

CHAPTER 1

SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

1.01 Orissa has 1,55,707 Sq. Km. of geographical area with 58 Sub- divisions & 171 Tahasils in 30 districts. There are 6234 G.P.s under 314 C.D. Blocks in the State.

1.02 The State is divided into 10 (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 the all-India level. The density of population increased from 203 per sq. km. in 1991 to 236 per sq. km. in 2001, which 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 was significant. The male and female literacy rates have gone up to 75.35 percent and 50.51 percent respectively in 2001.

1.04 According to 2001 Census, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in the State was 60.82 lakh and 81.45 lakh respectively, which is 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 1003 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 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. This shows that work participation rate among female is generally 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 11th Plan. Thus, the backlog of unemployment which has been estimated to be 14.13 lakh at the beginning of 11th Plan period is expected to be reduced to 13.93 lakh person years by the end of 11th plan period (2011-12). During the year 2007-08, 2.05 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 2.08 lakh person years may be generated during the year 2007-08 leaving a back log of about 14.10 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 a 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 avail the facilities.

1.08 The Live Register maintained by Directorate of Employment Exchanges shows that there were 9.07 lakh job seekers in the state by the end of 2006. Out of these 7.56 lakh were educated unemployed, i.e., having qualification Matric and above. During the year 2006, about 2.41 lakh job seekers registered their name in various Employment Exchanges, while only 586 placements were made against 2103 vacancies notified.

STATE INCOME

1.09 The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant (1999-2000) price of Orissa has increased from Rs.42527.07 crore in 1999-2000 to Rs.63774.71 crore as per the advance estimates in 2006-07 registering an annual compound growth rate of 5.96 percent over the period. Occurrence of frequent natural calamities drastically affects agricultural production and 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. The growth of GSDP over previous year has been 5.77% in 2001-02, (-.83%) in 2002-03, 14.30% in 2003-04 and 10.48% in 2004-05 and 5.90% in 2005-06 and 6.02% in 2006-07

(as per advanced estimates). Negative or low economic growth may be attributed to adverse impacts of natural calamities including severe droughts. From 2001-02 to 2006-07, bad agricultural years occurred in 2002-03 and 2005-06. Record agricultural production was achieved during 2003-04, as a result of which highest growth of 14.30% over previous year was recorded.

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 23.94% to 12.92% from 2004-05 to 2006-07, the highest growth of 23.94% being recorded in 2004-05 over the previous year. The growth of 'tertiary' and 'finance and services' sectors during this period has been fairly consistent being about an average of 11% and 5% respectively.

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF)

1.11 The Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) is an important indicator to measure the health of a growing economy. 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.7,586 crore in 2004-

05 showing a compound growth rate of 6.73% during the period.

AGRICULTURE

1.12 Agriculture and allied sectors continued to be the main-stay of the State's economy with contribution of about 26% to NSDP (at 1999-2000 prices). 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 aims at bringing about all-round development in agricultural sector with a view to encouraging private sector investment.

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 2006-07, about 73.45 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 2006-07. 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 4451 thousand hectare paddy area and 10341 TMT paddy productions in the State during 2006-07, HYV paddy constituted 3162.59 thousand hectare area and 8264.47 TMT productions respectively. Besides, pulses, oil seeds and fibers were grown in an area of 789.87, 257.41 and 95.94 thousand hectares respectively.

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 2006-07, 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 is one of the key factors not only to stabilize agricultural production but also to encourage farmers for higher application of inputs and adoption of 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. By the end of 2006-07 about 28.13 lakh hectares of land has been brought under irrigation, out of which 44.5% was covered through major and medium irrigation, 18.4% through minor (flow), 15.00% by Minor irrigation (lift) and the balance 22.1% were irrigated through other sources i.e. private tanks, ponds, dug wells, water harvesting structure 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, the marine potential in the Bay of Bengal, the Chilika lake, with a 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 2006-07 was 3.42 lakh tonne showing an increase of about 5.1% over 2005-06. Out of total fish production of 3.42 lakh tonne, fresh water fish constituted 55.9% followed by marine fish 37.5% and brackish water fish 6.6%. During 2006-07 about 38.07 thousand MT of fish was imported from the neighbouring States as against 44.54 TMT fish imported during 2005-06. During 2005-06 about 89.02 thousand MT of fish were exported to different states and abroad.

1.21 The per capita consumption of fish during 2005-06 was estimated to be 9.1 kg. per Annum as against 8.7 kg. per Annum during 2004-05. It is still far behind the requirement of 11 kg. per Annum 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, 189.95 lakh poultry population in the state was 189.95 lakh.

1.23 During 2006-07, total milk production in the State was 14.31 lakh tonne with per capita availability of 103 gms. per day, while the egg production was 1424.64 million with per capita availability of 38 nos. per annum. The meat production during 2006-07 in the State was about 55.01 TMT with per capita availability of 1.450 kg. per annum.

1.24 There are 540 veterinary hospitals / dispensaries and 2,939 Livestock Aid Centres functioning in the State of which 130 veterinary hospitals / dispensaries and 621 LACs are functioning in KBK districts.

1.25 During 2006-07 about 46.99 lakh animals were treated, 145.63 lakh vaccinated and 2.49 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.

FOREST

1.27 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 total 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 2006-07, plantation / afforestation programme has been carried over an area of 25,742 ha. The revenue receipt from forest produce declined from Rs. 85.00 crore in 2004-05 to Rs.60.20 crore in 2005-06. Kendu leaf is a major source of forest revenue. Orissa Forest Development Corporation is the nodal agency for Kendu leaf trading. During 2006-07 an amount of Rs.257.92 crore has been received from Kendu leaf trade.

EDUCATION

1.28 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 increased to one school for 3.3 sq. km. area with the teacher-pupil ratio coming down to 1:36 during 2006-07. The State is committed to Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) with a view to attaining Millennium Development Goal.

1.29 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 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, 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 three medical colleges, four dental colleges, two Ayurvedic colleges, two Homoeopathic colleges, and thirteen Pharmacy colleges in the private sector.

BANKING

1.30 During 2006-07, there were 25 public sector Commercial Banks with 1,518 branches, 10 Private sector banks with 47 branches and 6 Regional Rural Banks with 849 branches functioning in the State. In addition, 316 branches of Orissa State Cooperative Banks and 5 branches of OSCARD banks were also functioning in the State, i.e. altogether 2,735 branches of different banks were functioning in the State. Out of these 1,703 were rural branches, 525 were semi urban branches and the balance 507 were urban branches. During 2006-07, there was a bank for every 56.9 sq. km area serving about 14.9 thousand populations on an average.

1.31 During 2006-07, business worth of Rs. 77,483 crore was transacted by these banks, total deposits being Rs.43,164 crore and total advances being Rs.34,319 crore with credit-deposit ratio of 79.51%. The credit-deposit ratio recorded highest in rural

branches (90.93%) followed by urban branches (86.00%) and semi-urban branches (58.31%). Out of total advances amounting to Rs.34,319 crore, agricultural advance was Rs.8859 crore (25.81%) and small scale industries advance was Rs.2471 crore (7.20%). An amount of Rs.6754 crore has been advanced to weaker sections. This was about 19.68% of total advance made during 2006-07.

POWER

1.32 During 2006-07, 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 1,543 MW. In addition to this, 485 MW of power was received from Central sector projects towards State share and 92 MW of power was purchased from captive power plants installed in the State by different industries. Thus, from all sources, about 2120 MW of power was available against the estimated demand of 1,760 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

1.33 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 2.37 lakh km. in 2005-06. 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 2005-06, about 16.68 lakh motor vehicles were on road in the State. Number of motor vehicles per thousand sq. km. was 9,383 and per lakh population, the same was 3,804. 7,569 road accidents were registered during 2005, claiming 2,528 lives.

1.34 Out of 11 major ports in the country, Paradeep is the only major port in Orissa 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

1.35 Adequate health care and easy access to health services is indispensable for over all 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.

1.36 There are 181 Allopathic Hospitals, 231 Community Health Centres, 114 Primary Health Centres, 1164 PHC (New), 90 Mobile Health Units and 6688 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 are there in the private sector.

1.37 The birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate which were 22.7, 9.6 and 77 respectively during 2004 have further declined to 21.9, 9.3 and 73 respectively by the end of 2006.

MINERALS

1.38 The State is endowed with rich mineral endowment including 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 97.93%, 92.46%, 50.98% and 33.17% and 24.61% 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 a remained below one percent.

1.39 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.

1.40 Orissa possesses a total reserve of 3,789 million tonnes of high grade iron-ore which is about one-third of country's deposit. This attracts steel manufactures of national / international level to establish steel plants in Orissa. So far Government of Orissa have signed about 62 MoUs with different companies for establishment of steel plants, aluminium, cement. POSCO one of the World's largest steel & power plants producing companies has also signed an MoU for setting a mega steel plant having capacity of 12 MTPA with an investment of about US \$ 12 billion.

1.41 During 2006-07 about 1614.45 lakh tones of minerals valued at Rs.7629.63 crore were produced in the state as against 1396.78 lakh tones production of Rs.6604.41 crore valued at Rs.6604.41 crore during 2005-06, showing an increase of 15.6% in production and 15.5% in value over the previous year. Similarly, 2006-07 about 162 lakh tones of mineral / ores valued at Rs.10761.2 crore has been exported from Orissa as against 146.3 lakh tones of minerals / ores valued at Rs.9161.2 crore exported during 2005-06. An amount of Rs.936.55 crore has been received as mining revenue during 2006-07 against Rs.805.00 crore received during 2005-06.

INDUSTRY

1.42 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 (OSED) are engaged in promoting large and medium industries in the State.

1.43 State has attracted large scale investment for mineral based industrial activities. Government have already signed 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 million tone per annum in petro-chemical refining, 13000 MW in power generation and 5 mtpa in cement manufacturing during Eleventh Five Year Plan with likely direct employment generation of 75000 man years and investment of about Rs.400,000 crore. MoUs have been signed with 46 large companies for establishment of steel projects with an investment of about Rs.137,157 crore.

1.44 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 2006-07, 4556 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises went into production with total investment of Rs.271.14 crore and 20,839 persons were provided employment opportunities. While contribution of Repairing and Services sector is highest in respect of number of units setup (49.51%) and employment generation (31.86%) during 2006-07, contribution of Engineering and Metal based sector is the highest in terms of investment (32.06%). During 2006-07 against the target to assist 15,600 educated unemployed youth, an amount of Rs.109.62 crore was sanctioned in favour of 16900 applicants. Out of which Rs.81.59 crore have been disbursed to 14519 beneficiaries.

1.45 During 2006-07, 224 Handicraft Co-operative Societies were functioning in the state with 0.17 lakh members. Handicraft goods worth of Rs.712.44 lakh were produced in the state during 2006-07, while handicraft goods worth of Rs.744.88 lakh were sold.

1.46 During 2006-07, 13015 cottage industry units were functioning in the State with an investment of Rs.53.12 crore and employment generation of 20498 persons. Besides, 114 coir cooperative societies were functioning in the state with 7211 members. During 2006-07, 747 numbers of coir industries were in operation in the state

including 117 units setup during the year. About 11,160 MT of coir products valued at Rs.77.90 crore have been produced during 2006-07 by coir based industries, providing employment to 9,776 persons.

1.47 Handlooms are a part of rich cultural heritage of the State and handloom products have earned a reputation in and outside Orissa. It has a tremendous employment potential. For various reasons all powerloom units in the State are either in a sick condition or running on conversion basis. During 2006-07, 51,111 looms were made operational and producing 143.58 sq. mts. of clothe with 1.02 lakh employment generation. Besides, during 2006-07, 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.

1.48 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 2006-07, tourists arrival in the State were about 54.17 lakh including 0.39 lakh tourists from foreign countries, showing an increase of about 14.4% over 2005-06. Inflow of funds to the State through tourist expenditure has increased from Rs.2423.12 crore during 2005-

06 to Rs.2771.06 crore during 2006-07, showing an increase of about 14.4%.

1.49 There were 341 exporters in the state as on 31st March, 2007. During 2006-07, goods valued at Rs.10,618.74 crore were exported to foreign countries as against goods valued at Rs.10,743.97 crore exported during 2005-06. Out of total goods valued at Rs.10,618.74 crore during 2006-07, mineral products constituted about 50.8% followed by metallurgical products 37.9%.

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

POVERTY ALLEVIATION

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

1.52 Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY), a centrally sponsored self employment programme, is being implemented in the State since 1999. During 2006-07, about 68,687 beneficiaries have been assisted under this Yojana against the target to cover 66,250 beneficiaries showing an achievement of about 104%.

1.53 Similarly, a number of wage employment programmes viz. Sampoorna Gramina Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP) and National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) are also being implemented in the State. During 2006-07, about 982.95 lakh man-days of wage employment have been created through these schemes.

1.54 State Government have constituted a Poverty Task Force (PTF) headed by Development Commissioner-cum-ACS to devise an actionable poverty reduction strategy. PTF has recommended 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 during the Eleventh Plan Period i.e., 2007-12.

DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN

1.55 As per 2001 census, women constitute 49.3% of the total population of the State. While this section of the population plays an important role in the nation, building process,

women face reversal social and economic disadvantages. In order to address the problem of gender disparities and dissemination, several welfare and employment generating programmes are being implemented in the State targeting women specifically.

1.56 The female literacy rate in the State has increased from 4.5% in 1951 to 50.5% in 2001. To make education popular of 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.

1.57 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 14.9% in 2006. 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.

1.58 Besides, State Government is implementing various welfare / income generating programmes in the State and priorities are being given 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 NREGP etc. During 2006-07, about 345.56 lakh person-days of employment have been created for women through these wage employment programmes and 63,126 women were assisted under SGSY.

WELFARE OF SCs & STs

1.59 As per 2001 census, about 39% at the State's population belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. 62 ST communities and 93 SC communities are residing in the State. For historical reasons, this segment of the society has remained socially and economically backward. Therefore, State Government are making all efforts to bring this segment to the main stream of the society. While the State's sex ratio stood at 972, it was 1,003 incase 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 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.

1.60 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.

1.61 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. wasteland are also being distributed among them for agricultural purposes as well as construction of dwelling houses.

1.62 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.

1.63 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)

1.64 State Government avails financial assistance from international donors like World Bank, DFID, ADB, JBIC, IFAD etc. for implementation of various Externally Aided Projects (EAPs). Twentynine EAPs (8 ongoing and 21 pipeline projects) relating to various sectors viz. Works, Irrigation, Forestry, Rural Development and other have been programmed to be implemented with

this funding during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan, 2007-08. An outlay of Rs.6238.05 has been earmarked for these projects during Eleventh Five Year Plan. Resources which Rs.1,121.33 crore have been earmarked for ongoing projects and Rs.5,516.72 crore for pipeline projects.

PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES (PSEs)

1.65 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 and other sectors to harness local resources and to provide quality services to the public. As on 31st March 2007, there were 66 Government Companies and four (4) working Statutory Corporations in the State. Out of these 66 PSUs, 32 were working PSUs with investment of Rs.10,800.14 crore (equity Rs.1,920.57 crore and term loan Rs.8,879.57 crore). Further, out of 32 working PSUs, 14 were loss making PSUs during 2006-07 while 17 were making profits and the

rest one was working on no profit and no loss basis.

1.67 The State Government is according top priority to Public Enterprises Reforms in pursuance of the changed industrial scenario in the country. Various measures to reform PSUs include disinvestment, financial restructuring and creation of social safety net for redundant employees and implementation of voluntary retirement schemes for employees of the State PSEs. Financial assistance is being sought from international financial institutions for restructuring the State PSEs.

1.68 During Phase -II of the DFID assisted Pulses Sector Reform Programme, 17745 employees have already been separated under VRS / VSS by 2006-07. Similarly, 6575 voluntary retirees from different PSUs have been counseled under Social Safety Net Programme

