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Orissa Review





Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy, Hon'ble Governor is going round the stalls in the Adivasi Exhibition on 3-2-94.



Chief Minister Shri Biju Patnaik inaugurating the Mini Hydel Power Station (2X250MW) at Kendupatna on 23-1-94.

Chief Minister Shri Biju Patnaik inaugurating the Smruti Sarani in a state level function.

Orissa Review

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State Pollution Control Board



SHRI BIJU PATNAIK
Chief Minister
Minister in charge, Science &
Technology

1. Formation & Composition of the Board

The State Pollution Control Board, Orissa was constituted in the year 1983 under the provision of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 as a regulatory body

to enforce provisions of Water Act, Air Act and Environment (Protection) Act etc.

The first State Pollution Control Board was constituted on 15-7-1983 consisting of 17 members. Subsequently on expiry of every 3-year term the Board was reconstituted on 25-9-1986, 19-12-1989 and for the fourth time on 19-12-1992.

2. Activities of the Board

2.1. EIA, NOC/CONSENT

In order to ensure optional use of Natural and Human Resources in the sustainable manner with minimal degradation of Environment, government have introduced Environment Impact Assessment, (EIA) clearance of selected development projects and industries before their establishment. The Board has been entrusted with the duty of EIA clearance and also grant of No Objection Certificate (NOC) for establishment of different industries.

It is a legal requirement of the Water Act, 1974 that industries and local bodies discharging wastewater into streams, wells, sewers etc. and on land shall take consent of the Board. Similarly industries operating within "Air pollution Control Areas" declared by the State Government have to take consent of the Board for the operation of the industrial plants. While granting consent to different industries, required conditions are stipulated in effluent and emission standard. The industries are directed to install pollution control devices for control of air and water pollution. In order to verify compliance of the Board's directives the industries are monitored as per norms stipulated by the

Government of India. There are 174 large and medium scale industries in our State. Besides that there are about 38,100 small scale industries in the State.

The Following table shows the grant of NOC/EIAC/consent to various industries.

Year	No. of Consent Granted/Renewed	No. of NOC/EIAC Granted	Inspection of Industries
1983-84		60	193
1984-85	28		
1985-86	30		
1986-87	26	50	129
1987-88	139	74	142
1988-89	124	55	221
1989-90	147	76	231
1990-91	154	81	280
1991-92	192	66	604
1992-93	203	84	663

So far the Board has identified 23 industries (large & medium) which come under the 17 category of highly polluting type. Their performance is regularly monitored by the Board. As per the guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board, the Board has undertaken an inventory of the industries dealing with hazardous chemicals and wastes.

2.2. Prosecution Case

With the inception of this Board 83 number of prosecution cases were filed against different industries and others for violation of Water and Air Acts. At present 54 cases are pending in different courts including Hon'ble High Court. Year-wise cases given below.

1983-84	NIL
1984-85	Nil
1985-86	Nil
1986-87	3
1987-88	11
1988-89	28
1989-90	11
1990-91	17
1991-92	13

2.3. Scientific Branch

2.3.1. Analysis of Water & Air

While monitoring the industries, samples of effluents and emissions are collected and analysed in the Board's Laboratory. The results of analysis are intimated to the industry concerned for taking appropriate measures so as to comply the standards. The year-wise figure is given below.

No. of Industrial Samples Analysed

Year	Air	Water	Total
1983-84			
1984-85	90	145	235
1985-86			
1986-87	40	130	170
1987-88	52	152	204
1988-89	36	269	305
1989-90	104	358	462
1990-91	107	775	882
1991-92	205	868	1073
1992-93	150	1004	1154

2.4 Special Programmes

2.4.1. MINARS (Monitoring of Indian National Aquatic Resources Scheme)

The Board has taken up the work of collecting the baseline information on the quality of water on various water-bodies. In order to designate the water of different water-bodies for their best use, the Board has been regularly monitoring the water of the river Mahanadi, Brahmani and Baitarani. This work is being financed by Central Pollution Control Board.

2.4.2. NAAQM (National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station)

The Board is also monitoring the ambient air in the industrial complex at Angul-Talcher, Rourkela-Rajgangpur and Rayagada area under this Scheme financed by Central Pollution Control Board.

2.4.3. NORAD (Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation)

The Project "Strengthening of the State Pollution Control Board" funded at a cost of Rs.560.40 lakhs by the NORAD has started during the year 1992-93. The project aims at human resources development and provision of additional modern equipment. The project will be executed and completed within a period of 5 years.

3. MISCELLANEOUS

The water quality of some of the holy ponds has been studied. The Board has analysed the physical, chemical and biological parameters of the water to assess the quality and eutrophication status. These holy ponds are Lokanath, Markanda, Sweta Ganga, Narendra and Indradyumna in Puri, Chandrabhaga in Konark, Bindusagar and Kedargouri in Bhubaneswar, Maneswar in Sambalpur and Maharanisagar in Balangir. The status of pollution has been sent to the local authority for rectification.

Besides conducting random samplings, in order to create awareness against vehicular pollution, a special drive was undertaken between 17th May to 31st May, 1993 to check the emission of the vehicles. 3210 tokens were issued free of cost to the vehicles which were found maintaining the required standard.

Shortly the Board is launching a programme to study the utilisation aspects of flyash, urban solid wastes and industrial effluents in the sphere of building construction, plantation of trees as well as in agricultural fields.

The Board has published 7 volumes of *Control of Pollution in Industries in Orissa*. Besides the above the Board has published 4 volumes of the *The State of Environment in Orissa*. Other publications are ;
(1) *Pollution Load in some temple Ponds of Orissa*,
(2) *Mass bath in Kartik Purnima*.

To create public awareness seminars were conducted at Rayagada, Rourkela and Balasore in the regional Offices. Publicity through media such as newspapers, radio and T. V. is also being done from time to time.

RECEIPT & EXPENDITURE

Year	Receipt (Rupees in lakh)	Expenditure (Rupees in lakh)
1983-84	2.95	2.95
1984-85	15.15	9.43
1985-86	23.97	20.67
1986-87	34.16	24.21
1987-88	47.44	37.57
1988-89	50.61	44.62
1989-90	57.30	62.50
1990-91	53.51	89.76
1991-92	93.31	125.68
1992-93	148.37	123.09

A New Approach to Socio-economic Changes in Rural Orissa

Dr. Damodar Rout

As per the Planning Commission estimate based on 43rd round of NSS data the percentage of population below poverty line is 33.4 per cent for rural areas and 20.1 per cent for urban areas in the country.

The respective figures for Orissa are 48.3 per cent and 24.1 per cent. A recent survey on status of poverty undertaken by the Panchayati Raj Department in 1992 reveals that 79 per cent of the rural families live below the revised poverty line of Rs. 11,000 in the State. An overview of the IRDP scheme implemented in the State shows that the level of coverage is over 2 million families below the poverty line.

Against the target coverage of 4.79 lakhs set for the period 1990-94, 4.09 lakh families have been covered under the scheme by December 1993. During this period funds to the tune of Rs. 235.70 crores have been invested in shape of subsidy and credit to support the said families. Conceptually the IRD Scheme is designed to provide additional income to a family so that the family will be in a position to generate additive income to cross the poverty line. The concurrent evaluation has shown that only 11 per cent of such beneficiaries have crossed the old poverty line of Rs. 6400.

One significant factor responsible for low performance could be that the family supported out of the B.P.L. (Below Poverty Line) list had abnormally low income base. It is also seen that multiple financing for a family has been as low as 5 per cent. The third factor could be ascribed to lack of backward and forward linkages and marketing support to enable the family to achieve and sustain uniform growth rate. It has often been found out that assistance under the scheme has been given to such families which had neither the aptitude nor the capability for entrepreneurship.

In order to reverse this process, it was felt necessary to recognise some of the basic deficiencies in implementation of the scheme and to take corrective action. Government of Orissa, therefore, have taken up a realistic assessment of the



Minister, Panchayati Raj

situation. After the B.P.L. survey, sectoral survey in the secondary sector has been conducted engaging independent experts working in the field. A comprehensive study has also been undertaken to assess the existing marketing infrastructure and its possible linkage with rural products generated by the I.R.D.P. beneficiaries. It is equally important at this stage to assess the attitude of the nationalised banks and their capability of funding the allied schemes. It is unfortunate that the investment levels are not very sound and multiple financing of the family has been very limited. The conceptual ideal of proper maintenance of assets, utilisation of the funds as well as marketing, in fact, has not appreciably been stabilised. Assets created are, therefore, parted with to give way to the consumption needs ultimately pushing back the economic activity. The rural indebtedness had grown to disproportionate heights and the present Government thought of relieving the distress and burden of the rural poor. Despite resource constraints the Government had to waive the outstanding loans to enable them to have a new start.

Even with this balancing effort, the scheme is still under heavy strain due to inherent weakness namely prevailing level of rural poverty as well as lack of entrepreneurship on the part of IRDP beneficiaries. Curiously the entire fabric and fortune of IRDP Scheme has been based on the assumed enterprise

and skill of the beneficiary which he had none. To cure these inherent weaknesses two basic drills i. e. development of human resources and dovetailing of the existing market infrastructure to the beneficiaries were found eminently necessary.

It is now designed to cover 2 lakhs IRDP beneficiaries in 50 selected trades so that they can be equipped with uniform productive technology and the skill. While making a selection it is now felt that the IRDP beneficiary should either have traditional skill or should have attained a level of skill and aptitude which can be developed by providing training under TRYSEM/DWCRA. Again the TRYSEM training is now being imparted in the institutions equipped with tools and training personnel. This policy has generated an atmosphere conducive to growth in selected trades. It is estimated that in these identified 50 trades, an out turn of Rs. 100 crores will be generated in shape of products. Even assuming absorption of 50 per cent of these value added products in the community itself, the balance products will be available for consumer markets in the urban areas. These products along with products of DWCRA have now been designed to be taken care of by a professionally managed Statewide network of marketing technology called ORMAS (Orissa Rural Development and Marketing Society). ORMAS would be fully autonomous and will now have 13 district level supply and marketing societies, 314 Multipurpose

Community Centres (MPCC) in each Block and equal number of mini-markets. It is also contemplated to involve free market forces consisting of private distributors, NGOs, Statelevel corporations and processing industries available in private sector in ORMAS. Modern marketing technology calls for a highly specialised approach with other inputs like professional advertisement cover, brand launching as well as computerised management information system. Major part of this has now been systematically developed and the market linkage thus established will generate additional income for the IRDP families who had the potentialities for production but were otherwise handicapped in the sectors of technology and marketing.

At the National level this new strategy has been well taken and the Government of India, have approved a proposal of Rs. 19 crores to be funded out of IRDP programme infrastructure during the Eighth Plan period itself. The IRDP beneficiaries can now look forward to an assured marketing backup and higher technical expertise without any extra cost which will add money value to their products.

I am highly optimistic about the success of the Project in spearheading a new socio-economic revolution in Rural Orissa.

*Minister,
Panchayati Raj*



Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy, Hon'ble Governor is discussing with the Parliamentary Committee headed by Shri Amal Dutta, M. P. at Raj Bhavan on 13.2.94.

Industrial Opportunities in Orissa

Shri Dilip Ray

Endowed with rich and abundant natural resources ranging from a plethora of minerals to marine and agricultural products and vast resources of untapped sources of energy, Orissa is now



Minister, Industries

poised for rapid industrial growth. Following the Government of India policy of deregulation, liberalisation of various categories of industries from licensing and encouraging investment in thrust areas, Orissa has reflected these changes in its industrial policy resolution, 1992 which offers an attractive package of incentives and concessions to draw entrepreneurs from all over the country. The State has a large technical and non-technical labour force and a very congenial industrial relations environment which is conducive for productive and profitable industrial ventures. Encouragement is provided to the private sector to set up industrial units here in all categories of industries—small, medium and large. Sound infrastructure is being provided to all industrial units in the shape of industrial estates, sheds accompanied with necessary facilities of power, roads, telecommunication and, wherever possible, social infrastructure commensurate with industrial activities is also being encouraged.

The State has 4 Government Engg. Colleges and 1 Engg. College in the private sector, besides, 11 Government Polytechnics, 4 private Polytechnics and 17 ITIs have been established recognising the growing demand for trained manpower. Under World Bank assisted project, a massive quality expansion scheme for the Polytechnics is underway. New courses in emerging areas of technology and other programmes for overall development of quality of technical education in the Polytechnics is being envisaged. 17 ITIs are imparting 36 designated trades with a total sanctioned strength of nearly 5,500 seats. There is a fair representation of women in the technical curriculum at all levels. Besides, the State has advanced and specialised training

institutes in Plastic (Central Institute of Plastic Engineering & Technology), Bhubaneswar, Central Tool Room comprising sophisticated machines being set up with Danish assistance. In the near future the Central Tool Room will be able to cater to the designing and fabrication needs of customised tools required by industries at a high level of quality. There are several other specialised training institutes such as Master Craftsman Training Institute (MCTI) at Bhubaneswar and Indian Foreman's Training Institute (IFTI) at Kansbahal to cater to the specialised training needs of the industries.

In order to provide the financial support by way of equity participation and term loan lending, the State has the Industrial Promotion & Investment Corporation (IPICOL) for medium and large industries while the Orissa State Financial Corporation (OSFC) caters to the requirements of medium and small industries. In the preceding 3 years, the IPICOL has been able to mobilise Rs.28.87 crores as share capital from Government and Rs.13.41 crores as refinancing loan from the IDBI and SIDBI which they have been able to invest in 13 new projects with a total cost of Rs.223 crores. With assistance of IPICOL, 42 new industries with a total investment of Rs.187.55 crores have commenced production. For the future, 21 new projects with an approximate project cost of Rs.94.87 crores have been proposed in the State in various sectors like pig iron, sugar, granite, aluminum, sponge iron, power, caustic soda etc. IPICOL has also received letters of intent for setting up of 7 sugar industries with an investment of Rs.50 crores each. IPICOL, as the promotional agency of the State, provides complete assistance to entrepreneurs in setting up medium and large industries. With its assistance several joint sector projects have been set up successfully. **In the two years 28 new large and medium enterprises with an investment of Rs.132 crore have been set up.** The **Second Steel Plant** in the State is proposed to be set up by the Government of Orissa in collaboration with CAPARO Group. The project will pave the way for integrated growth of a variety of downstream and ancillary industries. The other projects in the pipeline

include a Refinery, two alumina plants of one million tonnes capacity each.

The OSFC operates various schemes of financial assistance through term lending for setting up of industries in the small and medium sector. **The Corporation has provided loan assistance more than 60 crores during 1992-93.** In order to help the entrepreneurs for quick implementation of the projects, the Corporation has facilities for identification, appraisal and providing counselling for the prospective entrepreneurs. The processing of loan applications has been systematised and depending on the quantum of loan, the maximum prescribed time varies from 30 to 90 days. One of the reasons why Orissa has lagged behind in industrialisation although endowed with rich minerals and other resources, is because of poor capital formation in the State. The OSFC has taken the lead to shoulder the burden of financing small scale industrial units and to provide substantial institutional support for the purpose of industrialisation.

Several thrust areas have been indentified in the State in the following fields :

- (a) Generation of power including generation from non-conventional sources.
- (b) Plastics
- (c) Sugar
- (d) Knitwear, synthetic fabrics and textiles.
- (e) Agro-based, marine-based food processing industries.
- (f) Plantation of cash crops like tea, coffee, rubber, cashew and spices.
- (g) Electronics, hardware, software.
- (h) Industries for cutting and polishing of gem stones and granite.
- (i) Leather industries.
- (j) Garment industries.

In order to attract the entrepreneurs and to provide a congenial climate for the investment in the establishment of power plants, electricity duty for 10 years is exempted for plants with a minimum installed capacity of 10 KW.

To achieve a more equitable distribution of industrial investment, capital investment subsidy is available on zonal basis where the Subdivision is the minimum unit of consideration. Besides the normal facility of allotment of land at concessional rates to industries, allotment of land at Bhubaneswar at

concessional rates for electronics industries has been offered while certain additional facilities in form of venture capital, equity participation and travel assistance have been proposed for electronics and computer industries. New electronics and computer industries will be entitled for incentives applicable to Zone-A irrespective of their location.

With a view to enlarging the scope for promotion of Tourism in the State, certain tourism related activities like sophisticated transport facilities, motor launches, aero-sports centres, water sports complex, health resorts, tourism camps have been made eligible for concessions in the Industrial Policy. These activities will be entitled to **Capital Investment Subsidy** if they satisfy a minimum investment level and are sponsored by the Department of Tourism.

Sales tax concessions are available for small, medium and large industries limited to 5 years subject to a total ceiling of 100% for fixed capital investment in a graded manner depending on the zones. Wherever a unit undergoes expansion, modernisation or diversification, sales tax concession will be applicable for incremental sales and linked to the fixed capital investment.

Plantations have been recognised as an industry and it is envisaged that land will be allotted for plantation crops, or plantations owned by the State will be leased out to enterprises that undertake to set up processing facilities within the State. Considerable importance is given in the State on the development of agro-based and food processing industries. Four sugar industries, each with capacity of 2,500 TCD are being set up, three of which are located in the backward districts of Koraput, Kalahandi and Balangir. With a large coast line of 480 kms, Orissa offers vast potential for development of processing and export of marine products.

In order to meet increasing demand for power which is a crucial input for industrial growth two more units of 210 MW in Ib valley in Sambalpur district are set up by the Orissa Power Generation Corporation in collaboration with Southern Electric Company, U.S.A. Besides, a number of power projects are in the pipeline which would put the State in the forefront of power generating States in the country during the 8th Plan period. With huge untapped coal reserves, Orissa has vast scope for thermal power plants.

All industrial units are provided land and power at reasonable rates. Besides, the standard facilities, the Orissa Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation is equipped to make available all

infrastructural facilities at reasonable cost, if required. Other important incentives include exemption from sales tax, octroi and electricity duty for a limited period, besides capital investment subsidy. Firm marketing support is provided by allowing preferential treatment to local units in State purchases. The Orissa Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (OSIC) also provides marketing assistance by procuring bulk orders from within and outside the State. Thanks to these policies of the Government the industries in the State are growing fast. **Last year alone, more than 700 SSI units were set up with an investment of Rs.866-00 lakh giving employment to more than 5,000 persons.** A host of industrial units manufacturing such diverse products as detergents, electrical appliances, footwear, plastic goods, biscuits, vegetable oils etc. are coming up in different parts of the State.

With a rich tradition of exquisite handicraft products like filigree, brass and hornworks, applique, woodcraft, handloom sarees etc. the State offers a rich potential for development and export of handicrafts. Recently, an Export Development Corporation has also been set up which will facilitate export of handicraft and other products from Orissa.

The State has a full fledged Film Development Corporation and a sophisticated Colour Processing

Laboratory Complex set up as a joint venture in collaboration with M/s. Prasad Productions Ltd., Madras. The laboratory has complete facilities of processing, developing of 35 mm. as well as 16 mm. films. The Corporation encourages growth and achievement of film industry by providing financial assistance to the producers for production of feature films, particularly in Oriya. Special subsidy for production of other language films, setting up studio laboratories, dubbing, editing, recording facilities are given. Financial assistance to entrepreneurs for construction of low cost **Janata Rural Cinema Houses** in rural and semi-urban areas of the State is also provided. The Corporation thus supports financing of the films by sanctioning term loan and soft loan to encourage production of vernacular films in the State.

From the above, it is seen that the State Government is all set for a giant leap in industrial development. We have undertaken bold and dynamic steps for overcoming the historical handicap of poor infrastructure and institutional facilities. We hope to put Orissa on the industrial map of the country. Given a congenial and attractive environment and vast reserve of natural resources, there is little doubt that the State will achieve a break-through industrial development in the near future.



Mr. John L. Paynter, High Commissioner for Canada called on Chief Minister, Shri Biju Patnaik in his Secretariat Chamber on 21.1.94.

Achievements in respect of Major and Medium Irrigation Sector during the period from April, 1990 to January, 1994



SHRI BIJOY MOHAPATRA
Minister, Irrigation

Irrigation plays a major role in boosting up agriculture Production. The draft Master Plan for the State in respect of Water Resources speaks that with the available Water Resources, irrigation can be provided to an area of 59.00 lakh hectares through all sources out of which Major and Medium Irrigation Sector alone accounts for about 39.49 lakh hectares i.e. about 70 per cent of the feasible irrigation potential.

By end of March, 1990 irrigation facilities to an area of 918.45 thousand hectares kharif were provided through Major and Medium Irrigation Sector. During the period from April, 1990 till date additional irrigation potential to the tune of 48.62 thousand hectares kharif through different on-going and completed Major and Medium Irrigation Projects has been created. A further potential of 18.13 thousand hectares kharif is also anticipated by end of June, 1994. During this period a number of Major and Medium Irrigation Projects i.e. Mahanadi Birupa Barrage, Sunei, Kansabahal, Bankabal, Kanjhari, Ong Stage-I, Upper Suktel, Mahanadi Delta under I.A.P. are to be completed either fully or substantially.

Over the years, the State Government have laid great emphasis on developmental activities in the field of Irrigation and water resources. Financial constraint being the main bottleneck, a number of projects are being executed with the external assistance. A portion of Upper Kolab Irrigation and the left main canal with distribution system of Upper Indravati Irrigation Project for a length of 37 K. M. is under execution with OECF, Japan loan assistance. With passage of time, a number of dams and irrigation systems have developed signs of deterioration. Dam safety Assurance and Rehabilitation Project and National Water Management Projects are under execution with World Bank Assistance. Similarly to remove deficiencies noticed, if any, in several

completed and ongoing irrigation projects and in order to make them fully operational, it has been decided to complete several ongoing projects which are suffering from inadequate funding and to strengthen the ability of State Irrigation Department to carry its mandate in Irrigation Development, operation and maintenance, rehabilitation, data collection, placing and designing of future projects, a project named as Water Resources Consolidation Project is under active consideration for execution with World Bank assistance of 200 million U. S. dollars (Approximately Rs. 600.00 crores). Besides, distribution net work with three reservoirs inside Orissa territory of Subarnarekha Irrigation Project have been posed for World Bank assistance. World Bank have also come forward to fund National Hydrology Project with an estimated cost of about Rs. 13.00 crores. The main objective of this Project is to set up a reliable data and well designed, net work of collection of hydrological data for surface and ground water from both the aspects of quality and quantity. Similarly the right canal system of Upper Indravati Project at a cost of Rs. 96.87 crores has been sponsored to Government of India for OECF assistance and Lift Canal system of Upper Indravati Irrigation Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 86.00 crores has been posed for Japanese grant assistance.

The 8th Plan (1992—97) outlay under Major and Medium Irrigation Sector has been finalised at Rs. 2614.33 crores with a target to create additional irrigation potential of 249.55 thousand hectares kharif under State Sector and 33.92 thousand hectares kharif under Central Sector. Two new Major Projects namely **Mahanadi Chitrotpala Island Irrigation Project**, **Naraj Barrage Project** and two new Medium Irrigation Projects namely **Titilagarh** and **Manjore** and a few modernisation schemes have been taken up in the State during the last 4 years.

A note on the Activities of the Public Grievances and Pension Administration Department, during the last four years



DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATSANI
Minister, P. G. & P. A.

Activities of the Department :

The activities of the Public Grievances and Pension Administration Department are confined to the following subjects :—

- (a) Allegation and complaints against the conduct of Government Servants.
- (b) Other public grievances.
- (c) Pension Adalat.
- (d) Complaints relating to pension.

Wide-ranging Power of the Department :

- (a) The Department has the authority to take action on the complaints, according to the norms laid down for the purpose, after fully satisfying itself about the bonafides of the complaints and gravity of the subject matter of the grievance.
- (b) The Department is authorised to call for relevant papers/files from any Department/ Directorate/ District Office/ Corporation/Municipality/Zilla Parishad to examine whether the grievance has been dealt with in a fair, objective and just manner and to see whether a decision containing reasons has been communicated to the complainant within a definite time-frame by the authority concerned.
- (c) Wherever the Department is not satisfied that the grievances have been dealt with in a fair, just and objective manner, it is authorised to make a suitable recommendation on the case and communicate the same for consideration and adoption by the concerned authority. If the subject matter of the grievance is of an inter-departmental nature, the Department will initiate action and convene a meeting

with the Chief Secretary in the Chair who would help in taking a final decision for the redressal of the grievance.

- (d) If, during the course of entry, the Department finds that there is evidence of corrupt practice and dereliction of duty, it shall remit the case to the vigilance enquiry or Departmental enquiry, as the case may be.
- (e) In case of delay or inaction in the redressal of Public Grievances/disposal of pension cases or in case of defaults on the part of the officers, the Department of Public Grievances and Pension Administration can recommend appropriate action against the officer concerned.

Broad-spectrum Charter for the Department :

The Department of Public Grievances and Pension Administration has a broad-spectrum charter given to it. The Department mainly deals with the following types of complaints :

- (i) Lack of courtesy on the part of public functionaries towards members of the public.
- (ii) Nepotism
- (iii) Corruption
- (iv) Delay in all matters, including pension.

Procedure to be adopted for Grievance Redressal :

The following procedure is adopted by this Department for disposal of grievance petitions :—

- (a) Receiving the applications from the petitioners.
- (b) Scrutiny of the applications.
- (c) Collection of facts and information.

(d) Holding of enquiries in the following ways :—

- (i) Requisitioning of relevant files
- (ii) Taking possession of the files or documents.
- (iii) Requiring any person or official for assistance for the enquiry.
- (iv) Visiting various offices and holding discussion.
- (v) Recording statements of officers.
- (vi) Making final recommendation.
- (vii) Furnishing reply to the petitioner.
- (viii) Furnishing a report to the Government in specific cases, if needed, or periodically, as the case may be.

The Department does not, however, handle complaints of the following nature :—

- (a) Those concerning policy matters.
- (b) A grievance that has already been disposed of by the Government in a particular Department with the approval of the Minister.
- (c) Grievances relating to service matters.
- (d) Complaints on commercial contracts.
- (e) Where cases are of quasi-judicial nature or are sub-judice.

Disposal of Grievance Petitions :

Normally, the Departments of Government and their subordinate offices are required to take action on the complaints according to the norms laid down for the purpose after fully satisfying themselves about the bonafides of the complaints and the gravity of the grievances. Therefore, on receipt of grievance petitions those are forwarded to the Departments concerned with instruction to take appropriate action and to intimate the result to the petitioners, under intimation to this Department.

For the purpose of processing the grievance petitions, instructions have been issued that each Department/Head of Department and the District Office will have a "Grievance Cell" in direct charge of an officer not below the rank of a Deputy Secretary in the Secretariat, a Deputy director in the Head of Department's organisation and a deputy Collector in the Collectorate. This officer is designated as "Nodal Officer".

"Grievance Cells" at Sub-division, Tahasil and Block :

Sub-Collectors at the sub divisional level, Tahasildars at the Tahasil level and Block Development Officers at the Block level are in direct charge of the "Grievance Cells" of their respective officers.

Grievances of the aggrieved people are heard on each Saturday from 10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. in the "Grievance Cell".

Senior officers from the Secretariat, from the offices of the Heads of Department and the Field level Officers of the District have been touring different parts of the State to ensure proper implementation of the 20-point Economic Programme. Collectors of Tribal Districts have been instructed to hear the grievances of the public on weekly 'Hat' days. One of the principal objectives of such tour is to bridge the gap in the formulation of policy at Government level and its implementation at the field level and to provide feed-back from the fields to the Government about any difficulties or problems standing in the way of effective implementation of the policy of the Government.

Chief Minister's "Grievance Cell" :

There is also a "Grievance Cell" of the Hon'ble Chief Minister which is functioning at the State Capital each day, excluding Sundays and holidays, under the direct charge of the Cabinet Minister for Public Grievances and Pension Administration. The Minister himself hears the grievances and takes appropriate actions on the spot for redressal of the grievances. The Chief Minister, at times, hears the grievances of the aggrieved people in this "Grievance Cell". This unprecedented direct attention given to this "Grievance Cell" by the Chief Minister as well as by the Minister incharge of the Department of Public Grievances and Pension Administration has made this mechanism of public grievance redressal uniquely effective.

For further expediting the disposal of grievance petitions at the field level, it is under contemplation of the Government to mould a multi-departmental "Grievance Redressal Mechanism" (GRM) at the District/Subordinate levels.

Pension "Adalat"

The concept of holding "Pension Adalat" to expedite disposal of long-pending pension and gratuity cases by establishing direct contact with the Pension Sanctioning Authorities was determined in

a meeting of the Accountant General (A & E) Orissa with the Chief Secretary, Orissa and other officers of the Finance Department on 28.8.1989. Accordingly, six 'Pension Adalats' were organised by the Finance Department during 1989-90. Consequent upon the creation of Public Grievances and Pension Administration Department as a separate, independent administrative entity, more Pension Adalats have been organised by this Department since then.

On-The-Spot Disposal of Pension Cases at Pension Adalat :

The 'Pension Adalat' is presided over by the Minister, Public Grievances and Pension Administration Department. The Principal Secretary to Government in this Department, the Accountant General (A&E), Orissa and the Joint Secretary to Government, Finance Department are the members of the Adalat. With a view to expediting the disposal of long pending pension and gratuity cases by establishing direct contact with the Pension sanctioning Authority, "Pension Adalats" are also being organised at different District Head quarters besides the State Capital. So far, 41 such Adalats have been organised by this Department and out of 3152 pending pension/gratuity cases reviewed in those Adalats, 2322 cases have been settled on the spot. The response in these Adalats is highly encouraging as it has drawn positive response from the pensioners as well as from the Pension Sanctioning Authorities. Success of this forum is evident from the fact that 80 per cent of the long-pending pension cases placed before it at 41 Adalats held so far have been disposed of on the spot. The key to the outstanding success of this unique forum is its propensity and eagerness to simplify the complicated pension sanctioning procedures and to

separate the grains from the chaffs by chartering out a clean path through a plethora of counter-productive procedural garbage and thereby achieving a large measure of salutary administrative liberalisation in this sphere. Pension cases of retired teachers have also been brought in to the fold of the Pension Adalat and 'Pension Adalats' have also been organised exclusively for finalisation of pending pension cases of retired teachers.

Decisions of 'Adalat' compiled for easy reference and Guidance of P.S.As. :

The decisions of the 'Pension Adalat' held from 7th to 20th have been compiled and printed. Copies of the compilation of the decisions have been supplied to the Pension Sanctioning Authorities for their guidance. Steps are being taken to bring out an enlarged compilation taking into account the decisions of the subsequent Adalats for reference and guidance of the Pension Sanctioning Authorities.

'Post-card System' of Pension Disposal :

This Department has also introduced a 'POST-CARD SYSTEM' inviting applications from the retired Government employees regarding finalisation of their pending pension cases. In pursuance of the Press Note published in the local dailies, 2264 applications have been received from the retired employees or from their legal heirs, wherever necessary, requesting for settlement of their claims. The Departments/Pension Sanctioning Authorities concerned have been requested to expedite finalisation of the cases under intimation to the petitioner as well as to this Department. In the meantime, 707 long pending pension cases have been settled through this novel methodology.



Chief Minister, Shri Biju Patnaik addressing a public meeting at Daspalla in Nayagarh District on 10.2.94.

Energy Scenario in the State 1990-91—1993-94

The State Government have been attaching very high priority to the Power Sector and have been stepping up the investment to mitigate the problems of power shortage. During the year 1990-91 an additional firm power of 14 MW has been added consequent upon completion of Hirakud 7th Unit. During the year 1992-93 installed capacity of 130 MW and firm power of 5.13 MW has been added consequent upon completion of Rengali 5th unit (50 MW) and Upper Kolab 4th unit (80 MW). During 1993-94 one Mini Hydel Project i.e. Kendupatna has been commissioned and 250 KW installed capacity has been added. Substantial allocation has been made for completion of Ib TPS Stage-I U.I..P. and Potteru Small H.E.P. during the period. Keeping in view of the commissioning schedule of these projects a sum of Rs. 49458.53 lakhs has been spent during the period from 1990-91 to 1992-93. It has been targetted to spend Rs. 16,795.00 lakhs during 1993-94. Execution of 7 Mini Hydel Projects have ben taken up by O.P.G.C..out of which one has already been commissioned.

A Multi-Disciplinary Planning Unit has been created from 1990-91 to take up planning, investigation and preparation of project reports. New Thermal and Hydel projects like Sindol, additional generation from Hirakud, Chiplima, expansion of Talcher Thermal Power Station, Duburi, Naraj, Gopalpur, Durgapur and Hirma Thermal Projects and many other projects are being investigated and the work is in progress, the list of which is enclosed in the Statement-I.

UNIDO has already obtained the assistance of the Danish Government for making detailed investigation of the Hirma Thermal Project. The old Hydel Station at Hirakud and the Thermal Station of Talcher shall be renovated and modernised through assistance from O.D.A. and P.F.C.

Orissa is the pioneering State in the whole country to attract private investors to establish power plants. The State Government have announced a



SHRI KALINGA CHARAN BEHERA
Minister, Energy

package of concessions and incentives to attract private capital from local as well as foreign sources. The first such agreement with A.E.S. Transpower, a U.S. based company, to set up 3rd and 4th units of Ib Thermal Power project is on the anvil after signing of

Memorandum of Understanding. A Memorandum of Understanding has also been signed with Kalinga Power Corporation for setting up Duburi Thermal Power Project (2X250 MW) and two small hydel projects namely Salandi Dam Toe and Birupa Barrage. Many other Indian and Foreign companies have also evinced their interest in setting up power plants in Orissa, the list of such companies who have signed Memorandum of Understanding with State Government and OSEB is given in the Statement—II.

Rural Electrification :

During the last 4 years, 2526 villages have been electrified, out of which 1058 are tribal villages and 123 are S.C. villages. Similarly, 759 Harijan *bastis* have been electrified and 1375 street lights have been provided. During this period 16421 pumpsets have been energised.

A vigorous drive has been organised to prevent illegal and unauthorised abstraction of electricity. Offenders are being dealt with severely under the law. To augment financial resources, the Government has given importance for collection drive of OSEB which includes also revision of tariff. The OSEB has made profits for years 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 and this could earn 3 per cent return on their ~~net~~ fixed assets for the financial years 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 after adjustment of R.E. subsidy paid by Government. **This is one of the five Boards in the country which could earn return on their net fixed assets.**

STATEMENT—I

Administrative approval and revised Administrative Approval have been accorded for Survey, investigation and preparation of D.P.R. of the following H.E. and Thermal Power Projects.

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Installed Capacity	Estimated Cost
1.	Sindol H. E. Project	370 M.W.	Rs. 79,35,300
2.	Padma Harabhangi H. E. Project	24 M.W.	Rs. 46,82,810
3.	Naraj Thermal Power Station at Ghantikhal	4X250 M.W.	Rs. 76,37,000
4.	Talcher Thermal Power Station-B	2X250 M.W.	Rs. 57,00,000
5.	Hirakud-B	208 M.W.	Rs. 47,15,000
6.	Chiplima-B	200 M.W.	Rs. 15,65,000

S/I OF THE FOLLOWING THERMAL AND HYDEL PROJECTS ARE IN PROGRESS.

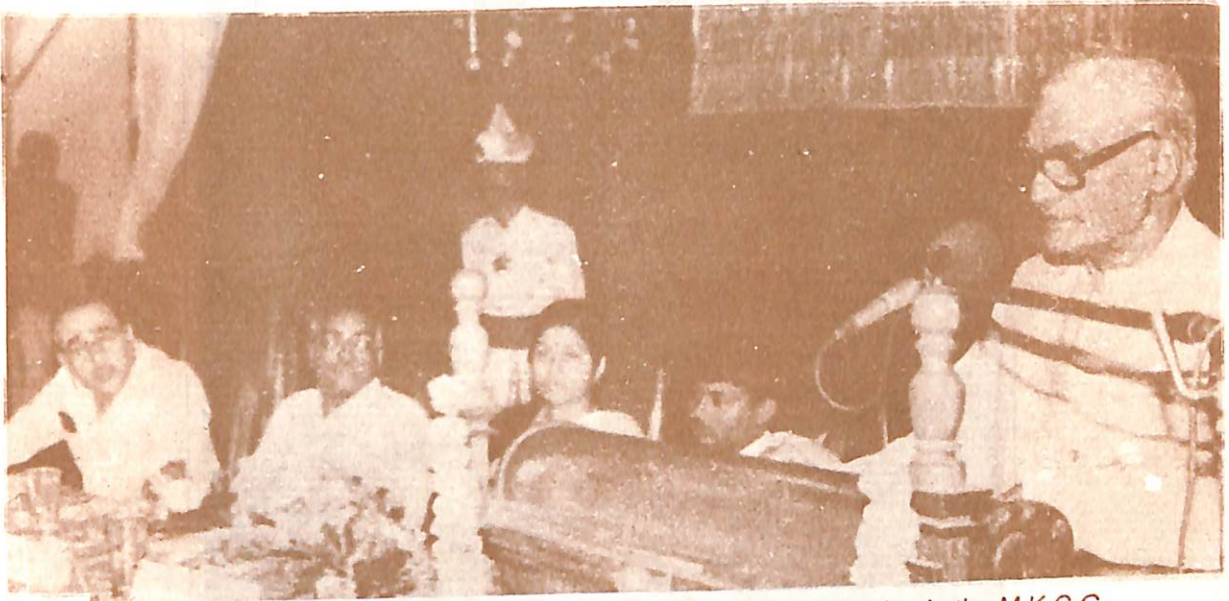
1.	Naraj Thermal Power Station	..	4X250 M.W.
2.	Durgapur Thermal Power Station	..	6X500 M.W.
3.	Gopalpur Thermal Power Station	..	2X250 M.W.
4.	T T P S-B	..	2X250 M.W.
5.	Rengali Thermal Power Station	..	4X250 M.W. 2X500 M.W.
6.	Hirakud-B Hydro Electric Project	..	208 M.W.
7.	Chiplima-B Hydro Ele. Project	..	200 M.W.
8.	Middle Kolab Hydro Elec. Project	..	600 M.W.
9.	Lower Kolab Hydro Elec. Project	..	30 M.W.
10.	Garjankhol Hydro Elec. Project	..	25 M.W.
11.	Bhimakund Hydro Elec. Project	..	250 M.W.
12.	Upper Brahmani Hydro Elec. Project	..	60 M.W.
13.	Mandira Hydro Elec. Project	..	32.5 M.W.
14.	Chheligada Hydro Elec. Project	..	21 M.W.
15.	Manibhadra Hydro Elec. Project	..	960 M.W.

Moreover about 20 Mini/Micro Hydel projects have been identified and are under detailed investigation.

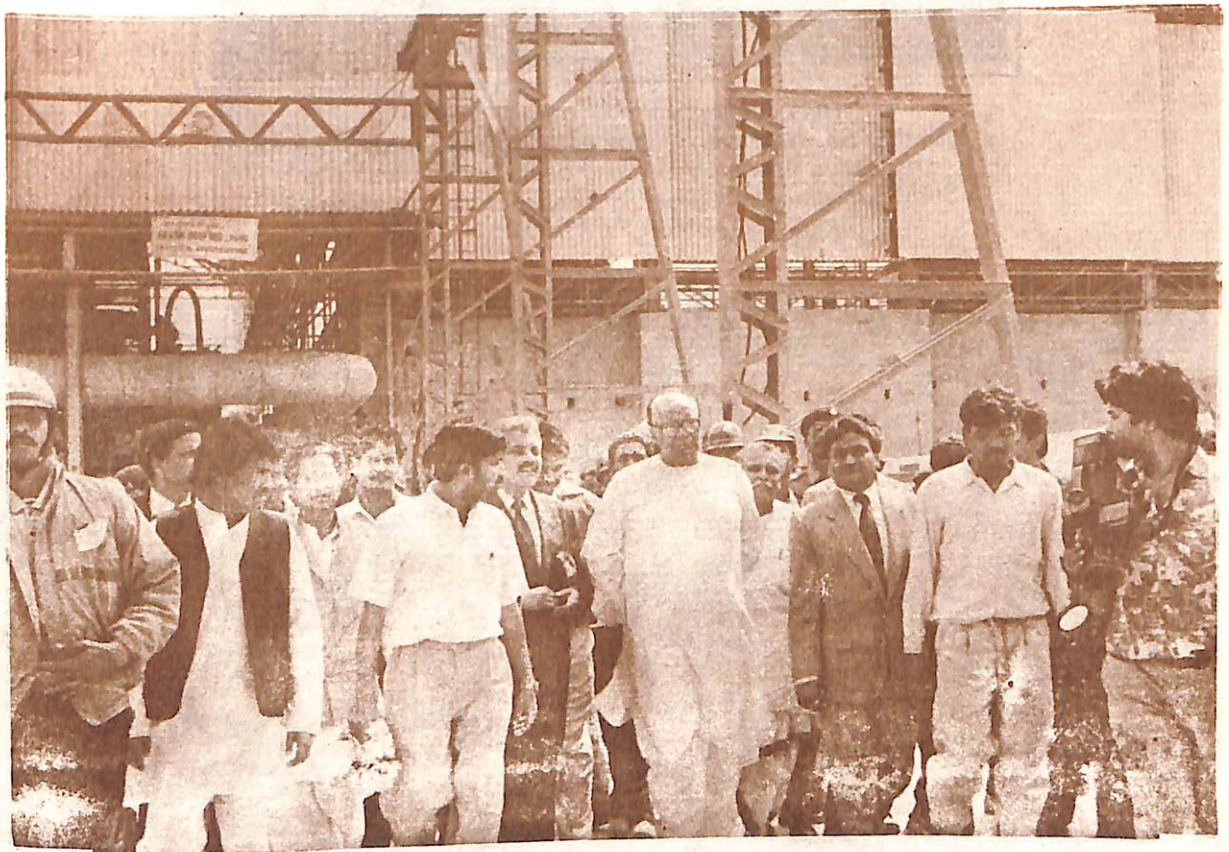
The Government of Orissa, has signed Memorandum of Understanding with the following Private Companies for setting up of Power Plants, mentioned against such.

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Name of the Project with Installed Capacity
1.	New Transpower, U.S.A	3rd and 4th Units of Ib Thermal Power Station.(2X210 M.W.)
2.	Kalinga Power Corporation Ltd., New Delhi.	Duburi Thermal Power Station (2X250 M.W.)
3.	Kalinga Power Corporation Ltd., New Delhi.	(i) Salandi Dam Toe Small Hydel Project (2X3000 K.W.) and (1X1000 K.W.) (ii) Birupa Barrage Mini Hydel Project (1X750 K.W.)
4.	Spectrum Technologies, U.S.A.	Talcher Thermal Power Station—B (2X250 M.W.)
5.	International Equity Partner, L.P., Washington O.C.	Kalinga Thermal Power Station (2X250 M.W.), Talcher Coal Field.
6.	Pioneer Energy Inc., Illionois, U.S.A.	Lapanga Thermal Power Station (2X250 M.W.), Ib Valley Coal Field.
7.	Ispat Alloys Ltd., Calcutta Orissa Power Consortium, Bhubaneswar	Naraj Thermal Power Station (4X250 M.W.) (a) Indravati Small Hydel Project (i) (2X1000 K.W.) (ii) (2X750 K.W.) (b) Charampa Mini Hydel Power Project (2X250 K.W.)
9.	Leningr desky Metallichesky Zaved, Russia	Extension of two units (2X60 M.W.) of Balimela Hydro Elec. Projects.

Out of the above four companies have signed Power Purchase Agreements with O.S.E.B. i.e. one by Ib Valley Power Private Ltd., a Subsidiary of New Transpower for 3rd and 4th units of Ib Thermal Power Station (2X210 M.W.) and the other by Kalinga Power Corporation Ltd. for Duburi Thermal Power Station, (2X250 M.W.) and the other by Samalai Power Private Limited, a subsidiary of M/S Pioneer Energy for Lapanga Thermal Power Station (2X250 M.W.).



Governor, Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy addressing the gathering in the M.K.C.G. auditorium of Utkal university on 22.2.94 at 10:30 A.M. as Chief Guest in the Annual Day Celebration of the Psychology Seminar.



Shri Biju Patnaik, Chief Minister inaugurating the Sugar Factory at Mathura in Kalahandi on 12.2.94 and going round the sugar complex.



*His Excellency the Hon'ble Governor
Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy entering the Orissa State
Legislative Assembly Building being accompanied by
Shri Yudhisthira Das, Hon'ble Speaker for addressing the
Budget session on 23.2.94 at 11:00 A.M.*



*Chief Minister, Shri Biju Patnaik at the Mahurat function of TV Serial "Samrat Kharvela"
at Udayagiri caves on 11.2.94.*



Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy, Hon'ble Governor visited Gahirmatha and saw the Tortoise breeding centre on 8.2.94.



Shri Biju Patnaik, Chief Minister is reviewing the progress of work at MESCO Steel Plant site on 15.2.94.



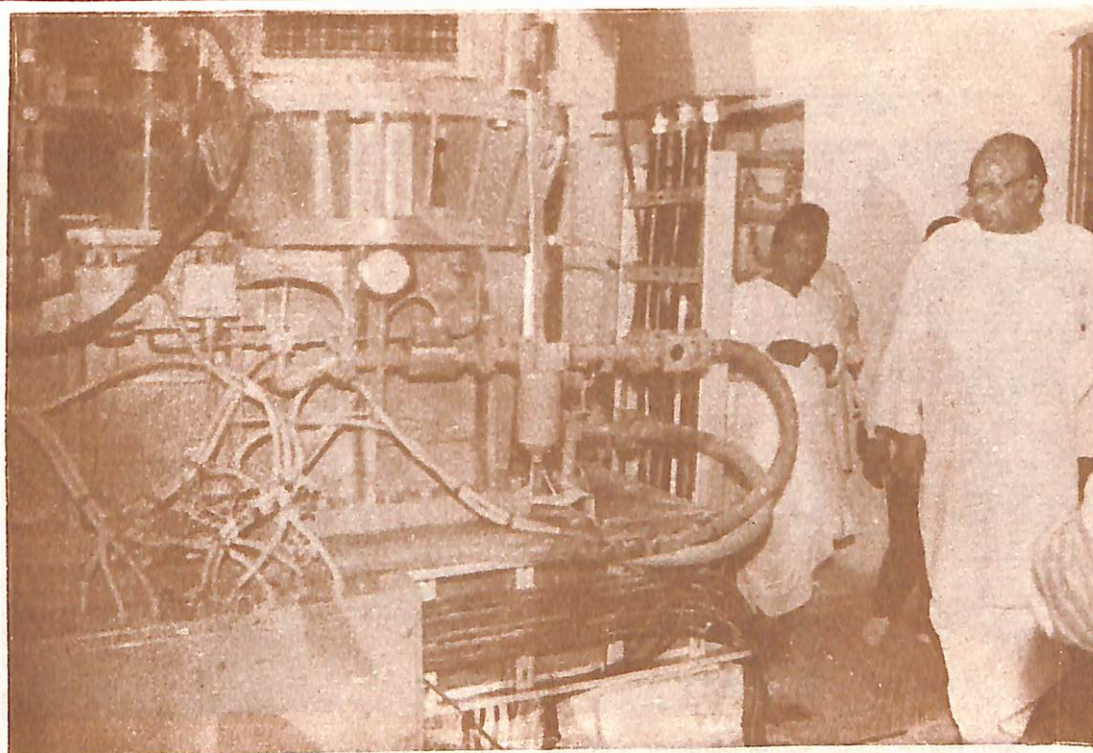
Governor Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy after inaugurating the Art exhibition on the life & message of Shri Biju Patnaik at Soochana Bhawan, on 21.2.94 is going round the exhibition.



Shri Biju Patnaik, Chief Minister is inaugurating the Karkata Minor Irrigation Project in Kalahandi on 13.2.94.



Shri Biju Patnaik, Chief Minister attended the annual function of Indra Gandhi Adivasi Women's Hostel at Bhubaneswar.



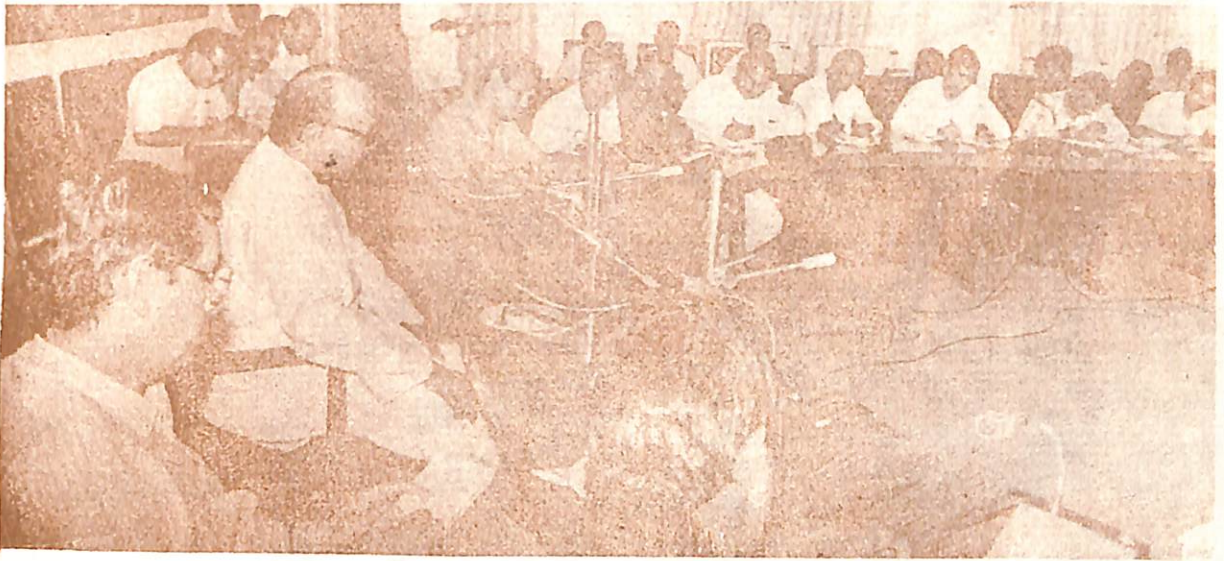
Shri Biju Patnaik, Chief Minister is going round the Mini Hydel Project at Biribati in Cuttack district after inauguration on 20.2.94.



Chief Minister, Shri Biju Patnaik attended the meeting of Tribal Women Advisors in the Secretariat Conference Hall on 18.1.94.



Shri Biju Patnaik, Chief Minister is inaugurating the District Level Exhibition at Keonjhar on 15.2.94.



Chief Minister, Shri Biju Patnaik addressing a Press Conference in the 3rd Floor Conference Hall of the Secretariat on 30.1.94.



Chief Minister, Shri Biju Patnaik inaugurating Brutanga Bridge at Chhamundia of Nayagarh district on 10.2.94.



Shri Biju Patnaik, Chief Minister inaugurating the Pratap Chandra Memorial Primary Health Centre at Rahama on 15.2.94.



Shri Biju Patnaik, Chief Minister is inaugurating the Kanyashram Building at Asanjoda near Baripada on 18.2.94.

Health & Family Welfare Department

Government in Health & Family Welfare Department have been making continuous efforts to formulate and whole-heartedly execute schemes in various sectors with the set objective of securing "Health for All" by the turn of the 20th Century. While executing the schemes on various sectors weightage is being given to the rural and tribal population of the State.

Primary Health care is now provided to the rural population through 111 CHCs, 189 PHCs, 646 APHCs/PHCs (new), 106 Rural Hospitals, 123 Dispensaries, 38 Medical Aid Centers, 172 S.H.Cs, 27 Mobile Health Units, 500 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 442 Homeopathic Dispensaries, 7 Unani Dispensaries and 5,927 Subcenters. The rural health services will be further intensified during the 8th Plan period, commencing from 1992-1993 by establishment of further P. H. Cs. (new), C. H. Cs. (through upgradation of P.H.Cs.), Ayurvedic and Homeopathic Dispensaries.

In order to prevent the dreadful disease AIDs the **National Aid Control Programme** is being implemented in the State. Government of India have so far released Rs. 80.00 lakhs for implementation of the programme. AIDs message has been displayed on the Public places and advertisement, published in the news papers from time to time for creating public awareness. During this year as may as 30,866 nos. of blood samples have been examined, out of which 6 nos. of patients have been identified as AIDs patient and 16 nos. of blood samples have been detected as HIV+Ve.

The Goitre Control Programme is implemented with the object to control goitre and other iodine deficiency disorders. This is a Central Plan Programme and Government of India are releasing Central Assistance for implementation of the scheme. During this year a survey was conducted by the Central Team in the districts of Sundargarh and Puri and it was found that there was incidence of 33.5% and 19.34% of Goitre respectively in the above districts. Suitable instructions have been issued to all C.D.M.Os. to give wide publicity through

different agencies for use of iodised salt instead of common salt.

The Blindness and Trachoma Control Programme

has been implemented in the State since 1978-79 with a view to reducing the incidence of Blindness from 1.4% to 0.3% by 2000 A.D. During 1993-94 as may as 3873 intracocular operation and upto 10/93 as many as 1,37,301 eye examinations have also been done. A new world Bank Programme for Cataract operation in the State has been cleared and agreement signed in Washington by State Government.



SAYED MUSTAFIZ AHMED
Minister, Health

The Open Heart Surgery Unit in the Department of Cardio-theracic Surgery of S.C.B. Medical College Hospital, Cuttack has already started functioning from 9-8-93.

Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme has been launched in the State in a phased manner from 1-4-92, in order to ensure faster reduction in mortality and morbidity of infants under 5 years and of nursing mothers. To carry out special training Programme under the scheme the districts of Ganjam, Sambalpur and Keonjhar were earmarked during 1992-93 and Koraput, Balangir and Sundargarh have been earmarked during 1993-94. Immovative project of post-partum programme with financial assistance from NORAD is being undertaken in the districts of Phulabani, Khurda and Nayagarh in order to identify the high risk pregnant women infants. Steps have also been taken for upgradation of 10 Additional P.H.Cs. in the poor performing high I.M.R. areas in Balasore and Bhadrak districts with the financial assistance of World Bank under social safety scheme.

A Cancer Detection Centre has been established at D.H.H., Balasore with cent per cent Government of India's assistance.

During 1993-94 Government have decided to takeover K.A.T.S. Ayurvedic College at Berhampur and Homeopathic College at Sambalpur. It has also been proposed to take over Co-operative Homoeopathic College, Berhampur during 1994-95. To extend health services to the people of rural areas Government have decided to establish 20 Ayurvedic 20 Homoeopathic and 2 Unani dispensaries. The preliminaries like selection of site and finding accommodation have been completed during 1993-94.

A Super Speciality Hospital namely "**Kalinga Hospital**" is being established at Bhubaneswar with cent per cent funds from N.R.I. (Non-Resident Indians) for specially oriented medical and surgical services for the residents of Orissa and nearby states.

The private medical institutions namely **Raghabananda Eye Hospital**, Bhadrak and **Dr. Radhanath Rath Hospital**, Olaver Cuttack have been taken over by the Government.



Shri Biju Patnaik, Chief Minister is inaugurating the Cultural Association Building at Rairangpur on 17-2-1994

Tourism in Orissa

Nature has generously endowed Orissa with its bounties manifest in its fascinating beaches and lakes, luxuriant forests with a variety of flora and fauna, glittering monuments reflecting the art of centuries and the colourful tribes. It has been well said that but for the snows of the Himalayas, Orissa can offer a wide ranging potential for tourists.

It goes to the credit of the present Government headed by Shri Biju Patnaik, Chief Minister that the tourist potential of Orissa, for the first time, received national and international recognition. How true was the observation of a visiting Travel Writer from abroad who said that **Orissa was the destination of future tourism in the country.**

But mere possession of such potential is not enough to sale that State as tourist destination. At one hand the potential is required to be exposed to the tourists while on the other, adequate infrastructure need to be built inside the State for them.

Approach to Orissa is now easier with the introduction of Super Fast Trains and Boeing Services. The Super Fast Trains now connect Bhubaneswar and Puri with important cities of India like Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Guwahati, Cochin, Varanasi, Hyderabad and Bangalore. Similarly Boeing services link Bhubaneswar with Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad, Nagpur and Delhi. This has facilitated flow of more tourists to Orissa.

Many progressive measures have been so far taken to give a thrust to promote tourism in the State. Orissa was the first State in India to recognise Hotel as Industry and extended incentives for its rapid growth under the Industrial Policy Resolution. As a result many new hotels in star category are now available for the tourists in important destination points of the State. Other tourism related activities like watersports, aerospots, tourist transport service, camping sites, health resorts, amusement parks, amenities centres have also been covered by Industrial Resolution Policy, 1992 which envisages entitlement for subsidies.

The construction of marine drive connecting Puri and Konark along the seashore has not only reduced the distance but has exposed a large area for tourism and other economic activities. A comprehensive plan has been worked out for development of the beach



SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO
Minister, Tourism

between Puri and Konark. It has been declared as the Special Tourism Area. About 2,227 acres of forest land have been earmarked in this area for dereservation so as to facilitate construction of hotels, Beach Resorts and other ancillary facilities for tourists.

The tourist survey and opinions of the Travel Trade Operators have broadly revealed a potential demand for development of Beach Tourism in this area. There has been a great emphasis in the plans for tourism development to utilise the beach resources, create recreational activities coupled with transport and accommodation facilities. The main objective is to develop beach resort for both international and domestic tourists. Beach Resort will therefore provide facilities for relaxation, leisure and recreation with the objectives to attract tourists for spending more than two nights. It would include a variety of facilities like accommodation, shopping, recreation, watersports and public utilities.

Watersports facilities will be coming up soon in Chilika Lake at Barkul and on the river Mahanadi at Jagatpur for the tourists and youth. **Water Skiing, Parasailing, Sailing, Rowing, Padling, etc.** are some of the special features. For the adventurous visitors Taptapani, Mahendragiri hills are being developed for **trekking and mountain climbing.** A trekking base is already available at the foothills in Burkhat pass near Mahendragiri.

Lalitgiri-Ratnagiri-Udayagiri Buddhist Complex is being developed to attract **Buddhist tourists** from South East Asian countries and the Far East. Near Lalitagiri accommodation facilities with parking space

space are being developed. The all-weather road to Ratnagiri is almost ready.

To make road travel safe and comfortable, wayside amenities are being developed at Rameswar, Taptapani, Sunabeda, Gokarnika, Bhadrak and Angul. Some more **Wayside Amenity Centres** are also being planned by the State Government. The motorists and bus passengers will be immensely benefitted under this scheme.

For budget tourists, a chain of **Yatri Nivases** are being provided in major tourist centres. Such accommodation is available at Konark and Satapara (Chilika lake). **Panthasalas** have been set up at popular pilgrimage centres, namely Dhabaleswar, Gupteswar, Aradi, Jajpur, Kapilas, Panchalingeswar and Chandaneswar-on-sea. A **Yatrika** of Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samitee is under construction at Puri.

To attract more tourists from Japan and other affluent countries, a **Golf Course** is being developed at Bhubaneswar. An area of about 128 acres of land has been earmarked for this purpose in Chandrasekharpur area of Bhubaneswar adjacent to Hotel Oberoi. It is a multi-crore project and will provide facilities to tourists not only for golfing but for other sports related activities.

Exposure of tourism products of the State in the fairs and festivals is considered to be an effective means of marketing thereof. Orissa has a long chain of fairs and festivals to be observed in every month. The long cherished Baliyatra is over with the completion of **adventurous voyage of INSV—Samudra from Paradeep to Bali** in Indonesia and back during the year 1992-93. The **Konark Festival** has already gained international recognition with the participation of cultural troupe from abroad. Orissa Tourism also joined hands with Hariyana Tourism

Development Corporation for organising **Suraj Kund Mela**, the theme of which for the year 1992-93 was 'Orissa'.

The existing air strip at Bhubaneswar is not suitable for large aircrafts as well as chartered flights which is essential for increasing international tourist traffic to our State. Therefore **steps have already been taken for lengthening and widening of its runway for receiving such flights. The expansion and modernisation of the terminal building** is also important for this purpose and work on both sector is in progress.

The expenditure on tourism development plans has considerably increased in recent years. Government of India in the Ministry of Tourism is also supplementing developmental activities in different sectors providing financial assistance to develop accommodation in Yatriniwases for budget tourists and Wayside Amenities for passengers on highways.

A comprehensive **Master Plan for tourism developmnt** in the State has been prepared so as to give a major boost to tourism promotion in the next five-year plan. Implementation of the Master Plan would require investment of more than Rs. 200 crores. The areas of development would cover development of High ways, construction of Beach Resorts, provision of better transport facilities and other tourism infrastructures intended for promoting Holiday tourism. Implementation of a massive development plan in the tourism sector would require the cooperation from various travel agencies, tour operators and leading hoteliers, in addition to the efforts of the State Government as well as Government of India.

All these activities will lead to attract major chunk of tourist traffic to Orissa from world market and linger their term of stay in Orissa.

Major Activities of Commerce & Transport Department during the last four years in important sectors

1. Road Transport :

Amalgamation of O.R.T.Co. with O.S.R.T.C.

Orissa Road Transport Corporation has been amalgamated with OSRTC (Orissa State Road Transport Corporation since 16.8.90 to provide more efficient service to the traveling public. Some of its special features are :



SHRI H. C. BUXIPATRA
Minister, Commerce & Transport

- (a) Free travel concession facility in OSRTC buses to Freedom Fighters has been extended upto 30.6.94.
- (b) Travel concession has also been allowed in the State carriages to the totally blind and orthopaedically handicapped persons with effect from 10.7.91.
- (c) Mentally retarded persons, certified by Government Psychiatrists that there is no likelihood of posing any danger to co-passengers while traveling in State Carriages and Town Buses are allowed 100 per cent concession of fare. Each of their accompanying escorts in those buses is also allowed 50 per cent concession with effect from 22.6.93.
- (d) It has been decided to reserve 3 rows of seats in State carriages and 5 rows of seats in town buses in favour of lady commuters with effect from 5.6.1993.

2. (a) Increase in M.V. Tax :

In order to boost collection of M.V. revenue, the rate of M.V. Tax has been increased by 50 per cent in respect of two wheelers, three-wheelers, and vehicles used by the invalids. Similarly the system of payment of one-time tax in respect of personalised four-wheelers has been introduced with effect from 1.12.90.

(b) Levy of Toll Tax

Collection of toll tax from goods carriages belonging to other States at their entry points at our border check-gates, which was in force from 1.4.92 has been discontinued with effect from 1.9.93.

(c) Composite Fee.

The rate of annual M.V. Tax and additional M.V. Tax has been reduced to Rs. 5000.00 in respect of goods carriages of other States and Union Territories plying in the State of Orissa under the authorisation of national permit granted under sub-section (12) of Section 88 of the M.V. Act, 1988 (59 of 1988).

(d) Standing Passenger Tax.

Annual rate of standing passenger tax in State carriages has been enhanced from Rs. 102 to Rs. 152 with effect from 01.06.93

- (e) Private service vehicles and Educational Institution vehicles (Buses) have been levied with tax at the rate of Rs. 180 and Rs. 60 respectively per year for every sitting person excluding the driver with effect from 01.06.93.

3. The proposal of Cabinet Sub-Committee for withdrawal of O.S.R.T.C. buses from 176 uneconomic routes and for exclusive operation in the districts of Koraput, Kalahandi, Phulbani, Bolangir and Sambalpur and the corridors of (a) Cuttack/Bhubaneswar—Rourkela Via—Sambalpur, Keonjhar, Talcher-Deogarh, (b) Balasore/Baripada—Rourkela, (c) Bhubaneswar—Aska, (d) Cuttack/Bhubaneswar—Berhampur, (e) Cuttack/Bhubaneswar—Bolangir, (f) Cuttack—Sambalpur and beyond alongwith inter-state corridors in a phased manner has been approved by the Council of Ministers in their 20th meeting held on 16.10.93.

4. Civil Aviation.

For expansion and modernisation of the Bhubaneswar Airport, the State Government have

formally allotted 68.319 acres of Government land free of cost to the Ministry of Civil Aviation on 11.11.92 so that wide-bodied aircraft with National and Inter-national tourists can be landed for growing potentials of travel and to promote tourism.

The new terminal complex at Bhubaneswar Airport was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Orissa on 17.03.93. The work to be taken up under the project will include construction of a new and modern airport terminal building (with its outer looks modelled after the famous Konark Temple), extension of the runway to 9000 Ft. for facilitating operation of bigger Jet Air crafts as also construction of a new apron area (145 X 91 Mtrs) capable of handling two AB-300 or one each of AB-300, AB-320 or Boeing 737 aircraft. Apart from this, an updated Instrument Landing System will be installed and Navigational Aids upgraded for all-weather operations.

It has been decided to construct new airstrips at Malkangiri, Daitari and Paradeep.

5. Rail Transport :

(a) Talcher—Sambalpur Rail Link.

The construction work of Talcher—Sambalpur Rail Link Project (174 kms) is in full swing and is expected to be completed by end of 1995. The Talcher—Angul Section of the said project was made open to traffic from 01.07.92.

(b) Koraput—Rayagada Rail Link :

90 per cent of the construction work of this line is reported to be complete and the line was targetted to be completed during 1993-94.

(c) Daitari—Banspani Rail Link.

A sum of Rs. 50 crores has been sanctioned by Government of India for this Rail Link during the year, 1993-94. Acquisition of Private land and alienation of forest and Government land in favour of Railways for construction of this Rail Link is nearing completion. The Minister of Environment and Forest, Government of India has already communicated their clearance for 33.42 HA of Forest land from Banspani to Keonjhar. The re-alignment survey from km. 124 to Tomka/Daitari as per advice of the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India is in progress.

(d) Lanjigarh Road—Junagarh Rail Link.

The survey for identification of different categories of land has been completed. 100 HA of Government land, 210 HA of private

land and 70 HA of Reserve Forest land lie in 47 villages. Railway Engineers have been requested to commence construction work of the project. 4 (1) notifications under the L.A. Act have been issued already by the Revenue and Excise Department.

(e) Khurda Road—Bolangir proposed Rail Link :

The Planning Commission, Government of India, with whom this feasible project Report is pending, has been requested to clear it as soon as possible particularly after the State Government had agreed to waive royalty on ballasts.

(f) Diesel Loco-shed at Angul :

Land acquisition for the Diesel Loco-shed at Angul has been completed and land measuring 66.20 acres has already been handed over to Railways and compensation paid to the awardees. The Revenue and Excise Department have issued instructions to the Collector, Angul to give permissive possession of Government land measuring Ac.66.06 to the Railways subject to certain conditions.

(g) The Narrow-gauge Nuapada-Gunupur Railway line has been dieselised and the survey for broad-gauging this N. G. line as well as the Rupsa-Bangiriposi N.G. line is in progress. Broad-gauging the Rupsa-Bangiriposi Narrow-gauge line has featured in the Railway Action Plan.

(h) The survey for electrification of trunk route from Kharagpur and Visakhapatnam is in progress.

(i) The Engineering-cum-Traffic survey of Jeypore-Malkangiri proposed B.G. link has been entrusted to RITÉS.

(j) The Office of Chief Administrative Officer, Project, S.E. Railways has been shifted to Bhubaneswar from Calcutta and is now functioning at Chandrasekharpur.

(k) The Railways have opened a Claims Office at Bhubaneswar and a Stores Office at Cuttack.

(l) Development of a Coaching complex at Bhubaneswar Station is in progress.

(m) Computerisation of reservation of tickets has been introduced at Bhubaneswar, Cuttack and Puri Stations.

(n) New Trains like Puri-Delhi Purusottam Express (Tri-weekly), Puri-Dwaraka (weekly) Express and Phalaknama Howrah-Secunderabad (weekly) Express have been introduced during the period.

Department of Works

Works Department are incharge of construction and maintenance of Roads, Bridges and Buildings of the State. At present Works Department are maintaining 15159 Km. of Roads comprising 1625 Km. N.H., 4081 Km. of S.H., 5102 Km. of M.D.R., 4351 Km. of O.D.R. & 70,97,268 Sqm. (plinth area) of Buildings.

Achievement made under **Roads and Bridges** Sector in last 4 years is summarised below.

1990-91 :

There was an allotment of Rs. 2982 lakhs and expenditure incurred is Rs.2970 lakhs. The corresponding physical achievements are (i) completion of 24 bridges, (ii) Metalling 95.00 Km. & (iii) Black topping 122.00 K. M. The important bridges completed are.

- (a) Bridge over ONG on Sonapur-Binika Road. (9X40 M)
- (b) Bridge over Sikarpui on Kantelpeta K. Singhpur Road (6X10 M.).
- (c) H. L. bridge over Prachi connecting Nintore-Olatpur Road.
- (d) H. L. Bridge over Kusei on J. C. Main Road.

The list of Bridges completed is enclosed in Annexure-I.

1991-92 :

There was an allotment of Rs.4150 lakhs and expenditure incurred is Rs.4150 lakhs. The corresponding physical achievements during the year are (i) completion of 30 Nos. of Bridges (ii) Widening and strengthening of Road 10 K. M. (iii) Metalling 153 K. M. and (iv) Black topping 226 K.M.

The important bridges completed are :

- (1) Bridge over Kusabhadra near Goap (7X25M.)
- (2) Bridge over Kandal on Adaspur-Arisol road (7X35mx2x26.25M)
- (3) H. L. Bridge over Haradaghai on B. K. A. Road.



SHRI NALINIKANTA MOHANTY
Minister, Works

- (4) Bridge over Jarau at 26th K. M. of Sargoda-Badagada Road.

The list of Bridges completed is indicated in Annexure-II.

1992-93

There is an allotment of 5115 lakhs and the amount is spent in full. The corresponding physical achievements are (i) completion of 27 Nos. of Bridges, (ii) Widening & Strengthening of Road 82 K.M. (iii) metalling 243 K.M. and (iv) Black topping 340 K.M.

The important bridges completed are

- (1) H. L. Bridge over Harabhangi near Mohana on 132 K.V. Line (2X21.00M+2x10.00M)
- (2) H. L. bridge over Tel near Delgaon on Balangir—Bhawanipatna Road. (2X125"-6"+2X104"—0"+2X8'-31/2")
- (3) Submersible bridge over Thelean on Samsingh Laikera Road (7X10.00M)
- (4) Bridge over Dahikha on Sunamuhin—Satapada Road (3X33.84M)

The List of Bridges completed is indicated in Annexure-III.

1993-94

Initially there is an allotment of Rs. 10,465 lakhs, which has been reduced to Rs.7,965 lakhs due to delay in A. D. B. Work.

The corresponding expenditure and physical achievements ending the month of 12/93 are Rs.3,775 lakhs, completion of bridges 21 Nos. (ii) Strengthening and Widening of Road 17 K.M. (iii) metalling 48 K.M. (iv) Black topping 89 K.M.

The Physical target for the year is :-

- (1) Completion of 35 Nos. of Bridges
- (ii) strengthening and widening of Road 72 K.M. (iii) Metalling 340 K.M. (iv) Black topping 340 K.M.

The important bridges already completed are :

- (1) H. L. bridge over river Kuanria at 96th K.M. of Khurda Nayagada-Daspalla Road. (4X15.00M).
- (2) H. L. bridge over Dahuka at 69th K.M. of K. N. D. R. (2X35.00M).
- (3) H. L. Bridge over river Utei near Tluchi on Amat Palam Rampur road (5X30.48 M).
- (4) Bridge over Brahmani on Dhenkanal-Kamakshyanagar Road (24X52m.+ 2X26.85M.).

(The 2nd longest bridge in the State)

- (5) Bridge over Hansua on Patamundai-Rajnagar Road (1X106.00M)+2X57M.), opening up a whole new area to communication.
- (6) Bridge over Budha on Khuakhia—Jajpur Road (5X33M+2X15M).
- (7) Bridge over Kusei on Bargaon-Brahmanpal Road (14X10M).
- (8) Bridge over river Vansadhara near Gunpur on S. H.-4 (9X50.90 M+2X37.95M.).
- (9) Bridge over Brutong Nullah on Gania-Badmul—Kutari Road (7X8 M).

Besides the completion of the important Bridges, 2 Nos. of Bridges completed during the current year under deposit scheme.

(i) Bridge over Badnalla on 132 K. V. Line Road (5X40M).

(ii) Bridge over Pithaguda nallah on Similiguda-Handiput Road (3X30.00M + 2X10.00M).

The lists of Bridges completed is enclosed in Annexure-IV.

Buildings :

Some of the significant achievements made under Building Sector are indicated below :

- (1) Orissa Administrative Tribunal Buildings
- (2) Annexe of Secretariat Buildings
- (3) Rajasva Bhawan, Cuttack
- (4) B. K. College of Arts & Crafts
- (5) Treasury Buildings, Bhubaneswar
- (6) Sanskrit Bhawan, Bhubaneswar

(7) Library Buildings of Shri Jagannath Sanskrit University, Puri.

(8) Court Buildings at Phulbani

(9) Construction of Gymnasium Buildings at Phulbani, Baripada, Keonjhar, Bhawanipatna, Dhenkanal, Sundergarh, Sambalpur.

Note :

List of buildings completed(C) and under progress (P) are indicated, in Statement (Annexure-V).

ANNEXURE—I

LIST OF BRIDGES COMPLETED DURING 1990-91.

1. Construction of bridge over Ong on Sonepur-Binka road.
2. Construction of bridge over Bhoipada nallah on Titlagarh-Bongamunda road.
3. Construction of Bridge over Chinchar on Manmunda-Kantamala- Ghantapada road.
4. Bridge over Reba on B. K. A. road.
5. Reconstruction of bridge over Betaligaon on Bhadrak-Kothar—Aradi road.
6. Reconstruction of bridge over Dhusurisuni on Bhadrak-Kothar—Aradi road.
7. Bridge over Gania nallah on B. G. road.
8. Bridge over Siaria 3rd Km. of B-Baramba-Sankhamar road.
9. Construction of H. L. bridge over Prachi connecting Nintor-Olatpur road.
10. Reconstruction of Kusai bridge on J. C. main road.
11. S. M. bridge over Hanumantia on Telkoi-Jagamohanpur road.
12. Construction of bridge over river Kaligiri on Kalapathar-Bhapur bypass road.
13. Construction of bridge over Mandakini on Ranapur-Darpanarayanpur-Road.
14. Construction of bridge over Bauli nallah on Cuttack-Sambalpur road.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Construction of H. L. bridge at 11th Km. of O. T. road. 16. Bridge over Baladia nallah on Cheligada-Ramagiri road. 17. Bridge over Odabadi nallah on Berhampur-Phulbani road. 18. Bridge over Alka near Anjjra on Balikuda road. 19. Construction of S. M. bridge over Sikarpai nallah on Komtalpeta-Kalyansinghpur road. 20. Reconstruction of Arch bridge at 14/2 Km. of M. B. M. road. 21. Bridge over Tel at 23rd Km. of Karanjia-Thakurmunda road. 22. Replacement of wooden bridge on Tangi-Haripur road. 23. Bridge over Patamundai canal across Patamundai Bypass on Cuttack-Chandabali road. 24. Bridge over Bijagotha nallah at 17th Km. of N. H.-6 to Jamandihi. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Reconstruction of bridge over Kansabansa near Balichandraghai on Anantapur-Basudevpur road. 13. Bridge over Kirianpur nallah at 9th Km. of Kankadahad-Mahabirod road. 14. Bridge over Jhariabahal on Likiera-Bamara road. 15. Bridge over Gedo. nallah on S. N. road. 16. Bridge over Jatuman nallah on J. C. main road. 17. Bridge over Balibandha nallah on J. C. main road. 18. Minor bridge at 143rd km. of J. C. main road. 19. Reconstruction of Old damaged bridge over Challiah nallah on 19/6 Km. of B. P. road. 20. Construction of bridge over Jhumukanallah on Bhubaneswar-Chandaka Road. 21. Construction of bridge over Kandal on Adaspur-Orisso road. 22. Construction of S. M. bridge over Timma nallah on Kundali-Range road. 23. Construction of bridge over river Jarau at 26th km. of Saragada—Badagada road. 24. Construction of S. M. bridge over Sandhi nallah on Jagannath Prasad-Bahadaihol road. 25. Construction of bridge over Palsa nallah at Sathipur-Baitarani road. 26. Construction of bridge over Ramagarh creek on Prabhakarpur—Kharans road. 27. Construction of Khandadhar bridge on Koddhi—Budhabudhi Khandadhar Water fall road. 28. Construction of bridge over Bhudipada over river Dhanua on Sardeipur-Balkati Nimapara road. 29. Bridge over Budhabudhi nallah on Telimunda-Sarpal road. 30. Bridge over Garpash nallah at 19th on Govindpur-Garposh road. |
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ANNEXURE-II

LIST OF BRIDGES COMPLETED DURING 1991-92

1. Bridge over Kusabhadra near Gop.
2. Bridge over Sala nallah.
3. Construction of bridge over Ballijore nallah at 11th Km..of Begunia Ludha Chuah Road.
4. Construction of minor bridge on Jaganath Prasad Bahada-Jhola road.
5. Construction of bridge over Sonalpur nallah on B. K. A. road.
6. Bridge over river Haradaghai on B. K. A. road.
7. R. C. C. vented causeway (Jhagada) on Karanja-Mahadev Dauli road.
8. Construction of S. M. bridge over Bansiodi nallah on Jagamohanpur—Telkoi road.
9. Construction of S. M. bridge over Aradi at 4th Km. of Palaspang road.
10. Bridge over Pitakata on Soro-Kupari road.
11. Bridge over Gandi bed on Soro-Kupari road.

ANNEXURE-III

LIST OF COMPLETED BRIDGES DURING 1992-93.

1. Construction of bridge over Nurmuri nallah on Arigaon-Bisalpali road.

2. Construction of bridge over Barkha nallah on 62 Km. of Sambalpur-Jharsuguda-Sundargarh road.
3. Reconstruction of bridge over Ambagada nallah at 2nd Km. of B. G. road.
4. Reconstruction of bridge over Rushikulya Canal near Lanjia on B. G. road.
5. Reconstruction of bridge over Chunapada nallah on B. G. road.
6. Construction of minor bridge on I. S. J. road.
7. Widening and slab decking of minor bridge at 7th Km. of Huma-Palur Prayagi road.
8. Construction of H. L. bridge over Harabhangi near Mohana on 132 K.V. Line.
9. Replacement of delapidated bridge over Rushikulya Canal at 11/8 Km. of B. K. J. road.
10. Reconstruction of bridge over Genguti on B.K.A. road.
11. Construction of H. L. bridge over river Tel near Belgaon on Balangir-Bhawanipatna road.
12. Construction of minor bridge over Khajibre on Bhawanipatna—Papdahandi road.
13. Construction of minor bridge on Jagannath Prasad—Bahadjhola nallah.
14. Reconstruction of damaged bridge over Khandi nallah on Chandpur-Rajsunakhala road.
15. Replacement of dilapidated minor bridge on K.N.D. road.
16. Construction of bridge over Dahikhia.
17. Reconstruction of Hadua bridge on Raja Athagarh-Narsinghpur road.
18. H. L. bridge over river Sanagenguti at 3rd Km. of Bainimatabhat on Badachana and Balichandrapur road.
19. Bridge over Bindhanima nallah at 13th Km. of Lokanathpur road.
20. Bridge over Kendrapara Canal on 3rd Km. of Cuttack-Chandbali road.
21. Bridge over Patamundai canal near Kuanpal on Kuanpal-Balichandrapur--Laligtiri road.
22. Construction of S. M. bridge over Thelen on Samasinga-Likera road.
23. Construction of S. M. bridge over Ghens at 16th Km. of Padampur Sohela road.
24. Bridge over Kelua nallah on Paralakhemundi-Kasipur-Gunpur road.
25. Bridge over Kuakhai near Balikuda on Cuttack-Govindapur road.
26. Construction of bridge over Sana nadi at 10th Km. of Muzagarh-Gallery road.
27. Replacement of wooden bridge to R. C. C. bridge of Tangi Haripur road.

ANNEXURE-IV

BRIDGES COMPLETED DURING 1993-94

Khurda (R & B) Division :

1. Reconstruction of damaged bridge over kenduli nallah at 1st Km. of Baghamari Kalapathar road. 5/93.
2. Reconstruction of Girder bridge over river Kuanria at 96th Km. of K.N.D. road. (4X15m.). 5/93.
3. Construction of damaged bridge on Odagaon Laukhal road (5X10-70 m.). 5/93.
4. Reconstruction of SM bridge at 105 Km. of KND road (1X6 m.). 5/93.
5. Reconstruction of girder bridge over Dhakua at 69th Km. of KND road. (2X35 m.). 5/93.
6. Improvement to Gania Badmul Kuturi road including bridge over Brutang river 6/93 at 12th Km.
7. Bridge over Chatra nallah on Khurda—Haldia road. 6/93.

Koraput (R & B) Division :

8. Construction of bridge at 33/0-2 Km. of K. L. R. road. 5/93.
9. Construction of H.L. bridge over river Utei near Truchi on Amatpalam-Rampur road. 5/93.

Dhenkanal (R & B) Division :

10. Bridge over Brahamani on Dhenkanal Kamakhyanagar road. 7/93.

Mayurbhanj (R & B) Division :

11. Construction of S.M. bridge over river Kantai on TDPUMB Rupsa road. 6/93.

Ganjam (R & B) Division :

12. Damaged minor bridge over Odasingi nallah at 30th Km. of C. D. A. road. 6/93.

Charbatia (R & B) Division :

13. Reconstructions of bridge over Siaria nallah on Raja Athagarh—Narasinghpur road. 6/93.

Kendrapara (R & B) Division :

14. Bridge over Gogua creek on Babur Jagatjore Jambu Saline embankment road. 6/93.

15. Bridge over Hansua on Pattamundai Rajnagar road. 7/93.

Panikoili (R & B) Division :

16. Bridge over Budha on Kuakhia Jajpur road. 6/93.

Phulbani (R & B) Division :

17. Bridge over Kakharuphal nallah on Madhpur-Boudh-Manmunda road. 7/93.

Balliguda (R & B) Division :

18. Bridge over Raikia nallah on Kalinga Nuagaon road. 7/93.

Sambalpur (R & B) Division :

19. Construction of Minor bridge (vented causeway) at 34 Km. on Sindhurpanka-Samasingha road. 7/93.

Anandapur (R & B) Division :

20. Construction of bridge over Kusei on Bramhanipal road. 7/93.

Bhanjanagar (R & B) Division :

21. Construction of bridge over Jarau at 2/8 Km. of Soroda Badagada road. 9/93 (No. BP).

ANNEXURE-V

LIST OF IMPORTANT BUILDINGS OF THE STATE COMPLETED DURING THE LAST 3 YEARS

Sl. No.	Name of work	Cost of work	Present position
1.	Orissa Administrative Tribunal building, Bhubaneswar	Rs. 57.88 lakhs	(C)
2.	Annexee of Secretariat Building, Bhubaneswar	Rs. 500.00 lakhs	(C)
3.	Special Circuit House, Bhubaneswar	Rs. 15.00 lakhs	(C)
4.	Rajaswa Bhawan, Cuttack	Rs. 360.00 lakhs	(C)
5.	B. K. College of Art & Crafts, Bhubaneswar	Rs. 120.00 lakhs	(P)
6.	Annexee building of Nirman Soudha, Bhubaneswar.	Rs. 30.00 lakhs	(P)
7.	Directorate of Sports, Bhubaneswar	Rs. 13.00 lakhs	(C)
8.	Directorate of Tourism, Bhubaneswar	Rs. 100.00 lakhs	(P)
9.	Directorate of Horticulture, Bhubaneswar	Rs. 60.00 lakhs	(P)
10.	Treasury building at Bhubaneswar	Rs. 173.00 lakhs	(P)
11.	Sanskriti Bhawan, Bhubaneswar	Rs. 150.00 lakhs	(P)
12.	Construction of R. T. O. Office building at Bhubaneswar.	Rs. 2.41 lakhs	(C)
13.	Library building of Shri Jagannath Sanskrit University, Puri.	Rs. 70.00 lakhs	(C)
14.	Faculty building of Shri Jagannath Sanskrit University, Puri.	Rs. 43.00 lakhs	(C)

15.	Hostel building of Shri Jagannath Sanskrit University, Puri.	Rs.	29.00 lakhs	(C)
16.	Hostel building of Gopabandhu Academy of Administration, Bhubaneswar.	Rs.	55.97 lakhs Ph.I	(C)
		Rs.	14.00 lakhs Ph.II	(C)
		Rs.	51.00 lakhs Ph.III	(C)
17.	Amenities Centre at Khandagiri	Rs.	15.00 lakhs	(P)
18.	Court of District Judge, Phulbani	Rs.	51.00 lakhs	(P)
19.	Renovation of Shri Jagannath	Rs.	2.00 Crore	(C)
20.	Construction of Circuit House at Nowrangpur.	Rs.	20.00 lakhs	(P)
21.	Construction of Administrative building of H & T W D, Khariar Road.	Rs.	29,01,928.00 lakhs	(P)
22.	Construction of Administrative building of Workshop, Khariar.	Rs.	36,14,908.00 lakhs	(P)
23.	Construction of Administrative building of 100 seated Hostel, Khariar.	Rs.	43,77,596.00 lakhs	(P)
24.	Construction of Tourism Centre at Phulbani.	Rs.	60.00 lakhs	(P)
25.	Construction of Gymnasium at Phulbani	Rs.	30.00 lakhs	(C)
26.	Construction of Gymnasium at Baripada	Rs.	15.00 lakhs	(C)
27.	Construction of Gymnasium at Keonjhar	Rs.	30.00 lakhs	(C)
28.	Construction of Gymnasium at Bhawanipatna.	Rs.	15.00 lakhs	(C)
29.	Construction of Gymnasium at Dhenkanal.	Rs.	32.00 lakhs	(C)
30.	Construction of Gymnasium at Sundergarh.	Rs.	26.00 lakhs	(P)
31.	Construction of Gymnasium at Sambalpur.	Rs.	20.00 lakhs	(C)
32.	Water Sports Complex at Barkul	Rs.	30.00 lakhs	(C)
33.	Renovation of Rabindra Mandap, Bhubaneswar.	Rs.	70.00 lakhs	(C)
34.	Extension to Collectorate, Keonjhar.	Rs.	25.00 lakhs	(C)
35.	Composite Office building (Co-op.) at Jeypore.	Rs.	40.00 lakhs	(P)
36.	Construction of D. P. Training College (Education Department) at Berhampur.	Rs.	45.00 lakhs	(P)
37.	Construction of DIET at Sundergarh	Rs.	25.00 lakhs	(C)
	Construction of DIET at Baripada	Rs.	20.00 lakhs	(C)
	Construction of DIET at Koraput	Rs.	22.00 lakhs	(C)
	Construction of DIET at Balangir	Rs.	20.00 lakhs	(P)

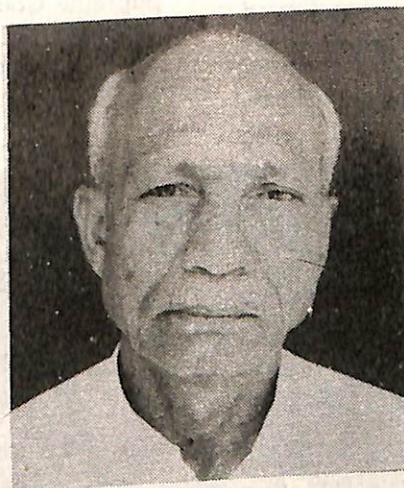
Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation Ltd.

The Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation of Orissa Ltd., Bhubaneswar have augmented effective measures to free the poor tribals from economic exploitation and ensure social progress. The TDCC with its 15 branch offices, three Offices with Bhubaneswar as the Head Office and 74 fair price shops, 18 forest circle offices is striving continually to improve the financial condition of the tribals in twenty two districts.

In the TDCC areas small forest products procured by Adivasis and the surplus agricultural produce are being purchased by the TDCC at Government approved price. The commodities are being sold by the same agency through advertisements from time to time. The TDCC is also supplying essential commodities at a reasonable price to the tribals.

Following is the yearwise break up of the prices of small forest produce and agricultural produce as bought and marketed by the TDCC during the last five years.

Year	Purchase		Sale		
	Agricultural produce	Small forest products	Agricultural produce	Small forest products	Quantity of commodities sold (in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1988-89	134.02	417.88	101.88	200.08	177.12
1989-90	163.39	64.28	196.79	475.27	131.58
1990-91	513.08	361.23	187.90	205.49	170.01
1991-92	55.50	1013.99	496.54	507.85	124.79
1992-93	429.68	221.00	482.52	396.05	127.48



Shri Ghasiram Majhi
Minister, T.W.&H.W.

Justice at the Doorstep

To strengthen Judicial Administration and to impart justice at the door-step, the following courts have been opened by this Department during last four years.

- (i) Additional Sub-Judge Court at Cuttack
- (ii) Additional District Judge Court at Kendrapara.
- (iii) Sub-Judge Court at Dharamgarh
- (iv) Munsif Court at Koraput
- (v) Munsif Court at Kantabanji
- (vi) Family Court at Cuttack
- (vii) Family Court at Rourkela
- (viii) Sub-Judge Court at Nowrangpur
- (ix) Munsif Court at Rampur (Balangir)
- (x) Additional Munsif, J.M.F.C Court at Purusottampur.
- (xi) Sub-Judge Court at Phulbani

Courts have been opened in the interior places of the State and Civil powers have been vested with the J.M.F.C. in interior places. Additional Courts

have also been opened at Subdivisional and District headquarters to cope with heavy accumulation of cases.

(2) To clear up pending cases in the Courts, 34 probationary Munsifs and 11 temporary Munsifs have been appointed and steps are being taken for appointment of 25 more temporary Munsifs during the current year.

(3) Fortythree Notaries have been appointed at various places of the State to provide facilities for affidavit, attestation hitherto done by the Magistrates.

(4) Besides settlement of cases like, Civil, Revenue, Criminal, M.A.C.T., Matrimonial and workmen's Compensation through Lok Adalats, steps are also being taken to bring Industrial disputes and cases under Land Acquisition Act within the preview of Lok Adalat. The State takes the credit of holding 100th Lok Adalat which was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India in which 29,497 cases were disposed of. Out of a total number of 22,630 applications for legal aid, 18,321 applications have been allowed. In 888 Lok Adalats, as many as 2,83,382 cases have been disposed of.



Shri Narasingha Mishra
Minister, Law

Fisheries & Animal Resources Development in the State

Fisheries :

The fishery resources of Orissa have a tremendous potential for development, which comprise 480 kms. of coastal belt, 6,70,379 hec. of fresh water and 4,32,138 hec. of brackish water area.

The Annual Plan outlays and expenditure under Fisheries Sector during the year 1993-94 are Rs. 1,093.00 lakhs and Rs. 403.86 lakhs respectively. The inland fish production has increased from 69,865 M.T. to 93,762 M.T. during 1992-93 registering a growth of 34.20 %.



SHRI SURYANARAYAN PATRA
Minister of State, Fisheries & Animal
Resources Dev.

Target of 1,10,000 M.T. of Inland Fish production has been kept for 1993-94. During 1993-94 779.3 million spawn and 178.8 million of fry have been produced against annual target of 1200 million and 240 million respectively. So far 13 Fish Farmers Development Agencies have been set up in the State for development of pond fisheries. During 1993-94, 1515 Hec. of water areas have been developed and 1259 farmers trained. The fishing rights of 64 nos of reservoir have been transferred to Fisheries and A.R.D. Department by the Irrigation Department. With the World Bank assistance of Rs. 6.44 crores the Fisheries Co-operative in 55 reservoirs with a water area of 19,559 hec. will ensure application of advanced technology to reservoir fisheries, for production of 2,000 M.T. of fish per year. There is target to stock 57 lakhs of juveniles in 640 Hec. tank area in the State during 1993-94. 366.99 Hec. of brackish water area have been developed for prawn culture. A prawn hatchery with capacity to produce 25 million prawn seeds annually is under construction at Chandrabhaga in Puri district.

Marine Fisheries:

For exploitation of rich marine resources, 2,978 mechanised boats and 12,810 non-mechanised boats are under operation along the 480 Km. long

coastal area. Mechanisation of 800 more boats has been targeted during 1993-94. Fishing harbours at Paradeep, Astaranga and Gopalpur at a cost of Rs. 2,834.43 lakhs, Rs. 507.00 lakhs and Rs. 805.30 lakhs respectively in the Central sector have been under construction. Construction of Fishery Jetties at Nairi in Puri district, Panchubisa and Chudamani in Balasore district and Pathara, Sabelia Pahur and Rusikulya in Ganjam district have been completed. Besides, construction of fishery jetties at Soran and Nairi Stage-II in Puri district and Fish Landing Centres at Talchua in Cuttack district, Jamba and Kharnasi in Kendrapara district, Kansabansa in Balasore district and Chandrabhaga in Puri district are in different stages of completion.

With the financial help of Rs. 535 crores from Government of Norway development of socio economic condition of the traditional marine fishermen of Kasafal area of Balasore district has been taken up. National Welfare Fund has been implemented to provide basic amenities to the fishermen of the State. Work has been taken up to construct 120 low cost houses in 6 fishermen villages. During 1992-93, 26 nos of F.R.P. catamarans were introduced and an amount of Rs. 2,08,000 was given as subsidy. Boats and nets have been provided to the fishermen through the Orissa State Fishermen Co-operative Federation.

The foreign exchange earning is Rs. 4,834 lakhs at the end of October 1993 by exporting 1953 M.T. of frozen shrimp and fish. Besides, 83,105 M.T. of fish is exported from Orissa to the neighbouring States.

A.H. Dairy Development :

Orissa has a population of 13.01 million indigenous cattle and 0.56 million cross-bred cattle, 1.90 million buffaloes, 1.83 million sheep, 4.80 million goats, 0.54 million pigs and 11.82 million poultry and 0.62 million ducks as per 1991 Livestock Census. The efforts of the Department are directed at a planned and sustained development of the animal resources through scientific breeding, better feeding

and management practices with adequate health care measures for better Livestock production and generation of employment in rural area.

(1) Cross-Breeding and up-gradation of Livestock :

A breeding policy for cattle and buffalo is being implemented to achieve enhanced production of milk and superior draught capacity. The State has been divided into two tracts, i.e. Haryana upgrading tract and Jersey breeding tract. Cross-breeding of local nondescript cattle through artificial insemination with frozen semen techniques has been taken up on large scale using jersey and cross-bred bulls. At present there are 1,430 A.I. Centres and it is proposed to open another 139 Centres during 1993-94. Due to induction of frozen semen technology and intensive breeding programme the population of breedable cross-bred cattle has increased by three-fold. The milk production has increased at the rate of 3 per cent per annum due to their effect. It is expected to be doubled during 8th plan period. During 93-94, 2.19 lakh A.I. was done as against the target of 4.15 lakhs. Two frozen semen Banks with Bull Station are functioning at Cuttack and Bhawanipatna. 2.71 lakh frozen semen straws and 1.94 lakh ltrs. of LN2 have been produced. It is proposed to organise 20 A.I. clusters in Jagatsinghpur district. 113 bulls have been produced. 200 Livestock Inspector posts have been upgraded to higher posts. For intensive cattle development, two foreign aided projects, Indo-Swiss and Indo-Danish have been introduced in Ganjam and Koraput districts respectively. There is a programme to deploy 100 lay cattle Inseminators at Athagarh and Dharmagarh Sub-Divisions.

(2) Small Animal Development :

784 sheep, 666 goats, 397 pigs, 198 rabbits on average were maintained up to December '93.

(3) Fodder Development :

During 1993-94, 343 farmers have been trained and supplied 12780 mini-kits containing fodder seeds, planting materials and fertilizers.

(4) Poultry Development :

One project of Poultry Development at Rs.1097.00 lakh is under consideration of N. C. D.C. The Poultry Schemes, one having 1000 layer birds and another having 5000 layer birds have been formulated and approved by NABARD to give self-employment to unemployed youth.

(5) Disease Control :

For treatment, prevention and diagnosis of livestock disease 523 Veterinary Dispensaries, 2,861 Livestock Aid Centres, 3 Clinical Investigation Laboratories, 2 Disease Research Centres and one Biological Product Institute are functioning in the State. It is planned to have Aero-monitoring Units to watch and monitor important diseases.

(6) Dairy Development :

Chilling Plants at Tirtol, Nimapara and Bhubaneswar have been increased. One butter and cream production Plant has been established at Bhubaneswar. Provision has also been made for establishment of Chilling Plant at Basudevapur, Digpahandi, Charichhak and Rayagada. 78 lakhs as grant-in-aid to OMFED in addition to 25 lakhs as share capital assistance has been provided by State Government during 1993-94.

With a view to uplifting the socio-economic status of the poor families, financial assistance in shape of loan and subsidy is provided for dairy, poultry, duckery and piggery units with the main objects of raising their annual income through schemes like IRDP, SEVY, JAWAHAR Yojana and Prime Minister's Employment Programme launched by DRDA and ITDA agencies. There is a target to establish 598 Dairy and 197 Poultry Units during 1993-94. 55 Milk Parlour and 33 Meat/Egg Sale Booths have been established till December, 1993.

Rural Development Department

Orissa lives in villages. 87 per cent of Orissa's total population (i.e. 31,659,736 as per the 1991 Census) lives in 50,972 villages. Total Scheduled Tribes population accounts for 22 per cent where as Scheduled Castes population for 16 per cent. Development of the State verily depends on the multi-dimensional improvements of its rural sector. Keeping this in view, the Government of Orissa augmented multiple welfare schemes under the banner of Rural Development Department which came into force from July 1, 1990 hardly within four months of the formation of new ministry led by Chief minister, Shri Biju Patnaik. The new department soon got into its fold four major thrust areas, i. e. (1) Minor Irrigation (2) Lift Irrigation (3) Rural Works and (4) Rural Water Supply and Sanitation. Despite derth of adequate finance; these four wings have their own tales of success as narrated below :

Minor Irrigation :

Orissa suffers from the malady of drought. The total annual rainfall of the State is about 1500mm of which about 1200mm is received from June to September. The rain during the subsequent periods is uncertain.

Additional Irrigation Potential Created/to be Created

Year	Kharif	Rabi
1990-91	2,792 hectares	422 hectares
1991-92	1,785 hectares	20 hectares
1992-93	5404 hectares	518 hectares
	(target 4704 hectares)	(target 751 ha.)
Projection :		
Plan allocation		
27.85 cr.		
1993-94 (i)	10,542 hectares	1355 hectares
(ii)	1,41,243 hectares	62,390 hectares
Consequent upon the renovation of 377 nos. of derelict & Partly derelict MIPS during 1993-94.		

Note:—Irrigation potential created by MIP at the end of the 7th plan (1989-90) was 3,44,957 hectares (Kharif) and 54,020 hectares (Rabi).

2. Lift irrigation

Year	No. of L.I. Points installed to create additional irrigation potential	Kharif	Rabi
1990-91	709 nos	14,030 hectares	8,418 hectares
191-92	512 nos.	10,170 hectares	
1992-93	303 nos.	5603 hectares	

Projection :
1993-94 —

- (i) 700 nos to create additional irrigation potential of 14,000 hectares.
- (ii) With the help of an externally aided project founded by K.F.W. Germany, it is envisaged to set up 560 tubewells, 100 Creek Lift Projects and some large size river pumping projects in Cuttack, Puri and Balasore districts which will command an area of 30,000 hectares. Out of the projected outlay of 120 crores, the KFW Germany will provide 100 crores.

Note—Irrigation potential created by Orissa Lift Irrigation Corporation Ltd. by the end of the 7th Plan was 250,317 hectares (Kharif) and 150,190 hectares (Rabi) During 1992-93 total 3,635 L.I. points were operated providing irrigation facility to 31,809 hectares.

3. Rural Works :

At the end of 1992, total length of rural roads was 29,529 kms.

Year	Bridges completed	Roads black topped	Roads metalled	Roads gravelled and earthened	All weather connectivity achieved to 200 villages
1990-91	15 nos.	55 kms.	195 kms.	155 kms.	200 villages
1991-92	40 nos.	80 kms.	250 kms.	300 kms.	497 villages
1992-93	29 nos.	90 kms.	300 kms.	150 kms. gravelled 203 kms. earthened	
Projection:—					
1993-94	15 nos.	150 kms.	300 kms.	250kms. 250 kms.	

4.(a) Rural Water Supply :

Drinking water to rural people :

As per 1981 Census—There are 46,553 inhabited revenue villages in the Stat and 42,221 are identified problem villages.

On 1.4.1990—1,320 'No Source Problem Villages.

On 1.4.1992—Only 559 hard core 'No Source' Problem Villages and 1,184 partially covered problem villages were left untapped.

Achievements :

1990-91 & 1991-92—761 hard core 'No Source' Problem villages were provided with safe drinking water.

1992-93 :

(i) 510 'No Source' villages & 1073 problem villages were provided with water source.

(ii) As on 1.4.93, there were 132 on-going piped water supply projects under execution.

1993-94 :

By 31.10.93—31 PWS have been commissioned.

Projection :—

By the end of 8th Plan

(i) Coverage of 10 per cent of State's population under rural piped water scheme.

(ii) 2280 numbers of tube wells and 144 sanitary wells have been programmed to be covered under MNP.

(iii) 92 on-going PWS Schemes and 91 new schemes will be taken up.

(iv) Under ARWSP it is proposed to install 2870 numbers of tubewells, 73 numbers of sanitary wells, to complete 30 on-going PWS Schemes and open some new schemes.

Danida Assisted Drinking Water Supply Projects :

Phase I and II have been completed giving benefits to 20 blocks in coastal districts.

Expansion of II-tier Maintenance System of Hand Pumps in State RWS from 1.4.93 is in progress.

By the end of June, 93,4078 tubewells have been installed and 3 PWS Schemes implemented which have benefited 6.4 lakhs people in 1729 villages.

Central assistance :

During 1991-92 Government of India provided 400 crores for providing safe Drinking Water facilities in SC/ST habitations. In the 1st phase, 1500 SC/ST habitations were programmed.

By 31st March, 93—1041 SC/ST habitations have been covered.

National Technology Mission on Drinking Water :

The 8th Plan document envisaged supply of 40 lpcd of pure water for drinking purpose to everybody.

3 Mini Missions have been set up to cover districts of Koraput, Phulbani and 5 tribal blocks of Ganjam and Mayurbhanj districts.

Government of India have approved Rs. 11,45.49 lakhs for core plan.

(i) Source finding in 2,138 identified problem villages (in Mini-Mission area) has been completed.

(ii) Water quality testing in respect of .5000 Water Samples has been completed.

(iii) 393 Iron Removal Plants have been installed.

(iv) 13 New PWS Schemes and 14 augmentations WSS are in progress.

(B) Rural Sanitation Programme :

Objective—To provide Community Latrines as well as Individual Household Latrines.

Allotments of funds :

1990-91	Government of India.	25 lakhs
1991-92	State Government.	70 lakhs
1992-93	State Government.	150 lakhs

12 Community Latrines have been constructed in rural areas. 26 places basing on the extent of floating population and places of pilgrimage have been selected for construction of Community Latrines.

Construction of Individual Household Latrines, Community Latrines and Institutional Latrines has been taken up.

RECONSTITUTION OF ORISSA SALES TAX TRIBUNAL

In order to bring about speedy and quick justice amendment to the Orissa Sales Tax Act 1947 has been made streamlining its functions and power of various Benches of the Sales Tax Tribunal by Orissa Act, 8 of 1993 (Orissa Gazette No. 466 dt. 2-4-1994). The effect of this is stated as under by which power of various Benches by the Sales Tax Tribunal has been enhanced. This has facilitated the desire of the people in rendering speedy justice to them. Besides on creation of another Accounts Member, the Tribunal has become a four Member Tribunal Alongwith the Chairman.

Bench	Previous monetary limit	Present monetary limit
Single	Up to Rs. 5,000	Up to Rs. 20,000
Division	Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000	Rs. 20,000 to 1,00,000
Full	Rs. 50,000 and above	Rs. 1,00,000 and above.

There is a steady increase in disposal of cases compared to the previous years. For that, there is acceleration in collection of revenue and at the same time justice given both to the department and dealers.

The trend of disposal would show definite increase and encouraging achievement.

Years	Filing	Disposal
1991-92	4446	1643
1992-93	5139	3554
1993-94	2567	1953

(1-1-1993 to
3-9-1993 six months)

Orissa Fire Service 1990—94

The Orissa Fire Service is a public utility service and it renders valuable service to the people of the State by saving the lives and valuable property from the hazards of fire. Besides, imparting training to different institutions and citizens in Fire-fighting and Fire-prevention measures, the Fire Service personnel also undertake rescue operations in different critical situations like flood, accident, cyclone drowning and other emergencies where the services of the rescue team of the Fire Brigade are rendered at a very short notice. The statistics for the last four years are as under :—

Nature of Fire Call attended.	1990	1991	1992	1993
Fire Call	4,225	4,721	5,805	6,887
Special Service Call	1,291	1,418	1,434	1,561
Human life saved	726	932	959	992
Human life lost due to fire & other accident.	198	199	228	227
Property saved	24.67 cr	71.62 cr	43.44 cr	76.79 cr
Property lost	10.34 cr	8.89 cr	10.00 cr	30.37 cr
Cattle life saved	594	622	601	538
Cattle life lost	440	545	655	1,134

During last four years the following new Fire Stations have been opened in the State with sanctioned strength of One Station Officer, 2 L.F.M., 2 Driver Havildars and 10 Firemen in each Fire Station.

Khallikote, Kodala, R. Udayagiri & Hinjilicut in Ganjam district, 1b Thermal F.S. in Sambalpur district and Kotpad in Koraput district.

Considering the incidence of Fire hazards temporary Summer Fire Stations were also opened at the following places during summer to give more fire protection coverage to the remote areas of the State.

1991 :

1. Basudevpur—Balasore district
2. Hinjilicut—Ganjam district
3. Kotpad—Koraput district
4. Jagannath Prasad—Ganjam district

1992 :

1. Patrapur—Ganjam district
2. Basudevpur—Balasore district
3. Mohana—Ganjam district

1993 :

1. Mohana—Ganjam district
2. Tarava—Balangir district
3. Rasol—Dhenkanal district
4. Jaleswar—Balasore district

During the last four years the following vehicles and pumps have been provided to Orissa Fire Service.

1990-91 :

Motor Fire Engine	4
Mini Motor Fire Engine	1
Trailer Pump	2
Rescue Tender	3
Towing Tender	7

1991-92 :

Motor Fire Engine	21
Mini Motor Fire Engine	1
Water Tanker	1
Trailer Pump	8
Towing Tender	23
Mobile Work-shop Van	1

1992-93

Motor Fire Engine	..	4
Water Tanker	..	1
Crash Tender	..	2
Trailer Pump	..	16
Towing Tender	..	21
Mobile Van (Ambulance)	..	1

To Purchase modern life fighting equipment and appliances the G.I.C. of India has released a loan of Rs. 1.5 crores during the year 1993-94.

During the period most of the one unit Fire Stations have been provided with one additional Motor Fire Engine for better service to the public.

During the years seven Fire Station Buildings and 34 Staff Quarters have been completed. Besides one building for Fire Service Club at Cuttack has also been completed during the period.

During the year 1993, the Orissa Fire Service Act has been enacted for efficient administration of the

Fire Service Organisation and for better enforcement of fire protection arrangements.

The Orissa Fire Service has been imparting basic fire fighting and rescue operational training to Red Cross Volunteers, employees of different factories, N.S.S. Volunteers, Civil Defence Volunteers, Home Guards, Boys and Girls of different Colleges, Club Members of different places in order to arouse consciousness amongst them and other members of the general public about the fire hazards and the essential preventive measures.

To make the people conscious of the fire incidents and thereby minimise such hazards, the Fire Prevention Wing, Orissa, Bhubaneswar has also been playing a vital role by arranging demonstration programmes at different places and opening Prevention Stalls at different Exhibitions and *Melas* in the State.



Shri Bairagi Jena, Minister, I. & P. R. is inaugurating the General Conference and Seminar of Orissa Government Ayurvedic Physicians' Conference at Bhubaneswar on 18-2-1994.

Important Activities of Steel & Mines Department during last 4 years

Sustained and untiring efforts by the State Government in promoting iron ore based industries to gainfully utilize the vast iron ore resources of the State have started yielding results. Six companies viz-Kalinga Steel (I) Ltd., MESCO, MMTC-OSIL-ILVA, Italy and State Government Consortium, **ORIND Steels, Bhusan Steels and Strips Ltd., Brahmani Steels Ltd.**, have firmed up their investment decisions and have been allotted land within the Kalinga Nagar Development Authority near Daitari. MESCO has already completed its design and plant layout work and started civil construction. MMTC-OSIL Consortium and Kalinga Steels have finalised the project parameters and submitted loan applications to the IDBI for total investment of Rs. 1340 crores and Rs. 4600 crores respectively. Bhusan Steels and Strips Ltd. has finalised its collaboration agreement with Voest Alpine of Australia and is currently engaged in its site investigation. ORIND Steels has tied up of supply

of plant and equipment from U. S. A. which are expected to be shipped very soon. Brahmani Steels too has tied up its U. S. A. sources for supply of plant and equipment. It is expected that civil construction for all these industries will start during the current year.

Exploration for coloured gemstone has commenced under UNDP assistance from March, 1991 with the help of Consultants of international repute deputed by UNDP in locating and exploiting viable gemstone deposits in the State. Mining for ruby has been started at Jillingdhar in Kalahandi district by GEMCO, a Joint Venture with O. M. C. Ltd. and processing of Ruby is done in the processing plant provided by UNDP. High Resolution Aeromagnetic Survey for ground water exploration and mineral targeting in parts of Phulbani, Kalahandi and Balangir districts under Australian soft loan for AIDAB started from April, 1993.



Shri Bijoy Mohapatra, Minister, Irrigation and Parliamentary Affairs is inaugurating the State level Jayanti Celebration of Kavi Sarala Das at Bhubaneswar on 18-2-1994.

Planning & Co-ordination Department : A four-year appraisal

Plan Formulation :

The Eighth Plan (1992—97) outlay of the State has been fixed at Rs.10,000,00 crore for implementation of various development programmes to fulfil the plan objectives and goals. The State's Annual Plan allocations were limited to Rs.1005.00 crore and Rs.1055.00 crore during 1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively against the approved outlay of Rs.1405.00 crore and Rs.1450.00 crore, due to severe resource constraints. The plan outlay of the State for the year 1994-95 has been fixed at Rs.1950.00 crore. The main objectives *inter alia* include generation of adequate employment opportunities, creation of capital assets and acceleration of income generation thereby reducing poverty. Specific attention has been given for spending a substantial amount on completion of incomplete projects during the year and the main thrust is on growth, equity and productivity.

Achievement under the 20-Point Programme (1986) :

Apart from special programmes envisaged therein for ensuring equality for women and justice to the S.C./S.T. communities this programme is intended to benefit the weaker sections of our population with special attention to eradicate poverty, raise productivity, reduce income inequalities, remove socio-economic disparities and to improve quality of life of the people. With these objectives under the programme, the State Government have launched State-wide drive and reviewed the achievements periodically at various levels starting from Block level to State Level. Basing on the assessment criteria State-wise performance score-card compiled by Government of India, the State of Orissa secured 6th position in 1990-91, 11th position in 1991-92 and 12th position in 1992-93. During the current year till December, 1993, the State Government have achieved the annual target in respect of drinking water problems in the villages. Anganwadi, allocation of house site to the homesteadless persons and opening of fair price shop in the rural as well as urban areas.

In recognition of the role of family planning as an important factor in human resources development and improving the quality of life, the Orissa State Planning Board constituted a Sub-Committee which made certain recommendations for strengthening implementation of the family planning programme in its meeting held on 7.10.93. Government have decided that the following recommendations will be made effective from 1.1.94 with a grace period of one year till 1.1.95.

The recommendations of the State Planning Board are as follows :—

- (i) The current level of annual population growth of the State is 1.95 per cent to be reduced to 1.2 per cent by 2000 A.D. We should rather aim at 1 per cent growth only.
- (ii) Family Welfare strategy should fully involve the local bodies like Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis, Municipalities and the non-Government Organisations. It should become a people's programme.
- (iii) In addition to the benefits already available to the Green Cardholders, tangible extra-incentives may be given to those having only one or two girl children.
- (iv) The Acts relating to Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis, Co-operatives and other elected bodies may be amended to provide for disqualification of candidates who have more than 2 children after a cut-off date. Government of India may also be moved to amend the Representative of People's Act, 1951 to extend this disqualification to Members of Legislative Assemblies and Parliament.
- (v) Two-child norm should be made applicable for recruitment to various posts and services and service benefits like increments, promotions, advances, maternity leave etc.

- (vi) Licences and permits for dealership of various types should be issued on priority basis to persons observing two-child norm.
- (vii) Bank and Co-operative loans should not be extended to the persons having more than two children. Similarly priority may be given in coverage under IRDP and other development schemes for persons following the two-child norm.

Manpower Employment and Self-Employment.

Considering the limited scope of organised sectors in absorbing unemployed youths and the prevailing acute problem of unemployment the State Government have taken steps to create self-employment opportunities in rural and urban areas. Different types of schemes/programmes have been identified to provide self-employment opportunities to the unemployed youths during the balance period of Eighth Five Year Plan. The Government have set up an objective to create employment opportunities for salaried employment to the extent of 2.20 lakhs and self-employment to the extent of 6.34 lakhs during the balance period of 8th Five Year Plan. During 1992-93, 29,858 salaried employment and 97,096

self-employment opportunities have already been created. During the current year till September 1993, salaried employment and self-employment of the extent of 1345 and 35,869 respectively have been created as stated below.

As on 31.12.92 8.91 lakh persons have registered their names in the live Register of the Employment Exchanges in the State, out of which 3.42 lakh are below Matric and 5.49 lakh are Matric and above. The State Government have prepared a scheme to create self-employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas. Accordingly, seven sectors in which employment opportunities can be created have been identified. Two Committees, one at State Level under the Chairmanship of the Development Commissioner and other at district level under the Chairmanship of the Collectors have been constituted for smooth implementation and monitoring of self-employment programmes. The target stipulated for the balance period of 8th Five Year Plan i.e., 1993-97 and achievements made during the year 1992-93 and 1993-94 are presented below.

Sl. No.	Name of the sectors	Target for the period 1993-94		Achievement			
		Salaried employment	Self-employment	1992-93		1993-94	
				Salaried employment	Self-employment	Salaried employment	Self-employment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Agriculture and Allied including Forest, Co-operation and P.R. Department.	7,618	1,51,962	587	1,907	957	10,089
2.	Fisheries and Animal Resources Development Department.	26,443	20,635	47	3,064	683	6,971
3.	Housing and Urban Development	90	1,98,841	..	49,504	..	9,156
4.	Tourism and Transport	18,641	1,467	2,126	214	..	41
5.	Construction (Work, Irrigation, Rural Development and Energy Department)	1,124	67,061	352	8,987	5	754
6.	Industries, including Textiles & Handloom, Cottage Industries & Handicraft and Khadi & Village Industries.	1,31,710	1,35,878	26,212	14,154	383	14,232
7.	Others :	34,238	58,023	534	2,156	...	1,406
	(Finance, Revenue, S & T., Steel & Mines, Mass Education, Health, Higher Education, Food & Civil Supplies and H & T W Departments)						
Total		2,19,864	6,33,867	29,858	97,096	1,345	35,869

MARCH 1994 MARCH 1994 MARCH 1994 MARCH 1994 MARCH 1994

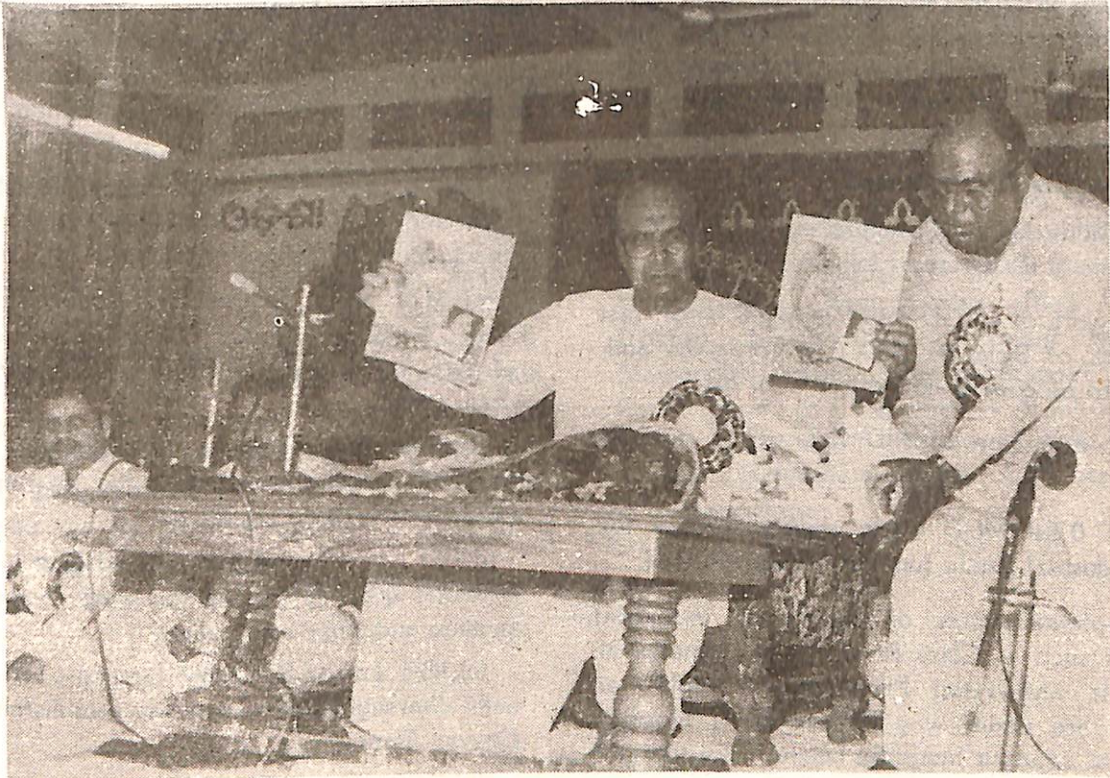
Creation of Employment opportunities for the Unemployed Graduate Engineers :

As far as practicable, Government have decided to absorb the graduate engineers as stipendary engineers at a consolidated remuneration of Rs.2,000 per month. Accordingly, out of the total number of 4,982 unemployed graduate engineers empanelled in this Department, 1961 engineers including 240 candidates belonging to reserved categories have been sponsored to various Departments/Organisations for absorption as stipendary engineers.

Externally Aided Projects :

Externally Aided Projects have a Special Significance for a resource poor State like Orissa

which faces paucity of resources for various development works. Different Donor Agencies including World Bank and Asian Development Bank extend loan and credit facilities for implementation of various development projects in the State. In pursuance of this objective, 11 Externally Aided Projects during the period from 1990-91 to 1993-94 (up to December 1993) have been completed and execution of 30 numbers of on-going Externally Aided Projects are speeded up. During these last four years, an amount of Rs.900.68 crores was provided in the Budget for implementation of those projects. Allocations of Rs.243.60 crore and Rs.423.58 crore have respectively been provided for on-going projects and the projects in the pipeline during the next year of 1994-95.



Chief Minister, Shri Biju Patnaik & Minister, Panchayati Raj, Dr. Damodar Rout during the Panchayati Raj Utsav, March 1993.

A Note on Major Achievement of Industrial Development Corporation since 1990-91

The achievements of IDCO 1990-91 onwards are briefly indicated below :

During the last two years the turn-over of the Corporation has gone-up by over 100 per cent i.e. from Rs. 1328 lakhs during 1989-90 to Rs. 3090 lakhs in 1992-93. In 1993-94, the turn over is expected to reach Rs. 5,000 lakhs. During 1991-92, the Corporation has earned a net profit of Rs. 1.48 lakhs and it is estimated that during 1992-93 there shall be a net profit of Rs. 89.29 lakhs (estimated) which will bring down the accumulated lose to Rs. 42.11 lakhs. This accumulated loss is expected to be wiped out during 1993-94.

1. Infrastructure Development :

In the Industrial infrastructure area, the notable achievements of IDCO are as follows :

- (a) The work of 4MGD water supply scheme, first phase work of Bolangir NID is in progress and scheduled to be commissioned in March'94,
- (b) The execution of NID Balasore is nearing completion.
- (c) The 0.50 MGD water supply scheme for Khurda Industrial Estate has been commissioned.
- (d) Implementation of functional industrial complexes such as Glass & Ceramics Complex at Jharsuguda and Food Processing Complex at Muniguda are under way. Moreover, a Hosiery Complex at Jagatpur Industrial Estate and a Cement Complex at Chandaka Industrial Area are being planned for implementation.
- (e) Preliminary work has already started to implement Industrial Growth at Duburi and Jharsuguda. The execution of Chatrapur Growth Centre works will commence as soon as the final approval of Government of India is received. The final outlay for each Growth Centre shall be about Rs. 3000 lakhs.

2. Allotment of Land :

During the last three years IDCO has allotted about 181 acres of land and 31 numbers of sheds in favour of 120 numbers of entrepreneurs in different industrial estates for establishment of new industrial projects. Some of the notable projects assisted are as follows :

- (a) M/s. Maxcare Laboratories Private Limited, Industrial Estate, Mancheswar : Promoted by a lady entrepreneur in collaboration with M/s. Dabur for manufacture of pharmaceutical and cosmetic products. It has already started production.
- (b) M/s. Orissa Lamps Limited, Industrial Estate, Khurda : A project for manufacturing of GLS Lamps, tubes and shells. First phase of the project has already commenced production.
- (c) M/s. IFGL Refractories Limited, Industrial Estate, Kalunga : Project to manufacture special refractories products. It has already started production.
- (d) M/s. Sree Pigments (P) Limited., Industrial Area, Somanathour : Project for manufacture of synthetic iron-oxide pigments.

IDCO has acquired and allotted land in different locations specially for the following projects in the medium and large scale sector.

- (a) M/s. Larson & Toubro Limited—165 acre land near Jharsuguda provided for establishment of a Cement Plant.
- (b) M/s. Orissa Sugar Limited : 89 acres of Government land has been given for establishment of 2500 TCD capacity Sugar Project.

3. Kalinga Nagar Industrial Complex : Land Acquisition

The State Government is setting up a big industrial complex near village Duburi of Jajpur district where iron-ore based and other industries are proposed to be established. IDCO has been

entrusted with the responsibility of acquiring over 21,000 acres of land in 26 villages. Acquisition of 9948 acres of land in a village in the first phase is almost complete. IDCO is also associated with the infrastructure planning of the said Complex. 530 acres of land in Kalinga Nagar Industrial Complex has already been allotted to M/s. Mid-East Integrated Steel Limited for establishment of a 0.50 M.T. Steel Plant. Besides allotment of 1200 acres of land in favour of M/s. Bhusan Steel and Strips Limited has been finalised for establishment of the Plant with 0.60 M.T. capacity.

4. Construction Projects :

To utilise its technical expertise and manpower profitably, IDCO has taken-up different construction works for Government and Semi-Government Organisations. Some such major works taken-up for execution/under execution are stated below :

(a) IDCO has been entrusted with construction works such as 27 km Security Perimeter wall, 719 Staff quarters, Utility Buildings etc, valued at Rs. 7393 lakhs of the Ordnance Factory Board at Balangir. The works of the Security Perimeter wall has been completed by 98 per cent. Other works are at different stages of progress.

(b) For improvement of technical education in Orissa, the Industries Department has engaged IDCO as the construction consultant to execute works for Engineering Schools/ Poly Technic buildings in different parts of the State under World Bank assistance. The total value of the project is about Rs.40,70 lakhs for which administrative approval has been received from Government of Orissa. The works are in progress as per the approval being received from World Bank from time to time.

(c) IDCO has been appointed as the Nodal Agency for the construction of buildings for the proposed Central Tool Room & Training Centre at Bhubaneswar. This project is coming up with the assistance of State Government., Central Government and Denmark Government. The total cost of project is Rs. 940.00 lakhs including A/C, DC Set and fire fighting system etc. The works are in progress and will be completed within June '94.

(d) IDCO has also been entrusted with a part of the work relating to 25 MGD Water Supply scheme from Naraj to Bhubaneswar. The total cost of work awarded is Rs. 2540 lakhs. The work has already started and is expected to be completed by June '95.

(e) IDCO has been also engaged for construction of Health buildings for Health and Family Welfare Department of State Government under U.K. aid with a tripartite agreement with Government of India, Government of Orissa and Government of U.K. The total construction outlay is Rs. 4820 lakhs and works are in progress as per availability of sites and funds. The programmed works will be completed within March '95.

Apart from above, IDCO has also taken up construction of Kalinga Stadium at Bhubaneswar, College of Engineering and Technology at Bhubaneswar, Multi-storied office building of IDCOL, Education Department buildings in Malkangiri District., Ore stakingyard of OMC at Paradeep etc. It is the objective of IDCO to provide quality construction within scheduled time and minimum supervision charges of 15 per cent of the cost of estimates.

Improved Technology for Groundnut Cultivation in Orissa

S. K. Sahu and B. B. Dash

Groundnut is a major oil seed crop of Orissa accounting about 34.3 per cent of the area under total oil seeds. At present it occupies an area of 345.38 thousand hectares with total production of 440.1 thousand tonnes. The productivity of groundnut in the state varies between 11.70 to 15.45 q/ha. being the highest among the groundnut growing states of the country. With respect to spread of area the State ranked the sixth position in the country. The growth of area, production and productivity of groundnut in Orissa during the period from 1970-71 to 1991-92 is presented in TABLE-1.

TABLE-1 : Area, production and productivity of groundnut in Orissa

Year	Area (000 ha)	Production (000 T)	Productivity (q/ha)
1970-71	70.30	87.33	12.40
1975-76	109.02	134.65	12.30
1980-81	172.40	231.02	13.40
1981-82	216.01	292.07	13.50
1982-83	274.72	322.20	11.70
1983-84	258.49	399.44	15.45
1984-85	297.66	387.17	13.01
1985-86	323.10	463.50	14.34
1986-87	345.38	440.12	12.74
1987-88	387.29	489.99	12.65
1988-89	375.83	496.30	13.20
1989-90	323.10	463.50	14.34
1990-91	345.38	440.12	12.74
1991-92*	396.60	586.00	15.03

Source : Orissa Agricultural Statistics
* Provisional

The data revealed the progressive increase in total area (11.17 per cent) as well as production (11.08 per cent) of groundnut from 1970-71 till 1990-91, but the productivity fluctuated. Moreover the cultivation of Rabi groundnut exceeds by 9.93 per cent in area and 9.40 per cent in production over kharif groundnut. The productivity is also higher for Rabi Groundnut than kharif groundnut.

The important groundnut growing districts of the state are Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Ganjam, Dhenkanal, Sambalpur and Balangir. The soils of these districts under groundnut belong to alluvial, red, lateritic mixed red and yellow and mixed red and black. Area and productivity of groundnut under different soil types of undivided 13 districts for years are given in TABLE No. II.

TABLE No. II.. Soil Type, area and productivity of groundnut of undivided districts.

Sl.No.	Undivided district	Soil type	Area (000 ha)					Productivity (q/ha)				
			85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90
1.	Balasure	Alluvial	12.06	13.24	16.47	16.45	15.26	15.72	16.92	11.64	19.12	18.89
2.	Balangir	Red	17.08	18.16	21.60	29.93	32.91	10.00	8.39	9.87	8.83	8.97
3.	Cuttack	Alluvial & Laterite	84.52	90.16	109.19	87.23	90.60	17.96	16.06	16.01	15.20	15.52
4.	Dhenkanal	Red	51.80	57.05	57.46	58.14	54.82	11.40	12.01	13.11	15.29	11.41
5.	Ganjam	Alluvial & Red	48.57	51.60	58.30	55.11	52.58	13.86	10.79	8.63	10.00	10.57
6.	Kalahandi	Red	14.32	14.39	19.07	19.54	20.40	9.03	9.11	12.27	17.05	9.96
7.	Koraput	Red	6.54	8.31	8.06	9.39	7.95	14.95	15.50	11.48	12.08	10.68
8.	Keonjhar	Alluvial & Laterite	3.29	3.12	3.80	5.81	6.11	11.06	9.44	9.74	10.85	12.04
9.	Mayurbhanja	Red	4.39	5.20	4.75	6.53	5.82	11.37	12.79	11.98	14.69	11.27
10.	Phulbani	Brown forest	2.83	3.03	2.75	3.60	3.17	6.64	11.91	14.22	9.64	11.57
11.	Puri	Alluvial & Laterite	23.01	24.96	29.80	20.67	16.24	16.33	11.39	13.44	12.95	10.50
12.	Sambalpur	Mixed red & black	43.63	39.96	49.88	55.70	58.12	14.89	11.09	11.91	10.17	12.21
13.	Sundergarh	Mixed red & yellow	5.92	6.20	5.86	7.13	7.45	11.03	8.82	9.49	13.49	13.02

The table indicated that there is an increase in area under each year but the productivity is not increased satisfactorily. This yield decrease is mainly due to characteristics of soil and its poor management. Change of climate also influences groundnut production.

I. Soil factor :

The soils growing groundnut in Orissa are mostly acidic in reaction. These acid soils have low PH, low CEC, high exchangeable aluminium, high phosphate fixing capacity, low available calcium, magnesium, sulphur and low status of boron and molybdenum but dominant with iron, manganese, copper and zinc. These soils are higher in texture having sandy, loamy sand, sandy loam and loam type. In spite of satisfactory soil texture good yields are not obtained in these soils. The reasons for low pod yield in these soils are :

- (1) The soils are poor with organic matter content causing low supply of nitrogen. Thus initial plant growth is slow.
- (2) Root growth of emerged seedlings is restricted due to low P status and high P fixing capacity of the soil.
- (3) Death of root tips due to aluminium toxicity.
- (4) Poor nodule formation due to cessation of activities of Rhizobium bacteria.
- (5) Formation of empty pods due to calcium deficiency.
- (6) Pollen absorption and death of ovaries due to boron deficiency.
- (7) Boron deficiency causes hollow heart disease inside the kernels.
- (8) Increase in demand for nitrogen more than the recommended dose due to molybdenum deficiency.
- (9) On the other hand application of higher dose of nitrogen increases the shoot to pod ratio and hence low yield.
- (10) Decrease in oil content and quality due to sulphur and boron deficiency.
- (11) Higher content of oxidized iron and aluminium in red and lateritic soils prevents peg penetration due to soil crusting.

- (12) Retention of pods in the red and lateritic soils at the time of harvesting due to cementation and hardening of soil.
- (13) Delay sowing under residual moisture causes poor germination and crop suffers from drought due to moisture stress at vegetative growth.

II. Climatic factors :

Erratic weather causing low yield :

- (1) Kharif groundnut cannot compete with weeds due to luxuriant weed growth under high moisture and temperature condition.
- (2) Under high soil moisture and temperature the above ground vegetative parts accumulate at higher rate than the underground fruiting parts. Thus the fruit to shoot ratio decreases.
- (3) Groundnuts sown at low temperature cause delay and poor germination.
- (4) Summer groundnuts grown under irrigated condition harden the soil that prevents the penetration of pegs.
- (5) High soil temperature during summer dehydrate the pegs causing damage of pegs and thus poor podding.
- (6) High humidity and cloudy weather attract many diseases and pests for groundnut, Tikka, collar rot, bud necrosis, seedling blight and stem rot are the important diseases of groundnut in Orissa. Collar rot causes serious damage to seedlings under moist sowing environment. Tikka disease though affects the leaves, it does not harm pod formation if it occurs at latter growth stage. Other diseases occur sporadically.

Termites, red hairy caterpillar thrips, leaf minor, aphids and white grub are the important pests of groundnut. Termites and white grubs attack the plants residing very close to soil. Attacked plants wilt and die. Hairy caterpillars come in swarms after monsoon and defoliate the plants and skeletonise them. Attack of other pests is not very common.

III. STABILISING GROUNDNUT YIELD :

Groundnut yield cultivated in Orissa can be increased to twofold over the present average yield of 14 q/ha. The key points for increasing groundnut yield are as follows :

- (1) Groundnut crops cultivated in acid soils be limed at recommended levels of liming materials. Application of lime at the rate of 1.0 t/ha. to sandy and loamy sand soils, 1.75 t/ha. to sandy loam soils and 2.5 t/ha. to loam soils increases the pod yield. The cheap sources of liming materials are paper mill sludge, calcium carbonate, calcium oxide and dolomitic lime stone. Liming provides calcium and magnesium to crop, increases the availability of applied and native phosphate and molybdenum. Liming makes the soil sweet for increasing bacterial population. Lime detoxifies the adverse effects of iron, aluminium and manganese. Liming increases the kernel to pod ratio.
- (2) On absence of lime, mixture application of single superphosphate and raw rock phosphate at 40 kg P₂O₅/ha. at 50 : 50 ratio provides phosphate sulphur and calcium to groundnut.
- (3) In neutral soils application of single super phosphate at 40 kg P₂O₅/ha. provides phosphate alongwith 45 kg/ha calcium, 30 kg/ha sulphur and required amounts of other micronutrients to groundnut.
- (4) Sub-optimal doses of nitrogen (20 kg/ha) and high levels of phosphate and potash at 40 kg/ha each alongwith appropriate rhizobium bacterial culture boosts groundnut yield.
- (5) Sowing kharif and Rabi groundnut during the 2nd week of June and November respectively escapes many diseases and pests and thus there is yield increase.
- (6) Selection of high yielding varieties such as ICGS-11, ICGS-44, JL-24, Jawan, Kdri-3, Kisan and Ak-12-24 are the suitable groundnut varieties for soils and climate of Orissa.
- (7) Seed treatment with carbendazim @ 1.5 g/kg of kernel before sowing prevents many diseases of groundnut.
- (8) Maintenance of right population (33 plants/M²) ensures higher yield.
- (9) Sowing seeds at 5 cm depth encourages vigour and early germination.
- (10) Application of gypsum at 200-250 kg/ha at sowing in the groundnut fields where SSP has not been applied, provides the required amounts of sulphur and calcium to groundnut.
- (11) Soil application of borax at 15 kg/ha alongwith other chemical fertilizers checks pollen sterility and hallow plant disease in groundnut.
- (12) Seed treatment of 25 kg kernel with 10 g ammonium molybdate alongwith Rhizobium bacteria culture meets the nitrogen demand of crop. Research results indicate that use of borax and molybdenum increases 30-35 per cent higher pod yield.
- (13) With sub-optimal doses of lime and recommended levels of borax, molybdenum with rhizobium bacterial culture and recommended levels of NPK the pod yield would increase to the tune of 45-50 per cent.
- (14) Foliar spray of growth retardants such as cycel at 500 ppm or chloromaquet chloride at 10 ppm kharif groundnut checks early vegetative growth and increase pod to vine ratio.
- (15) Weed infestation suppresses growth of kharif groundnut causing 30 per cent yield loss. Pre plant application of Fluchloralin or pendimehalier @ 1 kg/ha would control weed growth economically.
- (16) Control of insects through right type of insecticides would ensure 20 per cent of higher pod yield.

Adopting above proven technologies for groundnut cultivation, the farmer must harvest double the yield that he reaps now.

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Prospects of Handicrafts and Cottage Industries in Orissa

D. P. Behera

Orissa is unique for its handicrafts and Cottage industries. Despite the process of urbanisation, spread of industrial culture, cut-throat competition among sophisticated forms of industries and rapid changes in tastes and life styles of people, Orissa's Cottage industry products have retained their untarnished image and still they carry all the pride of our cultural heritage. There is no doubt about the fact that these artistic products have reached a quality of excellence. But these are not in a flourishing stage because of various economic factors and other constraints. Unless appreciable changes in respect of the skills of artisans, manufacture of products, and market exploitation etc. are made in due course, this trade may not survive in the competitive market. Therefore, the Government of Orissa in Handicrafts and Cottage Industries Department has chalked out following programmes for improvement/upgrading of skills and designs during the current year, 1993-94 and in the ensuing years with a view to ameliorating the lot of the artisans.

1. Participation of Primary Cooperatives in exhibitions held outside the State.

The primary handicrafts Cooperatives find difficulty in marketing their products. Cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Bangalore and Madras are suitable places for attracting customers and clients for sale of such products. Because of lack of organisational resources and economy reasons the artisans are not in a position to open sales centres there. Lack of adequate publicity is also another constraint.

In due consideration of the impediments faced persistently by the artisans, the Handicrafts and Cottage Industries Department has made a budget provision of Rs. 1.70 lakhs during the year 1993-94 to extend financial support to suitable societies whereupon the artisans themselves shall be participating in exhibitions held outside Orissa. Each such participating society will receive a grant of Rs. 1,500. The following 3 Societies have already

participated under Government assistance in an exhibition organised by CAPART (Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology) held in Bombay recently. They are :

- (i) Nuagaon Utkalmani Mruttika Industries Cooperative Society, Bhubaneswar.
- (ii) Khandagiri Handicrafts Cooperative Society, Bhubaneswar, and
- (iii) Bhagalaxmi Women's Industrial Cooperative Society, Jatni.

They exhibited quality products of terracotta, stone carvings and applique works.

2. Improvement of Skills : Training to artisans and supply of machinery and other equipment.

Our artisans, their occupational skills and their tools are unfortunately too much traditional. Much of traditionalism or conservatism of ten impedes productivity and quality of crafts. If we just provide them with improved machinery and equipment without imparting to them proper technical know-how they can hardly make best use of them. Therefore, the Department has formulated a "package" with the collaboration of National Institutes, and the Regional Design and Technical Development Centre, Bangalore. Under the package, specialists from these centres will come and visit the artisans in their rural settings. They will assess their requirements and design the machinery and equipment accordingly. Enough care will be taken so that elegance of native craftsmanship is not impaired through the induction of machinery. It will help upgrade skills in manufacturing various crafts. As soon as machinery reaches, a training programme will be organised where both selected artisans and manufacturers of machinery will participate. During training the artisans will gain knowledge of operation of machinery, skill upgradation etc. In the end, they will be supplied with machinery for their own use. Keeping this in view a sum of Rs.60,000 has been sanctioned to begin with. Further, the department is

in receipt of 10 numbers of improved lathes from the National Productivity Council which will be supplied to the craftsmen for producing wooden products along with lacquering.

3. Incentive to Non-Government organisations working in the line.

There is no dearth of good non-Government organisations (N G Os) in our State working in the line of handicrafts and cottage industries. They give financial support to artisans, help develop market for their products both inside and outside India, arrange finance through banks and export the products. Some of them are,

- (i) Arupa, Bhubaneswar
- (ii) M/S Gram Vikas, Berhampur.
- (iii) M/S Nabanita Mahila Samiti, Balasore.
- (iv) M/S Kuman Kalyan Samiti, Cuttack.
- (v) Vivekananda Palli Agragami Seva Pratisthan, Sambalpur.

With a view to boosting their activities, the quantum of grants given to them has been raised from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 25,000 and a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been earmarked during the current year.

4. Woolen Carpet Weaving Scheme :

Under the collaboration of M/S Tribeni Carpet Industries, a reputed export house of Uttar Pradesh, the Department has selected some areas of Ganjam, Puri, Bhubaneswar, Cuttack and Dhenkanal DIC districts to implement the woolen carpet weaving scheme. During the current year the Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board has already given loans to 100 artisans and they have started weaving woolen carpets in seven centres situated at Salajung, Jashuapur, Bhapur, Kantilo, Bolagarh, Rasol and Kantapada. The artisans are able to earn Rs. 500 to Rs. 700 per month. Steps are being taken to provide regular employment to them. The Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board has spent Rs. 8.00 lakhs on this head. A tie-up arrangement has been made with the Triveni Carpet Industries both for manufacturing and marketing.

During the year 1993-94 as many as 19 training centres have been set up to impart training to 752 persons. During 1994-95 with an expenditure of Rs. 24.00 lakhs it has been decided to provide 300 looms to trained artisans. In 1995-96, about 600 looms will be supplied to them with an expenditure of Rs 78.00 lakhs. As each loom engages 5 nos of

craftsmen, such arrangement will generate employment for 3000 trained persons. In the long run, Orissa will have the credit of colouring the carpet manufacturing map in India.

5. Share Capital Assistance to the Primary Cooperatives :

The Primary Cooperative Societies were getting a share capital assistance at the rate of Rs.225 per member. Now the scale of assistance has been increased to Rs. 1,000 which will boost the activities of the society to a great extent.

6. Managerial Grants to the Cooperatives.

The Primary Cooperative Societies were getting managerial grant on items like wages of the Secretary, house rent, electricity duty and traveling expenses of office bearers etc. A ceiling of Rs.10.800 was fixed earlier and the time allowed was three years. Under the new rule a Society should have minimum 50 members. This has necessitated the Government to raise the ceiling to Rs. 41,160. This grant will be spread over a period of 7 years in a tapering scale as indicated below:—

1st year	Rs, 8,400
2nd year	Rs. 7,560
3rd year	Rs. 6,720
4th year	Rs. 5,880
5th year	Rs. 5,040
6th year	Rs. 4,200
7th year	Rs. 3,360
Rs. 41,160	

7. Common Service Facility Centre :

The Government has introduced a scheme for providing common service facility centres, which involves purchase of machinery, equipment etc., for coir artisans of our State. At least 10 such centres will be opened through Coir Cooperative Societies of Puri, Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Balasore District Industries Centres and a sum of Rs. 3.47 lakhs has been sanctioned for the purpose during the current year.

8. Opening of Training-cum-Production Centre :

At present, the artisans receive training in manufacture of articles like Polly Vastra, Handmade paper, Soap oil, Agarbati, Pottery, Terracotta, Filigree, Stone carving etc. There is only one

training-cum-production centre at Udayagiri, Bhubaneswar functioning under Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board. Two more such centres are proposed to be opened at Balikuda and Rayagada to cater to the needs of the people and artisans, with an investment of Rs. 21,00 lakhs to Rs. 60.00 lakhs during the current year.

9. Construction of Khadi and Gramodyog Bhawan.

The Government have proposed to open the Gramodyog Bhawan at Bhubaneswar for which an estimate of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been sent to Khadi Commission for sanction. It will be a mile-stone in the field of Khadi and Village Industries, as it will provide a wide forum for display and help procure orders from intending bidders both inside and

outside the State. We have to go a long way for the survival of this industry against competition from large scale industrial products, the private sectors and non-government agencies and we should extend efforts in this direction.

Let us be hopeful that with all such support, both technical and financial, with upgradation of native skills and modernisation of designs, our Handicrafts and Cottage Industries will be in a position to cater to the changing tastes of customers of different income groups. In the long run, it may help retrieve its rightful place to provide employment and earn foreign exchange in a competitive market economy.

*Private Secretary to Minister of State,
Handicrafts and Cottage Industries,
Orissa, Bhubaneswar.*



"Light the lamp as I do here to dispel ignorance"—Chief Minister
Shri Biju Patnaik

(during Panchayati Raj Celebration, March 1993)

Social Forestry Project, Orissa

S. Bose

Our state of Orissa is one of the fortunate few in the country which had a large area under the cover of thick natural forest in the past. At the time of independence, Orissa still had about 41 % of geographical area under lush green forest cover. But since then, due to combination of a large number of factors including the rapidly growing human and cattle population, the pressure on the forest kept on accelerating and forest started depleting very fast. In addition our efforts to develop rapidly and become self reliant contributed to this depletion since various development programmes like irrigation and power projects, factories and industries, roads and railway network, new townships and cities, and massive expansion of agriculture and farming were taken up by sacrificing forest land and tree cover.

The rapidly increasing human and cattle population along with the changing lifestyle of the people which demanded more timber and forest produce brought on an irresistible pressure on our natural forest resulting in depletion of the natural forest around the villages and cities. Hardly three decades ago there was ample natural forest between the village and the reserve forest in the form of village and protected forest which was serving the needs of the people but subsequently this buffer zone of forest growth has vanished due to the growing demands of the people. This land is however largely available in the form of scrub forest and wastelands which is the most important resource for development of forest and plantation. Forest Conservation Act 1980 has further helped in preventing diversion of this forest land. This degraded land is mainly in the form of Government wasteland and community land.

Ever increasing gap between the demand and supply of forest produce particularly fuelwood has grown to alarming proportions in various regions of the State. To ameliorate this depressing situation it was felt that villagers could no longer be only seen as consumers of the natural forest produce but they

should also become producers to meet their necessity from their own production and thereby reduce pressure on the natural forest which would facilitate in restoring the ecological balance.

The social forestry concept was introduced to reverse the trend of depletion of forest area and forest cover. Through peoples' active participation in creation and management of woodlots and forest, it was sought to reclothe the degraded village and protected forest with suitable vegetation preferred by the people for the use of the people.

In Orissa, the first phase (1983—88) of the Social Forestry Project was taken up with the assistance of the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) in 9 of the 13 districts of the State by the Forest Department. In comparison to the social forestry projects of other states, the Orissa Project had the following unique features, which probably helped it to achieve laudable success.

1. Since the forest officials have traditionally been protectors of the forest and have rigorously implemented laws restricting the entry of the people into the forest, the image of the Project Personnel as 'Law' enforcing authorities' had to be changed in implementing this project with people's participation. With this in view the following changes were made :

a. The designation of all forest personnel implementing the project was changed as follows :

Chief Conservator of Forest—Director
Conservators of Forest—Joint Directors
Deputy Conservators of Forest—Deputy Directors
Range Officer—Social Forestry Supervisor (STS)
Forester—Village Forest Worker (VFW)

Conscious decision was taken not to have any officer in the equivalent rank of Forest Guards as they would hardly be suitable as motivators.

b. The dreaded 'khaki' uniform used by the regular forest staff was taken away and the project personnel were not prescribed any uniform. The project

personnel thus became more approachable by the people with the removal of the dress barrier.

2. Women were specially recruited for first time in the forest department in the Social Forestry Project as Social Forestry Supervisors and Village Forest Workers. Women have proven that they are more effective motivators than menfolks in such situations. It was also expected that the women of the villages will participate in larger number if Lady VFWs approach, instead of their men counterparts. Menfolks are also expected to pay attention to whatever a Lady VFW speaks merely out of curiosity as they are hardly accustomed to such speakers. The hardships due to scarcity of fuelwood is mainly being felt by the women in villages as normally they fetch firewood as well as cook. Moreover since women are about 50% of the population, their active participation could be ensured by having women implementing the project.

3. People from other disciplines of science like Agriculture, Sociology, Statistics and Computer science were recruited for implementing the project.

4. A new social institution was created in the adopted project villages called the Village Forest Committee. This Committee which has representation of women as well as form the SC and ST groups takes all the decision regarding the creation and management of the forest created.

5. To encourage the villagers to take up afforestation on their community and private lands the Timber Transit Rules of the state was amended to exclude some of the common species used in the Social Forestry Project.

6. Right to enjoy the entire resource to be generated by the people is yet another special feature.

7. Under the FFRP Component of the project which was designed for the landless people 'Tree pattas' to the beneficiaries are being issued is another unique feature of the project.

8. Village Resource Plans are drawn up in advance before any component of the project is taken up to take stock of the situation and the needs of the villagers in respect of forest produces. This is followed up by drawing up a Joint Management Plan with active consultation with the villagers which is a sort of agreement between the village and the Project. The whole purpose is to evoke trust of the villagers about propriety over the resources to be thus created and develop a strong sense of joint ownership.

9. Involvement of Non-government organisations, Yuvak Sanghas and Mahila Samitis into the day to day working of the project has also helped in getting the cooperation of the rural people.

Motivation of the people in afforestation activities has been the major thrust of the project. Utilisation of different publicity and extension methods, the social forestry message is sought to be spread throughout the state to create awareness as well as to motivate the people to take up plantation. As a way of demonstration, the project takes up small plantations in the degraded village forest through Village Forest Committee. Utilisation of non-conventional energy sources and reduction of the extravagance in use of wood and forest products is another facet of the project.

The Social Forestry Project of Orissa aims at the afforestation of the existing wastelands and rehabilitating depleted forests through the people thereby providing the people the much needed forest produce. It would simultaneously encourage people to practice farm forestry in their individual wasteland and bunds of cultivated land and backyard of homestead land. This effort would also help to improve the socio-economic condition of the people and provide a healthier environment for them. This will help in freeing the natural forest to a large extent from the growing pressure of the people.

After considering the high degree of success of the first phase of the Project, the Project was extended throughout the State by adding 6 more divisions in the Second phase of the Project (1988-93). The Project continued during 1993-94 as the extended year of the Project and 1994-95 will be an interim year before the next phase from '95 is finalised.

In the 3rd-phase this project is likely to be broadened further to cover the entire Forest Department and is likely to be seen as a Forest Development Project. The objective of the third Phase would be to alleviate poverty through economic growth based on more efficient, sustainable and environmentally sound use of land and water resources. The Orissa Forest Development Project has already been drafted by a consultant named Operations Research Group (ORG) which will be appraised soon. Major thrust in this phase of the project will be the rehabilitation of degraded forest by taking advantage of the naturally existing depleted forests of various densities which can be nursed and tended. This is a much more cost effective method of restocking forests in real sense of the term. Wherever

necessary permanent gaps will be filled up with matching species. This takes into account preservation of biodiversity. Village eco-development and microplanning activities have also been proposed. Confederation of the village Forest Committees set up during the first and second phase to tackle problems of inter village disputes and also larger forestry and environmental issues is also planned in the third phase. Eco-development centres are proposed and this will be at the Gram Panchayat level and the confederation of all the VFCs will be at this level. Silviculture and fodder development is

proposed to be a new component in the plan (since the needs of the large population of the cattle in the villages had been neglected) wherever necessary as land legally classified as grazing grounds (GOCHAR) hardly have any vegetation for consumption by the cattle. A regional approach based on agro-climatic, social and demographic characteristics will be adopted during this phase.

It is expected that the third phase of Social Forestry Project like the earlier two phases will achieve all its objectives and help in making the life in rural Orissa easier, healthier for the people.

Director, Social Forestry
Bhubaneswar

PRESS NOTE

The Government of Orissa have constituted a new Standing Committee consisting of the following to consider the representations of recognised State level non-gazetted Service Associations and to make appropriate recommendation for consideration of the Government :

1. Chief Secretary—Chairman
2. Secretary, Home Department—Member
3. Secretary, Finance Department—Member
4. Secretary, Revenue Department—Member
5. Special Secretary, G. A. Department—Member
6. Secretary, Law Department—Member

(2) Special Secretary/Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary in-charge of the subject in Home Department shall be the convenor of this Committee.

(3) The Committee may invite Secretary of any other Department or any Head of Department to participate in any of its meetings. The Committee may also invite representatives of any Association to any meeting for discussing the representation presented by the said association.

(4) Starting from the financial year 1994-95, the Committee shall meet once in every quarter.

(5) The Committee constituted vide Home Department letter No. 35467, dated 17-10-1970 and the standing Committee constituted vide Home Department letter No. 19509, dated 26-4-1977 are hereby abolished.

73rd Amendment : The Challenge Ahead

K. B. Verma

73rd Amendment marks a very important milestone in the development of constitutional laws of India. At long last an attempt has been made to move away from solemn platitudes to sincere policy. No doubt, Article 40 enjoined the States to promote the growth of Panchayats as units of self-government. But the legislations of various States on PRIs after the Balwantrai Mehta Committee and the Ashok Mehta Committee Reports in the 50's and the 70's were mere salves to the constitutional conscience. The PRIs were shorn of powers and authority commensurate with their responsibilities. Legitimacy that flows from popular endorsement was missing everywhere except in the Panchayats at village level. The PRIs did not take themselves seriously; others did not take them seriously either. They lost in popular esteem and in Government estimation. Euphoria of the 50's gave way to skepticism of the 70's. Decline of the Panchayati Raj institutions symbolised the distrust of people.

Once again, after 30 long years a whiff of fresh air has started blowing in. Popular voice for a share in decision-making has begun to be heard. It is true that democracy is all about empowerment of people. Our democracy seemed to decline to a mere elective process uninformed by that participative spirit which is its soul.

Imperfections of a civil society can not be removed by law only. But law provides the framework for a peaceable struggle to remove them. Some glaring imperfections of our civil society can be identified. One is the denial of opportunity to large number of men and women to participate in the making of decisions which affect their lives. Another is the brooding sense of alienation between the people and the Government. Edmund Burke said nothing was more fatal to the state than the alienation of its citizens. Denial of opportunity is at the root of this alienation. Yet another imperfection is the relegation of women to an unequal role in the partnership of development.

73rd Amendment seeks to provide a framework of basic law within which some imperfections of our civil society can be removed. 73rd Amendment is not a wholly perfect law. No law can be wholly perfect. But as Baba Saheb Ambedkar said if the constitutional scheme of things failed it would not be because the the Constitution was bad but because the men were vile. 73rd Amendment realizes the Founding Fathers' aspiration of a truly democratic polity by under-pinning Article 40.

A few things must be clear to popular representations and bureaucracy alike. It must be clear to bureaucracy that **any attempt to thwart empowerment of people will be resisted by people peaceably if possible, non-peaceably if necessary. By encouraging the growth and development of self-governing Panchayati Raj institution, bureaucracy will be perceived by people to be a facilitator rather than an adversary. Membership of bureaucracy must not obscure their vision of a larger membership—membership of civil society. Were that civil society to collapse in the anger and frustration of people, the bureaucracy will lose. Popular alienation is too glaring to escape our eyes. Courtesy, sensitivity, and above all willingness to share information and advise correctly should be the essential elements of administrative ethos. Total transparency in the transaction of official business will secure for the bureaucracy a reputation for fairness and impartiality and will heighten the public perception of their supportive role.** It is for the members of the bureaucracy to choose between marginalisation and meaningful involvement. There is no other choice.

The popular representatives must understand clearly that the constitutional devolution empowers the representative institutions and not the individuals elected to these institutions. Collective wisdom must inform the exercise of powers. In any elective polity the collective will is embodied in the representative institutions and not in the individuals. It is therefore necessary that the elected

representative seek not personal empowerment but the empowerment of Panchayati Raj institutions.

Elected representative must also clearly understand that all power is a trust and must be exercised wisely and well. Arbitrariness on their part will be as sinful as it is in bureaucracy. They must pull together and take all sections of society as their province. Only the spirit of consensus can reconcile plurality of interests. But consensus does not mean addition of leadership. **Only that leadership may claim to be responsible which has the moral courage to resist ill-informed general opinion.**

Planning for the optimal use of resources is often an unpleasant exercise. It becomes more so when the competing claims are many and the resources meagre. Most leaders therefore take the easy way of satisfying every interest-group. The realisation must begin to dawn that every competing claim for resources can not be met at once and that there will have to be prioritisation. Things that need to be done first must be done first.

Some areas of development where much can be achieved by encouraging popular participation are apparent. One is the appalling poverty. A large number of people do not possess any skill by plying which they may earn a livelihood. But they have strong pair of hands. All they want is a public works programme which provides wage-employment and creates durable community assets. What is often

seen in the field is ill-conceived projects and wasteful implementation. There is money aplenty for employment-intensive works programmes. Proper use of money is more important. Money properly spent has a multiplier effect.

Poverty is not the consequence of economic wants only. It flows from lack of education and of health too. Education has to be universalised at the primary stage. Mere establishment of primary schools and appointment of teachers will not be enough. People must ensure that teachers teach and students learn. Management of primary education must become a social responsibility. Absenteeism of teachers and indifference of students cannot be cured by stern laws but by strong social sanction.

Health is not absence of disease and therefore, clinical approach to the problems of health need to be replaced by preventive and promotive approach. In most of the developed countries all indicators of good health were available before modern medicines arrived in the market. Health education in terms of awareness of the causes of disease, its prevention, hygiene and sanitation is often neglected. A people's movement can be organised by and through the Panchayati Raj institutions.

Principal Secretary
Panchayati Raj
Government of Orissa.

13,739 DUG-WELLS SET UP

Rs.1773.37 lakh has been spent till January end to set up 13, 739 dugwells. Digging of 9,547 wells is under way.

10.16 LAKH MAN-DAYS CREATED

Under the Jawahar Rojgar Yojana 28.52 lakh man-days were created in the current financial year till January end. This included 9.47 lakh man-days created by Adivasis and 8.67 lakh by Harijans. 5.36 lakh landless labourers and 10.16 lakh woman labourers were benefited.

6,257 INDIRA AWAS HOUSES

6,257 houses under the Indira Awas Scheme were constructed with an estimated expenditure of Rs.784.69 lakh. 5,440 houses are still under construction.

Family Welfare and M.C.H. Programme in Orissa

Dr. Kamala Das

Since independence, the State followed the path of the planned progress and developed infrastructures for delivery of health care services including Family Planning to meet the basic minimum needs and to bring a qualitative change in life. Keeping in view the



DR. (MRS) KAMALA DAS
Minister of State, Family Welfare

national policy of Health for All by 2000 A.D. and goals set for different Health programmes including Family Welfare, the State has been striving hard to deliver the services at the doorstep in almost every nook and corner including inaccessible, backward, hilly and tribal areas. The achievements in this regard have been very satisfying during the last four years.

The National Population Policy spelt out by Government of India, Family Welfare Programme seeks to promote on a voluntary basis, responsible and planned parenthood with two-child norm (Male or Female) through independent choice of contraceptive method best suited to the acceptors. Family Welfare Services are offered through comprehensive health care delivery system. People's participation is sought through inter-sectoral Co-ordination involvement of voluntary agencies, Opinion Leaders, imaginative use of Mass Media and inter personal communication. There are resorted to for explaining the various methods of contraception

and removing socio-cultural taboos wherever they exist. Since age at marriage specially in case of female has a demographic impact, an extensive educational drive in this respect has been taken up in the State and as a result, the marriageable age has increased. Besides, the growth rate of Orissa shows a downward trend and is imperatively lower than the national level. To bring down the Maternal Mortality Rate and Infant Mortality Rate, experimental Project namely Child Survival and Safe Motherhood has been implemented in the undivided districts of Keonjhar, Sambalpur, Ganjam, Koraput, Balangir, and Sundargarh.

The same project will also be implemented in other districts of the State in a phased manner.

Objectives in Programme implementation have been adopted for achievement of the following long goals by the end of 2000 A.D.

- (1) Crude Birth Rate—21 per cent
- (2) Infant Mortality Rate—below 60 per thousand live births.
- (3) Effective Couple Protection Rate—60 per cent.
- (4) Life Expectancy at Birth—64 years.

Keeping in view these long term goals, annual target under various schemes of Family Welfare Programme have been set and the achievements thereof are indicated below.

ITEM	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93 (Provisional)		1993-94	
	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	TARGET (Annual)	ACHIEVEMENT (Up to Jan 94)
F. P. Methods								
Sterilisation	2,20,000	1,44,931	2,03,000	1,37,299	1,75,000	1,27,720	1,44,000	1,00,119
I.U.D.	2,00,000	1,67,697	1,74,000	1,49,275	1,87,000	1,42,013	1,87,000	1,13,214
C.C.Users	2,91,600	3,07,959	3,12,000	2,67,879	3,50,000	2,65,590	4,46,000	3,14,363
O.P.Users	53,900	65,750	57,000	61,495	79,000	44,091	85,000	51,743
	MARCH 1992	MARCH 1992	MARCH 1992	MARCH 1992	MARCH 1992	MARCH 1992	MARCH 1992	MARCH 1992

ITEM	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93 (Provisional)		1993-94	
MMUNISATION								
T.T. (Preg-women)	9,00,010	7,52,098	9,00,000	6,97,431	10,06,931	7,69,600	10,25,176	5,79,250
D.P.T.	7,94,126	7,58,015	7,95,000	7,36,120	8,76,414	7,62,731	8,92,293	5,78,416
Polio	7,94,126	7,58,409	7,95,000	7,37,502	8,76,414	7,86,799	8,92,293	5,79,448
B.C.G.	7,94,126	8,35,511	7,95,000	8,16,112	8,76,414	8,64,211	8,92,293	6,96,527
Measles	7,94,126	7,03,761	7,95,000	6,39,384	8,76,414	7,16,414	8,92,293	5,84,859
D.T.	6,08,830	7,81,787	6,08,830	7,57,287	6,19,650	7,71,641	6,30,840	5,55,305
T.T. (10 Yrs)	5,82,359	5,94,220	5,82,359	5,87,985	5,92,709	6,18,576	6,03,360	4,44,034
T.T. (16 Yrs)	6,08,830	5,12,108	6,08,830	4,95,436	6,19,650	5,21,824	6,30,840	3,38,876
M.C.H. Activities								
Prophylaxis against								
Nutritional Anemia								
Women	7,20,000	8,38,983	11,00,000	6,71,830	10,06,931	8,85,982	10,25,176	7,09,290
Children	17,79,200	16,35,712	20,00,000	10,63,344	8,76,414	11,73,151	8,92,293	9,77,712
(1-5 years).								
Prophylaxis against								
blindness due to								
Vitamin 'A' deficiency.								
(i) Children	17,95,600	16,82,400	20,00,000	16,63,234	8,76,414	10,72,108	8,92,293	7,39,878
(Infant)								
(ii) Children	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,37,417	3,28,302
(2 years)								

The performance under Immunisation Programme is also encouraging during last years and it has been appreciated at the national level.

Child Survival and Safe Motherhood.

The Scheme like Immunisation Programme, Oral Rehydration Therapy, Training of Traditional Birth Attendants etc. were implemented in the State for improvement of the Health conditions of Mothers and Children. In spite of this, the mortality and morbidity in case of mothers and children could not be reduced to a desired level. Therefore, it was decided at National Level to develop a comprehensive scheme including the above mentioned components and provide a package fo health care services to these specific groups with an objective to reduce the Infant Mortality Rate (I.M.R.) and Maternal Mortality Rate (M. M. R.) to 85 and 5 respectively by 1995. The scheme is styled as Child Survival and Safe Motherhood (C.S.S.M) and has been taken up in six undivided districts.

This scheme includes Mothers Meeting, Maintenance of cold chain, Training of M.Os. and ancillary staff, Procurement of Disposal Delivery Kit (D. D. K.), O. R. S. Packets and demonstration equipment of educational materials, Besides, orientation training at different levels is also in full swing.

On the C.S.S.M. scheme, emphasis has been given on immunisation of all pregnant women against Tetanus and all infants (with one year of age) against six vaccines preventable diseases like T. B. in children, Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough and measles.

Since Diarrhoea in children and Acute Respiratory Infection take a heavy toll of life, due weightage is also attached for prevention and control of these diseases under this package scheme. To arouse consciousness in Mothers, regular monthly meetings are held at sub-centre level. Besides, in eight of thirteen undivided districts, Mahila Swasthya Sangha

(M.S.S.) is being implemented to maximise community participation in the rural areas.

I. E. C. Programme :

To provide effective communication support to various schemes under Health and Family Welfare Programme, Health Education and Communication activities have been geared up through implementation of differential approach in planning process and utilisation of innovative techniques in the Mass Media Programme. Besides, a few innovative schemes have been introduced for rural and tribal areas. For example Village Health Committee and Change Agent schemes are also implemented in the tribal districts.

The objectives of I.E.C. programme is demand generation for optimum utilisation of the services


provided. The people are informed, educated and motivated through communication techniques to accept the services for healthier life with one child in the family.

As we know, all over the world, we have accepted a standard of health which needs to be achieved by 2000 A.D. In order to control population growth and to bring about a harmonious social change, we need to focus more attention on certain aspects like right age of marriage, education of girl children and employment opportunities for women. Unless we try hard and initiate a communication strategy involving all walks of life in a voluntary way of action, we may not be able to achieve our target by the end of this century.

INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES




- SUPPLEMENTARY NUTRITION
(FOR CHILDREN, PREGNANT & NURSING MOTHERS)
- IMMUNIZATION (MOTHER & CHILD)
- HEALTH INTERVENTIONS (INCLUDING REFERRAL)
- NUTRITION & HEALTH EDUCATION
- GROWTH MONITORING
- PRE SCHOOL & EARLY CHILDHOOD ENRICHMENTS
- COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION THROUGH
COMMUNICATION SUPPORT



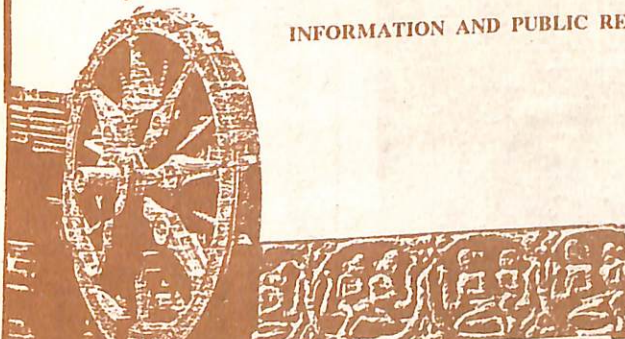
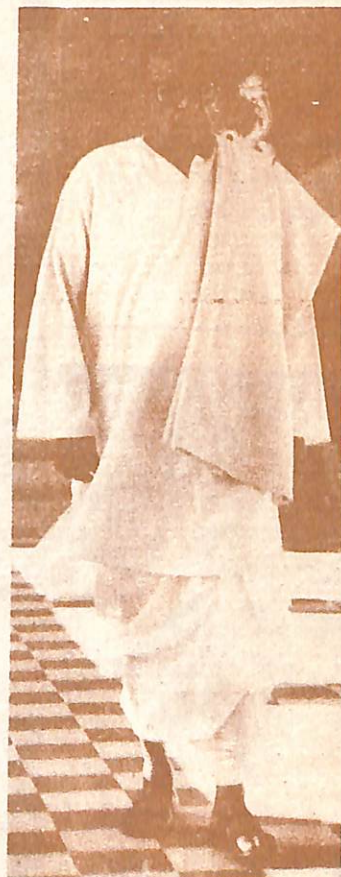

A NEW DAWN OF PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY

- * Expedient steps backed by modern technology taken to protect and restore the world famous temple of Lord Jagannath.
- * Minimum wage raised to Rs.25/- a day.
- * Old age pension, pension for the handicapped and the widow raised to Rs.100/- new financial assistance schemes for small and marginal farmers and landless labourers; with drawal of age limit for widow pensioners; disbursement of financial assistance to a total of 462690 persons including 229810 widows.
- * Kalinga Kutir Yojana launched to help the rural poor construct their own houses.
- * Establishment of Mahila Vikash Nigam, Mahila Bank and the State Commission for women; reservation upto 30% for women in government jobs and relaxation of age limit for women for entry into service.
- * Elections to Panchayati Raj and Municipal bodies held for effective decentralization of power; reservation of seats for women in such bodies; 28589 women elected to various posts.
- * Rerogalisation of districts for efficient administration.
- * Institution of special courts to eliminate corruption in high places, Legislation to confiscate illegally acquired wealth.
- * Special scheme to make the State of Orissa a surplus State in energy by the end of 20th Century.
- * New Industrial Policy to ensure rapid growth; In the pipeline are five steel factories, two alumina factories, one each of Petro-Chemicals, Sodium Nitrate & Nitrite, and disposable syringe factories.
- * Commissioning of a small port at Bahbalpur, development of Paradip Port and plans to Upgrade Gopalpur to a Major Port.
- * Additional 30% of land to be covered under Irrigation during 8th Plan period; Lift Irrigation facilities for 30,000 hectares with German assistance of Rs.100 crore.
- * Historic Kalinga Bali Yatra organised to restore the lost glory of Kalinga.
- * Health for all by 2000 AD.
- * Universalisation of Primary education; total literacy programme in six districts, priority to S.C. & S.T. students at educational Institutions.
- * Supply of subsidized rice and wheat through IDP and DPAP at block level to the handi capped, the old and widow pensioners and identified bonded labourers.
- * The maximum expenditure on marriage ceremonies limited to Rs.25,000/-
- * Persons having more than two children debarred from elections and government jobs.

INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT.



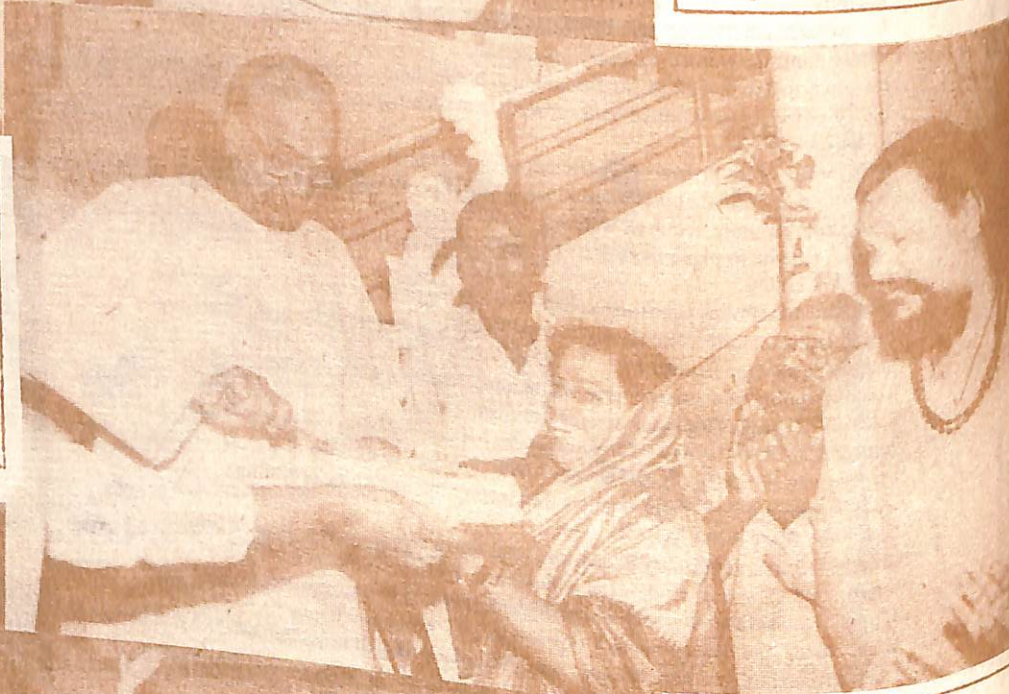
ORISSA TURNS A NEW LEAF OF
PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY
AS NEVER BEFORE
UNDER THE INSPIRING LEADERSHIP
OF THE CHIEF MINISTER
SHRI BIJU PATNAIK



Trekking on the memory lanes.....



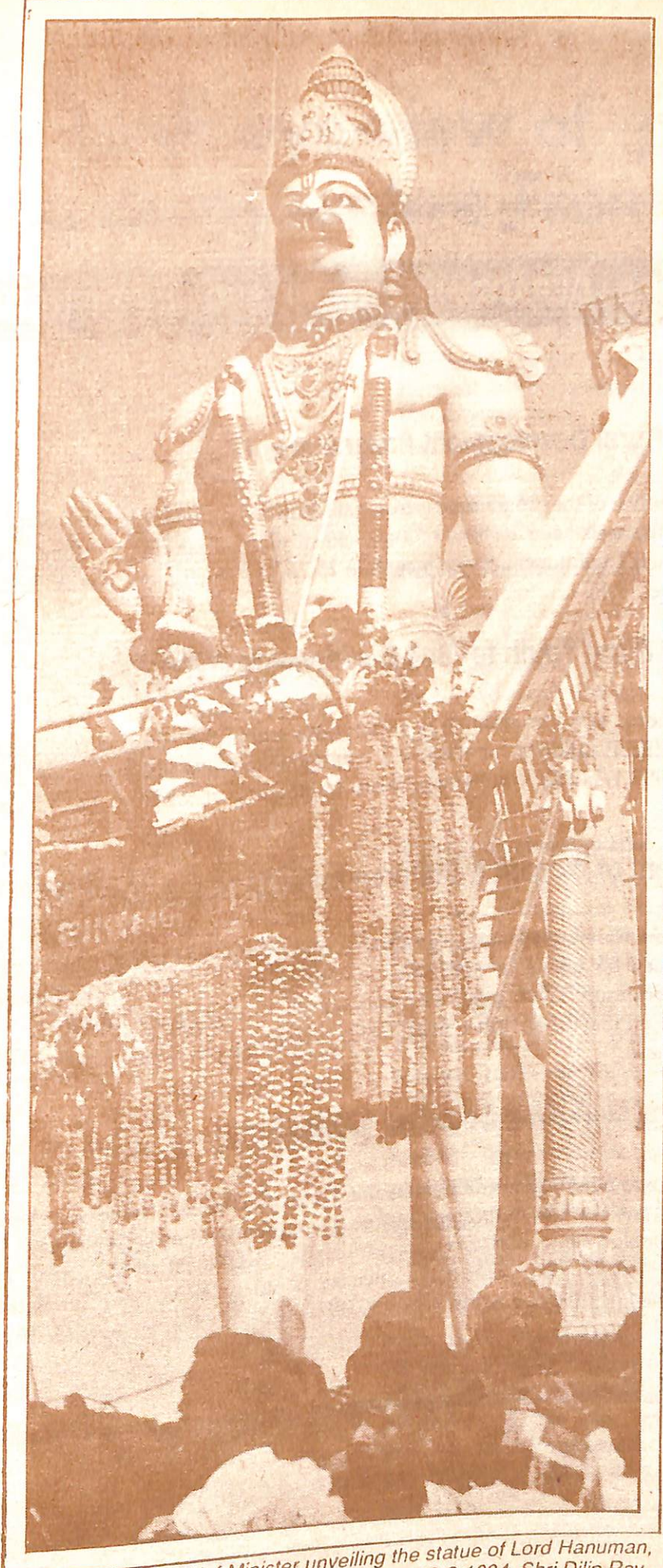
Shri Biju Patnaik
is administered oath of office as
Chief Minister of Orissa
March 5, 1990



Chief Minister, Shri Biju Patnaik
on his birth-day, sharing the CAKE
(March 5, 1993)



"My dream of empowerment of people is no
more a dream but a stark reality" —
Chief Minister, Shri Biju Patnaik in a
jubilant mood at the First Panchayati Raj
Celebration at the State Capital
March 5, 1993



Shri Biju Patnaik, Chief Minister unveiling the statue of Lord Hanuman, symbol of speed and energy at Rourkela on 23-2-1994. Shri Dilip Ray, Minister, Industries also attended this function. The Statue is about 75' high & unique in India.

PANCHAYATI RAJ DEPARTMENT AT THE SERVICE OF RURAL POOR

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

The objective of the programme is to assist identified rural families below the poverty line by providing assistance in shape of loan, and subsidy for taking up income generating activities for self employment. Since inception 25,25,881 beneficiaries have been assisted up to November, 1993.

Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM)

This scheme provides training to rural youth within the age group of 18-35 years belonging to IRDP families for their self employment. Since the inception till end of November, 1993, 1,54,752 youths have been trained out of which 1,22,175 have been rehabilitated.

Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)

This scheme aims to encourage group activities by rural women of IRDP target groups of 10-15 women for taking up economic activities, with a revolving fund assistance of Rs.15,000/- per group. These group members are also assisted under IRDP.

Since inception, till end of October, 1993, 3690 groups have been formed with 61,890 women members.

Orissa Rural Marketing Societies (ORMAS)

This autonomous organisation is a counter-part of CAPART at the State level having DSMS, NGOs and GMCSs as its constituents. It aims at providing scarce raw materials appropriate technology and marketing support under IRDP, TRYSEM and DWCRA. Products worth of Rs. 72,55,225/- have since been sold by ORMAS in 13 exhibitions and it is aimed to handle products worth of Rs. 50.00 crores annually by end of the Eighth Plan.



SHRI ADWAIT PRASAD SINGH
Minister, Co-operation

A bird's eye-view of progress on Co-operative Front

The Co-operative movement has become indispensable to our national economy. It has played a vital role so far as development of agricultural production, its processing, marketing and supply of essential commodities are concerned. Voluntary participation of Co-operative banks in the field of banking and their democratic management have strengthened their role and importance. They have achieved remarkable success in extending loan both to the agricultural & non-agricultural concerns.

Membership purview :

Out of the 36.72 lakh families depending on agriculture in the State, 32.94 lakh families have been enrolled in different primary agricultural credit Co-operatives till 1992-93. This includes 7.83 lakh tribal and 5.69 lakh Harijan families. Target has been fixed to enhance the strength of members to 34 lakh by end of March, 1994.

Credit facilities :

2,817 Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies are now functioning in the State including 223 LAMPCs and seven agricultural service Co-operative Societies. These societies take loan from the State Co-operative Bank through 17 central Co-operative Banks and disburse short-term and medium term loans to the members for different purposes. The following is the break-up of credit disbursement during the last three years in Khariff and Rabi seasons.

	Year	Objective	Achievement (in crore)
Khariff	1991	70.00	17.26
Khariff	1992	35.00	29.13
Khariff	1993	50.00	49.41
Rabi	1991-92	20.00	12.13
Rabi	1992-93	21.50	16.95
Rabi	1993-94	28.20	9.65

(till January, 10, 1994)

Long term credit :

In the field of long-term credit, Orissa State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank is

granting loans for farm development, for orchards, coconut plantation, pisciculture, dug-well installation and for purchase of pumpsets & tractors through its 57 Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Banks.

Year	Target	Utilised (in crore)
1991-92	8.50	6.26
1992-93	15.00	15.70

Urban Co-operative Banks :

10 Urban Co-operative Banks are functioning in the State at present. These banks are lending non-agricultural loans to small traders, members of weaker section of society, including Harijans,

Year	Credit facilities (in crore)
1992-92	64.34
1992-93	72.74

Business development Plan :

Basing on the farm loan review committee (1989) directives, decision has been taken to extend loan facilities for business development during the 8th plan period. Out of 2,817 Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies, 2,358 Co-operative Societies are now funding the business sector. In 1991-92 239 Societies & in 1992-93 439 Credit Co-operative Societies implemented this scheme. During 1993-94, it has been proposed to extend this facility to 1710 Agricultural Credit Cooperative Societies. This will facilitate comprehensive development of primary agricultural societies.

Mini Banks ;

Mini Bank scheme has been launched at the village level to collect more funds for investment. The State Government provides fiscal aid to open mini banks in the Credit Cooperative Societies. In 1991-92 and 1992-93 assistance has been provided to open 150 and 10 Mini-Banks with an investment of 15 lakhs and one lakh respectively. It has been proposed to provide assistance of rupees 5 lakhs to 43 societies in 1993-94. So far, 420 Mini Banks have been opened. Remarkable achievement has

MARCH 1994 MARCH 1994 MARCH 1994 MARCH 1994 MARCH 1994

been made in the field of collection of funds through these Mini Banks. While the collection of funds was 10.36 crores in 1990-91 and 12.22 crores in 1991-92, it was 17.82 crores in 1992-93. The target for collection of fund investment is fixed at 25.75 crores in 1993-94.

Crops Insurance:

Since 1985 Khariff season an elaborate scheme of Crops Insurance for paddy is in operation. Groundnut is entitled for insurance from 1991 Kharif season.

Mustard seeds also came under the purview of insurance scheme from the current Rabi season which is under implementation in Phulbani district. Lots of farmers are being benefited under the scheme.

Year	Farmers enjoying insurance facilities	Compensation amount (In lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries
Khariff 1991	1,22,300	61.03	12,837
Rabi 1991-92	40,649	14.88	5,647
Khariff 1992	_____	349.44	61,526

Cooperative for Women:

For comprehensive development of women the Mahila Vikas activities are being streamlined so as to involve the mass. The State Government have decided to open Mahila Cooperatives in different district headquarters including the State Capital to ensure full participation of women in economic reconstruction. The State Government have granted assistance of Rs.1 lakh for purchase of furniture & provision of lockers and 0.30 lakh for managerial expenses & 0.10 lakh for meeting the members' tour expenses outside the State. Till date, 9 women-bank branches are operating in different Credit Co-operative Banks situated in 8 district headquarters.

Sl. No.	District	The name of Mahila bank branches
1.	Ganjam	1. Berhampur, 2. Paralakhemundi
2.	Angul	3. Angul
3.	Keonjhar	4. Keonjhar
4.	Puri	5. Puri
5.	Phulbani	6. Boudh
6.	Sambalpur	7. Sambalpur
7.	Cuttack	8. Cuttack
8.	Nayagarh	9. Nayagarh

These branches of Mahila Banks are totally manned by women. The Primary Mahila Co-operative

Samities are getting facilities to invest for professional advancement under the scheme.

Loan recovery (Short-term and medium term) :

In the year 1992-93, the estimated achievement of loan recovery was 41 per cent. The target is estimated at 60 per cent at the minimum this year. The capital investment depends on loan recovery.

Long-term loan :

In the field of long-term loan recovery, the Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Banks have achieved 42.2 per cent success in 1991-92 and 15.5 per cent success in 1992-93. This year, the loan recovery target is also fixed at 60 per cent.

Revision of Co-operative rules :

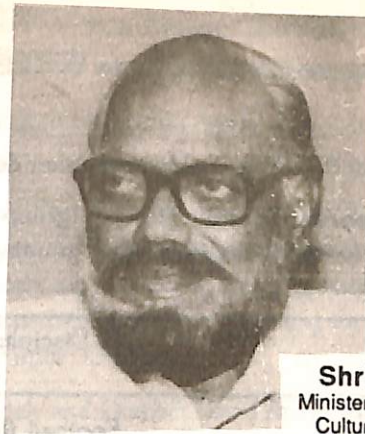
With a view to making Co-operative Samiti movement more mass-oriented and their management more democratic, the Orissa Co-operative Rules, 1962 have been revised. Earlier, the President of the Co-operative Society was elected from among the Members of the Board of Management. As per the revised rules, there would be a direct election where all Members would exercise their franchise. In the management of the Primary Co-operative Societies, representations of Adivasi, Harijan, Women and Economically weaker section people are obligatory.

Financial powers for the management of Societies have been granted to the Samities so as to make them less dependent on Government and help them toe the line of self-dependence in making their business venture a success. If these methods are adopted the Samities will have better efficiency in managing their affairs. **Orissa is the first State in India to adopt such a strategy.**

Election management :

Election to 6,924 Primary Co-operative Samities in our State has been conducted in three phases by revising the rules. The Central Samities, excluding the Central Co-operative Bank and District Co-operative Federations have been directed to hold election for 132 Samities from 1-2-1994 to 20-2-1994. Decision has been taken to hold elections for Central Co-operative and District Co-operative Federations between 20-4-1994 and 30-4-1994. More members are taking part in election for the post of Presidents and Members of the Committee. This shows greater awareness on the part of participants. If the elected members and presidents work earnestly the Co-operative Samities as well as the State will rise shortly from strength to strength.

Sports Profile in the State



Shri C. P. Majhi
Minister, Education & Sports,
Culture & Youth Services

Sports infrastructure :

1. Centrally air-conditioned **Jawaharlal Nehru Indoor Stadium** at Cuttack. Seating capacity—5626 persons.

Facilities—Indoor activities like Gymnastics, Table Tennis, Badminton, Volleyball, Weightlifting, Basketball, Wrestling, etc.

2. **Kalinga Stadium Sports Complex** (under construction) Estimated cost—Rs.21.83 cr.

Seating Capacity—55,000 spectators

Facilities—National and International competitions.

Completion of the stadium is expected by mid-1994.

3. **Sports Complex at Berhampur :**

Facilities for Floodlight Basketball Court and Volleyball Court.

Further under construction—one more gallery and Sports Hostel.

4. **14 functional utility stadia** exist at Athagarh, Sundargarh, Baripada, Jajpur Road, Bhadrak, Chhatrapur, Dhenkanal, Bhawanipatna, Angul, Jeypore, Anandpur and Balangir.

5. **7 Stadiums** are under construction :

Estimated cost

Rs.

1. Indira Gandhi Stadium, Deogarh	20,32,000
2. Baragarh Stadium	10,51,300
3. Padmapur Stadium	41,70,500
4. Open Stadium, Gada Khurda	3,00,000
5. Kendrapara Stadium	53,26,500
6. Jagatsinghpur Stadium	40,30,000

7. Paralakhemundi Stadium 73,87,800

6. **Gymnasium-cum-Indoor Halls :**

(i) The existing one at Unit I, Bhubaneswar provides facilities for coaching and competition in Table Tennis, Badminton, Basketball etc.

- (2) Under construction at district headquarters :

Sundergarh, Baripada, Keonjhar, Sambalpur, Bhawanipatna, Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar, Sports Hostel, Puri, Dhenkanal, Phulbani and Berhampur.

7. **Astroturf** (i.e., laying of synthetic Hockey Surface) in the sports field at Rourkela has been completed by 31-1-1993.

8. **A Swimming Pool for Sports Hestel Students** at Sambalpur has been completed.

9. Financial assistance of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been given to **Mudhusudan Swimming Pool** at Cuttack.

10. **Sports Project Development Area (S.P.D.A.)** for boys and girls under 14 years.

(i) Dhenkanal—Completed at a total outlay of Re.1 cr.

(ii) Phulbani—U n d e r construction Rs.1,34,24,800

(iii) Puri—Under construction Rs.1.20 cr.

(iv) Keonjhar—Under construction (A sum of Rs.10 lakhs has been sanctioned in 1993-94).

11. **Play Fields :**

In 1993, 46 Play Fields have been developed at Rs.2738,750.

Thus, total 387 Play Fields have been developed by Government at rs.2,27,82,710.

12. **State Sports Hostel** : (for age group 10—14 years). So far, 13 Sports Hostel including one **Ladies Sports Hostel** at the Capital are running as detailed below :

Location	Discipline	Sanctioned strength	Present strength
(i) Cuttack	Football (boys)	85	78
(ii) Panposh, Rourkela	Gymnastics (boys and girls) Hockey, Athletics (boys and girls)	115	115
(iii) Bhubaneswar	Athletics, Basketball, Volley (boys and girls).	80	57
(iv) Sambalpur	Swimming (boys and girls)	30	25
(v) Berhampur	Volley, Basket, Weightlifting (boys only)	35	29
(iv) Puri	Wrestling (boys)	30	29
(vii) Bhawanipatna	Athletics, Football (boys)	45	38
(viii) Baripada	Athletics, Football, Archery (for boys only)	50	44
(ix) Balasore	Volley, Football	50	36
(x) Keonjhar (Est. 1991-92)	Athletics, Archery, Volley (boys only)	40	22
(xi) Bolangir (Est. 1991-92)	Athletics, Volley, Weightlifting (boys only)	40	17
(xii) Koraput (Est. 1991-92)	Athletics, Archery,	40	16
(xiii) Bhubaneswar (Est. 1992-93) Ladies Sports Hostel.	Athletics, Basketball and Volleyball	40	14

13. **S.A.I. Sports Hostel** (for age group 16—20 years).

(i) Cuttack—

Accommodation for 75 students

Stipend—Rs.1,200 per month

(ii) Dhenkanal—

14. **Centres of Excellence** (Intensive Coaching for age group 16—20 years).

(i) Kalinga Stadium, Bhubaneswar—

(ii) Sports Hostel, Panposh, Rourkela—
Hockey.

Proposal for opening of Centres of Excellence in Football, Basketball, Weightlifting, Wrestling and Boxing during 1994-95 is under active consideration.

15. **Sports Competitions** (from Block to State level). Students and non-students of rural areas below 16 years are encouraged to participate in Rural Sports Competitions, Women Sports Festival and Talent Scouting.

16. **Incentives** :

(i) Sports Talent Scholarships (School Students @ Rs. 50.00 and College students @ Rs. 75 per month.

During 1992-93, 253 School Students and 259 College Students have enjoyed scholarships.

(ii) Sportsmen Pension (Rs. 300—Rs. 500) 76 persons are in receipt of this pension.

(iii) Prize Money Scheme (Government of India) A Cash award of Rs. 10,000 to each Winning School.

(iv) **Service Reservation :**

Job opportunity : 1 per cent from Class—IV to Class—II Services.

17. **Revolving Fund** (created by Orissa Council of Sports) for injured sportsmen during coaching and competitions.
18. **Financial assistance** to Sports Association During 1993-94, 333 institutions have been given Rs. 16,68,000

Activities & Achievements :

For the first time a traditional **boat race** was organised at Sonapur from 14th April to 16th April 1993. 172 participants participated in the competition.

The State Level **Archery competition** was organised at Saradhapur High School of Sundargarh District from 8.4.93 to 9.4.93.

The SAI N.S.T.C. **Summer Coaching Camp** (Athletics) was held at Sunabeda from 18th May to 7th June, 93 wherein 102 Boys and 53 Girls participated.

The Junior **National Athletic Coaching Camp** was conducted at Patiala, Punjab from 22.5.93 to 11.7.93 wherein 7 athletes and 2 coaches participated.

The Sub-Junior **National Volleyball Coaching Camp** was held at Patiala from 17th May to 18th June, 93 wherein 5 Orissa Players participated.

The National Sub-Junior **Volleyball Coaching Camp** (Girls) was organised at J.N. Indoor Stadium, Cuttack from 17th May to 18th June, 1993 under the joint collaboration of Sports Authority of India and Volleyball Federation of India. A total of 36 players including two from Orissa participated in the camp.

A **Mountain Trekking Programme** has been organised from Narayan Patna to Kumbhikota in Koraput District. A total of 60 trekkers participated in the programme.

Gymnastic Coaching Camp was organised at J.N. Indoor Stadium, Cuttack from 8.7.93 to 14.7.93 in which 12 participants received coaching.

September 29th 1993 will be a memorable day for every Sports Lover of Orissa. On that auspicious day the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Orissa had inaugurated the **SAG Water Sports Complex** at Jagatpur

established by Sports Authority of India, Government of Orissa have provided all possible assistance.

The State Level Junior and Sub-Junior Nehru Hockey Championship has been completed at Rourkela on 14.9.93, 336 players from 21 High Schools participated in Junior Group and 176 in Sub-Junior Group.

Block and District Level Rural Sports and Women Sports Championships have been concluded in all the districts of the State in October, 93.

In the colourful "**Beach Festival**" held at Puri from 18.10.93 to 21.10.93 different types of Sports Competitions like Beach Marathan, Malhamb, Tae-Kwon-Do, Beach Volleyball, Yoga, Wu-Shu & Karate etc. were organised by the Directorate. A total of 1069 participants including officials took part in the programme.

Competitions in Archery and Football was organised by the Collector, Malkangiri at Malkangiri.

Prize Money Competitions were organised in different districts during the month of November, 93.

District Level Women Sports & Rural Sports Competitions were conducted in different Districts. An adventurous 160 K.M. Coastal Trekking Programme was organised by these Directorate from 2.12.93 to 6.12.93 from Konark to Gopalpur synchronising it with the Konark Festival. 166 participants including 4 coaches participated in the programme.

A **Yoga Training Camp** for P.E.Ts. of High Schools was conducted at Satyananda Yoga Vidyalaya, Bhubaneswar in joint collaboration with the Youth Services Wing of this Directorate and Satyananda Yoga Vidyalaya.

Rock Climbing Coaching Camp for Ladies and Gents was conducted by the State Youth Welfare Board at Khandagiri and Udayagiri Hills at Bhubaneswar

A three week **National Service Volunteers Training Camp** was held at Directorate of Sports and Youth Services from 31.11.93 to 19.12.93. Thirty N.S.Vs. appointed under the Department of Human Resources Development of Government of India participated in this Camp.

The Orissa Team won the prestigious **K.D. Singh Babu Sub-Junior Hockey Championship** held at

Lucknow from 2.2.94 to 10.2.94 defeating Uttar Pradesh.

Youth Services

During 1993-94 till now Rs. 15,12,245 has been sanctioned for implementation of the following Youth Services Schemes

1. Grants to student Hostel outside the State
2. Development of Scouts & Guides
3. Grants to Youth Welfare Board
4. Training of P.E.T. in Yoga & Value Education
5. Adventure Youth Work

6. Grants for Voluntary Organisation
7. Youth Excursion
8. State Youth Festival
9. Youth Award
10. Seminar

State Youth Welfare Board :

The State Youth Welfare Board has been constituted in the year 1957 for facilitating the participation of Youth activities in National Development & for creation of opportunities for them to develop this personality. The Board has provided a sum of Rs. 8.52 lakhs for the purpose during 1993-94.

CHIEF MINISTER URGES CENTRE FOR ADDITIONAL FUND OF Rs.1 CRORE TO M.P.s OF ORISSA

Chief Minister, Shri Biju Patnaik has urged upon the centre to allocate Rs.1 crore more to each M.P. of Orissa considering the State's backwardness over and above Rs.1 crore to be made available to the M.P.s under Prime Minister's "M.P.s Local Area Development Scheme".

In a letter to Shri Rameswar Thakur, Minister of State for Rural Development, the Chief Minister said that the Scheme initiated by the Prime Minister would be faithfully implemented, but for a backward State like Orissa, the Centre should consider giving an extra sum of Rs.1 crore to the M.P.s during 1994-95.

Operation of World Bank Projects in Orissa

B. K. Tripathy

Taking into consideration the backwardness and dearth of resources in the State of Orissa, World Bank have executed projects in Orissa from 1977 and by 1992-93 nearly 24 projects, 4 belonging to Agricultural sector and 20 belonging to Irrigation sector have been completed with an estimated cost of Rs. 338.89 crores out of which Rs. 339.49 crores have been spent during the above period. The projects have been indicated in detail in Table—1, the limitation being the availability of data on physical achievements of the project. But it is clear from this, that World Bank has taken much care in investing money in two major sectors of Orissa's economy i.e. Agriculture and Irrigation during the last 15-16 years.

Ongoing Projects

With the help of World Bank, Orissa is executing 12 projects at present. These projects belong to agriculture, energy, fisheries, irrigation, industries, rural development and works sector. Total investment in these projects amounts to Rs. 1650.25 crores, by end of this year an amount of Rs. 752.98 crores has been spent in all these World Bank assisted projects. The sectors in which World Bank finance is utilised at present are very important from the standpoint of economic growth of the State. After completion of these projects, Orissa's economy will definitely get a fillip. Details of investment, data of commencement, completion etc. have been narrated in Table No. 4.

Pipeline Projects

Besides, the projects being executed at present there are nearly 12 projects in the Pipeline for World Bank assistance belonging to Power Sector, Fisheries and A.R.D. sector, Irrigation sector as well as Roads sector. Total outlay in all these projects may be around Rs. 230.00 crores. Depending on the availability of resources of State government, as well as the World Bank, these projects will materialise gradually during the remaining period of Eighth Plan or Ninth Plan period. Details of these projects have been narrated in Table No. 2.

New Projects

Besides the completed projects, ongoing projects and pipeline projects there are nearly 10 new project proposals for World Bank assistance with a project cost of Rs. 608.00 crores. These projects are at different stages which have not yet been examined in detail and are under discussion. They mostly belong to the power sector and Irrigation sector which have a key role to play in the economy of the State. Details of these projects have been explained in Table—3.

It is observed from the statements, informations and other details explained above that World Bank is supporting a lot for steady growth of the economy of the State which requires a lot of funds for its improvement particularly in the sector like Agriculture, Irrigation, Energy, ARD and Fisheries, construction of roads and other infrastructural development. One of the most important projects which is executed in the State is Indravati Hydro Electricity Project and it is yet to be completed. It is hoped that with the assistance from the World Bank, the State will go a long way in furthering its economic progress in the coming years.

TABLE NO. 3
New Project Proposals through World Bank Assistance. (Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the proposals	Implementing Department	Total project cost	project period	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	District integrated Scheme	Energy Department	1577.60	..	
	(a) Sambalpur	Ditto	1677.00	..	
	(b) Phulbani	Ditto	1993.00	..	
	(c) Kalahandi	Ditto	1432.00	1991-95	
	(d) Dhenkanal	Ditto	1889.00	1991-95	
2.	Urban Development Scheme	Ditto	2445.00	Ditto	
	(a) Cuttack Stage-IV	Ditto	3240.00		
	(b) Bhubaneswar	Ditto	1698.00		
	(c) Rourkela	Ditto	44000.00	1991-98	
	(d) Orissa Urban Development Project.	Ditto			
3.	Manibhadra Dam Project	Irrigation Department	1800.00	15 years	
		Ditto	700.00	12 years	
4.	Bhimkunda		60869.00		

TABLE NO. I
List of completed World Bank Projects till 1992-93

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department.	Name of the Project.	Project period.	Estimated cost.	Expenditure till completion	per cent of expenditure	Remarks.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Agricultural Department	1. Orissa Agriculture Development Project. (O.A.D.P.)	1.7.77 to 30.6.89	36.00	38.90	108.05	..	
		2. Second National Seeds Project.	1.2.78 to 12.1.85	3.43	3.09	90	..	
		3. Cashewnut Project	1.12.79 to 31.3.88	8.73	8.73	100	..	
		4. National Agriculture Project, Phase-I	2.12.81 to 31.3.92	19.59	10.52	53.70	..	
			Total:	67.75	61.24	90.39	..	
2.	Irrigation Department	5. Mahanadi-Birupa Barrage Project.	1978-79 to 1991-92	130.50	127.76	97.90	..	
		6. Medium Irrigation Project.	1974-75 to 1988	..	3.63	..	..
		7. Dumār Bahal	Ditto	..	..	9.00	..
		8. Pillasalki	Ditto	..	..	13.85	..
		9. Ramal	Ditto	..	..	18.90	..
		10. Ramiala	1975-76 to 1988	..	..	..	..
		11. Daha	1974-75 to 1988	15.19	..	..	..
		12. Kuanria	1976-77 to 1988	12.76	..	..	..
		13. Saralgarh	1976-77 to 1988	7.34	..	..	..
		14. Talasara	1976-77 to 1988	6.91	..	..	..
		15. Gohira	1975-76 to 1988	19.88	..	..	..
		16. Jaharbandh	1076-77 to 1988	3.54	..	..	..
		17. Sunei	1975-76 to 1991	34.35	..	..	..
		18. Kansabahal	1979-80 to 1991	27.93	..	..	..
		19. Kanjhari	1978-79 to 1991	31.92	..	..	..
		20. Bankabal	1979-80 to 1991	29.98	..	..	..
		21. Hariharjori	1978-79 Ditto	31.71	..	..	..
		22. Marubhanji	1979-80	43.92	..	..	..
		23. Upper Jonk	1980-81	31.22	..	..	..
		24. Badanala	1980-81	42.84	..	..	..
				338.89	339.49			

TABLE NO. 2
Pipeline Projects posed for World Bank Assistance

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Implementing Department	Proposed outlay	External assistance on the project	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Ib Thermal Power Station Stage-I	Energy Department	2,000.00	980.00	
2.	Transmission Scheme for Evacuation of Power from Upper Indravati Hydro Electronic Project.	Do.	1,000.00	490.00	
3.	Cuttack Dust Integrated System.	Do.	991.02	690.71	
4.	Flood Reconstruction Project 1990 for Electrical Installation.	Do.	1,064.14	774.90	
5.	T & D Schemes (220 KV & 132 KV Lines).	Do.	2,295.43	1606.80	
6.	Transmission Schemes ADB for Evacuation of Power from Ib Thermal.	Do.	800.00	392.00	
7.	Second Phase Inland Fisheries Project.	F & AD Department	1340.55	938.39	
8.	Subarnarekha Irrigation Project.	Irrigation Department	7600.00	5320.00	
9.	Improvement to Bhubaneswar—Puri Road.	Works Department	595.00	416.00	
10.	Widening of Pipili—Konark Road.	Works Department	214.48	150.14	
11.	Construction of Coastal Port Road, Puri-Konark-Paradeep.	Do.	4752.27	3326.58	
12.	Improvement with widening and strengthening of Cuttack—Chandabali Road including construction of Bridge over river Baitarani near Chandabali (SH).	Do.	275.76	193.03	
Total			22928.65	15278.55	

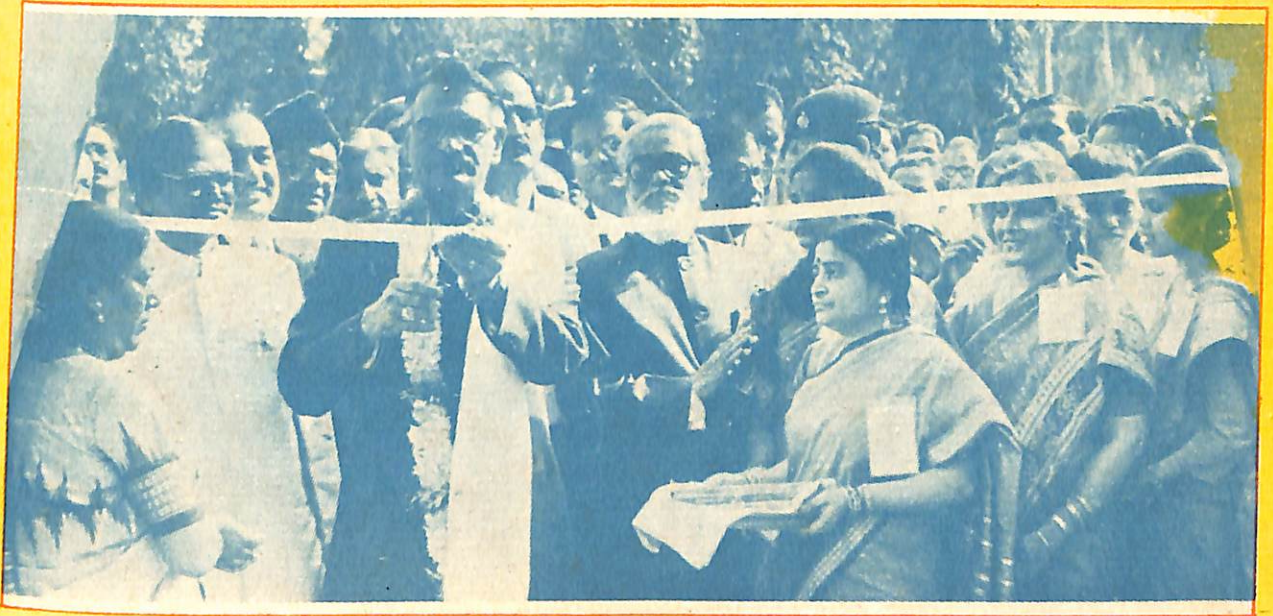
TABLE NO. 4

External Aided Projects assisted by World Bank (Ongoing)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Department	Objective of the project	Date of commencement of work/closure.	Revised estimated cost.	Cumulative expenditure till 31.3.93	Remarks expenditure up to Dec. '93
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Agriculture Department. (a) Integrated Water shed Development Project. (2131-IM)	To increase production and productivity of various crops through an integrated water shed Development in the lands under treatment.	22.8.90 <u>31.3.98</u>	5052.00	528.43	53.51
2. ENERGY DEPARTMENT. Upper Indravati Hydro-Electricity Project in Koraput and Kalahandi district. IBRD—2278 IM IDA—1356 IM	To generate power to the tune of 600 M.W. of Installed capacity.	9.1978 <u>30.6.94</u>	82079.00	49304.04	2827.74
3. FISHERIES DEPARTMENT. Brakish Water Prawn & Fishery and Reservoir Fishery Development Project.	Shrimp culture in an area of 1340 hectares in the district of Cuttack and Balasore, 1306 hectares of reservoir Fisheries.	1.6.92 <u>10.6.99</u>	7013.00	105.02	44.30
4. IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT. (1) Upper Indravati Dam (Irrigation Share) 1356 IM—IDA 2278 IM—IBRD	Irrigation	1978 <u>30.6.91</u> to <u>31.6.94</u>	17616.20	11801.67	652.46
(2) Central Planning Unit 1770 IM—IDA	Irrigation	1988.89 <u>31.3.94</u> to <u>31.3.96</u>		519.79	94.10
(3) Dam Safety Assurance & Rehabilitation Project 2241 IM—IDA 3325 IM—IBRD		1991.92 <u>30.9.97</u>	11609.59	244.82	145.23
5. INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT (1) Craftsman Training	Rapid industrialisation of the State has necessitated the services of large number of craftsmen of various trades.	1990.91 <u>1994.95</u>	1103.00	782.92	16.62
(2) Strengthening of Technical Education.	To provide further impact and strengthening of the existing programme and facilities to technical education.	<u>13.8.90</u> 1997		2234.12	54.10
6. P. R. DEPARTMENT Multi State ICDS Project.	Expansion of ICDS programmes and to cover 122 new blocks and ensure the delivery of services in 69 old ICDS blocks.	24.10.90 to <u>31.12.97</u>	172.43	5267.88	1183.50
7. RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT Dam Safety Assurance and Rehabilitation Project. Credit 2249—IM 3325—IM			1123.41	471.95 Upto Nov. '93	10.39
8. Works Department (1) Strengthening and Widening of Sambalpur and Rourkela Road. (S. H.—10)		1990.91 <u>1995.96</u>	18935.30	3988.10	1286.40
(2) Construction of six major projects (damaged).			3250.00 165025.38	75298.7	

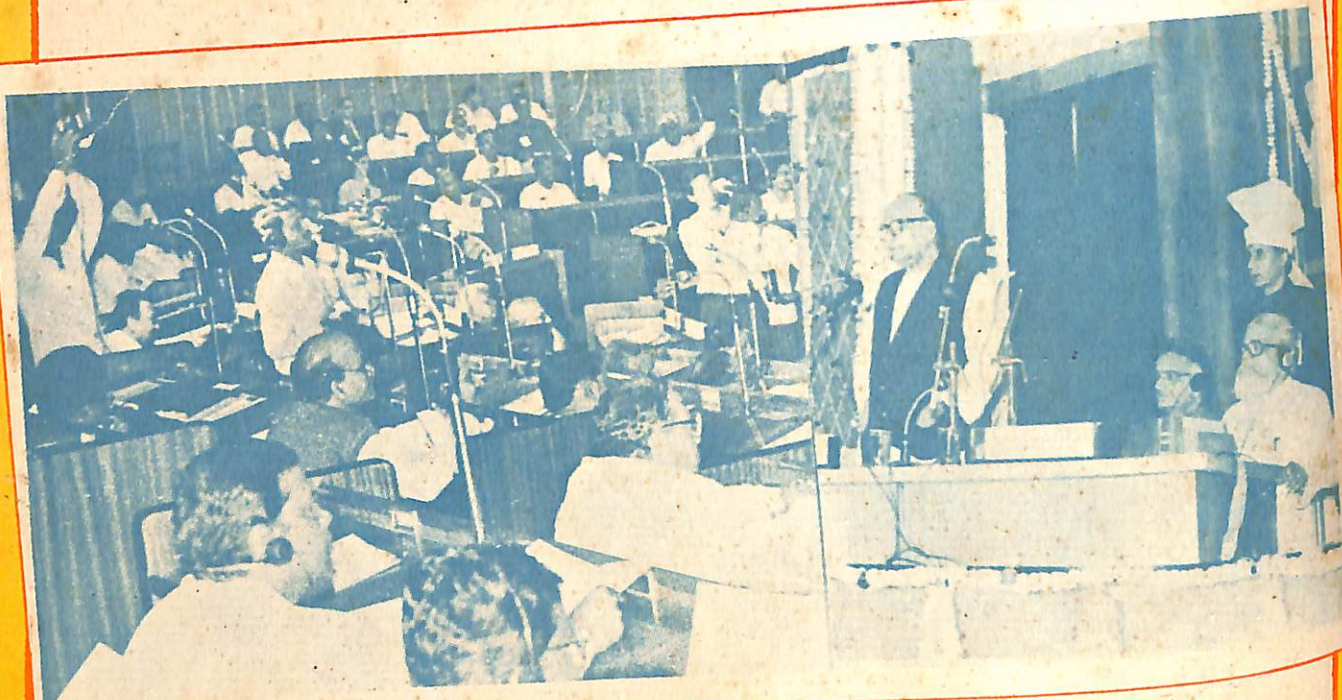
Director, Evaluation
P & C Department,
Government of Orissa, Bhubaneswar.



Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha is inaugurating the exhibition organised at the O. L.A. on 1-2-94.



Shri Bairagi Jena, Minister, I & P R is addressing at State Level Jayanti celebration of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose at Bhubaneswar on 23-1-94.



Shri Biju Patnaik, Chief Minister, Orissa is addressing at the Symposium on the accountability, stability and Multi-party System at Orissa Legislative Assembly Hall on 3-2-94 in connection with the Presiding Officers Conference.



Shri Biju Patnaik, Chief Minister is addressing the State Level Seminar on Education For All at Kalinga Ashoka, Bhubaneswar on 9-2-94.