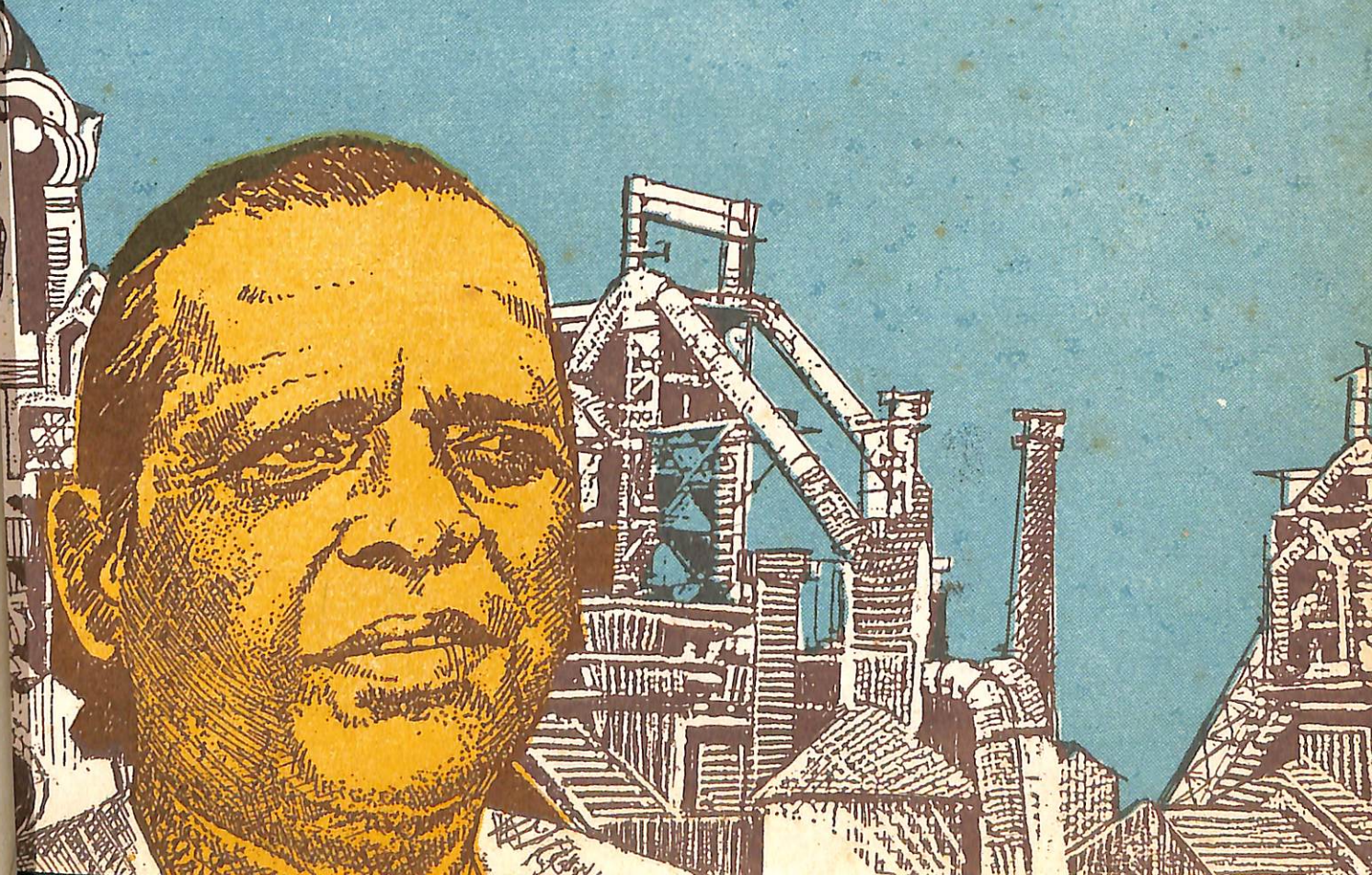


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ORISSA REVIEW

MARCH, 1996





△
Chief Minister Shri Janaki Ballav Patnaik addressing a
state-level meeting held on the occasion of the
celebration of one year completion of his Government
on 15-3-1996.
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ORISSA REVIEW

Vol. LII No. 8
March, 1996

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Address of Shri Gopala Ramanujam, Governor of Orissa to the Orissa Legislative Assembly on March 13, 1996

MR. SPEAKER AND HON'BLE MEMBERS,

I extend my warm welcome to you and through you, my best wishes to the people of Orissa.

2. The House has already expressed its deep condolences on the sad demise and had paid tributes to the memory of persons in public life namely Morarji R. Desai, the former Prime Minister of India; Akshya Kumar Gomango and Baikunthanath Swain, the two sitting Members; and Dusasan Jena, Sairindri Naik and Baikunthanath Mohanty, Ex-Members. Meanwhile, Gobinda Chandra Munda, MP and a former Member of this House and Guru Naik, also a former Member of this House have passed away. The House pays its tributes to them and also places on record its debt of gratitude for their signal service to the State of Orissa and the country. The House also conveys its profound condolences to the members of the bereaved families.

3. My Government continues its relentless efforts for all-round development of Orissa so as to maximise the well-being and welfare of the people. After assuming Office in last March, my Government launched, in quick succession, a number of development programmes and introduced a number of welfare measures. You may be happy to know that many of these programmes and measures have started showing encouraging results and hold promise for a better future.

4. Besides the traditional strategy of input-output management, a structural approach to agriculture has become over-due because of the current macro-economic reform measures and the structural adjustment programmes of the Central Government. Accordingly my Government is seriously engaged in evolving a comprehensive policy on Agriculture. Better and economic management of fragmented land-holdings, diversification into high value crops including exotic plant varieties and commercialisation of agriculture, along with a sustained raw-material support are the main policy inputs which are likely to ameliorate rural poverty, while generating demand in the secondary sector. No doubt, increased production of food grains, as a measure of food security and augmented output of traditional cash crops, would continue to be the major thrust in agricultural activities. My Government has, therefore, stepped up supply of inputs to farmers, of which supply of seeds and fertiliser alone, records an increase of about 30 percent over the last year. This and perceptible increases in the supply of other inputs like farm tools and equipments at cheap prices to small and marginal farmers together with efficient land and water management have led to an estimated increase in food grains production, of nearly 85 lakh tonnes this year, with a growth potential of 8-9 percent for the coming year. Acreage under cash crops such as cotton, sugarcane and horticultural crops is estimated to increase

substantially, in view of growth in demand from a number of industries based on these crops and products already planned. Co-operative credit for agriculture has consistently increased for the last Kharif by about 77 percent. Massive success in the recovery of cooperative loans under the incentive scheme of interest remission and recycling of the amount so recovered has made this possible. To supplement the income of farming households, specially in the small and marginal category, breeding of genetically improved cattle for dairy and other animal products, spawn culture for commercial pisciculture and other associated measures have been taken up in right earnest.

5. Consistent with the commitment for bringing fifty percent of cultivable land under irrigation, my Government has taken some concrete steps. World Bank has agreed to extend financial assistance for the completion of some incomplete medium and major irrigation projects. This will create an additional irrigation potential of 67,000 hectares. Stabilisation of 2.65 lakh hectares of the already created potential is also covered by the World Bank assistance. Additional assistance from Over-seas Economic Co-operation Fund of Japan and from the NABARD has been arranged for completing a few more viable ongoing irrigation projects. Meanwhile, my Government has been able to create additional irrigation potential on its own, during the current year and has made provision for similar addition next year which, together, add upto 90,000 hectares. This by itself is an increase of about twenty percent over the State's existing potential under medium and major irrigation programme.

6. As an essential item of infrastructure and also as a critical input for a wide range of productive activities, including the current programme for massive industrialisation of the State the energy sector engages the most serious attention of my Government. For the purpose of increasing production, productivity and transmission and distribution of power, my Government has launched large scale reforms in the power sector which is being acclaimed as a pioneering effort in the country. These reforms have already received the approval of this august House with the passage of The Orissa Electricity Reform Bill, 1995. The ongoing hydel and thermal power projects in augmentation of the State's generation capacity by about a 1000 Mega Watts are being pushed through with a sense of utmost urgency and earnestness. The power sector has been opened up for private investment both for capacity generation and for distribution in selected areas. As a result of these reforms, my Government expects to take Orissa into the Twenty-First century, as a power surplus State. For environmental conservation, steps are also being taken to tap non-conventional sources of power such as, solar photo voltaic systems. In keeping with the projected increase in power generation, a five year programme has been drawn up by my Government to expand rural electrification to cover 14,000 more villages, for supply of electricity to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other categories of poor people under the Kutir Jyoti Scheme and energise lift irrigation points in a liberal manner.

7. My Government has put up determined efforts to end the industrial stagnation of the past quinquennium and revive the initiative of eighties to bring about rapid industrialisation of the State by utilising its rich natural resources. The liberalised industrial regime and the globalisation of the economy have provided a unique opportunity for the exploitation of the State's vast and extensive mineral deposits through industrialisation. Sincere and effective promotional measures of my Government have attracted, within a very short time, an overwhelming number of proposals from within and outside the country for establishing steel plants in the State, both in joint and in private sectors. The proposals include two port-based

steel plants near Gopalpur, one stainless steel plant in Angul, seven steel plants in Daitari belt and three more in Bileipada and Nayagarh of Keonjhar, one Alumina plant in Rayagada, two Oil refineries and some joint venture projects with the help of Israeli Companies for the establishment of agro industries. These proposals are expected to generate massive employment opportunities themselves and through their tremendous spread-effects, comprising ancillarisation, down-stream industries and a host of activities in the tertiary sector.

8. Besides, an Export Promotion Industrial Park at Bhubaneswar is being established with Central financial assistance. One Aluminium Park at Khurda and a Diamond Park at Bhubaneswar are also being set up. Steps have been taken to provide gainful opportunities through self employment to 8,000 unemployed youth under Prime Minister Rojagar Yojana. Expansion of small scale, cottage, khadi and village industries and the problems of existing ones are being constantly reviewed and monitored through interactions with financing institutions and commercial Banks. Corresponding demand for technically trained personnel is being tackled by way of increasing the off-take of existing institution of new diploma and post-diploma courses. Handloom, being second only to Agriculture for providing employment to rural people and for increasing export earnings, continues to engage the attention of my Government, by way of extending institutional support for the modernisation of Handlooms, for increased production, productivity and further improving quality.

9. Every development programme must have a strong R & D support. Accordingly a number of research centres such as Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre and Orissa Computer Application Centre are doing some very useful work with the assistance from my Government. Pollution control has assumed greater importance in the contemporary milieu. While the existing laws on pollution control and environmental protection are in operation, a separate enactment is under preparation for the management of the coastal zones which are increasingly facing environmental degradation and ecological hazards.

10. My Government has taken steps to mobilise external resources for improving about 1000 kilometers of road in the State, besides widening of high density traffic corridors between Bhubaneswar-Puri and between Panikoili-Rajamunda. Out of about 60 externally aided bridge projects, fifty are expected to be completed by the end of March this year and six more in course of the next financial year. The State Transport Corporation has a substantial programme for augmenting its fleet strength by way of acquisition of new vehicles and renovation of existing off-road vehicles to make them road worthy. While the Koraput-Rayagada rail-line has been opened to passenger and goods traffic in December last, work on three more rail lines namely, Talcher-Sambalpur, Daitari-Bansapani and Lanjigarh Road-Junagarh have gathered momentum. Meanwhile, sanctions for doubling the Cuttack-Paradeep rail link and for the conversion of Rupsa-Bangriposi narrow gauge rail-line to broad gauge rail-line have been secured to enable work on them to be taken up in right earnest.

11. Endowed with the longest coast-line, Orissa needs a few more ports to provide facilities for overseas as well as coastal cargo traffic which is increasingly being generated in the inland region. My Government has a proposal to develop the fair-weather port at Gopalpur into an all-weather major port and in addition, put up one more major and three minor ports along the Orissa Coast.

12. Rural development under centrally sponsored schemes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme, Jawahar Rojgar Yojana, Employment Assurance Scheme and their sub-schemes have made steady progress, creating so far over 44 million mandays of wage employment and economically rehabilitating about 65,000 persons including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women. In the process, durable assets in the form of houses for weaker sections, irrigation wells, village school buildings, etc. have been created. Empowerment of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and minority communities is being separately monitored for their all round improvement with reference to their social, educational and economic condition.

13. In the field of health care service, the emphasis is on strengthening the secondary health system with the help of the State's own resources as well as external assistance. Specialised treatment facilities are being augmented with the help of the State's own resources and investment by non-resident Indians. Dispersal of the secondary health system is generally allowed to under-developed regions of the State with overall emphasis on maternity and child care, control of blindness, leprosy and other exogenous diseases like AIDS. The National Pulse Polio Programmes, meant for making the country Polio free, have achieved 99 per cent success in the State.

14. My Government has decided to open 500 new primary schools and upgrade 250 primary schools to upper primary schools for providing elementary education to children upto 14 years of age. Higher education, however, is regulated by the National Policy on education, 1986, the main emphasis of the policy being on consolidation and expansion of higher education is, however, substantial in the non-Government sector. Applications received for grant-in-aid under the Grant-in-Aid order, 1994 were not cleared earlier and are now being expeditiously processed. Those who have hitherto not received grant-in-aid are likely to be benefited soon. The increasing load of Utkal University has necessitated establishment of a new University and decision thereon will be taken, as soon as the Committee set up to look into locational and jurisdictional aspects of the proposed University submits its report. My Government is seriously contemplating to decentralise the administration of higher education by way of setting up some regional Directorates and also separate Directorate and Regional Offices exclusively to look after the Vocational and Higher Secondary Schools.

15. It is almost axiomatic that development must have a human face. As such, my Government has increased the current year's outlay on social security measures by over one hundred per cent. These measures include old-age and widow pensions, assistance for handicapped persons, women, mid-day meals for school children, care and protection of street children and various other schemes including assistance to voluntary organisations working for the empowerment of the deprived and the disabled. There has been noticeable improvement in attendance of students in the Primary Schools after the introduction of Mid-day-meal programme which covers 41,604 schools with 38.15 lakh beneficiaries. Supply of rice at specially subsidised rate of Rs. 2 per Kilogram to the people in Integrated Tribal Development Agency/Drought Prone Area Programme Blocks is another important welfare programme taken up by my Government which is benefiting about 1/3rd of the population of the State. For the first time in the State, my Government is going to introduce variable Dearness Allowance for the unorganised sector while revising the rate of the minimum wages in keeping with the rise in the cost of living since these rates were last revised, as far back as December, 1992.

16. Tourism is a growing activity and the number of tourists visiting Orissa are ever on the increase, due to the State's historical and archaeological significance and its scenic beauty. My Government is encouraging the private sector to provide attractive tourist centres which can cope with the growing tourist traffic. Integrated development of special tourist centres are being provided under the National Action Plan for development of tourism at some selected tourist spots.

17. I am glad to note that barring a few localised incidents, the general law and order situation in the State remained peaceful. District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police are holding 'Open House Meetings' with the members of the public and this provides a very useful forum for meaningful exchanges for preventing major law and order problems. It is the constant endeavour of my Government to bring about reforms in the Administration, make the administration more and more responsive to the needs of the people and enable them to live and work peacefully.

18. The extensive damage caused by unseasonal and incessant rains and cyclones in May last was a litmus test for my Government. That relief to the affected could be rushed no less quickly than expected gives ample evidence of my Government's responsiveness to the needs of the people. With decentralisation and devolution of powers to the people through the 73rd amendment of the Constitution, my Government has decided in principle to juxtapose Tahasils to Panchayat Samities and Revenue Inspectors' Circles to Gram Panchayats and thereby, bring the two vital wings of the administration closer to people. Simultaneously, steps are being taken to simplify and compile a single code of different Revenue laws, in operation in different parts of the State, for the convenience of the general public.

19. My address to this august House highlights the major areas of policy and performance. This is indicative of my Government's dedication to the cause of the people of Orissa, so as to enable the people and the State to march triumphantly ahead on the road to progress. The cooperation of all segments of the society is of course, the corner-stone of such an effort of my Government.

JAI. HIND

Speech by Shri Janaki Ballav Patnaik, Chief Minister, Orissa at the National Water Resources Council, New Delhi on February 6, 1996

Honourable Prime Minister, Governors, Chief Ministers and friends

We are all grateful to the Hon'ble Prime Minister for convening the Third Meeting of the National Water Resources Council to discuss various policy issues relating to this vital sector. The last meeting was convened 8 (eight) years ago and it took a number of decisions relating to the formulation of National Water Policy, National Policy for Resettlement and Rehabilitation etc. We are already halfway through the Eighth Five Year Plan and the process of formulating a strategy for the Ninth Plan to be initiated now. In this context, convening of this conference is extremely significant and I am sure the deliberations here will have vital bearing on the future development of the Water Resources Sector.

Orissa has 11 per cent of the National Water Resources while it has 4 per cent of the total land area. Despite such abundance of Water Resources, due to various constraints we have not been able to develop this sector adequately. So far, only 32 per cent of the total agricultural land has been getting the benefit of irrigation. Keeping this in view, we have pledged to the people to expand the area under irrigation, so that at least 50 per cent of the agricultural land would get the benefit of irrigation. You will be happy to know that we are making vigorous efforts to achieve this target in the next 5 to 7 years.

Water is a vital input for agriculture, industry and for rural and urban habitation. There could be no two opinions on the fact that optimum utilisation of our available water resources has to be ensured in different regions within a State or within a river basin covering different States. It is natural that there would be differences of opinion

regarding sharing of water between different States. From time to time, Government of India has set up Tribunals to solve these issues and to a very large extent, most of the issues have been settled.

So far as Orissa is concerned, I am happy to mention here that we do not have any major dispute with our neighbouring States. We have concluded agreements with our neighbouring States of Bihar and West Bengal for sharing water of Subarnarekha. Consequently the inter-state Subarnarekha multipurpose project is under implementation. With Andhra Pradesh we have been maintaining close co-ordination and we have implemented joint projects like Machhakund and Balimela in the early fifties and sixties. Similarly, after the Tribunal award in respect of Godavari, we have been implementing Upper Indravati Irrigation Project.

So far as Mahanadi is concerned, though there is no formal agreement on water sharing, we have maintained continuous dialogue with the Government of Madhya Pradesh on matters relating to operation of multipurpose Hirakud Dam, particularly for flood control of the Mahanadi delta. Hirakud Dam was completed in the year 1957. Since 80 per cent of the catchment (i.e. 83,000Sq. Kms.) is in Madhya Pradesh, over a period of time the Government of Madhya Pradesh has been constructing a number of irrigation projects. In this context, there is a need to conduct a joint study and arrive at a water sharing agreement for the entire Mahanadi basin. Recently our Deputy Chief Minister who is looking after the Water Resources Department visited Madhya Pradesh and held discussions with his counterpart Sri Subash Jadaviji, Deputy Chief Minister and Minister, Water Resources and they

have agreed to discuss these issues expeditiously and work out a modality for optimum utilisation of available water in the Mahanadi basin in both the States of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. In respect of a number of other rivers like Ib, Upper Jonk, Lower Jonk, Ong etc. we have concluded an inter-state water sharing agreement with Madhya Pradesh in April, 1983.

In the agenda note, the Government of India has circulated draft guidelines for resolving inter-state water disputes. We are broadly in agreement with the draft guidelines. The draft guidelines envisage setting up of a river basin organisation which will be responsible for collection of data and development of functional level information system, planning, co-ordination, monitoring and implementation of inter-state projects.

At present, basin plan for all rivers falling within the boundary of a State is prepared by the State Planning Organisation and for interstate rivers by the Central Water Commission. Therefore, for rivers which are completely within a State, perhaps there is no need to have an Organisation like R.B.O. For the inter-state rivers, the Central Water Commission has active involvement on aspects relating to collection of hydrological data and monitoring of the water use in the basin. If it is felt convenient to set-up a separate body for such inter-state rivers, the functions of the Body should be Co-ordination, Planning, Monitoring and Operation of various Water Resources Projects. However, implementation of new projects in a basin should be the responsibility of the State Government and this task cannot be entrusted to the R.B.O.

A draft National Policy on Rehabilitation has also been circulated. We in Orissa have already formulated a policy for rehabilitation and resettlement of the persons who are displaced or affected due to construction of Irrigation Project. This policy has been agreed to by the World Bank. Government of India has also cleared a number of projects on the basis of this policy. We have also informed the Government of India that as and when the National Policy on Rehabilitation and Resettlement is finalised, the State Government would accept it and make suitable

changes in its Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy, if necessary. We have also created a separate Directorate for Rehabilitation and Resettlement which is headed by an Officer of the rank of Additional Secretary for close monitoring and supervision of all Rehabilitation & Resettlement programmes. We have involved a number of non-government organisations in formulation and implementation of the Rehabilitation & Resettlement Action Plan in respect of different projects.

As I mentioned earlier, the Water Resources in Orissa are yet to be exploited optimally due to resource constraint. We have seven Major & fourteen on-going Medium Irrigation Projects and we are not able to provide funds from our State Plan for their timely completion. The National Water Council should deliberate as to how to provide adequate funds to this sector..

Since June' 91, when the Hon'ble Prime Minister assumed office, he has been kind enough to allocate adequate funds for Rural Development and various anti-poverty programmes. It is a well known fact that an Irrigation Project acts as a catalyst for rural development. With the expansion of irrigation, cropping intensity increases and more employment opportunities are created in the rural areas which automatically helps in reduction of rural poverty. I would therefore, suggest that as a part of our strategy for Rural Development, adequate funds should be provided to the irrigation sector.

Modernisation and rehabilitation of the existing irrigation system is also another important area in which there is need for considerable investment. Due to low recovery of water rate, the State Governments are not in a position to provide adequate funds for operation and maintenance. As a result, farmers, particularly those at the tail-end of the canal systems are experiencing considerable difficulty in getting irrigation water. I would, therefore, strongly urge that a new Central Sector Scheme for rehabilitation and modernisation of old irrigation systems should be implemented without any further delay.

While substantial public investment has already been made in irrigation system, in many cases

commensurate benefit has not been realised. It is, therefore, necessary to give a new thrust to the Command Area Development Programme. In the new Economic Policy initiated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, considerable emphasis has been given on development of Agro-based and Food Processing Industries. Earlier, most of our efforts was directed towards creation of a food security system. With the achievement of self-sufficiency time has come now to diversify our production pattern and switch over to production of exportable agricultural commodities. This transition from subsistence agriculture to an export oriented system can only be possible with the strengthening of the irrigation sector.

Flood control and drainage is another sector which needs attention. Every year in vast areas, our agriculture output is adversely affected due to floods. Unfortunately, due to constraint of funds, we have not been able to implement most of the flood control schemes. Catchment protection is also another area where we are not able to make much headway. Many of our reservoirs are getting silted up with concurrent increase in floods. Unless

adequate funds are allocated for catchment protection measures, this process cannot be arrested. I would, therefore, request that a separate Central Sector Project for flood protection, drainage and catchment protection be formulated for implementation during the 9th Five Year Plan. The possibility of obtaining funds from external sources needs to be explored.

Consumptive use of surface and ground water needs to be developed in Orissa. Hardly 9 per cent of available ground water potential is exploited so far. Recently, the Directorate of Ground Water Development has been brought under the Administrative control of the Water Resources Department. This would undoubtedly help in development of consumptive use of both Ground water and Surface water. With these observations, I would like to conclude and I would take the opportunity of interacting on other issues in course of discussions on various items included in the agenda.

I thank you all for the attention.

JAI HIND



Some Salient Features of

The New Industrial policy, 1996 Government of Orissa

The past industrial policies starting from 1980 have helped in creating a favourable industrial climate in the State with many new industries coming up. With the onset of the process of economic reforms in India and the fast emerging globalisation of the Indian economy, the scenario has changed considerably in the past few years. The State government is determined to take full advantage of the sweeping changes in the national and international environment and forge ahead with its programme of industrialisation.

Orissa is on the threshold of rapid industrial growth. With its advantage of vast national resources, fairly well developed infrastructure and coastal location, Orissa has become a major destination of steel plants, thermal power plants, alumina and aluminium projects and oil refineries. The State government is fully committed to attract large investment in development of infrastructure and industry to harness the vast potential of the State to improve the economy to create employment and generate resources for all round development of the State.

For this purpose the State has to take full advantage of the liberalised economic and industrial policies to attract substantial private investment for infrastructure and industrial development of the State. Accordingly, a new Industrial Policy has been formulated by the State Government to spell out the strategies and modalities to translate this commitment into action.

The new Industrial Policy is divided into three parts. The first part deals with the potential of the State, the objective and strategy to be adopted by the State Government for the industrial

development of the State. The second part deals with the incentives for industries and the third part deals with the administrative measures for effective implementation of the State's Industrial Policy.

OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY :

The major objectives of the new industrial policy are :—

- (a) Harnessing Orissa's vast natural resources and potential for accelerated industrial growth consistent with the protection of the environment.
- (b) Advancement of agriculture by establishing appropriate linkages between agriculture and agro and food processing industries.
- (c) Attracting and facilitating large investments in infrastructure and industries both from inside the country and abroad.
- (d) Generation of employment in large scale industrial/commercial activities.
- (e) Development of backward areas/regions of the State.
- (f) Strengthening the rural economy through development of agro-based industries, small industries, village and cottage industries, sericulture, handloom and handicraft.
- (g) Stimulating and strengthening local entrepreneurship.
- (h) Development of skill/expertise.

The strategies to be adopted for achievement of these objectives are broadly.

- (i) Strengthening the physical and social infrastructure including power generation, railway and road network, telecommunication, ports and air-ports, technical and vocational institutions, setting up of modern hospitals and schools, etc.;
- (ii) Facilitating large investment in resource-based industries like power, steel, etc.;
- (iii) Providing greater incentives and support to industry generating large employment, specially employment of women and industries located in backward areas;
- (iv) Providing greater support to agro and food processing industry, small scale industry and micro enterprises and to Women / SC / ST / Physically handicapped entrepreneurs;
- (v) Improving the industrial climate through peaceful industrial relations and work culture and fast and transparent decision making and quick clearance of projects;
- (vi) Making special efforts for rehabilitation of viable sick units;
- (vii) Simplification of rules and procedures and organisational reforms to facilitate unhindered growth of industry and trade.

Infrastructure

Realising that infrastructure is the key to industrial growth, the Govt. will pay special attention to development of key infrastructure. The Government would take appropriate steps to provide a suitable framework for private sector participation in infrastructure development in the State. All efforts will be made to also secure

maximum external funding for infrastructure development. An Infrastructure Development Board would be set up under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister to identify key infrastructure requirements, develop project proposals, secure funding and review implementation. In selected cases Government may consider providing land at concessional rate or even free of cost for critical infrastructure projects.

Power generation is already receiving priority attention of the State Government. Orissa, in fact, has become the trend setter in power sector reforms. The State Government will also pay close attention to the development of railways, roads, ports, industrial estates and parks and social infrastructure. In all these areas the State Government will welcome and actively seek private sector participation including foreign investment.

Thrust Areas

The following have been identified as the Thrust Areas of the Government in its programme of industrialisation : Agro and Food Processing, Mineral-based Industries, Power Generation, Granite and Gemstones, Electronics and Software, Petroleum Refinery and Petrochemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Auto and Auto Components, Garment and Hosiery, Tourism, Handicrafts, Handloom and Khadi.

Organisational and Procedural Reforms

A responsive, helpful and result oriented administration is the key to quick grounding of industrial projects. The administration in Orissa is known for transparency, quick decision making, and fast and helpful response to the needs of entrepreneurs. This positive environment will be further strengthened through procedural and organisational reforms. A Committee will be set up to work out the modalities to minimise inspections and visits to factory premises by the functionaries of various tax and regulatory Departments. Representatives of Industry Associations will also be associated with this Committee. A High Level Committee will also be set up under the Chairmanship of the Chief

Secretary to look into the general grievances of industry and trade.

Entrepreneurship Development

In spite of the quicker industrial development after 1980, the entrepreneurship base in the State is still small and needs to be expanded. Government will take steps to improve the facilities for training of entrepreneurs including those selected under the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana. The Government attach high priority to this scheme which is of immense benefit in providing gainful self-employment to a large number of educated youth.

Public Sector Undertakings

The State Government will follow a pragmatic policy with regard to public sector undertakings. A Cabinet Sub-Committee has been formed to look into the performance of the State PSUs and recommend measures for improvement including financial restructuring through disinvestment.

INCENTIVES :

The essential features of the incentives for industries under the new Industrial Policy are :

1. Classification of Areas :

For the purpose of incentives, depending upon the industrial development of different areas, the State has been divided into 3 zones A, B & C, zone-A being the most backward.

2. "Pioneer Units" & "Priority Industries"

"Pioneer Units" and "Priority Industries" have been given extra incentives under the new Industrial Policy.

"Pioneer Units" are the first two new medium or large industrial units with project cost over Rs. 5 crores going into commercial production in a Panchayat Samity area.

"Priority Industries" are industries which are identified as such. These include :

Agro and food processing, Electronics/Telecommunication (hardware and software), Aluminium based industries, Garments including hosiery and knitwear, Gems and

Jewellery, Precision engineering, Automobile and auto-components, Basic Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Petrochemicals and Shipbreaking.

3. Capital Investment Subsidy

Capital investment subsidy will continue to be given for new industrial units. Women technical entrepreneurs, physically handicapped entrepreneurs and entrepreneurs belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will get extra capital investment subsidy besides interest subsidy on term loans.

4. Water, Power

Water will be made available to new industries at concessional rates in the initial years. New industries are also entitled to exemption from part of the electricity duty for a period of 5 years.

5. Sales Tax

Sales Tax benefits have been substantially improved under the new Industrial Policy.

(a) All new Khadi, Village, Cottage and Handicraft industrial units will be exempted from sales tax on purchase of machineries, raw materials etc. for a period of 7 years. The finished products of all such industries, existing and new will also be exempted when sold through specified sales outlets.

(b) New Small Scale units will be eligible for exemption and new medium and large industries will be eligible for exemption or deferment of sales tax on purchase of machineries, raw materials etc. and finished products for a period of 5 to 7 years depending on location of the units. The ceiling on exemption or deferment has been raised to 100% of the Fixed Capital Investment in all cases.

(c) Higher ceiling and/or longer period of exemption from sales Tax has been provided for:

- Pioneer Units.
- Priority Industries
- Small Scale Industrial Units with fixed capital investment below Rs.10 lakhs.
- Labour Intensive units and units employing larger number of women, handicapped and

persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(d) Existing industrial units going on for expansion/modernisation will be eligible for sales tax benefits.

6. Octroi :

Machineries and equipments required to set up new industrial units will be exempted from payment of octroi. Similarly, spare parts, raw materials etc. used by a new industrial unit will be exempted from octroi for a period of 5 years.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE :

Allotment of Government land at concessional rates, exemption from electricity duty and exemption from octroi have been provided for new Hospital-cum-Diagnostic centres. These facilities can also be extended to Technical/Professional Educational Institutions.

POWER GENERATION :

New Power Plants will be entitled to allotment of land and supply of water at concessional rates applicable to new industries. Captive Power Plants will also be eligible for exemption from payment of Electricity Duty for a period of five years.

TOURISM :

The State has great potential for development of tourism. Tourism-related activities will get most of the facilities applicable to new industrial units. Tourism projects including hotels will also be entitled to power at industrial rates.

FILM INDUSTRY :

Incentives have been provided for new cinema halls, particularly in semi-urban and rural areas. Orissa Film Development Corporation will continue to be the Nodal Agency for development of cinema halls and for production of films.

ELECTRONICS :

Special incentives have been given for electronic/telecommunication including software industries. Such industries will be entitled to the highest category of incentives, irrespective of their location. Land will be provided at a concessional rates for such industries at Bhubaneswar.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES :

Small Scale Industries have been given special benefits in terms of sales tax etc. The marketing

support for small scale industries would also be continued and strengthened.

ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES :

Industrial Peace and Harmony :

Orissa is a peaceful State. Industrial unrest is minimal. The State Government have issued strict instructions to law and order and labour authorities to ensure peaceful conditions in industries and to strive for a harmonious relationship between management and labour in industrial establishments. The labour machinery will continue to be active and vigilant for redressal of grievances for maintaining a cordial relationship in industrial establishments so that production is not hampered.

Speedy Clearance of Projects :

The State Level Nodal Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary will continue to give speedy clearances for infrastructural requirements of large industrial projects. The State Level Empowered Committee will review problems of industries referred to Government. To facilitate resolution of problems at ground level, a District Level Empowered Committee has been formed under the Chairmanship of the Collector of the district.

Sick Industries :

The State Government will make all efforts to revive sick but potentially viable units. The State Level Nodal Committee will recommend measures for rehabilitation of medium and large industries. Similar action will be taken for small scale units by the State Level Inter-Institutional Committee.

Single Window Contact :

The Industrial Coordination Bureaus constituted in IPICOL, OSFC and Orissa State Electronics Development Corporation will continue to function as single window contact for entrepreneurs and provide assistance and guidance to them in project identification and project finance and securing necessary clearances from various authorities and agencies. A new Corporate Body will be formed for Agro and Food Processing Units which will provide similar services in respect of Agro based and Food Processing Industries. The Orissa

Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO) will be the nodal agency for providing infrastructure facilities such as land, water and power.

High Level Review and Advisory Committee :

Large projects will be treated as Fast Track Projects and implementation will be reviewed once every month by a committee headed by Chief Secretary. The Chief Minister will review

implementation of these projects once in every three months.

An Industrial Advisory Committee would be constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister with prominent industrialists and members to advise the State Government about the rapid industrialisation of the State.

A Cabinet Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister will review the implementation of the new Industrial Policy from time to time.

ACCENT ON INDUSTRIALISATION

During the first year of the present Government commencing from March, 1995 till date, a number of measures have been taken to fulfil the Government's commitment to attract large investment in industry to the State and also to facilitate exploitation of the vast resources of the State.

(a) A new Industrial Policy (IP—1996) has been announced, effective from 1.3.1996. In the new Industrial Policy, the policy objectives and strategy to be adopted by the Government for rapid industrialisation of the State has been outlined. Incentive scheme has been suitably restructured to suit the present needs of large as well as small industrial ventures. "Priority Industries" have been identified and special attention will be paid to promote those industries. Such industries include Agro and Food Processing, Electronics and Telecommunication, precision engineering etc. Administrative measures are proposed to ensure effective implementation of the industrial policy.

(b) A High Level Committee has been constituted to review progress of all important large projects to be treated as "Fast Track Projects". These include several steel projects, a stainless steel project, two alumina refinery projects, oil refinery project and also the Deogarh Agro Complex. The Committee meets regularly to clear infrastructure and other requirements of the projects.

(c) To provide all infrastructural facilities, effective steps have been taken to put up dedicated Industrial Parks such as Aluminium Park, Diamond Park, Agro Park to attract different types of industries to the State.

An Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP) is being set up near Bhubaneswar as a Centrally sponsored project. Government of India's clearance have since been received and implementation of the project is underway.

Kalyan Village : An Innovative Approach for Sustainable Development Balangir District

C. J. Venugopal

1. Introduction :

Population explosion, illiteracy, malnutrition and environmental degradation have become chronic problems in the country because of which eventhough several schemes, strategies have been adopted for development in rural areas, the results are far from satisfactory. Most of the time, development programmes fail due to non-involvement, non-participation of the local people; thereby, chances of success have been minimised. To overcome these problems, an experiment has been tried out to involve the local people in the various development programmes and ensure their participation and cooperation in the nation building activities so that programme could be made successful. Also steps need be taken to replicate these experiments in other villages.

2. Genesis :

Balangir district being a drought prone area has typical characteristics like poverty, low productivity, illiteracy, ignorance etc. Poor, erratic and irregular rainfall has also contributed to low productivity in the areas of rainfed farming. The literacy percentage of the district is 35 per cent compared to the national average of 54 per cent. The infant mortality rate in the district is also unfavourable compared to the national average of 74, the district average being 114. The drop-out in the schools is also higher especially so among the weaker section S.C./S.T., girl child, physically handicapped which keeps increasing as the child goes to higher classes. Poverty in the district as per BPL survey in the district is around 80 per cent. In all such programmes, it is highly essential that people's participation is ensured. Therefore, an appeal was made to the community to join in these endeavours of wholesome rural

development to improve the quality of life in the village. To make it a sustainable development process it was realised that no permanent social change would occur without perceptible economic development, hence income generating activities were incorporated. Drought proofing measures have been initiated taking water as the prime mover and key to economic development and a dividing line between poverty and prosperity and hence thrust on strengthening of water resources.

Accordingly, realising the importance of involving the people in the implementation of Government programmes, an innovative experiment called "**Kalyan Village**" has been conceptualised wherein, it is proposed for convergence of community based services. Social developmental issues like enrolment of school going children, total literacy for adults, immunisation for all children, family planning for eligible couple, conservation of environment etc. have been encouraged. To foster a spirit of brother-hood and healthy competition among villages, the Gram Panchayat has been taken as a unit and villages are competing to be the Kalyan Village of each Panchayat by achieving socially desirable objectives. By this competition, it is expected to channelise the energies of the youth, Mahila Mandals towards productive purposes for a healthy society. Special thrust is being given for making it a Women's Movement for sustainable development. The competition is open to all villages and the following thrust areas have been identified which is basically related to education and health because Balangir district being a backward area, Human Resource Development is of paramount importance alongwith infrastructure development for better utilisation of the assets created. The following criteria are being adopted for declaring a Kalyan Village.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES :

- (1) To improve the quality of life of the people;
- (2) To empower community to demand delivery of services thereby improving the efficacy to provide responsive administration;
- (3) To ensure people's participation in developmental activities through Panchayati Raj Institutions;
- (4) To endeavour for building and strengthening the knowledge base in the village.

4. STRATEGY :

- (1) To integrate programmes on Human Resource Development, Infrastructure Development and Income Generating Activities by having convergence of various development programmes in the village;
- (2) To channelise the energies of the Rural youth/Mahilas towards Nation Building activities by ensuring people's participation;
- (3) To organise and empower women's groups as agents for social change and economic development;
- (4) To link literacy with development and to create a sense of belonging;
- (5) To organise self-help groups to improve their standard of life;
- (6) To encourage formation of women thrift and credit societies linking with employment generation programme;
- (7) To encourage conservation of soil and water for drought proofing;
- (8) To have vertical and horizontal coordination between the various Government agencies.

5. STRIVE TO ACHIEVE :

- (1) To have 100 per cent immunisation of children and pregnant women in the village;
- (2) To have 100% enrolment of 5 to 12 years age-group in Primary Schools in the village;

- (3) To complete Primers-I, II, and III distributed under Total Literacy Campaign for 9 to 45 years age-group;
- (4) To have at least, 10 Family Planning cases of eligible couples in the village in each year;
- (5) To maintain good village forest and protect environment in the village.
(Note : 80% of the targets achieved as above is sufficient for this purpose).

6. TIME PERIOD :

As development is a continuous process, the approach of 'KALYAN VILLAGE' needs to be sustained year after year.

7. MONITORING :

In the concept, it is proposed to integrate the development programmes of different departments and have convergence of various schemes focussed in a particular area. As several departments/several schemes are involved in this programme, coordination and monitoring of the programme is highly essential. In view of the above, various committees starting from District to village level are proposed and they are :

(I) DISTRICT LEVEL COMMITTEE :

- | | | |
|--------|---|---------------|
| (i) | Collector & District Magistrate | Chairman |
| (ii) | Project Officer, DRDA | Vice-Chairman |
| (iii) | Sub-Collectors | Member |
| (iv) | Inspector of Schools | Member |
| (v) | Divisional Forest Officer
(Territorial) | Member |
| (vi) | Chief District Medical Officer | Member |
| (vii) | Officer-on-Special Duty, Total
Literacy Campaign | Member |
| (viii) | District Youth Co-ordinator,
Nehru Yuva Kendra | Member |
| (ix) | District Social Welfare Officer | Convenor |

(II) BLOCK LEVEL COMMITTEE :

- | | | |
|-------|--------------------------------------|----------|
| (i) | Sub-Collector | Chairman |
| (ii) | Block Development Officer | Member |
| (iii) | Sub-Inspector of Schools | Member |
| (iv) | Medical Officer | Member |
| (v) | Key Resource Person | Member |
| (vi) | Range Officer | Member |
| (vii) | Child Development Project
Officer | Convenor |

(III) GRAMPANCHAYAT LEVEL COMMITTEE :

(i) Sarpanch	Chairman
(ii) Panchayat Samiti Member	Member
(iii) Naib Sarpanch	Member
(iv) Head Pandit of Lower/ Upper Primary School	Member
(v) ICDS Supervisor or Representative	Member
(vi) ANM or Representative	Member
(vii) Resource Person	Member
(viii) Representative of Village Level Committees/NGO/ Prominent people	Member
(ix) Adopted Gram Panchayat Extension Officer/ VLW/VAW	Member
(x) Gram Panchayat Secretary	Convener

(IV) VILLAGE LEVEL COMMITTEE :

(i) Ward Member (Eldest)	Chairman
(ii) Other Ward Members	Member
(iii) Head Pandit/ Village Education Committee	Member
(iv) ANM/Food Committee Members	Member
(v) Master Trainer	Member
(vi) ANM/Health Worker/ Organiser	Member
(vii) Village forest Protection Committee/Village forest Committee members	Member
(viii) Yuvak Sanghas/Mahila Mandala/DWCRA/NGO	Member
(ix) Head Pandit/Teacher	Convener

As a thrust of the 'KALYAN VILLAGE' programme is on people's participation, Panchayati Raj Institutions have been given prime importance. The committees meet on fixed dates i.e. village level on 1st, G. P. Level on 3rd, Block level on 6th and District level on 8th of every month. Officials of other departments can be invited as special invitees. The villages level, i.e., Village Kalyan Committees, G. P. level, Panchayat Kalyan Committee are the apex committees having members from different departments, institutions, committees for ensuring convergence of programmes. The village level committee is to monitor the implementation and identify felt needs of the people and report developments to the

Gram Panchayat level. The Gram Panchayat level committee is to coordinate and take remedial steps at their end and report to the Block level committee. The Block level committee will supervise and monitor programmes and sort out bottlenecks and report major development to the District Kalyan Committee. The District Level Committee is a policy making body and also provide direction to the programme, supervise and coordinate with various departments to achieve the desired objectives.

In addition, a special cell on 'KALYAN VILLAGE' is functioning in the Residential Office of the District Magistrate & Collector, Balangir. The special cell is to receive information and ensure dissemination. They will also ensure coordination with different departments, monitoring of various schemes and get feed back for immediate remedial action.

8. PLAN OF ACTION TAKEN/TO BE TAKEN :**A. IMMUNISATION :**

- (1) Enumerate & update all infant & pregnant women eligible for immunisation in every quarter;
- (2) Parents are being motivated to send their children for immunisation;
- (3) Village level meeting/group discussion being held regularly in the village;
- (4) Preventive inoculation against 6 killer diseases viz. BCG, Diphtheria, Pertosis, Polio, T.T. and Measles are done within one year to save the child, the immunisation card is being updated regularly;
- (5) Pregnant & nursing mothers are therefore surveyed in every quarter to identify poor pregnant mothers and 2 T. Ts. are being administered at 4th month and 8th month pregnancy;
- (6) After introduction of this concept Wednesday has been fixed as immunisation day and the monthly programme covering all AWC are fixed in the joint meeting of Medical Officer, PHC, Child Development Project Officers, LHVs and ICDS Supervisors;
- (7) Every Saturday is also fixed for processions with slogans shouting and meeting explaining about its efficacies;
- (8) On every Thursday training is imparted to mothers on nutrition, education and child care;

- (9) Door to door approach by the Anganwadi Staff being done to motivate the mothers for immunisation;
- (10) Mahila Mandal meetings are being conducted regularly for immunisation and Income Generating Activities;
- (11) Orientation programme for Anganwadi workers done at regular intervals;
- (12) Meetings of adolescent girls are being done to train them on mother-hood and family welfare;
- (13) Number of Anganwadi Centres are being constructed;
- (14) TLC Primer also indicates about nutrition and health education which is being propagated through the V.Is. and other volunteers in the village.

B. ENROLMENT :

- (1) Innovative idea of having a Black Board on all the 4 sides of the wall from floor to window level for all schools and Anganwadi Centres to facilitate children to read/practice/write is being done;
- (2) White washing of all school buildings by local villagers/Yuvak Sanghas through people's contribution, material provided by BDO/GP and labour contributed by people. This will facilitate a sense of belonging and ownership among the people of the village;
- (3) Number of school buildings are being constructed in the district to provide accommodation;
- (4) Health, check-ups are being done regularly in the schools for sanitation, nutrition, health education etc;
- (5) Eye testing in all schools in the district being done for the 1st time and teachers have been trained and also to identify cases of night blindness;
- (6) Immunisation is being done on Wednesday, not only to provide immunisation but to check drop out rate in the schools;
- (7) Processions are being taken on every Saturday by Students/Teachers/People of the village to create awareness for enrolment and also motivate children/parents to attend school regularly and to check drop-out;
- (8) Village Education Committee meetings are being held regularly to discuss about functioning of schools to attain minimum levels of education;

- (9) Parent—Teachers meetings being held regularly to monitor the progress of the enrolment and to check drop-out especially of girl child;
- (10) Door to door survey has been done to ascertain the number of school going children in the age group of 5—12 years in every village;
- (11) Monitoring format has been given to each school for recording the remarks of the visiting officials;
- (12) Wall paintings, placards have been done in each and every school to create awareness and involve them for ensuring better enrolment and checking drop-out;
- (13) Plantation in the school campus with the participation of school children being done. Each child is being allotted few trees to plant, maintain etc. to create awareness about environment/forest protection. Green brigade is being formed in every school for plantation by school children in the village;
- (14) Children in the age group of 5—8 being enrolled in schools and in the age group of 8—12 in Non-Formal education;
- (15) TLC Primer also indicates about enrolment which is being propagated through the V.Is. and other volunteers in the village.

C. T.L.C.

- (1) Fixed day meetings at Village/GP/Block Level;
- (2) Sakshyarata Mela/Literacy Festivals/Sports being conducted at regular intervals;
- (3) Motivating V.Is. at regular intervals through meetings/Orientation Training Programmes;
- (4) Organising the V.Is./learners to make the Centres functional;
- (5) Monitoring/Conducting V.I. exchange programme at regular intervals to sustain voluntarism.

D. FAMILY PLANNING :

- (1) Yuvak Sanghas/Mahila Mandalas are organising the Family Planning Camps by making available accommodation/cleaning and sterilisation;
- (2) Conducting regular classes on population education, increasing the age

of marriage, sparing methods, safe mother-hood etc.

- (3) Organising meetings at Village/Panchayat level to create awareness motivating people for Family Planning;
- (4) Assisting the beneficiaries to come to the Family Planning Camp;
- (5) TLC Primer also indicates about the small family norms which is being propagated through the V.Is. and other Volunteers in the village.

E. ENVIRONMENT :

- (1) To maintain sanitation and hygienic conditions in the village;
- (2) To create awareness among the village folk to maintain good environment by regular group discussions/meetings;
- (3) Conservation of Forest and afforestation measures taken up through people's participation;
- (4) Back Yard Plantation in the house for supplementary nutrition;
- (5) Motivating beneficiary participation through a package of incentives effectively complemented through environmental education;
- (6) Taking up infrastructure activities like land development, water conservation, percolation tanks on watershed basis for drought proofing;
- (7) Training and upgrading of skills to the villagers for raising of nurseries, grafting plantation and maintenance.

9. INCENTIVES :

It is proposed to converge various development programmes in a phased manner out of the normal funds from Government sources in the said village. Some of the schemes which have been integrated in the said programme are (i) Inter-State Youth exchange programme; (ii) National Integration Camp; (iii) Sports equipment to the village; (iv) Horticulture plants given to individuals for backyard plantation; (v) Forest species to be given to individuals for plantation in their own land; (vi) Creating community infrastructure, like School buildings, A.W. Centres, Club buildings, community centres, roads etc.; (vii) Creating irrigation potential for the village/individual by constructing Diversion Wiers with percolation

tanks on water-shed basis to prevent run off water for drought proofing of the area; (viii) Activating other welfare legislations; (ix) Taking up income generating activities to provide supplementary income to the families.

There would be integration of various programmes so that convergence of such poverty alleviation/infrastructure development/income generating activities in the village would provide a model. These models 'KALYAN VILLAGE (s)' are to serve as path finders and pace setters in furtherance of the cherished goals planned for the future. This would have a demonstrative effect and the same experiment can be replicated to other villages also.

10. RESPONSE :

Response has been slow but after making the villagers aware, the competitive spirit is gradually increasing and there is a healthy competition between various villages of each Panchayat through people's participation especially women's involvement to get their village declared as KALYAN VILLAGE. Already Ghantbahali village in Muribahal Block, they are working full-time on the above-mentioned issues and are taking steps to achieve the target. Steps are being taken to plan out the developmental programmes in the villages. So also in Bangabahal in Agalpur Block they are working in Family Planning, Literacy etc. and are strongly competing for the same. Similarly, in Pandripani village of Patnagarh Block, the villagers have actively taken up the protection of forest, motivating the V.I. and the new literates to complete the Primers given under TLC. They have also taken initiative to take up family planning and launch enrolment drive in the Primary Schools. The response so far is very positive and through the village involvement they are participating in the construction of community assets like School building, community centre, diversion weirs for irrigation purpose which are being done in the said village. Alongwith this, linkage is also made to activate the thrift and credit society in the village to encourage Mahilas to start savings from the earnings.

The literacy campaign is progressing well, regular enrolment drive is going on, by mobilising

all the school going children, immunisation is being done regularly, monitored by neighbourhood group. Steps have been taken to construct dug-wells under Million Wells Scheme and ensure its utilisation. Several such villages in the district are showing active involvement and participation and competing to be "KALYAN VILLAGE". The findings at the District Level indicate the following. Due to the competitive spirit and the active involvement of the people in the above selected para-meters it is found that roughly 10,810 additional children have been enrolled in the Primary Schools and efforts are being made to check their drop-outs. Similarly, around the same number have been enrolled in Non-Formal Education Centres. On the Family Planning front it is observed that compared to last year an additional number of 1500 family planning cases have been operated and it is showing an increasing trend.

It is an experiment which is at very nascent stage but the response so far has been very encouraging and the healthy competition among the villagers and the active involvement and participation of the youth and Mahilas in the programme is a ~~step~~ in the right direction as it channelises their energy towards nation building activities. This innovative approach for sustainable wholesome rural development which tries to integrate human resource development, infrastructure development and income generating activities by ensuring people's participation, convergence of various programmes etc., in the KALYAN VILLAGE would have a deonstrative effect and increase the chances of success of the programme (s). It is proposed to replicate the same to other villages also for better prosperity of the rural folk.

*Collector & District Magistrate,
Balangir.*

DEVELOPMENT IN STEEL SECTOR IN THE STATE

This year has seen an unprecedented surge in promotion of steel industries in the State. Besides commissioning of a plant, namely that of Mid-East Integrated Steels Limited, Memoranda of Understanding were signed for setting up large steel plants with reputed firms like TISCO, Larsen & Toubro Limited and Ganapati Exports Limited. Gopalpur, the site of giant port-based steel plants of TISCO and L & T together with the expansion project of Gopalpur port has started entering an era of transformation into an industrial culture. The total number of proposals for putting up of Steel Plants in the State has risen to 16 by now.

Trend and Level of Urbanisation in Orissa

Dr. Chitrasen Pasayat

The term 'urbanisation' refers to a ratio of urban population to total population. But there is no uniform definition of urban area acceptable to all the countries of the world. The definition of urban area has been adopted in India for the purpose of census operation considering the following criteria : (a) All places with a Municipality, Corporation, Cantonment Board or Notified Town Area, (b) All other places satisfying the criteria like ; (i) a minimum population of 5000; (ii) at least 75 per cent of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural activity; and (iii) a density of population of at least 400 persons per sq. km. 1000 persons per sq. mile. In a changing environment, the process of urbanisation is directly linked with the pace of industrialisation and economic growth. Though the process of industrialisation leads to the growth of new urban areas, there are also other factors contributing to the growth of urban centres.

The urban population of Orissa as per the 1991 census was 4,232,455 spread over 124 urban agglomerations (UAs)/ towns in the state. The urban population accounted for 13.43 per cent of the total population of Orissa. It may be noted here that Orissa is one among those states in India where the proportion of urban population is far below the national average of 25.72 per cent. In other words, Orissa is one of the least urbanised states of India both in terms of degree of urbanisation (percentage of population in urban areas) and town density (number of towns per thousand sq. km.). In 1981, Orissa occupied 14th position among the 14 major states of India, in terms of degree of urbanisation (Table-VI). In terms of town density also, Orissa ranked well below in 1981, at 13th place. In terms of a composite index of urbanisation calculated by Rukmani

(1994 : 3264)—which captured the size as well as spread of urban population—Orissa remained at the bottom in the list of 14 major states of India. This implies that Orissa combines a very low degree of urbanisation with a worse spatial spread of urban units which also results in very very weak rural-urban linkages. However, Orissa continues to be among the bottom ranking states in terms of both the degree of urbanisation and town density even in 1991 and it has still the lowest ranking in terms of the composite index of urbanisation.

Despite all these the absolute number of urban dwellers in Orissa is increasing steadily decade after decade. For instance, in 1951 it was 594,070 (4.06 per cent) which has gone up to 14,232,455 (13.43 per cent) in 1991. In other words, the urban population increased more than 7 times within a span of forty years only. At the time of the first Census after independence, i.e. 1951, the population living in urban areas of the state was 5.94 lakh only. The partition of India led to mass movement of refugees from Pakistan and Bangladesh. According to 1951 Census, 54 per cent of the total refugees who came to India settled mainly in urban areas. In other words, a disproportionate number of refugees migrated to the urban areas and it had its impact on urban areas in Orissa also. It may be noted here that till 1951 Orissa did not have a town in Class I category. Cuttack emerged as the first town with a population of more than one lakh at the time of 1951 Census.

The 1951—61 decade was largely free from the impact of 'abnormal' circumstances such as epidemics, war and partition. It was also the first decade of planned economic development and a

decade of rapid industrialisation all over the country. So, according to Bose (1993 : 107) for a proper understanding of industrialisation, urbanisation and economic growth this decade should be considered to be the beginning or starting point. In case of Orissa, in 1951, the urban population was 5.94 lakh which had almost doubled to 11.09 lakh by 1961 Census, which might be attributed to planned economic development and rapid industrialisation. In the context, it might be useful to study the growth of Rourkela city during 1951—61 decade.

The construction of the first public sector steel plant and the township in Rourkela started in the mid-fifties. According to the 1951 Census, the population of Rourkela village including the bustee was only 2,533 and the acquired villages had a total population of 15,502. With the erection of steel plant in 1960 there was large scale recruitment of workers. As a result of which the entire area was incorporated as the Rourkela steel town in the map of urban Orissa at the time of 1961 Census. The new town recorded a total population figure of 90,287 registering a net growth rate of 480.18 per cent during 1951—61 (Meher, 1993 : 215).

In 1901 Census, there were only 14 towns in Orissa. At the 1951 Census, the number increased to 39 and further moved to 124 by 1991 Census. As it was mentioned above, Cuttack emerged as the first Class I town in 1951 and by 1991, there were 8 towns including urban agglomerations in the Class I category. Between 1951 and 1961, a marked shift in the distribution of towns by size class was noticed. A significant increase in the number of towns with 10,000 population and over was recorded. Similarly, the distribution of population by size class changed considerably during this decade with a shift in the direction of large towns. A distinct pattern emerged in the percentage share of various classes of towns in the total urban population of the State. The proportion of urban population living in towns with under 10,000 inhabitants declined significantly from 30.86 per cent in 1951 to 17.22 per cent in 1961, while that of towns with a population of over 10,000 each

showed an increase from 69.14 per cent to 82.78 per cent.

Between 1961 and 1971, the urban population as a proportion of the total population increased from about 6.32 per cent in 1961 to about 8.41 per cent in 1971. In terms of increase in percentage points the rate of urbanisation during 1961—71 could not be regarded as high. However, in terms of absolute numbers during these ten years, the urban population increased by nearly 7.36 lakh which was significant and definitely higher than 5.15 lakh increased during the previous decade, i.e. 1951—61. In other words, the urban population of Orissa increased by 66.30 per cent. Thus, from the point of view of the urban growth rate, urbanisation had indeed been rapid during the 1961—71 decade.

Notably, the number of Class I cities (100,000 people and over) increased from one to four during 1961—71 and the population residing in these cities went up dramatically from 1.60 lakh to 7.31 lakh. In 1961, 14.40 per cent of Orissa's urban population lived in Class I city. By 1971, this proportion increased to 39.60 per cent. Interestingly, during the same decade, the proportion of total urban population living in towns of 50,000 to 99,999 decreased suddenly from 25.75 to 3.94 per cent only. Marked changes were recorded in the class III towns (20,000 to 49,999) and class IV towns (10,000 to 19,999). On the one hand, the proportion of total urban population increased from 16.77 to 27.85 per cent in Class III towns while on the other, the proportion decreased from 25.86 to 15.47 per cent in class IV.

In the wake of Indo-Bangladesh war in 1970s, Orissa witnessed one of the major human migrations in its history and a large number of Bangladeshi refugees moved to the urban areas of Orissa. The urban population of Orissa as recorded in the 1981 Census was 31.10 lakh constituting 11.79 per cent of the total population of the State. If these figures were to be compared with the urban population as recorded at the 1971 Census, then the urban population of Orissa could be said to have increased by 68.54 per cent during 1971—81. Thus, from the point of view of the urban growth

rate, we could not ignore the fact that urbanisation had been rapid during 1971—81 decade also.

An important way of looking at the trend of growth of urban population is to study the percentage distribution of population by different size classes of urban agglomerations/towns. After independence when the census was held in 1951, then the class V towns with a Population of 5000 to 9999 dominated the urban scenario in Orissa. But in 1961 census, class II and class IV towns having a population of 50,000 to 99,999 and 10,000 to 19,999 respectively dominated the urban scenario in Orissa. Thereafter, the bigger towns having a population of more than one lakh started dominating the urban scenario. Their share of urban population has remained the highest in each census since 1971.

In 1971, class I towns/urban agglomerations accounted for 39.60 per cent of the urban population which has been steadily increasing and at the time of the 1991 census their share has been increased to 44.43 per cent. Thus, the trend changed completely in 1971 when the class I cities occupied the top position and class III towns (20,000—49,999) occupied the second place. This trend continued till 1991. But, contribution of class III towns has been steadily going down or declining. In class IV only 16.97 per cent of the urban population of Orissa lives in 52 towns or 41.94 per cent of the urban agglomerations/towns in 1991 census. This means that the bigger towns are going at a much faster rate with the result that in 1991, as much as 44.43 per cent of the urban population of Orissa lives in only eight out of 124 towns/UAs.

Nevertheless, all the class I cities/UAs are equally not growing. For instance, Bhubaneswar and Baleswar UA have increased their population by over 50 per cent during 1981—91. This increase is the highest in Bhubaneswar (87.74 per cent) and is the lowest in Sambalpur UA (18.93 per cent). Yet after independence, the rate of decadal growth of the population living in class I UAs/towns in Orissa as a whole has always been more than 50 per cent excepting during 1981—91 when it is a little more than 45 per cent.

The growth of population of each size class since 1951 can be analysed by working out the decadal variation of their population. During the decade 1981—91, as much as 5.85 lakh population was added to class I whereas the population of class V and class VI declined by 29,477 and 1,793 respectively. In other words, the population of class I goes up by 45.21 per cent whereas class V and class VI towns post a negative growth of 15.03 and 12.99 per cent respectively.

In Orissa, the increase in the number of class I, class III and class IV UAs/towns has been steady till 1991. Even the increase in the number of class II towns with the exception of 1971 has been steady till 1991. However, we find an altogether different pattern in class V which constitutes 23 towns in 1951. The number has gone up to 30 in 1971 but come down to 22 in 1991. Similarly, we find only one class VI town in 1951 which increased to 3 in 1961 but in the next census 1971 the number reduced to 2 which again increased to 3 in 1981 and finally remained at the same level in 1991. Fluctuation in the number of towns is understandable as generally declassification of towns or addition of new towns affect these size classes. Further, the reduction in the number of towns in these classes is due to the increase in the population of these smaller towns resulting in their shift to the next higher class.

The decadal growth rate of urban population in Orissa came down from 86.79 per cent during 1951—61 to 36.08 per cent during 1981—91. During the decade 1951—61, the level of urbanisation increased by 2.26 percentage points. During 1981—91 decade the increase was only 1.64 percentage points. As a consequence the annual rate of gain in percentage of urban population also declined. It suggests that the tempo of urbanisation in Orissa has slowed down during the decade 1981—91 as compared to that of the previous decades.

The decadal growth rate of urban population in Orissa has come down from 86.79 per cent during 1951—61 to 36.08 per cent during 1981—91. During 1951—61, the level of urbanisation rose by 2.26 percentage points.

During 1981—91 decade the increase was only 1.64 percentage points. As a consequence, the annual rate of gain in percentage of urban population has also come down which suggests that the tempo of urbanisation in Orissa is slowed down during 1981—91 as compared to the previous decades.

Analysis across the districts adds another dimension to study the level and trend of urbanisation in Orissa. The proportion of urban population is increased in all the districts in 1991 from that of the 1981 level. But the percentage of urban population varies from 5.95 in Phulbani to 33.46 in Sundergarh as per the 1991 census. This implies that the levels of urbanisation are uniformly not recorded in all the districts of Orissa. Sundergarh is the most urbanised among all the 13 undivided districts of Orissa. This is the only district in Orissa where the proportion of urban population is even well above the national average of 25.72 per cent. Sundergarh has achieved this status only because of Rourkela city. If we exclude Rourkela UA then the urban population of Sundergarh stands at only 10.78 per cent. Similar situation arises in case of undivided Puri district where most of the urban population reside in two important class I cities namely Bhubaneswar and Puri.

Admittedly, Sundergarh is highly urbanised followed by Puri (19.76 per cent), Sambalpur (17.18 per cent) and Ganjam (14.97 per cent). It may be noted here that the highest number of urban units in Orissa is found in the district of Ganjam. It may interest to know how the districts of Orissa are located with regard to the state average. In all the four districts mentioned above, the proportion of urban population to total population is above the state average of 13.43 per cent. The remaining nine districts namely Kendujhar (12.67), Cuttack (12.31), Koraput (11.26), Dhenkanal (9.89), Balangir (9.64), Baleswar (9.46), Kalahandi (6.53), Mayurbhanj (6.19) and Phulbani (5.95) the proportion of urban population lie below the state average. In Phulbani, Mayurbhanj, Kalahandi Baleswar, Balangir and Dhenkanal more than 90 per cent of the population lives in rural areas. Sundergarh is the only district where less than 70 per cent of the

population lives in rural areas otherwise in the remaining districts the rural population is more than 80 per cent. Phulbani district has recorded the lowest percentage of urban population. Among other districts, which have recorded low percentage of urban population are Mayurbhanj and Kalahandi. The low degree of urbanisation of these districts reflects the general backwardness of the districts with predominant tribal habitations. The analysis further suggests that there has been high inter-district variations.

All the 13 undivided districts of Orissa have contributed to Orissa's urban population in varying proportions. The four coastal districts namely Puri, Cuttack, Ganjam and Baleswar with an area of 38.62 per cent of the state's urban area have together contributed 50.04 per cent of Orissa's urban population. The inland region, on the other hand with nine tribal dominated, densely forested backward districts containing 61.38 per cent of state's urban areas sustains only 49.96 per cent of its urban population. While the coastal division has more urban dwellers than urban area, the inland division has more urban space but less urban inhabitants. Nevertheless, among the inland districts only two namely Sambalpur and Sundergarh have combinedly contributed slightly less than one-fourth (23.31 per cent) of Orissa's urban population. In other words, six districts on the one hand constitute nearly three-fourth of Orissa's urban population. These are areas of favourable geographical conditions which have provided industrial, mining and commercial activities to take place in the earlier decades thereby making the road of urbanisation faster. On the other hand, the districts namely Balangir, Baleswar, Kalahandi, Mayurbhanj and Phulbani project a very abysmal picture of urbanisation.

It is observed that the areas around big towns like Bhubaneswar, Puri, Rourkela, Sambalpur and Cuttack have shown relatively higher growth of urban population. Mention may be made of Kalinga Industrial Estate, I.D.L. Factory and other colony areas around Rourkela, Dhankauda, Ainthapali, Govindtola and Dhanupali areas around Sambalpur, Khandagiri, Patia, Nandankanan and Rasulgad around

Bhubaneswar; Baleshwar Industrial Estate in Baleshwar; Takatpur Industrial Area, L.I.C. Colony area and Podaastia Business Centre Area around Baripada and the like. The core areas of mining and industrial belts like Angul, Fertilizer Corporation of India Township, Dera, Colliery Township, I.T.I. and other colony area near Talcher (Dhenkanal), Jharsuguda, Brajaraj Nagar and Belpahar industrial belt (Sambalpur) have also shown higher urban growth due to expansion of industrial and mining activities. Nevertheless, geographically the inland, hilly and tribal areas lag far behind in urbanisation. On the other hand, urbanisation has been intense in the plains and coastal areas or plateau areas where non-agricultural pursuits have been preferential in the regional economy. All the same, the present process of urbanisation clearly reveals that industrial and mining operations in Orissa are mainly confined to a few pockets only.

It is seen that the spatial pattern of urban population at the district level shows greater imbalances in the distribution and contribution of the urban population in Orissa. Among the districts of the State, Puri continues to be the most thickly urban populated area, the urban density being 4261 persons per Sq. Km. This is due to existence of two Class I cities namely Bhubaneswar and Puri in the undivided Puri district. The lowest urban density of 909 persons per Sq. Km. has been recorded in respect of Keonjhar district.

If we look at the Tahasil level then we find some more interesting points. Reportedly, 59 out of 147 Tahasils in Orissa remain entirely in the rural frame having no urban population in 1991 Census. Cuttack (15) constitutes the highest number of such entirely rural tahasils followed by Sambalpur (7), Koraput (7), Puri (4), Baleshwar (4), Dhenkanal (4), Phulbani (3), Mayurbhanj (3), Bolangir (3), Kalahandi (3), Sundargarh (2), Kendujhar (2) and Ganjam (2). On the other hand, among tahasils, Panposh in Sundargarh district has the highest percentage of urban population (73.64 per cent) followed by Cuttack (69.84 per cent) of Cuttack district and Brahmapur (62.11 per cent) of Ganjam district.

All the undivided districts of Orissa have shown wide variations in their urban population growth rates during 1981—91. In this period, the proportion of the urban population is increased marginally in the four tribal dominated hilly districts namely Mayurbhanj, Phulbani, Balangir and Kalahandi indicating a virtual stagnation in urban growth. These districts present gloomy pictures of urbanisation. In 1991, the urban population is roughly 6.19 per cent in Mayurbhanj, 5.95 per cent in Phulbani, 9.64 per cent in Balangir and 6.53 per cent in Kalahandi—an increase of 0.47, 0.69, 0.51 and 0.52 percentage points respectively—over the 1981 figures cannot be considered to be an indication of phenomenal increase in urban population. But in terms of absolute population size there has been an increase in urban population during 1981—91.

Puri with an urban growth rate of 63.30 per cent has topped all the districts while Koraput with an urban growth rate of 20.23 per cent is at the other end of the scale. It may be noted that some districts with the higher proportion of urban population registered lower decadal growth rates in their urban population and some districts with relatively lower proportions registered comparatively higher decadal growth rates in their urban population. For instance, the districts like Dhenkanal, Baleshwar and Phulbani with a higher decadal growth rate of urban population during 1981—91 had very low proportion of urban population in 1991. On the other hand, Sundargarh had the highest proportion (33.46 per cent) of the urban population in 1991, but the 1981—91 decadal rate of growth of its urban population (28.19 per cent) was comparatively low. Notably, there was no urban area in this district till 1941 and the urbanisation had been mainly due to the location of the giant steel plant at Rourkela.

The percentage share of Class I towns in the total urban population is increased continuously and steadily from 17.26 per cent in 1951 to 44.43 per cent in 1991. Two factors are responsible for the addition of population to Class I UAs/cities. The first is the increase

population of Class I cities and secondly the accretions to the population due to new UAs/cities entering this class in 1991 Census. On the other hand, the percentage share of Class V and Class VI towns in the total urban population has come down steadily. As regards the class V towns, it has come down from 30.03 per cent in 1951 to significantly 3.94 per cent in 1991. Similarly, in case of class VI towns, it has come down from 0.83 per cent in 1951 to 0.28 per cent in 1991. Much of the reduction in population relating to these two size classes can be attributed to declassification of towns in previous census and partly due to movement of towns in these size classes to higher size classes. In the remaining classes of towns, though we find an overall increase or decrease in their percentage shares of the total urban population, the patterns are not clear as observed for Class I, Class V and Class VI towns.

Sundargarh is found to be one of the most urbanised districts of Orissa. In 1991, it is the top most urbanised district in terms of degree of urbanisation (percentage of population in urban areas). But in terms of town density (number of towns per 1000 Sq. Km.), its rank is slipped to sixth place preceded by Ganjam, Cuttack, Puri, Baleshwar and Dhenkanal. Yet, in terms of a composite index of urbanisation which captures both the size as well as spread of urban population Sundargarh ranks first. This implies that Sundargarh combines a very high degree of urbanisation with relatively a poor spatial spread of urban units. Similar situation is observed in case of other highly urbanised districts namely Baleshwar, Cuttack, Dhenkanal and Sambalpur. Notably, on the one hand, Cuttack (15) constitutes the highest number of tahasils which are entirely rural in nature and on the other hand Cuttack tahasil (69.84 per cent) is the second most urbanised tahasil in the State in terms of degree of urbanisation. All the same, Puri is the second most urbanised district in terms of degree of urbanisation and third in terms of town density. In terms of a composite index of urbanisation, Puri ranks second. This implies that Puri is the only highly urbanised district which combines a high degree of urbanisation with a better spatial spread of urban

units which probably results in strong rural-urban linkages.

On the other hand, most of the least urbanised districts of Orissa namely Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Koraput, Mayurbhanj and Phulbani have relatively even combination between the degree or urbanisation and spread of urban population which ultimately results in weak rural-urban linkages in the districts of Orissa. On the whole, setting aside the low level of urbanisation in Orissa, various districts of the state provide a scenario of highly unequal and uneven level of urbanisation suggesting high level of inter-district disparities.

Summing up, in Orissa, the number of urban agglomerations/towns has gone up significantly from 39 in 1951 to 124 in 1991; the number of urban inhabitants has gone up considerably from 594,070 in 1951 to 4,232,455 in 1991 and the percentage of urban population to total population has also gone up constantly from 4.06 in 1951 to 13.43 in 1991. Besides, the important trend of urbanisation in post-independent Orissa is the significant increase in the number of urban dwellers of large towns. Still the proportion of urban population in 1991 cannot be considered to be significant. Out of the 147 tahasils in Orissa, 59 tahasils are completely rural having no urban population in 1991. Besides, there are ten tahasils in the state where the percentage of urban population to total population is below five per cent, which means that the impact of urbanisation in these tahasils is not significant at all. In other words, by and large Orissa continues to be predominantly rural in nature with 86.57 per cent of its total population living in the rural areas.

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TRO,
Collectorate, Sambalpur,
PIN-768001

WELFARE DEPARTMENT

1. Award of merit scholarship to one each SEBC students reading in Class—IX & X of all Government/Recognised High Schools of the State.
2. For upliftment of education of SCs. & STs. during the year 1995-96, 4 nos. of new schools (1 Kanyashram, 1 Ashram School, 1 Girls High School & 1 Boys' High School) have been opened by Welfare Department. 4 nos. of Ashram School/Kanyashram have been upgraded to Boys' High School & Girls' High Schools. 3 nos. of Sevashrams have been upgraded to Ashram Schools & Kanyashram. 11 nos. of Sevashrams have been converted to Residential Sevashrams.
Besides, 7 nos. of new High Schools (4 Boys' High School & 3 Girls High School) have been opened and 20 nos. of Sevashrams have been upgraded to Ashram Schools in second phase.
3. Reconstitution of State Level Atrocity Committee to expeditiously enquire into the incidences of atrocities on SCs. and STs. as well as to eradicate casteism with a view to establishing fellow-feeling and social harmony in the society.
4. 27% reservation in Civil Posts and services under the State for the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes in initial/direct recruitment.
5. Setting up of the State Commission for Welfare of SCs. & STs. on the lines of National Commission for SCs. & STs. for all round development and review of the various Welfare Schemes implemented by the Government and steps for reform measures.
6. Steps have been taken to install complaint boxes at the Block Headquarters to facilitate filing of complaint petitions by the SCs. & STs. on the incidence of atrocities to be treated as F.I. Rs.

Achievements of Works Department during the last one year at a glance

1. At the end of 1994-95, 123 bridges were under construction. With limited resources all out efforts have been made with a target of 50 bridges for completion during 1995-96. Meanwhile the following 13 bridges have been completed.

Sl. No.	Name of the bridge
1.	Bridge over Kharla Nallah on Kusumi-Badabahal-Gudaguba road
2.	Bridge over Laxmi Nallah on Madhapur-Boudh-Manamunda road
3.	Bridge over river Deo on Biramitrapur-Hatibadi-Purunapani-Nuaguan road
4.	Bridge over river Mahanadi at Tarapur
5.	Muhana bridge at 51.00 Km. of Jajpur-Champua road
6.	Bhagarpada bridge at 28th Km. on Angul-Tikarpara road
7.	Bridge over Dhanua on Nimapara-Balanga-Satasankha road
8.	Bridge at Kanchi Cut on Bira-Harekrushnapur-Baliguali road
9.	Gadadhar bridge on Bira Harekrushnapur-Baliguali road
10.	Podapeta bridge on Mahulpali-Turei road
11.	Sarali bridge on Asanjodi-Palabani road
12.	Mundali bridge over Mahanadi
13.	Bridge over Gobari drainage cut on Khaira road

2. On the N.H.-6, one bridge has been completed over river Bandhan
3. Construction activities of six damaged and washed away bridges in Ganjam District taken up with World Bank Loan have been geared up and steps taken for early completion.
4. The strengthening and widening work of Sambalpur-Rourkela road which is being executed under A. D. B. loan have also been geared up for timely completion as scheduled.
5. To tide over the funds constraint in the State Plan Budget available to Works Department for improvement of roads and construction of bridges, efforts have been made to secure foreign aid from World Bank and OECF, Japan. The World Bank have indicated to provide funds to the tune of Rs.1000.00 crores for strengthening and widening of about 1000Kms. of State roads. For the purpose of identification, strategic option study has been carried out in respect of 4600 Kms. out of which 2140 Kms. have been identified for further study by project co-ordinating consultants.
6. With efforts of the Government, Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan have enlisted two State roads, namely, (1) Panikoili to Rajamunda (2) four-laning from Bhubaneswar to Puri at an estimated cost of Rs.159.42 and Rs. 88.25 crores respectively.

7. A new scheme, namely, Build, Operate and Transfer has been adopted. Entrepreneurs have been invited for improvement of 23 road projects.
8. Importance of all-weather communication in rural areas is basic necessity for implementation of anti-poverty programmes and various other rural development programmes. Due to non-completion of several ongoing bridges, missing links in different parts of the State are to be bridged and to remove the communication problem in rural areas. The matter was taken up with NABARD and they have sanctioned loan assistance to the tune of 23.11 crores in two phases for completion of 18 ongoing bridges during 1995-96 and 1996-97.
9. There are six National Highways in the State with a length of 1625 Kms. Fourlaning of Bhubaneswar-Cuttack-Jagatpur Section of NH 5 have been taken up with construction of six major bridges. The work is in full swing and all obstacles have been removed for completion of the work as per schedule.
10. It has been felt that the portion from Jagatpur to Chandikhole of NH 5 also requires four-laning due to traffic intensity and therefore with consistent efforts through the Government of India, OECF assistance for execution of this work has been got sanctioned. Now the preparatory work before commencement of the execution is being done and it is expected that the commencement of work may be taken up during 1996-97.
11. About 350 buildings relating to different Departments inclusive of major buildings are being executed by the Works Department. Adequate stress has been given during the current year for early completion of the buildings under Central Assistance and External Aid.
12. The break-up of road network under different categories as are being maintained by different Departments in the State is annexed.

BREAK-UP OF ROAD NETWORK UNDER DIFFERENT CATEGORIES

Category	Length (Km)	Remarks
Expressways	67	Maintained by Public Works Department
National Highway	1,625	
State Highways	4,014	
Major District Roads	5,102	
Other District Roads	4,465	
Total PWD Roads	15,273	
Classified village roads/Village roads	17,298	Maintained by Rural Development Department
Municipal roads	8,697	Mostly earthen with moorum sub-base at few places
Irrigation Department roads	2,294	
Forest roads	6,942	
OSEB roads	46	
Total-Other Roads	17,979	
Panchayat Samiti Roads	25,454	Mostly earthen with moorum sub-base at few places
Gram Panchayat Roads	1,43,804	
Total	1,69,258	
Grand Total	2,19,808	

Woman and Child Development in Orissa

I. Mid-Day Meal Programme :

The Mid-day meal programme is an important, laudable and welfare scheme launched by the State Government soon after coming to power in March 1995. This welfare programme has the following objectives :

- (a) Improvement of the enrolment of students in the primary schools;
- (b) Prevention of the drop-outs;
- (c) Improvement of retention of the students in the primary schools;
- (d) Provision of nutritional support to the students.

Salient features of the scheme are :—

- * It covers all the students from Class-I to Class-V in all primary schools, upgraded M.E. Schools and the day scholars of the residential sevashrams.
- * Hot and fresh cooked rice and dal with vegetables (Dalma) is served to these students during the noon recess hour.
- * Each primary school is a M.D.M. Centre.
- * 38,93,000 students in 39,600 schools are served meal on every working day.
- * Guardians Committee for each school supervises and monitors/actively participates in the programme.

The Government of India launched the National Programme of Nutritional support to Primary Education with effect from 15-8-1995 in 175 EAS/RPDS blocks of the State. Under the National Programme :

- * Rice including its transportation cost is met by the Government of India.

The mid-day meal programme is a massive and popular measure for which the State Government's expenditure is about Rs.77 crores during the current year (from July 1995 to March 1996).

After introduction of the programme it has achieved success in the following areas.

- * Improvement in students attendance and enrolment in schools in general and in the tribal and inaccessible areas in particular.
- * Improvement in teachers' attendance,
- * Remarkable participation of the community and parents/guardians in the programme.
- * Engagement of 79,224 women including widows and poor women as cooks and helpers.

II. Emergency Feeding Programme in K.B.K. districts.

Emergency feeding programme is a special relief measure introduced in 20 acutely drought-prone and scarcity blocks of Kalahandi, Nuapada, Koraput, Malkangiri and Rayagada districts. The poor old, indigent and infirm people of these areas are provided with free food during the scarcity period.

The salient features of this programme are :

- * This programme is a part of the campaign to achieve freedom from hunger in the State, announced by the present Government soon after it came to power in March, 1995.
- * 45,145 old, indigent and infirm poor people of 20 blocks of Kalahandi, Nuapada, Koraput, Malkangiri and

Rayagada districts were given free food from May to October, 1995.

- * The feeding continued till December, 1995 for 13,349 beneficiaries in nine blocks of Nuapada and Rayagada districts.
- * Hot and fresh cooked rice and dal with vegetables (Dalma) was served to the beneficiaries in their own village every day during the period.
- * A sum of Rs.70.21 lakhs was spent on this programme out of Prime Minister's Relief Fund.

III. Social Security Measures :

1. Old-age Pension and Widow Pension Scheme

Under the social assistance and welfare measures the State Government provides a Pension of Rs.100 per month to the old and indigent people, agricultural labourers, cured leprosy patients below the poverty line.

- * During the current year 5,11,500 old and indigent persons and widows below poverty line have been covered.
- ** Out of 5,11,500 beneficiaries 39,729 number of agricultural labourers of 60 years and above have been covered under the scheme.
- *** 7,210 number of cured leprosy patients above 60 years with the sign of deformity have also been covered.
- **** The State Government have provided Rs.72.72 crores for this scheme during the current year.

2. Disability Pension Scheme :

44,000 eligible disabled persons have been covered under the Disability Pension Scheme with a monthly pension of Rs.100.

3. National Social Assistance Programme :

(a) National Old-age Pension Scheme :

The National Old Age Pension Scheme was introduced with effect from 15-8-1995 by the Government of India with Rs.75 per month for 2,83,400 beneficiaries above the age of 65 years and below the poverty line. The State Government supplements the scheme with additional amount of Rs.25 per month per beneficiary in order to make it Rs.100 per month.

(b) National Family Benefit Scheme :

The Government of India have introduced the National Family Benefit Scheme with effect from 15-8-1995 and under this scheme;

- * One time grant of Rs.10,000 is given to the bereaved families below poverty line in case of accidental death of the primary bread earner of the family.
- ** One time grant of Rs.5,000 is given to the bereaved families below poverty line in case of natural death of the principal bread earner of the family.
- *** Government of India have provided Rs.510.69 lakhs under the above scheme during the current year.

(c) National Maternity Benefit Scheme :

Government of India have introduced the National Maternity Benefit Scheme with effect from 15-8-1995. Under the scheme Rs.300 is provided to the pregnant women below poverty line for two live births. Government of India have provided Rs.240.08 lakhs during the current year under this Scheme.



Development Administration and Working of Poverty Alleviation Programmes in Orissa

Dr. Sidhartha Kanungo

Change is nowhere more urgently needed than in the so called developing countries. In the Constituent Assembly charged with the drafting of the Constitution for free India, Jawaharlal Nehru expressed the sentiment very eloquently. Referring to Gandhi he said "The ambition of the greatest man of our generation has been to wipe out every tear from every eye. That may be beyond us, but as long as there are tears and sufferings so long our work will not be over".¹ After the Second World War, the new nations emerged out of dark experience of imperial exploitation and embarked upon a complex process of social reconstruction. Poverty, Illiteracy, diseases and malnutrition, low agricultural and industrial productivity together posed a formidable challenge for the Government of the new nation. The idea of development administration was born at this juncture of Third World history.²

Edward Weidner defined development administration as an action oriented, goal oriented administrative system.³ The Crux of the development administration is social change. According to Merle Fainsad, development administration involves the establishment of machinery for planning economic growth and mobilising and allocating resources to expand national income.⁴ Today development is concerned with the formulation and implementation of the four P's : plans, policies, programmes and projects. As Donald C. Stone observes "Broadly speaking development administration is concerned with achieving national development. The Goals values and strategies of change may vary but there always are generic processes through which agreement on goals is reached and plans, policies, programmes

and projects are formulated and implemented..... Development administration therefore is concerned primarily with the talks and process of formulating and implementing the four P's in respect of whatever mixture of goals and objectives may be politically determined.⁵

After carefully studying all the definitions of development administration given above, we have now come to the conclusion that development administration aims of bringing about social change. It is a directly Government led effort to intervene in process of socio economic transformation.

A vast majority of the population of the country (about 76 per cent) live in the villages and about 40.4 per cent of them are below poverty line. It is a fact that the poverty problem in India is essentially a rural one. So after independence, Government have taken rural development programme with a view to reducing the poverty, gross inequalities in income, growing problem of unemployment and the miserable living conditions of the poor and down-trodden sections of the society.

All rural development programmes have been directed to make a frontal attack on poverty through employment generation and creation of productive assets through institutional credit and provision of subsidies. Various area development programmes and programmes on rural housing, drinking water and sanitation are of direct interest and relevance for the rural poor. For the upliftment of rural poor, much importance is being attached to creation of job opportunities particularly in rural areas. As such, employment guarantee programmes which are launched during

the 6th and 7th plans have been continued during the 8th plan. Greater emphasis has been given during the 8th plan on participation of NGOs and the beneficiaries themselves for the effective implementation of these programmes.

Rural Orissa is the epitome of India's poverty viewed in the context of 58 per cent of the population living below the poverty line according to the report submitted by the Expert Group appointed by the Planning Commission for the year 1987-88. A sizeable section of this population belongs to the scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and other weaker sections of the society. Unemployment, under employment and abysmal poor working and living conditions of the rural poor are problems which need to be addressed if the pace and progress and rate of growth of the economy are to be matched with the developed states like Punjab, Haryana, Tamilnadu, Maharastra, Gujurat and Karnatak. With a view to uplifting the economic status of the poor, the State as well as Central Government have launched several anti poverty programmes and other employment programmes which include IRDP, ERRP, JRY, TRYSEM, EAS, Indira Awas Yojana, Million-Wells programme, ITDP, DPAP, SFPP, etc.

This paper makes an attempt to study the working of IRDP, ERRP, Jawahar Rajgar Yojana and Indira Awas Yojana in Orissa. The study is based on the information available from Integrated Rural Development Programme, a manual published by the Department of Rural Development under the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, Anti-Poverty Programme; Progress during the Decade 1980-1990 published by Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Orissa and Economic Survey published by Directorate of Statistics and Economics, Government of Orissa.

Integrated Rural Development Programme :

The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is a centrally sponsored scheme founded by the Centre and the States on 50 : 50 basis.⁶ The objective of the programme is to assist selected

families of target group in rural areas to cross the poverty line by taking up self-employment ventures. The programme aims to achieve the state objective by providing income generating assets including working capital, where necessary to the target group families through a package of assistance including subsidy and institutional credit.

The target group of the programme consists of small farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisan and others whose annual family income is below the cut off line (Rs.4,800.00). The family belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe constitute the bulk of the poverty group. In order to ensure that these families are not denied their due share, it is provided that at least 30 per cent of the assisted families should be drawn from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. It further states that at least 30 per cent of the total beneficiaries should be women. Priority should be given to women-headed households.

IRDP was first introduced in 1978-79 in some selected blocks of the country. The programme was extended to all blocks of India in October, 2 1980.

The concept of IRDP is a multi-dimensional, multi-sector and comprehensive approach to development.⁷ The important schemes covered under IRDP are Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fishery, Artisan Schemes, etc.

The IRDP has achieved tremendous success with regard to coverage of beneficiaries, release of subsidy, disbursement of loans, etc.

As against the total coverage of 9.2 lakh beneficiaries under the programme during the 6th Plan period, a coverage of 10.98 lakh during 7th Plan period (1985-90) was quite impressive. It may be pointed out that in the last year of Seventh Plan period alone, between April, 1989 and March, 1990 about 1,88,788 came under IRDP as against the annual target of 1,40,343 beneficiaries, of which 23%, 30% and 21% belong to SC, ST and Women categories respectively.

In the first year of the 8th plan i.e. in 1992-93, 93,326 families were assisted with an investment of Rs. 6283.43 lakh. During the year 1993-94 the total financial allocation was Rs.6826.00 lakh to assist 1.60 lakh families which could be achieved to cent per cent. An amount of Rs.11,393.92 lakh was spent by the end of March, 1994.

It would be seen from the table No. 1 that during 7th Plan, out of the 10.98 lakh beneficiaries, 22.93% belonging to SC category and 27.34% ST category. In 1993-94 the percentage of SC and ST beneficiaries constitute 27.21% and 31.40% respectively. Similarly the coverage of Women under IRDP has increased from 16.23% during 7th Plan to 40.52% in 1993-94. Further, it is revealed from the table that per capita investment has increased from Rs.2765.00 during 7th plan to Rs.7121.00 in 1993-94 recording an increase of 157.54%. By the end of December, 1994, 56,212 families were benefited at a cost of Rs.4490.44 lakh.

TABLE No. 1
Achievements under IRDP since 1990-91

Period	No. of families covered				Women (No. of beneficiary)	Investment (Rs. in lakh)			Expenditure per family (in Rs.)
	SC	ST	OC	Total		Subsidy	Credit	Total .	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
During 7th Plan	251822	300306	546153	1092821	178259	12141.32	18231.25	30372.57	2765
1990-91	36501	48327	64784	149612	50337	3078.62	3253.19	6331.81	4232
1991-92	30429	34535	46748	1116712	47360	3229.86	3869.12	7098.98	6354
1992-93	24849	28838	39639	93326	38587	2804.40	3479.03	6283.43	6470
1993-94	43543	50246	66211	160000	64836	5173.57	6220.35	11393.92	7121
1994-95 (Upto December)	56212	4490.74	..

Source : Economic Survey, 1994-95 Government of Orissa, Directorate of Statistics and Economics, Orissa Government Press, Cuttack, P-60

Training for Rural Youth For Self-Employment (TRYSEM) :

TRYSEM is that component of IRDP which trains youth in self-employment in the fields of Agriculture and allied activities, Industry business and trade, etc. Under this scheme, 1.48 lakh young have been trained out of which 1.04 lakh have been rehabilitated by the end of March, 1993. During 1993-94, 15,415 youth have been trained at a cost of Rs.256.02 lakh and 13,485 were rehabilitated in self/wage employment. Table No.2 reveals the picture of achievement under the scheme since inception. During the year 1994-95, 7218 number of rural youth have been trained and 4654 rehabilitated by the end of December, 1994.¹⁰

It is revealed from the table that by the end of the 7th Plan out of 93459 trained youth, the coverage of SC, ST and Women accounted for 24.54%, 18.79% and 28.68% respectively. Similarly out of 50,162 trained youth rehabilitated 26.74%, 19.27%, 25.37% belong to SC, ST and Women respectively during the said period. During the year 1993-94, 15,415 youth have been trained out of which 22.39%, 20.42% and 44.56% belong to SC, ST and Women respectively.

TABLE No. 2
ACHIEVEMENT UNDER TRYSEM

Period	Youths Trained (Number)					Youths rehabilitated (Number)				
	SC	ST	Others	Total	Women	SC	ST	Other	Total	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
By the end of 7th Plan	22944	17563	52952	93459	26812	13417	9670	27075	50162	12727
1990-91	3166	3001	6559	12726	5357	4279	4741	9042	18062	7575
1991-92	6517	5824	12853	25194	10213	5647	4936	10551	21134	9608
1992-93	4353	3902	8530	16785	7580	3778	4885	6409	15072	6282
1993-94	3452	3149	8814	15415	6869	3836	3030	6619	13485	5777
1994-95	1797	1713	3708	7218	3358	922	1174	2558	4654	1798
(Upto December, 1994)										

Source : Economic Survey, 1994-95, P-61.

DWCRA :

Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) which is a sub-scheme of IRDP is being implemented from the year 1983-84. Here women are encouraged to form a group of 15-20 beneficiaries belonging to the families below the povertyline. The Group is assisted with a sum of Rs.15,000.00 which is used as revolving fund to encourage these group activities. The objective of the scheme is to provide the minimum facilities to the women so that they can effectively participate in IRDP. Initially 4 districts i.e. Dhenkanal, Sambalpur, Bolangir and Kalahandi were covered under the programme. This was extended to Sundargarh district during 1986-87. During the 6th and 7th Plan the programme was implemented in all the 100 blocks in these districts. Against the target of formation of 2789 groups 2765 groups were formed by 1989-90, 47982 beneficiaries were covered under different income generating schemes. A sum of Rs.438.44 lakh were utilised during the period. The details are given in table No.3.

TABLE No. 3
PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENT UNDER DWCRA (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Funds sanctioned	Expenditure incurred	Target groups formed in Nos.	No. of groups formed in Nos.	Beneficiaries under income generating groups in Nos.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1983-84	3.48	3.48			
1984-85	78.86	76.12	100	100	1818
6th Plan	82.34	79.60	480	480	8111
1985-86	60.80	61.56	580	580	9929
1986-87	101.92	87.15	400	400	6911
1987-88	91.35	83.82	640	544	9613
1988-89	65.59	72.94	680	769	14009
1989-90	37.49	53.37	220	222	3624
7th Plan	357.15	358.84	269	250	3896
6th + 7th Plan	439.49	438.44	2209	2185	38053
			2789	2765	47982

Source : Anti-Poverty Programme : Progress during the Decade, 1980-1990, Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Orissa, Agriculture Information Press, Bhubaneswar, 1991, p-8.

Problem arises in IRDP :

- (a) Per-capita investment is lagging behind all India average resulting in lower income generation for beneficiaries.
- (b) Integrated planning taking into account available potential of the area and of the beneficiary and linkage with different programmes to improve income generation to take the beneficiaries above poverty line is not adequate.
- (c) The monitoring and supervision of the beneficiaries by the Extension staff of the block and different line Departments of the Government is not adequate.

It is expected that with greater decentralisation of power and strengthening of Panchayati Raj institutions, most of the defects will be rectified and IRDP will be able to play a significant role in eradication of poverty.

ERRP : (Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor)

The State Government have introduced in 1980-81 the programme for providing economic assistance to the poorest families living in rural areas. The aim was to assist on average 10 poorest families in a village. Although the centrally sponsored IRDP takes care of all the families living below poverty line, the poorest among them living in destitute condition can not take the loan burden under the IRDP. They are therefore assisted under the State Plan Scheme of ERRP with a higher rate of subsidy. It was stipulated that families having no income generating assets of any kind and having annual income not exceeding Rs.1200.00 would be eligible for assistance under ERRP. Special emphasis under this programme was placed on land based scheme including annual cropping,

plantation or orchards, pisciculture including confined fishery, prawn culture and capture fisheries taken up and developed on government lands. This scheme involves very small loan and are mostly subsidised. Animal Husbandry Scheme and non-agricultural employment scheme can also be provided with bank finance with higher rate of subsidy than permissible under IRDP.

During the 6th Plan, 3,36,314 beneficiaries were covered against the target of 4,43,629. Out of the total coverage, SC and ST constitute 617. A sum of Rs.4206.64 lakh was utilised against a sanctioned fund of Rs.4917.46 lakh.

During the 7th Plan the following modifications were made.

- (i) Income threshold for selection of families had been raised from Rs.1200.00 per annum to Rs.2000.00.
- (ii) On an average 20 or 20% of the families whichever was higher were selected for assistance and preference was given to SC and ST families as well as poor traditional artisans.
- (iii) Preference was given to pisciculture, handloom, mulberry, sericulture and development of waste land with source of irrigation for annual cropping and poultry programme in complexes. For ST beneficiaries annual cropping with irrigation could be provided in respect of his own land.
- (iv) Destitute with annual income not exceeding Rs.1200.00 were given low cost scheme costing not more than Rs.1000.00 without linking to bank loan. It carried subsidy upto Rs.750.00 and balance unit cost was to be contributed by the beneficiary from his own sources.

TABLE No. 4

PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENT OF ERRP FROM 1985-86 TO 1990-91
COVERAGE OF BENEFICIARIES

Year	SC	ST	Others	Total	Destitute	Funds sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)	Funds utilised (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1985-86	17,095	22,340	26,917	66,352	..	1012.47	645.70
1986-87	29,776	35,422	45,746	110,944	20,000	760.68	820.00
1987-88	49,742	55,745	78,268	183,755	89,074	558.95	1292.38
1988-89	34,267	36,682	52,679	123,628	46,311	711.38	990.63
1989-90	24,419	19,778	17,957	62,154	17,779	694.14	423.71
1990-91	2,900	2,299	2,221	742	72	319.34	75.78

Source : Economic Survey, 1994-95, p. 205

Table No.4 shows the physical and financial achievements of ERRP from 1985-86 to 1990-91.

During 1990-91, 7420 beneficiaries were covered which accounts for 100% of the annual target of 7420. About 39%, 31% and 30% under ERRP during 1990-91 belong to SC, ST and other categories respectively. It may be pointed out that ERRP Scheme has been wind up since 1990-91.

From the report of evaluation of ERRP implemented during the 6th Plan taken up by Planning and Co-ordination Department, Government of Orissa for six districts (as consolidated by the Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar) it is seen that the average annual income per beneficiary has been highest in Keonjhar (Rs.1377.00) followed by Koraput (Rs.828.00), Sambalpur (Rs.764.00) and Kalahandi (Rs.565.00). In Puri and Ganjam it is Rs.261.00 and Rs.198.00 respectively.

Jawahar Rojgar Yojana :

During the last year of the Seventh Plan, the two rural Employment Generation Programme i.e. National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Labour Employment Guarantee Programme were amalgamated into a single rural employment guarantee programme, known as Jawahar Rojgar

Yojana. This JRY has been launched since 1-4-1989. The expenditure on implementation of this programme is to be shared on 80 : 20 basis between the Central Government and the State Government including the value of food grains. The Central assistance under the new programme released directly to the DRDAs in two instalments on the basis of prescribed criteria. While the allocation of funds in favour of the State was decided on the basis of poverty criteria, the allocation to the districts was made on the basis of backwardness criteria, namely percentage of agricultural labourers to main workers, percentage of rural SC/ST population to the total rural population and inverse of agricultural productivity.

After deducting the amount specified for Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) from the total allocation each DRDA would earmark the balance funds between the Gram Panchayats and the DRDA in the ratio of 80 : 20. The distribution of funds to the Gram Panchayats was made on the basis of population.

15% funds out of the share of DRDA and Gram Panchayats each have to be set apart towards administrative expenditure and maintenance of assets. The remaining 85%

funds available with the DRDA was required to be utilised for completion of incomplete projects taken up earlier under NREP/RLEGP and each Gram Panchayats, it would be spent in the following manner.

(i) Economically productive assets	..	35%
(ii) Social Forestry Works	..	25%
(iii) Individual beneficiary schemes for SC/ST including million well scheme.	..	15%
(iv) Other works including roads & buildings.	..	25%

This earmarking was however indicative and if the Gram Panchayats so desired could make changes in the sectoral expenditure except in case of schemes for direct benefit of SC/ST. Two or more Gram Panchayats could pool their resources together to take up works of common benefit.

During the year 1993-94, a sum of Rs.19,582.43 lakh has been spent, generating 479.07 lakh mandays of employment. Table No.5 shows yearwise picture of expenditure and generation of employment under JRY. During the year 1994-95 (till December, 1994) 246.67 lakh mandays could be generated at a cost of Rs.10423.46 lakh.

TABLE No. 5

GENERATION OF EMPLOYMENT UNDER JAWAHAR ROJAGAR YOJANA

Period	Employment generated (in lakh mandays)				Total expenditure (Rs. in lakh)
	SC	ST	Other	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1989-90	157.70	205.81	154.12	517.63	17309.29
1990-91	102.62	127.42	111.93	341.97	12845.26
1991-92	105.39	127.99	115.48	348.86	14033.59
1992-93	96.92	119.73	109.74	326.39	13067.00
1993-94	139.12	182.13	157.02	479.07	19582.43
1994-95 (Upto December, 1994)	71.70	94.24	80.73	246.67	10423.36

Source : Economic Survey, 1994-95, p. 62

Intensified Jawahar Rojagar Yojana :

The scheme was launched in November, 1993 and is being implemented in 21 backward districts of the state. During the year 1993-94, Rs.1911.22 lakh has been spent for generating 43.89 lakh mandays under IJRY. In 1994-95 (upto December, 1994) Rs.3,975.40 lakh was spent generating 95.28 lakh mandays under IJRY.

Indira Awas Yojana

Indira Awas Yojana was launched during the year 1985—86. Under this scheme dwelling houses are being constructed and made available free of cost to the poor houseless with special preference for S.C., S. T. and freed bonded labourers who are below the poverty line. These houses are constructed at a cost

of Rs.14000 in plain areas and Rs.15,800.00 in hilly areas. There is no type design for these dwelling units which are essentially low cost, are intended to be constructed by the beneficiaries (to whom the house building grant is given in instalments) by making use of locally available building materials. Since 1993—94, on demand the scope of coverage has been extended to rural poor other than S. C. and S. T. In 1993—94, 10,588 houses have been constructed under the scheme against a target of 13,410 houses at an expenditure of Rs.1,434.83 lakh. During the year 1994—95, (upto December, 1994), 6,488 houses have been constructed at an expenditure of Rs.1,008.82 lakh.¹¹

A very large number of prospective beneficiaries are the ones who were allotted house sites under a different programme of the Government a few years back. Their sites may not be all at one place interfering with the cluster approach under the Yojana. There have often been demands that instead of houses, shops may be permitted to be built in if the beneficiaries so want. The Ministry of Urban Development has also been urging that a free house to S.C.s/S.T.s. is creating difficulties in implementation of other housing schemes for weaker sections which have a larger loan component. Taking all these aspects into account the Yojana needs certain modifications. In addition to the habitat approach, construction of individual houses should also be allowed under Indira Awas

Yojana. The construction of house-cum-shops may also be permitted if the beneficiaries so choose.

All Rural Development Programmes, for their effectiveness depend upon the capabilities of district and block level administration for planning, implementation and monitoring. Over the years, various steps have been initiated for strengthening the block and district level administration, but these efforts are not adequate. In 1985, Government of India set up a committee to go into the question in depth particularly in the context of the implementation of the poverty alleviation programmes. The recommendations of the committee which call for a total overhaul of the existing set up of the district and block administration need to be processed and decisions taken quickly. For effective use of the district, as a planning unit, a greater devolution of power at the district level is called for.

The democratic set up at the district, block and panchayat level also require strengthening. The Panchayat Raj system has to be reactivated through timely selection and greater delegation of authority and financial resources. Without the full involvement of people's representatives in planning and implementation, poverty alleviation programmes may not have any impact.

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Performance of JRY/IJRY/EAS during 1994—95 and 1995—96

J.R.Y.	1994—95	1995—96
Allocation	(Upto January, 1995)	(Upto January, 1996)
Central Share	17,587.53	20,388.56
State Share	4,396.89	5,097.25
Total	21,984.42	25,485.81
O. B. as on 1st April	3,480.11	4,590.45
Funds released (both share)	17,226.07	19,127.77
Total funds available	20,706.18	23,718.22
Funds utilised upto January	11,960.51	13,621.21
% Utilisation	58%	57%
Mandays (Lakh number)		
Target	522.34	599.45
Achievement	284.05	328.42
%	54%	55%
I. A. Y.		
Target	15,214 Nos.	62,958 Nos.
Achievement	7,336 Nos.	19,314 Nos.
%	48%	31%
M. W. S.		
Target	44,413 Nos.	18,637 Nos.
Achievement	15,585 Nos.	18,674 Nos.
%	35%	100%
I.J.R.Y.	1994—95	1995—96
Allocation	(Upto January, 1995)	(Upto January, 1996)
Central share	5,715.00	3,183.00
State share	1,428.75	795.75
Total	7,143.75	3,978.75
O. B. as on 1st April	4,092.46	2,435.69
Funds released	4,093.84	1,593.69
Total funds available	68,186.30	4,029.38
Funds utilised upto January	4,674.49	3,015.25
% Utilisation	57%	75%
Mandays		
Target	41.13 (72)	72.07 (78)
E. A. S.		
O. B. as on 1st April	3,116.41	2,012.13
Funds released	8,408.25	10,313.39
Total funds available	11,574.66	12,340.07
Funds utilised	7,891.54	8,643.94
% Utilisation	68%	75%
Mandays generated (Lakh numbers)	189.85	202.90
Number of person registered since inception-	9,93,496	21,39,063
Number of persons employed	7,01,962	5,10,735
Number of Blocks covered under E. A. S.	175	250

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Rehabilitation of Degraded Forest through People's Participation in Orissa

K. V. Bhaskar Rao
& N. C. Mishra

Forest, the precious gift of nature besides fulfilling the basic need of mankind i.e. food, shelter and cloth since its existence, plays a key role in maintenance of ecological balance in this planet.

In the passage of time, the rise in human population and their growing dependance on forest resulted in depletion of forest area day by day. Forest preservation became a prime concern of the Government when ecologists pointed out the serious consequences of forest depletion viz. gradual decline in rainfall, increase in the number of drought year, drying of spring below the hills, fall of ground water table, reduction in the production and productivity of crops, soil erosion and siltation of water reservoirs, increase in the carbon dioxide content in air, global warming, extinction of valuable fauna and flora, shifting of forest pests to cultivated species, etc. day by day which may ultimately result in complete imbalance in the ecosystem leading to self destruction of mankind from this earth.

Effective protection of the existing forest cover of the State has increased the forest area to about 140 sq. kms by the year 1989, according to a satellite survey. Besides enforcing various acts of forest conservation and check its further depletion, the State Department of Forest and Environment have taken up massive plantation programme. In order to meet the necessities of rural poor for fuelwood, small timber and fodder Social Forestry Scheme has come into existence.

In Kondhamal District, the main activity of the Forest Department in this direction is praiseworthy. The forest conservation and regeneration process is being achieved through

three separate schemes viz. (1) Degraded forest rehabilitation through vegetation and soil conservation, (2) Existing forest management and (3) New forest creation through barren hill plantation.

The degraded forest rehabilitation is undertaken in shifting cultivation (*Podu chasa*) areas dominated by tribal and scheduled caste population. The degraded forests are being rehabilitated either (a) by raising saplings in nurseries and planting these saplings i.e. called artificial plantation or (b) by viable root stock initiation through silvicultural cleaning, stone guard wall fencing etc.

Field experience and expertise revealed that silvicultural cleaning process of degraded forest rehabilitation is less expensive, less time consuming and more successful in achieving the goal. While the approximate expenditure per ha is Rs.1,900 in this process, the artificial method of planting requires Rs.2,000 to Rs. 8,000 depending upon the type of planting materials used. The success of regeneration or survival is 100 per cent due to the strong root stock while it is limited to 50 per cent due to sapling mortality for various reasons in artificial plantations. Similarly due to vegetative propagation, quick establishment (within one year) is observed in this process while it takes three times (3 years) more to reach the same level of growth and establishment under artificial plantation.

It would be appropriate to discuss here that in earlier days forest was treated as a national property. Later on as the civilized global population thought themselves as one family, the concept of forest as international property came

into mind. However, due to various administrative constraints and differences in the policies of different countries, it is finally accepted as national property. Therefore, various acts at state as well as national level in India have been created to safeguard this valuable national property as well as to renovate the lost forest area of the past. However, it is felt that by enacting and enforcing a law would not be sufficient to achieve this end. People's participation and support is very much essential for sustainability of any project. Therefore, the present policy of the Government is to involve the local people with the officials of Forest Department in execution, maintenance and future stability of this project.

It would be worthwhile to mention here an example of such success. Musamaha Khesara Forest under Raikia Forest Section of Kondhamal District was adopted during 1993—94 under the rehabilitation of degraded forest through silvicultural cleaning. This 120 ha hilly area having five hills with gentle slope was severely affected by shifting cultivation. The efforts of the Forest Guards, Forestors, Forest Range Officer, G. Udayagiri under the active guidance of the Divisional Forest Officer, Phulbani through frequent contact and persuasion finally convinced 5,000 villagers of adjoining villages viz. Musamaha, Mandakia, Malerimaha and Budiringja and the field execution of the project started during 1994—95. These villagers formed "Vana Sanrakhyana Samity" which would be the final decision making body and contact organisation of the people with the Forest Department for day to day collaboration. The people have understood that once this forest is regenerated, the pruning materials, minor forest product and available fire woods would be available to them to meet their day-to-day requirement with the permission of Forest Department and in return, they would protect the forest from unnecessary tree felling by miscreants. At each step of execution they were involved. Silvicultural cleaning and stone guard fencing stated in the month of January-March 1995 and the subsequent rain helped the root stock to produce viable, healthy, quick growing saplings. Now this Musamaha Khesari Forest is regenerated with one year old saplings of sal,

piasal, halanda, kendu and arjuna etc. Now the forest is jointly managed by local villagers and Forest Department. This patch has at least saved approximately Rs.6,00,000 which would have been spent from the state/national budget towards regeneration and conservation besides saving a huge amount for its further maintenance and safeguard.

The taboo or religious traditional belief of the tribal and scheduled caste people sometimes help Government in achieving these objectives. One such example is Ratingia Reserve Forest. This 119 ha forest previously prone to shifting cultivation is now regenerated and protected through people's co-operation. Approximately 3,000 villagers of adjoining villages viz. Kiramaha, Baudinaju and Baluparanga took a peculiar decision. Persons affected by leprosy were made to walk around the border of this forest patch once only and later they declared that anybody without the permission of villagers if tries to cut trees would suffer from a disease like leprosy. Eventhough such things would not happen scientifically, it is strange to observe that none dared to enter and involve in tree felling in this jungle as a result the forest regenerated.

In this tribal district the women are more helpful in decision making in family matters as well as outside matters. Many a woman inform forest officials regarding unscrupulous people engaged in tree felling, which is of great help to nab the anti-forest elements.

Therefore, it is suggested that instead of limiting such projects to patch areas, large scale operation of such projects i.e. Degraded forest rehabilitation through silvicultural cleaning, stone guard wall fencing etc. rather than artificial plantation may be taken up at the state and national level in order to save huge money for regeneration of forest in degraded forest rehabilitation which would be required in the later process. Similarly involvement of local people, incentive to Vana Samrakhana Samities and volunteer organisations involved in forest regeneration and protection may be encouraged for sustainability of the forest conservation and protection projects.

The sustainability of the project will largely depend on suggesting alternatives to shifting cultivation. The Regional Research Station of Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology at G. Udayagiri, Kandhamal district has recommended the following points to achieve the end.

(1) In the forestation programme the planners have to consider the Tribal Culture and belief of the local people i.e. they do not cut fruit plants.

(2) Skill-oriented training programme for the tribal and scheduled caste population on multi-storeyed cropping system, composite farming, intensive cropping, cropping sequence and water-shed management need be intensified and follow-up action be taken up.

(3) Facilities like cold storage, food processing units and marketing societies be created to discourage exploitation by middle men.

(4) Encouraging production and marketing of off-season vegetables and quality grains to improve the economic condition of the local people.

(5) Involvement of local people in all developmental programmes of the region to keep them nearer and inform the positive impact of such programme.

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GOPALPUR PORT

The Gopalpur Port constructed by the State Government as a fair-weather port at an estimated cost of Rs.35.98 crores was opened to traffic on 27-2-1987. After the present Government assumed office it decided to develop Gopalpur as an all-weather port in a joint venture with the MMTC. Accordingly a meeting was held on 5-9-95 under the chairmanship of the-then Chief Secretary to discuss the modalities about the joint venture. It was decided to sign an MOU with the MMTC and accordingly MOU has been signed with them on 15-2-1996.

In the meantime MMTC have already appointed a consultant namely, Consulting Engineering Services (India) Limited to prepare a feasibility report. The said consultant has already visited Gopalpur and have given their recommendation for location of the Port area in consultation with the representatives of TISCO and IREL as well as the Technical Officers of Gopalpur Port after detailed discussion with them on 11th and 12th at Bhubaneswar. The decisions taken in the meeting has been submitted separately for obtaining orders thereon.

As per the time frame stipulated in the MOU, the detailed feasibility report will be submitted to State Government by end of June 1996. Investment decision and detailed agreement will be signed by end of November, 96. The actual construction work will be taken up in October/November, 97 and the Port will be ready for use by 2000 A.D.

POWER SECTOR REFORMS

Orissa is the pioneer in the Power Sector Reforms in India. The Orissa Electricity Reform Act, 1995 has been enacted on 10.1.96 and would be made effective shortly. After the restructuring of the sector the generation of power will be the responsibility of Orissa Power Generation Corporation (OPGC) and Orissa Hydro Power Corporation (OHPC). The Transmission and Distribution of electricity will be the responsibility of the Grid Corporation of Orissa Ltd. (GRIDCO) with a mandate to separate the distribution function in due course. To begin with the central zone consisting of Bhubaneswar, Cuttack and Dhenkanal Electrical Circles will be given on management contract to a private entrepreneur. The Orissa Electricity Regulatory Commission will be constituted as an independent and autonomous regulatory body to lay down the policies for all the players in the power sector and enforce those policies through licences and such mechanisms.

The desired objectives, among others are to procure power developers through open and transparent bidding process so as to generate electricity at the cheapest cost and to transmit and distribute electrical energy efficiently with the the minimum transmission and distribution loss in the power system. The consumers are expected to receive better quality of service in shape of un-interrupted power supply with adequate voltage. The Orissa Electricity Regulatory Commission, while fixing the electricity tariff shall take into consideration, among other things, the quality of service rendered by the utilities and the fair return on their investment to make the power sector sustainable. It is also expected that the transparent regulatory regime would attract private investment to the power sector and as a result the plan resources which would have been otherwise required for the sector would be available for other welfare activities in the State. As a matter of fact Overseas Development Administration (ODA, U.K.) is considering to give grant of 75 million pounds and the World Bank is considering to sanction a loan of \$ 350 million to strengthen the power sector in the State.

Rural Electrification

At the end of 1994-95 around 14,000 villages were left un-electrified and a target of only 220 was fixed for electrification during 1995-96. Since Rural Electrification is of paramount importance, this Government enhanced the target for 1995-96 to electrify 1500 villages. The Government is committed to electrify the remaining villages within a period of five years by covering the habitations in the remote areas through non-conventional energy resources. That apart, 7,500 beneficiaries under Kutir Jyoti programme are going to be supplied electricity and 400 Harijan Basties would be electrified. With a view to boosting agricultural production, 3,500 L.I. points are being energised during 1995-96.

The Welfare Programmes for Women undertaken by the Government of Orissa and Voluntary Agencies since Independence

Soumendra Kumar Dash

The all round socio-economic development of any particular region can be achieved by the fair involvement of each constituent of the society in the mainstream of development. The society of women in Orissa and elsewhere is being deprived from their legitimate rights and privileges. A number of projects, schemes and yojanas have been executed by the Government of Orissa which are meant for the emancipation and empowerment of women of this state. The quality of life of women and job opportunities are improving by the operation of Jawahar Rojagar Yojana and many ancillary programmes such as IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA, etc. The expectant and nursing mothers of our state are being taken care of by the launching of Integrated Child Development Scheme and Supplementary Nutrition Programme. Manavi is another leading organisation having network of programmes throughout the state, which is striving for the uplift of the society of women in every walk of life by the adoption of various projects. Many NGOs are also performing different welfare activities for women independently and in association with Manavi, the State Commission for Women is also striving to reduce dowry death and atrocities on women in our state.

The issue of woman's empowerment assumes tremendous significance in the context of the emerging interface of growth, human resource development, resource use and economic self-reliance. Dr. Radhakrishnan has aptly said, "Progress of our land can not be achieved without active participation of our mothers, wives, sisters and daughters". Planners of our country sincerely thought about the development of women which had been reflected in the Sixth Five Year Plan. If appropriate skills and opportunities of decision-making will be given to women, they would be able to prove their capability successfully. Father of Nation, Gandhiji believed that women's productive abilities and attitudes were essential forces that need to be allowed full and free play for human and social development with justice and dignity. Bishop Nzimba of Kenya has stressed, "Train a man and you train an individual. Train a woman and you build a nation". The national economic development will be unbalanced, incomplete and lopsided if women are not fully involved.

The Government of Orissa executes different plans and projects for the welfare of women through the Panchayati Raj Department, which undertakes different developmental activities for women such as community development (including special project), Grama Panchayat and Social Welfare. It is time to

create statewide awareness and about women's emancipation and empowerment programmes that are being provided by the State Government.

Since 1st April, 1989, Jawahar Rojgar Yojana is a special project under community development, which is being undertaken in Orissa. The creation of a number of job opportunities is the primary objective of this special project, particularly for women in rural area. The secondary objective of Jawahar Rojgar Yojana is to improve the quality of life in rural areas. Basically rural poor women are falling under the target group of this Jawahar Rojgar Yojana. In addition to this, 30 per cent of employment opportunity under the Yojana is reserved for women. The expenditure, which is incurred for the execution of this Yojana is shared on 80 : 20 basis. A sum of Rs.23,000.00 lakhs is provided in budget under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana for 1993-94. Besides that, the target of generation of Rs.557.71 lakh man-days has been fixed.

There is another central programme i.e. IRDP which is funded equally by State and Central Governments. This programme helps rural families having an annual income upto Rs.8,500.00 at present either through loan or by subsidy and rural women get fascinated by enabling them to generate sufficient incremental income by taking up self-employment activities and thereby raise their incomes above the poverty line of Rs.11,000.00 per family per annum. Since 2nd October, 1980 this programme is being executed in the different Blocks of the State. A number of subsequent refinements had been made in the strategy of IRDP in 1991-92 to hasten the impact of this project on the beneficiaries.

The most emphasising refinements of IRDP is the 50% of the beneficiaries selected are women. This is an additional benefit for the society of women of Orissa. This advantage has been provided by the Government of Orissa through IRDP programme. The picture of the physical and financial achievements during 1993-94 can be interpreted through the following table.

TARGET ACHIEVEMENT UPTO DECEMBER, 1993

		SC	ST	BC	Total	Women
New		14943	17024	21895	53862	20631
Old	165479	130	66	285	481	140
TOTAL	165479	15073	17090	22180	84343	20771

The funds available was Rs.4277.12 lakhs and the amount spent was Rs.2341.36 lakhs.

At least 40 per cent of the trained youth should belong to women between the age of 18 to 35 years and they are trained by Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) which is a component of IRDP. The main objective of TRYSEM is to provide technical skills to rural youths and enabling them to be self employed by utilising their skills. The total expenditure on TRYSEM is met by State and Central Governments on 50 : 50 matching basis under the centrally sponsored plan.

Another sub-schemes of IRDP is the Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), which is being implemented for the year 1983-84. The aim and objectives of this scheme is to improve the quality of life by providing income generating activities to women members of IRDP families. This programme helps to include women into the national mainstream of economic development as well as ensures about the economic empowerment of women, making them active and effective partners in the progress of the family. This is operating in 18 undivided districts of our State,

i.e., Cuttack, Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Koraput, Keonjhar and Phulbani. There is a revolving fund of Rs.15,000.00 paid to each group of 10—15 women. The total expenditure was borne by State, Central Government and the UNICEF. Now the costs are borne under IRDP administrative expenditure component. The progress and performance of DW CRA can be perceived by going through the following table during the year 1993-94.

PHYSICAL PROGRESS 1993-94					
Achievements Beneficiaries concerned					
Target No. of Groups		SC	ST	Others	Total
525	219 Groups	872	1098	1097	3067

The society of women in Orissa gets another advantage by the operation of Integrated Child Development Schemes. Out of different activities of ICDS, health check-up and referral services to pregnant and nursing mothers is valuable feed back to women at large in our state. 214 Blocks, 4 urban areas and 30 districts of the State are included in ICDS project. ICDS takes up an area on the basis of malnutrition and high rate of infant mortality prevailing in those tribal areas. The delivery of services have been improved and some innovative schemes viz Women's Integrated Learning for Life (WILL) Programme, scheme for Adolescent girls, income generating schemes are being implemented in concerned project areas. 191 projects have been covered under World Bank assisted ICDS programme and 27 projects are being undertaken by central sector under ICDS scheme.

Supplementary Nutrition Programme again aims at making up for the calories deficiency of food intake specially among expectant and nursing mothers. Food is provided by the State Government and the Government of India and External Donors like CARE. The number of beneficiaries for 1993-94 are as follows :

Pre School Children	(i) CARE	11,95,450
Expectant & Nursing Mothers	(ii) SNP (Non-Plan)	3,34,400
	(iii) SNP (Non-Plan) Bread	73,024
	(iv) SNP (Plan)	7,39,000
Total Beneficiaries		23,41,874

Mahila Vikash Samabay Nigam started functioning during 1990-91 with 100% financial assistance of the State Government to support women entrepreneurs for economic development. The achievements of MANAVI (OMVSN) can be illuminated epitomically during 3-4 years of establishment as follows. 16,000 women were covered under income generating schemes, 400 women were trained for food preservation and processing, 200 women were covered under Entrepreneurship development programmes, 100 women were trained in electronic consumer goods production, 40 in agarbati making, 20 in gemstone cutting and polishing, 15 in design upgradation at National Institute of Designs, 50 existing entrepreneurs were covered under Performance Improvement Programme (PIP), 50 societies have been given marketing support, employment for 60,000 man-days (woman-days) were generated other than in IGS. 50 societies were trained in dairy management and 3 societies were provided margin money assistance. Apart from several tangible interventions for empowerment, massive social engineering process in an unprecedented manner have been initiated to create seriousness among the people, Government, non-government functionaries about the issues related to women's development. Several National Pilot Projects (firstever in the third world countries) were done in the state. The interaction between women and Government takes place by the strong interface i.e. MANAVI. It helps women to be mainstream of the formation of the effective Government. MANAVI designed under specific empowering programmes for different categories of women as women are heterogeneous resources. Rural women are being pursued to operate micro enterprises smoothly in rural areas

by the Rural Economic Development Programme launched by MANAVI. This programme contents training for women in dairy management, skill development in handicrafts, leadership training for office bearers of societies, management training for women in Panchayati Raj bodies and Performance Improvement Programme (PIP) for entrepreneurs with a business turnover of Rs.5.00 lakhs and above are some examples of them. It is helping in preparation of the field and the women are getting the collective benefit out of it. MANAVI is also contributing its valuable efforts with NGO's for women's developments. Annapoornal spices is also launched by MANAVI after experimenting value addition locally, organising rural women societies, net working of small women groups and developing a brand name Mahila Vikas Samabay Nigam organised women groups to produce educational toys for commercial supply. There are hundreds of women groups organised state-wide for self help activities (Savings) by MANAVI.

Apart from these major activities MANAVI also conducted a gender sensitisation programme for Government/NGO functionaries in 30 blocks in 12 districts out of 314 blocks to make the system responsive. It has designed and conducted the first ever gender sensitive training of the country for women in Panchayati Raj systematically raised, trained trainees for conducting the massive training for women in Panchayats. MANAVI conducted several empowering programmes directly and indirectly for the sake of women of our State. It undertakes for the development of several projects or project profiles for women's development. Finance facilities were also provided to the first batch of women's societies by giving margin money assistance by mobilising support from the bankers to finance groups of women. MANAVI also helped to arrange the credit for women from different co-operative and some nationalised banks.

Women Development Corporation (MANAVI) has undertaken certain projects currently such as entrepreneurisation of women through Trainers Training, series of Entrepreneurship Development Programmes for housewives, for young graduates and rural women, Performance Improvement

Programmes, "SEARCH" Programme for identifying women entrepreneurs, Management Programmes for women in micro enterprises. Number of training programmes for skill development, management development are being executed by MANAVI. It also gives economic assistance to affiliated societies of MANAVI for economically viable projects. This corporation gives Panchayat Raj training for all elected women in Panchayati Raj bodies. This Women Development Corporation (MANAVI) is also undertaking different seminars and orientation programmes to sort out especially gender issues which are hindering the economic development in the State. The name of the different workshops arranged in Orissa are "Women and Media", "Girl child", "special needs of women headed families", "women and housing", Women Development Corporation is now striving to adopt many effective and lasting methods to join women to the main framework of every department in the State. So far Rs. 112.61 lakhs had been sanctioned till 1993-94 under share capital and Rs. 35.00 lakhs was proposed for 1994-95.

To enhance the welfare of women, our State and Central governments are assisting to build-up many working women's hostels in our State. This welfare programme can increase the working efficiency of women .75% of total building cost is borne by Central Government. Till now, 10 such hostels have been completed and 14 are under construction. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs have been proposed to meet the State Share during 1994-95.

State Commission for Women has been set up in the state from 1992-93 in order to reduce dowry death and atrocities on women. Rs. 8.00 lakhs had been provided in the financial year 1993-94 and Rs. 15.50 lakhs has been spent under different schemes in the year 1994-95 by State Commission for Women.

Training Centre for Rehabilitation of women is to provide vocational training to destitute women and make them economically independent. So far 460 destitute women have been rehabilitated with an expenditure of

Rs. 6.61 lakhs till the end of 1991-92. This scheme was transferred from the Central Government to the State Government during 1992-93. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs had been proposed in the budget 1994-95. The benefit of old age pension has been extended under social defence project. This old age pension scheme provides minimum possible necessary funds to widows to maintain their rest of lives. The number of beneficiaries out of women's welfare programme is increasing steadily as follows :

Name of the Scheme	Budget Provision Rs. in lakhs 1993-94	Budget Provision Rs. in lakhs 1994-95
Women's Welfare	71.93	79.00

Various programmes have been initiated to improve the conditions of women in all aspects of development. It is essential that improved education, skill formation, health voluntary action, proper child development and organisation become crucial for a better development process. There may be differences in nature of decisions taken by males and females even for similar activities but on the whole, females try to make the best of the decision towards a better change. The improper execution of different projects are not becoming viable enough to augment in social and economic standards of women of our state.

Looking ahead, the women's welfare projects should be implemented at the grassroot levels. Widows and unmarried women are being allotted houses on a priority basis under the Indira Awas Yojana. Income generating activities suited to local groups of women are being undertaken by the different Govts. which will make the chunk of women, economically sound. Though the different schemes and programmes of women's welfare are on the right track, the out-turn depends upon the functionaries and the beneficiaries of those Projects.

The network of support services has been expanding in the country for the economic empowerment of women which has become the Indian response to the challenges of equity. Tracing the Indian Journey from welfare and development to gender and empowerment, various measures have been undertaken to provide women with alternative forms of informal credit, training, employment, managerial skills and social security. The setting up of the National Commission for Women, National Credit Fund for women and the launching of the Mahila Samridhi Yojana were some of the steps in this direction.

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INDIRA AWAS YOJANA

Indira Awas Yojana was launched during the year 1985-86 as a sub-scheme of RCEGP and also under J.R.Y. since 1989-90.

The objective of the I.A.Y. is primarily to provide houses to members of SC/ST, freed bonded labourer in rural areas and also to non SC/ST rural poor who are below the poverty line. The houses are provided free of cost.

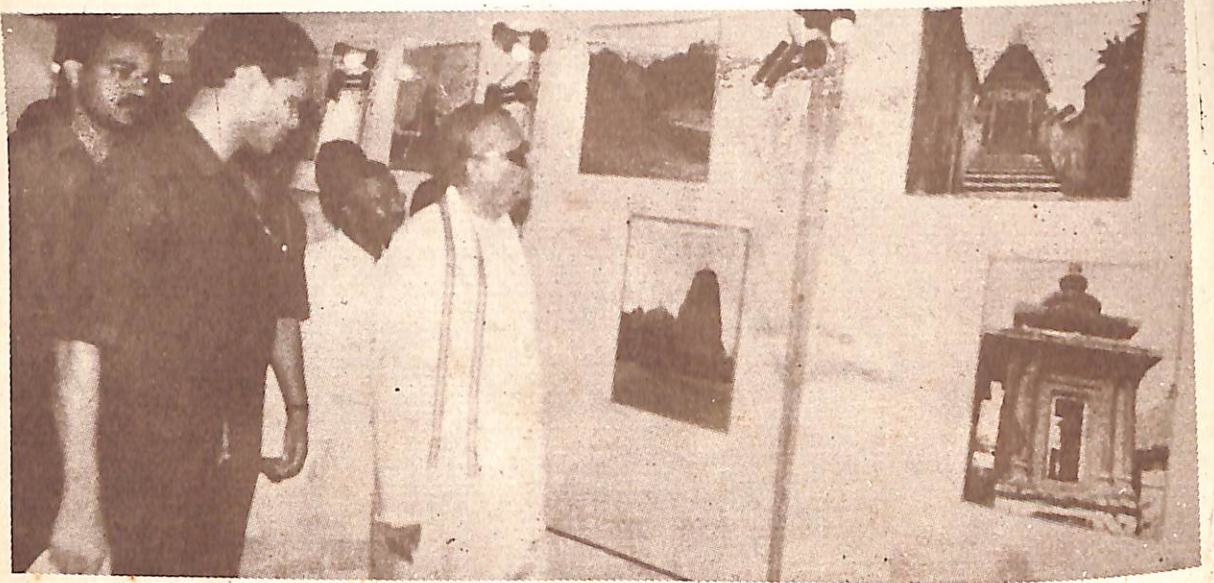
During the year 1995-96 30-35% of the total allocation under JRY has been earmarked for construction of IAY houses. The ratio for distribution of the houses between the SC/ST and non SC/ST is being 60:40.

During this year 1995-96 a target for constructing 62,958 houses has been fixed against which 19314 have been completed and 41352 are under progress. Upto Jan'96 the total financial expenditure of Rs.3132.75 lakhs has been incurred till end of January.



Chief Minister Shri Janaki Ballav Patnaik inaugurating the celebration of completion of one year of the Government of Orissa.





△
Chief Minister Shri Janaki Ballav Patnaik going round the
Exhibition held on the occasion of the completion of one
year of his Government .
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