

# CHAPTER 1

## SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE

### **GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES**

1.01 Orissa, the 8<sup>th</sup> largest State in the Country, has a landmass of 1,55,707 sq. kms, which is 4.74% of India's landmass. The State has 58 Sub Divisions, 171 Tahasils, 314 Community Development Blocks, 105 Urban Local Bodies, 6,234 Gram Panchayats and 51,349 villages (47,529 inhabited and 3,820 un-inhabited).

1.02 The State is divided into 10 (ten) agro-climatic zones on the basis of differences in agro climatic conditions. Its land can be classified into three categories: low (25.6%), medium (33.6%) and up-lands (40.8%) with different types of soil like red, yellow, red-loamy, alluvial, coastal alluvial, laterite and black soil etc. with low and medium texture. Characteristics of different agro-climatic zones in Orissa are as indicated in Table 1.1.

**Table 1.1**

**Agro-climatic Zones in Orissa.**

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

### **DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE**

1.03 According to 2001 Census Orissa is the 11<sup>th</sup> most populous State with a population of 368.05 lakh. The State's share in the National population has marginally declined from 3.74% to 3.58% during the period from

1991 to 2001. While the State's urban population has increased from 13.4% to 15% during the same period, the corresponding increase for India has been from 25.7% to 27.8%. The decennial growth rate of population at 16.25% during the decade 1991-

01 has been much lower than the corresponding growth rate at 20.06% during the previous decade, i.e., 1981-91. The density of population, which was 203 per sq. kms. in 1991, has increased to 236 in 2001, as compared to the corresponding increase from 267 to 313 at all India level. The sex ratio of 971 females per 1,000 males in 1991 marginally increased to 972 in 2001 which is much higher than the all India figures of 927 and 933 respectively. The literacy rate in the State, which was 49.09% during 1991, has increased to 63.08% during 2001 Census. The female literacy rate has increased remarkably from 34.68% to 50.51% during the same period.

1.04 Orissa occupies a unique position among the Indian States and Union Territories for having a rich and colourful tribal scenario. According to 2001 Census, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in the State was 60.82 lakh and 81.45 lakh respectively, i.e., 16.5% and 22.1% of the total population of the State as against 16.2% and 22.2% respectively in 1991 Census. The decennial growth rate of SC and ST population during 1991-2001 decade was 18.6% and 15.8% respectively. As per 2001 Census, the sex ratio among SC and ST population was 979 and 1,003 respectively as against 936 and 978 at the all-India level.

**EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

1.05 With the increase in population and the consequent addition to the labour force, supply of labour continues to outstrip demand resulting in increase in levels of unemployment and under-employment. The occupational classification, based on 2001 Census shows that the total workers in the State has been 142.76 lakh constituting 38.79% of the total population. Out of total workers, main workers accounted for 67.2%. The main workers comprise cultivators (35.8%), agricultural labourers (21.9%), household industries workers (4.2%) and other workers (38.1%). The proportion of male workers to male population and female workers to female population in 2001 stood at 52.5% and 24.7% respectively. This shows that work participation rate among female is lower.

1.06 Growing unemployment, particularly the phenomenon of educated unemployment, is one of the burning problems of the State. The backlog of unemployment has been estimated at 14.13 lakh person years in the State at the beginning of Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-08) and it has been projected that about 10.53 lakh additional labour force are likely to join the labour market while 10.73 lakh person years employment are likely to be generated during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. Thus, the backlog of unemployment which has been estimated to be 14.13 lakh at the beginning of 11<sup>th</sup> Plan

period is expected to be reduced to 13.93 lakh person years by the end of 11<sup>th</sup> plan period (2011-12). During the year 2008-09, 2.08 lakh person years of additional labour force are likely to be added to the labour market. It is expected that employment to the extent of 2.11 lakh person years may be generated during the year 2008-09 leaving a back log of about 14.07 person years at the end of the financial year.

1.07 Keeping in view the growing unemployment, particularly among the educated youth, Government has framed a State Employment Policy. As part of this Policy, State Govt. has constituted a High Power Employment Mission under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister. In order to tackle the problem of unemployment, various wage-employment and self-employment programmes are being implemented with special emphasis on generation of gainful employment opportunity in the secondary and tertiary sectors. Since the employment opportunities in the organized sector are limited, emphasis is being laid on creation of self-employment avenues. A number of self-employment schemes including information kiosks, BPO complex, shopping units in urban areas, cultivation of medicinal plants and other activities have been launched in the State for motivating unemployed young persons to take-up self employment ventures availing these facilities.

1.08 The Live Register maintained by Directorate of Employment Exchanges shows that there were 7.97 lakh job seekers in the State by the end of 2007. Out of these 6.73 lakh were educated unemployed, i.e., having qualification of Matric and above. During the year 2007, about 1.47 lakh job seekers registered their name in various Employment Exchanges, while only 4189 placements were made against 3,526 vacancies notified.

**STATE INCOME**

1.09 The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant (1999-2000) price of Orissa has increased from Rs.42,909.62 crore in 1999-2000 to Rs.73,542.26 crore (as per the advance estimates) in 2007-08 registering an annual compound growth rate of 6.97 percent over the period. This average growth rate during the period has to be viewed taking note of frequently occurring natural calamities. Since agriculture and allied activities contribute a major share, i.e., more than 25% of the GSDP, any damage to this sector affects the total GSDP. As can be seen from the year-wise analysis of the period, the growth of GSDP over the year preceding, has been 6.25% in 2001-02, -0.06% in 2002-03, 14.71% in 2003-04 and 12.61% in 2004-05, 6.35% in 2005-06, 9.35% in 2006-07 and 8.67% in 2007-08 (as per advanced estimates). Negative or low economic growth rates during some years are due to adverse

impacts of natural calamities including severe droughts.

1.10 Another feature of the growth of GSDP is that the secondary sector has also shown cyclical growth in different years. It ranged from 32.04% to 13.20% from 2004-05 to 2007-08, the highest growth of 32.04% being recorded in 2004-05 over the year preceeding. The growth of 'tertiary' and 'finance and services' sectors during this period has been fairly consistent being about an average of 13.94% and 6.13% respectively.

#### **GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF)**

1.11 At present, the estimates of Gross Fixed Capital Formation at current prices are being prepared in respect of public sector only. Estimates of the same in respect of private sector are not being prepared because of non-availability of required data. The Gross Fixed Capital Formation in the Public Sector by Industry of use and type of assets, at current prices, has increased from Rs.5476 crore in 1999-2000 to Rs.6760 crore in 2005-06 showing a compound growth rate of 3.57% during the period.

#### **AGRICULTURE**

1.12 Agriculture and allied sectors continue to be the main-stay of the State's economy with contribution of about 20.09% to NSDP (at 1999-2000 prices) as per advance estimate

for 2007-08. Taking into account the predominant position of, and dependence of large population on this sector, the State Government pronounced the State Agriculture Policy, 1996 with the main objective of doubling the production of food grains and oilseeds by the end of the Ninth Plan and to adopt suitable strategy for eradication of poverty. The Agricultural Policy, 1996 aimed at bringing about all-round development in agriculture sector encouraging private sector investment in Agriculture and allied sectors. However, taking into account achievements already made and changes in economic scenario the State Govt. launched a new Agriculture Policy, 2008 which is futuristic, flexible enough to anticipate and address emerging trends, identify potential areas for development and chalk out a clear agenda for agricultural development for at least coming 10 years.

1.13 According to Agricultural Census, 2000-01 conducted by the Board of Revenue, there were 40.67 lakh operational holdings in Orissa with 50.81 lakh hectares of area. Small and marginal holdings accounted for 83.8% with 53.12% of total area. Remaining 16.2% of holdings belonged to semi-medium, medium and large categories with 46.88% of total area. Average size of operational holdings which was 1.30 hectare in 1995-96 Census, declined to 1.25 hectare in 2000-01 census.

1.14 Further the Agricultural Census also reveals that out of total 40.67 lakh operational holdings, 17.99 lakh, i.e., 44.2% belong to SCs & STs.

1.15 The production of foodgrains has fluctuated considerably over the years. This is due to various natural calamities, i.e. severe drought, flood and cyclones. However, during 2007-08, about 92.5 lakh MT of foodgrains were produced in the State.

1.16 Paddy is the major cereal crop in the State and accounted for about 95% of the total foodgrain produced during 2007-08. Despite inadequate irrigation facilities shortage of inputs viz. HYV seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, the area under HYV paddy has increased significantly in the State. Out of total 4,452 thousand hectare paddy area and 11,425 TMT paddy productions in the State during 2007-08, HYV paddy constituted 3,272.14 thousand hectare area and 9,310.94 TMT productions respectively. Besides, pulses, oil seeds and fibers were grown in an area of 849.82, 264.62 and 86.85 thousand hectares respectively.

1.17 Land being a fixed resource, the per capita availability of land in Orissa has declined from 0.39 hectare in the year 1950-51 to 0.13 hectare in 2007-08, due to increase in population. It is therefore, essential that the yield rate of different crops should be given substantial boost by adopting improved

agricultural practices, particularly among small and marginal farmers.

### **IRRIGATION**

1.18 Irrigation holds the key to economic development and poverty alleviation in Orissa. The State has a cultivable land of 61.65 lakh hectares. It has been assessed that 49.90 lakh hectares can be brought under irrigation through major, medium and minor (flow & lift) irrigation projects. As against this, by the end of 2007-08, irrigation potential to the extent of 28.28 lakh hectares has been created, out of which 44.6% through major and medium irrigation, 18.7% through minor irrigation (flow), 15.6% by minor irrigation (lift) and the balance 21.1% through other sources like private tanks, ponds, dug wells, water harvesting structures etc.

### **FISHERIES**

1.19 The State has a unique advantage of coastal, brackish and riverine eco-system that can support commercially viable aquaculture in a big way. It has a long coastline extending over 480 kms. and a continental shelf area stretching up to 24,000 sq. kms. with a depth of 200 meters. The shelf area of 1220 sq. km with depth ranging between 200-300 meters adds to the strategic importance of its location. Besides, marine potential in the Bay of Bengal, the Chilika lake, with water spread area of 790 sq. kms. provides excellent potential for production of marine fish and

production of prawn through brackish water prawn culture.

1.20 Fish production during 2007-08 was 3.49 lakh tonne showing an increase of about 2.0% over 2006-07. Out of total fish production of 3.49 lakh tonne, fresh water fish accounted for 56.0% followed by marine fish 37.4% and brackish water fish 6.6%. During 2007-08, about 47.05 thousand MT of fish was imported from the neighbouring States as against 38.07 TMT fish imported during 2006-07. During 2007-08, about 97.75 thousand MT of fish were exported to different States and abroad.

1.21 The per capita consumption of fish during 2007-08 was estimated to be 9.0 kg. per annum which is still behind the requirement of 11.0 kg. per annum as recommended by W.H.O.

### **ANIMAL RESOURCES**

1.22 Animal resources play a major role in the economy of rural Orissa as about 80% of its rural households own livestock of one species or the other and earn supplementary income for the family. Livestock census, 2003 reveals that the State has a total of 240.22 lakh livestock of which 59.4% are cattle, 5.9% buffalo, 7.3% sheeps, 24.9% goats and 2.4% pigs. Besides, the poultry population in the State is 189.95 lakh.

1.23 During 2007-08, total milk production in the State was 16.20 lakh tonne with per capita availability of 115 gms. per day, while the egg production was 1,549.48 million with per capita availability of eggs being 40 number per annum. Meat production during 2007-08 in the State was about 58.82 TMT with per capita availability of 1.530 kg. per annum.

1.24 There are 540 Veterinary Hospitals / Dispensaries and 2,939 Livestock Aid Centres (LACs) functioning in the State of which 130 Veterinary Hospitals / Dispensaries and 621 LACs are functioning in KBK districts.

1.25 During 2007-08, about 51.29 lakh animals were treated, 202.35 lakh vaccinated and 3.07 lakh de-wormed.

1.26 The State Government have formulated a Livestock Sector Policy during 2002-03 to promote the livestock sector as an important agent for stimulating socio-economic development of the rural poor.

### **FORESTS**

1.27 Orissa is rich in forest wealth, but this precious ecological protection cover is fast diminishing due to rapid population growth and over exploitation. The State has forest area of 58,136 sq. km. which constitutes 37.34% of the State's geographical area. However, the State Forest Report, 2005 published by Forest Survey of India, indicates

that out of total recorded forest area of 58,136 sq km., only 48,374 sq. km. or 31.07% of the State's geographical area is under forest cover. Out of 48,374 sq.km. forest area, 538 sq.km. is very dense forest, 27,656 sq.km. is moderately dense forest and 20,180 sq.km. is open forest. In addition to these, there is additional 4589 sq.km. of area under tree cover. In order to achieve the 33% forest cover, as recommended in National Forest Policy, 1988, afforestation of wasteland and rejuvenation of degraded forests are being accelerated. Besides, emphasis is being laid on conservation of forests by intensifying protective measures and encouraging people's involvement through Joint Forest Management Committees in checking illegal felling and removal of trees. During 2007-08, plantation / afforestation programme has been carried over an area of 59,127 ha.

1.28 The revenue receipt from forest produce declined from Rs. 125.3 crore in 2006-07 to Rs.123.9 crore in 2007-08. Kendu Leaf is a major source of forest revenue. Orissa Forest Development Corporation is the nodal agency for Kendu Leaf trading. During 2007-08 about 4.35 lakh quintals of Kendu Leaf were sold at a cost of Rs.261.68 crore.

**EDUCATION**

1.29 Education is an important input for human resource development. Improvement in awareness and skill is possible only through

education in various areas. The literacy rate in the State has increased from 15.8% in 1951 to 63.8% in 2001. During the same period, the female literacy rate has also increased from 4.5% in 1951 to 50.5% in 2001. During 2006-07, there were 46,722 primary schools with 44.85 lakh enrolment and 1.14 lakh teachers. During the same period the number of upper primary schools was 16,403 with 18.17 lakh enrollment and 0.36 lakh teachers. There were 7408 high schools with 13.52 lakh enrolment and 0.62 lakh teachers. While there was one primary School (formal) for every 3.7 sq.km. area with teacher-pupil ratio of 1:41 in 2000-01, it has improved to one school for 3.3 sq. km. area with the teacher-pupil ratio of 1:36 during 2006-07. The State is committed to attaining the Millennium Development Goal of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE).

1.30 The State has 9 Universities and 1,680 General Colleges including 48 Govt. Colleges (44 with degree facilities) having higher secondary facility with intake capacity of 3.87 lakh students. In the field of technical education, the State has made significant progress. By the end of 2006-07, there were 44 Engineering Colleges including 7 Government Colleges, with intake capacity of 14,497 students and 30 Engineering Schools / Polytechnics including 13 in the Public Sector, with intake capacity of 4,130 students. Besides, there were 48 colleges in the State

to provide Masters Degree Courses in Computer Application (MCA) with intake capacity of 2,802 students. There were 231 Industrial Training Institutes including 25 under Government and 206 under private management, with intake capacity of 21,453 students. In the field of medical science, State has three Medical Colleges, one Dental College, one Pharmacy College, three Ayurvedic Colleges, four Homoeopathic Colleges and one Nursing College in the Government Sector. Besides, there are three Medical Colleges, four Dental Colleges, two Ayurvedic Colleges, two Homoeopathic Colleges, and thirteen Pharmacy Colleges in the private sector.

**BANKING**

1.31 Financial Institutions play an important role in flow of credit to various sectors. During 2007-08, there were 25 public sector Commercial Banks with 1,605 branches, 10 Private sector banks with 64 branches and 6 Regional Rural Banks with 857 branches functioning in the State. In addition, 315 Branches of Orissa State Cooperative Banks and 5 branches of OSCARD Banks were also functioning in the State, i.e. altogether 2,846 Branches of different Banks were functioning in the State. Out of these 1,737 were rural Branches, 539 were semi urban Branches and the balance 570 were urban Branches. During 2007-08, there was a Bank for every

54.7 sq. km area serving about 14.0 thousand populations on an average.

1.32 During 2006-07, business worth of Rs. 77,483 crore was transacted by these Banks, with total deposits of Rs.54,694 crore, total advances of Rs.40,460 crore and credit-deposit ratio of 73.97%. The credit-deposit ratio was recorded highest in rural branches (100.07%) followed by urban branches (73.00%) and semi-urban branches (53.27%). Out of total advances amounting to Rs.40,410 crore, advances to agricultural sector was Rs.12,124 crore (29.97%) and advances to small scale industries sector was Rs.3,115 crore (7.70%). An amount of Rs.7,744 crore has been advanced to weaker sections. This was about 19.14% of total advances during 2007-08.

**POWER**

1.33 Energy is one of the inputs for both the economic development as well as overall wellbeing of the people. Increase in power generation has cascading effect on all sectors, particularly in industry, agriculture, and other ancillary trade and business. During 2007-08, State's share in installed power capacity was 2,814.88 MW (hydro 1,934.88 MW and thermal 880.00 MW) against which power was available to the extent of about 1,563 MW. In addition to this, 736 MW of power was received from Central sector projects towards State share and 82

MW of power was purchased from captive power plants installed in the State by different industries. Thus, from all sources, about 2381 MW of power was available against the estimated demand of 1997 MW. As per the revised norm out of 47,529 inhabited villages in the State, 28,405 villages have been electrified by the end of 2007-08 representing coverage of about 60%.

**TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION**

1.34 In the absence of adequate internal rail links, surface roads have remained the major means of transportation in the State. The road length in the State was 2.21 lakh km. in 2007-08. At the end of 2005-06, total railway route length in Orissa was 2,287 km. including 91 km. of narrow gauge railway. The density of railway route length per thousand sq km. area in the State is around 14.7 km. During 2007-08, about 20.70 lakh motor vehicles were on road in the State. Number of motor vehicles per thousand sq. km. was 13,296 and per lakh population, the same was 5,213. During 2007, road accidents registered stood at 8213, claiming 3,000 lives.

1.35 Out of 11 major ports in the Country, Paradeep is the only major port in Orissa through which mostly minerals & metallurgical products are exported. During 2007-08 an all time record cargo of 424.38 lakh MT was handled at this port as compared to 385.17 lakh MT cargo handled during 2006-07, out of which 255.83 lakh MT were exported, 168.37

lakh MT were imported and 307.42 lakh MT were foreign cargo.

**HEALTH SERVICES**

1.36 Adequate health care and easy access to health services is indispensable for overall human development. State Government have been making sincere efforts to provide adequate health care services to the people within reasonable distance from human habitations. A number of schemes are being implemented to improve health care facilities in tribal and backward regions.

1.37 There are 181 Allopathic Hospitals, 231 Community Health Centres, 114 Primary Health Centres, 1164 PHC (New), 90 Mobile Health Units and 6688 Sub-Centres in the State. Besides, 5 Ayurvedic and 4 Homoeopathic Hospitals, 619 Ayurvedic, 560 Homoeopathic and 9 Unani Dispensaries are also functioning. In addition to these, a number of Medical Institutions are there in the private sector.

1.38 The birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate which were 21.5, 9.2 and 71 respectively during 2007 stood at 21.9, 9.3 and 73 respectively by the end of 2006.

**MINERALS**

1.39 Orissa occupies an important position in the mineral map of India and has rich deposits of coal, iron-ore, manganese ore, bauxite, chromite and other minerals.

According to all-India Mineral Resources Estimates, mineral deposits in Orissa in respect of chromite, nickel, bauxite, iron ore and coal are about 95.26%, 92.46%, 54.97% and 32.54% and 24.48% respectively of the total deposits in the Country. The State also has substantial deposits of limestone, china clay, quartz, precious and semi-precious stones, copper and vanadium. However, the rate of exploitation of different minerals is not very significant. Except iron-ore, chromites and graphite, the rate of exploitation to total reserve has remained below one percent.

1.40 Out of total 602 mining leases in Orissa covering an area of 97.02 thousand hectares, only 370 leases, covering an area of 74.44 thousand hectares, are in operation by the end of 2007-08.

1.41 Orissa possesses a total reserve of 4,760.63 million tones of high grade iron-ore which is about one-third of Country's deposit. This attracts steel manufactures of National/ International level to set up steel plants in Orissa. So far Government of Orissa have signed 56 MoUs with different Companies for establishment of steel, aluminum, titanium & cement plants. POSCO, one of the World's largest steel and power producing companies has also signed a MoU for setting a mega steel plant having capacity of 12 MTPA with an investment of about US \$ 12 billion.

1.42 During 2007-08, about 1,785.81 lakh tones of minerals valued at Rs.10,636.70 crore were produced in the State as against 1,614.45 lakh tones production of Rs.7,629.63 crore valued during 2006-07, showing a decrease of 1.77% in production and 39.41% in value over the previous year. Similarly in 2007-08, about 286 lakh tones of mineral/ ores valued at Rs.8,333 crore has been exported from Orissa as against 162 lakh tones of minerals/ ores valued at Rs.10,761.2 crore exported during 2006-07. An amount of Rs.1,126.09 crore has been received as mining revenue during 2007-08 as against Rs.936.55 crore received during 2006-07.

**INDUSTRY**

1.43 With vast mineral resources, abundance of raw materials and comfortable power situation, the State has immense potential for industrialisation. Large industries like Rourkela Steel Plant, National Aluminium Company, Indian Charge Chrome Ltd., Paradeep Phosphates and coal based power plants at Talcher, Kaniha and Banharpal have been set up in the State during different Plan periods. At present, three nodal agencies, namely, Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation Ltd. (IPICOL), Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (IDCOL) and Orissa State Electronics Development Corporation (OSED) are engaged in promoting large and medium industries in the State.

1.44 State has attracted large scale investment for mineral based industries including steel, aluminum, titanium and cement; power sector, oil refinery and auto ancillaries. Government have signed 71 MoUs with reputed National/ International business houses for additional production of 50 million tones per annum (MTPA) capacity in steel making, 4 MTPA in alumina, refining and aluminium, 15 MTPA in petrochemical refining, 13,000 MW in power generation and 5 MTPA in cement manufacturing and other industries during Eleventh Five Year Plan with likely direct employment generation of 75,000 man-years and investment of about Rs.3,05,752 crore. Total private investment including from those entrepreneurs who have signed MoU with the State Govt. and from those who have not signed any MoU with State Govt. is expected to be of the order of Rs. 6,49,893 crore.

1.45 Growth of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises sector is being emphasized not only because of its potential for generation of employment opportunities but also for its contribution to the output of the State. During 2007-08, 4710 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises went into production with total investment of Rs.295.51 crore and 23,301 persons were provided with employment opportunities. While contribution of Repairing and Services sector is highest in respect of number of units setup (51.02%) and employment generation (32.68%) during

2007-08, contribution of food and allied based sector is the highest in terms of investment (25.86%). During 2007-08 against the target to assist 12,500 educated unemployed youth, an amount of Rs.127.05 crore was sanctioned in favour of 13,291 applicants. Out of which Rs.100.40 crore have been disbursed to 11,916 beneficiaries. The State Govt. has also developed a MSME Policy, 2008 to promote MSME Sector.

1.46 During 2007-08, 200 Handicraft Co-operative Societies were functioning in the State with 0.15 lakh members. Handicraft goods worth of Rs.657.08 lakh were produced in the State during 2007-08, while handicraft goods worth of Rs.723.84 lakh were sold.

1.47 During 2007-08, 9011 cottage industry units were functioning in the State with an investment of Rs.38.30 crore and employment generation of 15,368 persons. Besides, 114 Coir Cooperative Societies were functioning in the State with 7,211 members. During 2007-08, 735 numbers of coir industries were in operation in the State including 106 units setup during the year 2007-08. About 12,160 MT of coir products valued at Rs.86.91 crore have been produced during 2007-08 by coir based industries, providing employment to 10,610 persons.

1.48 Handlooms are a part of rich cultural heritage of the State and handloom products have earned a reputation in and outside

Orissa. It has tremendous employment potential. For various reasons all powerloom units in the State are either in a sick condition or running on conversion basis. During 2007-08, 51632 looms were made operational and produced 183.79 lakh sq. meters of cloths with 1.03 lakh employment generations. Besides, during 2007-08, 62 numbers of Tasar Cooperative Societies involving 1,110 villages, 39 numbers of Mulberry Cooperative Societies covering 33 Blocks and a Eri Cooperative Society have been functioning in the State. The production of tassar, mulberry and eri yarn were 47.60 MT, 2.03 MT and 4.90 MT respectively during 2007-08.

1.49 Tourism sector is an important sector, which has the potential to stimulate growth and employment generation in the related fields like hotels, transports, shopping and catering. The hospitality sector binds together other employment generating sectors through backward and forward linkages. During 2007-08, tourists arrival in the State were about 62.54 lakh including 0.43 lakh tourists from Foreign Countries, showing an increase of about 15.5% over 2006-07. Inflow of funds to the State through tourist expenditure has increased from Rs.2771.06 crore during 2006-07 to Rs.3195.14 crore during 2007-08, showing an increase of about 15.3%.

1.50 There were 341 exporters in the State as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2008. During 2007-08, goods valued at Rs.13594.79 crore were

exported to Foreign Countries as against goods valued at Rs.12837.32 crore exported during 2006-07. Out of total goods valued at Rs.13594.79 crore exported during 2007-08, mineral products constituted about 52.14% followed by metallurgical products of about 37.18%.

1.51 During 2007-08, about 255.83 lakh MT goods, valued at Rs.19,285.27 crore, were exported through Paradeep Port. This included 129.42 lakh tones (50.6%) iron-ore followed by thermal coal 106.60 lakh MT (41.7%). During the same period, 168.37 lakh MT goods were imported through Ports. This is about 23.31% higher than the goods imported during 2006-07.

### **POVERTY ALLEVIATION**

1.52 Though Orissa is richly endowed with a variety of mineral deposits, valuable forests, and a long coastline, still it continues to be one of the poorest States in the Country. As per the poverty estimates made by Planning Commission in 2004-05, 39.9% people come under BPL category as per Mixed Recall Period Method (MRP) used for analysis of data available from 61<sup>st</sup> round of NSS in 2004-05. In order to tackle this problem, a number of poverty alleviation programmes are being implemented in the State.

1.53 Swarna Jayanti Gram Swaroggar Yojana (SGSY), a centrally sponsored self employment programme, is being implemented in the State since 1999. During

2007-08, about 87,171 beneficiaries have been assisted under this Yojana against the target to cover 81,656 beneficiaries showing an achievement of about 107%.

1.54 Similarly, a number of wage employment programmes viz. Sampoorna Gramina Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), and National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) are also being implemented in the State. During 2007-08, about 504.80 lakh man-days of wage employment have been generated through these schemes.

1.55 State Government have constituted a Poverty Task Force (PTF) headed by Development Commissioner-cum-ACS to devise an actionable poverty reduction strategy. PTF recommended for vigorous efforts to reduce poverty by at least 7% at a simple rate of 1.4% per year during Tenth Plan period. A further reduction in poverty by about 10% is targeted during the Eleventh Plan Period i.e., 2007-12.

### **DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN**

1.56 As per 2001 census, women constitute 49.3% of the total population of the State. While women play an important role in the Nation building process, they face several social and economic disadvantages. In order to address the problem of gender disparities and discrimination, several welfare and employment generating programmes are

being implemented in the State targeting women specifically.

1.57 The female literacy rate in the State has increased from 4.5% in 1951 to 50.5% in 2001. To make education popular among women, State Government have taken a number of measures including free education to girls, reservation of seats for admission in various higher educational institutions, establishment of schools, colleges and hostels for girls.

1.58 The total women workforce in the State has increased marginally from 30.45% in 1961 to 31.1% during 2001 Census. The percentage of women employees to total employees in the organized sector has increased from 6.7% in 1970 to 14.8% in 2007. In accordance with the Orissa Civil Service (Reservation of Vacancies for Women in Public Service) Rule, 1993, one third of total vacancies in Group B to Group D services have been reserved for women.

1.59 Besides, State Government is implementing various welfare/ income generating programmes giving priority to women beneficiaries. These programmes include National Old Age Schemes, State Old Age Pension Scheme, Mission Shakti, Balika Samrudhi Yojana, Kishori Shakti Yojana, Swayam Sidha, SGSY, SGRY and NREGS etc. During 2007-08, about 30.80 lakh person-days of employment have been generated for women through SGRY and NREGS

programmes and 77,972 women have been assisted under SGSY.

**WELFARE OF SCs & STs**

1.60 Orissa occupies a distinct place in the Country in terms of diversity in castes, communities and minority groups inhabiting the State. The State has 3<sup>rd</sup> largest concentration of tribal population of the Country. As per 2001 Census, the tribal population of the State is 81.45 lakh constituting 22.13% of the total population of the State and 9.66% of the total tribal population of the Country. There are 62 tribal communities including 13 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) in the State. About 44.7% of the State geographical area, known as Scheduled Area, extend over 118, out of 314 blocks in 12 districts and covers ST population of 55.46 lakh (68.09% of total ST population). The remaining tribal population inhabits in MADA/ cluster pockets and is dispersed in other area that is covered under Dispersed Tribal Development Programme (DTDP). The literacy rate among the ST is 37.37% against the overall literacy rate of 63.08% of the State in 2001 Census.

1.61 Accordingly to 2001 Census, the SC population of the State is 68.82 lakh which accounts for 16.53% of the State's population. There are 93 SC communities in the State. Unlike STs, presence of SCs is almost every where. "Panās" are the most predominant

among all SCs with population of 10.79 lakh. However, the most SC populous districts are Ganjam (5.87 lakh), Cuttack (4.47 lakh), Balasore (3.81 lakh). The literacy rate among SC is 55.53%.

1.62 State Government is giving priority to make education popular among SC/STs by providing free education, hostel facilities, free text books, scholarships and stipends. As a result, literacy rate among STs has increased from 21.31% in 1991 to 37.37% in 2001. Similarly, the literacy rate of SC has increased from 36.78% to 55.53% during the same period.

1.63 In order to provide better health facilities, 52 Hospitals, 60 CHC, 445 PHC including 379 PHC (New) and 52 Mobile Health Units are functioning in the inaccessible tribal areas of the State with 3,152 hospital beds.

1.64 Besides, State Government are also giving importance for development of all types of infrastructure such as communication facilities, roads and marketing channels for agricultural/ forest produce. Ceiling surplus land and Govt. waste-land are also being distributed among them for agricultural purposes as well as for construction of dwelling houses.

1.65 In addition, legal aid, monetary relief and loan assistance under different income

generating schemes are also being provided to SC/ST beneficiaries to enable them to be self employed.

1.66 The ORV Act, 1975 is also being implemented in the State and about 40% of the total employment in the public sector is being reserved for them. Reservations in promotional cases are also being strictly implemented.

**EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS (EAPs)**

1.67 During 2008-09, 27 EAPs (14 ongoing projects and 13 pipeline projects) are intended to be implemented with external assistance from international donor agencies like World Bank, DFID, ADB, WFP, JBIC, IFAD and others, in sectors like Transport, Irrigation, Land Administration, H&UD, Forestry, Rural Development, Health, Welfare of SC & ST. Resources from external sources in the order

of Rs.1,262.86 crore have been projected for the Annual Plan, 2008-09 for implementation of EAPs, both ongoing and in pipeline. A tentative outlay of Rs.762.86 crore (Rs. 752.36 crore for ongoing EAPs and Rs.10.50 crore for the projects in the pipeline) has been made for EAPs.

**PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES (PSEs)**

1.68 There were 65 Government Companies (29 working) and four working Statutory Corporations as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2008. The total investment in these 33 (29 Companies + 4 Corporations) working PSUs was Rs.6,386.89 crore (equity: Rs.1,542.57 crore + term loan: Rs.4,844.32 crore). Out of these 33 Working Enterprises, 21 PSUs are profit making and 10 are loss making and 2 are Promotional Enterprises, operating in no profit / no loss basis.

