

**GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA  
REVIEW OF ANNUAL PLAN 2004-05**

**REPORT OF ADVISER (STATE PLANS)  
SHRI CHANDRA PAL**

**OCTOBER, 2005**

Planning Commission  
(State Plans Division)

Subject : Review of Annual Plan 2004-05 of the Government of Orissa –Report  
of Adviser, State Plans, Shri Chandra Pal

The State Government was represented by Shri A.K. Tripathy, Development Commissioner and Additional Chief Secretary and the Secretaries/other Representatives of the Department concerned. In addition to the review of the Annual Plan 2004-05, the major issues discussed included preparation of District Plans, Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan

**State Plan Outlay and Expenditure**

The Tenth Plan Outlay of the Government of Orissa was agreed at Rs. 19000 crore. The approved Outlay from 2002-03 to 2005-06 was Rs. 11,800 crore i.e. only 62% in four years. The expenditure from 2002-03 to 2004-05 was Rs. 7668 crore which is only 40% of the approved outlay. The year-wise details given below show that the State has improved its utilization as expenditure in Annual Plan 2004-05 was Rs. 2739 crore and exceeded the Approved Outlay of Rs. 2500 crore.

Annual Plan	Approved Outlay (Rs. crore)	Expenditure (Rs. crore)
2002-03	3100	2492
2003-04	3200	2436
2004-05	2500	2739
2005-06	3000	-

The sectorwise position is as follows :

(Rs. in Crore)

Sector	Annual Plan 2002-03		Annual Plan 2003-04		Annual Plan 2004-05	
	Expnd.	% to Expnd.	Expnd.	% to Expnd.	Expnd.	% to Expnd.
1. Agri & Allied Services	102.09	4.13	47.04	1.93	55.06	2.01
2. Rural Development	183.81	7.42	159.22	6.53	148.81	5.43
3. Special Area Prog.	*	-	317.01	13.01	374.52	13.67
4. Irrigation & Flood Control	583.71	23.59	456.39	18.73	539.74	19.71
5. Energy	323.04	13.06	429.62	17.63	269.76	9.84
6. Industry & Minerals	18.79	0.76	20.83	0.85	15.30	0.56
7. Transport	206.76	8.36	166.11	6.82	293.46	10.72
8. Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Science, Technology & Environment	17.48	0.71	7.48	0.31	8.91	0.33
10. General Economic Services	155.43	6.28	85.23	3.50	108.23	3.95
11. Social Services	784.62	31.71	602.06	24.70	800.73	29.25
12. General Services.	98.37	3.98	145.91	5.99	124.21	4.53
<b>Total :</b>	<b>2474.10</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2436.90</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2738.73</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\*included in the sectors concerned in 2002-03

Thus, during 2004-05 priority had been given to Social Services, Irrigation, Special Area Programmes, Transport and Energy. These sectors together accounted for 83% of the State's expenditure.

## Financial Resources

The resource estimated for the Annual Plan 2004-05 approved by the Planning Commission was 2587.57 crore and this was subsequently revised to Rs. 2500.00 crore. Against this, realization of resources for the year, 2004-05 is Rs. 2858.87 crore, the increase being Rs. 271.30 crore compared to the original approved estimate and an increase of Rs. 358.87 crore compared to the approved revised estimate. While in the past, the resource realization was invariably less than the approved resource estimate, it is for the first time i.e. 2004-05 the actual realization of resources has exceeded the approved resource target.

One important feature of financing the State Plan outlay for 2004-05 is that while the loan component of the approved resource estimate of Rs. 2500.00 crore was Rs. 4442.96 crore, the actual loan incurred is Rs. 3199.24 crore, which is less by Rs. 1243.72 crore from the ceiling of loan approved by the Planning Commission. In other words, with less loan incurred, the resource realization is still on the higher side by Rs. 337.30 crore.

The significant achievement is improvement in the balance in the current revenue from (-) Rs.2490.02 crore to (-)531.04 crore. This is despite the shortfall in share in Central taxes to the extent of Rs. 182.58 crore (assumed Rs. 4160.14 cr. – realization Rs. 3977.56 cr.) compared to the amount assumed in the resource estimate.

In this context, what is to be noted is that while 11<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission has assessed the State's own tax & non-tax revenue at Rs.4653.98 crore for 2004-05, the actual realization is Rs.5522.22 crore, the improvement being Rs.868.24 crore in State's own tax and non-tax revenue. On the other hand, 11<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission has assumed the share in Central taxes for the year, 2004-05 at Rs.5056.71 crore, but realization was Rs.3977.56 crore, the shortfall being Rs.1079.15 crore.

Because of various Expenditure Compression and Revenue Generation Measures taken by the State Government, there has been substantial reduction in the revenue deficit. The revenue deficit has been reduced from Rs.1420.92 crore during 2003-04 to Rs.413.58 crore in 2004-05. This represents reduction of revenue deficit

as percentage of GSDP from 6.7% in 1999-2000 to 2.6% in 2003-04 and 0.7% in 2004-05.

The 11<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission had recommended that if a State reduces the ratio of its revenue deficit to revenue receipt by 5% per annum, the State would be entitled to fiscal incentive grant. Orissa has been able to reduce this ratio from 43.7% in 1999-2000 to 3.5% in 2004-05, the annual average reduction being 8.04% compared to the target of 5% fixed by the 11<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission. Orissa has got the fiscal incentive grant of Rs. 263.73 crore for the period from 2000-01 to 2003-04 and is entitled to get Rs. 51.62 crore for the year 2004-05 which is yet to be released by the Central Government.

There has also been improvement in the management of Ways & Means position. While the State Government Account was in Ways & Means position for 152 days and over-draft situation for 171 days during 2003-04, the State Government Account was in Ways & Means position for 99 days and there was no over-draft even for a single day during 2004-05. The interest paid on the Ways & Means advance and over-draft during 2003-04 was Rs. 20.61 crore, whereas this has been reduced to Rs. 2.07 crore in 2004-05.

There has been improvement in the submission of Utilization Certificate (U.C.) during 2004-05. While U.C. for Rs. 1465.04 crore was submitted in 2003-04, this has been increased to Rs.2800.00 crore in 2004-05. Out of U.Cs pending for Rs. 2163.53 crore as on 1.4.2005, we have also submitted U.Cs for Rs. 696.05 crore as on 31.7.2005 and balance U.Cs of Rs. 1467.48 crore is pending as on 1.8.2005. Submission of U.Cs and higher allocation towards State's share under Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes has resulted in higher release of Central Assistance. While Central Assistance received during 2003-04 was Rs. 1716.28 crore, this has increased to Rs. 2163.72 crore during 2004-05 (excluding Small Savings Loan).

State Government is also taking steps to ensure completion of incomplete Projects. Eighteen Projects each costing Rs.4.00 crore and above were completed during 2004-05, (17 nos of Projects in 2002-03 and 24 nos of Projects in 2003-04).

State has also stepped up drawal of loan from RIDF. While Rs. 107.59 crore was drawn during 2003-04 (including advance of Rs. 15.18 crore), this has been increased to Rs. 152.62 crore in 2004-05 (without any advance). Similarly, the Additional Central Assistance(A.C.A.) drawal for Externally Aided Projects was Rs. 460.00 crore during 2003-04, this has increased to Rs.550.52 crore in 2004-05 (excluding Rs.555.90 crore under Orissa's Socio-economic Development Programme).

For 2005-06, the resource estimated is Rs. 3000.00 crore and there should be no shortfall in realization of resources during the current financial year. The loan ceiling fixed by Government of India is Rs.3929.34 crore for 2005-06 which is to be adhered to.

### Issues

For the resource estimate for 2006-07, as per the guidelines communicated by Resource Division of the Planning Commission, the grant recommended by the 12<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission for maintenance of Roads & Buildings, Bridges, Maintenance of Forest, top up grant for Health, Education etc. are to be taken as Plan Grant. This is contrary to be recommendation of the 12<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission. The 12<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission has clearly stated that these grants would be utilized only for meeting the non-plan revenue expenditure under the respective major head over and above the level of non-plan revenue expenditure prescribed by the 12<sup>th</sup> Finance commission for the these sectors.

### **Sectoral Review**

The Gross State Domestic Product grew an average rate of 5.7% per annum during the first three years of the Tenth Plan. The average growth of the primary, secondary, tertiary and financial and services sector was 4.94%, 5.71%, 7.34% and 6.1% respectively.

### **Agriculture**

Agriculture contributes about 30% of the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) and is, therefore, the backbone of the State's rural economy. It provides

employment both direct and indirect to about 73% of the total work force. About 39% of the total geographical area is the net sown area, which is 61 lakh ha. In the kharif season, irrigation facilities are available in 39% of cultivated area. Out of 30 districts of the State, 8 KBK districts are characterized by low production and productivity. Considering the importance of the agricultural sector, the State has adopted an agriculture policy since 1996 with emphasis on creation of additional irrigation facilities, crop diversification with cash crops and horticultural crops, application of modern technology and farm mechanization, promotion of private enterprises etc.

There was a bumper harvest of 82.33 lakh tonnes of food grains again during 2001-02. The food grain production during 2003-04 was 77.40 lakh tonnes. The details of production targets and anticipated achievements during 2004-05 are furnished as under:

(In lakh tons)

Crops	10 <sup>th</sup> Plan Target*	Annual Plan Target 2004-05		Annual Plan 2005-06 Target
		Target	Achievement	
Rice	412.95	82.00	66.45	82.40
Wheat	1.83	0.33	0.26	0.38
Maize	11.19	2.31	2.11	2.50
Other Cereals	9.79	1.88	1.56	1.93
Pulses	36.50	7.51	6.35	7.92
Oil seeds	30.73	6.42	5.52	6.73
Coconut (core nuts)	127.00	26.00	14.89	26.00
Other Horticulture Crops	61050	102.91	99.80	104.69

\* Cumulative

The main thrust of the Agriculture sector is on diversification of traditional cereal crops to more remunerative crops and development of horticulture and floriculture. The new Agriculture Policy is in a formative stage. The main objective of the Policy is sustainable development in agriculture and horticulture with target growth of 4% per annum. During the Tenth Plan period average growth of agriculture has been 3.37%.

All interventions in crop production including seed replacement and extension of production technologies are being made under three integrated programmes viz. the Work Plan (for Cereals and Sugarcane), ISOPOM (for Pulses, Oilseeds and Maize) and National Horticulture Mission (NHM) supplemented by programmes under the RLTAAP for KBK districts.

Seed replacement rate has been increased for paddy, pulses, and for cotton from 2002-03 onwards. However, it has decreased in the case of oil seeds. The major schemes proposed under agriculture include grants to State Seed Certification Agency, grants to Institute of Management for extension, Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) for KBK districts, grant to OUAT for agriculture, research & education etc. Besides, work plan has been proposed under centrally sponsored schemes for ISOPOM

The National Horticulture Mission (NHM) is being implemented in the State from 2005-06, & the mode of macro management (work plan) has been discontinued. The rate of assistance is 100% during Tenth Plan. A Project Proposal for Rs. 75,994 crore has been approved by the Government of India for the year 2005-06. The mission will be operated, broadly under – A. Plantation Development including supporting infrastructure, B. Post Harvest Infrastructure and Management, C. Mission Management components in 14 districts for 7 specific crops viz. mango, cashew, banana, ginger, turmeric, flowers and betel vine.

The main schemes proposed under Cooperation are provision of share capital to cooperative credit institutions, subsidy/loan to State Cooperative Bank for agricultural credit, stabilization fund, etc.

### **Outlay & Expenditure**

The details of outlays and expenditure for agriculture and allied sectors during 2004-05 and proposed outlay for 2005-06 are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

<b>Sub Sector</b>	<b>10<sup>th</sup> Plan</b>	<b>Annual Plan 2004-05</b>
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	<b>Outlay</b>	<b>Outlay</b>	<b>Expnd.</b>
Crop Husbandry	9924.70	1506.00	1506.00
Horticulture	908.33	63.01	63.01
Soil & Water Conservation	1088.59	113.40	113.40
Animal Husbandry & Dairying	620.43	54.73	54.73
Fisheries	2944.99	145.99	145.99
Cooperation	7220.77	881.00	881.00
Other Programmes	1190.50	236.40	236.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>23898.31</b>	<b>3000.53</b>	<b>3000.53</b>

### **Fisheries**

The State has good scope for fish production both from marine and inland fishery resources. The fish production in the State was 3.07 lakh tons of which 38.08% was marine, 7.9% brackish water and 53.95% fresh water fish during 2003-04. Export of fish to other States and Countries was estimated at 0.86 lakh tons during 2003-04. Self help groups of women have taken up pisciculture in a big way. The main thrust is on fresh water aquaculture, which is being implemented by 30 Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDAs) in the State. The thrust has been given to create more hatcheries, nurseries etc. in the private sector to fill up the gap in seed requirement and to provide self employment opportunities by utilizing unexploited water resources.

Government of Orissa has set up a task force for fisheries in order to increase fish production and exports. Two lakh hectares of reservoirs and captive nurseries had been taken up under NFFW to increase fish productivity. A corpus fund was being built up for the cooperatives so that they could start stocking themselves. Fishing was being developed as a priority livelihood option. For this, District-wise Action Plans have been prepared alongwith locations on cluster basis so that marketing problems could be solved. Hatcheries were also been planned through the private sector.

There was a paucity of funds to meet the state's share of Centrally Sponsored Schemes particularly in the marine sector. The State Government were advised to formulate a proposal for a 100% export oriented scheme. The State Government also explained that owing to CRZ regulations, fishing was not possible for 4 months and was restricted in 120 km. of coastline where the Oliver Ridley turtles breed.

The State Government has ventured into an ambitious programme for doubling the fresh water fish production in the next four years. In this context, it was suggested that to double the fish production, the State Government needs to take a comprehensive strategy by strengthening research and training, increase supply of fish seed, develop water spread areas especially public water surfaces like irrigation tanks, lakes etc.

### **Animal Husbandry**

The total milk production in the State was 10.33 lakh tons. The no. of milk producers cooperative societies in the State was 1097 by the end of 2003-04 with procurement of 1.36 lakh kg. milk per day on an average during 2003-04. The schemes with major allocations proposed during 2004-05 under animal husbandry and dairy include assistance to States for control of animal diseases, strengthening of livestock service infrastructure, development of veterinary infrastructure, poultry and dairy in KBK districts under the Special Plan strengthening of poultry and duck farms, livestock census, strengthening of infrastructure for quality and clean milk production, Integrated Dairy Development Project in hilly, backward and non-operation flood districts etc.

The Gomitra Scheme was in operation under which youth were trained for veterinary extension services. User charges are collected by the Gomitra. The milk societies are operating well in the State. However, the State's veterinary infrastructure requires strengthening particularly as there are a large number of building-less veterinary centres.

### **Poultry**

Poultry has been declared as agriculture in the State and VAT exemption has been allowed. Structural deficiencies were being addressed as the aim was to produce one crore eggs per day. NABARD had been involved in the provision of venture capital.

### **Water Management**

A NABARD (RIDF-IX) assisted project for sinking 28,224 Shallow tubewells and Medium tubewells is being implemented in 13 coastal districts from 2003-04. Out of the above, 22,054 tubewells (20,520 STWs and 1534 MTWs) have so far been sunk.

The bore well programme implemented in the State with assistance under RIDF-VI, has been extended upto 31<sup>st</sup> of March'2006. 5164 bore wells are to be sunk in different districts of the State before closure of the project.

The Government of India has introduced the scheme 'Enhancing Sustainability of Dry-land Rainfed Farming Systems' since 2004-05. Required funds for the purpose have already been placed with OWDM. The programme is confined to 8 DPAP districts namely Kalahandi, Nuapara, Bolangir, Sonapur, Bargarh, Boudh, Dhenkanal and Khandamal. 25% subsidy will be available on the project cost. Progress in this case is very tardy.

The Participatory Irrigation Management Programme (PIM) has been introduced in the State during 1996 on pilot basis for equitable distribution of water and handing over the Operation & Maintenance of the tertiary part of the canal systems to farmers. Visualizing the success of PIM, Govt. of Orissa extended the programme to all commands of Major, Medium, Minor & Lift Irrigation Projects. In this programme, farmers are being directly involved with repair & maintenance of minor & sub-minors of canals, distribute water equitably and to assist collection of water rate and management of systems.

The Orissa Pani Panchayat Act, 2002 & Rules 2003 has been enacted for smooth implementation of the Programme. So far 12952 Pani Panchayats have been formed covering an area of 10.05 lakh ha., out of which 11067 Pani Panchayats have

taken over the operation & maintenance covering an area of 4.47 lakh ha. After formation of Pani Panchayats the cropping intensity, fertilizer consumption and crop diversification have increased substantially and on the other hand the instances of canal cutting and water disputes have been minimized.

### **Watershed Development**

The State Government have launched a watershed mission with the main objective of bringing out synergy among various water shed development programmes funded through various schemes including NWDPR, RVP, IWDP & DPAP. Besides, an externally aided project, viz. Indo-Danish Comprehensive Watershed Development Project is also in operation in Koraput and Malkangiri districts. Further, a DFID funded initiative, the Western Orissa Livelihood Project has been initiated based on watershed development in the undivided Bolangir and Kalahandi districts.

There are 1166 completed and 2203 ongoing Micro Watershed Projects being implemented in the State under the various Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz. Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), National Watershed Development Programme in Rainfed Area (NWDPR), River Valley projects etc. The IWDP and the DPAP are being sponsored by the Ministry of Rural Development, GOI, while the NWDPR and RVP are funded by the Ministry of Agriculture. Watershed Development Projects are also implemented under the Special Plan for the KBK Districts. A DFID assisted Western Orissa Rural livelihoods project is also implemented in 4 Districts.

### Issues and Suggestions

1. The financial target has been over-achieved but it does not co-relate with the physical achievements. This needs investigation by the Agriculture Production Commissioner. Physical progress should be verified by a team of officers.
2. Under the National Horticulture Mission 14 districts have been identified for coverage from the current year. The State Government had, however, taken

up horticulture work under the Work Plan in other districts last year. Funding for horticulture is no longer available for these districts under the Work Plan and hence plantations already taken up will suffer unless horticulture is also allowed under the Work Plan in districts not covered by the Horticulture Mission.

3. The State must specify the land under various uses and the non-agricultural land should be surveyed and vacant land around irrigation and other projects should be identified.
4. The State Government were asked to form Village/Block Committees which would survey non-agricultural land.
5. Jatropha may be encouraged on culturable waste. A business model would have to be put in place first alongwith a price support mechanism. Pilot projects could be encouraged for pumps for shallow tubewells in individual farmer's fields.
6. For soil testing, educated unemployed youth may be trained and a test report card may be provided to the farmers. This would greatly improve agricultural productivity.
7. Self-Help Groups of small and marginal farmers specially SC/ST farmers may be provided wells, tractors and other modern agricultural equipment with adequate subsidy.
8. Ponds may be made in villages where they do not exist for multi-purpose use particularly water harvesting, fishing, etc.
9. Coconut saplings of good quality may be obtained. Production of coconut and coir products should be given greater emphasis.
10. The District Administration must be watchful regarding the price situation of agricultural products and intervene when necessary so that there is no distress sale by the farmers.

### **Environment & Forest**

For Ecology and Environment the total expenditure during 2004-05 is indicated as Rs. 12.50 lakh against BE of Rs. 12.51 lakh which is satisfactory. Even for 2003-04, the State Government appears to have achieved expenditure of about 99% of BE. Five towns of Orissa (Puri, Cuttack, Talcher, Dharmashala and Chandabali) have been included under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)

for Pollution Abatement Works. Against sanctioned cost of Rs. 5814.84 lakh, MOEF released Rs. 1591 lakh up to March, 2005 and the State Government spent Rs. 1269.92 lakh (about 80% of the funds released).

For Forestry & Wildlife, the actual expenditure for 2004-05 (Rs. 230.26 lakh) exceeded the approved outlay (Rs. 136 lakh) (169% of BE). The latest forest survey shows a marginal decline in forest cover by 172 sq.kms. but this may be due to data error as earlier sugarcane showed up as forests.

The State Government informed that the State was working towards a Forest Policy, which stressed on inclusive development of tribals. Hence, 80,000 workers were engaged in processing of tendu leaves. Bamboo operations had been started again after a gap of 4-5 years. Tree Pattas had been granted to the tribals giving them usufructory rights. Mixed plantations were preferred under JFM so that both long term and short term returns were available to the people.

### **Irrigation**

The financial performance was 130% in Irrigation Sector compared to 109.55% for the State's Outlay as a whole. But the physical performance was not very good. For creation of potential in case of minor lift irrigation it was 79.90% and for minor flow irrigation the level was 57.69%. For major and medium it was only 6.15%. The Secretary, Water Resources explained that the creation of potential in a year is generally taken into account from July to June of next year. The actual performance is taken into account up to March, 2005. The real performance is more than what is reported in the document.

Under AIBP, the State has availed only Rs.24.22 crore during the year against a ceiling of Rs.280 crore. A demand of Rs.128.67 crore from the State Government was placed before the Ministry of Water Resources after 20<sup>th</sup> March, 2005 and it is expected that more funds will be released to the State.

The Water Resources Consolidation Project with World Bank assistance was closed in June, 2004. The State Government is now proposing to pose the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase

of the project with World Bank assistance. The proposal is under the examination in the Ministry of Water Resources.

Under minor irrigation, around 8000 lift irrigation projects are defunct in the State. It was advised that the State Government should draw some plans and programmes to revive these projects so that the huge amount which is invested, can be utilized for the farmers in the State.

There are some projects which are languishing from the Fifth Plan such as the Subarnrekha and Rengali Projects. Rengali Irrigation Project is getting JBIC assistance and Subarnrekha is getting AIBP assistance. The canal works for Rengali are in progress. The head works for Subarnrekha Irrigation Project lies in the State of Jharkhand, which is supposed to supply water to the canal in Orissa portion. The work in Jharkhand could not be completed due to want of forest clearance. The State Government were advised to complete all the major and medium irrigation projects, which were in the advanced stage of completion.

### **Rural Development**

The Financial and Physical performance under major centrally sponsored schemes, as furnished by the Ministry of Rural Development (MORD), for Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Sampurna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP) during the Tenth Plan Period is given in the tables below.

The provision of credit is an area of concern under SGSY. The percentage of credit disbursed under SGSY in the State is lower than the credit target set for the State (66.98% in 2004-05). Per family investment is also less than the norm of Rs. 25,000 (Rs. 23878 in 2004-05). Subsidy credit ratio is also low at 1:1.64 in 2004-05 as against the norm of 1:3. However, coverage of women is notable as 85.15% of the total swarozgaris assisted were women in 2004-05 vis-a-vis the stipulation of 40%. During the same period, the percentage of SC and ST assisted in the State under the scheme were 24.72% and 27.72% respectively. The percentage of expenditure on training/capacity building under SGSY is, however, quite low (3.18% in 2004-05).

In view of the above, credit delivery under the programme needs to be strengthened. Further, special emphasis also needs to be laid on the skill development of the swarozgaris through well designed training courses – tailored to the activities selected and matching with the requirements of the groups. Efforts also need to be made to design scientific training models for the groups, as well as, for the functionaries at the grassroot level with the help of institutions possessing expertise in this area, with the impact being closely monitored over a period of time. Attention should also be laid on the technological and marketing needs of the swarozgaris. Adequate technical assistance would help add value to the local resources including processing of the locally available materials from natural and other resources for the local as well as non local markets. In addition, steps may be taken so that effective market linkages are established with an emphasis on market research, upgradation/diversification of projects, packaging, creation of marketing facilities, etc. The SHGs formed under the SGSY can play a major role in convergence with various programmes of other departments targetting the rural poor.

Under SGRY, 87.48% of foodgrains authorized were lifted while 94.91% of foodgrains lifted were utilized in 2004-05 (upto February, 2005). Watersheds under the programme have not received importance. These need to be given priority as they have the potential for providing sustainable incomes to the poor in the long run. The quality of assets created and their maintenance also needs to be focused upon.

Recently, National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP) has been launched in selected backward districts. 100% Central funding is being provided under the programme. The State Government may take appropriate steps for the implementation of the programme. The scheme is being implemented in 18 districts of the State.

Financial Performance under SGSY, SGRY, IAY and NFFWP during Annual Plans 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05

(Rs lakhs)						
Progs.	Opening Balance	Total Allocation	Total Releases	Total Available Funds	Total Expenditure	%age Exp. to Available Funds
<b>2002-03</b>						
SGSY	-363.94	4679.33	5413.03	5049.09	5499.02	108.91
SGRY-I	2079.39	14414.23	17117.05	19196.44	17166.04	89.42
SGRY-II	2253.51	14056.64	15424.33	17677.84	15781.18	89.27
IAY	40941.34	12955.96	43391.27	84332.61	80678.23	95.67
<b>2003-04</b>						
SGSY	-77.62	6464.51	5943.07	5865.45	6699.20	114.21

SGRY-I	2054.69	16693.20	18447.55	20502.24	19650.88	95.85
SGRY-II	1834.75	16332.88	18008.57	19843.32	18957.86	95.54
IAY	6030.81	14672.47	36974.73	43005.54	35728.08	83.08
<b>2004-05</b>						
SGSY	-636.28	8091.92	8034.01	7525.05	8281.82	110.06
SGRY	1778.68	35423.07	36928.00	38706.68	36291.37	93.76
IAY*	4116.06	19301.39	18606.24	22722.30	15535.16	68.37
NFFWP	0.00	22283.67	22283.67	22283.67	14640.55	65.70

Source: Ministry of Rural Development

\* upto February, 2005.

SGSY: Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

SGRY: Sampurna Grameen Rozgar Yojana,

IAY: Indira Awaas Yojana

NFFWP: National Food for Work Programme.

Physical Performance under SGSY, SGRY, IAY and NFFWP during Annual Plans 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05

Progs	Unit	Target	Achievement	%age
<b>2002-03</b>				
SGSY	Total Swarozgaris Assisted (Nos)	-	48925	-
SGRY-I	Employment lakh mandays	-	291.35	-
SGRY-II	Employment lakh mandays	-	307.68	-
IAY	Houses constructed	77736	444669	572.02
<b>2003-04</b>				
SGSY	Total Swarozgaris Assisted (Nos)	-	59289	-
SGRY-I	Employment lakh mandays	-	316.34	-
SGRY-II	Employment lakh mandays	-	302.23	-
IAY	Houses constructed	88035	154205	175.16
<b>2004-05</b>				
SGSY	Total Swarozgaris Assisted (Nos)	-	65712	-
SGRY*	Employment lakh mandays	-	428.98	-
IAY*	Dwelling Units (Nos)	92646	58548	63.20
NFFWP	Foodgrains Utilised (MTs)	183704	134522	73.23

Source: Ministry of Rural Development

\* upto February, 2005.

SGSY: Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana,  
 SGRY: Sampurna Grameen Rozgar Yojana  
 IAY: Indira Awaas Yojana  
 NFFWP: National Food for Work Programme.

### Power Sector

After the reforms and restructuring programmes started in April, 1996, the Power Sector in the State of Orissa is managed by (i) Orissa Power Generation Corporation (OPGC) for thermal generation, (ii) Orissa Hydro Power Corporation (OHPC) for Hydro generation and (iii) Grid Corporation of Orissa (GRIDCO) for transmission and four private distribution companies.

### Number of Villages Electrified & Pump-sets Energised (as on 31-03-2004)

Villages electrified: 37347 (79.5%) out of total number of villages of 46989 Level of household electrification as per Census 2001: 26.9%
--

Pump Sets energized 74625 ( 6.15%) out of total potential of 1214000
--

By the end of the Tenth Plan, the State aims to electrify 4600 villages of which the achievement till date is 2600. PGCIL, NTPC and REC will implement the Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana.

## Operational Performance

Year	PLF (%)		T&D Loss (%)	
	Orissa	All India	Orissa	All India
Annual Plan (2001-02)	70.7	69.9	47.34	33.98
Annual Plan (2002-03)	71.0	72.2	45.36	32.54
Annual Plan 2003-04	81.6	72.7	47.00	32.53
Annual Plan 2004-05	86.0	74.8	NA	NA

### **Reform & Restructuring Programme in the Power Sector of Orissa**

Orissa is the first State of the country which initiated the Reform and Restructuring Programme in the Power Sector. The Reform and Restructuring Process started w.e.f. April 1, 1996 vide Orissa Electricity Reforms Act, 1995. Under this the erstwhile Orissa SEB has been split into three entities viz. Orissa Power Generation Corporation (OPGC-for thermal power), Orissa Hydro Power Corporation ( OHPC-for hydro power) and Grid Corporation of Orissa (GRIDCO-for T&D network). The OPGC has been further disinvested to the extent of 49%.

Distribution has been privatized and entrusted to four DISTCOS namely Western (WESCO), North-Eastern (NESCO) and Southern (SOUTHCO) and Central (CESCO). The first three companies are managed by BSES, who in turn acquired 51% shares as on 1-04-1999. AES Corporation, a USA based company has taken over the management of the fourth one Central (CESCO) by acquiring 51% share in September, 1999. However, subsequently AES Corporation terminated its contract and now the Administrator appointed by the OSERC is managing the CESCO.

The reform and restructuring of OSEB was initiated with financial assistance from the World Bank. The World Bank had agreed to on lend an amount of \$ 350 million. However, the disbursement of loan was suspended by the World Bank with effect from July, 2001 as there was delay on the part of the State Government in disbursement of loan to GRIDCO and Distribution companies. The suspension has been lifted with effect from January, 2002, but the World Bank has curtailed US \$ 60 million from the agreed loan.

#### Issues

1. The distribution of electricity has been entrusted to private companies formed after restructuring of SEB in 1996-97. The details of category-wise average retail tariff are not available.

2. The average tariff charged by GRIDCO to all the distribution companies is estimated at Rs. 1.55 per unit for the year 2005-06. As against this, the cost of supply of GRIDCO is estimated at Rs. 1.60 per unit.
3. T&D Losses in Orissa State before introduction of the reforms programme was 23.8% in 1994-95 and stepped-up to 50.4% in 1996-97, i.e., at the end of first year of reform. The T&D losses for the year 2003-04 as reported by the CEA are more than 50%. The State Government reported in the meeting that T&D losses had been reduced to 49%. Universal metering has been done only recently. Feeder metering has been done by only one company but will be universalized within a year. Coaxial bunch line are reducing last mile losses.
4. GRIDCO is projected generate a surplus of Rs.95.75 crore for the year 2005-06.

### **APDP/ APDRP**

Government of India launched a new scheme namely Accelerated Power Development Programme ( APDP ) in 1999-2000 for giving assistance to the states which have adopted the reform process in the Power Sector . Subsequently this scheme had been renamed as Accelerated Power Development Reform Programme (APDRP ) with effect from 01.04.2002 ( Tenth Plan Period ) and the scope modified.

According to the APDP guidelines issued by Government of India, it was stipulated that in case of non-special Category States 50% of the project cost will be met from APDP out of which half will be in the form of grant and other half as loan. The remaining 50% of the project cost can be met by the Utilities from their internal resources or loans from PFC/REC/Suppliers Credit etc.

The objectives of APDRP are to improve financial viability through loss reduction , improved consumer service, reliable and quality supply of power. It envisages metering of feeder, distribution transformer and energy auditing and accounting. Rs. 38 crore was received under APDP from Government of India during 2000-2001 ( being the amount for Renovation and Modernization of Unit- III & IV of Burla Power House being taken up with an estimated cost of Rs. 126.14 crore by OHPC) . The same had already been passed on to OHPC for the purpose.

Government of Orissa have signed a MoU with Government of India on 01-06-2001 for execution/modernisation/renovation of Power Projects and T & D systems in accelerated manner under "Accelerated Power Development Programme (APDP)". A provision of Rs. 8653.00 lakh has been kept in the Annual Plan 2005-06.

Seven projects with estimated cost of Rs. 592.22 crores have been approved by Government of India for implementation of APDRP scheme in the State. Out of the above estimated cost, 50% would be available from Government of India in equal proportion in shape of loan and grant. The remaining 50% of the projected cost would be borne by the implementing agencies either from their own resources or availing loan from any financial institution, as counter part funding.

As on 31.03.2005 an amount of Rs. 54.35 crore were received from Government of India and the same has already been passed on to DISTCOs . Besides CESCO have arranged their counterpart funding from PFC and have availed Rs. 22.00 crores till date. WESCO, NESCO and SOUTHCO have entered into an agreement with REC for availing their counterpart fund. The progress/ funding as on 31.03.2005 is as follows:-

(Rs. crore)			
Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Funds released by GoI for APDRP	Funds utilised
1.	CESCO	37.09	38.19
2.	WESCO	5.09	3.04
3.	NESCO	5.95	4.23
4.	SOUTHCO	6.22	4.68
<b>Total</b>		<b>54.35</b>	<b>50.14</b>

Besides this, an amount of Rs. 19.67 crore has been received from GOI during last part of the financial year 2004-05. Out of the aforesaid amount, a sum of Rs. 9.8350 crore i.e. loan component has already been released to the implementing Agencies. As there is no provision for Grant in the current year Budget Estimate, steps are being taken to release the same from taking advance from contingency fund of the State. But the proposal has already been regretted by Finance Department with a suggestion to await till Ist supplementary stage.

The implementation of these projects is badly delayed due to non arrangement of counter part funding by DISTCOs.

## Transport

### Performance (Financial)

**Table-I**

(Rs. lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of Sector	Annual Plan 2004-05		
		Approved outlay (Revised)	Expenditure	Col. 4 as % age of col. 3
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Minor Ports	200.00	215.25	107.63
2.	Civil Aviation	69.30	64.41	92.94
<b>3.</b>	<b>Roads &amp; Bridges</b>			
A.	Roads & Bridges (Works Deptt.)	15554.94	19769.12	127.09
B.	Rural Roads & Bridges (RD Deptt.)	6329.00	8855.97	139.93
C.	Municipal Roads	50.00	100.00	200.00
	Sub Total (Roads & Bridges)	21933.94	28725.09	130.96
4.	Road Transport	360.00	339.88	94.41
5.	Inland Water Transport	0.50	1.39	278.00
	Total Transport	22563.74	29346.02	130.06
	Total State Outlay	<b>250000.00</b>	<b>273872.88</b>	<b>109.55</b>

### Physical Targets and Achievements

**Table – II**

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	10 <sup>th</sup> Plan Target	Annual Plan 2004-05		
				Target	Achvt.	% of Achvt.
<b>1.</b>	<b>Rural Roads (RD Deptt)</b>					
	(a) Black Topped	Km.	12017	240	333.98	139.16
	(b) Metalled	Km.	17067	240	377.95	157.48
	(c) Earthen	Km.	11917	370	377.95	102.13
	(d) Culvert	Nos.	35951	143	242	169.23
	(e) RIDF (bridges)	Nos.	210	171	40	23.39
	(f) KBK (bridges)	Nos.			22	

<b>2.</b>	<b>Others Roads (Works Deptt)</b>					
	(a) Completion of bridges	Nos.	106	41	17	41.46
	(b) Improvement of roads	Km.	1300	521	718	137.81

### Observations

- (i) From financial targets and achievements, it is observed that the expenditure is 130% of the approved outlay (RE). The financial progress is appreciable. It is expected that the same tempo of expenditure will be maintained during remaining period of Tenth Plan.
- (ii) With regard to physical targets and achievements except RIDF bridges and KBK bridges under rural roads (RD Department) and completion of bridges under other roads (Works Department), the progress seems to be satisfactory. Under RIDF and KBK bridges, physical performance is quite unsatisfactory. In case of KBK bridges even the details of targets have not been mentioned.
- (iii) Since funds under special plan for KBK are being provided by the Central Government hence financial and physical progress under KBK districts needs to be provided separately. Details of financial and physical progress in case of externally aided projects have not been provided.

PMGSY – During 2004-05, against the allocation of Rs. 175.00 crore, an amount of Rs. 178.76 crore was released to the State Government. Physical progress is as follows:

<b>Category of habitations</b>	<b>1000+</b>	<b>500-999</b>	<b>250-499</b>
Eligible unconnected habitations	3850	6738	3805
Habitations covered upto 2004-05	1699	765	204
Balance habitations to be covered	2151	5973	3601

### Issues

1. In order to remove the deficiencies in the existing road network, State Government needs to formulate a long-term plan. It will help the State

Government to prioritise the programmes for road development and fix up physical and financial targets.

2. The rural road development programme is being undertaken by number of departments. Hence, there is a need to integrate this programme. Further the rural road development programme taken up under State Plan may be dovetailed into the PMGSY so that consolidated picture is available at one place.
3. In order to supplement the efforts of State Government, public-private partnership needs to be encouraged for the development of roads & bridges sector.
4. In order to improve the financial position of OSRTC, the steps taken up by the Corporation among others include reduction in staff and acquisition of new buses.

### **Industries**

Orissa State has large mineral resources and abundance of raw materials. The Mineral based industries predominate in the Large & Medium Industries sector of the state. Large industries like Rourkela Steel Plant, National Aluminium Company, Indian Charge Chrome Limited., Paradeep Phosphate Limited and coal-based power plants at Talcher, Kaniha and Banharpal have been set up in the State during different plan periods. The industrial policy of the State was revised in 2001 in conformity with the policy of economic liberalization. Orissa had 352 large and medium industries by the end of 2001-02 with an investment of Rs.3550.63 crore and employment potential for 85369 persons.

About 37 MOUs have been signed by the state government in the steel & mines sector. Tata Steel Company is going to setup a Steel Plant of 6 million tonne capacity at Duburi growth center site in a 2000 acre site and has signed an MoU with state Government. Bhusan Steel is already in the process of setting up of 3 million tonne steel plant. The State Government has recently signed an MOU with POSCO of South Korea for setting up a 12 million tones per annum Integrated Steel Plant at Paradeep in Jagatsingpur district. The project including mining, steel plant and port is likely to generate direct employment for 13,000 people.

The new industrial policy will create a business climate, accelerate investment in the industry and infrastructure projects, provide productive employment, reduce

regional disparities, spur economic growth and utilize natural resources of the state in a prudent manner for sustainable development. To facilitate the single window concept the state Govt. have decided to open up two contact points namely “Shilpa Jyoti” and Silpa Sathi” for facilitating expeditious clearance of proposals.

#### Growth Centres

Government of India have approved four Growth Centres to be established in the State one each at Chhtrapur (Ganjam), Kalinganagar (Duburi), Jharsuguda and Kesinga (Kalahandi) with a view to providing infrastructure facilities for development of industries. Details of financial and physical progress are given in the following table:

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No	Growth Centre	Date of Approval	Approved Project cost	Land Acquired as on 31.12.2004	Plots/Sheds Developed/ allotted	Amt of Central Release as on 31.12.04	Amount Released State / Agencies 31.12.04	Total Expend.
1.	Chhatrapur (Ganjam)	12.0 2.97	42.31	-	-	0.50	0.91	0.59
2.	Kalinganagar -Duburi (Cuttack)	12.0 2.97	41.27	1500 acres	500 acre	10.00	16.79	26.79
3.	Jharsuguda (Jharsuguda)	12.0 2.98	39.91	122 acres	71.3 acre	3.68	1.00	3.51
4.	Kesinga (Kalahandi)	09.0 2.99	32.87	127 acres	8 Nos	1.75	0.37	1.73

#### Industrial Infrastructure Up-gradation Scheme (IIUS)

A Metallurgical cluster at Jajpur was being set up under the IIUS scheme of DIPP. Financial status as on September 2005 is as following

(Rs.in Crore)

Project Cost	Central Grant	Amount Released
62.50	47.00	15.66

#### Progress of Public Enterprise Reform

As apart of the Medium Term Fiscal Restructuring strategy the state has undertaken various reforms to reduce fiscal burden and to increase allocation of public resources for priority sector development to create more employment opportunity. The state has divided the 37 state PSEs into 29 non-core and 8 core PSE group as per the following basis.

**Core PSE Group** : Enterprises having a valid promotional/welfare/developmental role even in the liberalized economic environment and those enterprises which have been created for extraction of rent from state natural resources.

**Non core PSE Group** : All other PSEs not falling under above criteria.

The non-core PSEs will be privatized/disinvested by the state government with an objective to revive the potentially viable loss making enterprises, secure the interest of workers and to create opportunities for further job creation by catalyzing the dynamism of the private enterprises. The core industries will continue as PSE with greater managerial autonomy to run them with commercial approach. Good corporate governance will be practiced in these core enterprises to enhance transparency and accountability. A comprehensive action plan is drawn as per MoU signed on 11<sup>th</sup> October 2001 between GOI and the state Government.

To implement the PSE reform programme, the state government is receiving financial and technical assistance of Rs. 228.65 crore from DFID in the shape of grant through GOI. The financial aid was utilized to meet 80% of the VR benefits i.e. 21 days ex-gratia + gratuity + leave encashment. During FY 2000-01 to 2004-05 nearly 22,600 employees were benefited under the programme.

Financial Assistance under VRS/VSS/Closure Compensation Scheme

(Rs. In crore)

Financial Year	Budget Allocation	Amount utilised	DFID Assisatance	No. of Employees assisted
2000-01	20.00	18.67	21.09	3690
2001-02	40.00	19.76	41.18	7189
2002-03	40.00	12.74	13.14	3193
2003-04	120.48	89.06	4.74	7098
2004-05	100.00	26.61	29.18	1429
<b>Total</b>	<b>320.48</b>	<b>166.84</b>	<b>109.33</b>	<b>22599</b>

Upto 2004-05, Rs. 166.84 crore utilized against Budget allocation 320.48 crore. DFID assistance received during the period was Rs. 109.33 crore.

**Handicraft Sector** : A newly introduced programme for self employment has been introduced in this sector with three sub-schemes namely i) Rehabilitation of Handicraft Artisans; ii) Craft Village Scheme and iii) Woolen Carpet Weaving.

Handloom Sector : The State Government is laying special stress on the handloom sector as it provides large scale employment in the rural areas. The aim is to revive some of the cooperative societies with one time assistance for 226 primary societies.

### **Science & Technology**

The major objectives envisaged for this Sector in Annual Plan 2004-05 were as follows :

- (i) Priority to key areas like Information Technology, Bio-technology and Remote sensing.
- (ii) Promotion of science and technology through application oriented research in the frontier areas of mathematics and material sciences.
- (iii) Popularization of science and technology through dissemination of its latest development and promotion of scientific temper among the public at large.
- (iv) Promotion of science and technology education and training for human resource development.
- (v) Implementation of GRAMSAT Pilot Project to train and upgrade the skills of field level functionaries of different departments of Government.

### **Labour & Employment**

Recent rounds of National Sample Surveys shows that unemployment has marginally gone up in Orissa. In terms of incidence of unemployment, the rural/urban divide in unemployment rates in case of Orissa is much wider than the All India level. This is true for overall unemployment rate as well as unemployment rate of specific groups such as youth and educated.

The incidence of unemployment among the educated was 18.3% and 15.8% in rural and urban areas respectively, whereas incidence of unemployment on all India basis for the same period was 3.8 and 8.3 per cent for rural and urban areas respectively.

At the beginning of the Tenth Plan, the backlog of unemployed has been estimated to be of the order of 10.11 lakh. The number of unemployed in the States during 2002-03 was 10.4 lakh. To cope with the unemployment problem, the State

Government have a long and short-term employment strategy. However, the result of the impact of this strategy is not yet evident.

To cope with the unemployment problem, the State Government should take policy initiatives with an aim to bring about required structural changes in the State economy and employment pattern. Sectoral policies that help to generate more quality employment should be pursued. Further, the State Government may initiate its special drive to promote self-employment, particularly, for the educated and skilled.

The State Government mentioned that they had already initiated action for promotion of agriculture and horticulture in various districts. Emphasis is being given to marketing support and export promotion for textile, horticulture and handicapped.

#### Skill Development & Training

The quality of employment is determined through the level of skill possessed by a person. To improve the quality of training in the existing ITIs, Ministry of Labour & Employment has a Pilot programme for formation of Institute Management Committee (IMC) for Industrial Training Institutes. To bring about improvement in the functioning of ITIs in terms of better up-keep of machinery and equipment, training and development of faculty, organizing campus interviews, replacement of trainees as apprentices, arranging on the job training, etc., the State Government should take necessary steps to set up IMCs in the existing ITIs. The IMC comprises of members from the State governments industry, ITI and a representative from DGET.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Upgradation of 100 ITI s into Centres of Excellence has recently been approved and initiated during the current financial year i.e. 2005-06. The State Government should provide all necessary support for Upgradation of 2 ITIs into Centres of Excellence.

#### Welfare of Construction of Workers

The Building and Construction Workers Act provides for collection of Cess from the builders and construction agencies which is to be utilized to create a Welfare Fund for construction workers. Government of Orissa has not yet set up such a

Welfare Fund. The State Government may take action for setting up of such a Welfare Fund as per the Construction Act.

### Suggestions

1. Loans of Rs. 5 lakh may be provided to a group of 3-5 educated unemployed youth to set up their own enterprises.
2. Shopping complexes may be constructed in large cities and space given to unemployed youth for marketing.
3. While signing MOUs for setting up industries, skilled development may be built in so that the industrial houses set up training centres. This would help in training and employment of the local youth

## **Housing and Urban Development**

### Urban Water Supply

The Public Health Engineering Organisation provides drinking water supply to 102 ULBs of the State & two census towns. Water supply to Paradeep NAC is provided by Paradeep Port Trust. At present about 652 million litres of drinking water is being supplied every day through piped water supply systems benefiting a population of 4.2 million out of present urban population of around 5.2 million. About 1.1 million people are benefited through 1,77,114 house connections and the remaining 3.1 million people are served through about 17180 public stand posts. Besides, there are 16842 hand pumps/tube wells functioning in different Urban Local Bodies to meet the water demand during non supply hours and areas not covered by Piped Water Supply Projects.

### Water supply projects under Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)

Accelerated Urban Water Supply Projects (AUWSP) is being implemented on the with a funding pattern of 50:50 between the Center and State. As per the existing norm of GOI (i.e. population less than 20 thousand and per capita supply 70 Lpcd), fifty one towns in the State are eligible under AUWSP. Till now, 35 of towns (33 ULBs+2. C.Towns) have been technically sanctioned by Govt. of India with estimated cost of Rs. 7155.26 lakhs. Out of these schemes, so far 12 schemes have been commissioned, 8 schemes partly commissioned and work of 9 ongoing schemes are at

different stages of execution. Five new schemes namely Aska, Kuchinda, Konark, Nimapara and Gudari have been started during July-2005.

#### The Special Plan for the KBK Districts

There are 23 ULBs in eight KBK districts. Of these 16 ULBs in 7 districts are proposed to be covered for augmentation of water supply system during the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan in a phased manner.

On completion of the schemes the capacity of water supply will be enhanced from 36 MLD to 49 MLD and will benefit a total projected population of around 4.30 lakh.

#### Setting up of Sewage Treatment Plant

Presently, there is no Sewage Treatment Plant in the urban centres in Orissa. The Government is now contemplating to set up such treatment plants in a phased manner in all over Orissa.

In this context, it was suggested that instead of high cost capital intensive treatment plants, the State Government may explore the possibilities of setting up of low cost treatment plant developed by the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur. As a preparatory step, the State Government may consider preparing a feasibility report through NEERI.

#### Suggestions

1. House-tax should be charged on area basis as is being done in Delhi.

#### **Education**

There are 55,000 primary and secondary schools in the State with 1,36,000 teachers. Out of the child population of 72,00,000 only 2,00,000 children are out of school currently. The State also had 19,000 EGS Centres, As per norms 11,000 additional schools were required including 7,000 in the KBK districts. However, owing to the far flung nature of the habitations in the KBK districts, it would be more appropriate to open residential schools rather than have too many additional schools to match the distance norms. The State Government are conducting a child census which would help to decide how many new schools are required. As per the

directions of the Supreme Court a cooked meal at noon time is being provided to all students w.e.f. 1.9.2004. In 2004-05, 51,51,346 children were covered. The State Government has also started a scheme "Adopt a School" for primary schools under which computers etc. are provided. Non Resident Indians have adopted 50 schools in the State. For secondary schools, NRIs can fund laboratories, etc under the "Fund A School" Scheme. The State Government has stadiums in 24 districts. However, the scholarship provided was only Rs. 1400 as per Government of Orissa norms while sportspersons covered under the Government of India norms were getting Rs. 2,200.

#### Suggestions :

1. School books should be provided in advance.
2. There should be an intermediate college in every district headquarter with a sports complex, ITI, coaching facilities and residential hostel.
3. Mid Day Meal Scheme should be entrusted to women SHGs

#### **Health**

The health infrastructure in the State is deficient in terms of infrastructure and manpower. However, many of the infrastructure problems are being addressed through the World Bank Funded Orissa Health System Development Project under which 157 institutions are covered. Out of these civil works have been covered in 141 institutions. Currently, 314 blocks have PHCs or CHCs. Under the National Rural Health Mission, CHCs are planned for each Block. One of the worst problems in the State is malaria and Orissa accounts for 45% of all malarial deaths in the country. The number of deaths in 2003 however came down to 333 from 465 in 2002. A number of efforts were being made to reduce the incidence of malaria by involving PRIs, credible NGOs and the Government machinery. The use of medicated mosquito nets and fish hatcheries for larvivorous fish were being stressed. Other efforts included rapid diagnostic kits in difficult terrain and establishment of village level fever treatment depots.

The infant mortality rate had marginally declined to 83 per thousand in 2003. In order to reduce the infant mortality rate, a new scheme named Navajyoti has been launched from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2005 with the following multi-pronged strategy i) Awareness on neonatal and maternal care; ii) Identification of high risk babies; iii) ensuring 100% three antenatal check ups. iv) improve coverage of malaria chemoprophylaxis;

v) prevention and management of infections and vi) capacity building of functionaries.

### Suggestions

- 1 Health Melas should be conducted in a systematic way to which private doctors may also be invited. The date must be fixed in advance and wide publicity given.
- 2 The State Government must work out the difference in the cost of hired and government owned Mobile Health Units.
3. SC/ST schools should be covered by Mobile Health Units.

### **Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

The State Government's SC/ST Department plays a coordinating role in ensuring adequate funding under the Special Component Plan and the tribal sub-plan. The percentage of plan funds flowing to schemes for SCs/STs exceeded their proportion in the population and hence an incentive fund had been given to the State Government. The District-wise performance in the SC/ST school is better than that of general schools. School gardens and sports were being encouraged in tribal areas.

### Issues

1. The distribution of scholarships should be counter checked with double signatures of the headmaster and the pradhan/ward member.
2. It should be ensured that pre-matric and post matric scholarships are made available to all SC/ST students. The ground level realities should be checked by Secretary level officers who should provide regular feedback as to what percentage of scholarships had been distributed in the district/school(s) visited.
3. The literacy rates of SCs/STs should be given special attention by ensuring that hostels/schools were available particularly in remote areas.
4. The Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) is an additive to TSP to strengthen the efforts of State in filling up critical gaps under the family-based income generation projects. Therefore, the State

Government should ensure that the funds under SCA to TSP should not be diverted to other purposes.

## **Formulation, Implementation and Monitoring of the TSP and SCP**

### **Tribal Sub-Plans**

Addressing the 51<sup>st</sup> meeting of the National Development Council on 27<sup>th</sup> June, 2005, Prime Minister had stated: “in the mid-1970s, the Special Component Plan and the Tribal Sub-Plan were initiated. Tribal Sub-Plans and Special Component Plans should be an integral part of Annual Plans as well as Five Year Plans, making provisions therein non-divertible and non-lapsable, with the clear objective of bridging the gap in socio-economic development of the SCs and STs within a period of 10 years”. Tribal areas of the country are amongst the most backward areas of India. The planning system has attempted to address the special financial and developmental requirements of these areas through the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP), adopted since the Fifth Plan. The TSP, intended to raise the socio-economic level of scheduled tribes and protect their interests, enables the development of special strategies and the earmarking of funds (proportionate to the tribal population of the State) within the State Plan for the tribal areas. This mechanism has been allowed to lapse into routine in most States. TSP has become a loosely knit agglomeration of schemes prepared by line departments and driven more by departmental priorities rather than any broad philosophy or thrust on tribal development. In view of the fact that the tribal areas, particularly in Central India, remain among the most backward areas in the country, it is necessary that the TSP is revamped on the lines suggested in the next paragraph.

### **Special Component Plans for Scheduled Castes**

Special Component Plans instituted as an over-arching planning mechanism for social and economic development of Scheduled Castes in 1979, encourages State Governments and the Central Ministries to direct financial resources for the development of Scheduled Castes at least in proportion to their population. Both

Tribal Sub-Plans and Special Component Plans are policy instruments for fulfilling the Constitutional guarantees and entitlements enjoined for these communities. The following measures have proved effective in a few States in the formulation and implementation of special component Plans (SCP) and Tribal Sub-Plans (TSP):

- Earmark funds for SCP and TSP from the total State Annual and Five Year Plan outlays at least in proportion to their respective population in the State.
- Designate the Social Welfare or Tribal Welfare Departments in the State as nodal departments for the formulation and implementation of SCP and TSP with full autonomy in the selection of Schemes, allocation of funds and diversion of funds from one scheme to another within the overall allocations.
- These nodal departments to be entrusted with responsibility to take all policy decisions regarding administration of development programmes, including budgeting of funds, making and release of allocations for development schemes and powers to review, monitor and supervise the implementation of all the programmes for the SCs and STs.
- Establish State level, District level and Block level Standing Committees to monitor the implementation of various schemes under SCP and TSP of all departments.

### **Preparation Of District Plans**

The State Government were informed that village/block/ district plans would have to be consolidated and approved by the District Planning Committees. The State Government may therefore furnish details of the legislation enacted by them in the light of provisions of Article 243ZD of the Constitution and the extent to which this legislation is in conformity with regard to composition and functions of the DPCs. The manner in which the chairpersons of the DPCs are to be chosen may also be described.

As Constitutionally mandated, each tier of the Panchayati Raj system – village, intermediate and district – must prepare the perspective Five Year Plan and the Annual Plans for their respective jurisdiction. The same exercise is to be undertaken in the Municipalities of each district. The District Planning Committee is

required to “consolidate” the plans prepared by the Panchayats and the Municipalities, rather than prepare the District Plan of its own accord. In order to fine tune the plans prepared at different levels and to consolidate them, the State Governments, in accordance with the provisions, of Article 243ZD (3) (b), may specify institution, organizations and individuals, who may assist the Panchayats, Municipalities and DPCs in preparing plans of a technically acceptable nature. The State Governments are required to furnish the details of the instructions which have been issued to give effect to these arrangements and to reflect the flow of funds in their budgets. The write-up may also include facts such as whether district plans have been prepared for each district (perspective and annual) and whether these district plans have been taken into consideration in the preparation of State Plans.

Resource Envelope of the District Plans - In order to converge the substantial existing development inflows to districts, the district plans prepared should put together resources channelised from all sources including (a) district segments of the State Plan, (b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes, (c) Externally aided projects, (d) Untied Funds and (d) Special programmes such as Employment Guarantee, Rural Health Mission, Grants-in-aid for specific purposes from Finance Commission, Bharat Nirman, etc.

### **Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana**

#### Special Plan for the KBK districts

As against the availability of funds of Rs. 308.50 crore in 2004-05, the expenditure reported is Rs. 279.11 crore under the special plan for the KBK districts. Thus, there has been considerable improvement in the expenditure under the Special Plan.

## Recommendations

### *1. Administrative structure*

- a) At present Addl Chief Secretary is the Ex officio Chief Administrator KBK. His office is situated in the state capital. It is recommended that for effective, speedy monitoring and implementation of the KBK programmes, the Chief Administrator of KBK headquarter should be located in Kalahandi, in the middle of the KBK area. He should be given all powers of Chief Secretary for this region.
- b) There should be two Revenue Divisional Commissioners cum Deputy Chief Administrators exclusively for these eight districts, each responsible for four districts. The state government should suitably decide office location of these Dy. Chief Administrators. Their offices should also be strengthened.
- c) Geographical and administrative divisions of the KBK districts should be reconsidered on rational basis. Koraput, Rayagada and Kalahandi still comprise of very large geographical area. They could be further trimmed and smaller adjacent districts like Sonepur and Nuapada could have increased geographical areas. This will lead to better, effective & efficient administration and easy accessibility to the public.
- d) At present number of blocks, sub divisions and tehsils are not based on some uniform rational criteria. It is suggested that for speedy development, better accessibility to the people and quick grievance redressal, a block should comprise of 100 villages. A tehsil should consist of two to three blocks. A sub division should be co-terminus with the assembly constituency.
- e) The blocks, tehsils and sub divisions should have adequate manpower as per laid down criteria.

### *2. Plan Formulation*

- a) A Perspective Plan of 2020 should be developed for the KBK districts to rigorously monitor the annual achievements with a view to realize the objectives of the proposed Perspective Plan 2020.
- b) There should be a district planning committee/ board for each district as envisaged in the constitution. This committee will be responsible for making district plan on the basis of village and block plans. For each village plan should be formulated by the village panchayats and schemes prioritized as per local requirement. Consolidation of village plans should be the basis for the block and district plan formulation. Village plan should give emphasis on roads, culverts, rural electrification, solar power, minor irrigation, drinking water, primary schools, sanitation, ponds, check dams, water

harvesting system, playground and multi purpose community center for primary health activities, for training of the youth for self employment, anganwadi kendra and other educational, social and cultural activities.

c) Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan- Funds at least in proportion to the SC/ST population of the district, block and village should be earmarked out of the total plan outlay of the district, block and village. This SCP and TSP should be separately prepared, monitored and evaluated to fulfill the constitutional obligation towards SC/ST population.

### *3. Land Reforms*

a) 80% of the SC/ST population lives on agriculture; therefore, there is a need to distribute agricultural surplus land to SCs/STs in the KBK districts on priority basis. Although the State Government has confirmed the land rights in some cases the actual possession of surplus land has been marred by legal complications. This problem is required to be solved the way Malaysia has transferred the land assets to its bhumiputras i.e Malaye people. The State Government should create a pool of State land, acquired under ceiling laws and other public land like waste land, free from any litigation, legal problems and place such pool of State land under the control of a specific authority to be created for this purpose. Once the State Common Land Pool is created under the State Government, this land can be distributed to the landless SC/ST households. This may be one of the ways of distributing land, bypassing the legal obstacles. For this purpose, the method of compensation needs to be used. Under a one-time settlement, the SC/ST households should be given minimum agricultural land, as compensation for denial of land rights for several centuries.

b) Forestland-Thousands of sq. Kms of forestland is under active shifting cultivation by the tribals in the KBK districts. These lands being cultivated by the tribal people for the last so many generations have over the period got declared as Government land or forest areas. Thus, the cultivators without patta (title deeds) are under a constant threat of being evicted by the State as encroachers of forestland. The threat has intensified with the recent judicial interpretation of "forest" expanding even to revenue areas consisting of tree cover. The figures relating to regularization of encroached forestland submitted by the State Government to the Supreme Court is highly under estimated and hides the actual situation.

As per the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court on the two applications filed in this regard, ineligible category of pre-1980 encroachers and all post-1980 encroachers need to be evicted. It has been clarified by the Ministry of Environment and Forest

that the State Government shall not resort to eviction of forest developers including tribals other than ineligible encroachers, till the complete verification is done for the recognition of such people and their rights on forestlands.

Thus, this matter is under litigation and the poor tribals are suffering as the danger of eviction continues.

This matter needs to be settled expeditiously so that the poor tribals are not termed as encroachers to the forestlands where they have been living and working for generations.

To operationalize the objectives of National Forest Policy, 1988, Government of Orissa adopted the Joint Forest Management (JFM) approach in 1993 on the lines of approach adopted in other States. This approach was also adopted in the KBK districts. As per this approach, JFM offered 50% share in any major / final harvest and 100% of intermediate products to forest protection committee. Experiences at the ground level reveals that JFM does not go along with the efforts and spirits of local community as the local communities are not the co-managers or the equal partners. JFM has resulted in increasing the powers of forest department and powers of communities are shrinking. The concept of Community Involvement or Participation is being used as a strategy to help the forest department in protecting forests in a cost effective manner. Reserved forests still continue to remain reserved though the concept of being reserved for National Forestry needs is obsolete in current context. The tribal communities working under the JFM concept doesn't benefit in terms of income immediately. They remain workers and not the owners of the forestland.

c) To give legal status to the occupants/possessors of the forest villages and the land cultivated by them, they should be converted into revenue villages in all seriousness within a timeframe. Without the legal ownership proof, the tribals are unable to avail benefit of Indra Awas yojana, irrigation schemes and financial assistance under various schemes.

d) To solve this problem, it is suggested that forestland should be allotted to self-help groups of 20-30 landless SC/ST. This group should be provided a package of small tractor with accessories, a tube well in the electrified villages and pump sets in non-electrified villages. They should also be provided other agricultural inputs timely like seeds, pesticides, fertilizers, etc.

#### *4. Education/ Training:*

a) There is an urgent need for establishing an agricultural college in KBK region for imparting education in agricultural practices. It could be a government-private

venture. One time subsidy may also be given to a private person to establish the institute.

b) There should be a school say up to the 7<sup>th</sup> standard in every village. Such schools should have the scope of up gradation up to the high school level. Running the schools in two shifts can do this. Morning shift can be run up to the 7<sup>th</sup> Standard and evening shift up to the high school level. This way, education can be given to all the population particularly all the SC/ST population. Local educated youth should be employed in these schools to reduce the problem of non-availability of teachers.

c) There was a need of good quality ITIs for imparting employable skill to the unemployed youth for creating employment opportunities for them within and outside the State. Such institutions should have at least 75% seats for SC/ST students keeping in view their population in the region. These funds should come from special component plan meant for SC/ST welfare. 25% seats should be for others funds for which will come from general pool.

d) The statistics of Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste youths who have already completed graduation level studies and are aspirant of their employment in different sectors should be collected and tried to be accommodated in government jobs, if not, they must be trained for quality self employment through vocational training.

e) Each block headquarter should have an educational institute consisting of a residential intermediate college/ sports college with provision for future expansion. There should also be a vocational college and coaching guidance center in the same campus.

f) There is a need for providing a medical training centers for nurses, ANMs, physiotherapists, technicians, radiologists etc in each district.

g) The buildings and roads constructed in the KBK districts appear to be costly and there is a need for taking of a consensus decision to create economical road and building infrastructures in these districts. This would release some funds for other activities such as creation of employable skills among unemployed youths and for good quality primary and +2 level education of the students of deprived communities

##### *5. Employment*

a) To provide quality self employment to educated trained youth, group of 2-3 such educated unemployed youth should be provided interest free loan of Rs 5 –15 lakh. The interest subsidy should be borne by the state from the RSVY funds. There should be exhibition cum shopping complex constructed out of KBK RSVY special

component tribal funds in each district headquarter to provide a shop to such groups, which will be an avenue for marketing their produce.

b) Urban upgraded skill trained persons of SC/ST should be provided house cum working shed for manufacturing of handicrafts with a multi purpose hall which may also work as an handicrafts exhibition center.

c) There should be a trading center in every city in each of the KBK districts for the purpose of self-employment of educated youth.

d) More focus should be given to livelihood schemes so that incomes of very poor SC/ST and other disadvantaged groups substantially rise to make a dent on poverty.

#### *6. Others*

a) There is a felt need for more cluster houses in KBK districts so that the village level Government officials can find accommodation in a community environment. HUDCO should come forward for providing loan for rural housing / cluster houses for the village officers.

b) The State Government should improve the mechanism for sharing information with people representatives such as MPs, MLAs, PRIs and public in general to enhance the transparency and monitoring and implementation of schemes of RLTA. For this purpose, the model adopted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh should be adopted.

c) The State Government should place a strong incentive mechanism for officers and staff working in the KBK districts so that right kind of motivation is created for them to ensure their timely joining in the KBK districts and to discharge their duties smoothly and efficiently.

d) Detailed information with regard to beneficiary oriented programmes should be compiled and maintained by the district authorities so that it could be shared with all members of public. This would also fulfill the purpose of implementation of schemes and Right to Information Act.

e) The implementation of different schemes need to be verified by district level officers for which the concerned collectors should assign 20 villages to each district level officer and should designate him as Verification Officer / Nodal Officer.

f) In view of the large number of villages inhabiting 55% and above of the SC/ST population, all such villages should be saturated first with physical and social infrastructure.

g) There is a need felt for total transparency and accountability in the implementation of the beneficiary and construction oriented schemes. A board should be displayed at

the sites indicating names of the schemes, name of the implementing agency, funds involved, source of funding, specification and duration for completion of work to enable the local people to know about the schemes. A village, block and district level list of all the beneficiary oriented schemes and construction oriented schemes should be prepared and verified by a nodal officer/ verification officer for 10-20 villages from a task force under the chairmanship of the Collector consisting all the district level officers. A punishment and reward mechanism should be inbuilt in the system.

h) Emergency feeding should be done twice a day and two dhotis each beneficiary should also be provided per annum.

i) For KBK region it is recommended that evaluation by PEO should be done of the following programmes

Emergency feeding programme

Joint forest management programme

Water shed development programme

Backward Districts Initiative

Five districts are covered under the Backward District Components of the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana namely – Ganjam, Mayurbhanj, Gajapati, Keonjhar and Sundergarh. The district wise release and utilization position is as follows :

<b>Release and Utilisation of Funds (Rs in Lakh)</b>		
<b>District</b>	<b>Amount Released</b>	<b>Amount Utilized</b>
Ganjam	1500.00	1454.70
Mayurbhanj	1500.00	610.84
Gajapati	750.00	109.46
Keonjhar	750.00	192.00
Sundargarh	750.00	N.A.
<b>Total :</b>	<b>5250.00</b>	<b>2367.00</b>

The State Government have been advised to hasten the progress of implementation so that each district is able to pick up at least Rs. 15 crore in the current year.

## Monitorable Targets : Efforts & Achievements

### Reduction of poverty by 7 percentage point by 2007

- 1.74 lakh BPL households assisted during 1<sup>st</sup> three years of 10<sup>th</sup> Plan under SGSY.
- Poverty Task Force engaged in improving poverty diagnosis and developing poverty reduction strategies.

### Focus on creating more opportunities for gainful high quality employment

- Industrial Policy Resolution, 2001 further modified to improve investment climate  
Striving to attract private investment  
Enhancing employment opportunities
- Massive self-employment programme launched :
  - ? Lakh self-employment opportunities created during first three years of 10<sup>th</sup> Plan
  - ? 1771.54 lakh person-days generated under SGRY during first three years of 10<sup>th</sup> Plan

### Reduction of gender gap in literacy by at least 50% by 2007

- Female literacy rate growing at a faster rate – 18.8%(Girls) vs 12.2% (Boys)
- Special efforts in KBK and other tribal districts
- Emphasis on implementation of Accelerated Female Literacy Projects(AFLP)
- Vigorous implementation of Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) and Post Literacy Programme (PLP)

### All children in school by 2003 and children to complete 5 years of schooling by 2007

- 91.7% children of 6-13 years age group enrolled in schools
- Enrolment and dropout in primary schools have improved :

Year	Enrolment (in lakh no)			Dropout (%)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
2002-03	25.44	22.81	48.25	32.3	36.5	34.2
2003-04	27.45	25.09	52.54	31.9	35.4	33.6
2004-05	30.41	26.81	57.22	NA	NA	NA

### Reduction of decadal rate population growth to 16.2% between 2001-11

- Decadal growth rate reduced from 20.06% (1981-1991) to 16.25% (1991-2001)
- Close monitoring of Family Welfare Programmes

#### **Increase in literacy rate to 75% during Tenth Plan**

- Increase in literacy rate by 14% :  
49.1%(1991)                  63.1%(2001)
- Vigorous implementation of DPEP, SSA, Gyanarath and other education programmes

#### **Reduction of IMR to 45 per thousand**

- IMR reduced from 91 (2001) to 83 (2003)
- IMR Mission in operation
- Panchavyadhi programme implemented to focus on five major diseases

#### **Reduction of MMR to 2 per 1000 live birth by 2007 and 1 by 2012**

- MMR 3.62 in 1998, target : 2 by 2016
- Increased institutional deliveries; 100% antenatal registration
- Antenatal check up of pregnant women under Vande Mataram scheme launched during 2004

#### **Access of all Villages to potable drinking water**

- All 1,14,099 habitations identified in 1996-97 fully covered by 31.03.2003
- 16,605 habitations covered by Sept.'2004 out of 22,300, newly identified
- 927 piped water supply projects commissioned by the end of 2004-05
- 2,17,256 tube wells and 5,500 sanitary wells installed by 31.03.2005

#### **Increase in forest cover to 25% by 2007 and 33% by 2012**

- Effective forest cover: 34.2%
- Forest cover increased from 47,205 Sq km (1999 Assessment) to 48,838 Sq km (2001 Assessment)
- Recorded forest land increased from 57,184 Sq km (1999 Assessment) to 58,135 Sq km (2001 Assessment)

#### **FIELD VISITS**

The following sites/schemes in Puri district were visited on 28.9.2005 :

1. Applique and dress making training centre at College Square, Puri (Chandua Mahila Samiti).
2. Stone carving training unit at Narendrakona (Maa Mangala Club)
3. Musical Troops at Atharanala
4. Anganwadi Center, Raghurajpur
5. Women Self Help Groups, Raghurajpur
6. School at Raghurajpur
7. Harijan Basti near Raghurajpur
8. Sweekriti (a Programme for women in difficult circumstances under Swadhar Scheme)

1. Applique and dress making training centre at College Square Puri (Chandua Mahila Samiti) :

This training centre was set up initially under the NORAD Scheme. Currently, a group of 20 SC women are undertaking training in Applique work. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 is spent towards honorarium to the training institute, stipend to trainees, raw materials, cost of tools and kits for trainees. Duration of the training is 6 months. We saw soft toys, wall hangings and bags in appliqué work and tailored articles of daily use. The girls are able to earn about Rs. 1,000 per month for part time work which is in addition to their household chores.

2. Stone carving training unit at Narendrakona (Maa Mangala Club) :

In this unit, training is imparted to SCs Scavengers under the stone carving programme of OSFDC Ltd., Puri. A sum of Rs. 36,000 was recently spent for training 10 scavengers for a period of 6 months. The trainer incharge of the Unit stated that 6 months was not long enough to master the art of carving and this duration should be enhanced to one year.

3. Musical Troops at Atharanala :

Two groups consisting of 10 members each has been financed @ Rs. 1 lakh each for purchase of musical instruments etc. for performing as musical troupes. It was noticed that the latest musical equipment including a pianoforte and digital drums had been purchased by the troupe. We were informed that the musical troupes were in great demand during festivals and marriage parties. However, although the boys' troupe was able to play their instruments, the training of the girls was lacking.

#### 4. Anganwadi Centre, Raghurajpur

About 25-30 children were present at the Anganwadi Center. They are given a meal of ready mix daily. The children performed a song/dance sequence for us. They seemed to be healthy and well clothed.

#### 5. Women Self Help Groups, Raghurajpur

We met members of 4 women Self Help Groups, most of whom had been trained in traditional items such as pattachitra, painting on coconuts etc. The women are able to earn about Rs. 1000 per month. The painting was exquisite in most cases. We also saw another centre where INTACH had got the services of two designers who had shops in Delhi to give their designs to the local artists. Thus local skills and materials were being used to produce articles which would find a ready market in the metropolitan city.

#### 6. School at Raghurajpur

The classrooms were neat but lacked ventilation. Most of the children of class VI could write but not read fluently in English. We were also informed that there were no scholarship given to children for primary schools. Even for SC children for higher classes no scholarship was received from last one year. The roofs of the classrooms schools were broken in parts and were in need of urgent repair. The classrooms were also overcrowded.

#### 7. Harijan Basti near Raghurajpur

On the way back from Raghurajpur, we were stopped by inhabitants of a harijan basti of 50 families. They explained that they were urgently in need of toilets as the other villagers did not allow them to defecate in the open. The collector informed that a community toilet had already been sanctioned and construction would be started shortly.

#### 8 Sweekriti (a Programme for women in difficult circumstances under Swadhar Scheme)

This is a centre where destitute women prepare the ready mix which is served under the ICDS Programme. There is a small unit which grinds and mixes dal, cereal, sugar and vitamins. The material is then packaged in the unit. The unit is

run by the Nilachal Nari Seva Samiti. The management explained that the shelter was in need of repair. Tailoring and coir work training was also imparted to the inmates.