

CHAPTER 1

SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

1.01 itof shares% ofthose429swith irrigation

1.02 The State is divided into ten agro-climatic zones with varied characteristics. Its land can be classified into three categories: low (25.6%), medium (33.6%) and up-lands

(40.8%) with various 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 presented in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1
Agro-climatic Zones in Orissa.

Sl No	Agro-climatic zone	Climate	Mean annual rainfall (in mm)	Soil group
1	2	3	4	5
1	North western plateau	Hot and moist	1648	Red and yellow
2	North central plateau	Hot and moist	1535	Red loamy
3	North eastern coastal plateau	Hot and moist sub-humid	1568	Alluvial
4	East and south eastern plateau	Hot and humid	1449	Costal alluvial saline (near the coast line)
5	North eastern ghat	Hot and moist sub-humid	1597	Laterite and brown forest
6	Eastern ghat high land	Warm and humid	1522	Red, brown
7	South eastern ghat	Warm and humid	1522	Red, mixed red and yellow
8	Western undulating	Warm and moist	1527	Black, mixed red and black
9	West central table land	Hot and moist	1527	Red, heavy textured colours
10	Mid central table land	Hot and dry sub-humid	1421	Red loamy, laterite mixed red and black

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

1.03 The population of Orissa, which was 316.60 lakh in 1991, has increased to 368.05 lakh in 2001 exhibiting a decennial growth rate of 16.25 percent as against 20.06 percent

in the previous decade and 23.86 percent at all-India level. The density of population, which was 203 per sq.km. in 1991 increased to 236 per sq.km. in 2001 and is lower than the all-India average of 313 per sq.km.

Increase in the literacy rate from 49.10 percent in 1991 to 63.08 percent in 2001 is a . The male and female literacy rates have gone up to 75.35 percent and 50.51 percent respectively in 2001.

1.04 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in the State, as per 2001 Census, were 60.82 lakh and 81.45 lakh respectively, which were 16.5% and 22.1% of the total population of the State as against 16.2% and 22.2% in 1991 census. The decennial growth rate of SC & ST population during 1991-2001 18.6% and 15.8% respectively. As per 2001 Census, the sex ratio among SC & ST population were 979 and 1003 respectively as against 936 and 978 at all-India level.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1.05 With the increase in population and consequent upon addition to the labour force, supply of labour continues to outstrip demand resulting in increase in level of unemployment and under-employment. The occupational classification as per 2001 Census shows that the total workers in the State has been 142.76 lakh constituting 38.79% of the total population of the State. 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, which shows that work participation rate among female is much lower.

1.06 Growing unemployment particularly the phenomenon of educated unemployment is one of the burning problems of the State. It has been estimated that the total backlog of unemployment at the beginning of 2006-07 was of the order of 9.82 lakh persons. With 1.92 lakh person-years of additional labour force during the year and 2.00 lakh person years of employment generation during 2006-07, it is expected that the level of unemployment by the end of 2006-07 will be of the order of 9.74 lakh person-years. Keeping in view the growing unemployment particularly among the educated youth, Government have framed a State Employment Policy. As a part of this policy, State Govt. have 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 opportunity in the organized sector is 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 etc. have been launched are in the State educated youth are being motivated to avail the facilities.

1.07 As per the Live Register maintained by Directorate of Employment Exchanges, at the end of 2005, the number of educated unemployed in the State was 7.17 lakh, which comes to 85.97% of the total number of job seekers of 8.34 lakh. The number of registrations made in employment exchanges during 2005 was 1,43,323 as against the vacancies notified 1908.

STATE INCOME

1.08 The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant prices (1993-94) of Orissa has increased from Rs.18, 536.66 crore in 1993-94 to Rs.33,042.10 crore (Advn. Estimate) in 2005-06 registering an annual compound growth rate of 4.93 percent over the period. uniform in different years. natural calamities rather frequently drastically affects agricultural production and since primary sector contributes a major share i.e. about 40% to 42% to State income, any damage to this sector affects the total GSDP. The growth of GSDP over previous year has been 5.59% in 2001-02, 0.65% in 2002-03, 15.29% in 2003-04 and 8.88% in 2004-05 and 4.21% in 2005 to advanced estimates. The years when the GSDP has been abnormally low and the growth has been very slow or even negative

are due to bad years on account of drought. Out of last 6 years i.e. from 2000-01 to 2005-06 at least 3 years were bad agricultural years. These were 2000-01, 2002-03 and 2005-06, the worst being 2000-01. Record agricultural production was achieved during 2003-04, as a result of which highest growth of 15.29% over previous years was recorded.

1.09 Another feature in the growth of GSDP is that the secondary sector also shows inconsistent growth in different years. It ranged from 4% to 21% from 2002-03 to 2005-06, the highest growth of 21.27% recorded in 2003-04 over the previous year. The growth of tertiary, finance and services sector have been fairly consistent being about 10% to 11% and 6% to 7% respectively.

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF)

1.10 The gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) is one of the most important indicators to measure the magnitude of economic resource potential of the State. 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 for the Public Sector by Industry of use and type of assets at current prices has increased from Rs.2288.66 crore in 1993-94 to Rs.3535.03 crore in 2003-

04 showing a compound growth rate of 4.44% during the period.

AGRICULTURE

1.11 Agriculture and allied sectors continued to be the main-stay of the State's economy with a contribution ranging between 40% to 42% to NSDP in different years. Taking into account the predominant position 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 strategy for eradication of poverty. The Agricultural Policy, 1996 to bring about all-round development agricultural sector with a view to encouraging private sector investment.

1.12 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.

1.13 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 with 42.22% of total operational area of 50.81 lakh hectares.

1.14 The production of food grains has fluctuated considerably over the years. This is due to various natural calamities i.e. severe drought, flood, cyclone etc. However during 2005-06, about lakh MT of food grains were produced in the State.

1.15 Paddy is the only major cereal crop in the State which constituted about 95.4% of the total food grain produced during 2005-06. Despite inadequate irrigation facilities, shortage of inputs viz. HYV seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc., the area under HYV paddy has increased significantly in the State. Out of total 4479.26 thousand hectares of paddy area in the State in 2005-06, HYV was introduced in 3102.32 thousand hectares constituting 69.25% of total paddy area. Production of HYV paddy constituted 78.17% of the total production of 10392.49 TMT of paddy during 2005-06.

1.16 Besides food grains, oilseeds, fibres were grown in 270.98 thousand and 91.52 thousand hectares respectively during 2005-06. In addition, spices and vegetables were also taken up in 171.86 thousand hectares and 1403.96 thousand hectares respectively during the.

1.17 Land resources remaining almost the same, the per capita availability of land in Orissa has considerably gone down from 0.39 hectare in the year 1950-51 to 0.14 hectare in 2005-06 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 among small and marginal farmers.

IRRIGATION

1.18 Irrigation is one of the key factors not only stabilize agricultural production but also encourage farmers for higher application of inputs and adoption of most modern technology to increase production. It insures the crops against failure due to drought and provides food security. Out of 61.65 lakh hectares of cultivable land, it has been assessed that about 49.90 lakh hectares can be brought under irrigation. But the end of 2005-06 about 27.31 lakh hectares of land was brought under irrigation (44.29%), out of which 45.4% was covered through major and medium irrigation, 18.8% through minor (flow), 14.3% by Minor irrigation (lift) and the balance 21.5% were irrigated through other sources i.e. private tanks, ponds, dug wells, water harvesting structure etc. However, supply in drought years

FISHERIES

1.20 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 of 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 metres adds to the strategic importance of its location. Besides, the marine potential in the Bay of Bengal the Chilika lake, with a water spread area of 790 sq. kms. provides excellent potential for marine fish and production of prawn through brackish water prawn culture.

1.21 During 2005-06, total fish production the State was 3.26 lakh tonne showing an increase of about 3.2% over 2004-05. Out of total fish production of 3.26 lakh tonne fresh water fish constituted 55.20% followed by marine fish 37.54% and brackish water fish 7.21%. During 2005-06 about 44.54 thousand MT of fish were imported from the neighbouring States While export of fish from the State . D 2004-05 about 91.75 thousand MT of fish was exported to different states and abroad.

1.22 The per capita consumption of fish during 2005-06 was estimated to be 8.7 kg. / annum as against 8.4 kg. / annum during 2004-05. It is still far behind the requirement of 11 kg. / annum recommended by W.H.O.

ANIMAL RESOURCES

1.23 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, 189.95 lakh poultry were in the state.

1.24 During 2005-06, total milk production in the State was 13.03 lakh tonne with per capita availability of 95 gms./day, while the egg production was 1277.58 million with per capita availability of 34 nos./annum. The meat production during 2005-06 in the State was about 55.00 TMT with per capita availability of 1.478 kg./annum.

1.25 There are 540 veterinary hospitals / dispensaries and 2939 livestock Aid Centres functioning in the State of which 130 veterinary hospitals / dispensaries and 621 LACs are functioning in KBK districts.

1.26 During 2005-06 about 47.37 lakh animals were treated, 114.36 lakh animals were vaccinated and 2.30 lakh animals were dewormed.

1.27 State Government has formulated a livestock sector policy during 2002-03 to promote the livestock sector as an important agent for stimulating socio economic development of rural poor.

FOREST

1.28 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, 2003 published by Forest Survey of India, indicates that out of the recorded forest area of 58,136 sq.km. only 48,366 sq. km. or 31.06% of the State's geographical area is under forest cover. Out of 48,366 sq.km. forest area, 288 sq.km. is very dense forest, 27,882 sq.km. is moderately dense forest and 20,196 sq.km. is open forest. In addition to these, there is additional 6,381 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 2005-06, plantation / afforestation programme has been carried over an area of 19,090 ha. The revenue receipt from forest produce which was Rs. 85.00 crore in 2004-05 has declined to Rs.60.20 crore during 2005-06. Kendu leaf is a major source of forest revenue. Orissa Forest Development Corporation is the nodal agency for Kendu leaf trading. During 2005-06 an amount of Rs.144.28 crore has been received from Kendu leaf trade.

EDUCATION

1.29 Education is one of the indispensable inputs for human resource development. Improvement of 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 period, the female literacy rate has also increased from 4.5% to 50.5%. During 2005-06, there were 45,890 primary schools with 46.02 lakh enrolment and 1.15 lakh teachers. During the same period the number of upper primary schools was 15,737 with 12.21 lakh enrollment and 0.427 lakh teachers and there were 7,361 high schools with 13.46 lakh enrolment and 0.61 lakh teachers. While there was one primary School (formal) for every 3.7 sq.km. area and teacher-pupil ratio of 1:41 in 2000-01, it has increased to one school for 3.4 sq. km. area with the teacher putpil ratio following to 1:53 during 2004-05. The State is committed to Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) as a Millennium Development Goals.

1.30 The State has 9 universities and 1,680 general colleges including 48 Govt. colleges (44 degree facilities) with higher secondary facility having intake capacity of 3.87 lakh students. In the field of technical education, the State has made significant progress. By the end of 2004-05, there were 40 Engineering Colleges including 5 Government Colleges, with intake capacity of 12,089

students and 30 Engineering Schools / Polytechnics including 13 in the Public Sector, with intake capacity of 6,945 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 176 Industrial Training Institutes including 24 under Government and 152 under private management, with intake capacity of 21,912 students. In the field of medical science, the 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 two Ayurvedic colleges, two Homoeopathic colleges, and thirteen Pharmacy colleges in the private sector.

BANKING

1.31 During 2005-06, there were 24 public sector Commercial Banks with 1427 branches, 10 Private sector banks with 20 branches and 8 Regional Rural Banks with 835 branches functioning in the State. In addition to the above 316 branches of Orissa State Cooperative Banks and 5 branches of OSCARD banks were also functioning in the State, i.e. altogether 2,603 branches of different banks were functioning in the State. Out of these 1,696 were rural branches, 467 were semi urban branches and the balance 440 were urban branches. During 2005-06,

the State has a bank for every 59.8 sq. km area and served about 14.9 thousand population on an average.

1.32 During 2005-06, an amount of Rs. 61,469 crore business was made by these banks (total deposit Rs.33,845 crore and total advance Rs.27,624 crore) with credit-deposit ratio 81.62%. The credit deposit ratio is found highest in urban branches (88.00%) followed by rural branches (75.16%) and semi-urban branches (63.70%). Out of total advanced amounting to Rs.27,624 crore, agricultural advance was Rs.6,537 crore (23.66%) and small scale industries advance was Rs.2,062 crore (7.46%).

POWER

1.33 During 2005-06, State's share in installed capacity in the State sector was 2816.48 MW (hydro 1936.48 MW and thermal 880.00 MW) against which power was available to the extent of about 1458.93 MW. In addition to this, 497.53 MW of power was received from Central sector projects towards State share and 62.5 MW of power was purchased from captive power plants installed in the State by different industries. Thus, from all sources, about 1862 MW of power was available against the estimated demand of 1649 MW. Out of 46,989 inhabited villages in the State, 38,044 villages have been electrified by the end of 2005-06 representing coverage of about 81% of total inhabited villages as per 1991 Census.

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. As per the , about % of the villages in Orissa roads compared to 60% at all-India level. The road length in the State was 2.37 lakh km. in 2005-06. At the end of 2005-06, total railway route length in Orissa was 2287 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 2005-06, about 16.68 lakh motor vehicles were on road in the State. Number of motor vehicles per thousand sq. km. was 9383 and per lakh population was 3804. During 2005, 7569 road accidents were registered claiming 2528 lives.

1.35 Out of 11 major ports in the country, Paradeep is the only major port through which minerals & metallurgical products are being exported. During 2005-06, 216.85 lakh MT of cargo was exported and 114.24 lakh MT of goods imported through this port as against 216.66 lakh MT of goods exported and 84.38 lakh MT goods imported during 2004-05.

HEALTH SERVICES

1.36 Adequate health care and easy access to health services is indispensable for overall human development. State Government have sincere efforts to provide adequate health care services to the people within reasonable

distance from human habitations. A number of schemes are being tribal and regions.

1.37 A good health care delivery system has been created in the State. Present 177 Allopathic Hospitals, 231 Community Health Centres, 117 Primary Health Centres, 1162 PHC (New), 90 Mobile Health Units and 5927 Sub-centres are in operation. 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 in the private sector.

1.38 The birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate which was 22.7, 9.6 and 77 during 2004 has declined to 22.3, 9.5 and 75 respectively by the end of 2005.

MINERALS

1.39 The State is endowed with vast mineral deposits like coal, iron-ore, manganese ore, bauxite, chromite etc. According to all-India Mineral Resources Estimates, the mineral deposits of Orissa in respect of chromite, nickel, bauxite, iron ore are about 97.37%, 95.10%, 49.74% and 33.91% respectively of the total deposits in the country. The state has also substantial mineral deposits of limestone, china clay, quartz, precious and semi-precious stones, copper, vanadium etc. However, the rate of exploitation of different minerals is . Except iron-ore, chromite and graphite, the rate of

exploitation to total reserve remained below one percent.

1.40 In Orissa there are 571 mining leases subsisting during 2005-06, covering an area of 86.42 thousand hectares. Out of these only 335 leases covering an area of 59.08 thousand hectares are in operation.

1.41 Orissa possesses a total reserve of 5371 million tonnes of high grade iron-ore which is about one third of country's deposit. This attracts steel manufactures of national / international level and they have shown interest to establish steel plants in Orissa. So far Government of Orissa have signed about 45 MoUs with different companies for establishment of steel plants. POSCO - largest steel producing 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 2005-06, about 1397 lakh tonnes of minerals were produced in the worth of Rs.6604.82 crore, 9.94% in production and 7.73% in value over the previous year. During 2005-06, about 146.3 lakh tones of minerals / ores were exported from the State as against 171.7 lakh MT exported in 2004-05.

1.43 An amount of Rs.690.78 crore have been received as mining revenue during

2005-06 reporting 3% increase over the previous year.

INDUSTRY

1.44 With vast mineral resources, abundance of raw materials and comfortable power situation, the State has an 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 (OSEDIC) are engaged in promoting large and medium industries in the State.

1.45 To accelerate the pace of industrial development MoUs have been signed with 46 large companies for establishment of steel projects with investment of about Rs.1,37,157 crore of these 14 companies have already completed first phase work. After completion of all these projects not only the contribution on this sector will boost GDP but also provide large scale employment opportunities.

1.46 small scale, village and cottage industries for rural , efforts have been made to provide institutional and financial support, in

addition to various incentives and concessions, for promoting this sector. During 2005-06, 4786 small scale industries with an investment of Rs.270.44 crore were set up in the State providing employment to 25,142 persons. Besides, about 12,385 cottage industries have been set up in the State with an investment of Rs.35.44 crore and creating employment for 21,432 persons during 2005-06.

1.47 Handloom industry is another important sector not only for rural development but also for creating employment . During 2005-06, assistance was handloom organization and Primary Wearer 'Co-operative Societies. ,work shed of 420 wearers were provided, rebate on sale of handloom cloth and for promotion of handloom industries. Besides, design development, publicity and propaganda were also organized. For promoting sericulture, 62 Primary Tassar Rearer Co-operative Societies, 39 Mulberry Rearers Co-operative Societies and one Eri Rearer Cooperative society are functioning in the State. Khadi and Village Industries are being under Rural Employment Guarantee Programme and so far 2661 unit have been financed including 412 units in 2005-06.

1.48 Tourism is another important sector which has to stimulate employment generation in the related fields like hotel, transport, shopping and catering etc. It is the

hospitality sector which binds together a lot of other employment generating sectors through backward and forward linkages. During 2005-06, about 47.31 lakh tourists visited Orissa of which 0.76% were from foreign countries.

1.49 There were 341 exporters in the State as on 31st March 2006. Goods valued at Rs.5346.83 crore were exported from the State during 2005-06 out of which metallurgical products about 56.02% followed by mineral products (21.83%) and electronics products (8.70%).

1.50 During 2005-06 about 216.41 lakh MT of goods valued at Rs.19,285.27 crore were exported through Paradeep port, of which 47.4% were iron-ore. During the same period, 114.23 lakh MT of goods were imported through ports which is about 35.4% higher than the goods imported during 2004-05.

POVERTY ALLEVIATION

1.51 Through Orissa is endowed with a variety of vast mineral deposits, valuable forests, and a long coastline, it is still in the net of intractable problem of poverty. As per the estimates made by Planning Commission in 1999-2000, Orissa is the poorest among major states of the country, with 47.15% people living below the poverty line. In order to tackle this problem of poverty, a number of poverty alleviation programmes are being implemented in the State with financial support from Central Government.

1.52 Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), a centrally sponsored self employment programme is being implemented in the State since 1999. During 2005 about 63,904 beneficiaries have been assisted under this Yojana against the target to cover 58229 beneficiaries showing an achievement of about 110%.

1.53 Similarly a number of wage employment programme viz. Sampoorna Gramina Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP) and National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) are being implemented in the State. During 2005-06 about 910 lakh mandays of wage employment have been created through these schemes.

1.54 State Government have constituted a Poverty Task Force (PTF) headed by Development Commissioner to devise an actionable poverty reduction strategy. PTF recommends that vigorous efforts need be made 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% may be attempted in Eleventh Plan

DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN

1.55 As per 2001 population census, women constitutes 49.3% of the total population of State. Through this section of

population have to play an important role in the national development and, vice versa. Yet they are lying backward in different sectors viz literacy, employment etc. In order to address these problems, several welfare, employment generating programmes are being implemented in the State.

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

1.57 The total women workforce in the State has increased marginally from 30.45% in 1961 census 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 14.9% in 2005. In accordance with the Orissa Civil Service (Reservation of vacancies for women in Public Service) Rule, 1993 one third of the total vacancies in Group B to Group D services have been reserved for women.

1.58 Besides, to strengthen women, State Government is implementing various welfare / income generating programmes in

the State and priorities are being given to the 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 NREGP etc. During 2005-06 about 307.19 lakh mandays of employment have been created for women through these wage employment programmes. Further, 57,307 women were also assisted under SGSY in the State during 2005-06.

WELFARE OF SCs & STs

1.59 As per 2001 census about 39% at the State's population belongs to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. For historical reasons, this segment of the society has remained socially and economically backward. It is however felt that the State cannot develop by ignoring this segment. Therefore State Government are making all efforts to bring this segment to the main stream of the Society. 62 ST communities and 93 SC communities are residing in the State. While the State's sex ratio stood at 972, it was 1,003 in case of STs and 979 for SCs. State Government is giving priority to make education popular among SC/STs by providing free education, hostel facilities, free text books, scholarships / stipends, etc. As a result, literacy rate among STs has increased from 21.31% in 1991 to 37.37% in 2001, similarly literacy rate of SC has also increased

from 36.78% to 55.53% during the same period.

1.60 In order to provide better health facilities, 52 hospitals, 60 CHC, 445 PHC including 379 PHC (New) and 10 Mobile Health Units are functioning in the inaccessible tribal areas of the State with 3,152 hospital beds.

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

1.62 In addition to the above facilities, legal aids, monetary relief, loan assistance under different income generating schemes are also being provided to SC/ST beneficiaries to enable them for managing under self employment avenues.

1.63 ORV Act, 1975 is also being implemented in the State and about 40% of the total employment in the organized sector are being reserved for them. Even reservation in promotional cases are also been strictly implemented.

ORISSA BUDGET

1.64 The State Budget for 2006-07 was a balanced one. As per the original estimates under Consolidated Fund, receipt and expenditure were estimated at Rs.19,893.29 crore and Rs.19,553.58 crore respectively showing a surplus Rs.339.71 crore. Under Public Account, the receipt and expenditure were estimated at Rs.11,208.92 crore and Rs.11,548.63 crore, thus showing a deficit of 339.71 crore. Under Contingency Fund, the receipt and expenditure were balanced at Rs.150.00 crore. The State's own resources which comprise State's own tax (Rs.5,083.48 crore) and own non-tax (Rs.1,369.51 crore) revenue were estimated at Rs.6,452.99 crore in 2006-07 as against the revised estimate of Rs.5,909.86 crore in 2005-06. The total tax revenue being Rs. 10,401.49 crore, the per capita tax revenue in Orissa for the year 2006-07 has been estimated at Rs.2,653.44 against Rs.2,448.37 in 2005-06. The per capita non-tax revenue of the State was estimated at Rs.1,291.73 in 2006-07. Orissa's own tax revenue and own non-tax revenue together constitute 41.7% of total estimated revenue receipts of Rs.15,465.08 crore in 2006-07 while the resources estimated to be transferred from Central Government in the form of shared tax (Rs.5,318.01 crore) and grants contribution from Centre (Rs.3,694.08 crore) constitute Rs.9,012.09 crore which is 58.3% of the total estimated revenue receipts under Revenue Account.

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS (EAPs)

1.65 In order to bridge the resource gap for development projects, the State avails financial assistance from various external sources including international donors viz. Germany, World Bank, DFID, JICA, JBIC etc. Eighteen Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) which include seven ongoing projects and eleven pipeline projects are programmed for implementation during the Annual Plan 2005-06 covering sectors like Works, Irrigation, H & UD, Forestry, Rural Development, Welfare of SC & ST etc.

1.66 State Govt. have taken appropriate steps to ensure successful implementation of these EAPs. The Chief Secretary and the Development Commissioner – cum - Additional Chief Secretary monitor the implementation of the EAPs while the mega projects are monitored by office of the Chief Minister. It is expected that focus on improved monitoring of theseing projects shall help timely implementation of these projects

PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES (PSEs)

1.67 As a part of the planned economic development programme, State Govt. have set up a number of undertakings in various sectors like power, transport, construction, forestry, fisheries etc. to harness local resources and to provide quality service

to the public. As on 31st March 2006, there were 66 Government Companies and four working Statutory Corporations. Out of these 66 PSUs, 35 were working PSUs with investment of Rs.10,137.54 crore (equity Rs.1973.49 crore and term loan Rs.8164.05 crore). Further, out of 35 working PSUs, 12 were loss making PSUs during 2004-05 while the rest are earning profits.

1.68 The Government are according top priority to Public Enterprises Reform in pursuance of the changed industrial scenario in the country. The steps contemplated include disinvestment, financial restructuring and creation of social safety net for redundant employees and implementation of voluntary retirement schemes for the employees of the State PSEs. Financial assistance is being sought from international financial institutions for restructuring the State PSEs on the above line.

1.69 During Ph-II of the DFID assisted PE Reform Programme, 5,979 employees have already been separated under VRS / VSS in 2005-06. Similarly, 1,307 voluntary retirees from different PSUs have been counseled under Social Safety Net Programme

