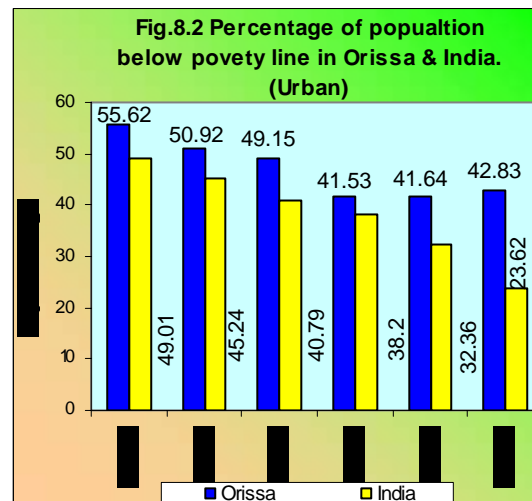


CHAPTER 8

POVERTY ALLEVIATION

POVERTY IN ORISSA - SOME IMPRESSIONS

8.01 The economy of Orissa is still characterized by high incidence of poverty. As per the estimate of Planning Commission, Orissa continues to be the poorest among all the major States of the country. Figure 8.1 & 8.2 presents the trend of population below poverty line in rural as well as urban Orissa and India from 1973-74 to 1999-2000. Besides, Table 8.1 shows the percentage of population below poverty line in Orissa as compared to other major states.



8.02 As per BPL survey, 1999-2000 the percentage of population below poverty line in Orissa & at all India level shown in the Figure 8.3.

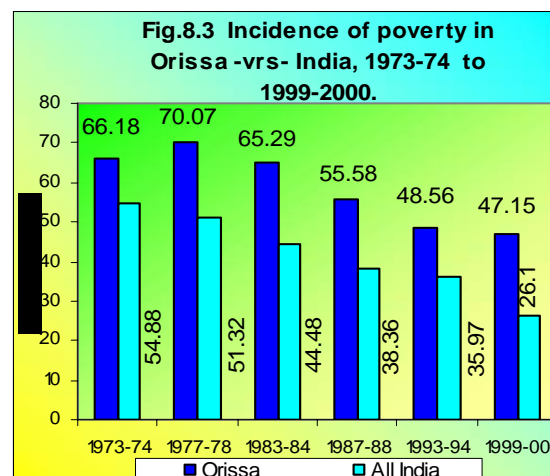
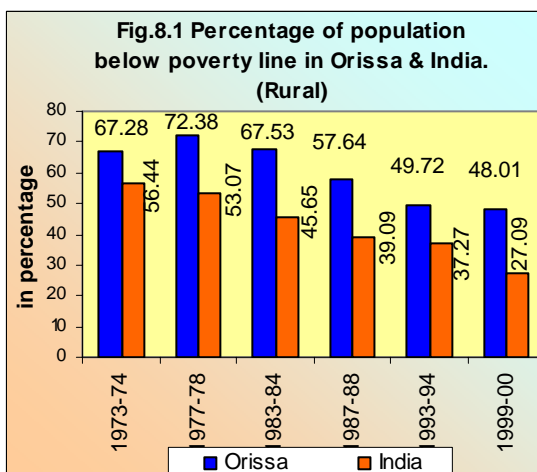


Table 8.1
Incidence of Poverty in Orissa vis-à-vis Other Major States, 1973-74 to 1999-00.

State	People Below Poverty Line (%)					
	1973-74	1977-78	1983-84	1987-88	1993-94	1999-00
Andhra Pradesh	48.86	39.31	28.91	25.86	22.19	15.77
Bihar	61.91	61.55	62.22	52.13	54.96	42.60
Gujarat	48.15	41.23	32.79	31.54	24.21	14.07
Haryana	35.36	29.55	21.37	16.54	25.05	8.74
Karnataka	54.47	48.78	38.24	37.53	33.16	20.04
Kerala	59.79	52.22	40.42	31.79	25.43	12.72
Madhya Pradesh	61.78	61.78	49.78	43.07	42.52	37.43
Maharashtra	53.24	55.88	43.44	40.41	36.86	25.02
Orissa	66.18	70.07	65.29	55.58	48.56	47.15
Punjab	28.15	19.27	16.18	13.20	11.77	6.16
Rajasthan	46.14	37.42	34.46	35.15	27.41	15.28
Tamil Nadu	54.94	54.79	51.66	43.39	35.03	21.12
Uttar Pradesh	57.07	49.05	47.07	41.45	40.85	31.15
West Bengal	63.43	60.52	54.85	44.72	35.66	27.02
ALL INDIA	54.88	51.32	44.48	38.36	35.97	26.10

Source: Planning Commission, Govt. of India.

8.03 It is observed from the above two tables that though the incidence of poverty in Orissa shows a declining trend since 1983-84, it is still highest among all States. As per the BPL survey, 1999-00, the incidence of poverty in the State was 47.15% followed by Bihar (42.60%) and the incidence of poverty in Punjab was the lowest (6.16%). Further it is also revealed that the incidence of poverty in rural areas is more acute than urban areas. As per BPL survey, 1999-2000 the percentage of population below poverty line in rural Orissa was 48.01% as against 42.83% in urban Orissa. At all India level the corresponding figures stood at 27.09 % and 23.62% respectively.

8.04 The slow rate of reduction of poverty in Orissa is attributed to several inherent

problems which have been explored and some major steps are being taken to promote higher economic growth to tackle the problem of poverty.

SOME SPECIAL FEATURES OF POVERTY IN ORISSA

8.05 There are several special features of poverty in Orissa.

- ◆ *Poverty is spatially concentrated in Orissa. Some regions such as southern Orissa are very poor.*
- ◆ *Orissa is vulnerable to repeated natural calamities like droughts, floods and cyclones due to its proximity to Bay of Bengal. The recurrent visitation of natural calamities further exacerbate distress of the people, particularly small and marginal farmers and landless labourers.*
- ◆ *A disproportionately large proportion of ST and SC population in western and southern Orissa live rather precariously with very low economic base. In spite of accelerated measures taken to address*

their poverty, the response is not satisfactory. Women and children are generally worst sufferer.

- ♦ *A large number of rural communities, particularly in hilly terrains of western and southern Orissa are physically excluded for want of connectivity and other infra-structural support (i.e., markets, urban areas). As a result, the poor in general and ST & SC people in particular lack access to growth centres and service centres (i.e., schools, hospitals).*
- ♦ *Rural poverty is the highest in Orissa. Rural people depend mostly on agriculture and forest resources to eke out their subsistence. However, agricultural growth in Orissa is virtually stagnant mainly due to natural calamities. Agricultural productivity is roughly half that of the national average. Due to lack of purchasing powers of farmers use of improved inputs (e.g., better seeds and fertilizers) is also far below the national average. Employment opportunities are rather very limited.*
- ♦ *Though extensive forest resources are important source of sustenance to a majority of rural poor, they are highly degraded and lack desired financial and managerial inputs. Large forest areas are devoid of regeneration and, therefore, cannot provide livelihood support on a sustained basis unless substantial investments are made in them.*
- ♦ *Want of adequate irrigation facilities (except in certain pockets) is another limiting factor that keeps agriculture under developed.*
- ♦ *Orissa lacks in-adequate infrastructure (e.g, railways, paved roads, ports and telecommunication). Optimal exploitation of its vast natural resources demands heavy investments in infra-structural development. However, the State Government's capacity to develop infrastructure is very limited. On the other hand, poor infrastructure inhibits adequate private investment in key sectors of the State economy, which continues to languish.*

8.06 The State Government is committed to mitigate the distress of the affected people in a time bound manner. Accordingly, a number of poverty alleviation programmes have been initiated to arrest the chronic poverty through employment generation and creation of durable and productive assets with the support of institutional credit and provision of subsidies with a view to providing livelihood support to the needy.

**SELF EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME
SWARNJAYANTI GRAM SWAROZGAR
YOJANA (SGSY)**

8.07 In order to improve the economic status of the rural poor, several anti poverty programmes / self employment programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Development of Women and Children in Rural Area (DWCRA), Training for Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKY), Million Well Schemes (MWS) etc. were in operation till end of 1998-99. These schemes were amalgamated and a new scheme named "Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)" came in to being on 1st April 1999. It is a Centrally Sponsored Self Employment Programme which aims at increasing the income level of the families (Swarozgaries) above the poverty line (with income of Rs.2000 p.m.) in three years by providing them income generating assets through a mix bank credit and Govt. subsidy. The scheme focuses on social mobilization of rural poor

into Self Help Groups (SHGs), their capacity building, skill up-gradation, training assistance for taking up different activities, credit linkage, infrastructure technology and marketing support etc. The cost of the project is shared between the Central and State Govt. in the ratio 75:25. BPL families in rural areas are the target.

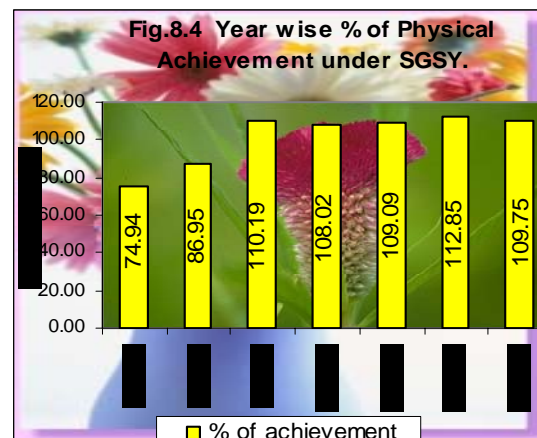
8.08 During 2005-06, 63,904 swarozgaries have been assisted under SGSY scheme against the target of 58,229 swarozgaries. The total investment was Rs.166.45 crore with subsidy and credit component of Rs 59.48 crore & Rs.106.97 crore respectively. Out of the total Swarogaries 27% are SC 29% are ST. Besides 90% of these are women. The average investment per family has been Rs.26,048/- with subsidy credit ratio being 1:1.79. Table 8.2 shows the physical and financial achievement under SGSY by the end of 2005-06. Fig – 8.4 depicts the increasing trend in percentage of achievement under SGSY.

Table – 8.2
Physical and Financial Achievement
under SGSY. (Rs. in crore).

Year	Financial			Physical	
	Expenditure (Rs.in lakh)	Per capita investment (Rs.)	Subsidy credit ratio	Target	Achievement
1999-00	7457.65	19880	1:1.75	99583	74633
2000-01	9780.81	22004	1:1.86	99094	86171
2001-02	6138.55	21885	1:1.78	53755	59233
2002-03	5499.02	22396	1:1.69	45293	48925
2003-04	6699.20	21437	1:1.58	54348	59289

2004-05	8281.82	23878	1:1.64	58229	65712
2005-06	8073.92	26048	1:1.80	58229	63904

Source: P.Raj. Department, Govt. of Orissa.



8.09 The Self Help Group approach in the recent past became recognized as the best way of socio-economic empowerment of people especially women living below poverty line. The Self Help Group empowerment for its forceful outreach amongst the rural poor has now not only been recognized as a silent revolution in the empowerment of millions of people but also recognized as an effective tool for rural poverty alleviation.

8.10 District wise physical and financial achievements under SGSY during 2005-06 are detailed in Annexure 8.1.

WAGE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME

Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana(SGRY)

8.11 Accumulation of poverty is attributed mainly due to lack of employment in rural areas. To reduce unemployment in rural areas Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana (SGRY), a centrally sponsored wage employment programme came in to existence

with effect from 25th September'2001 by amalgamating two other wage employment programme namely Jawahar Gram Samrudhi Yojana (JGSY) and Employment Assistance Scheme (EAS). The primary objective of the scheme is to provide additional and supplementary wage employment and there by provide food security and improve nutritional level in rural areas. Creation of durable community, social and economic assets and essential infrastructure in rural areas are the secondary objectives. The programme is being implemented on cost sharing basis between the Centre and the State in ratio 75:25 of the cash component. Under this scheme, the food grains are provided free of cost to the State by Centre. Wages are paid through a mix of at least 5 k.g of food grain and minimum 25% in cash.

8.12 SGRY is in action in 11 districts covering namely Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Keondrapara, Khurda, Nayagarh and Puri. The target groups of SGRY scheme are rural poor who are in need of wage employment and are needy to do manual and unskilled work in and around his village / habitat.

8.13 During 2005-06, the scheme SGRY was in operation for full time in these 11 districts up to February'2006. After that the balance 19 districts were brought under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) in February 2006. During 2005-06

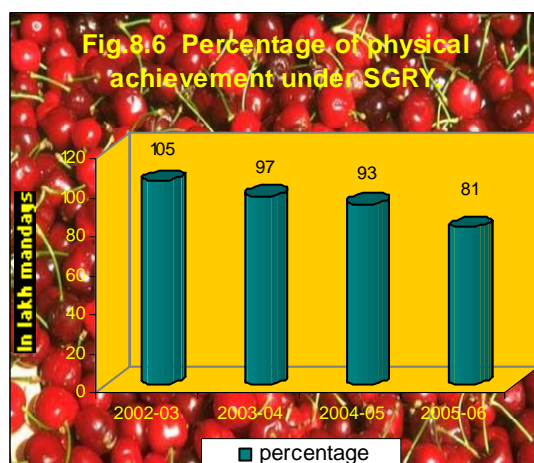
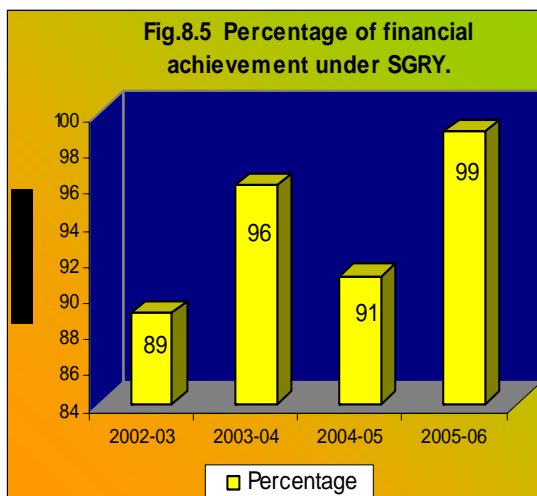
about 556.02 lakh mandays of employment were generated with an expenditure of Rs.357.44 crore. This includes 147.63 lakh mandays for SC, 194.44 lakh mandays for ST and 182.88 lakh mandays for women against a total target of 689.91 lakh mandays showing an achievement of 80.59%. Availability of funds and expenditure incurred under SGRY from 2002-03 to 2005-06 is indicated in Table 8.3. Percentage of physical & financial achievement under SGRY is reflected in Fig. 8.5 & Fig. 8.6 respectively.

Table 8.3
Achievement under SGRY.

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Financial			Physical		
	Fund available	Expenditure made	% of achievement	Employment generated (lakh mandays)	Employment Generated (lakh mandays)	% of achievement
2002-03	368.4	329.5	89	599.0	568.5	105
2003-04	403.9	386.1	96	618.6	639.2	97
2004-05	397.7	362.9	91	553.9	595.7	93
2005-06	359.9	357.4	99	556.0	689.9	81

Source: P.Raj. Department, Govt. of Orissa.



8.14 Food-grains have been supplied to the rural landless agricultural labourers under special component of SGRY to meet the exigencies arising out of natural calamity. During 2005-06, 5.22 lakh MT of food grains was available under special component of SGRY to provide additional wage employment to the rural people to ensure food security in the drought and flood affected areas. Out of this 0.99 lakh M.T of food grains were utilized and 172.21 lakh mandays of employment were generated.

8.15 The State Government have made an approach shift in implementation of SGRY programme for last three years, in order to build village infrastructures while providing wage employment and food security to poor rural wage seekers. Government have paid more attention to the construction of rural infrastructure such as market complex, village roads with drain and improvement of village water bodies under the title of “**Bazar, Sadak & Pani**”. This convergence approach has resulted in creation of some visible infrastructure in rural areas which has been highly appreciated by the people. During the financial year 2005-06, 5,964 no of shop rooms with an expenditure of Rs.22.70 crore, 20,297 concrete roads with drains measuring 4497.564 Km and also 8,894 no. of other rural roads measuring 5,044.509 Km have been completed with an expenditure of Rs.445.79 crore including cost of food grains. Apart from this, 1,887 number of water bodies have been constructed with an expenditure of Rs.30.00 crore having water area 3204 hectares during 2005-06.

Table – 8.4
Achievement under Bazar,
Sadak and Pani.

Component	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Bazar Component			
i) No.	4808	10177	5964
ii) Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	22.14	43.97	22.70

iii) No. of allotted beneficiaries			1571
Saraka Component			
i) No. completed	30162	23708	29191
ii) Road length (in kms.)	6949	7082	9542
iii) Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	213.40	333.34	445.79
Pani Component			
i) No. completed	5147	1777	1887
ii) Water Area (in hect.)	53.7	9224	3204
iii) Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	34.42	18.93	30.00

Source: Panchayati Raj Department.

NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT

8.16 NREG Act is a land mark in the economic history of the rural people which aims at social equity and justice ushering in fundamental changes in the villages which will bring through its implementation. The Act has commenced from 2nd February 2006 in 200 districts all over the country, including 19 districts of Orissa SGRY and NFFWP have subsumed under NREGA in these districts under Sec-4 of the Act, the State Govt. shall formulate an Employment Guarantee scheme.

8.17 The objective of the Act is to provide enhancement of livelihood security of the rural household by guarantying at least 100 days wage employment in a year to every household whose adult member volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Besides, a durable asset is to be created by implementation of the Act, to strengthen the livelihood resource base of the rural poor. It is a Centrally

sponsored scheme with the funding shared between the Centre and the State. Centre will bear the entire cost of wages of unskilled manual workers and 75% of the cost of materials and wage of skilled and semiskilled workers, the State Govt. will bear 25% of the cost of the material, and wages of skilled and semi skilled workers. In case of failure to provide the employment within the stipulated period i.e. within 15 days from the date of application, unemployment allowance has to be paid and the same is to be born by the State Govt.

8.18 The Gram Panchayat has a pivotal role in its implementation. It is responsible for planning, registration, issuing job card, allocating employment, executing 50% of the works, monitoring, supervision and audit.

8.19 The State Government have accorded highest priority for implementation of the scheme in this State. The schemes came into existence in the State in March, 2006 and the achievement under this scheme till March 2006 is as follows:

A. Financial Performance

i) Total fund available under the scheme	Rs.379.53 cr.
ii) Cumulative Expenditure	Rs.347.16 cr.

B. Utilisation of Food grain

i) Total food grain available	84829.39 MT
ii) Food grain utilised	44012.47 MT
iii) Percentage of utilisation	51.88%

C. Employment Generation

i) No. of household registered	2516415
ii) No. of applicants for work	1255156
iii) Employment generation (in lakh mandays)	

SC	84.72
ST	163.19
OC	107.38

Total 355.29
Source: Panchayati Raj Department.

REHABILITATION OF BONDED LABOURERS

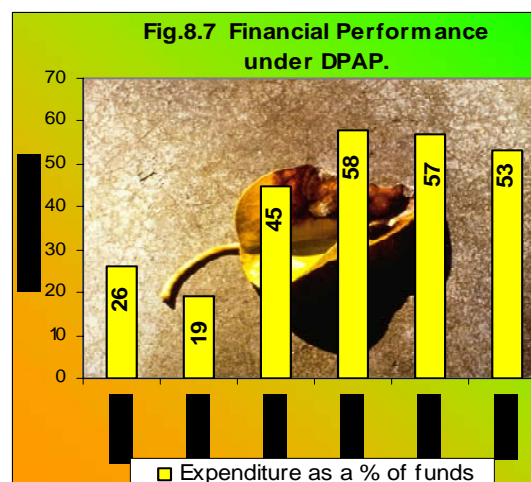
8.20 With the enactment of Bonded Labour Abolition Act, 1976, all bonded labourers stood free and were discharged from any obligation to vander any bonded labour. Their debts got automatically liquidated. A Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme was launched in 1978-79 on a 50:50 cost sharing basis between the State Government and the Government of India to identify, release and rehabilitate bonded labourers. During 2004-05, total 19 bonded labourers of Malkangiri district have been released with an expenditure of Rs.10.41 lakh. Among the released bonded labourers, 18 belongs to S.T. and one belongs to other category. During 2005-06, no bonded labour has been identified.

DROUGHT PRONE AREA PROGRAMME (DPAP)

8.21 Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) is in operation in 8 districts of Orissa covering 47 identified blocks. The districts covered are Bolangir, Sonepur, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Baragarh, Boudh, Dhenkanal and Kandhamal. By 31st March, 2006, 954 nos. of micro watershed projects are under implementation and 192 nos. of projects have been sanctioned prior to 1.4.2000 with the funding pattern of 50:50 basis at the cost norm of Rs.4000/- (Rs. 5000/- in respect of KBK districts) per hectare. The remaining 954

projects have been sanctioned after 1st April 2000 with the funding pattern of 75:75 basis at a new cost norm of Rs.6000/- per hectare on an uniform basis. The total outlay for the 1146 sanctioned projects is Rs.329.64 crore for treatment of 5.813 lakh hectares against which Rs.7873.418 lakh have been released from Govt. of India share and Rs.3245.495 lakh as Govt. of Orissa share till March, 2006. Out of which an amount of Rs.9446.51 lakh have been spent in treating 1.79 lakh hectares.

8.22 Availability of funds and expenditure incurred under DPAP from 2000-01 to 2005-06 are summarized in Table 8.5 and Fig.8.7.



Source : 1. Agriculture Department, Orissa
2. Director, Watershed Mission, Orissa.

Table 8.5
Financial Performance under DPAP,
2000-01 to 2005-06.
(Rs. in crore)

Year	Funds available	Expenditure	Expenditure as a % of funds available
2000-01	13.58	3.49	26
2001-02	22.79	4.36	19
2002-03	28.47	12.93	45
2003-04	30.97	18.06	58
2004-05	29	16.55	57
2005-06	40.05	21.12	53

Source : 1. Agriculture Department, Orissa
2. Director, Watershed Mission, Orissa.

LAND TO LANDLESS

8.23 The State Government have distributed 49248.117 acres of homestead land to 11.15 lakh homeless families including 4.16 lakh ST and 3.07 lakh SC families from 1974-75 till the end of 2005-06. During the year 2005-06, 72585 homeless families have been provided with house sites upto 0.04 acre per applicant including 34944 STs, 18176 SCs and 19465 other poor home less families.

8.24 Besides, Government land up to one standard acre is being allotted to landless people for agricultural purpose since 1974-75. During the period from 1974-75 till the end of 2005-06, 7.32 lakh acres of Government waste land has been distributed for agriculture purposes to 4.74 lakh landless families. This includes 1.74 lakh acres to 1.03 lakh SCs, 3.82 lakh acres to 2.30 lakh STs and 1.76 lakh acres to 1.41 lakhs other category poor landless families. During 2005-06, 5811 acres of land has been distributed to 6,307 landless families which include 1159 acre to 1321 SCs, 3045 acres to 3040 STs and 1607 acres to 1946 other category of landless families. Besides, in order to improve the economy of

the weaker sections of the society and to boost agricultural production in the State, ceiling surplus land up to 0.7 standard acres is being allotted free of salami to the landless people for agricultural purpose since 1974-75. During 2005-06, a surplus land of 204.940 acres have been distributed among 347 landless persons including 118 SC and 138 ST and 91 other poor families.

URBAN POVERTY

8.25 As per the 2001 Census, total urban population in Orissa stood at 54.96 lakh, of which the number of slum dwellers was 6.35 lakh constituting 11.55% of the total urban population. The distribution of slum population among Class – I and Class – II cities / towns was 4.68 lakh and 1.67 lakh respectively. As per the estimate made by Planning Commission during 1999-00, the percentage of population below the poverty line in urban areas of the State was 42.83, bulk of such population belongings to urban slums.

SWARNA JAYANTI SAHARI ROZGAR YOJANA (SJSRY)

8.26 This is a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme funded on 75: 25 basis between Central Government and State Government. The Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) was launched on 1.12.1997 by subsuming earlier urban poverty alleviation programmes namely Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP), Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban

Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP). It aims at providing gainful employment to urban poor through self-employment ventures or through wage employment. The target group comprises of urban poor having monthly per capita income below Rs.287/- with special focus on women, SC, ST and disabled persons. This programme consists of two special schemes: (i) Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP), and (ii) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP).

8.27 The main objective of Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP) is to establish micro enterprises for self employment of poverty stricken male and female and to enhance the entrepreneurial skill by imparting training. The programme also focused on unemployed women and children through a special component called "Development of Women and Children in Urban Areas" (DWCUA).

8.28 The Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) aims at creating opportunities for wage employment for the urban poor through creation of socially and economically useful public assets. The progress of SJSRY for 2004-05 and 2005-06 is given in Table 8.6.

Table – 8.6
Progress of SJSRY in Orissa.

Activities	2004-05	2005-06
Urban Self Employment Programme (s)		

i) No. of beneficiaries	3396	3926
ii) Investemnt made (Rs. in lakh)	93.72	227.46
Urban Self Employment Programme (T)		
i) No. of persons trained	2273	1406
ii) Investment (Rs. in lakh)	23.74	101.11
DWCUA / Thrift and Credit Societies		
i) No. of Groups formed	47	115
ii) Expenditure made (Rs. in lakh)	4.94	58.50
iii) No. of thrift and credit societies formed	304	101
iv) Expenditure made (Rs. in lakh)	6.48	18.42
Urban Wage Employment Programme		
i) Amount spent (Rs. in crore)	0.24	71.93
ii) Employmnt Generated (mandays)	69000	24375

Source: P.R. Department, Orissa.

POVERTY TASK FORCE (PTF)

8.29 In order to effectively address the problem of high incidence and persistence of poverty, the State Government have constituted a Poverty Task Force (PTF) with the mandate to develop poverty reduction strategies for the State and to monitor its implementation. The PTF consists of Principal Secretary / Secretary to Government in Agriculture, Health, Water Resources, Forest & Environment, Panchayati Raj, ST & SC Development, School & Mass Education and Rural Development Departments along with the Director, Nabkrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies and is chaired by the Development Commissioner. The Special Secretary, Planning & Co-ordination Department is the convener of the PTF. The PTF is mandated, amongst other things: (i) to identify economic, social and institutional obstacles to poverty reducing growth and areas requiring strategic

intervention, (ii) to prepare an actionable strategy for poverty reduction and a comprehensive policy framework for promoting poverty reducing growth, (iii) to identify long term and medium term targets for poverty reduction and establish a set of indicators with which to track progress, (iv) to co-ordinate efforts for poverty reduction by different Departments of State Government, and (v) to evaluate impact of anti-poverty programmes and to recommend, wherever necessary, commissioning of analytical impact assessment studies by professional agencies.

TWELVETH FINANCE COMMISSION GRANT

8.30 12th Finance Commission has recommended a grant of Rs.104.00 crore to Urban Local Bodies of the State for 5 years i.e from 2005-06 to 2009-2010 @ Rs. 20.80 crore per annum for Solid Waste Management and Creation of data base and maintenance of accounts through use of modern technologies and management systems. During 2005-06 an amount of Rs.19.76 crore and Rs.1.04 crore has been released to different ULBs for solid waste management work and creation of data base and maintenance of accounts respectively.

HOUSING

8.31 Housing is a basic human need and important constituent of the quality of life. It is an index of the socio-economic progress of a country. Owning a house provides significant economic security and dignity to a citizen in society. Census of India is the only source of data to assess the condition of rural housing in the country. Data on housing for 2001 census is made available very recently. It indicated that in India, about 39.8% of 138.27 million rural households reside in 1 room tenements, 30.2% in two room house, 26.7% in three or more room and 3.4 million do not have an exclusive living room.

8.32 Out of 6.8 million rural house holds in Orissa 39.4% have no exclusive rooms or one living room, 37.5% have two living room and 23.1% have three or more living rooms. Out of 6.5 million census houses (residential and residential-cum-others) in rural Orissa, 22.3% are in good condition, 67.5% in livable condition and 10.3% in dilapidated condition. This has brought out the housing problem in the State. The percentage of census houses with no exclusive or one living room in rural Orissa and percentage of census houses with dilapidated condition in rural Orissa are reflected in map-I. Considering the magnitude of the problem, the Central Government announced a National Housing and Habitat

Policy which aims at providing “Housing for All” by the end of the Tenth Plan period. Efforts are being made to meet the housing needs of the people belonging to different income groups. Special priority is being given to lower income groups and economically weaker sections. While the Rural Housing Schemes are implemented by Panchayat Raj Department, the Urban Housing Schemes is being implemented by Housing and Urban Development Department.

MAP - I

7

A. RURAL HOUSING PROGRAMME

8.33 In order to meet the shortage of housing in rural areas, various housing programmes such as Indira Awas Yojana –

Normal and Additional and PMGY (Gramin Awas) are being implemented in the State.

(i) Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) (Normal)

8.34 The IAY scheme is being implemented in the State from the year 1985-86 to provide assistance for construction / upgradation of dwelling units to the BPL rural households belonging to SC, ST and freed bonded labourer category. Since 1993-94 the scope of the scheme have been extended to cover the rural BPL form the non SC & ST poor subject to the condition that the benefits to the non SC / ST would not be more than 40% of the total IAY allocation. The benefits of the scheme have also been extended to the families of ex-service man of the armed and paramilitary forces killed in action. 3% of the houses are also reserved for the rural BPL category specifically to physically and mentally handicapped.

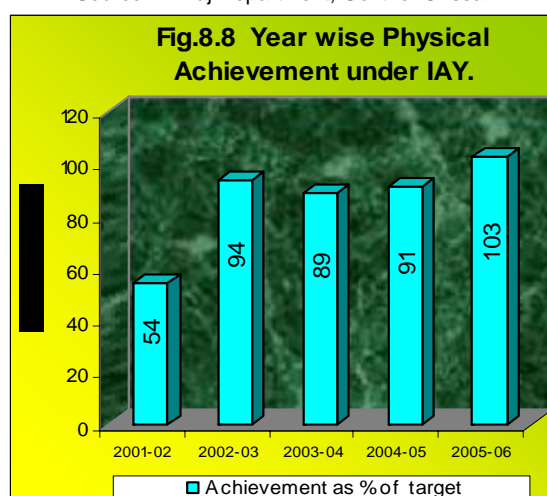
8.35 Against the target for construction of 75465 number of houses under IAY (Normal) 77850 nos of houses have been completed during 2005-06, showing an achievement of 103% with an expenditure of Rs.19484.21 lakh. Physical and financial achievement under IAY (Normal) scheme from 2001-02 to 2005-06 is given below.

Table – 8.7

***Physical & Financial Achievement
under IAY.***

Year	Physical Target	Total Allocation	Achievement as % of target	Released (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure made (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure as a % of Release
2001-02	50639	101.28	54	53.75	54.18	101
2002-03	51824	103.64	94	80.36	80.62	100
2003-04	66026	132.05	89	123.1	126.36	100
2004-05	74735	193.01	91	194.39	181.94	94
2005-06	75465	188.66	103	195.42	194.84	100

Source: P.Raj Department, Govt. of Orissa.



(ii) Additional Indira Awas Yojana (Out of 5% allocation for Natural Calamities)

8.36 Government of India have sanctioned 4923 numbers of additional IAY for flood victims out of 5% allocation earmarked for Natural Calamities Victims. By the end of 2005-06 about 4493 houses have ben completed with an expenditure of Rs.907.19 lakh and construction of another 281 houses were under progress.

(iii) Additional Indira Awas Yojana (for Cyclone, Flood victims)

8.37 Govt. of India have allotted 6 lakh additional Indira Awas houses (4 lakh + 2 lakh) to the cyclone victims whose houses were severely damaged in Super Cyclone, 1999.

8.38 Against the allotment of 6 lakh additional IAY houses, 5,93,082 number of houses have been completed utilizing Rs.1303.30 crore by end of 31st March 2006.

8.39 In addition to the above, Govt. of India have sanctioned Rs.165 crore towards construction of one lakh Indira Awas houses in 24 districts affected by flood in 2001.

8.40 By the end of 2005-06, 99,726 houses have been completed with an expenditure of Rs.219.78 crore showing an achievement of 99.7%.

New Initiative:

8.41 In order to impart transparency to the selection process, a permanent IAY waiting list based on the result of BPL census, 2002 has been prepared which will be in force from 2006-07 for a period of 5 years. The list will be displayed at every Gram Panchayat and will go through a three stage appeal process. It is expected that this measure will end any arbitrariness or malpractices in the selection process of beneficiaries.

(iv) Pradhanmantri Gramodaya Yojana (Gramin Awas)

8.42 To provide dwelling units to poor BPL category households of rural areas is the prime objective of this scheme. This is a Central Assistance scheme. The unit cost and selection of beneficiaries is similar to IAY target groups. The scheme has been closed since 2004-05. During 2005-06, 532 number of houses have been completed under this scheme by utilizing Rs.149.39 lakh against the total spillover target for construction of 1020 houses and available fund of Rs.134.49 lakh. Physical target and achievement and expenditure made under the scheme for the last five years is given below.

Table – 8.8
Physical & Financial achievement
under PMGY scheme.

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Physical Target	Houses completed	Amount available	Expenditure made
2001-02	4722	7485	23.27	17.82
2002-03	5291	5653	11.64	10.99
2003-04	1856	3735	9.96	9.26
2004-05	1750	1673	4.50	4.16
2005-06	1020	532	1.34	1.49

(v) Orissa Rural Housing Development Corporation (ORHDC)

8.43 ORHDC is the rural housing finance company, established in the State in 1994. ORHDC has been entrusted with implementation of credit-cum-subsidy scheme (CCSS) availing HUDCO finance on State Government guarantee. As on 31st March,

2006, ORHDC has sanctioned an amount of Rs.646.59 crore in favour of 1,62,458 cases under different schemes, out of which Rs.566.85 crore has been disbursed. During 2005-06 no proposal has been sanctioned.

B. URBAN HOUSING SCHEMES

8.44 Urban Housing Schemes is being implemented by H & U.D. Department through different Housing Authorities / Corporations.

(i). Valmiki – Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)

8.45 Valmiki Ambedkar Malin Basti Awas Yojana, a Centrally sponsored Scheme, launched by Govt. of India with financing pattern 50:50 in 2001-02. The objective of the scheme is to provide shelter to the people living below poverty line. The unit cost of the VAMBAY unit is Rs.40000/- of which Rs.20,000/- provided by the Central Govt. and the balance Rs.20000/- is provided by the State Govt. / ULB / Beneficiary as matching contribution.

8.46 Govt. of India have sanctioned Rs.104.00 lakh for construction 620 houses in 17 ULBs by the end of 2005-06 out of which 314 dwelling units have been completed and others are in progress.

8.47 The scheme has been merged with the new scheme namely “Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) from the year 2006-07.

(ii) Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

8.48 A new scheme "Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)" has been introduced by Govt. of India in December 2005 with the funding pattern 80:20 between Centre and State / ULBs. The scheme aims at combining the ongoing VAMBY and NSDP schemes to have an integrated approach in ameliorating the condition of urban slum dwellers through provision of adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities. The scheme is applicable to all cities / towns except the cities / towns covered under "Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)". The ceiling cost per unit under this

programme is Rs.80000/- out of which beneficiary contribution is 12% for General, 10% for SC, ST, OBC, PH, BC and other weaker sections.

(iii) Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) Housing Schemes

8.49 Housing Schemes for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) & Lower Income Group (LIG) as a point under 20-point programme are being implemented by different Housing authorities under the control of H. & U. D. Department. The achievement under EWS and LIG housing schemes in the State from 2000-01 to 2005-06 have been indicated in Table 8.9.

Table 8.9
Achievement under EWS and LIG Housing schemes in the State

Year	Economically Weaker Section (EWS)			Low Income Group (LIG)		
	Target	Achievement	Percentage of Achievement	Target	Achievement	Percentage of Achievement
2000-01	144721	112300	78	949	56	6
2001-02	144721	7251	5	949	937	99
2002-03	3200	4500	141	400	409	102
2003-04	1620	58	4	450	238	53
2004-05	1000	255	26	500	16	3
2005-06	269	104	38	16	0	Nil

Source: Planning & Co-ordination Department.

Self-Employment through Kiosks

8.50 A new scheme "Self-employment through Kiosks" has been launched in the year 2003-04 as a special drive to create self-employment opportunities for the educated unemployed youth (having minimum qualification of Matriculation and above) in

urban areas. In this scheme, State Government will provide land measuring maximum of 200 sq.ft. free of premium for construction of kiosks / shopping units at a cost of Rs50,000/- per unit. The cost of a kiosk will be borne by the applicant either on outright basis or in installments as may be

decided by the implementing agencies. It has been targeted to construct 10,000 kiosks/ shopping units on 131.00 acres of land during the current plan period. The land alienation process in ULBs is under progress.

