	172733	70138	131693	2205962	
1972-73	21697	29336	476	5917	9703	178437	72712	134414	2406726	
1973-74	21482	31997	526	6423	11599	184665	64395	135541	2556490	
1974-75	22985	31901	482	6570	10547	191036	61020	138106	2270753	
1975-76	24439	34872	553	6935	12568	197596	76730	142112	2605717	
1976-77	24828	37378	604	7172	13816	203557	86439	142296	2494468	
1977-78	25050	38825	647	7558	15281	212754	89022	142903	2863092	
1978-79	25050	40225	647	8131	18196	220434	95290	144861	3046091	
1979-80	28395	41810	654	8624	20230	228567	100477	146592	2677693	

Annexure 2.3: (Contd.)

(Rs. lakh)

Year	2004-05 Base									
	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	
1980-81	29279	44200	702	9333	22991	237047	105590	152075	3019766	
1981-82	32649	45438	887	9570	25577	243151	110053	147740	3041237	
1982-83	31013	43668	944	9921	29342	249593	124306	153618	2898300	
1983-84	30509	43366	1164	10818	29643	258085	130409	150049	3433353	
1984-85	31038	50636	1504	12062	34784	265232	129226	174028	3261593	
1985-86	36704	61126	1632	12548	40583	275524	144869	197951	3644690	
1986-87	38876	73535	1689	13635	50320	279937	170473	210470	3694728	
1987-88	41238	75982	1477	15073	56803	286109	178000	228131	3592204	
1988-89	41833	87521	1534	16236	62464	296576	186643	239163	4214647	
1989-90	46277	89836	1740	18443	79387	302601	193924	276471	4535081	
1990-91	47681	93182	1255	20301	82094	311199	193701	275264	3883162	
1991-92	52817	97193	2158	18530	81810	320293	197920	298377	4263824	
1992-93	59722	101795	2755	18734	91169	329651	214688	300024	4188390	
1993-94	53875	111157	2718	20989	86174	339384	213105	318566	4496557	
1994-95	57716	120988	3020	25037	94787	348143	216347	378319	4728488	
1995-96	71712	131734	3381	26072	99784	357451	234349	395767	4923531	
1996-97	66577	134700	3976	30645	136250	367163	239688	398994	4684672	
1997-98	70980	152179	5375	36348	157565	377839	252383	435753	5311965	
1998-99	51997	157991	3822	36180	136408	389278	298826	502659	5462975	
1999-00	73616	165037	3978	49379	166770	401644	329195	619529	5932446	
2000-01	75536	188181	4717	51159	182091	421264	327808	619868	5830376	
2001-02	79752	212493	5124	49797	205563	438872	342161	640976	6110766	
2002-03	86604	230200	5281	60150	236750	456471	329329	693694	6105838	
2003-04	94516	276667	6220	79038	234712	478384	358751	725719	6889860	
2004-05	103015	382390	7392	93225	251808	505849	366451	755126	7772943	
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	127777	676159	11305	215209	551903	669090	472146	1175569	11585113	
2010-11	136838	770684	13229	255533	694943	706861	473252	1232840	12513105	
2011-12(3rd R)	150717	844047	15324	248936	782160	752268	475819	1248186	13011301	
2012-13(2nd R)	152820	918372	17655	256155	883917	803142	493657	1239672	13501017	
2013-14(1st R)	160317	987044	18624	289495	991175	855705	483899	1334480	13746828	
2014-15 (AE)	164327	1135321	21272	311829	1101075	925475	500103	1498209	14857608	

Annexure 2.4: Annual Growth Rate of GSDP/NSDP (Percent): (a) Total and Per Capita, (b) at Current and Constant prices (c) from 1950-51 to 2014-15

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

Annexure 2.4: (Contd.)

Year	2004-05 Base						
	GSDP		NSDP		Population	Per Capita NSDP	
	At Current Prices	At 2004-05 Prices	At Current Prices	At 2004-05 Prices		At Current Prices	At 2004-05 Prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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	22.08	14.09	1.44	20.35	12.46
1998-99	11.10	2.84	11.43	2.86	1.39	9.90	1.45
1999-00	12.55	8.59	20.45	17.00	1.53	18.63	15.23
2000-01	1.09	-1.72	0.25	-2.78	1.31	-1.04	-4.04
2001-02	6.79	4.81	6.13	4.30	1.24	4.83	3.02
2002-03	5.99	-0.08	6.16	-0.29	1.15	4.96	-1.42
2003-04	20.62	12.84	20.16	11.90	1.12	18.83	10.66
2004-05	17.59	12.82	16.11	11.85	1.57	14.31	10.12
2005-06	9.48	5.68	8.18	4.44	1.32	6.78	3.08
2006-07	19.68	12.85	19.54	12.45	1.31	17.99	10.99
2007-08	26.94	10.94	26.37	8.58	1.32	24.73	7.16
2008-09	14.86	7.75	14.77	7.51	1.32	13.27	6.11
2009-10	9.74	4.55	6.53	0.81	1.32	5.13	-0.51
2010-11	21.22	8.01	21.29	6.30	1.33	19.71	4.91
2011-12(3rd R)	11.67	3.98	11.39	3.75	1.33	9.93	2.39
2012-13(2nd R)	13.89	3.76	14.77	3.89	1.33	13.26	2.53
2013-14(1st R)	8.66	1.82	8.19	0.39	1.33	6.77	-0.93
2014-15 (AE)	13.86	8.08	14.19	7.85	1.34	12.69	6.43

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

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

Plan Period	2004-05 Base					
	GSDP		NSDP		Per capita NSDP	
	At Current Prices	At 2004-05 Prices	At Current Prices	At 2004-05 Prices	At Current Prices	At 2004-05 Prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ist. Plan (1951-56)	6.84	3.74	6.40	4.69	4.37	2.69
2nd. Plan (1956-61)	5.56	2.55	5.57	2.94	3.71	1.12
3rd. Plan (1961-66)	11.26	4.44	11.53	4.79	8.88	2.31
Three Annual Plans (1966-69)	14.56	6.41	14.93	5.85	12.45	3.56
4th. Plan (1969-74)	10.66	1.52	10.57	2.39	8.26	0.26
5th. Plan (1974-79)	7.50	4.09	7.09	4.45	5.09	2.50
Annual Plan (1979-80)	6.42	-12.09	5.33	-13.49	3.65	-14.87
6th. Plan(1980-85)	16.37	4.45	16.41	4.77	14.45	3.01
7th. Plan (1985-90)	13.75	7.06	13.52	7.48	11.46	5.52
Two Annual Plan (1990-92)	12.76	-2.29	12.38	-2.69	10.34	-4.46
8th. Plan (1992-97)	12.57	2.00	12.28	1.67	10.51	0.07
9th. Plan (1997-2002)	10.53	5.58	12.07	7.09	10.53	5.63
10th. Plan (2002-07)	14.67	8.82	14.03	8.07	12.57	6.69
11th. Plan (2007-12)	16.89	7.05	16.07	5.39	14.55	4.01
1st three years of 12th Plan (2012-15)	12.14	4.55	12.38	4.04	10.91	2.68

Annexure 2.6: Composition of GDP (Percent) at Current Prices by Broad Categories

Year	2004-05 Base				
	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Finance & Services Sector	TOTAL GDP
1	2	3	4	5	6
1950-51	46.31	9.45	6.22	38.02	100.00
1951-52	47.54	10.68	5.76	36.02	100.00
1952-53	46.07	11.53	5.99	36.41	100.00
1953-54	45.78	12.27	6.08	35.87	100.00
1954-55	42.00	12.73	6.48	38.78	100.00
1955-56	38.84	13.30	6.56	41.30	100.00
1956-57	39.59	13.89	7.07	39.46	100.00
1957-58	34.56	15.75	8.22	41.46	100.00
1958-59	38.88	15.37	8.10	37.65	100.00
1959-60	40.28	16.90	8.63	34.19	100.00
1960-61	40.20	17.90	8.60	33.30	100.00
1961-62	39.01	19.53	8.55	32.91	100.00
1962-63	41.40	19.85	8.62	30.14	100.00
1963-64	43.33	19.47	9.03	28.17	100.00
1964-65	43.03	20.03	9.41	27.52	100.00
1965-66	38.49	20.88	9.59	31.04	100.00
1966-67	43.38	17.92	9.84	28.86	100.00
1967-68	44.93	16.54	10.29	28.25	100.00
1968-69	46.95	15.97	10.11	26.98	100.00
1969-70	45.71	16.28	10.55	27.47	100.00
1970-71	45.36	15.79	10.67	28.18	100.00
1971-72	43.94	16.08	10.72	29.26	100.00
1972-73	47.00	15.98	10.72	26.30	100.00
1973-74	48.69	16.52	10.81	23.99	100.00
1974-75	44.54	19.20	10.65	25.60	100.00
1975-76	43.57	17.93	10.62	27.88	100.00
1976-77	37.10	22.88	10.42	29.60	100.00
1977-78	42.31	19.13	10.59	27.97	100.00
1978-79	41.02	20.29	10.50	28.20	100.00
1979-80	36.20	24.65	10.10	29.05	100.00
1980-81	45.34	17.77	10.58	26.32	100.00
1981-82	47.66	15.34	11.13	25.86	100.00
1982-83	44.96	17.01	11.09	26.94	100.00
1983-84	49.41	16.48	10.71	23.40	100.00

Annexure 2.6: (Contd.)

Year	2004-05 Base				
	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Finance & Services Sector	TOTAL GSDP
1	2	3	4	5	6
1984-85	43.54	19.65	11.38	25.44	100.00
1985-86	46.08	18.40	11.29	24.23	100.00
1986-87	43.43	19.55	11.68	25.34	100.00
1987-88	40.50	20.14	12.42	26.94	100.00
1988-89	38.83	24.85	12.83	23.49	100.00
1989-90	40.18	23.93	12.76	23.13	100.00
1990-91	35.84	25.53	13.27	25.36	100.00
1991-92	37.99	23.91	14.60	23.50	100.00
1992-93	35.68	24.86	15.20	24.26	100.00
1993-94	38.33	22.89	15.54	23.24	100.00
1994-95	37.24	24.22	15.56	22.98	100.00
1995-96	39.60	23.02	15.56	21.82	100.00
1996-97	36.76	21.98	16.30	24.97	100.00
1997-98	39.12	20.85	16.44	23.59	100.00
1998-99	36.97	22.15	15.19	25.69	100.00
1999-00	32.19	26.80	13.93	27.07	100.00
2000-01	30.55	26.09	15.12	28.25	100.00
2001-02	31.97	23.98	15.46	28.60	100.00
2002-03	30.97	23.79	15.94	29.30	100.00
2003-04	34.24	22.70	16.40	26.67	100.00
2004-05	31.03	26.58	18.21	24.18	100.00
2005-06	31.07	25.33	19.70	23.90	100.00
2006-07	29.94	27.49	20.60	21.97	100.00
2007-08	33.52	27.83	18.75	19.90	100.00
2008-09	31.96	27.13	19.47	21.44	100.00
2009-10	30.77	24.43	20.52	24.29	100.00
2010-11	30.52	24.48	20.68	24.32	100.00
2011-12(3rd R)	29.22	25.24	21.42	24.11	100.00
2012-13(2nd R)	31.16	23.62	21.30	23.92	100.00
2013-14(1st R)	29.83	23.21	21.73	25.22	100.00
2014-15 (AE)	29.15	23.33	21.83	25.70	100.00

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

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

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

Year	2004-05 Base				
	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Finance & Services Sector	TOTAL GDP
1	2	3	4	5	6
1950-51	66.61	9.19	5.32	18.88	100.00
1951-52	69.93	9.48	5.19	15.41	100.00
1952-53	65.55	11.14	5.33	17.97	100.00
1953-54	63.83	12.15	5.57	18.46	100.00
1954-55	59.54	13.66	5.89	20.90	100.00
1955-56	56.13	14.89	6.08	22.90	100.00
1956-57	57.32	15.51	6.32	20.84	100.00
1957-58	50.96	18.45	7.47	23.12	100.00
1958-59	56.16	17.17	7.01	19.66	100.00
1959-60	55.88	18.55	7.23	18.34	100.00
1960-61	55.94	19.21	7.25	17.61	100.00
1961-62	54.45	21.65	7.19	16.71	100.00
1962-63	54.02	22.95	7.06	15.97	100.00
1963-64	55.61	22.44	7.20	14.75	100.00
1964-65	56.17	22.23	7.55	14.05	100.00
1965-66	53.00	23.06	7.95	15.99	100.00
1966-67	57.55	19.24	8.19	15.02	100.00
1967-68	56.32	19.40	8.63	15.65	100.00
1968-69	61.40	16.98	8.05	13.57	100.00
1969-70	57.98	18.49	8.89	14.65	100.00
1970-71	58.72	17.98	8.94	14.36	100.00
1971-72	55.70	19.48	8.94	15.89	100.00
1972-73	56.19	19.96	8.88	14.96	100.00
1973-74	56.92	20.01	8.92	14.15	100.00
1974-75	51.95	23.31	8.84	15.89	100.00
1975-76	55.71	20.49	8.88	14.92	100.00
1976-77	49.72	25.33	8.81	16.14	100.00
1977-78	54.91	21.51	8.96	14.61	100.00
1978-79	54.52	22.21	8.93	14.33	100.00
1979-80	47.50	27.20	8.76	16.54	100.00
1980-81	54.35	20.12	9.23	16.30	100.00
1981-82	55.55	18.36	9.62	16.47	100.00
1982-83	51.46	20.70	9.61	18.24	100.00
1983-84	55.65	19.79	8.89	15.67	100.00

Annexure 2.7: (Contd.)

Year	2004-05 Base				
	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Finance & Services Sector	TOTAL GSDP
1	2	3	4	5	6
1984-85	50.67	21.98	9.79	17.57	100.00
1985-86	52.94	20.04	9.74	17.28	100.00
1986-87	50.12	21.11	10.25	18.52	100.00
1987-88	46.83	22.45	10.63	20.09	100.00
1988-89	46.50	24.79	10.89	17.82	100.00
1989-90	48.69	22.59	10.48	18.25	100.00
1990-91	39.91	27.73	11.09	21.27	100.00
1991-92	41.41	26.20	12.06	20.33	100.00
1992-93	39.11	26.78	12.59	21.52	100.00
1993-94	42.05	24.96	12.36	20.63	100.00
1994-95	39.77	26.26	12.57	21.40	100.00
1995-96	39.59	25.44	13.35	21.62	100.00
1996-97	37.46	24.39	14.19	23.97	100.00
1997-98	39.56	23.32	14.33	22.79	100.00
1998-99	38.20	24.04	13.63	24.12	100.00
1999-00	32.46	28.47	13.49	25.57	100.00
2000-01	31.57	27.29	14.54	26.60	100.00
2001-02	33.86	24.62	14.89	26.63	100.00
2002-03	31.03	24.96	15.91	28.11	100.00
2003-04	32.94	24.13	16.84	26.09	100.00
2004-05	31.03	26.58	18.21	24.18	100.00
2005-06	30.72	25.38	19.74	24.15	100.00
2006-07	28.99	27.40	20.78	22.83	100.00
2007-08	27.30	30.01	20.43	22.27	100.00
2008-09	26.31	29.05	21.02	23.62	100.00
2009-10	26.95	26.44	21.85	24.76	100.00
2010-11	24.98	27.36	22.82	24.84	100.00
2011-12(3rd R)	23.69	27.72	23.54	25.04	100.00
2012-13(2nd R)	24.66	26.46	23.55	25.33	100.00
2013-14(1st R)	22.97	26.41	23.96	26.66	100.00
2014-15 (AE)	21.70	27.13	24.08	27.09	100.00

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

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

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

Year	2004-05 Base				
	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Finance & Services Sector	TOTAL GSDP
1	2	3	4	5	6
1950-51	46.93	9.78	5.70	37.59	100.00
1951-52	48.15	11.02	5.19	35.63	100.00
1952-53	46.66	11.86	5.40	36.08	100.00
1953-54	46.33	12.62	5.51	35.55	100.00
1954-55	42.93	12.53	5.86	38.68	100.00
1955-56	39.77	13.19	5.92	41.13	100.00
1956-57	40.41	13.70	6.58	39.30	100.00
1957-58	35.30	15.59	7.69	41.42	100.00
1958-59	39.73	15.23	7.57	37.48	100.00
1959-60	41.22	16.84	8.08	33.86	100.00
1960-61	41.20	17.96	8.07	32.78	100.00
1961-62	39.85	19.72	8.00	32.42	100.00
1962-63	42.25	20.13	8.00	29.62	100.00
1963-64	44.31	19.66	8.45	27.59	100.00
1964-65	43.86	20.26	8.92	26.96	100.00
1965-66	39.17	21.15	9.04	30.64	100.00
1966-67	44.23	17.90	9.33	28.54	100.00
1967-68	45.87	16.33	9.80	28.00	100.00
1968-69	47.79	15.62	9.92	26.67	100.00
1969-70	46.55	15.86	10.37	27.22	100.00
1970-71	46.30	15.16	10.48	28.06	100.00
1971-72	44.86	15.32	10.49	29.32	100.00
1972-73	47.99	15.24	10.50	26.27	100.00
1973-74	49.60	15.82	10.58	24.01	100.00
1974-75	45.52	18.39	10.37	25.72	100.00
1975-76	44.66	16.80	10.33	28.21	100.00
1976-77	37.76	22.13	10.08	30.03	100.00
1977-78	43.21	18.16	10.32	28.32	100.00
1978-79	41.92	19.29	10.20	28.58	100.00
1979-80	36.90	23.84	9.72	29.53	100.00
1980-81	46.65	16.36	10.34	26.64	100.00
1981-82	49.36	13.51	10.91	26.21	100.00
1982-83	46.59	15.21	10.82	27.38	100.00
1983-84	51.16	14.85	10.47	23.52	100.00

Annexure 2.8: (Contd.)

Year	2004-05 Base				
	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Finance & Services Sector	TOTAL GSDP
1	2	3	4	5	6
1984-85	45.05	18.07	11.16	25.72	100.00
1985-86	47.79	16.66	11.09	24.46	100.00
1986-87	45.00	17.79	11.56	25.65	100.00
1987-88	41.97	18.18	12.40	27.46	100.00
1988-89	39.95	23.60	12.82	23.64	100.00
1989-90	41.50	22.43	12.74	23.33	100.00
1990-91	36.88	23.73	13.32	26.07	100.00
1991-92	39.27	21.86	14.87	24.01	100.00
1992-93	36.87	22.62	15.59	24.93	100.00
1993-94	39.83	20.44	15.96	23.78	100.00
1994-95	38.47	22.11	15.98	23.44	100.00
1995-96	41.09	20.79	15.99	22.13	100.00
1996-97	38.33	18.91	16.96	25.81	100.00
1997-98	40.82	17.87	17.11	24.20	100.00
1998-99	38.46	19.26	15.74	26.54	100.00
1999-00	33.06	24.78	14.24	27.92	100.00
2000-01	31.29	23.80	15.61	29.30	100.00
2001-02	32.95	21.23	16.15	29.67	100.00
2002-03	31.76	21.34	16.59	30.31	100.00
2003-04	35.54	19.78	17.11	27.57	100.00
2004-05	32.37	23.31	19.22	25.10	100.00
2005-06	32.55	21.21	21.14	25.10	100.00
2006-07	31.32	23.36	22.30	23.03	100.00
2007-08	35.52	23.13	20.43	20.92	100.00
2008-09	33.42	22.69	21.23	22.66	100.00
2009-10	32.68	17.55	23.10	26.67	100.00
2010-11	32.40	17.52	23.29	26.79	100.00
2011-12(3rd R)	30.79	18.46	24.11	26.64	100.00
2012-13(2nd R)	32.68	17.47	23.70	26.15	100.00
2013-14(1st R)	30.71	17.42	24.18	27.69	100.00
2014-15 (AE)	29.45	18.23	24.16	28.16	100.00

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

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

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

Year	2004-05 Base				
	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Finance & Services Sector	TOTAL GSDP
1	2	3	4	5	6
1950-51	66.39	9.65	5.29	18.67	100.00
1951-52	69.67	9.94	5.16	15.23	100.00
1952-53	65.27	11.67	5.30	17.75	100.00
1953-54	63.52	12.71	5.54	18.23	100.00
1954-55	59.23	14.29	5.85	20.63	100.00
1955-56	55.81	15.57	6.04	22.59	100.00
1956-57	56.96	16.21	6.28	20.55	100.00
1957-58	50.58	19.25	7.41	22.76	100.00
1958-59	55.76	17.92	6.96	19.36	100.00
1959-60	55.44	19.35	7.16	18.05	100.00
1960-61	55.47	20.02	7.18	17.33	100.00
1961-62	53.92	22.54	7.11	16.42	100.00
1962-63	53.46	23.87	6.98	15.68	100.00
1963-64	55.05	23.35	7.12	14.48	100.00
1964-65	55.60	23.14	7.46	13.80	100.00
1965-66	52.45	24.00	7.86	15.70	100.00
1966-67	57.05	20.06	8.11	14.77	100.00
1967-68	55.83	20.24	8.55	15.39	100.00
1968-69	60.93	17.74	7.98	13.36	100.00
1969-70	57.49	19.30	8.80	14.41	100.00
1970-71	58.24	18.77	8.86	14.13	100.00
1971-72	59.50	16.32	8.69	15.49	100.00
1972-73	59.69	17.20	8.64	14.47	100.00
1973-74	60.30	17.41	8.69	13.59	100.00
1974-75	55.18	20.79	8.57	15.46	100.00
1975-76	58.96	17.96	8.65	14.44	100.00
1976-77	52.37	23.38	8.53	15.73	100.00
1977-78	57.83	19.33	8.74	14.10	100.00
1978-79	57.22	20.27	8.71	13.80	100.00
1979-80	49.78	25.60	8.47	16.15	100.00
1980-81	57.43	17.57	9.04	15.96	100.00
1981-82	58.89	15.47	9.47	16.16	100.00
1982-83	54.53	17.93	9.45	18.10	100.00
1983-84	58.62	17.44	8.67	15.27	100.00

Annexure 2.9: (Contd.)

Year	2004-05 Base				
	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Finance & Services Sector	TOTAL GSDP
1	2	3	4	5	6
1984-85	53.32	19.71	9.64	17.33	100.00
1985-86	55.60	17.76	9.61	17.04	100.00
1986-87	52.52	18.95	10.15	18.38	100.00
1987-88	49.03	20.30	10.57	20.10	100.00
1988-89	48.23	23.37	10.83	17.56	100.00
1989-90	50.59	20.97	10.39	18.05	100.00
1990-91	41.25	26.37	11.05	21.33	100.00
1991-92	42.83	24.76	12.11	20.30	100.00
1992-93	40.40	25.27	12.71	21.62	100.00
1993-94	43.40	23.61	12.42	20.57	100.00
1994-95	40.89	25.05	12.65	21.41	100.00
1995-96	40.83	23.93	13.53	21.71	100.00
1996-97	38.83	22.18	14.54	24.44	100.00
1997-98	41.17	21.00	14.71	23.13	100.00
1998-99	39.82	21.57	13.96	24.65	100.00
1999-00	33.17	27.13	13.67	26.03	100.00
2000-01	32.27	25.52	14.91	27.31	100.00
2001-02	34.96	22.27	15.42	27.35	100.00
2002-03	31.82	22.83	16.47	28.88	100.00
2003-04	34.08	21.45	17.61	26.87	100.00
2004-05	32.37	23.31	19.22	25.10	100.00
2005-06	32.16	21.27	21.18	25.40	100.00
2006-07	30.28	23.12	22.52	24.08	100.00
2007-08	28.49	24.89	22.66	23.95	100.00
2008-09	27.03	24.05	23.35	25.56	100.00
2009-10	28.55	18.45	25.16	27.83	100.00
2010-11	26.35	18.61	26.68	28.35	100.00
2011-12(3rd R)	24.58	19.32	27.42	28.68	100.00
2012-13(2nd R)	25.37	18.58	27.20	28.86	100.00
2013-14(1st R)	22.84	18.53	27.85	30.78	100.00
2014-15 (AE)	20.84	19.83	27.95	31.39	100.00

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

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

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

Year	Agriculture			Industry			Services		
	Contribution to GDP (Rs. Lakh)	% Share in Total GDP	Annual Growth Rate (%)	Contribution to GDP (Rs. Lakh)	% Share in Total GDP	Annual Growth Rate (%)	Contribution to GDP (Rs. Lakh)	% Share in Total GDP	Annual Growth Rate (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1950-51	18021	44.50		3167	7.82		19312	47.68	
1951-52	20989	45.20	16.47	4048	8.72	27.82	21398	46.08	10.80
1952-53	20624	42.83	-1.74	4398	9.13	8.65	23134	48.04	8.11
1953-54	21538	42.61	4.43	4642	9.18	5.55	24361	48.20	5.30
1954-55	20597	38.56	-4.37	4857	9.09	4.63	27966	52.35	14.80
1955-56	20328	35.48	-1.31	5250	9.16	8.09	31723	55.36	13.43
1956-57	21165	35.93	4.12	5538	9.40	5.49	32202	54.67	1.51
1957-58	18139	31.70	-14.29	5828	10.19	5.24	33253	58.11	3.26
1958-59	23017	36.42	26.89	5997	9.49	2.89	34185	54.09	2.80
1959-60	23026	36.81	0.04	6610	10.57	10.22	32914	52.62	-3.72
1960-61	25323	36.82	9.97	7861	11.43	18.93	35594	51.75	8.14
1961-62	27359	36.10	8.04	8671	11.44	10.30	39748	52.45	11.67
1962-63	34643	38.19	26.62	9755	10.76	12.51	46306	51.05	16.50
1963-64	40837	40.23	17.88	11013	10.85	12.89	49670	48.93	7.26
1964-65	43610	39.71	6.79	12851	11.70	16.69	53350	48.58	7.41
1965-66	40240	35.32	-7.73	14301	12.55	11.29	59384	52.13	11.31
1966-67	54121	40.53	34.50	15222	11.40	6.44	64194	48.07	8.10
1967-68	59259	41.32	9.49	16063	11.20	5.52	68081	47.48	6.05
1968-69	74400	45.66	25.55	17844	10.95	11.09	70705	43.39	3.86
1969-70	70430	42.82	-5.34	19447	11.82	8.98	74609	45.36	5.52
1970-71	73296	42.74	4.07	19773	11.53	1.68	78418	45.73	5.10
1971-72	72689	40.91	-0.83	19985	11.25	1.07	84999	47.84	8.39
1972-73	90848	43.26	24.98	21929	10.44	9.73	97249	46.30	14.41

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

Year	Agriculture			Industry			Services		
	Contribution to GDP (Rs. Lakh)	% Share in Total GDP	Annual Growth Rate (%)	Contribution to GDP (Rs. Lakh)	% Share in Total GDP	Annual Growth Rate (%)	Contribution to GDP (Rs. Lakh)	% Share in Total GDP	Annual Growth Rate (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1973-74	113254	45.27	24.66	28938	11.57	31.96	107959	43.16	11.01
1974-75	112405	41.36	-0.75	37720	13.88	30.35	121659	44.76	12.69
1975-76	114882	39.80	2.20	38358	13.29	1.69	135431	46.92	11.32
1976-77	99594	33.74	-13.31	47744	16.17	24.47	147887	50.09	9.20
1977-78	135640	39.20	36.19	48649	14.06	1.90	161712	46.74	9.35
1978-79	141986	38.23	4.68	54464	14.67	11.95	174902	47.10	8.16
1979-80	138805	33.85	-2.24	68647	16.74	26.04	202619	49.41	15.85
1980-81	214458	42.40	54.50	65623	12.97	-4.40	225757	44.63	11.42
1981-82	249568	44.58	16.37	63822	11.40	-2.74	246484	44.02	9.18
1982-83	251898	41.41	0.93	69525	11.43	8.94	286946	47.17	16.42
1983-84	342205	45.37	35.85	84293	11.18	21.24	327756	43.45	14.22
1984-85	305093	40.21	-10.85	103876	13.69	23.23	349845	46.10	6.74
1985-86	383588	42.56	25.73	112287	12.46	8.10	405435	44.98	15.89
1986-87	400215	40.25	4.33	129069	12.98	14.95	465127	46.77	14.72
1987-88	383486	37.36	-4.18	143827	14.01	11.43	499029	48.62	7.29
1988-89	451725	35.54	17.79	224063	17.63	55.79	595231	46.83	19.28
1989-90	529011	36.76	17.11	251683	17.49	12.33	658479	45.75	10.63
1990-91	473128	31.81	-10.56	242957	16.33	-3.47	771339	51.86	17.14
1991-92	624104	34.25	31.91	297482	16.32	22.44	900722	49.43	16.77
1992-93	620769	31.35	-0.53	347061	17.53	16.67	1011989	51.12	12.35
1993-94	748314	33.33	20.55	373531	16.64	7.63	1123181	50.03	10.99
1994-95	867867	32.43	15.98	486197	18.17	30.16	1321856	49.40	17.69
1995-96	1097812	34.17	26.50	572158	17.81	17.68	1543247	48.03	16.75

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

Year	Agriculture			Industry			Services		
	Contribution to GSDP (Rs. Lakh)	% Share in Total GSDP	Annual Growth Rate (%)	Contribution to GSDP (Rs. Lakh)	% Share in Total GSDP	Annual Growth Rate (%)	Contribution to GSDP (Rs. Lakh)	% Share in Total GSDP	Annual Growth Rate (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1996-97	1013672	31.54	-7.66	535632	16.66	-6.38	1664820	51.80	7.88
1997-98	1287609	33.37	27.02	632566	16.39	18.10	1938329	50.24	16.43
1998-99	1344513	31.46	4.42	745646	17.45	17.88	2183442	51.09	12.65
1999-00	1337019	27.92	-0.56	829117	17.31	11.19	2623033	54.77	20.13
2000-01	1243160	25.68	-7.02	851424	17.59	2.69	2746900	56.74	4.72
2001-02	1400554	27.09	12.66	859814	16.63	0.99	2910003	56.28	5.94
2002-03	1393835	25.43	-0.48	941399	17.18	9.49	3144877	57.39	8.07
2003-04	1829768	27.68	31.28	1300574	19.68	38.15	3479672	52.64	10.65
2004-05	1825698	23.49	-0.22	1842902	23.71	41.70	4104343	52.80	17.95
2005-06	1931399	22.70	5.79	2002679	23.53	8.67	4575571	53.77	11.48
2006-07	2182895	21.43	13.02	2579461	25.33	28.80	5421591	53.24	18.49
2007-08	3108520	24.05	42.40	3531700	27.32	36.92	6287225	48.63	15.97
2008-09	3152299	21.23	1.41	4167821	28.07	18.01	7528951	50.70	19.75
2009-10	3453884	21.20	9.57	3960887	24.31	-4.97	8880072	54.50	17.95
2010-11	3843829	19.46	11.29	7020921	35.54	26.74	8888240	45.00	21.74
2011-12(3rd R)	3836171	17.39	-0.20	8177933	37.07	16.48	10044823	45.54	13.01
2012-13(2nd R)	5143464	20.47	34.08	8619071	34.31	5.39	11359511	45.22	13.09
2013-14(1st R)	5161393	18.91	0.35	9319771	34.14	8.13	12816828	46.95	12.83
2014-15 (AE)	5844937	18.81	13.24	10464940	33.67	12.29	14771148	47.52	15.25

Note: (i) Agriculture Sector includes Agriculture & AH, Fishery and Forestry, (ii) Industry Sector includes Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing and Electricity, Gas and Water supply & (iii) Services Sector includes rest of the Sub-sectors

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

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

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

Year	Agriculture			Industry			Services		
	Contribution to GDP (Rs. Lakh)	% Share in Total GDP	Annual Growth Rate (%)	Contribution to GDP (Rs. Lakh)	% Share in Total GDP	Annual Growth Rate (%)	Contribution to GDP (Rs. Lakh)	% Share in Total GDP	Annual Growth Rate (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1950-51	868588	64.65		84891	6.32		390118	29.04	
1951-52	977891	67.44	12.58	89960	6.20	5.97	382201	26.36	-2.03
1952-53	922486	61.95	-5.67	105436	7.08	17.20	461062	30.96	20.63
1953-54	916920	59.90	-0.60	112061	7.32	6.28	501729	32.78	8.82
1954-55	849465	55.04	-7.36	120056	7.78	7.13	573732	37.18	14.35
1955-56	832144	51.44	-2.04	132654	8.20	10.49	652767	40.35	13.78
1956-57	850202	52.12	2.17	131222	8.05	-1.08	649677	39.83	-0.47
1957-58	708694	46.53	-16.64	134533	8.83	2.52	679873	44.64	4.65
1958-59	896594	51.94	26.51	134538	7.79	0.00	695061	40.27	2.23
1959-60	863375	50.03	-3.71	151799	8.80	12.83	710666	41.18	2.25
1960-61	931655	50.54	7.91	165145	8.96	8.79	746550	40.50	5.05
1961-62	995499	49.28	6.85	188807	9.35	14.33	835743	41.37	11.95
1962-63	1107645	48.66	11.27	204171	8.97	8.14	964258	42.36	15.38
1963-64	1256476	50.59	13.44	221271	8.91	8.38	1005939	40.50	4.32
1964-65	1298828	51.02	3.37	244523	9.61	10.51	1002411	39.38	-0.35
1965-66	1099508	48.45	-15.35	248375	10.94	1.58	921673	40.61	-8.05
1966-67	1305119	53.92	18.70	237868	9.83	-4.23	877493	36.25	-4.79
1967-68	1176503	51.92	-9.85	252064	11.12	5.97	837553	36.96	-4.55
1968-69	1693951	60.62	43.98	267555	9.58	6.15	832775	29.80	-0.57
1969-70	1345448	54.74	-20.57	281586	11.46	5.24	830852	33.80	-0.23
1970-71	1440324	55.93	7.05	284442	11.05	1.01	850290	33.02	2.34
1971-72	1275251	52.29	-11.46	269636	11.06	-5.21	893912	36.65	5.13
1972-73	1365729	51.33	7.09	272193	10.23	0.95	1022874	38.44	14.43

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

Year	Agriculture			Industry			Services		
	Contribution to GDP (Rs. Lakh)	% Share in Total GDP	Annual Growth Rate (%)	Contribution to GDP (Rs. Lakh)	% Share in Total GDP	Annual Growth Rate (%)	Contribution to GDP (Rs. Lakh)	% Share in Total GDP	Annual Growth Rate (%)
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1973-74	1468499	52.68	7.52	304290	10.92	11.79	1014550	36.40	-0.81
1974-75	1225108	48.37	-16.57	329419	13.01	8.26	978478	38.63	-3.56
1975-76	1459161	51.09	19.10	332341	11.64	0.89	1064800	37.28	8.82
1976-77	1274684	45.59	-12.64	389791	13.94	17.29	1131544	40.47	6.27
1977-78	1571233	50.85	23.26	389978	12.62	0.05	1128597	36.53	-0.26
1978-79	1645879	50.38	4.75	424692	13.00	8.90	1196529	36.62	6.02
1979-80	1332407	43.69	-19.05	433489	14.21	2.07	1283912	42.10	7.30
1980-81	1579255	50.35	18.53	371626	11.85	-14.27	1185509	37.80	-7.66
1981-82	1616336	51.54	2.35	348790	11.12	-6.14	1171188	37.34	-1.21
1982-83	1448876	47.06	-10.36	340691	11.06	-2.32	1289487	41.88	10.10
1983-84	1810567	50.70	24.96	399290	11.18	17.20	1361428	38.12	5.58
1984-85	1568219	46.82	-13.39	461435	13.78	15.56	1320112	39.41	-3.03
1985-86	1805705	48.38	15.14	444890	11.92	-3.59	1481491	39.70	12.22
1986-87	1729648	45.75	-4.21	493429	13.05	10.91	1557742	41.20	5.15
1987-88	1563476	42.47	-9.61	531214	14.43	7.66	1586857	43.10	1.87
1988-89	1813362	42.00	15.98	687030	15.91	29.33	1816676	42.08	14.48
1989-90	2021668	44.10	11.49	691605	15.09	0.67	1871234	40.82	3.00
1990-91	1419577	34.10	-29.78	660215	15.86	-4.54	2083702	50.05	11.35
1991-92	1597112	36.22	12.51	738045	16.74	11.79	2074232	47.04	-0.45
1992-93	1468240	33.62	-8.07	763745	17.49	3.48	2135715	48.90	2.96
1993-94	1665598	35.75	13.44	771349	16.55	1.00	2222382	47.70	4.06
1994-95	1646560	33.56	-1.14	874510	17.83	13.37	2384727	48.61	7.30
1995-96	1664702	32.87	1.10	915439	18.08	4.68	2484086	49.05	4.17

Annexure 2.10B: Gross State Domestic Product by Broad Sectors with 2004-05 Base (As per RBI Classification) (Concl'd.)

Year	At 2004-05 Prices									
	Agriculture			Industry			Services			
	Contribution to GDP (Rs. Lakh)	% Share in Total GDP	Annual Growth Rate (%)	Contribution to GDP (Rs. Lakh)	% Share in Total GDP	Annual Growth Rate (%)	Contribution to GDP (Rs. Lakh)	% Share in Total GDP	Annual Growth Rate (%)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1996-97	1476885	30.53	-11.28	863406	17.85	-5.68	2497379	51.62	0.54	
1997-98	1771222	32.36	19.93	930407	17.00	7.76	2771762	50.64	10.99	
1998-99	1737423	31.17	-1.91	1018523	18.27	9.47	2818023	50.56	1.67	
1999-00	1623444	27.37	-6.56	1103739	18.61	8.37	3205263	54.03	13.74	
2000-01	1515844	26.00	-6.63	1072479	18.39	-2.83	3242053	55.61	1.15	
2001-02	1739506	28.47	14.76	1040134	17.02	-3.02	3331126	54.51	2.75	
2002-03	1473993	24.14	-15.26	1137899	18.64	9.40	3493946	57.22	4.89	
2003-04	1771848	25.72	20.21	1419233	20.60	24.72	3698779	53.68	5.86	
2004-05	1825698	23.49	3.04	1842902	23.71	29.85	4104343	52.80	10.96	
2005-06	1886717	22.97	3.34	1891634	23.03	2.64	4436121	54.00	8.08	
2006-07	1923241	20.75	1.94	2348027	25.33	24.13	4998815	53.92	12.68	
2007-08	2012888	19.57	4.66	2839593	27.61	20.94	5432081	52.82	8.67	
2008-09	2050447	18.50	1.87	3019002	27.24	6.32	6011729	54.25	10.67	
2009-10	2209191	19.07	7.74	2865694	24.74	-5.08	6510228	56.19	8.29	
2010-11	2251182	17.99	1.90	4297999	34.35	8.10	5963924	47.66	10.45	
2011-12(3rd R)	2237834	17.20	-0.59	4451579	34.21	3.57	6321888	48.59	6.00	
2012-13(2nd R)	2483298	18.39	10.97	4417572	32.72	-0.76	6600147	48.89	4.40	
2013-14(1st R)	2240477	16.30	-9.78	4547744	33.08	2.95	6958607	50.62	5.43	
2014-15 (AE)	2286606	15.39	2.06	4969142	33.45	9.27	7601860	51.16	9.24	

Note: (i) Agriculture Sector includes Agriculture & AH, Fishery and Forestry, (ii) Industry Sector includes Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing and Electricity, Gas and Water supply & (iii) Services Sector includes rest of the Sub-sectors

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

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Annexure 2.11A: Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP)

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	DISTRICT	AT CURRENT PRICES						
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Anugul	569079	596806	698218	891688	1047335	1084907	1098235
2	Baleshwar	325117	351089	421405	541040	614129	695226	835993
3	Bargarh	204507	221628	259766	329248	379129	422673	512559
4	Bhadrak	185546	201733	234149	291865	332391	385289	443787
5	Balangir	243039	264819	315162	406888	450690	524043	672189
6	Baudh	64251	73240	86323	111253	119699	137051	164093
7	Cuttack	575675	603083	711692	863641	983716	1117467	1312566
8	Debagarh	47760	53759	62884	75326	85103	97600	105065
9	Dhenkanal	200510	221598	262087	333644	364989	415220	486079
10	Gajapati	93448	99104	117004	144963	164687	187134	222140
11	Ganjam	550109	600536	719621	877897	1009072	1160029	1375348
12	Jagatsinghapur	248082	265235	327959	412528	478627	504483	594429
13	Jajapur	335018	383633	460859	596066	684345	650911	983403
14	Jharsuguda	218995	241745	275883	345532	422647	470417	511633
15	Kalahandi	205229	229848	258048	341363	391421	444542	551865
16	Kandhamal	175579	189798	230750	295701	334284	426581	481742
17	Kendrapara	177602	192118	215619	265518	295931	336249	407080
18	Kendujhar	483935	576193	704804	1041317	1242469	1215010	1745580
19	Khordha	546715	613301	740727	876611	1011251	1126746	1363810
20	Koraput	248925	273462	344715	412132	461801	528526	631378
21	Malkangiri	80860	82525	99730	125793	131160	148299	167605
22	Mayurbhanj	337809	363253	427941	547957	611711	675335	842296
23	Nabarangapur	134789	142710	171377	202421	227714	261475	312183
24	Nayagarh	114244	124952	146985	175823	190672	219641	261138
25	Nuapada	82921	89903	107621	140246	150659	171731	201927
26	Puri	240366	264139	279139	336365	376198	437836	541674
27	Rayagada	154734	172290	211960	268957	298402	335915	379302
28	Sambalpur	250728	281631	332973	416263	484217	521420	601076
29	Subarnapur	75891	84322	100944	127386	139844	172879	200178
30	Sundargarh	601481	651194	857603	1132011	1364780	1420007	1746635
	ODISHA	7772943	8509649	10183947	12927445	14849071	16294643	19752990

Annexure 2.11B: Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP)

Sl. No.	DISTRICT	AT 2004-05 PRICES						
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Anugul	569079	586193	668483	763067	829799	817531	828472
2	Baleshwar	325117	340467	389833	440705	477544	507811	564490
3	Bargarh	204507	216561	240774	271669	290612	296602	332667
4	Bhadrak	185546	192401	210580	229860	251508	276651	291069
5	Balangir	243039	258153	290084	321550	340807	363666	424311
6	Baudh	64251	68528	75188	80621	86046	93206	103098
7	Cuttack	575675	586345	656783	730306	779092	819742	886720
8	Debagarh	47760	51438	55625	58392	62545	67592	66332
9	Dhenkanal	200510	215733	234458	260656	278459	296836	317912
10	Gajapati	93448	95615	105026	112429	120413	126089	135439
11	Ganjam	550109	580635	660894	714679	753448	815724	887774
12	Jagatsinghapur	248082	256831	295363	335181	373589	373370	404486
13	Jajapur	335018	355005	412284	444102	463593	472419	514704
14	Jharsuguda	218995	238629	269946	299371	331458	348568	405149
15	Kalahandi	205229	219675	237126	260389	285922	300286	339323
16	Kandhamal	175579	187111	211073	232077	252257	301893	320821
17	Kendrapara	177602	188519	199514	217152	228237	243592	270318
18	Kendujhar	483935	516465	591685	664273	713219	724678	724322
19	Khordha	546715	598556	685087	744196	815937	850861	940675
20	Koraput	248925	267367	304707	332198	352423	373668	407846
21	Malkangiri	80860	82701	88976	95362	98951	104352	105485
22	Mayurbhanj	337809	354463	392502	432161	457374	481937	535819
23	Nabarangapur	134789	140041	152354	163911	172670	186545	198880
24	Nayagarh	114244	122448	132753	139720	145225	156983	171597
25	Nuapada	82921	89206	98010	111402	116003	122451	130743
26	Puri	240366	256396	259439	279231	299342	319205	361156
27	Rayagada	154734	168231	189909	210341	226361	240093	245356
28	Sambalpur	250728	272144	302776	340393	370840	377339	403214
29	Subarnapur	75891	81443	91035	95012	102281	114779	126203
30	Sundargarh	601481	627172	767816	904156	1005223	1010647	1068726
ODISHA		7772943	8214472	9270083	10284562	11081178	11585113	12513105

Annexure 2.12A: Percentage Distribution of GDDP

Sl. No.	District	At Current Prices						
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Anugul	7.32	7.01	6.86	6.90	7.05	6.66	5.56
2	Baleshwar	4.18	4.13	4.14	4.19	4.14	4.27	4.23
3	Bargarh	2.63	2.60	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.59	2.59
4	Bhadrak	2.39	2.37	2.30	2.26	2.24	2.36	2.25
5	Balangir	3.13	3.11	3.09	3.15	3.04	3.22	3.40
6	Baudh	0.83	0.86	0.85	0.86	0.81	0.84	0.83
7	Cuttack	7.41	7.09	6.99	6.68	6.62	6.86	6.64
8	Debagarh	0.61	0.63	0.62	0.58	0.57	0.60	0.53
9	Dhenkanal	2.58	2.60	2.57	2.58	2.46	2.55	2.46
10	Gajapati	1.20	1.16	1.15	1.12	1.11	1.15	1.12
11	Ganjam	7.08	7.06	7.07	6.79	6.80	7.12	6.96
12	Jagatsinghapur	3.19	3.12	3.22	3.19	3.22	3.10	3.01
13	Jajapur	4.31	4.51	4.53	4.61	4.61	3.99	4.98
14	Jharsuguda	2.82	2.84	2.71	2.67	2.85	2.89	2.59
15	Kalahandi	2.64	2.70	2.53	2.64	2.64	2.73	2.79
16	Kandhamal	2.26	2.23	2.27	2.29	2.25	2.62	2.44
17	Kendrapara	2.28	2.26	2.12	2.05	1.99	2.06	2.06
18	Kendujhar	6.23	6.77	6.92	8.06	8.37	7.46	8.84
19	Khordha	7.03	7.21	7.27	6.78	6.81	6.91	6.90
20	Koraput	3.20	3.21	3.38	3.19	3.11	3.24	3.20
21	Malkangiri	1.04	0.97	0.98	0.97	0.88	0.91	0.85
22	Mayurbhanj	4.35	4.27	4.20	4.24	4.12	4.14	4.26
23	Nabarangapur	1.73	1.68	1.68	1.57	1.53	1.60	1.58
24	Nayagarh	1.47	1.47	1.44	1.36	1.28	1.35	1.32
25	Nuapada	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.08	1.01	1.05	1.02
26	Puri	3.09	3.10	2.74	2.60	2.53	2.69	2.74
27	Rayagada	1.99	2.02	2.08	2.08	2.01	2.06	1.92
28	Sambalpur	3.23	3.31	3.27	3.22	3.26	3.20	3.04
29	Subarnapur	0.98	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.94	1.06	1.01
30	Sundargarh	7.74	7.65	8.42	8.76	9.19	8.71	8.84
ODISHA		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Annexure 2.12B: Percentage Distribution of GDDP

Sl. No.	District	At 2004-05 Prices						
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Anugul	7.32	7.14	7.21	7.42	7.49	7.06	6.62
2	Baleshwar	4.18	4.14	4.21	4.29	4.31	4.38	4.51
3	Bargarh	2.63	2.64	2.60	2.64	2.62	2.56	2.66
4	Bhadrak	2.39	2.34	2.27	2.23	2.27	2.39	2.33
5	Balangir	3.13	3.14	3.13	3.13	3.08	3.14	3.39
6	Baudh	0.83	0.83	0.81	0.78	0.78	0.80	0.82
7	Cuttack	7.41	7.14	7.08	7.10	7.03	7.08	7.09
8	Debagarh	0.61	0.63	0.60	0.57	0.56	0.58	0.53
9	Dhenkanal	2.58	2.63	2.53	2.53	2.51	2.56	2.54
10	Gajapati	1.20	1.16	1.13	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.08
11	Ganjam	7.08	7.07	7.13	6.95	6.80	7.04	7.09
12	Jagatsinghapur	3.19	3.13	3.19	3.26	3.37	3.22	3.23
13	Jajapur	4.31	4.32	4.45	4.32	4.18	4.08	4.11
14	Jharsuguda	2.82	2.90	2.91	2.91	2.99	3.01	3.24
15	Kalahandi	2.64	2.67	2.56	2.53	2.58	2.59	2.71
16	Kandhamal	2.26	2.28	2.28	2.26	2.28	2.61	2.56
17	Kendrapara	2.28	2.29	2.15	2.11	2.06	2.10	2.16
18	Kendujhar	6.23	6.29	6.38	6.46	6.44	6.26	5.79
19	Khordha	7.03	7.29	7.39	7.24	7.36	7.34	7.52
20	Koraput	3.20	3.25	3.29	3.23	3.18	3.23	3.26
21	Malkangiri	1.04	1.01	0.96	0.93	0.89	0.90	0.84
22	Mayurbhanj	4.35	4.32	4.23	4.20	4.13	4.16	4.28
23	Nabarangapur	1.73	1.70	1.64	1.59	1.56	1.61	1.59
24	Nayagarh	1.47	1.49	1.43	1.36	1.31	1.36	1.37
25	Nuapada	1.07	1.09	1.06	1.08	1.05	1.06	1.04
26	Puri	3.09	3.12	2.80	2.72	2.70	2.76	2.89
27	Rayagada	1.99	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.04	2.07	1.96
28	Sambalpur	3.23	3.31	3.27	3.31	3.35	3.26	3.22
29	Subarnapur	0.98	0.99	0.98	0.92	0.92	0.99	1.01
30	Sundargarh	7.74	7.63	8.28	8.79	9.07	8.72	8.54
Odisha		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Annexure 2.13A: Net District Domestic Product (NDDP)

(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	District	At Current Prices						
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Anugul	446350	448021	525946	659879	783547	723330	711555
2	Baleshwar	283124	299407	358836	458407	519912	566044	681941
3	Bargarh	181903	194331	227914	288647	332109	360631	436849
4	Bhadrak	167872	183137	212192	265620	302625	350044	403007
5	Balangir	220378	241047	286458	372184	411106	477556	612263
6	Baudh	59643	68121	80198	104207	111462	127348	152364
7	Cuttack	513335	537538	631780	764416	873141	979552	1148347
8	Debagarh	43898	49498	57902	69750	78811	90672	96928
9	Dhenkanal	179645	197516	232814	297045	324949	367244	428316
10	Gajapati	86831	92147	108716	135383	153584	174671	206487
11	Ganjam	501033	547684	655984	802594	922694	1063765	1259675
12	Jagatsinghapur	209036	217548	268560	332087	385918	372410	436357
13	Jajapur	288344	324540	390886	500889	576030	529635	797919
14	Jharsuguda	183708	198371	227853	283270	346862	364868	405140
15	Kalahandi	186241	208193	233761	311327	356873	403786	500814
16	Kandhamal	164293	177711	216151	278634	313148	399578	449929
17	Kendrapara	162079	175901	197176	244173	272408	311058	376831
18	Kendujhar	411949	481720	587669	867604	1027378	953502	1396716
19	Khordha	472595	527327	639496	749536	871262	952477	1149807
20	Koraput	223391	243841	303805	362324	405635	457492	547719
21	Malkangiri	74454	76207	91768	116530	121069	136843	153337
22	Mayurbhanj	307230	330107	388824	501156	558205	613701	763291
23	Nabarangapur	124219	130001	157020	185794	208285	237566	283623
24	Nayagarh	104937	114867	135056	162245	175728	202614	240301
25	Nuapada	76567	82241	98795	129408	138301	156642	183439
26	Puri	217806	239926	253029	305980	342794	400872	496274
27	Rayagada	140657	152657	187596	238004	262881	289558	325335
28	Sambalpur	218114	240113	285120	354391	413505	428865	490951
29	Subarnapur	69946	78125	93308	118724	129703	160233	184973
30	Sundargarh	479123	497114	657512	850716	1031694	931123	1155552
	ODISHA	6798702	7354959	8792126	11110925	12751620	13583679	16476038

Annexure 2.13B: Net District Domestic Product (NDDP)

(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	District	At 2004-05 Prices						
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Anugul	446350	438020	501400	538791	582738	504106	475152
2	Baleshwar	283124	290552	331705	367054	398134	402516	443514
3	Bargarh	181903	190134	211098	234748	250855	247030	274480
4	Bhadrak	167872	174654	190665	207088	227116	248892	260708
5	Balangir	220378	235120	263375	290941	307947	327564	380757
6	Baudh	59643	63784	69745	74616	79320	85837	94673
7	Cuttack	513335	523031	582887	641917	686522	709169	760724
8	Debagarh	43898	47411	51166	53521	57411	62293	60469
9	Dhenkanal	179645	192457	207760	228643	244990	258341	273761
10	Gajapati	86831	89002	97557	104156	111578	116951	124724
11	Ganjam	501033	529785	602209	648623	684170	741703	802899
12	Jagatsinghapur	209036	210781	240430	262997	294236	264193	278236
13	Jajapur	288344	299901	348329	364458	379768	370671	391977
14	Jharsuguda	183708	194427	221513	235002	255439	253001	282255
15	Kalahandi	186241	199040	214627	234313	257721	269290	302744
16	Kandhamal	164293	175396	197520	216936	234328	280492	296307
17	Kendrapara	162079	172645	182354	197982	208679	223710	247623
18	Kendujhar	411949	430527	491169	527537	556453	537435	519454
19	Khordha	472595	515454	591532	632063	699128	710286	776912
20	Koraput	223391	238682	267746	287867	305183	317198	343788
21	Malkangiri	74454	76525	81824	87269	90541	95484	95192
22	Mayurbhanj	307230	322473	356390	390898	413167	433480	478557
23	Nabarangapur	124219	127703	139353	148877	156404	167526	177620
24	Nayagarh	104937	112682	121914	127805	132918	143751	156211
25	Nuapada	76567	81713	89870	101627	105458	110450	116869
26	Puri	217806	233028	235116	252158	271141	289837	327026
27	Rayagada	140657	149259	167606	182978	196624	202797	203913
28	Sambalpur	218114	232195	258598	284968	310849	302028	315397
29	Subarnapur	69946	75473	84016	87430	93910	105375	115355
30	Sundargarh	479123	478642	585009	655928	727938	614318	610675
ODISHA		6798702	7100497	7984484	8669191	9320665	9395723	9987972

Annexure 2.14A: Percentage Distribution of NDDP (Percent)

Sl. No.	District	At Current Prices						
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Anugul	6.57	6.09	5.98	5.94	6.14	5.32	4.32
2	Baleshwar	4.16	4.07	4.08	4.13	4.08	4.17	4.14
3	Bargarh	2.68	2.64	2.59	2.60	2.60	2.65	2.65
4	Bhadrak	2.47	2.49	2.41	2.39	2.37	2.58	2.45
5	Balangir	3.24	3.28	3.26	3.35	3.22	3.52	3.72
6	Baudh	0.88	0.93	0.91	0.94	0.87	0.94	0.92
7	Cuttack	7.55	7.31	7.19	6.88	6.85	7.21	6.97
8	Debagarh	0.65	0.67	0.66	0.63	0.62	0.67	0.59
9	Dhenkanal	2.64	2.69	2.65	2.67	2.55	2.70	2.60
10	Gajapati	1.28	1.25	1.24	1.22	1.20	1.29	1.25
11	Ganjam	7.37	7.45	7.46	7.22	7.24	7.83	7.65
12	Jagatsinghapur	3.07	2.96	3.05	2.99	3.03	2.74	2.65
13	Jajapur	4.24	4.41	4.45	4.51	4.52	3.90	4.84
14	Jharsuguda	2.70	2.70	2.59	2.55	2.72	2.69	2.46
15	Kalahandi	2.74	2.83	2.66	2.80	2.80	2.97	3.04
16	Kandhamal	2.42	2.42	2.46	2.51	2.46	2.94	2.73
17	Kendrapara	2.38	2.39	2.24	2.20	2.14	2.29	2.29
18	Kendujhar	6.06	6.55	6.68	7.81	8.06	7.02	8.48
19	Khordha	6.95	7.17	7.27	6.75	6.83	7.01	6.98
20	Koraput	3.29	3.32	3.46	3.26	3.18	3.37	3.32
21	Malkangiri	1.10	1.04	1.04	1.05	0.95	1.01	0.93
22	Mayurbhanj	4.52	4.49	4.42	4.51	4.38	4.52	4.63
23	Nabarangapur	1.83	1.77	1.79	1.67	1.63	1.75	1.72
24	Nayagarh	1.54	1.56	1.54	1.46	1.38	1.49	1.46
25	Nuapada	1.13	1.12	1.12	1.16	1.08	1.15	1.11
26	Puri	3.20	3.26	2.88	2.75	2.69	2.95	3.01
27	Rayagada	2.07	2.08	2.13	2.14	2.06	2.13	1.97
28	Sambalpur	3.21	3.26	3.24	3.19	3.24	3.16	2.98
29	Subarnapur	1.03	1.06	1.06	1.07	1.02	1.18	1.12
30	Sundargarh	7.05	6.76	7.48	7.66	8.09	6.85	7.01
ODISHA		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Annexure 2.14 B: Percentage Distribution of NDDP (Percent)

Sl. No.	DISTRICT	At 2004-05 Prices						
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Anugul	6.57	6.17	6.28	6.22	6.25	5.37	4.76
2	Baleshwar	4.16	4.09	4.15	4.23	4.27	4.28	4.44
3	Bargarh	2.68	2.68	2.64	2.71	2.69	2.63	2.75
4	Bhadrak	2.47	2.46	2.39	2.39	2.44	2.65	2.61
5	Balangir	3.24	3.31	3.30	3.36	3.30	3.49	3.81
6	Baudh	0.88	0.90	0.87	0.86	0.85	0.91	0.95
7	Cuttack	7.55	7.37	7.30	7.40	7.37	7.55	7.62
8	Debagarh	0.65	0.67	0.64	0.62	0.62	0.66	0.61
9	Dhenkanal	2.64	2.71	2.60	2.64	2.63	2.75	2.74
10	Gajapati	1.28	1.25	1.22	1.20	1.20	1.24	1.25
11	Ganjam	7.37	7.46	7.54	7.48	7.34	7.89	8.04
12	Jagatsinghapur	3.07	2.97	3.01	3.03	3.16	2.81	2.79
13	Jajapur	4.24	4.22	4.36	4.20	4.07	3.95	3.92
14	Jharsuguda	2.70	2.74	2.77	2.71	2.74	2.69	2.83
15	Kalahandi	2.74	2.80	2.69	2.70	2.77	2.87	3.03
16	Kandhamal	2.42	2.47	2.47	2.50	2.51	2.99	2.97
17	Kendrapara	2.38	2.43	2.28	2.28	2.24	2.38	2.48
18	Kendujhar	6.06	6.06	6.15	6.09	5.97	5.72	5.20
19	Khordha	6.95	7.26	7.41	7.29	7.50	7.56	7.78
20	Koraput	3.29	3.36	3.35	3.32	3.27	3.38	3.44
21	Malkangiri	1.10	1.08	1.02	1.01	0.97	1.02	0.95
22	Mayurbhanj	4.52	4.54	4.46	4.51	4.43	4.61	4.79
23	Nabarangapur	1.83	1.80	1.75	1.72	1.68	1.78	1.78
24	Nayagarh	1.54	1.59	1.53	1.47	1.43	1.53	1.56
25	Nuapada	1.13	1.15	1.13	1.17	1.13	1.18	1.17
26	Puri	3.20	3.28	2.94	2.91	2.91	3.08	3.27
27	Rayagada	2.07	2.10	2.10	2.11	2.11	2.16	2.04
28	Sambalpur	3.21	3.27	3.24	3.29	3.34	3.21	3.16
29	Subarnapur	1.03	1.06	1.05	1.01	1.01	1.12	1.15
30	Sundargarh	7.05	6.74	7.33	7.57	7.81	6.54	6.11
ODISHA		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Annexure 2.15A: Per Capita NDDP

(Rupees)

Sl. No.	DISTRICT	AT CURRENT PRICES						
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Anugul	37689	37419	43450	53920	63328	57824	56261
2	Baleshwar	13341	13919	16458	20742	23208	24928	29627
3	Bargarh	13076	13839	16079	20173	22993	24734	29680
4	Bhadrak	12063	13000	14881	18402	20711	23665	26915
5	Balangir	15319	16408	19096	24295	26280	29894	37531
6	Baudh	15085	16949	19630	25091	26400	29671	34921
7	Cuttack	21087	21835	25377	30362	34294	38043	44099
8	Debagarh	15305	17034	19669	23387	26084	29621	31254
9	Dhenkanal	16195	17608	20525	25896	28014	31307	36106
10	Gajapati	16138	16948	19789	24386	27377	30812	36044
11	Ganjam	15268	16511	19564	23679	26930	30714	35979
12	Jagatsinghapur	19275	19916	24410	29967	34574	33123	38531
13	Jajapur	17041	18956	22566	28579	32482	29517	43949
14	Jharsuguda	34463	36740	41663	51134	61813	64191	70364
15	Kalahandi	13171	14484	15999	20961	23637	26309	32100
16	Kandhamal	24294	25961	31195	39726	44107	55599	61846
17	Kendrapara	12019	12914	14331	17568	19403	21933	26303
18	Kendujhar	25086	28917	34776	50609	59075	54044	78035
19	Khordha	23644	25913	30867	35534	40570	43561	51648
20	Koraput	17932	19275	23649	27773	30617	34003	40086
21	Malkangiri	13795	13847	16353	20364	20748	22998	25271
22	Mayurbhanj	13238	14051	16348	20813	22899	24868	30551
23	Nabarangapur	11402	11729	13925	16195	17844	20004	23473
24	Nayagarh	11694	12664	14731	17508	18760	21399	25108
25	Nuapada	13771	14595	17301	22361	23580	26352	30449
26	Puri	13890	15114	15747	18810	20817	24047	29407
27	Rayagada	16082	17201	20831	26044	28348	30771	34069
28	Sambalpur	22435	24428	28690	35269	40701	41749	47268
29	Subarnapur	12100	13267	15555	19428	20835	25266	28630
30	Sundargarh	25029	25638	33480	42766	51203	45622	55896
ODISHA		17650	18846	22237	27735	31416	33029	39537

Annexure 2.15 B : Per Capita NDDP

(Rupees)

Sl. No.	DISTRICT	AT 2004-05 PRICES						
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Anugul	37689	36583	41422	44026	47098	40299	37569
2	Baleshwar	13341	13507	15213	16608	17772	17726	19268
3	Bargarh	13076	13540	14893	16406	17368	16942	18648
4	Bhadrak	12063	12398	13371	14347	15543	16827	17411
5	Balangir	15319	16005	17557	18992	19685	20505	23340
6	Baudh	15085	15870	17071	17966	18787	20000	21698
7	Cuttack	21087	21246	23414	25497	26964	27542	29214
8	Debagarh	15305	16316	17381	17946	19001	20350	19498
9	Dhenkanal	16195	17157	18316	19933	21120	22023	23077
10	Gajapati	16138	16370	17757	18761	19889	20630	21772
11	Ganjam	15268	15971	17960	19137	19969	21415	22932
12	Jagatsinghapur	19275	19297	21854	23733	26361	23498	24568
13	Jajapur	17041	17517	20109	20795	21415	20658	21590
14	Jharsuguda	34463	36009	40503	42421	45521	44510	49021
15	Kalahandi	13171	13847	14689	15776	17070	17546	19404
16	Kandhamal	24294	25623	28507	30930	33005	39029	40729
17	Kendrapara	12019	12674	13253	14245	14864	15774	17285
18	Kendujhar	25086	25844	29065	30772	31996	30462	29022
19	Khordha	23644	25330	28552	29965	32554	32485	34898
20	Koraput	17932	18867	20842	22066	23035	23576	25161
21	Malkangiri	13795	13905	14581	15251	15516	16047	15688
22	Mayurbhanj	13238	13726	14984	16234	16949	17565	19154
23	Nabarangapur	11402	11522	12358	12977	13400	14107	14700
24	Nayagarh	11694	12423	13298	13791	14190	15183	16322
25	Nuapada	13771	14502	15738	17560	17980	18581	19399
26	Puri	13890	14680	14632	15501	16466	17387	19378
27	Rayagada	16082	16818	18611	20023	21203	21551	21354
28	Sambalpur	22435	23622	26021	28360	30596	29402	30366
29	Subarnapur	12100	12817	14006	14307	15085	16616	17855
30	Sundargarh	25029	24686	29788	32974	36128	30100	29539
ODISHA		17650	18194	20194	21640	22963	22846	23968

Annexure 2.16A: Index of Per Capita NDDP by year

Odisha=100

Sl. No.	District	At Current Prices						
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Anugul	214	199	195	194	202	175	142
2	Baleshwar	76	74	74	75	74	75	75
3	Bargarh	74	73	72	73	73	75	75
4	Bhadrak	68	69	67	66	66	72	68
5	Balangir	87	87	86	88	84	91	95
6	Baudh	85	90	88	90	84	90	88
7	Cuttack	119	116	114	109	109	115	112
8	Debagarh	87	90	88	84	83	90	79
9	Dhenkanal	92	93	92	93	89	95	91
10	Gajapati	91	90	89	88	87	93	91
11	Ganjam	87	88	88	85	86	93	91
12	Jagatsinghapur	109	106	110	108	110	100	97
13	Jajapur	97	101	101	103	103	89	111
14	Jharsuguda	195	195	187	184	197	194	178
15	Kalahandi	75	77	72	76	75	80	81
16	Kandhamal	138	138	140	143	140	168	156
17	Kendrapara	68	69	64	63	62	66	67
18	Kendujhar	142	153	156	182	188	164	197
19	Khordha	134	137	139	128	129	132	131
20	Koraput	102	102	106	100	97	103	101
21	Malkangiri	78	73	74	73	66	70	64
22	Mayurbhanj	75	75	74	75	73	75	77
23	Nabarangapur	65	62	63	58	57	61	59
24	Nayagarh	66	67	66	63	60	65	64
25	Nuapada	78	77	78	81	75	80	77
26	Puri	79	80	71	68	66	73	74
27	Rayagada	91	91	94	94	90	93	86
28	Sambalpur	127	130	129	127	130	126	120
29	Subarnapur	69	70	70	70	66	76	72
30	Sundargarh	142	136	151	154	163	138	141
ODISHA		100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Annexure 2.16 B Index of Per Capita NDDP by year

Odisha=100

Sl. No.	District	At 2004-05 Prices						
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Anugul	214	201	205	203	205	176	157
2	Baleshwar	76	74	75	77	77	78	80
3	Bargarh	74	74	74	76	76	74	78
4	Bhadrak	68	68	66	66	68	74	73
5	Balangir	87	88	87	88	86	90	97
6	Baudh	85	87	85	83	82	88	91
7	Cuttack	119	117	116	118	117	121	122
8	Debagarh	87	90	86	83	83	89	81
9	Dhenkanal	92	94	91	92	92	96	96
10	Gajapati	91	90	88	87	87	90	91
11	Ganjam	87	88	89	88	87	94	96
12	Jagatsinghapur	109	106	108	110	115	103	103
13	Jajapur	97	96	100	96	93	90	90
14	Jharsuguda	195	198	201	196	198	195	205
15	Kalahandi	75	76	73	73	74	77	81
16	Kandhamal	138	141	141	143	144	171	170
17	Kendrapara	68	70	66	66	65	69	72
18	Kendujhar	142	142	144	142	139	133	121
19	Khordha	134	139	141	138	142	142	146
20	Koraput	102	104	103	102	100	103	105
21	Malkangiri	78	76	72	70	68	70	65
22	Mayurbhanj	75	75	74	75	74	77	80
23	Nabarangapur	65	63	61	60	58	62	61
24	Nayagarh	66	68	66	64	62	66	68
25	Nuapada	78	80	78	81	78	81	81
26	Puri	79	81	72	72	72	76	81
27	Rayagada	91	92	92	93	92	94	89
28	Sambalpur	127	130	129	131	133	129	127
29	Subarnapur	69	70	69	66	66	73	74
30	Sundargarh	142	136	148	152	157	132	123
ODISHA		100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Annexure 2.17A: Economic Classification of Workers in Odisha

(Number in '000)

Category of Workers and Population	1981 Census		1991 Census		2001 Census	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAIN WORKERS						
Cultivators	4053	40.4	4599	38.7	3435	24.1
Agricultural Labourers	2397	23.9	2977	25.1	2098	14.7
Live stock, forest, fisheries etc.	207	2.1	193	1.6	N.C.	N.C.
Mining and quarrying	72	0.7	101	0.8	N.C.	N.C.
Manufacturing and processing						
i. Household industries	285	2.8	324	2.7	404	2.8
ii. Other than household industries	313	3.1	364	3.1	N.C.	N.C.
Construction	96	1	90	0.8	N.C.	N.C.
Trade and commerce	355	3.5	558	4.7	N.C.	N.C.
Transport, storage and communication	136	1.4	181	1.5	N.C.	N.C.
Other services/other workers	721	7.2	991	8.3	3652	25.6
A. TOTAL MAIN WORKERS	8635	86.1	10378	87.3	9589	67.2
B. MARGINAL WORKERS	1387	13.9	1505	12.7	4687	32.8
TOTAL WORKERS (A+B)	10022	100	11883	100	14276	100
TOTAL NON-WORKERS	16348		19777		22528	
POPULATION (crore)	2.64		3.17		3.68	
NC: Not compiled						
Source: Census of India						

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

Category	Persons / Males / Females	No. of workers			Percentage to total workers		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total workers	Persons	17542	15104	2438	-	-	-
	Males	11903	9942	1961	-	-	-
	Females	5639	5162	477	-	-	-
Main workers	Persons	10708	8624	2084	61.0	57.1	85.5
	Males	8794	7046	1748	73.9	70.9	89.2
	Females	1913	1578	335	33.9	30.6	70.3
Marginal Workers	Persons	6834	6480	354	39.0	42.9	14.5
	Males	3108	2896	212	26.1	29.1	10.8
	Females	3726	3584	142	66.1	69.4	29.7
Cultivators	Persons	4104	4030	74	23.4	26.7	3.0
	Males	3375	3312	63	28.4	33.3	3.2
	Females	729	718	11	12.9	13.9	2.3
Agril.Lab.	Persons	6740	6619	121	38.4	43.8	5.0
	Males	3482	3405	77	29.3	34.2	3.9
	Females	3258	3214	44	57.8	62.3	9.2
HH Ind.workers	Persons	783	659	124	4.5	4.4	5.1
	Males	439	348	91	3.7	3.5	4.7
	Females	344	311	33	6.1	6.0	6.8
Other workers	Persons	5914	3795	2119	33.7	25.1	86.9
	Males	4606	2876	1730	38.7	28.9	88.2
	Females	1308	919	389	23.2	17.8	81.7

Source: Census of India

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

District	Main Workers			Marginal workers		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Angul	317,547	257,456	60,091	208,973	198,171	10,802
Balasore	618,064	544,455	73,609	314,643	302,716	11,927
Bargarh	474,390	426,776	47,614	287,702	280,109	7,593
Bhadrak	328,097	282,414	45,683	140,502	128,740	11,762
Bolangir	402227	346,025	56,202	318,374	307,264	11,110
Boudh	123,724	117,656	6,068	95,733	94,667	1,066
Cuttack	696,274	478,649	217,625	240,091	205,250	34,841
Deogarh	83,408	76,904	6,504	82,027	80,486	1,541
Dhenkanal	277338	245,779	31,559	158,195	152,607	5,588
Gajapati	170,371	149,121	21,250	123,562	118,144	5,418
Ganjam	900,744	676,888	223,856	601,028	555,034	45,994
Jagatsinghpur	290,170	255,228	34,942	113,479	109,149	4,330
Jajpur	407,564	372,543	35,021	144,670	139,062	5,608
Jharsuguda	172,069	103,420	68,649	75,638	65,684	9,954
Kalahandi	376,757	341,282	35,475	375,173	367,994	7,179
Kandhamal	167,112	145,835	21,277	188,237	183,842	4,395
Kendrapara	322,265	299,189	23,076	144,625	140,509	4,116
Kendujhar	442,497	368,952	73,545	324,017	313,494	10,523
Khordha	632,625	291,625	341,000	159,568	108,017	51,551
Koraput	396,460	323,033	73,427	296,946	287,580	9,366
Malkangiri	179,030	163,217	15,813	131,636	128,255	3,381
Mayurbhanj	548,390	493,359	55,031	675,144	662,964	12,180
Nuapada	151,694	141,621	10,073	153,744	151,261	2,483
Nayagarh	229,076	208,001	21,075	114,557	110,228	4,329
Nabarangpur	279,115	254,500	24,615	331,791	322,672	9,119
Puri	450,536	366,582	83,954	171,140	161,345	9,795
Rayagada	227,815	183,867	43,948	239,307	229,832	9,475
Sambalpur	336,854	238,789	98,065	168,986	151,753	17,233
Sonepur	170,218	155,169	15,049	116,443	113,048	3,395
Sundargarh	535,112	315,612	219,500	338,115	309,890	28,225
Odisha	10,707,543	8,623,947	2,083,596	6,834,046	6,479,767	354,279

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

District	Total workers			% of main workers to total workers	% of marginal workers to total workers	Work Participation Rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban			Total	Rural	Urban
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Angul	526,520	455,627	70,893	60.31	39.69	41.3	42.7	34.3
Balasore	932,707	847,171	85,536	66.27	33.73	40.2	41.0	33.8
Bargarh	762,092	706,885	55,207	62.25	37.75	51.4	53.1	36.8
Bhadrak	468,599	411,154	57,445	70.02	29.98	31.1	31.1	30.9
Bolangir	720,601	653,289	67,312	55.82	44.18	43.7	45.0	34.1
Boudh	219,457	212,323	7,134	56.38	43.62	49.7	50.5	34.9
Cuttack	936,365	683,899	252,466	74.36	25.64	35.7	36.2	34.3
Deogarh	165,435	157,390	8,045	50.42	49.58	52.9	54.2	35.9
Dhenkanal	435,533	398,386	37,147	63.68	36.32	36.5	37.0	31.6
Gajapati	293,933	267,265	26,668	57.96	42.04	50.9	52.7	37.7
Ganjam	1,501,772	1,231,922	269,850	59.98	40.02	42.6	44.6	35.1
Jagatsinghpur	403,649	364,377	39,272	71.89	28.11	35.5	35.7	33.9
Jajpur	552,234	511,605	40,629	73.80	26.20	30.2	30.2	30.1
Jharsuguda	247,707	169,104	78,603	69.46	30.54	42.7	48.5	34.0
Kalahandi	751,930	709,276	42,654	50.11	49.89	47.7	48.8	35.0
Kandhamal	355,349	329,677	25,672	47.03	52.97	48.5	49.9	35.5
Kendrapara	466,890	439,698	27,192	69.02	30.98	32.4	32.4	32.6
Kendujhar	766,514	682,446	84,068	57.73	42.27	42.5	44.1	33.2
Khordha	792,193	399,642	392,551	79.86	20.14	35.2	34.2	36.2
Koraput	693,406	610,613	82,793	57.18	42.82	50.3	52.9	36.6
Malkangiri	310,666	291,472	19,194	57.63	42.37	50.7	51.7	38.8
Mayurbhanj	1,223,534	1,156,323	67,211	44.82	55.18	48.6	49.7	34.8
Nuapada	305,438	292,882	12,556	49.66	50.34	50.0	50.8	36.9
Nayagarh	343,633	318,229	25,404	66.66	33.34	35.7	36.0	31.9
Nabarangpur	610,906	577,172	33,734	45.69	54.31	50.0	50.9	38.5
Puri	621,676	527,927	93,749	72.47	27.53	36.6	36.8	35.4
Rayagada	467,122	413,699	53,423	48.77	51.23	48.3	50.4	36.4
Sambalpur	505,840	390,542	115,298	66.59	33.41	48.6	53.3	37.4
Sonepur	286,661	268,217	18,444	59.38	40.62	47.0	47.9	36.9
Sundargarh	873,227	625,502	247,725	61.28	38.72	41.7	46.2	33.6
Odisha	17,541,589	15,103,714	2,437,875	61.04	38.96	41.8	43.2	34.8

Source: Census of India

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

District	Total workers			% of main workers to total workers	% of marginal workers to total workers	Work Participation Rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban			Total	Rural	Urban
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Angul	526,520	455,627	70,893	60.31	39.69	41.3	42.7	34.3
Balasore	932,707	847,171	85,536	66.27	33.73	40.2	41.0	33.8
Bargarh	762,092	706,885	55,207	62.25	37.75	51.4	53.1	36.8
Bhadrak	468,599	411,154	57,445	70.02	29.98	31.1	31.1	30.9
Bolangir	720,601	653,289	67,312	55.82	44.18	43.7	45.0	34.1
Boudh	219,457	212,323	7,134	56.38	43.62	49.7	50.5	34.9
Cuttack	936,365	683,899	252,466	74.36	25.64	35.7	36.2	34.3
Deogarh	165,435	157,390	8,045	50.42	49.58	52.9	54.2	35.9
Dhenkanal	435,533	398,386	37,147	63.68	36.32	36.5	37.0	31.6
Gajapati	293,933	267,265	26,668	57.96	42.04	50.9	52.7	37.7
Ganjam	1,501,772	1,231,922	269,850	59.98	40.02	42.6	44.6	35.1
Jagatsinghpur	403,649	364,377	39,272	71.89	28.11	35.5	35.7	33.9
Jajpur	552,234	511,605	40,629	73.80	26.20	30.2	30.2	30.1
Jharsuguda	247,707	169,104	78,603	69.46	30.54	42.7	48.5	34.0
Kalahandi	751,930	709,276	42,654	50.11	49.89	47.7	48.8	35.0
Kandhamal	355,349	329,677	25,672	47.03	52.97	48.5	49.9	35.5
Kendrapara	466,890	439,698	27,192	69.02	30.98	32.4	32.4	32.6
Kendujhar	766,514	682,446	84,068	57.73	42.27	42.5	44.1	33.2
Khordha	792,193	399,642	392,551	79.86	20.14	35.2	34.2	36.2
Koraput	693,406	610,613	82,793	57.18	42.82	50.3	52.9	36.6
Malkangiri	310,666	291,472	19,194	57.63	42.37	50.7	51.7	38.8
Mayurbhanj	1,223,534	1,156,323	67,211	44.82	55.18	48.6	49.7	34.8
Nuapada	305,438	292,882	12,556	49.66	50.34	50.0	50.8	36.9
Nayagarh	343,633	318,229	25,404	66.66	33.34	35.7	36.0	31.9
Nabarangpur	610,906	577,172	33,734	45.69	54.31	50.0	50.9	38.5
Puri	621,676	527,927	93,749	72.47	27.53	36.6	36.8	35.4
Rayagada	467,122	413,699	53,423	48.77	51.23	48.3	50.4	36.4
Sambalpur	505,840	390,542	115,298	66.59	33.41	48.6	53.3	37.4
Sonepur	286,661	268,217	18,444	59.38	40.62	47.0	47.9	36.9
Sundargarh	873,227	625,502	247,725	61.28	38.72	41.7	46.2	33.6
Odisha	17,541,589	15,103,714	2,437,875	61.04	38.96	41.8	43.2	34.8

Source: Census of India

Annexure 2.19: Employment in the Organised Sector 2000 to 2013

(In lakh)

Year	Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	Women employees in Organised sector	Women employees to total employees (Percent)
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Organised sector employment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2000	7.11	0.89	0.87	0.1	7.98	0.99	12.4
2001	7.17	0.92	0.89	0.1	8.06	1.02	12.7
2002	6.92	0.93	0.79	0.1	7.71	1.03	13.4
2003	6.8	0.96	0.87	0.1	7.67	1.06	13.8
2004	6.57	0.96	0.89	0.11	7.46	1.07	14.3
2005	6.55	1	0.9	0.11	7.45	1.11	14.9
2006	6.27	1	0.89	0.11	7.16	1.11	14.9
2007	5.98	0.92	0.9	0.1	6.88	1.02	14.8
2008	5.98	1.03	1.02	0.09	7	1.12	16
2009	6.19	1.03	1.16	0.11	7.35	1.14	15.5
2010	6.08	1.06	1.23	0.12	7.31	1.18	16.2
2011	6.05	1.09	1.17	0.12	7.22	1.21	16.8
2012	5.88	1.04	1.25	0.14	7.13	1.18	16.5
2013	6.78	1.00	1.17	0.12	7.95	1.12	14.03

Source: Directorate of Employment, Government of Odisha

Annexure 2.20: Registration, Notification of Vacancies and Placement through Employment Exchanges, 2013

Year	Registration made during the year	Vacancies notified	Placement made				Vacancies notified as Percent to registration made	Placement made as Percent to registration made
			Total	SC	ST	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2000	164,577	3,171	2,421	407	422	403	1.93	1.47
2001	130,586	2,620	2,412	445	336	583	2.01	1.85
2002	141,234	2,239	2,601	393	338	615	1.59	1.84
2003	168,824	2,325	1,529	231	293	443	1.38	0.91
2004	267,337	1,760	1,760	238	266	420	0.66	0.66
2005	143,323	1,876	1,908	203	267	275	1.31	1.33
2006	240,963	2,103	586	106	118	111	0.87	0.24
2007	146,503	3,526	4,189	768	983	880	2.41	2.86
2008	189,830	1,792	3,638	543	839	1,104	0.91	1.92
2009	230,746	1,924	6,034	900	1,128	1,845	0.83	2.61
2010	276,249	3,688	4,481	915	1,109	1,394	1.33	1.62
2011	3,05,032	1,664	3,775	632	829	1,267	0.54	1.23
2012	2,04,686	1,422	3,850	701	807	613	0.70	1.88
2013	2,78,480	1,240	2,646	525	847	683	0.45	0.95

Source: Directorate of Employment, Government of Odisha

Annexure 2.21: Live Register Position in Odisha

(In '000)

Year	Total Applicants	Below Matric	Matriculate and under graduate	Graduate and post-graduate (general)	Graduate and post-graduate (technical)	Other diploma holders	Total educated job seekers through exchanges (col.4+5+6+7)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1990	870	350	387	120	6	7	520
2000	968	187	587	175	5	14	781
2001	906	169	559	160	5	13	737
2002	762	146	462	133	8	15	618
2003	737	127	454	107	34	15	610
2004	859	114	552	138	39	16	745
2005	834	117	523	163	6	25	717
2006	907	151	559	171	5	21	756
2007	797	124	498	142	5	28	673
2008	833	136	510	152	5	30	697
2009	864	115	533	172	5	39	749
2010	942	123	549	215	5	50	819
2011	1064	116	637	237	7	67	948
2012	1076	211	570	224	7	64	865
2013	1086	93	652	252	9	79	992

Source: Directorate of Employment, Government of Odisha

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

Category	Job seekers by the end of the year								
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Technical Graduates									
a) Engineering									
i. Civil	424	366	332	281	233	283	400	487	763
ii. Electrical	687	715	654	549	511	790	1156	1438	2097
iii. Mechanical	907	881	778	630	472	634	853	1020	1386
iv. Electronic	445	474	432	412	507	31	109	9	9
v. Chemical	57	51	41	22	14	15	18	28	35
vi. Metallurgical	15	12	13	7	4	4	12	12	15
vii. Agril. Engineering	80	72	49	72	64	89	87	87	88
viii. Computers	323	346	278	250	356	531	763	1039	1651
ix. Others	162	134	195	157	88	875	1220	1819	49
Total (a)	3100	3051	2772	2380	2249	3252	4618	5939	6093
b) Medical	1523	1227	1443	1550	1490	1410	1153	1176	1461
c) Veterinary	19	77	37	77	100	104	114	123	480
d) Agriculture	422	515	514	510	409	372	525	523	-
Total (1)	5064	4870	4766	4517	4248	5138	6410	7761	8034
2. Technical Post-graduates									
a) Engineering	28	112	19	16	33	42	53	54	74
b) Medical	133	150	60	51	47	49	13	20	28
c) Veterinary	3	3	2	2	4	237 ?	10	13	28
d) Agriculture	323	308	280	250	227	283	314	279	173
Total (2)	487	573	361	319	311	611	390	366	303
Grand Total (1+2)	5551	5443	5127	4836	4559	5749	6800	8127	8337

Source: Directorate of Employment, Government of Odisha

Annexure 2.23(A): Districtwise Employment Generation under MGNREGA, 2012-13

Sl. No	District	Funds Available (Rs. Crore)	Total Expenditure (Rs. Crore)	Employment Generated (lakh mandays)				
				SC	ST	OC	Total	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Angul	32.56	28.7	1.88	2.42	6.38	10.7	3.38
2	Bolangir	59.61	55.78	4.86	7.65	15.36	27.87	10.47
3	Balasore	37.94	34.18	3.24	2.46	11.29	17	5.04
4	Baragarh	20.21	20.38	1.49	2.23	3.71	7.44	2.09
5	Bhadrak	35.52	30.22	3.87	0.21	13.11	17.2	4.73
6	Boudh	29.78	27.45	2.45	1.6	6.21	10.26	3.85
7	Cuttack	37.78	33.71	3.79	1.01	8.31	13.11	2.64
8	Deogarh	15.9	13.28	1.13	2.6	2.69	6.42	2.55
9	Dhenkanal	30.6	23.56	2.12	1.72	5.57	9.41	2.01
10	Gajapati	29.68	29.78	0.87	8.97	2.89	12.73	4.94
11	Ganjam	101.3	96.16	13.29	3.37	38.66	55.33	27.21
12	Jagatsinghpur	22.81	19.71	2.1	0.07	5.84	8.01	2.23
13	Jajpur	21.72	16.43	2.65	0.88	3.93	7.48	1.17
14	Jharsuguda	19.82	16.37	1.2	3.07	1.53	5.81	1.3
15	Kalahandi	57.53	52.46	4.13	9.85	12.12	26.11	11.04
16	Kandhamal	79.08	71.86	6.24	19.27	7.36	32.88	14.75
17	Kendrapara	22.24	18.1	1.74	0.05	5.24	7.04	1.1
18	Kendujhar	75.6	67.54	4.06	13.44	12.47	29.98	11.14
19	Khordha	17.45	15.71	1.37	1.06	3.47	5.91	1.31
20	Koraput	63.27	53.6	3.05	15.9	6.16	25.11	8.75
21	Malkangiri	32.25	22.94	2.21	7.27	1.44	10.93	3.7
22	Mayurbhanj	116.33	108.09	8.14	33.22	16.84	58.22	22.16
23	Nabarangpur	64.38	62.36	3.86	18.52	7.19	29.59	11.09
24	Nuapada	30.46	23.61	1.54	4.59	4.6	10.74	4.65
25	Nayagarh	52.36	47.16	2.86	2	16.9	21.77	7.05
26	Puri	24.03	21.5	1.7	0.04	6.37	8.12	2.85
27	Rayagada	51.06	46.48	2.82	10.12	3.69	16.64	6.6
28	Sambalpur	24.43	21.2	1.6	3.09	3.08	7.78	1.74
29	Sonepur	26.86	23.26	1.82	0.81	5.38	8.02	2.35
30	Sundargarh	89.08	75.86	3.71	27.6	6.14	37.46	12.02
	Odisha	1321.63	1177.47	95.90	205.19	244.06	545.16	196.05

Source: Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Odisha

Annexure 2.23(B): District-Wise Employment Generation under MGNREGA during 2013-14

Sl. No	District	Funds Available (Rs. crore)	Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	Employment Generated (lakh mandays)				
				SC	ST	OC	Total	Women (out of col.8)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Angul	28.05	26.16	2.18	2.45	8.55	13.18	3.49
2	Balasore	30.73	30.21	2.99	2.93	10.95	16.87	4.00
3	Bargarh	17.9	18.15	1.99	3.28	5.11	10.38	1.85
4	Bhadrak	27.27	27.44	2.5	2.15	12.67	17.32	3.10
5	Bolangir	58.12	62.73	6.34	10.79	19.88	37.01	13.04
6	Boudh	13.78	13.80	1.78	2.14	5.11	9.03	2.58
7	Cuttack	23.19	22.90	3.18	0.99	7.43	11.6	1.72
8	Deogarh	9.80	11.47	1.15	2.72	2.93	6.8	2.60
9	Dhenkanal	23.32	21.01	2.69	2.16	6.84	11.69	3.76
10	Gajapati	32.73	30.32	1.11	12.75	3.73	17.59	6.65
11	Ganjam	101.52	105.12	16.18	4.71	48.73	69.62	32.08
12	Jagatsinghpur	16.44	16.51	2.01	0.04	5.58	7.63	1.94
13	Jajpur	15.00	14.53	2.46	0.92	4.63	8.01	1.13
14	Jharsuguda	14.94	13.21	1.54	3.74	1.78	7.06	1.43
15	Kalahandi	65.47	63.83	5.82	13.43	16.49	35.74	14.36
16	Kandhamal	72.43	69.35	7.30	21.36	8.71	37.37	13.99
17	Kendrapara	23.31	22.20	2.27	1.40	8.02	11.69	1.72
18	Kendujhar	95.38	93.53	6.63	24.80	21.35	52.78	20.37
19	Khordha	15.33	15.71	1.82	1.24	4.64	7.7	1.93
20	Koraput	59.07	58.69	3.81	21.54	8.03	33.38	8.20
21	Malkangiri	26.51	20.94	2.29	6.62	1.33	10.24	2.76
22	Mayurbhanj	231.39	222.52	15.13	68.52	33.06	116.71	43.78
23	Nabarangpur	47.71	50.16	3.33	16.42	6.63	26.38	8.75
24	Nayagarh	26.48	25.32	1.96	1.66	11.64	15.26	5.10
25	Nuapada	41.9	36.22	2.89	4.13	8.53	15.55	6.83
26	Puri	14.57	14.42	1.05	0.04	4.96	6.05	1.60
27	Rayagada	48.68	51.54	3.63	14.13	5.06	22.82	7.77
28	Sambalpur	36.03	31.09	3.42	7.79	6.93	18.14	3.87
29	Sonepur	17.67	15.94	2.16	1.05	6.95	10.16	2.53
30	Sundargarh	88.06	84.11	4.81	34.61	8.65	48.07	16.01
	Total	1322.78	1289.13	116.42	290.51	304.90	711.83	238.94

Source: Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Odisha

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

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

Source: Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Odisha

Annexure 2.24B: District-wise physical and financial achievement under NRLM, 2013-14

Sl. No.	District	Financial		Physical	
		Total Funds available (Rs. lakh)	Total Expenditure (Rs. lakh)	Functioning SHGs (No.)	SHGs received revolving fund (No.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Angul	373.55	33.39	14418	145
2.	Balasore	253.48	137.04	14702	272
3.	Bhadrak	88.61	46.83	8408	87
4.	Baragarh	283.26	138.88	5799	313
5.	Bolangir	215.1	143.52	8731	350
6.	Boudh	229.46	52.52	2769	89
7.	Cuttack	187.71	154.23	15572	384
8.	Deogarh	371.21	224.23	2502	290
9.	Dhenkanal	169.33	109.22	8653	211
10.	Gajapati	699.41	195.34	3950	490
11.	Ganjam	654.28	190.77	19233	1106
12.	Jagatsinghpur	96.24	53.73	10124	131
13.	Jajpur	216.28	115.68	11552	179
14.	Jharsuguda	119.91	97.92	2769	185
15.	Kalahandi	237.42	180.11	10579	361
16.	Kandhamal	502.8	208.57	6196	605
17.	Kendrapara	116.7	62.12	9922	142
18.	Keonjhar	229.21	166.12	12465	325
19.	Khurda	120.39	65.72	11539	189
20.	Koraput	664.67	354.31	10362	779
21.	Malkangiri	529.87	165.08	3571	401
22.	Mayurbhanj	817.18	579.78	19336	1316
23.	Nawangpur	476.95	355.19	7259	250
24.	Nayagarh	161.01	82.05	7983	104
25.	Nuapada	158.13	67.69	4570	125
26.	Puri	265.04	157.42	10273	175
27.	Raygada	816.6	253.99	6686	542
28.	Sambalpur	634.32	163.73	6887	356
29.	Subarnpur	172.28	106.71	3163	161
30.	Sundargarh	595.33	435.42	11586	955
	Total	10455.73	5097.31	271559	11018

Source: Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Odisha

Annexure 2.25: Progress of SJSRY in Odisha during 2013-14

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

Source: Housing & Urban Development Department, Government of Odisha

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

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

Source: NSSO, Government of India

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

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

Source: NSSO, Government of India

Annexure 2.28: Average Monthly Per capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE) in Odisha vis-à-vis All India

NSS Round & Period	Odisha							ALL-INDIA							Per capita expenditure for Odisha as percentage to all- India average	
	Rural			Urban				Rural			Urban					
	Food	Non Food	Total	Food	Non Food	Total	Food	Non Food	Total	Food	Non Food	Total	Rural	Urban		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
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 (Jan,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				

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		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
60 th Round (Jan-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, 04-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	1128.5	1856.01		
%	56.49	43.51	100	41.39	58.61	100	52.16	46.84	100	39.2	60.8	100		
68 th Round (July 11 –June '12)	470.3	434.49	904.79	718.65	1111.7	1830.35	621.96	665.21	1287.17	922.91	1554.1	2477.03	70.29	73.89
%	51.98	48.02	100	39.26	60.74	100	48.32	51.68	100	37.26	62.74	100		

Source: NSSO, Government of India

Annexure 2.29 : State wise Engel's ratio for Major states in different rounds of NSS

State	55 th Round (July, 99 - June, 00)		60 th Round (Jan, 04 - June, 04)		63 rd Round (July, 06 - June, 07)		64 th Round (July, 07 - June, 08)		66 th Round (July, 09 - June, 10)		68 th Round (July, 11 - June, 12)	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
--Punjab	--52.27	47.12	45.6	39.44	42.67	37.06	43.63	36.8	45.19	38.32	41.86	36.16
Haryana	55.51	45.87	49.98	41.71	47.4	39.37	50.04	39.3	50.04	39.12	49.85	34.26
Maharashtra	54.71	45.31	50.97	39.26	47.88	35.13	47.88	36.9	49.43	36.72	46.42	36.02
Tamil Nadu	58.73	45.61	52.42	38.67	50.5	39.64	50.31	38.9	49.17	39.92	44.17	36.27
Karnataka	59.08	46.32	54.39	43.47	52.37	39.68	50.5	36.7	52.19	36.21	45.52	31.95
Andhra Pradesh	60.5	47.44	55.89	37.81	52.34	37.31	52.02	36.9	52.44	39.06	45.63	36.69
Kerala	53.7	49.04	46.54	40.76	40.43	34.43	40.79	36.1	39.7	36.46	37.75	33.95
Uttar Pradesh	57.42	50.49	52.07	44.05	52.19	43.88	53.02	43.2	53.73	40.24	49.95	39.08
West Bengal	65.86	52.28	59.75	45.51	58.91	40.21	57.87	42.6	57.59	40.97	54.69	39.73
ODISHA	64.11	56.95	58.44	47.65	57.86	42.15	58.22	42.3	56.48	41.39	51.98	39.26
Rajasthan	59.5	50.85	54.42	43.34	52.83	42.88	53.94	42.4	52.9	42.96	47.7	39.8
Madhya Pradesh	58.09	47.6	43.6	42.36	51.24	40.84	50.99	39.8	51.23	36.76	48.65	37.62
Gujurat	59.82	49.58	54.48	43.65	54.27	39.63	53.95	42.6	52.33	40.68	49.9	41.11
Bihar	66.47	57.24	58.89	47.89	59.68	50.36	59.66	46.9	59.62	48.27	54.1	45.44
Assam	67.63	55.38	62.4	46.8	56.76	46.23	59.92	46.7	60.71	48.43	56.53	42.13
ALL-INDIA	59.4	48.06	53.94	41.64	52.28	39.41	52.35	39.6	52.16	39.19	48.32	37.26

Source: NSSO, Government of India

Annexure 2.30: Monthly Per capita Rice and Wheat Consumption in Odisha and at All India level (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)	13.16	0.63	10.37	2.00	6.14	4.36	4.65	4.34
68 th (July 11 – June 12)	12.56	0.78	9.26	2.09	6.13	4.42	4.66	4.32

Source: NSSO, Government of India

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

Sl. No	Item	64 th Round				68 th Round			
		Odisha		India		Odisha		India	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Cereals	136.57	163.88	124.08	130.62	166.55	203.41	153.13	175.52
2	Gram	0.44	0.18	1.14	1.75	0.57	0.60	2.15	2.92
3	Cereal substitutes	0	0	0.48	0.51	0.01	0.00	0.88	1.27
4	Pulses and their products	16.13	30.09	23.7	31.2	32.32	43.57	39.73	51.55
5	Milk and milk products	10.5	57.34	60.18	106.64	27.07	62.07	116.13	186.47
6	Edible oil	21.49	37.46	33.29	46.43	31.56	41.56	48.22	63.62
7	Meat, fish and eggs	25.34	53.14	26.31	39.47	39.32	63.24	45.62	66.94
8	Vegetables	49.95	84.57	48.53	64.34	68.64	88.96	61.88	81.4
9	Fruits (fresh)	6.37	20.79	10.69	24.32	11.76	25.60	19.18	42.02
10	Fruits (dry)	0.34	2.21	2.87	6.7	0.55	2.81	5.59	13.85
11	Sugar	7.47	11.6	12.35	14.67	12.73	17.23	23.64	27.69
12	Salt	1.77	2.5	1.48	1.83	2.93	3.14	2.46	2.75
13	Spices	11.25	18.26	16.34	20.38	22.05	27.62	28.78	36.99
14	Beverage etc.	37.8	125.97	42.89	93.57	54.24	138.82	74.59	169.90
Food Total		325.42	607.99	404.33	582.43	470.30	718.63	621.98	922.89
Non-food Items									
15	Pan	4.64	6.78	2.85	3.11	19.15	25.76	30.10	33.56
16	Tobacco	4.03	5.12	9.85	9.94				
17	Intoxicants	4.81	4.4	6.26	6.63				
18	Fuel and Light	62.19	106.9	75.05	125.71	110.27	145.27	118.26	182.54
19	Clothing	37.29	80.02	49	30.12	67.08	114.74	86.78	144.50
20	Footwear	3.54	12.09	7.3	14.65	7.79	16.53	14.70	27.1
21	Education	11.87	129.62	28.53	104.83	22.25	110.21	50.69	193.09
22	Medical(institutional)	5.48	13.73	13.75	19.4	15.09	24.76	30.31	51.60
23	Medical (non-institutional)	26.33	46.58	34.92	56.87	44.52	100.04	64.52	98.85
24	Conveyance,	27.44	80.12	43.51	96.76	23.18	121.33	60.92	180.98
Entertainment & others									
25	Consumer Services	23.23	164.53	64.65	209.23	28.33	84.66	57.57	155.78
26	Rent	1.18	91.56	3.06	86.39	1.55	134.19	6.31	166.93
27	Taxes & Cesses	0.43	4.74	1.79	13.23	0.70	11.02	3.59	22.22
28	Durable goods	21.07	84.16	27.73	62.23	41.1	115.86	64.03	138.99
29	Non-food Total	233.53	530.36	368.03	889.11	434.50	1111.70	665.20	1554.11
TOTAL CONSUMER		558.95	1438.4	772.36	1471.5	904.80	1830.33	1287.18	2477.00

Source: NSSO, Government of India

Annexure- 2.32 : Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers of Selected States

(Base 1986-87=100)

State	May, 2014	May, 2013	Point to Point change in Percentage
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	829	771	7.5
Assam	762	692	10.1
Bihar	715	629	13.7
Gujarat	784	726	8.0
Haryana	846	788	7.4
Jammu & Kashmir	748	694	7.8
Karnataka	835	792	5.4
Kerala	796	708	12.4
Madhya Pradesh	720	699	3.0
Maharashtra	820	773	6.1
Odisha	727	657	10.7
Punjab	832	775	7.4
Rajasthan	839	776	8.1
Tamil Nadu	782	733	6.7
Uttar Pradesh	749	684	9.5
West Bengal	740	682	8.5
All-India	777	719	8.1

*Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla***Annexure 2.33: Consumer Price Index for Agriculture Labourers of Odisha and India**

(base 1986-87=100)

Year	Odisha		All India	
	Food	General	Food	General
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02	286	300	304	311
2002-03	280	298	316	323
2003-04	296	314	326	332
2004-05	301	320	335	342
2005-06	316	334	351	358
2006-07	351	365	384	388
2007-08	391	399	416	417
2008-09	431	438	463	461
2009-10	490	495	540	529
2010-11	528	538	581	577
2011-12	534	562	610	622
2012-13	596	631	679	692
2013-14	676	714	750	764

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla

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

(Base Year 2001=100 from 2006)

Year	India	Odisha	
		Barbil (1995-2005), Angul Talcher (2006-2010)	Rourkela
1	2	3	4
1995	306	294	275
1996	334	324	303
1997	358	336	341
1998	405	371	390
1999	424	390	396
2000	441	411	406
2001	458	420	407
2002	477	429	416
2003	495	434	432
2004	514	452	453
2005	536	479	473
2006	123	120	124
2007	131	128	137
2008	141	143	149
2009	157	160	166
2010	176	181	186
2011	191	199	204
2012	209	221	222
2013	232	241	245

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla

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

Base Year 2001=100 from 2006

Sl. No.	Group of Items	All India			Odisha					
		April, 14	April, 13	% of variation	Angul-Talcher			Rourkela		
					April, 14	April, 13	% of variation	April, 14	April, 13	% of variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Food	264	245	7.76	256	229	11.79	268	249	7.63
2	Pan, Supari, Tobacco, intoxicants	260	240	8.33	314	265	18.49	222	197	12.69
3	Fuel & Light	236	222	6.31	246	254	-3.15	215	202	6.44
4	Housing	260	246	5.69	365	341	7.04	358	347	3.17
5	Clothing, Bedding and food wears	186	177	5.08	189	185	2.16	199	194	2.58
6	Miscellaneous	202	191	5.76	195	183	6.56	179	173	3.47
7	General	242	226	7.08	253	233	8.58	253	237	6.75

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla

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

(Rs./kg. / ltrs.)

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

Source: DE&S, Odisha

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

Rs. per quintal)

Commodities	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	4	5	6	7	8	9	8	9
Paddy (common)	515	547	820	891	930	955	1045	1165
Wheat	954	1046	1087	1260	1351	1429	1449	1506
Ragi	567	1029	103	891	1143	965	1058	1185
Maize	479	960	779	950	941	886	997	1072
Mung	2498	2927	2857	3140	3861	4082	4028	4384
Biri	2542	3123	2626	3087	3694	3872	3845	4002
Gram	1945	2561	2868	2974	3062	3077	3008	3423
Kulthy	1090	1265	1498	1610	1938	2040	2071	2310
Til	2139	2229	2878	3575	3386	3324	3332	3445
Mustard seeds	2688	2426	3028	3109	3153	3179	3324	3651
Groundnut	1751	1946	1904	2357	2519	2451	2628	2807
Potato	670	859	585	748	652	715	695	790
Jute	1410	N.A.	N.R.	1400	1525	2600	2771	2777
Gur	1600	1672	1866	2178	2668	3140	3241	3643
Dry Chilies	4595	5640	5832	6062	5789	5957	5992	7244

Source: DE&S, Odisha

The Agriculture Sector

Agriculture sector is the prime mover of State economy of Odisha. It drives the economy towards inclusive and sustainable development. Agriculture remain as the crucial sector in Odisha's economy in term of its imposing contribution to State Domestic product, employment and income generating activities, environmental sustainability, livelihood of dependency of rural people etc. The broad Agriculture Sector comprise of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry and other related activities. With the diversification of economic activities, there has been a structural change in the State economy with share of agriculture sector exhibiting declining trend. Still the sector remain prioritized as about sixty percent population of the State draws its sustenance fully or partly from the agriculture sector. Increasing agriculture production and productivity is necessary for ensuring food security, livelihood security and nutritional security. There is need to improve agricultural production and productivity with land and water management, rainfed agriculture, agricultural markets, better technology, higher public and private investments and effective implementation of ongoing programmes in agriculture and allied sectors. The shares and growth of the sector show wide variations from year to year. The share of this sector in the GSDP, which has more than 70% in the early 1950s, has come down to 15.39 percent, as per the advance estimates for the year 2014-15.

State's Agriculture

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

Agriculture Workers

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

In census 2011, out of 175.42 lakh workers, 41.04 lakh were cultivators and 67.40 lakh agricultural labourers. Thus 61.82 percent of the total workers were engaged in agricultural activities as compared to 64.8 percent in 2001 census. About one-in –two males and two-in three females were engaged in agricultural activities i.e either as a cultivator or agricultural labourer. Of the remaining workers, 7.83 lakh were engaged in household industries and 59.14 lakh were other workers. The fall in the number of cultivators, during the decade 2001-11 was due to less participation of women cultivators. The number of women cultivators decreased from 9.00 lakh in census 2001 to 7.29 lakh in census 2011 while the numbers of male cultivators has increased by 0.28 lakh during the decade.

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

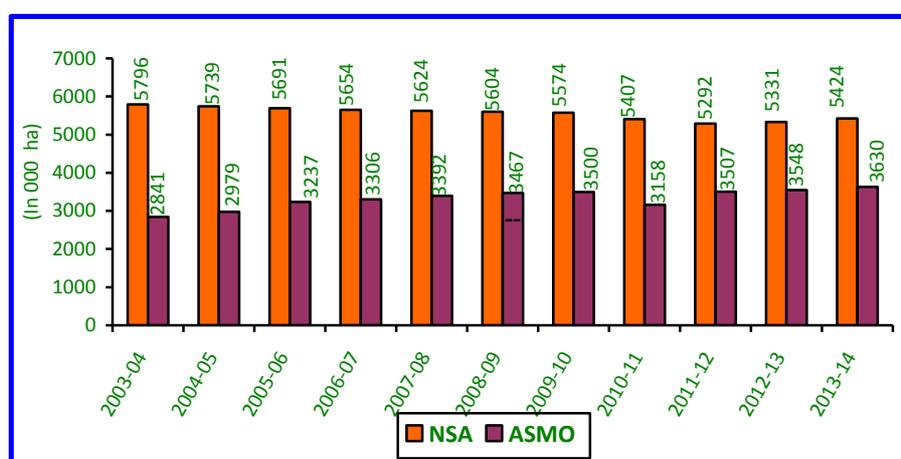
3.1 Agriculture

The land available for agricultural purposes has been declining all over the world. This trend has been witnessed for Odisha as well. The agriculture & animal husbandry sub-sector contributes 12.33% to total GSDP during the year 2014-15. Relevant statistics about the agriculture and animal husbandry sub-sector are given in Annexure 3.1 through 3.23. The State Government has constituted the State Farmers’ Commission to review the current status of agriculture, its performance, strengths and weaknesses to assess conditions of different categories of farmers in various agro-climatic zones and to work out a comprehensive strategy for achieving sustainable and equitable agricultural development. The status of the agriculture sub-sector and various promotional programmes is briefly discussed below.

3.1.1 Land Use Patterns and Net Sown Area

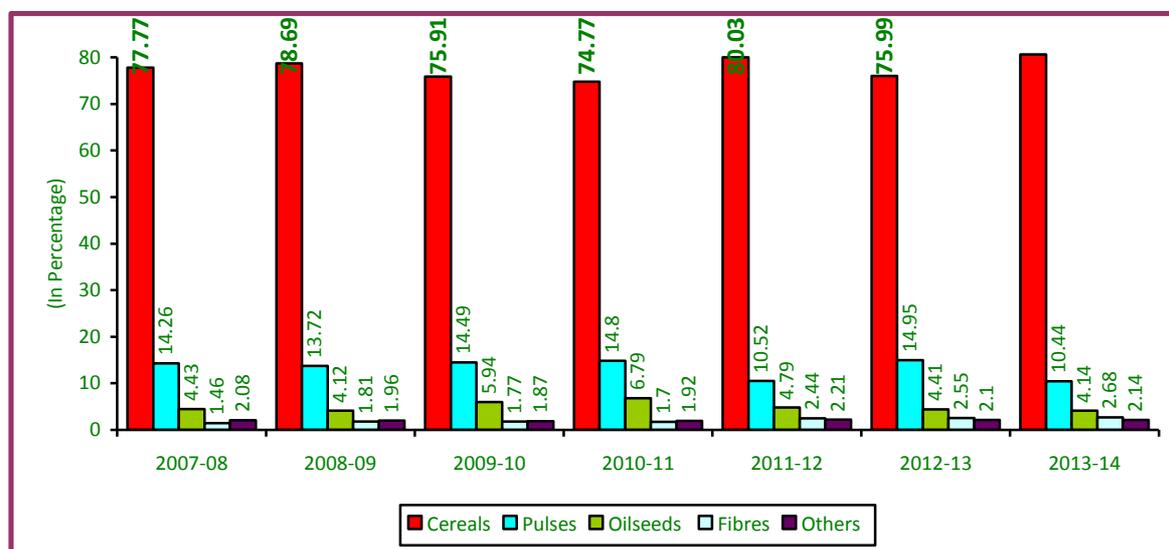
Land-utilization patterns in Odisha are summarized in Annexure 3.1. Land cannot be expanded endlessly. As multiple demands for land increase, less land is devoted to agriculture and allied sub-sectors. Therefore, intensive cultivation of available cultivable lands, wherever feasible, seems a viable strategy for increasing the gross area under cultivation and augmenting food production. These trends are discernible in Odisha as well. Figure 3.1 shows that there has been a decline in the net sown area in the State till the end of 2011-12. During 2012-13 and 2013-14 the trend has improved and touch 5,424 thousand hectares. The total net sown area (NSA) in Odisha that was 5,691 thousand hectares in 2005-06 has declined to 5,424 thousand hectares in 2013-14. In contrast, the area sown more than once (ASMO) has increased continuously from 2003-04 to 2013-14 except in the year 2010-11. During 2013-14 the area sown more than once (ASMO) was 3630 thousand hectares.

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



In Odisha area under Food Grains increased by 6.02 percent from 4744 thousand hectares during 2011-12. But during 2013-14, the area under food grains has declined by 2.03 percent, which covers 4928 thousands hectares. The area under paddy constitutes more than 77 percent of total cultivated area and has increased marginally to 4180 thousand hectares in 2013-14 from 4,023 thousand hectares in 2012-13. During 2013-14, the area under oilseeds has declined by 8.2 percent over 2012-13. Figure 3.2 shows major cropping patterns in Odisha from 2007-08 to 2013-14. Annexure.3.2 classifies area by principal crop types. During 2013-14 the area under food grains and oilseeds has declined.

Figure 3.2: Area under Different Category of Crops in Odisha, 2007-08 to 2013-14



3.1.2 Production of Major Crops

Among other factors, the production of food-grains depends upon rainfall and its temporal and spatial distribution. Food-grains production in Odisha has shown a secular increasing trend since 2002-03 with some year to year variations. In 2013-14, the production of food-grains was 8,360 thousand metric tons (TMT) as indicated in Annexure.3.3, showing a decline of 18.12 percent over 2012-13. This is due to the effect of Cyclone 'Phailin' on production of rice as well as pulses. Rice production in the State has increased during 2012-13 due to bumper production and it was 9497 thousand MT. But during 2013-14 production declined to 7613 thousand MT showing a decline of 19.84% over 2012-13. Whereas, pulses production was 419 thousand MT during 2013-14, showing marginal decline of 1.18% over 2012-13.

The production of oilseeds has increased from 166 TMT in 2011-12 to 264 TMT in 2012-13 and again it declined to 170 TMT in 2013-14. The area under cultivation of fibers increased from 141 thousand hectares in 2012-13 to 145 thousand hectares in 2013-14 (Annexure-3:2), while the production of fibers declined from 434 TMT in 2012-13 to 397 TMT in 2013-14. Cotton and Jute are the main fiber crops in Odisha. The Production of Cotton has declined from 336 thousand bales in 2012-13 to 299 thousand bales in 2013-14. On the other hand, the production of Jute has increased from 3 thousand bales to 4 thousand bale during the same period.

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

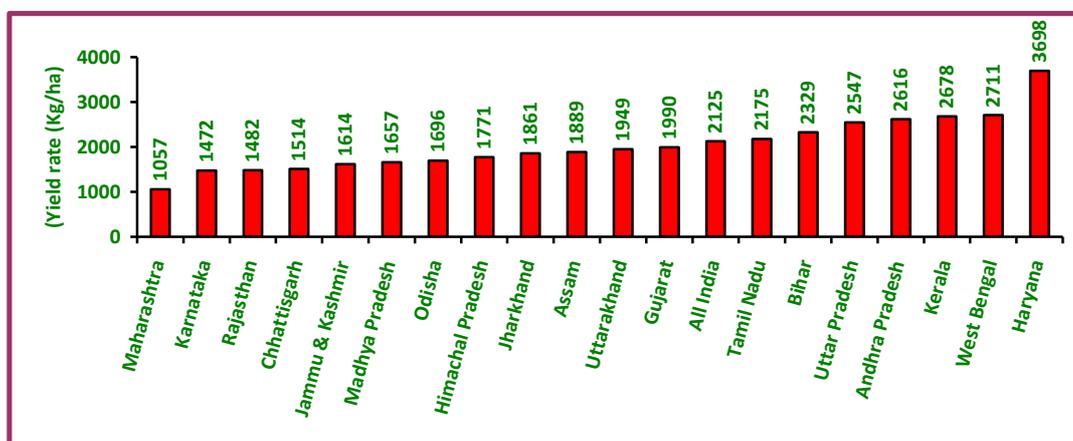
Though Potato is a very popular vegetable in Odisha, the area and production is negligible as compared to demand. The State has a population of about 4.20 crore and require 9 to 10 lakh MT annually. As against this, the production of Potato in the State is less than one lakh ton and the area under cultivation is less than one percent of the total cultivated area. In order to meet the demand, State has to depend on other States like West Bengal, Bihar, and Chhattisgarh Therefore, farmers are being encouraged to use certified potato seeds and other improved planting materials for potato cultivation.

Similarly, sugarcane is cultivated mainly in Cuttack, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Kalahandi and Puri district. The area under sugarcane cultivation is very low and is less than one percent of the total cultivated area. During 2013-14, sugarcane was cultivated in 15.21 thousand hectares with production of 937 TMT. In order to bring development in sugarcane cultivation, different training programmes, demonstration programmes and subsidy on the seed cost are being provided to the farmers.

3.1.3 Productivity of Major Crops

The yield rate of food grains in major States of India and Odisha for the year 2012-13(P) are presented in the Figure 3.3. The yield rate of food grains in Odisha is below the average yield rates in some of the major States and at all India level. There is, therefore, a need for greater efforts and appropriate policy interventions to increase the productivity of major crops.

Figure 3.3: Yield Rate of Food grain in Major States of India, 2012-13 (p)



The average yield rates of major crops in Odisha are given in Annexure 3.5. The average yield rate of rice has decrease from 23.61 quintals per hectare in 2012-13 to 18.21 quintals per hectares in 2013-14. This declining trend is due to “Phailin”, which has affected the production of rice in coastal districts mainly in Ganjam .However, the yield rate of groundnuts has marginally increased from 12.31 to 14.49 quintals per hectares during the same period. The yield rate of jute, Ragi , mung and sugarcane has also increased in recent years.

3.1.4 Cropping Intensity

There are mainly three ways to meet the increasing demand for food and other farm products. One way is to expand the net area under cultivation, the second is to intensify cropping over the existing area and the third is to raise the productivity of production per hectare. The net sown area of the country has reached a point where it is not possible to make any appreciable increase. Thus, raising the cropping intensity and productivity seem to be more viable strategies to increase production of farm products and farmers’ incomes. Cropping intensity refers to raising a number of crops from the same field during one agriculture year. Higher cropping intensity means more than one crop from the same area in an agricultural year. In our country, cropping intensity during 2010-11 is the highest in Sikkim, followed by Punjab, West Bengal, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh as may be seen from Annexure.3.6. The cropping intensity in Odisha has, also increased from 135 percent in 2000-01 to 167 percent in 2013-14 as may be seen from Annexure 3.7.

Area under HYV Paddy

Stress is being given for cultivation of HYV of paddy in Odisha. As a result, area under HYV paddy cultivation is exhibiting an increasing trend. About 89 percent of the total area under paddy is under cultivation of HYV paddy in 2013-14 as compared to 86 percent in 2012-13. The area under cultivation of HYV paddy in different seasons and districts is given in Annexure 3.8 and Annexure 3.9. Out of the total area under HYV paddy, about 64 percent are un-irrigated area.

3.1.5 Horticultural Crops

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

coconut, cashewnut, sapota, jackfruit, orange and litchi are most favorable in Odisha. The area under fruit cultivation was 325.85 thousand hectares and production of different fruits including mango was 2148.29 TMT and coconut area was 50.78 thousand hectares and production was 32.55 lakh number of nuts during 2013-14. 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 9,433.65 TMT in 2013-14 as compared to 9,913 TMT in 2012-13. The per capita consumption of vegetables in Odisha has been increasing. Odisha contributed to about 4 percent of spice production in India. The production of spices in 2013-14 was 912.86 TMT which is almost equal to the production of 2012-13 i.e 912.85 TMT. The detail is given in Annexure 3.11. The production of ginger and turmeric has increased significantly. Odisha also contributed about 3 percent of the total flower production of the country. Rose, gladioli, marigold and tuberose are the main flowers grown in Odisha. Annexure 3.12 provides data on area and production of different flowers in Odisha. State Govt. have taken a number of new initiatives to implement various programmes viz special crop specific intervention on floriculture, coconut and banana under horticulture sector during 2013-14. Protected cultivation under plastic mulching, poly greenhouse and shade net house is now very popular and success mode of cultivation of horticulture crops.

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. During 2013-14, about 19,179 hectares were covered under the seed production programme and 4.74 lakh quintals of various kinds of seeds including 4.53 lakh quintals of paddy were procured in the State and about 0.21 lakh quintals of seeds of non-paddy crops were made available to the farmers. There is a target to supply 5.18 lakh quintals of different kinds of quality seeds during 2014-15.

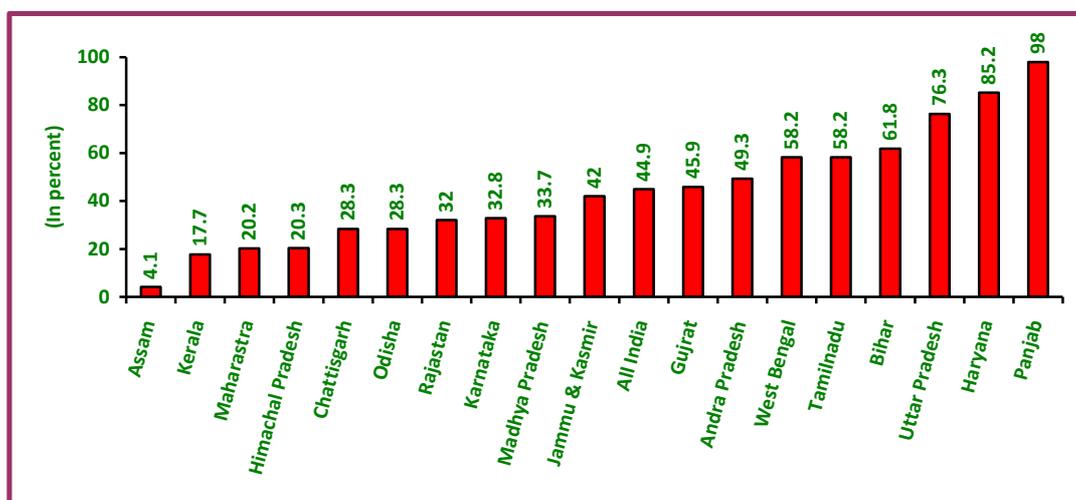
Soil testing is an important technical support service needed by farmers. During 2013-14, about 2.75 lakh soil samples have been tested in 17 departmental Soil Testing Laboratories (STL) and six mobile STLs. Besides 10 new soil testing laboratories are in construction stage

and will be working shortly. Soil Health Cards have been supplied to the farmers with necessary recommendations for fertilizer use to upkeep soil health.

Irrigation

Irrigation is an important input for enhancing agricultural productivity and is required at different critical stages of plant growth of various crops for their optimum production. The State has cultivable land of 64.09 lakh hectares. It has been assessed that 49.90 lakh hectares can be brought under irrigation through major, medium and minor (lift and flow) irrigation projects. By the end of 2013-14, Gross irrigated area is about 49.31 lakh hectares (33.12 hectares during Kharif season and 16.19 hectare during Rabi season). The irrigation potential created has increased by 13.25 lakh hectares from 36.06 lakh hectares in 2000-01 to 49.31 lakh hectares in 2013-14. Out of 49.31 lakh hectares total irrigation potential created by the end of 2013-14, 20.14 lakh hectares. (40.44 %) has been created through major and medium (flow), 6.82 lakh (13.83 percent) through minor (flow) and 10.59 lakh hectares (21.48%) through minor (lift) irrigation projects. Annexure 3.14 shows the status of irrigation potential created and utilized since 2000-01. Figure 3.4 depicts the State wise percentage share of irrigated area under principal crops. During 2010-11 the percentage share of irrigation provided to principal crops in Odisha was 28.3 while it was 44.9 at all India level. Punjab has the highest percent of 98 . Annexure 3.15 presents the details. During 2013-14, out of the total irrigation potential created in the state, about 24.36 percent (12.02 lakh ha.) is created in KBK districts.

Figure 3.4: State wise Percent Share of Irrigated Area under Principal Crops, 2010-11 (p)



To rationalize the irrigation development in the State, a programme was initiated during 2005-06 for providing irrigation facilities to at least 35 percent of the cultivable area of every block by 2014. To achieve the objective within the short period, new schemes with short gestation periods viz. construction of check dams, deep bore wells and mega lift schemes have been started. By the end of March' 2014, 4,690 check dams were completed and 2,141 are in progress. It was programmed to complete two (2) thousand check dams during 2014-15. Out of total 4690 completed check dams 1504 are in KBK districts (32.07%).

The "Jalanidhi" programme which has been implemented in the State encourages farmers to go for creation of captive irrigation sources through shallow tube wells, bore wells, dug wells and river lift / surface lift projects by way of administering back ended subsidy against creation of such assets. The State government has tied up funding with NABARD for providing subsidy under this programme. The subsidy is up to 50 percent on shallow tube wells dug-wells, bore wells and river lift / surface lift projects limited to Rs.20,000/-, Rs.50,000/-, Rs.50,000/- and Rs.40,000/- respectively. During 2013-14, 13,297 private lift irrigation points (PLIPs) which include 5148 STWs, 6511 deep bore wells, 1,634 dug wells and 4 river lifts have been established by utilizing subsidy amounting to Rs. 4787.11 lakh. The installation of the PLIPs has been taken up under "Jalanidhi"-I and Jalanidhi-II from the financial year 2013-14. Jalanidhi-I for establishment of individual PLIPs and Jalanidhi-II is for establishment of cluster shallow tube wells and cluster micro river lifts. During 2014-15, there is a proposal for establishment of 15041 such PLIPs bringing an additional area around 30,680 hectares under assured irrigation with financial assistance of Rs.160.00 crore.

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

Apart from that, Upper Indravati Mega lift Scheme with an estimated cost of Rs. 986.71 Crore to provide irrigation to 26,248 hectares has been approved by Planning Commission and included under this Programme. 28 Mega lift scheme on EPC contract mode have already been started. These schemes would provide irrigation to 35450 hectare in Kalahandi, Bolangir, Subarnpur and Boudh districts.

Under the scheme, Sustainable harnessing of Ground Water in water deficit area, deep bore wells are being constructed in clusters in the farmer's fields.

Fertilizers and Pesticides

Chemical fertilizers play a significant role in the development of the agricultural sector. Though there has been considerable improvement in the use of fertilizers and other inputs, the rate of fertilizer use in the State still remains far behind the national average as may be seen from Annexure 3.16. The use of fertilizer in the State is in a fluctuating trend. During 2008-09 about 534.87 TMT fertilizers were consumed in the State with per hectare consumption of 62.0 kg, which step down to 487.14 TMT and 57.11 Kg per hectare by the end of 2013-14. Further the use of fertilizers differs widely across districts. During 2013-14, out of 30 districts, only 10 districts were above the State average consumption of 57.11 kg/ hectares. The per hectare consumption of fertilizer in Nabarangpur district is the highest i.e. 154.20 kg/ hectares, followed by the Baragarh (109.87kg/ hectares), while Kandhamal is the lowest consuming districts (9.85 kg/ hectares). Annexure 3.18 shows the district wise fertilizer consumption during 2013-14. The pesticide consumption in the State has increased from 1.21 TMT in 2012-13 to 1.44 TMT in 2013-14. On the other hand, per hectare consumption of pesticide has increased from 158 gm. to 169 gm. during the same period (Annexure-3.19)

Land Holding

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

Credit

Credit is also a critical non-land input and plays an important role in the augmentation of agricultural growth. In all, agricultural loans to the extent of Rs. 10,188 crore were advanced during 2013-14. Some aspects of credit have also been dealt with in Chapter 5 of this publication. Annexure 3.22 presents the amount of agricultural credit advanced in Odisha by different financial institutions from 2001-02 to 2013-14 which exhibits an increasing trend.

Implements

Provision of implements at subsidised rates to farmers helps to improve farm mechanization and raises farm productivity by reducing cost of production. Annexure 3.23 gives data regarding farm, equipments supplied to farmers in the State during 2013-14. Rs. 276.02 crore was spent by the State towards subsidies on farm equipments in 2013-14.

3.1.7 Policies and Institutional Support for Development of Agriculture Sector

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

Odisha State Agriculture Policy, 2013

The Government of Odisha declared a State Agriculture Policy in 1996. The State policy was revised in 2008 with widened scope and coverage in the State's Agriculture. The State Agriculture policy stimulated the growth of private lift irrigation and agro industries. More than 1,00,000 lift irrigation points were established and the State witnessed the growth of many new agro based industries. Farm mechanization reached new heights, the number of tractors sold to the farmers increased from less than 200 tractors in 1999-2000 to more than 5,000 in 2011-12. Odisha became the largest consumer of power tillers.

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

requirement as private investment in agriculture would take time because of the slow evolution of appropriate policies.

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

Objectives

The main objectives of State Agricultural policy-2013 are as follows:-

- To bring a shift from the present level of subsistence agriculture to a profitable commercial agriculture;
- To promote sustainable agricultural development;
- To enhance productivity of important crops by enhancing seed replacement, availability of quality planting materials, INM, IPM, water management, farm mechanization and technology transfer;
- To encourage crop substitution particularly in uplands and medium lands;
- To focus on horticultural crops including dry- land horticulture;
- To focus on poultry, dairy and fisheries to augment the income of the farmers;
- To encourage modern farming system approach;
- To encourage organic farming;
- To enhance water use efficiency through people's participation;
- To facilitate increased long-term investment in agricultural sectors (on farm as well as off farm) both by private sector, public sector and private and public partnership (PPP) , particularly for post harvest management, marketing, agro processing and value addition, etc;
- To encourage contract as well as compact farming;
- To increase access to credit for small and marginal farmers;

- To facilitate appropriate market linkage for agricultural produce with respect to which the State has competitive advantages;
- To implement integrated watershed development programmes in watershed areas for Natural Resources Management (NRM) , increased crop production as well as on-farm and non-farm income;
- To create appropriate institution/ facilities to undertake regulatory, enforcement and quality assurance activities matching to the emergent needs.
- To redefine the role and responsibilities of the agricultural extension machinery by suitably restructuring the field extension set up.

The State Agriculture Policy 2013 is designed to address the encouraging trends and potential areas for development in agriculture sector that include input management, soil testing, R & D, Extension, Skill Development, Horticulture, Fisheries & A.H., watershed development, rain fed agriculture, Organic farming, integrated farming, Post-harvest management, agri enterprises, agro processing, credit and market etc . The schemes and new initiatives taken up in the State are as follows.

Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA)

Macro Management of Agriculture, commonly known as work plan is a centrally sponsored scheme since 2001-02 with 90:10 Centre-State funding pattern. Government of India has introduced a new scheme as Submission on Agriculture Mechanism (SMAM) from the year 2014-15 which is under National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology (NMAET). Besides SMAM, NMAET has also other three submissions i.e i) Agriculture Extension (SMAE), ii) Seed and Planting Materials (SMSP) and iii) Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine (SMPP). The United Nations has declared 2014 as the International Year of Family Farming (IYFF). The main aim of IYFF is to eradicate poverty, providing food security, nutrition, improving livelihood and protecting the environment by achieving sustainable development, particularly in rural belt. The SRI (System of Rice Intensification) is a state plan implemented from 2009-10, with the objective of enhancing rice production by increasing water use efficiency and economizing use of quality seed and other inputs. During 2013-14 SRI was taken up in 9937 hectares with an expenditure of Rs. 497.35 lakh. During 2013-14, a sum of Rs.5250 lakh has been utilized as seed subsidy for supplying 5.24 lakh quintals of certified / TL seeds of various field crops. Besides 1591 Farmers Training Programmes, 423 Farmers Field Schools, 4, 61,836 demonstrations and 2,29,300 hectares, of line sowing/ transplanting/ intercropping of field crops have been conducted during 2013-14 under different crop oriented programmes.

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. During 2013-14, a sum of Rs.16.62 crore has been utilized under this programme against the sanction of Rs.16.79 crore.

Oil seeds

Quality oil seeds of groundnut, mustard, sesamum and niger are supplied at subsidized rates. During 2013-14, 33,498 quintals of certified seeds were supplied to the farmers at a subsidy of Rs.401.97 lakh. About 2113 quintals of foundation seeds and 13,220 quintals of certified seeds were produced by providing production incentives to the farmers. Subsidy was also provided to groundnut farmers on the use of gypsum and micro nutrients to boost productivity. A total area of 19,125 hectares was covered under gypsum and 5,000 hectares under soil micro nutrients during 2013-14 at an expenditure of Rs.168.44 lakh.

Subsidy is also being provided to the farmers for the use of bio-fertilizers and weedicides. During 2013-14, Rs. 15.00 lakh has been utilized as subsidy for covering about 3,000 hectares under weedicides and subsidy amounting to Rs.30.00 lakh have been utilized for covering about 20,000 hectares under bio-fertilizer programme and subsidy amount of Rs.144 lakh has been utilised for providing 18,000 number of plant protection equipments during 2013-14.

Besides, during 2013-14, 700 farmers' trainings and 100 FFS on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) have been conducted with an expenditure of Rs.127.68 lakh. Also 3,600 hectares of Block demonstrations on farmers' fields have been conducted to demonstrate on production technology of oilseed crops with an expenditure of Rs.75 lakh.

Maize

Maize is grown in about 2.81 lakh hectares in Odisha. Kharif maize covers about 93 percent of the total area. The productivity of maize is about 2,407 kg./ hectares. Maize development activities are being taken up through the centrally sponsored ISOPOM (Maize) scheme. During 2013-14, 2,743 hectares block demonstration programmes and 196 farmers training programmes were organized. Besides, 420 quintals of certified maize seeds and 10,856 plant protection equipments were supplied to maize growing farmers at a subsidized rate, during 2013-14. Besides, subsidy amounting to Rs.11.26 lakh has been provided to use

micro nutrients in 1652 hectares, weedicides in 600 hectares and PP chemicals in 1652 hectares. Pulses and oil palm development activities have also been taken up in Odisha through National Food Security Mission (NFSM) (Pulses) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikash Yojana (RKVY) Programme. NFSM (National Food Security Mission)- pulses was implemented in all the 30 districts of the state during 2013-14 with a total expenditure of Rs.1779.75 lakh. During 2013-14 10,911 quintals of HYV pulse seeds were popularized with subsidy assistance of Rs. 126.27 lakh. Beside Accelerated Pulse Production Programme was taken up in 38,590 hectares with an expenditure of Rs. 1720.69 lakh during 2013-14.

Intensive Cotton Development Programme (ICDP) Mini-Mission-II of Technology Mission on cotton.

The Intensive Cotton Development Programme (ICDP) is now implemented as a Mini Mission - II under the Technology Mission on cotton and one of the major commercial crop. Cotton is predominately grown in the KBK districts in the Kharif season and one of the major Commercial Crop. Cotton cultivation has been increasing in Bolangir, Kalahandi, Ganjam and Rayagada districts. During 2013-14, emphasis was given on area expansion, use of quality/ hybrid seeds, farmers training and intensification of IPM practices etc.

During 2013-14, 100 Farmers Field Schools (FFS) and 412 Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs) were taken up to train & demonstrate the farmers on use of latest production technology. Besides, to popularize the use of pheromone traps on cotton crop for control of pests, Rs 0.90 lakh has been utilized to cover 299 hectares during 2013-14. Besides, to educate the cotton farmer's 86 awareness campaign programmes for fiber quality management and 150 farmers' trainings were organized with an expenditure of Rs.16.10 lakh. During 2013-14, 28 sprinkler sets were supplied to the famers with a subsidy amount of Rs. 4.20 lakh.

Jute Technology Mission (MM-II)

During 2013-14, 26 farmers' field schools on Jute crop were taken up in selected jute growing blocks. In each field school, 50 farmers were trained for five days in a cropping season. Training on fertilizer management, IPM, harvesting techniques and retting and extraction of fiber were imparted to the participating farmers. During 2013-14 Rs.3.54 lakh was provided to purchase 177 quintals of certified seeds, production technology demonstration were taken up with an expense of Rs.24 lakh in 800 hectares and 25 number of IPM trainings were conducted with an expenditure of Rs.3.75 lakh. Subsidy worth Rs.300

lakh was utilised for foliar spray of urea in 1500 hectares and Rs. 6.94 lakh was utilised for supply of 3470 number of “Essential Nutrient Minikits” to the Jute farmers during 2013-14.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

This scheme was introduced by Government of India in 2007-08 with the objective of achieving 4 percent growth in agriculture & allied sectors. Various developmental programmes are being implemented in project mode to suit the regional priorities for agriculture and allied sectors. During 2011-12, in addition to normal RKVY, 7 new sub-schemes viz. Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India, 60,000 pulse villages, Nutricereals, Oil palm, Vegetable Clusters, Rain fed area Development Programme, National Admission for Protein Supplements have been introduced in the State and are being implemented as State Plan schemes with 100% central assistance. RKVY aims at achieving and sustaining desired annual growth during 12th Plan period by ensuring holistic development of Agriculture & Allied Sectors. During 2013-14, a sum of Rs.529.42 crore has been released by Government of India against an allocation of Rs.538.42 crore. This includes Rs. 272.07 crore under normal RKVY and Rs. 257.35 crore for 5 sub schemes of RKVY. Out of the released amount, a sum of Rs.401.86 crore was utilized till the end of Jan., 2014.

Biju Krusaka Kalyan Yojana (BKKY)

Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana, a path breaking State sponsored health insurance scheme has been introduced by the State Government in 2013-14, which is a tribute to the farmers and their families to provide them with health security. It is an earnest effort to provide them financial support through health and accident insurance as a part of commitment of a welfare State. About 60 lakh farmers’ families, irrespective of APL or BPL are eligible for this yojana, which promises insurance cover of Rs 1.0 lakh annually to five members of each family. During 2013-14, about 52 lakh farmer families were covered under the scheme. A sum of Rs.115.35 crore has been utilized for this scheme. The target is to cover 60 lakh families during 2014-15.

Power Boost to Farmers

State Government has decided to invest Rs 3,600.00 crore to create power infrastructure for boosting farming in the State. Out of the total amount, Rs. 2,600 crore will be spent for setting up 520 new 33/11 KV substations across the State while the remaining amount will be utilized for creating a special feeder for promoting farming and allied activities. OPTCL will implement the scheme .The places for installation of substations have been identified and

will be completed within a period of three years. The agriculture feeder would provide uninterrupted power supply to farmers thereby boosting their productivity.

Free Mobiles to Farmers

State Government has launched digital mandi scheme in the State to provide free mobile phone to farmers to access market information related to agriculture. Farmers having kisan credit cards will be eligible under this scheme and will be short listed by the district level committee under the chairmanship of the Collector. The cost of each cell phone is about Rs.1120.00. The State Government has provided Rs.2.00 crore for implementation of the scheme in 2013-14.

Agricultural Research & Education

The Odisha University of Agriculture & Technology (OUAT) offers undergraduate and post graduate courses in Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry, Agriculture Engineering, Home Science, Fishery, & Animal Husbandry through 10 colleges and one centre for post graduate studies with intake capacity of 1797 students. Ten Agro-Polytechnic Centres have been established at different places of the State to create skilled technical man power. In the first phase, Rs. 327.98 lakh has been provided.

The OUAT has 8 Regional Research and Technology Transfer Stations, 4 Sub-Stations, 7 Commodity Research Stations and 13 Adaptive Research Stations. The University has so far developed 140 HYV of different crops.

Agricultural Promotion and Investment Corporation Ltd (APICOL)

APICOL was established in 1996 to promote commercial agri-enterprises, including agro-based and food processing industries in the State. Hundred forty-five (145) commercial agri-enterprises (CAE) and 323 Agro service centers (ASC) have been established and Capital Investment subsidy amounting to Rs.14.70 crore has been released for these Projects by APICOL .

APICOL acts as a State nodal agency under Ministry of Commerce and Industries for implementation of the central sector schemes to provide new opportunities and attract investment for infrastructure development of agriculture, agro-based food processing industries to build up a substantial base for production of value added agro food products for domestic and export markets with strong emphasis on quality and productivity. APICOL also

acts as a State agency for small farmers Agri-business Consortium (SFAC), a society under the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, to provide venture capital for qualifying projects of horticulture, floriculture, medicinal plants, etc. under agriculture and allied sectors. Under the scheme of infrastructure development, APEDA has sanctioned Rs.528.35 lakh for setting up of an Integrated Pack House of Fresh fruits & vegetables at Titilagarh in Bolangir district which is at the completion stage.

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 2013-14, the Corporation had a turnover of Rs. 645.76 crore, up to the end of January-2014. So far, it has sold 5,394 tractors, 626 power tillers, 846 power reapers, 679 diesel pump sets, 01 sprinkler sets and 16,685 sprayers. Besides, it has also energized 62 bore wells, 142 river lift/surface water lift projects. The Corporation also sold 64,938 MT fertilizers and 14,584 MT of gypsum and 15,468 MT of PMS. The Corporation has also produced and sold 369 MT of cattle feed during 2013-14.

Odisha State Seeds Corporation (OSSC)

The Odisha State Seeds Corporation Ltd. (OSSC) has been designated as the Nodal Agency for production, procurement processing and supply of quality seeds to the farmers of the State. The Odisha State Seed and Organic Products Certification Agency (OSSOPCA) is responsible for certification of the seeds produced in the State under the Seeds Act. The OSSC has been implementing the 'Seed Village Programme' as "Mo Bihana Yojana" for production of certified paddy and no-paddy seeds through seed growers. During 2013-14, an area of 19,179 hectares was covered under Seed Production Programme and 4,73,889 quintals of various kind of seeds were procured against the target of 5,18,000 quintals.

Odisha State Cashew Development Corporation (OSCDC)

The Odisha State Cashew Development Corporation Ltd. (OSCDC) was set up with a view to develop land, raise cashew plantation and other suitable species, render technical guidance and assistance to cashew growers and make available good planting materials. The

corporation has established 17 numbers of cashew clonal nurseries. During 2012-13 and 2013-14, 45.64 lakh grafts of high yielding cashew were produced. The Corporation has set up one Medicinal nursery in Khurda district with the assistance from National Mission on Medicinal Plant (NMMP) and started raising medicinal plants from 2013-14.

Micro Irrigation Programmes

The Micro Irrigation programme is a Centrally Sponsored Plan (CSP) scheme in operation since 2006-07 with a funding pattern of 40:30:30 (centre: State: beneficiary). It subsidizes drip and sprinkler irrigation which is suitable for growing horticultural crops. Farmers are encouraged to create captive irrigation sources through shallow tube wells, medium tube wells, bore-wells, dug wells and river lift irrigation projects through NABARD assistance. During 2013-14, 22,401 hectares have been covered under micro irrigation in farmers' fields with an expenditure of Rs 28.81 crore. On Farm Water Management (OFWM), a component of the scheme "National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) has been introduced for popularization of Micro Irrigation System in the State from 2014-15.

Watershed Mission

The State Government has created a Watershed Mission with a view to undertake soil and water conservation measures in areas where irrigation facilities are inadequate and soils are generally degraded due to poor resource management practices. The Mission undertakes development programmes at micro watershed level through active participation of local people. The programme has a strong component for improving soil and moisture regimes and developing additional livelihood opportunities for farmers and others under the JEEBIKA scheme. A number of schemes including Integrated Waste Development Programme, Western Odisha Rural Livelihoods Project, and Revised Long Term Action Plan, National Watershed Development Project for Rain fed Areas, Drought Prone Area Programme and River Valley Project have been brought under the Mission. The State aims to treat one million hectares area in cluster mode under the watershed development programme during the 12th plan. During 2013-14, 1.34 lakh hectares has been treated with different land and water-management interventions, 11,546 hectares. of cultivable wastelands have been brought under cultivation due to implementation of watershed activities.

National Watershed Development Projects for Rain fed Area (NWDPR)

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

Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP)

This scheme has been implemented in 23 districts covering 1,046 micro watershed projects. The total outlay of the project is Rs.307.57 crore for treating 5.44 lakh hectares. At present 607 micro watershed projects are under implementation. The funding pattern between Govt. of India and State Govt .was in the ratio of 11 : 1 at the cost norm of Rs.6000 per hectare. During 2013-14, an area of 16,407 hectares was treated by utilizing Rs.9.84 crore under the Programme. Under the scheme an amount of Rs.270.10 Crore has been utilized for treating 4.49 lakh hectares of area.

Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, introduced in 2009-10 with a funding pattern of 90:10 between Centre and State. The project covers 26 districts except Puri, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapada and Bhadrak with a unit cost Rs 12,000/- per hectare in non IAP districts and Rs.15,000/- per ha.in IAP districts.. Govt. of India have approved 2,211 watersheds for treatment of 10.78 lakh hectares at a project cost of Rs 1,596.42 crore over a period of 4 to 7 years. During 2013-14, Rs 176.88 crore have been spent.

Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)

DPAP is operational in 47 identified blocks of eight districts viz. Bolangir, Sambalpur, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bargarh, Boudh, Dhenkanal and Kandhamal with the funding pattern of 75:25 between Central and the State Government. At present, 557 micro watershed projects are under implementation. The cost norm adopted is Rs.6000/- per hectare. An amount of Rs.311.69 crore has been utilized for treating 5.51 lakh hectares of area. During 2013-14, an area of 5217 hectares was treated by utilizing Rs.4.60 crore under the Programme. The Programme is being phased out.

Odisha Rural Livelihoods Programme (JEEBIKA)

This is an initiative for providing an additional livelihood component to 460 ongoing watershed projects under IWDP and DPAP covering six districts. This programme intends to address livelihood needs of the landless and marginal households that are left out under normal watershed activities. By the end of 2012-13, cumulative expenditure under the scheme was Rs. 4,503.55 lakh including Rs. 939.29 lakh spent during 2012-13 (till January, 2013). During the year 2013-14, an amount of Rs. 18.1382 crore has been spent for promotion of livelihood activities in the 460 ongoing DPAP / watershed projects.

Sustainable Harnessing of Ground water in water Deficit Areas (BKVY)

This Programme is popularly known as Biju Krushak Vikash Yojana, (BKVY) which is being implemented through Odisha Lift corporation under W.R. Department. Under this scheme, deep bore wells are being constructed in clusters of farmer's field which covers 5 hectares during Kharif and 2 hectares during Rabi Season. During 2013-14, 7327 number of deep bore wells have been constructed with an expenditure of Rs.16,500.00 lakh. The scheme covers 26 districts except Bhadrak, Kendrapada, Jagatsinghpur and Puri.

River Valley Project (RVP)

RVP is also implemented under the MMA programme as a centrally sponsored plan scheme in watershed development mode. It aims at treating degraded catchments of multipurpose inter-state reservoirs with appropriate soil and water conservation measures to check silt into reservoirs and to enhance the productivity of degraded lands. The scheme is operational in four catchments in the State i.e. Hirakud, Rengali-Mandira, Upper Kolab and Upper Indravati catchments in Sundargarh, Deogarh and Koraput districts. During the last 5 years (2007-08 to 2011-12), a sum of Rs. 1576.08 lakh was utilized and 24,134 hectares were treated with construction of 30,770 soil conservation structures. By the end of 2012-13, 31623 ha. about 717 of the priority area have been treated. The scheme was closed from 2012-13 and the total allocated fund was transferred to Agriculture Department for completion of balance NRM activities of soil conservation Department.

Watershed Development under RLTA for KBK districts:

During 2008-09, 150 micro watershed projects were started under special plan for KBK (RLTA). These micro watershed projects are implemented under operational guide lines of

Western Odisha Rural Livelihood Programme, (WORLP) with a cost norm of Rs 9,500/- per hectare. During 2013-14, an area of 8675 hectares was treated by utilizing Rs. 824.21 lakh. The project cost of 150 micro watershed projects was Rs.71.25 Crore.

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 2011-12, the NFSM Rice scheme has been implemented in 15 districts and NFSM-Pulses scheme in all 30 districts of the State. Besides, a special scheme “Accelerated Pulse Production Programme” is being implemented in 5 districts viz, Boudh, Mayurbhanj, Bargarh, Angul and Keonjhar from 2011-12 and extended to 15 districts in 2012-13. As per the revised guideline of the Govt. of India, NFSM has four major components, such as, (1) NFSM- Rice, (2) NFSM-pulses, (3) NFSM-Coarse cereals, (4) NFSM-Commercial crops & NFSM-wheat. Except NFSM-wheat all other components will be implemented in the state from the financial year 2014-15. During 2013-14, a sum of Rs. 6035.60 lakh was utilised under NFSM. The component wise details are given below.

NFSM-Rice

In order to increase the production and productivity of rice and to popularize the hybrid paddy cultivation among the farmers, a sum of Rs. 138.38 lakh was utilized for conducting 3000 hectares of demonstrations on hybrid paddy in the farmer’s fields in 15 selected districts of the State during 2013-14.

NFSM-Pulses

NFSM-Pulses was implemented in all the districts of the State during 2013-14 with a total expenditure of Rs. 1779.75 lakh. During 2013-14, 10911 qtl. of HYV Pulse seeds were popularized with a subsidy assistance of Rs. 126.27 lakh. During 2013-14, cluster demonstrations on Intercropping and improved varieties were taken up in 5,500 ha and 7,722 ha with an expenditure of Rs. 261.46 lakh and Rs. 386.08 lakh respectively.

NFSM-Coarse Cereals

NFSM-Coarse Cereals will be implemented from 2014-15 and the scheme NFSM (Coarse Cereals) and ISOPOM (Maize) have been subsumed under this. The scheme will be

implemented in 6 districts of this State namely Gajapati, Ganjam, Keonjhar, Koraput, Nawarangpur and Rayagada.

NFSM-Commercial Crops

During 2014-15, the schemes namely, Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping Systems (SUBACS) and Technology Mission on Cotton and Jute Technology Mission have been subsumed under one scheme i.e. “NFSM-Commercial Crops” and various interventions would be taken up for development of these commercial crops with an estimated cost of Rs. 136.55 lakh. Crops like cotton, jute and sugarcane will be taken up under the scheme.

National Horticultural Mission (NHM)

This is a centrally sponsored scheme launched in 2005-06 and is in operation in 24 districts of Odisha. The main objective of the programme is to promote horticultural crops including fruits, flowers, vegetables and other crops. The scheme also supports post harvesting practices and marketing of horticultural crops to improve incomes of farmers. The crops selected under the scheme include mango, citrus, litchi and banana in fruits, cashew in plantation crops, ginger and turmeric in spices, betel vines and floriculture. For the first two years, Government of India provided 100 percent grant to the extent of Rs.80.62 crore. From 2007-08, it has been included under CSP scheme with a funding pattern of 85:15 between Government of India and the State. During 2013-14, an amount of Rs.84.10 crore has been utilized till the end of January, 2014 against the outlay of Rs.100.00 crore. This includes an expenditure of Rs.3.41 crore for fruit orchard development, Rs.2.48 crore for development of floriculture, Rs.3.75 crore for spices cultivation programme, Rs.1.08 crore for human resource development, Rs 14.34 crore for integrated post-harvest management programme, Rs.14.61 crore for organic farming, Rs.7.42 crore for farm mechanization programme, Rs.18.00 crore for creation of water harvesting system for storage of water and Rs.19.01 crore for other NHM programmes.

Establishment of Regional Coconut Nursery

This is a CSP Scheme assisted through Coconut Development Board (CDB) with 50:50 funding pattern. The scheme envisages raising of coconut seedlings in Government Farm and Nurseries and seedlings are sold to the farmers at subsidized rate. During 2013-14, an amount of Rs. 12.50 lakh has been utilized for production of 50,000 coconut seedlings.

ISOPOM (Oil Palm)

This was part of CSP Scheme under ISOPOM with 75:25 funding pattern for CS: SS being implemented in the State since 2004-05. During 2013-14, an amount of Rs. 222.50 lakh has been spent for maintenance of 3000 hectare plantation and other promotional activities. Government of India in the meantime have restructured the existing schemes namely Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Tree Borne Oilseeds (TBOs) and Oil Palm Area Expansion (OPAE) into a single scheme "National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) from the financial year 2014-15. Hence, the scheme will be implemented under Mini Mission II- on Oil Palm under National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) from the current financial year 2014-15.

Special Crop Specific Scheme

Floriculture

The scheme envisages to achieve self-sufficiency in floriculture as well as generation of revenue for the farmers. Assistance has been provided to the floriculture farmers to take up rose, tuberose, marigold & jasmine for cultivation in their fields. During 2013-14, an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been utilized for covering marigold in 27 hectare, tube rose in 15 hectare, rose in 28 hectare and jasmine in 5 hectare.

Coconut

The objective of the scheme is to increase area and production of coconut as the existing provision made under the Coconut Development Board (CDB) schemes is not sufficient to meet the demand of the State. The programme is being implemented in the coconut growing coastal areas from the financial year 2012-13. During, 2013-14, a sum of Rs. 500.00 lakh has been utilized to cover 2083.3 hectare under area expansion for coconut.

Banana

The Scheme envisages to make the State self-sufficient in banana production and to generate more profit for the farmers as the areas covered under existing schemes are not sufficient to cater to the demand of the State. It has been programmed to take up banana tissue culture plantation under the scheme to give impetus to banana cultivation in the State. During 2013-14 an amount of Rs. 297.92 lakh has been utilized for covering 716 hectare under the scheme.

Betel Vine

A new scheme has been introduced during 2013-14 to increase the production and the productivity of betel vine. As the farmers have to incur a huge expenditure during its initial period of its establishment, it is proposed to provide assistance to the tune of 50% of the 1st year establishment cost under the scheme “Special Crop Specific Scheme- betel vine” under State plan with the objective to promote betel vine cultivation in this State. During 2013-14, 100 nos. of Boroj have been established and Rs. 40.00 lakh have been utilized.

Development of Potato, Spices & Vegetables

In order to encourage farmers to take up cultivation of potato and other vegetables, quality seed materials were sold to the farmers at subsidized rate. During 2013-14, 24,349 quintals of seed potatoes, 466 quintals of onion seeds, 250 quintals of garlic bulbs and 88,880 nos. of vegetable minikits have been supplied to the farmers at subsidized rates. Besides, different types of vegetable seeds have been supplied at subsidized rate to the Phailin affected farmers. An expenditure of Rs. 1300.00 lakh has been incurred during 2013-14.

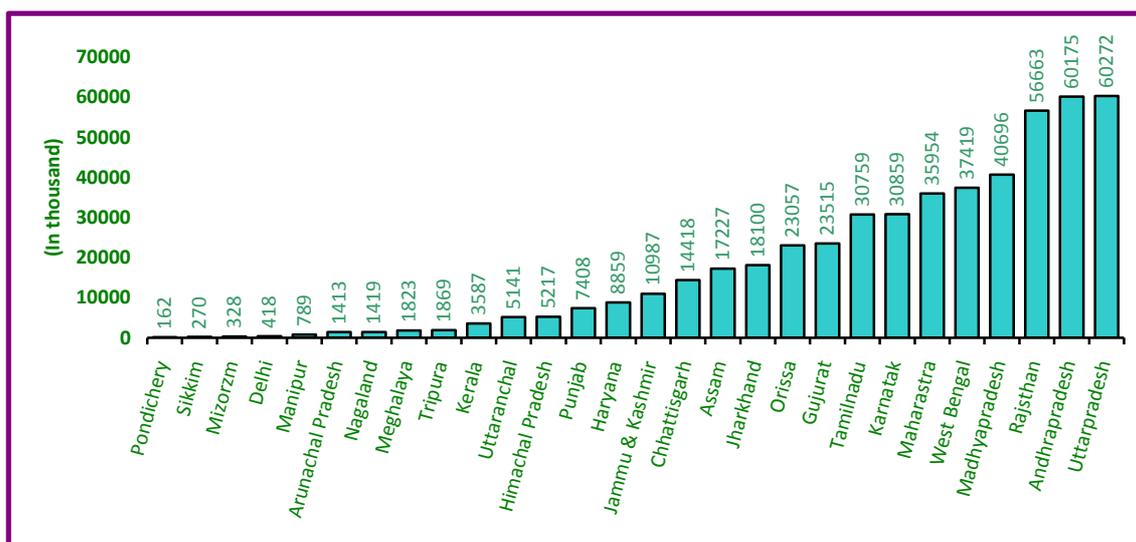
3.2 Animal Husbandry

Animal husbandry along with the agriculture sector plays the pivotal role in the livelihood, income and employment generation in rural areas of the State in particular. The dependency syndrome on livestock sector of majority of rural people for their sustenance and livelihoods is quite visible. Even about 85 percent of livestock are owned by the landless, marginal and small landholding families. Relevant statistics about the animal husbandry sub-sector is given in Annexure 3.34 through 3.47.

The livestock Census, 2007 for all States is presented in Annexure. 3.34, and in Figure 3.5.

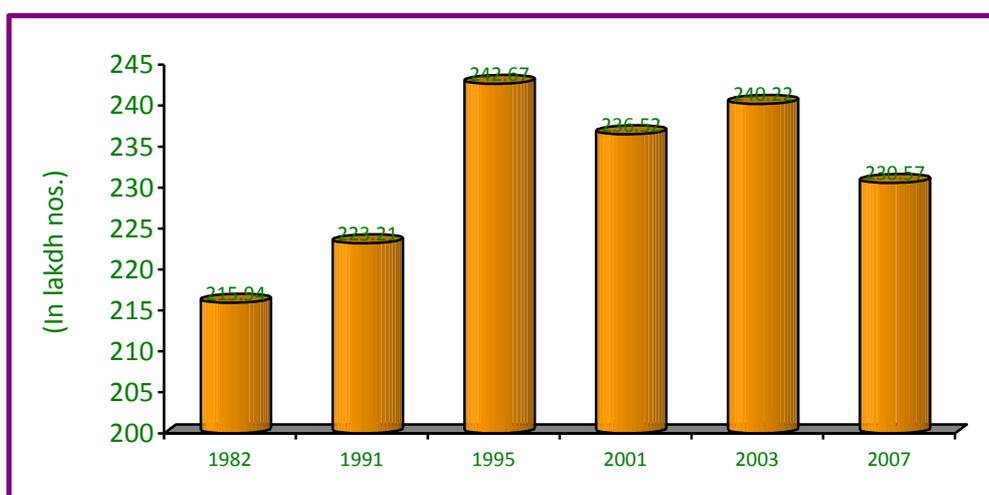
Uttar Pradesh had the highest livestock population in 2007. Odisha contributed about 4.35 percent population of livestock in the country compared to 11.38 percent in Uttar Pradesh, 10.70 percent in Rajasthan and 7.06 percent in West Bengal.

Figure 3.5: State-wise Livestock Population, 2007 Census



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

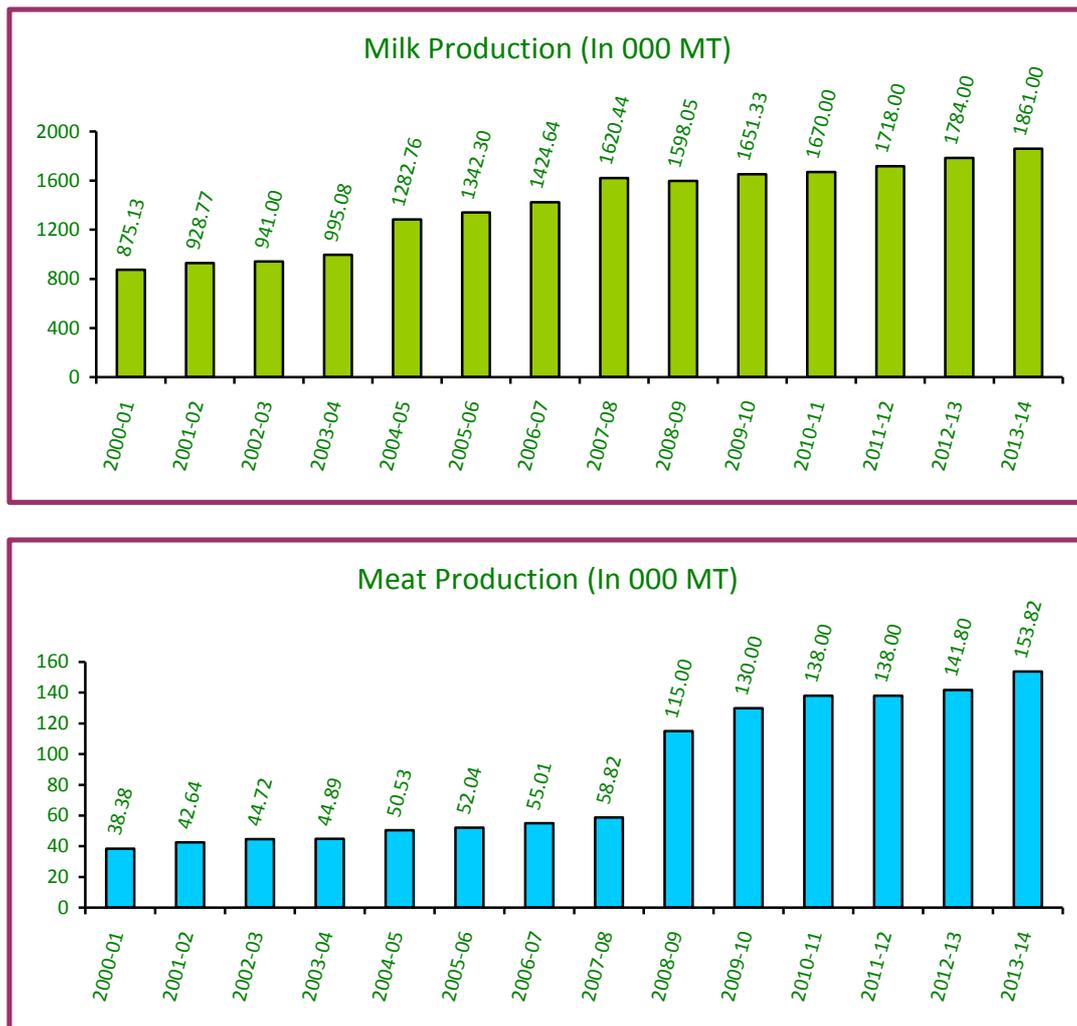
Figure 3.6: Livestock Population in Odisha, 1982- 2007



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

Though India ranks first in the world in milk production, Odisha contribution of Odisha is less than two percent of the total production of milk (see Annexure.3.37). Egg production is about three percent of all India production. Figure 3.7 shows time series data on production of milk, eggs and meat in Odisha from 2000-01 to 2013-14. Production of milk increased from 1,651 TMT in 2009-10 to 1,861 TMT in 2013-14. The production of eggs has increased marginally from 2,319 million in 2009-10 to 2360.9 million in 2013-14. Figure 3.8 gives per capita availability of milk, eggs and meat in Odisha from 2000-01 to 2013-14. It is observed that though the per capita availability of milk has increased from 115 gms/day in 2007-08 to 117 gms/day in 2013-14, it is still far behind the all India per capita availability of milk 290 gms/day in 2011-12 and world average of 284 gms/day in 2009-10. Annexure 3.39 gives targets and achievements of production of milk and eggs by districts in 2013-14.

Figure 3.7 (A, B & C): Production of Milk, Eggs and Meat in Odisha, 2000-01 to 2013-14



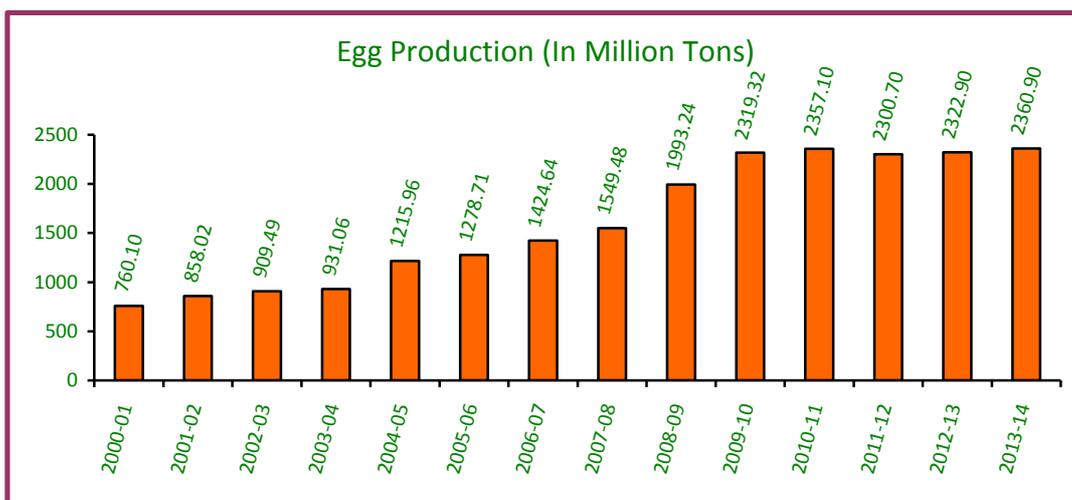
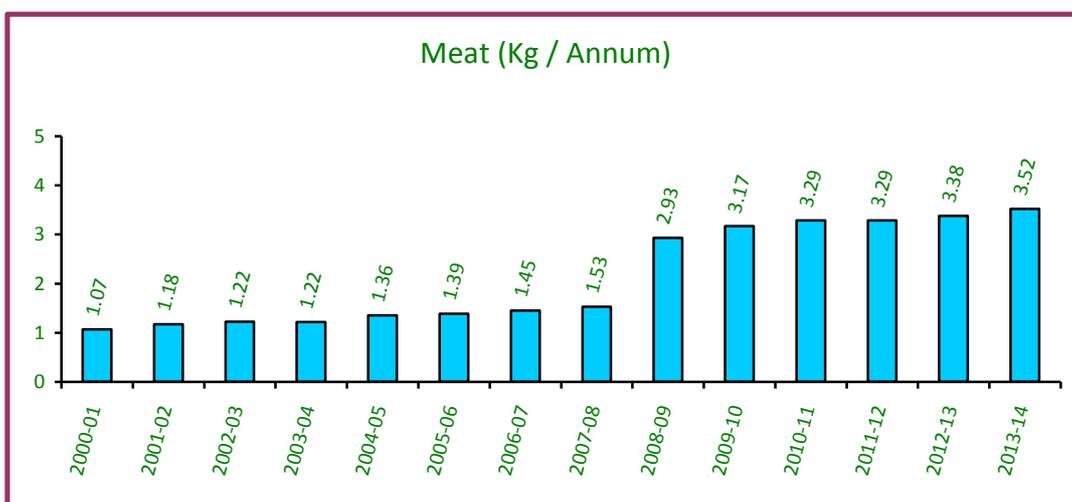
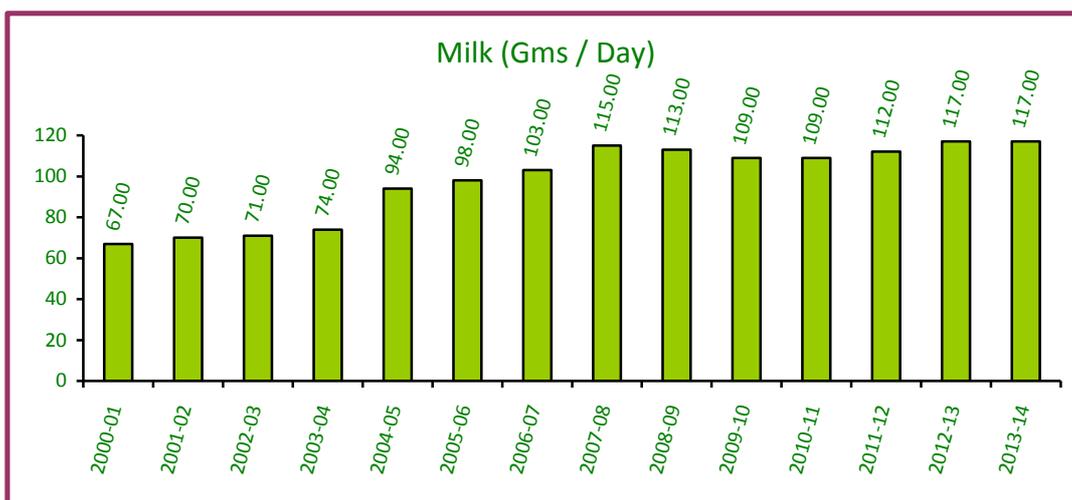
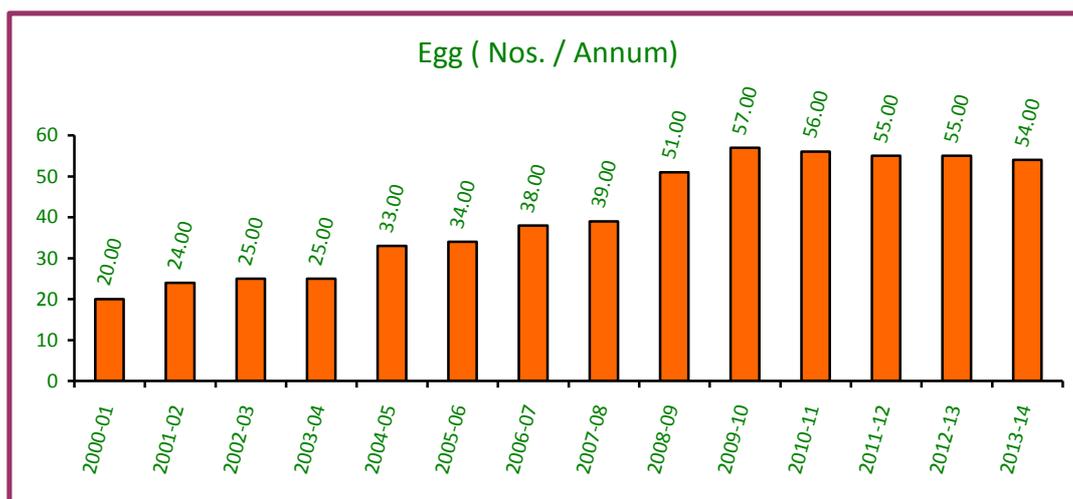


Figure 3.8: Per Capita Availability of Milk, Eggs and Meat in Odisha, 2000-01 to 2013-14





3.2.2 Government Initiatives for Livestock Development

The State has devised several strategies for development of animal resources and dairy programmes with the following objectives: (i) producing livestock vaccines under GMP compatible conditions to meet local requirements, (ii) monitoring the 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 dairy, (v) establishing Livestock Aid Centres at Gram Panchayat level, and (vi) improving cattle breeds and undertaking fodder development programmes.

Network of Veterinary Hospital and Dispensaries

Animal health care is being provided through a network of 540 veterinary hospitals and dispensaries with 682 veterinary doctors and 2,939 Livestock Aid Centres (LAC) with 2,467 livestock inspectors (Annexure 3.41). The Disease Control Programmes are monitored at Deputy Director Level. Two Biological Products Institutes function at Bhubaneswar and Berhampur to prepare adequate quantity of different vaccines needed for the Disease Control Programme in the State. During 2013-14, 76.57 lakh animals were treated, 237.70 lakh animals were vaccinated, 14.35 lakh animals de-wormed, 5.56 lakh animals castrated and 2,405 infertility camps were organized in Odisha (Annexure 3.42).

Artificial Insemination

Artificial insemination is an important component of dairy development and is being rendered through a network of 5,826 departmental AI centres in the State. Artificial insemination in the

State is showing an increasing trend and special attention has been given for production of quality frozen semen for insemination purpose.

The Frozen Semen Bank (FSB), located at Cuttack is the only semen producing station in the State, supplying semen to all the 30 districts. Presently 39 jersey, 18 cross breed, 16 red-sindhi and 12 Haryana donating breeding bulls are maintained in this FSB. During 2013-14, 14.35 lakh artificial inseminations were performed against the target of 17.50 lakh and 4.84 lakh progenies were born. Box 3.1 shows the status of artificial insemination programme in the State since 2005-06.

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

Year	Target for AI	Achievement	Progeny born
1	2	3	4
2005-06	7.77	6.548	2.77
2006-07	9.84	8.13	3.14
2007-08	12.00	8.94	3.66
2008-09	13.20	10.23	4.00
2009-10	14.73	11.66	4.29
1010-11	14.93	12.38	4.92
2011-12	15.78	12.23	5.19
2012-13	16.74	12.96	4.84
2013-14	17.50	14.35	5.29

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

Livestock Breeding Farms

There are eight ECB/LBD farms in the State. These farms are producing high pedigree bull calves to improve breeding and productivity of local animals through natural services/artificial insemination. The farms also produce and supply fodder and root slips to local farmers and propagate fodder cultivation programmes. In 2013-14, there were 433 animals comprising 112 milk producing cows, 66 dry cows, 111 heifers, 39 bull calves and 103 sucking calves maintained in these farms. During 2013-14, about 2.90 lakh litres of milk was produced in these farms (Annexure 3.43), against 2.87 lakh litres of milk produced in 2012-13.

Poultry/ Duck Development

Poultry has been the fastest growing sector in providing employment and income to a significant number of people in the state. The backyard poultry also plays a vital role in supporting livelihoods of million poor people particularly the tribal and the scheduled caste. The achievement of poultry development programme during 2013-14 is given below:

- There are 8 State Poultry farms and two Duck breeding farms functioning in the State under Central assistance, having present parent stock capacity of 8,665 low- input technology poultry birds and 670 ducks.
- During 2013-14 (Annexure 3.44) about 8,737 birds were maintained in these farms with 4.30 lakh egg production. Besides 7.74 lakh eggs were hatched and 5.44 lakh chicks were produced during the year.
- In order to boost backyard poultry in the State, assistance is provided to 6,650 BPL beneficiaries for establishment of 30 mother units.
- Presently, about 62 commercial layer farms having 40.5 lakh birds are running in the State with production of 36.36 lakh eggs per day.
- Presently, about 4,792 broiler farms with commercial broiler bird strength of 85.63 lakh are in operation. Broiler placements are to the extent of 20 to 25 lakh day-old – chicks per week and 18 to 23 lakh adult broiler birds are entering to the market for meat purpose and against which annual poultry production for 2011-12 comes to 65 TMT with per-capita availability of poultry meat 3 kg./P.A.
- The present demand for table eggs is 103 lakh per day with per day egg production of 64.5 lakh.

Fodder Development

Fodder is highly essential for animals which not only provide sufficient nutrient to the animals but also reduce the production cost significantly. Present demand for green fodder in the State is about 312.04 lakh MT and for dry fodder is 138.91 lakh MT. Against this demand of about 161 lakh MT green fodder and 106 lakh MT dry fodder are available. There are eight departmental fodder seed development farms in the State which supply fodder seeds to the farmers at subsidized rates. In 2012-13, fodder cultivation was made in an area of 143.70 acres in these departmental farms and 23.37 thousand quintals of green fodder was produced (Annexure 3.45). Besides, 9,879 mini kits and 12.67 lakh perennial roots & slips were distributed to farmers during 2013-14.

Besides, during 2013-14, under State Plan Five (5) new schemes have been introduced to provide benefit to dairy farmers.

(i) Promotion of Dairy entrepreneurship (PDE)

It has been intended to promote dairy entrepreneurs through provision of capital subsidy of 25% for general and 33.33% for S.C and S.T of total project outlay for establishment of Dairy units. The objectives are to promote modern dairy farms, to up-grade traditional technology to handle milk on commercial scale and to generate self-employment and provide infrastructure mainly for unorganized dairy sector. Under the scheme, an amount of Rs.1,159.47 lakh has been released for 5,201 cases.

(ii) Live - stock Insurance scheme

The Live- Stock Insurance Scheme under Central Plan was implemented in 9 districts covering 45,036 animals. From 2013-14, the Live-Stock Insurance Scheme was implemented in the rest 21 districts under State Plan with a target to cover 90,000 animals both under State and Central Plan. Under the scheme, 54,489 numbers of dairy animals were covered.

(iii) Interest Subvention on Short term Credit support for Dairy Farmers

The scheme is intended to facilitate credit linkage for dairy farmers to avail working capital loan. Farmers pursuing Dairy Farming as an income generating activities and availing short term loan were eligible for loan at subsidized rate of interest of 5% and additional 3% interest subvention will be made for prompt repayment of installments in due time. The maximum limit of loan to be availed by the beneficiaries is Rs.3.00 lakh. The maximum short term loan is provided as working capital cost Rs.20,000/- per cow. The maximum period for repayment of loan under the scheme is one year.

(iv) Interest Subvention on Long term Credit support for dairy farmers

The scheme was intended to facilitate credit linkage for dairy farmers to avail term loan from banks for equipments , machineries , shed, procurement of livestock and other activities towards asset creation in dairy farming . Interest subvention of 3% of the interest rate is

provided on term loan availed by the dairy farmers. Further, additional 2% interest subvention will be made for prompt repayment of installments in due time. The beneficiaries who have availed dairy finance under PDE, DEDS, and Self finance (except KSK) can avail interest subvention on Long Term Credit support

(v) Mobile veterinary units

53 mobile units are operational in the tribal dominated blocks of the state.

National Project on Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB)

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

Small Animal Development

There is one sheep breeding farm, four goat breeding farms and one piggery breeding farm in the State to supply graded progenies to farmers for up-gradation of local breeds. These farms are being strengthened in a phased manner. There are 95 sheep, 374 goats and 107 pigs maintained in these farms. The small animal development has been emphasized to enhance the meat production by improving the existing small animal resources through several interventions viz genetic up gradation with supply of improved bucks and rams, health care measures including vaccination and de-worming. During the year 2013-14, preventive vaccination against PPR (20.93 lakh), Goat pox (10.53 lakh),Enterotoxaemia (9.89 lakh) and 10.00 lakh animals are dewormed with an aim to develop live -stock assets available with weaker sections.

Kalyani Project

This is a new scheme with overall objective to provide gainful self-employment to the rural livestock keepers through dairy and livestock development programme. This project has four

components viz. i) Cattle development programme ii) Goat development programme iii) Fodder development programme and iv) Technology-knowledge and strategy partnership for development of Chipilima fodder farm.

Cattle development programme is being implemented in ten districts. Doorstep livestock services are provided to the rural livestock keepers to breed the local cows by using superior dairy breeds. Till date, 100 cattle development centres have been established and 53,365 artificial inseminations, 371 infertility treatment camps and 1,132 farmers trainings were conducted during 2013-14. Besides, 266 nos. of heat synchronization camps conducted and 13,124 nos. of progenies born under this project during the same period.

Goat development programme has been undertaken in 5 districts viz. Sundargarh, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Bolangir and Deogarh covering 20,000 farm families from 250 villages. Under this programme, 599 breeding bucks have been provided to the goat keepers and 2.67 lakh goats have been de-wormed, 0.71 lakh goats were vaccinated against PPR & goat Pox and 557 goat farmers were trained during 2013-14.

Under fodder development programme, fodder seeds/ planting materials are being supplied to the farmers for raising fodder plots in their own land. About 9380 fodder demonstrations have been raised covering 931 hectares land in farmer's fields with organization of 5,494 azola pits and 1354 UTPS demonstration pits. Besides, 1219 chaff cutter and 9905 feeding troughs have been provided to farmers.

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

Odisha State Cooperative Milk Producer Federation Ltd. (OMFED)

OMFED was established in 1980 as the apex body for milk procurement and marketing in Odisha. The main objective of OMFED is to promote, produce, procure, process and market milk and milk products for economic development of the rural farming community. It covers all the districts of the State. There are 5,281 Milk Producers Co-operative Societies (MPCS) with 2.72 lakh members under OMFED. Besides 12 milk unions covering all the districts have been affiliated to OMFED. OMFED has 11 dairy plants with 5.45 lakh litres capacity per day, 9 milk chilling centres with 1.95 lakh litres capacity per day, 337 bulk coolers with 4.32 litres capacity, 1 milk powder plant with 5 MT capacity per day at C.S Pur, Bhubanewar and one cattle feed plant with 200MT capacity per day at Khuntuni, Cuttack.

Also, OMFED has added one fruit processing plant and one ice cream plant to its production infrastructure at Chandrasekhar Pur, Bhubaneswar.

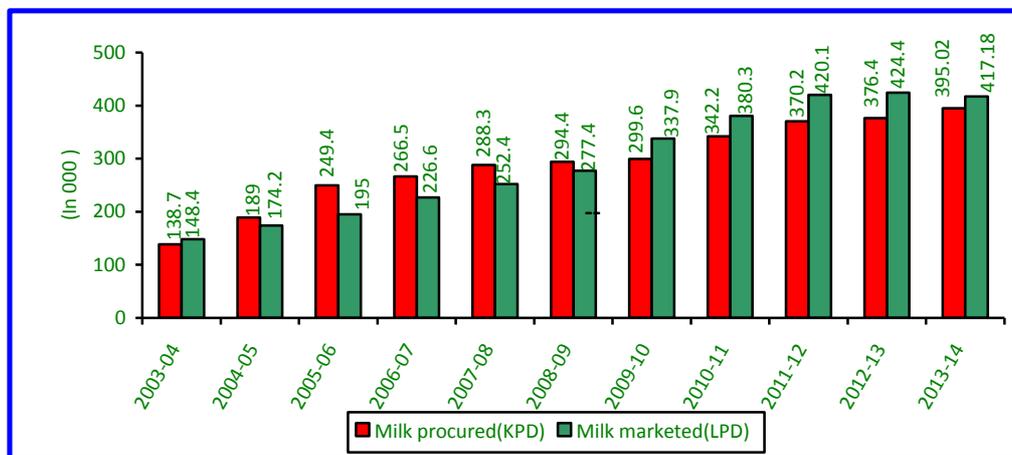
During 2013-14, the Federation has procured about 3.90 lakh litres of milk and marketed 4.32 lakh litres per day. In addition, it has also marketed milk products viz. ghee, paneer, butter, curd and milk powder and agriculture/organic products viz. turmeric powder and mustard seeds produced by tribes in Kandhamal district. Besides, OMFED has started production and sale of fruit juice, pickles, jam, sauces and pineapple sip. Recently, it has introduced production and sale of ice-cream in different sizes and flavours.

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

- “Operation Flood Programme” is operated in erstwhile undivided Cuttack, Puri, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar and Sambalpur with financial support from National Dairy Development Board (NDDB).
- “Odisha Women Dairy Project” is implemented in undivided Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Puri, Sambalpur, Keonjhar, Ganjam and Balasore districts with financial assistance from W&CD Department, Ministry of HRD and AH&D Department under the Agriculture Department, Government of India.
- “Integrated Dairy Development Project” is in operation in 20 districts in 6 phases (Phase-V through Phase-X). The project cost of these six phases is Rs.42.08 crore. During 2013-14, 2488 Societies were organized under this project with 1.41 lakh members. During 2013-14, about 2.95 lakh litres of milk procured and 2.94 lakh litres milk were marketed per day under this project.
- “Clean Milk Production” is in operation in Cuttack, Puri and Balasore districts in the 1st phase and Sambalpur, Koraput, Gajapati and Kalahandi district in the 2nd phase.
- OMFED is implementing Kandhamal women’s organic turmeric project under HRD, ministry Govt. of India. At present, 306 primary women’s societies with 10457 members are involved in this project. Till now, 6,654 quintals of high quality turmeric seeds have been provided to the members of these societies.
- OMFED has started selling mineral mixture in 2 kg packet to remove vitamin deficient disease.

- Support of technical input activities (animal health care, breeding etc.). Training and orientation programme through its own Training and Demonstration centre.

Figure 3.9 Milk procured and marketed by OMFED, 2003-04 to 2013-14



The turnover of OMFED during 2000-01 was Rs 57.75 crore and it increased to Rs 598.72 crore by the end of 2013-14. This reflects ten-fold increase in 13 years. During 2013-14, OMFED has earned a profit of Rs.241.43 lakh (un-audited) as against Rs 490.99 lakh (unaudited) profit recorded during 2012-13.

RKVY-Dairy Project

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

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

OPOLFED, a State level apex poultry cooperative organization, functions at Bhubaneswar to popularize poultry products and develop a market for them. OPOLFED has undertaken marketing of eggs and chicken meat, production of chicks and balanced premixed poultry. At present, 107 PPCS/WPCSs are affiliated to OPOLFED. During 2013-14, OPOLFED sold

about 33.87 lakh eggs valued at Rs. 1.25 crore, 58,520 kg chicken meat (32,19 chicken) valued at Rs.82.80 lakh and 389 M.T poultry feed valued at Rs 76.18 lakh.

3.3 Fisheries

Odisha is endowed with rich marine water reserves, perennial rivers and substantial water bodies. The State has enormous scope and potential for inland, brackish water and marine fisheries. The State has a long coastline of 480 km with continental shelf area of 24,000 sq kms along the Bay of Bengal. It offers tremendous opportunities for development of fresh water, brackish water and marine fisheries with scope of fish production together with employment and income generation for socio economic prosperity. Fresh water resources of the State are estimated to be 6.76 lakh hectares comprising of 1.24 lakh hectares of tanks/ponds, 2.0 lakh hectares of reservoirs, 1.80 lakh hectares of lakes, swamps & *jheels* and 1.71 lakh hectares of rivers and canals. The State's brackish water resources are of the order of 4.18 lakh hectares with a breakup of 0.79 lakh hectares of Chilika Lake, 2.98 lakh hectares of estuaries, 32,587 hectares of brackish water tanks and 8,100 hectares of brackish water.

According to the Fishery Survey in India (FSI), the fisheries potential of Odisha is 5,13,667 MT. About 4 percent population (16.96 lakh) depends upon fisheries for their livelihood. Of them, 8.90 lakh depend on inland fisheries and 8.06 lakh on marine fisheries. The fisheries sub-sector contributed about 6 percent to the GSDP share of the Agriculture Sector for the year 2012-13 (advanced estimate). Relevant statistics about this sub-sector are given in Annexure 3.24 through 3.33.

3.3.1 Fish Production and Consumption in Odisha

Fish is a popular food item in Odisha. The State ranks ninth in terms of production and produced 4.7 percent of the total fish production at all India level during 2010-11. Annexure 3.27 compares fish production in different States from 2005-06 to 2012-13. During 2013 -14, Odisha produced 413.89 TMT of fish of which 293.87 TMT came from inland sources and 120.02 TMT from marine sources. The inland fish production included 263.86 TMT from fresh waters and 30.01 from brackish waters. Crab production has increased over the years. The fish production from Chilika has marginally increased to 12.94 TMT during 2013.14, over 2012-13.

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

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

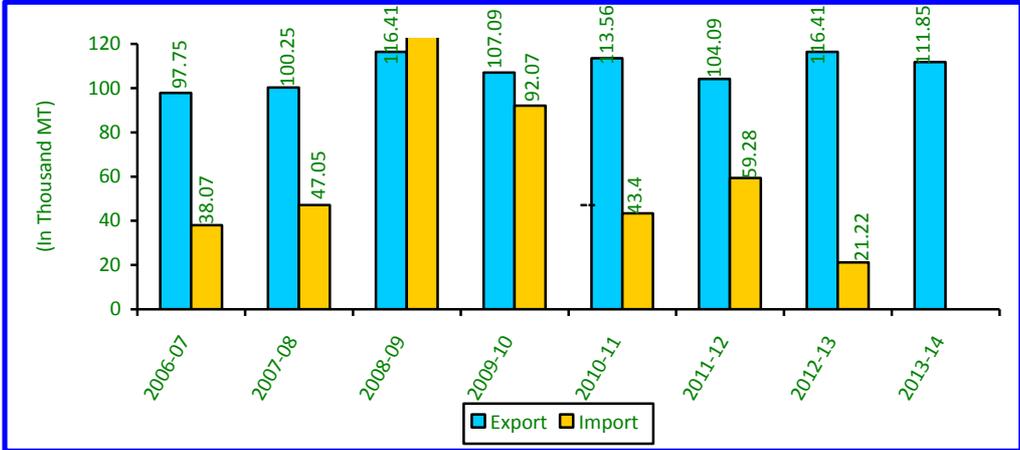
During 2013-14, fish production in the State was 413.89 TMT, valued at Rs.4490.24 crore. The value of fish production has increased by 12.49 percent over 2010-11(i.e. Rs. 2,748.44 crore). The value of Inland and Marine fish production has increased by 14.07 percent and 6.92 percent respectively during same period.

During 2012-13, out of total 410.14 TMT fish production, about 84 percent were marketed in raw form while 7.5 percent were kept for sun drying and salting. The per capita fish consumption in the State is also showing an increasing trend. The percapita fish consumption in the State has increased 7.3 kg in 1999-00 to 9.13 during 2012-13 as against 11 kg recommended by the WHO. This indicates the improvement of the standard of living and change in dietary pattern of the people of Odisha.

3.3.2 Export and Import of Fish

As fish production increases in the State, so do its export and import. This trend from 2006-07 to 2013-14 is shown in Figure 3.10.

Figure 3.10: Export and Import of Fish



It may be observed that the export of fish is showing an increasing trend over the years except in 2011-12. During 2013-14 about 111.85 TMT fish has been exported from Odisha to other States and foreign countries of which 65.99 TMT (59 percent) were exported from marine sector. Generally marine products like frozen shrimp, frozen H.C frozen pompret, ribbon fish, etc. exported to foreign countries like Japan,China, USA, UK, UAE , Indonesia, Hongkong. Export of frozen shrimps constitutes the major portion about one third of the total marine products exported every year. During 2013-14, about 20,368 MT of frozen shrimp worth of Rs. 878.04 crore has been exported to foreign countries.

The trend as regards the import of fish is fluctuating. Import of fish varied from about 21 TMT to 59 TMT per year except for the years 2009-10 & 2010-11 when import shot to 92 TMT and 43 TMT respectively. During 2012-13, about 21,217 MT of fresh water fish was imported through private trade channels from the neighboring State of Andhra Pradesh.

3.3.3 State Initiatives for Fishery Development Fishery Development Policy

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

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

Fish Farmers Development Agency (FFDA)

This Centrally Sponsored Scheme is implemented to develop pond areas and to train fish farmers in modern pisciculture techniques. Total 30 FFDA's, one in each district are functioning. By the end of 2013-14, about 67,738 hectares of tank area has been developed

and 53,571 fish farmers were trained through these agencies including development of 897.58 hectares tank area which benefited 2500 fish farmers with an expenditure of Rs 2.30 Crores.

Fresh water prawn culture & fish seed

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

To meet the growing demand for quality fish seed, greater emphasis is being given for production of fish seed in five departmental hatcheries, 26 hatcheries of Odisha Pisciculture Development Corporation and 84 private hatcheries. During 2013-14 about 65.82 crore quality fries have been produced and sold to fish farmers for stocking their tanks.

The State Reservoir Fishery Policy

The State Reservoir Fishery Policy has been formulated with a view to introducing systematic and remunerative pisciculture in reservoirs. The policy aims to attract private sector investment for augmentation of fish production from the vast untapped/ under tapped reservoir resources through scientific management and permits the transfer of reservoirs which have an area of 100 acres and above to the Fisheries and Animal Resources Department, Government of Odisha. The F&ARD Department, 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)

Chilika Lake with an average water spread area of 906 sq kms in summer and 1,165 sq kms in monsoon and island area of 223 sq kms is the main source of brackish water fisheries in the State. There are 132 fishermen villages with 22,032 families and 1,22,339 people around the lake. The number of fishermen engaged in fishing in the lake is 30,936. Out of 115 registered cooperative societies, 113 are in operation with 33,347 fishermen. There are 27 landing centres in which 12,627 MT of fish/shrimp and 308.97 MT crabs were collected in these landing centres during 2013-14. BWFDA have been set up in seven coastal districts, abundant in brackish water resources. The State has a total brackish water area of 4.18 lakh hectares out of which 32,587 hectares is suitable for prawn culture. These agencies have

developed about 16,970 hectares prawn culture area by the end of 2013-14, of which 907 hectares has been leased out on a long term basis. Brackish water prawn culture was undertaken in an area of 7871.78 hectares and 12,610 MT brackish water shrimp was produced during 2013-14. About 693 shrimp farmers have been benefited and 194 farmers have been trained on modern shrimp culture technique during 2013-14. An amount of Rs.91.20 lakh had been released as subsidy during 2013-14.

Marine Fisheries

The State has 6 percent of the coastline and 4.7 percent of the continental shelf area of the country. Among six coastal districts, Puri has the longest coastline of 155 kms and Bhadrak the shortest with 50 kms. About 120.02 TMT of fish were caught from marine sector during 2013-14, out of which prawn, catfish and pomfrets are some of the important species. The State has 73 marine fish landing centers. Odisha Maritime Fishing Regulation Act is being implemented in the State to safeguard the coastal water areas of the State. Registration/renewal of trawler licenses and conservation of endangered species of fish and turtles are being taken up. The work of Dhamara fishing harbor has been completed and handed over to Management society, Dhamara and the work of Hatabaredi and Balugaon are under progress.

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

Fishermen's Welfare Schemes

There are 1100 Primary Fishermen Co-operative Societies in the State, of which 630 were operational during 2013-14 with 1, 28,090 members.

Accident Insurance Scheme

This scheme, which aims at insuring the lives of fishermen, was launched in 1983-84. A sum of Rs.1 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 2013-14, 11 lakh fishermen have been covered under this scheme and Rs. 54.60 lakh was disbursed to the disabled and the families of the

deceased (death cases). It has been proposed to cover 10 lakh fishermen during 2013-14 with a budget provision of Rs 145.00 crore.

On Line Registration of Fishing Vessels & Issue of Biometric Identity Cards for Security Purposes

By the end of January 2014, 6416 number of country crafts, 261 of gillnetters, 6000 of motorized crafts and 1489 number of mechanized crafts have been registered on line.

Safety to Marine Fishermen

A total of 2,46,000 number of coastal fishermen are enumerated to be issued Biometric Identity Cards with the help of Electronics Corporation of India .Ltd, (ECIL) Hyderabad. Till date 1, 53, 000 numbers of cards have been distributed.

Saving cum Relief

Under the scheme benefit is being given to fishermen during lean period of fishing and to inculcate the habit of savings among the fishermen. During 2013-14 10,312 fishermen have been covered with Rs.186 lakh of Government grant.

Matsyajibi Unnayan Yojana (MUY):-

The MUY Scheme was declared during 2011-12 by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha to provide social securing and livelihood support to Fishermen Community. Total 14 numbers of sub-schemes are covered under this scheme.

This scheme envisages providing award to meritorious children of fishermen community and financial assistance to fisher women self help groups. It has been proposed to provide scholarships to 2940 children of active fishermen and 429 fisher women Self Help Groups and provided with revolving fund of Rs.5000/- each during 2013-14. Under this scheme, 60 country boats are replaced by FRP boats, 658 traditional crafts have been motorized,960 units of Icebox with cycle/moped/Auto have been provided , 825 number of fishermen have been issued work order under "Mo Kudia". Besides, 10 lakh active fishermen were covered under Group Accident Insurance Scheme (GAIS) and State has been awarded with Gold Medal for ranking 1st in the Nation.

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. During 2013-14, 320 number of low cost houses have been allotted with Rs 239.84 lakh of grant.

Odisha Pisciculture Development Corporation (OPDC)

This is the only public sector undertaking in the fishery sub-sector. OPDC aims at carrying on business in pisciculture in brackish water areas, freshwater ponds and other water sources. It has five hatcheries at Bhanjanagar, Saramanga, Chiplima, Binika and Bayasagar over an area of 103 hectares land with a production capacity of 21 crore of spawn and has established 10 million capacity fish-seed hatchery at Kausalyaganga near Bhubaneswar. Besides, 17 number of Government Farms have been taken over for Fish-seed production. In 2011-12, it produced 20.50 crore quality fry and sold 18.63 crore fry valued at Rs. 2.63 crore. It also sold 7,300 kg. fish worth Rs. 6.58 lakh. The Corporation has 7 diesel outlets to cater to the needs of fishermen operating fishing trawlers and mechanized boats. During 2013-14, the Corporation sold 9364 KL of HSD, 22, 4 KL of lubricants and 3,420 KL motor spirit worth Rs. 70.88 crore and also sold 51 MT net produced in its own net manufacturing unit valued at Rs. 1.89 crore during 2011-12. During 2011-12, the Corporation made a loss of Rs.2.19 lakh.

FISHFED

FISHFED is an apex body of all Primary Fishermen Cooperative Societies (PFCS) in the State and serves the socio-economic interest and welfare of its members.. There are 362 PFCSs comprising of 70,000 fishermen and women members affiliated to FISHFED. The Federation has several businesses including marketing of fish products, providing fishery inputs, leasing fishery *sairats* in Chilika and procuring fish seed. During 2012-13, marketed value of FISHFED was Rs.2.40 lakh only. From the current year it has started live fish marketing in BMC area. The federation incurred continuous loss due to various reasons. However, 12 KIOSKS are under construction. After completion of these KIOSKS, the federation is expected to make profit. Presently, 8 KIOSKS have been completed. Total Income of FISHFED during 2012-13 from different sources was Rs.13.65 lakh.

Fish Production at National and International level:

The total fish production in different States for the period 2004-05 to 2012-13 is shown in Annexure 3.27. During 2012-13 Andhra Pradesh tops the list with 1,808.08 TMT followed by West Bengal and Gujarat, Odisha held 9th position at National Level, produced 410.14 TMT with 4.55 percent of the total fish produced in India during 2012-13.

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

3.4 Forestry and Environment

Forests and environment are the life line State's flora, fauna and human settlement. It not only play a vital role in maintaining ecological stability but also contribute significantly to the State's economy, especially to livelihoods of forest-dependent communities which are mostly scheduled tribes. The share of this sub-sector is 1.78 percent in real GSDP. The growth of forestry subsector almost remains stagnant during the 11th Plan. Some important statistics about the forestry sub-sector are given in Annexure 3.48 to 3.54.

3.4.1 Forest and Tree Cover

Odisha is rich in forest cover and has recorded forest land of about 58,136 sq km which is 37.34 percent of the State's geographical area. The percapita recorded forest area of the State is 0.14 ha as compared to 0.064 ha at national level. Forest cover in Odisha is unevenly distributed. Forests are generally located in the districts situated in the Eastern Ghats, Central Table Land and Northern Plateau. The coastal districts with high population density have comparatively smaller areas of forests. The actual forest cover in 2013-14 was highest in Kandhamal district (71.19%) followed by Malkangiri (57.95%), Gajapati (57.09%), Deogarh, (53.07%) and Nayagarh (53.50%) 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 2011-12 is given in Annexure 3.48.

As per the latest India State of Forest Report, 2013 published by the Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, increase in forest cover of the state is 1,444 km, in comparison to the Report of 2011, which is 0.93% of the total geographical area. This is in comparison to an increase of

5871 kms, for the whole country which is 0.18% of the total geographical area. The salient aspects of the 2013 forest survey Report pertaining to Odisha are summarized in Box -3.1.

Box 3.1: Forest Survey Report, 2013

- (a) *Out of the sixteen major forest type groups in India, four major forest types that exist in Odisha are: Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests (57.87%), Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests (39.88%), Tropical Semi Evergreen Forests (0.68%) and Littoral & Swamp Forests (0.48%).*
- (b) *Plantations/trees outside forests (TOF) constitute 2.76 percent of the total Geographical area of the State.*
- (c) *The State has a recorded forest area measuring 58,136 sq 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. Total 12.29 sq.km of forests are under private ownership.*
- (d) *The actual forest cover of Odisha in 2013 was 50347sq km, which constitutes 32.33 percent of the State's geographical area in terms of forest canopy density classes. The corresponding figure for 2009 was 48,903 sq km. Thus, the actual forest cover increased by 1444 sq km from 2009 to 2013. This increase in forest cover is due to conservation measures and improvement in scrub area by state forest department and involvement of Vansaranknyan Samitee.*
- (e) *The State has 7,060 sq km of 'Very Dense Forests' (VDF) with crown density above 70 percent, 21,366 sq km 'Moderately Dense Forests' (MDF) with crown density ranging from 40-70 percent and 20,477 sq km of 'Open Forests' (OF) with crown density ranging from 10-40 percent assessed separately. Tree cover outside forests (TOF), assessed separately, is 4,301 sq km. The VDF, MDF, OF, TOF, Scrub area constitute respectively 4.53 percent, 13.72 percent, 13.15 percent, 2.76 percent, 3.04 percent and 65.51 percent of the total geographical area of Odisha.*

Forest Diversion

By the end of January 2014, 394 diversion proposals covering an area of 42371.86 ha forest land have been approved by MoEF for non-forest use. Out of these 150 proposals, are

under Mining sector covering an area of 18,515.03 hectares, 83 proposals are of irrigation sector covering 9,712 hectares and the balance 157 diversion proposals covering 14,144.13 hectares are for other sectors such as Energy, Roads, Bridges, Railways etc. During 2013-14, 18 proposals (Mining-9, Industry-4 and others-5) have been approved for diversion of 925.41 hectares forest area. In addition 424 diversion proposals are in the pipeline for various user agencies till the end of Dec.' 2012. Figure 3.11 illustrates the extent of diversion of forest lands for non-forest purposes. Figure 3.12 analyses the diversion of forest lands for non forest purposes by activities for 2013-14. Besides, 37.74 hectares of forest land have been diverted for 73 projects under Section 3.2 of S.Ts. and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 as on December, 2012.

Figure 3.11: Forest Area Diverted to Non-forest Use, 2006-07 to 2013-14

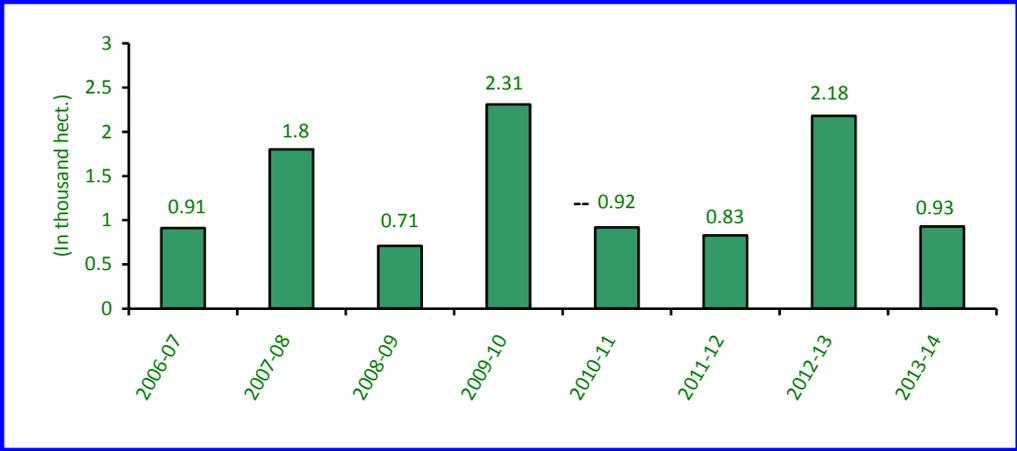
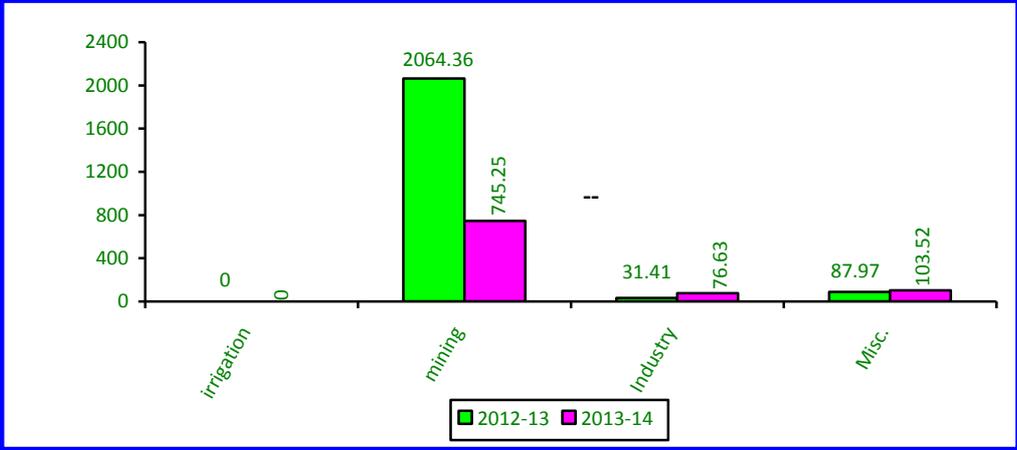


Figure 3.12: Diversion of forest area to non- forest use by activity, 2012-13 & 2013-14



Compensatory Afforestation:

Whenever a proposal for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purpose is approved by Central Government, there is a stipulation to raise Compensatory Afforestation over equivalent non-forest land or over twice the degraded forest land. Against the diversion of 42371.86 hectares of forest land, compensatory afforestation has been raised over 2113.60 hectares (43516.24 hectares degraded forest land & 25959.51 hectares Non forest land) by the end 2013-14 and amount of Rs. 210.34 lakh has been utilised.

3.4.2 Production and Revenue Collection

Odisha is the third largest producer of kendu leaf (KL) next to Madhya Pradesh and Chattishgarh. The annual production of kendu leaf in the State is around 4 to 4.5 lakh quintal. Sundergarh, Angul, Deogarh, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Kandhamal, Malkanagri, Nabarangpur, Koraput, Dhenkanal, Jharsuguda, Sambalpur, Baragarh, Bolangir, Sonepur, Boudh and Nuapada are the main kendu leaf producing districts. During 2013, Crop year, about 3.77 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 35 paise to 40 paise per kerry (i.e., a bundle comprising 20 leaves) for 2012. Total value of Kendu leaves traded in Odisha during 2013 was Rs.392.87 Crore.

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

The Odisha Forest Development Corporation Limited (OFDC), a fully owned State company, operates as the commercial arm of the Forest Department. Annexure 3.51 provides details on production and revenue collection from different forest sources in 2011-12 to 2013-14. Kendu leaves are the most important forest produce that generate over 85 percent revenue from forest products (see Annexure 3.52). OFDC was a loss-making organization 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 2013-14, production of timber and firewood from forests by OFDC was 38,155 cum of round timber and 33,057 MT of firewood. The Corporation has sold 25,388 cum of timber & timber products and 24,520 MT of firewood valued at Rs.61.36 crore during 2013-14. It has undertaken extraction of harvestable bamboo through the Raw Material Procurers (RMP) appointed by the Government. Bamboo production during 2013-14 stood at 46,156 sale units. The Corporation earned Rs.9.69 crore from bamboo trading during 2013-14.

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 2013-14, about 1.18 lakh ha. were covered under afforestation, 467.67 lakh saplings were planted and 304.14 lakh saplings were raised for distribution. The Major afforestation programmes implemented during 2013-14 are as follows.

- About 2,100 hectares have been covered under Economic Plantation.
- During 2013-14, 4506 RKM. Of Avenue Plantation has been achieved.
- In Odisha 46 Forest Development Agencies have been formed and the National Afforestation Programme is under implementation involving 3,382 VSS. During 2013-14, National Afforestation Programme covers 1,875 hectare with seedling plantation of 11.58 lakh.
- Industrial Plantation of 55 hectare have been taken for amelioration of micro climate in the area.
- 1,600 hectares of bald hills have been afforested up to March 2014, in four districts.

- During 2013-14, about 1600 ha (1000 central plan, 600 state plan), bald hill plantation has been taken up. 10.57 lakh saplings have been planted under Urban Tree Plantation programme in 24 urban areas of the State.

(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

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

- Conserving, protecting and developing 27,882 sq km of dense forests
- Regenerating and developing 20,196 sq km of open forests
- Afforesting and reforesting 5,782 sq km of scrub forests
- Promoting eco-tourism and eco-development in the protected areas and

Building the capacity of the Forest Department and village level institutions to protect and manage the assigned forests.

(iv) Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project (OFSDP)

OFSDP is being implemented by the Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society with assistance from Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA). The project initially

conceptualized for seven years i.e. from 2006-07 to 2012-13, has now been extended up to end of 2014-15 with an estimated cost of Rs.660 crore. The project has roped in 2370 VSSs for execution of major interventions in JFM made in 11 forest divisions and 56 EDCs in 3 wild Life Divisions. Important activities viz. restoration of degraded forests, coastal plantations, Bio- diversity management, Community/ Tribal development, IGA and livelihood improvement are being implemented under this project.

(v) Medicinal Plant Conservation Programme:

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

(i) Conservation and resource augmentation of Dasmoola Species

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

(ii) Conservation and Sustainable use of Ashoka

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

(iii) Medicinal plant knowledge centre at Patrapada

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

(iv) Ekamra Vana at Bindusagar

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

(v) Medicinal Plant Conservation Area (MPCA)

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

(vi) Odisha State Vanaspati Vana Society

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

(vii) Jagannath Ban Prakalp

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

During 2013-14, under Central Sector scheme, 5 nos. of projects on “Sustainable Development and Marketing of Medicinal Plants” involving JFMCs (VSS) have been launched in 5 divisions with total expenditure of Rs.2.30 Crore, 1.67 lakh medicinal plant seedling have been distributed for herbal garden in Urban areas. Marketing linkage with Dabur India has been provided.

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

(vii) Bamboo Sector Development

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

The major achievements of the OBDA during 2013-14 include:

- Revival of 39 old nurseries.
- Raising of bamboo plantation over 885 hectares of Forest area.,630 hectares of non forest (Pvt+Govt) land.
- Fifteen farmers' trainings and 4 Bamboo Artisan Trainings and 3 district level work shop and participating 2 domestic trade fair.

(Viii) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme MMGNREGS

The scheme is being implemented since 2006-07. By the end of 2013-14, afforestation has been done in 38,087 hectares. Besides, avenue plantation was raised in over 3,506 running kms and creation of 6 water bodies have also been achieved during the period. During this period, 198 lakh have been planted and 4 lakh have been distributed , 29.92 lakh man-days also been generated with an expenditure of Rs.68.07 Crores.

Eco Tourism

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

Forest Protection and Management

With growing population, there has been tremendous pressure on the forests, both for forest produce as well as for forest land. Protection of forests and wild life is one of the most important mandates. The State is divided into 281 Ranges, 1001 sections and 3,674 Beats. The average forest area per Beat comes to 15.82 sq. kms, per forest section, 58.7 sq. kms and per Range 206.88 sq. kms. It is quite high from the management point of view. During 2013-14, 42,907 forest offence cases have been booked, 323 persons have been arrested, 2,295.31 cubic meter of timber has been seized and Rs.1.31 crore has been collected as compounding fee.

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

- ✓ There are 616 Fire arms available with the field staff for protection activities
- ✓ 208 Forest check gates set up at vulnerable transit points all over the State for checking of illegal transportation of forest produce.
- ✓ 364 Forest Protection squads comprising of 10 local youths in each squad have been engaged in different forest divisions.
- ✓ 19 APR units deployed in 19 Forest Divisions to assist forest staff in protection activities.
- ✓ In the State, so far, 12,166 VSS have been formed and they have been assigned a total 11,547sq km of forest land for protection. Besides, 463 numbers of Eco-Development Committees have been formed in the protected areas to undertake protection activities.
- ✓ There are 590 VHF stations and 880 walk-talkies operational in the State for strengthening communication network for monitoring protection activities.
- ✓ Besides the above, rewards are being given to informers, staff, public etc. as per “Reward for Detection of Forest Offence Rule, 2004” to encourage them to co-operate in forest protection activities.

3.4.4 Wildlife, Ecology and Environment

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

Wild Life Sanctuaries and National Parks

In Odisha, there are nineteen (19) wildlife sanctuaries covering an area of 8352.19 sq. Kms and one national park ‘Bhitarkanika’ spread over 145 sq. km. Kapilash wildlife sanctuary in Dhenkanal district which is also declared as national sanctuary in April 2011 . One

Zoological Park (Nandankanan) and 11 mini Zoos have been notified for ex-situ-conservation and management of wildlife outside protected areas. Besides, there are two (2) tiger reservoirs and three (3) elephant reservoirs in the State. Proposal to declare Similipal as national park over an area of 845.70 sq. km. is under process. Bhitarkanika national park and Similipal national park (proposed) are exquisite and very different from each other. Similipal has dense forests and hills and is home to a wide variety of wild animals, reptiles and birds. Bhitarkanika is a wetland, one of India's finest coastal ecosystems. It has a rich mangrove area on the deltaic region of the river Brahmani and Baitarani and is criss-crossed by creeks and rivulets. After Sundarbans, it is home to the second largest mangrove "forest" in India. The world heritage status has been accorded to it by UNESCO. The Sun Temple at Konark is the only other site in Odisha to have claimed this distinction.

Tigers and Elephants

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

- Day and night patrolling is being carried out in forest and wild life area. Steps have also been initiated for constituting a 112 member "special tiger protection force" for Similipal forest area.
- For the conservation of marine turtles and other marine fauna in coastal districts, 6 off shore and 48 on-shore camps have been established. During 2013-14, 5 nos. of off shore and 49 nos. of on shore camps have also been established.
- In order to protect our coasts and to conserve and to develop the mangrove eco – system, 3,637 hectares Mangrove plantations have been raised during 2000-01 to

2012-13 under Central Plan scheme. During 2013-14, 55 ha of Mangrove plantations has been taken up.

- In order to check the movement of wild elephants of Chandaka- Dampara sanctuary, works have been initiated for restoration of the elephant proof trenches and water passages.

Three Elephant Reserves (ER), namely Mayurbhanj ER, Mahanadi ER and Sambalpur ER, were “notified” in 2001 and 2002 respectively. These reserves are meant to define prime elephant habitats and launch various management interventions for conserving elephants. The extent of notified and proposed forest blocks in these three reserves is 4,129 sq km and the geographical area covered by these three reserves is 8,509 sq km. As per elephant Census Survey-2012 there were 1,930 elephants in the forests of Odisha as compared to 1,886 counted in 2010 survey. There are 14 traditional corridors which have been identified and these are being used by elephants during the course of their migration. To prevent rising incidents of Elephant-human conflict in the state, the Government have set up an Elephant cell in the office of PCCF (wild life) from March 2014.

Crocodiles

As per the annual census report of salt water Crocodile for 2013-14, there were 1,655 crocodiles found in Bhitarkanika River system and 215 mugger Crocodiles in Satakosia/Mahanadi river, River systems of Similipal Reserve and Ghodahada reservoir in Ganjam district. Two number of Gharials have been traced in the Mahanadi River system.

Turtles

The mass nesting sites of Olive Ridley sea turtles are located at Gahiramatha Sanctuary, Rushikulya and Devi mouths. During 2013-14 nesting season 0.60 lakh Olive Ridley Sea Turtles have visited the Odisha coast for mass nesting as against 13.88 lakh in 2012-13. The State Government is giving top priority for the safety of these turtles by which the turtle casualty has been declined remarkably from 12,977 in 2001-02 to 2,717 in 2012-13

Dolphin

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

Migratory Birds

The winter welcomes many avian guests to Chilika, 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. As per the census of migratory birds conducted in 2013-14, 7.07 lakh birds of 99 species, 0.67 lakh birds of 142 species and 0.64 lakh birds of 54 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. The numbers of different wildlife species in the forests of Odisha for the year 2006-07 to 2013-14 has been depicted in Annexure 3.55.

Anti-Encroachment and Poaching Measures

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

- During 2013-14, 94 percent anti-poaching squads were engaged in which volunteers in addition to other Government officials were deployed for preventing “Akhandha Sikar”.
- There is a threat to the Turtle population and their movement due to uncontrolled trawler traffic. The casualty of Turtles in 2012-13 was 2,717. The State Government have introduced use of Turtle Extruder Devices (TED) mandatory for trawlers. The law against illegal fishing in Turtle congregation areas was vigorously enforced.
- In order to provide safety to migratory birds, protection camps have been set up comprising villagers, volunteers and wildlife officials in and around Chilika lagoon, while boating activity has been regulated at Nalabana.
- Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF), has become functional from August 2013, with 63 Forest guards from 4 divisions deployed in vulnerable station for patrolling duty.

It is heartening to note that in general, wildlife offences have shown a decreasing trend. During 2013-14, 173 wildlife offence cases were booked, out of which 55 cases were found undetected. One hundred eighteen (118) cases were filed in the Court and 355 offenders were arrested and forwarded to the court. Annexure 3.54 furnishes information on wildlife offences.

Compassionate Amount paid for Wild Animal Depredation:

Compassionate amount paid in Odisha due to wild animal depredation has been furnished in Annexure 3.56 for the period 2001-02 to 2013-14. The Annexure shows that an amount of Rs.40.67 crore compensation has been paid during the last ten years. This includes Rs.12.16 crore paid during 2013-14, for human kills injuries cattle kills, house & crops damages by elephants.

3.4.4.1 Policy Initiatives

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

Odisha Pollution Control Board (OPCB)

The OPCB functions under the administrative control of the State Forest and Environment Department and ensures the implementation 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 Trans boundary Movement) Rules, 2008; the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989; the Bio-medical waste (Management and Handling) Rules 2000, the Batteries (Management & Handling) Rules, 2001 and the plastic waste (Management & Handling) Rules 2011, the e-waste (Management & Handling) Rule 2011, other pollution controlling rules and regulations. The achievement of OPCB is given below:

- The Board has granted consent with stipulation of appropriate pollution control measures to 892 industries, hotels, brick kilns etc and issued consent to operate to 2,111 industries.

- Board has issued 418 show cause notices, 34 refusals, 174 closure directions to defaulting units, 30 public hearing have been conducted for major industrial/ mining/ development projects which require environmental clearance from Government of India.
- 1857 industrial waste water samples, samples from 1089 stack emissions, 1583 ambient air samples and 41 solid waste samples from different industrial premises have been collected and analyzed.
- 100 hazardous waste generating units have been granted authorization under the hazardous waste rule 2008, for collection, storage, treatment and disposal to hazardous wastes.
- The Board has opened 03 new Regional Offices at Kalinga Nagar, Paradeep, and Jharsuguda during December, 2013 apart from 09 other regional Offices.
- The Board has formed a Fly Ash Resources Centre (FARC) on June 2013 for safe management and utilization of Fly Ash generated in Odisha.
- The Board has granted authorization to 542 health care establishment under provision of the Bio- medical (Management and handling) Rule, 1998 and also issued show cause notice to 62 units for inadequate management of Bio-medical wastes.
- Under the municipal solid waste (M&H) Rules 2000, authorization granted to 10 ULBs and 3 townships after compliance with the provision of the above rules.
- Board has filed 4 case and it has been impleaded as a party in 60 cases on various environmental issues in different courts. 32 cases have been disposed during 2013-14 (up to December 2013).
- Board has received 777 public complaints on various environmental issues and 384 cases have been addressed.

Appellate Authority

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

Department. Till date, 18 sitting under water Act, 1974 and 68 nos. of sitting under air (prevention and control of pollution) Act.1981 and 03 numbers of sitting under Bio-medical (Management & Handling) Rule 1998 have been disposed by the Authorities. 99 appeals have been filed under the above acts & rules of which 89 appeals have been disposed.

The Odisha State Coastal Zone Management Authority

During 2013-14, 44 proposals were received and 30 proposals were cleared at state level, 1 proposal was recommended to MOEF and 13 are pending. District level coastal zone management committees for 6 districts namely, Ganjam, Puri, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapada , Bhadrak and Baleswar districts have been constituted to regulate and monitor various coastal zone management plan.

Odisha Environment Management Fund

This is a Trust constituted to take steps for rehabilitation of degraded environment. Till 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 2013-14, CES has received 899 proposals, of which 528 organisations have been selected to undertake activities related to action oriented environmental awareness on the theme of “Biodiversity conservation”. CES also monitored about 148 environmental awareness programmes in the State.

CES is the nodal agency for the National Green crops (NGC) programme of MOEF, Govt. of India. There are 9,500 eco-clubs in the State. CES has published two booklets on “Mangrove” and Energy conservation management for eco-clubs. Besides, one newsletter on “Rule Bio-fertilizers for socio-economic upliftment of farmers’ community”, has been published during this year. CES has been declared as State ENVIS (Environmental Information System) centre by MOEF, Govt. of India for publication of news letters on various environmental issues. During 2013-14 CES has published 4 New-sletters and also organized the function of “World Environment Day”.

Awards

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

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

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



Annexure - 3

Annexure 3.1: Land Utilization Pattern in Odisha

Year	Geographical area	Forest area	Misc. tree	Permanent pastures	culturable waste	Land put to non-agri. 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
2011-12	15571	5813	342	494	375	1298	840	888	229	5292
2012-13	15571	5813	342	494	375	1298	840	849	229	5331
2013-14	15571	5813	342	494	375	1298	840	756	229	5424

(area in 000 ha)

Source: Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Odisha

Annexure 3.2: Cropping Pattern of Principal Crops

(Area in 000 ha)

Crops	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	Area	% to total	Area	% to total	Area	% to total	Area	% to total	Area	% to total	Area	% to total	Area	% to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
(A) Cereals														
Rice	4,452	74.76	4,455	75.84	4,365	73.00	4226	71.17	4005	76.45	4023	72.74	4180	77.22
Wheat	6	0.10	5	0.09	4	0.07	3	0.05	1	0.02	1	0.02	1	0.02
Maize	74	1.25	67	1.14	81	1.35	117	1.97	103	1.97	94	1.70	95	1.76
Rajl	68	1.14	66	1.12	59	0.99	66	1.11	55	1.05	57	1.03	57	1.05
Others	31	0.52	29	0.50	30	0.50	28	0.47	29	0.55	28	0.51	30	0.55
Total (A)	4,631	77.77	4,622	78.69	4,539	75.91	4440	74.77	4193	80.03	4203	75.99	4363	80.60
(B) Pulses														
Gram	39	0.66	38	0.65	45	0.75	42	0.71	39	0.74	41	0.74	47	0.87
Ahhar	137	2.30	139	2.36	133	2.22	135	2.27	142	2.71	141	2.55	139	2.57
Other pulses	673	11.30	629	10.71	689	11.52	702	11.82	370	7.06	645	11.66	379	7.00
Total (B)	849	14.26	806	13.72	867	14.49	879	14.80	551	10.52	827	14.95	565	10.44
Total Food grains (A+B)	5,480	92.03	5,428	92.41	5,406	90.40	5319	89.58	4744	90.55	5030	90.94	4928	91.04
(C) Oil Seeds														
Groundnut	84	1.41	83	1.41	76	1.27	73	1.23	66	1.26	66	1.19	60	1.11
Sesamum	48	0.81	38	0.65	46	0.77	52	0.88	27	0.52	22	0.40	24	0.44
Rape seed and mustard	16	0.27	14	0.24	13	0.22	14	0.24	10	0.19	15	0.27	13	0.24
Castor seeds	18	0.30	17	0.29	16	0.27	15	0.25	13	0.25	13	0.24	13	0.24
Others	98	1.64	90	1.53	204	3.41	248	4.18	135	2.58	128	2.31	114	2.11
Total (C)	264	4.43	242	4.12	355	5.94	403	6.79	251	4.79	244	4.41	224	4.14
(D) Fibres														
Cotton	50	0.84	58	0.99	54	0.9	74	1.25	102	1.95	119	2.15	124	2.29
Jute	6	0.10	2	0.33	3	0.05	3	0.05	4	0.08	2	0.04	2	0.04
Other fibers	31	0.52	29	0.49	49	0.82	24	0.40	22	0.42	20	0.36	19	0.35
Total (D)	87	1.46	89	1.81	106	1.77	101	1.70	128	2.44	141	2.55	145	2.68
(E) Other Crops														
Sugarcane	20	0.33	11	0.19	8	0.13	13	0.22	14	0.27	15	0.27	15.21	0.26
Tobacco	4	0.07	4	0.07	3	0.05	2	0.03	2	0.04	2	0.04	2	0.04
Potato	9	0.15	7	0.12	8	0.13	7	0.12	6	0.11	5	0.09	6	0.11
Chillies	75	1.26	76	1.29	76	1.27	76	1.28	77	1.47	77	1.39	77	1.42
Ginger	16	0.27	17	0.29	17	0.29	17	0.29	17	0.32	17	0.31	17	0.31
Total (E)	124	2.08	115	1.96	112	1.87	114	1.92	116	2.21	116	2.10	116	2.14
Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)	5,955	100	5,874	100	5,979	100	5938	100.00	5239	100.00	5531	100.00	5413	100

Source:

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

(b) Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Odisha

(c) Directorate of Horticulture, Odisha

Annexure 3.3: Production of different crops in Odisha

(In 000 MT)

Crops	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(A) Cereals									
Rice	6,859	6,825	7,541	6,813	6,917	6828	5807	9497	7613
Jowar	6	6	6	6	6	5	-	5	5
Bajra	2	1	2	2	2	2	-	2	2
Maize	102	103	147	135	175	299	212	227	264
Ragi	40	43	47	41	37	47	31	44	46
Wheat	4	6	9	7	6	4	2	2	1
Other Cereals	10	9	9	8	10	7	16	9	10
Total (A)	7,023	6,993	7,761	7,012	7,153	7192	6069	9786	7941
(B) Pulses									
Gram	23	24	26	25	34	33	30	32	36
Tur	98	106	113	119	112	124	115	128	124
Other pulses	216	221	245	237	252	270	102	264	259
Total (B)	337	351	384	381	398	427	247	424	419
Total Food grains(A+B)	7,360	7,344	8,145	7,393	7,551	7619	6316	10210	8360
((C) Oil Seeds									
Groundnut	106	88	103	96	89	86	79	82	87
Sesamum	13	11	10	7	10	12	5	94	6
Rape seed	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	4	4
Linseeds	10	11	12	11	12	12	-	12	11
Caster seeds	9	11	11	11	10	9	8	8	8
Other	22	26	33	24	26	100	72	64	54
Total (C)	163	150	172	152	150	222	166	264	170
(D) Fibers									
Cotton	145	108	125	146	147	241	231	336	299
Jute	4	9	9	4	6	7	6	3	4
Mesta	97	94	101	95	82	77	-	66	63
Other fibres	43	46	43	43	40	44	114	29	31
Total (D)	289	257	278	288	275	369	351	434	397
(E) Other Crops									
Sugarcane	1,073	1,274	1,069	646	490	903	885	952	937
Tobacco	-	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1
Potato	75	79	94	76	97	76	63	65	71
Chillies	63	64	64	64	64	65	74	74	74
Ginger	31	32	32	33	118	118	135	134	134
Total (E)	1,242	1,452	1,262	822	771	1164	1158	1226	1217
Grand Total(A+B+C+D+E)	9,054	9,203	9,857	8,655	8,747	9373	7991	12134	10144

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

(b) Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Odisha

© Directorate of Horticulture, Odisha

Annexure 3.4: District-wise Area and Production of Autumn, Winter and Summer Paddy (2013-14)

Area in 000' hectare
Production in 000' MT

Districts	Autumn			Winter			Summer		
	Area	Production		Area	Production		Area	Production	
		Paddy	Rice		Paddy	Rice		Paddy	Rice
Angul	13	24	16	65	203	134	S	1	1
Balangir	69	221	145	131	748	494	4	19	12
Balsore	S	S	S	195	250	165	31	178	117
Bargarh	61	112	74	180	512	338	84	498	329
Bhadrak	S	S	S	165	363	239	3	11	8
Boudh	7	12	8	59	167	110	2	7	4
Cuttack	3	4	3	115	255	168	3	9	6
Deogarh	16	43	28	34	138	92	2	8	5
Dhenkanal	4	10	6	88	360	238	1	6	4
Gajapati	S	S	S	37	50	33	1	1	1
Ganjam	1	1	1	250	137	90	1	2	1
Jagatsinghpur	1	2	1	79	241	159	1	2	2
Jajpur	15	27	18	109	166	110	2	10	6
Jharsuguda	17	21	14	23	56	37	S	2	1
Kalahandi	63	171	112	146	613	405	40	156	103
Kandhamal	9	16	11	37	91	60	S	1	1
Kendrapara	3	6	4	130	226	149	2	6	4
Keonjhar	30	60	40	144	344	227	2	9	6
Khurda	S	S	S	97	113	74	1	8	6
Koraput	23	49	32	89	404	267	21	85	56
Malkangiri	9	14	9	89	245	162	1	4	3
Mayurbhanj	28	43	29	273	587	387	4	13	8
Nuapara	37	81	53	63	216	143	5	22	14
Nayagarh	1	1	1	101	129	85	S	S	S
Nawarangpur	20	51	34	126	583	384	1	4	3
Puri	S	S	S	103	137	91	32	164	108
Rayagada	7	12	7	57	231	153	4	14	9
Sambalpur	44	75	50	96	270	178	22	144	95
Sonepur	15	36	24	94	434	286	28	166	110
Sundergarh	86	198	131	123	418	276	2	8	5
Odisha	582	1290	851	3298	8687	5734	300	1558	1028

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

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

Crops	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rice (total)	15.34	15.34	16.94	15.29	15.85	16.16	14.50	23.61	18.21
Autumn rice	8.72	10.11	10.97	10.40	9.00	8.31	7.78	17.32	14.63
Winter rice	16.23	15.80	17.50	15.41	16.35	16.85	14.33	24.02	17.39
Summer rice	21.60	22.93	24.47	24.51	27.13	29.59	32.13	31.65	34.22
Ragi	6.15	6.63	6.93	6.24	6.38	7.09	5.62	7.70	8.09
Gram	6.45	6.51	6.59	6.63	7.48	7.80	7.80	7.74	7.68
Mung	2.57	2.43	2.45	2.60	2.71	2.95	2.87	3.13	3.52
Biri	2.52	2.91	3.11	2.88	3.02	2.96	2.66	3.34	3.11
Sugarcane	657.00	634.17	539.50	600.43	614.88	686.88	610.19	655.45	658.91
Mustard	1.91	1.70	2.03	1.84	2.13	2.10	2.12	2.75	2.69
Jute	16.28	17.72	15.42	14.74	18.62	20.56	14.77	17.52	18.09
Cotton	4.35	3.07	4.23	4.30	4.64	5.50	3.86	4.82	4.10
Potato	90.40	97.01	110.70	103.32	123.14	116.74	109.03	122.12	115.98
Groundnut	11.71	11.11	12.20	11.56	11.69	11.77	11.89	12.31	14.49
Wheat	13.69	14.83	15.72	14.02	14.48	14.61	16.40	19.00	15.75

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

b) Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Odisha

Annexure 3.6: Cropping Intensity Across States

Name of the State	Cropping Intensity (%)				
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
Punjab	187.9	188.0	189.8	189.4	189.6
West Bengal	181.9	184.1	185.1	181.3	191.6
Harayana	179.8	179.7	181.3	178.9	184.9
Himachal Pradesh	174.9	179.0	175.4	173.9	175.9
Tripura	108.1	104.4	103.1	104.4	136.9
Uttar Pradesh	155.7	151.8	153.8	153.4	153.0
Jammu & Kashmir	151.9	154.5	153.9	155.7	155.8
Odisha	158.5	160.3	161.9	162.8	158.4
Kerala	138.8	132.2	129.0	128.4	127.8
Bihar	136.3	139.6	138.1	136.8	136.8
Madhya Pradesh	136.5	139.0	138.3	143.0	145.8
Arunachal Pradesh	126.3	129.8	130.6	130.2	130.5
Maharastra	129.2	129.7	128.9	129.9	138.3
Assam	135.7	139.4	142.3	145.9	148.0
Rajasthan	128.5	129.9	129.7	128.1	141.7
Andhra Pradesh	126.3	126.1	127.3	125.7	129.7
Nagaland	125.9	126.6	127.2	134.8	124.9
Goa	125.6	126.3	123.3	121.8	122.1
Meghalaya	115.7	120.4	118.7	118.9	119.0
Gujarat	120.5	117.6	113.0	107.6	118.9
Jharkhand	107.0	109.1	112.3	111.9	115.1
Chhtisgarh	121.4	121.6	120.7	118.7	120.8
Tamil Nadu	114.0	114.9	115.5	113.9	116.1
Manipur	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mizoram	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	102.0
Karnataka	123.1	123.7	121.6	123.7	124.1
Sikkim	109.8	152.7	152.3	186.0	195.7
Uttar Khanda	158.1	157.3	158.3	104.4	136.9
All-India	138.1	138.0	137.6	135.8	140.5

Source: Agricultural Statistics at a Glance Ministry of Agriculture.

Annexure 3.7: Cropping Intensity in Odisha

Year	Net area sown (in '000 hect.)	Gross cropped area (in '000 hect.)	Cropping Intensity (%)
1	2	3	4
2000-01	5,829	7,878	135
2001-02	5,845	8,798	151
2002-03	5,680	7,853	138
2003-04	5,796	8,637	149
2004-05	5,739	8,718	152
2005-06	5,691	8,928	157
2006-07	5,654	8,960	158
2007-08	5,624	9,016	160
2008-09	5,604	9,071	162
2009-10	5,574	9,074	163
2010-11	5,407	8,565	158
2011-12	5,292	8,799	166
2012-13	5331.00	8879.03	167
2013-14	5424	9054	167

Source: Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Odisha

Annexure 3.8: Area under HYV Paddy

In 000'ha

Year	Autumn		Winter		Summer		Total	
	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Irrigated	Un-irrigated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2000-01	32.03	367.48	866.08	1155.97	206.74	-	1104.85	1523.45
2001-02	30.00	395.00	852.00	1301.00	272.00	-	1154.00	1696.00
2002-03	20.99	382.66	859.63	1225.75	177.55	-	1058.17	1608.41
2003-04	15.22	434.64	839.09	1345.94	253.47	-	1107.78	1780.58
2004-05	28.00	406.00	925.00	1351.00	293.00	-	1246.00	1757.00
2005-06	24.05	411.57	913.31	1427.90	325.49	-	1262.85	1839.47
2006-07	28.28	411.34	941.75	1466.62	314.60	-	1284.63	1877.96
2007-08	30.05	420.55	969.18	1518.62	333.74	-	1332.97	1939.17
2008-09	27.77	437.15	1039.71	1594.81	330.97	-	1398.45	2031.96
2009-10	25.87	449.11	1099.86	1611.82	264.81	-	1390.54	2060.93
2010-11	22.72	452.42	1032.76	1606.81	292.96	-	1348.44	2059.23
2011-12	28.46	383.43	1029.38	1696.56	235.36	-	1293.20	2079.99
2012-13	22.73	425.56	1034.26	1719.46	274.30	-	1331.29	2145.02
2013-14	25.80	462.79	1027.21	1894.96	300.54	-	1353.55	2357.75

Source: Directoriat of Economics and Statistics, Odisha.

Annexure 3.9: District-wise Estimates of Area, Production and Yield Rate of HYV Paddy (2013-14)

Sl. No	Districts	Area (In hect.)	Production of HYV Paddy (in qtls.)		Yield rate (qtl./hect.)	
			Paddy	Rice	Paddy	Rice
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Angul	77626	2276709	1502628	29.33	19.36
2	Balangir	197901	9733568	6424157	49.18	32.46
3	Balsore	193636	4112033	2713940	21.24	14.02
4	Bargarh	325529	11217773	7403729	34.46	22.74
5	Bhadrak	135365	3252242	2146479	24.03	15.86
6	Boudh	66261	1821044	1201889	27.48	18.14
7	Cuttack	117600	2627011	1733828	22.34	14.74
8	Deogarh	51672	1896065	1251403	36.69	24.22
9	Dhenkanal	89475	3655364	2412540	40.85	26.96
10	Gajapati	37681	509333	336159	13.52	8.92
11	Ganjam	251854	1398738	923165	5.55	3.67
12	Jagatsinghpur	76195	2404538	1586997	31.56	20.83
13	Jajpur	98084	1790359	1181639	18.25	12.05
14	Jharsuguda	40549	788315	520288	19.44	12.83
15	Kalahandi	245567	9369336	6183763	38.15	25.18
16	Kandhamal	21140	577519	381163	27.32	18.03
17	Kendrapara	87863	1936420	1278037	22.04	14.55
18	Keonjhar	168078	4010550	2646963	23.86	15.75
19	Khurda	77220	1048952	692310	13.58	8.97
20	Koraput	118682	5123600	3381576	43.17	28.49
21	Malkangiri	72953	2075298	1369699	28.45	18.75
22	Mayurbhanj	217228	4738018	3127087	21.81	14.40
23	Nuapara	98952	3034078	2002492	30.60	20.24
24	Nayagarh	86490	1135002	749101	13.12	8.66
25	Nawarangpur	129017	5855253	3864469	45.38	29.95
26	Puri	117486	2989104	1972808	25.44	16.79
27	Rayagada	62871	2490444	1643695	39.61	26.14
28	Sambalpur	161073	4840513	3194739	30.05	19.83
29	Sonepur	136745	6356880	4195539	46.49	30.68
30	Sundargarh	150501	4813741	3177066	31.98	21.11
	Odisha	3711294	1078778800	71199348	29.07	19.18

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Odisha

Annexure 3.10: Area, Production and Yield Rate of Fruits

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

Fruits	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
	Area	Yield Rate	Production									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mango	36.27	642.01	33.78	197.17	715.18	36.27	197.45	753.79	38.18	197.52	751.02	38.02
Banana	184.22	488.66	181.93	27.48	506.24	184.22	27.49	521.31	189.64	25.06	476.60	190.18
Citrus	98.87	265.35	96.39	27.81	269.02	98.87	27.79	270.65	97.39	27.52	268.01	97.39
Pine apple	128.19	10.49	127.93	0.83	10.64	128.19	0.90	11.00	122.22	0.84	10.38	123.57
Papaya	219.76	77.60	214.36	3.71	81.53	219.76	3.73	82.00	219.84	3.28	72.18	220.06
Coconut	6952	3567	6719	53.94	3750	6952	54.29	3805	7500	50.78	3255	7046
Others	79.42	564.21	78.64	71.99	571.75	79.42	72.02	571.7	79.38	71.63	570.10	79.59
Total												

* in lakh numbers/** numbers/hectare

Source: Directorate of Horticulture, Odisha

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

(Area: 000ha, Production: 000MT)

Spice	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	Area	Production								
1	2	3	4	5	8	9	6	9	10	11
Onion	33.08	297.05	34.75	385.91	35.15	418.99	34.92	419.09	35.81	432.05
Garlic	11.080	35.820	13.12	45.76	13.29	48.13	13.28	48.29	13.26	48.23
Coriander	19.090	9.449	21.38	11.20	22.00	12.05	20.33	11.09	20.22	11.07
Chilly	75.623	64.700	76.01	70.39	77.13	74.03	77.01	74.33	76.71	74.37
Ginger	16.900	118.131	17.02	126.53	17.15	134.98	17.03	134.37	16.97	133.71
Turmeric	25.520	191.020	26.83	202.92	26.88	209.08	28.33	225.69	28.14	221.70
Total	182.29	716.17	189.11	842.71	191.60	897.26	190.09	912.85	191.11	912.86

Source: Directorate of Horticulture, Odisha

Annexure 3.12: Area and Production of Floricultural Crops

*Area in hectares;
Production in Qtl.;
Gladioli in lakh spike*

Year	Marigold		Rose		Gladioli		Tuberose	
	Area (ha)	Production (in Qtls.)	Area (ha)	Production (in lakh stems)	Area (ha)	Production (in lakhs spikes)	Area (in ha)	Production (in Qtls.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2003-04	194.64	14,581	41.62	92.19	11.37	11.37	33.62	540
2004-05	221.05	16,599	46.14	98.63	12.07	12.06	34.92	555
2005-06	243.05	17,514	111.55	245.55	129.65	129.64	107.50	1515
2006-07	333.00	26,640	246.25	505.86	311.70	311.70	196.00	1960
2007-08	791.00	65,340	556.00	1188	705	3296	344	3480
2008-09	1060	88,026	1006	1223	1210	1089	450	6390
2009-10	2625	240031	1750	3174	2245	2182	491	12908
2010-11	2660	243500	1790	3351	2350	2329	520	13600
2011-12	2960	246500	1930	3660	2380	2360	540	14200
2012-13	2694	247075	1913	3687	2372	2354	547	14551
2013-14	2680	245810	1870	3580	2370	2350	510	12820

Source: Directorate of Horticulture, Odisha

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

(in Lakh Qtls)

State	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
	Govt. Agencies	Private	Total	Govt. Agencies	Private	Total	Govt. Agencies	Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Odisha	6.16	0.57	6.73	6.5	0.3	6.8	6.45	0.41	6.86
India	N.A	N.A	277.34	NA	NA	213.85	NA	NA	NA

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

(In 000' ha)

Year	Irrigation Potential Created			Potential Utilised			Percentage of Utilisation
	Kharriff	Rabi	Total	Kharriff	Rabi	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2000-01	2533.83	1071.99	3605.82	1589.88	535.84	2125.72	58.95
2005-06	2731.50	1294.92	4026.42	1922.70	1042.79	2965.49	73.65
2006-07	2720.46	1318.52	4038.98	2001.98	1147.47	3149.45	77.98
2007-08	2765.73	1342.06	4107.79	2027.00	1281.46	3308.46	80.54
2008-09	2867.01	1407.18	4274.19	2081.13	1096.03	3177.16	74.33
2009-10	2962.21	1476.81	4439.02	2058.85	979.67	3038.52	68.45
2010-11	3035.85	1477.97	4513.82	2085.21	1020.70	3105.91	68.81
2011-12	3089.34	1501.43	4590.77	2078.90	1009.18	3088.08	67.27
2012-13	3102.84	1543.99	4646.83	2186.86	1178.73	3365.59	71.55
2013-14	3312.30	1618.64	4930.94	-	-	-	-

Source: E.I.C. , Major and Medium Irrigation, Odisha

Annexure 3.15: State-wise Percent Share of Irrigated Area under Principal Crops, 2010-11 (P)

State	Rice	Total Cereals	Total Pulses	Total Food grains	Total Oil Seeds	Sugarcane	Cotton	Tobacco	All Crops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	97.1	85.7	2.0	63.5	20.4	95.9	16.9	26.3	49.3
Assam	4.9	4.8	0.1	4.6	0.2	0.1	-	-	4.1
Bihar	55.6	70.5	0.6	64.4	45.1	34.2	-	95.4	61.8
Chhatisgarh	33.6	32.5	11.0	28.0	4.3	95.8	-	95.7	28.3
Gujurat	61.5	53.3	13.3	45.5	27.5	94.5	58.7	100.0	45.9
Haryana	99.8	88.7	27.2	86.4	78.8	99.6	99.8	-	85.2
Himachal pradesh	65.7	20.5	13.7	20.2	16.1	57.3	95.6	-	20.3
Jammu& Kashmir	90.4	39.6	13.5	38.8	70.3	50.0	44.4	100.0	42.0
Karnatak	77.0	37.4	6.9	27.0	28.5	100.0	24.0	13.2	32.8
Kerala	70.6	70.0	37.1	69.4	27.4	20.1	100.0	100.0	17.7
Madhya Pradesh	20.4	55.2	31.6	45.9	5.1	99.9	49.5	87.3	33.7
Maharashtra	26.1	21.3	9.4	17.6	4.0	100.0	2.7	16.7	20.2
Odisha	33.2	31.6	5.6	28.5	13.1	100.0	-	-	28.3
Punjab	99.6	98.5	83.4	98.5	84.0	96.1	100.0	-	98.0
Rajasthan	62.0	32.4	12.7	26.4	43.6	98.1	93.0	72.1	32.0
Tamilnadu	93.2	75.7	8.7	62.2	58.9	100.0	24.4	99.7	58.2
Uttar Pradesh	80.4	83.5	20.9	75.8	44.8	93.1	98.1	100.0	76.3
West Bengal	48.2	50.2	23.3	49.3	82.4	59.3	79.2	97.5	58.2
All India	58.6	56.2	14.8	47.8	25.1	92.5	33.8	47.1	44.9

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

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

State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	203.61	199.64	239.71	225.65	278.41	266.11	189.30
Assam	49.26	57.34	62.09	63.11	67.59	67.25	66.26
Bihar	152.32	162.81	178.98	165.6	184.24	184.24	212.23
Gujarat	111.07	143.60	140.71	147.23	155.6	155.60	109.58
Haryana	166.72	187.63	201.62	209.92	224.85	224.85	207.56
Karnataka	117.34	115.71	147.28	159.55	181.43	181.43	117.23
Kerala	57.00	69.76	89.41	95.94	112.9	112.90	104.71
Madhya Pradesh	47.13	66.39	70.77	81.37	88.36	88.36	84.79
Maharashtra	84.52	103.11	113.69	135.32	133.65	133.65	102.73
Odisha	47.00	52.00	62.00	59.78	62.85	62.25	58.74
Punjab	210.06	209.99	221.42	237.05	243.56	243.56	250.19
Tamil Nadu	183.67	178.29	216.54	205.82	227.01	227.01	164.58
Uttar Pradesh	140.37	149.61	156.31	170.96	169.91	169.91	183.23
West Bengal	127.50	144.21	157.69	168.64	164.93	169.70	163.17
Rajasthan	36.29	45.47	48.85	48.33	60.64	62.35	51.70
All India	104.50	117.07	128.58	135.27	146.32	139.67	128.34

Source : Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India

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	52.00
2008-09	297.77	147.93	89.17	534.87	62.00
2009-10	292.29	148.59	78.46	519.34	59.78
2010-11	294.72	153.97	89.16	537.85	62.85
2011-12	323.40	135.48	55.80	514.68	62.25
2012-13	315.04	124.19	50.97	490.20	58.74
2013-14	312.99	117.70	56.45	487.14	57.11

Source: Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Odisha

Annexure 3.18: District-wise Consumption of Fertilizers, 2013-14

Name of the District	Fertilizer Consumption (in MT)			
	Nitrogenous	Phosphatic	Potassic	Consumption (Kg/Ha)
	(N)	(P)	(K)	
1	2	3	4	5
Angul	4368	1991	579	25.03
Balangir	14374	4085	3165	45.83
Balasore	19586	8359	3624	101.76
Bargarh	30687	13846	6687	109.87
Bhadrak	11557	6748	2048	90.06
Boudh	4628	1532	403	49.43
Cuttack	11588	3292	2109	58.64
Deogarh	2375	1258	476	40.53
Dhenkanal	3756	1996	865	27.93
Gajapati	3258	1349	513	38.50
Ganjam	29711	5853	2467	56.41
Jagatsinghpur	4756	2021	705	43.80
Jajpur	9351	3741	1818	54.90
Jharsuguda	3637	1702	611	78.53
Kalahandi	21811	8136	3584	56.04
Kandhamal	761	428	455	9.85
Kendrapara	4939	2116	476	29.30
Keonjhar	8030	4197	919	35.49
Khurda	6330	2181	1083	51.14
Koraput	10110	4345	3040	49.06
Malkangiri	3675	1307	619	28.19
Mayurbhanj	14227	5274	1748	46.14
Nuapada	6335	2780	959	35.88
Nayagarh	3831	922	473	23.46
Nabrangpur	26833	8200	6523	154.20
Puri	10178	3232	2659	69.05
Rayagada	10137	3295	1453	59.77
Sambalpur	16182	6766	3930	105.94
Sonepur	7087	2801	1221	49.87
Sundargarh	8892	3950	1232	38.50
Odisha	312990	117703	56444	57.11

Source : Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Odisha

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	148.34
2008-09	1.16	149.00
2009-10	1.22	141.00
2010-11	1.18	159.00
2011-12	1.16	148.00
2012-13	1.21	158.00
2013-14	1.44	169.00

Source: Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Odisha

Annexure 3.20: District-wise Estimates of Area of Operational Holdings for all Social Groups in Odisha, 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
Nabrangpur	159780	199918	22236	24467	104439	134092
Nayagarh	102135	107907	10261	7993	11932	18585
Nuapada	93643	128540	12435	12820	34686	50643
Phulbani	90979	99918	15146	9660	56874	72938
Puri	169747	131666	31144	16389	321	186
Rayagada	113616	160058	10519	11631	82404	108822
Sambalpur	86125	163659	9776	12157	46108	68717
Sonepur	81367	90182	17364	11381	9057	9711
Sundargarh	212525	281310	17468	16415	144684	180194
State Total	4667471	4861832	702483	575283	1425507	1614693

Source: Agricultural Census, 2005-06

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

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

Source : Agriculture Census, 2005-06

Annexure 3.22: Agricultural Credit Advanced

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Commercial Banks*	Co-operative Banks	OSFC	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02	266.40	532.25	0.54	799.19
2002-03	281.40	609.00	0.26	890.66
2003-04	434.90	724.03	0.31	1159.24
2004-05	627.90	971.26	0.22	1599.38
2005-06	842.30	1443.06	0	2285.36
2006-07	1224.93	1576.87	0	2801.80
2007-08	1513.87	1624.67	0	3138.54
2008-09	2006.43	1443.62	0	3450.05
2009-10	2746.83	2616.66	0	5363.49
2010-11	2894.83	3856.98	0	6751.81
2011-12	3768.65	4751.02	0	8519.67
2012-13	5032.16	5421.99	0	10454.15
2013-14	4957.33	5230.55	0	10187.88

Note: *Commercial Banks include RRBs

Source: State Level Bankers Committee, Odisha

Annexure 3.23: Subsidies for Agricultural Equipment, (2013-14)

Machineries	Quantity supplied (in nos.)	Subsidy Released (Rs. In Crore)
1	2	3
Tractor	4530	40.81
Power Tiller	13032	97.74
Pump Sets	32000	32.00
Reaper/Transplanter/Rotavator	5373	44.51
Hydraulic Trailer	4107	8.21
Combined harvester	403	20.15
Power thresher-cum-winnowing	6108	6.41
Specialized Power operated implements	2461	16.00
Manually operated/Bullock drawn implements	16993	10.19
Total	-	276.02

Source : Department of Agriculture, Government of Odisha

Annexure 3.24: Marine Fisheries Resources of India, 2013-14

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

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

Annexure 3.25: Inland Fisherman Population, 2014 (Projection)

District	No. of Fishermen Villages	No. of House-holds	Fishermen Population			
			Male	Female	Children	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mayurbhanj	18	1261	3928	3568	1422	8918
Balasore	121	8337	15820	15395	13162	44377
Bhadrak	-	2667	7066	6268	2335	15669
Cuttack	493	12755	25310	22573	27756	75639
Jagatsinghpur	250	3622	8510	7328	7194	23032
Jajpur	267	8549	19483	15842	20447	55772
Kendrapara	-	-	212123	19249	18037	58509
Khurda	287	13032	22917	20206	35094	78218
Nayagarh	171	4204	9622	8367	7543	25532
Puri	132	8882	23048	19079	10717	52844
Ganjam	444	17866	32171	29048	47845	109064
Gajapati	97	1086	2949	2872	3556	9377
Kandhamal	10	193	253	252	465	970
Boudh	158	1655	3058	3067	3361	9486
Koraput	159	3016	3521	3539	6492	13552
Malkangiri	98	294	990	1046	508	2544
Rayagada	40	208	293	249	270	812
Nawarangpur	24	186	245	230	663	1138
Kalahandi	19	412	935	625	0	1560
Nuapara	231	488	1226	967	131	2324
Sambalpur	-	2778	5258	2862	7842	15962
Deogarh	82	973	1547	1346	1441	4333
Jharsuguda	2	8432	8351	2913	21251	32515
Bargarh	22	1599	3585	3006	3034	9625
Keonjhar	152	983	3237	2657	2675	8569
Sonepur	-	-	7150	6266	6144	19560
Bolangir	-	3148	9300	8947	0	18247
Sundargarh	-	1714	3084	3003	3519	9606
Dhenkanal	173	3681	8022	7737	11444	27203
Angul	96	1881	3393	3073	2244	8710
Total	3546	113902	255496	221581	266591	743668
Chilika	132	22032	43718	37793	64860	146371
G.TOTAL	3678	135934	299214	259374	331450	890038

Annexure 3.26: Marine Fisherman Population, 2014 (Projected)

District	No. of Villages	No. of House holds	Fishermen population			
			Male	Female	Children	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Balasore	213	104489	112533	95207	153671	361411
Bhadrak	109	17092	16631	15209	31340	63180
JagatsinghPur	75	19713	19420	18666	24141	62227
Kendrapara	85	43387	49487	45696	75297	170481
Ganjam	28	11304	11209	10410	11979	33598
Puri	79	33140	36957	33292	45206	115455
TOTAL	589	229125	246237	218480	341634	806352

Annexure 3.27: Fish Production by States and Union Territories

(In thousand MT)

States/Union Territories	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-10	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	891.09	856.93	1010.08	1252.78	1305.86	1368.20	1603.17	1808.08
Arunachal Pradesh	2.75	2.77	2.83	2.88	2.65	3.15	3.30	3.71
Assam	188.00	181.48	190.32	200.15	218.82	227.24	228.62	254.27
Bihar	279.53	267.04	319.10	300.65	29740	299.91	344.47	400.14
Goa	104.95	102.39	33.43	86.21	85.36	93.27	89.96	77.88
Gujarat	733.82	747.33	721.91	765.90	771.51	774.90	783.72	786.09
Haryana	48.20	60.08	67.24	76.29	100.46	96.19	106.00	96.70
Himachal Pradesh	7.29	6.89	7.85	7.79	7.85	7.38	8.05	8.56
Jammu & Kashmir	19.15	19.20	17.33	19.27	19.30	19.70	19.85	19.95
Karnataka	297.57	292.46	297.69	361.85	420.06	526.58	546.44	575.38
Kerala	636.89	677.63	667.33	865.99	698.86	681.61	693.21	633.49
Madhya Pradesh	61.08	65.04	63.89	68.47	66.12	56.45	75.41	85.17
Maharashtra	580.55	595.94	556.45	523.10	550.36	595.25	578.79	578.79
Manipur	18.22	18.61	18.60	18.80	19.20	20.20	22.22	24.50
Meghalaya	4.12	5.49	4.00	3.96	4.33	4.56	4.77	5.42
Mizoram	3.75	3.79	3.76	2.89	3.25	2.90	2.93	5.43
Nagaland	5.50	5.80	5.80	6.18	6.36	6.59	6.84	7.13
Odisha	325.45	342.04	349.48	374.82	382.55	386.19	381.83	410.14
Panjab	85.64	86.70	78.73	86.21	122.86	97.04	97.62	99.13
Rajasthan	18.50	22.20	25.70	24.10	26.91	28.20	47.85	55.16
Sikkim	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.28	0.49
Tamil Nadu	463.06	542.28	559.36	534.17	562.93	614.81	611.49	620.40
Tripura	23.87	28.63	36.24	36.00	42.28	49.23	53.34	57.46
Uttar Pradesh	289.58	306.73	325.95	349.27	392.93	417.48	429.72	449.75
West Bengal	1250.00	1359.10	1447.26	1484.00	1517.01	1443.26	1472.05	1490.02
A&N Island	12.09	28.68	28.68	32.49	33.16	33.92	35.26	36.62
Chandigarh	0.09	0.17	0.21	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.10	0.05
D&N Haveli	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Daman & Diu	17.79	16.41	26.36	14.14	15.88	16.97	17.43	19.01
Delhi	0.70	0.61	0.61	0.72	0.71	0.82	0.74	0.69
Lakshadweep	11.96	11.75	11.04	12.59	11.04	12.37	12.37	12.37
Pondicherry	21.45	39.66	39.01	40.30	39.01	41.95	42.40	41.07
Chhattisgarh	131.75	137.75	139.37	158.70	139.37	228.21	250.70	255.61
Uttarakhand	2.79	3.03	3.09	3.16	3.09	3.82	3.83	3.85
Jharkhand	34.27	34.27	67.89	75.80	67.89	71.89	91.68	96.60
India	6571.62	6869.05	7126.83	7616.09	7126.86	8230.71	8666.45	9019.15

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

Annexure 3.28: Production of Fish and Crab in Odisha

(In thousand MT)

Year	Inland fish production		Marine fish	Total	Per capita consumption of fish (Kg.)	Crab Production
	Fresh water	Brackish water				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1999-00	124.90	10.40	125.90	261.20	7.30	0.50
2000-01	125.10	13.40	121.10	259.60	7.70	1.40
2001-02	147.40	20.70	113.90	282.00	8.10	1.20
2002-03	154.20	20.00	115.00	289.20	8.30	2.20
2003-04	165.60	24.50	116.90	307.00	8.40	2.20
2004-05	170.10	23.80	121.90	315.80	8.70	1.70
2005-06	179.70	23.50	122.20	325.40	9.50	1.40
2006-07	191.63	22.95	128.14	342.72	8.99	1.74
2007-08	195.75	22.97	130.76	349.48	9.29	1.79
2008-09	213.00	26.33	135.49	374.82	13.27	2.09
2009-10	215.80	25.51	129.33	370.64	10.86	2.43
2010-11	224.96	27.75	133.48	386.19	9.42	3.37
2011-12	237.47	30.06	114.30	381.83	10.14	2.28
2012-13	261.92	29.91	118.31	410.14	9.13	2.35
2013-14	263.86	30.01	120.02	413.89	0	2.80

Note: (P) provisional

Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Odisha

Annexure 3.29: Fresh Water Fish Production from Different Sources

In 000 MT

Year	Tanks/ Ponds	Reservoirs	Lakes/ Swamps/ Bheels	Rivers/ Canals	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1999-00	88.11	13.81	2.07	20.87	124.86
2000-01	92.44	8.01	2.73	21.93	125.11
2001-02	112.85	7.09	4.00	23.46	147.40
2002-03	119.80	8.50	2.67	23.27	154.24
2003-04	133.62	10.14	2.76	19.08	165.59
2004-05	140.46	11.53	1.79	16.31	169.88
2005-06	153.45	10.75	2.34	13.20	179.74
2006-07	164.74	12.10	2.43	12.36	191.63
2007-08	169.64	12.45	1.54	12.12	195.75
2008-09	185.40	12.53	1.60	13.47	213.00
2009-10	190.37	12.33	1.85	11.25	215.80
2010-11	197.59	14.61	1.65	11.11	224.96
2011-12	211.19	13.73	1.94	10.61	237.47
2012-13	230.43	18.57	2.41	10.51	261.92
2013-14(P)	230.94	18.94	2.80	11.18	263.86

Note: (P) provisional

Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Odisha

Annexure 3.30: Source-wise Brackish Water Fish/Shrimp & Crab Production in Odisha
(In thousand MT)

Year	Chilika lake	Brackish water shrimp	Estuaries	Total Production
1	2	3	4	5
1999-00	1.75	3.08	5.62	10.44
2000-01	4.98	6.43	2.03	13.44
2001-02	11.99	7.20	1.47	20.56
2002-03	10.89	7.17	1.90	19.96
2003-04	14.05	8.11	2.31	24.48
2004-05	13.26	7.88	2.64	23.78
2005-06	12.23	8.39	2.88	23.50
2006-07	9.96	9.65	3.34	22.95
2007-08	10.05	10.19	2.74	22.97
2008-09	10.70	11.66	3.97	26.33
2009-10	11.96	10.98	2.57	25.51
2010-11	13.07	11.63	3.05	27.75
2011-12	14.23	11.97	3.86	30.06
2012-13 (p)	12.47	13.23	4.22	29.91
2013.14(P)	12.94	12.61	4.46	30.01

Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Odisha

Annexure 3.31: Source-wise Crab Production

(In MT)

Year	Chilika Lake	Marine Sources	Total
1	2	3	4
1997-98	10.40	136.00	146.40
1998-99	9.68	464.00	473.68
1999-00	9.03	526.00	535.03
2000-01	93.60	1255.54	1349.14
2001-02	111.07	1039.96	1151.03
2002-03	149.81	2083.81	2233.62
2003-04	155.51	2043.31	2198.82
2004-05	161.89	1555.26	1717.15
2005-06	154.08	1291.68	1445.76
2006-07	122.94	1613.99	1736.93
2007-08	139.12	1648.91	1788.03
2008-09	237.50	1854.15	2091.65
2009-10	210.89	2216.10	2426.99
2010-11	285.90	3082.02	3367.92
2011-12	386.01	1892.41	2278.42
2012-13	361.46	1989.27	2350.73
2013-14(p)	359.42	2440.03	2799.45

Note: (P) provisional

Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Odisha

Annexure 3.32: Export and Import of Fish

(In thousand MT)

Year	Fish export to other States and Countries				Import of fresh water fish
	Marine fish	Fresh Water fish	Brackish Water fish	Total Export	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1999-00	69.91	9.98	4.44	84.33	42.20
2000-01	61.75	6.26	7.07	75.08	41.99
2001-02	60.52	7.57	8.72	76.81	34.03
2002-03	61.29	7.69	12.58	81.56	35.71
2003-04	62.96	11.34	14.73	89.03	34.59
2004-05	65.72	11.72	14.31	91.75	37.01
2005-06	60.98	13.19	14.85	89.02	44.54
2006-07	68.00	14.76	14.99	97.75	38.07
2007-08	71.90	13.18	15.17	100.25	47.05
2008-09	78.02	21.57	16.82	116.41	170.42
2009-10	63.02	26.85	17.22	107.09	92.07
2010-11	75.72	19.29	18.55	113.56	43.40
2011-12	55.43	21.49	19.32	96.24	59.28
2012-13	69.45	26.34	20.62	116.41	21.22
2013-14(P)	65.99	25.94	19.92	111.85	-

P: Provisional

Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Odisha

Annexure 3.33: Export of Marine Products to Foreign Countries

Year	Quantity (In 000 MT)	Value (Rs. in Crore)
1	2	3
2004-05	9.54	241.20
2005-06	9.80	259.39
2006-07	10.52	304.46
2007-08	14.16	351.52
2008-09	14.13	357.88
2009-10	14.53	428.28
2010-11	19.73	606.41
2011-12	21.08	792.76
2012-13	23.69	908.48
2013.14(P)	30.98	1817.07

P: Provisional

Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Odisha

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

(000' number)

States/UTs	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Horses & Ponies	Mules	Donkeys	Camel	Yaks	Mithun	Total Livestock	Total Poultry
b-n1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh	11223	13272	25539	9626	439	26	0	50	0	0	0	60175	123981
Assam-Pradesh	503	3	20	292	356	6	0	0	0	14	219	1413	1348
Assam-	-10041	500	354	4320	2000	11	0	0	0	0	0	17227	29060
Bihar	12559	6690	218	10167	632	51	0	24	0	0	0	30342	11420
Chhatisgarh	---9491	1604	140	2768	413	1	0	0	0	0	0	14418	14246
Goa	71	37	0	11	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	177	505
Gujarat	7976	8774	2002	4640	22	14	0	50	38	0	0	23515	13352
Haryana	1552	5953	601	538	134	26	11	5	39	0	0	8859	28785
Himachal Pradesh	2269	762	901	1241	2	13	19	7	0	2	0	5217	810
Jammu & Kashmir	3443	1050	4127	2068	1	167	42	24	2	62	0	10987	6683
Jharkhand	8781	1506	483	6592	732	5	0	1	0	0	0	18100	11231
Karnataka	10503	4327	9558	6153	281	11	0	26	0	0	0	30859	42068
Kerala	1740	58	1	1729	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	3587	15686
Madhya Pradesh	21915	9129	390	9014	193	27	3	20	4	0	0	40696	7384
Maharashtra	16184	6073	2909	10391	327	38	0	32	0	0	0	35954	64756
Manipur	342	62	9	51	314	1	0	0	0	0	10	789	2403
Meghalaya	887	23	21	365	524	2	0	0	0	0	0	1823	3093
Mizoram	35	6	1	16	267	1	0	0	0	0	2	328	1239
Nagaland	470	35	4	178	698	1	0	0	0	0	33	1419	3156
Odisha	12310	1190	1818	2127	612	0	6	0	0	0	0	23057	20600
Punjab	1777	5062	208	290	26	33	1	5	2	0	0	7408	10685
Raasthan	12120	11092	11190	21503	209	25	0	102	422	0	0	56663	4946
Sikkim	135	0	3	92	35	0	0	0	0	5	0	270	157
Tamilnadu	11189	2009	7991	9275	284	7	0	5	0	0	0	30759	128108
Tripura	954	14	4	633	264	0	31	0	0	0	0	1869	3701
Uttar Pradesh	18883	23812	1188	14793	1350	122	24	84	9	0	0	60272	8754
Uttaranchal	2239	1220	290	1335	20	15	0	1	0	0	0	5141	2601
West Bengal	19188	764	1577	15069	815	6	0	0	0	0	0	37419	86210
A& Nicobar	49	10	0	67	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	979
Chandigarh	7	20	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	129
D & Nagar Haveli	57	4	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	170
Daman & Diu	3	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	26
Delhi	92	278	6	21	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	418	167
Lakshadweep	7	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	82
Pondicherry	84	3	4	69	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	162	387
All India	19975	105343	71558	140537	11134	611	137	438	517	83	264	529698	648830

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

Annexure 3.35: Livestock Population in Odisha

In lakh number

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

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

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

In lakh number

Category	All Total		Female		Milch		Breedable	
	Total	C.B.	Total	C.B.	Total	C.B.	Total	C.B.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cattle	123.10	17.03	58.53	8.26	27.1	3.32	31.72	4.47
Buffaloes	11.9	NA	5.88	NA	2.81	NA	3.35	NA
Total	135.00	17.03	64.41	8.26	29.91	3.32	35.07	4.47

C.B: Cross Breed

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

Annexure 3.37: State-wise Milk Production

(000 tones)

State	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	6959	7257	7624	7939	8925	9570	10429	11203	12088	12762
Arunachal Pradesh	46	48	48	49	50	24	26	28	22	23
Assam	727	739	747	751	752	753	756	790	796	800
Bihar	3180	4743	5060	5450	5783	5934	6124	6517	6643	6845
Goa	48	57	56	57	58	59	59	60	60	61
Gujarat	6421	6745	6960	7533	7911	8386	8844	9321	9817	10315
Haryana	5221	5222	5299	5367	5442	5745	6006	6267	6661	7040
Himachal Pradesh	786	870	869	872	874	884	971	1102	1120	1139
J & K	1414	1422	1400	1400	1498	1498	1592	1609	1614	1631
Karnataka	3857	3917	4022	4124	4244	4538	4822	5114	5447	5718
Kerala	2111	2025	2063	2119	2253	2441	2509	2645	2716	2791
Madhya Pradesh	5388	5506	6283	6375	6572	6855	7167	7514	8149	8838
Maharashtra	6379	6567	6769	6978	7210	7455	7679	8044	8469	8734
Manipur	71	75	77	77	78	78	78	78	79	80
Meghalaya	69	71	73	75	77	77	78	79	80	81
Mizoram	15	16	15	16	17	17	11	11	14	14
Nagaland	63	69	74	67	45	53	78	76	78	79
Odisha	997	1283	1342	1431	1625	1598	1651	1671	1718	1784
Punjab	8391	8554	8909	9168	9282	9387	9389	9423	9551	9724
Rajasthan	8054	8310	8713	9375	9536	9491	12330	13234	13512	13946
Sikkim	48	46	48	49	49	49	44	43	45	42
Tamil Nadu	4752	4784	5474	5560	5586	5673	6787	6831	6968	7005
Tripura	84	86	87	89	91	96	100	104	111	118
Uttar Pradesh	15943	16512	17356	18095	18861	19537	20203	21031	22556	23330
West Bengal	3686	3790	3891	3982	4087	4176	4300	4471	4672	4859
A&N Islands	25	24	20	23	24	26	24	25	26	21
Chandigarh	44	43	46	46	47	47	46	45	45	44
D&N Haveli	8	4	5	5	5	4	10	11	11	11
Daman & Diu	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Delhi	299	303	310	289	282	285	466	480	502	287
Lakshadweep	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Pondicherry	40	41	43	45	46	46	46	47	45	45
Chhattisgarh	812	831	839	849	866	908	956	1029	1119	1164
Uttaranchal	1188	1195	1206	1213	1221	1230	1377	1383	1417	1478
Jharkhand	954	1330	1335	1401	1442	1466	1463	1555	1745	1679
All India	88082	92484	97066	100869	104845	108585	116424	121844	127899	132491

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

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

Year	Production of milk (thousand MT)	Per capita Availability of Milk (gms/day)	Production of meat (thousand MT)	Per capita Availability of meat (Kg./annum)	Production of eggs (in millions)	Per capita Availability of eggs (nos/annum)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1999-00	847.78	65	36.67	1.029	648.31	18
2000-01	875.13	67	38.38	1.067	760.10	20
2001-02	928.77	70	42.64	1.176	858.02	24
2002-03	941.00	71	44.72	1.224	909.49	25
2003-04	995.08	74	44.89	1.218	931.06	25
2004-05	1282.76	94	50.53	1.358	1215.96	33
2005-06	1342.30	98	52.04	1.385	1278.71	34
2006-07	1424.64	103	55.01	1.450	1424.64	38
2007-08	1620.44	115	58.82	1.530	1549.48	39
2008-09	1598.05	113	115.00*	2.933	1993.26**	51
2009-10	1651.33	109	128.00	3.170	2319.32**	57
2010-11	1670.00	109	138.00	3.290	2357.10	56
2011-12	1718.00	11	138.00	3.29	2300.70	55
2012-13	1784.0	113	141.83	3.29	2322.9	54
2013-14	1861.0	117	153.82	3.52	2360.9	54

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, 2013-14

Districts	Target of Production		Achievement	
	Milk (000'MT)	Egg (Mil.Nos.)	Milk (000'MT)	Egg (Mil.Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5
Balasore	147.51	96.86	138.90	139.91
Bhadrak	71.21	58.12	70.01	31.02
Balangir	76.30	193.73	40.92	191.74
Sonepur	79.35	18.35	40.75	30.98
Cuttack	167.85	63.22	155.73	41.34
Jajpur	101.73	71.37	109.97	26.95
Kendrapara	62.05	47.92	67.85	37.06
Jagatsingpur	101.73	28.55	105.38	48.14
Dhenkhal	60.02	69.33	58.87	56.17
Anugul	49.85	23.45	49.29	13.86
Ganjam	107.83	509.8	111.25	750.30
Gajapati	26.45	32.63	33.15	24.87
Kalahandi	51.88	80.55	53.20	96.99
Nuapada	40.69	15.29	28.77	14.07
Keonjhar	76.30	86.67	45.52	43.52
Koraput	81.38	83.61	98.30	105.75
Rayagada	40.69	42.82	43.86	34.98
Nawarangpur	24.42	39.76	18.37	15.23
Malkangiri	54.93	54.04	53.84	74.64
Mayurbhanja	96.64	201.88	71.79	139.88
Phulabani	24.42	37.73	16.38	15.79
Boudh	23.4	15.29	23.39	12.35
Puri	118.01	38.75	131.96	33.94
Khordha	67.14	448.63	71.51	212.52
Nayagarh	25.43	25.49	25.75	18.80
Sambalpur	46.80	42.82	34.16	38.54
Deogarh	15.26	13.25	25.45	15.23
Jharsuguda	23.40	14.27	12.76	9.00
Bargarh	86.47	66.27	80.46	40.70
Sundargarh	50.86	79.55	43.47	46.70
TOTAL	2000	2600	1861.00	2360.95

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

Annexure 3.40: Activities of OMFED under IDDP (2013-14)

Item	Ph-V (2005-10)	Ph-VI (2005-10)	Ph-VII (2008-13)	Ph-VIII (2010-15)	Ph-IX (2010-15)	Ph-X (2011-16)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
District Covered	Balasore, Bhadrak, Mayurbhanj	Bolangir, Kalahandi, Nuapada	Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara, Nayagarh	Koraput, Nawarangpur, Rayagada	Ganjam, Gajapati	Sambalpur, Bargarh, Sonepur, Deogarh, Jharsuguda
Project cost (Rs. In Cr.)	5.56	5.64	7.02	7.30	6.00	10.56
No.of societies organized (cumulative)	376	262	692	440	205	513
Members enrolled (cumulative)	24085	9584	45403	13729	11757	36237
Milk procurement (LPD)	45678	16625	149662	20478	11624	50580
Average Milk Marketed (LPD)	45678	15625	149662	20478	11624	50580

Source: OMFED, Odisha

Annexure 3.41: District-wise Number of Veterinary Institutions and Personnel in Odisha, 2013-14

District	Veterinary Hospitals/ Dispensaries	Live Stock Aid Centres	LACs doing A.I.	No. of A.I Centres		No. of Veterinary Doctors in position	No. of L.I.in position
				A.H. Deptt.	Others		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Angul	16	81	81	153	32	20	56
Balasore	21	124	124	214	00	26	112
Bargarh	19	119	119	183	171	20	48
Bhadrak	13	98	98	168	180	16	72
Balangir	21	118	118	167	00	33	101
Boudh	7	28	28	38	14	8	34
Cuttack	26	172	172	272	00	38	140
Deogarh	4	20	20	30	00	3	12
Dhenkanal	18	86	86	153	00	22	80
Gajapati	11	54	54	65	32	14	43
Ganjam	38	246	246	324	00	45	187
Jagatsinghpur	12	92	92	156	452	16	60
Jajpur	18	102	102	232	0	24	85
Jharsuguda	9	35	35	52	0	11	28
Kalahandi	21	129	129	184	0	27	146
Kandhaml	20	87	87	56	0	24	102
Kendrapara	14	88	88	75	0	19	60
Keonjhar	22	113	113	155	0	27	112
Khurda	20	98	98	169	86	28	46
Koraput	25	129	129	172	0	32	104
Malkangiri	13	50	50	131	0	12	58
Mayurbhanj	42	167	167	41	129	46	187
Nabrangpur	17	72	72	101	0	25	58
Nayagarh	16	72	72	113	274	21	78
Nuapada	8	47	47	0	0	13	51
Puri	15	145	145	286	00	24	79
Rayagada	16	101	101	117	00	22	102
Sambalpur	18	113	113	149	00	20	59
Sonepur	10	38	38	68	40	14	47
Sundargarh	30	115	115	172	0	32	120
ODISHA	540	2939	2939	4416	1410	682	2467

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

Annexure 3.42: Animal Health Care

Item	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Treatment of animals (in lakh nos.)	47.81	51.29	55.48	55.69	53.03	60.99	63.24	76.57
Vaccine production (in lakh doses)	136.73	184.65	193.78	210.11	235.27	192.63	166.34	209.31
Vaccination done (in lakh nos.)	148.18	202.35	242.70	276.34	302.14	280.93	240.29	237.70
Infertility camp organised	4197	3229	3508	3118	3172	2934	3012	2405
De-worming of animals (in lakh nos.)	2.49	3.07	7.28	8.84	7.24	15.10	14.18	14.35
Animal castrated (in lakh nos.)	4.55	4.53	4.41	4.92	5.20	4.90	5.24	5.56

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

Annexure 3.43: Animal Breeding under the LBD/ECB Farms, 2013-14

Name of the LBD Farms	Animal Strength						Progressive Progeny Born	Progressive Heifers/Cows Supplied	Progressive .Bull Calves Supplied	Milk prodn. (in Ltrs.)	
	In milk	Dry	Heifers	Bull Calfs	Suckling Calfs	Others					Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ECB Farm, Chipolina	20	18	21	10	19	0	88	25	28	16	58680
LBD Farm, Bhanjanagar	12	4	9	4	12	0	41	13	0	6	24105
LBD Farm, Boudh	10	9	6	4	10	0	39	5	0	5	37750
LBD Farm, Keonjhar	12	6	12	3	11	0	44	13	17	8	38894
LBD Farm, Kuarmunda	17	13	20	10	15	1	76	25	10	0	35960
LBD Farm, Khapuria	17	2	19	1	15	1	55	17	0	1	34539
LBD Farm, Remuna	14	7	15	4	11	0	51	14	5	3	32417
LBD Farm, Sundergarh	10	7	9	3	10	0	39	10	11	0	27207
ODISHA	112	66	111	39	103	2	433	122	71	39	289552

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

Annexure 3.44: Production of Departmental Poultry Farms

Item	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Birds maintained (in nos.)	3663	2656	10588	13163	13399	13281	7182	8737
Egg production (in lakh nos.)	1.94	2.83	2.33	7.16	7.86	11.41	7.16	4.30
Eggs used for hatching (in lakh nos.)	0.91	1.90	4.56	7.66	8.04	9.40	8.04	7.74
Chick produced (in lakh nos.)	0.75	1.05	2.81	4.72	5.28	6.40	5.09	5.44

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

Annexure 3.45: Fodder Production in the Departmental L.B.D Farms, 2013-14

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	3613.00	3570.75
ECB Farm, Chiplima	35.00	27.50	4599.00	3885.00
LBD Farm, Keonjhar	23.00	23.00	3285.00	3268.85
LBD Farm, Remuna	20.70	24.20	3066.00	3051.85
LBD Farm, Bhanjanagar	24.00	12.50	3066.00	2631.23
LBD Farm, Boudh	2.75	2.75	2628.00	780.20
LBD Farm, Sundargarh	18.00	20.75	2409.00	2472.40
LBD Farm, Kuarmunda	27.00	27.00	3832.00	3709.01
ODISHA	156.45	143.70	26498.00	23369.29

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

Annexure 3.46: Distribution of Minikits, 2013-14

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	800	343	-	-	18,700
Bhadrak	600	260	-	-	0
Balangir	600	260	-	-	0
Sonepur	600	260	-	-	0
Cuttack	1100	520	-	-	0
Jajpur	1050	480	-	-	0
Kendrapara	950	430	-	-	10,57,000
Jagatsingpur	1050	480	-	-	0
Dhenkanal	600	257	-	-	0
Anugul	800	338	-	-	120,000
Ganjam	1100	594	-	-	21,000
Gajapati	600	0	-	0	0
Kalahandi	600	260	-	-	0
Nawapara	800	333	-	-	-
Keonjhar	600	260	-	-	0
Koraput	750	343	-	-	0
Rayagada	600	260	-	-	0
Nawarangpur	600	260	-	-	0
Malkangiri	400	0	-	-	0
Mayurbhanja	600	260	-	-	0
Phulabani	400	170	-	-	0
Boudh	600	260	-	-	0
Puri	1100	520	-	-	0
Khordha	1050	478	-	-	0
Nayagarh	600	260	-	-	25,000
Sambalpur	950	428	-	-	0
Deogarh	400	202	-	-	7000
Jharsuguda	1050	480	-	-	0
Bargarh	1100	540	-	-	18,000
Sundargarh	750	343	-	-	0
ODISHA	22,800	9879	0	0	1,266,700

Annexure 3.47: Milk and Egg Production in KBK districts in Odisha, 2013-14

Name of the KBK Districts	Milk Production (in TMT)		Egg Production (Million Nos.)	
	Target	Achieve-ment	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
Koraput	81.38	98.30	83.61	105.75
Malkangiri	54.93	53.84	54.04	74.64
Nawarangpur	24.42	18.37	39.76	15.23
Rayagada	40.69	43.86	42.82	34.98
Kalahandi	51.88	53.20	80.55	96.99
Nuapada	40.69	28.77	15.29	14.07
Balangir	76.30	40.92	193.73	191.74
Sonepur	79.35	40.75	18.35	30.98
TOTAL	449.64	378.01	528.15	564.38

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

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

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)	Undemarcated Protected forests (UDPF)	Other forests under Revenue Deptt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Angul	6375	2716.82	1760.76	1.15	273.21	11.99	669.71
2	Balangir	6575	1543.85	1105.68	0.14	3.63	0	434.40
3	Balasore	3806	332.21	202.69	0.19	21.54	0	107.79
4	Bargarh	5837	1216.13	583.52	0.13	451.19	0	181.29
5	Bhadrak	2505	97.07	0.00	0.01	3.96	32.98	60.12
6	Boudh	3098	1277.17	983.33	1.02	43.48	0	249.34
7	Cuttack	3932	787.90	522.39	0.45	101.41	0	163.65
8	Deogarh	2940	1560.22	578.40	0.04	243.86	0	737.92
9	Dhenkanal	4452	1737.62	1141.02	0.04	13.78	0	582.78
10	Gajapati	4325	2468.98	416.89	0.13	108.15	1149.41	794.40
11	Ganjam	8206	3149.90	1485.69	0.86	143.54	1167.36	352.45
12	Jagatsinghpur	1668	132.92	1.23	0.02	4.77	83.06	43.84
13	Jajpur	2899	725.27	6.35	0.01	299.32	0	419.59
14	Jharsuguda	2081	202.44	35.53	0.04	109.97	0	56.90
15	Kalahandi	7920	2538.01	1449.03	0.54	488.51	313.37	286.56
16	Kandhamal	8021	5709.83	2010.06	2.00	1783.30	0	1914.47
17	Kendrapara	2644	248.05	14.49	4.50	127.57	62.32	39.17
18	Keonjhar	8303	3097.18	1834.09	0.26	273.64	220.79	768.40
19	Khurda	2813	618.67	298.81	0.68	209.87	0	109.31
20	Koraput	8807	1879.53	478.86	0.68	984.58	0	415.41
21	Malkangiri	5791	3355.88	352.44	0.30	940.61	661.92	1400.61
22	Mayurbhanj	10418	4392.13	3330.14	2.20	245.06	0	814.73
23	Nuapada	3852	1849.69	0.00	0.44	1504.00	0	345.25
24	Nayagarh	3890	2080.97	1301.99	0.25	188.03	135.58	455.12
25	Nabrangpur	5291	2462.73	535.34	0.07	685.77	0	1241.55
26	Puri	3479	137.10	15.66	0.51	85.88	0	35.05
27	Rayagada	7073	2812.33	771.62	0.96	1147.19	0	892.56
28	Sambalpur	6657	3631.77	2151.71	1.18	363.01	0	1115.87
29	Sonepur	2337	415.78	309.52	0.03	0.00	0	106.23
30	Sundargarh	9712	4957.32	2651.88	1.72	836.85	0	1466.87
	Odisha	155707	58135.47	26329.12	20.55	11685.68	3838.78	16261.34

Source: Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Odisha.

Annexure 3.49: Forest Area Diverted to Non-forest Use (2000-01 to 2013-14)

Year	Number of Projects	Area diverted to non-forest use (in hectare)
1	2	3
2000-01	27	1219.06
2001-02	20	1711.74
2002-03	15	508.18
2003-04	23	1493.71
2004-05	9	1274.39
2005-06	28	2207.23
2006-07	17	911.83
2007-08	20	1802.58
2008-09	14	723.74
2009-10	15	2310.16
2010-11	13	915.95
2011-12	13	831.18
2012-13	10	2813.74
2013-14	18	925.407

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

Project Type	No of Project	Forest Area Diverted (Ha)
1	2	3
2009-10		
Irrigation	1	3.963
Mining	9	960.785
Transmission lines(Railway)	2	51.630
Misc	3	1293.779
Total	15	2310.157
2010-11		
Industry	3	311.836
Mining	7	571.396
Transmission lines(Railway)	0	0
Misc	3	32.72
Total	13	915.952
2011-12		
Irrigation	1	230.13
Mining	9	542.1114
Industry	1	1.1535
Others	2	57.7855
Total	13	831.1804
2012-13		
Irrigation	0	0
Mining	6	2064.36
Industry	2	31.41
Others	2	87.97
Total	10	2183.74
2013-14		
Irrigation	0	0
Mining	9	745.250
Industry	4	76.634
Others	4	103.523
Total	18	925.407

Source: Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Odisha.

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

	Unit	2011-12				2012-13				2013-14		
		Production	Quantity sold	Revenue Collected (Rs. in crores)	Production	Quantity sold	Revenue Collected (Rs. in crores)	Production	Quantity sold	Revenue Collected (Rs. in crores)		
-												
-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Timber & Timber Product	Cum	31912	29230	42.25	28435	29592	52.27	38155	25388	53.65		
Fire wood	MT	24305	29117	14.52	19899	24670	6.87	33057	24520	7.71		
Bamboo	SU	98413	38698	8.12	29780	76475	16.06	46156	46156	9.69		
Kendu Leaf	Lakh Qlts.	3.82	3.90	415.96	4.26	4.24	422.04	4.47	3.83	397.30		

Source: Odisha Forest Development Corporation

Annexure 3.52: Kendu leaf Trading in Odisha

Crop year	Quantity (in lakh Qlt)	Sale value (Rs. in Crore)
1	2	3
2005	3.769	142.05
2006	3.895	248.55
2007	4.454	259.32
2008	4.192	301.96
2009	4.406	326.64
2010	4.460	364.20
2011	3.760	413.27
2012	4.250	422.18
2013	3.765	392.87

Annexure 3.53: Achievements of Different Afforestation Programme, 2010-11 and 2013-14

Name of Programme	Area Covered in Hectares				
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	
Economic Plantation	1800	2000	2050	2100	2100
RLTAP in KBK Districts	3650	-	-	-	Scheme Closed
Compensatory Afforestation	4285	4188	4325	2113.60	2113.60
National Afforestation Programme through FDA,s	2784	2240	2083	1875.00	1875.00
Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project (JICA)	78220	25745	13677	3410.00	3410.00
Industrial Plantation	290	55	12	-	-
Support to VSS	12071	-	-	-	Scheme Closed
National Bamboo Mission	1040	1023	2083	1545.00	1545.00
NREGS and Other Schemes	9543	146935	83057	93888.60	93888.60
Avenue Plantation (Running Kilometers RKMs)	241	769	3107	4506 RKS.	4506 RKS.
Total	113683 ha & 241 RKMs	182186ha &769RKMs	107287 ha. & 3107 RKMs	117667 ha & 4506 RKMs	117667 ha & 4506 RKMs

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

Item	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No. of incidents occurred	104	99	71	66	89	100	120	173
Cases found undetected	26	21	22	17	27	25	15	55
Cases filed in the court	78	78	51	49	47	54	67	118
Accused forwarded to the court	181	169	99	210	141	167	209	355

Source: Chief Warden, Wildlife, Odisha

Annexure 3.55 Wildlife Census in Odish

Sl.No	Species	Census & Site	2008-09 Number	2009-10 Number	2010-11 Number	2011-12 Number	2012-13 Number	2013-14 Number
1	Salt water	Bhitarkanika river system	1596	1627	1670	1659	1661	1655
		(I) Satkosha/ Mahanadi river	87	79	91	81	76	90
2	Mugger Crocodile	(ii) River systems of Similipal Tiger Reserve	-	78	85	82	80	79
		Ghodahada Reservoir, Digapahandi, Ganjam	41	40	-	40	48	46
		Mahanadi river system	03	03	03	6	6	02
3	Gharial	Gahirmatha (in lakh)	1.67	3.57	4.72 lakhs	1.68 lakhs	4.06	-
		Rushikulya river mouth (in lakh)	2.61	1.56	2.52 lakhs	4.01 lakhs	2.88	0.60
4	Olive Ridley sea turtle	Total (lakh number)	4.28 lakh	5.13	7.24	5.69	6.94	0.60
		Chilika lagoon	146	158	156	145	152	158
5	Irrawaddy Dolphin	Balukhand Konark Wildlife Sanctuary	-	-	34	13	22	-
		Balipadar Bhetnoi area in Ganjam District	-	-	2181	-	-	-
7	Elephant	Entire State	-	-	1886	1930	1930	-
8	Tiger	Entire State	-	-	32 (as per Camera Trap Method by WII, Dehradun)	-	-	-
		Entire State	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Leopard	Entire State	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(i) Chilika lagoon	8.91 lakhs 101 species	9.04 lakh 114 species	7.92 lakhs 103 species	8.68 lakhs 106 species	8.62 lakh 112 species	7.07 lakh 99 species
		(ii) Bhitarkanika Mangrove Wetland	1.01 lakhs 79 species	1.05 lakh 74 species	0.53 lakhs 107 species	0.53 lakhs 118 species	0.82 lakh 111 species	0.67 lakh 142 species
10	Migratory Birds	(iii) Hirakud reservoir	-	0.49 lakh 26 species	0.11 lakh 34 species	0.47 lakhs 52 species	N.A	0.64 lakh 54 species

Annexure 3.56 Compassionate amount paid in Odisha due to animal depredation

(Rs. In 000)

Year	Human Kill			Human injury			Cattle Kill			House Damage due to elephant		Crop Damage		Total amount paid in 000 Rs			
	Due to Elephant	due to other	Elephant	Due to other	Elephant	Due to other	Elephant	Due to other	No. of victims	Amount paid.	Crop in Acres.	Amount paid					
	No of victim	Amount paid	No of victim	Amount paid	No of victim	Amount paid	No of victim	Amount paid	No of victim	Amount paid	No of victim	Amount paid					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2001-02	64	562.00	20	192.50	5	14.00	85	381.50	1	1.50	25	42.00	862	1021.19	2360.6	1404.61	3619.30
2002-03	66	743.50	13	130.00	6	15.00	97	473.50	9	16.00	24	25.50	591	757.36	3852.5	1940.06	4100.91
2003-04	32	3037.00	4	300.00	10	207.98	66	430.98	4	5.50	11	16.50	464	1034.34	50.01	50.00	5082.30
2004-05	30	2460.00	3	300.00	3	53.33	38	424.31	11	21.50	1	2.00	499	1011.38	1726.0	1656.72	5929.25
2005-06	40	3608.00	7	700.00	1	33.33	5	135.32	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	432.85	297.70	4774.35
2006-07	71	6937.00	21	2068.44	16	376.63	125	2268.78	5	9.50	15	26.00	592	1376.34	4835.6	4844.55	17907.24
2007-08	62	6110.00	10	951.56	16	63.33	122	1603.19	6	12.0	7	10.00	850	2088.37	9713.5	9713.45	20551.90
2008-09	46	4580.00	27	2610.00	13	268.64	137	2175.13	0	0.0	11	17.00	756	1713.90	8802.9	8802.85	20167.52
2009-10	69	6890.00	15	1498.00	26	551.28	107	1586.49	7	12.00	6	7.00	1066	2729.70	10219.0	10218.72	23493.19
2010-11	62	6042.00	23	2300.00	11	207.98	93	1660.51	7	14.00	6	9.00	1139	2515.90	15656.0	15656.40	28405.78
2011-12	61	7013.00	23	3300.00	28	289.31	118	2017.21	7	26.00	7	26.50	1149	4641.65	11092.0	26744.84	44058.51
2012-13	80	14713.00	21	3677.0	35	964.98	195	3509.60	6	31.38	25	115.05	1075	3866.55	18456.26	80052.83	107010.38
2013-14	64	12240.00	18	3490.00	32	992.33	182	3394.82	9	37.50	27	132.50	916	2964.45	13211.534	98320.96	121572.56

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

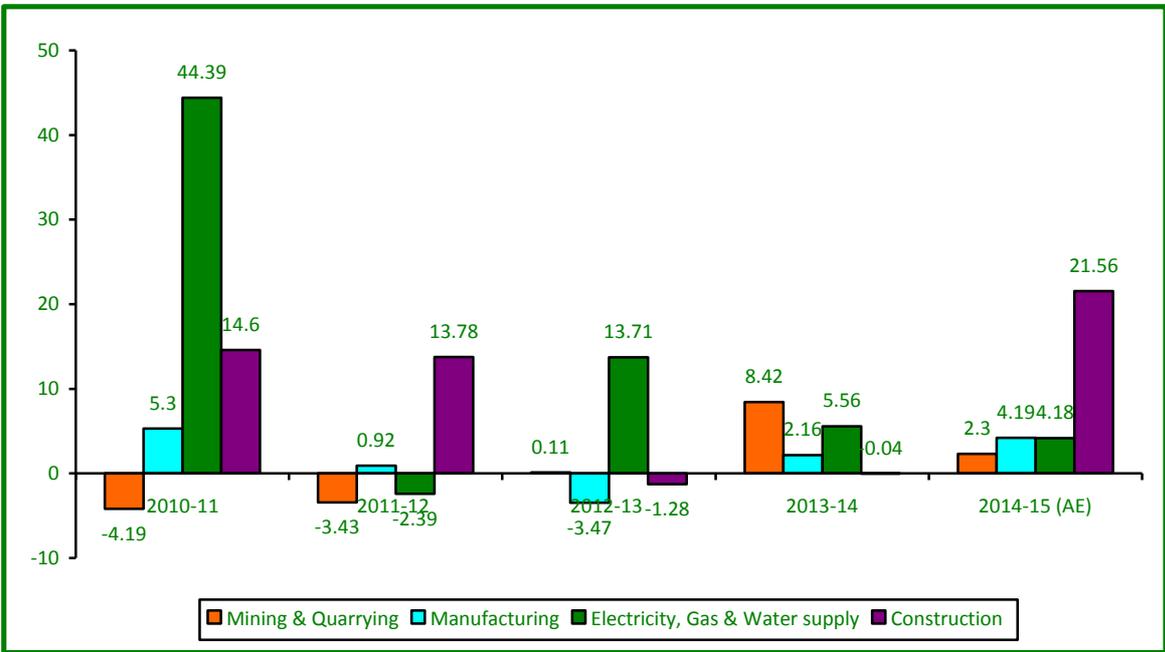
The Industry Sector

Industry sector in Odisha has emerged as a major driver of State's economy in recent decade. This is juxtaposed by the shifting composition of GSDP of Odisha from agriculture led to industry led and service led economy. Several factors contribute to the rising share of industry sector to State economy. They include industry oriented policies since 1980s; impact of economic reforms in 1990s; Industrial Policy Resolution 2007; rising income leading to rise in demand for industrial products; favourable investment destination for outside State large industrial houses due to rich stock of mineral resources and state policy decisions etc. After agriculture sector, the industry sector need to be addressed with high priority to maintain the growth impulse of State's economy. Odisha continues to endeavor to accomplish steady and fast industrialization in large, medium and small industry areas with the accelerated support of technological and infrastructure sector development. The strategy of industrial development in Odisha remain wide open for social development in terms of income redistribution, entrepreneurship promotion, institutional development and people's attitude towards self-reliance etc. The strategy also remain to enable Odisha State to compete with national domestic as well as capture international markets on its industrial products. This chapter discusses in detail the manufacturing and mining & quarrying sub sectors as the key components of the industrial sector of Odisha. Besides these two sub sectors, electricity, gas, water supply and construction are the other sub sectors under the broad industry sector by CSO classification. But these sub sectors have been discussed broadly in 'infrastructure sector' chapter - 6 in detail.

As per the advanced estimates for the year 2014-15, the share of the broad Industry Sector to GSDP of Odisha is 33.44 percent as against 33.08 percent for the year 2013-14. During the year 2014-15, the share of the manufacturing subsector is 12.57 percent and that of the mining and quarrying subsector stands at 6.31 percent to GSDP of Odisha. The broad

sector has grown in real terms at 2004-05 prices at 6.60 percent, the growth of the manufacturing sub-sector being 4.19 percent and that of the mining and quarrying sub-sector only 2.30 percent. This indicates that this sector has been adversely impacted by the Global economic slowdown. The disruption in mining and quarrying activities during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 has also negatively impacted this Sector. Annexures 4.1 through 4.32 provide detailed information on the manufacturing and mining and quarrying sub-sectors. Figure 4.1 given below graphs real annual growth rates of Industry sub-sectors from 2010-11 to 2014-15.

Figure 4.1 Real Growth Rates of Industry sub sectors in Odisha, 2010-11 to 2014-15

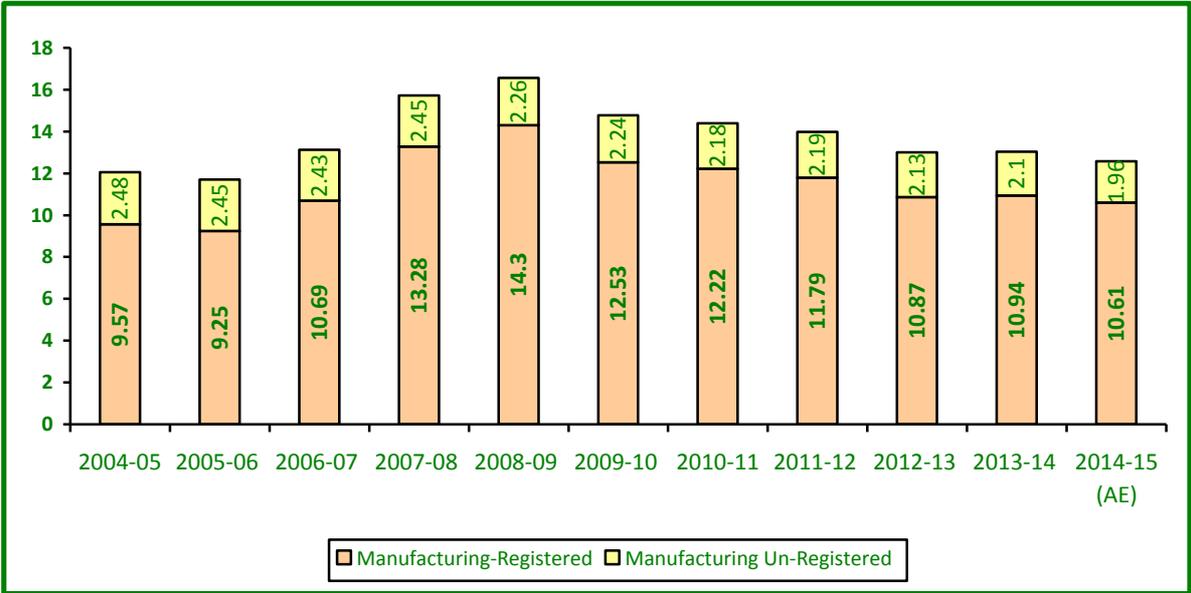


4.1 Manufacturing

The growth and sustainability of manufacturing sub sector depend largely on the strength of State governance and equation of eco system of the State. With the appropriate management of good governance and eco system, Odisha has become a promising destination for the establishment of good number of large and medium industries in the State during the last decade. This has enabled the state to sign MoUs with reputed investors across sectors like steel, aluminum, cement, power etc. This process of industrialization is creating opportunities for broad-basing the ancillary and down-stream industries as well.

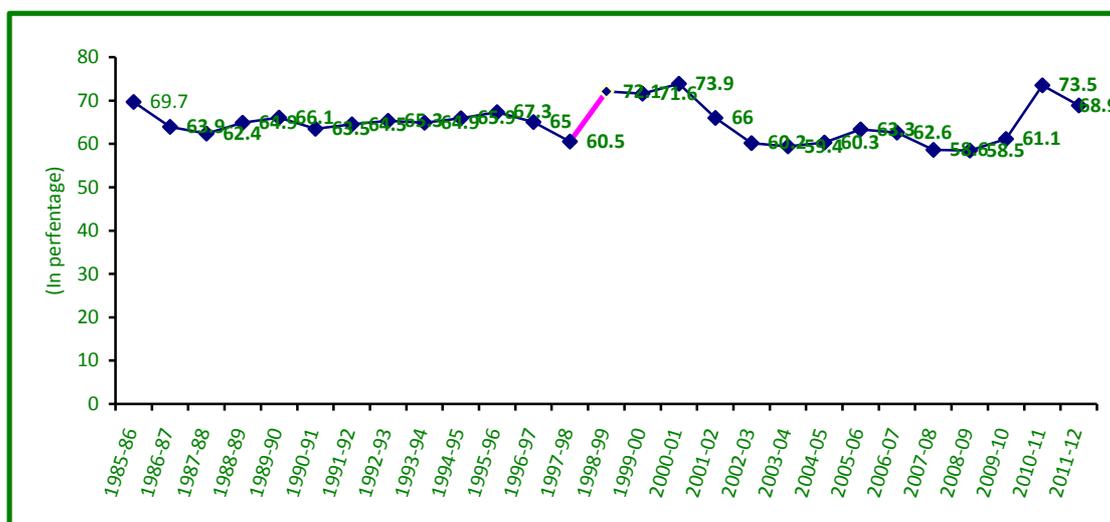
The manufacturing sub-sector is further divided into two sub-sectors: registered and unregistered, or, formal and informal manufacturing. The share of registered manufacturing sub sector to GSDP of Odish has been 10.61 percent as seen from Figure 4.2. However, the unregistered manufacturing sub-sector is employment-intensive and, therefore, important as well. Annexure 4.1 records the number of registered factories, total employment, value of outputs, value of inputs and net value added in Odisha from 1985-86 onwards. While the number of registered factories is increasing consistently, the fraction of those who report to the Government has been fluctuating. This is analyzed in Figure 4.3.

Figure 4.2: Share of Registered and Unregistered manufacturing Sub-sectors to GSDP of Odisha, 2004-05 to 2014-15.



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

Figure 4.3: Fraction of Registered Factories Reporting to the Government, 1985-86 to 2012-13



4.1.1 Large Scale Industries

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

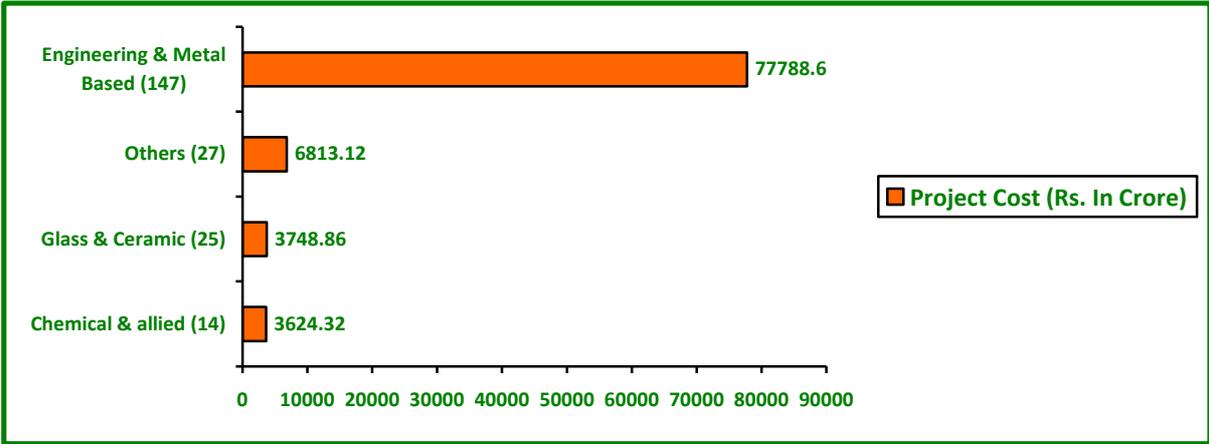
As on March 2014, there are 213 number of large industries operating with a total investment of Rs 91974.90 crores and 109891 persons employment creation in Odisha. Similarly there are 39 medium industries in the State with an investment of Rs 812.04 crores and 8438 employment generation. These large and medium industries are operating 22 districts of the State. Out of total 252 large and medium industries in the State, 162 units belong to engineering and metal based industries with an investment of Rs 78200.27 crores followed by 31 units of glass and ceramic industries, 18 chemical & allied industries, 15 number food and allied industries and 26 are other units.

Steel can be called the backbone of industry in the State. Odisha had about 10 percent of the total steel production capacity of the country, while it has 25 percent of the total iron ore reserves of the country. Rourkela Steel Plant is the oldest steel plant in the state and the

present capacity is 4.5 MTPA, which is likely to get further expanded. The other major plants/ investment proposals include Vedanta, Jindal, Posco, Tata, Essar, Bhusan power and steel etc. By the end of 2012-13, State Government signed MoUs with as many as 93 and more reputed investors across various sectors- 32 for steel, 1 for aluminum & alumina, 17 coal based Thermal (IPP) 1 Auto ancillary and 8 for others and downstream industries at an investment of Rs.53,2085.91 crore. These industries have created employment for more than 89,340 (29,780 direct + 59,560 indirect) persons. Of 93 MoUs, 49 have been signed with various steel promoters with an investment of Rs. 2, 30,422 crore for an estimated production capacity of 83.66 million tons per annum (MTPA). Of these 49 MoUs, 30 projects have started partial production with an investment of Rs. 80,506.17 crore, achieving a production capacity of 12.66 MTPA of steel, 11.45 MTPA of sponge iron and 4.23 MPTA of other products. These industries have provided direct employment to 27,690 persons and indirect employment to 60,390 persons so far. Figure 4.4 Depicts the number and investment of large industries in Odisha during 2013-14.

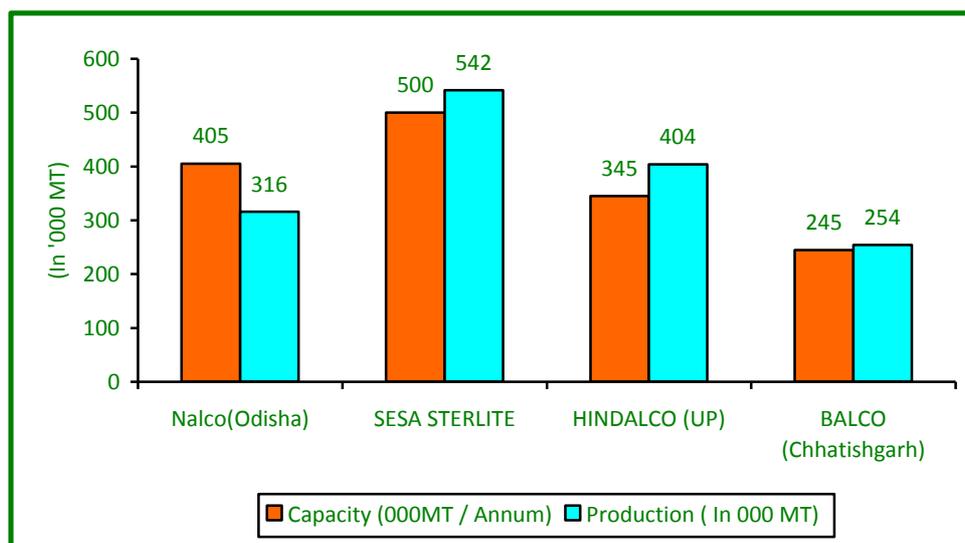
Odisha stands number one in India with respect to aluminum production capacity and actual production, after Vedanta Aluminum Limited (VAL) commenced production. Figure 4.5 shows the production capacity and actual production of four aluminum plants in India during 2013-14. The Aluminium produced by NALCO and Sesa Sterlite, together comprised about 57% of the total aluminum production. Thus Odisha plays a lead role in the production of aluminum.

Figure 4.4: Number and Investment of Large Industries in Odisha, 2013-14



Source : Directorate of Industries , Odisha

Figure 4.5: Aluminum production Capacity and Production by Major Plants, 2013-14



Source: Monthly Summery Report, Ministry of Mines, March, 2014

4.1.2 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)

The Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has been recognized as engine of growth all over the country for its effective contribution to employment generation, help ensure equitable distribution of the national income and facilitate mobilization of private sector resources of capital and skill. The growth of the MSME sub-sector is being emphasized not only because of its potential for generation of employment opportunities, but also for its contribution to industrial output in the state. During 2013-14, 7,009 MSME have gone into production with an investment of Rs.669.44 crore and 32,136 persons were provided employment opportunities. It is encouraging to note that the number of MSME units, and total investments therein, have been increasing over the years, as may be seen from Figure 4.6. Annexure 4.2 lists the data on these entities as well as employment generated by them. Figure 4.7 shows that maximum number of industries in Sundargarh district (720 nos.) followed by Khurda (521 nos.) Cuttack (474nos.) and Ganjam (457 nos.) during 2013-14.

Figure 4.6: Growth of SSI/MSME Units in Odisha

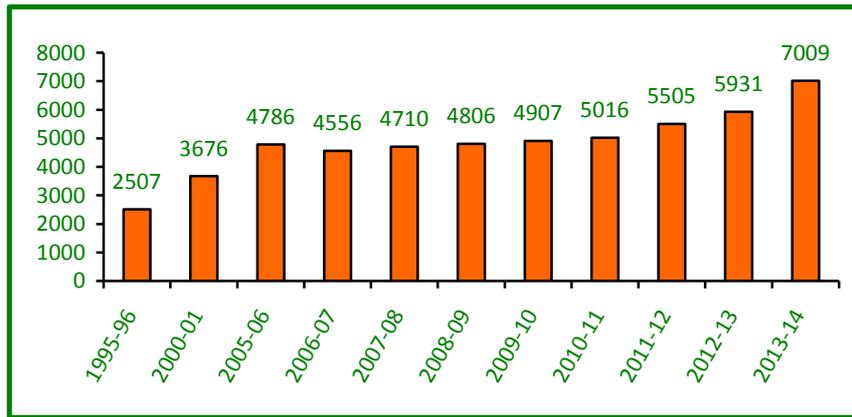


Figure 4.7: Rank wise Number of MSME, 2013-14

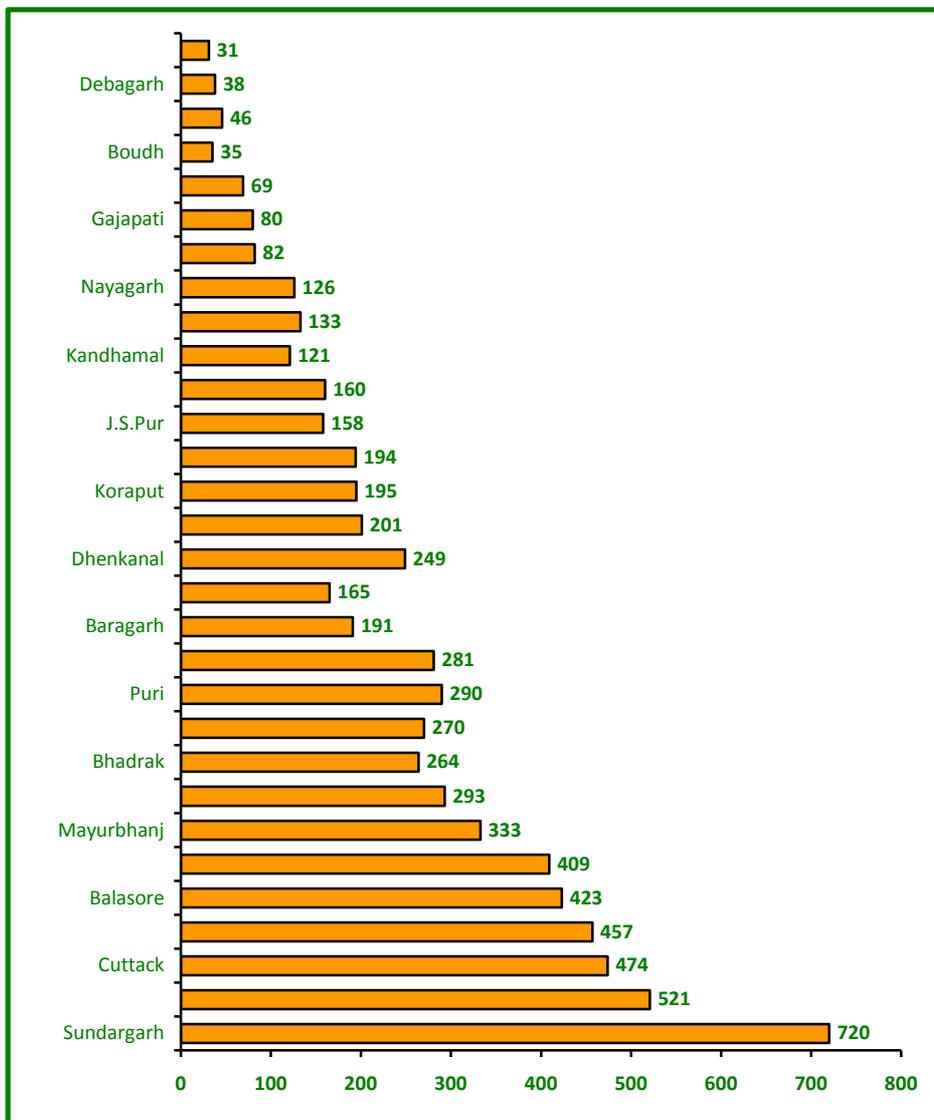


Figure 4.8: Number of MSME Units Set -up in Odisha, as on 2013-14

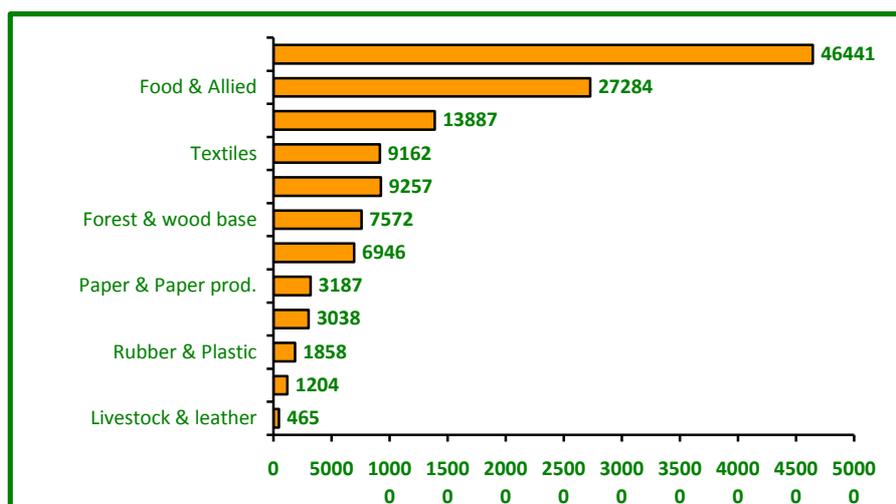


Figure 4.8 reveals that the maximum numbers of MSME belong to the repairing and services sub sector (35.6%). In manufacturing, it is the food and allied sectors that have the highest number of MSMEs (20.9%) and investment (27.63%). In employment generation, it is the second highest employment generating sub sector (19.98%), followed by the glass and ceramics sub- sector (19.41%). Industrial sickness among MSMEs remains a major problem.

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

Salt

In Odisha, Ganjam, Puri and Balasore are three salt producing coastal districts, both in cooperative and private sector. There are three registered working co-operative Societies engaged in salt production along with 39 licenses in Private sector. Huma is one of these co-operative societies. During 2013-14, salt is being produced over lease hold land measuring about 4646.219 acres and produced 7277.14 MT of salt valued at Rs.2.37 crore. Out of the total production of 7277.14 MT, 7260.95 MT (99.78 percent) produced in co-operative sector, the contribution of private sector is very negligible during 2013-14,i.e 0.22%. Details of salt

production are given in Annexure 4.7. State Government have taken necessary steps for strengthening salt production in co-operative sector by providing financial assistance for development of salt land, infrastructure facilities like construction of storage go-down, purchase of pump sets sinking of bore-wells for getting sub-soil brine etc.

In order to ameliorate the living conditions of the salt workers, 244 dwelling units have been constructed under “ Namak Majdoor AwasYojana”. Water facilities are also being provided in the near by vicinity of the salt producing areas. In order to provide education facilities to the children of salt workers, school building/ science hall are being constructed and scholarship to the meritorious students are being provided. Recreation centres have been constructed for recreation of salt workers in the evening. Health centres have also been established in the locality for extending health facilities to the salt workers and their family.

Coir

Odisha has a coastline of about 480 kms. It is one of the major coconut producing states and ranked fifth at all India level. Coconut cultivation is being made over an area of 51,000 ha with 2,758 lakh nuts per annum. Coir fibre production in the state is around 3,660 MT per annum. Coir industry is labour intensive and 80 percent of the workers engaged in spinning of coir yarn are rural women. During 2013-14, status of coir sector is given below.

- Up to 2013-14, 1150 coir industries have been set up.
- Production of coir products including rubberized coir touched Rs.17.95 crore in 2012-13 as against the production of Rs.17.28 crore during 2011-12.
- Coir products valued at Rs.137.17 crore were sold and employment for 11334 artisan have been created.
- There are 30 working co-operative societies established with 7,262 members.
- Under Coir Cluster Development programme, 44 coir clusters have been developed, 204 SHGs with 3,059 artisans have been promoted.

- About 280 artisans have been trained in 14 Field Training Centres by the end of 2010-11 and 297 artisans deputed on exposure visits to acquire knowledge on modern technology.
- There is one Government Coir Training Centre with 150 intake capacity. 1,624 persons have been trained in this centre up to the end of March, 2011.

4.1.3 Some Traditional and Employment-oriented Industries

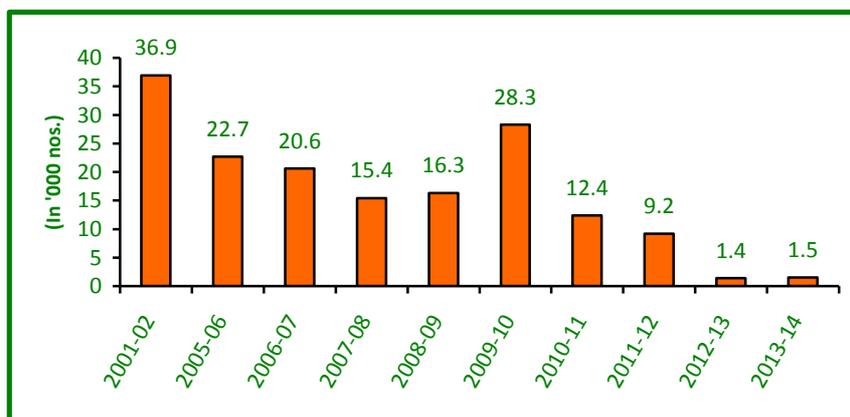
As per 2011 census, 7.83 lakh workers are in household industries of which 84 percent belong to rural Odisha and it exceeds by 0.82 lakh over 2001 census. The percentage of workers in house hold industries is only 4.5 percent of total workers in the state. The State Government provides administrative,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

Handicrafts and Cottage Industries

Odisha has earned a unique reputation for its cottage and handicrafts products. People of the state have inherited an excellent legacy in preparing these products. The state in fact is considered as the land of handicrafts which are an integral part of our cultural heritage. As many as 50 different crafts are practised by about 1.30 lakh artisans, dispersed throughout the State. The handicrafts sector constitute a significant segment of the decentralized sector of the state's economy as it provides employment to lakhs of artisans especially in the weaker sections for our society in rural and urban areas with less capital investment. The State has several crafts in which many artisans have been honoured with National Awards including Padma Awards. During 2013-14, 1,204 cottage industries have been established and gone into production with an investment of Rs.3.45 crore and providing employment to 1,507 persons (Annexure 4.5).

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

Figure 4.9: Employment Generation through Cottage Industries in Odisha



Assistance to Handicraft & Cottage Industries

During 2013-14, 430 number of artisans assisted under Rehabilitation of Handicraft and artisans (RHA) scheme, bank credit amounting to Rs.154.68 lakh has been disbursed with the margin money support of Rs.38.67 lakh. Besides, 23 clusters covering 690 artisans in 46 SHGs have been assisted under craft village scheme.

A new scheme “Modernization & Technologies up-gradation of Handicraft Industries” is being implemented in the state during 2012-13 to enhance the productivity and to facilitate mass production in handicraft sector. During 2013-14, 26 number of entrepreneurs have availed loan amounting Rs.206.68 lakh with a subsidy amount of Rs, 38.07 lakh under this scheme.

Marketing assistance is being provided to co-operative/ SHGs/ individual artisans through exhibitions organized inside as well as outside the state. During 2013-14 about 770 artisans participated in more than 105 different exhibitions / Meets including 58 district level and 6 state level exhibitions with a sales turnover of Rs.187.36 lakh.

The departmental training centers established at state / district level play an important role in creating new generation craft persons with adequate skill. Under this training programme 156 candidates completed and 136 candidates are undergoing training during 2013-14.

During 2013-14 a scheme “Construction of Work shed–cum-Housing for Handicraft Artisans” was introduced to provide a hygienic environment with well ventilated and naturally lighted working place to artisans families to enhance their productivity. During 2013-14 a budget provision of Rs. 40.00 lakh have been placed with DICs for construction of 56 number of work shed- cum-housing units in 19 districts of Odisha.

“Distribution of Solar Lanterns to Artisans Households” is Chief Minister Package scheme to minimize the stress on Artisans eyes and they can work for more time to increase productivity for their sustained livelihood. During 2013-14, total 6290 number of Solar Lanterns have been distributed to artisan households.

Handloom and Sericulture

This sector occupies an important place in preserving the State’s heritage and culture. The handloom products of Odisha have received national and international recognition for their highly artistic designs, craftsmanship and durability of their products. As per the census conducted in 2009-10, there were 40,683 weaver households having 43,652 looms, with a population of 192,339 weavers in the State. There were 1,136 Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies (PWCS) by the end of 2013-14 of which 503 were working PWCS, 114 were dormant and the remaining 519 were under liquidation. During 2013-14, out of 35,929 looms in working PWCS, 17,902 were working looms which produced 99.35 lakh Sq Mtrs of handloom products valued at Rs.159.12 crore where as it was valued Rs.134.39 crores during 2012-13. During 2013-14 about 96.51 lakh sq. mtrs of hand loom products valued at Rs.154.12 crore were sold of which 14.98 lakh sq. mtrs were silk products valued at Rs.60.08 crore. The productivity per loom per annum during 2013-14 stood at 555 sq. mtrs in the Co-operative fold as against 513 sq. mtrs in 2012-13 while the average earning per annum in the Co- operative fold increased from Rs. 28,074 to Rs.33,426 during the same period. Odisha is also known for its exquisite silk and tasar fabrics. Sericulture is an agro-based industry, providing employment to the rural poor on a large scale. Figure 4.10 through 4.12 exhibit the production of tasar, mulberry and eri cocoons from 2007-08 to 2013-14. More details are given in Annexure 4.6.

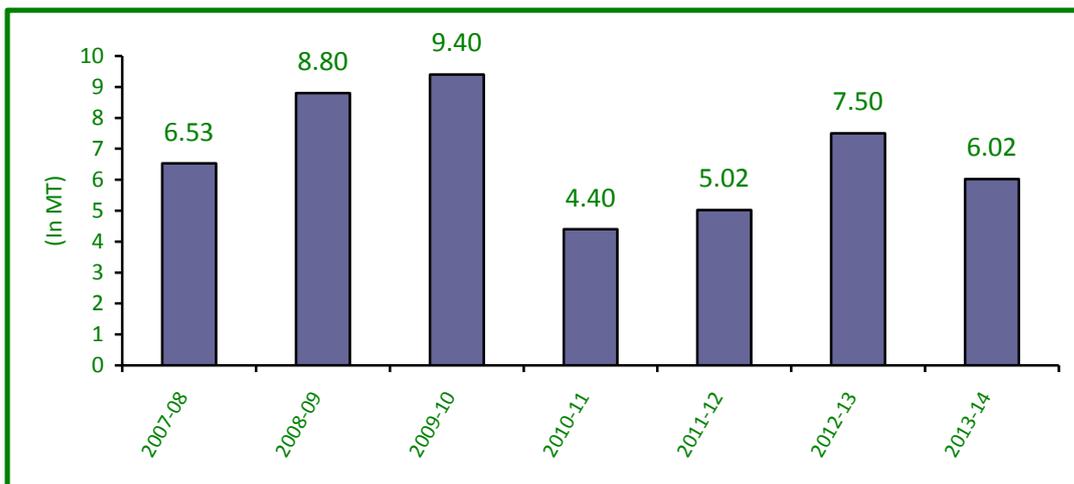
Figure 4.10: Production of Tasar Reeling Cocoon



Figure 4.11: Production of Mulberry Reeling Cocoon (in M.T)



Figure 4.12: Production of Eri Cut Cocoons



Handloom Sector

The State Government have laid emphasis on development of the handloom sector and improvement of socio-economic conditions of weavers. Some major schemes which have been implemented for improvement of this sector are: Promotion of handloom industries, Integrated Handloom Development Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, Group Approach, Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme, Health Insurance Scheme, and Mahatma Gandhi Bunakar Bima Yojana . Besides, weavers are being provided with work shed, skill upgradation training, weavers photo identity card and “Special package for weavers” also declared by Hon’ble Chief Minister.

The “Indian Institute of Handloom Technology” has been set up and functioning in Bargarh. A special project “Design Reference for Collection of Odisha Handloom” is under implementation with involvement to establish a sustainable market linkage with buyers of inside and outside the country. Similarly, to provide sustainable and continuous business in the sector “Odisha Artisans and weavers Ltd. have been set up in association with a leading retail brand like “FAB INDIA”.

Textile Sector

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

Sericulture Sector

The state has a rich traditional heritage of Tasar culture by tribes concentrated in 14 districts. About 12,170 no’s of SC/ ST families are practicing Tasar culture in Odisha. During 2013-14 Tasar food saplings were planted in 13,017 hectares of land and 17.09 lakh Dfls were produced. During the year, 555.55 lakh reeling cocoons, 45.14 raw silk and 9 MT of silk waste were produced in the state.

Eri rearing is traditionally cultivated in 15 districts. During 2013-14, castor plantation was made over 1325 acres, of land covering 2513 farmers. During 2013-14 the production of cut cocoons was 6.02 M.T which was 7.50 M.T during 2012-13. The production of raw silk also declined from 6.00 M.T during 2012-13 to 4.80 M.T during 2013-14.

Mulberry sericulture is non-traditional in the state and is practiced in 12 districts. During 2013-14, mulberry area in the state was about 1028 acres and 25.25 MT of reeling cocoons, 3.30 MT raw silk and 0.25 MT of silk waste were produced in the state involving 1003 SC/ST farmers.

In order to support the Seri culturist in Tasar, eri and mulberry sector, a number of schemes are in operation. Farmers are being provided with improved technology for HYV food plants, Dfls, rearing house, grainage houses and marketing supported through the schemes. Besides, 9,753 women sericulturists have been covered under Health Insurance scheme. Benefits of Aam Admi Bima Yojana is also extended to all sericulturist of the state. Financial assistance is provided to small and marginal farmers through state Plan / CCP / DRDA / ITDA / RKVY etc. for arranging loans subsidy through Banks. Mast disinfection Programme is also organized to Control Pebrine (a dreadful disease) which affects silk worm and distribute disinfectants, bleaching powers etc. The Odisha co-operative Tasar and silk federation Ltd, (SERIFED) is the apex cooperative organization in the state that promotes and supports silk cocoon production and marketing. There are 62 primary Tasar rearers cooperative societies, 36 primary mulberry rearers cooperative societies and one primary Eri rearers cooperative society affiliated to SERIFED. During 2011-12 SERIFED has produced. K.3325 .1 (1K =1600 nos.) of Tasar cocoons worth of Rs.562.39 lakh, 400 kg of Eri cocoons worth of Rs.1.22 lakh and 12,250 kg mulberry cocoons worth of Rs.17.92 lakh through its primary cooperatives. The turnover of SERIFED during the year 2011-12 was Rs. 8.91 crore.

4.1.4 Exports

During 2013-14, 35 SSI units have been registered with the Directorate of Export Promotion and Marketing, Odisha and Rs.13.95 thousand has been collected as registration fee. 16,410 samples were tested in six Departmental testing laboratories and Rs. 46.66 lakh of testing fee was also collected. Figure 4.13 shows value of goods exported from Odisha since 2007-08. The export composition in terms of values during 2013-14 is shown in Figure 4.14. Mineral and metallurgical products constituted respectively 18.89 percent and 40.88 percent shares of exports from Odisha. Further

details are given in Annexure 4.8. Exports of goods by items to foreign countries during 2013-14 are detailed in Annexure 4.9.

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

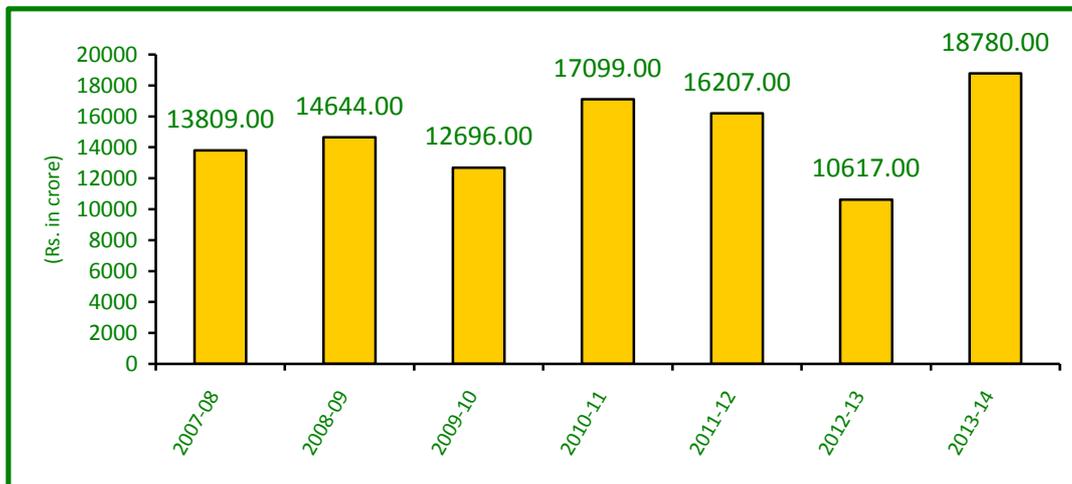
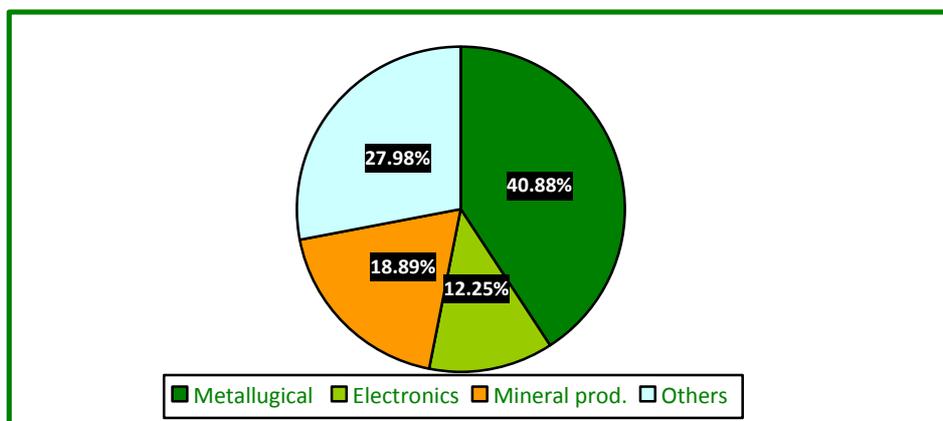


Figure 4.14: Composition of Exports from Odisha, 2013-14



4.1.5 Policy Initiatives

4.1.5.1 Odisha Industrial Policy Resolutions, 2001 & 2007

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

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

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

Single Window Concept

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

Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)

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

Odisha MSME Development Policy 2009

MSMEs of the Odisha suffer from typical weakness and problems and have specific needs and requirements in spite of its major role in the industrial growth and augmenting employment opportunities, revenue, exports and economic growth of the State . In order to address such issues in a focused manner and for their revival and development, Government of Odisha declared “Orissa MSME Development Policy-2009”. The policy has been formulated through an elaborate consultative process involving all stake-holders including Industries Associations, Financial Institutions, Experts and Government Departments concerned. The policy aims at maximizing number of MSMEs, arrest and revive sick units, identify potential sectors, promote entrepreneurial talent & spirit among youth, create new avenue for employment generation, regional balance, enhance contribution to GSDP etc.

The strategies of the Policy are as follows:

- Enhance competitiveness of MSMEs through clusterisation
- Facilitate setting up of ancillary & downstream units of existing and upcoming Large & Mega Industries.
- Setting up of specialized/ focused industrial area / park for MSMEs.
- Facilitate enhanced flow of credit to MSMEs.
- Broaden marketing avenues.
- Facilitate technological up-gradation

- Establish Industry - Institution linkages.
- Convergence of schemes and resources.
- Enhance managerial, technical and financial capacity of local entrepreneurs.
- Exposure of local MSMEs to best national and international practices.
- Setting up consortium and Sub-Contract Exchanges of MSMEs.
- Promote infrastructural linkages preferably in PPP mode.
- Strengthening of the institutional support mechanism for MSMEs.
- Facilitate backward and forward linkages.

4.1.5.2 Odisha Food Processing Policy, 2013

The Odisha Food Processing Policy, 2013 aims at creating a conducive environment for investments in the state for the promotion of food processing industries, for higher value addition and thereby for creation of more of direct and indirect employment opportunities. This may also be expected to facilitate creation of necessary supply chain and infrastructure facilities in rural areas and encourage entrepreneurs to establish Food Parks and for setting up of food processing units on their own. The earlier difficulties experienced in processing applications for setting up small industries including the food processing industry etc. have been taken care of by introduction of Single Window Mechanism laid down under Odisha Industries (Facilitation) Act, 2004 and 2005. MSME Department and IDCO have been looking into the development of infrastructural facilities like establishment of mega food parks and sea food parks to facilitate the growth of Food Processing Industries in the State. A series of specific subsidies have also been provided in the Industrial Policy 2007 of the Government of Odisha for setting up of Mega Food Parks and Sea Food Parks. One Mega Food Park project to be developed by M/S. MITS Mega Food Park Ltd. (MMFPL) under PPP mode at Rayagada with approval project cost of Rs. 80.17. Development of infrastructure for food processing industries is not enough. The Policy laid emphasis to promote Agriculture Education and Research Institutes and Private institutions including Skill Development Agencies to design relevant training programmes for developing skills in food processing sector with focus on plucking, grading and sorting, packaging, storing, processing, etc. The Policy makes provision for establishing relevant information centres, knowledge support centres, Entrepreneurship Development Programmes, Market Development Assistance and quality certifications etc for promotion of food processing industries in the State.

4.1.6 Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs)

Public sector firms in Odisha are generally administrative and management units. They do not belong to the large-scale industry category. At the end of 2013-14, there were 59 Public Sector Companies, of which 32 are operational and the rest are closed. The total investment in these 32 PSUs was Rs. 8,343.87 crore with Rs. 4,423.00 crore as equity and Rs. 3,920.87 crore as term loan. The list of 27 closed PSUs is given in Annexure 4.10 and the list of 24 profit making PSUs, 4 loss incurring and one no profit no loss making PSU is given in Annexure 4.11.

Privatization Policy:

The State Government as a matter of Policy have accepted the policy of selective privatization/ dis-investment of loss making public and co-operative enterprises operating in non-core sectors, with an objective to revive potentially viable loss making enterprises. The State Government have also identified a set of core enterprises which will continue to operate in the public sector as public utility services. Efforts are being taken up by the government to provide these enterprises with optimum managerial autonomy to run on sound commercial principles. During 2013-14, closure/ liquidation process of eight defunct PSEs were in progress. Besides, privatization of 12 public and cooperative enterprises and restructuring of 9 public enterprises are also in progress.

Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with State PSU

Public Enterprises Department has encouraged different public sector undertakings to sign Memoranda of Understandings (MoUs) to improve their accountability and efficiency. Twenty two PSUs have already signed MoUs with their administrative departments by the end of 2012-13. A task force has been constituted for monitoring and assessment of the achievements of the PSUs. For the Financial Year 2013-14, 23 numbers of PSUs have signed, MOU and similarly 22 number of PSU signed during 2014-15 till date. The task force will make half yearly or annual review of the achievements of the PSUs.

Categorization of PSEs

The State Government have initiated the pioneering steps to categorise the PSEs. Considering the various parameters stipulated in the categorization frame work during 2011-12, 5 PSEs have been categorized as Bronze, 7 PSEs as silver, and 4 PSEs as Gold.

No. PSEs have been qualified for platinum category. The process of categorization of PSEs would be an ongoing exercise with system of periodic review in every 2-3 years.

Listing of PSUs on the Stock Exchange

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

Social Safety Net Programme (SSNP)

SSNP is the human face approach of the Public Enterprises Reform Programme. Skill up gradation and different training programmes are imparted under this programme to former employees of the PSUs who have been retired compulsorily from the PSUs in the reform process to earn their alternative livelihood. Till the end of May, 2014 the Project Implementation Agency (PIA) engaged by OSRFS has surveyed 10,311 and counseled 8,681 voluntary retirees. Out of counseled voluntary retirees, 507 have obtained training in integrated horticulture and redeployed 134 number of retirees in Self Employment and wage employment.

Emphasis is also given to the VR/vs retirees for gainful wage/ self employment integrating with the existing government Sectoral Schemes and linkage with Bank Finances.

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

This centrally sponsored scheme provides credit-linked subsidy and aims at generating employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises in rural and urban areas. PMEGP is a Central Sector scheme and implemented through: (a) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), (b) Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIB), and (c) District Industries Centres (DIC). The maximum cost of a project admissible in the manufacturing sector is Rs. 25 lakh and in the business/service sector is Rs.10 lakh. During 2012-13 against the target of releasing Rs.31.75 crore in favour of 1380 units, 9710 applications were received and Rs.24.75 crore was sanctioned in favour of 1443 units including margin money (government subsidy). However, Rs.31.59 crore was released to 1807 units including the pending cases of previous year. Annexure 4.12 gives details under PMEGP.

Ancillary and Downstream Industries

Directorate of Industries coordinates with large industries for promotion of ancillary and downstream industries. Central Public Sector Industries (CPSUs) operating in the state have procured spares and consumables amounting to Rs.336.067 crore from inside the state during 2011-12. Annexure 4.14 shows number of ancillary status awarded by PSUs. An MOU has been signed between IDCO & NALCO to develop an ancillary and down stream Aluminium Park at Angul over an area of 450 acres. In response to EOI, 46 companies have shown interest to set up their units in the Park, the construction is under progress. Till the end of 2012-13, 111 MSME units have been given ancillary status and 555 given vendor status.

For boosting the MSME sector, promotion of ancillary and downstream industries has been categorised as “Thrust sector” in IPR – 2007 and MSME Development Policy 2009.

Development of Food processing Industries:

National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) is being implemented in the State since 2012-13. This is a CSP scheme, and Director of Industries has been declared State Mission Director. During 2012-13 funds to the tune of Rs.1.50 crore has been sanctioned by the Government. IDCO has established one Food Park at Khurda with central assistance which is in operation. Under the scheme of mega food park of Ministry of Food Processing Industries, one Mega Food Park has been sanctioned by Government of India for establishment at Rayagada under PPP mode. A special purpose vehicle (SPV) M/s MITS Mega Food Park Ltd has been set up for implementation of the project. The total approved project cost is Rs.80.17 crore.

Cluster Development Programme:

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

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

4.1.7 Major State-level Institutions

Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO)

IDCO, has been entrusted with the responsibility of creating infrastructure facilities in industrial estates across the state. This is an ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 certified corporation and has established and managed 105 Industrial Estates/ areas over an area of 9601.470 acres of land till the end of Dec.' 2013. Out of which 14 new industrial estates/ areas have been developed over an area of Ac 352. 530 acres of land during 2012-13 (up to Dec.' 12). The achievement of different schemes are as follows:

A Bio-pharma IT Park at Bhubaneswar has been established under PPP mode over an area of 64.68 acre. A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), M/s Konark Knowledge Park, has been formed for implementation of the project. One Auto Park at Mania near Chowdar is being developed.

- Under the Petroleum, Chemical, and Petrochemical Investment Region (PCPIR) scheme, an SPV, M/s Paradeep Investment Region Development Ltd., has been formed for development of Petroleum and Petrochemicals Industries in Paradeep region and the project has been approved by the Government. Indian oil corporation Ltd. and Paradeep port trust have agreed to join the SPV.
- Under the Industrial Infrastructure Up-gradation (IIU) scheme, the proposal for developing plastic, polymer and allied clusters at Balasore has been approved by the Government. of India. Govt. of India have also released Rs.33.14 crore in two phases while the State Government have contributed Rs.2.42 crore matching grant against 1st instalment of the Government of India share. The state Govt. have released Rs.70.99 lakh against the 2nd installment GOI share and Rs.150 lakh received during 2013-14 will be released to the SPV after the receipt of Utilisation certificate.
- An MoU has been signed between IDCO and NALCO to develop an ancillary and downstream aluminum park at Angul over 450 acres of land, close to NALCO smelter plant. 65 acres Government lands have been taken as advance possession. Total 46 companies have shown interest to set up their units in the Park.

- At present there are 9 Special Economic Zones (SEZ) in the state that have been approved by Government of India, out of which 5 projects have been notified. Infocity SEZ of IDCO at Chandaka (BBSR) is in operation and sector specific SEZ info valley (Infocity –II) is being developed over 500 acres of land. Infosys is the anchor tenant for this SEZ which has been allotted 50.9 acres of land in the park. Another 180 acres of land is being developed as Electronic systems Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) cluster by IDCO jointly with OCAC.
- In order to promote industries in plastic and polymer sector, a Plastic park is proposed to be developed in PCPIR complex at Paradeep under the Plastic Park Scheme of the Government of India. A SPV namely Paradeep Plastic Park Ltd has been formed by IDCO. The Park shall be developed over 120 acres of Land, which has already been transferred by IDCO to the SPV.
- RITES have been engaged for preparation of DPR for Anugul Chendipada Rail Corridor. The project cost is Rs.8000 cr., which is also a PPP initiative, including infrastructure development viz. Railway Track, Four lane road, Water supply etc. The rail corridor will facilitate transport of coal from the area to the tune of 187 MT/ annum. About 102 Kms long rail link is in progress by the SPV M/S Angul Sukinda Railway Ltd. through M/S Rail Vikash Nigam. Land acquisition for 1675 acres of land is in progress and construction of 3 major bridges has been started.
- A SPV in the name of M/S Brahmoni Railways Ltd. has been formed by IDCO. This rail corridor will also facilitate the coal blocks to evaluate coal to the tune of 127 million tones per annum.
- Construction of an ITES/BPO: (Tower in Bhubaneswar, (Tower-2010)
- The construction of a G+17 storied with 4.52 lakh sft. Super built area at Bhubaneswar is to provide built-up space for promotion of IT/ITES industries in the state. The approved cost of the project is about Rs.113.42 core. The construction work is in full swing and targeted to be completed by end of 2014.
- In addition, construction works assigned by various Departments of state Govt./Govt of India and their agencies to IDCO have been executed amounting to Rs.169.73 crores.

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

IPICOL is the key promotional institution incorporated in 1973 with the main objective of accelerating the pace of industrial development in the state by promoting large and medium scale industries in Odisha. It functions as the secretariat of “Team Odisha” which is a broad institutional frame work of the State Government under Odisha Industries Facilitation Act, 2004. IPICOL is also declared as State Nodal Agency (SNLA) in 2005 for implementation of Single Window System (SWS) series for clearance of investment proposal for medium and large scale industries.. Since inception, IPICOL has assisted about 285 industries in the state with Long Term Loan of Rs.241 crore and equity of Rs.59 crore. IPICOL receives Combined Application Form (CAF) from investors, and after due analysis places it before the State Level Single Window Clearance Authority (SLSWCA).

- Under single window services IPICOL has received 26 CAF, (against 432 CAF during last year), from which 11 proposals have cleared through 8 Task Force meetings and 2 SLSWCA. Total value of approved project through the single windows is Rs.72165.31 crore.

IPICOL has introduced “Investors Connect Platform” to extend the facilitation services to investors by addressing their issues and to resolve the same through concerned departments. So far, 235 industries have been intimated and 47 out of them are participated with the platform.

In the year 2013-14 IPICOL has participated in 14 major events across India including to promote Odisha as a broad and preferred investment destination

Industrial Development Corporation of Odisha Ltd. (IDCOL)

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

- IDCOL Kalinga Iron Works Ltd. (IKIWL) at Barbil, engaged in manufacturing foundry grade pig iron and cast iron spun pipe.

- IDCOL Ferro Chrome and Alloys Ltd. (IFCAL) at Jajpur Road, which produces high carbon ferro chrome (HCFC).
- IDCOL Software Ltd. at Bhubaneswar which acts as one of the nodal IT agents of the Government.
- Konark Jute Limited, Dhanamandal, engaged in jute products.
- Due to significant hike in various input items without corresponding increase in the prices of finished products the manufacturing activity has been badly affected. However, the mining activities have started improving since 2012-13. The corporation provides employment to about 1086 persons directly and indirect employment to about 2169 persons in its wholly owned subsidiary companies. It has been a part of its HR policy to maintain industrial harmony and no major labour unrest/ strikes have been reported. IDCOL operates Roida 'C' Iron Ore mines. During the year up to Nov, 2013 about 68.35 thousand M.T of ore has been raised. The Tailangi Chromite ore mines is operated to meet the captive requirement of IFCAL and raised about 31.81 TMT of Crome ore up to November, 2013.

Odisha Small Industries Corporation (OSIC)

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

- **Raw Material Assistance Scheme:** OSIC provides various types of raw materials to SSI units through twelve raw material depots spread all over the state. Presently, it deals with raw materials like iron and steel, TISCON bars, aluminum ingots, plastics, bitumen and coal and has appointed 165 dealers to spread its TISCON bar business. The Corporation achieved a turnover of Rs. 486.67 crore during 2013-14 .
- **Marketing Assistance Scheme:** It provides product and project marketing assistance to small-scale units and participates in tenders and liaison with public and private sectors for procurement of bulk orders. Its main marketing products include agricultural implements and dual desks. The corporation has entered into Rural Electrification works through CESCO, WESCO and NESCO since 2006-07. Its scheme for providing assistance to small scale units has been well received and has attained utmost popularity. There is now increasing expectation that OSIC will provide

such assistance in future. It is worth mentioning that OSIC achieved a turnover of Rs. 14.77 crore during 2013-14. Its turn over for the year 2014-15 (up to July'14) was Rs.3.71 crore.

- **Sub-Contract Exchange Scheme:** The Corporation provides marketing support to SSI units through its Contract Exchange Scheme. In 2013-14, it achieved a business of Rs. 9.98 crore under this scheme.

Odisha Khadi and Village Industries Board (OK&VIB)

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

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

In 2008-09, Khadi & Village Industries Commission introduced the “Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) merging the earlier PMRY and REGP. The scheme has been implemented in the state through KVIC, OK&VI Board and District Industries Centre (DIC). Since 2008-09 till the end of 2013-14, the Board has provided margin money of Rs.83.16 crore for establishment of 4455 village industries and generated employment to 36,971 persons. During 2014-15 (up to August.14) the Board has provided margin money of Rs. 3.91 crore for establishment of 211 village industries and generated employment of 1372 persons.

Odisha State Financial Corporation (OSFC)

OSFC, established in 1956, has played a pivotal role in extending credit support and financial services to first generation entrepreneurs to set up MSME in the state and thereby facilitate growth of industries in the Odisha. It has completed more than five decades of dedicated service in financing MSME and has contributed to the process of economic development of

the state in terms of value addition, employment generation, and mobilization of capital, entrepreneurship, skill development and export earnings. Due to structural changes in the economy, many of the MSMEs in the state could not cope up with the increasing competition and became sick. This adversely affected the financial health of OSFC. Now OSFC is on revival path, restructured and rejuvenated with support from State Government and other stakeholders like SIDBI, IDBI and Banks. OSFC has resumed its lending activities from March, 2010 and is striving for an early turn- around.

Since its inception till the end of March, 2014, OSFC has sanctioned Rs.1317.17 crore in favour of 28,230 units and disbursed Rs.1,309.86 crore to 28,222 units. During 2013-14, OSFC sanctioned Rs.0.2 crore in favour of 1 units and disbursed Rs.1.13 crore. During 2012-13, OSFC recovered Rs.19.34 crore and repaid Rs.1.00crore to SIDBI and Rs.0.14crore towards capital investment subsidiary and interest subsidy. The net worth and Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAAR) of the Corporation has improved from (-) Rs.282.41 crore and (-) 94.23% as on 31.3.2005 to Rs.20.01 crore and 11.16% respectively at the end of 31.3.2014. During 2012-13, OSFC has laid emphasis on providing credit assistance to new industries and targeted sanction of Rs.35.00 crore and disbursement Rs.15.00 crore. It has also set a recovery target at Rs.35.00 crore.

Directorate of Export Promotion and Marketing

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

- Creating better infrastructure like an Export Promotion Industry Park (EPIP) for boosting exports.
- Providing overseas marketing information and overseas trade enquiries to potential exporters
- Liasoning with Central Government/State Government departments and export promotion agencies to sort out difficulties encountered by exporters of the State.
- Presenting export awards annually to the best exporters with a view to generate competitiveness among exporters of the State.

- Conducting workshops and seminars in collaboration with recognized 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 (EPC).
- Assisting potential exporters in providing the know-how to enter the export market.
- Redressing the grievances of the exports by taking up their problems with EPC (Export Promotion Council), Commodity Boards and other Govt. of India offices.
- Publishing and circulating various information, circulars on exports and imports through the EP&M News Letters.
- Redressing the grievances of the exporters by taking up their problems with EPC (export promotion Council), commodity Boards and other Government of India offices.
- Publishing and circulating various information, circulars on exports and imports through the E P & M News Letters.

4.2 Mining and Quarrying

Mineral resources and metallurgical industry are treated as the real wealth of the State. Mineral reserves are not only finite but also nonrenewable. Odisha is richly endowed with large varieties of metallic and nonmetallic minerals which include chromite, bauxite, graphite, iron ore, manganese ore, limestone, clay, quartz and quartzite, nickel, copper, lead, coal and many precious stones. The abundance and quality grades of these mineral reserves make it conducive for the State to achieve higher industrial growth. The mining & quarrying sub sector in Odisha is more pronounced not only for its quantity of production and value addition to GSDP but also for its huge potential in employment generation, both direct and indirect employment. The State Government of Odisha envisions to achieve optimal utilisation of State's mineral resources for its industrial growth and socio-economic development, through scientific exploration, sustainable mining practices and geo scientific research and development and attain the raw material security for the State. The state occupies a prominent place in the minerals map of the country both in term of deposits and production. Figure 4.15 and Annexure 4.16 depict the deposits of four major minerals in the state during 2013-14. Annexure 4.16 explains the mineral reserves of India and major mineral bearing states.

Figure 4.15: Major Mineral Deposit in Odisha, 2013-14

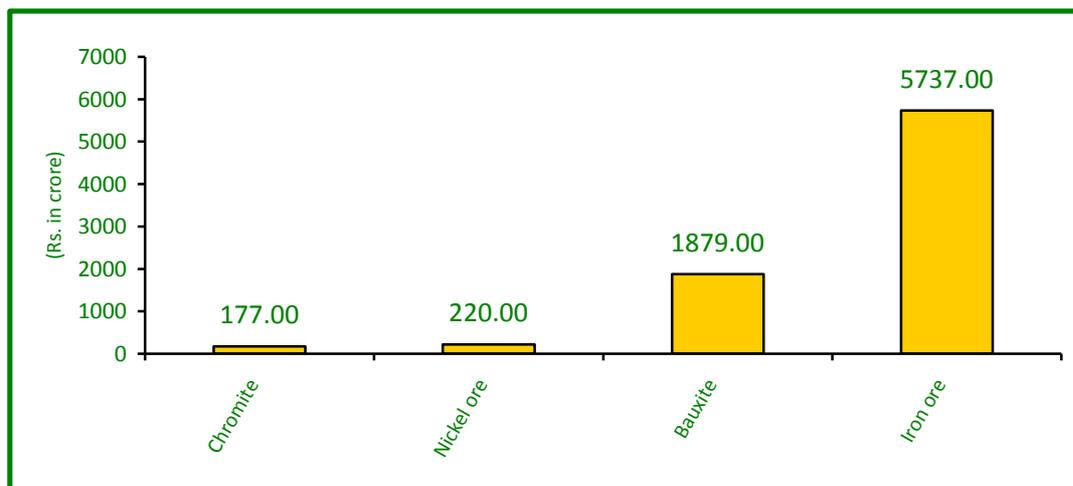
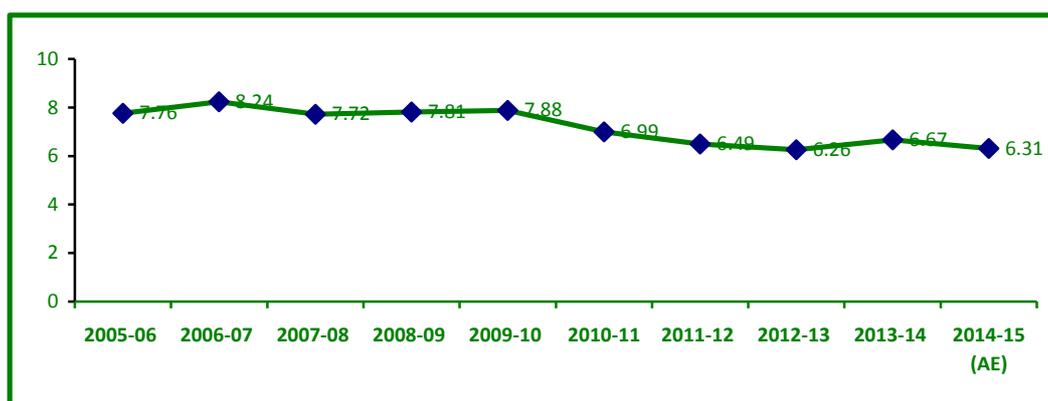


Figure 4.16: Share of Mining & Quarrying sector in Odisha's Real GSDP, 2004-05 to 2013-14

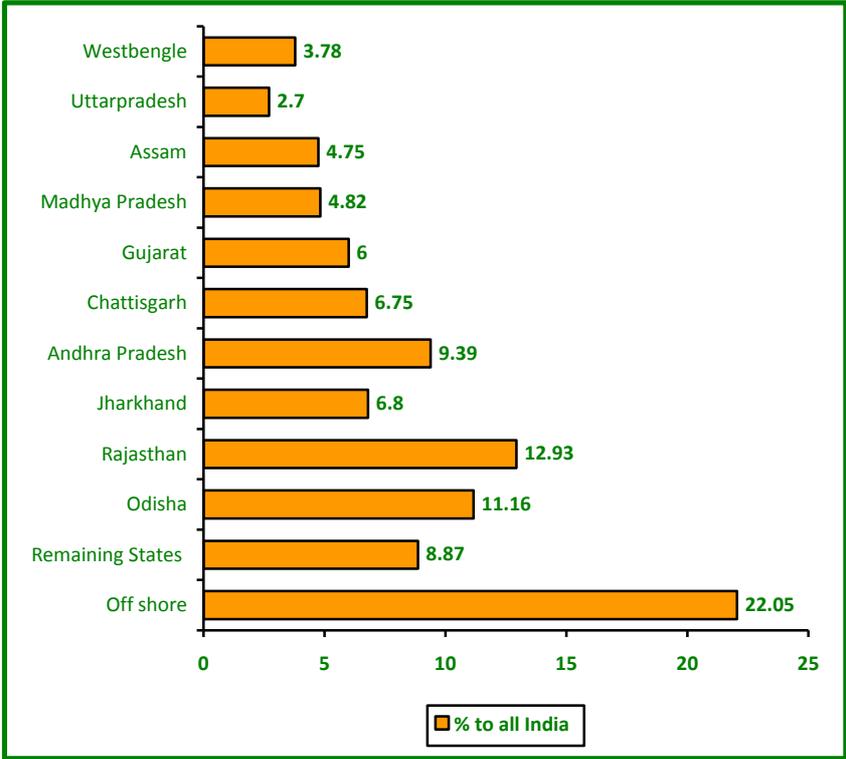


In recent years, the mining and quarrying sub-sector has been contributing about 6.3 percent towards Odisha's real GSDP at 2004-05 prices. The contribution of this sector to Odisha's real GSDP for the period from 2004-05 to 2014-15 is shown in Figure 4.16. This sub-sector has grown, in real terms at 2004-05 prices, at rate of 2.30 percent during the year 2014-15.

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 2013-14 (Estimated) in terms of percentage share of total value of mineral output in India.

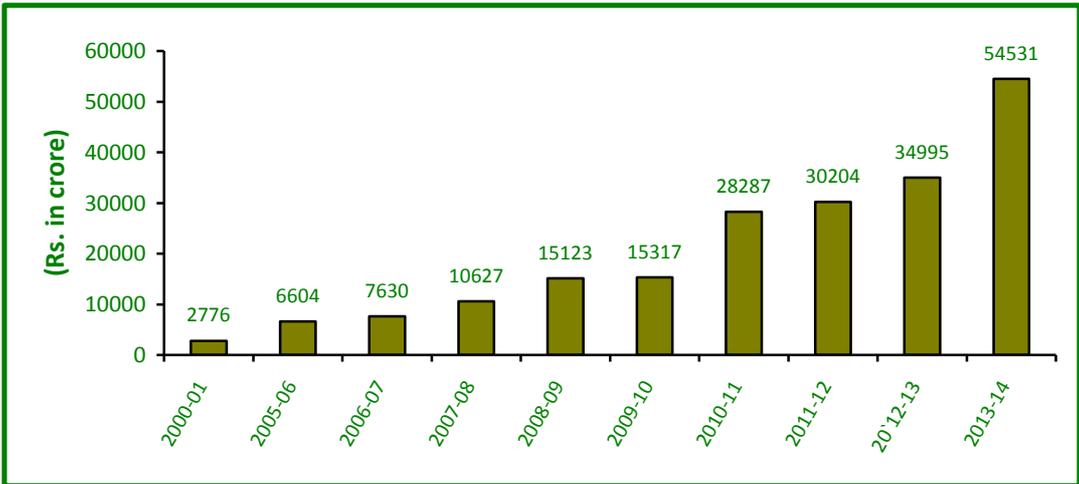
Figure 4.18 depicts the growth of this sector in terms of total value of mineral production for the period from 2000-01 to 2013-14.

Figure 4.17: Share of Value of Mineral Production of Major States to all India, 2013- 2014.



(Source: Annual Report, Ministry of Mines, GoI, 2013-14)

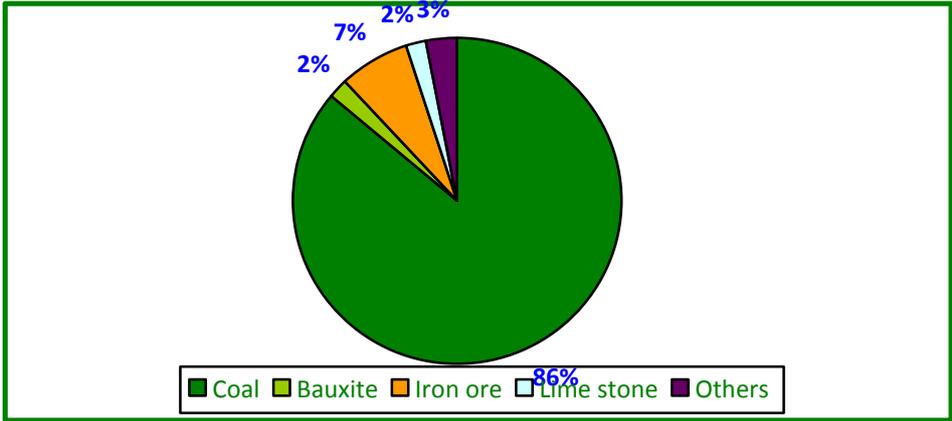
Figure 4.18: Value of Mineral Production in Odisha



4.2.1 Deposits, Production and Exports of Minerals

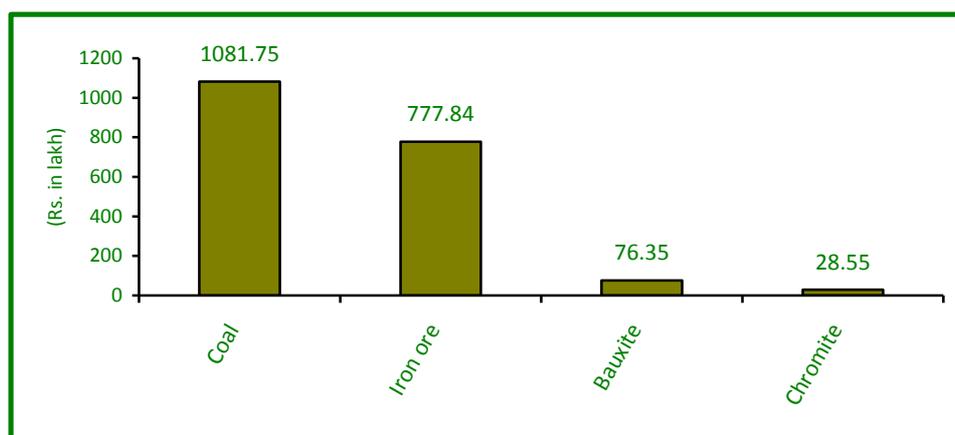
Odisha has been richly endowed with a variety of minerals. It therefore occupies a prominent place in the country as a mineral rich state. By 2010 it could be known from surveys that about 93 percent of Chromite and Nickle, 52 percent of Bauxite, 44 percent of Manganese, 33 percent of Iron ore and 24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

Figure 4.19: Mineral Reserve in Odisha, 2013-14



Production of major minerals in Odisha during 2013-14 is illustrated in Figure 4.20 and reported in Annexure 4.21. It may be observed that about 59.67 percent of coal has been extracted in Anugul district and the rest from Jharsuguda, Sundargarh and Sambalpur districts. Iron ore extraction is mostly confined to Keonjhar district which accounts for 71.1 percent of total extraction, followed by Sundargarh (25.5 percent). Most of the bauxite mining takes place in Koraput district, followed by Rayagada.

Figure 4.20: Production of Major Minerals in Odisha, 2013-14



Annexure 4.22 shows data on production and value of minerals from 2000-01 to 2013-14 while Annexure 4.23 lists the break-up of production and value of different minerals from 2011-12 to 2013-14. The exports of minerals and ores from the state show a declining trend since 2011-12. (Figure 4.21). Iron ore is the most important mineral in the export basket of all the minerals. Its share in total exports of minerals stood at 96.33 percent in 2013-14, 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.

Figure 4.21: Total Exports of Minerals & Ores, 2000-01 to 2013-14

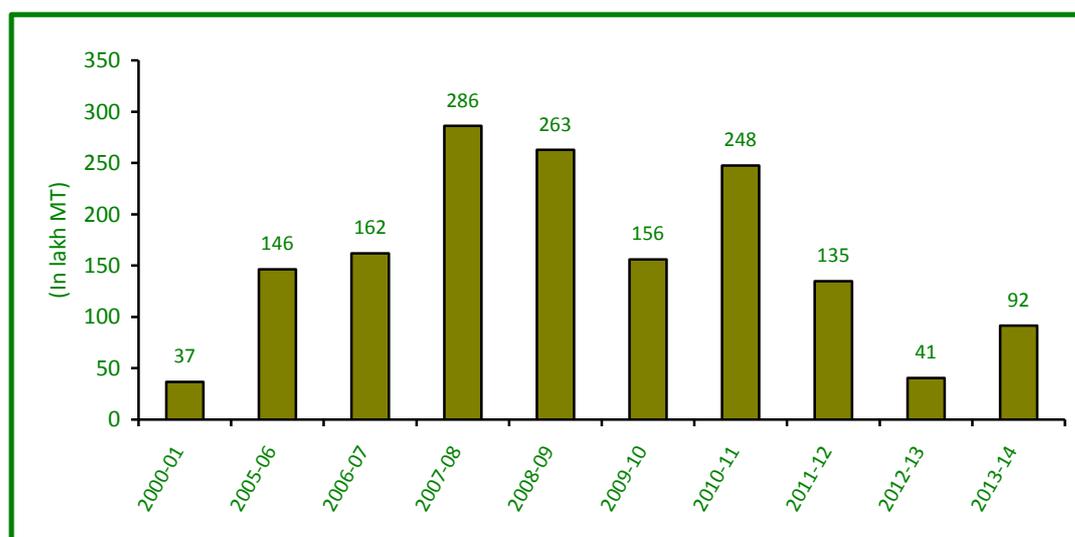
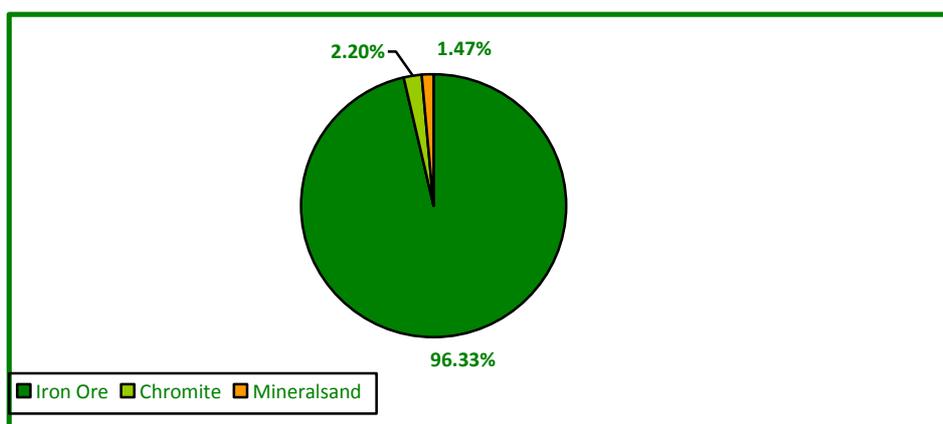


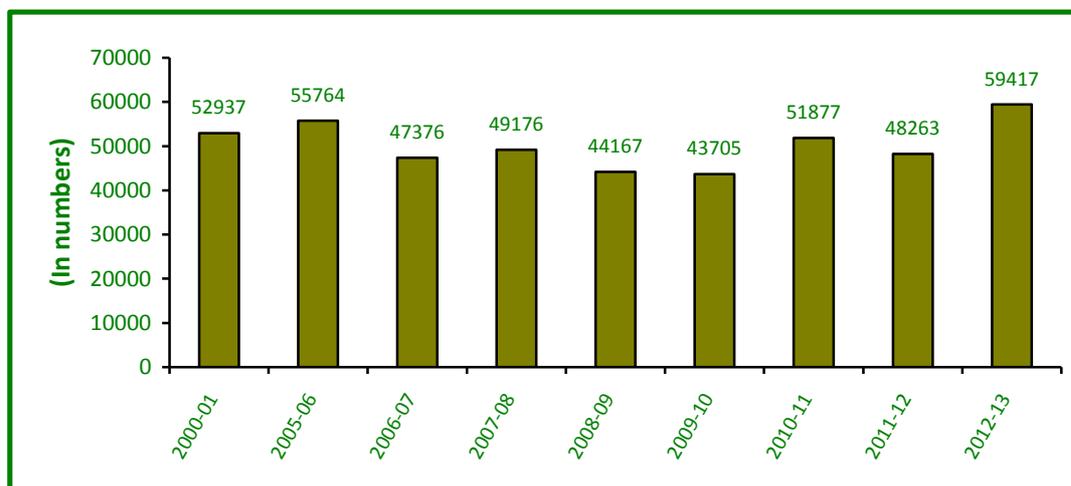
Figure 4.22: Percentage Composition of Exports of Minerals & Ores, 2013-14



4.2.2 Employment in Mining Sector

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

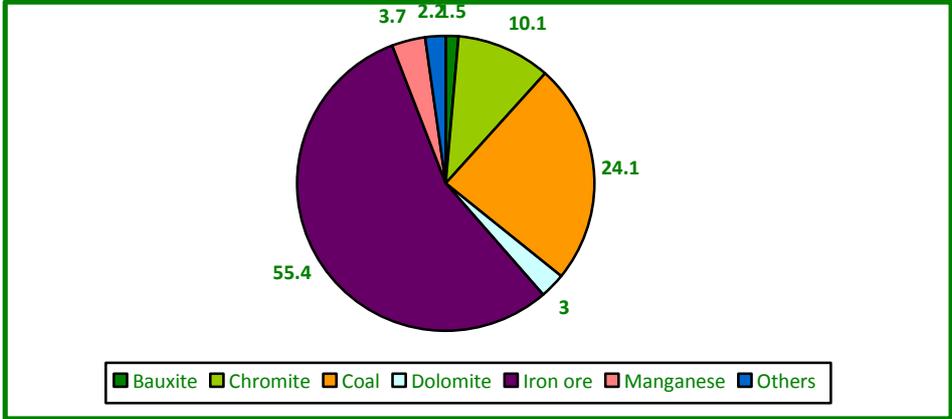
Figure 4.23: Workers directly employed in major mineral activities in Odisha, 2000-01 to 2012-13



It may be observed from the figure 4.23 that employment in the sector in 2012-13 increased to 59417 compared to 2011-12 when it stood at 48263. It may further be seen from the figure that employment in the sector does not show a steady increasing trend. This is because the sector has been increasingly employing labor-saving and capital-intensive production

techniques and technology over the years. It may further be noted that 78% of the employed work force get engaged in the iron ore and coal sub-sectors.

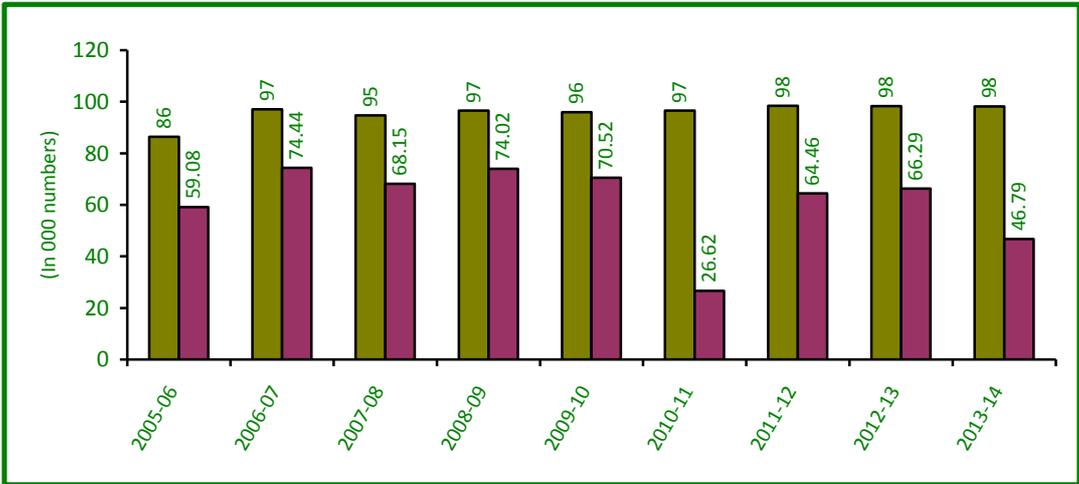
Figure 4.24: Composition of Employment by Mineral Type, 2012-13



4.2.3 Mining Leases

There were 595 mining leases in 2013-14, covering an area of 98178 thousand ha. Out of these, 102 leases over an area of 46788 thousand ha were in operation. Mineral-wise leases, both working and non-working, in Odisha during 2013-14 are listed in Annexure 4.27. Figure 4.25 depicts all leases and operational leases in terms of area for the period from 2005-06 to 2013-14. Given that the total area has decreased while the production of minerals and ores has increased steadily.

Figure 4.25: Leased Area of Mines in Odisha, 2005-06 to 2013-14



4.2.4 Odisha Mining Corporation (OMC)

The Odisha Mining Corporation Limited (OMC) which was established in 1956 is the largest state public sector unit in the country's mining sector. In 2013-14, out of 600 mining leases, 35 leases covering an area of 17,483 ha have been sanctioned to OMC. Of these, 6 were in operation, covering an area of 5,930 ha. Mineral-wise number of leases held by OMC by the end of 2013-14 are given in Annexure 4.29. After showing an increasing trend, the production of mineral by OMC started declining since 2009-10. Its total production in 2009-10 was about 79.89 lakh MT which came down to 31.36 lakh MT in 2012-13 and to 25.29 lakh MT during 2013-14. Iron ore constituted about 74 percent of the total mineral production. (Annexure 4. 30).The turnover of OMC during 2012-13 was Rs. 1854 crore, and it earned profits of Rs.1, 449.95 crore before tax. Annual turnover, profit and dividend paid to the State Government from 2004-05 to 2013-14 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 2013-14, it has undertaken 13 explorations for minerals like Gem stone, coal, iron ore, Manganese Ore, Chromite, Bauxite, Geographical Survey & Graphite.in beach sand as well as geophysical and geochemical investigations. Their major observations for 2013-14 are as follows:

- 29th Gem Belt (Emerald) of Odisha in Saraskana Tahasilof Mayurbhanj dist (8 km x 0.18) has been reported. The work will be continued in collaboration with GSI in Field Year 2014-15.
- Promising graphite belt between Bada Kantakula and Bandhabhuin (T.S. No.73H/2) stretching over 10 km has been reported.
- Three Bauxite plateaus (Maligurha, Dabugurha in Rayagada districts and Kalahandi district and Chilisankha in Koraput district) have been identified. The visual observation indicates that the bauxite is of metallurgical grade.
- A sizeable iron ore deposit (1000m x 400m) in Netrabandh Pahar, Koida tahasil, Sundargarh district (T.s. No.73G/5) with Fe +62% has been delineated.
- A promising Manganese occurrence in Deoghar area of Sundargarh district (T.S No.73G/5) over 2 sqr. Km has been identified.

- Two Chromiferous ultramafic bodies around Dolia, Kulanga and Karadapal area in Kankadahad block of Dhenkanal district (T.S. No. 73 G/8 & G/12) have been identified with Cr_2O_3 : 3.48%, MgO:25% and Ni-up to 640 ppm. Geophysical survey in the area is under progress. The TMI value ranging from 4463n T to 45444nT seems encouraging..
- Exploration of CMPDI sponsored Madhupur Coal project (Ib valley Coal field, T.S. No. 640/13) and a promotional Coal exploration project around Rajbahal (Ib valley coal field, T.S.No. 64N/12) are under 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 Manufacturers Sector

Period	Total no. of registered factories	Closed	Defaulted	Reported	Total employment (number)	Value of output (Rs. In cr.)	Value of input (Rs. In cr)	Value of depreciation (Rs. In cr.)	Net value added by manufacture (Rs.in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1985-86	1,922	423	160	1339	144,671	1993.25	1492.91	105.21	395.13
1986-87	1,972	506	205	1261	139,810	2343.18	1774.38	128.81	439.99
1987-88	1,981	595	150	1236	156,500	2882.55	2239.55	190.83	452.17
1988-89	2,060	611	114	1337	156,265	4276.49	3138.28	327.40	810.81
1989-90	2,025	515	171	1339	156,404	4821.94	3329.21	325.83	1166.90
1990-91	2,130	608	169	1353	155,018	4589.62	3328.33	326.83	934.46
1991-92	2,237	645	150	1442	166,462	6544.02	4855.72	420.95	1267.35
1992-93	2,124	615	122	1387	176,092	7631.03	5759.41	480.86	1390.71
1993-94	2,263	669	126	1468	180,343	8234.57	5999.66	449.66	1788.25
1994-95	2,346	719	80	1547	189,480	9827.19	7190.07	506.87	2129.55
1995-96	2,290	665	84	1541	186,538	11843.13	8573.19	679.05	2590.89
1996-97	2,358	698	120	1540	177,860	12235.08	9290.84	719.90	2224.34
1997-98	2,423	822	135	1466	178,925	14253.90	10687.61	1395.21	2171.08
1998-99	2,136	570	240	1540	140,087	10799.27	8033.65	790.02	1975.50
1999-00	2257	NA	NA	1615	147,452	11763.21	8535.10	632.25	2595.86
2000-01	2253	NA	NA	1665	128,662	13242.67	10163.24	727.75	2351.68
2001-02	2588	NA	NA	1709	116,434	14113.82	10654.16	910.41	2549.25
2002-03	2798	NA	NA	1683	120,367	15618.84	12465.72	798.11	2355.01
2003-04	2838	NA	NA	1687	125,166	18643.66	13606.49	1205.63	3831.54
2004-05	2899	NA	NA	1749	145,747	23294.00	15899.22	1349.36	6045.42
2005-06	2942	NA	NA	1862	144,554	27977.11	20230.76	1458.86	6287.49
2006-07	3046	NA	NA	1906	162,558	36641.60	25943.87	1675.02	9022.70
2007-08	3109	NA	NA	1822	184,886	48013.83	32504.72	1997.61	13511.50
2008-09	3161	NA	NA	1848	213,534	69532.92	50337.61	2521.25	16674.06
2009-10	3243	NA	NA	1980	227,525	65662.34	47712.68	3149.92	14799.74
2010-11	3375	N.A	N.A	2482	282,860	92147.54	70697.89	4512.28	16931.37
2011-12	3609	N.A	N.A	2486	284,637	115419.15	91212.09	6002.30	18204.76

Annexure 4.2: MSME Industries in Odisha

Year	MSME units setup (cummulative)	SSI/MSME units setup during the year	Investment made (Rs. in Crore)	Employment generated (persons)
1	2	3	4	5
1995-96	49589	2507	74.82	13019
2000-01	66206	3676	153.18	18115
2001-02	70125	3919	165.23	16582
2002-03	74133	4008	155.14	16320
2003-04	78568	4435	170.13	20547
2004-05	83075	4507	245.59	21898
2005-06	87861	4786	270.44	25142
2006-07	92417	4556	271.14	20839
2007-08	97127	4710	295.51	23301
2008-09	101933	4806	227.92	20996
2009-10	106840	4907	292.34	23195
2010-11	111856	5016	395.02	24451
2011-12	117361	5505	500.73	30387
2012-13	123,292	5931	432.90	27104
2013-14	130301	7009	669.41	32136

Source: Directorate of Industries, Odisha

Annexure 4.3: District-Wise Break-up of MSMEs, 2013-14

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	191	51.58	159	127	645	931	98
Jharsuguda	133	15.07	61	128	387	576	13
Sambalpur	201	21.07	85	161	469	715	133
Deogarh	38	1.52	33	37	127	197	9
Sundergarh	720	84.53	420	1297	1993	3710	246
Keonjhar	281	10.99	164	360	569	1093	113
Mayurbhanj	333	15.80	78	483	767	1328	179
Balasore	423	20.31	305	96	1234	1635	204
Bhadrak	264	17.73	132	55	834	1021	10
Kendrapara	160	13.91	107	3	592	702	88
Jagatsinghpur	158	14.34	212	53	740	1005	194
Cuttack	474	71.97	527	18	1826	2371	330
Jajpur	409	26.13	294	84	1466	1844	46
Dhenkanal	249	22.53	174	24	924	1122	0
Angul	270	11.97	194	41	714	949	157
Nayagarh	126	7.98	46	3	516	565	68
Khurda	521	116.00	158	23	2530	2711	383
Puri	290	11.94	206	6	1156	1368	300
Ganjam	457	17.25	218	27	1381	1626	287
Gajapati	80	2.15	27	19	178	224	59
Kandhamal	121	4.05	109	93	171	373	23
Baudh	35	3.88	16	16	116	148	6
Sonepur	69	1.75	31	16	220	267	7
Bolangir	293	32.94	154	86	1110	1350	4
Nuapada	46	3.55	27	36	129	192	23
Kalahandi	194	30.60	201	190	619	1010	80
Rayagada	165	5.31	37	82	380	499	27
Nabarangpur	82	13.29	171	240	246	657	216
Koraput	195	17.79	112	973	720	1805	1022
Malkangiri	31	1.48	71	31	40	142	0
Total	7009	669.41	4529	4808	22799	32136	4325

Annexure 4.4: Sector-wise MSME Units in Odisha by the end of 2013-14

Category	No. of units setup	Investment (Rs. In crore)	Employment (persons)
1	2	3	4
Food & Allied	27284	1557.86	147543
Chemical & Allied	3038	259.67	23684
Electrical & Electronics	1204	72.31	7655
Engineering & Metal Based	13887	1021.99	101281
Forest & Wood based	7572	99.79	46,749
Glass & Ceramics	9257	660.15	14,3320
Livestock & Leather	465	7.89	2605
Paper & Paper Products	3187	140.16	17537
Rubber & Plastics	1858	238.78	11570
Textiles	9162	200.45	53411
Misc. Manufacturing	6946	219.59	33310
Repairing & Services	46441	1160.36	149813
Total	130301	5639.00	738478

Source: Directorate of Industries, Odisha.

Annexure 4.5: Growth of Handicraft and Cottage Industry in Odisha

Year	No. of units established during the year	Investment (Rs. In Crore)	Employment Generated (no. of persons)
1	2	3	4
2000-01	22,431	40.65	37,641
2001-02	26,196	61.72	36,937
2002-03	25,041	61.34	39,528
2003-04	23,287	67.87	39,743
2004-05	18,277	48.41	30,052
2005-06	13,363	39.42	22,734
2006-07	13,063	53.32	20,605
2007-08	9,011	38.3	15,368
2008-09	9,294	34.83	16,279
2009-10	14539	37.55	28305
2010-11	7884	26.29	12431
2011-12	7293	30.31	9187
2012-13	1027	2.96	1393
2013-14	1204	3.45	1507

Source: Directorate of Handicrafts and Cottage Industries, Odisha

Annexure 4.6: Achievements of Tassar, Mulberry and Eri Sectors

Activities	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12(p)	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(A)Tassar Sector						
Tassar Food Plants (Ha)	9115	10487	11035	11440	12137	13017
Production of Dfls (lakh nos.)	14.40	18.70	15.43	17.76	18.05	17.09
Procurement of Dfls (lakh nos.)	3.70	4.17	4.36	4.61	5.33	4.00
Consumption of Dfls (lakh nos.)	18.10	22.87	19.79	22.37	23.38	21.09
Production of reeling cocoons (lakh nos.)	729.20	915.00	922.96	689.93	1168.00	555.55
Production of raw silk (M.T.)	57.00	71.00	77.57	89.70	95.00	45.14
Production of silk waste (M.T.)	4.40	14.20	15.50	17.00	19.00	9.03
No. of farmers covered (Nos.)	9570	16343	12500	13233	13256	12.170
(B) Mulberry Sector						
Mulberry area in Acre	774	762	772.50	946.90	990.50	1027.50
Procurement of Dfls (lakh nos.)	0.86	100	0.84	0.96	1.16	1.28
Consumption of Dfls (lakh nos.)	0.86	100	0.84	0.96	1.16	1.28
Production of reeling ocoons (lakh nos.)	25.50	30.00	17.99	21.47	24.70	25.25
Production of raw silk (M.T.)	2.50	3.30	2.02	2.70	3.30	3.30
Production of silk waste (M.T.)	0.65	0.75	0.24	0.23	0.33	0.25
No. of farmers covered (Nos.)	1400	1094	1187	1208	1152	1003
(C) Eri Sector						1152
Existing Castor Plantation (Ac)	1300	845	1282	1033	1300	1325
Consumption of Dfls (lakh nos.)	1.32	1.35	0.78	1.48	1.73	1.43
Production of cut cocoons (M.T.)	8.80	9.40	4.40	5.02	7.50	6.02
Production of raw silk (M.T.)	6.60	7.00	3.30	3.80	6.00	4.80
No. of farmers covered (Nos.)	2140	2250	2264	2027	2308	2513

Annexure 4.7: Salt Production in Odisha

Year	Govt. Sector		Co-op Sector		Private Sector		Total		Value (Rs. in crore)	Employment
	Area (in acre)	Production (in MT)								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2005	-	-	1324	15843	3813	40415	5137	56258	5.60	5000
2006	-	-	1324	6728	3813	13965	5137	20693	2.89	3200
2007	-	-	1324	9847	3813	21768	5137	31615	3.79	3800
2008	-	-	1324	9188	3813	10936	5137	20124	2.82	3300
2009	-	-	1324	11816	3813	20270	5137	32086	3.85	3600
2010	-	-	1324	3354	3813	11262	5137	14616	1.75	4500
2011	-	-	1324	1690	3813	5710	5137	7400	1.11	350
2012	-	-	1324	7216	3813	26729	5137	33945	4.07	4200
2013	-	-	989	7261	3658	16.19	4646	7277.14	2.37	5300

Source: Directorate of Industries, Odisha

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

(Rs. in crore)

Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Metallurgical products	5057.74	5673.49	4561.77	4807.98	4806.68	5211.38	7677.49
%	36.63	38.74	35.93	28.12	29.66	49.08	40.88
Engineering, chemical and allied products	408.77	470.34	718.70	612.62	196.21	61.00	3531.21
%	2.94	3.21	5.66	3.58	1.21	0.57	18.80
Mineral products	7088.06	6900.06	5740.14	9836.84	9259.48	2427.57	3546.78
%	51.33	47.12	45.21	57.53	57.13	22.86	18.89
Agriculture and forest products	6.25	2.02	4.17	8.77	0.02	0.05	02.92
%	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02
Marine products including Fish & shrimps products	387.25	413.67	446.80	541.47	521.34	747.30	1699.41
%	2.80	2.83	3.52	3.17	3.22	7.04	9.05
Handloom and textile products	20.83	15.26	19.43	28.96	0.02	0.01	10.64
%	0.15	0.10	0.15	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.06
Handicraft products	0.81	0.42	0.43	0.71	0.17	0.17	0.27
%	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.001
Electronics	837.44	1162.80	1198.84	1254.24	1414.78	2169.94	2300.46
%	6.06	7.94	9.44	7.34	8.73	20.44	12.25
Others (Computer software & pharmaceutical etc.)	4.46	7.00	6.15	7.29	8.64	0.02	10.93
%	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.06
Total	13808.63	14644.33	12696.43	17098.88	16207.35	10617.43	18780.11
%	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, 2013-14

Sl. No.	Item exported	Value of Exports (Rs. in Lakh)	Destination Countries
1	2	3	4
1	Agriculture & Forest Products: - Herbal product	292.00	
2	Engg./Chemical & Allied Products: D.I/C.I Castings, Machinery, Granite, Paper, Pesticides, refractory materials, transformers, Tyers, Tubes , HDPL Pipes fittings(PVC)	353120.62	USA, Newszealand, Behrain, West Indies,Japan,Singapore,Sweden, Malaysia, Cyprus, UAE, Australia, China, Bhutan, Srilanka, Nepal and many other countries etc.
3	Electronics: Software	230046.05	USA, UK, Canada, Japan, ,China ,Australia, Spain, Germany, Brazil, Europe, South Africa, Middle East, Singapore, Denmark, Philipines etc.
4	Handicrafts: Stone, Painting, Applique Brass	26.57	UK, USA, Canada, Germany, Australia, Holland, Dubai, Indonesia, Hongkong, Switzerland, China
5	Marine Products: Forzen Shrimps, Other marine products	169941.27	USA, UK, Canada, Germany, Japan, France, UAE,Kuwait, Netherland, Belgium and other countries etc.
6	Metallurgical Products : Pig iron, Sponge iron, Ferro Chrome, Ferro Manganese, Charge Chrome, Aluminium, Aluminium utensils/circles.	767749.50	Bangladesh, Hongkong, China, Japan, Thailand,South Koria,Indonesia, Taiwan, Vietnam, Turkey, Singapore,USA,Russia and many other countries etc.
7	Mineral products: Iron Ore, Chrome Ore, Concentrate, Ilmenite	354678.96	China, Japan, ,Malayasia Singapore, Spain,UAE, Australia etc.
8	Textile Products: Jute twine, Jute Products,..Readymade garments	1000.00	UK, USA, Germany
9	Pharmaceutical Products homeopathic, Surgical dressings	92.68	Nepal. Malasya, Bangladesh
10	Handloom products	64.28	UK, USA, Germany, Brazil, Czec, Australia, Thailand, Japan, Canada, France, Indonesia
11	Service Providers	1000.00	All foreign countries
	Grand Total	1878011.93 (P)	

N.B. P- provisional

Annexure 4.10: Lists of Non-working PSUs, 2013-14

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

Annexure 4.11: List of Profit-Making and Loss-Incurring Operating PSUs during 2013-14

Sl. No.	Corporations	Profit/Loss
1	2	3
1	Odisha Agro Industries Corporation Ltd.	Profit making
2	Odisha State Seeds Corporation Ltd.	Profit making
3	Odisha State Cashew Development Corporation Ltd.	Profit making
4	APICOL	Profit making
5	IDCOL Software Ltd.	Profit making
6	Odisha Forest Development Corporation Ltd.	Profit making
7	Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.	Profit making
8	Odisha Construction Corporation Ltd.	Profit making
9	Odisha Bridge and Construction Corporation Ltd.	Profit making
10	Odisha State Civil Supply Corporation Ltd.	No Profit/No Loss
11	Odisha Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.	Profit making
12	Odisha Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	Profit making
13	Odisha Hydro Power Corporation Ltd.	Profit making
14	GRIDCO	Profit making
15	Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Ltd.	Profit making
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.	Loss incurring
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	Profit making
27	IDCOL Ferrochrome and Alloys Ltd	Profit making
28	Odisha Pisciculture Development Corporation	Profit making
29	Odisha State Road Transport Corporation Ltd.	Profit making
30	Odisha State Ware Housing Corporation	Profit making
31	Odisha State Financial Corporation	Profit making
32	IDCO	Profit making

Annexure 4.12: Activities under the PMEGP Scheme in Odisha

Sl. No.	Target	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	4	5	6	7	
1	Target					
(i)	Number	982	1271	1206	1380	4511
(ii)	Amount* (Rs. In crore)	Rs.11.79	17.79	16.88	31.75	5854.98
2	Application received	12045	9726	10950	9710	6148
3	Cases sanctioned					
(i)	Number	1,341	1572	1338	1443	1054
(ii)	Amount* (Rs. In crore)	22.78	93.38	80.02	24.75	11.59
4	Cases released					
(i)	Number	928	1368	1132	1807	889
(ii)	Amount* (Rs. In crore)	15.42	23.09	18.55	31.59	4075.76

* Involved margin money (Government subsidy) Source: - Directorate of Industries.

Annexure 4.13: Progress under PMEGP Scheme by KVIB

Year	Target			Achievement		
	No.	Margin money (Rs. in lakh)	Employment Genertaed (No.)	No.	Margin money (Rs. in lakh)	Employment Genertaed (No.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2008-09	736	884	7366	553	709.92	3900
2009-10	736	884	7366	603	1183.11	5404
2010-11	953	1334.78	9530	796	1518.33	7962
2011-12	905	1266.26	9050	678	1274.85	5333
2012-13	1036	2381.28	8288	1184	2314.54	9529
2013-14	1036	2381.28	8288	641	1315.08	4843
2014-15	1576	2177.59	12608	211	390.82	1372

As on (20.8.2014) Source: - Directorate of Industries.

Annexure 4.14: SSI units granted ANC status / Vendors by PSUs in Odisha, 2013-14

Name of the Central PSUs	No. of Ancillary status awarded	No. of Vendors
1	2	3
Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP)	-	206
National Aluminium Company (NALCO), Anugul & Damonjodi	55	248
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL), Sambalpur.	51 (Proven Ancillary Status)	-
Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL), Sunabeda, Koraput	05	-
Indian Rare Earths Ltd. (IRE), Chhatrapur	-	36
Nilachal Ispat Nigam Ltd (NINL) Duburi, Kalinganagar	-	65

Source: Directorate of Industries, Odisha.

**Annexure 4.15: District-wise Loans Sanctioned, Disbursement and Recovery
Position of OSFC by the end of 2013-14.**

(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	2942.63	269.64
2	Bolangir	1068	4048.52	1068	4047.23	3621.24	734.44
3	Balasore	1331	10073.40	1328	10004.80	15732.72	2964.86
4	Bargarh	414	1636.76	414	1636.76	1641.92	297.44
5	Bhadrak	488	2284.74	488	2284.22	1144.40	904.98
6	Baudh	225	522.84	225	522.84	614.86	66.58
7	Cuttack	4156	21410.54	4156	21365.98	27808.26	4255.70
8	Deogarh	80	287.39	80	287.39	3361.84	222.66
9	Dhenkanal	1130	2524.01	1130	2524.01	3723.80	629.95
10	Gajapati	86	651.20	86	651.20	4093.86	520.71
11	Ganjam	1693	6886.66	1693	6632.58	7281.34	1473.66
12	Jagatsinghpur	2246	3246.73	2246	3246.52	3456.51	451.25
13	Jajpur	656	7318.35	656	7317.09	3600.00	1492.85
14	Jharsuguda	395	2048.51	395	2048.51	2796.69	142.29
15	Kalahandi	736	2103.49	736	2103.49	2401.71	525.48
16	Kandhamal	515	1619.39	515	1619.06	1479.23	461.12
17	Kendrapara	1182	2533.61	1182	2533.10	11971.73	460.53
18	Keonjhar	962	4369.02	962	4369.02	6024.63	344.12
19	Khurda	2629	19490.74	2627	19186.62	31088.63	5449.04
20	Koraput	687	2601.78	688	2608.92	3164.30	415.28
21	Malkangiri	128	179.92	128	179.92	1294.36	28.44
22	Mayurbhanj	1263	4099.83	1263	4098.57	6116.25	718.19
23	Nabarangpur	224	701.83	224	701.83	1507.71	105.54
24	Nuapada	124	422.06	124	422.06	1435.86	92.15
25	Nayagarh	1266	2169.88	1266	2169.88	1126.45	777.49
26	Puri	1188	5061.69	1188	5061.69	9249.06	455.94
27	Rayagada	289	1608.44	287	1596.98	2304.19	160.94
28	Sambalpur	736	5672.73	735	5662.73	9178.06	746.76
29	Sonepur	149	65.52	149	65.52	2056.84	23.64
30	Sundargarh	1825	14759.43	1824	14720.34	22998.93	2450.40
	Total	28230	131717.00	28222	130986.35	195218.01	27642.07

Source: OSFC

Annexure 4.16: Major Mineral Production Recorded in Major States by the End of 2012-13

(In million tons)

State	Bauxite	Coal*	Chromite	Lime stone	Manganese ore	Fireclay	Iron ore
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
Assam	-	0.60	-	0.30	-	-	0
Bihar	-	-	-	0.57	-	-	0
Andhra Pradesh	-	53.19	0	62.12	369.44	28.02	1.11
Gujarat	3017.71	-	-	25.54	-	37.51	-
J & K	-	0.02	-	0.19	-	-	-
Karnataka	81.20	-	6.83	21.07	31.53	16.31	11.23
Kerala	-	-	-	0.50	-	-	-
Maharashtra	1969.84	39.06	0	11.93	674.63	7.55	1.19
Madhya Pradesh	822.17	77.43	-	33.94	706.19	52.18	1.42
Odisha	5460.03	110.13	2943.28	4.06	531.12	0	64.31
Chhatisgarh	1818.16	117.83	0	20.16	-	2.57	27.94
Rajasthan	-	-	-	52.07	4.98	323.13	0.24
Meghalaya	-	6.76	-	3.89	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	95.78	-	-	25.20	-	143.82	-
GOA	87.20	14.61	-	-	0.05	-	10.57
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	3.30	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	26.46	-	-	-	93.73	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	13.05	-	-	-
Jharkhand	2008.37	111.00	-	1.86	4.27	111.87	18.01
India	15360.46	557.16	2950.11	279.74	2322.21	816.69	136.02

Sources: IBM Govt of India.

Annexure 4.17: Value of Mineral Production of Major States 2012-13

(In crores of rupees)

State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (up to Feb.)	2011-12	2012-13
1		4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	6831.87	8896.60	9203.97	7588.10	11705.30	12291.96
	(6.63)	(5.76)	(5.73)	(4.63)	(8.52)	(8.48)
Assam	3156.20	8588.94	8751.23	7857.46	11439.28	10999.93
	(3.06)	(5.56)	(5.45)	(4.79)	(8.33)	(7.59)
Bihar	15.10	16.98	21.98	27.12	15.96	19.13
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Gujarat	5703.75	12050.12	12056.85	11050.27	13904.76	13046.24
	(5.53)	(7.80)	(7.51)	(6.74)	(10.12)	(9.00)
Karnataka	6198.20	6283.57	5385.68	6195.48	4083.18	4409.11
	(6.01)	(4.07)	(3.35)	(3.78)	(2.97)	(3.04)
Maharashtra	4777.58	5751.63	5708.23	4983.88	6126.41	6151.88
	(4.63)	(3.72)	(3.55)	(3.04)	(4.46)	(4.24)
Madhya Pradesh	7937.91	9147.51	9261.68	8177.90	9659.85	10502.08
	(7.70)	(5.92)	(5.77)	(4.99)	(7.03)	(7.25)
Odisha*	10627.05	17642.18	17034.03	19488.58	28597.81	29450.41
	(10.86)	(11.42)	(10.60)	(11.89)	(20.52)	(20.32)
Arunchal Pradesh					387.46	278.25
					(0.28)	(0.19)
Jharkhand					16308.35	16516.01
					(11.87)	(11.39)
Rajasthan	2470.44	2731.74	4042.98	11687.80	17982.98	23502.70
	(2.40)	(1.77)	(2.52)	(7.13)	(13.09)	(16.21)
Tamil Nadu	2961.15	3907.50	4029.24	3728.62	5515.44	5744.29
	(2.87)	2.53	2.51	2.27	(4.02)	(3.96)
Uttar Pradesh	891.86	884.26	1041.37	1040.52	3492.61	3150.82
	(0.87)	0.57	0.65	0.63	(2.54)	(2.17)
West Bengal	3072.02	3285.74	3324.60	2777.31	8127.39	8882.36
	(2.98)	2.13	2.07	1.69	(5.92)	(6.13)
All India	103104.39	154514.08	160649.56	163907.85	137346.78	144945.17
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)

Source:- IBM Govt of India.

Annexure 4.18:- Production and Value of Minerals produced in India

Value in crores of rupees.

Mineral	Odisha				India			
	2012-13		2013-14		2012-13		2013-14	
	Prod.	Value	Prod.	Value	Prod.	Value	Prod.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Minerals	1866.80	34994.55	2017.57	54511.87	NA	234612.66	NA	225659.68
Fuel Minerals (coal)	1096.8	10924.13	1081.75	23798.59	NA	172166.65	NA	176081.29
Metallic Minerals	720.42	23817.9	891.76	3556.03	NA	43591.85	NA	42653.97
Non-metallic minerals	49.58	252.52	44.66	179.25	NA	6988.99	NA	7464.60

Source: Directorate of Mines, Government of Odisha.

Annexure 4.19: Mineral Reserves in Odisha by the end of 2013-14

Minerals/Ores	Total Reserve (in million tons)	% of Total State Reserve of All Minerals
1	2	3
Bauxite	1878.808	2.16
China clay	280.912	0.32
Chromite	176.749	0.20
Coal	75073.000	86.48
Dolomite	676.384	0.78
Fire clay	170.076	0.20
Graphite	8.608	0.01
Iron ore	5737.142	6.61
Lead & Zinc ore (Base metal)	13.48	0.02
Lime stone	1768.509	2.04
Manganese ore	190.350	0.22
Heavy minerals	226.00	0.26
Nickel ore	219.67	0.25
Pyrophy lite	12.267	0.01
Mineral Sand	240.341	0.28
Vanadium ore	6.48	0.01
Quartz and Quartzite	134.341	0.15
Tin ore (tons)	0.0155	0.00
Total	86813.1325	100.00

Source: Directorate of Geology, Odisha

Annexure 4.20: Rates of Extraction of Important Minerals

In million tons

Minerals/Ores	Total reserves in 2012-13	Exploitation during								Rate of Exploitation to total reserves (%)				
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
Iron ore	4958.258	81.15	81.15	62.93	77.784	1.45	1.63	1.27	1.36					
Chromite	159.408	4.30	3.79	2.88	2.855	2.59	2.33	1.8	1.62					
Coal	71337.731	111.10	105.12	109.68	108.175	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.14					
Bauxite	1806.575	4.86	5.05	5.46	7.635	0.27	0.28	0.3	0.41					
Lime stone	993.718	3.81	3.14	3.90	3.716	0.38	0.31	0.39	0.21					
Dolomite	325.994	1.49	1.11	1.02	0.687	0.45	0.34	0.31	0.10					
Fire clay	175.462	0.1	0.00	--	-	0.06	0.00	0.0	-					
Quartz, quartzite and silica sand	70.084	0.032	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.10	0.04	0.04					
Mineral sands	221.846	0.26	0.24	0.23	0.179	0.12	0.11	0.1	0.07					
Graphite	4.324	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.010	0.46	0.69	0.15	0.12					
Manganese ores	120.114	0.63	0.54	0.53	0.663	0.53	0.45	0.44	0.35					

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

Annexure 4.21 : District-wise Break-up of Extraction and Value of Major Minerals in Odisha during 2013-14

(Quantity in lakh MT, Value in crores of rupees)

District	Chromite		Coal		Iron-ore(Provisional)		Manganese ore		Bauxite	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Angul	-	-	639.72	14073.84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhenkanal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jaipur	27.69	2780.35	-	-	2.66	88.52	-	-	-	-
Jharsuguda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keonjhar	0.86	86.65	-	-	567.83	18897.38	4.71	578.81	-	-
Koraput	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62.93	325.35
Mayurbhanj	-	-	-	-	11.76	391.37	-	-	-	-
Sundergarh	-	-	53.03	1166.66	195.59	6509.23	1.93	237.18	1.22	6.31
Sambalpur	-	-	389.00	8558.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolangir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rayagada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.2	63.07
Total	28.55	2867.00	1081.75	23798.50	777.84	25886.50	6.64	815.99	76.35	394.73

Source: Directorate of Mines, Odisha

Annexure 4.22: Production and Value of All Minerals/Ores in Odisha, 2000-01 to 2013-14

Year	Production (in lakh tons)	Value (Rs. in Crore)
1	2	3
2000-01	689.24	2776.15
2001-02	749.81	2910.47
2002-03	873.62	3694.17
2003-04	1080.00	3877.75
2004-05	1270.48	6130.93
2005-06	1396.78	6604.41
2006-07	1614.45	7629.63
2007-08	1784.23	10627.05
2008-09	1889.55	15122.90
2009-10	1988.40	15317.10
2010-11	1995.46	28286.87
2011-12	1852.20	30204.38
2012-13	1866.80	34994.55
2013-14	2017.57	54511.87

P: provisional

Source: Directorate of Mines, Odisha

Annexure 4.23: Production and Value of Various Minerals/Ores in Odisha, 2011-12 to 2013-14

Minerals/Ores	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	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	50.46	196.52	54.60	192.74	76.35	394.73
China clay	0.01	0.02	--	--	-	-
Chromite	37.93	4669.40	28.84	3694.69	28.55	2866.71
Coal	1051.20	5579.58	1096.79	10924.03	1081.75	23798.50
Dolomite	11.14	34.76	10.17	71.06	6.88	30.27
Fireclay	0	0	0	0	-	-
Gemstone			72.0 kg	NA	51.200Kg.	-
Graphite	0.31	1.3	0.07	0.3	0.10	0.7
Iron ore	660.85	19105.33	629.31(p)	19124.73	77.84	25886.50
Lime stone	31.35	86.84	38.98	179.81	37.16	143.44
Manganese ore	5.43	446.54	5.31	640.81	6.64	815.99
Mineral sand	2.44	88.99	2.36	164.73	1.79	571.98
Pynophilite	0.09	0.16	0.07	0.14	0.04	0.08
Pyroxenite	0.23	1.09			-	-
Quartz	0.02	0.09			0.02	0.76
Quartzite	0.15	0.73	0.30	1.47	0.45	2.21
Silica sand	0.54				-	-
Soap stone			-	-	-	-
Kyanite			-	-	-	-
Total	1852.20	30204.38	1866.80	34994.55	2017.57	54511.87

Source: Directorate of Mines, Odisha

Annexure 4.24: Production, Dispatch and Revenue Collection from Minor Minerals, 2004-05 to 2013-14

Year	Production (in cum)	Dispatched (in cum)	Revenue collection (Rs. In crore)
1	2	3	4
2004-05	22704	20421	44.55
2005-06	19117	16842	58.59
2006-07	19117	16842	85.31
2007-08	51987	42216	111.86
2008-09	44696	43012	142.59
2009-10	NA	NA	202.65
2010-11	NA	NA	226.56
2011-12	NA	NA	255.69
2012-13	NA	NA	329.79
2013-14	NA	NA	304.35

Source: Directorate of Mines, Odisha

Annexure 4.25: Exports of Minerals/Ores from Odisha

Quantity in lakh tons, Value in crores of rupees

Items	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chromite	4.66	464.11	4.34	669.31	3.50	430.69			2.01	20.28
Iron Ore	148.68	4224.00	241.02	15155.22	129.67	3748.68			88.15	2933.14
Mineral sand	2.55	72.32	2.25	63.81	1.56	52.42			1.35	432.03
Manganese	-	-	0.03	5.95	0	0			-	-
Others (thermal coal, Hardcoal and Ferrochrome)	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-
Total	155.89	4760.43	247.64	15894.29	134.73	4231.79			91.51	3386.05

Directorate of Mines, Odisha

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

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

Source: Directorate of Mines, Odisha.

Annexure 4.27: Mineral-Wise Leases, 2013-14

Minerals/Ores	Total Leases		Working Leases	
	Nos.	Area in Hectares	Nos.	Area in Hectares
1	2	3	4	5
Asbestos	1	117.350	-	-
Asbestos & Pyroxenite	1	49.22	-	-
Bauxite	7	6630.404	3	5060.131
Chinaclay	16	1557.352	1	76.575
Chinaclay and F. Clay	2	93.161	-	-
Chromite	24	6906.781	11	1585.752
Chromite & Pyroxenite	1	406.000	-	-
Serpentine,Manganese & Chromite	1	187.03	-	-
Coal	30	18685.995	28	17495.738
Dolomite	5	521.649	3	408.405
Fireclay	24	2675.984	-	-
Fireclay & Sandstone	1	192.175	-	-
Fireclay & Sillicasand	1	255.160	-	-
Galena	1	5.261	-	-
Gemstone	16	271.184	2	3.895
Graphite	104	2834.076	2	24.730
Iron ore & Manganese	63	14930.593	13	5343.636
Iron ore	76	20847.679	21	11084.630
Iron ore & Bauxite	2	480.163	2	480.163
Iron, Dolomite & Lime stone	1	134.733	-	-
Iron Ore,Quartzite & soap stone	1	92.895	-	-
Kyanite	1	55.49	-	-
Limestone	9	2850.404	1	502.215
Limestone & Dolomite	37	5330.075	5	1912.165
Manganese ore	40	5943.535	2	224.881
Manganese & Bauxite	2	95.243	-	-
Mineral Sand	1	2464.054	1	2464.054
Nepheline Syenite	1	14.277	-	-
Pyroplite	3	198.294	-	-
Pyroplite & Quartzite	6	299.978	1	3.920
Quartz	67	1131.452	-	-
Quartz & Felshper	1	8.127	-	-
Quartz & Gemstone	2	60.141	-	-
Quartz & Quartzite	7	148.583	1	4.653
Quartz & Silica sand	1	111.980	-	-
Quartzite	23	541.254	5	112.794
Sand (stowing)	5	502.885	-	-
Sand stone	2	9.921	-	-
Silica sand	1	17.446	-	-
Soapstone	6	465.377	-	-
Soapstone & Pyroxenite	1	50.646	-	-
Soapstone, Stiatite & Talc	1	3.640	-	-
Total	595	98177.647	102	46788.337

Source: Director of Mines ines.

Annexure 4.28: Number of Mining Leases, 1990-91 to 2013-14

	Total Leases		Working Leases	
	Nos.	Area in '000 hectares	Nos.	Area in '000 hectares
1	2	3	4	5
1990-91	629	124.22	399	93.36
2000-01	613	112.47	335	82.96
2003-04	607	101.95	339	73.91
2004-05	594	99.08	331	72.2
2005-06	571	86.42	335	59.08
2006-07	602	97.02	370	74.44
2007-08	586	94.7	374	68.15
2008-09	596	96.626	376	74.024
2009-10	597	95.957	330	70.520
2010-11	600	96.570	78	26.622
2011-12	600	98.438	128	64.457
2012-13	598	98.355	128	66.293
2013-14	595	98.178	102	46.788

Source: Directorate of Mines, Odisha

Annexure 4.29: Leases Held by OMC at the End of 2013-14

Minerals/Ores	Leased held		Leases in operation	
	Nos.	Area (in hect.)	Nos.	Area (in hect.)
1	2	3	4	5
Chromite	11	5829.304	2	935.166
Iron	11	5786.914	3	3260.176
Iron & Manganese	5	4166.668	1	1734.570
Manganese	3	685.241	-	-
Lime stone	1	859.99	-	-
Gemstone	4	154.756	-	-
Total	35	17482.874	6	5929.912

Source: Odisha Mining Corporation, Odisha.

Annexure 4.30: Production of Minerals by OMC

in lakh MT

Minerals/Ores	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Iron ore	56.45	78.37	74.51	53.36	42.73	24.55	18.72
Chrome ore	11.58	9.35	5.07	10.22	4.34	5.97	5.81
Manganese ore	0.03	-	-	-	-	Nil	Nil
Chrome concentrate	1.03	0.51	0.36	0.92	1.07	0.84	0.76
Total	69.09	88.23	79.89	64.50	48.14	31.36	25.29

Annexure 4.31: Minerals/Ores Sold by OMC

Quantity in lakh MT
Value in crores of rupees

Sl. No.	Minerals/Ore	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Iron Ore								
	Domestic	47.76	1664.17	36.97	1549.28	27.10	1112.10	31.91	1007.43
	Export	0.20	9.69	2.74	163.04	-	-	-	-
	Total	47.96	1673.86	39.71	1712.32	27.10	1112.10	31.91	1007.43
2	Chromite								
	Domestic	9.13	997.45	2.59	362.90	3.99	481.67	5.85	736.82
	Export	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	9.13	997.45	2.59	362.90	3.99	481.67	5.85	736.82
3	Chrome concentrate								
	Domestic	1.03	76.37	0.55	66.38	-	-	1.24	109.63
	Export	0.07	8.14	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	1.10	84.51	0.55	66.38	-	-	1.24	109.63
4	Gemstone								
	Domestic	-	-	16.19	0.21	-	-	-	-
	Export	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	16.19	0.21	-	-	-	-
5	Aggregate								
	Domestic	57.92	2737.99	40.11	1978.77	31.86	1658.15	39.00	1853.88
	Export	0.27	17.83	2.74	163.04	-	-	-	-
	Total	58.19	2755.82	42.85	2141.81	31.86	1658.15	39.00	1853.88

Source: Odisha Mining Corporation, Odisha.

Annexure 4.32: Turnover, Profits and Dividends Paid by OMC

In crores of rupees

Year	Turnover	Profit before tax	Dividend paid to Government
1	2	3	4
2003-04	377.8	164.22	11
2004-05	758.89	528.04	60
2005-06	680.05	324.15	60
2006-07	1081.42	682.52	100
2007-08	1963.27	1623.03	200
2008-09	2085.27	1890.22	250
2009-10	1577.85	1089.32	100
2010-11	2755.82	1369.00	NA
2011-12	2141.81	1880.59	500
2012-13	1658.15	1383.46	NA
2013-14	1853.88	1449.95	N.A

NA-Not Available

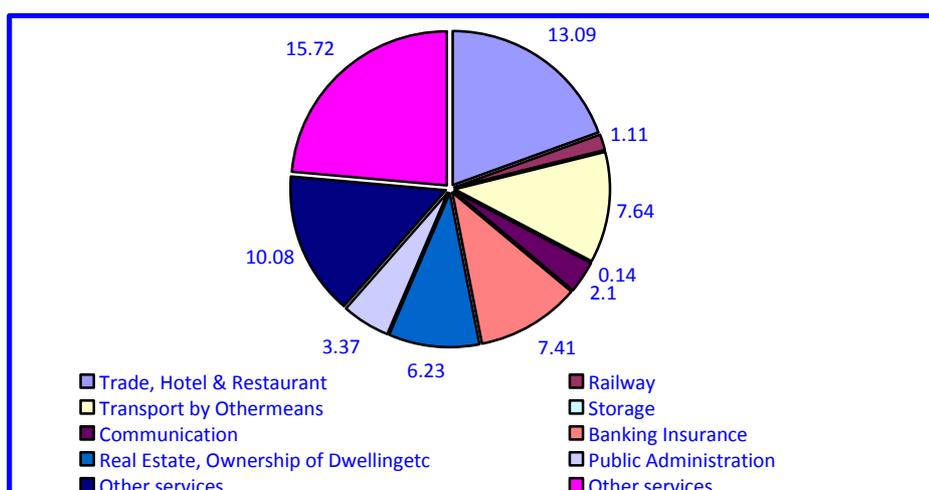
Source: Odisha Mining Corporation, Odisha

The Service Sector

As the State economy develops, it transforms from being an agrarian economy to industrial economy. At the take off stage of economic development, the contribution of service sector grows faster than even industrial share. The service sector delivers “intangible” goods, in all social and economic sectors in the State economy excluding broad agriculture and industry sector categories. Producing services tends to require relatively less natural capital and more human capital than producing agricultural or industrial goods. The composition of the Service Sector includes of sub sectors namely construction, trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage, communication, banking, insurance, real estate, ownership of dwellings, business services, legal services, public administration and other services as per RBI classification. The service led growth has been quite visible from the growth path and structural shift of Odisha’s economy. The structural shift is explained by the change in structure and composition of physical production of an economy. With an imposing anticipated share of 50.75 percent of GSDP in real terms in 2014-15, the Service Sector continues to be the leading broad sector in Odisha’s economy over the years. The sector recorded strong annual average growth rate of more than 8 percent in last decade.

The composition of the Service Sector at constant prices (2004-05) for the year 2014-15 (advance estimates) is shown in Figure 5.1. Among the various segments of service sector, the ‘trade, hotels and restaurants’ is the leading subsector with 13.09 percent share followed by, other services (10.08 percent), banking, insurance & communications (7.41 percent), “transport including Railways” (8.75 percent) sub-sectors as per advance estimates for the year 2014-15. Though the share of each sub-sector reflects their direct contributions to GSDP, some of them have huge indirect contributions and multiplier effects. For instance, “transport and communication” add to infrastructure (discussed in Chapter 6), which is crucially important for any economy. By providing liquidity, “banking, insurance and financial services” support the businesses and act like the ‘engine’ of economic activity. In a broader sense, it can also be viewed as infrastructure. Construction adds to real capital stock, which is a major input to output growth in various sectors.

Figure 5.1: Share of Sub sectors of broad Services Sector to GSDP of Odisha 2014-15.



5.1 Institutional Finance

The vast network of financial institutions helps an economy to augment its savings and channel them towards efficient utilization. There has been a phenomenal growth and spread of banking services throughout the country, particularly in rural areas. Commercial banks have been directed to open many rural and semi-urban branches and have shouldered the responsibility for mobilizing public savings. At constant prices (2004-05), the banking and insurance sector expects to contribute 11.33 percent of GSDP of the Service Sector and a real growth rate of 12.13 percent in 2013-14 in Odisha over the previous year. The sector recorded a robust annual average growth rate of 16.51 percent in last 10 years between 2004-05 and 2013-14 in real terms. During 11th five year plan (2007-12) and first two years of 12th plan (2012-14) its annual average growth rates remain extremely impressive with 17.77 percent and 12.57 percent respectively in the State.

Box 5.1: Bank Branches in Odisha, 2013-14

Number and Types of Banks	Number of Branches
Public Sector Banks (25)	2,637
Private Sector Banks (11)	350
Regional Rural Banks (5)	951
Total Commercial Bank Branches	3,938
State Co-operative Banks	343
Total Number of Bank Branches	4,281
I. Rural	2335
II. Semi-Urban	1143
III. Urban	803

Source:- SLBC (135th issue)

5.1.1 Banking Network

Box 5.1 summarizes the extent of the banking network in Odisha at the end of 2013-14. The Bank wise key indicators in Odisha by the end of 2013-14 is given at Annexure-5.1. If one defines “bank-density” as the ratio of population of the State to the total number of bank branches or the average population serviced by a bank branch, it is roughly equal to a population of 9,805. Likewise, commercial bank density is about a population of 10,658. Figure 5.2 compares commercial bank density among different States. Odisha has improved its commercial bank density from 16,000 in 2001-02 to 10,658 by the end of March, 2014 and fares better than several other states including Rajasthan, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Utter Pradesh and Bihar. Figure 5.3 shows that nearly 54.5 percent of all bank branches are located in rural Odisha.

Figure 5.2: Population (000') per commercial Bank branch, March ,2014

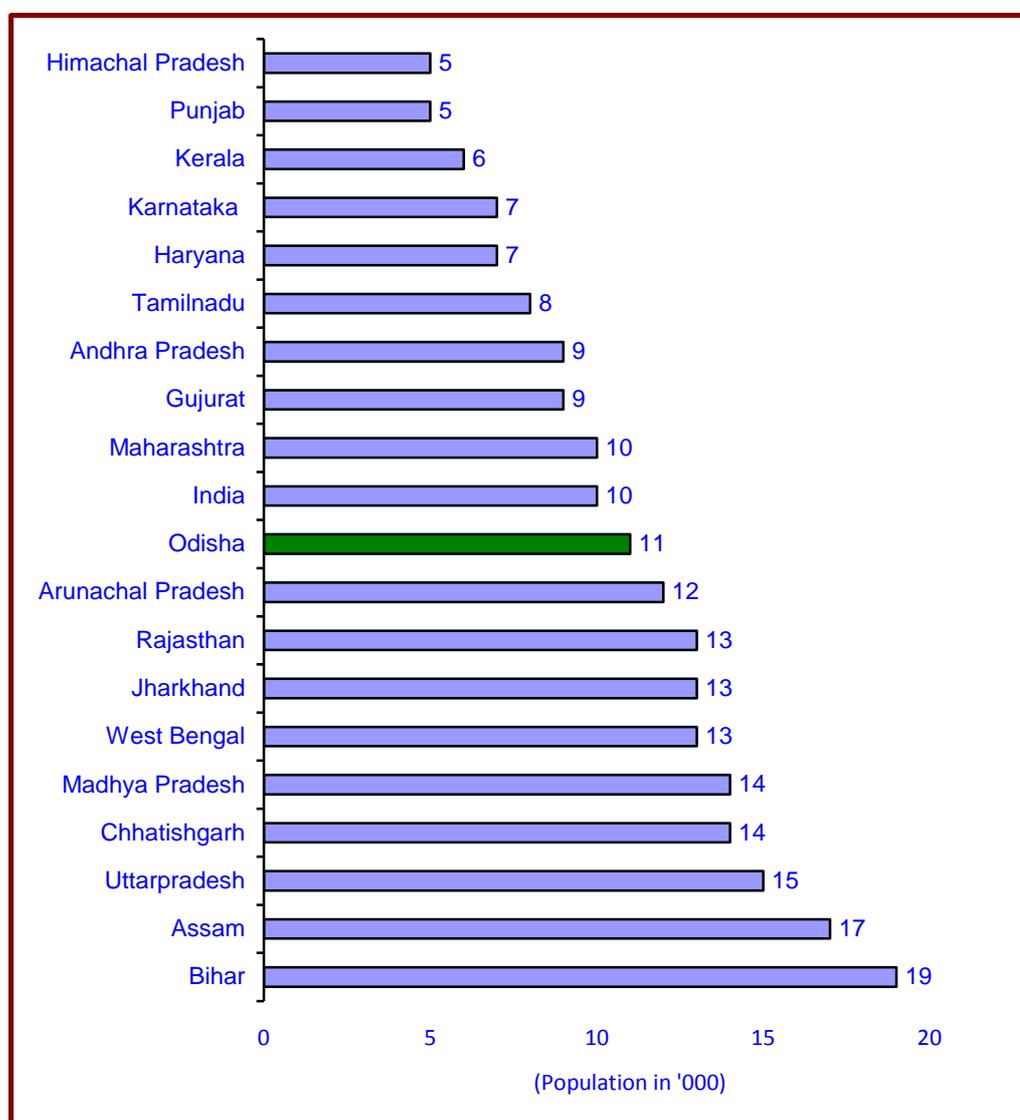


Figure 5.3: Distribution of Bank Branches in Rural, Semi Urban and Urban Odisha, 2013-14

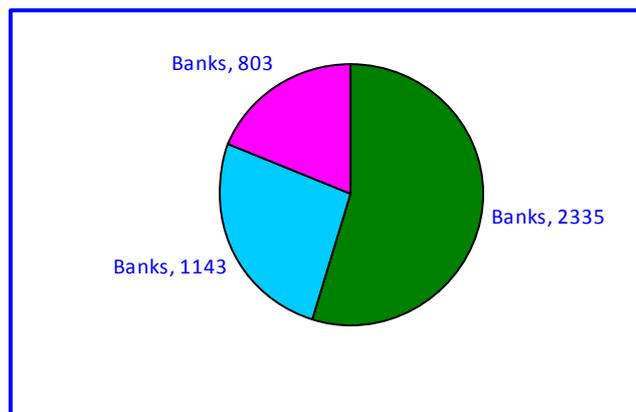


Figure 5.4: Trend of Total Bank Deposits in Odisha, 2005-06 to 2013-14
(Rupees in '000' Crores)

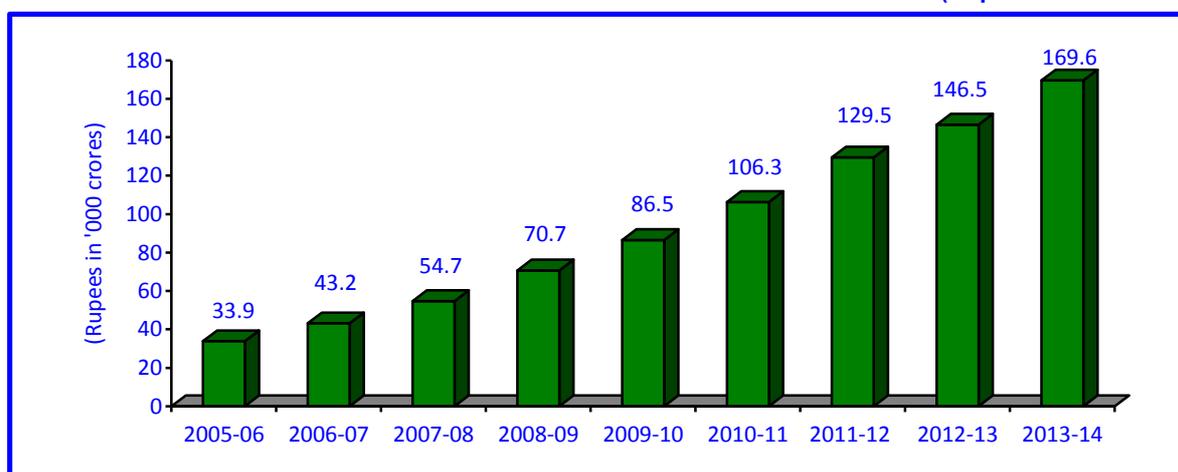
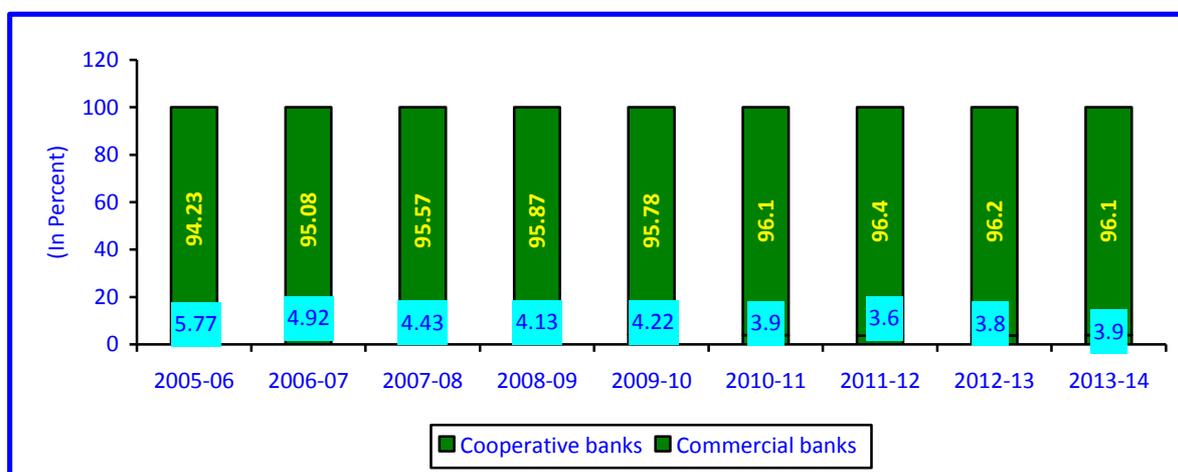


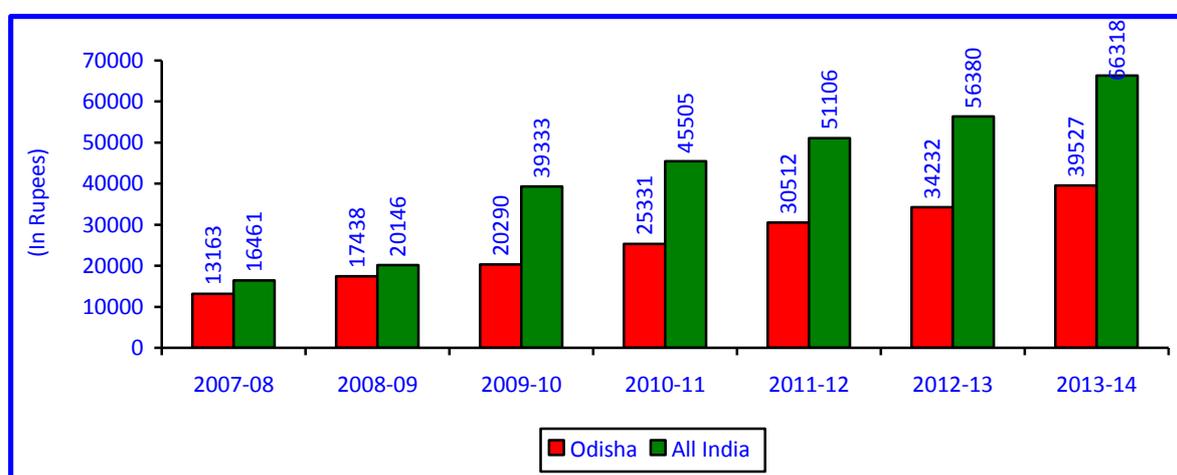
Figure 5.5: Share of Commercial & Co-operative Banks in Total Deposits, 2005-06 to 2013-14 (%)



5.1.2 Bank Deposits

The total amount of bank deposits has been increasing consistently, as may be seen from Figure 5.4. Furthermore, as Figure 5.5 illustrates, more than 96 percent bank deposits were with commercial banks. The detail picture is given in Annexure-5.2. However, co-operative banks also play a major role as they concentrate in rural areas and support agriculture in a major way. Figure 5.6 compares per capita bank deposits in commercial banks in Odisha, relative to the all-India level. It is observed that though the per-capita bank deposit in Odisha has increased to Rs.39527 during 2013-14 with an increase of about 15.5 percent over 2012-13 but is far behind the national average of Rs. 66318.

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 private sector and public sector banks respectively.

Although public-sector banks have been generally liberal among commercial banks over time they have become more conservative. This may be seen from Figure 5.9 that

compares credit-deposit ratios for public sector commercial banks over time. It suggests that credit-deposit ratios for public sector banks was in a declining trend till the end of 2010-11, that is, they have been gradually becoming more conservative and requiring closer scrutiny of applications while advancing loans. However, during the last two years i.e. during 2012-13 and 2013-14 the credit – deposit ratio of public sector banks showing an increasing trend and create all time record to touch 89.28 percent during 2013-14.

Figure 5.7: Credit-Deposit Ratio, Within Commercial Vs Cooperative Banks, 2013-14

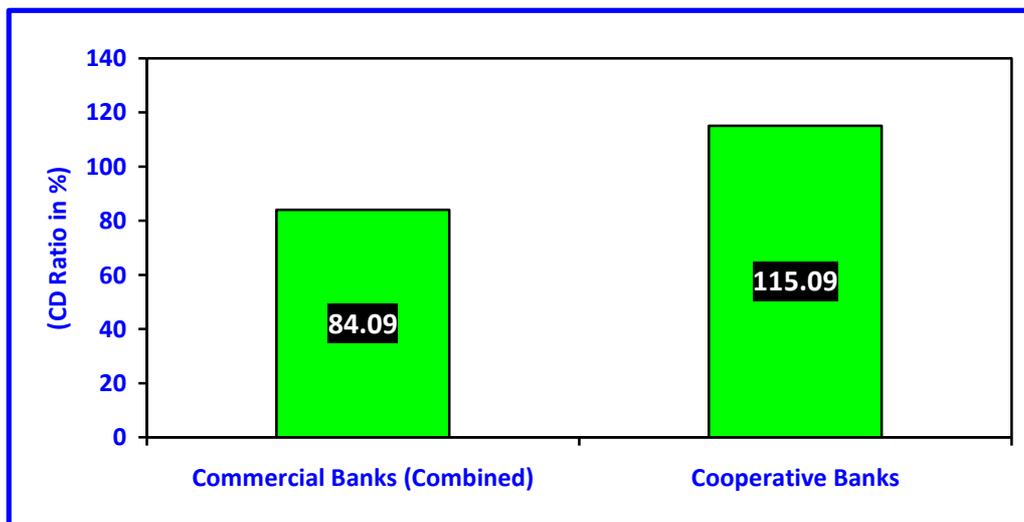


Figure 5.8: Credit-Deposit Ratio of Commercial Banks, 2013-14

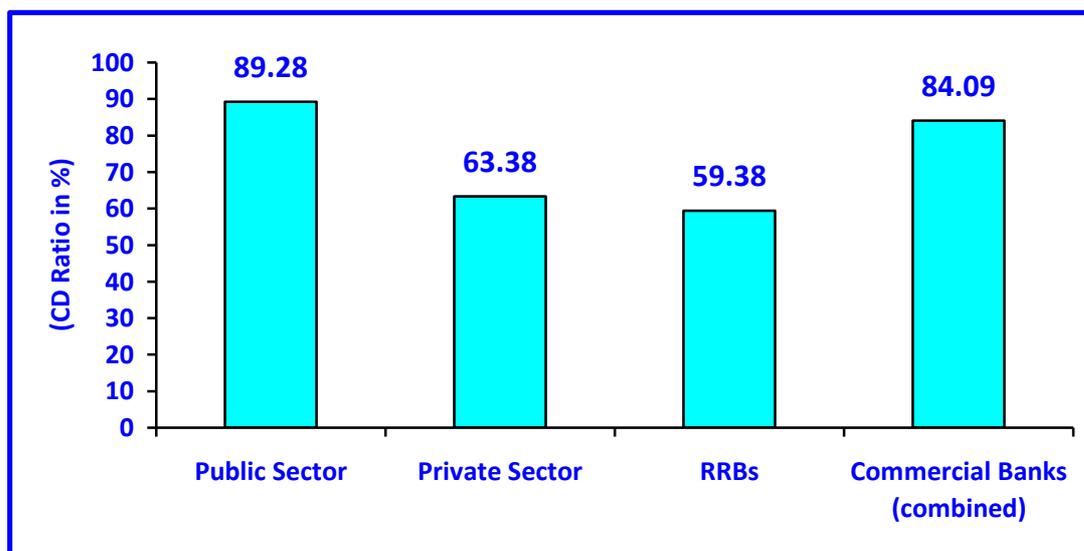
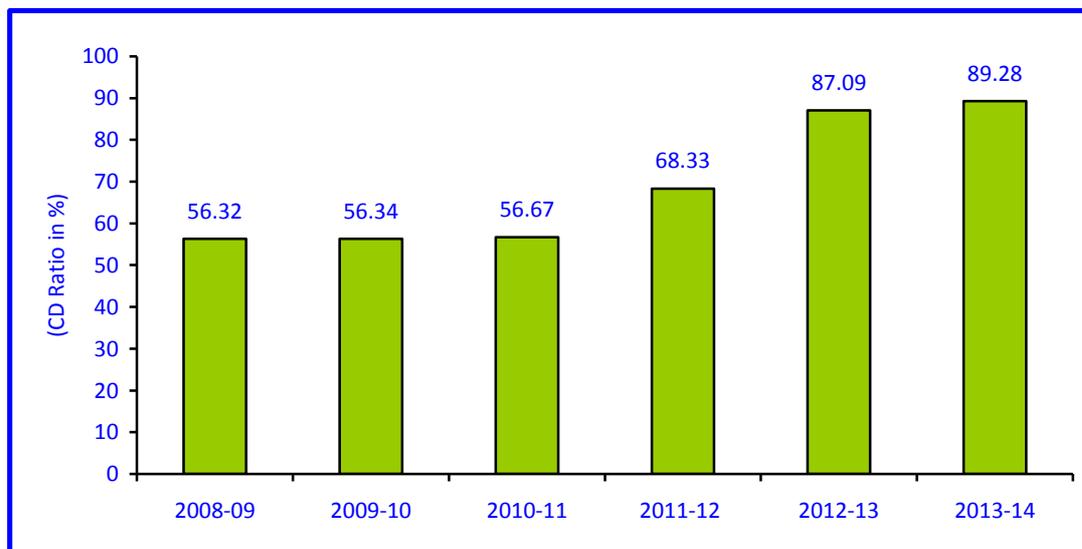


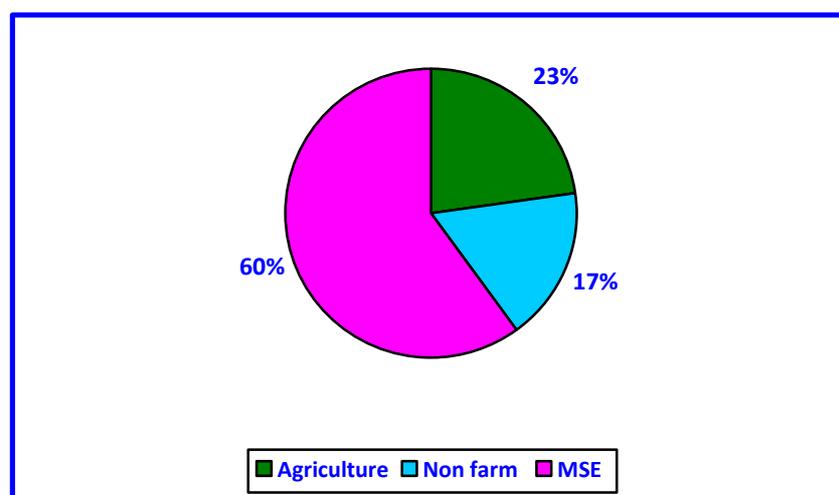
Figure 5.9: Credit-Deposit Ratio of Public Sector Banks in Odisha, 2008-09 to 2013-14



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 2013-14, Rs. 20,955.76 crore of loan assistance was provided through banks, which is about 61 percent of the target fixed under ACP for the year. The sector wise achievement under ACP 2013-14 is given in Annexure 5.4.

Figure 5.10: Sectoral Distribution of Loans Advanced by Banks, 2013-14



It may be noted that despite erratic monsoons and prevalence of drought conditions in some parts of the State, the amount of loans to the Agriculture Sector was high. It was targeted to advance Rs.44028 crore during 2014-15.of this amount, Rs 22975 crore was earmarked for the Agricultural and allied Sector, Rs. 5719 crore for MSE and Rs. 8080 crore for other priority sectors

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 sector consists of 2,708 Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies (PACS) including 214 Large Sized Adivasi Multi Purpose Cooperative Societies (LAMPCS) and 6 Farmers Service Co-operative Societies (FSCS), 17 District Central Cooperative Banks with 323 branches and the Odisha State Cooperative Bank with 14 branches at the apex level. This sector provides agricultural credit to member farmers for carrying out agricultural operations including purchase of agricultural inputs like certified high yielding varieties of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and agricultural implements. It also renders assistance for storage and marketing of agricultural produce and helps members to get remunerative prices for their produce. The recommendations of the Vaidya Nathan Committee have been implemented for revitalization of this sector.

The revitalization package envisaged financial assistance in the shape of recapitalization to the Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies (PACS), and District Co-operative Central Banks. The total quantum of assistance to the Short Term Credit Co-operative Sector in Odisha has been to the tune of Rs. 794.42 crore. The share of Government of India, Government of Odisha and PACS under this assistance scheme was 83.59 percent, 9.27 percent and 7.14 percent respectively. The short-term co-operative credit sector commands a market share of 70 percent in the dispensation of short-term agricultural credit vis-à-vis commercial banks and regional rural banks in 2013-14. PACS, LAMPS and Farmer Service Co-operative Society with their vast outreach provide easy access of credit to small and marginal farmers and the marginalized sections of society. Their activities are summarized below:

(i) Coverage of Agricultural Families

Priority has been accorded to enroll agricultural families as members of Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies. By the end of 2013-14, out of 55.00 lakh agricultural families, the co-operative enrolled 53.70 lakh of agricultural families as its member.

(ii) Seasonal Agricultural Operations

The share of agricultural credit by cooperatives has declined at the national level to 27 percent. But these banks in the State have retained their high share over the years and continued to provide a large part of short-term loans. The share of cooperatives in providing crop loans is described in Annexure 5.7 from 2006-07 to 2012-13. The crop loan finance in the state is Rs.7097 crore during 2013-14, there has been a quantum jump both in the membership and the amount of finance through the co-operative network. The loans disbursed in 2013-14 has increased to Rs.7096.64 crore as against Rs.5426.49 crore disbursed in 2012-13 showing an increase of 30.78 percent. Similarly, the number of members has increased by 14.80 percent over 2012-13 (Annexure 5.8)

(iii) Agricultural Term Loan

The Co-operative Credit Sector provides term loans for agricultural and allied purposes, for capital investment, asset creation, land improvement, farm mechanization, plantations, horticulture and other activities. This is known as investment credit, open to both scheme-based farm sector and non-farm sector. Such investment credit activities from 2006-07 to 2013-14 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 2013-14, 2,292 PACS have participated in the procurement of paddy as commissioned agents of the Odisha State Civil Supply Corporation and have procured 39.16 lakh MT of paddy from 8,10,519 farmers by the end of September, 2014. Besides, MARKFED as state agency procured paddy to the tune of 1,96 Lakh M.T from 14565 farmers and delivered CMR to the tune of 50141.32 M.T by the end of September'2014.

(v) Credit Linkage to SHG

To extend institutional credit to the poor and marginalized sections, a bank linkage programme for Self Help Groups(SHG) has been put in place since 2003-04 through PACS and DCCB branches. By the end of 2013-14, 79,891 such groups have been organized. Credit support of Rs 298.52 crore has been provided to 63,006 groups.

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

For providing access of share croppers and oral lessees' to institutional credit for agricultural operations, Odisha has taken the lead in organizing exclusive Self Help Groups for them with a 1:10 deposit credit ratio facility, in place of the regular 1:4. At the end of 2013-14, 9,525 such groups were formed and 8,401 groups were provided credit, amounting to Rs. 57.41 crore.

(vii) Implementation of Interest Subvention Scheme:-

The short term credit cooperative have been implementing the interest subvention scheme announced by Govt. of India since 2006-07 and providing finance to farmer members @ 7% rate of interest in Khariff-2008. The rate of interest again reduced to 5% during Rabi 2008-09. Govt. of India has declared 3% incentives to farmers for timely repayment of loan. Thus, in such cases the rate of interest on crop loan in case of farmer members of PACS is 2%.

(viii) Establishment of Soil Testing Laboratories at PACS level:-

Soil Testing Laboratories will be established at 134 PACS level with the financial assistance of the State Govt. and Govt. of India.

(ix) Credit Linkage to “Share Croppers and Oral Lessees” through Liabilities Groups (JLGS):-

Odisha has taken the lead in organizing exclusive Self Help Groups for providing access of share croppers and oral lessees to Institutional Credit for agricultural operation. At the end of 2013-14, 52,502 no. of groups were formed and 50,009 groups were provided credit amounting to Rs. 226.53 Crore by cooperative Banks.

(x) Establishment of Agro Service Centres (ASC) at PACS level:-

About 84% of agricultural families enrolled by cooperatives in the State belong to Small/Margin category and do not have enough resources to adopt modern method of cultivation. In order to overcome this problem it has been decided to provide farm mechanism services by the PACS by setting of 150 Agro service centers at PACS level with a project cost of Rs.8.64 lakh each in the financial year 2013-14. The State Govt. will provide Rs.6 lakhs per ASC as the share of PACS and the remaining amounts will be borne by bidder.

5.1.5.2 Long-term Co-operative Credit Sector

The long-term credit co-operative sector is two-tiered, consisting of the Odisha State Co-operative Agriculture and Research Development (OSCARD) Bank at the helm and 46 Primary Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD) Banks. The CARD banks operate at sub-divisional level and provide long term credit support for capital investment for land development, minor irrigation, farm mechanization, inland fisheries, plantation and horticulture. They also provide finance for non-farm activities like small road transport and small-scale composite schemes. This sector gets refinance facilities from NABARD.

5.1.5.3 Urban Co-operative Banks

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

5.1.6 Credit Cards

5.1.6.1 Kisan Credit Cards (KCC)

By the end of 2013-14, 57.75 lakh Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) have been issued to farmers.. Out of 57.75 lakh KCC, 42.84 lakh (74 percent) were issued by co-operative banks and the balance by commercial banks.

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 KKGCC, a farmer gets facilities like consumption and educational loans with less interest, free personal accident insurance up to Rs. 25,000/-, concessions on share linkages in respect of all loans, educational loans for their children, the provision to purchase fertilizers and pesticides from any retail outlets of their choice and exposure visits to advanced agricultural farms. At the end of 2013-14, KKGCC were issued to 2,00,557 members and number of valid card holders at the end of 2013-14 comes to 1,16,211.

5.1.6.3 Swarozgar Credit Card & Artisan Credit Card

This credit card aims at providing timely and instant credit - as working capital and block capital – for self-employment and income generating activities. It targets small artisans, handloom weavers, fishermen, self-employed persons, rickshaw owners and other micro entrepreneurs. During 2013-14, against a target of 10,000 cards, 2985 Swarozgar Credit Cards amounting to Rs. 9.59 crore were issued under co-operative sector. During 2013-14, 2,271 Artisan Credit Cards amounting to Rs 7.97 crore were issued by different commercial banks and RRBS..

5.1.7 Implementation of National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS)

NAIS, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, is being implemented in the state since Rabi 1999-2000. During the last 28 crop seasons since Rabi 1999-2000 to till Kharif 2013 about 157.99 lakh farmers have been covered under the Crop Insurance scheme and premium amounting to Rs.573.11 crore was collected. Insurance claims of Rs.1830.25 crore have been settled in favour of 30.47 lakh farmers till Kharif 2013. Gram Panchyat have been adopted as the unit of insurance since Rabi, 2010-11 under NAIS.

Modified NAIS was implemented in the state on pilot basis since Rabi 2010-11. Till Rabi 2012-13, 76,001 farmers have been covered under the scheme and an amount of Rs.7.17 crore have been collected as premium. An amount of Rs.7.41 crore claim have been settled in favour of 13,415 farmers till Rabi 2012-13.

A new crop insurance scheme, known as “Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme” was introduced in the State on a pilot basis from Khariff 2008 to 2011-12.

5.1.8 Bank Assistance to Non-agricultural Sectors

(i) Housing

Banks also provide housing loans, under different loan schemes. During 2013-14 financial year total amount disbursed under housing loan amount to Rs.4969.98 crores ,benefiting 19,975 number of account holders. Out of the disbursed amount 93.1% (Rs.4626.29 crore) have been disbursed by total public sector Banks.

(ii) Fisheries

Financial assistance for pisciculture development is being given in the State through a centrally sponsored scheme “Fish-farmer’s Development Agencies “(FFDAs).A total of 30 FFDAs are functioning one in each district. During the financial year 2013-14 ,1720 number of cases were sponsored , out of which 173 cases were financed amounting Rs.71.38 lakhs. As on 31st March 2014, Rs.56.04 crore loan have been disbursed by different banks of Odisha to 3820 beneficiaries.

(iii) Swarna jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/ National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) has been restructured to National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) with effect from 1.4.2012.

NRLM has a provision for interest subvention on all Women Self Help Groups (WSHGs) and enhance the economic viability of their livelihood activities. The interest subvention is applicable only on regular and prompt repayment cases. The effective rate of interest for all WSHG is 2% per annum, subject to condition of regular repayment. By the end of 2013-14, 5, 63, 388 no. of State Bank account have been opened with an amount of Rs.414.96 crores, by WSHGs. Total 36,053 no of WSHGs were credit linked with deposited amount of Rs.421.85 crores. Total Non performing assets (NPA) under WSHGs as on 2014 is Rs.246.28 crores.

(iv) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY)

Under this scheme, 2,430 applications were sponsored by banks during 2013-14 and 1766 were sanctioned. Credit worth Rs. 26.49 crore was disbursed to 1746 beneficiaries. This included Rs.21.25 crore disbursed in favour of 1568 SC / ST and Rs.19.88 crore to 1657 women beneficiaries and Rs.4.50 crore in favour of 97 physically handicapped persons.

(V) Credit Facility to Minority:-

During the financial year 2013-14, Rs.308.64 crores have disbursed to 24219 minority account holders by all commercial banks in Odisha .The contribution of total private sector banks (52%) is higher than that of public sector banks (40%) .

Figure 5.11:- Recovery Rate of Loan by all Banks in Odisha from 2011 to 31.12.2013



5.1.9 Recovery Position of Banks

Despite several initiatives, the recovery of loans has not been satisfactory. It remains as a major impediment to the expansion of banking. Figure:-5.11 shows the year wise position of recovery of all banks in Odisha from 2011 to 31st December 2013. During 2012 the recovery position is slightly better than that of other years but not satisfactory. As on 31.12.2013 the recovery of all banks in Odisha being 45.72% which is very poor and again it increases the non-performing assets (NPA) and adversely affects the profitability. Sector wise NPA percentage is given in Annexure-5.7(A). The NPA % of the state is 7.69 which is at a higher side and alarming. Among all sector NPA of agriculture is highest i.e 10.47 followed by education loan 10.32.

Cooperative banks play the lead role in advances with very high CD Ratio of 115.09 followed by RRBs with 59.38 in 2013-14. Among the commercial banks, RRBs lag far behind both public & private sector banks in this regard. The detail picture has given in Annexure-5.3. However, in terms of recovery position banks and Govt. Departments have to make joint endeavor with specific strategy to improve the recovery performance for better recycling of funds. Total position of recovery and over dues of all banks in the state from 31st March 2011 to 31st December 2013 is depicted in Annexure-5.14.

5.1.10 State-level Non-banking Financial Institutions

5.1.10.1 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. By the end of 2013-14, OSFC sanctioned loan amounting to Rs 1317.17 crore in favour of 28,230 cases and disbursed Rs 1,309.86 crore to 28,222 units. The corporation recovered Rs 1952.18 crore during 2013-14 and Rs.276.42 crore remained outstanding by the end of March, 2014. Its activities have been detailed in Chapter 4.

5.1.10.2 Odisha Rural Housing and Development Corporation (ORHDC)

The ORHDC was established in 1994 with an aim to provide finance to rural poor for construction of their dwelling units. By the end of 2013-14, the corporation has released Rs.566.85 crore for construction of 1,62,458 units under six rural housing schemes and recovered Rs.528.50 crore against total demand of Rs.1001.75 crore, showing the percentage of recovery as 52.76 percent. Details have been presents in Annexure 5.15.

5.1.10.3 Odisha SC & ST Finance Development Cooperative Corporation Ltd (OSFDC)

In 2013-14, OSFDC financed Rs 38.71 crore under various programmes to 45.370 beneficiaries belonging to SC and ST scavengers and other minorities. The physical and financial achievements of OSFDC during 2013-14 are presented in Annexure 5.16.

5.1.10.4 Private Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs)

Non-banking Financial Companies are an important part of the Indian financial system. At present, there are 16 registered NBFCs, which function under the overall supervision of the Reserve Bank of India, Bhubaneswar. All these companies are registered at category'

B”(Non deposit taking) and not authorized to accept deposit from public. Out of these 16 companies, 3 were classified by RBI as NBFC-MFI (Micro Finance Institution) during the year.

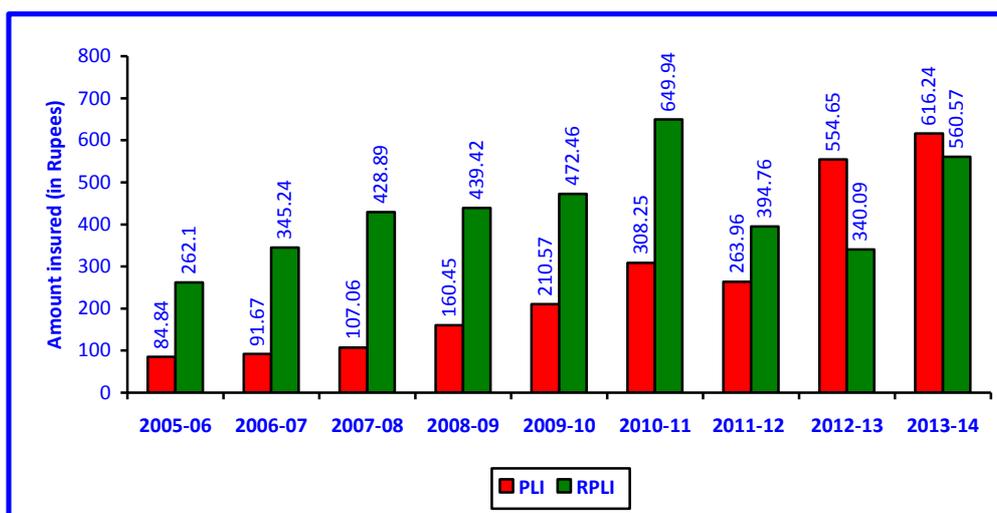
During 2013-14, a number of investor awareness campaign were conducted cautioning public against placing their money with un-incorporated bodies/ unscrupulous entities. RBI in co-ordination with the state Govt. conducted the awareness programmes in 50 blocks covering 8 districts of Odisha.

5.1.11 National-level Non-banking Financial Institutions

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

The Postal Department of Government of India provides life insurance under a number of schemes for employees in government, public sector banks and government-aided educational institutions aged between 19 to 55 years. The Central Government has also introduced the Rural Postal Life Insurance Scheme (RPLI) since 1995. Life insurance activities under both schemes have been increasing in an impressive manner. As Figure 5.12 shows, the total sum insured increased significantly between 2005-06 to 2013-14 except in 2011-12. During 2013-14, 20,689 PLI policies with an assured sum of Rs. 616.24 crore and 85,501 RPLI policies with assured sum of Rs. 560.57 crore were collected. RPLI increased more significantly than that of PLI during 2013-14 in comparison to the previous year.

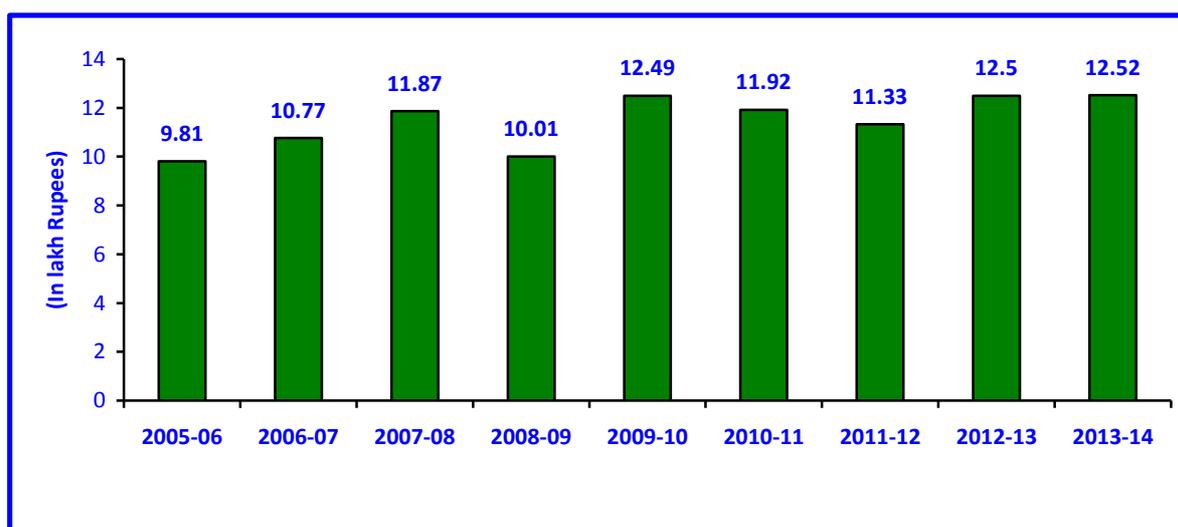
Figure 5.12: Activities of PLI / RPLI in Odisha, 2005-06 to 2013-14



(ii) Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC)

The business of Life Insurance Corporation of India in Odisha has been increasing during 2013-14. LIC issued about 12.52 lakh policies and collected Rs.791.93 crore towards first premium through its 56 branch offices all over the state. Figure 5.13 indicates the growth of their business from 2005-06 to 2013-14 Details are given in Annexure 5.18.

Figure 5.13: Total Policies Marketed by LIC in Odisha, 2005-06 to 2013-14



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

Established in 1990, SIDBI serves as a principal financial institution for promoting, financing and developing industries in the small-scale sector, especially in rural and semi urban areas. Through primary lending institutions such as State Financial Corporations, SIDBI provides refinance assistance for expansion, up-gradation, modernization and diversification of existing SSI units and rehabilitation of sick units. It extends financial support to small road transport operators, qualified professionals for self-employment, small hospitals and nursing homes and hotel and tourism related activities. During 2013-14, SIDBI has sanctioned loans amounting to Rs.181.47 crore in favour of 228 units and disbursed Rs.171.98 crore to 228units. Performance of SIDBI in Odisha since 2005-06 is presented in Annexure 5.19.

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

NABARD provides refinance support to eligible financial institutions, supplementing the resources of the cooperative credit system and RRBs for meeting the credit needs of the

farming community adequately. The short term refinance is provided to the Cooperative Banks and RRBs at concessional rate of interest to facilitate on-lending to farmers for crop cultivation. With the support and initiatives of NABARD, Kisan Credit Cards are being issued by the banks in the State. NABARD Projected an overall credit potential for the State of Odisha at Rs. 36959.92 crore for priority sectors during the year 2014-15.

The plan document has been based on the theme 'Revival, Reconstruction and Risk Mitigation to give focused attention to rehabilitation measures, reconstruction and mitigation of risk in the wake of the devastation, brought by the twin natural calamities of cyclone and floods in the State. Within the priority sector the quantum of agricultural loans for the year 2014-15 was been estimated at Rs. 19193.12 crore.

NABARD has been supportive to promotes investment in the State in various priority areas through a host of Government Sponsored Programmes and Central Govt. Subsidy Schemes for Rural Godown, Agri Marketing Infrastructure Grading and Standardization Scheme (AMIGS), Venture Capital Fund for Dairy & Poultry, Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme [DEDS], Capital Subsidy Scheme for Solar Lighting and Small Capacity PV Systems under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM).

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) continued to cater to the investment requirements of State Governments for critical rural infrastructures. The projects under RIDF in Odisha cover a wide range of activities. Out of 1,82,563 projects sanctioned by NABARD so far, as many as 130915 projects have since been completed with the rest being at different stages of implementation. Irrigation and rural connectivity projects of Roads and Bridges constitute the major component under RIDF. The completed irrigation projects have created Irrigation Potential of 4.01 Lakh ha in the State. Roads of 4085.92 km in length and bridges covering 53863.94 meters were completed which provide new connectivity and improved access to large number of inaccessible villages and marketing centers across the State. Besides, NABARD had sanctioned Rs. 77.33 Crore to Co-operation department, Government of Odisha for construction of 246 rural godowns in 192 PACS sites across the state. These godowns are expected to create storage capacity of 1.125 Lakh tones for scientific storage of agricultural commodities. NABARD has reimbursed Rs. 1001.94 crore during 2013-14 under RIDF.

The State stands as the front-runner in SHG formation and linkage programme in the country. NABARD has been instrumental in facilitating various activities under micro-finance

sector, involving all possible partners at the ground level in the field. NABARD has been encouraging voluntary agencies, bankers, socially motivated individuals, other formal and informal entities and also government functionaries to promote and nurture SHGs. The focus in this direction has been on training and capacity building of partners, promotional grant assistance to Self Help Promoting Institutions (SHPIs). As on 31 March 2014 cumulatively 6.20 Lakh SHGs have been saving-linked with deposit of Rs. 483.77 Crore. The total loan outstanding is Rs. 1532.40 Crore against various investments by 2.56 Lakh SHGs.

NABARD has introduced a special scheme in LWE affected districts for promotion and financing of Women Self Help Groups (WSHGs) by involving anchor NGOs as Self Help Promoting Institutions (SHPI) to work not merely as an agency for promoting and enabling credit linkage of these SHGs with banks, but also serving as a banking/business facilitator, tracking, monitoring these groups and also being responsible for loan repayments. The special scheme is being implemented with financial support from Gol in all the 19 LWE affected districts of Odisha namely, Bolangir, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, Jajpur, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Keonjhar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nabrangpur, Nayagarh, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sonepur, Sambalpur and Sundargarh.

Farmers' Clubs are grass root level informal fora of farmers, which coordinate with banks to ensure credit flow and forge better bank–borrower relationship, interface with subject matter specialists for technological up-gradation in various fields of agriculture and allied activities. The Objective of the Farmers' Club Programme is “Development through Credit; Technology Transfer; Awareness and Capacity Building.” In Odisha 11648 Farmers' Clubs have been formed by Banks, NGOs and KVKs. NABARD provides financial grant for promoting and nurturing Farmers' Clubs. To impart technical knowledge to the farmers, NABARD also provides financial support to the Farmers' Clubs for undertaking exposure visits to Agricultural Universities, Research Stations etc., under the Scheme of Capacity Building and Adoption of Technology (CAT).

NABARD has created a dedicated fund named Tribal Development Fund (TDF) to bring about orchard based “Wadi” model of tribal development in various tribal pockets of the country. The Fund is utilized to create replicable successful initiatives under the “Wadi” programme in the government, semi-government and non-government sectors. One acre model of “Wadi” as promoted in Odisha accommodates around 60 fruit plants (depending on spacing) and 200 forestry plants and provides adequate income and livelihood security for a typical tribal family. In five years phase of stabilizing the orchards, of a village of 100

families gets converted into an orchard of a 100-150 acre producing hundreds of tonnes of fruits. NABARD in Odisha has successfully developed 40 wadi projects (as on 31 March 2014) in 15 districts (Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Keonjhar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nabrangpur, Nayagarh, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sambalpur and Sundargarh). These projects undertaken by 36,747 tribal families extend over 32079 acres of 'wadi' area. In addition, 3282 landless families would be supported with appropriate income generating activities (IGAs). The total grant assistance from NABARD involved in respect of these projects amounts to Rs. 146.67crore.

NABARD has also taken up various integrated activities for watershed development under Watershed Development Fund (WDF) of NABARD. The participatory programme involves the people in various stages of the project. Out of 63 watershed projects being implemented in 15 districts of the State, 46 projects are in the Full Implementation Phase, 17 projects are in Capacity Building Phase. The projects cover an area of 47000 ha for treatment and other activities which benefit around 15000 households.

In collaboration with Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GTZ), NABARD has launched the model programme “Umbrella Programme for Natural Resource Management” for promoting the concept of loan based integrated Natural Resource Management. In the State of Odisha, thrust is being given to Community Based Organisations [CBOs] and NGOs involved in Forestry including NTFP and Agro Forestry, Fishery and scientific production, procurement and processing of local varieties of Seeds. With its Seed Village Programme NABARD strives to increase the availability of Truthfully Labeled quality “seed” of the most preferred variety of the crop in the region to the local farming community, at an affordable price, so that “quality seeds” are available to more number of farmers and supplement the existing arrangements / supply by the Government Department, for increasing the crop productivity and making agriculture more sustainable.

A model ‘Pilot Project on Augmenting Farm Productivity’ has been taken up by NABARD in Balasore District with an objective to deliver end-to-end solutions’ in technology transfer and extension and capacity building at farmers’ level. The 3 years project starting from 2012 aims at increasing the crop productivity as well as income at farmers’ level. The Pilot Project is being implemented in all the 12 blocks of Balasore district. The Project envisages reaching out to farmers of the district through the representative project farmers propagating standard farm practices. The lead crops under the project are Paddy, Green Gram and Black gram, Ground Nut and Mustard. In the second year of the project, more than 20000 farmers

operate as change agents demonstrating appropriate and suitable farming techniques and post-harvest management practices. Besides, the trained farmers also provide the required guidance and motivation for other fellow farmers.

(v) Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO)

HUDCO, India's premier techno-financing company is a major player in the area of Housing and Urban Infrastructure finance offering a wide range financing options and services. Apart from those operations, HUDCO offers consultancy services, promotes research and studies. Its main thrust has been on meeting the housing needs of the deprived i.e. Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG). In Odisha HUDCO has so far sanctioned 456 schemes with a loan commitment of Rs.3819 crore. During the year 2013-14, HUDCO has sanctioned three major projects, namely Implementation of Sewerage System for Sambalpur and Rourkela and augmentation of water supply scheme to Grater Berhampur, Aska and Hinjilikote with a loan commitment of Rs.1328.16 crore and disbursed Rs.31.53 crores during the year 2013-14.

Under its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy HUDCO has sanctioned grant assistance of Rs.1.00 crore for construction of Skill Development Centre at Narasinghpur block of Cuttack district and Rs.12.55 lakhs was given to C.M Relief Fund for Phailin . HUDCO also has given a grant commitment of Rs.3.50 crores @ Rs.70 lakhs per Phailin affected villages of Ganjam and Balasore district. It has further appraised Eight (8) numbers of proposals under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), which was subsequently approved by Govt. of India.

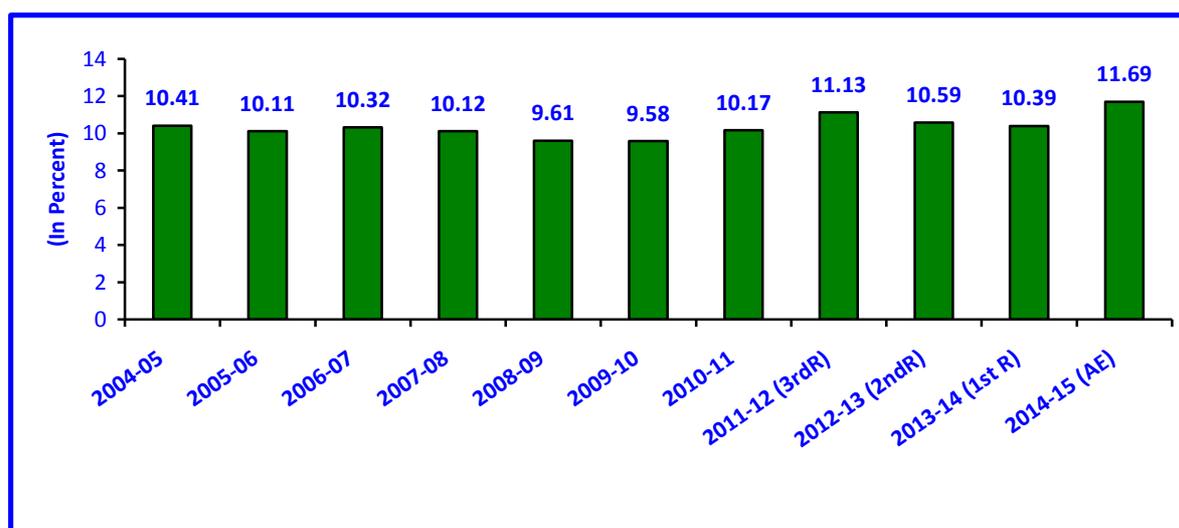
(vi) Bhubaneswar Stock Exchange

The Bhubaneswar Stock Exchange was established in 1989 as a public limited company, in order to mobilize savings for investment in local enterprises. It started trading operations in 1991 after being recognized by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India. However, its scale of operations has remained limited so far. By the end of 2013-14, 46 companies were listed with 173 members and 17 corporate members. The member-brokers of the stock exchange conduct trading in the National Stock Exchange (NSE) segment of ISE Security and Services Ltd. (ISS), a wholly owned subsidiary company of Inter-connected stock exchange of India Ltd. (ISE) wherein Bhubaneswar Stock Exchange is a promoter member at an average daily turnover of Rs.1.00 crore. Its annual turnover for 2013-14 was Rs.243.56 crore.

5.2 Construction

The construction sub-sector builds the capacity of the economy for achieving higher rates of growth. This sub-sector has expanded to contribute 11.7 percent of total GSDP during 2014-15. Odisha performs better in construction sector when compared to the national share of construction GDP.. In spite of its significant share in GSDP, the construction sub sector move with frequent uncertainties by showing fluctuating growth rates ranging between 2004-05 to 2013-14. In 2014-15, the sub sector expects to grow at a high rate of 21,56 percent. However, construction sub sector grew with a modest annual average growth rate of 6.03 percent and 6.96 percent during 11th five year plan and first two years of 12th plan period in Odisha respectively. Figure 5.14 depicts the share of the construction sector in the State from 2004-05 to 2014-15 .

Figure 5.14: Share of Construction in GSDP of Odisha, 2004-05 to 2014-15



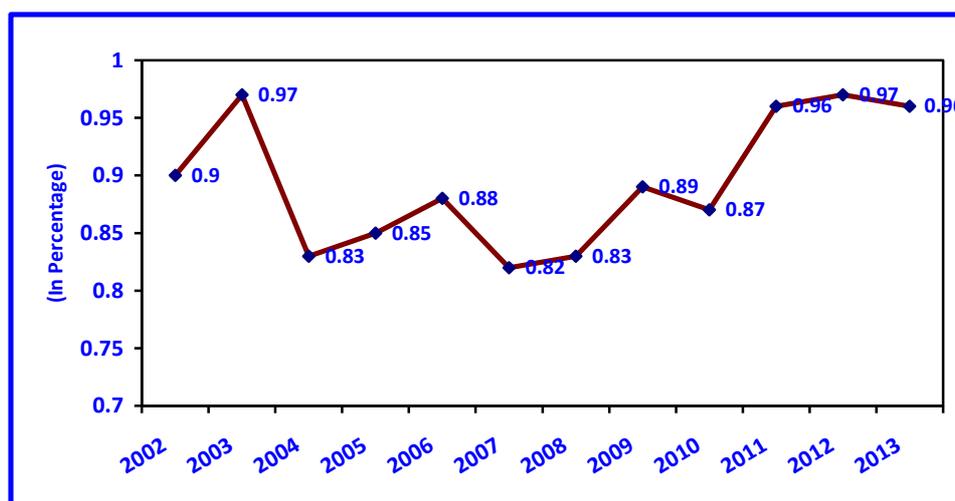
5.3 Tourism

Tourism in Odisha is treated as a priority sector in terms of rich potential of employment & income generation, foreign exchange earning and value addition to the State economy. With abundance in natural assets, Odisha tourism bears the deliverables like ecologically sound and economically viable tourism development, integration of infrastructural support, institutional mechanism, investment etc.with developmental frame work of the State. Tourist revenue is equally important for the state exchequer. Odisha bears the essence of rich tourism sector with its age old cultural heritage, a myriad of monuments and nature's

bounties like beach resorts, eco- tourism, flora & fauna, biodiversity and national parks and sanctuaries. Although the State tourism plays a comparatively small role in Indian tourism scenario, still huge potential for growth is ingrained in this sector in Odisha. Blend with both forward and backward linkages, this hospitality sector generate more than 92 thousand direct employment and 2.77 lakh indirect employment in the ratio of 1:3 in Odisha.

The State has several sources and triggers for attracting tourists. Bhubaneswar, the city of temples, the ancient sun temple of Konark, Lord Jagannath Temple at Puri, the Buddhist monastic complexes at Ratnagiri, Lalitgiri and Udayagiri are vestiges of rich cultural heritage. The sanctuaries and wildlife parks viz. Bhitarkanika, Similipal National Park, Chandaka Elephant Reserve, Nandankanan and Chilika Lake with migratory birds are some of the major natural tourist attraction points of Odisha.

Figure 5.15: Share of Odisha in Total Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India, 2002-2013



It may be observed from Figure 5.15 that Odisha used to get less than one percent share of foreign tourists arrived in India. However, in absolute terms, the number of tourists from within the State, outside the State and abroad has been increasing. The increasing trend of the total number of tourists is shown in Figure 5.16. As can be seen in Annexure 5.22, between 2001 to 2013, the number of tourists from within the State has 4 times, while it is more than doubled from the rest of India and more than doubled in case of abroad.

Most tourists to Odisha come from West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. During 2012, they constituted 14.03 percent and 3.51 percent of all tourists respectively from India, including

those from Odisha. France, German, UK and USA were the major tourist generating markets from overseas during 2013, and nearly 54 percent foreign tourists came from Western Europe. The trend in the composition of tourists is depicted in Figure 5.17.

As per the tourist profile survey 2008-09, the average duration and spending of a domestic tourist is 3.7 days and Rs. 1,357 per day respectively. While the duration and spending of foreign tourist is 14.2 days and Rs. 2,255 per day. Based on this, the estimated inflow of money to Odisha during 2013-14 has been assessed at Rs.10597.54 crore, a tremendous rise of 117.38 percent over 2012-13. Annexure 5.23 gives detailed information on this sub-sector since 2004-05.

Figure 5.16: Tourist Arrival in Odisha, 2005-2013

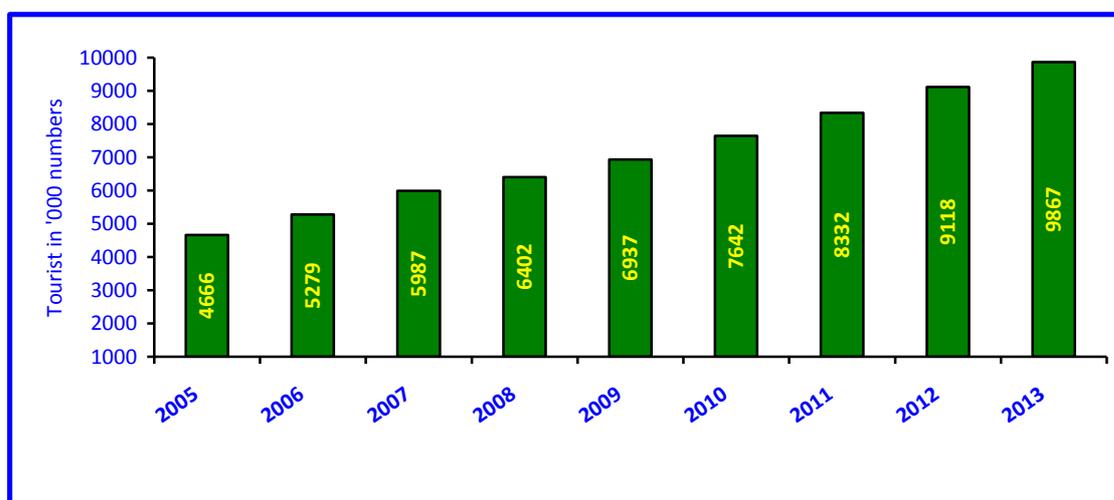
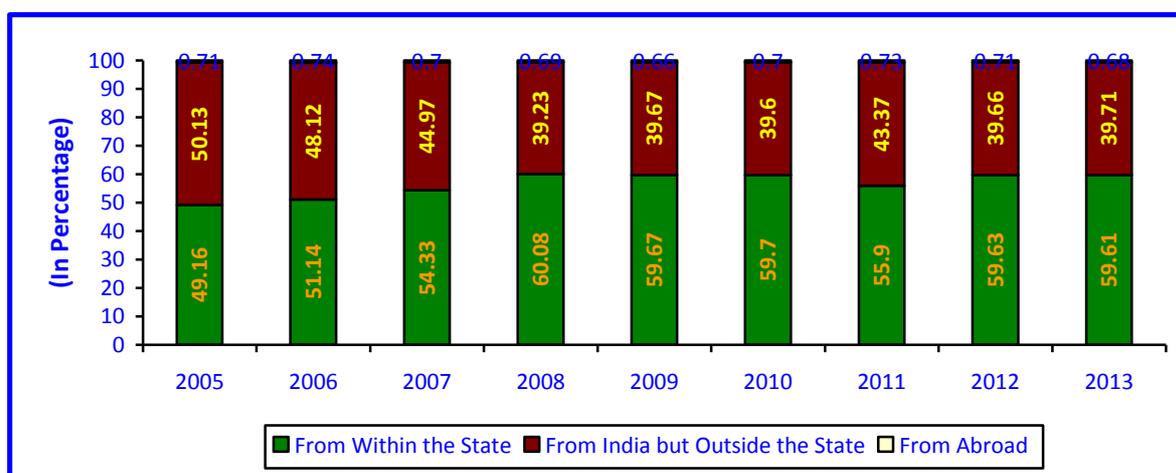


Figure 5.17: Composition of Tourists in Odisha, 2005-2013

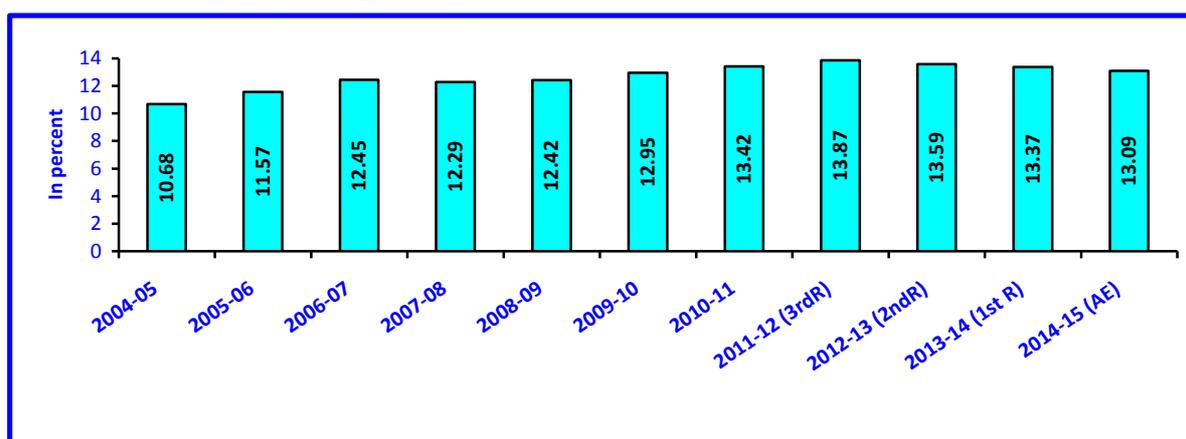


5.4 Trade, Hotels and Restaurants Industry

This sub-sector has been growing consistently in Odisha since 1950-51. Its share in the GSDP increased from 4.85 percent in 1950-51 to 13.37 percent in 2013-14 in real terms. This sub-sector is expected to contribute 13.09 percent share in the real GSDP of Odisha in 2014-15 at 2004-05 prices. Even this sub sector records highest share of within Services broad sector in State.. The share continues to rise consistently since last decade.

The growth rate of 'trade, hotels and restaurants' sub sector exhibit fluctuating trend since 2005-06. It slides down to a modest 6.94 percent in 2013-14 from a buoyant 21.45 percent in 2006-07. However, during last ten years between 2004-05 and 2013-14, the sub sector maintained a impressive annual average growth rate.. Figure 5.18 presents the percentage share of the sub sector in real GSDP of Odisha.

Figure 5.18: Share of the Trade, Hotels & Restaurants Industry in GSDP in Odisha, 2004-05 to 2014-15



The hotel and tourism industries are strongly linked. Development of the hotel industry is essential for the growth of tourism. Annexure 5.25 records the position of hotels in the State from 2000 onwards. Over the last 14 years, the number of hotels has more than doubled, with a compound annual growth rate of 5.83 percent.

The trend in the standard of hotels in terms of servicing lower spending groups (LSG), middle spending groups (MSG) and high spending groups (HSG) from 2005 to 2013 can be seen from Figure 5.19, while the trend and extent of total hotel beds is shown in Figure 5.20. From 2005 to 2013, the number of beds increased by 79 percent. During 2013, there were 1,585 hotels with 33,349 rooms and 65,967 beds, of which, 306 catered to high-spending groups (HSG), 356 to middle-spending groups (MSG) and 923 to lower-spending groups (LSG). It is observed from the Annexure 5.25 that the number of HSG and MSG hotels in

Odisha is increasing rapidly during the last four years while the number of LSG hotels are in a declining trend up to 2012, but during 2013 LSG hotels trend is increasing.

Figure 5.19: Status of Hotels in Odisha, 2005 to 2013

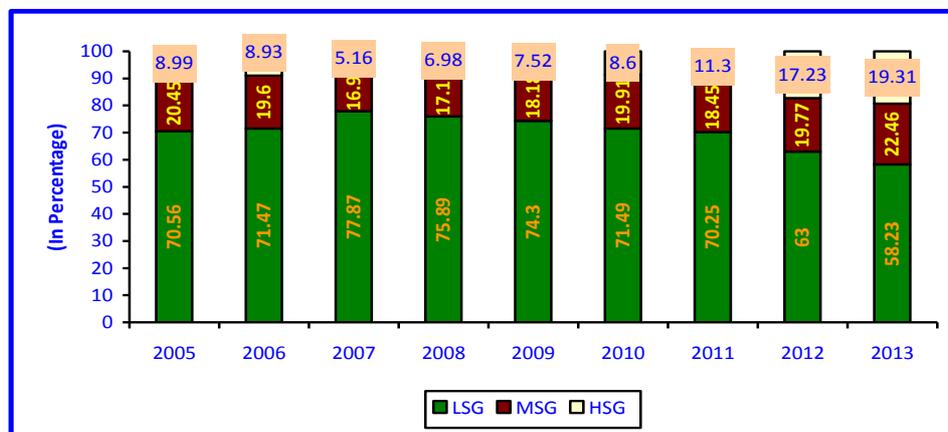
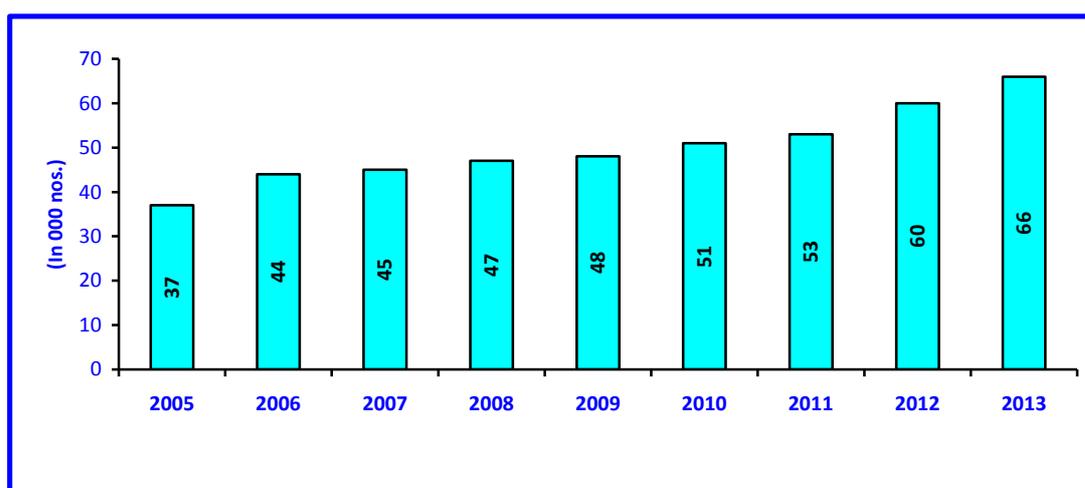


Figure 5.20: Trend and Extent of Hotel Beds in Odisha, 2005-2013



5.5 Policies for Promotion of Tourism and Hospitality Industry

Of late, high priority has been given to the development and promotion of tourism as well as the hotel industry sector in Odisha. During the 10th Five Year Plan, the State spent public funds of Rs. 38.45 crore on this sector. During the 11th Plan, Rs. 157.49 crore was spent for this purpose. The plan ceiling for the 12th plan (2012-17) is Rs.511.05 crore. During 2012-13 an amount of Rs.64.43 crore has been spent against the plan outlay of Rs65.85 crore. In all, 330 tourist centres have been identified for their development and promotion in Odisha.

5.5.1 Organization of State and District Level Festivals

Several festivals including the Rath Yatra, Konark Festival, National Crafts Mela, Mukteswar Dance Festival and other festivities have been recognised as state-level festivals in Odisha and are geared towards attracting tourists. Similarly, there are district-level festivals like the Parab in Koraput and Mahotsava in Sambalpur. While these are official festivals, interest groups such as industry sub-groups and civil society organizations also organise festivals such as Beach Festivals at Puri, Gopalpur and Chandipur.

5.5.2 Development of Shamuka Beach

The Shamuka Beach Project at Puri is in progress. Targeted towards high-end tourists, it is spread over 2,000 acres of land of which, 972 acres of land has already been acquired in the first phase. Electrification of the project has been entrusted to OPTCL and CESU with an estimated cost of Rs 44.61 crore. The State Government have released Rs 8.30 crore during 2010-11 & 2011-12. The work of project is in progress. In order to continue the project Rs.5.00 crore has been made provision in the current Financial year 2013-14.

5.5.3 Tourist Units

At present, 16 tourist units, i.e., Panthasala, Panthika, Tourist Complex and Yatrivas, with 101 rooms and 253 beds function under the Tourism Department, while 23 tourist units with 515 rooms and 1,124 beds are in operation under the Odisha Tourism Development Corporation (OTDC). As on 31st March 2014, 336 places have been identified as Tourist Centres in the state.

5.5.4 Odisha Tourism Policy 2013

Odisha Tourism Policy has been announced by State Government in 2013. The last Tourism policy of the State was announced in 1997. Under the Industrial Policy Resolution 2007, tourism projects other than hotel were considered as priority sector. The present policy envisages an aggressive and proactive approach to achieve the growth potential by initiating identified policy measures, strategies, fund support, professional management input and establishing required synergies through effective coordination, institutional arrangements, focused attention and improved performance of the sector. The policy envisions to develop Odisha into the most preferred tourist destination and place it prominently on domestic and international tourist map. The policy aims at promoting:

1. Sustainable tourism as a means to economic and inclusive growth,
2. Image of Odisha in abroad,
3. Prime tourism products like cultural heritage, natural environment, and
4. Beneficial outcomes to all stakeholders.

The policy announced a good package of fiscal and non fiscal incentives for different tourism activities with focused interventions on infrastructural and social needs. The fiscal incentives include series of concessions, exemptions, reimbursements of different entertainment taxes, stamp duty, registration charges, land rent, production cost etc in different tourism projects of the State. The non fiscal incentives include single window clearance, kiosks establishment, institutional mechanisms for tourist projects and development in the State. The tourism projects eligible for the incentives are categorized into different groups like hotels, entertainment centers (like parks etc), adventure tourism projects, adventure sports tourism projects(like water sports, golf etc), art & craft villages, camping spots, eco tourism. Wild safari, medical tourism etc. The State have been divided into three administrative zones to administer the incentives on tourism projects. These; Zone A include Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation area. Zone B include: Rest of the State excluding KBK, Gajapati, Kandhamal and BMC area. Zone C include KBK, Gajapati, Kandhamal districts. The tourism policy also attach high priority to human resource development /capacity building of stakeholders of tourism projects and safety & security of tourists as well as tourist spots by deployment of tourism policy. Tourism brochures, folders and posters have been published. Book series “Explore Odisha” has been published. Different magazines also published to highlight the tourist points and attract tourists. During 2013-14, 9 no of Tourist projects has been sanctioned and 7nos of Tourism units has been leased out on PPP mode.



Annexure - 5

Annexure 5.1 : Bank-Wise Key Indicators at the end of 2013-14

(Rupees in crore)

Banks	Total branches	Deposit	Advance	CD Ratio	Total Adv. to Agril.	Adv. to MSME	Adv. to services sector	Adv. to weaker section	Adv. to DRI	Adv. to women	Adv. to SC/ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Public Sector	2637	132048.64	117887.08	89.28	9757.44	16839.98	7128.97	8379.60	147.23	4760.20	2240.49
Private Sector	350	19671.68	12468.84	63.38	1482.80	1741.43	462.27	671.79	6.93	725.97	515.57
RRBs	951	11228.12	6667.04	59.38	2966.01	1676.80	1187.93	2470.23	0.00	1457.35	1163.84
RIDF (NABARD)	0	0.00	6090.41	0.00	6090.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total commercial Bank Branches	3938	162948.44	137022.96	84.09	20296.66	20258.21	8779.17	11521.62	154.16	6943.52	3919.90
State Co-operative Bank	343	6693.72	7703.75	115.09	7070.13	167.78	842.74	5687.52	0.00	439.74	1224.66
Grand Total	4281	169642.16	144726.71	85.31	27366.79	20425.99	9621.91	17209.14	154.16	7383.26	5144.56
Rural	2335	40662.06	26904.85	66.17							
Semi Urban	1143	46689.01	20694.99	44.33							
Urban	803	82291.09	47451.79	57.66							

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee, Odisha

Annexure 5.2: Share of Commercial and Cooperative Banks in Total Deposits

(Rupees in crore)

Year	Commercial Banks	Coop. Banks	Total Deposit	Share of Coop. Banks (%)	Share of Commercial Banks (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2002-03	21006.85	1591.85	22598.70	7.04	92.96
2003-04	23359.86	1761.25	25121.11	7.01	92.99
2004-05	27372.64	1863.49	29236.13	6.38	93.62
2005-06	31966.97	1955.75	33922.72	5.77	94.23
2006-07	41037.16	2126.80	43163.96	4.92	95.08
2007-08	52272.25	2422.06	54694.31	4.43	95.57
2008-09	67766.26	2914.30	70680.56	4.13	95.87
2009-10	82891.56	3652.63	86544.38	4.22	95.78
2010-11	102176.87	4148.32	106325.19	3.90	96.10
2011-12	124826.37	4683.99	129510.36	3.62	96.38
2012-13	140877.38	5587.77	146465.15	3.82	96.18
2013- 14	162948.44	6693.72	169642.16	3.95	96.05

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee, Odisha

Annexure 5.3: Banking Key Indicators of Odisha as on 31.03.2014

(Rs.in Crore)

Bank	Number of Branches	Total Deposits	Total Advances utilised	C.D Ratio
1	2	3	4	5
Allahabad Bank	80	4620.85	4850.28	104.97
Andhra Bank	138	3746.40	3029.05	80.85
Bank of Baroda	113	5026.69	4526.25	90.04
Bank of India	209	8492.41	5125.18	60.35
Bank of Maharashtra	7	99.47	44.16	44.40
Canara Bank	122	7317.22	5738.90	78.43
Central Bank of India	103	2400.42	3704.83	154.34
Corporation Bank	28	2244.32	3353.45	149.42
Dena Bank	12	396.73	469.30	103.17
Indian Bank	86	2421.30	1973.78	81.52
Indian Overseas Bank	126	5328.00	4266.00	80.07
Oriental Bank of Commerce	52	2106.93	2271.10	107.79
Panjab National Bank	149	5387.98	5351.44	99.32
Panjab & Sind Bank	12	1429.00	1512.00	105.81
State Bank of India	779	51930.00	47807.00	92.06
State Bank of Bikanar & Jaipur	3	81.12	78.98	97.36
State Bank of Hyderabad	10	476.56	1380.96	289.78
State Bank of Travancore	1	111.21	78.37	70.47
State Bank of Mysore	1	68.92	244.44	354.67
Syndicate Bank	84	2621.20	2794.80	106.62
Union Bank	102	7819.03	7045.35	90.11
United Bank of India	135	4069.06	2457.97	60.41
UCO Bank	231	11179.73	8348.66	74.68
Vijaya Bank	12	480.31	147.10	30.63
IDBI Bank	42	2193.78	1347.73	61.43
Total Public Sector Banks	2637	132048.64	177887.08	89.28
Laxmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	1	305.08	5.27	1.73
Federal Bank	20	356.06	346.86	97.42
HDFC Bank	80	3907.27	2688.79	68.82
ICICI Bank	92	4352.80	2849.91	65.47
The South Indian Bank Ltd.	2	292.06	25.03	8.57
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	7	275.24	402.63	146.28
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	8	365.20	76.29	20.89
ING Vysya Bank	7	322.12	5.03	1.56
Axis Bank	105	7065.92	5254.64	74.37
Indus Ind Bank	23	2186.84	660.23	30.19
Karur Vysya Bank	5	243.09	154.16	63.42
Total Private Sector Banks	350	19671.68	12468.84	63.38
Odisha Gramya Bank	521	6956.63	3986.65	57.31
Utkal Gramya Bank	430	4271.49	2680.39	62.75
Total of RRBs	951	11228.12	6667.04	59.38
RIDIF (NABARD)	0	0	0	0
Total Commercial Banks	3938	162948.44	137022.96	84.09
Odisha State Co-Op.Bank	338	6666.82	7676.85	115.15
OSCARD Bank	5	26.90	26.90	100.00
Total of Co-operative Bank	343	6693.72	7703.75	115.09
Grand Total	4281	169642.16	144726.71	85.31

Source: State Level Bankers Committee.

Annexure 5.4: Bank-wise Broad Sector wise Target and Achievement Under Annual Credit Plan (ACP) 2013-14

(Rs. In Crore)

Sl. No	Name of the Sectors	%	Total public sector Banks	Total Private sector Banks	Total RRBS	Total Commercial Banks	Total Co-operative Banks	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Agriculture + Allied	T	7481.79	413.97	3520.70	11416.46	8103.58	19520.03
		A	4412.15	739.47	962.13	6113.75	6467.90	12581.65
		%	59	-	27	54	80	64
2	MSE	T	3332.58	352.10	775.78	4460.47	196.99	4657.46
		A	3630.27	589.77	461.74	4681.77	64.13	4745.90
		%	109	-	60	105	33	102
3	Education	T	657.18	48.82	90.46	796.45	33.42	329.88
		A	182.62	0.94	7.43	191.00	0.147	191.14
		%	28	2	8	24	Neg.	23
4	Housing	T	5450.34	376.35	1060.31	6887.00	553.75	7440.76
		A	1581.42	14.79	471.30	2067.51	150.40	2217.91
		%	29	4	44	30	27	30
5	Others	T	5450.34	376.35	1060.31	6887.00	553.75	7440.76
		A	1581.42	14.79	471.30	2067.51	150.40	2217.91
		%	29	4	44	30	27	30
6	Total Priority sector	T	18248.44	1335.64	5728.19	25312.27	8958.70	34270.97
		A	10809.82	1491.81	1954.76	14256.40	6699.36	20955.76
		%	59	112	34	56	75	61

N.B:- T- Target, A- Achievement, %- Percentage.

Source:-SLBC (135th issue)March'14

Annexure 5.5: Progress of the Cooperative Movement in Odisha

Year	Number of Cooperative Societies Functioning	Membership in lakhs	Working Capital (in crores of rupees)
1	2	3	4
2000-01	4886	57.65	7565.33
2002-03	4723	57.00	8396.47
2003-04	4657	59.40	9457.43
2004-05	4636	62.18	1952.27
2005-06	4626	62.94	11459.73
2006-07	4565	63.55	12748.33
2007-08	4336	64.85	14043.22
2008-09	4276	66.88	16097.58
2009-10	4260	70.22	20198.52
2010-11	4245	71.79	23268.42
2011-12	4267	76.03	27682.93
2012-13 (P)	4268	77.05	30012.54

Source : Registrar , Co-operative Societies, Odisha.

Annexure 5.6: Membership, Working Capital and Advances of primary Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Credit Cooperative Societies in Odisha

Year	Membership (in thousands)		Working Capital (in lakhs of rupees)		Loans Advanced (in lakhs of rupees)		Loans Outstanding (in lakhs of rupees)	
	Agri	Non-Agri	Agri	Non-Agri	Agri	Non-Agri	Agri	Non-Agri
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1985-86	3815	192	38555	4462	6556	3265	24105	3005
1986-87	3846	198	39855	5122	6099	1998	23447	3196
1987-88	3883	214	42045	6885	7500	6392	24338	3971
1988-89	3918	222	43879	7780	7009	4899	23724	5051
1989-90	3948	237	45716	9380	1967	3991	24861	6301
1990-91	3893	235	39669	11718	3507	5424	18855	9366
1991-92	4037	242	37320	14327	4105	8443	16971	11701
1992-93	4150	238	40432	17968	6643	7047	19712	11758
1993-94	4192	892	45989	38497	9287	2577	20686	15248
1994-95	4260	784	48929	57684	12286	8085	23975	18956
1995-96	4300	1100	55812	62604	16730	17237	33870	25223
1996-97	4200	1000	62600	78744	19387	50430	31288	33047
1997-98	4149	1090	73429	65483	22567	26475	35986	92557
1998-99	4369	406	94555	74018	33225	32335	44728	37185
1999-00	4554	342	126512	76837	44540	66698	66024	38417
2000-01	4638	362	138856	90903	51852	85702	78966	41784
2001-02	4700	347	170205	98258	62020	73050	83095	78741
2002-03	4659	361	191293	105508	62069	108936	94501	55597
2003-04	4867	355	223601	103735	85568	92707	96536	53437
2004-05	5215	951	253058	107288	120806	103815	128054	59419
2005-06	5367	929	282609	109998	142658	119079	150122	63081
2006-07	5281	1075	312767	113513	153172	122415	166910	64151
2007-08	5519	967	346602	129086	146304	136595	186284	67161
2008-09	5623	964	356764	152333	158394	167912	159615	80927
2009-10	5924	1082	442962	175383	277038	168144	234610	89221
2010-11	5874	374	543786	184933	353417	157272	302601	90267
2011-12	6254	422	673367	202604	452266	162236	378306	106025
2012-13(P)	6325	425	774372	218812	552665	172545	450842	114560

Source: Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Odisha

Annexure 5.7: Market Share of Cooperatives in Dispensing Crop Loan

Rs. In crore

Year	Commercial Banks	Cooperative Banks	Total	Market share of Cooperative Banks (%)	Market share of Commercial Banks (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2006-07	939.42	1554.26	2493.68	62.30	37.68
2007-08	875.02	1501.02	2376.76	63.15	36.85
2008-09	764.13	1489.46	2253.59	66.00	34.00
2009-10	1432.83	2682.17	4115.00	65.00	35.00
2010-11	1877.52	3396.39	5273.64	64.40	35.60
2011-12	2270.31	4415.89	6686.20	66.04	33.06
2012-13	3175.67	5426.49	8457.02	62.45	37.55

Source: SLBC, Odisha

Annexure 5.7(A): Sector wise Non-Performing Assets (NPA)% as on 31.03.2014

Sl.No	Sector	NPA %
1	2	3
1	Short term Crop Loan	9.66
2	Agricultural Term Loan	10.05
3	Agriculture Allied	8.03
4	Total Agriculture	10.47
5	MSE Sector	8.06
6	Education Loan	10.32
7	Home loan	3.48
8	Overall NPA	7.69

Source:- SLBC (135th issue)

Annexure 5.8: Season-wise Dispensation of Short-Term Credit by Cooperative Banks in Odisha

(Members in lakh and amount in crore of rupees)

Year	Kharif Members	Kharif Amount	Rabi Members	Rabi Amount	Total Members	Total Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2006-07	7.30	837.47	5.74	721.70	13.04	1559.16
2007-08	7.21	899.24	4.44	602.50	11.65	1501.74
2008-09	4.65	546.41	7.04	943.05	11.69	1489.46
2009-10	10.11	1407.82	8.21	1274.35	18.32	2548.70
2010-11	11.26	1811.09	9.10	1585.30	20.36	3396.39
2011-12	13.07	2381.37	10.39	2034.52	23.46	4415.89
2012-13	13.66	2902.75	11.41	2523.74	25.07	5426.49
2013-14	15.26	3624.29	13.52	3472.35	28.78	7096.64

Source: Registrar co-operative societies, Odisha

Annexure 5.9: Investment Credit in Odisha by Cooperatives.

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
2011-12	21677	114.79	17621	121.00	39298	235.79
2012-13	14738	93.07	11269	75.20	26007	168.27
2013-14	15872	101.25	9662	61.79	25534	162.94

Source:- Registrar cooperative Societies.

Annexure 5.10: Deposits Mobilised and Loan advances by Urban Cooperative Banks in Odisha

Year	Deposits mobilized (in crores of Rs.)	Loan advanced (in crores of Rs.)
1	2	3
2006-07	625.23	421.23
2007-08	615.02	415.43
2008-09	840.52	495.37
2009-10	944.48	566.21
2010 -11	992.92	533.13
2011-12	1065.95	613.74
2012-13	1130.52	596.69
2013-14	1172.03	601.66

Source:- Source: Registrar co-operative societies, Odisha

Annexure 5.11: Trend in Agricultural Credit Outstanding

(Rs. in Crore)

Name of the Banks	Year					
	31.03.2012	Share in %	31.03.2013	Share in %	31.03.2014	Share in %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Commercial Bank	8711.84	55.26	11249.19	58.35	11240.24	52.83
RRBS	2617.31	16.60	2377.35	12.33	2966.01	13.94
Co-operative bank	4437.01	28.14	5649.54	29.32	7070.13	33.23
Total	15766.16	100.00	19276.08	100.00	21276.38	100.00

Source:- SLBC (135 issue)

Annexure 5.12: Recovery Position of Govt. Sponsored Schemes

Year	% of Recovery (IRDP/SGRV)	% of Recovery (PMRY/PMEGP)
1	2	3
31.03.2011	43.26	19.22
31.03.2012	42.58	15.26
31.03.2013	24.73	18.83
31.12.2013	24.64	20.58

Source:- SLBC (135th issue)

Annexure 5.13: Credit Cards issued by Commercial Banks during 2013-14

Credit Card	Credit Card issued	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3
Artisan Credit Cards	1514	4.77
Weavers Credit Card	7999	17.66
Kissan Credit Cards	864604	10194.14

Source:- SLBC

Annexure 5.14: Overall Recovery Scenario of all Banks in Odisha.

Year	% of Recovery	% of Over Dues
1	2	3
31.03.2011	49.59	50.41
31.03.2012	61.82	38.18
31.03.2013	54.55	45.45
31.12.2013	45.72	54.28

Source: SLBC (135th issue)

Annexure 5.15: Activity-Summary of Odisha Rural Housing Development Corporation (ORHDC) by the end of 2013-14

(Rupees In crore)

Scheme	No. of cases financed	Amount Disbursed	EMI Demand for recovery	Amount received	% of Recovery
1	2	3	4	5	6
EWS Housing (Kalinga Kutir scheme)	28521	59.20	96.15	60.48	62.90
Credit linked Housing scheme	102286	296.71	467.13	218.54	46.78
Corporate	28364	126.36	182.78	147.98	80.00
Individual Housing Finance Scheme	3195	58.88	116.40	79.71	68.47
Builder/Project Finance	25	19.74	123.32	19.76	16.00
Building Centre Finance	67	5.96	15.97	2.03	12.00
Total	162458	566.85	1001.75	528.50	52.76

Source: ORHDC

Annexure 5.16: Activity Summary of Odisha SC & ST Finance Development Cooperative corporation, 2013-14

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)	33,315	31.23	2.11
SCA to TSP (ST Sector) (DTDP)	11,709	7.21	5.83
Term Loan Scheme	346	0.27	0.27
Total	45,370	38.71	8.21

Source: OSFDC

Annexure 5.17: 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
2011-12	11975	263.96	165401	394.76
2012-13	23529	554.65	58396	340.09
2013-14	20689	616.24	85501	560.57

Source: PMG, Odisha

Annexure 5.18: Business of LIC in Odisha

Year	Total policies	Total sum insured (in crores of Rs.)	First year premium (in crores of Rs.)
1	2	3	4
2005-06	980644	7365.93	354.68
2006-07	1077229	6645.38	864.33
2007-08	1186679	7212.04	1342.21
2008-09	1001415	8630.12	611.86
2009-10	1249332	11968.13	960.13
2010-11	1192204	13256.84	991.82
2011-12	1132735	13517.53	657.54
2012-13	1249702	13887.00	700.36
2013-14	1251804	16257.23	791.93

Source: Life Insurance Corporation Ltd. Central Office, Mumbai

Annexure 5.19: Performance Summary of SIDBI (2005-06 to 2013-14)

Year	Loan sanctioned		Loan disbursed	
	No.	Amount (in crores of Rs.)	No.	Amount (in crores of Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
2005-06	26	35.76	22	19.40
2006-07	5	1.58	11	13.82
2007-08	13	12.43	13	9.57
2008-09	15	21.54	9	7.16
2009-10	8	14.85	8	4.97
2010-11	16	12.27	13	16.11
2011-12	303	358.26	302	296.33
2012-13	318	412.78	320	404.56
2013-14	228	181.47	228	171.98

Source: SIDBI

Annexure 5.20: Refinance Assistance Provided by NABARD in Odisha

Scheme	Assistance (rupees in crores) provided during						
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Minor Irrigation	5.28	1.22	1.74	0.97	0.10	8.40	0.05
Land Development	4.14	5.04	2.17	0.24	0.03	0.24	0.64
Farm Mechanization	26.51	26.75	26.63	47.33	2.11	23.28	61.77
Plantation & Horticulture	12.06	3.09	9.68	1.01	0.08	1.43	3.59
Fishery (Inland)	5.59	1.64	1.16	2.03	0.44	0.86	5.41
Dairy Development	6.47	3.34	2.63	9.13	4.89	2.58	11.25
Poultry	4.51	1.43	1.14	1.18	0.00	0.35	2.06
IRD/ITDP/SC & ST Action Plan/PMRY/SGSY etc.	25.09	37.21	6.74	10.57	11.58	0.00	0.00
Non farm Sector	256.53	221.55	215.14	87.31	80.46	68.08	75.24
Sheep/Goat/Piggery	12.21	2.05	7.52	5.82	0.00	3.25	0.00
Other Farm Sector	-	107.53	27.61	56.20	245.69	93.20	59.47
Animal Husbandry/Forestry & others	0.12	0.09	0.28	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
Storage Godown Market Yards	-	-	0.49	1.96	1.52	0.00	2.68
Total	358.51	410.94	302.44	224.30	346.90	207.93	220.23

Source:- NABARD

Annexure 5.21: Number of Foreign Tourist Arrival, Odisha and All-India (2001 to 2013)

Year	India	Odisha	Odisha's share (%)
1	2	3	4
2001	2649378	23723	0.90
2002	2537282	22854	0.90
2003	2384364	23034	0.96
2004	3457477	28817	0.83
2005	3918610	33310	0.85
2006	4447167	39141	0.88
2007	5081504	41880	0.82
2008	5282603	43966	0.83
2009	5167699	45684	0.89
2010	5775692	50432	0.87
2011	6309222	60722	0.96
2012	6648318	64719	0.97
2013	6967601	66675	0.96

Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Odisha.

Annexure 5.22: Tourist Composition in Odisha (1999 to 2013)

Year	From Within the State	From India but Outside the State	From Abroad
1	2	3	4
1999	1367311	1324529	33101
2000	1413956	1474436	25758
2001	1537855	1562461	23723
2002	1703002	1710350	22854
2003	1876571	1824679	23034
2004	2156986	1968550	28817
2005	2293865	2339111	33310
2006	2699654	2540242	39141
2007	3252380	2692510	41880
2008	3846512	2511933	43966
2009	4139456	2752054	45684
2010	4562742	3028873	50432
2011	4657402	3613855	60722
2012	5437254	3615832	64719
2013	5881714	3918421	66675

Source: Tourism Department, Government of Odisha.

Annexure 5.23: Inflow of Money via Tourist Spending in Odisha (2004-05 to 2013-14) (Rupees In crore)

Year	Domestic tourists	Foreign tourists	Total	Growth rate
1	2	3	4	5
2004-05	2151.10	74.80	2225.90	70.60
2005-06	2334.91	88.21	2423.12	8.90
2006-07	2673.77	97.29	2771.06	14.40
2007-08	3088.21	106.93	3195.14	15.30
2008-09	3254.65	135.46	3390.11	6.10
2009-10	3566.89	150.83	3717.72	9.66
2010-11	3901.61	170.39	4072.00	9.53
2011-12	4253.81	201.14	4454.95	9.40
2012-13	4665.29	209.81	4875.10	9.43
2013-14	10288.60	308.94	10597.54	117.38

Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Odisha

Annexure 5.24: Number of Visitors and Revenue Collected by Nandankanan (2001-02 to 2013-14)

Year	No. of visitors (in lakh)	Revenue collection (Rs. In Crore)
1	2	3
2001-02	11.99	0.81
2002-03	12.99	0.90
2003-04	13.37	0.87
2004-05	12.41	1.12
2005-06	13.06	1.46
2006-07	15.09	1.77
2007-08	17.33	1.93
2008-09	18.62	2.15
2009-10	21.29	3.61
2010-11	24.01	5.27
2011-12	24.69	5.75
2012-13	29.08	6.45
2013-14	27.62	06.64

Source: Directorate of Nandankanan

Annexure 5.25: Hotel Position in Odisha (2000 to 2013)

	Number of Hotels				Number of Rooms	Number of Beds
	HSG	MSG	LSG	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2000	63	188	518	769	15668	29560
2001	68	187	562	817	16861	31922
2002	68	155	606	829	17289	32791
2003	69	171	620	860	17839	33907
2004	76	183	646	905	18541	35314
2005	84	191	659	934	19265	36771
2006	103	226	824	1153	22820	43828
2007	62	204	936	1202	23341	44948
2008	86	211	935	1232	24197	46809
2009	96	232	948	1276	24962	48408
2010	114	263	942	1319	26531	51233
2011	150	245	933	1328	27291	52867
2012	251	288	918	1457	30770	60077
2013	306	356	923	1585	33349	65967

Source: Tourism Department, Government of Odisha.

Infrastructure

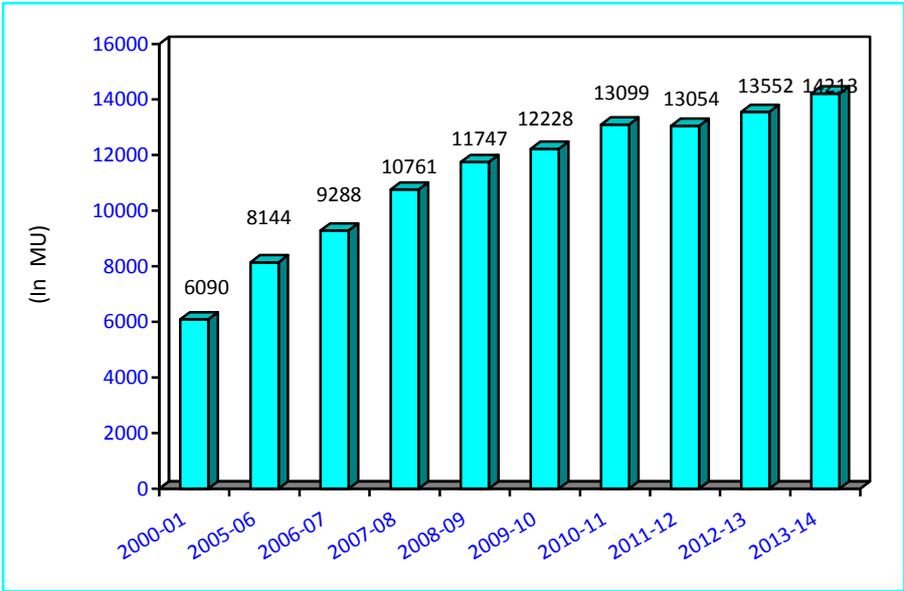
Adequacy of infrastructure development is a pre-condition for propelling economic growth process of the State. Energy, transport, communication and science & technology are the key components of infrastructure which drive all the sectoral development with upward growth contour. Gross adequacies and quality development of these components lead to effectiveness, higher productivity, inclusiveness, competitiveness, wider market accessibility, cost effectiveness and saving potential of functioning of all agricultural, industrial and services sectors. Energy drives the economy while transport accelerates its growth and communication and science & technology manage and maintain the economic development sustainably. The government of Odisha continue to attach high priority to infrastructural development through several ongoing and pipeline programmes and projects. This chapter addresses the sub sectors like power, transport, mail & communication and science & technology. These infrastructural components contribute substantially, both directly and indirectly, to State's economy with a share of about 20 percent of GSDP.

6.1 Power

Economic growth of the State is driven by energy, either in the form of finite resources such as coal, oil and gas or in renewable forms such as hydroelectric, wind, solar and biomass, or its converted form, electricity. This energy generation and consumption not only powers the functioning of State industries, transport and all domestic activities but also bears direct bearings on the quality of the State's air, water, land and forest resources. A resource-efficient and environmentally benign power sector is required for sustainability of the State economy in future. The power sub-sector along with gas and water supply sub-sectors has contributing about 2.5 percent of the Odisha's GSDP in real terms at 2004-05. The share of this sub-sector in the broad Industry Sector in real terms remain unchanged. The growth of this sub-sector has however, widely fluctuated from year to year due to several factors including availability of inputs such as coal, gas or oil, environmental constraints and natural shocks. However, this sub-sector has shown a varying annual average growth rates in real terms at during last ten years between 2004-05 and 2014-15. During first three years of the 12th Five Year Plan, the sub sector fluctuated with the annual average growth rate of 11 percent. Odisha accords a very high priority to this sub-sector.

During the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12), the expenditure for energy sector was Rs.2, 649.94 crore as against Rs. 1,206.22 crore expenditure made during the 10th Plan Period (2002-07). Though the expenditure has increased by 120 percent, the share of energy sector expenditure to the total State plan expenditure has declined from 8.67 percent to 5.98 percent. A sum of Rs.1,3,485.25 crore has been proposed for implementation of various schemes under the energy sub-sector during the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) which is about 10.86 percent of the total State Plan outlay. Rs.46.00 crore has been proposed for non- conventional sources and flow of funds to Tribal Sub-Plan and Schedule Caste Sub Plan will be Rs.2,970.95 crore and Rs.2,694.92 crore respectively.

Figure 6.1: Total Annual Consumption of Power in Odisha



6.1.1 Power Consumption

Keeping pace with the growth in major sectors, the power consumption in the State has been increasing over the years. It may be seen from Figure 6.1 that during 2000-01 and 2013-14, Odisha’s power consumption has more than doubled. Annexure 6.1 provides power consumption data by sectors such as domestic, commercial, industrial, railways, irrigation, agriculture and others. Figure 6.2 graph shows the share of two largest consumption categories: the industrial sector and the domestic (household) sector. The share of the domestic sector has shown a declining trend till 2008-09 and an increasing trend thereafter. It touched 32.26 percent of the total power consumption in the State during 2013-14. On the other hand, the share of industrial sector has been declining since 2008-09.

As per the report of distribution companies, there were 52.85 lakh power consumers in the State during 2013-14, of which 48.66 lakh (92.07 percent) were domestic consumers. Further, sector-wise distribution of consumers in 2013-14 is given in Annexure 6.2. Out of total 52.85 lakh power consumers, about 76.75 percent were from rural Odisha. This included 79.43 percent domestic consumers. Figure 6.3 graph shows the estimated demand for power in Odisha from 2001-02 to 2013-14. This is not the same as consumption of power, which is a “flow” concept and has a time dimension. Demand for power, a stock concept, refers to the consumption of power at a given point of time on an average. It has doubled from 2001-02 to 2013-14.

Figure 6.2: Share of Power Consumption by Domestic and Industrial Sectors

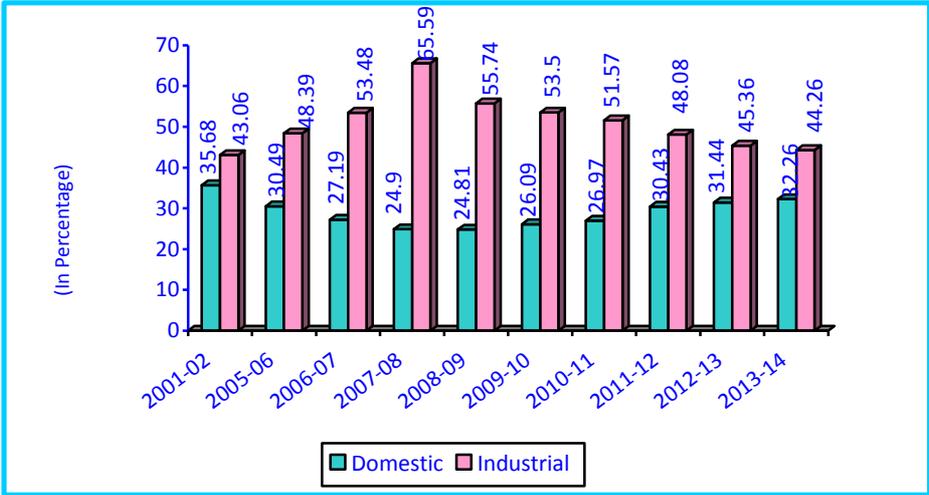
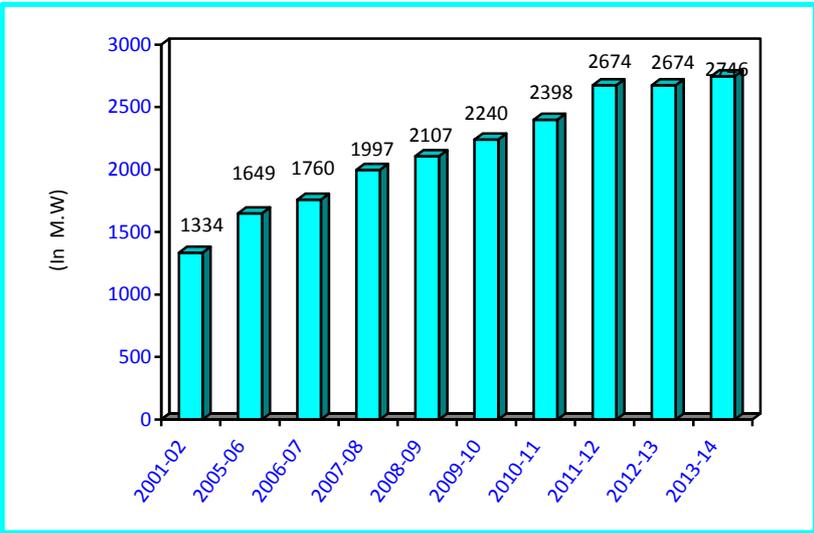


Figure 6.3: Estimates of Demand of Power, 2001-02 to 2013-14



6.1.2 Power Supply

The supply of power to a region is measured by installed capacity and availability for consumption. Figure 6.4 depicts the time series of installed capacity and availability of power from different power projects. It is heartening to note that the installed capacity of the State has already doubled from 2005-06 to 2011-12, while the availability of power stood far behind the installed capacity. During 2013-14, the availability of power from all sources has increased by 4.5 percent over 2012-13. 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. The ratio shows a declining trend since 2007-08 to 2011-12. During 2013-14, the ratio increased remarkably to 57.4 percent as against 31.3 percent during 2012-13.

Figure 6.4: Installed Capacity and Availability of Power from Power Projects
(in MW)

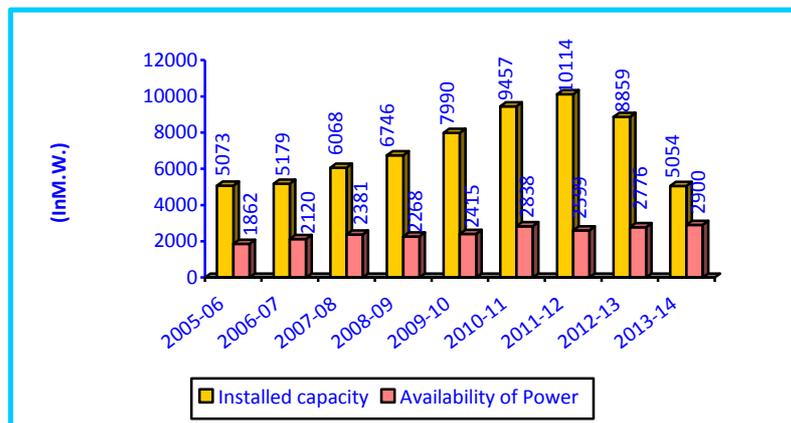
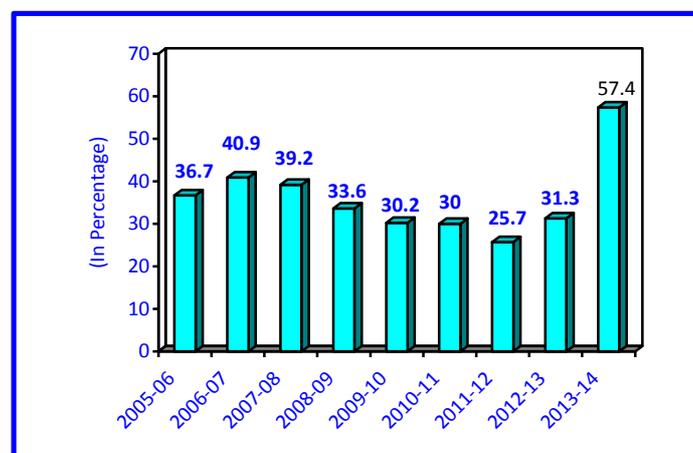


Figure 6.5: Ratio of Availability to Installed Capacity



If the estimated demand is compared with availability, the State has had a consistent surplus. This is shown in Figure 6.6. During the peak demand period, however, shortage of supply of

power is observed. During 2013-14, the peak demand was 3,300 net megawatt (MW) while the amount met during peak hours was 2,600 net MW, resulting in a deficit of 21.2 percent, which is higher than the all-India average of peak-period deficit of 9.81 percent.

As regards supply of power, there are three sources: the State, the Centre and captive power plants by major industries. In 2013-14, the State's share was 52 percent and that of the Central sector was nearly 42 percent. The remaining 6 percent came from captive power plants and other sources. In Odisha, electricity supply is mostly hydro and thermal based. Out of a total power supply from the State sector in 2013-14, 18 percent was from thermal sources, 49.7 percent was from hydro sources and the balance 32.3 percent was purchased from Captive Power Plants (CPPs) and other sources. Details of the State sector and its break-up into hydro and thermal as well as details of plants in sectors under the Centre from which the State gets some power are given in Annexure 6.4. Annexure 6.5 lists the major industries that have captive plants and power supplied to Grid Corporation of Odisha (GRIDCO). During 2013-14, 89.568 MW power was supplied to GRIDCO from the captive power plants installed by industries such as National Aluminium Company (NALCO), Indian Charge Chrome Limited (ICCL), Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP), Indian Aluminium limited (INDAL), Nilachal Ispat Nigam Limited (NINL), Naba Bharat Venture Limited (NBVL) (Meramundali), Jindal Steel and others.

6.1.3 Rural Electrification

Electricity is basic requirement of life today. Like other states, Odisha has also been making efforts for village electrification. Out of 47,529 villages in Odisha, 93.4 percent villages have been electrified by the end of 31st March, 2014 as against all India figures of 95.7 percent. Nine states have achieved complete village electrification and another five states have achieved 99 percent. Odisha, with 93.4 percent village electrification is lagging behind in village electrification.

Nine districts have achieved 100 percent village electrification, while four districts Koraput, Malkangiri, Kandhamal and Rayagada have remained among lowest achieving districts (60-80 percent). Figures 6.7 and 6.8 show the district-wise percentage of villages electrified by the end of 2013-14 and percentage of villages electrified across states respectively. Annexure- 6.6 shows the district-wise status of village electrification in Odisha as on 31st March 2014.

Compared to 2002-03, the State's total consumption of power has increased by 111 percent by the end of 2013-14 but the rural-urban disparity in consumption of power remains high,

detail is given in Annexure-6.1 and 6.2. By the end of March, 2014, out of 47,529 inhabited villages, 44,396 villages were electrified. Nearly 6.59 percent villages are yet to be electrified. Out of the total 52.85 lakh consumers 40.56 lakh (76.75 percent) were from rural areas. During 2013-14, out of the total consumption of 14,213 MU power consumed in Odisha, 32.26 percent was used by domestic consumers.

6.1.4 Government Institutions and Initiatives in the Power Sector

In order to make the State self-sufficient in Power generation, State Govt. has signed 29 MoUs with Independent Power Producers (IPPs) to set up Power Plants with a total generating capacity of 40,620 MW, of which the state share is expected to be 7259 MW. Out of these, two IPPs have already started generation of 2450 MW of power and supply the State share to GRIDCO. In addition, there is expected to be a share of 4,860 MW from National Thermal Power Limited (NTPC) Gajamara, NTPC Darlipali, NTPC –Talcher Thermal Power Station (TTPS) expansion and Odisha UMPP projects.

The State Government has also taken a series of measures for creating additional power generation capacity, demand-side management, reduction of transmission and distribution (T&D) losses and modernization /renovation of old units. There are currently three general sources of power generation including the central-sector, the state-sector and private-sector units. Transmission lines are provided and maintained by the Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Limited (OPTCL). The distribution task has been handed over to privately managed companies: Western Electricity Supply Company (WESCO), Northern Electricity Supply Company (NESCO), Southern Electricity Supply Company (SOUTHCO) and Central Electricity Supply Utility (CESU). The State has entrusted the commercial side to the Grid Corporation of Odisha (GRIDCO). They negotiate bulk buying from generators and bulk selling to distributing companies. GRIDCO and OPTCL are both owned by the Government of Odisha.

Figure 6.6: Demand vis-à-vis Availability of Power

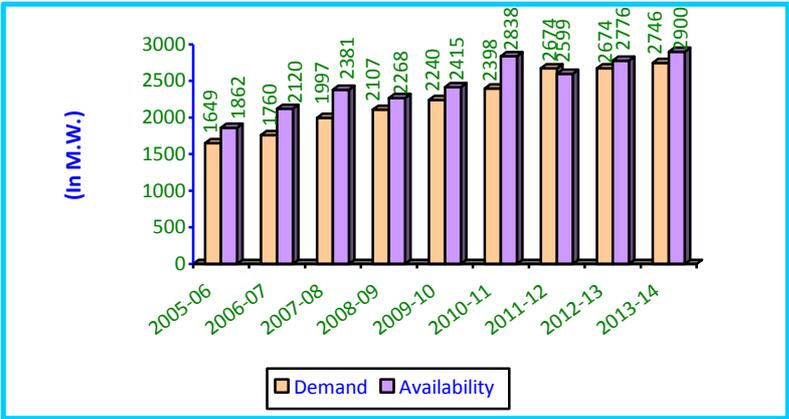


Figure 6.7: District wise Percentage of Villages Electrified, 2013-14

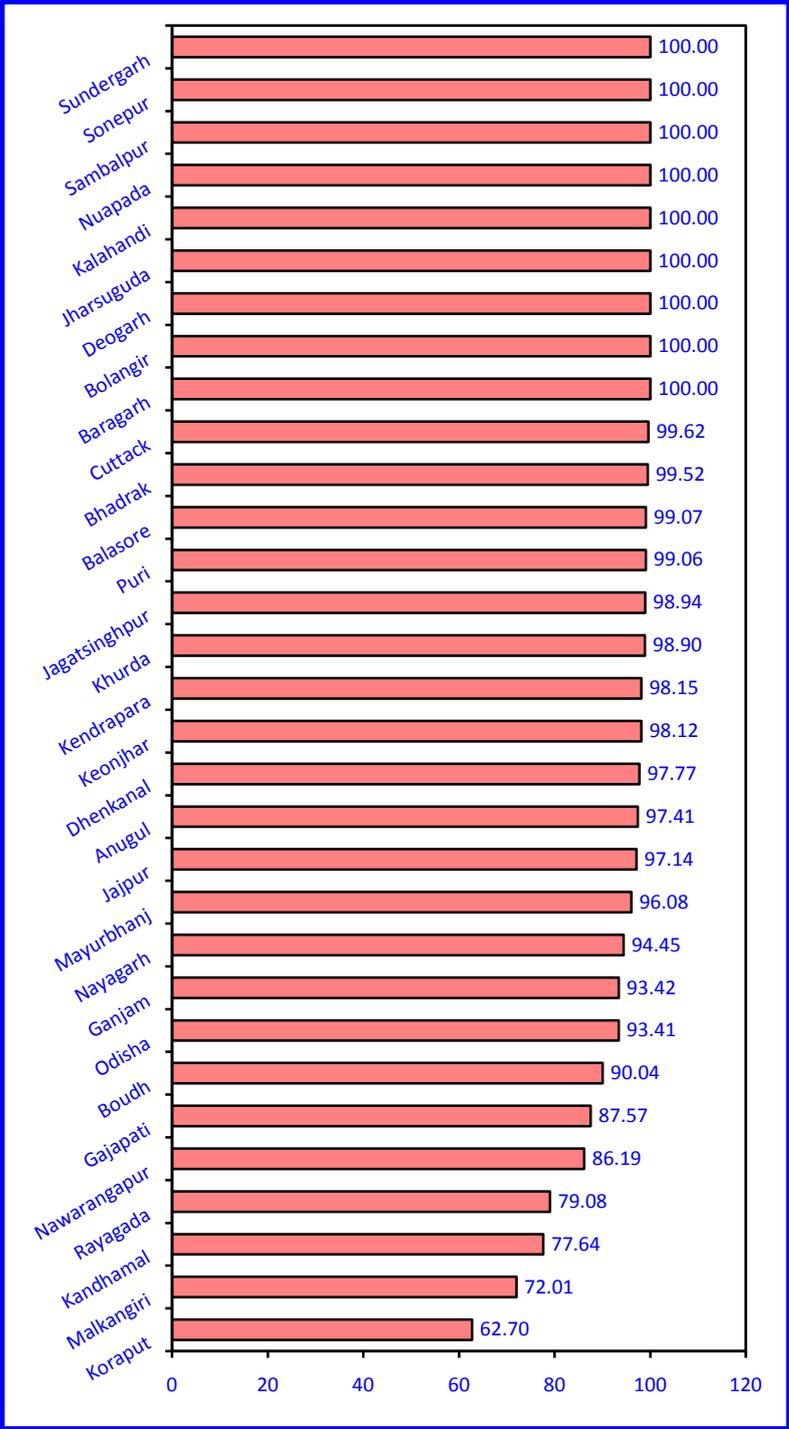
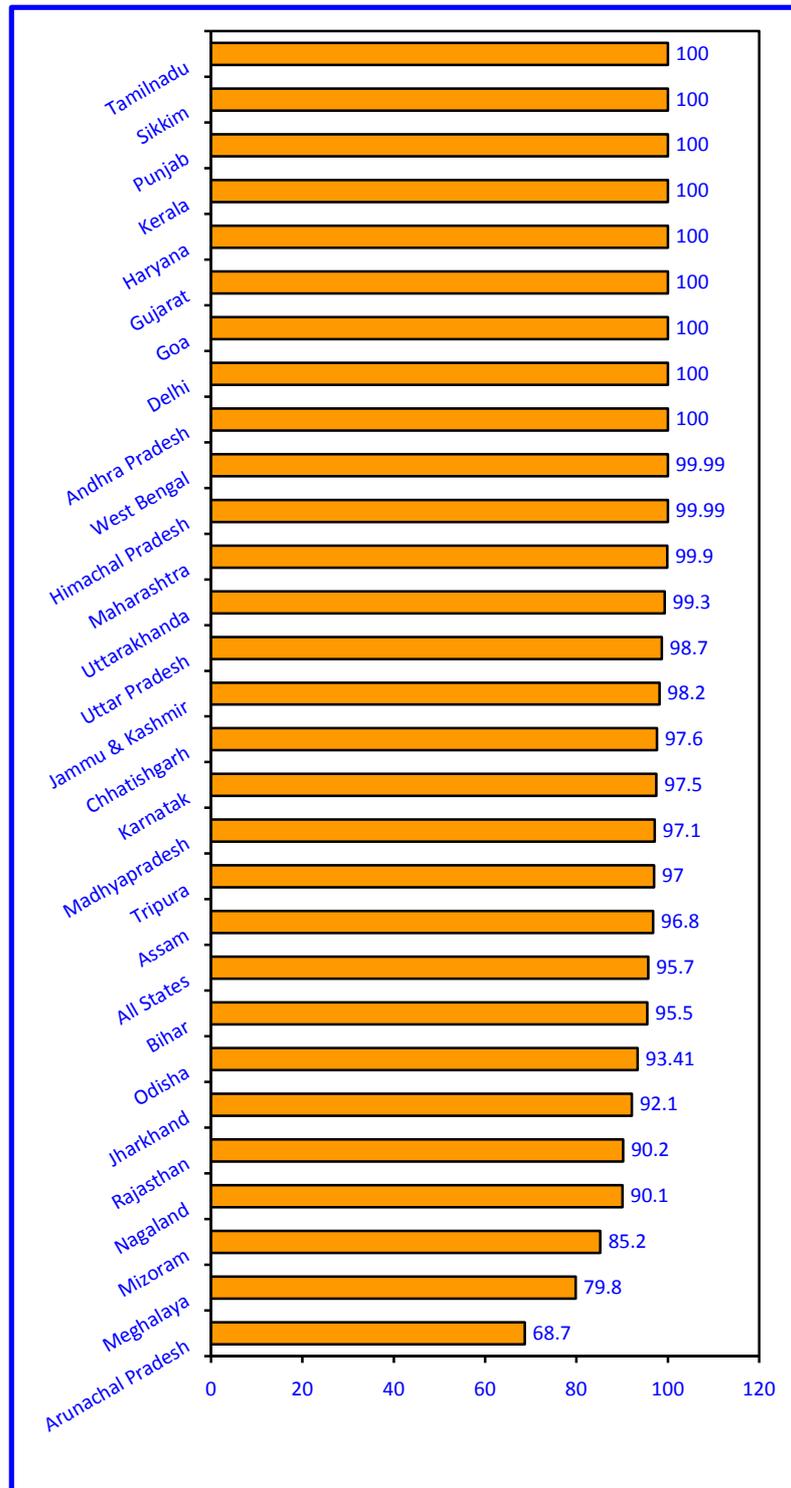


Figure 6.8: Percentage of Villages Electrified across States by the end of August, 2014 (As per new definition)



Although the distribution companies are private, they are not totally independent. The Odisha Electricity Regulatory Commission (OERC), established in 1996, is a critical intermediary between these companies and consumers. It determines tariff rates and is entrusted with the

responsibility for promoting efficiency and protecting the interests of consumers. The activities of state-owned entities, namely, GRIDCO, OPTCL, Odisha Hydro Power Corporation (OHPC), Odisha Power Generation Company (OPGC) and Odisha Electricity Regulatory Commission (OERC) are outlined below.

Grid Corporation of Odisha (GRIDCO)

GRIDCO purchases power from sources like OHPC, OPGC, NTPC and CPPs in the State. It receives the State's share from central-sector power stations, viz, Farakka, Kahalgoan and Kaniha through the Eastern Region Electricity Board (EREB) system. It is also involved in the trading of surplus power in the Availability Best Tariff (ABT) regime. The existing generation capacity which is available for Odisha is 4,937 MW comprising state hydel 2,085 MW, State thermal 1,208 MW and central allocation 1,644 MW. Being the designated State Government agency, GRIDCO has already executed power purchase agreement with 29 Independent Power Producers (IPPs), NTPC and OPGC for procuring additional 11,370 MW power. It is expected that Odisha will turn into a surplus state by 2015-16. During 2013-14, GRIDCO procured about 89 MW power from different captive power plants and 67 MW from other sources and sold 213 MW power to other states.

The income of GRIDCO is in an increasing trend, but it incurred continuous losses over the years. The accumulated loss of GRIDCO by the end of 2012-13 was Rs.1, 740.66 crore. It incurred a loss of Rs.31.79 crore during 2012-13. The Captive Generating Plants (CGPs), which have a total installed capacity of 6,053 MW, are encouraged to augment their capacity and supply their surplus power to GRIDCO.

Capex Programme

The State Government has approved in 2010 an investment proposal of Rs.2,400 crore to strengthen the distribution sector with a view to improving distribution network, reducing high AT&C losses to sustainable levels and providing this quality power at a stable voltage. This includes the grant of Finance Commission, State budgetary support and counterpart funding by the DISCOMs. The implementation has been extended in 2013 for a period of five years from 2011-12 to 2015-16. Out of the proposed investment, the State Government will provide Rs.1200 crore (including the 13th Finance Commission Grant) to DISCOMs as loans through GRIDCO and DISCOM will provide equal amount of Rs.1200 crore as counterpart funding from their own sources.

From the date of notification of this CAPEX programme, the following progress has been achieved till the end of September 2014.

- (i) Technical specifications for all major 35 supply items and turn-key projects have been finalized.
- (ii) Procurement guidelines, tender specifications of procurement supply and tender specification for turn-key contracts for supply and erection have been finalized.
- (iii) Finalization of loan agreement between Government of Odisha & GRIDCO and GRIDCO & DISCOMs and approval by the Monitoring Committee in June 2012 has been made.
- (iv) Engagement of TPEIA for four DISCOMs has been finalized by GRIDCO for verification of AT&C loss and inspection of materials. Pre-dispatch inspections of materials by the TPEIA placed by the DISCOMs are in progress.
- (v) DISCOMs have floated tenders worth Rs.870.75 crore i.e. (Reliance managed DISCOMs- Rs.487.18 crore and CESU- Rs.383.57 crore) for supply as well as turnkey projects. This includes: (a) Purchase Orders worth Rs.479.51 crore i.e. (Rs.191.45 crore by CESU and Rs.288.06 crore by Reliance managed DISCOMs) have been placed for procurement of materials such as Power Transformers, A.B. Cables, Conductors, VCB and D.T. & erection works, and (b) Turnkey Work orders worth Rs.349.26 crore i.e. (Rs.192.12 crore by CESU and Rs.157.14 crore by Reliance managed DISCOMs) have been placed for execution of erection works.

The Government of Odisha has released Rs.680.83 crore and Rs.394.75 crore have been spent by DISCOMs towards procurement of equipments and erection works till the end of October 2014.

Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Ltd (OPTCL)

OPTCL is a separate entity that was created in 2005. It ensures the development of an effective and economical system of intra-state and inter-state transmission lines for smooth flow of electricity from generating stations to load centers. It has commissioned many grid substations and transmission lines. The infrastructure of OPTCL networks is as follows:

- i) 109 Grid Substations including switching station with transmission capacity of 13,125 MVA,
- ii) 11,704 Circuit Kilometer of transmission lines of 400 KV, 220 KV and 132 KV rating.

Some major activities of OPTCL during 2013-14 are as follows:

- In order to improve the low voltage problem in 20 Grid substations, action has been initiated to install 275 MVAR shunt capacitor with an expenditure of Rs. 12.71 crores.
- It has taken up construction of the Grid sub-stations at Barbil, Bonei, Kalinga, Gopinathpur, Kuanrunda and other places including transmission lines of Bidanasi-Cuttack, Paradeep-Jagatsinghpur, Chandaka – Nimapara with its own funding.
- OPTCL has engaged PGCIL for construction of Grid sub-station at Dabugaon, Nuapada, Padampur, Khuchinda and Boudh and 400 KV transmission lines from Meramundali to Duburi.
- OPTCL has taken up the construction work of Grid Sub-stations at four different places along with associated line for which the tender work has been entrusted to NTPC- BSCL.
- Twenty nine (29) no. of Independent Power Producers (IPPs) have signed MOUs with Govt. of Odisha to set up power plants with a total generating capacity of 40620 MW, out of which state share is 7259 MW. Besides, consultancy work is in progress for execution of 3 no's of 400 KV S/s and associated 400KV transmission line to be executed in PPP mode.
- Provision of CSADA interface point at all 220KV Grid sub-station of OPTCL. The work is under progress and scheduled to be completed by 2014.
- 30 grid sub-stations have been identified for integration with OPTCL network under ULDC expansion scheme.
- Provision of PLCC and SCADA facility to 19 nos. of new Grids under OPTCL. Besides that 2Mbps optic fibre channel has been provided to 11 wing of OPTCL at Chandaka, Mendhasal, Narendrapur, Meramundali, Theruvali and Jayanagar for smooth ERP operation in existing OFC channel.
- Implementation of Asset mapping on Geographical information System (GIS) is planned on pilot basis during current financial year.

Odisha Hydro Power Corporation (OHPC)

- At present, OHPC has six ongoing projects and one joint hydro-electric project with a total installed capacity of 2,062 MW. The capacity augmentation is due to:
- Operation of Upper Indrabati Hydro Electric Project (600 MW) at Mukhiguda.
- Renovation and modernisation of Units-1, 2, 3 and 4 of Hirakud Hydroelectric Projects at Burla and thereby raising the installed capacity 40 MW.
- Installation of two units of Balimela Hydro Electric Projects of 150 MW.
- The achievements of OHPC during 2013-14 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 2013-14, OHPC has sold 4,242 MU to GRIDCO valued at Rs.358.12 crore as against 4,837 MU power valued at Rs.358.68 crore sold during 2011-12.
- During 2012-13, OHPC earned a profit of Rs.47.13 crore as against Rs. 76.31 crore profit made in 2011-12.
- Renovation and modernization of Unit-5 and 6 of Hirakud Hydro Electricity Project, Burla and Unit-1 to 6 Chipilima Power House are in different stages of progress.
- Baitarani west coal block having coal deposit of 602 MT has been allotted to OHPC, Kerala State Electricity Board and Gujarat Power Corporation with 1/3 rd share each.
- All these allottees have formed a JV company “Baitarani West Coal Company Limited (BWCCCL) to develop the aforesaid coal block. Allotment of coal block is subjudice.
- OHPC and OMC have together floated a joint venture company namely Odisha Thermal Power Corporation Ltd (OTPC) for setting up a thermal power plant of 2400 MW capacity. Processes like land acquisition, forest clearance and other statutory clearance are under progress.
- Green Energy Development Corporation of Odisha Ltd (GEDCOL) has been incorporated as 100percent subsidiary of OHPC with an objective to promote investment projects and various green energy sources and to develop and execute special renewable energy projects on commercial or demonstration basis. GEDCOL has been declared as the nodal agency for development of Grid solar energy projects in Odisha.

Odisha Power Generation Corporation (OPGC)

OPGC is a Government Company and a Gold category state PSU incorporated in 1984 and jointly managed by the Government of Odisha and AES, a private US company. The paid-up share capital of OPGC is Rs. 490.22 crores, of which, the share of the Government of Odisha is 51 percent. The company has set up two thermal power plants of 210 MW each in Ib valley area of Jharsuguda district at a project cost of Rs. 1,135 crore. It has also undertaken the construction of seven mini hydel stations having a total capacity of 5,075 KW. During 2013-14, the Corporation generated 2,856 MU power with Plant Load Factor (PLF) of 77.62 percent as against 3,182 MU power generation and PLF capacity of 86.47 percent during 2012-13. The Corporation paid a dividend of Rs.1, 296 crore to the shareholders out of which the State Government received Rs.678 crore (51 percent).

OPGC is presently pursuing a capacity addition plan of 2 x 660 MW super critical units (units 3 and 4) at its existing 2 x 210 MW power plant locations at Jharsuguda, with an estimated cost about Rs.11,457 Crore. The expansion also includes the development of captive coal mines at Manohar pur. OPGC has already placed work order for construction at the plant with BHEL for supply of erection of BTG. 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. OPGC units 2 x 210 MW at Ib Thermal Power Station (ITPS) registered a PLF 91.02percent during the month from April to June-2014 which is the highest among the State-run generating stations of the country as reported by CEA. Fifty percent of power to be generated has been tied up for supply to GRIDCO at regulated tariffs and the balance 50percent may be sold outside the State. The commissioning of the power plant is in progress. Effective pollution control measures as well as better safety performance has been taken for better plant performance. OPGC has received many awards viz. the State Base Safety Award and Green Tech Excellence Gold Award. During 2013-14, OPGC earned a net profit of Rs.167.44 crore after tax as against a profit of Rs.137.08 crores during 2012-13. Net profit during 2014-15 is Rs.138.16 Crores, which is 8.3percent higher than 2013-14. Annexure 6.7 indicates the total turnover and net profit of OPGC since 1999-2000 to 2014-15..

Investments

Year-wise investment in the energy sector in Odisha since 2002-03 is presented in Annexure 6.8. A substantial increase in investment over the years reflects the priority accorded to the power sector by the State Government. During the 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07), Rs. 1,206

crore was spent on the energy sector, which is 8.67 percent of the total State Plan expenditure made during this period. The approved outlay of the energy sector during the 11th Plan period (2007-12) was fixed at Rs. 2,353.85 crore, against which Rs.2, 649.94 crore has been utilized. This is about 5.98 percent of the total 11th Plan expenditure. The projected outlay for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) has been fixed at Rs.13, 509.25 crore, which constitutes about 10.86 percent of the total State Plan outlay of Rs.124, 373.00 crore. Out of this, the anticipated expenditure for 2012-13 stood at Rs.622.00 crore.

Initiatives Towards Rural Electrification

Both the Government of India and the State Government have stressed the urgent need for expeditious electrification in rural areas. As per the MoU signed with the Government of India, the State Government is committed to electrify each household during the 12th Plan. A state-level monitoring committee has been constituted for the purpose.

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)

Launched in April 2005, this Central Scheme aims to provide electricity to all villages having a population of 100 and more in five years. It envisages 90 percent as capital subsidy and 10 percent as loan to the State Government. The scheme has been executed in Odisha by Central PSUs such as NTPC, NHPC and PGCIL. By the end of 31.03.2014, Government of India have released a sum of Rs.3, 331.38 crore through REC in favour of CPSUs, of which an amount of Rs.3, 005.72 crore has been utilized for electrification works..

The target of RGGVY is to electrify 14,856 un-electrified /de-electrified villages, 29,351 partly electrified villages and 32, 57,471 BPL households in all districts of Odisha. Against this 40,754 villages have been electrified. In addition 28, 65,036 of BPL kits have been installed and 21, 59,875 BPL houses have been electrified.

For the Financial Year 2013-14 a plan provision of Rs.5.00 crore has been made in the state budget for payment at loan component under the scheme.

Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana (BGJY)

In order to ensure “Electricity to all”, the State Government has launched the Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana (BGJY) flagship scheme in 2007-08 with a target for electrification of habitations having less than 100 population and the BPL households in those habitations which are not covered under RGGVY. There was a target to cover 10,000 habitations, during the 11th Plan period, against which 12,789 habitations have been electrified and electrification works in

3,397 habitations is still in progress. The State Government have provided Rs.559.59 crore under this scheme till the end of March,2014, out of which Rs.368.46 crore has been utilized till the end of March 2014.

Biju Saharanchala Vidyutikaran Yojana (BSVY)

For providing access to electricity to the people living in un-electrified areas of urban local bodies; the State Government has launched the “Biju Saharanchal Vidyutkaran Yojana” in 2010-11. Three Municipal Corporations, 37 Municipalities and 63 NACs of the State have been covered under the scheme. The State Government has provided Rs.40.40 crore during 2010-11, Rs.20.00 Crore during 2011-12 and Rs.20.00 crore during 2012-13 @ Rs.1.00 crore per Municipal Corporation, Rs.50.00 lakh per Municipality and Rs.30.00 lakh per NAC. The maximum cost of electrification per habitation is Rs.3.50 lakh and Rs.2000/- per BPL household. During the financial year 2013-14, 1773 no's of villages/wards have been electrified till 31st March, 2014 with a budgetary provision of Rs.20.00 crore.

Development Programme for Electrical System Improvement (DESI)

The State Government has launched a new initiative “DESI” as a crucial supplement of Rural Electrification schemes like BGJY and RGGVY aiming at dovetailing funding support for replacement / additional transformers in place of burnt /over loaded transformers and associated conductors and other system improvements by way of convergence of resources from various development schemes viz. IAP, BRGF, GGY and WODC. During the current financial year till March-2014, Rs.152.841 crores has been released by different districts for this programme and 3293 distribution transformers have been replaced.

6.1.5 Renewable and Alternative Energy Development and Use

While thermal and hydro-based energy is the mainstay of the State's power supply, several schemes are in operation to tap alternative energy sources. The Odisha Renewable Energy Development Agency (OREDA) is the apex agency under the Department of Science and Technology, Government of Odisha. It looks after renewable and alternative energy projects.

Remote Village Electrification Programme (RVEP)

This programme targets electrification by non-conventional energy sources of those un-electrified remote villages and un-electrified hamlets where grid connectivity is neither feasible nor cost effective. Financial assistance is provided by both the Centre and the State for this programme. So far, 1,509 villages have been covered under this programme.

National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP)

The National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) is a high-priority central-sector scheme, and a part of the 20-Point Programme. Biogas can be used for cooking and lighting purposes. It also provides rich organic manure. During 2013-14, total 1,774 domestic biogas plants have been constructed.

Wind Energy

Odisha has a wind power potential of 800 MW. Wind resource assessment has been taken up at 9 and steps are being taken up to install another 1 met mast sites by (C-WET) , Chennai, an organization under the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India.

Biomass Power Project

The Biomass Power Potential of the State has been estimated at 300 MW. So far, the State Technical Committee has cleared eleven projects for a cumulative capacity of 138 MW. Of these, 9 developers have signed PPAs with GRIDCO for a total capacity of 118 MW. The first 20 MW project in Dhenkanal has been set up and is in operation since December 2011. This project will supply about 651 MU to the GRID which covers the non-solar renewable obligation of the State. During 2013-14, 3 projects for a total capacity of 50.4 MW have been commissioning in the state and another project for 10 MW is under implementation.

Solar PV Power Project

The state of Odisha receives an average Solar isolation of about 5.5 KW per meter. At this rate the average capacity utilization factor is expected to be about 19 percent. At present 11 Solar power projects have been commissioned in the state for a total capacity of 32 MW.

The subject of on-grid Solar Power Projects has been transferred to the newly constituted Green Energy Development Corporation Ltd. (GEDCOL), a sister concern of OHPC.

SPV Programme

Roof Top Solar PV Power Plant of 274 KWP of different capacity have been installed in different Government building i.e. Residential School, Hostel, Public Health centers etc. to avoid power deficit. Installation of 161 no. of 2.5 KWP capacity Roof Top Solar PV Power Plant is being taken up in the power deficit police stations of the state under CCTN project of SCRB.

The State Level Renewable Energy Awareness Park

The Biju Patnaik Energy Park has been established in Bhubaneswar with an aim to promote education and awareness among students, researchers, entrepreneurs and common people on history, development, application, conservation practices and renewable energy based businesses.

6.2 Transport

Mobility is an offshoot of economic development. Adequate Transport network, as a key component of infrastructure caters the need of mobility, both passenger and freight movement, with a continuous process. With the diversification of all social and economic activities, the dependency syndrome on major modes of transport like road, railways, airways and waterways remain very high in Odisha. The future trend of transport in the State largely depend on its network strength, quality, speed, economic efficiency, frequency of services, cost effectiveness, eco friendliness, energy efficiency and safety with fewer accidents etc. The State Government addresses these issues with high priorities. The sector contributed impressively of the GSDP of Odisha in real terms at 2004-05 prices. Railways alone contributed more than 1 percent to the GSDP of the State and grew at a modest annual average rates per annum in last ten years. Transport by other means, road transport in particular, contributed about 8 percent of the State GSDP. More importantly, the sub-sector had a very impressive annual average growth rate of 11.15 percent during 11th Plan (2007-12) and growth rate during the first three years of the 12th Plan Period (2012-14) has been 10 percent. The State Government has therefore, accorded a high priority to develop transport and communication infrastructure with a view to promoting development of backward areas and connecting remote habitations to growth and service centres. Improving Bijli (i.e., electrification, particularly to and within villages), Sadak (i.e., improving the quality and quantity of roads of all types and providing round the year connectivity to villages) and Pani (i.e., developing water sources for both irrigation and drinking purposes) is one of the core development strategies of the State Government.

6.2.1 Roads

India's road network is 3.3 million kilometer long and carries 65 percent of freight and 80 percent of passenger traffic. In the absence of adequate rail network in Odisha, roads are crucial in providing connectivity to all habitations. The State has a total road length of 2, 50,836 km by the end of 2012-13. The road network of the State consists of national highways, state highways, major district roads and village rural roads. The distribution of road net work is analysed in Box 6.1.

Box 6.1: Road Length in Odisha by Types, 2013-14

Type of Roads	Length (km)
National Highways	4510.712
Express High way	38.400
State Highways	5086.176
Urban Roads	18590.689
Rural Roads	28158.737
Major District Roads	2805.341
Other District Roads	8879.758
Panchayat Samiti Roads	25,702.51
Gram Panchayat Roads	1,45,367.77
Forest Roads	7,545.799
Irrigation Roads	6,277.00
GRIDCO Roads	88.00
Total	253050.892

By the end of 2012-13, the State had 18,590.69 km of urban roads, of which 2,139.44 km belong to three Municipal Corporations, 8,386.45 km to 37 Municipalities and the balance to 63 Notified Area Councils. However, only 27.30 percent of urban roads are blacktopped, 17.83 percent were cement concrete and 16.80 percent metaled roads.

Road Density, Surfaced Road Density and Highways

Road density is a measure of the extent of road networks in a region. It is usually defined as the total length of all roads per 100 square kilometre of area. Odisha fares better than the all-India average with respect to road density. The road length per 100 Sq. Km and per one lakh population in Odisha was 161.1 Km and 587.4 Km in 2012-13 as against 142.7 Kms and 387.5 Kms at All India level in 2010-11 respectively. However, road density does not take into account quality of roads. Total length of roads includes national highways, metalled roads of varying standards and un-surfaced roads. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways maintains data on length and types of roads that are surfaced and un-surfaced. One can define surface road density as the percentage of length of roads that is surfaced. For India, it has always remained above 50 percent, while for Odisha it remained in 20-30 percent range. During 2010-11, the surface road density in the State was about 28.6. A massive programme has been undertaken by the Central and State Governments to improve and extend roadways in Odisha.

National Highways constitute only about 2 percent of the road network but carry about 40 percent of the total road traffic. Through Sixteen National Highways measuring 3,593.282 km in length traverse, of which 2,130.956 km are under the control of the N.H. wing of the State PWD and the remaining 1,462.326 km have been transferred to the National Highway Authority of India for improvement under the Golden Quadrilateral, NHDP Phase-III and Phase IVB and Port Connectivity Programme. During 2012-13, widening of 104.50 km roads to two lanes, strengthening 39.70 km of existing pavements, improving the riding quality of 20.130 km and periodical renewal of 478.68 km of road was completed. Besides, widening of 175.5 Km of two lane roads, 16.49 km of existing pavement of 90.2 km riding quality and construction of 16 bridges with a project cost of Rs. 433.67 crore are in progress. In addition, the following NH programmes are in the pipeline:

- The Works Department have requested the Central Government for considering five state roads of 1,083.7 km as National Highway.
- A portion of NH-200 from Kanaktora to Jharsuguda measuring 68 km in length has been identified for improvement to two lanes with paved shoulders under the Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode
- Construction of eight by-passes /by-pass-cum-ROBs near congested towns has been proposed and detailed project report has been finalised.
- As there is a wide gap between requirement and allocation of funds for “Maintenance and Repair” of NH5 in Odisha, the State Government has sanctioned Rs.47.16 crore in 2013-14 “under special repair” head for maintenance of 6 projects. Proposal for improvement of 184 km of single /intermediate lane to two lane carriage way has been proposed under NHIP.
- 239.3 km roads are under N.H. network. Of this 32.5 km are under NHOP Phase-III and is under implementation by NHAI. Balance 206.8 km is under NH wing. Two lane work for 187.54 km has been completed and balance 19.26 km is under progress.

Annexure 6.10 shows allotments and expenditures for development of National Highways since 2001-02. Annexure 6.11 shows the achievements during 2012-13, while Annexure 6.12 shows the proposal for improvement of National Highways during 2014-15.

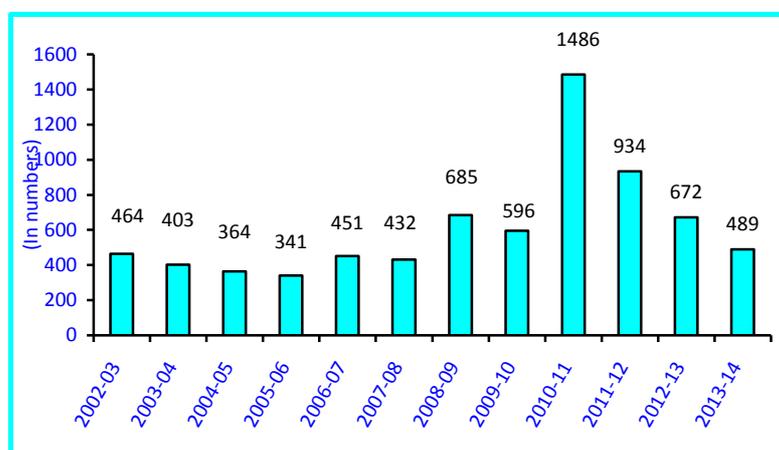
Rural Roads and Connectivity

Rural road connectivity is needed for accelerated socio-economic development of the State. The extent of rural road connectivity in Odisha is far less than the requirement. So far, only 53.5 percent villages have all-weather connectivity. Annexure 6.15 presents the status of rural connectivity vis-à-vis habitations in the State. The State had 3,764 rural roads of 28,159 kilometre length by the end of 2013-14. Of this 17,430 km (61.9 percent) are blacktopped and 2,365 km (8.4 percent) are cement concrete roads. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Rural Infrastructure Development Funds (RIDF), Constituency-wise Allotment (CWA), Finance Commission Award works (R&B) and Special Repair schemes are the major rural connectivity programmes which are under implementation in the State.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and Bharat Nirman Yojana

Since the inception of PMGSY, Government of India has sanctioned Rs.17,814.24 crore in different phases for construction of 11,649 roads with 45,190 km length in the State and released Rs.11,942.83 crore by the end of October, 2014. A sum of Rs.12,146.23 crore has been utilized for construction of 7,802 roads with 30,024 km during the same period. During 2013-14, Rs.1,615.57 crore has been spent for construction of 3,063.22 km of roads providing connectivity to 1004 habitations. It has been programmed to construct 4500 km of road length with a cost of Rs.1,800.00 crore during 2014-15. Till the end of October 2014, 1,534.00 km of road length has been constructed with an expenditure of Rs.1449.00 crore. Figure 6.9 describes completion of rural roads under PMGSY from 2002-03 to 2013-14. Completed road length under PMGSY from 2002-03 to 2013-14 is graphed in Figure 6.10 and funds utilized for the purpose are given in Figure 6.11.

Figure 6.9: Number of Roads Completed in Odisha under PMGSY, 2002-03 to 2013-14



Maintenance of PMGSY roads rests with the State Government after creation of assets. The State Government has released Rs.180.15 crore during the last nine years, i.e., from 2005-06 to 2013-14. Of this Rs.138.21 crore have been utilized for maintenance of PMGSY roads including Rs.37.18 crore utilized during 2013-14.

Figure 6.10: Completed Road Length under PMGSY, 2001-02 to 2013-14

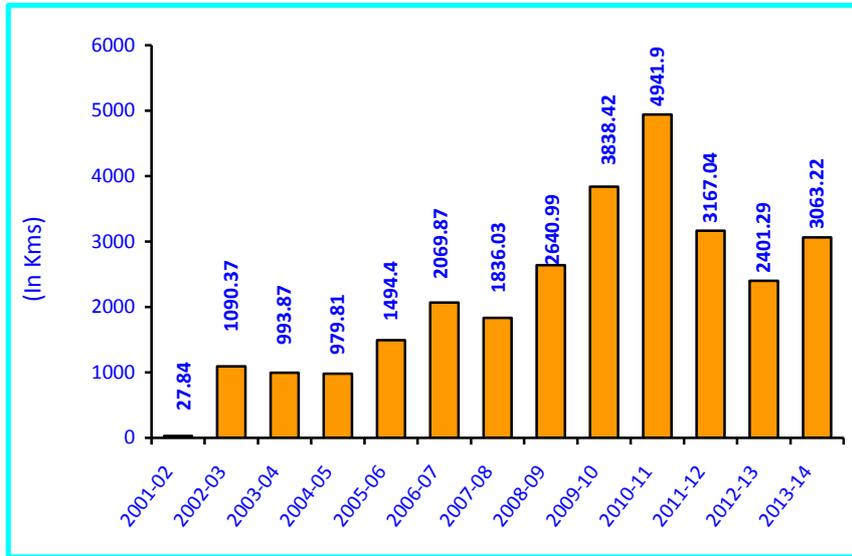
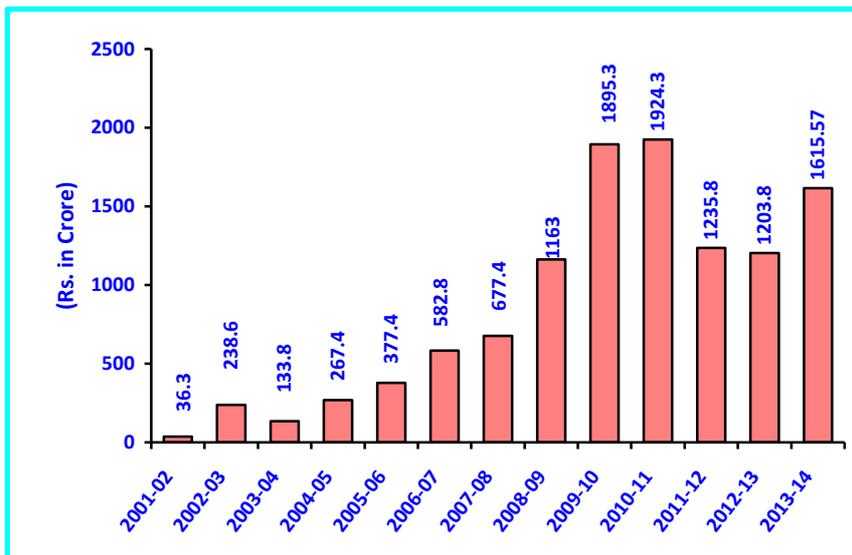


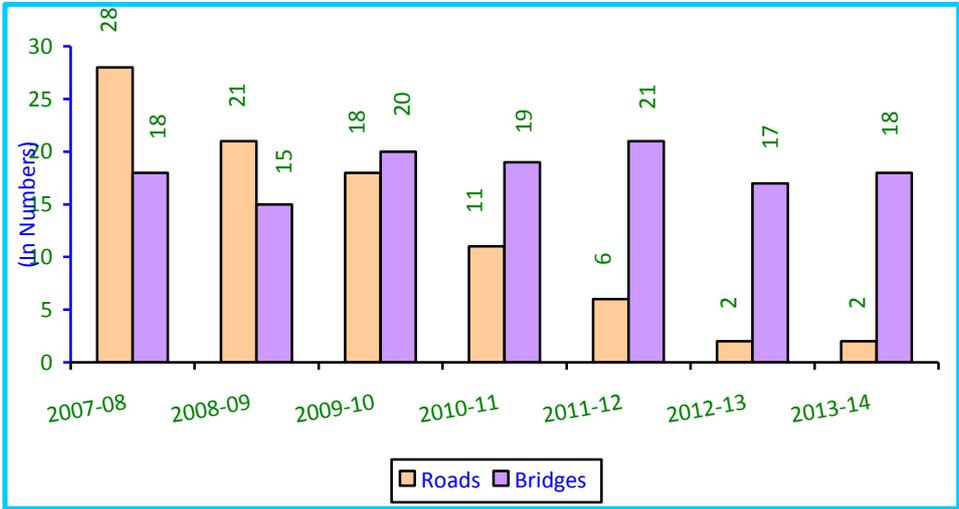
Figure 6.11: Amount Utilised under PMGSY, 2001-02 to 2013-14



PMGSY became a part of “Bharat Nirman” in 2005-06 with modified targets to provide all-weather connectivity to unconnected habitations with a population of 1,000 or more in plain

areas and 500 or more in hilly and tribal areas. The target under Bharat Nirman was to connect 5,680 un-connected habitations (i.e.3, 604 with 1,000 or more population in plain areas and 2,076 with 500 or more population in hilly & tribal areas) by constructing 29,289.43 km of road. It was targeted to connect 297 unconnected habitations by constructing 1,965 km roads during 2013-14. Against this target about 4,738 habitations were covered under this programme with 22,944 km of roads from 2005-06 to 2013-14 (i.e., new connectivity of 16,245.53km and up- gradation of 6699 km) which shows an achievement of 89.47 percent connection of village habitations. Annexure 6.14 records the achievement of this programme since 2007-08.

Figure 6.12: Roads and Bridges Completed under RIDF, 2007-08 to 2013-14



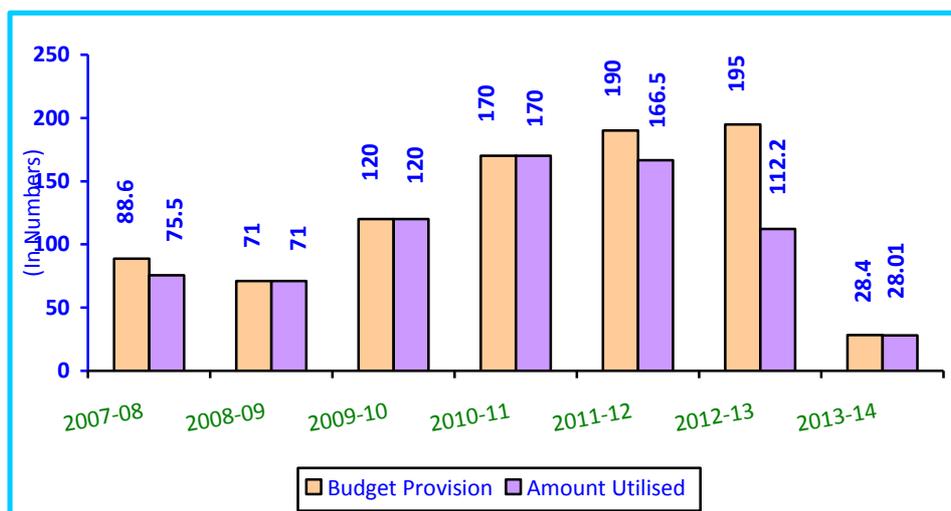
Other Road Construction and Improvement Programmes

There are other rural connectivity programmes that augment resources for improving rural road connectivity. Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) of NABARD is an important programme that funds rural infrastructure projects in general and rural road projects in particular. One hundred twenty three roads with project cost of Rs.248.89 crore and two hundred eighty-nine bridges with project cost of Rs.691.02 crore have been completed by the end of 31st March, 2014, out of which 2 roads of length 20 km and 18 bridges have been completed during 2013-14 with an expenditure of Rs.207.52 crore. Besides, another 101 projects (Roads-37 and Bridges 64) under different tranches of RIDF are in progress. Figures 6.12 and 6.13 shows the progress of the RIDF programme since 2007-08.

In addition to the above, during 2013-14, NABARD has sanctioned a loan amounting to Rs.270.37 crore against the project cost of Rs.315.65 crore for construction of 60 projects in its XVII tranche.

In addition, rural connectivity programmes are also funded under RLTA, Biju KBK Plan, Gopbandhu Grameen Yojana, Biju Kandhamal O Gajapati Yojana and Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). The RLTA and BRGF are funded by the Government of India. The Biju KBK Plan, Gopbandhu Grameen Yojana (GGY), Biju Kandhamal O Gajapati Yojana and Biju Setu Yojana (Rural Bridges) are funded by the State out of its own resources. These initiatives cater to resolve and focus on Bijli, Sadak and Pani. The status of GGY scheme from 2007-08 to 2013-14 is given in Annexure 6.9.

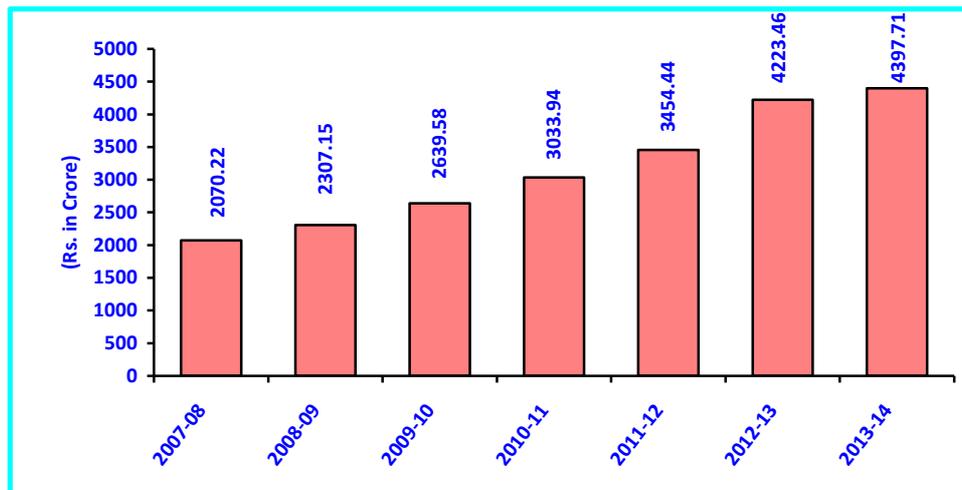
Figure 6.13: Financial Status of RIDF (NABARD) Projects, 2007-08 to 2013-14



During 2013-14, a sum of Rs.28.40 crore was provided to 142 Assembly Constituencies under constituency-wise Allotment (CWA) programme to address immediate needs of the local people and an amount of Rs.28.07 crore has been utilized during 2013-14.

Under the 13th Finance Commission (TFC) Grant, there is a provision of Rs.395.00 crore for maintenance of rural roads spread over a period of four years, i.e, from 2011-12 to 2014-15. During 2013-14, 429 projects were taken up and completed by utilizing Rs.84.86 crore under this programme. Besides, out of budget allocation of Rs.416.69 crore, Rs.416.29 crore has been utilised for repair and maintenance of roads and special repair programme.

Figure 6.14: Vehicles on Roads in Odisha: 2007-08 to 2013-14



Number and Composition of Vehicles on Roads

As roads have expanded, so have their uses. The Number of vehicles plying on roads in Odisha has increased significantly in recent years. The total number of vehicles on roads in Odisha from 2007-08 to 2013-14 is shown in Figure 6.14. It may be observed from Figure 6.14 that the number of vehicles on roads has grown by about 112 percent in Odisha between 2007-08 and 2013-14. This amounts to an average growth rate of more than 18 percent per year. As illustrated in Figure 6.15, two-wheelers alone constitute 80.60 percent of total vehicles on roads, followed by cars /taxies and jeeps which constitute 7.06 percent. Goods vehicles have a share of 5.35 percent.

Figure 6.15: Composition of Vehicles on Road, 2013-14

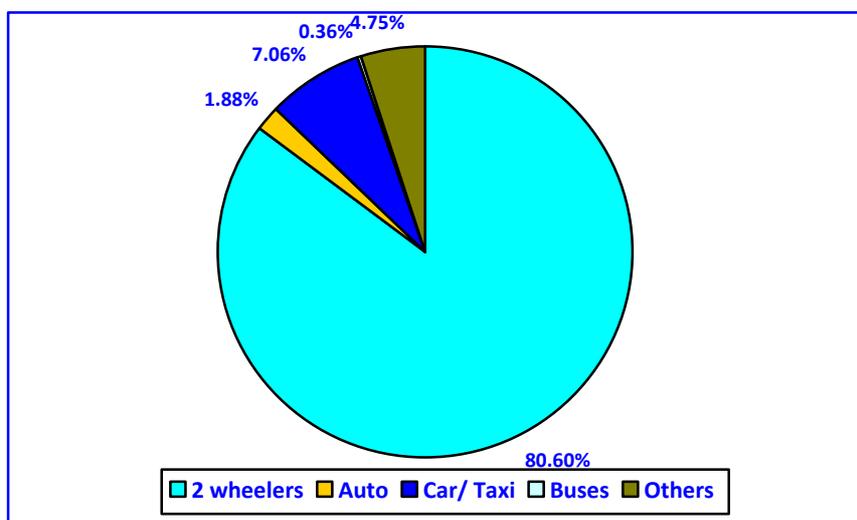
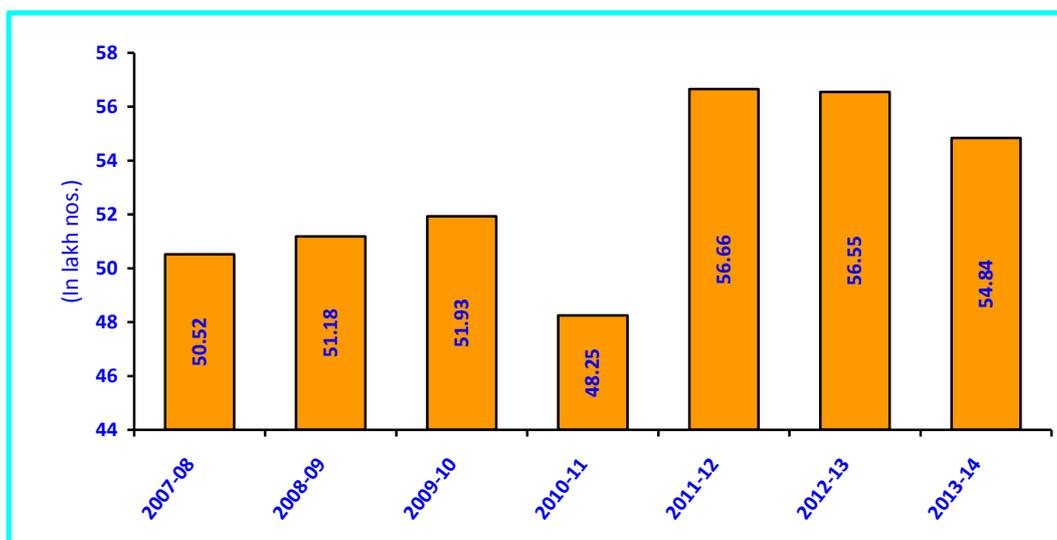


Figure 6.16: Passenger Traffic Serviced by Public Sector Buses in Odisha.



Buses are a major means of road transport for common people in the State. During 2013-14, 15,755 buses, both public and private plied. This indicates 29 buses per one lakh population. From 2000-01 to 2012-13, the number of public sector buses plying on roads increased from 254 to 299. The Figure 6.16 shows, the number of passengers served from 2007-08 to 2013-14 by these buses. This indicates a huge expansion in the private-sector bus services. During 2013-14, a sum of Rs.855.16 crore motor vehicle revenue was collected against the target of Rs. 900.00 crore and the same has increased by 3.09 percent over previous year.

Motor Vehicle offences decreased in the State. During 2013-14, about 77,123 offences were detected and Rs.32.72 crore revenue was collected as against, 1, 03,308 offences detected and Rs.43.19 crores revenue collected during 2011-12 showing a decline of 25.35 percent and 10.58 percent respectively.

Policy for and Administration of Road Transport

Odisha has enunciated the State Transport Policy, 2007. The main objectives of this policy are: to increase competition, efficiency, transparency, accessibility and adequate availability of transport services in the State, ensure user friendly road transport and evolve an improved urban transport system. The policy included forming institutional and regulatory mechanisms like the Odisha Transport Infrastructure Development Authority (OTIDA) and Odisha Transport Regulatory and Advisory Council (OTRAC). It also identified special thrust areas to modernize railways, waterways and airways in the State.

The State Transport Authority (STA) is the apex regulatory body to administer and manage the road transport sector. The Odisha State Road Transport Corporation (OSRTC) is the provider of transport services and amenities to passengers. The activities of the Corporation include revenue collection from motor vehicles and those from motor vehicles related offences. These are outlined in Annexures 6.16 to Annexure-6.19.

Road Accidents and Safety Measures

High growth of vehicles and increased human mobility, a heterogeneous mix of vehicles, technology development in transport, poor driving skills and deficient road infrastructure have led to an increasing number of accidents in the State. During 2013, 9,680 road accidents were recorded, claiming 4,062 lives as against 9,398 road accidents and 3,701 deaths recorded in 2012. The fatality rate due road accidents in Odisha remains high with 41.96 deaths per 100 accidents in 2013. The State Transport Authority, Odisha, has disposed of 1,121 different motor vehicle cases and awarded Rs.12.88 crore towards compensation during 2012-13.

The State Government implements a series of road safety measures with support from the Odisha Road Safety Society, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Police Department, voluntary organizations and State Truck and Bus Owners Association. During 2013-14, the STA implemented the following measures to maintain road safety:

- ☞ Preparation of audio and visual fillers on road safety for broadcasting, telecast in print and electronic media.
- ☞ Deployment of home guards and hiring of vehicles for road safety oriented enforcement duties.
- ☞ Generation of road safety awareness among the public through workshops and other modes.
- ☞ National Road Safety week was observed throughout the state to create awareness.
- ☞ Printing and supply of driving manuals in Hindi, Odia and Telugu.

- ☞ Nine accident help lines are operating to provide round the clock services to road accident victims. In selected road side Fire stations 10 ambulances are being there to shift the accident victims to hospitals.
- ☞ Twenty ambulances and 15 tow cranes have been deployed on highways.
- ☞ To generate road safety awareness among school students painting and slogan competitions relating to road safety have been organized.
- ☞ Road safety related street plays have been organized to create road safety awareness.
- ☞ 150 Road Safety Clubs have been established in Ganjam district.
- ☞ Hoardings displaying road safety rules messages have been installed on high ways.
- ☞ Highway Interceptor vehicles have been placed in services on highways for checking of speed and drunken driving. During 2013-14, 63 drunken driving cases and 10,450 cases of over speed have been detected and fines amounting to Rs.70.50 lakh have been collected.
- ☞ Funds provided to Police Department for procurement of road safety equipment like Cores, traffic regulatory Cranes, etc.

Odisha State Road Transport Corporation (OSRTC)

OSRTC functions to provide safe and dependable transport facilities to the public. During 2013-14, the Corporation had 299 buses on road with an average fleet strength of 422 and regular staff strength of 697 with a bus staff ratio of 1:2.3 as against 1:2.9 in 2012-13. Passengers serviced by public sector buses during 2012-13 has declined by 3.02 percent over 2012-13. Vehicle position and income performance of OSRTC during 2013-14 are given below:

- ☞ Vehicles on road - 299
- ☞ Off road vehicles - 123
- ☞ Average fleet utilization - 71 percent

- ☞ Average vehicle utilization - 267 km
- ☞ Income – Rs.7,792.26 lakh
- ☞ Expenditure – Rs.7,810.59 lakh
- ☞ Per Kilometer Income - Rs.26.72
- ☞ Per Kilometer Expenditure - Rs.26.78
- ☞ Parking fees collection - Rs.90.92 lakh

Achievements of OSRTC

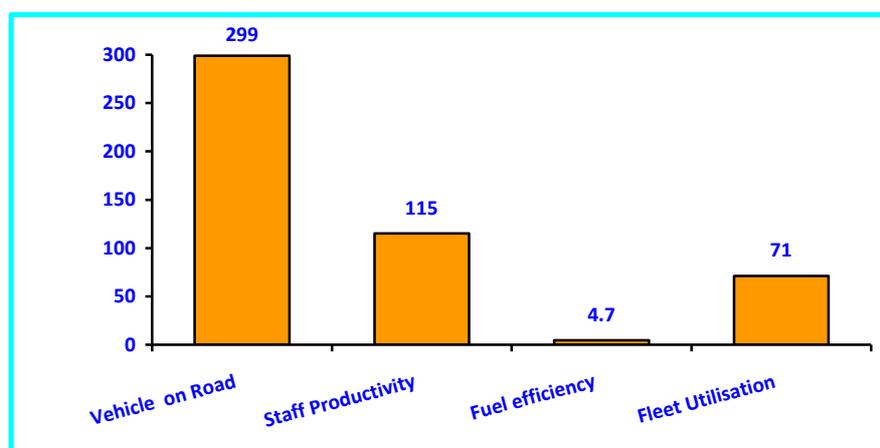
OSRTC has inducted 100 buses to reinforce operation in tribal, hilly and Naxal infested region. OSRTC has taken up the challenge of providing sustainable City Bus transport operation in Small and medium type of cities. Web-based reservation, mobile ticket booking have been introduced in all OSRTC bus stands and in Franchise booking counters. OSRTC has taken steps to bring significant improvement in transport system. OSRTC has been awarded a number of times at national level for its distinguished service for safe operation and lowest cost of operation. By reducing manpower and closing of loss making units OSRTC has started showing operational surplus from 2002-03 onwards.

By the end of 2011-12, 2,023 employees retired under VRS, while 314 employees retired under VSS from OSRTC. Out of total claim of Rs.44.19 crore, Rs.42.47 crore have already been paid. It has been decided to purchase 100 new buses during 2012-13 at the cost of Rs.23.40 crore including Rs.8.00 crore provided by State Government as margin money. During 2012-13, OSRTC has started operation of two bus services exclusively for women from Bhubaneswar to Cuttack vice-versa.

Relative Efficiency of 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 utilization in percent terms. Vehicle productivity in case of OSRTC for 2013-14 is Rs.26.72, staff productivity is 115 and Bus-Staff ratio is = 1:1.65 whereas Fuel efficiency is 4.66 km. per litre and fleet utilization is 71percent. As Figure 6.17 shows, by any of the four criteria, the efficiency of the Odisha State Transport Corporation is at par with national average.

Figure 6.17: Relative Efficiency of Odisha State Road Transport Corporation during 2013-14



6.2.2 Railways

Railway routes pass through twenty-three districts of the State, excluding Boudh, Deogarh, Kandhamal, Kendrapara, Malkangiri, Nabrangpur and Nayagarh. The density of coverage is relatively high in some regions of the State, while central parts remain largely untouched. Figure 6.18 shows district-wise railway coverage, while details are provided in Annexure 6.20. A large disparity across districts exists. During 2012-13 the following six new trains have been introduced.

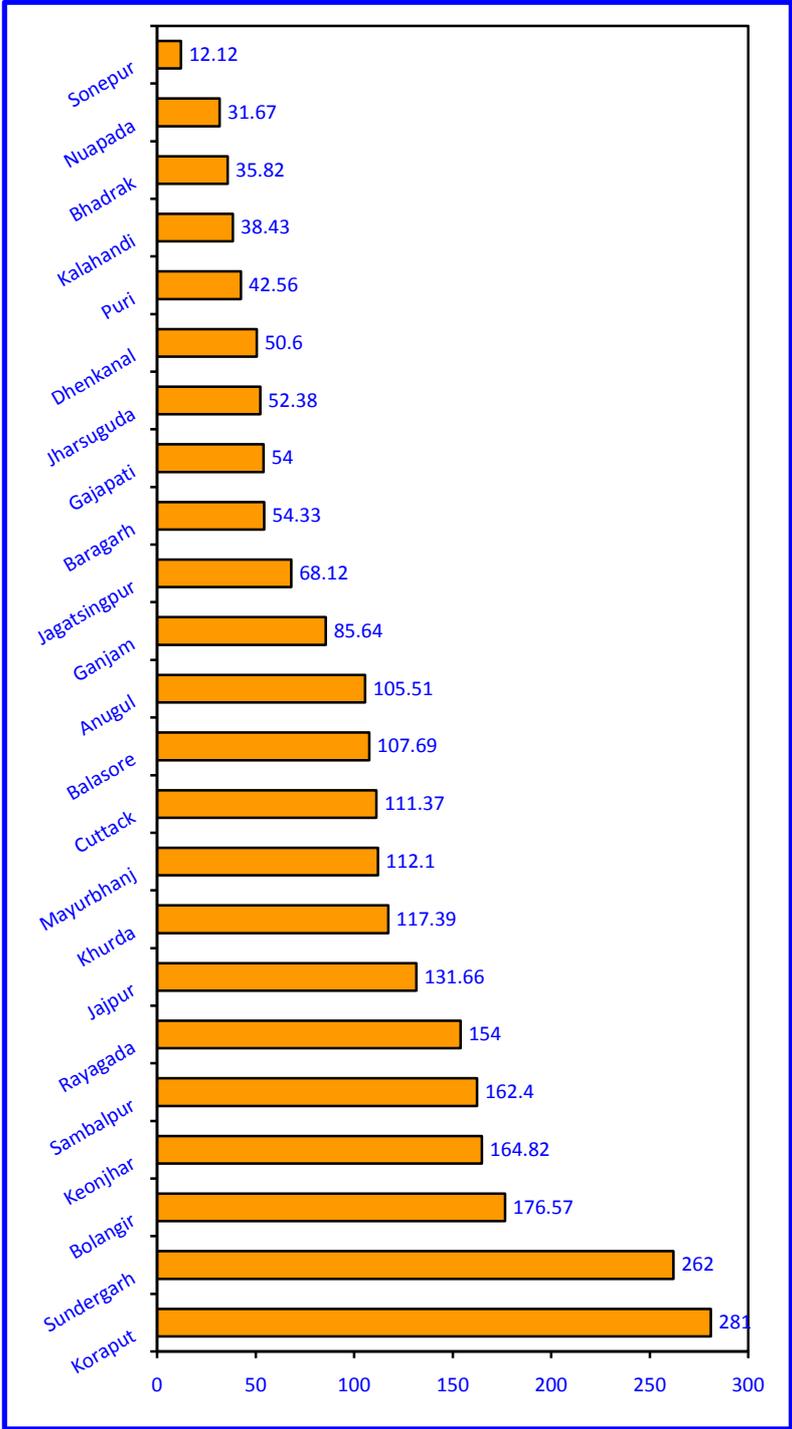
- (i) Barbil – Chakradharpur Intercity Express (Daily)
- (ii) Puri- Bikaner (Weekly) Express – via- Sambalpur, Jharsuguda, Katni, Jeypore
- (iii) Bhubaneswar – Bhawanipatna Express (Daily) Via- Vizianagaram
- (iv) Puri- Yasbantapur Garib Rath Express (Weekly)- via- Vikaspatna, Guntur
- (v) Bhubaneswar – Tirupati Express (Weekly)- via - Vikaspatna, Guntur
- (vi) Baripada – Bangiriposi DEMU (Daily)

The following trains have been extended during 2012-13

- (i) Bhubaneswar – Jharsuguda Rayagada Rajya Rani Express to Rourkela
- (ii) Howrah – Koraput Express to Jagadapur
- (iii) Raipur – Kesinga passenger to Bhawanipatna.

By the end of 2013-14, the State had 2,540 km of railway lines. Overall, railway coverage is poor in the State and this is one of the factors that has hampered the pace of its industrial development. The railway route length in the State per thousand sq km, which is the same as railway density, is about 16 km, while the national railway density is around 20 km.

Figure 6.18: District-wise Railway Coverage in Odisha, 2013-14



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°-15'-58.63" N and longitude 86°-40'-27.34" on the East coast. It has an artificial type lagoon of 500 metres length, 160 metres width and one turning circle of 520 metres diameter.

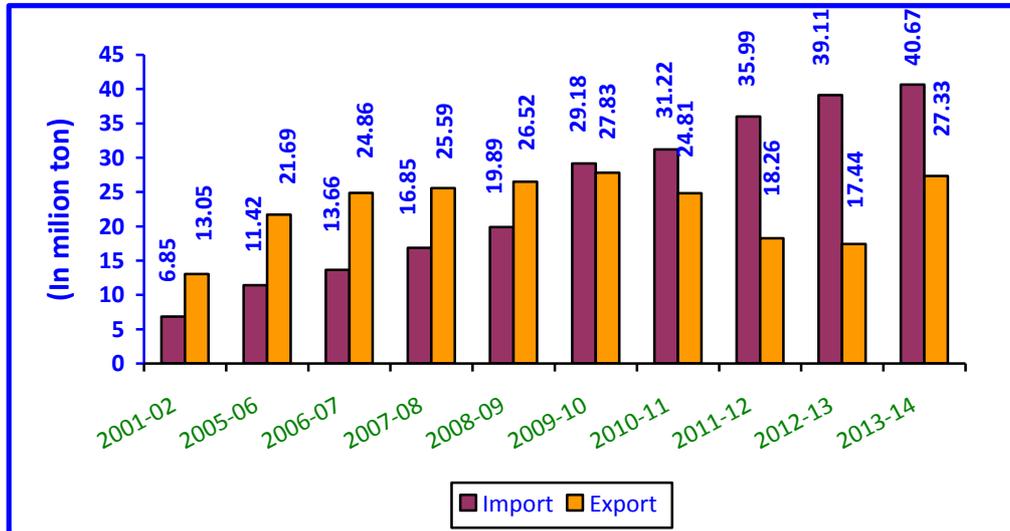
The port is equipped with 14 berths, three single point moorings and one Ro-Ro jetty for handling various cargoes. Of this, 5 berths are fully mechanised for handling of iron ore, thermal coal and POL. Two berths are captive berths in which fertilisers are handled, one berth has been allotted to M/s. ESSAR for handling of iron-ore pellets on captive basis and the others are multi-purpose in nature and semi mechanized. The port has 109 million tonnes of cargo handling capacity, which is highest amongst all major ports as in 2013-14. During 2013-14, 68.00 million tonnes of cargo (40.67 million tonnes of import and 27.33 million tonnes of export) was handled through this port with an average of 1.09 hours pre-berthing detention, 2.19 days turn-around time and 18,179 MT ship berth-day output. POL, and thermal coal together constituted 62.8 percent of the total cargo handled through this port during 2013-14. During 2012-13, for the first time 96,413 tonnes of Oliflux, D.R. iron and Coke Breeze were imported through this port. The import through Paradeep Port during 2013-14 has increased only by 4 percent over the previous year, i.e., 2012-13, the export through the port has increased tremendously by 51percent during the same period. The total traffic handled through this port shows an increase of 25.25 percent over 2012-13. Details are given in Annexure 6.21. Figure 6.19 gives traffic through the Paradeep Port from 2000-01 to 2013-14.

The average pre-berthing waiting time average turn-round time (port Account) and average berthday output improved by 6 percent, 11percent and 9 percent respectively over the corresponding figures of the previous year i.e. 2012-13. berth-day output and average pre-berthing waiting time improved by 4 percent and 1percent respectively over the corresponding figures of the previous year and 30 percent ,7percent,4percent and 3percent respectively over the targets fixed by the Ministry of Shipping.

During 2012-13, the total income of the port touched Rs.798.24 crore with Rs.187.62 crores surplus after tax as against the income of Rs.798.24 crore and Rs.227.28 crore surplus after tax during 2011-12. The port is in the process of modernizing and mechanizing all existing

berths in a phased manner and has embarked on a very ambitious plan to achieve 237 million tonne capacity by the end of 2020.

Figure 6.19: Traffic through Paradeep Port, 2001-02 to 2013-14



Other Ports

Odisha is a maritime state with 480 km of coastline. It has 13 potential sites for development of minor ports. Of these sites, Gopalpur is the second largest port in Odisha, which has been in operation since January 2007. This port has been handed over to M/s Gopalpur Port Ltd. for development as an all weather port. Besides, Dhamara Port, a green field project, has been undertaken by the Dhamara Port Company Ltd. This Port commenced its commercial operations in May 2011. In addition to these, the State Government has signed a concessional Agreement MoU with M/S Creative Port Development Pvt. Ltd., M/S Navayuga Engineering Company Ltd. and M/S Aditya Birla Group for establishment of ports at Kirtania in Balasore, Astarang in Puri and Chudamani captive port in Bhadrak districts respectively.

6.2.4 Inland Water Transport and Civil Aviation

These sectors have a small presence in the State. The passenger launch services are used in remote areas where other modes of transport are generally lacking. Inland water transport services are provided by the State Government. The Directorate of Port and Inland Water Transport is under the administrative control of Commerce and Transport Department. Government of Odisha is the nodal agency, which controls activities relating to passenger launch services, survey and registration of inland crafts. Passenger motor launch services are operative in five different water routes in two sectors, i.e., Chandbali and Balugaon.

- ☞ Chandbali sector provides launch service from Chandbali to Talachuan, Chandbali to Aradi and Bhitarkanika (on reservation) through 4 numbers of motor launches.

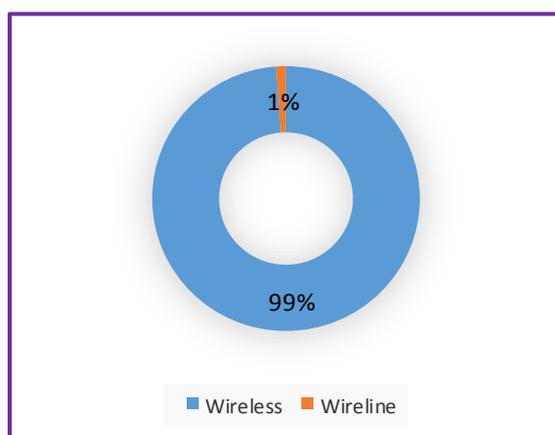
- ☞ Balugaon sector provides services from Balugaon to Krushnaprasad, Gada and Kalijai through 3 motor launches and also services from Nuagada to Ganda Kulai via- Kaliakana with the help of one motor launch.

Annexure 6.22 provides data on passengers and revenues raised from 2005-06 to 2013-14. Government of Odisha has formulated Odisha Boat Rules, 2004. As per these Rules all types of boats are to be surveyed and registered before plying in inland waters of the State. During the financial year 2013-14 an amount of Rs.2, 79,650/- has been collected from 311 boats towards survey, registration and renewal charges. The Executive Engineer, Ports & IWT, Mechanical Division, Cuttack under the Director, Ports & Inland Water Transport conducts examination for granting certificates of competency to Serangs, Masters, Engine Drivers and Inland Engineers. During 2013, 102 candidates appeared for certificate examination and 69 of them passed.

Crew Training Institute, Chandabali in the district of Bhadrak also functions under the Directorate of Ports and Inland Water Transport. At present the institute conducts two types of courses: (i) 10 Month Regular Course for general candidates, and (ii) 3 Month Refreshing course for in-service candidates in Engine & Deck Rating. The trainees of this institute get their jobs in-side and out- side the State.

The prime objective of the Directorate of Civil Aviation is to look after the use and maintenance of the State Government's passenger aircraft and trainer aircrafts, training of student pilots, and construction and development of air strips in the State. There are twelve airstrips and sixteen helipads. A proposal for procurement of new aircraft is under consideration. A Government Aviation Training Institute, set up under a public-private-partnership mode, has started functioning since November, 2008. During 2010-11, pilot training was provided to 138 candidates.

Figure 6.20: Number of Telephone Connections by Type in Odisha, 2013-14



6.3 Mail and Telecommunication

Odisha has higher Postal density than the national average. During 2013-14, there were 8,165 post offices in Odisha comprising 35 Head Office, 1,160 SOs, One EDSO and 6,969 EDBOs. Among these, 7,576 (93percent) were in rural areas. In all, 88 post offices (including 35 head post offices) have been covered under the Project Arrow. Of these, 61 post offices are functional. Many post offices provide regular products and services as well as premium postal services, including speed post, express parcel post, mass mailing service, corporate money order service and satellite mail service, greeting post and retail post. As per an evaluation made internally as well as through an external agency, Gopalpur Post Office in Berhampur Postal Division was rated the best at the national level. Its staff was deputed for training abroad at the Asia Pacific Postal College, Bangkok for a week under the Reward and Recognition scheme. Moreover, 140 post offices have been identified under core banking for issue of ATM.

Telecom acts as a stimulus for the development process. Over the past decade, Odisha's achievement in this sector has been quite impressive. The gradual approach towards telecom sector reforms, through selective privatisation and managed competition in different market segments lead to the impressive advancement of the telecommunication sector in the State in recent years.

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 2013-14, there were 2.55 crore telephone subscribers in the State, which is about 2.78 percent of total telephone subscribers in the country. Out of total 2.55 crore subscribers, 98.64 percent were wireless subscribers and the balance 1.36 percent (0.03 crore) were wire line subscribers.

The overall teledensity of the State (i.e. number of telephone connections per 100 population, 2.46 crore) is less than the national average. There is also a wide gap between rural and urban teledensity. In Odisha, the rural teledensity during 2013-14 stood at 39.87 percent, while the urban teledensity was 161.14 percent. The corresponding figures for national level stood at 43.96 percent and 145.78 percent respectively during the same period. Box 6.2 shows the category wise and region wise teledensity for Odisha and all India for the year 2013-14. Figures 6.21 and 6.22 compare tele-density in rural and urban Odisha vis-à-vis all India levels. Figure 6.23 graphs the tele-densities across select states.

Box 6.2. Teledensity of Odisha and India as on March, 2014.

Particular	Odisha	India
Wireless Tele density		
Rural	39.60	43.27
Urban	157.63	139.86
Total	60.07	72.94
Wireline Tele density		
Rural	0.27	0.69
Urban	3.51	5.91
Total	0.83	2.30
Overall Tele density		
Rural	39.87	43.96
Urban	161.14	145.78
Total	60.90	75.23
Total Subscribers (In Millions)		
Rural	13.78	377.73
Urban	11.69	555.28
Total	25.47	933.01

Figure 6.21: Rural Tele-density, Odisha vis-à-vis All India

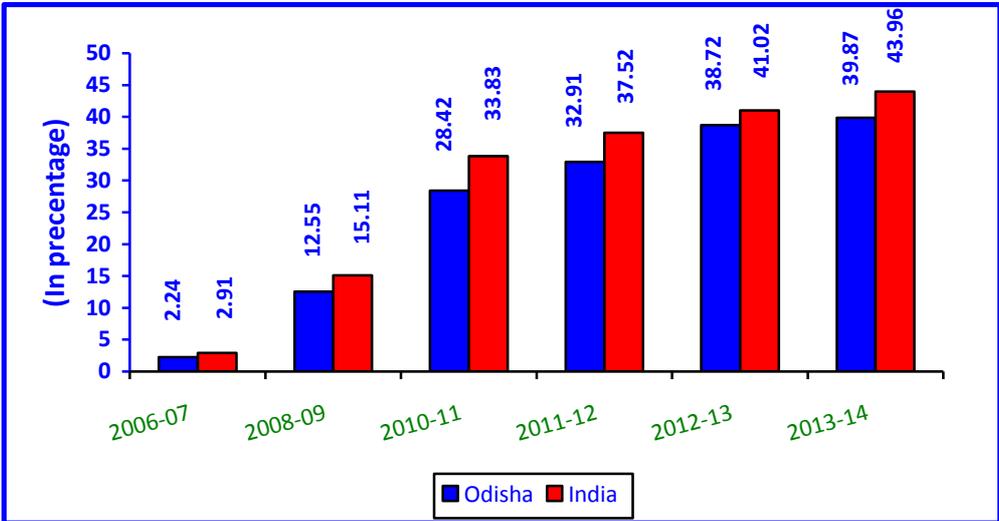


Figure 6.22: Urban Tele-density, Odisha vis-à-vis All India

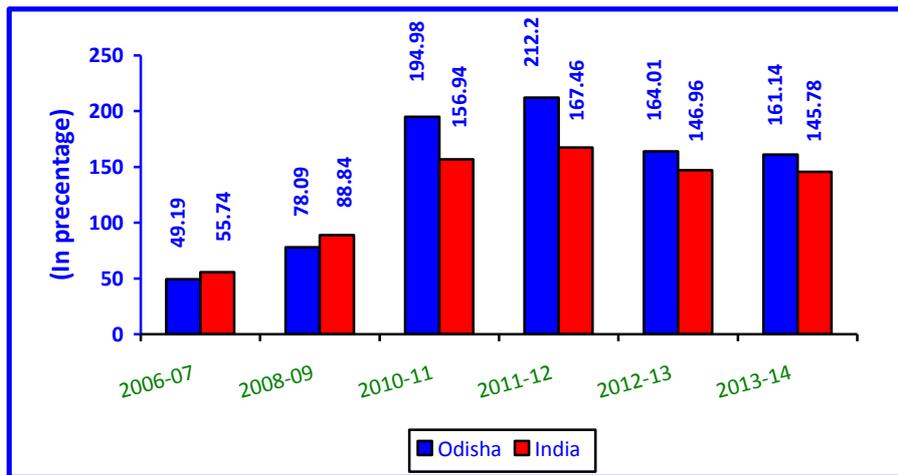
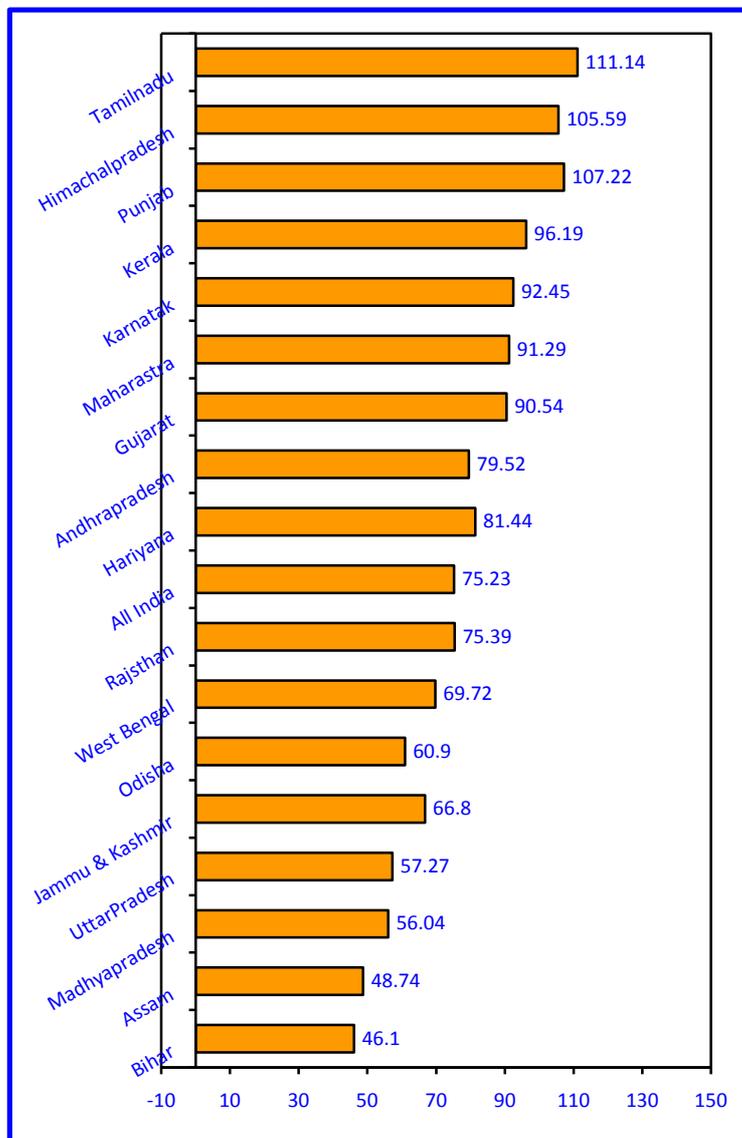


Figure 6.23: Overall Tele-density Across States, 2013-14



6.4 Science and Technology

6.4.1 Information Technology

Adoption of Information Technology (IT) has become vital for development in any region. The Industrial Policy Resolution, 2001 of the State has identified electronics, telecommunication, information technology and IT-enabled services as “priority sectors.” Establishments and enterprises in these sectors have been declared as “public utility services.” Use of IT in the private sector has been improving in India. In Odisha, the State Government has been proactive in incorporating it in its own administration as well as helping the growth of this sector in general.

National Informatics Centre (NIC)

National Informatics Centre (NIC) is a premier Science and Technology Organisation under the Department of IT of Government of India, and is actively working for the last three decades in the areas of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) applications in Public Sector. NIC, Odisha State Centre, has been playing a catalytic role in promoting IT culture for effective governance at the State and district levels. Both the State Government and NIC have taken several initiatives in this regard.

The major achievements of NIC, Odisha Centre during the 2013-14 are listed below :

e-HRCMS :- A web based solution for complaint Management developed by NIC which provides a comprehensive solution of the complaint field at National/State Human Rights Commission. Total of complaints registered is 7450 and cases disposed 1100.

e.quarters :-

The first automatic quarter allotment in Bhubaneswar was made in January 2014, with a view to maintain transparency in allotment of Government quarters.

ELBO (Electrical Licensing Board) :-

Issue renewal and cancellation of permit to different categories of workmen, supervisors and Electrical contractors has been made through ELBO monitoring software.

e-Nijukti :-

It is a web-based project so as to facilitate job seekers, job providers and Government in a single platform through automation of all employment exchanges.

e-Sakhyam:-

Web-based portal for disabled persons for viewing and getting services for online filling of complaints.

GPF Automation:-

These web-based application facilities helps the state Government employees to view, download GPF Account Slip and Pension.

On line Transfer of Primary School teacher: - This online system has been developed for OPEPA which solves a lot of problem during transfer/posting of teachers. Besides the number of activities viz, OCEMS (Odisha clinical Establishment Management System), HORTNET Document Management System (Modern Record Room), Vidyarthi, Customised Banking Application (CBA), e-Panchyat, Track the missing child and e-PAR.

Besides, a number of projects viz centralised counselling for CT, B.Ed , M.Ed. and M.Phil, Online entrepreneurs-II, NMFD, Teacher's Recruitment (Sikhya Sahayak, OCTMP / OMTES customized banking applications are being implemented during 2013-14.

Information Technology (IT) Department

The State Information Technology Department is entrusted with matters relating to computer communication and electronics, both software and hardware. It also acts as the nodal department for the National Informatics Centre (NIC). In 2004, it formulated the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Policy to help IT reach the common man. The Odisha Computer Application Centre (OCAC) is under its administrative control and it is designated to function as a Technical Directorate. OCAC has the responsibility of system development for administration of public sector units. Major activities by the IT department in 2013-14 were as follows:

1. National E-Governance Plan (NeGP)

The National e- Governance Programme (NeGP) envisions a three pillar model for delivery of "web-enabled anytime, anywhere access" to information and services in rural India. These are: (a) Odisha State Wide Area Network (OSWAN), Common Service Centres (CSC) and (c) Odisha State Data Centre (OSDC) and State Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG).

OSWAN:

OSWAN is a comprehensive programme initiated by Government of India, which envisages creating a core and computerization infrastructure for the entire state. This network is connected from State Headquarter to District Headquarters down to Block headquarters. Government of India has been also planning to connect block headquarters to G.P. through wireless connectivity. The backbone capacity is minimum 2 Mbps up to district with voice, data and video up to block level. Currently, most of the video conferencing activities of Government are being done through this OSWAN with support of OCAC.

CSC

The scheme is being implemented in PPP mode in association with 3 private agencies viz. M/s Zoom Developers, M/s SREI Infrastructure Finance Ltd. and M/s Bharatiya Samrudhi Finance Ltd. These organisation have in turn, appointed Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs) to carry out the job. About 5,580 numbers of CSC have been opened by 15th June 2014.

Odisha State Data Centre (OSDC)

Odisha State Data Centre (OSDC) has been set up in OCAC and has been connected through OSWAN for delivery of public services through CSCs. At present 18 applications of user departments are running in the OSDC.

State Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG)

The scheme has been formulated under NeGP to fulfill the vision of providing easy and convenient services to the citizen through remote access primarily through common service centres (CSCS). The project is expected to be started shortly.

Student Academic Management System (SAMS)

OCAC has implemented this Project as an extension of e-College Project for Higher Education Department to introduce e-Admission and e-Administration. The project has covered all 671 Degree Colleges and 1,334 Junior Colleges of the State for 2013-14. The project has received “e-India” Award and “National e-Governance (Gold Icon)” Awards under category of “Outstanding performance in Citizen – Centric Service Delivery” in the 16th National Conference on e-Governance held at Jaipur in February, 2013. It is running successfully for the last five Academic Sessions.

e-Registration

This project has been implemented to digitise registration process and delivery of documents across 185 registration offices of the State. The project has been implemented by Odisha e-Governance Services Ltd., which is an SPV of OCAC & IL & FS created in PPP mode.

e-Municipality

e-Municipality is one of the Mission Mode Projects that has significant citizen interaction. The vision for the National Mission Mode Project for e-Governance in Municipalities is to leverage the ICT opportunities for sustained improvement in efficiency and effectiveness of delivery of municipal services to citizens. The key objectives of the MMP include:

- ☞ Provide single window services to citizens on anytime, anywhere basis.
- ☞ Increase efficiency and productivity of ULBs.
- ☞ Develop a single and integrated view of ULB information system across all ULB in the State.
- ☞ Provide timely and reliable management information system relating to municipal administration for effective decision making.
- ☞ Adopt a standards-based approach to enable integration with other related applications.
- ☞ The project has been implemented through M/s TCS. In the first phase, 44 ULBs have been covered. Initially issue of death and birth certificates, payment of water rent and holding tax etc. are being made available to public. Other services will be added shortly.

Odisha Secretariat Workflow Automation System (OSWAS)

The objective of OSWAS is to automate the functions at all levels of the administrative hierarchy of any Governmental department. Most of the work done by the Government departments is workflow intensive, that is, there is a lot of information flow in the form of files. Some of this work necessitates the creation and maintenance of databases that hold data, which is critical to the decision-making process. It also provides Document Management, Workflow Management, Collaborative Environment and Knowledge Management in an integrated fashion and delivers an Electronic Workplace. The achievements during 2013-14 are as follows:

- ☞ The Core application of OSWAS has been implemented in 39 Departments, including CM's Office.
- ☞ File Nomenclature in the Application for e-File has been modified as per notification of GA Department.
- ☞ M/s TCS is the application developer and implementer of the project.
- ☞ Provision of remote access through VPN and Digital Signature for Security has been made.

OCAC Incubation Tower

In order to promote the BPO units in the State, an IT Tower named “OCAC Incubation Tower” has been constructed at Bhubaneswar at a project cost of Rs.56.97 crore. This Tower will provide incubating facilities to BPO units and cater to the need of MSME software exporters. The building has been constructed by IDCO and allotment of Space the IT entrepreneur is in process.

e-District

The scheme is implemented by OCAC in Ganjam and Mayurbhanj districts to cater to six citizen-centric services viz residential, income, caste, solvency, legal heir and SEBC/ OBC certificates. Till date, more than one lakh certificates have been issued through CSCs. The project will be implemented throughout the State in a phased manner

Modernization of Record Rooms of Tehsils

The Project is funded by Land Records & Survey, Board of Revenue, Odisha for modernization of Record Rooms of 33 Tehsils. This includes renovation, up-gradation of infrastructure for computerization of Tehsil Records. The delivery of hardware, furniture, other accessories and training to tehsil staff have been completed.

e-Despatch

OCAC has been implementing the e-Despatch system in different Government Departments and other sub-ordinate offices to automate the issue and despatch of letters in time. The implementation in 34 departments and 3,250 Sub ordinate offices has been completed and the rest of departments will be covered soon. As per the request of Himachal Pradesh Government, the same has been implemented there successfully.

IT Promotion

State Government has taken several other steps for promotion of IT sector in the State. Some of these are given below:

- ☞ 112 IT Industries have been established so far. During 2013-14, IT products amounting to Rs.2400.00 crore have been exported and employment for 11.09 thousand persons have been created in IT sector.
- ☞ Info Valley Project (i.e., Infocity- II) is under construction at Bhubaneswar over an area of 613 acre.
- ☞ State Government has established International Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) at Bhubaneswar. This Institution aims primarily at meeting quality faculty requirement in IT disciplines of Engineering Colleges to cater to the need of the Industries including IT & ITES sectors.
- ☞ To promote IT activities in the State this Department have organized /participated various national level IT events and organizing an annual IT event called “e-Odisha”.
- ☞ Info Valley project (Info city-II) is under construction at Goudakashipur, Bhubaneswar. IDCO, Bhubaneswar has been assigned to implement the project and the earmarked area has already been allotted in favour of M/S Infosys, which is the anchor tenant and has started construction of its 2nd development centre which is expected to complete during 2014.
- ☞ To accommodate future development in IT Sector, an ITIR (Information Technology Investment Region) is being developed on the Southern Part of Bhubaneswar. Odisha emerging as an IT/ITES Power house with presence of Infosys, Tech Mahindra, TCS and Mind-tree. The final approval from Government of India for this project is awaited.

6.4.2 Science and Technologies

While adopting IT enhances productivity directly and immediately, the results of general science and technology take longer period and are an indirect process to improve long-term productivity of people and organisations, quality of life and social welfare. There are many institutions in the State, which undertake applied research. Their activities are summarized as follows:

1. Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT)

Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology is the second oldest agricultural university in the country. It has ten constituent colleges and a centre for Post-Graduate. During 2012-13, the University made several contributions in terms of developing technologies on crop improvement, production and protection of crops, animals, fish and land management practices. There were 4,394 students on the roll comprising 46 percent girl students. A few of its important research findings are listed below:

- ☞ The University has so far developed 140 promising high yielding varieties of different crops, many of which are acclaimed at national and international levels.
- ☞ The GPS and GIS based soil fertility maps of 9 districts, viz., Puri, Cuttack, Khurda, Dhenkanal, Nayagarh, Angul, Sambalpur, Bhadrak and Balasore have been prepared. The GPS based soil fertility maps of micronutrients for 12 districts of Odisha have also been prepared. These steps intend to help improve correct doses of major and micronutrients.
- ☞ The Intellectual Property Right Cell of OUAT has filed 23 applications with the PPV & FR authority. Till date, 18 crop varieties have been registered and three rice varieties (Pratikshya, Lalitagiri and Gajapati) have been commercialized. Patent applications have been filed for three processes. Six animal breeds of Odisha (Binjharpuri cattle, Motu, Ghumusari, Khariar cattle, Chilika Buffalo, Kalahandi Buffalo) have been filed for registration and Ganjam goat and Ganjam sheep have already been registered.
- ☞ During the year 2013-14, the University has produced 1,672 quintal breeder seeds, 6,573 quintal foundation seeds of different crops and vegetables, 38,406 vegetable seedlings, 11,323 mango grafts, 5,000 forest and medicinal plants, 15 lakh fish spawn and fry which were distributed to Government Organizations, NGOs and interested farmers of the State as well as neighbouring States.
- ☞ Six potato varieties, three onion varieties and two garlic varieties have been developed for cultivation in Odisha.
- ☞ The University has conducted 1,667 trainings involving participation of 42,386 farmers and farm women, 371 trainings for 6,397 rural youth and 191 trainings for 2779 extension functionaries.

- ☞ A total of 472 on-farm testings (OFTs) involving 5,594 farmers, 633 general frontline demonstrations (FLDs) involving 8,341 farmers were conducted through KVKs in different districts of the State.
- ☞ A total of 1,562 farmers were enrolled in 11 subjects under the distance education programme. Since inception of the distance education programme and till the end of 2013-14 a total numbers of 18,826 persons have been educated through postal correspondence on latest technologies on rice, vegetables, groundnuts, mushrooms, bee keeping, fruit crops, dairy, poultry, pisciculture, commercial crops and betel vine.
- ☞ Two suitable strains and appropriate growing techniques for button Mushroom have been developed.
- ☞ DNA Finger pointing of 150 crop varieties have been done.
- ☞ Agricultural Technology Information Centre (ATIC) provides single door delivery of technologies, services, information and inputs. About 1334 farmers and 230 extension personnel and NGO Officials visited ATIC.
- ☞ Total 379 soil samples from the farmers fields were analysed in the soil and plant health clinic and advisories were issued in the form of soil health cards.

The transfer of technological knowledge is made by the university through its 31 Krishi Vigyan Kendras(KVKs) established in 30 districts of the state, publication of literatures like “Chasira Sansar” video Programme, Agricultural Technology Information Centre, Kissan call centre and Odisha Gender Resource Centre.

2. IIIT, Bhubaneswar

With a view to providing a world class Information Technology Institution, the Government of Odisha has established International Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) at Bhubaneswar. It has been registered as a Society under the Society Registration Act 1860, with affiliation to the Biju Pattnaik University of Technology (BPUT). The Institution aims at primarily to meet quality faculty requirement in the IT disciplines of Engineering Colleges, to cater to the need of industries including IT & ITES sectors. IIIT-Bhubaneswar is also mandated to nurture academic research in cutting edge technologies and industry sponsored research programmes. After approval of state cabinet, now IIIT-Bhubaneswar has been notified as an Unitary University of the State.

A sum of Rs.1000.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme during year 2014-15.

3. Central Rice Research Institute (CRRI)

The main objective of CRRI is to conduct basic, applied and adaptive research on crop improvement and resource management towards increasing and stabilizing rice productivity in different rice ecosystems, along with a special emphasis on rain-fed ecosystems and related biotic stresses. During 2012-13, only one high yielding variety (CR Dhan 907) of paddy has been developed which is a aromatic variety suitable for irrigated areas under late situation. The yield rate of this variety is 4.5 to 5.0 MT per ha. with 150 days duration. It is resistant to neck blast, gall midge and moderately resistant to sheath rot and stem borers.

4. Software Technology Park of India (STPI)

STPI is an autonomous society under the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, Government of India. It aims to promote the export of IT software and services. There are two STPI centres in Odisha, one at Bhubaneswar and the other at Rourkela. STPIs offer various incentives like 100 percent foreign equity permission and various tax exemptions. The STPI centres have set up incubating infrastructure and provide facilities based on the member unit requirement. The idea is to give one-stop services to software industries. A second International Gateway at Bhubaneswar and Rourkela has been installed to facilitate reliable data communication at good speed. STPI also offers customized solutions in network design and architecture, international connectivity, local loops, facility management, feasibility studies, project management and implementation. STPI, Bhubaneswar has designed a comprehensive course module in various fields to keep abreast students of changing trends and technology. It also promotes IT-enabled services such as medical transcription, manpower intensive GIS as well as call centre operations.

Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture (CIFA)

This premier institute, located at Bhubaneswar, is devoted to research and extension activities in fresh water aquaculture. Among several research projects, the following are directed towards increasing productivity in the fresh water fishery sector. Some salient research achievements made during 2013-14 are given below:

1. Research

- i. Striped Snakhead (Channa Striatus) brooders were developed in captivity and introduced bred to produce seed for the first time.
- ii. Indigenous ornamental Fish, Dawkinsia tambraparnicei breeding was being done successfully.
- ii. First time induced breeding of Puntius carnaticus
- iv. Off-season breeding of climbing perch, Anabas testudineus
- v. Production of generation 4 of selectively bred giant fresh water prawn, Macrobrachium rosenbergii
- vi. PCR best kit for identification of rohu-catla hybrids
- vii. Successful captive induced breeding of murrel, Channa striatus was achieved using HCG and pituitary extract with fertilization and hatching rates varying from 80-98 percent and 65-94percent, respectively.
- viii. On-farm demonstration of the CIFA packages of practice for murrel grow-out cultures that have yielded 792 -1200 kg/ha/yr.

2. Tribal Sub-plan Programmes

Tribal sub-plan programmes include:

- i. Aquaculture technology demonstration in Mayurbhanj district, Odisha
- ii. Farmers' training and FRP carp hatchery demonstrations in Bhadrak district in Odisha
- iii. FRP carp hatchery installation in Anand, Gujurat and Waynad district of Kerala
- iv. Sensitization workshop in Nayagarh district, Odisha on fresh water aquaculture technologies

3. Training

During 2012-13, CIFA has conducted 32 training programmes in which 1,066 trainees had participated. This includes 3 training programmes of international level.

6. Odisha Space Application Centre (OSAC)

OSAC is an apex organisation promoting remote sensing technology in the State. Remote sensing data are used in agriculture, transport, land use, revenue, urban development, drinking water, flood mapping, wetland and wasteland development, block level resource mapping, forest and environment sectors. OSAC has undertaken several projects for the Central and State Governments. Important activities of OSAC during 2012-13 are as follows:

- ☞ During 2013-14, 16 interactive training programmes have been conducted for the user departments under Gramsat Project. "Sunar Odisha" and "Swapnar Odisha" have been transmitted through OTV and Doordarshan Kendra, Bhubaneswar.
- ☞ The web version of Block level GIS "Odisha Sampad" has been up-dated. The attribute data has been compiled for incorporation in the Block level Resource Atlas as well as in "Odisha Sampad".
- ☞ Class room teaching transmission on Mathematics, Science & English have been conducted for Class IX & X for 142 days in a year. The restructuring of Edusat programme has been made to make the programme more effective and attractive for students..
- ☞ Under urban land information system, Urban mapping for Dhamra, Anandapur, Deogarh and Nayagarh towns has been completed. Besides, Geomorphology and Lineament mapping for Odisha State have been completed and submitted to National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Hyderabad.
- ☞ DGPS survey for 10 mining leases and 11 coal block areas has been completed and submitted to the users. OSAC has facilitated the joint survey of 39 Iron Ore and Manganese mines under directive of Hon'ble justice Shah Commission using Electronic Total Station. (ETS).
- ☞ Under Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission Programme post field correction and finalization of ground water prospects maps for Bihar State is in progress. Data organization and analysis of ground water quality data collected from 18 districts of North Bihar and 30 districts of Odisha is in progress.
- ☞ Assessment of Irrigation potential has been completed for Poteru Irrigation Project, improvement of Salki and Sason canal systems jointly by ORSAC and NRSC.

- ☞ Health Infrastructure Information System has been developed for the State. Besides Scene wise Ortho image generation from cartosat data has been completed for the entire state. Thematic maps on land use, settlements, transport and drainage for 25 districts have been completed

7. Institute of Material Sciences (IMS)

The IMS was established in 1996-97 to provide research facilities in material science and conducting inter-disciplinary research on special materials. The Institute is dedicated to experimental research by young researchers in Colossal Magneto Resistance (CMR) and Diluted Magnetic Semiconductors Multifarious Materials. The activities of IMS for the year 2013-14 have been as follows:

- ☞ Two research scholars of IMS have qualified to submit their Ph.D thesis to Utkal University.
- ☞ The faculty of IMS visited University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg and University of South Africa, Pretoria and Florida campus and presented his invited talk on, “ Rare earth doped Bismuth Ferrites Multiferroics”, “Spintronics & Multiferroics” and “Diluted magnetic semiconductor” respectively..
- ☞ IMS published 06 research papers in international Journals and attended 03 National Conferences during the year 2013-14.
- ☞
- ☞ Land measuring Ac. 2.00 has been alienated in favour of IMS for construction of IMS Building. The plan and estimates for the same is under preparation. Construction of boundary wall for its own campus through IDCO has been taken up.
- ☞ A dedicated three phase power line has been drawn to IMS laboratory with a separate 11 KVA transformer. Besides TSP Programme has been imitated through Scientific exposure visit programme covering 318 schools and selecting one best student from each school under the SC & ST Development Department.

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 2013-14 are highlighted below:

- ☞ A scholarship programme @ Rs 2,000/- per month for 200 students has been introduced to promote and encourage meritorious students to pursue their post graduate studies in basic science subjects viz. physics, chemistry, mathematics, botany, zoology and geology.
- ☞ UNESCO- Kalinga Prize for the year 2013 has been awarded.
- ☞ Action has been taken for setting up Sub-Regional Science Centre at Nrusinghnath in Bargarh district, Jeypore in Koraput district and Keonjhar in Keonjhar district. Besides, the State Council on S&T is taking steps for establishment of District science Centres.
- ☞ The State Council on Science & Technology has taken steps for establishment of patent information centre (PIC) in Odisha. The project will run for a period of 5 years with financial support from Department of Science & Technology (DST), Government of India.
- ☞ There is a Documentation Centre-cum-library in this department, which provides up to date information to Research Scientists having a good number of books and journals.

Development of Biotechnology

Biotechnology is a frontier area of technology with immense benefits to society in diverse areas such as Food Security, Nutritional Supplementation and Health care production. Major activities taken during 2013-14 are given below:

- ☞ Research grant has been sanctioned for 2 ongoing Research & Development projects.
- ☞ A sub scheme “Germplasm and DNA Bank” has been prepared with approval of Government for development of Germplasm and DNA / Gene Bank in the State.
- ☞ The State has been developing a State of the Art Biotech Pharma IT Park over an area of 64.613 acre in Bhubaneswar in a PPP mode. A Biotechnology Incubation Centre (BTIC) will be developed in this park over an area of 10 acre.

- ☞ Steps have been taken for development of two more Biotech parks, one at Deras, Khurda and another at Marine Biotechnology park in Ganjam district.

Odisha Bigyan Academy

- ☞ Its aim is to popularize science and technology in the State. Some of its activities in 2012-13 are listed below:
- ☞ Twelve issues of monthly popular science magazines in Odiya “Bigyan Diganta” have been released and distributed to all Government recognized high schools in the State. Also three issues of this have been published in Braille Odiya script and distributed among blind students free of cost.
- ☞ Twelve issues of monthly science magazine “Science Horizon” in English language have been released and distributed to Government English Medium High Schools and +2 Science Colleges free of cost.
- ☞ In a special investiture ceremony “Biju Pattnaik Award for Scientific Excellence” awarded to one scientist and “Samant Chandrasekhar Award” to four scientists and ‘Odisha Young Scientists Award’ was given to three scientists for the year 2010.
- ☞ Odisha Bigyan Academy has sent two high school science teachers and 20 students of different districts to Kolkata on exposure visit to different laboratories, Science Park, Science City, and Pride of India Expo in January, 2013.
- ☞ Odisha Bigyan Academy Organised a programme on “ District Level Interactive Sessions of science Teachers and Students” on January 2014 at different High Schools of different districts covering the state during 2013-14, which is highly appreciated by the participants.’
- ☞ Besides the above activities, Odisha Bigyan Accdemy Organised a National Seminar on “Recent Trends in Physics” on March 2014 in collaboration with physics Department of Utkal University.

Pathani Samant Planetarium

Pathani Samanta Planetarium is a premier institute of the State. While its main objective is exhibitions, it also aims at creating awareness on astronomy, astrophysics and space science among people and young students in particular. Since its inception in 1990, the Planetarium has increased its activities many fold and attracts about one lakh visitors every year.

During 2013-14, 1,131 numbers of PSP shows were conducted in this planetarium and about 1.56 lakh persons including 0.70 lakh children visited the shows. An amount of Rs. 27.97 lakh was collected as entrance fee. The number of visitors and revenue collected by it since 2004-05 are given in Annexure 6.25.



Annexure - 6

Annexure 6.1: Power Consumption in Odisha

In million unit

Year	Total consumption	Consumption Sector							
		Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Public lighting	Irrigation & agriculture	Railways	Public water works	Bulk supply & others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2002-03	6745	2441	468	2971	37	139	263	117	309
	(100.00)	(36.19)	(6.94)	(44.05)	(0.55)	(2.06)	(3.90)	(1.73)	(4.58)
2003-04	7208	2491	488	3270	39	133	302	120	366
	(100.00)	(34.56)	(6.77)	(45.37)	(0.54)	(1.84)	(4.19)	(1.66)	(5.07)
2004-05	7598	2352	482	3742	41	147	355	126	353
	(100.00)	(30.96)	(6.34)	(49.25)	(0.54)	(1.93)	(4.67)	(1.66)	(4.65)
2005-06	8144	2483	558	3941	55	137	384	129	457
	(100.00)	(30.49)	(6.85)	(48.39)	(0.68)	(1.68)	(4.72)	(1.58)	(5.61)
2006-07	9288	2525	640	4967	45	131	525	134	321
	(100.00)	(27.19)	(6.89)	(53.48)	(0.48)	(1.41)	(5.65)	(1.44)	(3.46)
2007-08	10761	2679	891	6090	51	132	594	142	182
	(100.00)	(24.90)	(8.28)	(56.59)	(0.47)	(1.23)	(5.52)	(1.32)	(1.69)
2008-09	11747	2914	1087	6548	54	155	627	151	211
	(100.00)	(24.81)	(9.25)	(55.74)	(0.46)	(1.32)	(5.34)	(1.28)	(1.80)
2009-10	12228	3190	944	6542	56	154	735	172	435
	(100.00)	(26.09)	(7.72)	(53.50)	(0.46)	(1.26)	(6.01)	(1.40)	(3.56)
2010-11	13099	3533	1113	6755	58	179	797	189	475
	(100.00)	(26.97)	(8.50)	(51.57)	(0.44)	(1.37)	(6.08)	(1.44)	(3.63)
2011-12	13054	3946	1349	6246	61	151	891	200	210
	(100.00)	(30.23)	(10.33)	(47.85)	(0.47)	(1.16)	(6.82)	(1.53)	(1.61)
2012-13	13552	4261	1513	6147	65	162	930	213	261
	(100.00)	(31.44)	(11.16)	(45.36)	(0.48)	(1.20)	(6.86)	(1.57)	(1.93)
2013-14	14213	4585	1559	6291	72	186	1015	222	283
	(100.00)	32.26	10.97	44.26	0.51	1.31	7.14	1.56	1.99

Figure in bracket indicates percentage to total consumption

Sources: CESU, NESCO, SOUTHCO, AND WESCO

Annexure 6.2: Sector-wise Distribution of Power Consumers, 2013-14

Consumer (in lakh)

Sector	Rural	Urban	Total	% of rural consumer to total consumers
1	2	3	4	5
Domestic	38.65	10.01	48.66	79.43
Commercial	1.28	1.67	2.95	43.39
Industrial	0.03	0.20	0.23	13.04
Others	0.60	0.41	1.01	59.41
Total	40.56	12.29	52.85	76.75

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 /
		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
2011-12	2674	1136	1170	68	225	2599	10114.00	49
2012-13	2674	1226	1221	89	239	2776	8859	136
2013-14	2746	1521	1223	67	89	2900	5054	213

* Includes installed capacity of the state's share in central sector projects (4937) and captive power plant capacities (3291)

Source: Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Ltd (OPTCL)

Annexure 6.4: Installed Capacity and Power Generation from Different Power Projects, 2013-14

In Mega Watt.

Sl. No.	Power Project	Installed Capacity	State's share in installed capacity (%)	State,s share in installed capacity	State's share in Power Generation
1	2	3	4	5	6
A.STATE SECTOR					
(a)Hydro Power Projects					
i)	Burla	275.500	100%	275.500	76.411
ii)	Chipilima	72.000	100%	72.000	33.699
iii)	Balimela	510.000	100%	510.000	186.297
iv)	Rengali	250.000	100%	250.000	101.082
v)	UpperKolab	320.000	100%	320.000	97.296
vi)	Upperindrabati	600.000	100%	600.000	279.122
vii)	Machakund	114.750	50%	57.375	26.840
	Sub-total(a)	2142.250		2079.875	800.747
(b)Thermal Power Project					
i)	Ib TPS	420.000	100%	420.000	290.507
	Sub-total(b)	420.000		420.000	290.507
(c) Independent Power Producer					
(ii)	Sterlite Energy Ltd.	2400.00	25%	600.00	326.569
(iii)	GMR Kamalanga Energy	350.00	25%	87.500	53.473
	Sub-total©	2750.000		687.500	353.898
(d) New & Renewable Energy Sources					
(i)	SHEP,Bio-mass & Solar	100.000	100%	100.000	49.534
	Sub-total(d)	100.000		100.000	49.534
(e) Captive Generating Stations (CGPs)					
(i)	CGP	5715.000			89.314
	Sub-total(e)	5715.000			89.314
	SUB-TOTAL (a+b+c+d+e)	11127.250		3287.375	1610.144
B. CENTRAL SECTOR					
(a)Hydro Power Projects					
(i)	Chukha HEP	270.000	15.190%	41.013	31.440
(ii)	Tala HEP	1,020,000	4.25%	43.350	17.560
(iii)	Teesta-V HEP	510.000	20.59%	105.009	53.426
	Sub-total(a)	1800.000		189.372	102.426
(b)Thermal Power Projects					
i)	TTPS	460.000	100%	460.000	388.870
ii)	Talcher STPS,Stage-I	1,000.00	31.80%	318.000	256.067
iii)	Talcher STPS,Stage-II	2,000,000	10.00%	200.000	158.457
iv)	Farakka STPS stage I &II	1,600.00	13.625%	218.000	139.177
v)	Farakka STPS stage-III	500.00	26.62%	133.100	88.143
vi)	Kahalgaon STPS,Stage-I	840.000	15.240 %	128.016	71.155
	UI overdrawnal from TTPs	-	-	-	1.878
vii)	Kahalgaon STPS,Stage-II	1500.00	2.050%	30.750	16.999
	Sub-total(b)	7900.00		1487.866	1118.868
	Sub-total(a+b)	9,700.00		1677.238	1223.171
C.OTHER POWER SOURCES					
i)	ER UI Pool				51.535
ii)	SLDC UI				0.304
iii)	Power banking				12.861
iv)	Trading through IEX				1.366
v)	Trading through PXIL				0.471
	Sub-total				66.537
	TOTAL(A+B+C)	20827.250		4,964.613	2899.852

Source: OPTCL and GRIDCO

Annexure 6.5: Major Industries Having Captive Power Plants and Power Supplied to GRIDCO, 2013-14

(In Mega Watt)

Sl.No.	Captive Power Plant	Installed Capacity	Power supplied GRIDCO
1	2	3	4
1	Arati Steels Ltd., Ghantikhal, Cuttack	90.000	4.003
2	Action Ispat & Power(p)Ltd, Jharsuguda	37.000	1.581
3	Aryan Ispat & Power Ltd, Sambalpur	18.000	0.372
4	Bhusan Power & Steel Ltd, Jharsuguda	376.000	17.481
5	Bhusan Steel Ltd, Dhenkanal	410.000	1.010
6	FACOR Power Ltd, Bhadrak	45.00	0.580
7	HINDALCO Industries Ltd, Hirakud	367.500	3.581
8	IMFA, Choudwar	258.000	3.965
9	IFFCO Ltd, Paradeep	110.000	0
10	MSP Metallisticst	25.000	0.685
11	Jindal Stainless Ltd, Duburi	263.000	12.929
12	JSPL, Meramunduli, Dhenkanal	540.000	13.567
13	Maithan Ispat, Duburi, Jajpur	30.000	1.192
14	MSP Metallics Ltd, Jharsuguda	25.000	0.685
15	NALCO, Angul	1200.000	2.732
16	Narbheram Power & Steel, Dhenkanal	8.000	0.682
17	NBVL, Duburi	95,000	1.589
18	NINL, Duburi	62.500	1.866
19	OSISL, Polaspanga	24.000	0.118
20	Patnaik Steel & Alloys Ltd, Polashponga	15.000	0.178
21	Seven Star, Jharsuguda	8.000	0.036
22	RSP, Rourkela	220.000	0.005
23	SMC Power Generation Ltd, Jharsuguda	33.000	0.870
24	Shree Ganesh Metallics Ltd, Sundargarh	32.000	1.159
25	Shree Mahavir Ferro Alloys Pvt.Ltd, Sundargarh	12.000	0.190
26	Shyam Metallics, Rengali, Sambalpur	30.000	0.747
27	TATA Sponge Iron Ltd, Joda	26.000	0.747
28	Vedanta Aluminium, Jharsuguda	1215.000	11.691
29	Vedanta Aluminium, Langigarh	90.000	0.934
30	VISA Steel Ltd, Jhakhapur, Jajpur	75.000	4.286
		5740.000	89.568

Sources: OPTCL and GRIDCO

Annexure 6.6: District-wise Status of Village Electrification up to 2013-14

Sl. No.	Name of the Districts	Total Inhabited Villages (2001 census)	Villages declared electrified as on 31.3.2014	Balance number of un-electrified villages as on 31.3.2014	Percentage of villages electrified
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Angul	1661	1618	43	97.4
2	Cuttack	1856	1849	7	99.6
3	Dhenkanal	1076	1052	24	97.8
4	Jagatsinghpur	1227	1214	13	98.9
5	Jajpur	1575	1530	45	97.1
6	Kendrapara	1407	1381	26	98.2
7	Khurda	1358	1343	15	98.9
8	Nayagarh	1531	1446	85	94.4
9	Puri	1591	1576	15	99.1
10	Balasore	2587	2563	24	99.1
11	Bhadrak	1243	1237	6	99.5
12	Keonjhar	2069	2030	39	98.1
13	Mayurbhanj	3748	3601	147	96.1
14	Bargarh	1180	1180	0	100.0
15	Bolangir	1764	1764	0	100.0
16	Deogarh	711	711	0	100.0
17	Jharsuguda	346	346	0	100.00
18	Kalahandi	2099	2099	0	100.00
19	Nuapada	648	648	0	100.00
20	Sambalpur	1238	1238	0	100.00
21	Sonepur	829	829	0	100.00
22	Sundargarh	1723	1723	0	100.00
23	Baudh	1115	1004	111	90.0
24	Koraput	1922	1205	717	62.7
25	Rayagada	2467	1951	516	79.1
26	Gajapati	1512	1324	188	87.6
27	Ganjam	2812	2627	185	93.4
28	Kandhamal	2379	1847	532	77.6
29	Malkangiri	979	705	274	72.0
30	Nabrangpur	876	755	121	86.2
	Odisha	47529	44,396	3133	93.4

Source:- EIC-cum-PCE-I, Odisha.

Annexure 6.7: Turnover and Net Profits of Odisha Power Generation Corporation (OPGC)

(Rs. In crore)

	Power Generated (in MU)	PLF (%)	Turnover	After-Tax Net Profit
1	2	3	4	5
1999-2000	3166.47	86.06	456.52	124.39
2000-01	3001.45	81.58	418.03	98.27
2001-02	2598.81	70.64	411.59	122.11
2002-03	2618.49	71.17	473.28	181.7
2003-04	3006.46	81.71	423.11	136.23
2004-05	3160.29	85.9	426.69	143.39
2005-06	3089.61	83.98	448.73	161.91
2006-07	3310.53	89.98	477.07	156.77
2007-08	3043.54	82.72	484.69	165.34
2008-09	3190.63	86.72	440.79	112.48
2009-10	2961.11	80.48	399.88	81.19
2010-11	3184.70	86.56	453.03	115.04
2011-12	2950.15	79.97	572.78	137.08
2012-13	3181.59	86.47	636.03	167.44
2013-14	2855.90	77.62	622.64	127.57
2014-15	2915.64	79.25	651.82	138.16

Annexure 6.8: Investment in Power and Renewable Energy in Odisha

(Rs. In crore)

Year	Expenditure on power and Renewable energy	Total State Plan expenditure/outlay	Col.(2) as percentage of Col.(3)
1	2	3	4
10 Plan Period (2002-07)	1206.22	13919.99	8.67
11th Plan Period (2007-12)	2649.94	44290.16	5.98
2007-08(Actual)	342.26	6026.84	5.68
2008-09 (Actual)	433.88	7506.25	5.78
2009-10(Actual)	682.50	7859.74	8.68
2010-11 (Actual)	683.93	10144.22	6.74
2011-12(Provisional)	507.37	12753.11	3.98
2012-13(Anticipated)	622.00	15200.00	4.09

AE: Anticipated Expenditure; P.E. Provisional Expenditure

Source: Plan Document

Annexure 6.9: Gopabandhu Gramina Yojana, 2007-08 to 2013-14

Sl. No.	Achievement	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Physical								
A Works taken up/ started								
i	Bijli	2046	241	201	440	198	877	1101
ii	Sadak	7344	7961	7520	12587	13745	9537	11651
iii	Pani	389	212	115	280	183	20	453
iv	Other	14	30	10	24	281	199	108
	Total	9793	8444	7846	13331	14407	10633	13313
B	Works completed	8119	7096	4960	10303	12213	8689	12278
C	Man days enerated (in lakh)	62.13	67.73	26.28	51.74	47.02	52.08	44.71
D	Villages covered	6165	6317	6197	9365	9400		N.A
Financial								
A	Total funds available (Rs. In crore)	136.01	146.86	162.21	251.42	251.78	199.10	261.80
B	Expenditure (Rs. In rore)	99.15	119.0	75.91	165.12	207.88	163.46	238.46

Source: Panchayati Raj Department, Odisha

Annexure 6.10: Allotment of Funds and Expenditure for the Development of National Highways in Odisha

(Rs. In crore)

Year	Original works		Renewal works		Flood Damage repair		Ordinary repair	
	Allotment	Expenditure	Allotment	Expenditure	Allotment	Expenditure	Allotment	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2001-02	46.40	46.40	21.81	21.81	13.49	13.49	11.81	11.81
2002-03	45.32	45.32	19.00	19.00	13.44	13.44	9.61	9.61
2003-04	69.97	69.67	11.00	11.00	18.42	18.42	12.54	12.54
2004-05	72.03	72.03	13.77	13.77	7.69	7.69	12.24	12.24
2005-06	67.63	67.63	18.00	18.00	9.35	9.35	13.54	13.54
2006-07	72.22	72.22	22.58	22.58	8.40	8.40	12.80	12.80
2007-08	138.87	138.87	22.66	22.66	13.00	13.00	13.65	13.65
2008-09	208.84	208.84	31.00	31.00	17.00	17.00	13.65	13.65
2009-10	333.12	333.12	29.41	29.41	18.00	18.00	14.50	14.50
2010-11	328.42	328.42	42.40	42.40	16.66	16.66	21.72	21.72
2011-12	373.94	373.94	22.12	22.12	5.03	5.03	8.16	8.16
2012-13	209.85	209.85	79.84	79.84	7.26	7.26	18.11	18.11
2013-14	240.00	234.53	52.05	41.00	4.82	4.82	11.81	11.81

Source: Chief Engineer, National Highways

Annexure 6.11: Achievements of Roads/Bridges in 2013-14 and under progress in 2014-15

Tasks	Achievement during 2013-14 (in km)	Work under progress, 2014-15 (in km)
1	2	3
Widening to Two Lanes,	51.70	210.75
Strengthening of existing pavement	16.00	1.50
Improving Riding Quality,	85.00	11.50
Periodical Renewal	115.15	280.05

Source: Chief Engineer, National Highways

Annexure 6.12: Improvement Proposals of National Highway under Annual Plan, 2014-15

Tasks	Road (in km)
1	2
Widening to Two Lanes	234.88
Strengthening of existing pavement	-
Improving Riding Quality	-
Periodical Renewal	334.66

Source: Chief Engineer, National Highways

Annexure 6.13: Progress of PMGSY in Odisha, From 2000-01 to 2013-14

Year	Funds received (Rs. In crore)	No. of roads completed	Habitation covered	Length completed (km)	Expenditure (Rs. In crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2000-01	179.7	0	0	0	0
2001-02	175	0	0	27.84	36.34
2002-03	170.09	464	260	1090.37	238.58
2003-04	175	403	587	993.87	133.8
2004-05	175	364	589	979.85	267.41
2005-06	305.29	341	604	1494.44	377.37
2006-07	624.57	451	697	2069.87	582.81
2007-08	546.83	432	621	1836.03	677.41
2008-09	1251.4	685	2419	2640.99	1163.01
2009-10	1594.34	596	985	3838.42	1895.26
2010-11	2245.10	1486	1199	4941.90	1924.25
2011-12	NA	934	207	3167.04	1235.78
2012-13	82.25	672	605	2401.29	1203.80
2013-14	1156.04	489	1004	3063.22	1615.57

Source : E.I.C, Rural Works Excess fund utilize met from the previous year unutilized fund.

Annexure 6.14: Rural Connectivity through Bharat Nirman

Sl. No.	Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Villages habitation Connected							
a)	More than 1000 Population	251	1768	438	253	139	79	10
b)	More than 500 Population Scheduled area	71	437	206	399	249	126	39
	Total	322	2205	644	652	388	205	49
2	New Connectivity (km.)	1398.04	2064.18	2800.62	3158.48	1815.10	1673.31	342.26
3	Upgradation /Renewal	437.99	576.81	1037.80	1783.42	1351.95	727.98	635.36
	Total length(Kms)	1836.04	2641.00	3838.42	4941.90	3167.04	2401.29	977.62

Source: E.I.C., Rural Works

Annexure 6.15: Status of Rural Connectivity in Odisha by the end of 2013-14

(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	12,931	15,520	50,098
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	7,920	10,682	29,020
Coverage of Habitations (PMGSY Ph-I to VI & ADB Ph-II)	3681	6252	4164	2228	16325
Habitations covered through other schemes	-	150	115	-	265
Balance of Uncovered Habitations by the end of 2013-14	22	313	3641	8454	12430

Source: E.I.C., 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	Number of vehicles on road as on						
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Goods vehicle (truck to tempo)	115,108	136,174	159881	169032	188974	268065	235112
Public/Private bus	6,877	7,647	8908	12264	13565	25432	15755
Motor car/jeep/taxi	134,960	152,213	164614	189197	228921	315486	310641
Auto rickshaw	31,700	37,784	55364	55364	66847	80372	82695
Motorcycle/scooter/mopeds	1,691,684	1,870,020	2132508	2453347	2784485	3307110	3544754
Others (tractor, trailer, trecker, & Others)	89,887	103,307	120792	154740	171644	226995	208755
Total	2,070,216	2,307,145	2639576	3033944	3454436	4223460	4397712

Source: State Transport Authority, Odisha

Annexure 6.17: Activities of Odisha State Road Transport Corporation (OSRTC)

Year	Fleet strength	No. of buses on road	Capital investment (Rs. In crore)	Employment/ Staff strength (Regular)	Number of passengers carried (in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2000-01	383	254	134.98	3,492	186.4
2001-02	297	251	134.98	2,419	190.55
2002-03	265	241	134.98	1,602	70.07
2003-04	260	233	134.98	1,387	58.16
2004-05	258	228	134.98	1336	58.41
2005-06	259	230	134.98	1243	55.2
2006-07	273	227	161.34	1192	62.87
2007-08	259	231	171.29	1114	50.52
2008-09	297	264	176.29	1045	51.18
2009-10	322	279	176.29	990	51.93
2010-11	359	283	176.29	940	48.25
2011-12	381	307	176.29	878	56.66
2012-13	376	294	159.43	870	56.55
2013-14	422	299	167.43	697	54.84

Source: Odisha State Road Transport Corporation

Annexure 6.18: Motor Vehicle Revenue**(Rs. In Crore)**

Year	Target	Collection	% of collection	Growth rate
1	2	3	4	5
2004-05	320.00	338.11	105.70	20.69
2005-06	400.00	405.66	101.40	19.98
2006-07	500.00	425.80	85.20	4.97
2007-08	500.00	459.78	91.96	7.98
2008-09	580.00	525.30	90.57	14.25
2009-10	600.00	611.08	101.85	16.32
2010-11	725.00	730.12	100.02	19.48
2011-12	870.00	791.20	90.94	8.36
2012-13	850.00	829.55	97.59	4.85
2013-14	900.00	855.16	95.02	3.28

*Source: State Transport Authority, Odisha***Annexure 6.19: Revenue receipt from Motor Vehicle Offenses**

Year	No. of offences detected	Revenue collected (Rs. In crore)
1	2	3
2004-05	102019	23.38
2005-06	117320	37.52
2006-07	92356	25.58
2007-08	109242	34.62
2008-09	106539	35.16
2009-10	96637	40.11
2010-11	107116	42.65
2011-12	107965	43.19
2012-13	103308	36.59
2013-14	77,123	32.72

Source: State Transport Authority, Odisha

Annexure 6.20: District-wise Length of Railway Routes and Railway Stations Passenger Halts in Odisha, 2013-14 (Kms)

District	Single line			Double line			No. of stations	Railway Passenger halt	Railway Routes Electrified
	Broad Gauge	Narrow Gauge	Total	Broad Gauge	Narrow Gauge	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Angul	90.13	0	90.13	15.38	=	15.38	11	1	31.51
Balasore	6,281	0	6,281	107.60	=	107.60	14	4	107.60
Bargarh	54,334	=	54,334	0	=	0	3	0	-
Bhadrak	0	=	0	35.82	=	35.82	4	2	35.82
Bolangir	165,459	=	165,459	11,114	=	11,114	13	1	-
Baoudh	0	=	0	0	=	0	0	0	-
Cuttack	16.42	=	16.42	99.03	=	99.03	13	5	115.45
Deogarh	0	=	0	0	=	0	0	0	-
Dhenkanal	0	=	0	50.60	=	50.60	4	4	50.60
Gaiapati *	47.00	0	47.00	=	=	0	0	6	-
Ganjam	0	=	0	85.64	=	85.64	9	3	85.64
Jagatsinghpur	0	=	0	68.12	=	68.12	6	4	68.12
Jaipur	66.05	=	66.05	65.61	=	65.61	16	1	131.66
Jharsuguda	10,692	=	10,692	55,927	=	55,927	8	1	50,837
Kalahandi	54,300	=	54,300	38,433	=	38,433	7	3	0
Kandhamal	0	=	0	0	=	0	0	0	-
Kendrapara	0	=	0	0	=	0	0	0	-
Keonjhar	129,676	=	129,676	28,382	=	28,382	16	0	158.06
Khurda	0	=	0	117.39	=	117.39	14	9	117.39
Koraput	273.25	=	273.25	0	=	0	25	-	180.158
Malkangiri	0	=	0	0	=	0	0-	0	-
Mayurbhanj	144,841	=	144,841	0	=	0	8	10	-
Nabarangpur	0	=	0	0	=	0	0	0	-
Nayagarh	0	=	0	0	=	0	0	0	-
Nuapada	31,667	=	31,667	0	=	0	3	0	-
Puri	28,05	=	28,05	14,51	=	14,51	7	3	42.56
Rayagada	63,92	=	63,92	112,769	=	112,769	23	4	-
Sambalpur	120,146	=	120,146	47,67	=	47,67	15	3	25,700
Somepur	12,133	=	12,133	0	=	0	1	0	-
Sundargarh	164,924	=	164,924	106,951	=	106,951	30	0	271,575
Odisha	1479,273	0	1479,273	1060,946	=	1060,946	250	64	1472,678

*Under Conversion Broad Gauge
Source: All Railway Division, South Eastern Railway

Annexure 6.21: Traffic through Paradeep Port

In million tones

Year	Import	Export	Total	Growth (%)
1	2	3	4	5
2000-01	6.85	13.05	19.9	–
2001-02	6.66	14.47	21.13	6.18
2002-03	6.99	16.91	23.9	13.11
2003-04	6.71	18.6	25.31	5.9
2004-05	8.44	21.66	30.1	18.92
2005-06	11.42	21.69	33.11	10
2006-07	13.66	24.86	38.52	16.34
2007-08	16.85	25.59	42.44	10.18
2008-09	19.89	26.52	46.41	9.35
2009-10	29.18	27.83	57.01	22.84
2010-11	31.22	24.81	56.03	(-)-1.75
2011-12	35.99	18.26	54.25	(-)-3.17
2012-13	39.11	17.44	56.55	4.24
2013-14	40.67	27.33	68.00	20.25

Source: Paradeep Port Trust

Annexure 6.22: Passenger Traffic and Revenue Collected from Inland Water Transport Services

Year	No. of Passengers (in lakh)	Fare Collected (in lakhs of rupees)
1	2	3
2005-06	1.33	19.52
2006-07	1.15	17.21
2007-08	1.08	18.75
2008-09	1.04	19.19
2009-10	1.22	23.08
2010-11	1.42	24.96
2011-12	1.26	21.22
2012-13	1.25	20.29
2013-14	1.25	21.62

Source: Directorate of Inland Water Transport, Odisha

Annexure 6.23: Availability of Postal Services, Odisha and All-India

Year	Odisha			India		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2006-07	7582	579	8161	137508	17696	155204
2007-08	7583	579	8162	NA	NA	NA
2008-09	7585	577	8162	NA	NA	NA
2009-10	7575	585	8160	139182	15797	154979
2010-11	7583	578	8161	139040	15825	154865
2011-12	7582	581	8163	NA	NA	NA
2012-13	7577	588	8165	139164	15692	154856
2013-14	7570	597	8167	-	-	-

Source: Chief Postmaster General, Odisha

Annexure 6.24: HYV Seeds Introduced by CRRRI 2013

Year	Name of the variety	Duration (days)	Yield (MT/Ha.)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
2010-11 2010-11	CR Dhan-300 CR Dhan-500	135 165 (Photo sensitive)	5.0 4.0	Recommended for irrigated land in Kharif season Recommended for deep water areas during Kharif season
2010-11	CR Dhan-601	135	6.0	Recommended for Rabi/ summer season
2012	Satyabhama	110	4.7	Recommended for upland areas, resistance to stem borer, leaf folder;
2012	Pyari	115-20	4.5	Recommended for aerobic situations resistant to leaf blast, neck blast, brown spot, stem borer dead heart & white ear head damage.
2012	Hue	135	5.5	Recommended for irrigated areas resistance to gall midge and to sheath rot.
2012	Improved Lalat	130	5.0	Recommended for irrigated areas, resistant to major pest like gall midge stem borer.
2012	Improved Tapaswini	130	5.0	Recommended for irrigated areas resistant to major pest like BPH, YSB, WBPH etc.
2012	Sumit	145-150	5.2	Recommended for shallow low land areas resistance to leaf blast stem borer, leaf folder.
2012	Poorna Bhog	140-145	5.0	Shallow Low land resistant to neck blast, gall midge and sheath rot and stem borer.
2012	Jalamani	160	4.6	Recommended for deep water area. Moderately tolerant to leaf folder, green leaf hopper, leaf blast, neck blast brown spot, gall midge, dead heart, stem borer etc.
2012	CR Dhan 502	160	4.6	Recommended for deep water areas. Moderately tolerant to leaf blast neck blast sheath bight sheath rot rice tungro
2012	Luna Barial	150-155	4.1	Recommended for coastal saline area tolerant to leaf blast .
2012	Luna Sankhi	105-110	4.6	Recommended for coastal saline area. For dry season cultivation in coastal saline area, is tolerant to leaf blast and moderate tolerance to sheath blight.
2013	CR Dhan 907	150	4.5-5.0	Aromatic variety suitable for irrigated areas under late situation ,resistant to neck blast, gall midge and moderately resistant to sheath rot and stem borer.

Source: Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack

Annexure 6.25: Visitors and Revenue Collected at Pathani Samant Planetarium

Year	No. of visitors	Revenue collection (in Rs.)
1	2	3
2004-05	92903	854652
2005-06	93522	848580
2006-07	133289	1219350
2007-08	112056	1336369
2008-09	90019	1097609
2009-10	88341	1116183
2010-11	47934	581657
2011-12	27166	32,98,851
2012-13	151508	2688914
2013-14	155516	2796520

Source: Pathani Samant Planetarium

Human Development and Poverty

Human development and poverty have emerged as the global challenges in recent decades. India has become a cramped victim of chronic poverty and vulnerable human development index for so many years. But there have been significant strides in poverty reduction and improvement in quality of life in the country. Economic policies of States and nation have been reoriented to strike a balance among economic growth, poverty, human development and human welfare. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the global leader of measuring human development observes that human development index is inextricably linked with : health, nutrition, access to safe drinking water and sanitation, education including employable skills, income and gender issues. Its aim is to remove barriers of these problem areas that human beings face, develop their potentialities and expand their choices to live long, healthy and fulfilled lives. Dimension of poverty and inequalities also have direct bearing on the unequal option between economic growth process and human prosperity. Poverty alleviation programmes and addressing regional disparity have been the priority area of intervention for the State of Odisha. This chapter concentrates to analyse the issues of human development, poverty and regional disparity in Odisha.

7.1 Poverty: Its Multiple Dimensions

The conventional view of poverty has been changing gradually. Poverty is no longer based only on income or material deprivation. It has acquired several dimensions and forms an integral component of human development. Odisha has committed to address poverty in its multiple dimensions. In general terms, poverty can be defined as “deprivation in well- being” and encompasses several dimensions of deprivation:

- Material deprivation (lack of income; poverty of assets)
- Social deprivation (discrimination on account of caste, gender, region and religion; unable to enjoy social relationships in their full scope)
- Political deprivation (a sense of voicelessness and powerlessness; not being able to influence political decisions that profoundly affect their lives)
- Intellectual deprivation (poverty of education and skills; lack of opportunities)

- Deprivation in health (health poverty; poor or no access to health services)
- Inability to cope with vulnerabilities and risks.

7.1.1 Trends and spread of poverty

Poverty head count ratios (i.e., percentage of people below the poverty line), based on analysis of National Sample Survey (NSS) data, for Odisha *vis-a-vis* India from 1973-74 to 2011-12 has been presented in Table 7.1. The estimates of poverty from 1973-74 to 2004-05 are based on NSS data and Expert Committee Methodology and those for the year 1993-94, 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12 are also based on NSS data and Tendulkar Committee Methodology. Poverty estimates for 2011-12 have been obtained by using the data from 68th NSS round and on the basis of poverty lines of Rs.695 and Rs.861 as monthly per capita consumer expenditure for rural and urban Odisha, respectively. It may be observed from Table 7.1 that poverty has declined by 24.61 percentage points from 57.20 percent in 2004-05 (61st NSS round) to 32.59 percent in 2011-12 (68th NSS round). The reduction of poverty by 25.11 percentage points was higher in rural Odisha than that of 20.31 percentage points in urban Odisha. The State recorded the highest reduction in poverty among all major states between 2004-05 and 2011-12, which is an impressive achievement.

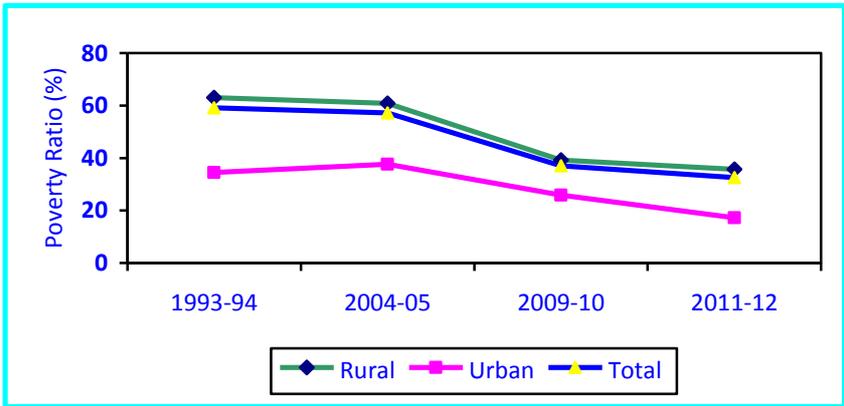
Table 7.1: Poverty Head Count Ratio (Percent) for Odisha and India, 1973-74 to 2011-12

Year	Reference Period	Odisha (%)			India (%)		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Expert Committee Methodology							
1973-74	URP	67.28	55.62	66.18	56.44	49.01	54.88
1977-78	URP	72.38	50.92	70.07	53.07	45.24	51.32
1983	URP	67.53	49.15	65.29	45.65	40.79	44.48
1987-88	URP	57.64	41.53	55.58	39.09	38.20	38.36
1993-94	URP	49.72	41.64	48.56	37.27	32.36	35.97
2004-05	URP	46.80	44.30	46.40	28.30	25.70	27.50
Tendulkar Committee Methodology							
1993-94	MRP	63.00	34.50	59.10	50.10	30.80	45.30
2004-05	MRP	60.80	37.60	57.20	41.80	25.70	37.20
2009-10	MRP	39.20	25.90	37.00	33.80	20.90	29.80
2011-12	MRP	35.69	17.29	32.59	25.70	13.70	21.92

*URP – Uniform Recall Period Method, MRP – Mixed Recall Period Method

The Tendulkar Committee, appointed by the Planning Commission, has revised the methodology for poverty estimation and recommended, among other things, two main departures from the previous methodologies. First, the Tendulkar Committee has enlarged the consumption basket and, thus, increased the poverty lines for both rural and urban areas for which different consumption baskets have been suggested. For example, the poverty line of the Tendulkar Committee for the year 2004-05 was Rs.407.78 for rural Odisha, in comparison to Rs.325.79 for rural Odisha, as per the Lakdawala Committee methodology. This implies that the proportion of the rural poor estimated by using the poverty lines suggested by the Tendulkar Committee would be higher than those estimated by using the previous methodologies. Second, the Tendulkar Committee recommended the use of the Mixed Recall Period (MRP) methodology over the previous Uniform Recall Period (URP) methodology for estimation of poverty.

Figure 7.1: Trends in Poverty Head Count Ratio (%) for Odisha as per Tendulkar Committee Methodology



Poverty estimates for rural Odisha by social classes (i.e., ST, SC, OBC and others) as per the Tendulkar Committee methodology are presented in Table 7.2 for 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12. It may be observed from Table 7.2 that Scheduled Tribe (ST) communities are poorer than other social classes followed by Scheduled Caste (SC) communities. It is heartening to note that in recent years, poverty among ST and SC communities has been reducing at a faster rate, i.e., 20.88 and 26.51 percentage points respectively from 2004-05 to 2011-12.

Table7.2: Head Count Ratio (Percent) by Social Classes for Rural Odisha, 2004-2012.

Year	Head Count Ratio (%) by Social Classes				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
2004-05	84.40	67.90	52.70	37.10	60.80
2009-10	66.00	47.10	25.60	24.50	39.20
2011-12	63.52	41.39	24.16	14.20	35.69

Table7.3: Head Count Ratio (Percent) by NSS Regions, Rural Odisha, 2004-2012

Year	Head Count Ratio (%) by NSS Regions			
	Southern	Northern	Coastal	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2004-05	73.40	70.50	41.60	60.80
2009-10	52.40	41.70	25.30	39.20
2011-12	48.00	39.97	21.65	35.69

Poverty estimates for rural Odisha by NSS regions (i.e., southern, northern and coastal) as per the Tendulkar Committee methodology are presented in Table 7.3 for 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12. It may be observed that the southern region which includes the KBK region (i.e., Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput districts), has the highest incidence of poverty followed by the northern region. From 2004-05 to 2011-12, all these regions have witnessed substantial reduction of poverty as may be observed from Table 7.3. Among the regions, the northern region has registered the highest reduction of poverty with 30.53 percentage points, followed by the southern region with 25.40 percentage points and the coastal region with 19.95 percentage points.

The State has undertaken several programmes to reduce poverty in Odisha in general and particularly for the poorer social classes and poorer regions. Odisha's development strategies and developments, which are aimed at faster poverty reduction, are discussed in section 7.4.

The incidence of poverty in Odisha *vis-a-vis* other major States have been given in Table 7.4. Poverty estimates from 1973-74 to 1993-94 have been made by following the Expert Committee methodology, while the estimates of poverty reduction from 2004-05 to 2011-12 are based on the Tendulkar Committee methodology.

Table 7.4: Incidence of Poverty in Odisha vis-à-vis other Major States, 1973-74 to 2011-12

Head Count Ratio (%) of Major States 1973-74 to 2011-12									
Sl No	States	1973-74	1977-78	1983	1987-88	1993-94	2004-05*	2009-10*	2011-12*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	48.86	39.31	28.91	25.86	22.19	29.90	21.10	9.20
2	Bihar	61.91	61.55	62.22	52.13	54.96	54.40	53.50	33.34
3	Gujarat	48.15	41.23	32.79	31.54	24.21	31.80	23.00	16.63
4	Haryana	35.36	29.55	21.37	16.54	25.05	24.10	20.10	11.16
5	Karnataka	54.47	48.78	38.24	37.53	33.16	33.40	23.60	20.91
6	Kerala	59.79	52.22	40.42	31.79	25.43	19.70	12.00	7.05
7	Madhya Pradesh	61.78	61.78	49.78	43.07	42.52	48.6	36.70	31.65
8	Maharashtra	53.24	55.88	43.44	40.41	36.86	38.10	24.50	17.35
9	Odisha	66.18	70.07	65.29	55.58	48.56	57.20	37.00	32.59
10	Punjab	28.15	19.27	16.18	13.2	11.77	20.9	15.9	8.26
11	Rajasthan	46.14	37.42	34.46	35.15	27.41	34.4	24.8	14.71
12	Tamil Nadu	54.94	54.79	51.66	43.39	35.03	28.9	17.1	11.28
13	Uttar Pradesh	57.07	49.05	47.07	41.45	40.85	40.9	37.7	11.26
14	West Bengal	63.43	60.52	54.85	44.72	35.66	34.3	26.7	19.98
	All India	54.88	51.32	44.48	38.36	35.97	37.2	29.8	21.92

* Based on MRP consumption, Tendulkar Committee methodology

7.2 Literacy Levels

Education is an important indicator of human development as well as socio-economic development of a region. It widens the horizon of knowledge and raises a person's capabilities for better livelihood options. It contributes to overall economic growth of the region through greater use of skilled manpower. The UN Millennium Summit 2000, accorded a high priority to education and devoted the 2nd Millennium Development Goal (MDG) to education – *Achieve universal primary education*. The State Government has accorded a high priority for spread of education, with special emphasis on primary education.

Odisha has done reasonably well on the literacy front. The literacy rate has increased by 4.6 times from 15.80 percent in 1951 to 72.90 percent in 2011, growing at an annual rate of 2.59 percent, as against 2.35 percent at the national level, from 18.33 percent in 1951 to 73.0 percent in 2011. Whereas the male literacy has increased 2.99 times from 27.32 percent in 1951 to 81.6 percent in 2011, the female literacy has grown much faster (i.e., 14.16 times) from a low level of 4.52 percent in 1951 to 64.0 percent in 2011. Though both male and female literacy rates are fast approaching national averages, there is still a gender gap of 17.6 percentage points in literacy. School attendance rates in Odisha and India are respectively 83.5 percent and 85.2 percent in 2007-08 as per an analysis of NSS data for the 64th round. There are substantial social, regional and gender disparities in literacy. Scheduled Tribes communities have low levels of literacy. The ST female literacy has increased from a very low level of 4.76 percent in 1981 to 41.20 percent in 2011, but is still significantly lower than SC and general female literacy. Though the ST male literacy increased from 23.27 percent in 1981 to 63.70 percent in 2011, there is still a big gap between that and the general male literacy. In comparison, SC communities have done better. SC male literacy has almost bridged the gap with the general male literacy. SC females are also catching up fast. Though the rural female literacy has increased 2.8 times, i.e., from 21.90 percent in 1981 to 60.74 percent in 2011, there is still a substantial gap with their urban sisters. The gap between rural and urban male literacy has however, been decreasing.

In spite of its weak fiscal conditions, Odisha has committed higher resources to education in general and primary education in particular. Secondary education and technical education have been receiving increasing attention and resources in recent years. Odisha has the potential to perform better than the national average, provided greater attention is paid to improve delivery of educational services and to effectively convert out lays to out comes.

7.3 Health Conditions

Health is an important determinant of well-being. The World Health Organisation (WHO) conceives health as a “State of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of diseases or infirmity”. Good health enhances the capabilities of a human being to work and participate in economic development. On the other hand, illness constrains enjoyment of full economic, social and cultural life.

The State Government has implemented several policies and programmes to enhance the reach of people to quality health care.

Table 7.5: Some important demographic indicators of Odisha

INDICATORS	RATE
Crude Birth Rate (CBR), 2012 (2013- SRS)	19.6 per 1000 population.
Crude Death Rate, 2012 (2013-SRS)	8.4 per 1000 population
Infant Mortality Rate, 2012(2013-SRS)	51 per 1000 live birth.
Infant Mortality Rate, Urban 2012 (2013-SRS)	38 per 1000 live birth
Infant Mortality Rate –Rural, 2012 (2013SRS)	53 per 1000 live birth
Natural Growth Rate, 2012 (2013-SRS)	11.3%.
Total Fertility Rate, (2011)	2.1 %
Couple Protection Rate (NHFS-3)	47 %
Life Expectancy at Birth (2021-25 Projection)	Male 67.8 years, Female 71.6 years
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) (2012SRS)	235 per 1000 live births

Table 7.6: Inter-State Comparisons of IMR, 1991–2013

State	Infant Mortality Rate									
	2001	2002	2004	2005	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	66	62	59	57	52	49	46	43	41	39
Assam	74	70	66	68	64	61	58	55	55	54
Bihar	62	61	61	61	56	52	48	44	43	42
Gujurat	60	60	53	54	50	48	44	41	38	36
Haryana	66	62	61	60	54	51	48	44	42	41
Karnatak	58	55	49	50	45	41	38	35	32	31
Kerala	11	10	12	14	12	12	13	12	12	12
Madhya Pradesh	86	85	79	76	70	67	62	59	56	54
Maharastra	45	45	36	36	33	31	28	25	25	24
Odisha	91	87	77	75	69	65	61	57	53	51
Punjab	52	51	45	44	41	38	34	30	28	26
Rajasthan	80	78	67	68	63	59	55	52	49	47
Tamilnadu	49	44	41	37	31	28	24	22	21	21
Uttar Pradesh	83	80	72	73	67	63	61	57	53	50
West Bengal	51	49	40	38	35	33	31	32	32	31
India	66	63	58	58	53	50	47	44	42	40

Source: SRS Bulletins - 2013

Some of the important demographic indicators of Odisha are given in Table 7.5. Key health indicators such as Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Life Expectancy at Birth (LEB) are compared across major states in Tables 7.6 and 7.7 respectively. Recently, Odisha has made notable achievements in reducing IMR to 51 by the end of 2013 as per the SRS report published in 2014. The SRS survey reveals that the rate of decline in IMR in both rural and urban areas in Odisha was better than the national averages and could be possible due to increase in institutional delivery and pre/post natal care.

Table 7.7: Inter-State Comparisons of Life Expectancy at Birth

State	2011-15*		2016-20		2021-25	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	66.9	70.9	68.4	72.1	69.4	73.3
Assam	63.6	64.8	65.6	66.8	67.1	68.8
Bihar	68.6	68.7	69.6	70.2	70.6	71.4
Gujarat	69.2	72.5	70.7	73.7	71.9	74.9
Harayana	68.9	71.3	69.9	72.5	70.9	73.7
Karnatak	68.0	72.3	69.0	73.5	70.0	74.5
Kerala	73.2	77.6	74.2	78.1	75.2	78.6
MadhyaPradesh	64.5	65.3	66.5	67.3	68.0	69.3
Maharastra	68.9	72.5	69.9	73.7	70.9	74.7
Odisha	64.3	67.3	66.3	69.6	67.8	71.6
Punjab	69.7	72.8	70.7	73.8	71.5	74.8
Rajstan	67.6	70.7	68.6	71.9	69.6	73.1
TamilNadu	68.6	71.8	69.6	73.0	70.6	T
UttarPradesh	66.0	66.9	67.5	69.2	68.7	71.2
WestBengal	69.2	72.1	70.2	73.3	70.0	74.3
India	67.3	69.6	68.8	71.1	69.8	72.3

*Projected figures, Source:-Health & Family Welfare Statistics, India-2013

Three factors explain a high level of IMR in Odisha: (i) poor availability of professional attendants at birth, (ii) high percentage of low birth weight babies, and (iii) lack of professional pre - and post-natal care. Sixty-four percent infant deaths are attributed to neo-natal mortality. Premature deliveries result in 38.5 percent infant deaths. Pneumonia, respiratory infections in new born babies, tetanus, and diarrhoea result in 34.1 percent infant deaths. Anaemia, which is caused due to malnutrition suffered by both pregnant mothers and infants, explains 8.1 percent infant deaths. Other causes account for another 19.3 percent infant deaths. There also appears to be a high correlation between IMR and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR). Odisha has launched an IMR Mission with a view to expediting faster reduction in IMR and MMR. Verbal autopsy has been made mandatory for each infant and child death.

Table 7.8: Comparison of Health Indicators: National Family Health Surveys, 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 (TFR)	2.92	2.45	2.4
3	Current use of any method (Percent)	36.3	46.8	50.0.7
4	Female sterilisation(Percent)	28.3	33.9	33.1
5	Male sterilisation (Percent)	3.4	1.7	1.0
6	Spacing method	12.7	8.7	6.9
7	Mothers receiving ANC Percent)	61.0	79.2	60.9
8	Institutional delivery(Percent)	14.1	22.9	39.0
9	Children fully vaccinated	36.1	43.7	51.8
10	BCG	63.3	84.7	83.6
11	DPT	56.3	61.9	67.9
12	Polio	56.7	68.4	65.1
13	Measles	40.2	54.0	66.5

Source: NFHS-III, 2005-06, Odisha

There are significant social, regional and genders disparities in accessing public health in Odisha. Interior regions in general and tribal districts in particular have poor physical and economic access to health services.

Table 7.8(A): Comparison of Health Indicators of Odisha 2012-13 (%)

Sl.No.	Particulars	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
1	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	2.3	2.2	2.1
2	General Fertility Rate (GFR)	75.3	72.6	71.2
3	Institutional delivery(Percent)	81.8	84.8	80.8
4	Children fully vaccinated	36.1	43.7	51.8
5	DPT	79.42	80.1	86.70
6	Measles	76.03	83.50 83.50	86.60
7	Full Immunization	74.91	79.15	84.2

Source: Annual Report Health & Family Welfare Statistics, in India, Govt of India 2013

Health conditions of women need substantial improvement. Institutional deliveries are lower in the case of tribal women. Post Natal Care (PNC) of mothers and infants need greater attention. There is, however, some improvement in recent years. Table 7.8 compares results of the reports of National Family Health Surveys -NFHS-I, NFHS-II and NFHS-III conducted by the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) and shows that there has been remarkable improvement in all health indicators of the State from 1992-93 to 2005-06. Table 7.8(A) shows the progress of birth indicators in Odisha between 2010-11 and 2012-13 .

Health conditions depend on a number of factors including: (i) income and poverty levels, (ii) food security, food pricing and malnutrition, (iii) availability of professional medical attendants, para-medical professionals, quantity and quality of health infrastructure, (iv) socio-economic development, literacy and health awareness, and (v) physical and economic accessibility of private or public health care system. Odisha has been making sustained efforts to improve its health situation. The private health care system is generally less developed in interior areas and is not economically accessible. Low female literacy levels also adversely impact reproductive child health care in tribal and other interior areas.

7.4 Development Approach for Odisha

In recent years, Odisha has made significant achievements in terms of economic growth, poverty reduction and other socio-economic indicators. An analysis of NSS data has indicated that the reduction of poverty by 25.11 percentage points in 2011-12 over 2004-05 has been highest among all major states. Some of the key elements of the State's development approach are as follows:

- i. Odisha's economy needs to grow faster than the national average over a long period of time in order to catch up with the nation.
- ii. Agriculture and allied sectors need to grow at higher rates over a long period of time.
- iii. Sustained efforts are needed to mitigate adverse impacts of natural calamities and other shocks on Odisha's economy and people.
- iv. Special attention need to be given to depressed regions, marginalised classes including ST, SC and women in order to substantially reduce regional, social and gender disparities and to promote substantially their human development indicators.
- v. With a view to addressing the problem of unemployment and under-employment, particularly among educated and uneducated young persons, special efforts are required to improve their employable skills, education and other soft skills to harness opportunities that may come up for them both in and outside Odisha.
- vi. Infrastructure including roads, ports, railways and irrigation facilities need to be adequately augmented and improved.
- vii. As Odisha has a high incidence of poverty, special efforts are needed to reduce poverty at a faster pace.

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

- Emphasis on building rural and urban productive infrastructure.

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

7.4.1 State interventions: Poverty Reduction Programmes

The State Government has been implementing various poverty reduction programmes including SGSY / NRLM, MGNREGA and other programmes for generation of wage employment and gainful self-employment. In addition, food security is being provided through heavily subsidised rice at the rate of rupee one a kg for all BPL households in non-KBK and KBK regions, Targeted Public Distribution Programme (TPDS), Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Mid-day Meal Programme (MDM), Emergency Feeding Programme (EFP) and Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) are implemented in the State. Some of these programmes have also been discussed elsewhere in this document.

Special programmes like Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and Biju Pacca Ghara, both housing schemes for economically weaker and low income groups, Madhubabu Pension Yojana as social security intervention and maintenance of critical irrigation projects have been undertaken to improve social and economic conditions of rural people. For improving the livelihood of tribal and other vulnerable communities, several schemes have been implemented with active support from a number of external donors. These schemes include the Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme (OTELP), Western Odisha Rural Livelihood Programme (WORLP), Jeebika, Targeted Rural Initiative for Poverty Termination and Infrastructure (TRIPTI), and improvement of traditional water bodies and tanks through Odisha Community Tank Management Project (OCTMP) by way of community participation. Some of these programmes have been discussed elsewhere in this document. Efforts have also been made to construct check dams and undertake mega lift irrigation projects at a massive scale to boost irrigation in the State.

As per 2011 census, the number of main workers has increased by 3.2 percent over 2001 census, but the percentage of main worker to total workers has declined from 67.2 percent to 61 percent during the same period. On the other hand the percentage of marginal workers to total workers has increased. As per 2011 census, there were 68.34 lakh marginal workers in the state (who worked for less than six months) accounted for 38.96 percent to the total workers as against 32.80 percent in 2001. Out of these marginal workers, 18 percent worked for less than three months. This indicates that there is an increase in under-employment in the State. In order to tackle the problem of unemployment and under-employment, the State Government has constituted a High-power Employment Mission under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister to facilitate generation of adequate employment opportunities, both wage employment and self-employment, in the State. The State aims to generate 10 lakh employment and self-employment opportunities during the 12th Five Year Plan.

Key Interventions for Improving Literacy

The literacy rate in the state has increased significantly from 63.08 percent in 2001 to 72.87 percent in 2011. The female literacy rate has also been increased by 13.5 percentage points in the last decade, while the male literacy rate increased by 6.3 percent. It is significant to note that the gender gap in literacy rate has reduced from 24.8 percent in 2001 to 17.6 percent in 2011. In

order to improve the literacy rate in the State, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has been introduced in all 30 districts with three objectives, i.e., universal enrolment, retention and quality of education. Similarly, for reduction of the gender gap and greater participation of girls in education, two special schemes, the National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) and Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) have been introduced in educationally backward blocks of the State. Besides, special care has been taken to enhance the female tribal literacy in the tribal pockets of the state by way of providing residential hostels, bicycles, and scholarships. Govt. have established smart class rooms each of the 13 EMRSs and 8 high schools in KBK ditricts.

Literacy levels for ST and SC communities are lower than those for general population. The female tribal literacy is particularly lower than that for other groups. With a view to improving tribal and SC female literacy rates, the State has taken several initiatives. Each year, 1000 new ST and SC girls' hostels have been established. Tribal dialects have also been introduced to impart instructions to tribal students with a view to enhancing their interests and outcomes in education. Metric and post-metric scholarships have also been introduced to meet their educational costs. Special B.Ed. College has been started to train ST and SC students in teaching methodologies. Construction of hostels for ST and SC boys has also been taken up to encourage their enrolments, to reduce their drop out rates and to facilitate their studies.

Improving Health Services

Five major diseases, also called *Panchvyadhi* (i.e., malaria, leprosy, diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections, and scabies) contribute to about 70 percent of the patient load in primary health institutions and affect a large number of poor people. Odisha accounts for about one-third of malaria deaths in India. The State Government launched the *Panchvyadhi Chikitsa* scheme in 2001 to provide free treatment, including free medicines, for these diseases. The scheme has also prescribed clinical protocols to be followed by all doctors and public health institutions for treatment of these diseases.

National Rural Health Mission

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in Odisha in 2005. NRHM seeks to provide effective health care to rural population throughout the State with

special focus on backward districts with weak human development and health indicators especially among the poor and marginalised groups like women, ST and SC communities. It seeks to integrate health with the determinants of health for which inter-sectoral convergence between departments like Panchayati Raj, Women & Child Development, Rural Development and Education is essential. The main components of NRHM are RCH-II, Immunisation and the National Disease Control Programme. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has declined from 75 in 2005 to 51 during 2013.

The State Government have taken several initiatives to improve the access of the people to health services. *Mamta* is an important intervention aimed at pregnant and nursing mothers. It is a conditional cash transfer scheme that compensates partial wages to them so that they are able to rest adequately during their pregnancy and after delivery, have greater access to maternal and child health services. Odisha Emergency Medical Ambulance Services, popularly known as 108 Ambulance Services is the second important intervention. Total 420 Ambulance services, have been in operation in all the 30 districts of the State. With view to further strengthen Janani and Shishu Surakhya Karyakaram, 102 Ambulance Services for pregnant women and children have been in operation to provide them referral transportation and health helpline services 24 hours. At present 407 Janani Express are functioning out of 466 sanctioned. The fourth key initiative is to establish “Odisha State Medical Corporation” for procurement and distribution of free medicines under the “Free Medicine Distribution Scheme”. The State has also been promoting “Telemedicine” initiatives. The JSSK expanded from 700 in 2012-13 to 711 institutions in 2013-14. Janani Surakhya Yojana (JSY) is also another major intervention benefiting 40.84 lakh pregnant mothers till date and 5.30 lakh during 2013-14.

Nutrition, Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation

The nutritional status of women in Odisha, as indicated in the NFHS-3 survey, shows that about 41.4 percent of women have a body mass index BMI below 18.5, indicating a high prevalence of nutritional deficiency. Prevalence of severe malnutrition among children, mothers, old and indigent people is a matter of serious concern in the State. Sixty-two percent women suffer from anaemia against the national average of 55.3 percent while sixty-five percent children remain anaemic and suffer from chronic energy deficiency.

Several initiatives have been taken to ensure food security and to address nutritional concerns. Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) has been implemented for children in 0-6 year age group and pregnant and lactating mothers under ICDS Programme. The aim is to supplement the daily nutrition intake by 300 calories and 8-10 grams of protein for children and 500 calories and 20-25 grams of protein for expectant and nursing women. Anganwadi centres are being strengthened all over the State. Anganwadi buildings are being constructed wherever these do not exist. A special nutrition operational plan has been implemented with support from DFID. This plan is based on five principles: (i) targeting the most vulnerable, (ii) flexibility, (iii) evidence and outcome based participatory planning, (iv) strong convergence and (v) strong monitoring and results based framework. A special Emergency Feeding Programme (EFP) has been implemented in the KBK districts to ensure at least one cooked meal for 200,000 old indigent and destitute people.

Sustained access to safe drinking water and sanitation is critical for healthy living and has been included under the minimum needs programme. Odisha has done rather well in terms of coverage of rural and urban habitations with safe sources of drinking water including piped water supply, tube wells and shallow wells. The percentage coverage of households in the State using tap water, tube well water and well water were 13.8 percent, 61.5 percent and 19.5 percent respectively in 2011 as against 8.7 percent, 55.5 percent and 28.6 percent in 2001. In rural areas, 7.5 percent, 66.9 percent and 19.8 percent households use tap water, tube well water and well water respectively in 2011. Similarly in urban areas, 48 percent, 31.7 percent and 18.4 percent households are covered with tap water, tube well and well facilities respectively in 2011. Khurda, Cuttack, Sambalpur, Ganjam and Gajapati are leading districts in Odisha, where more than 20 percent households are using tap water as a major source of safe drinking water in 2011 whereas coverage in Bhadrak, Boudh, Kandhamal and Kalahandi districts remain less than five percent. However, about 22 percent households have safe drinking water facilities within their premises. In many pockets, water quality is a serious issue. In some areas such as Nuapada, the content of fluoride in the ground water is higher than the recommended safe level. Frequent breakdown in tube wells and rural piped water supply units is another concern.

Sanitation status of people across the State is generally poor. As per the 2011 Census estimates, only 22 percent of total households in Odisha had access to basic

sanitation facilities like toilets within the premises. Out of the remaining 78 percent households, 1.4 percent households use public latrines while the rest defecate in the open. As a result, the incidence of diarrhoea in interior Odisha is generally high and it is a major source of infant and other deaths. Several international and civil society organisations including DFID, UNICEF, CARE and local NGOs have joined hands with the Government to assist people in modifying their behaviour, improving their sanitation and making them aware of the value of sanitation and safe drinking water. Steps have been taken to reduce open defecation in the state through popularising the use of toilets and providing incentives to cent percent use of toilets.

In order to address rural sanitation needs through community empowerment, the scheme, “Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)” has been implemented in all 30 districts in Odisha under Nirmal Bharat Abhijan. The entire operation has been looked after by the “Odisha State Water and Sanitation Mission” and “District Water and Sanitation Mission”. The programme is jointly funded by Government of India and the State Government.

Addressing Regional Disparities

Removal of regional disparities has been one of the important development strategies of the State Government. However, due to several economic, social and institutional obstacles, all regions in Odisha have not shared the gains of development in an equitable manner. Some regions continue to remain backward. The undivided districts of Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (popularly known as KBK districts) form one such region where the incidence of poverty is very high. Several other pockets of southern and western Odisha are also socially and economically depressed. These regions are also frequently visited by natural calamities including severe droughts and floods. Persistence of heavy incidence of poverty in these regions is a cause of concern.

The State Government constituted a Regional Imbalance Enquiry Commission (RIEC) vide the Resolution No. 3194 dated 20th February, 2004 to look into various aspects of regional imbalance in the State and to make appropriate recommendations to address the concerns of regional disparities. The Commission was headed by Justice Shri S.K. Mohanty, (retired) and submitted its report in 2008. The Commission has proposed classification of districts and blocks on the basis of their development status and made recommendations as regards requirements of development, financial and administrative measures.

Several reform measures have also been suggested.

Nine key initiatives, which have been taken to address problems of under-development and regional disparities, are: (i) Special Plan for KBK districts, (ii) Biju KBK Plan for KBK districts, (iii) Biju Kandhamal 'O' Gajapati Yojana, (iv) Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), (v) ACA for Leftwing Extremism (LWE) Affected Districts (vi) Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY), (vii) Western Odisha Development Council (WODC) for backward western districts, (viii) Grants-in-aid received under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India to bridge critical infrastructure gaps in identified sectors in the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) areas, and (ix) implementation of development programmes in TSP areas funded out of Special Central Assistance. Some of these special area development programmes are briefly discussed below.

Special Plan for KBK Districts

The State Government, in consultation with the Government of India, has formulated a Long Term Action Plan (LTAP) / Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) for speedy development of the KBK districts. The special plan has focused on improving productive infrastructure, strengthening livelihoods of the marginalised communities, improving literacy levels and accelerating the pace of development in this region. Special Central Assistance to the extent of Rs. 2,593.95 crore has been received from 1998-99 to 2013-14 and an amount of Rs. 2,570.18 crore has been utilised by the end of March, 2014.

The implementation of the special plan has brought several benefits to this region. As per the Tendulkar Committee methodology, rural poverty in this region came down by 25.40 percentage points from 73.40 percent in 2004-05 to 48.00 percent in 2011-12. Enrolment rate in primary schools in KBK districts has gone up to 103.37 percent in 2012-13 from 75.89 percent in 1996-97. Similarly, the enrolment rate in upper primary schools has risen from 56.39 percent in 1996-97 to 93.93 percent in 2012-13. The dropout rate in primary schools in KBK districts has been reduced to 1.38 in 2012-13. Female literacy rate has also increased to 45.49 percent in 2011 while the overall literacy rate has increased to 57.17 percent in 2011.

Biju KBK Plan

In order to fill critical gaps in development of the KBK region, a scheme "Biju KBK Plan" was launched during the year 2006-07 in the KBK districts out of the State's own funds.

The focused areas of the scheme are *Bijli, Sadak and Pani*, i.e., Village electrification including street lighting, construction of concrete roads within the village or any other form of connectivity and creation of irrigation / drinking water source. An out lay of Rs.120.00 crore has been proposed for this scheme in the annual plan 2014-15. Out of that Rs. 80.00 crore has been provided towards State sector and Rs.40.00 crore for district sector

BijuKandhamal O Gajapati Yojana(BKGY)

The State Government launched a new special development initiative, called “Biju “Kandhamal” O “Gajapati Yojana” “(BKGY)”, during 2009-10 under the State plan in order to accelerate the development process and expedite poverty reduction in tribal dominated Kandhamal and Gajapati districts. The focused areas of the scheme are : Bijli,, Sadak, Pani & livelihood initiatives. An annual outlay of Rs.28.50 crore has been envisaged for the scheme and accordingly a sum of Rs.28.50 crore have been proposed in the Annual Plan, 2014-15.

Western Odisha Development Council (WODC)

The State Government has constituted a Western Odisha Development Council (WODC), comprising of ten districts, i.e., Baragarh, Bolangir, Boudh, Deogarh, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Sambalpur, Sonepur, and Sundergarhdistricts and Athamallicksub-division of Angul district, spread over about 57,384 sq. km which is 36.85 percent of the total geographical area of the state. WODC aims at accelerating the pace of development in these districts and mitigating regional disparities with emphasis on creating adequate infrastructural facilities, and providing better livelihood options for the people of this region. The Council is mandated to develop appropriate long-term and short-term development plans and programmes for these districts.

A total sum of Rs. 893.38 crore has been provided to WODC since inception. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 100.00 crore and a special grant of Rs. 50 crore has been provided to the Council annually since 2008-09 to undertake developmental programmes in the area. The council has approved 21,327 projects out of which 15,740 projects have been completed. The WODC has also established a Project Monitoring Unit to monitor the progress and ensure better implementation and timely completion of projects. During the year 2013-14, the council has approved 2842 completed projects out of 3895 new projects with

estimated cost of Rs.143.37 crore. Some major projects taken up through WODC are Horticulture college at Chipilima and two Agro polytechnic institutions at Deogarh and Boudh.

Besides, construction of Medical colleges at Kalahandi and Rourkela have already been completed and 100 students have taken admission during the current academic year. Apart from this, 300 bedded hospitals have started functioning. WODC provided 25 acres of land and Rs.10 crore each for infrastructural development.

Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)

This is a central scheme launched during the year 2006-07 in 19 districts of Odisha including Bolangir, Boudh, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kendujhar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nabrangpur, Nuapada, Phulbani, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sonepur and Sundergarh. Further, Bargarh district has been included in the year 2012-13. Thus total twenty districts are being covered under BRGF in Odisha during 12th plan (2012-2017).

The main objectives of this scheme are: (i) to bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that are not being adequately met through existing inflows, (ii) to strengthen local level governance with appropriate capacity building of PRI and facilitate participatory planning, decision making, implementation and monitoring, (iii) to provide professional support to local bodies for planning, implementation and monitoring their plans, and (iv) to improve the performance and delivery of critical functions assigned to PRI and counter possible efficiency and equity losses on account of inadequate local capacity. Since inception till date, the total receipts under BRGF was Rs. 1937.78 crore and expenditure was Rs.1775.55 crore and completed 57,739 number of projects out of 89,734 taken up. The total annual provision for 2013-14 under BRGF scheme made by the Govt. of India is Rs. 437.01 crore. Out of this provision, Rs.417.01 Crore is earmarked for Development Grant and Rs.20.00 crore for capacity building.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

It is a central scheme with an objective to enhance livelihood security of the rural poor by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year. The scheme was implemented from 2006 and presently covers all the 30 districts of Odisha.

This work guarantee can also serve other objectives like generating productive assets, protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural-urban migration and fostering social equity among others. The Central Government bears the entire cost of wages of unskilled manual workers and 75 percent of material cost and wages of skilled / semiskilled workers and the rest 25 percent is borne by the State Government. During 2013-14, a sum of Rs.1,289.13 crore was utilised against the total available fund of Rs.1,322.78 crore which comes to 97 percent. In all, 711.83 lakh persondays of employment were generated including 238.94 lakh persondays for women. The person days by SC & ST stood at 166.42 lakh and 290.51 lakh respectively. In addition 65,748 projects have been completed and 1,90,097 projects are under progress. Recently, Electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS) and MGNREGS has been rolled out in entire State mandatorily for all types of payment from 15th January 2014. PanchayatiRaj Department has tied up with Axis Bank and ICICI Bank to start mobile based disbursement of wages to workers under MGNREGS, which is an innovative step.

ACA for Left wing Extremism (LWE) Affected Districts

A special scheme, called “Integrated Action Plan (IAP)”, has been introduced by the Government of India from the year 2010-11 for selected tribal and backward districts. In Odisha, initially, 15 backward and tribal districts, i.e., Bolangir, Deogarh, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Kendujhar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nabrangpur, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sonapur and Sundergarh were covered under the ambit of this scheme in 2010-11. Three more districts, Ganjam, Jajpur and Nayagarh, have been included under the scheme with effect from 2011-12. Thus, 18 districts have now been covered under this scheme. The scheme has been renamed as “Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for LWE Affected Districts” from the year 2013-14. Initially a block grant of Rs. 25.00 crore per district was allocated, which increased to Rs. 30.00 crore from 2011-12.

The objectives of the scheme are to bring about quick perceptible improvement and visible impact in public infrastructure and services through implementation of short gestation prioritized tangible projects reflecting the felt critical needs of, and immediate benefits to, the local people. Under this scheme, various types of 34,071 projects including school buildings, ST / SC hostels, Anganwadi centres, Primary Health Centres, roads, culverts, bridges, tube-wells, pipe water supply works, check dams and other projects have been approved and 22,224 projects have been completed by March 2014. Skill development programmes have also been funded under this programme with a view to enhancing employability of youth.

Odisha emerged as the best performing state in all 9 states by way of utilizing 91.70% of available funds against the national average of 87.88 percent.

Special Central Assistance for TSP Area

Special Central Assistance (SCA) is being received from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MOTA) for implementation of programmes under ITDA, MADA, and DTDP & MPC for development of Scheduled Tribes. During 2013-14, an amount of Rs.133.21 crore has been spent on different schemes and 1348 works have been completed covering 0.94 lakh beneficiaries. Similarly, MOTA provides grant-in-aid as SCA to the State under 1st proviso of Article 275 (i) of the Constitution for creation of infrastructure in TSP area and for setting of Model Schools. Besides, Integrated Livestock Development has been included under this programme, which aims at providing services of artificial insemination and veterinary First Aid to cows and buffaloes by setting up 770 Integrated Livestock Development Centres in tribal areas of 13 districts at a total project cost of Rs.108.06 crore.

Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY)

The scheme “Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY)” has been launched by the State Government during 2006-07 with a view to providing additional developmental assistance to the targeted 11 districts which are not covered under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), i.e, Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Jajpur, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara, Khordha, Nayagarh, and Puri. After inclusion of Bargarh district under BRGF in 2012-13, the GGY scheme has been now implemented in ten districts. The principal objective of the scheme is to provide rural infrastructure, primarily *Bijili, Sadak, and Pani*, to every revenue village in the identified districts. During 2013-2014, a sum of Rs. 225 crore has been provided for implementation of GGY project.

During the year, emphasis has been given on construction of cement concrete road within the village and connecting a village with nearest PMGSY or ODR road. Another sector on which emphasis has been given during this financial year is funding support for Higher Capacity Distribution Transformers and re-conducting of 33KV line under GGY. It has been decided in the high level meeting that funds not exceeding Rs. 3 crore per district per year under GGY will be utilised for replacement of burned transformers and providing High-Power transformer to provide un-interrupted power supply in rural areas.

Urban Poverty Reduction Programmes: Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

Two flagship programmes on Urban Poverty Alleviation, i.e., Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) and Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) have been implemented in the State since 1997-98. The objective of the scheme SJSRY is to provide gainful sustainable employment to the under-employed and un-employed Urban BPL youth through setting up of self-employment ventures. A new scheme 'National Urban Livelihoods Mission' (NULM) has replaced SJSRY with effect from September, 2013 with funding pattern of 75:25 between the Centre and the State covering 33 Urban Local Bodies of Odisha. The objective of this Mission is to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities thereby providing them livelihoods on a sustainable basis. The Mission also aims at providing shelters equipped with essential services to the urban homeless and also addresses concerns of street vendors by facilitating suitable space, credit and social security to carry on their activities. As per the guide lines, 77 no of professional are being required at both State and city levels for successful implementation of the programme in the mission cities. During 2013-14, an amount of Rs.30.20 crore was spent under this programme and about 37,112 beneficiaries were benefitted. In addition, 0.35 lakh no of man days have been generated under UWEP. Odisha was adjudged as the best performing state among major states in the implementation of UWEP. Under skill training for Employment promotion among Urban poor (STEP-UP), 31999 beneficiaries have been imparted training during 2013-14.

7.5 Human Development in Odisha

The human development approach has brought people to the centre stage of development priorities. Recognising that people are the real wealth of a nation, the concept of human development is gradually getting mainstreamed in development planning since 1990. As per UNDP methodology, human development index (HDI) is an average of health index, education index and income index. Health index is based on IMR and life expectancy at birth. Education index is a weighted average of adult literacy rates with 2/3rd weightage and combined gross enrolment ratio (GER) with 1/3rd weightage. Income index is based on some

acceptable measure of per capita income. Odisha published its first Human Development Report in 2004-05 and has prepared District Human Development Reports for Ganjam, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh districts. Wide variations have been observed in human development across districts in Odisha.

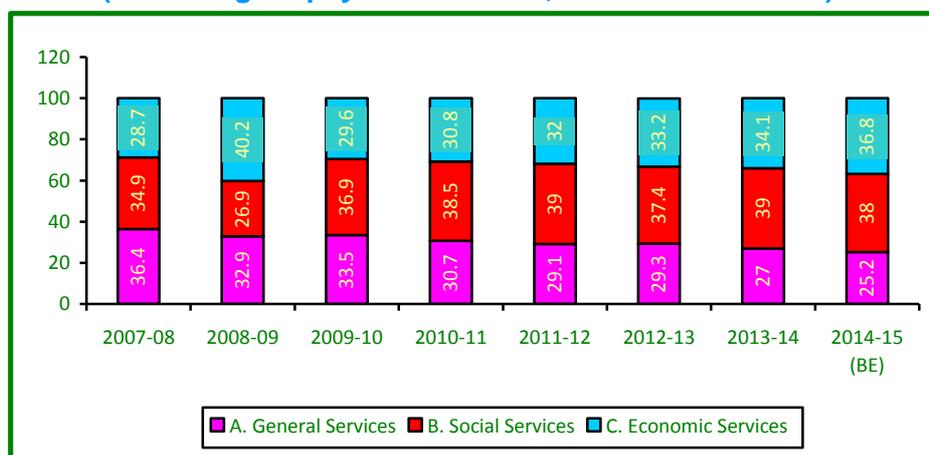
Odisha has taken several steps to mainstream human development concerns and issues into the development planning process. The UNDP sponsored Legislator's Forum has also been exposed to human development concerns in Odisha. The State has been pursuing the objective of attaining Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): (i) to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; (ii) to achieve universal primary education, (iii) to promote gender equality and empower women, (iv) to reduce child mortality, (v) to improve maternal health, (vi) to combat HIV / Aids, malaria and other diseases, (vii) to ensure environmental sustainability and (viii) to develop a global partnership for development. The State has begun the process to revise the first Human Development Report with a view to bridging inequalities.



Social Sector

Social sector development has been an essential prerequisite for sustained human development and economic development of the State. It builds up strong edifice of a vibrant economy. It sets foundation for rising income & employment opportunities, productivity, technology advancement and finally enhancing the quality of life in the State. Education, health, sanitation, welfare programmes for women, child, SC & STs are the prime sub sectors of Social sector. This chapter evaluates the performance of these sub sectors of social sector for the State of Odisha with strategic observations. Expenditure on social sector development shows the extent of priority intervention on it by Government of Odisha. Figure 8.1 shows the composition of expenditure of the State on General services, economic services and social services from 2007-08 to 2014-15. Expenditure on social services surpasses that of the General and economic services. The share of social and economic services together show rising trend over the years while the share of General services expenditure shows falling trend. This indicates the improvement in quality of expenditure of the State.

Figure 8.1: Odisha - Composition of Expenditure (Revenue + Capital expenditure) (Excluding Repayment of Debt , Loans & Advances)



8.1 Education

Education forms the bedrock of all round development of economic, social, technical, environmental, scientific areas in the State. It ensures better access to the benefits of information. It creates environment for improved health care and nutrition. Successful education policy leads to effective population policy, for women to be specific. The Right of

Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 is a Central Act which came into force from 1st April, 2010. The State has promulgated the Odisha Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Rules, 2010 on the basis of the model rules made by the Government of India. Right to Education cell is being setup with the support from UNICEF.

8.1.1 Literacy

The literacy rate of Odisha registered a decadal increase of 9.8 percentage points between 2001 and 2011 and attained 72.87 percent in 2011 that remained almost at par with national average of 73 percent. The State’s male literacy rate of 81.59 percent was marginally higher and female literacy rate of 64 percent was all most equal to that of national averages by 2011. The faster growth of female, SC & ST literacy rates in Odisha during the decade were instrumental in the impressive rise in overall literacy rate in the State. The female literacy rate increased sharply by 13.5 percentage points as against mere 6.2 percentage points rise for male literacy rate in the state. The gender gap in literacy rate reduced remarkably from 24.84 percent in 2001 to 17.58 percent in 2011. The sex-wise literacy rate status of Odisha in last six decades are presented in Figure 8.3. But the disparities on literacy front among social category, regional dimensions remain an area of concern for the State. The SC and ST communities had relatively lower literacy rate of 69.02 and 52.24 percent in 2011. The gender gap among SC and ST remain high with 20.45 and 22.50 percent in 2011. Nabarangpur district is inflicted with very low literacy rate of 46.43 percent while Khorda was highly literate with 86.88 percent in 2011. The coastal district of Jagatsinghpur had the highest male literacy rate of 92.38 percent while Khorda had the highest female literacy rate of 81.61 percent by 2011. The State Government has accorded high priority to bridge the literacy gaps among major social classes. The detailed picture is given in Annexure 8.1.

Figure 8.2: Literacy Rates for Odisha & All India, 1951 to 2011

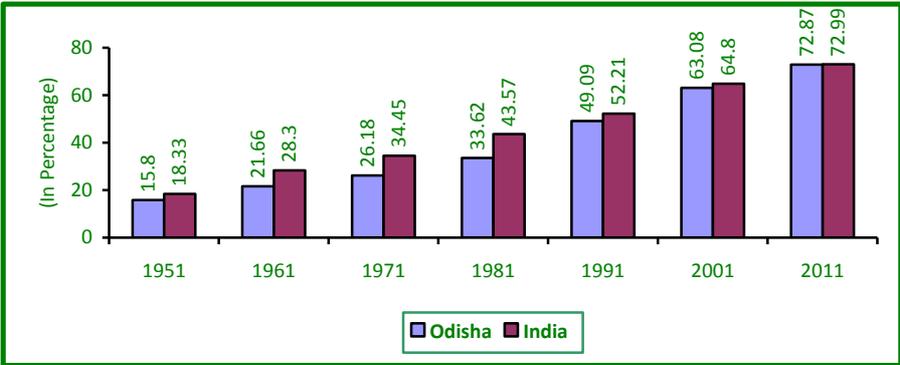
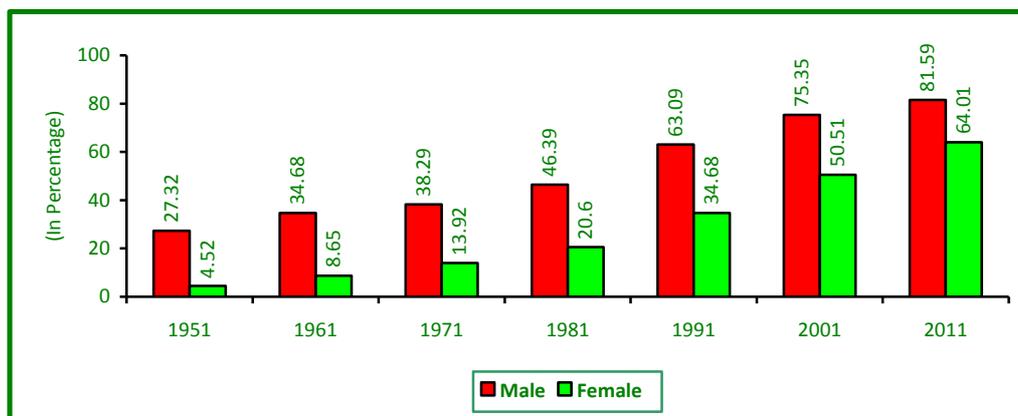


Figure 8.3: Male & Female Literacy Rate in Odisha, 1951 to 2011



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 in the State. Efforts in eradication of illiteracy in the last five years resulted in setting up 5,267 new schools and appointing 9,144 more teachers. During 2013-14, there were 36,399 functional Primary Schools (Govt.34464, aided 285,private-unaided 600,other unrecognized 1046 and 4 central Govt. schools) in the state with 1.21 lakh teachers and 42.78 lakh students. The growth in the number of schools and teachers from 2005-06 to 2013-14 has been shown in Figure 8.4. Position of Primary School teachers has decreased over 2012-13. In 2013-14, there was a primary school per 2.3 sq. km on an average. The average teacher pupil ratio which was 1:28 in 2012-13 has been moved to 1:35 in 2013-14, is better than the national norm of 1:40. More detailed information about primary education is given in Annexure 8.2. With a view to building and improving their teaching capabilities and assuring reasonable career growth, the Government has introduced a career advancement policy. During 2013-14, 12,875 no of Shikshasahayaks were engaged and 1,02,732 no of teachers were imparted in service teachers training on CCE(Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation), 7770 untrained teachers have been enrolled through NIOS for career advancement to make them eligible for D.El.Ed course.

Figure 8.4: Growth of Primary Schools & Teachers in Odisha, 2005-06 to 2013-14

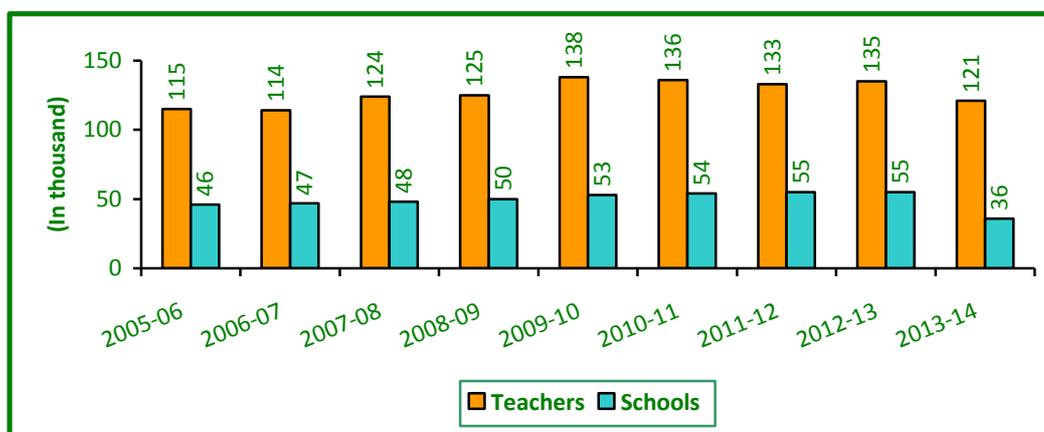
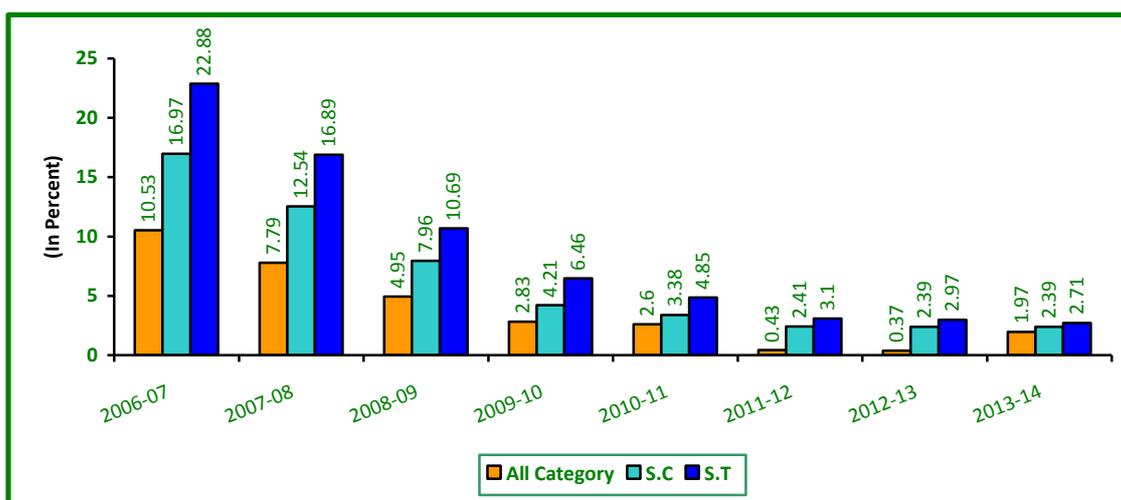


Figure 8.5: Dropout Rates in Primary Schools of Odisha, 2006-07 to 2013-14



All children in schools do not complete their grades. However, dropout rates have significantly fallen over the years. At the primary level, the dropout rate declined from 18.49 percent in 2005-06 to 1.97 percent in 2013-14. The dropout rates of boys fell from 18.12 percent to 2.08 percent and those for girls from 18.86 percent to 2.05 percent over this period. The trends in dropout rates at the primary school level are shown in Figure 8.5. The dropout rate during 2013-14 is slightly higher than that of previous two years. The dropout rate during 2013-14 in Primary level for, S.C, S.T & Girls is 2.39, 2.71 and 2.05 respectively. The detailed picture is given in Annexure 8.3.

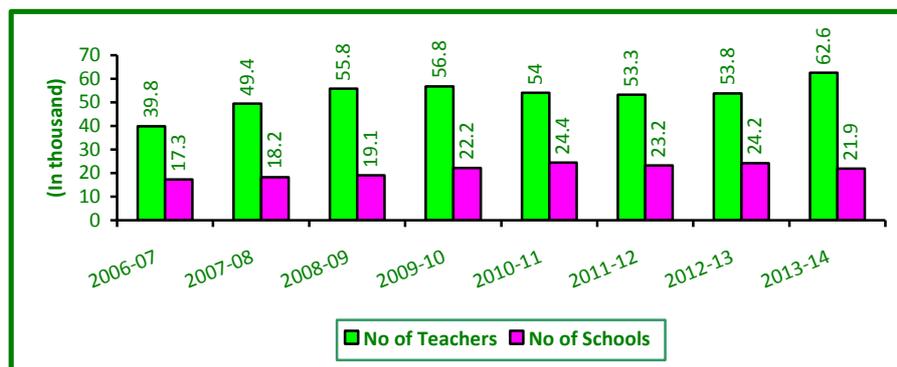
Though the dropout rates at the primary level have fallen, such rates still remain high among SC and ST at 2.39 percent and 2.71 percent respectively during 2013-14. Dropout rate for Primary level is 1.97 for Odisha. It is highest (5.62 percent) in Kandhamala district and recorded nil in Anugul, Balasore, Khurda and Sundargarh districts. Infrastructure facilities in schools have a direct bearing on enrolment and dropout rates. The State Government has been making concerted efforts with its available resources to reduce drop-out rate.

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) are the two most important indicators of enrolment. It is observed from Annexure 8.2(A) that the GER at primary education level has increased marginally from 92.25 percent in 2005-06 to 99.20 percent in 2013-14 while NER has increased from 78.58 percent to 93.85 percent during the same period. During 2013-14 highest GER(Gross Enrollment Ratio) was recorded in Cuttack district (107.28) while the highest NER (Net Enrollment Ratio) was recorded in Kalahandi district 98.60 percent.

8.1.3 Upper Primary Education

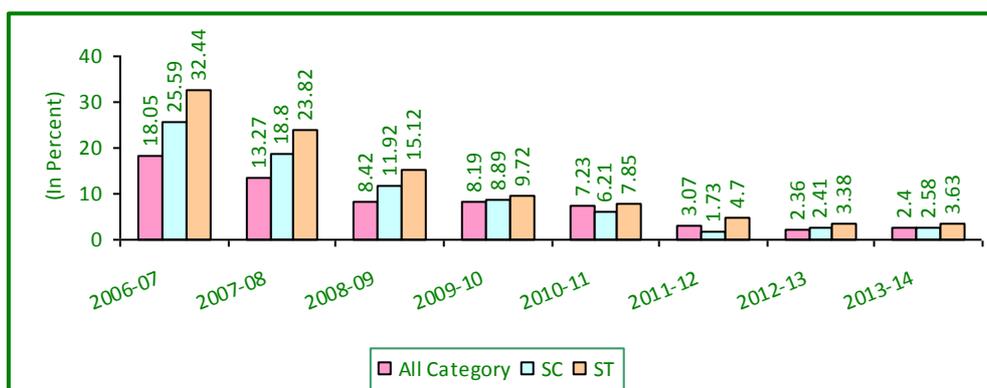
There were only 286 upper primary schools with 1,483 teachers and 32,000 enrolments in the State in 1947- 48. Due to sustained efforts of the Government, the number of upper primary schools/ sections increased to 21,945 with 62.57 thousands teachers and 21.10 lakh enrolment by the end of 2013-14. Figure 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 2013-14, Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) at upper primary levels stood at 104.44 and 91.38 percent respectively for the State. As far as GER is concerned Khurdha district stand top (125.06) and Malkanagiri is the lowest (92.26) and in case of NER Bargarh district stood top (99.05) and Balasore is the lowest one (86.88).

Figure 8.6: Growth of Upper Primary Schools & Teachers, 2006-07 to 2013-14



The overall dropout rate in UP schools of the State declined substantially from 28.39 percent in 2005-06 to 2.40 percent in 2013-14 (see Figure 8.7), but it is higher than that in primary schools (1.97 percent). The dropout rates for SC, ST and girl students were relatively higher. The relevant data of upper primary schools in Odisha is presented in Annexure 8.5. At the Upper Primary Level the dropout rate for S.C, S.T and All Categories are depicted in fig:- 8.7.

Figure 8.7: Dropout Rate of Upper Primary Schools in Odisha, 2006-07 to 2013-14



Elementary education made visible strides in last five years between 2009-10 and 2013-14. Number of schools/sections increased from 64,549 to 67,767. Total number of students enrolled decreased from 66.21 lakh, (12.87 lakh SC, 17.53 lakh ST, & 32.13 lakhs girls) to 63.88 lakhs, (12.26 lakhs SC, 19.07 lakhs ST & 30.95 lakhs girls). The pupil- teacher ratio fell sharply from 28.77 to 25.57 during the same period. The dropout rates of SC, ST & Girls students in primary education fell remarkably from 4.21, 6.46 & 3.10 percent respectively in 2009-10 to 2.39, 2.71 & 2.05 in 2013-14. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) increased from 99.79 percent to 102.36 percent and Gender parity index rose from 0.94 to 0.96 during the same period at elementary level.

The major initiatives for promotion of elementary education have been summarized in

Box 8.1: Major Initiatives for Promotion of Elementary Education, 2013-14

- *In order to improve access to elementary education and to achieve 100 percent enrolment, Government has relaxed the norm for opening of new primary schools.*
- *Government provided Block Grant to the 916 eligible Upper Primary Schools.*
- *Block grant to the teaching staff of 138 Madrasa at the primary level has been - provided.*
- *63.86 lakh children of 6 to 14 years age group are in schools, out of which 12.26 lakhs are SC & 19.08 lakh are ST.*
- *In 6 to 14 years age group, the number of out of school children has been reduced to 6001 during 2013-14.*
- *Grant-in-aid released to 1325 teaching & non-teaching staff of 692 privately managed, aided upper Primary Schools.*
- *Free text books have been supplied to all students in the elementary level in the year 2013-14.*
- *Recruitment of 12,875 Sikhya Sahayaks have been made.*
- *Two sets of uniforms have been provided to 51.46 lakh students.*
- *Computer aided education programme is implemented in 2645 UP schools.*
- *118.17 thousand children with special need (CWSN) children were enrolled out of student's field 118.30 thousand children.*
- *1.24 lakh aids and appliances have been distributed to CWSN children and 180.38 nos. of ramps constructed in CWSN schools.*
- *15,335 primary and upper primary school buildings and 64,358 additional class rooms have been completed under SSA and 849 school building and 8746 ACRs are in progress.*
- *54.22 lakh students of 63,531 primary and upper primary schools are covered under MDM programme.*

Out of 52,890 functional Government Elementary schools in the State, 12364 (23.38 percent) schools did not have common toilets, 7497 (14.17 percent) had no girls toilets, 1714 (3.24 percent) schools had no drinking water facilities and 43386 (82.0 percent) schools had no electricity. Besides, 267 Government elementary schools do not have buildings. Government has taken initiatives to improve school infrastructure facilities.

Sarva Sikshya Abhiyan (SSA)

SSA is a national flagship programme launched in 2001-02 and has been implemented in a mission mode to achieve the constitutional goal of universalization of elementary education. Every child has a right to elementary educations of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school. The cost of the programme is shared by the Centre and State in the ratio 65: 35. The programme supports infrastructure development, viz. construction of new school buildings and class rooms, toilets, drinking water facility, free supply of school uniforms for girls and supply of text books.

The National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) and Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) are two components of SSA. NPEGEL provides additional support for enhancing girl education. It is implemented in those Educationally Backward Blocks (EBB) where level of rural female literacy rate is less than national average of 46.13 percent and gender gap is above the national average of 21.67 percent. And also districts having at least 5 percent SC/ST population where SC/ST female literacy rate is below 10 percent are included in the programme. By 2013-14 about 20.11 lakhs girls have been benefited through this scheme. KGBV is a residential school programme at elementary level. The targeted beneficiaries under KGBV are dropouts of upper primary school girls belonging to SC/ST/OBC/Minority/BPL category. During 2013-14, 182 KGBVs have been made operational, out of which 134 buildings are completed benefiting 18,180 girls. The achievement of SSA/ NPEGEL/ KGBV as on 31st March 2014 are as follows:

- Total 9937 new Primary Schools have been opened, 10,965 primary schools have been upgraded to UP level and 12,641 UP(ME) schools have been upgraded to high schools.
- 1060 out of school children addressed through Home Based Education.

- 7556 out of school children are provided special training (residential) and 4239 out of school children are provided special training (non-residential).
- About 8271 children of migrant families are admitted in 212 seasonal hostels.
- 1, 02,732 teachers have been trained to enhance the knowledge in various subject.
- Free Text books have been supplied to all students in the elementary level in 2013-14.
- Computer Aided Learning (CAL) Programme has already been implemented in 2645 UP schools and about 3.97 lakh students have been benefited under this Programme during 2013-14.
- Two sets of uniforms have been provided to 51.46 lakh students during 2013-14.
- Mother Tongue based education is operational in 1257 schools of 14 tribal districts and 17 tribal languages benefitting 45.63 thousand tribal students.
- A community based child centered drive is taken up in 254 blocks covering 2886 CRCs (Cluster Resource Centre) benefitting 3.91 lakh children.
- Out of 118295 Children with Special Need (CWSN), 118168 were enrolled and 12417 no of aids and appliances distributed to CWSN. 2013 sets of Braille books were supplied to visually impaired children .18038 no. of ramps and 21226 CWSN friendly toilets constructed in schools.
- 15,335 primary and upper primary school building have been constructed under SSA and 849 school building are in progress.
- 64,358 additional classrooms (ACRs) have been completed SSA and construction of 8,746 ACRs is in progress.

8.1.4 Secondary Education

In 1947-48, the State had only 106 high schools with 15,000 enrolments. By the end of 2013-14, there were 9,423 high schools including 7,750 Government and aided schools, 1595 private unaided and unrecognized high schools and the balance of 78 are run by Ministry of Human Resource Development. Government of India with 49997 teachers and 12.06 lakh enrolments including 5.99 lakh girls. Out of total of 9,423 high schools, 814 were Girls High Schools. Computer literacy has been popularised at high school level.

The Rastriya Madhyamik Sikhya Abhiyan (RMSA) is a national flagship programme initiated in 2009-10 to universalise Secondary Education by making quality education available, accessible and affordable to all children within the age group 14-18 years with strong focus on the elements of gender, equity and justice. The salient aspects of RMSA are summarised in Box 8.2. Inclusive Education for Disabled Children at secondary State (IEDSS) scheme is being implemented in 108 blocks of 23 districts through 40 NGOs in 2013-14. The objective of the scheme is to provide opportunity to disabled children to complete 4 years of Secondary Schooling in an inclusive and enabling environment. During 2013-14 total 6305 disabled children of 1740 schools have been covered and 811 special teachers have been engaged under this scheme. Box 8.3 gives an account of different non Odia medium secondary schools in the State. The growth of schools and teachers at high school level is shown in Figure 8.8A the period from 2005-06 to 2013-14. Figure 8.8B analyses growth of students at the high school level during the same period.

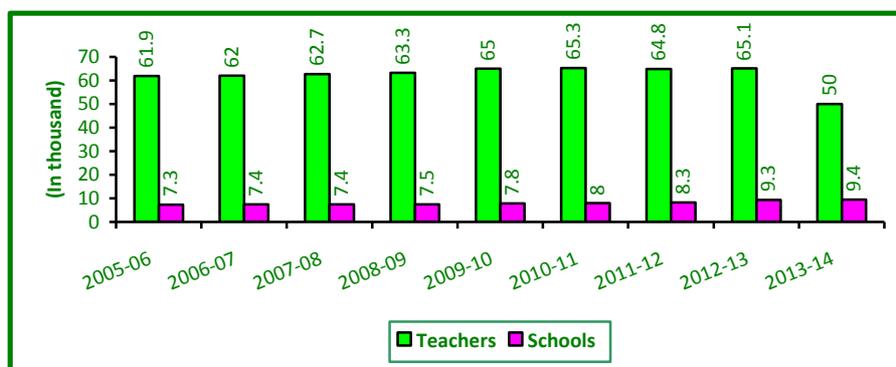
Box 8.2: Universalisation of Secondary Education, 2013-14

- ✓ 1982 private high schools have been notified to receive block grant.
- ✓ 10,392 qualified teachers have been engaged on contract basis to maintain pupil-Teacher ratio in secondary schools.
- ✓ During 2013-14, 2065 teachers have been engaged on contractual basis against 4707 created posts in all Government High Schools.

Box 8.3: Non Odia Medium Schools, 2014

Type	Number
CBSE (English Medium)	214
ICSE (English Medium)	86
Sanskrit Tolls	295
Navodaya Vidyalaya	30
Madrasa	216

Figure 8.8(A): Growth of Schools & Teachers at High School Level, 2005-06 to 2013-14



Dropout rates at the high school level have been declining at a slower pace. The overall dropout rate declined from 62.0 percent in 2005-06 to 16.49 percent in 2013-14. Dropout rates for STs and SCs are still higher with 19.02 and 16.34 percent respectively. The dropout rates are highest in Boudh (37.30 percent) and lowest in Koraput district (2.05 percent). The dropout rate of girls is lower than boys during 2012-13 & 2013-14. 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 2013-14.

The major initiative taken for promotion of Secondary Education during 2013-14 is given below:

- 1982 Private High Schools have been notified to receive Block Grant.
- Steps have been taken to include 228 high schools of Gram Panchyat under Block Grant total.
- 1838 qualified teachers have been appointed on contract basis out of 4707 posts in 2013-14.
- 525 contractual teachers who have completed 6 years of satisfactory service have been regularized.
- In order to maintain Pupil- Teacher Ratio in Secondary- School, 9614 qualified teachers have been engaged on contract basis.
- 3519 teaching and 448 non-teaching contractual posts have been created for upgraded high schools

- 1702 contractual teachers are appointed for existing Govt. /non gov. high schools during 2012-13.
- Govt. have approved 595 candidates for appointment under Rehabilitation Assistance (R.A) scheme in 5th phase.
- 11 District Educational Officer (DEO) offices have been opened.
- In order to enhance the retention rate, 4.45 lakh students belonging to SC/ST/BPL/girls categories have been benefitted under distribution of bicycles to class X students at the cost of Rs 115.77 crore.

Figure 8.8(B): Growth of Students at High School Level, 2005-06 to 2013-14

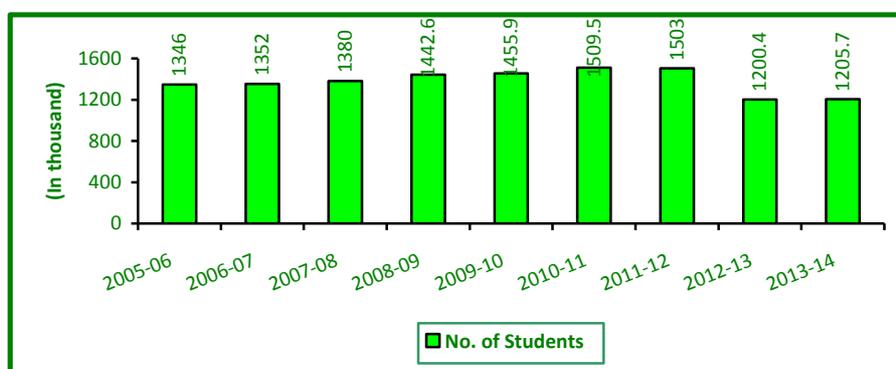


Figure 8.9: Drop-out Rate in High Schools by Communities, 2005-06 to 2013-14



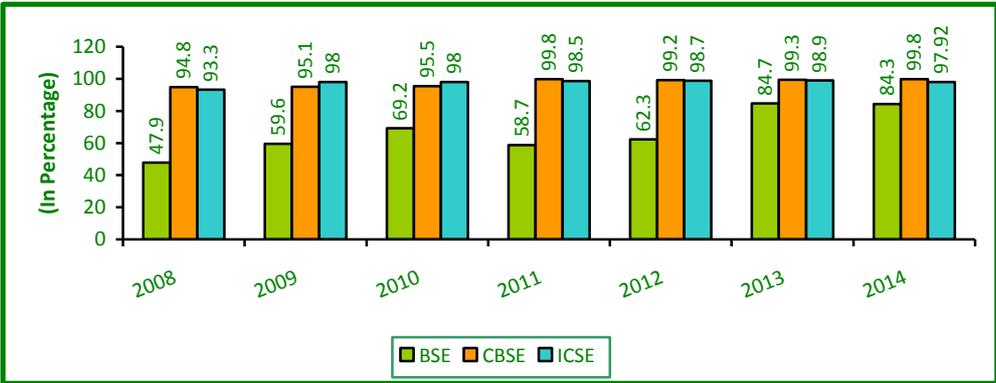
The Board of Secondary Education (BSE), Odisha regulates various types of examinations. These include high school examination, teachers' certification, Hindi teachers' certification and the certificate course for physical education. It also grants recognition to institutions that

provide education through correspondence courses. 5.43 lakh students have appeared in the HSC examination conducted by Board of Secondary Education, Odisha in 2014. Out of 5.43 lakh students appeared, 4.57 lakh passed the examination. The pass rate was 84.3 percent. The percentage of success among SC, ST and girls students stood at 77.9, 81.7 and 84.3 percent respectively. Figure 8.10 gives an account of the results of high school level examinations. Further details are given in Annexure 8.7. In addition, during 2014, 23.02 thousand students have appeared the Class-X examination from 300 English medium schools conducted by CBSE/ICSE, New Delhi, out of which 22.86 thousand students passed the examination, showing the percentage of success as 99.3 percent. The success rate among girls, SC and ST was 99.2, 99.1 and 97.8 percent respectively.

8.1.5 Higher Secondary Education

There are 1,176 general colleges including 50 Government colleges providing higher secondary level education. The Council of Higher Secondary Education (CHSE), Odisha, regulates higher secondary education. The overall percentage of success rate in examinations conducted by CHSE in 2014 was 68.36 percent. The success rate was highest for the Science stream (70.13%) followed by Arts (68.2%) and Commerce Streams (64.1%). In addition, 128 schools affiliated to CBSE/ICSE also provide +2 level education. Figure 8.11 shows the success rates of higher secondary level by Board of Examinations from 2008 to 2014. 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.

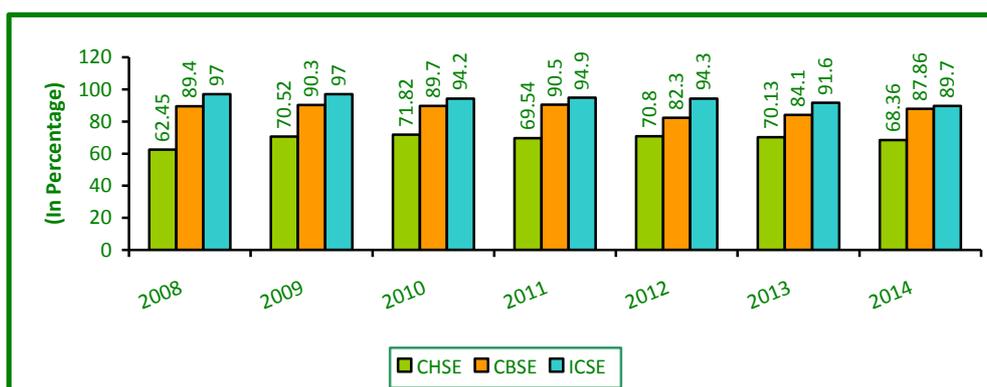
Figure 8.10: Success Rate at Annual High School Examination by Boards, 2008 to 2014



8.1.6 Vocational Education

Vocational education is being provided at +2 level in 231 Government Vocational Junior Colleges (GVJC) in 20 different Vocational courses with a view to produce semi skilled personnel and to prepare students for self reliance and gainful employment. Out of 231 GVJCs, 60 are in tribal areas. During the year 2014, total 10,096 students were admitted in 231 GVJCs, out of which 7095 appeared in +2 examination and 4,726 passed out yielding 66.61 percent success rate. Training programme has been conducted for full time resource persons to update their knowledge. Steps have been taken for strengthening the existing 231 GVJCs. Government of India has been moved for financial assistance for additional 100 GVJCs during the current five year plan. State Government have decided to open 30 model, GVJCS, at least one in each district, and passed orders to the district administration for follow up action.

Figure 8.11: Success Rate at Higher Secondary Education, 2008 to 2014



8.1.7 Higher Education

Higher Education in Odisha comprises degree and post graduates level education including the higher secondary and +2 vocational education. In 1947, there were only 12 colleges in Odisha with an enrolment of 4,104 students. In 2014, there were 97 Government colleges, 784 aided colleges, 630 block grant colleges, 571 non- Government (unaided) colleges, 287 self-financing colleges, 14 other colleges and 630 aided Sanskrit colleges in the State. At the time of independence, there was only one University in the State which has increased to 11 including 4 newly established University/ Institution viz. Centurion University of Technology & Management, Paralakhemundi, Sri Sri University, Cuttack, ICFI University, Bhubaneswar and Xavier University, Bhubaneswar.

In addition to these Vedanta University is awaiting the assent of His Excellency, the Governor of Odisha, Govt. has agreed in principle to establish the Xavier University of Management and Amrita Viswaya Vidyapitha University and Odisha State Open University. Besides, there are 16 more proposals for establishment of Universities in private sector, which are under consideration of State Government.

The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) accreditation has been made mandatory for all universities, Government and non-Government aided degree colleges. In Odisha, majority of the Universities and the colleges, had adopted for accreditation during 1st cycle. Six (6) Universities and 210 colleges have undergone accreditation. Autonomous status has been accorded to 19 Government colleges and 13 non-Government colleges. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has identified Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, Government College, Bhawanipatna and Gangadhar Meher College, Sambalpur, as Centres of Potential Excellence (CPE), entitling them to special financial assistance. In the meantime, Ravenshaw College has been converted into a residential university.

Proposals have been submitted to Government of India for ICTY activities, internet connectivity, teachers capability building, ICT aided education etc. under centrally sponsored scheme is 51 Government Jr. Colleges and 488 non-Government aided Jr. Colleges. Broad band connectivity has already been extended to 700 number of Degree colleges and all State Universities

8.1.8 Technical Education

The Industrial Policy of the State envisages a series of measures to improve technical education and enhance the quality of technical manpower. Technical education is imparted through engineering colleges, engineering schools, polytechnics, Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), Industrial Training Centres (ITCs) and vocational educational institutions and universities. The Directorate of Technical Education and Training (DTET) functions as the nodal agency to plan and implement technical education programmes in the State and liaise with the State Council of Technical Education, universities, and national level technical institutions and agencies.

At present there are two Technical Universities under the administration of State Govt. (i) Veer Surendra Sai University of Technology, Burla offering B.Tech. In 7 disciplines, M.Tech in 5 disciplines and MCA. (ii) Biju Pattnaik University of Technology (BPUT), Rourkela has

7 constituent colleges (Govt.) under its jurisdiction and one Govt. aided autonomous college (under PPP mode) affiliated to the University

During 2012-13 total 149 colleges (both Govt. & Private) offer courses in 23 disciplines with student strength of 93,000. Thirteen Government and 79 private engineering schools/polytechnics are providing education in diploma engineering courses with 28,905 sanctioned strength. During 2011-12, 14712 students were admitted in these schools/ Polytechnics through e-counseling. The MHRD, Government of India has considered the proposal to provide 100 percent Central Financial Assistance at the rate of Rs.12.30 crore for infrastructure development of 22 new Government polytechnics in 22 un- covered districts and released Rs.154.47 crore has been expedited during 2011-12. Besides, the MHRD, Government of India has released Rs.7.08 crore for different developmental works in the existing 13 polytechnics.161 nos. of lecturer post have been sanctioned for the existing Polytechnics and 770 post have been sanctioned for the new 22 polytechnics. Besides, the state Govt. has the proposal with AICTE, New Delhi for establishment of 19 new Polytechnics in PPP undertakings.

In addition to the above, 610 ITIs/ITCs with 67,251 sanctioned intake capacity have also been providing craftsmanship training for skill development of youths. During 2011-12, 72,849 students were admitted in the institutions.

Box 8.4: Technical Institutions in Odisha, 2012-13

Institution	No.	Sanctioned Intake	Institution	No.	Sanctioned Intake
Government Engineering College	8	2,223	Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology	1	1808
Private Engineering College	141	35,670			
Government Engineering Schools/polytechnics	21	5110	Government Medical Colleges	3	450
Private Engineering Schools/Polytechnics	85	31200	Government Dental Colleges	1	20
Architecture	2	200	Private Medical Colleges	3	300
Film &TV Institute	1	200	Private Dental Colleges	3	210
Government MCA Colleges	13	472	Government Pharmacy Colleges	1	60
Private MCA Colleges	47	3,345	Government Nursing Colleges	1	50
Government MBA Colleges	7	505	Private Pharmacy Colleges	22	1260
Private MBA College	77	4,920	Private Nursing Colleges	11	510
ITI/TTC	611	74646	Nursing Schools (Govt.)	5	270
National Institute of Technology	1	360	Nursing Schools (Pvt.)	36	1,355
Indian Institute of Handloom & Textile	1	60	ANM Training Centre (Govt.)	16	640
			ANM Training Centre (Pvt.)	50	1,490

8.1.9 Important Government Policies and Programmes

Mass Education

“Sakhyar Bharat”, a centrally sponsored scheme has been launched in September, 2009 by Government of India as a new variant to National Literacy Mission (NLM). It aims at imparting functional literacy to non literates aged 15 year and above. In Odisha, 19 low female literacy districts were identified under this programme in 2009-10. In first phase the programme is being started in 820 GPs covered in 44 blocks of three districts viz. Kalahandi, Bolangir and Sundargarh. The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has redesigned NLM to inculcate new enthusiasm into it. In the second phase it covers 16 districts. The implementation is delayed due to ignition of a new strategy of implementation of the programme by involving Women Self help Group , Mission Shakti, Youth clubs at G.P. block and district level.

Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Scheme

In order to increase the enrolment, reducing the dropouts and improving the nutritional status of the children in the schools, the Mid-Day Meal (MDM) programme was introduced in the state in 1995. As per the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, cooked meal at noon time is being provided to all students of all the Government/ Government Aided primary schools with effect from 1st September 2004. Further, this has been extended to Upper Primary School children with effect from 1st October, 2007. During 2013-14, about 9014.84 lakh meals were served to 54.22 lakh children of 63531 schools. The ration cost has been enhanced from Rs.2.17 to Rs.3.79 for Primary school children and Rs.5.65 for upper Primary student. The calorific value of the meal is now 487.5 k. calories and 12.00 gm. of protein for Primary Classes and 780 K. calories and 20 gm. for UP Classes. In order to keep the teachers at bay, Government have entrusted the management of MDM programme at school level to WSHGs.

Quality Improvement in Education

The State Government has taken initiatives not only for quantitative expansion but also for qualitative improvement in education at all levels. The government provides grants to institutions, incentives to teachers and scholarships to students for improved performance. The following initiatives have been taken during 2013-14.

- State Govt. has taken decision to pay revised UGC scale of pay to the University/ Govt. /Non-Govt. eligible teaching staff from 1.1.2006 which will benefit over 6,000 teachers.
- 1137 faculty members in Govt. Colleges and 2800 in non-Govt. aided colleges have been promoted to the post of lecturer (SS) and reader grade under carrier advancement scheme.
- 453 nos. of Jr. Lecturers have been brought to OES (College branch) cadre allowing UGC scale of pay.
- To monitor the financial expenditure and human resources in the colleges, a Personal Information Management System (PIMS) has been implemented in 114 Junior and Degree colleges in the 1st phase and gradually covers all.
- Introduction of e-Administration under the project “ Student Academic Management System’(SAMS),on line registration and form fill up, Anti – ragging cell and self-defence training for college girls are the areas covered, which are worth noting.
- Govt. has established 17 number of monitoring cells headed by district consultants and have been conducting zone wise meetings periodically under Chairmanship of Hon’ble Minister, Higher education.
- Action has been taken to fill up 271 vacant post of Jr. Lecturers in Govt. colleges.
- State Govt. has extended 100% Block grant in shape of grant-in-aid GIA order, 2009 in favour of 7607 employees of 680 non Govt. colleges, similarly Govt.has extended revised block grant under GIA order, 2008 in favour of 3764 employees of 476 non-Govt. aided colleges
- Govt. have extended 40% Block grant under GIA order 2008 in favour of 6,300 employees of 474 non Govt. aided colleges.

Scholarships

Various scholarships are being awarded by the State Govt. to meritorious and poor students of Odisha for pursuing higher studies. In order to make the process easy, it has been made online for application/ selection/ renewal and disbursement. The rate of scholarship for +2, +3 and P.G. students has been enhanced to Rs. 300, Rs.500 and Rs.1000 per month while the number of scholarship has been increased to 10,000, 5000 and 1500 respectively. In the meantime the income ceiling of parents has been enhanced to Rs.4.5 lakhs to Rs.6.00 lakh

per annum. For girl students the qualifying percentage for applying scholarship has been reduced from 70% to 60%. It is expected that as many as 24,500 students will be benefited. Besides, rupees 10,000 per annum is being given to 10,000 brilliant students pursuing higher studies in the field of technical/ professional education. The Department of Higher Education has been awarding interest free loan stipends to 480 deserving meritorious students in the field of Science, Medicine & Technologies etc. @ Rs.15,000, Rs.12,000 and Rs.8,000 for each academic year.

Teacher's Education & Training

There are 78 (63 elementary and 15 Secondary level) Teachers Education Institutions (TEIs) under S&ME Department. By the end of 2012-13, 478 teachers and existing staff of DTET are deployed in these 78 TEIs. All the teachers Education Institutions are Government institutions. The intake capacity of D.El.Ed course has been enhanced from 3,200 seats to 6,400 seats and the intake capacity of B.Ed courses has also been enhanced from 1140 seats to 1728 seats and introduced D.El.Ed courses in Telugu and Olchiki language in the state. 5,538 no of untrained elementary school teachers have been enrolled in Distance Education Programme. The intake capacity of TTIs (Teachers Training institute) shall be increased from 4290 to 7250 (both elementary and secondary) to tackle the deficit in feature.

National Social Service Scheme (NSS)

This is a centrally sponsored scheme that engages and encourages rural youth to undertake productive activities. Now the scheme is operating in 11 Universities, one deemed University and CHSE, Odisha. The funding pattern of the scheme is in the ratio of 75:25. The programme has a volunteer strength of 99,000. During 2013-14, Rs 2.17crore was provided in the State budget for the programme. Volunteers were involved in activities like blood donation, plantation and AIDS consciousness programmes. The Central Govt. has enhanced the rate of expenditure for the NSS Volunteers. During the current financial year 2014-15 the State Government have provided a sum of Rs.2.71 crore.

National Cadet Corps (NCC)

At present 55,679 students of 184 colleges and 614 high schools have been enrolled under the NCC programme. Cadets take part in national-level camps as well as in annual training camps. They are also involved in social welfare activities like plantations, sanitation, blood donation and awareness Generation Programme on HIV & AIDS etc. A sum of Rs.1226.55

lakh was provided in the budget during the year 2014-15 for the development of NCC activities. One NCC unit has been opened in the KBK area of Bhawanipatna.

Establishment of Language Laboratories in Odisha

Higher Education Department has established Language- cum- Communication laboratories in 9 Govt. colleges and 10 non-Government colleges in order to improve the English speaking skills of the Oriya medium students during 2012-13 and 2013-14.

Establishment of 7 (seven) community colleges in PPP mode

Govt. of India have decided to open 7 community colleges in the Govt. Autonomous colleges of Odisha each college will get 35 lakh to open trade related courses such as, Tourism & Hospitality management and Retail management. The Diploma course in the above subject will start from 2014-15 academic session.

Government Model Degree Colleges in low GER (Gross Enrolment Ratio) districts

Higher education Department has decided to establish 8 Model Degree Colleges one in each in the districts of Boudh, Deogarh, Malkangiri, Nawrangapur, Nayagarh, Nuapada, Rayagada and Sonepur keeping in view of their low gross enrollment ratio. Now all these 8 Model Degree Colleges will be set up under RUSA project.

Establishment of Language Laboratories in Odisha.

Higher Education Department has established Language-cum-Communication Laboratories in 9 Government and 10 Non-Government Colleges in order to improve the English Speaking Skills of the Odiya Medium students during 2012-13 & 2013-14.

8.2 Health and Family Welfare

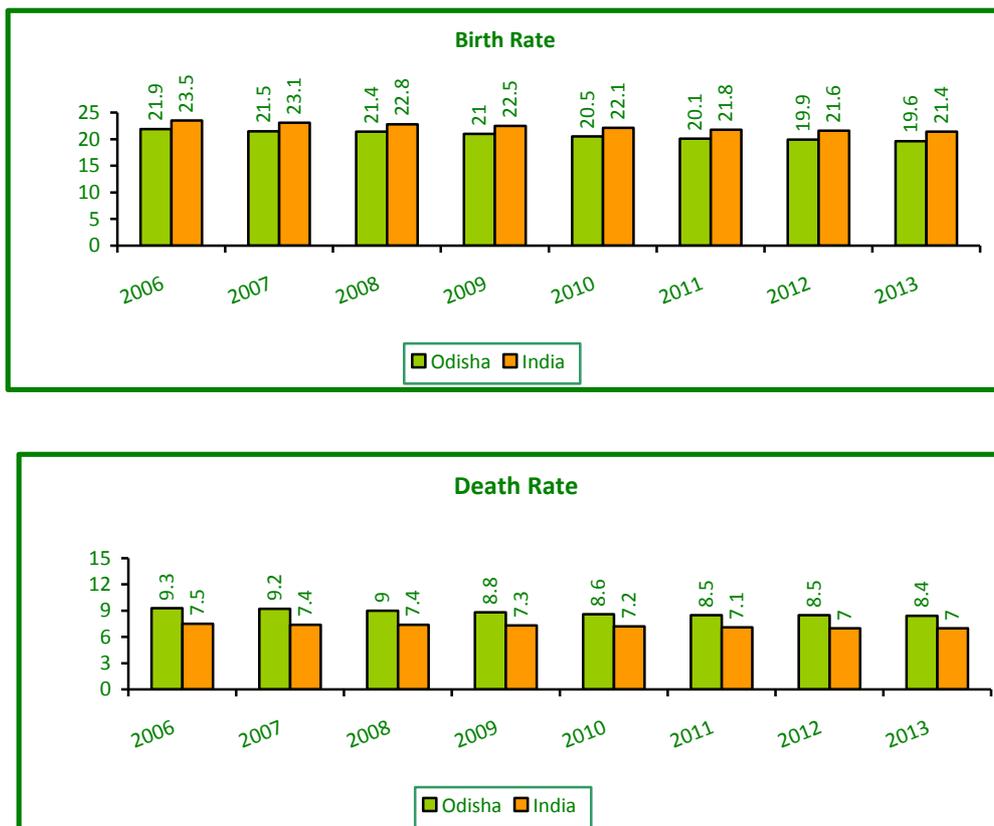
Health care is the life line component of social sector development. Universal access, adequate provision, fair distribution of benefits, quality delivery of services, competence, empathy, accountability, special attention to vulnerable groups like women, children, aged and disabled are the priority criteria for ensuring equitable and effective health care system in the State. With the consistent increase in the provision of funds in health care system in the State over the years, there have been some noticeable strides in the health sector of Odisha. But regional disparities and gaps in the access to safe drinking water, public and private

health care infrastructure, rural infrastructure, access to preventive and medical care, health insurance, public hygiene, availability of information regarding health care and nutrition, skilled manpower are some area of concern for Odisha.

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 2013. As of 2013, the CBR for Odisha was 19.6 against the national average of 21.4. The CBR for urban and rural Odisha stood at 14.4 and 20.5 respectively against the corresponding national averages of 17.3 and 22.9. The CDR declined from 13.1 in 1981 to 8.4 in 2013 at State Level as against 7.0 at the national level. Odisha still has the highest CDR in the country followed by Madhya Pradesh (8.0), Assam (7.8) and Chhatisgarh (7.9), Uttarpradesh (7.7). The CDR for rural and urban Odisha stood at 8.7 and 6.3 respectively as against 7.5 and 5.6 at national level in 2013. The IMR at State Level is 51 whereas the same indicator stood at 40 at the national level. (Fig.- 8.17)

Figure 8.12: Birth Rate, Death Rate in Odisha and India, 2006-2013

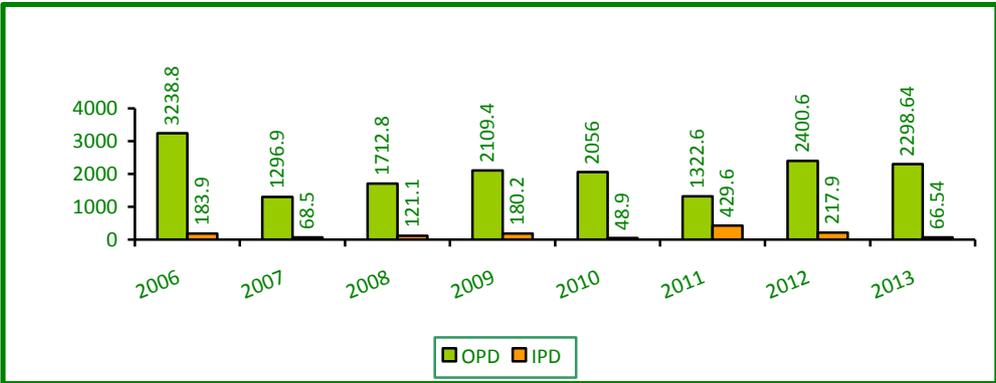


People of Odisha suffer from multiple diseases. Details about the incidence of selected diseases in the State are given in Annexure 8.12. Figure 8.13 depicts the situation relating to

outdoor and indoor patients in Odisha during 2006-2013. The decline in the number of reported patients is probably due to a substantial drop in the number of people suffering from minor diseases, grouped under other diseases, as may be seen from Annexure 8.12. During 2013, OPD patients are 2298.64 which was 2400.62 thousand during 2012. 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 2012 are presented in Annexure 8.13. The single most important cause of death is senility (36.4 percent), followed by heart disease (10.8 percent) paralysis (4.0 percent) and asthma (3.60 percent). Life expectancy at birth in the State has increased from 58.6 years for males and 58.7 years for females during 1999-2003 to 62.52 years and 63.9 years respectively during 2006-10. As per the report of the Technical Group on Population Projection, the projected level of life expectancy at birth in Odisha will be 67.8 years for males and 71.6 years for females during 2021-25 as against 69.8 for males and 72.3 years for females at the national level.

Figure 8.13: Indoor & Outdoor Patients Treated in Odisha, 2006 to 2013



8.2.2 Maternal Health and Family Welfare

Maternal Mortality Rates (MMR) for Odisha and all India average from 1997-98 to 2007-09 are shown in Figure 8.14. In case of Odisha the decline in MMR from 346 in 1997-98 to 258 in 2007-09 is moderate compared to corresponding figures at all-India level of 398 in 1997-98 to 212 in 2007-09. The situation improved as the MMR declined still further to 235 in Odisha and 178 in India during 2010-12. Still it remained far behind the targeted MMR of 119 in Odisha and 100 at the all India level by the end of the 11th Plan period. Ante-natal and

post-natal care is necessary for healthy motherhood and safe child birth. The number of women and infants who receive these health services has been increasing over the years.

The pregnancy burden of women can be judged from the General Fertility Rate (GFR) and the order of deliveries of eligible women. As shown in Figure 8.16, GFR in Odisha was less than the all-India rate, and has declined marginally from 83.9 in 2010 to 79.3 in 2011. Higher birth orders indicate longer reproductive span and associated child-bearing problems. About one-fourth (23.9 percent) of deliveries in the State were of 3rd and higher orders in 2011 as against 28 percent at all India level. The proportion of such deliveries has recently declined from 34.8 percent in 2004 to 23.9 percent in 2011. Details of birth orders as well as general fertility rates in Odisha vis-a-vis India are reported in Annexure 8.14. Various family welfare programmes are in place in Odisha since 1956 with the objective of stabilising population growth. Under this programme, the strategy has been to motivate eligible couples to limit their family sizes by adopting various family planning methods. It seeks to promote responsible parent hood with focus on one child norm. Annexure 8.15 shows the progress of the family welfare programme in Odisha since 2005-06.

Figure 8.14: Maternal Mortality Rates in Odisha & India, 1997-98 to 2010-12

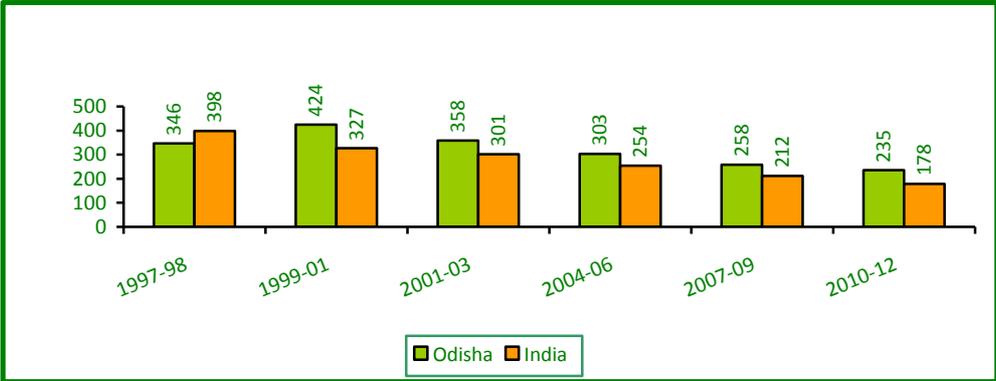


Figure 8.15: Institutional Deliveries in Odisha, 2008-09 to 2012-13



Figure 8.16: General Fertility Rates in Odisha & India, 2008 -2012

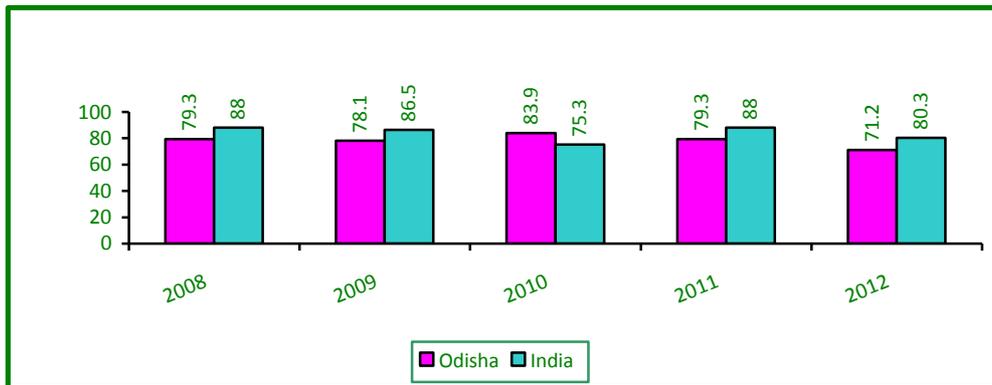


Figure 8.17: IMR in Odisha and India, 2006 -13

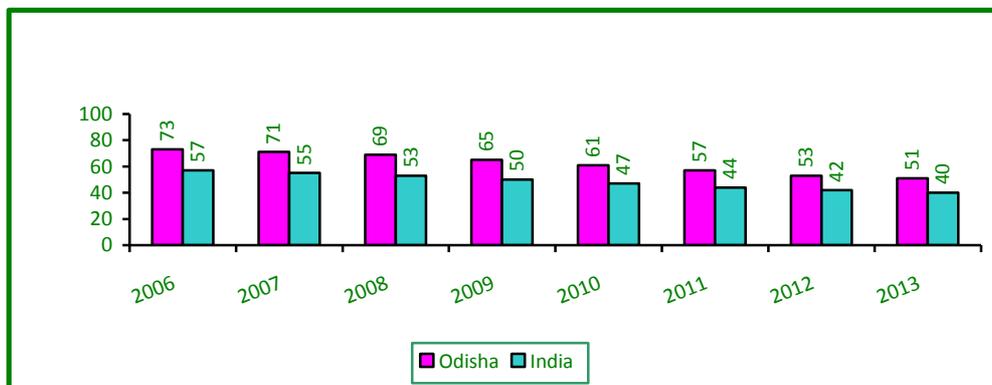
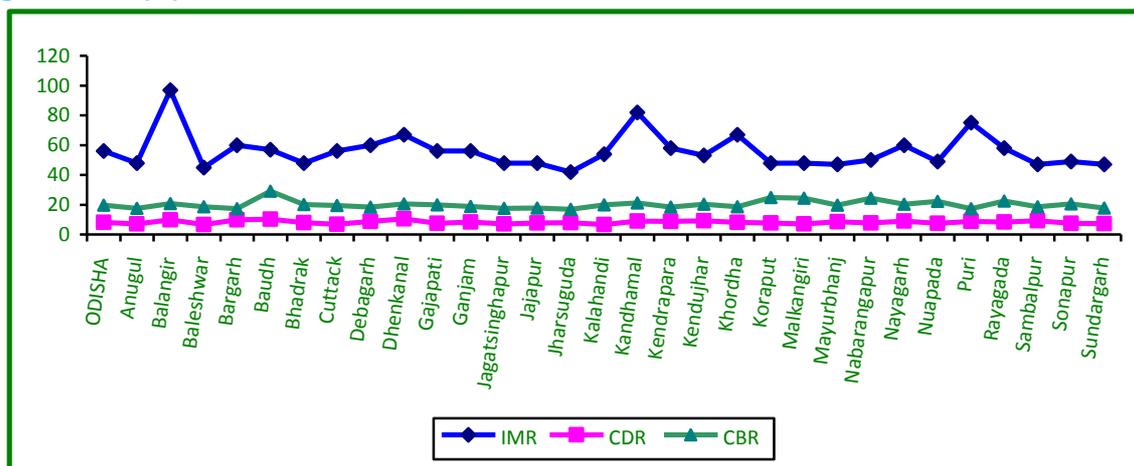


Figure 8.17(A): District wise CBR, CDR and IMR of Odisha 2011-12



Infant Mortality Rates (IMR) in Odisha has continuously declined from 75 in 2005 to 51 in 2013. As per the Annual Health Survey 2011-12 by Census of India, Registrar General of India, the district-wise CBR, CDR and IMR in Odisha conducted are given in Figure 8.17(A).

According to the survey results, the IMR of Odisha in 2012-13 is 51. Bolangir recorded the highest IMR of 98 and Puri & Jharsuguda have the lowest IMR of 47.

8.2.3 Child Health

The status of child health is indicated by the Infant Mortality, nutritional status of children and prevalence of diseases among them.

Infant Mortality

As is evident from Figure 8.17, IMR has shown a considerable decline from 73 per 1000 live births in 2006 to 51 in 2013, IMR in rural Odisha was 53 as compared to 38 in urban areas in 2013. At the national level, IMR stood at 40 and varied from 44 in rural areas to 27 in urban areas in 2013. Though the decline in IMR in Odisha has been significant in recent years, it is still very high. This is mainly due to three factors: (i) poor availability of professional attendance at birth and high rate of premature deliveries, (ii) high incidence of malaria, acute respiratory and tetanus infections and anemia among infants and women, particularly during pregnancy, and (iii) lack of professional pre and post-natal care.

About 69 percent of infant deaths are attributed to neonatal mortality. Premature deliveries cause 38.5 percent infant deaths. Pneumonia, respiratory infection, tetanus and diarrhoea in new borns account for 34.1 percent of infant deaths. Anemia, which is caused due to malnutrition suffered by both pregnant mothers and infants accounts for 8.1 percent infant deaths. Odisha has launched an infant Mortality Reduction Mission with a view to reducing IMR at an accelerated rate.

Child malnutrition

Malnutrition as a major public health and nutrition challenge faced by many developing states including Odisha. Malnutrition is a consequence of several social health care social and economic factors like i) lack of education, ii) inadequate health care services, iii) ill informed cultural behavior and there are three indices, i) weight-for-age ii) height-for-age iii) weight-for-height.

The detail malnutrition status of 0-3 and 3-6 are given in Annexure- 8.16 (A) and 8.16(B). The percentage of severely malnourished between the age group of 0-3 years children was 5.32 percent of total weighted children, during 2012 which declined to 2.17 percent during 2014. Similarly between 3-6 years the same percentage was declined from 3.76 during 2012 to 1.37 during 2014.

Figure 8.18 (A): Nutritional Status of 0-3 years Children in Odisha, 2012-2014

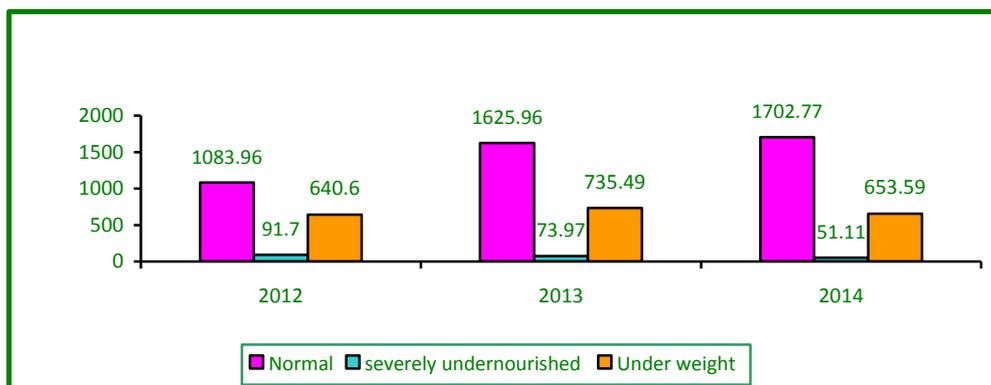
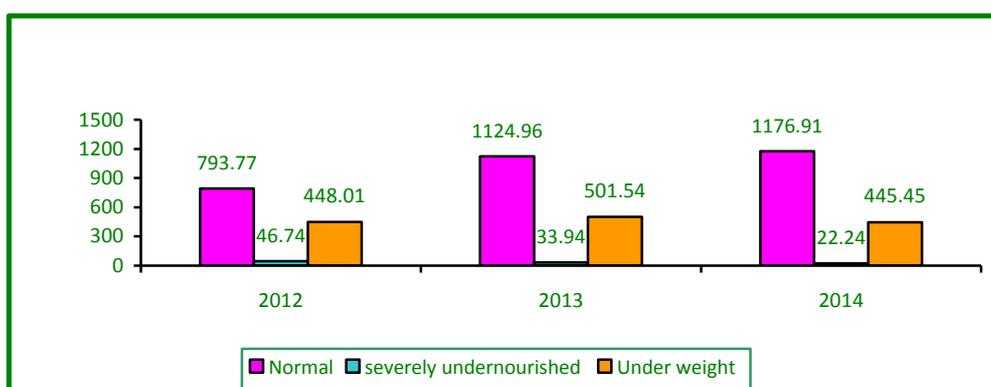


Figure 8.18 (B): Nutritional Status of 3-6 years Children in Odisha, 2012-2014



8.2.4 Medicine Systems and Hospitals

Healthcare in the State is mostly provided through public allopathic institutions. However, alternative health systems are also supported by the State.

System Load of Government Hospitals

The system load of the healthcare infrastructure can be assessed from Annexure 8.20. Indicators of system load in Government hospitals have remained the same between 2005-06 to 2012-13.

There are 9.75 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 is 68.65 percent during 2012-13, whereas it was 76.02 during 2011-12. Bed occupant rate was 117.01 while bed turnover rate stood at 213.54.

Allopathic Medicine

In 1951, medical and healthcare facilities in the State were provided through a network of 365 Government medical institutions with 3,112 hospital beds and 1,083 doctors. The doctor-population ratio stood at 1:13,500. By the end of 2013-14, 1,944, medical institutions, comprising 141 hospitals, 377 community health centers, 1,227, primary health centers and 199 Mobile Health Units (MHU) were functional in the public sector with 16537 beds. In addition, 1593 numbers of private sector medical institutions with 13758 beds are functioning in the state as on 2013-14. Thus 3537 allopathic medical institutions provided medical care in the State. There are 6,688 sub-health centers in the public sector. At the end of 2013-14, there were about 8 medical institutions per lakh population and one medical institution per 44 Sq. km. The bed-population ratio is 1:1,386. District-wise medical institutions and hospital beds, in both public and private sectors in Odisha, are given at Annexure 8.17 (A) and (B).

While public health institutions are spread all over the State, private institutions are located mainly in cities. Of 1593 private institutions, highest number of 348 institutions are running in Cuttack district, (21.8 percent) followed by Khurda 224(14 percent), 136 numbers (8.5 percent) in Kalahandi district. Boudh district has the lowest number of medical institutions with only one private medical institution.

Alternative Systems of Medicine

AYUSH system of medicine assumed significance with the emergence of lifestyle related diseases. The people of Odisha prefer AYUSH as the system of treatment for their indigenous, economical and gentler therapies for cure of diseases and improving quality of life. At present 5 ayurvedic hospitals, 4 homeopathic hospitals, 619 ayurvedic dispensaries, 561 homeopathic dispensaries and 9 unani dispensaries with 593 beds and 807 doctors are providing AYUSH health care facilities in the State. During 2013-14 102.14 lakh patients were treated in these hospitals and dispensaries. There are 807 AYUSH doctors in the state in 2013-14. There is only one drug testing laboratory in the state. Panchakarma treatment of Ayurveda has been provided in Government hospital in Puri & Bhubaneswar. Ayush health camp are being organised by the principals and District Ayurvedic and Homeopathic Medical Officers in the district and village level. The detailed picture is given in Annexure-8.18.

Steps are being taken for construction of Ayush educational institutions as per CCH/CCIM norm.

It is proposed to set up of Central Research Institute with 100 bedded hospital Yoga and Naturpathy at Binjhagiri, Bhubaneswar during 2014-15.

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 3,29,400 insured persons and their dependents through five ESI hospitals and 46 ESI dispensaries in 19 districts. There are 297 beds and 98 doctors engaged to provide medical services to employees. There is also one 50 bed ESI Model hospital at Rourkela.

The ESI Corporation has prescribed an expenditure ceiling of Rs.1, 500 on medical care per insured person per annum from 1st April, 2012. It is shared between ESI Corporation and the State Government in the agreed ratio of 7:1 and the expenditure in excess of the ceiling is entirely borne by the State Government. During 2013-14 about 8.43 lakh patients including 7,482 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 functioning in ESI hospital, Bhubaneswar since 2004-05 has been upgraded to VCTC. As per the guidelines of Odisha Pollution Control Board hospital waste management in ESI hospital at Choudwar and Bhubaneswar has been entrusted to M/s Saniclean (P) Ltd. on a contract basis since 2004. Besides, for super specialist treatment to IPS, tie-up arrangement with private hospitals have been made for providing hostel free and cash less super specialist treatment to indoor patients.

8.2.6 Government Health Programmes and Projects

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP)

The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme is implemented in Odisha in 1997 with the objective to detect 70% of infectious sputum TB cases and cure at least 85% of them. The programme is implemented as per the Technical operational and financial guidelines of

Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) with DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course Chemotherapy) strategy.

This programme has been implemented through 31 implementing units, 109 TB units and 549 Microscopy centres. In addition, 42,673 DOT centres are functioning under the programme.. 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 2009. One laboratory at Regional Medical Research Centre, Bhubaneswar has been established as National Reference Laboratory (NRL) by Government of India for diagnosis of MDR-TB.

The Lepira- India, an international NGO, is also providing support under “Sahayog” and “Axshaya” project to IEC-BCC activities in 12 districts of Odisha. Since inception of RNTCP till December 2013, a total 4,62,749 TB cases have been detected and treated. 3, 49,425 cases have been cured and successfully completed treatment . During 2013, 45384 TB cases were detected and put on treatment. In the 4th quarter of 2013, the annualized new sputum positive cases detection rate of Odisha was 55 percent against the norm of 70 percent and the success rate 87 percent as against the norm of 85 percent.

National Filaria Control Programme (NFCP)

Next to Malaria, Filariasis is one of the Major Public health problems under vector borne diseases. Filariasis is more prevalent in coastal district of Odisha. Considering the magnitude of the problem, the Government of India launched the National Filaria Control Programme (NFCP) in 1963, catering to a limited population of few urban and semi-urban areas. At present, 15 Filaria control units and 15 Filaria clinics function in the State. These centres conduct night blood survey in a confined area and undertake treatment of microfilaria carriers as well as the diseased. Table 8.1 shows the epidemiological trend in the State since 2004.

Table 8.1: Epidemiological data of NFCP, 2009-13

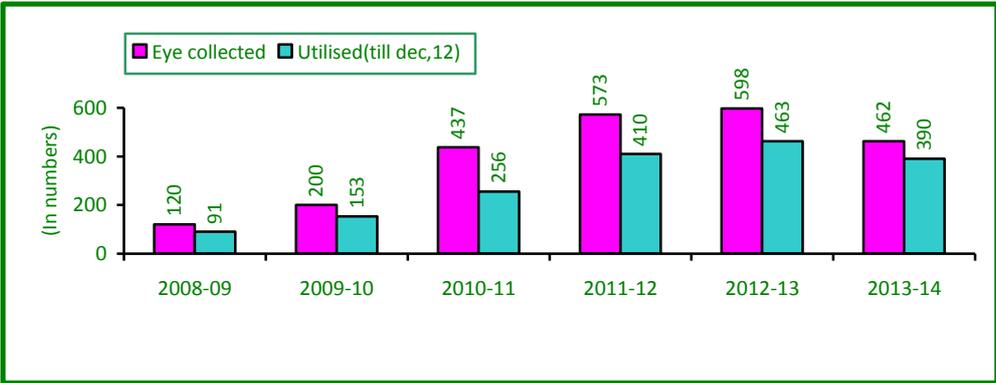
Year	BSC/BSE	MF	MF rate	Disease	Disease rate
2009	40,067	322	0.8	4004	9.99
2010	36,238	245	0.6	3251	8.97
2011	24,501	159	0.6	1821	7.43
2012	33,161	199	0.6	1720	5.18
2013	28,893	177	0.6	897	3.10

Considering the magnitude of the disease burden, Mass Drug Administration (MDA) programme has been implemented in twenty endemic districts of the State, since 2004 for elimination of lymphatic filariasis. Under this programme, all beneficiaries except pregnant women, children below 2 years, and seriously ill persons are to be administered DEC and 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 0.3 percent. At present, the programme functions with full central assistance. During 2013-14, 1,10,342 cataract operations were performed as against 1,16,595 in 2012-13. Besides, the school eye screening programme is also operational in the State. During 2013-14, about 4.21 lakh students were screened and 0.33 lakh students were detected with refractive error. 21186 spectacles were distributed freely among the detected students. The achievements made under the programme during 2007-08 to 2013-14 are given in Annexure 8.21.

Figure 8.19: Eye Donation: Collected and Utilised in Odisha, 2008-09 to 2013-14



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 2008-09. The figure depicts that the eye collection in the state has increased significantly by 5 times from 2008-09 to 2012-13, but declined slightly during 2013-14.

National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme(NIDDCP)

Iodine is an essential micronutrient and 100-150 grams of it is required daily for normal body and mental development. The disorders due to deficiency of iodine in diet are called iodine deficiency disorders (IDD). Nutritional iodine deficiency impacts development of a person right from the foetus stage. It could result in abortion, still birth, mental retardation, deafness, autism, squint, goiter, neuro-motor defects and other disorders. This is a 100% Central Plan Scheme. It has been proposed for establishment of IDD Monitoring laboratory during 2014-15 in the state.

The main objective of the programme is to supply iodized salt in place of common salt and identify the iodine deficiency by conducting safely every 5 years.

IDD survey is periodically conducted in the State to assess its prevalence. By the end of 2009, twenty districts have been surveyed and three districts were resurveyed. Annexure 8.22 shows the results of the IDD Surveys conducted in Odisha since 1987. Out of the 20 surveyed districts, 16 districts are taken as endemic areas of Iodine Deficiency related disorders.

National Leprosy Elimination Programme (NLEP)

This programme is operational in the State since 1982-83. It is supported by WHO, the World Bank and other international donor agencies including 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 populations. 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 1.47 in 2013-14. At the national level, it has come down from 55 to 0.65 per 10,000 population during 2012-13.

To reduce disability burden due to leprosy by strengthening Disability prevention and Medical Rehabilitation (DPMR). 345 DPMR clinics have been established at block and district level to provide disability care to 30,000 Leprosy patients. State has also provided 6443 no. of MCR foot wears to the needy. International Federation on Anti Leprosy Organisation (ILEP) is also providing additional support for successful implementation of DPMR programme in Odisha.

By the end of March, 2013, 17 districts have achieved the leprosy elimination goal while in the remaining districts. It is still to be achieved by 2017. Thirteen districts such as Sundargarh (1.09 percent), Mayurbhanj (1.14 percent), Nawarangpur (1.17 percent), Jharsuguda (1.20 percent), Nayagarh (1.24 percent), Dhenkanal (1.37 percent), Angul (1.49 percent), Nuapada (1.75 percent), Sambalpur (1.75 percent), Baragarh (2.05 percent), Bolangir (2.29 percent), Boudh (2.46 percent) and Sonepur (4.13 percent).

During the last six years, 1,751 Reconstructive Surgeries have been made on deformed leprosy cured persons with more than 85 percent success rate. Disability care services are provided along with free MDT to all inmates living in 69 leprosy colonies in the State.

During 2013-14, 102 very high endemic blocks were identified to conduct Intensive Care Detection Drive (ICDD) through house to house visit. During a one month long campaign 2596 new leprosy cases were detected in 10133 thousand population in 102 blocks. During 2013-14, 2500 ASHAs have been given training in leprosy. Besides, medical and para-medical staff has been provided orientation and re-orientation training every year to improve the quality of programme management in the State.

National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)

This programme brings in a number of new tools and strategies in diagnosis, treatment, vector management and surveillance. Several strategies for vector borne diseases have been implemented within the existing healthcare system with exclusively employed supporting human resources. In addition, resources are given by the Government of India. Odisha envisages and implements different strategies in the state towards achieving the target of Millennium Development Goal 2015 to reduce morbidity and mortality due to malaria.

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, 50.78 lakh fever cases are screened for malaria annually and 2 to

3 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 is 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.

Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLIN) is the recent intervention measure in malaria control programme. By 2013 state has distributed 45 lakh family size LLIN (GoI; supply) protecting around 90 lakh high risk population. To protect the expectant mothers, state has initiated a scheme “Mo Mashari”. By 2013, 6.74 lakh family size LLINs were provided to protect around 6.78 lakh pregnant mothers in 12 tribal districts of Odisha.

As shown in Figure 8.20, Odisha accounted for 25 percent of malaria incidence and 26 percent of malarial deaths in 2008 and 27 percent and 18 percent respectively in 2013. The number of malaria positive cases per 1000 population has come down from 12.7 in 2002 to 5.3 in 2013 in the State, but the number varies widely across districts. Figure 8.21 depicts the Malaria positive and PF in Odisha from 2008-2013. Further details are given in Annexure 8.23.

Figure 8.20: Incidence of Malaria in Odisha as Percentage of all India

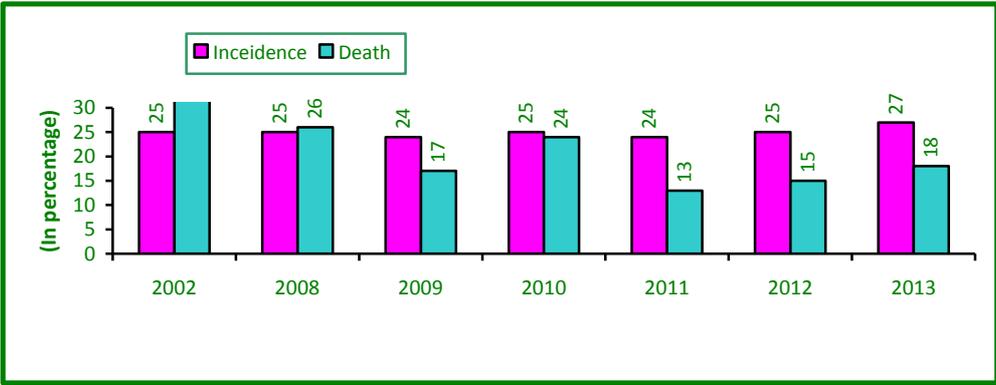
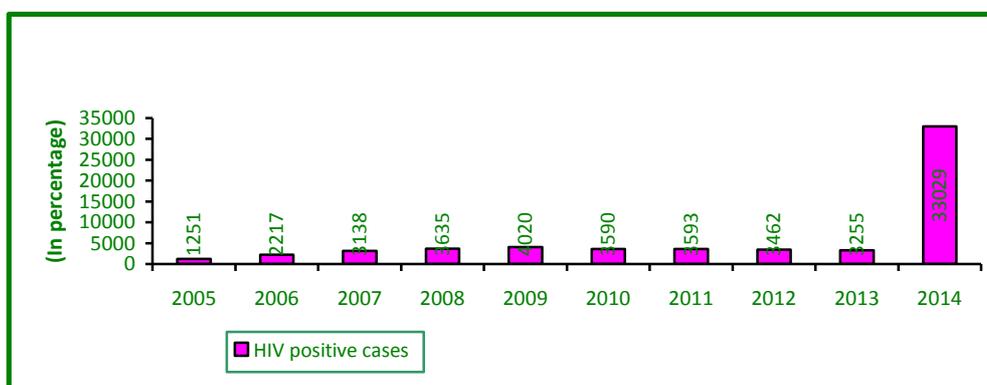


Figure 8.21: Malaria Positive Cases and PF in Odisha, 2008 to 2013



Figure 8.22: HIV Positive cases in Odisha, 2005-2014



National AIDS Control Programme (NACP)

The incidences of HIV/AIDS in the State and by districts are given in Annexure 8.24 and 8.25 respectively. The highest number of HIV+ve cases (11,891) has been detected in Ganjam district, followed by Cuttack (4,312). Boudh is credited with the minimum number of positive cases 27. Out of 1,410 deaths due to AIDS, the highest number was registered in Ganjam (447) followed by Koraput (149). No death case has been recorded in Sonepur district so far. Annexure 8.26 indicates HIV+ve persons in the State by age, sex and mode of transmission by August, 2014. At present NACP-IV (2013-17) has been implemented to prevent new infections, particularly among high risk groups. Infrastructure and human resources under the programme have been strengthened to develop a nation-wide strategic information management system (MIS). In order to institutionalise services at district and sub-district levels, 226 Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres and 169 facility integrated ICTCs are functioning in the state. The trend of HIV positive cases has been traced in Figure 8.22. Annexure 8.24 shows the HIV scenario in Odisha since 2008.

8.3 Water Supply and Sanitation

Many health hazards can be overcome by supply of clean and safe drinking water as well as good sanitation facilities. These facilities are critical components of what may be called “health infrastructure”. Figure 8.23 analyses access to safe drinking water in Odisha and India as per the 2011 census. In both rural and urban areas, the coverage in Odisha remained lower than national averages.

However, Odisha lags far behind the national averages as regards access to toilet facilities. As per 2011 population census out of total 96.6 lakh households in the state 78.0 percent household do not have any latrine within their premises and 76.6 percent household are still in habit of open defecation. The corresponding figures for SC and ST household stood at 66% and 77.4 percent respectively. This is more acute in rural areas. Fig 8.25 depicts district-wise distribution of households having access to toilets/ latrine facility within their own premises in 2011.

As per 2011 census, out of total 96.61 lakh households in the state only 13.8 percent households using Tap water while 19.5 percent using well and 61.5 percent using Hand pump /Tube well for drinking water purposes. In case of SC household the corresponding figures stood at 41.3 percent, 8.3 percent and 47.3 percent respectively and in case of ST households, these figures were 24.8%, 21.1% and 47.0 percent respectively. Besides, out of total 96.61 household, 22.4% household have drinking water sources in their own premises while 42.2% household are using water sources near their premises and 35.4 percent away from their household.

Figure 8.23: Household Access to Safe Drinking Water (Taps/handpump & tube well) in Odisha & India, 2011

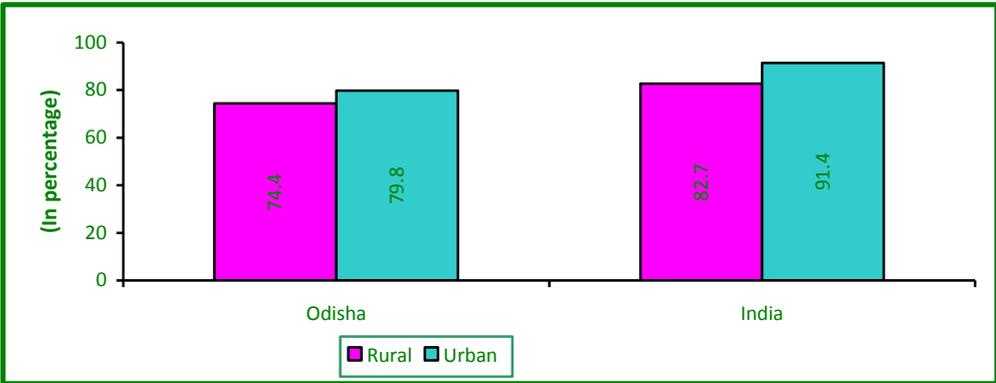
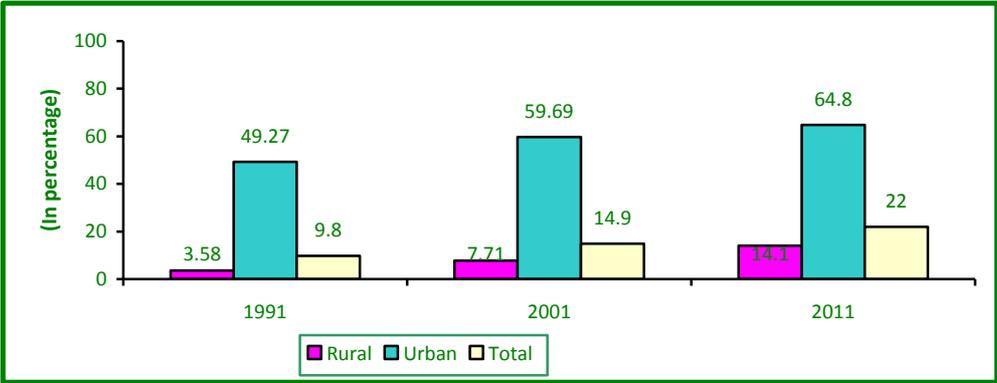


Figure 8.24: Access to Toilet Facilities by Households in Odisha, 1991 – 2011



8.3.1 Rural Water Supply

Safe drinking water is a basic necessity of human being. The “Rural Water Supply Programme” in the state has been included to provide portable water supply for the people of rural areas with the lunch of NRDWP (National Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme) . Previously it was ARWSP (Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme) under “Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission”. In order to emphasize on ensuring sustainability of water availability in terms of potability, adequacy, convenience, affordability and equity with decentralized approach. National Rural Drinking Water for all, at all times in rural areas”. By the end of 2013-14, 9458 PWS schemes, 3,80,469 spot sources were installed in the state.

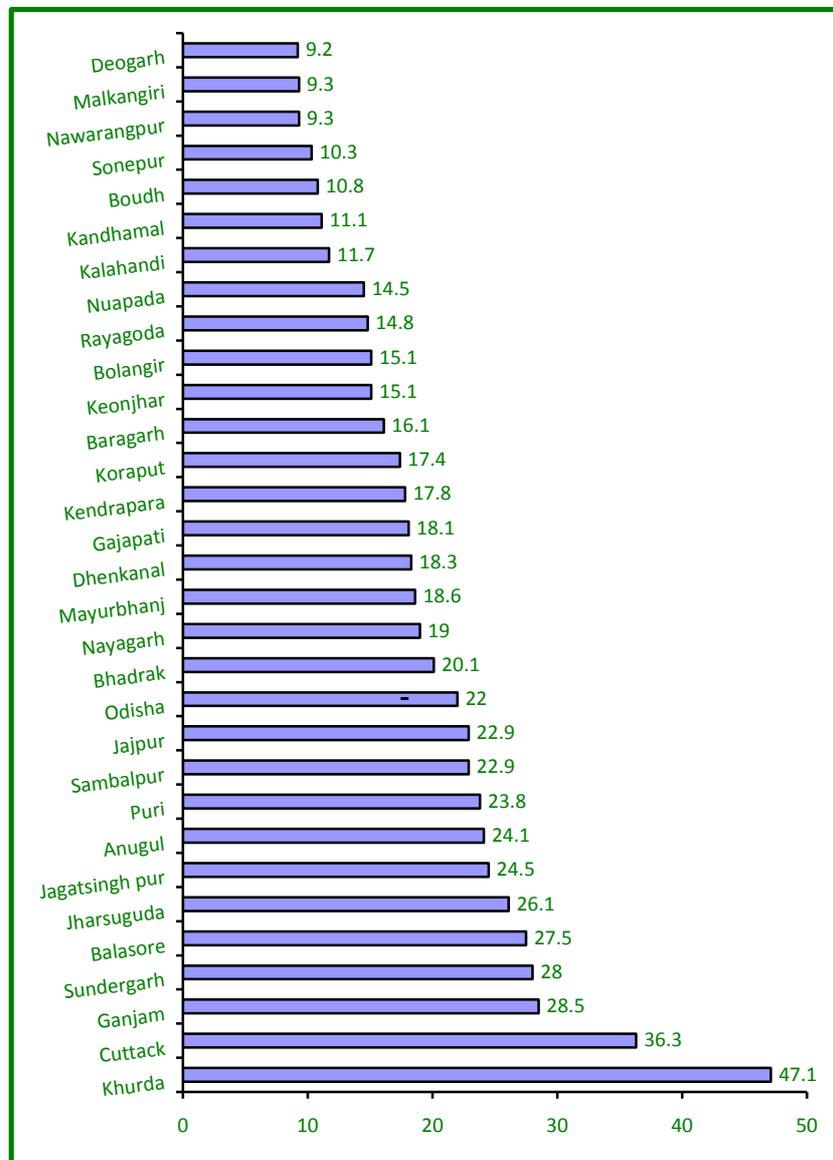
As per IMIS Report, there were 1,57,296 rural habitation in the state as on 1st April 2014 of which 48,766 were partially covered habitation. During 2013-14 priority was given to quality affected habitation and partially covered habitations. Accordingly 1582 quality affected habitations have been provided with drinking water facility during 2013-14 and partially covered habitation reduced to 48,766. Figure 8.26 shows the percentage of households covered with different sources of safe drinking water while Figure 8.27 shows the coverage of habitation with rural drinking water supply for 2013-14.

At the end of April 2014, there were 3,80,469 spot sources and 9458 piped water supply projects in the state including 31,208 spot sources and 1074 pipe water supply project commissioned during 2013-14. Here it may be mentioned that the average life span of a hand pump tube well is about 10 years and 4 to 5 percent of the total tube wells are becoming permanently defunct annually. In addition to the above 1526 schools and 1660 Anganwadi

centres have been provided with safe drinking water facility during 2013-14. Further details are given in Annexure-8.27.

State Govt. has proposed to provide piped drinking water in all those 845 GPs where it is still a distant dream. In first phase it will be implemented in 1256 GP, and subsequently all the panchayats would be covered under this scheme. In the first phase, storage- based stand posts will be constructed in 1660 villages this year. The water tank will be of 1000- 2000 liters capacity. The Govt. also decided to install tube wells on raised platform in all the villages which are vulnerable to floods. The work is continuing to cover all villages.

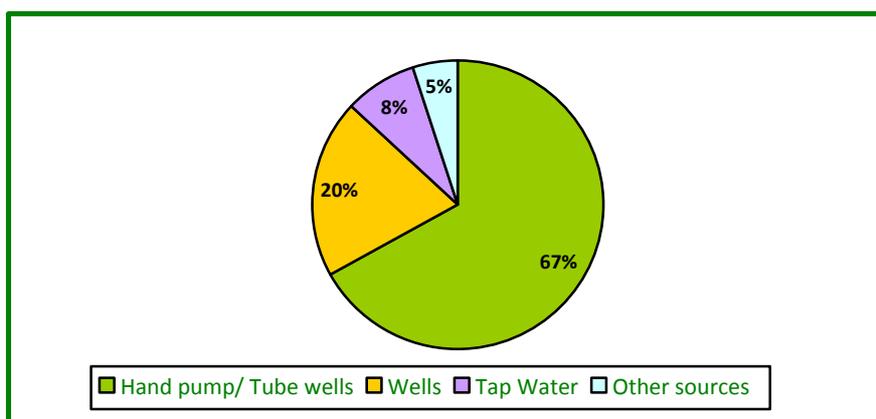
Figure 8.25: District-wise Household Access to Toilet/Latrine within their premises, 2011



Bharat Nirman

Provision of safe drinking water in rural areas is one of the activities under Bharat Nirman. Physical targets and achievements under this programme from 2008-09 to 2013-14 are presented in Annexure 8.29 which indicates that 16865 partly covered habitations, 1,526 schools and 1,582 quality affected habitations were covered in 2013-14.

Figure 8.26: Drinking Water Supply to Rural Household



Nirmal Bharat Abhijan (NBA)

The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) under National Sanitation and Water Mission is a one of the component of 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.1423.51 crore, out of which the central share is Rs.1,045.09 crore, the state share is Rs. 378.42 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 2013-14 are shown in Figure 8.28. District-wise status of individual household latrines, school toilets and anganwadi toilets is presented in Annexure 8.32, which indicates that Balasore district has performed best with achievement of 95.7 percent targets, while Kandhamal district has made lowest achievements (25.4 %). 23 districts under school toilets and 22 districts under Anganwadi toilets programme have reported 100 percent achievements.

Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP)

To encourage full sanitation coverage, there is a need to eradicate the habit and practice of open defecation and maintain cleanliness. The Government of India has launched Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP). Awards are given to Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zilla Parishads that are free of open defecation, and all households as well as institutions like schools, Anganwadi and ICDS centres that have access to toilets. By the end of 2011-12, 284 Gram Panchayats (GP) of Odisha were awarded “Nirmal Gram Puraskar”, as against 28,002 GPs awarded at all India level. The highest number of awarded GPs belong to Balasore district (104) followed by Cuttack (36) and Puri district (26).

Swachh Bharat Mission

The Prime Minister of India has given a call for “Swachha Bharat” as a mass movement which realizes Gandhiji’s dream of a clean India by 2019. The mission is officially launched by the Prime Minister on 2nd October 2014. Now the “Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan” is restructured and replaced by “Swachha Bharat Mission”. This mission has two sub-missions, one for Rural areas and other for Urban. The unit cost of individual household latrine (IHHL) is enhanced from Rs. 10,000 to Rs.12,000. The entire funding for the incentive for construction of IHL will be from Swachha Bharat Mission and the part funding from MGNREGA is delinked. The responsibility of constructing of all School / Anganwadi toilets is transferred to S&ME and W&CD Department respectively from R.D Department. As per the new guide lines, the new project implementation plan will be prepared to make India Open Defecation free as well as clean environment by 2019.

Figure 8.27: Detail Spot Sources & PWS Installed (2012-14)

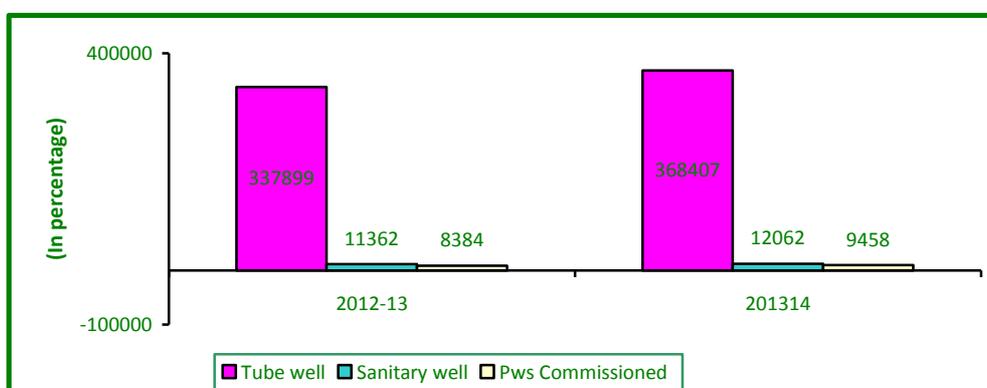
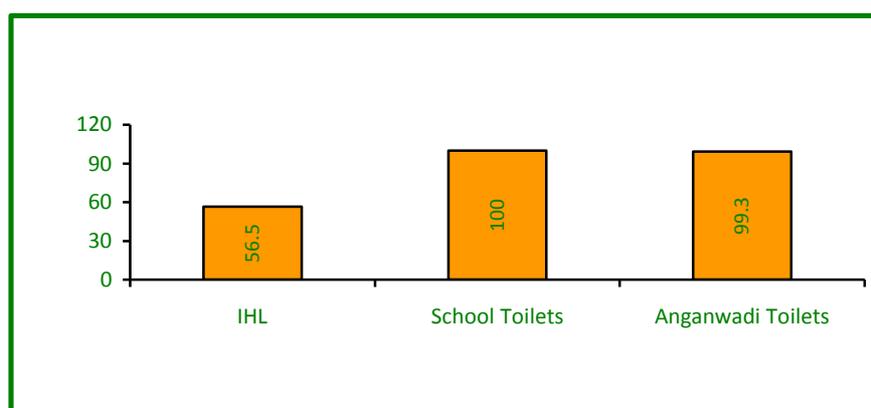


Figure 8.28: Achievement under Total Sanitation Campaign up to 2013-14



8.3.2 Urban Water Supply and

Sanitation Programmes

At present about 855.94 million liters of drinking water is supplied per day to 106 ULBs and 2 census towns benefiting a population of 61.95 lakh. Out of this, about 25.30 lakh urban populations are benefited through 3.31 lakh house service connections and the rest 36.65 lakh populations are served through 23453 nos. of public stand posts. Besides, there are 28114 nos. of hand pump tube-wells functional in different ULBs and census Towns to cater to the water demand during non-supply hours and demand of population residing in areas uncovered by pipe water supply system.

At present out of 1902 wards of 106 ULBs and 2 Census towns , 1187 wards are fully covered, 574 wards are partly covered and 141 wards are not covered with piped water supply system. During the financial year 2013-14 a budget provision of Rs.152.20 crores for ongoing and new schemes in different urban water supply and sewerage projects was made, out of which Rs.122.95 crore (81%) expenditure have been incurred. Out of 468 no. of urban water supply projects during 2013-14 (163 ongoing and 305 new) , 235 no. of projects completed and 233 nos. have been spilled over to 2014-15. Similarly out of 10 urban sewerage, 6 completed ,4 spilled over to 2014-15. There was a proposal for sinking of 2106 no of hand pump tube wells during 2013-14 and all the works have completed. There is a provision of Rs. 150.00 crore for 687 no of water supply projects (233 ongoing & 454 new) and sinking of 1891 no of hand pump tube wells. The details are given in Annexure-8.33.

Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP)

A total of 23 schemes have been approved under this programme with estimated project cost of Rs. 160.77 crore. Out of these Nine schemes (augmentation of water supply to Khariar Road, Bolangir, Titilagarh, Nabrangpur, Jeypore, Koraput, Sunabeda and Rayagada) have been completed and other 10 schemes are in different stages of execution. Since funding under RLTAP is stopped, balance 4 schemes are being taken up under state plan.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Reform Mission (JNNURM)

This is a centrally sponsored scheme with funding pattern 80:20 between Government of India and Odisha. Bhubaneswar and Puri town have been considered in this programme. Puri water supply scheme has been sanctioned for Rs. 166.90 crore. The work is in progress. Expenditure up to June 2014 was Rs. 26.70 crore and expected to complete by March 2015.

Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)

There are 17 numbers of schemes sanctioned under Urban Infrastructure Development scheme for small and medium towns with project cost of Rs.406.83 crores. Out of these 17 schemes, 3 schemes have been completed and 8 schemes are ongoing and on completion stage. Tender on EPC mode has already been invited for rest of the projects.

8.4 Welfare Programmes

The Social Welfare programmes aim of improving welfare of children and women.

8.4.1 Child and Women Welfare

As per 2011 census, the child population in Odisha in the age groups 0-6 year has been reported as 52.73 lakh (27.16 lakh male and 25.57 lakh female), comprising 12.6 percent of the State's population. A number of schemes/programmes have been implemented for overall development of children and women.

Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

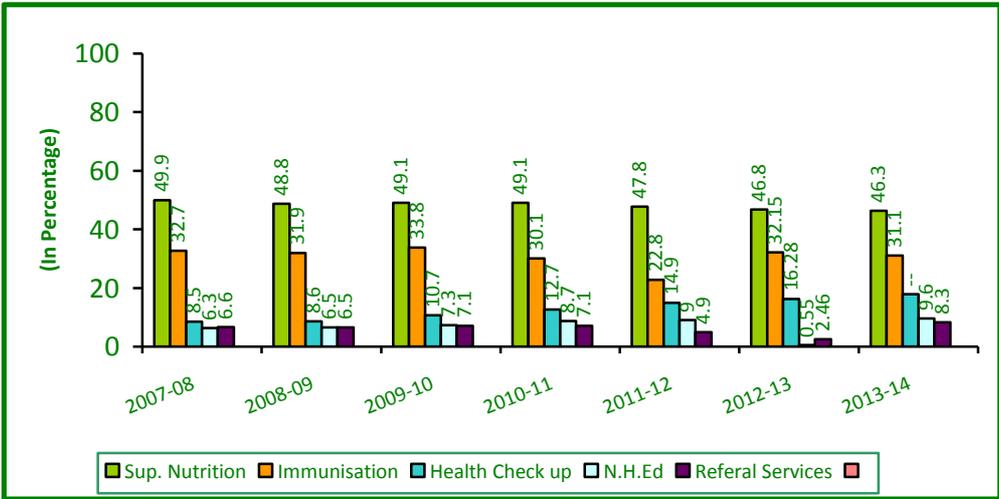
This programme was launched in 1975 and now covers all blocks and twenty urban local bodies of the State through 71,306 Anganwadi Centres out of which 10216 are Mini Anganwadi centres. It is a centrally sponsored scheme with the funding pattern of 90:10 between the centre and the state respectively. It aims at holistic development of children below 6 years and proper

nutrition and health education of pregnant mothers. The scheme provides a package of six services to children below the age of 6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers. These are: (i) supplementary nutrition, (ii) immunisation, (iii) health check-ups, (iv) referral services, (v) non-formal pre-school education, and (vi) nutrition and health education. Since ICDS programme has been universalised, all eligible beneficiaries are registered under the scheme. Figure 8.29 shows the trend of coverage of beneficiaries between 2007-08 and 2013-14. Details of information is given in Annexure 8.34. During 2013-14 Rs.723.73 crore was made available for this programme (including Rs.76.66 crore as State share and Rs.647.07 crore central share) of which Rs.542.75 crore expenditure was incurred during the same period. Currently a service under the scheme is being provided to 52.11 lakh beneficiaries, through a net work of about 61090 operational Anganwadi Centres and 10216 Mini AWCS with.

Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP)

With a view to improving health and nutritional status, children in the age group of 6 months to 6 year, pregnant women and lactating mothers are given nutritional support for 300 days a year. This is a centrally sponsored scheme with cost sharing between the Centre and State in the proportion of 50:50. Each beneficiary is given nutritional food. From the year 2009-10, the ration costs under this programme have been revised upward to Rs.6, Rs.9 and Rs.7 for normal, mild and moderately malnourished children, severely mal-nourished children and pregnant and lactating mothers respectively.

Figure 8.29: Coverage of ICDS Beneficiaries in Odisha (in lakh number)



The SNP Programme has been implemented by 71134 functional AWC covering 46.28 lakh beneficiaries during 2013-14. During 2013-14, Rs.745.48 crore, expenditure to the tune of

Rs.375.22 crore has been provided as state share and 46.28 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 2013-14(up to March;14), 6.37 lakh children have been immunised against DPT, 6.31 lakh against Polio, 5.45 lakh against BCG, and 6.48 lakh against measles. Besides, 6.44 lakh pregnant women have been covered under TT immunisation.

Nutrition & Health Education (NHED)

NHED is a key element of ICDS, comprises information on basic health, nutrition, child care and development, infant feeding practices, utilisation of health services, family planning and environmental sanitation. This is imparted through counselling sessions during home visits on fixed immunisation days and in gatherings of women's groups and mothers' meetings in the area. All women in the age group of 15-45 year are covered under this programme so that they can look after their own health, nutrition and development needs as well as those of their children and families. During 2013-14(up to March'14), about 9.58 lakh women per month have been covered under this programme.

Health Checkups

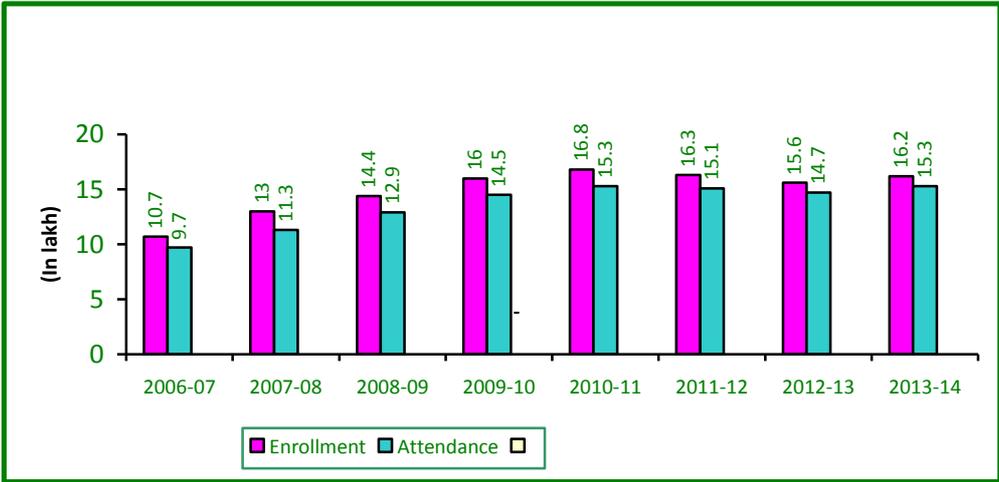
This includes: (i) ante-natal care of expectant mothers, (ii) post-natal care of nursing mothers and care of newborns and (iii) care of children under six year of age. Various health services provided by AWW and PHC staff include regular health check-ups, recording of weight, immunisation, addressing malnutrition, treatment of diarrhoea, de-worming and distribution of simple medicines. At Anganwadi centres, children, adolescent girls, pregnant women and nursing mothers are examined at regular intervals by health functionaries like ASHA, and ANM who diagnose minor ailments and distribute medicines. There is a link between the

village and PHC. During 2013-14, (up to March'14) 17.91 lakh children, pregnant women and nursing mothers were covered under the programme.

Referral Services

During health check-ups and growth monitoring, the identified sick or malnourished children in need of prompt medical attention are provided referral services. AWW have been oriented to detect disabilities in young children. They enlist all such cases in a special register and refer them to the medical officer. The effectiveness of this service depends on timely action, co-operation from health functionaries and willingness of families to avail of these services. In 2013-14 (up to March'14), 8.26 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.

Figure 8.30: Enrolments and Attendance of Pre-School Children in Odisha



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. 3,000/- per annum. During 2013-14 16.24 lakh children in the age group 3 to 6 year were enrolled and 15.26 lakh attended up to March'14. Figure 8.30 indicates the achievements of the programme since 2006-07 to 2013-14.

Odisha State Council for Child Welfare (OSCCW)

The Odisha State Council for Child Welfare is the nodal agency of the State to coordinate schemes, programmes and activities relating to children in difficult circumstances. It scrutinises applications of deemed orphans relating to 'adoption' under the guidelines

prescribed by the 'Central Adoption Resource Agency'. There are six Balashrams (orphanages) and nine Anganwadi Training Centres in the State, under the supervision of the council. During 2013-14 Rs.15.00 lakh under state plan & 1lakh under non-plan was provided for activities relating to child welfare programmes.

Orphanages

Children under the category 'in need of care and protection' are admitted and maintained in childcare institutions (orphanages) to be mainstreamed into society. In addition to general education, they are imparted different kinds of vocational training. Steps are taken for their overall development: physical, mental, intellectual and moral. They are taught yoga, music and sports. To supervise their home tasks and clarify doubts from text books, retired headmasters and experienced teachers are engaged in the orphanages. During 2013-14 an amount of Rs.583.71 lakh was provided for maintenance of children in need of care residing in 95 Child Care Institutions (CCIs).

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. There are 214 care institution registered under Juvenile Justice in 30 districts of the state with the intake capacity of 14,315 children as on 2013-14.

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 SJPU's 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. Govt. have established 3 nos.of special homes i.e at Berhampur, Rourkela and for girl's at Berhampur.

Adoption

A State Adoption Cell has been constituted for the promotion and monitoring of child adoption activities in the State. Grant-in-aid is given by the Government of India to NGOs for running Homes for Infants (Sishu Grehas) to promote adoption within the country. There are 14 Specialised Adoption Agencies to promote in-country adoption, 3 Recognised Indian Placement Agency (RIPA) to promote other in-country and inter-country adoption, one State level Adoption Co-ordinating Agency and 5 child lines in the State for care, protection, development and rehabilitation of children. Govt. have received 8 nos. of new application for SAAs for recognition, which are under scrutiny process.

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) training centres for teachers for the handicapped, (v) rehabilitation of cured leprosy patients, (vi) loan assistance scheme under NHFDC (vii) scholarship and stipend to disabled students. (viii) setting up commission for persons with disability (ix) care and protection of spastic children.

8.4.3 Emergency Feeding Programme

The objective of this food-based intervention is to provide one square meal a day to old infirm and indigent persons on a sustained basis which will help the poorest and most vulnerable section of the rural population to cope with food insecurity and food distress periods to break the food insecurity cycle.

The programme has been implemented in 8 KBK districts under the Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP). Under the programme 2,00,000 old, infirm and indigent persons are provided cooked meal daily through AWC. District wise breakup is given below.

Sl.No.	Name of the District	Beneficiaries
1	Koraput	37,315
2	Malkangiri	14,990
3	Nawarangpur	19,270
4	Rayagada	22,840
5	Bolangir	33,860
6	Sonepur	13,525
7	Kalahandi	37,200
8	Nuapada	21,000
	Total	20,00,00

The daily ration consists of 250 gm of rice, 36 gm of dal, vegetables, oil, salt and condiments comprising 812 kilocalories of energy and 21.6 gram of protein. The daily ration cost has been fixed at Rs.5.50 with nutritional value of 1,060 kilo calories of energy and 23.20 gm of protein. Funds for the programme are provided from the Special Central Assistance (SCA) for KBK districts. In between 1998-99 to 2012-13, Rs. 20,632.01 lakh was allocated and Rs.19, 557.81 lakh was released. Provision for an amount of Rs.4015.00 lakh has been made during the year 2013-14.

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. Subsequently Government of India has decided to lower the age limit from 65 to 60 with effect from 1st April, 2011. The rate of pension has been revised to Rs.300/- per beneficiary per month up to age of 79 and Rs.500/- for 80 years and above. During 2013-14 the provision of Rs.54849.03 lakh has been made under state plan Budget Estimate to cover 14,18,631 beneficiaries as per revised guide lines issued by Govt.of.India.

National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)

The Scheme is another component of National Social Assistance Programme NSAP that has been implemented in the State since August, 1995. Under this scheme, one time grant of Rs. 10,000/- is being provided a BPL family on the death of the primary bread earner in the age group of 18-64 year. The assistance is paid to the head of the household such as the spouse, minor children, unmarried daughters and dependent parents. In case of an unmarried adult, the term household would include minor brothers and sisters. From October'2012 Govt. of India have revised the age group to 18-59 years and grant to Rs.20,000. During 2013-14 Rs.4939.40 lakhs has been provided under state plan Budget estimate.

Madhu Babu Pension Yojana(MBPY)

In January 2008, the State introduced Madhubabu Pension Yojana (MBPY) by merging two pension schemes: "State Old Age Pension Rules, 1989" and "Odisha Disability Pension Rule, 1985". All beneficiaries of these schemes are covered under MBPY since 2008. During 2013-14, 19.78 lakh beneficiaries were covered under the scheme and an amount of Rs. 685.05 crore was provided for this purpose.

Home for the Aged:

In order to provide care and protection to needy persons of 60 years and above age, State Govt. is providing grant-in-aid to voluntary Organisations for taking care of these persons irrespective of sex, caste, religion and to provide free food, clothing, medical treatment and recreation facilities. At present two Home for Aged for 25 destitute elderly each are running by NGO with financial support from W&CD Deptt., Govt. of India.

Besides, 47 Old Age Home with intake capacity of 1175 , 65 Day Care Centre with 3250 intake capacity, 4 Mobile Medicare Unit and 32 Drug De-addiction centers are managed by different NGOs with the financial support from Govt. of India, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

Besides the above, Govt. of India has created a new Act titled "The Maintenance and Welfare of parents and Senior Citizen Act-2007 to ensure proper maintenance of parents and Senior Citizens. The State Government has framed the Odisha Maintenance of parents and senior citizens Rules 2009 and constituted one Appellate tribunal for each district and appointed the district Magistrate of the concerned district as presiding Officer of the Appellate

Tribunal. As per section 18(1) of the Act, the state Govt. has declared the District Social Welfare Officer (DSWO) of the concerned district as “Maintenance Officer”.

8.5 Women’s Development and Welfare

Many women suffer from discrimination, illiteracy, poverty, obscurantism and exploitation in Odisha. There are acute gender disparities in terms of literacy, access to health services and other human development indicators. Figure 8.31 shows the district-wise gender gap in literacy as per 2011 Census.

The percentage of women workers in Urban and Rural areas stood at 29.7 and 14.1 percent. Figure 8.32 graphs the proportion of women in the total workforce in Odisha from 1971 to 2011. Their share in the total workforce has been consistently increasing except 1981. Further analysis indicates that the proportion of women in total main workers has increased from 16.18 percent in 1981 to 17.87 percent in 2011, while the proportion of women marginal workers as compared to total marginal workers has declined from 85.80 percent in 1981 to 54.52 percent in 2011. This appears to be the outcome of increased literacy among women and higher participation of women in the Service Sector.

Women’s Employment in Agriculture and Allied Activities

Women workers participate actively in farm operations like sowing, transplanting, weeding, hoeing and harvesting, whereas the majority of male workers attend to ploughing operations. Wage differentials exist among men and women for the same type of jobs. Women face wage discrimination at many work sites. As can be inferred from Annexure 8.39, the proportion of women agricultural workers (cultivators and agricultural labourers) to the total women workforce increased from 42.75 percent in 1981 to 47.07 percent in 1991, but declined to 21.43 percent in 2001. As per 2011 census this has again increased to 70.7 percent while the proportion of women workers engaged in cultivation and Agriculture labourers in rural Odisha attained 76.2 percent and it was only 11.5 percent for urban Odisha during 2011.

The proportion of women employees in the total workforce of the organised sector has increased from 6.7 percent in 1970 to 16.5 percent in 2012. Their proportion in the public sector increased from 4.1 percent in 1972 to 17.7 percent in 2012, but decreased from 18.7 percent to 11.2 percent in the private sector.

8.5.1 Government Policies and Programmes

Prevention of Dowry

The State Human Rights Protection Cell monitors dowry-related homicide, suicide and torture cases. The ‘Dowry Prohibition Act’ was passed by the State in 1991 when it set up a complaint committee in the Secretariat. Special instructions have been issued for initiation of disciplinary action against its employees involved in dowry offences. The State has appointed Sub-Divisional Magistrates as the Dowry Prohibition Officers to act against dowry offenders. Advisory Boards have been appointed to assist them. A Committee with a senior lady officer as Chairperson has been set up at the district level to monitor the problems of sexual harassment of women in the workplace. NGOs are given financial assistance by the Government to propagate and organise dowry-less marriages, anti-dowry campaigns, seminars, workshops and street theatres to create mass awareness.

Figure 8.31: District-wise Gender Gap in Literacy in Odisha, 2011

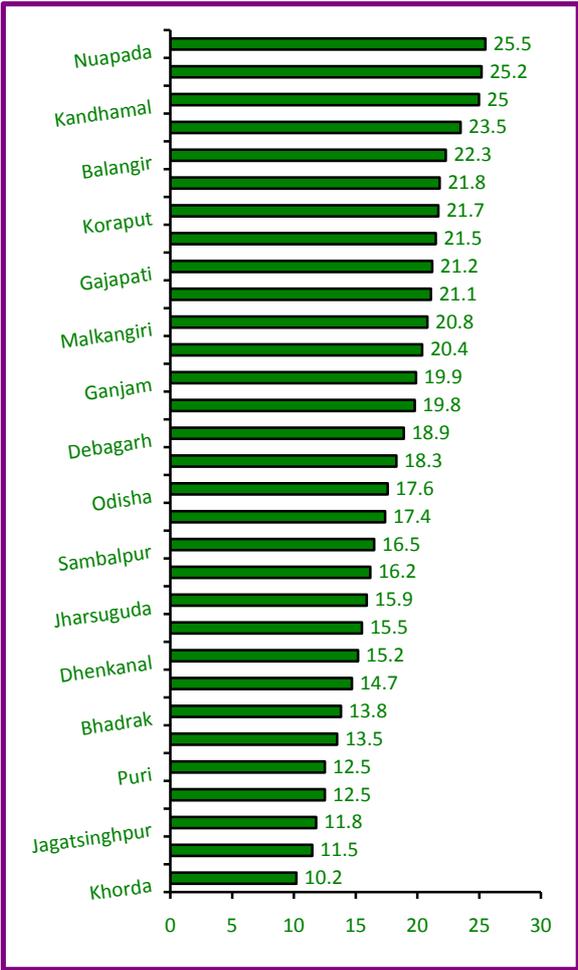
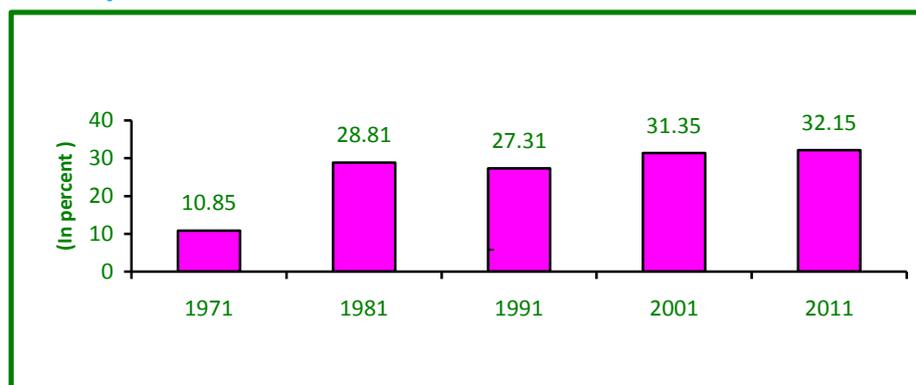


Figure 8.32: Proportion of Women in Total Workforce in Odisha, 1971-2011



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 2013-14, it received 3,540 complaints including 108 dowry deaths, 960 dowry tortures, 95 rapes, 105 kidnapping and 67 suspected deaths suicide. Besides, there were 572 non-dowry and 1,633 other cases as against 3278 complaints including 119 dowry death, 875 dowry torture, 90 rapes, 124 kidnapping and 65 suicide/ suspected death cases during 2012-13 which shows the crime against the women has increased over the previous year.

During 2013-14 Odisha State Commission for Women has organized 22 camp courts in all districts to impart justice on their door steps. Besides, Legal Awareness Camps have also organized in district headquarters to create awareness among the women folk, regarding legislation and different Government schemes for safeguarding the interest of women in Odisha. Out of a total of 3,540 cases, 2,781 cases have been disposed off.

Odisha State Social Welfare Board (OSSWB)

This Board was set up in 1954. It receives grants from the Central and State Governments for various welfare programmes, some of which are detailed below.

Rajiv Gandhi National Creche for Children of Working & 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 2013-14, 274 Voluntary

Organisations with 452 units involving an amount of Rs.1.92 crore with 11,300 beneficiaries have taken advantages in this programme. Besides 7 number of organizations having 283 BAJSS crèche units involving Rs.1.20 crore for 7075 beneficiaries have availed the advantage of this programme.

Condensed Course of Education for Adult Women

This scheme provide platform for 25 rural & poor under this scheme. 25 drop out women of 15 years plus per course are provided with educations facilities and relevant skills for their socio-economic empowerment. During 2013-14, 17 institutions having 17 courses with 425 beneficiaries received advantages in this programme involving an amount of Rs.20.36 lakh.

Awareness Generation Project (AGP)

This programme provides a platform for the 25 rural and poor women in one AGP camp to understand their problems and ways to tackle them and to create awareness. During 2013-14, 113 institutions, all in rural areas having 276 camps, for 6900 beneficiaries are provided with funds amounting Rs.15.65 lakh towards implementation of this programme.

Family Counselling Centres

This schemes aims to strengthen in social fabrics by preventing families from breaking up and promoting harmony within the family through counselling. During 2012-13, an amount of Rs.29.67 crore have been released out of sanctioned amount of Rs.58.26 crore in favour of 30 institutions, total 2897 beneficiaries were received the advantage of this programme.

Working Women's Hostels

This scheme provides hostel facilities through NGOs to working women, women undergoing one year training for employment and girl students studying in post-school professional courses for five years. There are twenty-two working women's hostels in the State with an intake capacity of 1,351. Presently, 832 women stay in these hostels. During 2010-11, three NGOs with 65 inmates have taken advantage of the programme. For the year 2013-14 an amount of Rs.150.00 lakh has been provided.

Anti Human Trafficking Measures

The problem of trafficking of women and children for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation has assumed serious proportion in recent years. Commercial exploitation of

women and children take place in various forms including brothel based prostitution, sex tourism, entertainment industry and pornography in print and electronic media. Taking into consideration the above, State Government has decided policy for combating trafficking of women & children. During 2013-14, 12 integrated Anti Human Trafficking units are functioning in the State. In addition, 20 “Ujjawala” homes were also functioning through NGOs in the state for combating trafficking. During 2013-14, an amount of Rs.45.60 lakh has been provided under state plan.

Short Stay Homes

Under this scheme 30 numbers of women in districts or in different circumstances are provided with short term shelter and institutional service like counselling and guidance along with medical and physical check-up & treatment and skill development facilities. During 2013-14, 960 nos. of women in districts or in difficult circumstances were provided short term shelter and institutional service like counselling & guidance along with medical and physical check-up & treatment and skill development facilities through 32 nos. of Short Stay Homes under this scheme. An amount of Rs. 299.75 lakh have been sanctioned in favour of this scheme.

Mahila Vikas Samabaya Nigam (MVSN)

The Nigam, an apex co-operative Society working under Women and Child Development Department was established as the nodal agency for implementing schemes and programmes for welfare, development and empowerment of women. In collaboration with ORMAS, an agency of the Panchayati Raj Department, it has widened the scope of marketing of products of Women’s Self Help Groups (WSHG) through Palishree Melas and “Sisir Saras”. It provides funds for training of the poor and needy women in traditional occupations to upgrade their skills and sell their products. It also facilitates loans to the disabled under the loan assistance scheme of the NHFDC.

Mission Shakti

“Mission Shakti “a campaign for holistic empowerment of women was launched in March, 2001 with a target to organize two lakh WSHGs covering all revenue villages of the state. The formation of WSHGs has crossed 2 lakhs by 2008. Mission Shakti believes in empowerment through SHGs mode with thrift and credit as its backbone.

Women at large have displayed great strength in the success of the Mission due to their positive contribution to the group dynamics and their natural inclination for savings. Information about women's Self-Help Groups (WSHG) in the State is given in Box 8.5.

Box 8.5: Status of WSHGs in Odisha as on March, 2014.

i) No. of WSHGs formed	5,63,388
ii) No. of members	67,60,656
iii) Credit advanced	Rs.3011.26 crores
iv) Amount of savings	Rs.414.96 crores
v) No. of WSHGs credit linked	4,77,772
vi) Federations formed	8005(7661 GP level + 314 block level+30 at district level)
vii) No. of SHGs with repeat finance	3,03,969
viii) Amount of repeat finance	Rs.1961.04 crores

OTHER ACHIEVEMENT

- ❖ MDM programme is managed by WSHGs in 43,652 out of 60,433 schools.
- ❖ 7,493 WSHGs are engaged as PDS agents for retailing and sub-whole selling of kerosene.
- ❖ Out of 15,000 GP tanks in the State, about 6,414 tanks have been leased to WSHGs.
- ❖ 2,137 WSHGs involved in LPG Gas distribution under "Shakti Gaon" Project.
- ❖ Under "Shakti Project" 2011 number of WSHGs through HLL are operating as "Shakti Dealers:"
 - ☞ The supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) has been decentralized to WSHGs.
 - ☞ Mission Shakti is providing additional livelihood to more than 5200 rural women from 800 WSHGs in 12 districts through preparing and supplying incense sticks to ITC with the joint effort of ORMAS and mission Shakti.
 - ☞ Opening of WSHGs product outlets in 4 numbers of Reliance Fresh stores in Bhubaneswar for marketing is an important initiative of marketing in recent years.
 - ☞ By the end of 2012-13, "Seed Money" amounting to Rs.48.23 crore have been provided to 48,239 WSHGS under Micro-credit support programme

8.6 Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Welfare of SCs and STs is necessary for achieving faster and more inclusive development. The scheduled tribes (ST) and scheduled castes (SC) constitute about 39.98% of the State's total population.(ST-22.85%and SC 17.13% as per 2011 census) Out of 635 tribal communities in India, 62 are found in Odisha and 13 are Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG).There are 93 scheduled caste communities in the State. The State Government implements several programmes for economic, educational and social development of the communities.

8.6.1 Status of Scheduled Tribes (STs)

The ethos, ideology, world view and cultural heritage of tribal communities are rich and varied. They range from nomadic food gatherers and hunters to skilled and settled agriculturists and horticulturists. Tribal areas of Odisha present in extremely diverse socio-economic panorama. Tribals speak as many as 74 dialects. The PVTG in Odisha include Bonda, Chuktia, Bhunjia, Didayi, Dongaria Kandha, Juang, Kharia, Kutia Kandha, Lanjia Soura, Lodha, Mankadia, Paudi Bhuyan and Souras. These communities are considered a special category in view of their distinct social, cultural and occupational practices and traits. The PVTG are distinguished from other tribal communities for their pre-agricultural economy, low levels of literacy, isolated habitations and other characteristics. It is encouraging to note that their population, has increased to 82,808 from 78611 in 2007. They reside in parts of twenty blocks of twelve districts.

Odisha has the third largest concentration of tribal population in the country. Odisha comprise of 9.66 percent of the total tribal population of our country followed by Madhya Pradesh (14.69%) and Maharastra (10.08%). About 44.7 percent of the state's geographical area, which is known as Scheduled Areas extends over 118 out of 314 blocks in twelve districts and a portion of Sorada Tahasil of Ganjam district. The ST population of Odisha increased from about 42.24 lakh in 1961 to 95.91 lakh in 2011. However, their proportion in the total population decreased from 24.07 percent in 1961 to 22.85 percent in 2011. Mayurbhanj district has the maximum ST population (14.80 lakh) as well as highest proportion of ST population (58.7 percent) in the State . The decadal population growth rate of STs since 1961 has been less than that for the total population. But during 2011, the ST

population growth rate (15.82 percent) has surpassed the total population growth rate of 14.05 percent. About 93.8 percent of STs in Odisha reside in rural areas as against 90% in India. The sex ratio of ST stood at 1029 which is higher not only than the total sex ratio of the state 979 but also over the national level. The decadal growth rate of the ST population in Odisha is lower (17.75 percent) than that at the all-India level (23.7 percent). Annexure 8.41 provides further demographic and other details.

Nine districts having 45 percent or more ST population as per the 2011 census are Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Rayagada, Nabrangpur, Kandhamal, Gajapati, Sundergarh, Koraput and Kendujhar. The ST population in these districts accounts for two-thirds (i.e., 66 percent) of the State ST population and ranges from 25 percent to 45 percent of the total population of the five additional districts of Nuapada, Sambalpur, Deogarh, Jharsuguda and Kalahandi. These 14 districts together have 79.7 percent of the total ST population of Odisha. Mayurbhanj district has the maximum ST population (14.80 lakh) and highest proportion of ST population (58.7 percent) in the State. There is a wide inter-district variation in the decadal growth rate of ST population, which was highest in Kendrapara district (39 percent) and lowest (-9 percent) in Jagatsinghpur district. It is argued that births alone cannot account for higher decadal growth rate of the tribal population in coastal districts. This indicates higher inter-district migration of the ST population to coastal districts in search of better livelihood opportunities. The decadal growth rate of the ST population in rural areas of Odisha is 30.3 percent and in urban areas it is 14.1 percent. As per 2011 population census, there were 21.63 lakh ST households in Odisha out of which 20.32 lakh (86.3%) were in rural area out of total 21.63 lakh ST households, 53.1 percent households were livable condition and 32.7 percent house roof were handmade tiles. Further, 82.4 percent household's donot have any latrine and 78.4 percent house hold used fire-wood for their cooking. About 34.8 percent household possess telephone / mobile.

As per 2011 population census, there were 16.70 lakh Schedule caste household in the state, of which 87.3 percent belongs to rural Odisha. Out of total 16.70 lakh households 49 percent were livable condition and roof of 35.9 percent households were Grass/thatch/ polythine or of handmade tiles. About 98.5 percent households use either electricity or Kerosene for lighting.

About 62.1 percent households do not have their own latrine and 62.9 percent households using fire wood for cooking.

8.6.2 Status of Scheduled Castes (SC)

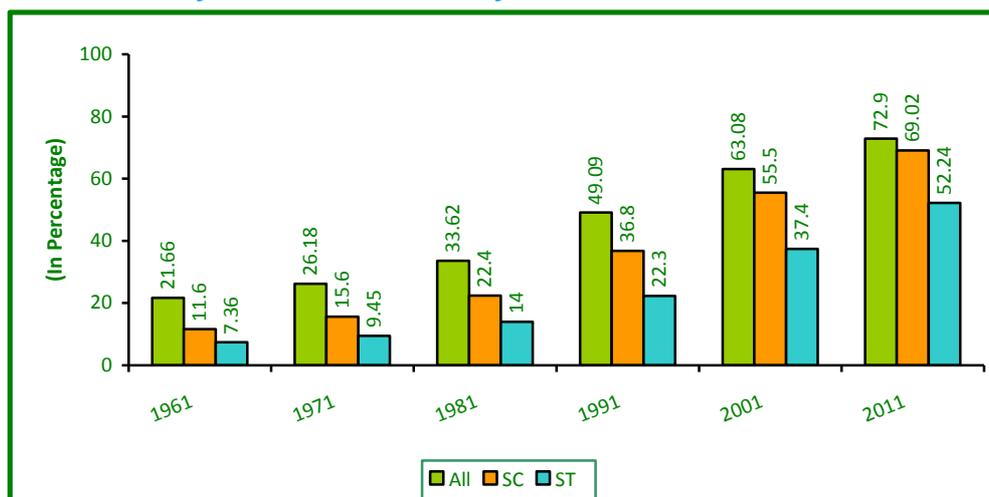
The SC population in Odisha increased from 27.65 lakh (15.76%) in 1961 to 71.88 lakh (17 percent) in 2011. During 2011, the SC population constituted 17.13 percent of total population of the State as against 16.6 percent at all India level. The state stood 11th among all states & UTs sharing 3.6 percent of total SC population of the country. In 1961, females outnumbered males among SC, but the situation reversed in the subsequent census years. As a result, their sex ratio declined from 1015 in 1961 to 987 in 2011 as against 979 for all communities in Odisha. Most SCs still live in rural areas, the rural SC population being 86.5 percent in 2011. There are 93 SC communities in the State. The districts with a high concentration of SC population are Ganjam (6.88 lakh), Cuttack (4.99 lakh), Balasore (3.79 lakh) and Jajpur (4.33 lakh), while Gajapati district (0.39 lakh) has the minimum concentration. The proportion of SC population to the total district population is the highest (25.6 percent) in Sonepur district and lowest in Gajapati (6.87 percent).

As shown in Annexure 8.42, the decadal growth rate of SC population in the State was less than the State average till 1981, after which the trend reversed. The decadal growth rate of SC population in 2001-2011 stood at 18.2 percent in Odisha which was lower than the all-India average of 20.8 percent. There have been wide inter-district variations in the decadal growth rates of SC population. Balangir district witnessed the highest growth rate of 30.26 percent, while Gajapati district registered a meagre growth rate 0.63 percent.

8.6.3 Literacy

The literacy levels by gender and social groups reflects that the ST communities had the lowest literacy rate of 52.24 percent in 2011 Figure 8.33. The SC communities in Odisha have performance better with a literacy rate of 69.02 percent in 2011. Growth of the SC and ST literacy rates in the State has been traced in Annexure 8.43. The SC literacy rate has substantially improved between 1961 and 2011 and the gap between SC and overall literacy rates has been declining at a faster rate than that between ST and total literacy rates. The difference between literacy rates of SC and ST has increased from about 4 percent in 1961 to around 17 percent in 2011. Figure 8.33 compares literacy rates in Odisha by communities from 1961 to 2001.

Figure 8.33: Literacy Rates in Odisha by Communities, 1961-2011 Census



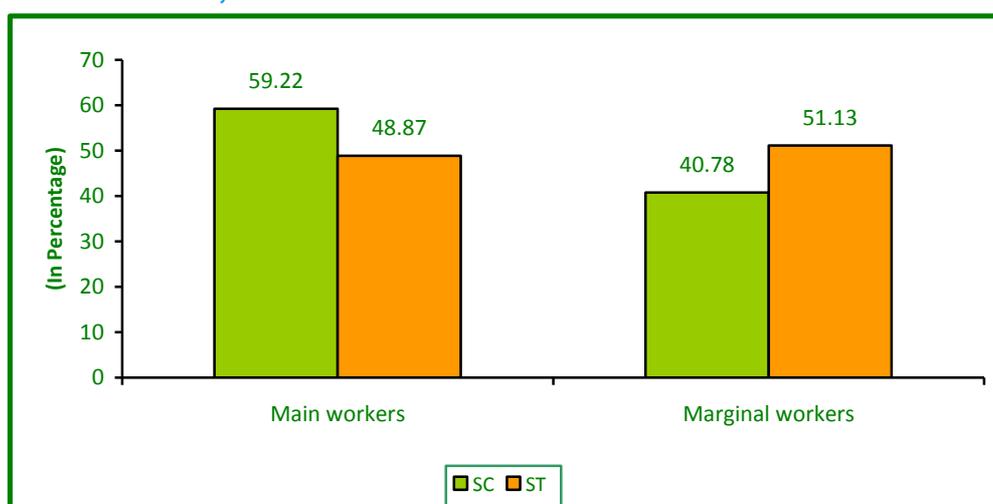
There are wide inter-district differences in the ST literacy rates. Performance of the northern districts has been better than that of the southern districts. As against 68.72 percent literacy rate of ST in Jharsuguda, the ST literacy rate for Malkangiri district was only 35.23 percent in 2011. It may be seen that the literacy rate of ST women is very low at 41.20 percent in 2011, compared to 58.76 percent of SC women and 64.01 percent of all women in Odisha. Though literacy rates of both ST and SC women have increased over the years, the increase is less than that for their male counterparts. As a result, the gap between the male and female literacy rates of STs increased from 11.27 percent in 1961 to 22.50 percent in 2011. In the case of SCs, the gap kept on increasing from 16.38 percent in 1961 to 30.14 percent in 1991, but declined to 20.45 in 2011.

8.6.4 Occupational Patterns

As per 2011 census, there were 47, 69,659 workers among STs, out of which 48.87 percent were main workers and the rest were marginal workers. The total number of workers among SCs was 29, 90,326 out of which 59.22 percent are main workers and the rest being marginal workers. Figure 8.34 shows that there are proportionately more main workers among SCs while it is reverse in case of ST.

Among the tribals, cultivators account for 40.4 percent and agricultural labourers 32.5 percent of total main workers. Of the total SC workers, 21.1 percent were cultivators and 33.3 percent were agricultural labourers. Most of the tribal and SC cultivators are marginal and small farmers or share croppers. Other important occupational groups are weavers, fishermen and cobblers. There are 15 SC communities in the category of sweepers and scavengers. Apart from nomadic and semi-nomadic groups among SCs, there are de-notified communities identified as Special Vulnerable Groups (SVG).

Figure 8.34: Distribution of Main & Marginal Workers by Communities in Odisha, 2011



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 ST population (about 68 percent) of the total tribal population of the State. There are twenty-one Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) in the State to implement various tribal welfare programmes in tribal sub-plan areas. Box 8.6 shows the scheduled area in Odisha.

Box 8.6: Scheduled Areas in Odisha

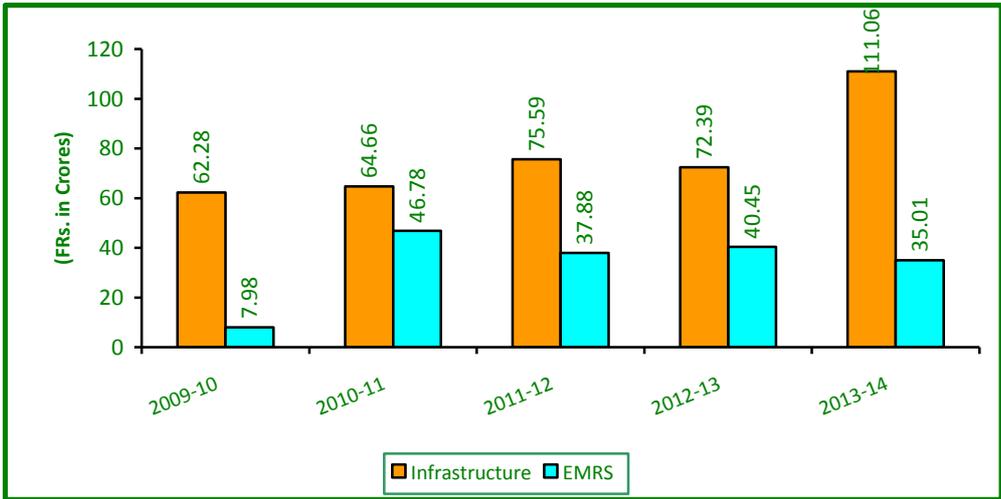
The entire districts of Mayurbhanj, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabrangpur, Rayagada, Sundergarh and Kandhamal, R. Udayagiri Tahsil, Gumma and Rayagada blocks, Sorada Tahsil excluding Gajalbadi and Gochha Panchayats of Ganjam district, Kuchinda Tahsil of Sambalpur district, Telkoi, Kendujhar, Champua and Barbil Tahsils of Kendujhar district, Th. Rampur and Lanjigarh blocks of Kalahandi district and Nilagiri block of Balasore district.

TSP approach envisages integrated development of tribal areas. All programmes in TSP areas, irrespective of their sources of funding, operate in unison. The objective is to bring the areas at par with the rest of the State and to improve the quality of life of Tribals.. The original strategy of the TSP approach has been reoriented to focus on employment and income generating activities and to bring about incidental infrastructure development.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MOTA)

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been providing Special Central Assistance as additionality to the Tribal Sub-Plan for carrying out programmes to assist tribal households with income generation schemes and for creation of infrastructure in the TSP areas to support economic activities.

Figure 8.35: Flow of Fund to Odisha under Article 275 (1), from 2009-10 to 2013-14



During the 10th plan period (2002-07), a total of Rs.347.62 crore was received under SCA to TSP and 3.01 lakh tribal BPL families were assisted under various income generating schemes. During the 11th plan period (2007-08 to 2011-12), an amount of Rs. 545.62 crore has been released and utilised under this programme. Details of achievement are in Annexure 8.53. During 2012-13, a central Government fund of Rs 133.21 crores have been released to the executing agencies. During 2013-14 Rs.133.21 crores also released.

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 2013-14, Rs. 116.36 crore was released as SCA to ITDA,

and the cumulative expenditure up to the end of March'2014 was Rs.135.02 crores and 1103 projects were completed covering 64176 no. of beneficiaries.

Grants under Article - 275(1) of the Constitution of India

As per the provisions of Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs gives annual grants to States to promote welfare of STs. The assistance covers the entire TSP area. Under this scheme, 100 percent grants are given to meet the cost of specific projects for tribals and raise the level of administration of scheduled areas. The proportion of ST population is the basis for allocation of grants to states. Projects like Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) from Classes VI to XII, roads, bridges, minor irrigation projects, hostel buildings, educational complexes, drinking water facilities and electrification of tribal bastis are usually implemented under the programme. Release of funds by year is given in Figure 8.35. During 2013-14 an amount of Rs.77.89 crore was spent under Article 275 (1) and 1015 projects were completed.

Modified Area Development Approach (MADA)

Adopted during the 6th Plan, this programme aims at development of tribal populations residing outside TSP areas in contiguous patches having a population of 10,000 or more, of which, at least 50 percent are tribals. There are 46 MADA pockets in 47 blocks of 17 districts. These MADA pockets cover 5.68 lakh population. Individual family oriented income-generating schemes for ST communities and critical infrastructure development programmes are implemented in these pockets. There is a MADA Project Level Committee for each MADA pocket under the chairmanship of the Sub-Collector and including officials and non-officials, local MLAs and MPs as members. The committee draws up programmes and oversees their implementation. During 2013-14, under this programme funds sanctioned was Rs.4.46 crores , with a cumulative expenditure of Rs. 5.42 crores by the end of March'2014 with completion of 389 projects which benefit 10143 number of families.

Clusters

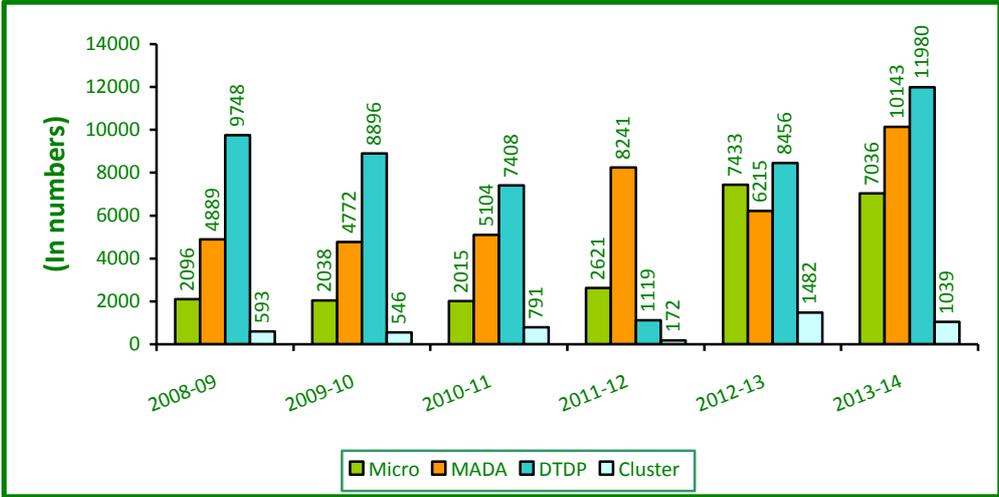
This approach was introduced during the 7th Plan in order to bring smaller areas with tribal concentrations beyond the MADA pockets into the mainstream of development. Contiguous areas with at least 5,000 population and 50 percent tribal concentration are identified as clusters. There are 14 such clusters spread over 13 blocks in 10 districts with 62,021 tribal population. The administrative arrangements for these fourteen clusters are similar to those of MADA

pockets. For the development of tribals in these clusters in addition to normal programmes, SCA is being provided for the implementation of income generating schemes in group mode and through community benefit oriented programmes. During 2013-14 Rs.230.00 lakh was released and Rs.286.80 lakh was utilized, 159 projects were completed under the scheme which benefits 1039 number of families.

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 2013-14 an amount of Rs. 2.68 crore (cumulative) was utilised out of SCA to TSP under Micro Project and 107 projects were completed covering 7036 number of 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 2013-14, funds sanctioned Rs.19.60 crores but total funds available for expenditure was Rs.46.49 crores up to the end of March'2014 , total 721 no. of projects have been completed, benefiting 7036 families.

Figure 8.36: Number of Families Covered under Different SC & ST Development Programmes from 2008-09 to 2013-14



Dispersed Tribal Development Programme (DTDP)

About 27 percent tribal population is dispersed all over the State outside the concentrated areas and is at different stages of socio-economic development. For this population, DTDP has been implemented and has the following salient aspects: (i) to provide margin money for various bankable income generating schemes under the margin money loan programme, (ii) to initiate community minor irrigation projects such as LIPs, WHS and the like, (iii) to conduct training programmes for promoting self-employment and wage-employment and (iv) to enroll ST households as members of cooperatives. Rs. 4.21 crore was utilised and 11980 families were assisted during 2013-14. Figure 8.36 shows the number of families covered under different programmes between 2005-06 and 2012-13. Details of the achievements of different programmes are given in Annexure 8.44. Strong focus has been made for skill up-gradation and placement linked employability training.

Special Plan for KBK districts

The Special Plan for KBK districts, i.e., the Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) started in 1998-99 to promote general and female literacy among ST and SC by providing scholarships, hostel accommodation and other facilities. Under this scheme special focus has been on promoting of literacy of ST female and male and improving livelihood opportunities for them. During 2013-14 an amount of Rs.59.57 crore was sanctioned to the KBK districts for implementation of 244 nos. of projects and infrastructure development of 1607 schools and hostels. Out of these 200 projects and 1592 hostels have been completed and Rs.59.57 crore has been spent.

Education

Literacy and education are the pre-requisites for the improved quality of human resources. As a priority area of intervention, The State government is committed to improve the educational status of SC and ST communities in particular by a series of government sponsored measures like free education, award of scholarships, boarding facilities, free text books, to SC/ST students in the State. The literacy rate of SCs and STs increased to 69.02 percent and 52.24 percent in 2011 respectively, a rise by 15.87 & 14.49 percentage points respectively over 2001. The gender gap of SC and ST also reduced by 20.45 & 22.50 percent in 2011 respectively. At present 1670 educational institutions including 766 Ashram schools, 505 Sevashram & residential sevashram schools, 337 high schools (173 for girls), 22 higher secondary schools, and 24 residential and PTGS, one secondary training school

two B.Ed training schools and 13 EMRS ,(Ekalavya Modle Residential Schools) are functioning under the administrative control of ST &SC Department . During 2013-14, 4.34 lakh of students including 2.50 lakh girls were enrolled in these schools. The following initiatives have been taken up during 2013-14 to improve the quality education among SC & STs:

- ☞ E- enabled computer labs are established in 86 high schools.
- ☞ English language labs are set up in all 13 EMRS.
- ☞ Smart Class rooms with modern teaching , learning aids & lectures, multimedia contents are set up in all 13 EMRS and 8 (eight)higher secondary schools
- ☞ Online engineering coaching is provided in 21 higher secondary schools and EMRS.
- ☞ 100 best performing SC/ST students are imparted with integrated + Science and medical coaching
- ☞ There are 5375 ST hostels with 4.05 lakh intake capacity.
- ☞ There are 28 High schools in TSP area which will further upgraded to HSS. It is under consideration of Govt.

It is proposed to open 30 new ashram schools, upgrade 14 high schools to higher secondary schools during 2013-14. Red-cross Units in 51 High school / Girl's High school, Scouts and Guides in 60 no of High schools / Girl's High schools have been opened with an expenditure of Rs.39.93 lakh. Besides, the state government has decided to open 5 urban hostel complex i.e. 3 at Bhubaneswar with 200 intake capacity, one each at Berhampur & Rourkela with 300 intake capacity during 2013-14.

Scholarships

Pre and post-matric scholarships are given to SC and ST students to encourage them to pursue education. The SC and ST boarders studying in Classes I to X in the schools managed by the ST and SC Development Department and in Classes VI to X of the School and Mass Education Department get scholarships at the prescribed rate. Day scholars in ME and high schools are given scholarships. The Government provides post-matric scholarships at different rates for different courses. Annexure 8.47 indicates that during 2013-14 Rs. 124.45 crores has been released towards the payment of post matric

scholarships to 2, 61, 842 SC/ST students (Rs.58.81 crore to 142170 SC and Rs. 65.64 crore to 119672 ST students). Similarly, during 2013-14, Rs. 391.29 crore has been released towards the payment of pre-matric scholarships to 14, 97,370 SC/ST students (Rs.77.08 crore to 625992 SC and Rs. 314.21 crore to 871378 ST students).

Protection of Civil Rights of SC and ST

- Legal aid assistance: Legal aid is being extended to SCs/STs to fight cases for establishing their rights, titles, interest and possession over disputed land and also for cases under the PCR Act, 1955 and the POA Act, 1989. During 2011-12 an amount of Rs.8.82 lakh has been released for payment of legal aid services to SC/ST litigants.State government have opened 390 legal aid cells (30 numbers in district head quarters, 46 in sub divisional head quarters and in 314 blocks of the State. Out of 780 retainers, 593 retainers @ of 2 in each Legal Aid Cell have been selected and engaged. Further 109 retainers have been selected for their engagement in vacant posts. The retainers have been trained through Video Conferencing for providing free legal services to ST / SC people.
- Inter-Caste Marriages: Cash incentives of Rs.10, 000 is being 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 2013-14, 785 couples received this incentive amounting to Rs. 388.75 lakh as against Rs.279.77 lakh released in favour of 582 beneficiaries in 2012-13. Achievements under this programme during the last five years are given in Table 8.2.

Table 8.2: Status of Inter-Caste Marriages in Odisha, 2008 -09 to 2013-14

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
2011-12	478	228.78
2012-13	582	279.77
2013-14	785	388.75

- Monetary Relief to SC/ST victims of atrocities: During 2013-14, monetary benefit of Rs. 385.71 lakh was released for 1658 SC and ST victims of atrocities, while Rs. 366.09 lakh was released in favour of 1556 SC and ST victims in 2012-13. Number of beneficiaries and amount released during the last four years are given in Table 8.3.

Table 8.3: Assistance to Victims of Atrocities, 2008 -09 to 2013-14

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
2011-12	1169	121.63
2012-13	1556	366.09
2013-14	1658	385.71

- Land Alienation: The State Government has amended the Odisha Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property (by Scheduled Tribes) Regulation, 1956, in which transfer/alienation of land belonging to ST to non-ST persons has been completely banned. Since its inception till the end of December, 2012, 53353 no. of cases involving land area of 43649.032 acres have been instituted on transaction/ alienation of tribal land to non-tribal persons. Out of these, 46469 cases involving land area of 34497.879 acres have been disposed of.
- As per sections 22, 23 and 23 (A) of the Odisha Land Reform (OLR) Act, 1960, the transfer of land from SC and ST people to non-SC/ST without prior permission of the competent authority has been declared void and restoration of such lands to the respective recorded tenant has been allotted. So far land to the extent of 13,254.872 acres has been restored in favour of 14,115 ST and 17917.054 acres of land restored in favour of 25,410 SC beneficiaries.
- Fake Caste Certificates: Vigilance cells have been established at the State level as well as district level for verification of fake caste certificates. About 2247 complaints of fake caste certificates have been received up to March, 2014. Enquiry reports in respect of 1180 cases have been received and 592 cases have been finalized.

Poverty Alleviation Programmes for SC & ST

The incidence of poverty among ST and SC communities has been discussed. However, it is 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 2013-14.

Distribution of Waste Land/Ceiling Surplus Land to Landless Families

Land to land less and homestead land to homestead less households have been the major component of empowerment. Under various scheme i.e OGLS Vasundhara, Mo Jami Mo Dhia scheme, Government of Odisha settled 26,038 families. During 2013-14, 10,122 families have received 12,312.15 acres land under FRA(Forest Right Act) .

Odisha Tribal Empowerment and livelihood programme (OTELP) collaborated with Lansea with an objective to provide land to landless by using community resource persons (CRPs) or Bhumisanjojaks in 1042 projects villages benefiting 58,276 households in seven districts of Odisha. Till date, with 550 CRPs, identification of landless in 1003 project villages have been completed out of 1056 village. There are two types of landlessness identified i) absolute landless (Zero homestead and Zero farmland) , ii) Landless (Less than 2 decimal of homestead land and less than one standard were farm land). Field verification has been completed in 797 villages, Patta distribution over in 348 villages, where 10,339 families have received homestead plots (4 decimal on average) and 1027 households have received farm land each about 50 decimals. This proposed programme will be implemented during the 12th plan period in three overlapping phases.: (2012-14), (2013-15), (2014-16)

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 SC, ST, scavenger communities of the State under various income generating schemes. During 2013-14 OSFDC financed 39.79 Crore which benefitted 33449 number of S.C and 11980 S.T respectively. The detailed picture is depicted in Annexure 8.49.from 2008-09 to 2013-14.

Programmes implemented by OSFDC include:

- SCA under Special Component Plan for development of SC
- SCA under TSP for dispersed tribals outside ITDA, MADA, Micro Projects and Cluster areas
- Self-employment scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS)
- Term loan scheme for SC, ST, scavengers and minorities with assistance from the National SC and ST Finance Development Corporation (NSFDC), National Scheduled Tribes Finance Development Corporation (NSTFDC) and National Safai Karamchari Finance Development Corporation (NSKFDC).

Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme (OTELP)

“Odisha Tribal Empowerment 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. From January 2008 Phase-II operations have started, in the new blocks of Phase-I districts are 9 blocks covering 15,129 households living in 328 villages. The Phase-II operation in Phase-II districts also started from 2009 in 11 blocks covering 21,570 households in 316 villages. Currently the programme is in Phase-III implementation stage. The details of achievement of OTELP is 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 2013-14 are as follows;

1. Three language training programmes on "Santali" was organized for 89 trainees.
2. Academy has published "BANAJA" based on tribal painting which was released by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Odisha during the inaugural of Adivasi Mela 2014. Besides, the academy has also published its rainy and winter issues student's journal "SARGIFUL".
3. Twenty Tribal talents were felicitated on 26TH January 2014.
4. Project work on Ho and Saora bilingual dictionaries undertaken.
5. During 2013-14, Academy sponsored 22 Tribal Dance troupes to nine different tribal Mohotsavs inside the State.
6. Publication of 13 pages wall calendar in 2014.

SC/ST Research & Training Institute (SC ST RTI)

This is the premier and oldest tribal research institute in the country established in 1952. The institute received the nodal status for the country in 2008-09 on the merit of its impressive performance. The tribal museum of the institute has been identified as Model Interactive Tribal Museum by UNESCO. It publishes the research journal titled 'the ADIVASI' (bi-annual) under the theme-Tribal Festivals of Odisha and PTGs and Tribal Development along with five books on tribals. Its activities during 2013-14 are summarized below:

- Nine research studies were undertaken and completed: (i) Sustainable utilization of local flora and fauna for food by tribes of Odisha. (ii) Assessment of health status of PTGs in Odisha (iii) Traditional medicines and healing practices among selected ST communities. (iv) Study of dropout and out of school children in the age-group of 16-24. (v) The inclusion of Koya and Gadaba tribe in the list of PVTG for constitution of micro project. (vi) Ethnographic study of five tribal communities of Odisha. (vii) Tribal Textiles of Odisha. (viii) Management of land and water resources of the tribes of

South Odisha and Andhra Pradesh. (ix) Indigenous Ethno-medicinal practice among Kandh's and Santal's of Odisha.

- Five number of evaluation studies have been completed and two are under progress.
- During 2013-14, the Institute has conducted 22 numbers of training programmes and a National Seminar on Forest Right Act in collaboration with UNDP.
- The Institute has a tribal museum in its sprawling campus, which is one of its star attractions. This unique and specialized ethnographic museum, showcasing many rare objects of arts and artifacts of colorful tribal communities of the State, attracts a large number of visitors, including foreign tourists. It also has a special tribal photo gallery. The museum campus presents a holistic experience on tribal environment to the visitors.
- During 2013-14, Empirical ethnic status studies have been taken up on S.C Communities, i.e., Putiy Piaka/ Radhi/ Niary/ Ghani/ Mahara/ Mehor/ Kumbhar/ Kumari/ Maghya Kumbhar/ Keuta/ Kaibarta/ Dhibara. The Ethnic status reports on these communities have been prepared and submitted to Government. In addition to that fresh Ethnic status report on Kui (Kandha) and Paharia has been prepared and submitted for their inclusion on the S.T list of Odisha

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 thirteen branch offices located in tribal areas of ten districts. It has 96 storage go-downs with 38,616 MTs capacity located in TSP areas. Its objective is to ensure fair and remunerative prices to primary tribal collectors of minor forest produce items by providing marketing linkages and granting consumption-cum-production loans to tribals in order to protect them from money lenders. During 2013-14, the following major activities were taken up by the TDCCOL:

1. Grant-in-aid/ managerial subsidy of Rs 4.75 crores have been released in favour of the corporation.
2. Forward sale of MFP and SAP items made through competitive bidding to ensure fair and remunerative prices to the tribals.

3. Handicrafts/handlooms/tribal paintings under Trade mark 'TRIBEODISHA' and MFP & SAP products under 'ADISHA' received wide accreditation among urban consumers.
4. TDCCOL & OMFED collaborated to supply various cattle feed items.
5. Series of capacity building programmes made for primary honey hunters beneficiaries.
6. Series of trainings made for tribal WSHGs members on processing of siali leaf plates in Baliguda and Kandhamal.
7. TDCCOL has partnered with HPCL and BPCL petroleum companies and operates Petrol pumps in Paralakhemundi and Sundargarh.
8. Launching and "Innovative Marketing Van" to facilitate the marketing of various exclusive products on wheel at strategic locations in and around Bhubaneswar.
9. TDCCOL has launched couple of products like, Lemon Grass oil, Kusum oil, Neem oil and also a cool range of handloom and handicrafts has also been flooded with in the stores.



Annexure - 8

Annexure 8.1: Growth of Literacy in Odisha vis-à-vis India

Year	Odisha (literacy in %)				India (literacy in %)			
	Male	Female	All	Decadal increase	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	4.52	45.96	21.97	34.45	6.15
1981	46.39	20.60	33.62	7.44	56.38	29.76	43.57	9.12
1991	63.09	34.68	49.09	15.47	64.13	39.29	52.21	8.64
2001	75.35	50.51	63.08	13.99	75.3	53.7	64.8	13.2
2011	81.59	64.01	72.87	9.79	80.89	64.64	72.99	9.24

Sources: Census of India 1951-2011

Annexure 8.2: Status of Elementary Education in Odisha

Indicator	2002-03	2003-04	2005-06	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Enrollment (in Lakh nos.)							
i. All	51.89	57.23	58.38	65.79	65.2	64.22	63.88
ii. S.C	10.51	11.65	11.73	12.68	12.43	12.43	12.26
iii.S.T	12.6	13.56	14.29	17.6	18.38	18.8	19.08
iv. Girls	24.38	27.12	27.88	31.99	31.66	31.13	30.95
2. Out of School children	10,44,826	3,16,479	6,03,290	72,048	30,591	19,591	6,001
3. Dropout Rate							2.19
i. Primary	36.02	32.42	18.49	2.6	0.43	0.4	1.97
ii. Upper Primary	55.36	49.82	28.39	7.23	3.07	2.36	2.40
4. Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER)	87.77	91.03	87.78	101.32	101.31	100.56	102.36
5. Net Enrollment Ratio (NER)	74.17	78.74	78.58	90.78	93.27	92.65	93.09
6. Pupil Teacher Ratio	46.67	44.97	38.68	30.03	27.8	26.95	25.57

Annexure 8.2 (A): Number of Primary Schools, Enrolment, Teachers and Gross/Net Enrolment Ratio in Odisha

Year	Number of primary schools	No. of Teachers	Primary school / 100 sq. km.	Teacher Pupil Ratio	Enrollment ('000)	Gross Enrollment Ratio (%) (6-11 years)	Net Enrollment Ratio (%) (6-11 years)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2005-06	45,890	1,15,351	29.5	1:40	4,613	92.25	78.58
2006-07	46,722	1,14,105	30.01	1:39	4,485	90.98	82.06
2007-08	48,402	1,23,765	31.1	1:37	4,513	96.66	84.23
2008-09	50,062	1,25,434	32.1	1:37	4,587	97.48	92.72
2009-10	52,972	137,833	34	1:33	4493	98.04	92.88
2010-11	54144	136407	34.8	1.32	4489	99.60	91.83
2011-12	55106	133262	35.4	1:30	4433	99.69	93.27
2012-13	55,329	134,578	35.0	1:28	4,341	99.96	93.61
2013-14	36,399	121,193	23	1:35	4278	99.20	93.85

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
2005-06*	18.12	18.86	18.49	19.09	19.82	19.46	12.44	24.34	23.32
2006-07	10.34	10.72	10.53	15.91	18.02	16.97	18.7	27.05	22.88
2007-08	7.76	7.83	7.79	11.93	13.16	12.54	14.03	19.75	16.89
2008-09	5	4.89	4.95	7.7	8.22	7.96	9.05	12.34	10.69
2009-10	2.57	3.1	2.83	4.06	4.36	4.21	6.27	6.66	6.46
2010-11	2.35	2.86	2.60	3.08	3.89	3.38	4.12	5.35	4.85
2011-12	0.25	0.62	0.43	2.15	2.68	2.41	3.51	2.80	3.10
2012-13	0.73	0.22	0.37	2.36	2.42	2.39	2.76	2.85	2.97
2013-14	2.08	2.05	1.97	2.41	2.38	2.39	2.68	2.77	2.71

(* 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
2005-06	15,737	32,985	10	1:37	1225	83.3	71.84
2006-07	17,322	39,832	11.11	1:47	1817	100.31	73.11
2007-08	18,224	49,413	11.11	1:40	1997	104.28	76.62
2008-09	19,057	55,832	12.5	1:38	2128	99.06	85.52
2009-10	22209	56758	14.2	1:37	2128	104.11	85.68
2010-11	24377	53994	15.7	1.39	2090	105.45	83.84
2011-12	23239	53264	15.7	1:25	2087	104.93	90.84
2012-13	24,234	53,791	15.6	1:24	2,081	101.83	91.57
2013-14	21,945	62,570	14	1:34	2,110	104.44	91.38

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
2005-06	27.86	28.96	28.39	28.46	30.21	29.33	35.89	38.46	37.07
2006-07	17.63	18.47	18.05	23.71	27.46	25.59	29.91	34.97	32.44
2007-08	13.05	13.49	13.27	17.55	20.05	18.8	22.13	25.53	23.83
2008-09	8.42	8.43	8.42	11.32	12.53	11.92	14.28	15.96	15.12
2009-10	8.13	8.24	8.19	8.64	9.61	8.89	8.47	6.82	9.72
2010-11	7.15	7.31	7.23	6.86	6.05	6.21	7.18	6.96	7.85
2011-12	3.85	2.23	3.07	2.20	1.23	1.73	3.20	6.31	4.70
2012-13	2.45	2.38	2.36	2.44	2.39	2.41	3.95	3.29	3.38
2013-14	2.71	2.08	2.40	2.84	2.24	2.58	3.48	3.89	3.63

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
2005-06	60	64	62	70.8	72.5	71.7	75	73	74
2006-07	59	62	61	70	71.8	70.9	75	73	74
2007-08	58.2	61	59.6	69	71	70	74.6	71	72.8
2008-09	58	60.6	59.3	68.5	70.7	69.6	73	70	71.6
2009-10	NA	NA	54.0	NA	NA	64.4	NA	NA	69.2
2010-11	49.9	52.1	51.0	60.0	63.0	61.0	66.7	64.0	65.4
2011-12	47.2	51.8	49.5	59.2	61.8	60.5	65.9	62.7	64.3
2012-13	21.1	16.21	18.7	25.0	17.3	21.2	26.7	19.7	23.4
2013-14	18.3	14.6	16.5	18.7	13.9	16.3	20.5	17.4	19.0

Source: Director, Elementary Education, Odisha

Annexure 8.7: Results of Secondary Level Examination, Appeared/Passed, in Odisha (in 000)

Year	BSE, Odisha			CBSE, New Delhi			ICSE, New Delhi		
	Appeared	Passed	% of success	Appeared	Passed	% of success	Appeared	Passed	% of success
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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	532.98	312.69	58.67	12.26	12.23	99.8	5.84	5.75	98.5
2012	567.84	353.93	62.3	15.39	15.27	99.22	5.94	5.87	98.8
2013	635.31	537.96	84.7	17.31	17.18	99.25	6.02	5.94	98.7
2014	542.79	457.31	84.25	16.76	16.73	99.83	6.26	6.13	97.92

NR: Not Reported

Sources: Board of Secondary Education, Odisha; CBSE, India and ICSE, India

Annexure 8.8: Results of Annual Higher Secondary Education (+2) under CHSE

Year	Appeared					Passed					Percentage of success				
	Arts	Science	Comm	Total	Arts	Science	Comm	Total	Arts	Science	Comm	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
2005	103320	42322	12083	157725	72988	30119	9055	112162	71	71.2	74.9	71.1			
2006	105600	45561	12102	163263	64288	31389	9143	104812	61	70.4	76.7	64.2			
2007	114597	49120	13065	176784	65427	29555	9080	103664	57	60.2	69.5	58.6			
2008	121676	54751	15340	191767	73811	34848	11090	119749	61	63.7	72.3	62.5			
2009	140249	57812	18565	216626	97433	41439	13884	152756	69.47	71.67	74.78	70.51			
2010	145231	52528	20765	218524	102674	38832	15451	156951	70.69	73.92	74.4	71.82			
2011	159866	56280	22760	238906	109230	41359	15553	166142	68.32	73.48	68.33	69.54			
2012	172895	69379	25029	267303	122132	50325	16777	189234	70.63	72.5	67.03	70.79			
2013	179994	76879	25012	281885	125263	55409	17035	197707	69.59	72.07	68.10	70.13			
2014	196959	85723	27696	310378	134315	60119	17766	212200	68.19	70.13	64.14	68.36			

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					
	Total schools	Students Appeared		Students passed		% of success	Total schools	Students appeared		Students passed		% of success
	2	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	7	8	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2005	65	3289	1296	2786	1101	84.7	20	1178	475	1071	441	91
2006	72	3686	1526	3309	1377	89.8	21	1262	498	1141	463	90
2007	72	4012	1620	3605	1462	89.9	22	1173	474	1142	461	97
2008	77	4525	1860	4046	1694	89.4	21	1388	621	1342	609	97
2009	77	5429	2279	4903	2089	90.3	21	1458	584	1407	570	97
2010	89	6186	2579	5551	2341	89.7	22	1593	693	1501	665	94.2
2011	95	6468	2735	5855	2490	90.5	24	1522	646	1445	622	94.9
2012	132	10647	4771	8764	4085	82.3	26	1486	677	1401	642	94.2
2013	148	12474	5591	10490	4884	84.1	27	1793	830	1642	777	91.6
2014	128	10120	4276	8892	3871	87.86	24	1690	814	1516	751	89.70

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	KGBV	SSA	NPEGEL
1	2	3	4	5
2005-06	392	27.91	343.26	28.39
2006-07	561.63	45.9	594.21	43.33
2007-08	903.01	34.48	739.57	30.01
2008-09	701.86	15.14	768.26	21.08
2009-10	1013.53	1522.10	1035.62	23.95
2010-11	1255.05		885.52	21.73
2011-12	1623.45		1018.77	13.84
2012-13	1748.08	0.00	1219.41	3.01
2013-14	1347.34	0.00	1038.14	45.76 (Unaudited)
2014-15 (August'14)	715.93	-	492.36	12.99 (Unaudited)

Source: Director, OPEPA and Director, Elementary Education, Odisha

SSA:- Sarva Sikhya Abhiyan.

KGBV:- Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya.

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
2005	22.3	9.5	75	23.8	7.6	58
2006	21.9	9.3	73	23.5	7.5	57
2007	21.5	9.2	71	23.1	7.4	55
2008	21.4	9	69	22.8	7.4	53
2009	21.0	8.8	65	22.5	7.3	50
2010	20.5	8.6	61	22.1	7.2	47
2011	20.1	8.5	57	21.8	7.1	44
2012	19.9	8.5	53	21.6	7.0	42
2013	19.6	8.4	51	21.4	7.0	40

Source: Sample Registration System Bulletin

Odisha Economic Survey, 2014-15

Annexure 8.12: Incidence of Selected Diseases in Odisha

(In '000)

Sl. No.	Diseases	2010			2011			2012			2013		
		OPD	IPD	Total	OPD	IPD	Total	OPD	IPD	Total	OPD	IPD	Total
1	Acute Respiratory infector	1324.63	16.45	1341.08	791.76	80.44	872.20	1580.26	68.61	1648.87	1587.73	11.78	1599.51
2	Acute diarrhoea	651.02	25.59	676.61	357.65	274.84	632.49	697.56	117.62	815.18	611.11	45.73	656.84
3	Enteric fever	43.14	2.20	45.33	34.74	25.16	59.90	66.95	13.97	80.92	56.15	4.09	60.24
4	Pneumonia	28.56	4.26	32.82	26.19	18.11	44.30	44.12	14.51	58.63	34.68	3.76	38.44
5	Pulmonary TB	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Others	8.6	0.42	9.02	112.31	31.06	143.37	11.73	3.20	14.93	8.97	1.18	10.15
	Total	2055.95	48.91	2104.86	1322.65	429.61	1752.26	2400.62	217.91	2618.53	2298.64	66.54	2365.18

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Annexure 8.13: Distributions of all Deaths by Major Cause Groups in Odisha, 2012

Sl. No.	Major Causes	Rural		Urban		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	Dysentery/Diarrhoea	1346	0.55	489	0.90	1835	0.62
2	TB	2333	1.30	1097	1.89	3430	1.42
3	Anemia	4566	2.32	2687	4.45	7253	2.75
4	Heart Disease	17198	10.04	7592	14.44	24790	10.93
5	Asthma	6315	3.86	1922	2.60	8237	3.60
6	Birth Injury	1264	1.23	1255	2.67	2519	1.52
7	Paralysis	7280	6.02	1896	6.11	9176	6.04
8	Senility	74644	40.16	9112	22.10	83756	36.52
9	Others	68135	34.52	20900	44.84	89035	36.60
	Total	183081	100.00	46950	100.00	230031	100.00

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Annexure 8.14: Child Birth Status in Odisha

Year	GFR		Birth Order					
	Odisha	India	1 st		2 nd		3 rd & Higher	
			Odisha	India	Odisha	India	Odisha	India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2005	85.6	95.8	37.1	35	28.7	28.9	34.2	36.1
2007	89.5	98.6	38.5	37	30.3	29.8	31.2	33.2
2008	79.3	88	38.5	38.4	30.6	29.7	30.9	31.9
2009	78.1	86.5	39.8	39.1	31.1	30.6	29.1	30.3
2010	83.9	75.3	43.1	41.5	30.5	30.5	26.4	28.0
2011	79.3	88.0	44.9	N.A	31.2	N.A	23.9	N.A
2012	71.2	80.3						

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
2005-06	0.84	1.62	3.45	1.84	0.43	1.78
2006-07	0.94	1.63	3.62	1.99	0.42	1.89
2007-08	1.21	1.61	3.28	1.90	0.60	2.14
2008-09	1.22	1.37	3.02	1.8	0.44	2.01
2009-10	1.24	1.36	2.57	1.75	0.27	2.03
2010-11	1.40	1.50	2.17	1.74	0.26	2.21
2011-12	1.45	1.45	1.94	1.88	0.21	2.25
2012-13	1.48	1.34	1.44	1.63	0.20	2.19
2013-14	1.39	1.40	0.91	1.40	0.22	2.06

Source: Directorate of F. & W, Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Annexure 8.16: (A) Nutritional Status of 0-3 Years Children in Odisha (As per WHO Growth Standard)

Year	Total children	Children weighed	% out of Col.2	Normal	% out of col.3	Moderately Undernourished (<-2SD to -3SD)	% out of col.3	Severely Undernourished (<-3SD)	% out of col.3	Under Weight	% out of col.3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2011-12	1826524	1724247	94.40	1083961	62.87	548901	31.83	91701	5.32	640602	37.15
2012-13	2479657	2359089	95.14	1625963	68.92	661520	28.04	73967	3.14	735487	31.18
2013-14	2442569	2356350	96.47	1702765	72.26	602477	25.57	51108	2.17	653585	27.74

Source:-W.C.D Department

Annexure 8.16: (B) Nutritional Status of 3-6 Years Children in Odisha (As per WHO Growth Standard)

Year	Total children	Children weighed	% out of Col.2	Normal	% out of col.3	Moderately Undernourished (<-2SD to -3SD)	% out of col.3	Severely Undernourished (<-3SD)	% out of col.3	Under Weight	% out of col.3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2011-12	1351103	1242443	91.96	793771	63.89	401268	32.30	46740	3.76	448008	36.06
2012-13	1745041	1626312	93.20	1124960	69.17	467595	28.75	33942	2.09	501537	30.84
2013-14	1716557	1622362	94.51	1176909	72.54	423213	26.09	22240	1.37	445453	27.46

Source:- W.C.D Department

Annexure 8.17, (A): Medical Institutions in Odisha with Beds as on 31st March 2014 (Government Sector)

Sl. No.	Districts	Total Hospital	CHC	PHC (N)	MHU	Total Med. Institution	Health sub-centres	Beds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Angul	4	10	31	1	46	166	472
2	Balasore	3	16	68	2	89	275	636
3	Bargarh	2	14	46	5	67	204	249
4	Bhadrak	4	7	50	1	62	178	409
5	Bolangir	5	15	42	15	77	226	444
6	Baudh	1	5	12	2	20	67	167
7	Cuttack	13	18	57	0	88	332	2440
8	Deogarh	2	4	7	1	14	42	118
9	Dhenkanal	7	10	32	5	54	167	385
10	Gajapati	2	8	20	8	38	136	259
11	Ganjam	5	30	89	0	124	460	1722
12	Jagatsinghpur	1	9	37	1	48	189	268
13	Jajpur	4	12	56	1	73	260	482
14	Jharsuguda	2	6	15	1	24	66	182
15	Kalahandi	4	16	43	19	82	242	525
16	Kandhamal	6	14	36	17	73	172	494
17	Kendrapara	2	9	45	0	56	227	268
18	Keonjhar	9	17	61	12	99	351	533
19	Khurda	21	13	46	1	81	202	965
20	Koraput	2	16	48	15	81	307	354
21	Malkangiri	4	8	25	10	47	158	286
22	Mayurbhanj	8	28	82	20	138	589	852
23	Nabarangapur	2	11	39	11	63	289	236
24	Nayagarh	1	12	37	1	51	166	489
25	Nuapada	1	6	17	7	31	95	180
26	Puri	6	16	45	1	68	241	684
27	Rayagada	4	11	36	17	68	235	293
28	Sambalpur	4	11	31	4	50	167	1349
29	Sonepur	3	5	18	7	34	89	161
30	Sundargarh	8	20	56	14	98	390	635
	Odisha	141	377	1227	199	1944	6688	16537

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 2013 (Private Sector)

Sl. No.	Districts	Medical Institution	Nos. of Beds
1	2	3	4
1	Anugul	49	283
2	Balasore	44	322
3	Bargarh	48	336
4	Bhadrak	24	432
5	Bolangir	78	175
6	Boudh	1	6
7	Cuttack	348	2919
8	Deogarh	0	0
9	Dhenkanal	24	172
10	Gajapati	9	148
11	Ganjam	92	923
12	Jagatsinghpur	32	125
13	Jajpur	27	176
14	Jharsuguda	18	244
15	Kalahandi	136	232
16	Kandhmal	15	80
17	Kendrapara	15	85
18	Keonjhar	31	143
19	Khurda	224	4155
20	Koraput	45	46
21	Malkangiri	10	0
22	Mayurbhanj	29	165
23	Nabarangpur	15	70
24	Nayagarh	27	151
25	Nuapada	10	134
26	Puri	53	243
27	Rayagada	19	284
28	Sambalpur	76	575
29	Subarnapur	17	21
30	Sundargarh	77	1113
	Total	1593	13758

Annexure 8.18: Government Ayurvedic & Homoeopathic Medical Institutions & Services in Odisha

Year	Type of institution	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Doctors in position	Bed	Patient treated (in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2005	Homoeopathic	4	560	512	125	82.8
	Ayurvedic	5	607	584	258	68.6
	Unani	-	9	8	-	1.04
2006	Homoeopathic	4	560	494	125	79.2
	Ayurvedic	5	619	584	258	74.5
	Unani	-	9	9	-	1.07
2007	Homoeopathic	4	560	468	125	78.7
	Ayurvedic	5	619	563	418	73.4
	Unani	-	9	7	-	1.09
2008	Homoeopathic	4	590	488	125	75.71
	Ayurvedic	5	619	558	418	72.35
	Unani	-	9	6	-	1.13
2009	Homoeopathic	4	560	475	125	82.7
	Ayurvedic	5	619	603	418	69.07
	Unani	0	9	6	0	1.02
2010	Homoeopathic	4	561	475	125	71.56
	Ayurvedic	5	619	603	468	65.99
	Unani	0	9	6	0	1.15
2011	Homoeopathic	4	561	401	125	56.34
	Ayurvedic	5	619	577	468	58.98
	Unani	-	9	5	-	0.80
2012	Homeopathic	4	561	338	125	48.53
	Ayurvedic	5	619	497	468	55.39
	Unani	0	9	5	-	0.77
2013	Homeopathic	4	561	319	125	44.94
	Ayurvedic	5	619	483	468	56.58
	Unani	0	9	5	0	0.62

Source: Directorate of AYUSH, Odisha, BBSR.

Annexure 8.19: Family Welfare Programme & Immunisation Programme Conducted under ESI Scheme in Odisha

(In Numbers)

Name of the programme	Achievement During							
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Family Welfare Programme								
Vasectomy	2	Nil	Nil	1	13	14	12	14
Tubectomy	86	182	225	57	65	72	57	55
IUD	98	58	64	115	72	48	49	58
MTP	116	128	165	115	100	65	80	117
Oral Pills	3094	2765	301	3361	9805	7445	4685	4811
Nirodh	11564	11028	6215	11463	3320	11292	10702	11894
Immunisation Programme								
BCG	961	783	710	611	1122	1242	2232	2099
Polio	6717	5004	3090	3779	7285	6239	8828	9875
DPT	7350	2355	2420	2080	5663	6053	10219	10722
T. Toxoid	8872	12596	3870	8608	11787	10089	10052	11198
Measeals	NA	NA	NA	736	728	NA	701	695

Source: Directorate of ESI, Bhubaneswar

Annexure 8.20: System Load in Government Hospitals of Odisha

Year	Doctors per lakh population	Beds per 10,000 population	In patient to total population	Out patient to total population	Total patient to total population	Bed turnover rate	Bed occupant rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2005-06	12.88	3.96	6.61	64.2	70.82	166.9	91.4
2006-07	12.71	3.91	6.59	64.01	70.61	168.6	92.4
2007-08	12.55	3.86	6.55	55	61.56	169.8	93
2008-09	12.39	3.81	7.3	58.04	65.34	191.5	104.93
2009-10	10.56	3.76	8.78	60.62	67.41	233.39	127.84
2010-11	8.24	3.71	9.45	64.42	73.88	254.26	139.32
2011-12	10.31	3.92	10.22	65.79	76.02	260.48	142.73
2012-13	9.75	3.87	8.28	60.37	68.65	213.54	117.01

Source : Directorate of Health, Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Annexure 8.21: Achievement under NPCB in Odisha

Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Student screened	3,02,128	4,83,409	419274	564225	388703	467368	421462
Students detected with refractive error	14,680	26,078	19922	22906	19705	28889	33284
Free spectacles distributed	7355	10,942	9186	11624	11787	17586	21186
Health worker trained	-	-	-	309	□	-	-
No. of teachers	-	1,464	556	277	316	343	3500

Annexure 8.22: Status of IDD Survey in Odisha

Year of survey	Name of the District	IDD prevalence rate	Survey conducted by
1	2	3	4
1987	Sundergarh*	33.5	DGHS, New Delhi
1989	Puri *	19.34	-do-
1998	Cuttack *	21.61	-do-
1999	Keonjhar*	14.9	-do-
2001	Nuapada*	14.4	VSS MC, Burla, SBP
2001	Balasore*	0.83	SCB Med. College, Cuttack
1995-99	Bargarh*	10.8	RMRC, Bhubaneswar
2002	-do- (Resurvey)	7.66	V SS Med. College, Burla
2003-04	Ganjam*	15.79	MKCG MC, Berhampur
2003-04	Kandhamal*	27.79	-do-
2004	Gajapati*	21.15	-do-
2004	Bolangir*	8.57	VSS MC, Burla
2005-06	Sambalpur*	10.04	-do-
2006	Koraput*	22.39	MKCG MC, Berhampur
2006	Jagatsinghpur*	3.08	SCB Med. College, CTC
2006	Rayagada*	19.7	MKCG MC, Berhampur
2006	Sundergarh (Re survey)*	NR	CGS Team, DGHS, New Delhi
2007	Cuttack (Resurvey)*	33.6	Central Goitre Survey Team, DGHS, New Delhi
2009	Malkangiri*	48.3	MKCG MC, Berhampur
	Nawarangpur*	21.7	MKCG MC, Berhampur
	Angul*	28.2	SCB Med. College, Cuttack
	Dhenkanal*	30.2	SCB Med. College, Cuttack
	Khurda*	24.1	SCB Med. College, Cuttack

NB:- * Identified as endemcity of Iodine Deficiency related disorder area

MC: Medical College

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Annexure 8.23: Malaria Epidemiological Situation in Odisha 2004 to 2013

Year	BSE/BSC	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	4650799	308968	281577	99	11.13	6.41	91.47	7.13
2012	4609274	262842	244503	79	10.81	5.7	93.02	6.16
2013	5078132	227990	208488	67	11.76	4.49	91.45	5.28

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

(Up to August)

Particulars	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Counseled	387665	435127	336854	333343	350335	323922	196067
Tested	231015	335395	207234	247381	279171	272129	172614
HIV +ve	3635	4020	3590	3593	3462	3255	2091
AIDS cases	133	308	131	65	41	44	23
Death cases due to AIDS	133	297	127	65	40	44	23

Source: Odisha State AIDS Control Society

Annexure 8.25: District wise HIV Scenario in Odisha as on August, 2014

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	1032	102	1134	3.4	69	4.2	65	4.6
2	Balangir	692	48	740	2.2	60	3.6	60	4.2
3	Balesore	974	65	1039	3.1	57	3.5	57	4.0
4	Bargarh	444	36	480	1.5	9	0.5	9	0.6
5	Baudh	23	4	27	0.1	4	0.2	4	0.3
6	Bhadrak	603	47	650	2.0	78	4.7	76	5.3
7	Cuttack	4231	81	4312	13.1	119	7.2	46	3.2
8	Deogarh	54	11	65	0.2	2	0.1	2	0.1
9	Dhenkanal	212	19	231	0.7	18	1.1	16	1.1
10	Gajapati	606	66	672	2.0	7	0.4	6	0.4
11	Ganjam	11,264	627	11891	36.0	517	31.4	447	31.4
12	Jagatsinghpur	174	21	195	0.6	18	1.1	18	1.3
13	Jajpur	373	18	391	1.2	53	3.2	51	3.6
14	Jharsuguda	208	22	230	0.7	14	0.9	12	0.8
15	Kalahandi	588	15	603	1.8	6	0.4	6	0.4
16	Kandhamal	88	8	96	0.3	19	1.2	16	1.1
17	Kendrapara	320	32	352	1.1	75	4.6	74	5.2
18	Keonjhar	314	16	330	1.0	6	0.4	6	0.4
19	Khurda	1475	76	1551	4.7	57	3.5	49	3.4
20	Koraput	1745	88	1833	5.5	159	9.7	149	10.5
21	Malkangiri	165	10	175	0.5	11	0.7	6	0.4
22	Mayurbhanj	576	55	631	1.9	31	1.9	28	2.0
23	Nabrangpur	656	26	682	2.1	22	1.3	20	1.4
24	Nayagarh	712	32	744	2.3	9	0.5	8	0.6
25	Nuapada	370	11	381	1.2	19	1.2	19	1.3
26	Puri	637	20	657	2.0	67	4.1	52	3.7
27	Rayagada	637	45	682	2.1	67	4.1	52	3.7
28	Sambalpur	1605	58	1663	5.0	39	2.4	33	2.3
29	Sonepur	66	4	70	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
30	Sundergarh	487	35	522	1.6	28	1.7	23	1.6
	Odisha	31331	1698	33029	100.0	1646	100.0	1424	100.0

Source: Odisha State AIDS Control Society

Annexure 8.26: Number of HIV +ve Persons by Age, Sex and Mode of Transmission (2002-14) August 2014.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Age Group					
i.	Less than 14	1,215	962	2,177	7%
ii.	15-24	1,425	1,561	2,986	9%
iii.	25-49	16,413	8,044	24,457	74%
iv.	50+	1,294	378	1,672	5%
v.	Not specified	30	9	39	0.1%
vi.	ANC	0	1,698	1,698	5%
	Total	20,377	12,652	33,029	
B. Routes of Transmission					
i.	Sexual	17,815	9,470	27,285	82.6%
ii.	Blood/Blood products	221	145	366	1.1%
iii.	Infected syringes & needles	525	49	574	1.7%
iv.	Parent to child transmission	1,150	917	2,067	6.3%
v.	No. specified	666	373	1,039	3.4%
vi.	ANC	0	1,698	1,698	5.1%
	Total	20,377	12,652	33,029	

Source: Odisha State AIDS Control Society

Annexure 8.27: Achievement of Rural Water Supply Programme in Odisha

Year	PWS commissioned	Spot sources (TW+CS)	Drinking water in schools
1	2	4	5
2004-05	94	10475	5794
2005-06	134	22714	9476
2006-07	65	12142	3768
2007-08	1010	9008	754
2008-09	2020	13126	156
2009-10	900	7484	42
2010-11	907	12297	3207
2011-12	850	16795	2901
2012-13	691	32980	3250
2013-14	1074	31208	1526

Annexure 8.28: Status of Swajaladhara Programme in Odisha

Year	Funds allocated (Rs. in lakh)	Funds released (Gol) (Rs. in lakh)	Schemes sanctioned	Completed during the year	Schemes completed	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2002-03	668.29	663.35	287	33	280	599.21
2003-04	733.29	710.68	316	125	295	639.79
2004-05	863.42	834.44	275	228	251	762.43
2005-06	1807.27	1518.96	467	560	335	1230.83
2006-07	602.6	499.5	130	287	72	282.26
2007-08	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008-09*	32.77	31.47	7	7	7	33.05
2009-10	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010-11	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011-12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4707.64	4258.4	1482	1240	1240	3547.57

Swajaladhara programme has been discontinued by 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	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
			Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Coverage of habitation	Sinking of tube wells												
a	Not covered	do	7387	1325	1500	3357	353	353	0	0	6709	17347	0	0
b	Partly covered	do	1903	1018	10847	3062	3420	5591	4635	5238	-	3250	10873	16865
2	Coverage of schools	do	790	231	36	42	5453	3207	4000	3592	2407	2137	3500	1526
3	Coverage of quality affected habitations	Piped water supply	16435	16435	2000	2114	1721	1581	1692	1544			2627	1582

Source: Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department, Bhubaneswar

Annexure 8.30: Financial Status of TSC (Total Sanitation Campaign) at the end of 31.08.2014 (Rs. In Lakh)

Share	Total outlay	Released	Expenditure	% of expenditure against release
1	2	3	4	5
Central	10,4,509.1	51,676.92	37709.60	72.97
State & Community	3,7,841.95	18980.68	14302.95	75.35
Total	1,42,351.05	70657.60	52012.55	73.61

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	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (up to August end)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Individual House Hold Latrine (IHL)	7056648	13332	37588	228068	313124	298768	389802	475904	323802	539077	853303	359171	118318	19,844
Sanitary Complex	818	0	0	1	0	8	2	2	5	30	18	45	8	1
School Toilets	70663	2	1421	4103	1781	2369	7458	15763	16623	14262	3418	1984	1138	12
Anganwadi toilets	25160	0	0	0	25	853	5207	4479	3718	4866	1459	3320	956	4

Source: Odisha state water & Sanitation Mission, (OSW/SIM), Bhubaneswar

Annexure 8.32: Status of Individual Household Latrines, School Toilets and Anganwadi Toilets by the end of March 2014

Sl. No.	District	Individual Household Latrine			School Toilets			Anganwadi Toilets		
		Target	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	99312	53.2	2040	2044	100.0	795	795	100.0
2	Bolangir	342234	145932	42.6	2400	2400	100.0	915	915	100.0
3	Balasore	384003	367409	95.7	3787	3999	105.6	1849	1863	100.8
4	Baragarh	315882	195255	61.8	2393	2443	102.1	361	388	107.5
5	Bhadrak	218481	130928	59.9	1855	1855	100.00	1190	1109	93.2
6	Boudh	92672	51330	55.4	1033	1021	98.8	258	258	100.0
7	Cuttack	364874	227568	62.4	2426	2489	102.6	42	155	369.0
8	Deogarh	62958	40606	64.5	620	664	107.1	190	221	116.3
9	Dhenkanal	190307	98662	51.8	2065	2065	100.0	690	684	99.1
10	Gajapati	110192	47279	42.9	1438	1349	93.8	630	611	97.0
11	Ganjam	451316	279380	61.9	4235	4235	100.0	2505	2505	100.0
12	Jagatsinghpur	212333	182599	86.0	2434	2434	100.0	955	955	100.0
13	Jajpur	354399	203493	57.4	3414	3414	100.0	1355	1355	100.0
14	Jharsuguda	67929	37886	55.8	811	811	100.0	433	433	100.0
15	Kalahandi	296373	159573	53.8	2330	2330	100.0	676	676	100.0
16	Kandhamal	155540	39538	25.4	1812	1793	99.0	937	652	69.6
17	Kendrapara	216192	151191	69.9	2583	2629	101.8	1064	1065	100.0
18	Keonjhar	263448	98384	37.3	5428	5184	95.5	1590	820	51.6
19	Khurda	230593	135138	58.6	2431	2431	100.0	150	184	122.7
20	Koraput	264201	108790	41.2	2659	2604	97.9	1130	1013	89.6
21	Malkangiri	131708	85700	65.1	1650	1635	99.1	534	522	97.8
22	Mayurbhanj	562768	326101	57.9	4642	4642	100.0	1698	1894	111.5
23	Nabrangpur	254495	93140	36.6	1838	2281	124.1	378	961	254.2
24	Nayagarh	207312	108149	52.2	1993	1993	100.0	34	552	1623.5
25	Nuapada	128790	60694	47.1	941	941	100.0	585	585	100.0
26	Puri	231132	130954	56.7	2250	2205	98.0	1130	1138	100.7
27	Rayagada	212204	74246	35.0	2931	2192	74.8	1001	479	47.9
28	Sambalpur	148615	74706	50.3	2217	2217	100.0	480	480	100.0
29	Sonepur	107118	64867	60.6	1563	1587	101.5	214	214	100.0
30	Sundargarh	291770	169485	58.1	2444	2821	115.4	1391	1496	107.5
	Odisha	7056648	3988295	56.5	70663	70708	100.1	25160	24978	99.3

Source: OSWSM

Annexure 8.33: Achievement of urban water supply and sewerage schemes under State plan during 2012-13

Scheme	No. of projects		Budget provision (Rs. Crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
	Sanctioned	Completed		
1	2	3	4	5
Urban Water Supply Programme	468	235	76.38	76.38
Urban Sewerage	10	6	2.00	2.00
Hand pump tube wells	2106	1772	16.70	16.70
Capacity Development & Preparation of DPR	23	10	1.42	1.42
RLTAP(Revised Long Term Action Plan)	12	3	16.72	16.72
SLB(Service Level Bench Marking)	6	6	0.34	0.34
Total				

Source: Chief Engineer P.H.

Annexure 8.34: Beneficiaries Covered under ICDS Programme

(In lakh numbers)

Programme/ Scheme 2013-14	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Supplementary nutrition	33.86	49.85	48.79	49.1	49.1	45.51	46.86	46.28
Health check-up	8.8	8.5	8.66	10.68	12.65	14.56	16.28	17.91
Nutrition and health Education	5.9	6.3	6.5	7.3	8.7	8.7	0.55	9.58
Referral services	6.7	6.6	6.5	7.05	7.1	4.9	2.46	8.26
Pre-school education enrolled	10.7	13	14.38	16.08	16.8	16.05	15.88	16.24
Immunisation attended								
i. D.P.T	6.93	8.00	6.30	6.91	5.73	4.48	6.67	6.37
ii. Polio	6.86	6.79	6.40	6.80	5.63	4.33	6.52	6.31
iii. BCG	7.20	6.95	6.60	6.41	5.61	4.41	5.73	5.45
iv. Measles	6.75	6.77	5.80	6.72	5.67	4.57	6.75	6.48
v. T.T	6.85	6.59	6.80	6.98	7.41	5.01	6.48	6.44

Source:- A.R.W& CD. Department.

Annexure 8.35: Progress of Immunization Programme in Odisha

(In lakh doses)

Programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TT (PW)	8.2	8.01	7.83	7.67	7.73	7.14	7.55
DPT	7.99	7.15	8.10	7.17	7.27	7.58	7.01
Polio	7.99	7.69	8.00	7.2	6.61	7.44	7.03
BCG	8.48	8.33	8.19	7.85	8.02	7.40	7.30
Measles	7.82	6.68	7.99	6.98	7.08	7.57	6.86
DT	9.1	6.85	9.27	5.68	5.53	6.39	6.19
TT (10 Yrs)	8.74	8.28	8.77	8.74	7.62	7.78	6.78
TT (16 Yrs)	7.87	7.46	8.14	8.15	7.22	7.77	6.77

Source: Directorate of F. & W, Bhubaneswar, Odisha

Annexure 8.36: Scholarship for the Students with Disability Reading in the normal Schools

Sl.No.	Scholarship (for students with disability)	Previous Rate per month	Revised Rate per month
1	2	3	4
Inside the State			
a)	Primary School (Class I to V)	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 200/-
b)	Middle & High School (Class VI to VII & VIII to X)	Rs. 140/-	Rs. 250/-
c)	College (+2 and +3 level)	Rs. 120/-	Rs. 300/-
d)	College (PG level)	Rs. 190/-	Rs. 350/-
e)	Technical & Vocational Training	Rs. 190/-	Rs. 350/-
Course outside the state (Tech. & Vocational)		Rs.190/-	Rs.350/-
a)	Primary School (Class I to V)	Rs. 15/-	Rs.30/-
b)	Middle School (Class VI to VII)	Rs. 20/-	Rs. 60/-
c)	High School (Class VIII to X)	Rs. 30/-	Rs. 60/-
d)	Other studies	Rs. 30/-	Rs. 60/-

Source: Women and Child Development Department, Odisha

Annexure 8.37: Achievement under NHFDC Loan Scheme in Odisha

(Rupees 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	
2010-11	24	12.89	23	12.40	1	
2011-12	27	36.36	19	26.31	8	
2012-13	56	41.46	56	41.46	-	
Total	4684	22	2104.22	3995	1849.27	692

Source: W & CD Department, Bhubaneswar

Annexure 8.38: Literacy Rates across Social Groups in Odisha (1991 & 2011)

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	70.2	79.70	60.7	68.05	78.45	57.59	51.09	62.72	39.91
Urban	85.80	90.7	80.4	75.18	83.97	66.23	69.08	77.67	60.46
Total	72.90	81.60	64.0	69.02	79.21	58.76	52.24	63.70	41.20

Source: Census of India

Annexure 8.39: Distribution of Female workers

Census Year	Female Workers (in Lakh)			Female Workers in Agriculture (in Lakh)			% of Female workers in agriculture to total female workers		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1981	25.87	24.51	1.36	11.06	10.8	0.26	42.75	44	19.12
1991	32.42	30.82	1.59	15.26	14.94	0.32	47.07	48.48	20.13
2001	44.75	42.13	2.61	9.59	9.45	0.14	21.43	22.43	5.36
2011	56.39	51.62	4.77	39.87	39.32	0.55	70.70	76.17	11.52

*(Figures in parentheses represent percentages in total female workers)

Source: Census of India 1981, 1991 & 2001, * includes both female cultivators & Agril. Labourers.

Annexure 8.40: Sector-wise Outlay and Flow of Funds under the Women Component

Odisha Economic Survey, 2014-15

(Rupees in crore)

Sector	Annual Plan 2013-14 (AE) under women component	Annual Plan 2013-14 Proposed outlay		11 th plan Actual expenditure under women component at current price (2007-12)	12th Five Year Plan 2012-17 proposed out lay (at 2011-12prices)	
		Total outlay	Flow to women component		Total outlay	Expected Flow to women component
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agriculture & Allied activities	460.84	2249.11	438.10	321.14	5583.82	958.71
Rural Development	239.75	2162.38	2054.27	620.01	2343.36	364.34
Industry & Minerals	0.57	42.01	1.76	9.15	324.00	62.70
Social Services	1598.72	8002.35	2840.96	2431.16	21020.66	8786.31
Special area programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.05	0.00
Gen.Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Science, Technology & Environment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	2299.88	12455.85	5335.09 (42.83%)	3382.16	29271.84	10172.06 (34.75%)

Source: Planning & Coordination Department

Annexure 8.41: Scheduled Tribe Population, Growth Rate and Sex Ratio In Odisha and India

Census	Population (in lakh)						Sex Ratio						Decadal Growth			
	Odisha			India			Odisha			India			Rate (DGR)			
	R	U		R	U		R	U		R	U		R	T	Odisha	India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
1961	41.36	0.88	291.1	7.74	1018	946	1016	989	897	987	-	-				
1971	49.24	1.47	367.21	12.94	1009	958	1007	985	896	982	20.1	27.2				
1981	56.42	2.73	484.28	32.01	1015	947	1012	988	912	983	16.6	35.8				
1991	66.7	3.72	627.51	50.07	1006	930	1012	976	920	972	18.9	31.2				
2001	76.98	4.47	773.38	69.88	1006	948	1003	981	944	978	15.82	24.5				
2011	89.95	5.96	938.19	104.62	1031	991	1029	991	980	990	17.70	23.70				

Sources: Census data 1961-2001

Annexure 8.42: 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	703275	5378788	88.44	979	18.60	
2011	7188463	3617808	3570655	17.1	969821	6218642	86.51	987	18.2	

*Number of Females per 1000 males

Sources: Census data 1961-2001

Annexure 8.43: Literacy among ST and SC population in Odisha (1961-2011)

Year	ST					SC				
	All	Male	Female	Gender Gap in Literacy (%)	All	Male	Female	Gender Gap in Literacy (%)		
1961	7.36	13	1.77	11.27	11.6	19.8	3.44	16.38		
1971	9.45	16.4	2.28	13.8	15.6	26	5.17	20.81		
1981	14	23.3	4.76	18.51	22.4	35.3	9.4	25.86		
1991	22.3	34.4	10.21	24.23	36.8	52.4	20.74	31.67		
2001	37.37	51.48	23.37	28.11	55.53	70.5	40.33	30.14		
2011	52.24	63.70	41.20	22.50	69.02	79.21	58.76	20.45		

Sources: Census data 1961-2001

Annexure 8.44: Achievement under Different SC & ST Development Programmes 2002-03 to 2013-14

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	Expenditures made (Rs. In lakh)	No. of families covered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
2002-03	310.16	1,505	21	166	200	11,281	174.56	2179		
2003-04	583.22	3,505	50	514	192	6680	94.69	1008		
2004-05	534.08	3,795	50	136	194.55	8003	106.49	1156		
2005-06	565.78	9,285	50	384	170	11773	187.75	2062		
2006-07	610	10,455	55	1128	340.18	5222	344.14	7616		
2007-08	585	8,347	55	581	200	4087	1409.76	9233		
2008-09	700	4,889	70	593	200	2096	1179.85	9748		
2009-10	610	4,772	70	546	200	2038	1200.00	8896		
2010-11	843.4	5104	130.9	791	260.02	2015	1012.50	7088		
2011-12	766.37	8241	56.30	172	242.03	2621	754.00	9756		
2012-13	466.90	6215	47.36	1482	248.34	7433	725.52	8,456		
2013-14	391.42	101.43	54.81	1039	265.46	7036	421.39	11,980		

Source: SC & ST Development Department, Odisha

Annexure 8.45: Progress of JBY in Odisha

Year	Funds released by MOT A (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: Educational Institutions under SC and ST Development Department 2013-14

Category of Schools	No. of schools	Category of hostels	No. of hostels
1	2	3	4
Ekalabya Model Residential Schools	13	Primary School Hostels(in ITDA Blocks)	1548
Upgrade Higher Secondary Schools	22	Primary School Hostel in (ST Boys& Girls) KBK dists.	400
High Schools	164	Residential Ashram School in TSP	52
Girls High Schools	173	0	0
Ashram Schools	766	Special Adivasi hostel	7
Secondary Teachers Training Schools	1	Hostels for SC girls & Boys	494
Residential Sevashrams Educational Complex for PTGs	5 19	ST Girls & Boys Hostels	1000 during 2013-14
Sevashrams	505		
B.Ed. Training Colleges	2	0	0
Total	1670		

Source: SC & ST Development Department, Odisha

Odisha Economic Survey, 2014-15

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 lakh 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	0.45	0.35	0.80
2003-04	11.43	56.53	67.96	3.44	3.88	7.32	6.23	5.26	11.49	0.46	0.39	0.85
2004-05	13.3	57.95	71.25	3.75	4.18	7.93	6.52	5.83	12.35	0.42	0.34	0.76
2005-06	12.36	54.8	67.16	4.09	4.43	8.52	8.25	5.95	14.2	0.50	0.40	0.90
2006-07	20.08	74.07	94.15	3.76	4.5	8.26	14.14	11.99	26.13	0.52	0.43	0.95
2007-08	14.11	113.05	129.93	3.81	5.47	9.28	15.53	12.71	28.24	0.57	0.47	1.04
2008-09	22.40	126.75	149.15	3.92	5.67	9.59	17.99	15.5	33.49	0.63	0.49	1.12
2009-10	29.50	181.14	210.64	5.07	6.31	11.38	13.61	17.08	30.69	0.69	0.53	1.22
2010-11	26.97	176.41	203.38	5.16	6.93	12.09	28.72	18.96	47.68	0.79	0.60	1.39
2011-12	31.00	222.86	253.86	5.69	7.78	13.47	33.96	28.42	62.38	0.81	0.69	1.50
2012-13	65.88	261.61	327.49	5.97	8.30	14.27	51.94	63.59	115.53	1.01	0.85	1.86
2013-14	77.08	314.21	391.29	6.26	8.71	14.97	58.81	65.64	124.45	1.42	1.20	2.62

NA: Not Available

Source: SC & ST Development Department, Odisha

Annexure 8.48: Coverage of SC and ST Beneficiaries under Different Poverty Alleviation Programmes during 2013-14

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)	293451	32869	38665	71534	55.30
IAY houses completed (Normal+Naxal+Mokudia) Mokudia Spl.	179169	41803	84530	126333	70.51
MGNREGS(cumulative person days generated in lakh)	711.83	116.40	290.51	406.93	57.17

Source: Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Odisha

Annexure 8.49: Achievement of OSFDC

(Rs. In lakh)

Sector	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14	
	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		No. of beneficiaries	Amount subsidy
1	2	3		4	5		6	7		8	9		10	11		12	13
SCA to SCP (SC)	20950	2216.97		26067	2516.44		19992	2110.24		17543	1939.64		20236	1810.51		33449	3237.04
SCA to TSP (ST)	9914	1179.87		8896	1064.97		7411	903.74		6367	550.48		4707	455.41		11980	741.48
NSLRS/SRMS(s cavengers & dependants)	8574	1054.98		1865	236.66		257	32.13		15	0.70		48	3.40		-	-
Term Loan Scheme	2	0.20		15	1.50		71	7.10		7	0.70		34	3.40		271	20.33

Source: OSFDC, Odisha, BBSR

Annexure 8.50: Coverage of OTELP (Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme)

Particulars	Ph-I (2004-2007)	Ph-II (2008-2013)	Total
1	2	3	4
Districts covered	4	3	7
Blocks covered	10	20	30
No. of FNGOs	12	22	34
No. of Micro Watersheds	135	223	358
No. of villages	390	652	1042
Treatable Area (ha)	63,219	111,150	1,75,369
Total Households	19,481	36,699	56,180
ST Households	16,301	25,900	42,201
SC Households	2360	57,09	8,069
BPL Households	16,277	23,197	39,474
Landless households	4990	7405	12395
Vulnerable/ destitute Households	3101	3021	6122

Source: SC and ST Development Department, Odisha

Annexure- 8.51 Family Below Poverty Line (BPL)

Sl. No.	District	Blocks (number)		1992 Census			1997 Census		
				Total	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, 2013-14 under Special Plan for KBK districts

(In lakhs)

Department	Scheme / Programme	Outlay 2012-17	Outlay 2013-14	
			Outlay 2013-14	Outlay 2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
Agriculture	Development of 150 micro watersheds	890.50	0.00	0.00
Housing & UD	Drinking water supply for urban poor	5000.00	0.00	0.00
Water Resources	Lift irrigation / Deep Bore-Wells	5000.00	2300.00	2300.00
	Construction of Check Dams	8067.50	1613.00	1200.00
	Sub- Total	13067.50	3913.00	3500.00
ST & SC development	Promotion of education among SC /ST students Including development of Play grounds / Sports activities in hostel and schools.	15000.00	5958.00	6000.00
W&CD	Emergency Feeding programme (EFP)	20075.00	4015.00	0.00
Works	Improvement of inter-district roads / Vijayawada Ranchi Corridor (KBK) Portion/ other major roads	47500.00	3681.00	5000.00
Rural Development	Rural roads/improvement of arterial roads	11967.00	4133.00	8500.00
Energy	Strengthening electric supply systems in KBK districts	11500.00	3300.00	2000.00
	Total	125000.00	25000.00	25000.00

Source: P & C Dept., Oisha

Annexure 8.53: Achievements under SCA to TSP and Article 275 (I)

(Rs. In Crore)

Year	SCA to TSP				Article 275 (I)				
	Financial Achievement		Physical Achievement		Amount released			Expenditure incurred	No. of works completed
	Amount released	Expenditure	Beneficiary covered (No)	Works completed (No)	For infrastructure	For EMRS	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2002-03	64.95	64.95	53014	12121	34.42	2.00	36.42	36.42	217
2003-04	61.85	61.85	53373	1229	25.70	2.60	28.30	28.30	338
2004-05	75.79	75.79	42988	1361	35.17	8.30	43.47	43.47	1015
2005-06	66.74	66.74	69405	999	34.16	10.30	44.45	44.45	1247
2006-07	78.29	78.29	82367	1291	37.29	3.00	40.29	40.29	1312
2007-08	74.00	60.97	58516	1182	39.77	2.00	34.28	12.63	618
2008-09	102.90	102.90	74111	1348	32.07	9.22	41.30	41.30	480
2009-10	88.86	88.86	75215	738	62.28	7.98	70.26	70.26	1209
2010-11	123.93	123.93	82775	1205	64.66	31.78	96.44	96.44	955
2011-12	144.49	144.49	101038	1038	78.34	35.13	113.47	113.47	1625
2012-13	133.21	133.21	78212	1768	NA	NA	112.84	112.84	1131
2013-14	133.21	133.21	94374	1599	119.99	35.01	155.00	114.63	1437

Annexure – 8.54 :District wise IMR, CDR and CBR for the year 2011 to 2013

Sl.No.	District/State	IMR	CDR	CBR	IMR	CDR	CBR
		2011-12			2012-13		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Orissa	59	8.2	19.8	56	8.1	19.6
2	Anugul	48	6.9	17.5	48	7.1	17.5
3	Balangir	98	10.3	20.8	97	9.9	20.7
4	Baleshwar	47	6.8	18.8	45	6.7	18.6
5	Bargarh	62	9.9	17.6	60	9.8	17.4
6	Baudh	60	10.5	28.8	57	10.3	29.1
7	Bhadrak	51	8.8	20.5	48	7.9	20.2
8	Cuttack	61	6.8	19.5	56	6.8	19.4
9	Debagarh	62	8.7	18.4	60	8.8	18.4
10	Dhenkanal	69	10.6	20.9	67	10.5	20.6
11	Gajapati	61	7.8	20.2	56	7.5	19.9
12	Ganjam	59	8.5	19	56	8.3	18.9
13	Jagatsinghapur	51	7.1	17.7	48	7	17.6
14	Jajapur	50	7.8	18.3	48	7.6	17.8
15	Jharsuguda	47	8.1	17.0	42	8	16.9
16	Kalahandi	56	6.7	20.2	54	6.7	19.9
17	Kandhamal	86	9.9	21.2	82	9	21.1
18	Kendrapara	61	9.9	18.7	58	8.8	18.3
19	Kendujhar	57	9.3	20.3	53	9.2	20.4
20	Khordha	72	8.4	18.9	67	8.2	18.7
21	Koraput	53	7.9	25.1	48	7.8	24.8
22	Malkangiri	52	7.1	24.4	48	7.1	24.3
23	Mayurbhanj	50	8.7	19.8	47	8.5	19.7
24	Nabarangapur	51	7.7	24.1	50	7.7	24.3
25	Nayagarh	65	9.1	20.6	60	8.9	20.3
26	Nuapada	52	7.6	22.5	49	7.4	22.2
27	Puri	78	8.9	17.5	75	8.7	17.3
28	Rayagada	61	8.5	22.7	58	8.4	22.5
29	Sambalpur	52	9.3	18.6	47	9.1	18.6
30	Sonapur	52	7.7	20.9	49	7.5	20.6
31	Sundargarh	49	7.2	17.9	47	7.2	17.8

Public Finances

Introduction

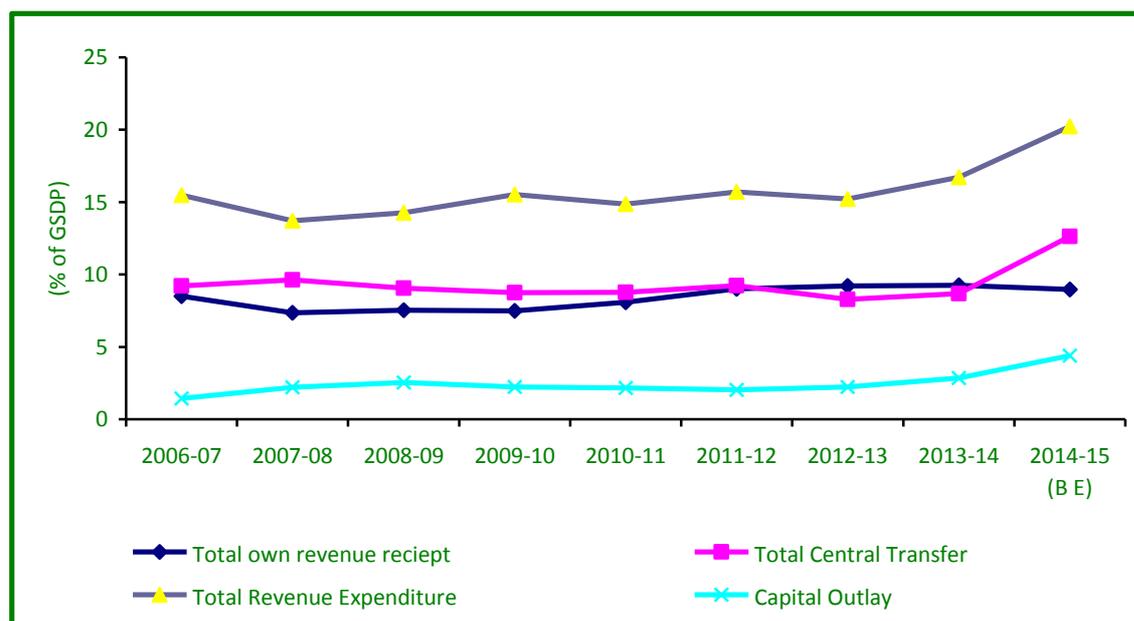
The overall fiscal scenario in Odisha continued to be broadly satisfactory through the years 2013-14 and 2014-15 despite a couple of aggregative indicators causing some concern. The basic prudential policy of maintaining revenue account surpluses to finance the capital outlays continued to be successfully implemented, thereby reducing the need for incurring fresh debt as also providing the fiscal space to enhance capital expenditures for development of the State. Guided by the rolling targets of the Medium Term Fiscal Plan, a part of the obligations under the fiscal responsibility legislation of the State, key fiscal parameters were kept within permissible range, meeting an important conditionality of the Thirteenth Finance Commission of India. All this was against the backdrop of the Indian economy refusing to enhance its plodding rate of growth.

Despite the macroeconomic worries, which to a limited extent affected the State's finances too, transfers from the Centre also exhibited fall; for a state like Odisha that is heavily dependent on the central transfers, such fall can have serious consequences.

9.1. Overview

Figure 9.1 presents the trends in broad fiscal aggregates that sum up the fiscal position of the State. The continued modest economic growth, particularly so in the mining and manufacturing sectors, negatively affected the buoyancy of tax and non-tax revenues of the State. The central transfers, both shared taxes and especially grants, after dropping noticeably in 2012-13 and 2013-14 as ratios of GSDP, were estimated to increase in 2014-15 mainly due to transfer of Central Assistance for 66 restructured Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) through Consolidated Fund of the State. Total revenue receipts (as percentage of GSDP) showed a linear growth trend of 17.49 percent in 2012-13 to 17.93 in 2013-14 and 21.60 in 2014-15 respectively. The detail data given in Table-9.1.

Figure 9.1: Broad Fiscal Trends in Odisha



Revenue expenditures were also higher at 16.71 percent of GSDP in 2013-14 as compared to 15.22 percent in 2012-13. The cushion of substantial revenue surplus (2.27 percent of GSDP) generated in 2012-13 decreased to 1.22 percent in 2013-14 (Table 9.1), only partially reflecting the increase in revenue expenditure. The increase in revenue expenditures to 20.23 percent in 2014-15 (BE) coupled with higher percentage revenue receipts of the State estimated a revenue surplus of 1.37 percent of GSDP.

Table 9.1: Odisha Finances - Broad Trends

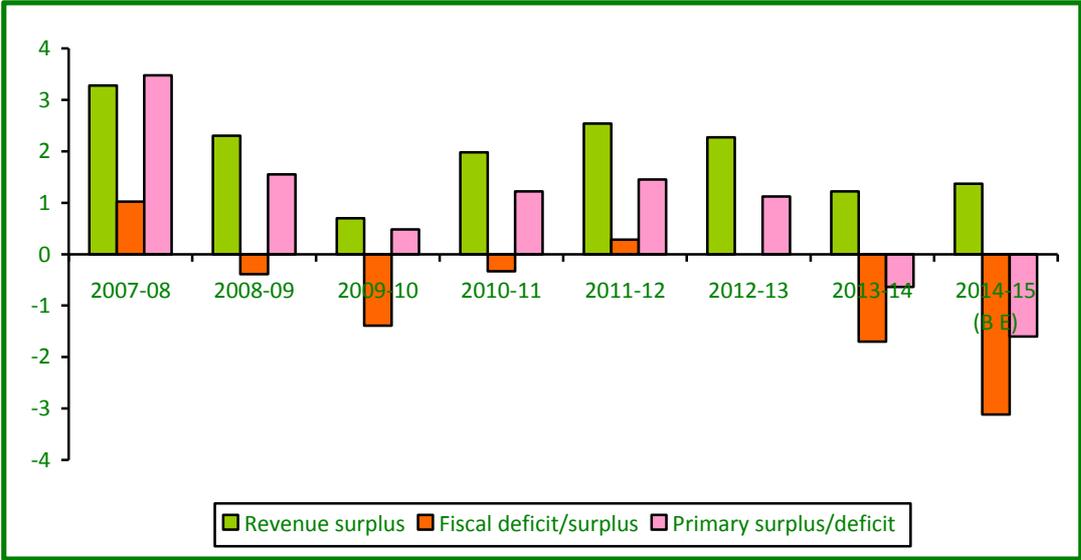
(% of GSDP)

	Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (BE)
A.	Total Revenue Receipts	16.99	16.57	16.22	16.85	18.25	17.49	17.93	21.60
1	Own Tax Revenue	5.30	5.38	5.51	5.67	6.09	5.98	6.19	6.39
2	Own Non-tax Revenue	2.05	2.14	1.97	2.42	2.92	3.22	3.07	2.58
3	Share of Central Taxes	6.07	5.58	5.23	5.31	5.54	5.56	9.26	8.97
4	Grants from Centre	3.57	3.47	3.51	3.45	3.70	2.73	5.59	5.88
B	Total Revenue Expenditure	13.71	14.27	15.52	14.87	15.71	15.22	16.71	20.23
C	Capital Outlay	2.20	2.55	2.24	2.17	2.04	2.24	2.84	4.39
D	Revenue Surplus	3.28	2.30	0.70	1.98	2.61	2.27	1.22	1.37
E	Fiscal Deficit(-)/ Surplus(+)	1.02	-0.39	-1.39	-0.33	0.29	0.00	-1.70	-3.12*
F	Primary Surplus	3.48	1.55	0.48	1.22	1.49	1.12	-0.64	-1.60

Notwithstanding the declining revenue surplus, the policy of gradually enhancing developmental capital outlays was persisted with 2.2, 2.8 and 4.4 percent of GSDP in 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. This resulted in the small fiscal balance in 2012-13,

turning into fiscal deficit of 1.7 percent declining in 2013-14 and a fiscal deficit close to 3 percent of GSDP in the Budget estimates for 2014-15. The fiscal deficit was estimated at 2.98% of GSDP for 2014-15 (BE) on the basis of the estimated of Rs.325908 crore. However, the ratio has become 3.12% on the basis of the Advance Estimate of GSDP (Rs.310810 crore) for the year 2014-15 released during 1st week of February, 2014. However the fiscal deficit is required to be kept within the prescribed 3% of GSDP in terms of FRBM Act and should be taken care of while working out the revised estimates for 2014-15. Table 9.1 and Figure 9.2 summarize broad trends in key financial indicators in Odisha. It may, however, be noted that zero deficit or any positive amount of revenue surplus and a fiscal deficit below 3 percent of GSDP would continue to meet the main requirements of the fiscal responsibility legislation. Even so, the recent fiscal developments would call for keeping a careful watch on the fiscal balances and timely corrective action before the deterioration goes out of control.

Figure 9.2: Fiscal Balances in Odisha

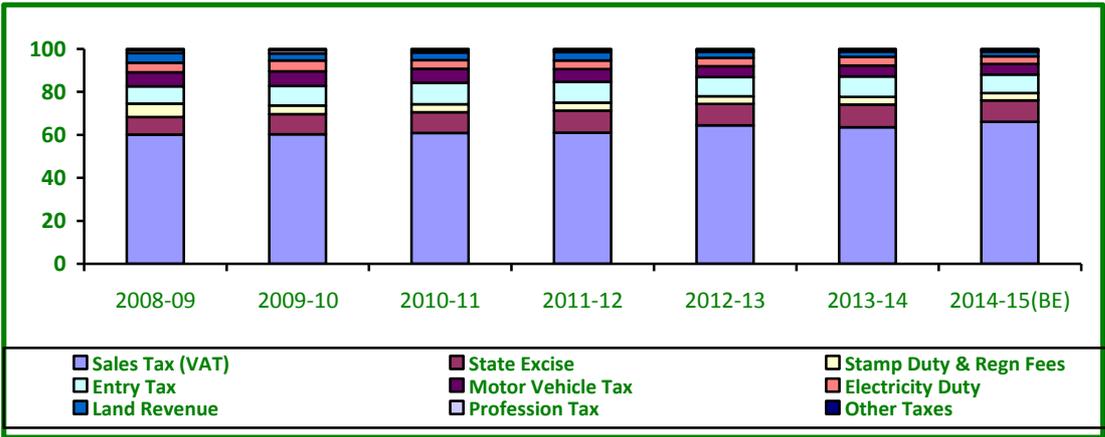


It may be noted that the State has been enjoying a primary surplus (fiscal deficit net of interest payments) continuously from 2007-08, which is estimated to have turned into a small deficit in the Budget estimates for 2013-14 and 2014-15 (BE) (see Figure 9.2). The importance of this development lies in the theoretical insight that the existence of primary surplus guarantees fiscal sustainability; the converse, of course is not necessarily true and depends on several other factors. However, fiscal sustainability can also be achieved without generating primary surplus if the GSDP continues to grow at a rate higher than the rate of interest on public debt, but the point is that a primary surplus is a desirable outcome for the straight forward reassurance it provides to lenders to the State.

9.2. Own Revenue Receipts

Total revenue receipts as percentage of GSDP showed a drop in 2012-13 compared to the previous because of lower revenue collections from own sources as well as smaller central transfers as may be seen from Table 9.1. Own-source revenues as a ratio of GSDP have shown marginal increase in 2013-14 has again dipped in 2014-15 as per the Budget estimates because of lower collections from non-tax revenues. The fall in central transfers in 2013-14 was estimated to increase in 2014-15 mainly on account of transfer of Central Assistance for 66 restructured CSS through State Budget, An important reason for the lack of buoyancy in both own tax and non-tax revenues of the State can be found in the substantially reduced mining activity in two previous years. These developments have underlined the need to broaden the base of the State’s revenue system so as to withstand such shocks better in future.

Figure 9.3: Tax Structure of Odisha (Year wise)



The tax structure of the State has been subtly changing over the years, and particularly in the recent period, as a careful examination of Figure 9.3 shows. As sales tax (VAT) collections grew faster than total own tax revenues, the share of the former in the latter has been increasing, and is now close to 66 percent up from 60 percent in 2008-09. Similarly, the share of the State excise has also increased, while the small share of land revenue has shrunk further. The growth of motor vehicle taxes and stamp duties has also been subdued. Clearly, taxes with a broad consumption-type base are more buoyant than the others, possibly reflecting the pattern of sectoral growth in GSDP during the last five years. The uncertainties regarding the countrywide introduction of a goods and services tax (GST) continue to plague comprehensive reform of the tax system and to keep the services sector (i.e., the largest part of GSDP) largely out of the tax net at the State level, except the state share in service tax levied by the centre. The prolonged *sub judice* status of entry tax has added to the uncertainties in the tax system of the State.

A long-term rising trend in non-tax revenues has been helping the State's exchequer, but 2014-15 saw a significant fall in the collections under this broad head from a recent peak achieved in 2012-13. There are several factors that have combined to result in this reverse, one of them being lower revenues from the mineral sector.

9.3. Central Transfers

Central transfers comprise of shared taxes (out of those collected by the centre) and grants. Data on recent trends relating to these are provided in Table 9.1. The grants can be broadly divided into Plan grants and non-Plan grants. While non-Plan grants include Finance Commission mandated grants as well as other (often discretionary) non-Plan grants, Plan grants broadly include grants for State Plan Schemes, Central Plan Schemes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes, and Special Plan Schemes (not applicable to Odisha at present). Table 9.2 provides some details of central grants received by the Government of Odisha in recent years.

The share of central transfer in case of Odisha has been over 50% over the years. However, the trend was reversed in 2012-13 and 2013-14 when the Central transfer fell below 50 percent due to lower central transfer in shape of grants. However, consequent upon the decision to route the Central Assistance for 66 restructured CSS through State Budget, Odisha's dependence on central transfer has increased to 58.47 % in the year 2014-15 (BE).

Table 9.2: Grants Received by Government of Odisha from the Centre

(Rs. in Crore)

Category of Grant	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Grants-in-aid from central government	2350.41	2673.78	3159.02	4611.02	5158.70
a. Non-Plan grants	398.75	1066.60	1086.34	1152.47	1242.00
b. Grants for state Plan schemes	1391.99	1078.80	1284.32	2231.59	2632.53
of which, Block grants	1114.68	923.09	1114.07	2003.85	2393.06
c. Grants for central Plan schemes	38.35	45.70	62.29	115.62	119.41
d. Grants for centrally sponsored schemes	521.31	482.69	726.07	1111.34	1164.76

Category of Grant	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Grants-in-aid from central government	5717.02	6806.25	8152.19	6859.73	8429.42
a. Non-Plan grants	1629.35	2111.39	2561.48	1505.49	2729.19
b. Grants for state Plan schemes	2776.74	3279.21	3853.22	3483.61	3429.46
of which, Block grants	2393.55	3041.05	3451.77	3219.57	3095.50
c. Grants for central Plan schemes	167.11	192.01	108.60	183.00	121.67
d. Grants for centrally sponsored schemes	1143.83	1223.64	1628.89	1687.63	2149.11

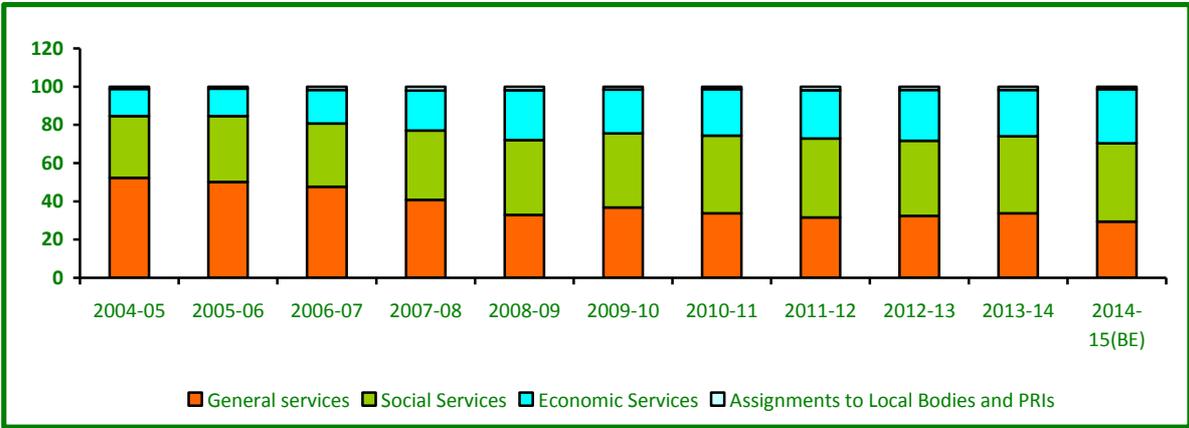
Source: Finance Accounts, various issues

9.4. Public Expenditures

Revenue expenditures and capital outlay have been fluctuating around 15 percent and 2.2 percent of GSDP respectively during the period from 2008-09 till 2012-13. Clearly, the intended push to capital outlay was not materializing despite higher budgetary allocations, primarily because of institutional constraints. However, it has increased to 2.8 percent in 2013-14 and in the Budget estimates for the year 2014-15 show that these constraints may be easing up somewhat as the capital outlay has jumped to 4.4 percent of GSDP; of course, revenue expenditures too have increased significantly from about 15 percent to 20.2 percent as may be seen from Table 9.1. With the increase in revenue receipts observed for 2014-15, the increase in both revenue expenditures and capital outlay represent a fuller utilization of available resources under the constraint of the fiscal responsibility legislation as compared to the immediately preceding years.

The structure of revenue expenditures in terms of distribution among broad groups of expenditure remains stable, with small year-to-year changes. Figure 9.4 summarizes the structure of revenue expenditure. Over the long term (i.e., after 2004-05) the changing trend of the shares are easily perceptible – while the share of general services is falling (largely because of lower interest payments), the share of both social services and economic services are increasing, more so for the latter, although “social services” does account for the largest share. The remaining category that of “assignments to local bodies”, has a relatively small but increasing share. It may, however, be noted that there are additional transfers to local bodies through some of the other budgetary categories and is determined by the implementation of the awards of the State Finance Commission. The changing composition outlined above is generally considered to be in the desirable direction.

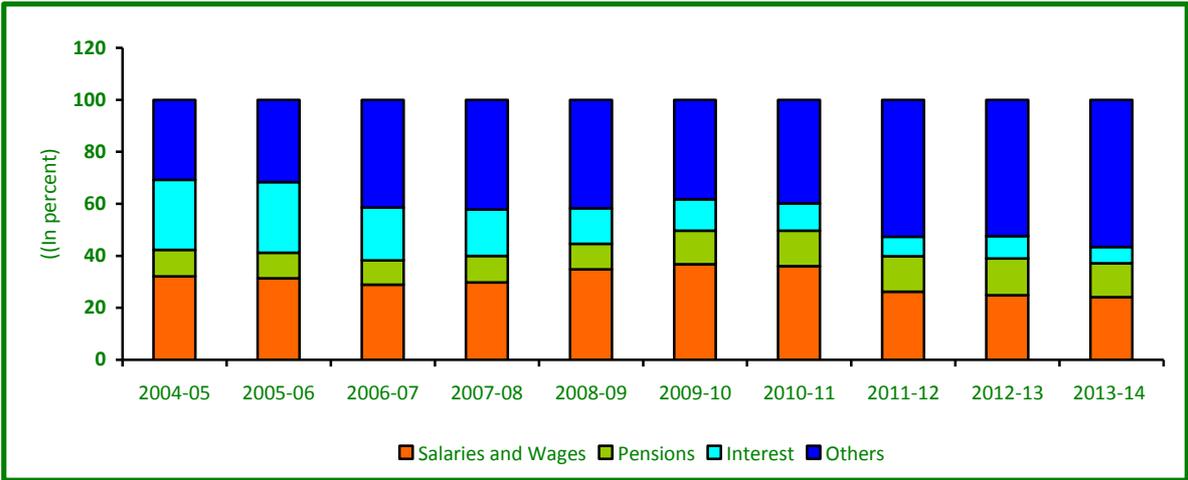
Figure 9.4: Composition of Revenue Expenditure in Odisha



Another way of looking at the composition of revenue expenditures is to consider the proportion pre-empted by committed expenditures, defined here as the contractual

expenditures for salaries and wages of government employees, pensions and retirement benefits of retired government employees and interest payments. Figure 9.5 shows the share of such contractual expenditure in total revenue expenditures is gradually shrinking. The trend was reversed to some extent during the three-year period covering 2008-09 to 2010-11 largely attributable to increase in salaries and wages consequent upon the upward revision of the scales of pay and pensions of current and retired government employees. After the arrears were largely disbursed, the shares of the two categories of contractual payments have come down, and the declining trend in committed expenditures has resumed. It is estimated that while committed expenditures were almost 70 percent of the total revenue expenditure in 2004-05, these were below 50 percent in 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (BE). These trends have facilitated greater flexibility in government expenditure and have allowed a higher proportion to be devoted to directly development-oriented policies. Obviously, the changes are again in the desired direction.

Figure 9.5: Committed Revenue Expenditure in the Total



The composition of revenue expenditure by budgetary categories in more detail is provided in figure- 9.5. While pensions are seen to be outstripping interest payments in recent years, expenditure on each of the key areas within social and economic services is seen to have grown apace; only the expenditure on medical and public health seems to be lagging somewhat. Given its priority, the relatively slow growth of expenditures on this category needs to be corrected.

Table 9.5: Composition of Revenue Expenditure in Odisha

(Rs. Crore)

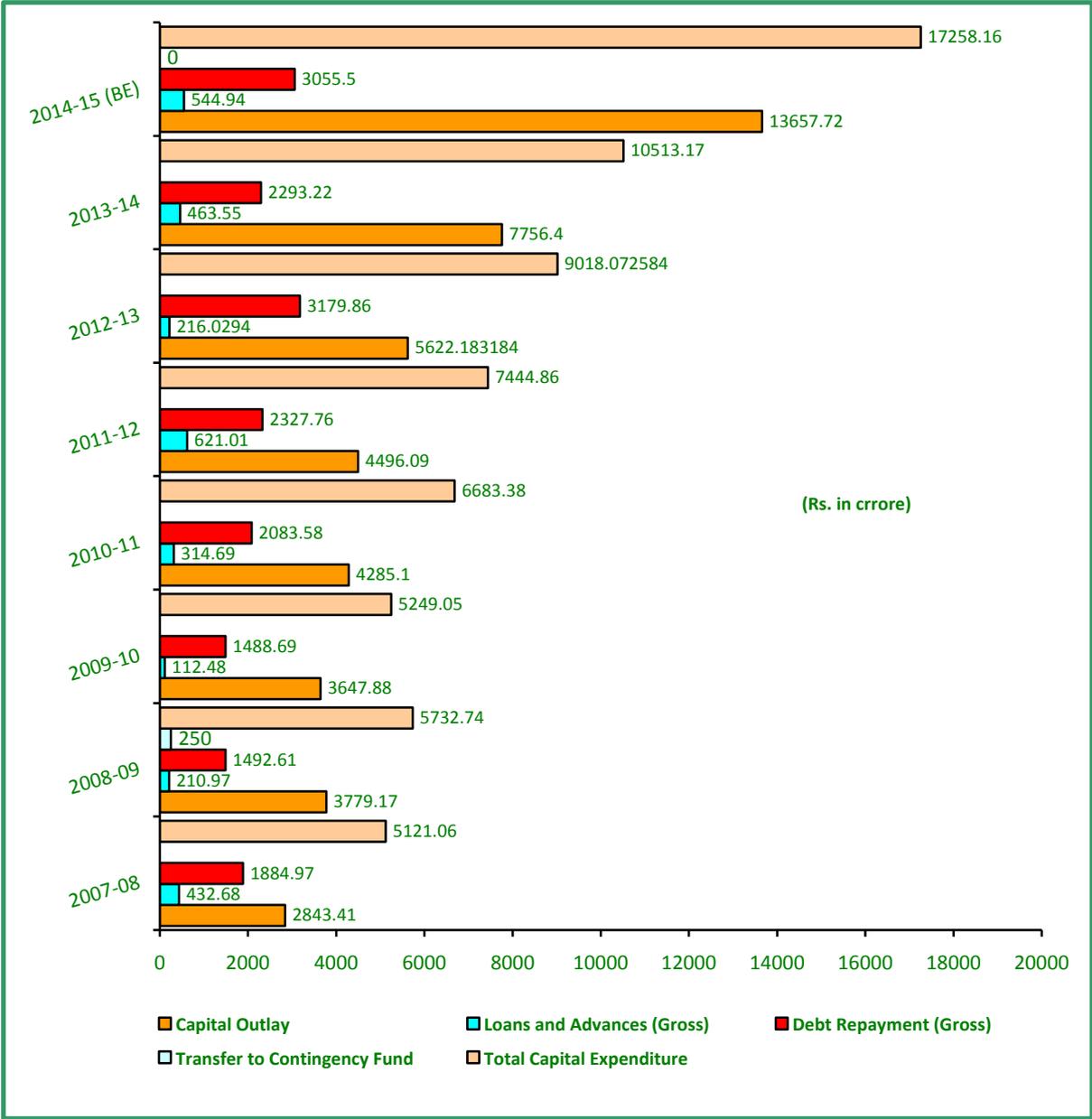
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Revenue Expenditure	13603.52	15772.01	17723.27	21190.12	25291.60
A. General Services	6825.66	7502.77	7227.21	6961.87	9285.15
1. Interest Payments	3697.10	3188.43	3169.48	2889.81	3044.17
2. Pensions	1338.57	1484.59	1801.36	2074.96	3283.41
B. Social Services	4677.72	5220.54	6416.51	8284.41	9838.21
1. General Education	2261.79	2404.18	3171.22	4386.26	5413.18
2. Medical and Public Health	376.16	479.5	615.37	800.2	985.9
3. Water Supply and Sanitation	313.24	257.87	354.11	269.96	346.54
C. Economic Services	1953.28	2776.44	3728.65	5551.08	5762.4
1. Agriculture and Allied Services	560.58	652.33	890.33	1840.8	2191.12
2. Rural Development	513.94	610.11	861.13	1225.53	1179.91
3. Irrigation and Flood Control	235.34	280.66	454.01	556.57	613.52
4. Roads and Bridges	197.87	558.46	749.7	884.79	940.88
D. Assignments to Local Bodies and PRIs	146.86	272.26	350.9	392.76	405.82
Memo Item:					
Salaries and Wages	4263.69	4551.50	5275.88	7375.50	9288.98

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (BE)
Total Revenue Expenditure	29367.95	34660.24	38237.56	45617.75	62881.42
A. General Services	9936.77	10928.58	12423.26	13689.41	18532.40
1. Interest Payments	3061.46	2576.43	2807.23	2888.22	4729.18
2. Pensions	4011.00	4740.76	5379.37	5935.17	7810.58
B. Social Services	11922.01	14338.07	14976.56	18721.55	25737.99
1. General Education	6279.84	6647.48	7050.73	8065.60	11303.39
2. Medical and Public Health	1033.07	1129.34	1467.34	1630.98	3107.44
3. Water Supply and Sanitation	512.47	563.16	598.39	719.94	1034.41
C. Economic Services	7077.56	8732.47	10196.24	12314.59	17789.09
1. Agriculture and Allied Services	2777.58	3165.99	4104.23	4701.12	5878.75
2. Rural Development	1483.36	1836.96	2178.70	2983.63	6458.04
3. Irrigation and Flood Control	765.06	860.24	1043.22	1397.05	1628.41
4. Roads and Bridges	1044.34	1177.1	1536.76	1693.89	1933.24
D. Assignments to Local Bodies and PRIs	431.61	661.11	641.49	892.20	821.94
Memo Item:					
Salaries and Wages	11219.93	9081.77	9515.42	11004.89	14980.71

Source : Finance Accounts (various issues) and Budget Document, 2014-15

The thrust on capital outlay referred to above is clearly brought out in Figure 9.6. It can be seen that the major component of an increase of about 400 percent in capital expenditures since 2007-08 (in nominal terms or rupees) is the capital outlay (on various functional categories) like social and physical infrastructure. In a relatively less developed state like Odisha, the importance of these expenditures for sustained economic growth need hardly be emphasized. It may also be noted in this context that the amount of capital outlay as a proportion of GSDP in Odisha is as yet significantly lower than many other states in India including some of the less developed states.

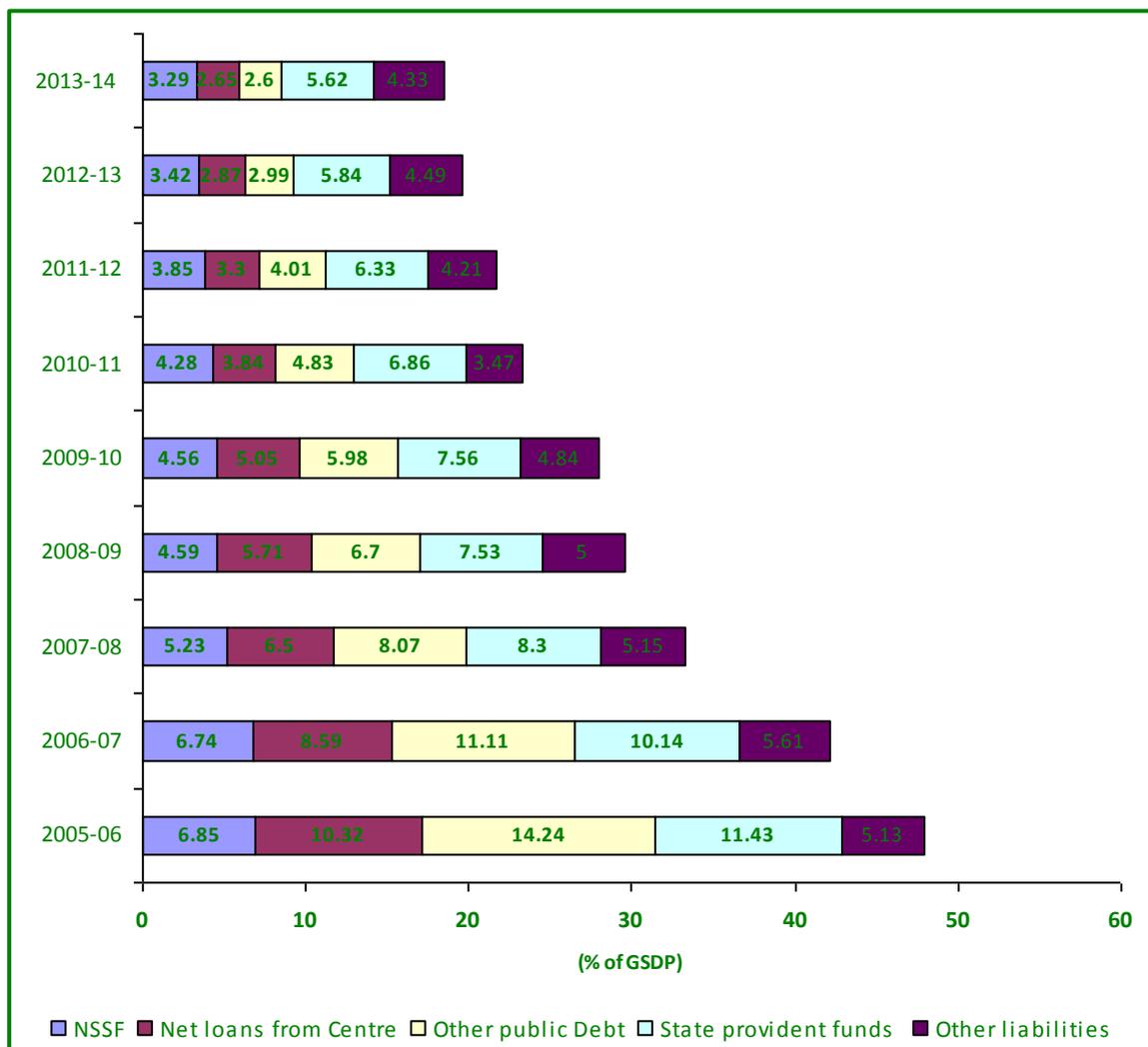
Figure 9.6: Capital Expenditure in Odisha



9.5. Indebtedness

At the time of introducing the fiscal responsibility legislation, the total liabilities of Odisha was close to 50 percent of GSDP; considered with high deficit levels, it raised the spectre of non-sustainability of such a high level of debt, particularly because states in India have no way of financing their deficits except through additional borrowing. The state finances have come a long way from that stage in the intervening years; total liabilities declined to less than (20) percent of GSDP in 2013-14. With deficits reigned in, there is no apprehension regarding sustainability at all. In fact, the State has not even made any recourse to the Reserve Bank of India's overdraft facility in recent years. Clearly, this is not an aspect of the State finances that would cause any concern at present.

Figure 9.7: Liabilities of Government of Odisha



One of the reasons for the continuous reduction in liabilities is the fact that the need to keep fiscal deficits below the prescribed level under the fiscal responsibility legislation automatically puts a limit on the net debt that can be incurred. As long as GSDP is growing at a reasonable rate, the ratio of liabilities to GSDP would then continue to decline. In a way, the said legislation has admirably served its purpose. Now that the State's finances are considerably stable, the tasks of improving the quality and expanding the coverage of public services, and of investing in social and physical infrastructure need to be attended to in right earnest. This may call for a different fiscal policy strategy that address the development ambitions of states like Odisha. In order to fulfill this objective the State has to go for higher capital receipts to fund capital outlay as there is capacity to sustain additional debt burden. This would bring about faster economic growth.



Annexure - 9

Annexure 9.1: Odisha Finances - Broad Trends

(Rs. in Crore)

Item	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (B E)
A. Total Revenue Receipts	14084.71	18032.62	21967.19	24610.01	26430.21	33276.16	40267.02	43936.91	48946.85	67146.96
1 Own Tax Revenue	5002.28	6065.06	6856.09	7995.20	8982.34	11192.66	13442.77	15034.20	16891.74	19862.65
2 Own Non-tax Revenue	1531.90	2588.12	2653.58	3176.15	3212.20	4780.37	6442.96	8078.03	8378.60	8024.00
3 Share of Central Taxes	4876.75	6220.42	7846.50	8279.96	8518.65	10496.87	12229.09	13965.01	15247.09	18289.46
4 Grants from Centre	2673.78	3159.02	4611.02	5158.70	5717.02	6806.25	8152.19	6859.73	8429.42	20970.85
5 Total Central Transfer		9379.44	12457.52	13438.66	14235.67	17303.12	20381.28	20824.74	23676.51	39260.31
B. Total Revenue Expenditure	13603.52	15772.01	17723.27	21190.12	25291.60	29367.95	34660.23	38237.56	45617.75	62881.42
C. Capital Outlay	1038.06	1451.47	2843.41	3779.17	3647.88	4285.1	4496.09	5622.18	7756.40	13657.72
D. Revenue Surplus	481.19	2260.60	4243.92	3419.89	1138.62	3908.21	5606.78	5699.35	3329.10	4265.54
E. Fiscal Deficit(-)/Surplus(+)	-276.47	823.18	1323.13	-584.03	-2265.38	-657.76	621.76	3.61	-4633.64	-9696.83
F. Primary Surplus	3420.63	4011.61	4492.61	2305.78	778.79	2403.70	3198.19	2810.84	-1745.42	-4967.65

Annexure 9.2: Own Tax Revenues in Odisha

Sl. No.	Item	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (B E)
1.	Sales Tax (VAT)	4803.34	5408.76	6806.80	8196.85	9684.68	10728.55	13110.00
2.	State Excise	660.07	849.05	1094.26	1379	1498.64	1780.13	1983.75
3.	Stamp Duty & Regn Fees	495.66	359.96	415.82	498.15	544.88	605.48	682.00
4.	Entry Tax	638.32	815.25	1111.37	1312.12	1342.54	1613.45	1723.40
5.	Motor Vehicle Tax	524.42	611.23	727.58	787.99	746.19	859.67	972.00
6.	Electricity Duty	365.03	459.96	458.06	551.65	590.48	670.11	704.00
7.	Land Revenue	348.79	292.18	390.66	521.47	420.21	431.26	440.00
8.	Profession Tax	112.18	135.55	133.28	126.93	136.06	149.85	176.00
9.	Other Taxes	47.39	50.40	54.84	68.58	70.52	53.23	71.50

Annexure 9.3: Odisha - Composition of Revenue Expenditure

(Rs. in Crore)

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (BE)
Total Revenue Expenditure	12372.49	13603.52	15772.01	17723.27	21190.12	25291.60	29367.95	34660.24	38237.56	45617.75	62881.42
A. General Services of which	6480.49	6825.66	7502.77	7227.21	6961.87	9285.15	9936.77	10928.58	12423.26	13689.41	18532.40
1. Interest Payments	3332.02	3697.10	3188.43	3169.48	2889.81	3044.17	3061.46	2576.43	2807.23	2888.22	4729.18
2. Pensions	1259.80	1338.57	1484.59	1801.36	2074.96	3283.41	4011.00	4740.76	5379.37	5935.17	7810.54
B. Social Services of which	3980.40	4677.72	5220.54	6416.51	8284.41	9838.21	11922.01	14338.07	14976.56	18721.55	25737.99
1. General Education	1954.76	2261.79	2404.18	3171.22	4386.26	5413.18	6279.84	6647.48	7050.73	8065.60	11303.39
2. Medical and Public Health	536.61	376.16	479.50	615.37	800.20	985.90	1033.07	1129.34	1467.34	1630.98	3107.44
3. Water Supply and Sanitation	228.63	313.24	257.87	354.11	269.96	346.54	512.47	563.16	598.39	719.94	1034.41
C. Economic Services of which	1753.11	1953.28	2776.44	3728.65	5551.08	5762.40	7077.56	8732.47	10196.24	12314.59	17789.09
1. Agriculture and Allied Services	533.99	560.58	652.33	890.33	1840.80	2191.12	2777.58	3165.99	4104.23	4701.12	5878.75
2. Rural Development	467.71	513.94	610.11	861.13	1225.53	1179.91	1483.36	1836.96	2178.70	2983.63	6458.04
3. Irrigation and Flood Control	207.71	235.34	280.66	454.01	556.57	613.52	765.06	860.24	1043.22	1397.05	1628.41
4. Roads and Bridges	138.54	197.87	558.46	749.70	884.79	940.88	1044.34	1177.10	1536.76	1693.89	1933.24
D. Assignments to Local Bodies and PRIs	158.48	146.86	272.26	350.90	392.76	405.82	431.61	661.11	641.49	892.20	821.94
Memo Item:											
Salaries and Wages	3977.09	4263.69	4551.50	5275.88	7375.50	9288.98	11219.93	9081.77	9515.42	11004.89	14980.71

Source: Audit Reports on State Finances (various issues) and Budget documents,

Annexure 9.4: Capital Expenditures in Odisha

(Rs. in Crore)

Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (B E)
Capital Outlay*	2843.41	3779.17	3647.88	4285.10	4496.09	5622.18	7756.40	13657.72
Loans and Advances (Gross)	432.68	210.97	112.48	314.69	621.01	216.03	463.55	544.94
Debt Repayment (Gross)	1884.97	1492.61	1488.69	2083.58	2327.76	3179.86	2293.22	3055.50
Transfer to Contingency Fund	--	250.00	--	--	--	--	--	0.00
Total Capital Expenditure	5121.06	5732.74	5249.05	6683.38	7444.86	9018.07	10513.17	17258.16

Annexure 9.5: Liabilities of the Government of Odisha as on 31st March

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Liabilities	2005-06 Actuals	2006-07 Actuals	2007-08 Actuals	2008-09 Actuals	2009-10 Actuals	2010-11 Actuals	2011-12 Actuals	2012-13 Actuals	2013-14 Actuals
1	Consolidated Fund	26730.12	26925.27	25587.20	25246.25	25407.69	25592.15	24617.83	23317.36	23314.43
I	Public Debt	26730.12	26925.27	25587.20	25246.25	25407.69	25592.15	24617.83	23317.36	23314.43
a	Open Market Borrowings (Net SLR based Market borrowings)	9700.13	8910.73	8024.27	7354.01	6783.04	6160.15	5114.12	3806.06	2921.19
b	Borrowings from Banks and FIs/ Negotiated Loans	1316.48	1413.64	1521.77	1821.44	2300.11	2831.03	3300.68	3374.27	3945.71
c	Special Securities issued to NSSF	5826.46	6862.38	6756.24	6822.27	7432.62	8455.95	8482.39	8597.05	8985.13
d	Bonds/ Debentures which are issued by the State Govt	1102.87	992.87	882.58	772.01	662.01	551.44	441.43	331.13	220.85
e	Loans from Centre (Net)	8783.75	8745.23	8401.92	8476.10	8229.49	7593.13	7279.20	7208.85	7241.55
f	Others	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00
II	Ways & Means Advances & Overdrafts from RBI or any other bank	0.00								
a	WMA	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Public Accounts	13984.41	16063.73	17290.52	18234.52	20018.78	20387.92	22872.07	25550.02	26922.37
a	State Provident Funds	9726.33	10324.24	10724.40	11184.29	12322.35	13545.21	13971.68	14662.75	15351.82
b	Small Savings, Insurance and Pension Funds, Trust and Endowments, etc	2.62	2.45	2.15	1.04	1.04	0.79	0.71	0.72	0.70
c	Other items in Public Accounts of which	4255.47	5737.04	6563.96	7049.19	7695.39	7866.64	8899.69	10886.55	11569.85
i.	Deposits	2120.94	2054.68	2138.02	2714.56	2859.34	3013.76	3567.93	5161.84	5974.81
	Bearing Interest	18.65	18.64	19.99	23.67	30.17	57.94	78.36	79.77	47.77
	Not Bearing Interest	2102.29	2036.04	2118.04	2690.90	2829.17	2955.82	3489.57	5082.07	5927.04
ii.	Reserve Funds/Sinking Fund	2134.53	3682.36	4425.94	4334.63	4836.05	4852.88	5331.76	5724.78	5595.04
	Bearing Interest	4.84	4.84	4.84	4.84	4.84	27.33	266.14	189.16	59.43
	Not Bearing Interest	2129.69	3677.52	4421.10	4329.79	4831.21	4825.55	5035.62	5535.62	5535.60
3	Contingency Fund	109.57	-28.09	85.58	375.85	187.95	11.92	384.11	400.00	250.00
4	Total Liabilities (1+2+3)	40824.10	42960.91	42963.30	43856.61	45614.42	45991.99	47874.00	49267.40	50486.80
5	Memo Items	2575.10	4961.37	6582.75	6607.87	5425.40	5676.71	6902.94	6943.41	3862.39
a	Remittances	33.06	106.92	54.34	56.65	14.84	18.13	10.15	7.26	21.40
b	Suspense and Miscellaneous	2807.66	4635.85	5555.03	6376.91	4781.24	5589.87	6880.33	7377.60	3891.79
c	Appropriation to Contingency Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
d	Decrease in Cash Balance	-265.63	218.59	673.38	174.31	629.33	68.71	12.46	-441.454	-50.80

Note: This does not include Miscellaneous Capital Receipt as in the Statement of Liabilities appearing in the Report of C&A G (Civil) and taken into consideration for computation of total liabilities in the Accounts at a Glance prepared by A.G. (A&E), Orissa

Looking Ahead

The economic survey makes a strategic assessment of physical and financial performance of the State economy of Odisha over the years. There have been significant strides in many social and economic sectors of the State in terms of infrastructural, human resources and technological development. The State Government makes consistent efforts to bring about visible improvements in State finances and to create fiscal space for higher plan size and capital outlays to propel higher growth in the economy. The Government of Odisha have been allocating higher allocations for socio-economic development of the State. There was an increase in the capital outlay from Rs.7756.40 crore in 2013-14 to Rs.13657.72 crore in 2014-15 for the State. As per advance estimates, the State Economy is expected to grow, in real terms at 2004-05 prices, at market prices a rate of 5.78 percent in 2014-15. Odisha's real per capita income has started rising and the gap with the national average has been reducing over the years.

It is heartening to note that there has been a reduction in poverty by 24.6 percentage points between 2004-05 and 2011-12 in Odisha as per the Tendulkar Committee methodology. This is the highest poverty reduction during the reference period among major states. The Survey highlights several challenges faced by, and opportunities available to, Odisha.

The analysis presented in the Survey 2014-15 clearly brings out that there is a perceptible structural change in Odisha's economy. The Service sector has become more and more pronounced in recent years. The share of the Service sector to the State GSDP is expected to be 51.2 percent and that of the Industry sector 33.4 percent during 2014-15. The share of the Agriculture Sector is expected to come down to 15.4 percent in 2014-15. This signifies faster diversification of Odisha's economy. This pattern of diversification in the State economy is in line with national and international experience.

However, a major concern is that though the share of the Agriculture sector has been declining, the proportion of people dependent on agriculture has not been declining in the

same proportion and rate. More than 60 percent population still depends on the agriculture and allied sectors for their sustenance. Major benefits of the growth in the Service sector and the Industrial sector flow largely to those sections of population that are educated and / or have desired employable skills.

The State economy has been growing at comparatively higher rate since 2002-03 onwards. The economy grew at an annual real average rate of 8.82 percent at 2004-05 prices during the 10th Plan and at 7.05 percent in the 11th Plan, despite several challenges faced by the State. It has, however, been observed that the higher growth in the economy in recent years has been contributed largely by the Industrial sector followed by the Service sector. The growth in the Agriculture sector has widely varied over the years. The sector has registered very low or negative growth in some years. This is a matter of both concern and opportunity.

There is, therefore, an urgent need to take appropriate measures to raise productivity of the agriculture and allied sectors substantially so that the incomes and employment opportunities of those who depend upon these sectors are enhanced in a sustained manner. It calls for greater diversification and better supply chain linkages to enhance income levels in the firm and allied sector. Greater focus on promoting horticulture, floriculture, pisciculture, poultry should form an integral part of this strategy. There is also a need to raise the skill levels of large sections of the population to combat underemployment and help surplus labour dependent on agriculture and the allied sector to find better employment and livelihood opportunities outside the sector, which would help raise people's incomes and thus reduce poverty faster.

Odisha is vulnerable to frequent natural calamities such as droughts, floods and cyclones. These calamities in particular and climate change in general adversely impact the agricultural and other sub-sectors of the economy and need to be adequately addressed. The State witnessed two severe cyclone "the Phailin" in October 2013 and the "HUD" effect in Odisha in October, 2014. This cyclone had very adverse impact on coastal districts and caused extensive damage of property. These were followed by torrential rains and heavy floods in all affected districts. This further aggravated the sufferings of the people and caused damage to crops and infrastructure.

Acute regional, social and gender disparities exist in the State that need to be adequately addressed. Some regions like the KBK region and some social groups, for example, SC and

ST communities, require special focus. It is heartening to note that there are several interventions in place to address these disparities.

10.1 Development Approach for Odisha

In recent years, Odisha has made significant achievements in terms of economic growth, poverty reduction and other socio-economic indicators. The State Government has been giving emphasis to the following areas which need special attention and focus on an overall development approach:

- i. An increase in plan size will lead to faster development process in the State. The Plan size has increased from Rs.20,000 crore in 2013-14 to Rs.40,810 crore in 2014-15.
- ii. There is substantial increase of 76% in capital outlay of the State between 2013-14 and 2014-15.
- iii. Odisha's economy needs to grow faster than the national average over a long period of time in order to catch up with the national benchmarks.
- iv. Agriculture and allied sectors need to both diversify and grow at higher rates over a long period of time.
- v. Sustained efforts are needed to mitigate adverse impacts of natural calamities and other shocks on Odisha's economy and people.
- vi. Special attention needs to be given to depressed regions, marginalized classes including ST, SC and women in order to substantially reduce regional, social and gender disparities and to promote substantially human development indicators.
- vii. With a view to addressing the problem of unemployment and under-employment, particularly among educated and uneducated young persons, special efforts are required to improve their employable skills, education and other soft skills to harness opportunities that may come up for them both in and outside Odisha.
- viii. Infrastructure including roads, ports, railways and irrigation facilities need to be adequately augmented and improved.

- ix. As Odisha has a high incidence of poverty, special efforts are needed to reduce it at a faster pace.

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

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



