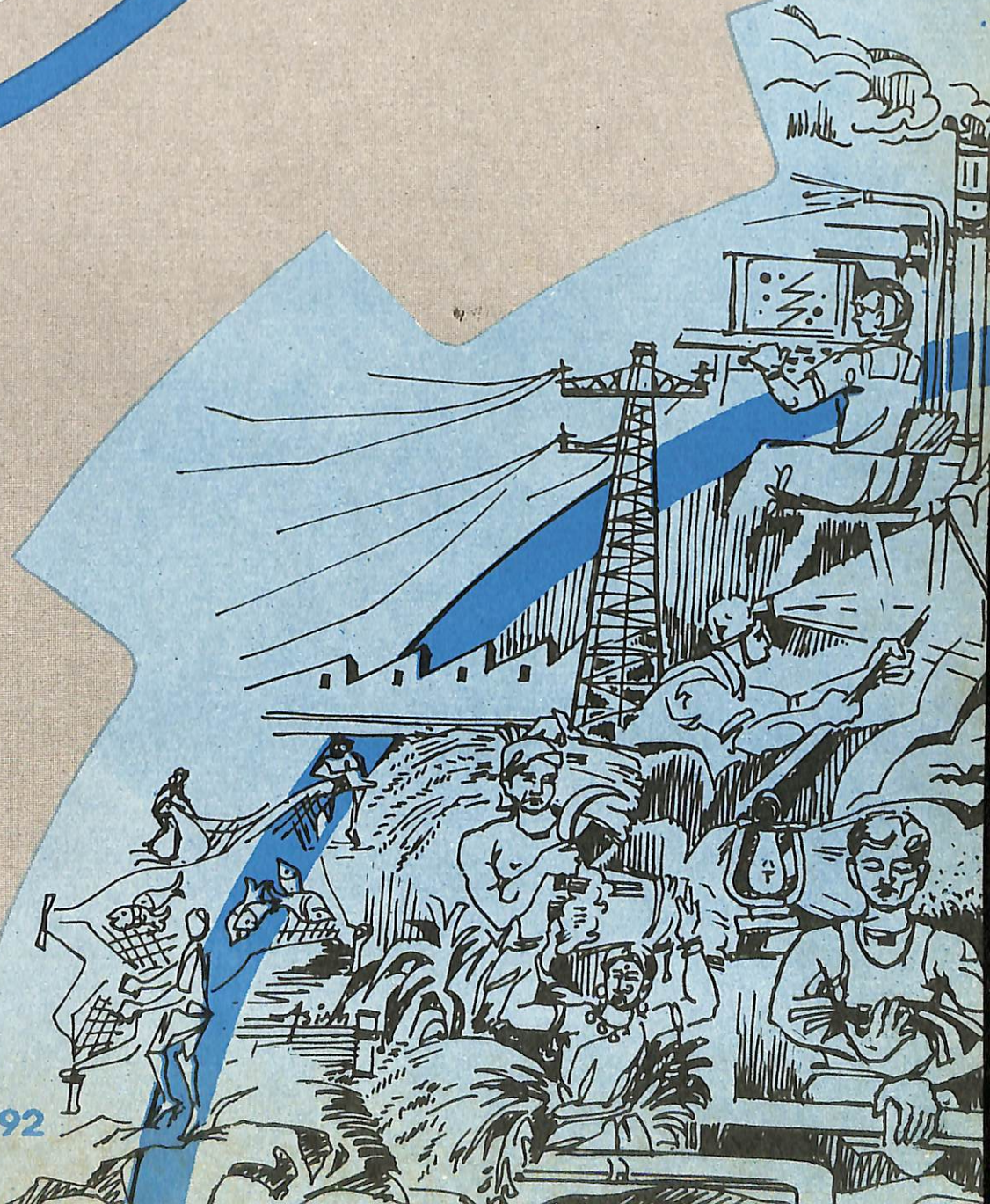
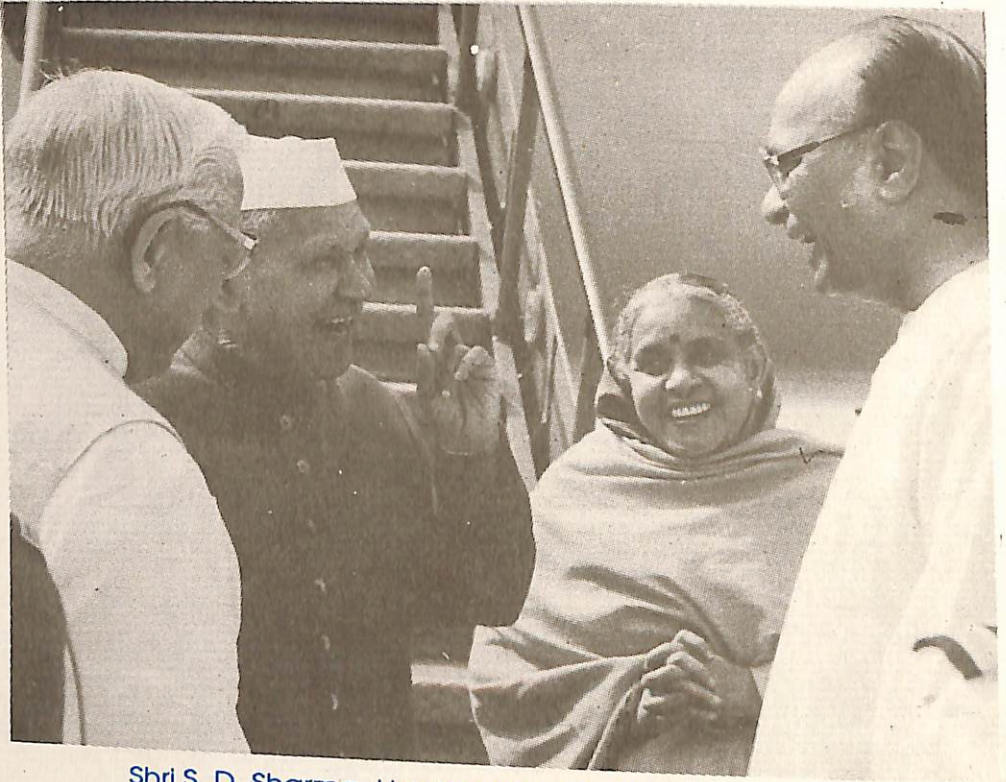


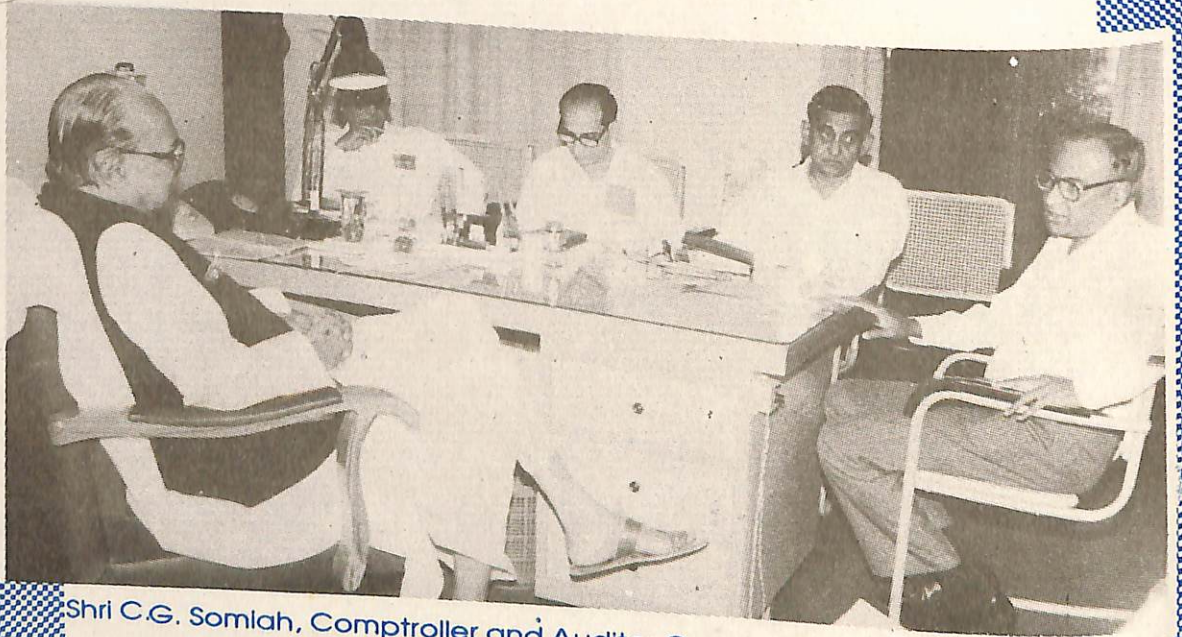
ORISSA REVIEW



MARCH 1992



Shri S. D. Sharma, Hon'ble Vice President of India with Smt. Sharma being received at Bhubaneswar Air-port by Shri Yagya Datt Sharma, Hon'ble Governor and Shri Biju Patnaik, Chief Minister on 6-2-1992.



Shri C.G. Somiah, Comptroller and Auditor General of India called on the Chief Minister, Orissa on 17-2-1992.

ORISSA REVIEW

Vol. XLVIII No. 8
MARCH, 1992

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The Orissa Review aims at disseminating knowledge and information concerning Orissa's socio-economic development, art and culture. Views, records, statistics and information published in the Orissa Review are not necessarily those of the Government of Orissa.

Two Rupee/Copy
Twenty Rupees/Yearly

Published by the Information & Public Relations Department, Government of Orissa, Bhubaneswar-751001 and Printed at Orissa Government Press, Cuttack-753010.

Type setting :
Phototypesetting Process

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THE VISION OF A VIBRANT ORISSA



Orissa today is pulsating with a new zest for economic progress and social justice, thanks to the dynamic and forward-looking leadership of Shri BIJU PATNAIK.

THE HISTORIC MANDATE

The massive mandate of the people of Orissa, leading to the overwhelming victory of the Janata Dal in the elections to the Tenth Orissa Legislative Assembly in February, 1990 and the subsequent by-elections in November 1991, reflects their firm determination to resurrect the state from the abyss of poverty and deprivation, as well as their unequivocal endorsement of a political leadership keenly responsive to their hopes and aspirations. The government headed by Biju Patnaik took over the reins of administration on 5th March, 1990. Inspired by the vision of a resurgent Orissa free from want and exploitation, the Biju Patnaik government, during the short span of two years, has been relentlessly striving not only to mitigate the miseries of the poor and the downtrodden, but also to transform Orissa into a prosperous state through radical changes in policies and strategies of development.

INDUSTRY

For historical reasons, Orissa's place in the industrial map of the country has been insignificant. The recent liberalisation of the Union Government's policy in the matter of industrial licencing, import of capital goods and foreign equity participation

has ushered in a basic change in the investment situation. The State Government has undertaken an exercise to identify changes that are necessary in the present Industrial Policy Resolution to attract large private sector investment. It will also review the list of priority industries. A beginning has been made in obtaining licences for four sugar factories in the private sector. Three more such projects are being pursued. Special attention has been given to development of mineral-based industries for which the State has very large potential. A Memorandum of understanding has been signed with the Caparo Group of Companies of the United Kingdom to set up an integrated Steel Plant. More than 11,000 acres of land have been acquired for the Steel Plant and ancillary industries and infrastructural development has been taken up. Consistent with the new policy of off-loading loss making Public Sector Units, the state Government took over the Orissa Mining Corporation's Charge Chrome Plant at Bamnipal which had accumulated losses totalling Rs. 39.33 crores and disposed it of to TISCO which took over all assets and liabilities of the Plant. As a result of this transaction, Tisco took over liabilities, of about Rs. 143.35 crores. The OMC's chrome ore beneficiation plant at South Kaliapani is expected to go into

production in early 1992. The State Government has also decided that Gemstone and semi-precious stone bearing areas in the State other than diamond bearing areas shall be worked out by the OMC through sub-agents to be selected on the basis of competitive bids. The areas in Kalahandi already leased out to OMC shall continue to be exploited by it through GEMCO, a joint sector Company promoted by the OMC and a private promoter.

Cottage, Village and handicraft industries will require and receive much greater attention in the coming year. In the handloom sector, a modernisation programme has been taken up and 322 lakh sq. mtrs. of fabrics were produced. Mulberry sericulture is a new activity in the State, but its progress has been remarkable. Nearly 2000 acres have been planted to mulberry. A national sericulture project in Koraput district with World Bank assistance and a Sericulture Development Project at Chandragiri with Central Silk Board assistance are being implemented.

A major Oil Refinery along with Petro-Chemical Complex has been planned and interested foreign investors are being identified with a view to accelerating industrial growth and employment generation in the state.

POWER

The availability of firm power at the end of the Seventh Plan was 721 MW against a demand of 1,271 MW. this deficit of 43.3 per cent was considerably higher than the all-India average of 7.9 per cent. The demand for firm power is likely to be of the order of 2710 MW. at the end of the Eighth Plan. In order to bridge the gap between demand and supply, the State Government have accorded high priority to completion of the ongoing projects like Upper Indravati, Upper Kolab, Rengali and Ib Thermal Power Station and setting up of new Thermal Power Projects both in the state as well as private sectors. during 1992-93, the 5th Unit of Rengali Hydro-Electric Project and the first unit of Ib Thermal

Power Project are targetted to be completed. On their completion, the installed capacity will be increased by 260 MW. Besides, there will be an addition of 26 MW. of installed capacity during the year from the Central sector projects. Our Chief Minister has requested the Prime Minister to sanction installation of mega projects in the Ib Valley and Talcher Coalfield areas. Accordingly, the NTPC has come up with a proposal to install a Super Thermal Power Station at Hirma in Sambalpur district. The Chief Minister has also taken the initiative to mobilise foreign investment in power projects of the State. Proposals for execution of a Thermal Power Station Project at Duburi in Cuttack district of 1,000 MW. through M/s. Kalinga Power Corporation and generation of about 2500 MW through M/s. Southern Electrical International Inc. of USA are in an advanced stage.

Construction of a number of Mini/Micro Hydel Projects have been taken up to harness the potential of renewable sources of energy. Seven Mini/Micro Projects are under different stages of execution at present which, on completion, will generate 5075 KW. The State Government have also taken up renovation and modernisation of Talcher and Hirakud Power Stations for stepping up power generation from these stations.

AGRICULTURE

We can look forward to a production level of 67 lakh M. Ts. for rice in 1991-92. The Khariff 1991 production of 57 lakh M. Ts. was about 19 per cent higher than in the Khariff of 1990. The target for 1992-93 is 71.93 lakh M. Ts. We should all realise that our production potential is very much higher and that the present yield rate of rice, which is well below the all-India average, has considerable room for improvement. It will be the endeavour of the government to launch and encourage measures to achieve higher productivity.

In production of groundnut, the state has achieved a yield rate that compares favourably with the best in the Country.

The programme for oilseeds and pulses production during 1992-93 is 14.45 lakhs MTs. and 12.70 lakh MTs, respectively compared to actual production of 9.00 lakh MTs. and 11.73 lakh MTs. respectively during 1990-91. Sugarcane production is expected to increase to 48.40 lakh MTs. in 1992-93 from 45.00 lakh MTs. in 1991-92.

The Government has viewed incremental production of maize as a programme of great relevance. Higher maize production will not only meet the food requirement of tribal farmers of Koraput, Kalahandi and Phulbani, it will also fetch them higher income through sale of maize to processing industries. The production of 1.76 lakh MTs. in 1990-91 is expected to have increased to 2.27 lakh MTs. in 1991-92; it is proposed to raise the production level to 2.52 lakh MTs. during 1992-93.

It is proposed to increase the fertiliser consumption in terms of nutrients from 2.43 lakh MTs. in 1991-92 to 2.55 lakh MTs. Supply of quality certified seeds will be of the order of 2.00 lakh quintals in 1992-93 against about 1.37 lakh quintals in 1991-92.

COOPERATION

The Government has effected far-reaching changes in the co-operative law. The new legislation, which received the President's assent on the 11th December, 1991 seeks to promote greater autonomy of co-operative institutions and significant democratisation of their structure and management. The Government has waived loans of Rs. 35.71 crores of about 2.6 lakhs farmers and landless cultivator members of co-operative over and above the liquidation of agricultural and debts of Rs. 185.88 crores of about 12.50 lakhs farmers/artisans and other members of co-operatives under the Orissa Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme, 1990. The Government proposes to waive the interest burden on the

farmers and Landless cultivators not covered by the scheme so far, if they pay the principal loan amount in full. The Government has taken steps for formulation and operationalisation of Business Development Plans for primary agricultural co-operatives and LAMPS with a view to raising their annual business turnover to viable levels and diversifying their activities.

FISHERIES

An integrated fishery project to be fit 20 fishermen's Co-operative Societies Chilka lake has been launched this year with assistance from National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC). Construction of fishing harbours at Astarang and Gopalpur are in progress. A jetty has been constructed at Bahabalpur with assistance from NORAD. Construction of jetties at Panchubisa has started and several other jetties on traditional fish-landing centres have been planned and funds provided for. Construction of a major fishing harbour at Paradeep has been taken up in the central sector. A massive project for developing brackish water prawn culture in Balasore and Cuttack districts and reservoir fisheries in 55 reservoirs throughout the State at an estimated cost of Rs. 70 crores has been sanctioned by the World Bank. The State Government have initiated programmes for promoting freshwater prawn culture in farmers' ponds in all the 13 districts and funds have been provided for establishment of 3 freshwater prawn hatcheries to meet the seed requirement.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Emphasis is being laid on arranging finance from various sources and on supply of essential inputs to encourage a large section of the rural population to take to Animal Husbandry as a vocation. A project for cattle and buffalo development in Ganjam district with assistance from the Swiss Government

has become functional during 1991-92. Another project for intensive development of livestock in Koraput district with Danish assistance is under active consideration. Due to timely measures taken by Government for disease prevention, there has been no outbreak of cattle epidemic during the year-not even under the adverse conditions created by the last floods. All preparatory steps have been completed for introduction of the centrally sponsored scheme for total eradication of rinder-pest among cattle in the state.

IRRIGATION

Out of the total cultivable area of about 65.59 lakh hectares in the State, about 59 lakh hectares can be brought under irrigation through different sources. Major and Medium Irrigation sources alone account for about 39.49 lakh hectares. At the end of the Seventh Plan, cumulative irrigation potential of about 9.27 lakh hectares in Kharif and about 4.31 lakh hectares in Rabi was achieved through Major and Medium sources. The achievement is about 23.49 per cent of the total potential. During 1990-91, an additional irrigation potential of 9.64 thousand hectares Kharif and 2.21 thousand hectares Rabi was created. The target for 1991-92 is 18.67 thousand hectares Kharif and 12.82 thousand hectares Rabi and all efforts are being made to achieve the target.

The Government attaches the highest importance to extend irrigation facilities in the water-scarcity areas of the State. With this objective in view, much stress is being given to complete the ongoing projects like Upper Kolab and Badanala in Koraput district, Upper Indravati and Upper Jonk in Kalahandi district, Hariharjore in Balangir district and Harbhangi in Gajam district. Priority attention is also being paid to start several Medium Irrigation Projects by obtaining clearance from the Government of India. The major thrust areas during the 1992-93 and the Eighth Plan will be completion of

ongoing projects; improving irrigation efficiency through modernisation of existing systems; available external aid with a view to accelerating irrigation development, and educating farmers in more modern techniques of land and water use.

The target for creation of additional irrigation potential of 1992-93 is 21.22 thousand hectares Kharif and 16.49 thousand hectares Rabi.

The goal of providing irrigation through minor flow and lift sources will continue to be pursued.

The flood-prone area of the State is about 41,000 sq. km. By the end of 1991-92, it is programmed to provide protective measures to an area of 28,210 sq. km. Efforts will continue to be made to strengthen saline embankments and relieve drainage congestion.

LAND FOR THE POOR

The target in 1991-92 was to give house sites to 6,000 families. Till the end of December, 1991, 12,867 families have already been provided with house sites. Allotment of ceiling-surplus land to landless persons is being expedited. Against the target for distribution of 500 acres of such land in 1991-92, 687 acres have already been allotted during the first 9 months of the year in favour of 937 families. Since 1975, ceiling-surplus land to the extent of 1,46,764 acres have been distributed to 1,25,067 families. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries account for 34.38 per cent and 37.37 per cent respectively of all beneficiaries.

HEALTH

In consonance with the National policy of Health for All by 2,000 A.D. the Government has endeavoured to increase health-related infrastructure and provision of health care to people. Accordingly, health institutions like Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres, Rural Hospitals and

Dispensaries, Ayurvedic, Homeopathic and Unani Institutions have been set up and will continue to be set up in accordance with the scheme in force. An Area Development Programme with British assistance is being taken up in the State and will continue till 1994. This project aims at the creation of more health infrastructure together with training of health personnel.

Health-related programmes like Blindness control, Leprosy control, Malaria control, Cancer Control, control and prevention of Diarrhoea are some of the major programmes being implemented in the State. Simultaneously, efforts have been made to upgrade and modernise the Indian System of Medicines.

A supportive measure to the State's health and welfare programme is the functioning of the drug control apparatus. manufacturing units and sales depots are being regularly inspected. Those showing serious violation of the existing rules and regulations under force are being prosecuted.

HARIJAN AND TRIBAL WELFARE

All development departments have been earmarking a specific portion of their Plan outlay for programme relating to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled castes. In the Tribal Sub-Plan areas, 21 Integrated Tribal Development Agencies and 15 Micro Projects are functioning. The Tribal families in areas contiguous to Sub-Plan regions are covered under 45 Modified Area Development Approaches and 13 Cluster Approaches. The tribal families in the urban areas are assisted under the Dispersed Tribal Development Programme. In Kasipur Block of Koraput district, a special scheme has been introduced since 1988-89 with assistance from the International Fund for Agricultural Development. During the Seventh Plan period, a sum of Rs. 1438.32 crores has been spent in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas; assistance was provided to 7,63,348 families against the target of

5,15,000. The number of tribal families assistance during 1990-91 was 87,626 against a target of 70,000. The Government has also given high priority to socio-economic development of the Scheduled castes. The thrust is on the development of different occupational categories. Need based composite programmes have been taken up for the main occupational groups like weavers, leather workers, fishermen, cultivators, etc., with necessary emphasis on increased productivity through appropriate technology, improved tools, proper marketing tie-up and skill formation. During the Seventh Plan, 5,40,568 Scheduled Caste families were assisted as against a target of 5,10,000. During 1991-92 assistance has been provided to 69,664 families against a target of 65,000. It has been proposed to assist 90,000 Scheduled Tribe families and 80,000 Scheduled caste families under different economic development programmes during 1992-93.

HOUSING

The Government has assigned high priority to the housing of the weaker sections. A Community-Management based self-help housing scheme is being implemented by the Government in the rural areas of the State. Under this scheme, 15,900 houses will be constructed during 1992-93 for economically weaker sections and families belonging to the Low Income Group. Scheme catering to the housing needs of the urban poor have been drawn up. In order to mitigate the problems of the urban poor, various schemes such as Urban basic Services for the Poor, Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums, Low Cost Sanitation and Shelter Upgradation Programmes will be implemented by Urban Local Bodies. Urban Water Supply system will receive greater attention and financial support during 1992-93. The Government proposes to implement, during 1992-93, a Habitat Project for Cuttack with the assistance of the Overseas Development

Administration. A Habitat Management Institute will also be set up during the year. This will function as a nodal autonomous body for training and research in the field of habitat development and environment.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

There are now 22,314 fair price shops of which 19,191 are in rural areas. Rice and wheat are sold at subsidised rates in ITDP Blocks and to destitutes in non-ITDP Blocks. The problem of opening and maintaining fair price shops in inaccessible areas has been largely overcome by selling essential commodities in bi-weekly and weekly Hats through 51 mobile vans of the Orissa State Civil Supplies Corporation. In extremely difficult areas, additional cost of transportation is being borne by the State Government. The sales network for kerosene has been enlarged. In order to check the rising trend in prices of edible oils, the Orissa State Civil Supplies Corporation is buying mustard oil from Oil Orissa for distribution through retail outlets.

EDUCATION

In the field of Elementary Education, vigorous efforts have been launched to achieve hundred per cent enrolment of children in the age group of 6 to 11 years. During 1992-93, 400 new Primary Schools are to be opened. For improving the quality of primary education, 3802 aided M.E. Schools have been taken over with effect from 1-4-1991. To provide more opportunities for upper primary education, 1500 new M.E. Schools will be opened during 1992-93. During 1991-92, construction of 750 primary school buildings was taken up. During 1992-93, 1500 primary school buildings would be taken up for expansion. In the field of Secondary and Higher Education, quantitative expansion and qualitative improvements are being given special attention. During 1992-93, 150 High Schools would be opened in Gram

Panchayats which do not have any high school. In three districts of the State, the total Literacy campaign has been launched with full vigour and involvement. The Government proposes to review the entire grant-in-aid policy with a view to rationalising and making the same a potent instrument for harmonious development of educational institutions in the State.

WOMEN'S WELFARE

The State Government has established a Mahila Vikash Samabaya Nigam with the objective of improving the economic and social status of women through development of entrepreneurship, supply of credit and acquisition of skills. The State and the Union Government will participate in the equity in the ratio of 51:49. In addition to implementing income generation schemes, the Nigam will also endeavour to redress women's grievances. The State Government has enlarged the scheme of payment of pensions to widows and destitutes and has also increased the rate of pension to Rs. 100 per month per pensioner. The Government has also ensured that one-third of the membership of Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samities is reserved for women.

FOREST & ENVIRONMENT

There is, in our State, a ban on commercial tree felling in five districts. Efforts are also underway to involve the local community in the conservation programme. Expansion of forest cover by about 41,500 hectares and rehabilitation of more than 10,000 hectares of degraded forests will be our objective in 1992-93. Supply of seedlings to support a farm forestry programme will receive emphasis. Efforts are underway to continue the SIDA-assisted social forestry programme which will end in 1992-93. Interests of Kendu leaf pluckers and gatherers of sal seeds will continue to be protected. A programme for developing and conserving the Chilka lake is being formulated.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

The State's achievement in respect of renewable energy programmes has been noteworthy. The large number of family type bio-gas plants installed in 1990-91 has fetched two awards for the State. Till the end of December, 1991, 5120 such plants have been installed. Till 1990-91, 3,66,042 improved Chullas were supplied. During the year 1991-92, more than 29,000 Chullas were supplied by the end of December, 1991.

Use of Oriya for computer application has made considerable headway. The land records project has been implemented using Oriya language and the first computer has been shifted to Betanati Tahasil. At the initiative of the State Government, the Software Technology Park Project of Government of India has made substantial progress and the core computer is under installation. The Institute of Life Science has become functional and fundamental research in

Bio-Technology, Bio-Pharmaceutical Technology, Environmental Technology, Environmental Genetic Engineering have been taken up. Through the Remote Sensing Application Centre, 23 Project Investigation Studies relating to urban land use, ground water, flood water, coastal ocean environment, micro irrigation, etc., have been taken up.

PORTS

The State Government is actively pursuing the proposal for deepening of Paradeep Port for berthing larger ships. Gopalpur Port is being included in the proposed Asia Development Bank Project of 1993-94 as a result of the effort of the State Government to develop it into an all-weather port.

The State Government has declared a new Minor Port at Bahabalpur in Balasore district. The Government of India have issued customs notification for import of fertiliser through this port.

"It is all very well that we should implement altogether new economic policies, but let us also decide that we shall not allow the new economic order to perpetuate regional disparities that have done much to weaken our integral nationhood."

—BIJU PATNAIK

RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN ORISSA

Rural Development Department has been constituted as per General Administration Department Resolution No. 7647 dated the 24th March, 1990 to deal with the rural development programmes covering some of the priority areas, such as Minor Irrigation (flow and lift), Rural Water Supply and Rural Works (Roads and Buildings). These programmes hitherto were the subjects of Irrigation, Works, Housing & Urban Development and Panchayati Raj Departments. It was felt that the implementation of all these programmes can be done and coordinated more effectively by a single Department namely Rural Development Department.

As per 1991 census, the total rural population of the State is 2,72,79,615 (Provisional) out of State's population of 3,15,12,070 (Provisional). It has also been estimated that the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population of the State constitute about 14.66 per cent and 22.43 per cent respectively. Generally, this chunk of S. C. and S. T. population is very much concentrated in the rural pockets. Development of rural areas in respect of the aforesaid programmes will no doubt help in the amelioration of the economic conditions of these weaker sections.

Since the inception of the Planning process, emphasis has been laid on Agriculture. Agriculture in Orissa has not made much headway on account of non-availability of adequate irrigation facilities. There is a vast irrigation

potential existing in the State particularly in respect of the Minor Irrigation. Minor Irrigation has got a short gestation period. Our State is chronically draught affected and a number of Major and Medium Irrigation Projects are not that adequate to meet the required irrigation. Only, execution of adequate number of Minor Irrigation Project and renovation of the existing derelict ones is the remedy in the draught prone areas. Both Minor Irrigation (Flow) and Lift Irrigation (Tubewells and River Lift) Projects have got a vast potential to exploit. While formulating the Plan proposals, steps have also taken to earmark certain sizeable allocations for this Sector and for the rural and the tribal Sub-Plan areas.

For the rural areas in Orissa including the Tribal Sub-plan areas, communication is a major problem. Availability of Rural Roads is not that adequate to meet the requirement of the existing population. Roads available do not have sufficient cross drainage works. Majority of the rural roads are not all weather roads and motorable. Besides roads, the Government buildings including those of rural hospitals, primary schools, police stations are to be looked after adequately. Moreover, the drinking water problem in rural areas need special attention in view of the fact that most of the backward areas are to be covered by the continuing as well as special schemes to provide the rural people with safe drinking water supply within a definite time frame.

To ensure smooth implementation of aforesaid programmes this Department

has got three Heads of Departments and one Public Sector Undertaking namely, (i) Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation (ii) Chief Engineer, Rural works-I and II, (iii) Chief Engineer, Rural Water Supply & Sanitation and (iv) Orissa Lift Irrigation Corporation Limited.

A brief note on the activities of these organisations are given below :

MINOR IRRIGATION (FLOW)

At the end of financial year 1989-90, 3,76,119 hectares in Kharif and 60,944 hectares in Rabi were irrigated by minor irrigation projects. 3 projects, namely, Sohagi in Cuttack, Malaguni in Puri and Kaliguri in Koraput districts have been completed in 1990-91. Additional irrigation potential of 2,118 hectares in Kharif and 342 hectares in Rabi has been created in 1990-91.

A sum of Rs. 2900.00 lakhs has been provided in the budget of Rural Development Department in the year 1991-92 to create an additional irrigation potential of 6,142 hectares in Kharif and 570 hectares in Rabi. Out of this, Rs. 982.00 lakhs have been earmarked for utilisation in Tribal Sub-Plan areas to create an irrigation potential of 2,640 hectares in Kharif and 300 hectares in Rabi in the Sub-Plan areas.

Proposal of 25 Minor irrigation Projects for preparation of shelf of projects with E. E. C. assistance was given to Government of India at an estimated cost of Rs. 48.90 crores without escalation and Rs. 56.25 crores with escalation. After visit of E. E. C. Team and detailed field studies, it has been tentatively decided to start the rehabilitation of 7 Minor Irrigation Projects in Puri, Ganjam and Phulbani districts. Decision is expected at any point of time since the matter is under active consideration of the funding agency.

LIFT IRRIGATION

Altogether 11,221 Points were installed by end of 7th Plan period i.e. by end of the

year 1989-90 by the Orissa Lift irrigation Corporation Ltd. with 2,50,317 hectares Kharif ayacut and 1,50,190 hectares Rabi ayacut. During 1990-91, 709 more L. I. Points were installed with an additional ayacut of 14,030 hectares in Kharif and 8,418 hectares in Rabi. The additional irrigation potential likely to be created by 700 projects which are being taken up in 1991-92 is 14,000 hectares. By end of December, 1991, 101 L. I. Points have been energised with a designed ayacut of 1780 hectares.

During Kharif 1991, 6051 L. I. Points were in operation effecting water supply to an area of 44,692 hectares. For Rabi 1991-92, the programme which has started now, is to run 9134 L. I. Projects for effecting water supply to an area of 94,550 hectares. In spite of severe damages to many L. I. Projects during the floods of 1991, many projects have been revived and it is expected that the Rabi ayacut to be achieved by the lift points of Orissa Lift Irrigation Corporation would be a record.

A scheme was formulated by Government of Orissa for obtaining the financial assistance from K. P. W., Germany, a sum of Rs. 50.98 crores for installation of 710 L. I. Points (60 Deep Tubewells, 500 Medium Deep Tubewells, 100 nos. of Creek L. I. Projects and 50 nos. of large size River pumping Projects) in the coastal districts of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore. These project after being constructed would command an area of 28,050 hectares in Kharif, 28,050 hectares in Rabi and 22,050 hectares in Summer.

RURAL WORKS

The Rural Works Wing of this Department looks after construction and maintenance of roads, bridges and Government buildings. In the early part of 1990-91, when the Department was created, there were 3 number of Circles, 16 number of Divisions, 76 number of Subdivisions and 264 number of Sections.

The total stretch of roads under this Department is 27,421 Kms. as detailed below.

(1) Classified village road	-3447 K.M.
(2) Village road	-10519 "
(3) G. P.P.S. roads	-8000 "
(4) Roads improved under ex-R.L.E.G.P.	-5155 "
Total	-27121 "

Keeping in view the pressing needs of the rural people regarding construction and maintenance of roads, bridges and rural buildings, it was decided to expand the field organisation as a result of which at present there are 7 no. of Circles and 26 no. of Divisions and 116 no. of Subdivisions and 376 no. of Sections.

During the year 1990-91, with a plan allotment of Rs. 3415.37 lakhs, this Department has completed 15 no. of bridges while 2 no. of bridges are in the process of construction. During this 255 K.Ms. of roads have been blacktopped and 150 K.Ms. have been metalled. In this way connectivity for 200 villages has been established.

With a plan outlay of Rs. 4029.50 lakhs for the year 1991-92, it has been programmed to complete 40 no. of bridges and black-top 250 K.Ms. of road and do metalling over 900 K.Ms. of rural roads in addition to attending to construction work of the bridges and roads which will be completed in subsequent years.

TRIBAL WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION

There are 46,553 inhabited revenue villages in 314 Blocks in the State as per 1981 Census, out of which 42,221 villages have been identified as problem villages. By end of 7th Plan 40,901 problem villages have been fully or partially covered and 1,23,370 handpump tubewells have been installed

leaving a balance of 1320 'No Source' problem villages in the State as on 1-4-1990. These handpump tubewells have been installed on the basis of existing norm of providing one safe drinking water source for every 250-300 population as fixed by the Government of India.

During 1990-91, 264 'N' Category Villages and 1330 'P' category villages have been provided with drinking water sources and 51 villages have been taken up under Piped Water Supply schemes.

There is a programme to implement 104 Piped Water Supply schemes during 1991-92, out of which 69 schemes will be financed from Minimum Needs Programme of the State Plan and 4 schemes under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. Apart from that Government of India have been moved to finance 31 no. of Rural Piped Water Supply Schemes to villages where spot sources are not feasible or either they get dried during summer or chemically unsuitable. Up to the end of December, 1991, 59 no. of 'N' category villages and 315 no. of 'P' category villages have been covered and 1447 no. of tubewells have been installed.

Steps have been taken to appoint one J. E., RWSS in each Block to look after the Rural Water Supply Programme in the State. Besides that, one mobile van for each two Blocks has been deployed for repair and maintenance work. Complaint Registers are being maintained at the Section level and the users of tubewell have been advised to register their complaints with regard to out of order tubewells.

During 1991-92, 2 no. of new Circles, 3 no. of new Divisions, 17 no. of new Sub-Divisions, 69 no. of Sections have been created to intensify the supervision and maintenance of tubewells.

INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION AND INVESTMENT CORPORATION OF ORISSA LIMITED (IPICOL)

IPICOL was incorporated on 12th April 1973 with the twin objectives of promoting and financing medium and large scale industries in the State of Orissa. Over the past 18 years the State Government has provided financial support of Rs. 82.12 crs. as share capital. IPICOL mobilises refinance loan from IDBI against term loan assistance provided to medium scale projects.

By the end of the 7th Plan Period, IPICOL had received an aggregate sum of Rs. 61.25 crs. as share capital from Government. A sum of Rs. 55.65 crs. was mobilised as refinance loan from IDBI. By utilising these funds IPICOL was able to invest Rs. 32.66 crs. as share capital in its assisted company. IPICOL also provided term loan assistance of Rs. 76.82 crs. This investment has resulted in setting up 225 units (cumulative total) out of which 164 units involving total project cost of Rs. 550.26 crs. have gone into production. These units offer employment potential for about 22,000 persons. 61 projects involving total project cost of Rs. 213 crs. employment potential for about 6,800 persons were in different stages of implementation by the end of the 7th plan period.

A detailed survey and review of IPICOL assisted projects has revealed that the industrialisation drive over the past decade has not yielded the desired results. Wide spread sickness is prevalent among the medium and large industries. Only about 25 per cent of the industries are operating in moderate health and over 75 per cent are in various degree of sickness of which more than 25 per cent are terminally sick.

Following this survey and review in March-April, 1990 IPICOL shifted its

policy from liberal financing to selective financing and has accorded top priority to recovery and rehabilitation of sick units with potential for revival. IPICOL has also shifted its priority from capital intensive projects to employment intensive project with rural basis. Labour intensive, high employment generating project like sugar, food processing, mini cement, granite, textiles and iron and steel industries with very wide spread effect are now given top priority.

The 8th Plan ceiling for IPICOL has been fixed at Rs. 67.20 crs. (excluding the funds requirement for integrated steel plant at Daitari, for which separate allocation of Rs. 450 crs. has been made.) IPICOL has drawn up an investment programme for first 3 years of the 8th Plan Period cumulating to Rs. 42.24 crs.

During the period from March 90 to December '91, 25 new industries have commenced production with a total investment of Rs. 46.40 crs. and employment potential of 2260 persons. Similarly, 17 new/expansion projects have been assisted during the aforesaid period with a total project cost of Rs. 57.96. Rehabilitation schemes are being implemented in 16 large and medium scale units. In addition 6 sick and closed units have been revived during the period by way of transfer of assets to new management.

After taking into consideration the revised project cost and employment potential of different units at the end of December 1991 it is seen that 189 industrial units involving total investment of Rs. 704 crs. and employment potential of 2300 persons have gone into production.

THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF ORISSA LIMITED

OPERATING RESULTS :

The Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd. continues to maintain the pattern of growth and has achieved a gross turn over of Rs. 193.04 crores during the year 1990-91 which is higher by 16 per cent over the past year. In the current year (1991-92) plan the Corporation is set to achieve a turn over of Rs. 275 crores i.e. an increase of 42 per cent.

The value of production for 90-91 has also shown an increase of 13 per cent over last year and it is planned to increase the value of production from Rs. 180 crores during 1990-91 to about Rs. 250 crores during the year 1991-92. With these increased activities the profit before interest and depreciation, during 1990-91 has gone up marginally over last year against which the annual plan for 1991-92 envisages an increase of 100 per cent.

During 1991-92 SST project has started trial production of S.S. Tubes successfully in the Boler Piping & Accessories Works with an investment of Rs. 32.00 crores. The Condenser Tubes are mainly used in the Thermal and Nuclear Power Plants which were being imported so long. With production of such tubes, the Corporation while meeting the domestic demand and save valuable foreign exchange will also be able to export sizeable quantity.

An additional Furnance with capaital cost of Rs. 15.00 crores is added in Kalinga Iron Works, Barbil increasing the capacity from one lakh tonnes to 1.40

lakh tonnes of pig iron per annum. This will be producing lowphous pig iron which is also an import substitute, L. P. Pig iron is mostly consumed by defence.

The erection of D. G. set has been completed at Ferro Chrome Plant, Jajpur and is being commissioned to provide a stable power supply of 9.5 MW to the Ferro Chrome plant. The unit has also successfully tried & is manufacturing briquettes from chrome ore fines, through a process developed in collaboration with Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar thereby utilising the fines.

The Corporation has also taken up modernisation and expansion of Hira Cement Works for converting the wet process to dry process and for augmenting the capacity from 5.65 lakh tonnes to 9.6 lakh tonnes of slag cement per annum. This will involve a capital outlay of around Rs. 100 crores and financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 72 crores has been sanctioned by the world Bank and various financial institutions.

A number of MOUs have been signed with private Entrepreneurs for developing new units in joint sector/venture. These include a Jute Mill of 70/80 TPD capacity in Kendrapara area, where jute is grown abundantly, a cement plant of 600 TPD capacity in Sunki area, Koraput District, a Tea Plantation of 400 hectares in Kalahandi District and a coke oven plant of 2 lakhs tonnes capacity at a suitable place near Paradeep.

ORISSA STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATION

The Orissa State Financial Corporation (OSFC) was set up in 1956 under the provisions of State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 to provide loan assistance for promotion of small and Medium Scale Industries and the allied service sectors like hotel, clinic/nursing home, etc. Since its inception till December, 1991, the Corporation has sanctioned 38137 number of loans amounting to Rs. 550.75 crores and disbursed Rs. 491.80 crores to 19545 units.

2. The achievement of the Corporation in the fields of sanction, disbursement and recovery in 1990-91, during 1991-92 till December, 1991 and for the corresponding period of the previous year is given below :-

(Rs. in crores)

Particulars	Achievement		
	90-91	91-92 till December 1991	90-91 till December 1990
Sanction	49.70	30.48	27.44
Disbursement	49.69	29.61	27.52
Recovery	41.57	23.59	17.20

As is indicated from the above data we are confident that the results will be better during this Financial Year in comparison to that of the previous year.

3. Although OSFC has played the dominant role in industrialisation of the State, yet for various historical reasons, it

has been suffering from serious ills for the past several years. By the middle of 1939, the Corporation realised that a chunk of its investment in the past did not yield tangible results. It became imperative on the part of the Management to assume the role of a turn around strategist. Consequently, a number of new initiatives were taken. The aim is two pronged. One : to learn from the past and take corrective measures. Two : to make a positive break-through in future by attracting good entrepreneurs which necessitates a reorientation of the attitude on the part of the Corporation. Some of these initiatives are indicated below :-

- Detailed information has been collected on non-performing assets. This is being analysed now.
- Directories on various types of advances are being prepared. This will enable the Corporation to take up study of sectoral achievements, in order to ensure better control over the entire advance portfolio in various sectors.
- Thrust areas like granite polishing, mining, etc. are identified for investment. Care is taken to identify right portfolios and entrepreneurs, the principle adopted being selection of the right entrepreneur at the right time and at the right place.
- Time schedule has been fixed for processing and disposal of loan applications. To adhere to the time schedule, flow charts have been

prepared for different amounts of loan indicating the maximum time limit.

—Pre-paid self addressed complain card is supplied to each applicant at the time of submission of application.

—Data from Branch Offices are proposed to be collected through the National Infomatics Centre Net-work (NICNET). To start with, data will be collected from Baripada, Keonjhar and Bhawanipatna Branch Offices.

—Cases under Sections 29 and 31 of the SFC Act are monitored continuously through computer.

—The system of Loan Pass Books has been introduced in new cases for recording disbursement and recovery with effect from 1-1-1992. In respect of the old cases, the Pass Books will be issued for the reconciled accounts.

3 The Corporation on its part has adopted cost control measures by reducing administrative expenses under various heads.

4 These new initiatives have kept the doors of the Corporation open for the potential entrepreneurs with good projects. It is expected that they will take advantage of this.



Shri Yagya Datt Sharma, Hon'ble Governor, Orissa is inaugurating the inaugural function of Kishore Nagar College on 3-2-1992. Shri Yudhisthir Dash, Hon'ble Speaker attended this function.

THE ORISSA AGRO INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED

This Corporation has been working since 1-4-1974 as an independent organisation. Till the above date it was functioning as a part of "Orissa Agro & Small Industries Corporation" since 17-2-1968.

2. The Corporation has been actively participating in the programme of providing irrigation facilities, mostly to the Small, Marginal farmers as well as to the farmers of S.C./S.T. communities by way of providing shallow tubewells, direct lift points, energisation of dugwells etc. Besides, it has been providing fertilizer, pesticides, sprayers, storage bins as well as improved agricultural implements to the farmers in rural areas. It is also helping the cultivators in farm mechanisation programme by way of providing Tractors and Power Tillers. It has taken up production of cattle and poultry feed with a view to ensuring distribution of quality feed in the rural areas. Recently it has been declared as Nodal Agency for establishment of Food Processing Industries in the State.

3. Achievement of the Corporation during 1990-91 and 1991-92 (Till December, 1991) in different sectors are indicated below :-

A. Irrigation potential :

(a) Direct Lift Points ..	103
(b) Shallow Tubewells installation/ energisation ..	2,850
(c) Dugwells energisation ..	3,884
(d) Sale of diesel pumps..	1,467

B. Distribution of Agro Inputs, Sprayers etc :

(a) Fertilizer	79.337 M.T.
(b) Pesticides	Rs.248.36 lakhs
(c) Sale of sprayers	6488
(d) Sale of storage bins	2377

C. Farm Mechanisation & Improved Implements (sale) :

(a) Tractors	181
(b) Power Tillers	235
(c) Improved Implements	Rs.67.236 lakhs

D. Production :

(a) Cattle Feed	11,368 M.T.
(b) Implements	Rs.19.66 lakhs
(c) Rhizobium (Started during 1991-92 only)	27.62 M.T.

The State Government have declared the Corporation as a Nodal Agency for establishment of Food Processing Industries in the State. In the meanwhile, Government of India have provided funds for establishing a Mushroom Dehydration Plant, Pickle Units which are being established in Joint Sector. The Corporation has also received funds from Government of India for establishing a Mushroom Spawn Production Unit which is being established by end of February, 1992 at Sambalpur.

**STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP AND OTHER PARTICULARS ABOUT
ORISSA REVIEW**

FORM - IV

(See Rule - 8)

- 1 Place of publication Bhubaneswar
- 2 Periodicity of its publication Monthly
- 3 Printer's Name
Nationality
Address
Shri Manabesh Mukherji, I.P.S. for and on behalf of the Government of Orissa.
Indian
Director, Printing, Stationery and Publication, Orissa, Madhupatna, Cuttack-753010.
- 4 Publisher's Name
Shri T. N. Mohapatra, I.A.S., Director of Information and Public Relations Department & Ex-officio Additional Secretary to Government of Orissa, Information and Public Relations Department, Bhubaneswar-751001
- 5 Editor's Name
Nationality
Address
Shri J. N. Patnaik
Indian
Editor, Orissa Review, Information & Public Relations Department, Bhubaneswar-751001
- Name and address of individuals who own newspaper and partners or shareholders holding more than one percent of the total capital.
Government of Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

I, Shri T. N. Mohapatra, I.A.S., Director of Information and Public Relations and Ex-Officio Additional Secretary to Government, Information and Public Relations Department, Bhubaneswar, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(T. N. Mohapatra)
Signature of Publisher

ORISSA MARITIME & CHILKA AREA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Orissa Maritime & Chilka Area Development Corporation Limited, a fully State-owned Public Sector Undertaking of Government of Orissa was constituted on the 29th August, 1978 with the objective of developing maritime areas of Orissa through economic activities and to plan, promote, co-ordinate, execute a comprehensive and integrated development programme in the State of Orissa. At present, the Corporation is operating 8 projects including horticultural activities at Tirtol and Jagatjore of Cuttack District. During the year 1990-91, the Corporation has installed two Diesel Outlets at Kasafal and Dhamara in the Balasore Coast. Action has also been taken to install one more Diesel Outlet at Ghanagolia (Paradeep) and one Ice Plant and Cold Storage at Dhamara during the current financial year.

The major achievements of the ongoing projects during the last 2 years are summarised below :

1. NET MANUFACTURING UNIT, MANCHESWAR :

This unit was established during the year 1986-87 in the Industrial Estate, Mancheswar with four highly sophisticated Net Manufacturing Machines of 'Amita' make under the Japanese Aid Programme. The unit is running in 3 shifts per day. Quality fishing webbings are being manufactured from monofilament and multifilament nylon and HDPE twines. The unit helps poor

fishermen of Orissa in providing webbings for fishing nets at a reasonable price. The physical and financial performance of the unit for the last 2 years are presented below.

Year	Physical target in M.Ts.	Achievement in M.Ts.	(Rs. in lakh) Financial		Profit(+)	
			Income	Expenditure	Loss()	
1989-90	25-00	22-08	40-19	34-27	(+)	5-98
1990-91	22-00	20-00	35-16	31-44	(+)	3-72
1991-92	22-50	21-61	38-25	31-14	(+)	7-11

(Upto 31-12-1991)

The above table indicates that the unit is maintaining its sustained growth over the previous years.

2. DIESEL OUTLET, PARADEEP :

The Diesel Outlet, Paradeep started functioning during the year 1980-81 and closed from 1983 to 21-7-1987 due to change of location to existing site. The present Diesel Outlet has started functioning since 27-7-1987 at fishing harbour site. The main activity of the unit is to supply diesel and lubricants to fishermen for operating their trawlers and mechanised boats. The physical and financial performance of the unit is as follows :

Year	Physical target in K.L.	Achievement in K.L.	(Rs. in lakh) Financial		Profit(+)	
			Income	Expenditure	Loss()	
1989-90	1500	2275	90-73	90-34	(+)	0-39
1990-91	2500	2953	160-29	158-78	(+)	1-59
1991-92	1800	2457	143-99	142-42	(+)	1-57

(Upto 31-12-1991)

It is observed from the trend that the physical and financial performance of the unit are increasing substantially during the current financial year 1991-92.

3. DIESEL OUTLET, CHANDIPUR :

The Corporation has established a Diesel Outlet at Chandipur in Balasore District under licence from M/s. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited during June, 1985. This unit provides supporting facilities to the fishermen and trawler operators which is the main objective of the scheme. The physical and financial performance of the unit for the last two years are indicated below :

Year	Physical target in K.L.	Achievement in K. L.	Financial		Profit(+) Loss(-)
			Income	Expenditure	
1989-90	1100	1415	54-94	54-74	(+) 0-20
1990-91	1500	1886	95-96	95-22	(+) 0-74
1991-92 (Upto 31-12-1991)	1400	1494	84-17	81-93	(+) 2-24

This shows that the sale of diesel in the unit is increasing rapidly due to immense demand.

4. DIESEL OUTLET, KASAFAL :

The Diesel Outlet at Kasafal (Bahabalpur) in the District of Balasore was commissioned on 1-1-1991 with objective to supply H. S. D. and lubricant to the trawlers and mechanised boats going for fishing in a reasonable price. During the period 1-1-1991 to 31-3-1991, 239 K. Ls. of H. S. D. and 600 litres of Mobil were sold. During last 9 months of 1991-92 financial year, 1192 K. Ls. of H. S. D. and 4,588 litres of Mobil have been sold as against the cumulative target of 1,200 K. Ls. of H. S. D. The demand for H. S. D. is increasing substantially. The unit has also generated a cash profit of Rs. 0-96 lakh upto the end of 31-12-1991 during 1991-92.

5. DIESEL OUTLET, DHAMRA :

The Diesel Outlet, Dhamara started functioning with effect from 17-3-1991.

The main activity of the unit is to provide H. S. D. and lubricant to fishermen on reasonable price for operating their trawlers and mechanised boats. During the period 17-3-1991 to 31-3-1991, 42 K. Ls. of H. S. D. were sold. During the last 9 months of current financial year 707 K. Ls. of H. S. D. and 915 litres of mobil have been sold. The unit has also generated operational surplus of Rs. 0-31 lakh upto 31-12-1991.

6. COCONUT INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX, SAKHIGOPAL :

The sick Coconut Industrial Complex, Sakhigopal set up by the private entrepreneurs was transferred to this Corporation on 30-4-1992. The complex consists of 4 Units namely De-fibring, Rope making, Oil Mill and Shell Powder. Regular production of fibre and coir yarn is going on in the complex. This Unit provides quality coir fibre and coir yarn to different coir co-operative societies and voluntary organisations of the State in a reasonable price for manufacturing of different coir products. The production of coir fibre and coir yarn for the last 2 years are indicated below.

Year	Production of fibre in Qtl.	Production of Coir Yarn in Qtl.
1989-90	350-00	26-03
1990-91	607-73	84-60
Upto 31-12-1991	453-42	43-56

7 COCONUT PLANTATION PROJECT, JAGATJORE :

Towards reclamation of swampy waste land and providing wind break against cyclone, Corporation has undertaken coconut and fuel plantation over an area of 1000 acres out of 1440-25 acres of land at Jagatjore Project in Mahakalapada Block of Cuttack district with paddy cultivation as inter culture in between coconut plants. At present 1-84 lakhs mixed plantation and 5000 coconut plants

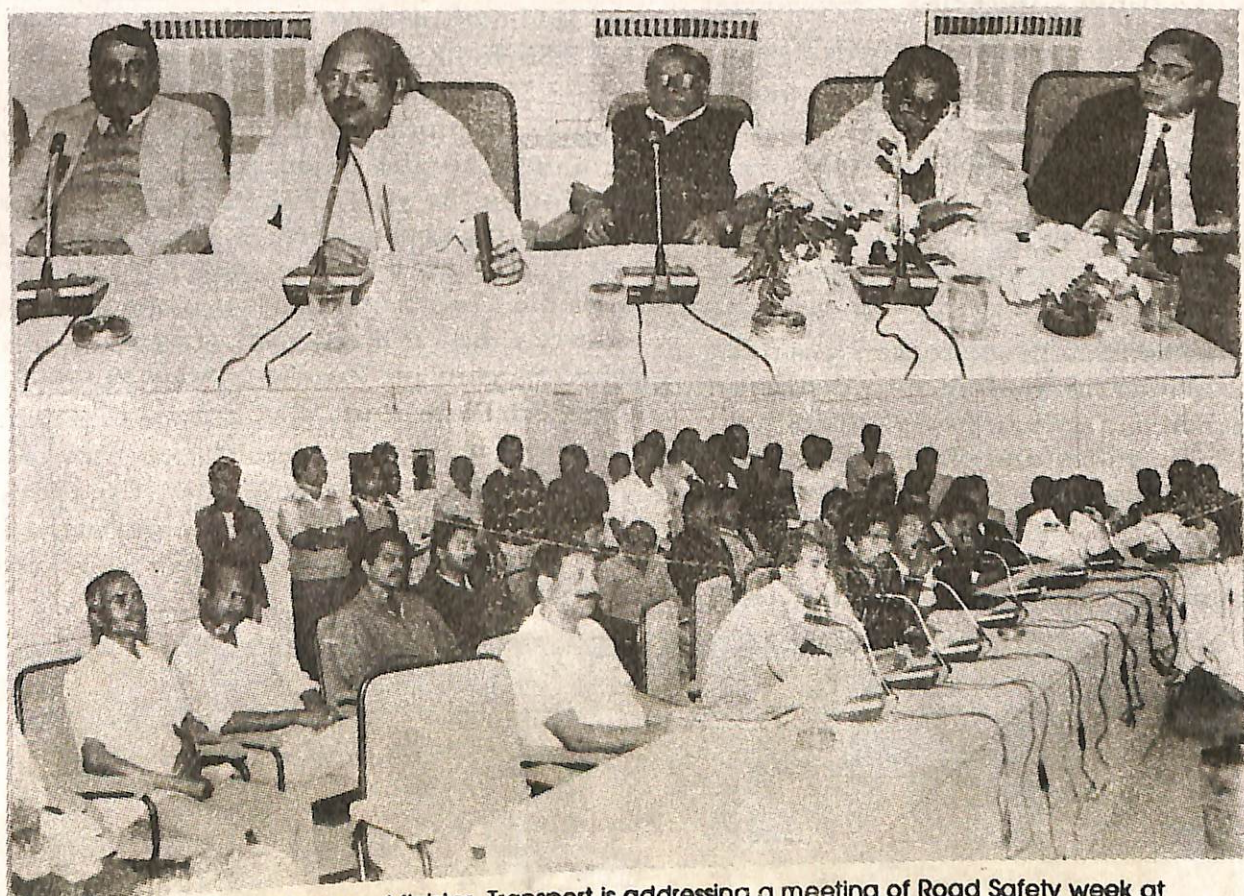
are at different stages of growth. Besides during 1991-92 financial year cultivation of paddy in 26 acres, black gram in 1.50 acres and miscellaneous crops over 1.25 acres have been taken up. In the meanwhile about 875 acres of land have been transferred to the Director of Fisheries for development of Brackish water Prawn Culture under World Bank Project.

8. HORTICULTURAL FARM, TIRTOL :

This project was taken up in two phases. The phase-I was taken up in the year 1980-81 and Phase-II in the year 1982-83. Coconut plants over 25.00 acres, Pine-apples over 3.03 acres, bannanas over 1.46 acres and miscellaneous crops over 0.60 acre are being maintained. Besides, during the year 1991-92, 10,000 coconut seednuts have been sown for raising seedling. 7,30,455 nos. of coconut seedlings have been sold from this farm till

31-3-1991. This project supplies coconut seedlings, pine-apple and banana suckers etc. at a cheaper price. Desired income has not been achieved from this project as it is now passing through the gestation period.

Thus, through improved operational efficiency, reduction of expenditure and increase in productivity, the Corporation has made substantial gains both physically and financially during the year 1990-91 and current financial year 1991-92 over the year 1989-90. To take care of prevailing demand, and boost productivity, the Corporation has proposed to take up viable schemes such as Diesel Outlets, Cold Storage and Ice Plants and Brackish Water Prawn Culture in massive scale during 8th Five year plan period. Steps have also been taken to expand the existing Net Manufacturing Unit, Mancheswar under Japanese Aid Programme.



Shri Bhagabat Behera, Minister, Transport is addressing a meeting of Road Safety week at State Co-operative Bank Hall, Bhubaneswar on 6-1-1992.

Orissa State Leather Corporation Limited

The Orissa State Leather Corporation Limited has the following production units :

1. Shoe Factory, Cuttack
2. Chrome Tannery, Titilagarh, Balangir district.
3. Sole Tannery, Boudh, Phulbani district.
4. Wet Blue Tannery, Rayagada, Koraput district.
5. Industrial Leather Products, Division Rourkela.
6. Common Service Centre, Puri.
7. Common Service Centre, Sambalpur.
8. Common Service Centre, Berhampur.

The Orissa State Leather Corporation, with a view to promoting and developing the leather industries in the state, established a new leather complex at Chandaneswar in Balasore district, with installed capacity to process 60,000 pcs. of wet blue hides and 3,00,000 prs. of wet blue skins to finished leather and manufacture 1,50,000 prs. of shoe uppers and 1,50,000 prs. of closed shoes per annum, at an estimated cost of Rs. 294

lakhs. The unit, after it goes into production, will produce 50 per cent of the capacity during first 3 years. There is an obligation to export 75 per cent shoe uppers and shoes manufactured from the 3rd year of commencement of commercial production.

During the period 1991 and 1992 till December '91, the Corporation has collected 24,502 pcs. of hides from different parts of the State, produced 3,44,678.14 sft of wet blue leather, 2,86,460.85 sft of finished leather and 24,215 kg of sole leather. The Corporation has manufactured leather and leather goods to the extent of 2,44,342 prs pcs during the year 1991-92 till December '91 and has been able to sell goods worth Rs. 175.12 lakhs inside and outside the state. The beneficiaries of these products are the Police Department of State Government, Rourkela Steel Plant, Bhilai Steel Plant and N.M.D.C. etc. Financial and marketing assistance has been extended to three leather Co-operative Societies and 1460 flayers and artisans in the state during these two years (upto November 1991).



Mr. J. P. Zohnder, Ambassador, Switzerland is discussing with Shri Biju Patnaik, Chief Minister at Secretariat Chamber on 17-1-1992.

ORISSA FISH SEED DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Orissa Fish Seed Development Corporation Limited registered on 17-12-1979 under the Companies Act, 1956 has set up five fish seed hatchery projects at the following places under I.D.A. assisted programme.

1. Binika in Balangir district
2. Chipilima in Sambalpur district
3. Saramanga in Balasore district
4. Bhanjanagar in Ganjam district
5. Bayasagar in Kalahandi district

2. Bayasagar hatchery has for the first time gone into large scale production in the year 1991-92.

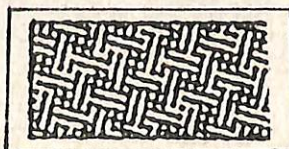
3. The objective is to produce and supply quality fish seed to the fish farmers in the state. Disease-free quality stock of fry is the single most important contributor to successful pisciculture. The increasing figures of sale of fry to fish farmers in different years (figures of 3 years are given below) is ample evidence of the growing popularity of the hatchery produced seeds.

1989-90	...	358.60 lakhs fry
1990-91	...	421.69 lakhs fry
1991-92 (till 31-12-1991)	...	556.00 lakhs fry

4. The other significant activity of the Corporation is stocking of Irrigation reservoirs with fingerlings for reservoir fishery development programme and encouraging the fishermen co-operative societies to increase their fishing efforts in the reservoirs for their socio-economic improvement. During the years 1990-91 and 1991-92 (upto 31-12-1991) the total stocking of fingerlings by the Corporation are 221.975 lakhs and 203.800 lakhs respectively in about 25 reservoirs.

5. The total production in the hatcheries have increased from 838 lakhs in the year 1989-90 to 1009 lakhs in 1990-91. In the year 1991-92 till the end of 31st December 1991, the total production has been 1040 lakhs. By end of the financial year 1991-92 the total production may exceed 1100 lakhs fry.

6. The major achievement is not only the increasing trend in fish seed production and supply to fish farmers in the last two years but also sizeable extent of production of fry during winter season which is rarely available in other breeding farms in the state. Thus the Corporation is on the way to fulfill the major need of the fish farmers making its produce available during most part of the year.



ORISSA STATE WAREHOUSING CORPORATION

The Orissa State Warehousing Corporation started functioning from the year 1958 under the Agricultural produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporation Act, 1956 of Parliament which was later repealed and subsequently reenacted as the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962. The main functions of the Corporation are to acquire and build godowns and warehouses, to run this on scientific pattern for storage of agricultural produce, fertilisers, etc., arrange facilities for transport, act as an agent of State Government or Central Warehousing Corporation for the purpose of purchase, sale, storage and distribution of agricultural produce and also carryout such other functions as may be prescribed from time to time.

The Corporation is managed by a Board of Directors consisting of eleven Directors including the Managing Director. Of them, 5 Directors are nominated by State Government and 5 by the Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC). At the Corporate Office at Bhubaneswar, the Chairman-cum -Managing Director is assisted by the Secretary, Manager (C), F. A. & C. A. O., Executive Engineer, Deputy Director, etc. The Corporation has so far started 57 warehouses in all the 13 districts of the State. 6 Zonal Assistant Directors have been posted at strategic places for supervision.

3. The Corporation has constructed its own warehouses at different places in the

State for proper storage of commodities at competitive rates. The total constructed capacity of the Corporation is 1,35,000 M. T. The Corporation has also hired godowns from public and private agencies for seasonal storage requirements. The total capacity of the warehouses owned and hired is thus nearly two lakhs tonnes. The main source of income of the Corporation is storage charge levied on each bag unit stored in warehouses by public agencies as well as private institutions business houses and individuals. The Corporation mostly handles stocks of Food Corporation of India, fertiliser Companies, State Government Undertakings, State Government and World Food Programme. The Corporation also undertakes handling and transport operations from and to warehouses on behalf of depositors and earns margin on these transactions to augment its profits.

4 The authorised share capital of the Corporation is 2.60 crores to be contributed by the State Government and the C. W. C. on 50:50 basis. The paid up share capital is Rs. 242.96 lakhs equally contributed by the share holders. This share capital is mostly invested in construction of godowns.

5. The Corporation has been earning profits consistently from 1970-71. The profit during the last 5 years is indicated below. The Corporation has also been declaring dividend at the rate of 5 per cent or more to its share holders, of which there are mainly two viz. the Central

Warehousing Corporation and the State Government.

Year	Profit (Figures in lakhs rupee)
1986-87	.. 34.85
1987-88	.. 55.05
1988-89	.. 23.39
1989-90	.. 26.73
1990-91	.. 22.28 (Provisional)

6. As indicated earlier, the Corporation constructs godowns for storage of commodities. Due to paucity of funds available from share capital, the Corporation has also availed loans from the Nationalised Banks under NABARD's scheme on State Government guarantee. Compounded to Rs. 2.80 crores of loans obtained since 1982-83, the Corporation has paid back Rs. 1.00 crore

leaving a balance of Rs. 1.80 crores. The Corporation is also upto date in payment of interest to Banks and guarantee money to State Government.

7. It is gratifying to note that the Corporation had achieved the targets fixed for 6th and 7th five year Plans. As against the target of constructing 25,000 M.T. capacity godowns during 6th Plan, the Corporation had put up 42,000 M.T. Similarly, as against 50,000 M.T. for the 7th Plan, the Corporation has constructed 60,000 M.T. both under general and rural warehousing schemes. Under the rural godown scheme, the Corporation has put up godowns in the interior places to cater to the needs of rural people by storing fertilisers and food-grains under the public distribution scheme. At present, godowns of 17,500 M.T. capacity are under construction at various places of the state.



Shri Biju Patnalk, Chief Minister, Orissa is going round the newly opened Prasad Kalinga Film Colour Laboratory at Kalinga Studio, Bhubaneswar after Inauguration on 29-1-1992.

ORISSA STATE SEEDS CORPORATION LIMITED

The Orissa State Seeds Corporation Ltd., has been formed since 1978, with specific objective of implementation National Seed Programme in the State, essentially by undertaking production, procurement and processing of certified seeds and supplying the different varieties of seeds to the farmers at reasonable price mostly for replacement of traditional varieties. The Corporation was constituted through participation of shares from the State Government, National Seeds Corporation and growers in proportion of 35%, 30% and 35% respectively. The Board of Management comprises of Directors representing the State Government, National Seeds Corporation Limited and Government of India and representative of seed growers. Thus at present there are twelve Directors in the Board.

The Orissa State Seeds Corporation Ltd., has five main wings such as Production, Processing, Marketing, Personnel and Finance each in charge of a Manager. The Production Manager is in charge of production of seeds of various crops in different zones of the State mostly through farmers and the three small farms received during Kharif, 1991 season from the Director of Agriculture and Food Production, Orissa. The Processing Manager looks after processing of seeds procured from the above production, besides those procured from outside, in the Seed Processing Plants located in different zones besides storage of the same in Cold storages and godowns to ensure proper standard of the

seeds. The Marketing Manager is in-charge of procurement and supply of seeds chiefly as per the indent of the Director of Agriculture and Food Production, Orissa to the Deputy Directors of Agriculture in different districts. The Personnel Officer who is the Company Secretary looks after personnel management while the Finance Manager is in charge of financial aspect of the Corporation.

The State has been marked into four seed production zones as follows :

Zones	Districts
1. Cuttack	Cuttack, Puri, Dhenkanal
2. Bargarh	Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Balangir, Kalahandi.
3. Berhampur	Ganjam, Phulbani, Koraput
4. Balasore	Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar

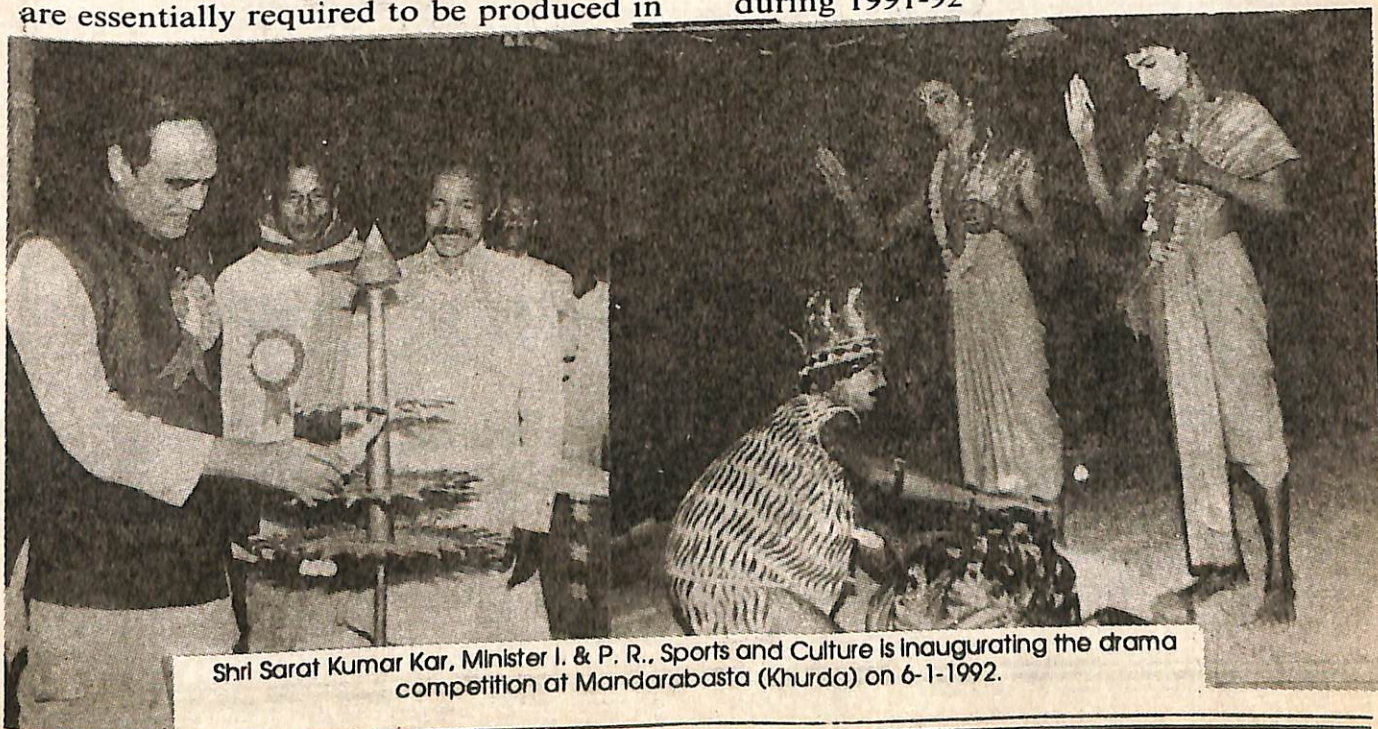
The Orissa State Seed Corporation Ltd., undertakes certified seed production in different agro-climatic zones of the State. Certified seeds are usually grown in farmers' fields who are supplied with foundation seeds. Production and supply of foundation seeds is the prime responsibility of the Agriculture University. The Orissa State Seeds Corporation Ltd., usually purchases foundation seeds from Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology and supplies the same to the farmers at the rate fixed by the Pricing Committee. The seed production programme is undertaken in the farmers' field under the guidance and supervision of S. P. Os. and A. S. P. Os. of the respective zones.

Quality control services are provided by the seed testing laboratory and Orissa State Seed Certification Agency who undertakes certification of the seeds. Orissa State Seeds Corporation Ltd., has set up a modern Seed Processing Plant at Bargarh. At present the Corporation has a total cereal processing capacity of 1,75,500 quintals, besides 20,000 quintal capacity for processing of groundnut pods. Besides Processing Plants have been set up in Balasore, Ganjam and Koraput districts for processing different seeds produced in respective areas. For storage of seeds, the Corporation has four cold storages located at Cuttack, Bhubaneswar and Sambalpur with a capacity of 28,100 quintals. Besides, there are storage facilities at Bargarh and Bhubaneswar. Thus the Corporation has a total storage capacity of 45,100 quintals. Two number of Dehumidified Refrigerated Groundnut Seed Storages are also under construction at Bhubaneswar. The above plant located at Chandaka Industrial Estate will have a capacity for storing of 10,000 quintals of groundnut seeds and will be particularly helpful to tide over the unfavourable climatic condition of high humidity during the rainy season that adversely affects viability of groundnut seeds which are essentially required to be produced in

the summer season for early supply during September for sowing under residual moisture condition.

The chief objective of the Orissa State Seeds Corporation Ltd., is to supply certified quality seeds as per the indent of the Director of Agriculture and Food Production, Orissa. The total supply of seeds during kharif has increased from 25,606 quintal during 1990-91 to 57,589 quintals during 1991-92. Similarly during Rabi, it has increased from 32,358 quintals during 1990-91 to 44,911 quintals during 1991-92 (upto 15th January, 1992).

Besides the quantity of seeds, time of supply plays a very important role in utilisation of seeds and increasing crop production. There has been considerable improvement in the time of seed supply both in Kharif and Rabi seasons. The total seed supply during the year 1990-91 was 57,964 quintals which has been increased to 102,500 quintals during 1991-92 (upto 15th January, 1992). Such increase in greater supply of seeds has consequently increased the turnover of the Corporation from about Rs. 638.38 lakhs during 1990-91 to Rs. 1022.00 lakhs during 1991-92.



Shri Sarat Kumar Kar, Minister I. & P. R., Sports and Culture is inaugurating the drama competition at Mandarabasta (Khurda) on 6-1-1992.

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THE ORISSA STATE SOCIAL WELFARE ADVISORY BOARD

The Orissa State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Bhubaneswar, constituted in the year 1954, is working for the Welfare of Women and Children of the State through different voluntary organisations spread over throughout the State. Women and Children particularly belonging to economically weaker section of the society are being benefitted under different programmes taken up by the Board. At present, the Director (Social Welfare) is acting as Chairperson of the Board.

The State Board receives grants from the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi for following programmes :

- (1) Mahila Mandal Project,
- (2) Supplementary Nutrition Programme,
- (3) Annual Grants-in-aid, (4) Holding Home Programme, (5) Awareness Generation Project, (6) Condensed Course of Education for Adult women, (7) Vocational Training, (8) Family Counselling Centres, (9) Socio-Economic programme, (10) Creche Programme, (11) Demonstration Project, (12) Working Women's Hostel.

During the year 1990-91 the following schemes have been sanctioned by the State Board.

Programme	No. of Units Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3
		Rs.
1. Mahila Mandat Project	80	30,11,400
2. Special Nutrition Programme	154	8,08,650

	1	2	3
3. Annual Grants-in-aid	304	14,65,500	
4. Holiday Home Programme	51	2,65,200	
5. Awareness Generation Project	48	4,80,000	
6. Condensed Course Programme	16	15,93,797	
7. Vocational Training Programme	30	20,00,205	
8. Family Counselling Centres	11	2,90,600	
9. Socio-Economic Programme	7	11,47,700	
10. Creche Programme	366	46,58,090	
11. Demonstration Project	20	4,23,200	
12. Working Womens' Hostel	4	32,800	

During the year 1991-92 till end of October, 1991, the following schemes have been sanctioned by Orissa State Board.

Programme	No. of Units Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3
		Rs.
1. Holiday Home Programme	40	2,08,000
2. Annual Grants-in-aid	126	4,97,750
3. Special Nutrition Programme	125	7,96,800
4. Mahila Mandal Project	80	35,68,500
5. Creche Programme	310	39,16,650
6. Awareness Generation Project	24	2,40,000
7. Family Counselling Centre	11	1,32,000

(Provisional sanction for 3 months)

The State Board is taking steps sanction of all the units under different programmes for which central board's allocation for 1991-92 has been communicated.

Special efforts are being made to encourage institutions from the backward districts of the State.

An allocation of Rs. 1.62 lakhs was received from Central Social Welfare Board during 1990-91 for observance of SAARC year of the Girl Child in order to focus the attention of the general public as well as voluntary institutions on the problems faced by the girl child. A workshop was conducted successfully through a voluntary organisation named "THE UNIVERSE", Cuttack from the 10th to 13th of October, 1991. The State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Orissa, Bhubaneswar, the Universe, the Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Orissa and the UNICEF contributed jointly for successful conduct of the workshop.

The Board has now decided to release the names of the institutions that were

sanctioned funds under various schemes to the press, so that the targetted villagers can approach the voluntary organisations and enroll themselves under that scheme. Wide publicity of all the programmes of the State Board through the All India Radio, Doordarshan and the news papers, will also be given so that the public in general, and the prospective beneficiaries in particular will be made aware of the programmes of the Board.

The Mahila Vikas Samabaya Nigam, is an organisation specially formed to cater to the interests of the Women of the State in general. As the State Social Welfare Advisory Board's main objective is to strive for the economic uplift of the women it had advanced Rs. 2.00 lakh to the Mahila Vikash Samabaya Nigam. The Mahila Vikash Samabaya Nigam has since refunded the advance amount to the State Board.



Shri Sarat Kumar Kar, Minister, Information & Public Relations, Sports and Culture is inaugurating the Bichhanda Charan Patnaik Jayanti at Janla in Puri district on 13-2-1992.

TWENTY YEARS OF ORISSA BUDGET : A RETROSPECT

Dr. R. C. Mishra

A lively debate is going on during these days on the question of the financial autonomy to the poor states of Indian Union for financing their own economic development. The poorer states like Orissa are critical towards the Central policy of transfer of resources through Finance Commission and Planning Commission. Hence there is a demand for more freedom for developing their own resources to cater to the need of the states.

In view of this call this paper makes an attempt to study Orissa budget for a period of 20 years from 1971-72 to 1990-91 to consider the position of central transfer in the budget. The states own share and debt position are considered to study the further possibility of augmenting resources from its own sources for the development of the state. The study is based on the data collected from Orissa Budget published by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Orissa.

Table I presents the total revenue receipt, State's own share, resources transferred from the Centre out of shared tax, grants and contributions and the percentage of Central transfer to the total revenue receipts of the State.

The table shows that the total revenue receipt of the state was Rs. 142.1 crores in 1971-72 whereas the same is increased to Rs. 2331.4 crores in 1990-91 and it has further increased to Rs. 2787.8 crores in the budget estimate of 1991-92, showing an increase of 1541 per cent over the base year (1971-72) in 1990-91 and 1862 per

cent in 1991-92 (B.E.). Out of the total revenue receipt, the Central share constituted Rs. 81.7 crores (57.4%) and the state share Rs. 60.4 crores (42.6%) in 1971-72. In 1990-91 the central share constitutes Rs. 1470 crores (63.1%) showing an increase of 1699 per cent over the base year 1971-72 and the states share constitutes Rs. 861.4 crores (38.9%) showing an increase of 1326 per cent over the base year (1971-72). In the budget estimate of 1991-92 the central share of Rs. 1602.5 crores is expected to come down to 57.5% in the total revenue receipt by increasing the states own revenue from Rs. 861.4 crores in 1990-91 to Rs. 1185.3 crores in 1991-92.

The compound growth rate of total revenue receipt is 14.8 per cent per annum over the period 1971-72 to 1990-91 whereas the compound growth rate of Central share is 15.13 per cent and states own resources is 14.0 per cent per annum during the period.

Hence the table shows that

(a) the percentage of Central share in total revenue receipt of the state though increased in 1990-91 remains more or less same over the period.

(b) the compound growth rate of total revenue receipt falls short of the Central share and the state's own receipt lags behind the growth rate of the total receipt.

Hence it may be concluded that the state depends more on the Central resources than its own resources to finance its activities during the period under study.

Table 2 shows the per capita own revenue of states as percentage of total revenue receipts including resources transferred from the Centre during 1982-83 (B.E.) to 1989-90 (B.E.). The table shows that the per capita total revenue receipt was Rs. 248 in 1982-83 and this is increased to Rs. 589.9 in 1989-90. On the other hand, the per capita state's own revenue was Rs. 153 in 1982-83 but it is increased to Rs. 243 in 1989-90. But the per capita state's own revenue was 61.69 per cent of the total revenue in 1982-83 which has fallen down to 41.19 per cent in 1989-90.

Assuming that the rate of growth of population remains same over the period (1981-91) in Orissa, the table shows that the state has become more dependent on the Centre in comparison to other high developed states and middle developed states in financing its activities since the per capita share of the state revenue in the total revenue receipt in terms of percentage has come down during the period under study.

Table 3 shows the debt position of the state. The table shows that the total debt was Rs. 510.3 crores in 1971-72 which has increased to Rs. 3755.1 crores in 1990-91 and Rs. 4492.2 crores in 1991-92 (B.E.), an increase of 551 per cent in 1990-91 and 668 per cent in 1991-92 in relation to the base year 1971-72. The Central Government loan of Rs. 417.7 crores constituted 81.85 per cent of total debt in 1971-72 and it becomes 72.42 per cent of total debt in 1990-91 and it is expected to be 71.36 per cent of the total debt in 1991-92. The compound growth rate of total debt from 1971-72 to 1990-91 is Rs. 10.4 per cent per annum and the compound growth rate of loans from Central Government constitute Rs. 9.6 per cent per annum during the same period. The per capita debt burden was Rs. 245.8 in 1972-73 which is increased to Rs. 1417.1 in 1991-92. Although the share of the Central Government loan has been reduced (from 81.85% to 71.36%) during the period still it constitutes a major part

(71%) in the total debt burden of the state. Hence it can be concluded that the state is also depending on the Centre to fetch some loan for financing its activities.

Table 4 shows the estimated and actual budgetary gaps of Orissa as shown by different Finance Commissions. The table shows the budgetary gaps fall short to the extent of Rs. 27.42 crores, Rs. 12.93 crores and Rs. 21.59 crores during the period of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Finance Commission, respectively on the other hand there was a budgetary surplus during fourth (Rs. 88.85 crores), fifth (Rs. 14.46 crores) sixth (Rs. 1115.22) Finance Commission period. Again during the seventh Finance Commission period there was a short fall to the extent of Rs. 864.80 crores. During the base year of eighth Finance Commission (1985-86) there was a short fall to the extent of Rs. 12.54 crores but during the rest three years (1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89) there was a budgetary surplus of Rs. 10.41 crores Rs. 75.69 crores, Rs. 210.98 crores, respectively.

But the budgetary gap as estimated before the devolution of taxes and after the devolution of taxes shows quite a dependence of the State Government of Central transfer. The budgetary gaps before devolution of tax was highest during the period of 7th Finance Commission and after devolution it has come down to Rs. 136.92 crores. During the period 1985-86 to 1988-89 the budgetary gaps before devolution of taxes were Rs. 1305.60 crores. Except the year 1985-86 in other years (1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89) the actual budgetary gap shows under estimation of resources. Hence the analysis shows dependence of state on the Centre to bridge the budgetary gap.

Table 5 shows the state's own resources and the possibility of augmenting resources in future to claim for financial autonomy. The table shows the tax revenue of the state was Rs. 34.8 crores in

1971-72 and it is increased to Rs. 663.8 crores in 1990-91 and estimated to be Rs. 978.1 crores in 1991-92. The non-tax revenue was Rs. 25.6 crores in 1971-72 and it is also increased to Rs. 197.6 crores in 1990-91 and estimated to be Rs. 207.6 crores in 1991-92. The compound rate of growth of tax revenue is 15.9 per cent and the compound growth rate of non-tax revenue is 11.7 per cent during the period (1971-72 to 1990-91). Hence the possibility of augmenting more non-tax revenue is not feasible as it is not that elastic as shown from the compound growth rate. Hence the state has to depend more on tax revenue to augment more resources.

The sales tax contributes a major share in the total tax revenue of the state. The tax on agriculture is negligible. The land revenue is not economical, so it was abolished. The state's excise duty, taxes on vehicle, taxes and duties on electricity, taxes on goods and passengers, entertainment tax contribute a little to the total tax revenue. Although all other taxes show an increasing trend over the period except taxes on goods and passengers the possibility of augmenting more resources from these sources is not up to the satisfaction as these taxes are not elastic like income tax, excise duty and sales tax.

The table shows that the sales tax which contributes a major share (50 per cent) to the total tax revenue was Rs. 17.5 crores on 1971-72 and this has increased to Rs. 380.2 crores in 1990-91 and Rs. 470.6 crores in estimated budget 1991-92. The compound rate of growth is 16.4 per cent over the period (1971-72 to 1990-91). Hence, there is a possibility of augmenting more resources in this field. But one thing should be remembered here that the sales tax is regressive in character. The burden of the sales tax falls more on poor people than rich people. Hence, to increase revenue if the government will impose more taxes on goods it will affect the population who are in the lower strata of income which a

welfare state certainly does not desire. The only possibility is to increase the non-tax revenue to raise more resources for the State. Hence the state has to give more attention on non-tax revenue.

The following conclusions have emerged from the study.

- (1) The percentage of Central share in the total revenue receipt of the state remains more or less same over the period 1971-72 to 1990-91 which is as high as 58 per cent and the state's own revenue contribute 42 per cent to the total revenue receipt.
- (2) The per capita state's own revenue is reduced during the period 1982-83 to 1989-90.
- (3) The Central loan constitute's a major share in the total debt position of the state.
- (4) The budget deficit as estimated by Finance Commission before devolution of tax was very high and only because of Central transfer the budgetary gap could be bridged in the recent years.
- (5) The possibility of augmenting more resources in the state from its own sources are not up to satisfaction as the non-tax revenue contributes a smaller share in comparison to the tax revenue. The sales tax which contributes a major share in the total tax receipt although increasing over the years still further increase in this source may be regressive. The other tax sources are not as elastic as direct taxes.

Hence, the state now is depending more on the Centre for financing its both plan and non-plan expenditure. The case for financial autonomy would be much stronger if the state would be in a position to augment its own resources without depending on the Centre. So the position

of the state now is to impress upon Finance Commission and Planning Commission to allocate more resources for developmental scheme in order to raise more resources in future. At the same time the State Government should explore all possibilities to enhance its own non-tax revenue resources to justify its claim for financial autonomy.

Notes :

1. The compound growth rate is calculated by using compound interest formula as the data shows an increasing

trend over the period of time. The formula is

$$P_n = P_0 (1+r)^n$$

Where P_0 = Receipt in the base period 1971-72

P_n = Receipt in the current period 1990-91

r = relative increase per year, expressed as decimal

n = Number of years

TABLE 1
TOTAL RECEIPT, CENTRAL TRANSFER AND STATE'S OWN REVENUE

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Total Revenue receipt	Resources transferred from Centre (shared tax, grants and contributions) (Rs. crores)	State's own resources (Rs.) crores	Percentage of total Central transfer to total receipt	Percentage of State's own revenue to total receipt	Index of Central share	Index of State share	Index of total receipt
1971-72	142.1	81.7	60.4	57.4				
1972-73	158.3	90.4	67.9	57.1	42.6	100		
1973-74	163.0	90.6	92.4	55.5	42.9	110.55	112.41	111
1974-75	210.4	128.9	81.5	61.7	44.5	110.80	119.82	115
1975-76	262.9	151.0	111.9	57.4	39.3	157.64	134.88	148
1976-77	305.9	167.00	138.9	54.5	42.6	184.67	185.19	185
1977-78	346.8	203.8	143.0	58.8	45.5	204.24	229.87	215
1978-79	423.1	254.2	168.9	60.1	41.2	249.45	236.66	244
1979-80	467.6	292.2	173.2	62.9	39.9	310.88	279.52	298
1980-81	621.3	355.2	266.1	57.2	37.1	359.80	286.97	329
1981-82	601.5	342.9	258.6	57.0	42.8	434.40	440.39	437
1982-83	801.6	523.5	278.1	65.3	43.0	419.36	427.98	423
1983-84	783.1	455.3	327.8	58.1	34.7	640.24	460.25	564
1984-85	822.8	476.6	348.8	57.6	41.9	556.70	542.50	559
1985-86	940.8	524.3	416.5	55.7	42.4	582.88	577.26	579
1986-87	1278.21	732.1	496.1	59.6	44.3	641.21	689.30	662
1987-88	1333.1	790.3	542.8	59.3	48.4	895.35	821.0	864
1988-89	1550.9	915.0	636.0	59.0	41.0	966.53	898.33	938
1989-90	1749.7	1017.3	723.4	58.4	41.6	1120.00	1053.00	1091
1990-91*	2331.4	1470.0	861.4	63.1	36.9	1245.00	1198.00	1225
1991-92**	2787.8	1602.5	1185.3	57.5	42.5	1799.00	1426.00	1641
Revised Estimate						1961.00	1962.00	1962
Budget Estimate								

Revised Estimate

Budget Estimate

Compound Growthrate from 1971-72 to 1990-91

- (a) Total revenue receipt 14.8% per annum
(b) States own resources (14%)
(c) Resources transferred from the Centre (15.3%)

Note: Compound growth rate is calculated by compound interest formula

Sources: Orissa Budget in brief 1971-72 to 1991-92

Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

TABLE 2

PER CAPITA OWN REVENUE AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL REVENUE OF STATES INCLUDING RESOURCES TRANSFERRED FROM THE CENTRE

	1982-83 (B.E.)			1989-90 (B.E.)			(Rs.)
	Total revenue (Rs.)	Per capita own revenue	Percentage	Total revenue (Rs.)	Per capita own revenue	Percentage	
HIGH INCOME STATES							
HIGH INCOME STATES							
Gujrat	370	272	73.51	793.3	612.6	77.22	
Haryana	471	389	80.89	1031.9	833.9	80.81	
Maharashtra	425	332	78.11	928.1	722.9	77.89	
Punjab	460	370	80.43	935.5	660.6	70.61	
Average of Developed States	431.5	338.75	78.50	922.2	707.5	76.71	
MIDDLE INCOME STATES							
MIDDLE INCOME STATES							
Andhra Pradesh	297	200	67.34	714.4	491.8	68.84	
Karnataka	235	237	..	769.4	550.4	71.53	
Kerala	244	223	91.39	700.0	469.0	67.00	
Tamilnadu	320	226	70.62	690.7	468.2	67.78	
West Bengal	251	150	59.76	576.1	346.6	60.16	
Average of Middle Income States	269.40	207.20	76.91	691.12	465.12	67.29	
LOW INCOME STATES							
LOW INCOME STATES							
Bihar	192	79	41.14	440.8	217.0	49.22	
Madhya Pradesh	161	161	..	589.8	347.4	58.90	
Orissa	248	153	61.69	589.9	243.0	41.19	
Rajasthan	248	153	61.69	580.5	321.3	55.29	
Uttar Pradesh	200	100	50.00	460.8	221.0	47.96	
Average of Low Income States	209.8	129.2	61.58	532.36	269.94	50.70	

Sources : Economic Survey of Orissa, 1982-83 and 1990-91

TABLE 3
DEBT POSITION OF ORISSA

(Rs. in Crores)

Years	Total debt	Loans from Central Government	Central Government loan as percentage of total debt	Index of growth	Per capita debt burden (Rs.)
1971-72	510.3	417.7	81.85		
1972-73	562.9	469.7	83.44	100	..
1973-74	619.9	514.6	83.01	110	245.8
1974-75	661.3	539.0	81.50	121	262.7
1975-76	691.8	559.9	80.93	129	278.3
1976-77	739.4	594.1	80.34	135	282.9
1977-78	793.1	642.0	80.94	145	296.1
1978-79	872.7	717.1	82.17	155	311.0
1979-80	980.2	814.5	83.09	171	335.6
1980-81	1065.7	863.6	81.03	195	368.5
1981-82	1183.4	950.7	80.33	207	409.9
1982-83	1367.1	1082.1	79.15	228	438.3
1983-84	1538.7	1236.2	80.74	259	506.3
1984-85	1706.1	1316.7	77.17	296	552.2
1985-86	1945.9	1504.1	77.29	315	601.1
1986-87	2148.1	1629.2	75.84	360	673.2
1987-88	2455.3	1826.6	74.39	390	729.6
1988-89	2790.9	2043.9	73.76	437	818.8
1989-90	3152.1	2267.5	71.93	489	907.1
1990-91	3755.7	2720.1	72.42	543	1020.4
1991-92	4492.2	3206.2	71.36	651	1202.6
				768	1417.1

Note :

Compound growth rate per annum from 1971-72 to 1990-91

(a) Total debt 10.4 %

(b) Loans from Central Government 9.6%

Sources :

Orissa Budget in Brief,

Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Orissa, 1971-72 to 1991-92.

TABLE 4
ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL BUDGETARY GAPS OF THE STATE DURING
THE PERIOD OF DIFFERENT FINANCE COMMISSION
(Rs. in Crores)

Period	Estimation of Budgetary Gap		Actual Budgetary gap	Extent of over estimation (+) or under estimation(—)
	Before devolution of tax	After devolution of tax		
1952-53 to 1956-57 (1st Finance Commission).	..	—1.72	—29.14	—27.42
1957-58 to 1961-62 (2nd).	..	—3.35	—15.28	—12.93
1962-63 to 1965-66 (3rd).	—21.59	—21.59
1966-67 to 1968-69 (4th).	—231.85	—145.90	—10.88 (—6.95)	+135.02 (+88.85)
1969-70 to 1973-74 (5th).	..	—104.67	—90.21	+14.46
1973-74 to 1978-79 (6th).	—577.32	—304.73	+810.49	+1115.22
1979-80 to 1983-84 (7th).	—952.19	—136.92
1985-86	—358.04	—51.69	—12.54	+39.15
1986-87	—348.75	—35.35	+10.41	+45.76
1987-88	—348.58	—26.05	+75.69	+101.74
1988-89	—349.58	—19.76	+210.98	+270.74

Source : (a) Jha, Raghavendra, Modern Theory of Public Finance, New Delhi, 1987

(b) E.P.W.— 1. Vol. XXIV No. 40, October 7, 1989
 2. Vol. XXV No. 23, June 9, 1990

TABLE 5
RATIONALE FOR INCREASING STATE'S OWN REVENUE

(Rs. in Crores)

Years	Tax Revenue	Index Growth	Non-tax Revenue	Index of Growth	States Sales Tax	Index of Growth
1971-72	34.8	100	25.6	100	17.5	100
1972-73	39.9	115	28.0	109	21.2	121
1973-74	42.2	121	30.2	118	22.4	128
1974-75	50.5	145	31.0	121	27.3	156
1975-76	68.4	197	43.5	170	38.0	217
1976-77	80.8	232	58.1	227	47.1	269
1977-78	83.7	241	59.3	232	47.1	269
1978-79	98.4	283	70.5	275	55.2	298
1979-80	104.0	299	61.3	239	65.9	377
1980-81	132.6	381	136.5	529	76.6	438
1981-82	165.6	476	93.0	363	94.3	539
1982-83	178.7	514	99.4	388	102.1	583
1983-84	207.2	595	120.6	471	114.0	651
1984-85	234.9	675	113.9	445	126.2	721
1985-86	285.9	822	130.6	810	148.4	848
1986-87	337.8	971	158.3	618	176.2	1007
1987-88	386.7	1111	156.1	610	206.0	1177
1988-89	442.7	1272	195.3	755	238.3	1365
1989-90	524.8	1508	198.6	776	297.2	1698
1990-91	663.8	1907	197.6	772	380.2	2173
1991-92	978.1	2810	207.6	811	470.6	2689

Notes :

Compound Growth Rate from 1971-72 to 1990-91

- (a) Tax Revenue 15.9% per annum
 (b) Non-Tax Revenue 11.7% per annum
 (c) State's Sales Tax 16.4% per annum

Sources :

Orissa Budget in Brief 1971-72 to 1991-92

Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

References :

1. E.P.W. (a) Vol. XXIV No. 40 Oct. 7, 1989 (b) Vol. XXV No. 23, June, 9, 1990

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Shri Yudhisthir Dash, Hon'ble Speaker and Shri H. C. Buxipatra, Hon'ble Minister, Forest and others paying tributes at the statue of Utkal Gourav Madhusudan Das on the occasion of the death anniversary of Madhusudan Das at Bhubaneswar on 4-2-1992.



Shri B. P. Agarwala, Minister, Finance is discussing with Ministers and top officials in the High Level Monitoring Committee meeting at the Secretariat on 19-1-1992.



Shri Nalini Kanta Mohanty, Minister, Works, Housing & Urban Development is inaugurating the new B.D.A. Building "Akash Sobha" at Bhubaneswar on 18-2-1992.



Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patsani, Minister, Public Grievances and Pension is addressing at the Bhajan Samaroha and annual function of Kalljai Sanskrutika Sansad at Parikuda Gada on 14-1-1992.

HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN ORISSA

Shri Jadumani Sahoo
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The evolution of the police in Orissa has always been bound to the political objectives and needs of the rulers. It has been milieu conditioned, culture specific and ruler oriented. Its basic structure and role were laid down by the police Act of 1861 on a uniform, country-wide basis. The basic criminal laws, the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code amended in 1898 and 1973, and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 have an All India character. However, notwithstanding structural uniformity, the Orissa Police has acquired a character and an identity of its own. The dynasties of rulers, the Gangas, the Gajpatis, the Moghuls, the Marathas, the British and above all, the native princely rulers have all pressed the signet of their deep influence on its evolution into present form.

The imperial Gangas had devised a sophisticated police and intelligence system. The Mahananda Pasa followed by Dandanayaks and Nayaks formed the hierarchy. For the Puras and Nagaras, there were special officers known as Purapalas and Nagarpalas². The rural areas were policed by the traditional Gramabhattas under the over-all supervision of the village headman. The Gajapatis of the Surya dynasty united the military, police and revenue functions in a single functionary known as Nayak. Bula Dagars collected intelligence; the torture system of punishment had great deterrent value³.

After a period of instability and disorder lasting from 1540 to 1570 A. D.,

the Mughal rule began. Raja Todarmal introduced basic structural changes of far-reaching nature. Police power was vested in the subedar who was the Provincial Governor. The Faujdar was the Chief Police and military officer in the Sarakar (district), Shikdars were in charge of Parganas (Sub-division) and Thanadars were in charge of Thana. Important cities had Kotwals who held two charges; of (a) Police Commissioner and (b) City Municipal Chairman⁴. The Moghuls being essentially an urban people neglected the protection of the villages⁵.

The Marathas divided the coastal Moghulbandi into five Chaklas each under an Amil, each chakla sub-divided into Praganas. The Kotwal was the executive police officer with a number of Khandayats and Paiks under his control. The Marathas themselves led plundering raids on the Garhjats of Mayurbhanj, Dhenkanal, and Sambalpur, creating widespread lawlessness and panic⁶.

The British occupied Orissa in 1803. At first, the Commissioner for Orissa had the Criminal justice powers. Under him were two Magistrates, for the Northern and Southern Divisions of Cuttack. They appointed the Daroghas. In 1816 a Superintendent of Police (Present I.G.P.) for Bengal, Bihar and Orissa was appointed. However, in 1829 this post was abolished. His powers were vested in the Divisional Commissioner. The District Magistrate became the head of the district police. The next 30 years was a period of experimentation. Introduction of Robert Peel's new police in London in 1829,

Napier's introduction in Sind of the Irish constabulary model in 1843, Torture Commission's findings, and the Sepoy Mutiny in 1857 – exercised an urgent influence on the evolution of police system. The Police Commission's recommendations were incorporated into the police Act of 1861. The Police Act laid down the hierarchical structure of an approximately para-military force for the country. It made the police a Servant of the executive government, rather than a Servant of law independent of the government.

The supervision of police in the Cuttack, Balasore and Puri districts now vested in the D. I. G. When the Bihar – Orissa province was carved out in 1912 two Ranges were introduced, and the Southern Range came to be located at Cuttack. On 1st April 1936, Orissa became a separate province. Orissa police acquired an independent identity and jurisdiction of its own and began its innings. Mr. E. A. O. Perkin took over as the first I. G. P. The immediate task before the nascent organisation was one of synthesising 3 different systems of Bihar and Orissa, Madras and Central provinces⁷.

The Garhjats under native rulers remained cut off from the mainstream till 1948. With the few exceptions of Mayurbhanj, Parlakhemundi and Balangir-Patna, the Garhjats were regimes of repression and torture. The police infrastructure was undeveloped, and the police were the servants of the whims and caprices of the feudal rulers. The Bezelget murder of 1938 made the police more ruthless with an ethos of repression. A new force was raised comprising men drawn from the Sikh, Rajput and Gurkha regiments of the Army. In 1948, 24 of the estates merged in Orissa. The Constitution of India vested the 'Police' and 'public order' responsibility in the States⁸.

The Preamble to the Police Act of 1861 aims at making the police "a more

efficient instrument for the prevention and detection of crime". It constitutes the organisation under the command and control of officers in its own hierarchy. But reasons of administrative and political expediency stood in the way of a really self-contained structure. Hence section 4 of the police Act of 1861 provided for general control and direction of the District Magistrate over the district police. The Act of 1861 was made "in the shadow of the Mutiny of 1857 with the main objective of ensuring imperial rule⁹ to liquidate popular resistance, to control, deter and intimidate. Hence the 'Force' dimension received more emphasis than the 'Service' dimension, and a ruler-controlled force was preferred to its role as the very agent of law.

The direction of the State Police is vested in a Director General who is also the I. G. P. He is assisted by 4 Special I.-G., /I.-G. of Police, 16 D. I. G. of Police, 3 A. I. G. of Police, 29 Superintendent of Police, 29 C. D. R. for I. P. S., 17 I. D. R. for I. P. S., 8 Additional Superintendent of Police, 19 Additional Superintendent of Police, O. P. S., Senior Class-I, 20 Assistant Superintendent of Police/Junior Scales of I. P. S./T. R./7 Commandant, 10 Deputy Commandant, 7 Assistant Commandant (Jr. Class-I), 53 Assistant Commandant, 5 L. R. for Assistant Commandant, 3 T. R. for Assistant Commandant, 8 I. D. R. for Assistant Commandant, 4 E. D. R. for Assistant Commandant, 16 deputy Superintendent of Police (Jr. Class-I), 125 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 26 T. R./L. R./I. D. R. for D. S. P., 5 Assistant public prosecutor, 430 Assistant prosecutor, 27 Reserve Inspector of Police, 6 Subedar – Major of police, 51 Subedar of police, 59 Sergeant of police, 2,176 S.-I/D. S.-I/M. T. S.-I. of police, 170 Jamadar of police, 2,437 Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police, 256 Havildar – Major of Police, 2,771 Havildar of Police, 714 Naik, 656 Lance Naik 18,510 Constable of Police¹⁰. The present strength of Orissa police is 36,000¹¹.

At the time of independence total Police strength was 9000. Now it has increased to 36,000. For administrative convenience the number of ranges has been increased from 2 to 6, police districts from 13 to 17, circles from 32 to 87, Police stations from 156 to 420, Town outpost from 34 to 124 and outposts to 306¹².

The regional organisations are as follows :

Region	Headquarters	Districts
1. Central	Cuttack	Cuttack (Rural) Cuttack (City) Puri Bhubaneswar
2. Eastern	Balasore	Balasore Mayurbhanj
3. North	Sambalpur	Sambalpur Dhenkanal Balangir
4. Western	Rourkela	Sundargarh Keonjhar Rourkela
5. South West	Sunabeda	Koraput Kalahandi
6. South	Berhampur	Ganjam Phulbani Berhampur

The Police Station is the most critical point, the Cutting edge, at which level the service of the organisation reaches the people. The officer-in-charge is the king-pin of the system and the Chief Manager at this operative level deriving his authority and power directly from the law. He does the prioritization of the different components of works such as registration of FIR, Complaints, investigation, beat patrolling, Surveillance, maintenance of order, VIP duty, prevention of public nuisance and Vandalism, and help in individual and collective distress.

The Civil Police has a support-structure in the district armed police reserve and in the 7 battalions of the OSAP (Orissa Special Armed Police)

while the S. P. has a reserve striking force at his disposal, the OSAP are at the disposal of the I. G. P. The D. I. G. military police directs their operation through Commandants of the battalions.

The Home Guards is an auxiliary force of 14,726 persons under a commandant General. They have shown their usefulness in traffic, mela, election and such regulative duties. The Home Guards should be used for village patrolling. The Special Branch "Collect and Communicate intelligence affecting the public peace"¹³. It is the eyes and ears of the State collecting vital information regarding borders, VIPs, Key installations, Subversive and anti-social activities of individual or groups.

The Crime Branch investigates important cases of murder, dacoity, arms theft, contraband smuggling, forgery, etc. The criminal intelligence and modus operandi Bureaus collect and classify criminal intelligence, preserve evidence, store data etc. It has the service of the state Forensic Science laboratory located at Bhubaneswar and branches at Sambalpur and Berhampur with facilities for expert examination in Biology, Physics, Chemistry, Toxicology, Ballistics and Serology at its disposal. The State Finger Print Bureau, Handwriting Bureau, Economic Offences Bureau are under the Crime Branch.

The Orissa Police has installed a 4th generation Computer at a cost of nearly Rs. 44 lakhs for storage of critical data and for speedy dissemination of information. The State Railway Police is an extended part of the State Police. It has its branch at Cuttack and Rourkela. The P. T. C. (Police Training College), Angul is the premier training institution of the State. But it has not been the change-agent in police attitudes and behaviour that was expected of it after the introduction of the Gore Committee¹⁴ Syllabus in 1976. The reasons are : (a) low levels of organisational faith; (b) cynical

attitude of the trainers themselves; and (c) the policy of dumping unwanted officers from operational areas¹⁵.

The village police was the subject matter of two committees of Orissa, the Chowkidari Enquiry Committee of 1936, and another Committee of the same name in 1956-57. In 1963-64 beat Constabulary system was introduced. 1500 beat constables could hardly do patrolling in 50,000 villages. In 1967 the system of Gram Rakhis was introduced with provision for good pay for 11,000 men. Till 1985 they were under the Revenue Department. In 1985 they were brought under the district police.

In 1961, Orissa first introduced Women Police. Now there are one woman D. S. P., 6 Women Inspectors, 29 S. Is., 24 A. S. Is., 169 Women Constables working in the State.

The Orissa Police has been striving through the last fifty years to overcome the stigma of an oppressive force it has partly inherited from the Garhijats and the autocratic, paternalistic attitude of the colonial legacy. Today, it can claim to have won the confidence of the people through its manifold services prevention and detection of crime and lawlessness.

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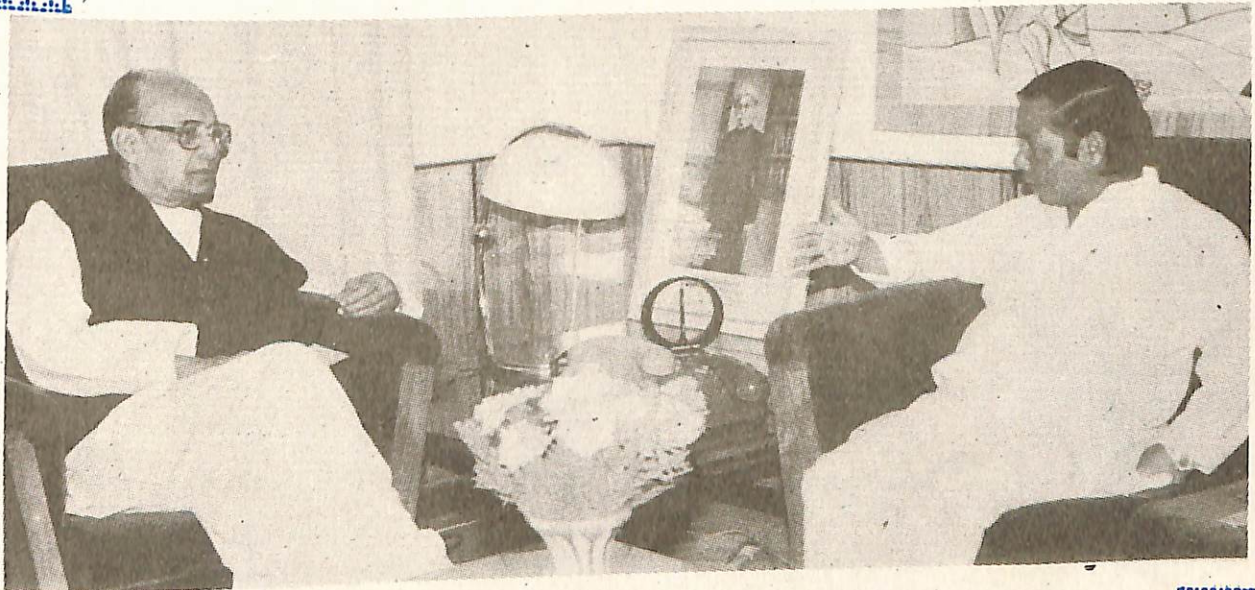
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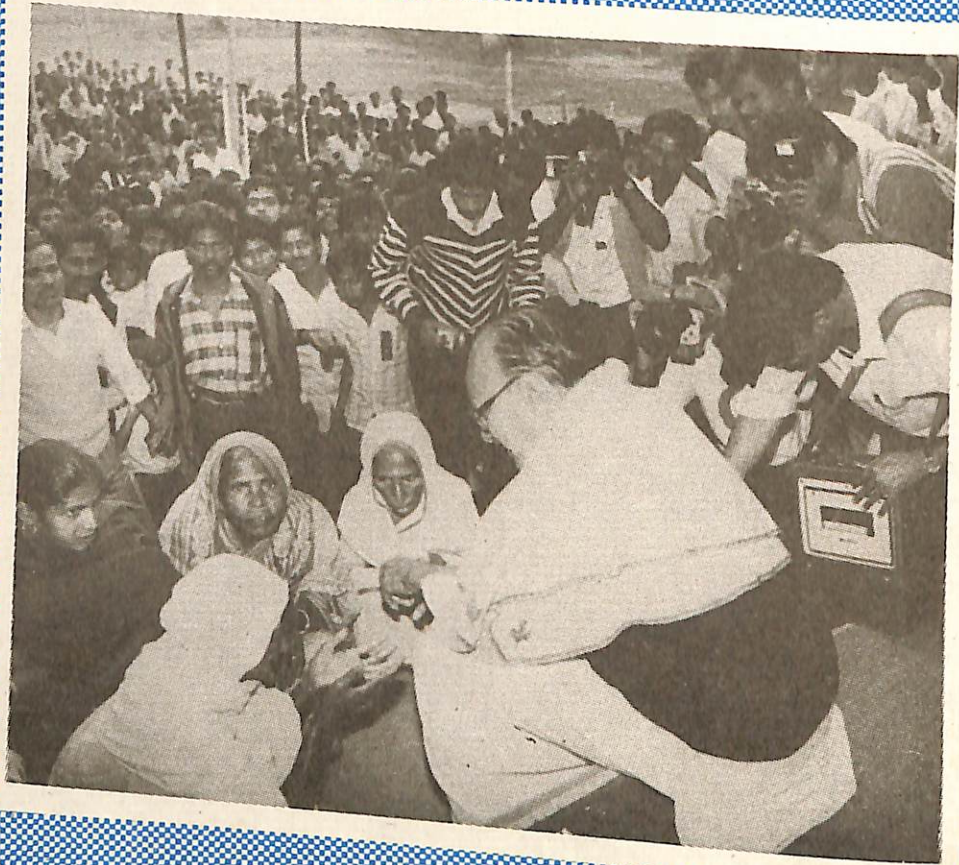
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Shri Yagya Datt Sharma is awarding shields at the closing function of Advasi Exhibition at Bhubaneswar on 1-2-1992.



Shri P. A. Sangma, Union Minister for Coal called on Chief Minister, Shri Biju Patnaik on 4-2-1992.



Chief Minister, Shri Biju Patnalk talking to a group of poor and old women at Harichandanpur (Salipur) in Cuttack district on 30-12-1991 during his visit to the area.