

**COMPREHENSIVE DISTRICT
PLAN 2017-18 FOR
BALASORE DISTRICT**



**DISTRICT PLANNING AND
MONITORING UNIT (PLANNING WING),
BALASORE**

LIST of ABBREVIATIONS

- AAY : Antyodaya Annapurna Yojana
- ACA : Additional Central Assistance
- ACSO : Assistant Civil Supply Officer
- ADB : Asian Development Bank
- AIBP : Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme
- AIDS : Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
- ANM : Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery
- APL : Above Poverty Line
- ARWSP : Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme
- ASCAD : Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases
- ASCO : Assistant Soil Conservation Officer
- ASHA : Accredited Social Health Activist
- ATMA : Agricultural Technology Management Agency
- AWC : Anganwadi Center
- AWW : Anganwadi Worker
- BDO : Block Development Officer
- BGJY : Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana
- BGREI: Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India
- BKVY : Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana
- BPL : Below Poverty Line
- BPGY : Biju Pucca Ghara Yojana(Mo Kudia)
- CBOs : Community Based Organization
- CC Road: Cement Concrete Road
- CD : Community Development
- CDMO : Child District Medical Officer
- CDVO : Chief District Veterinary Officer
- CEO : Chief Executive Officer
- CFC : Common Facility Center
- CHC : Community Health Center
- CSO : Civil Supply Officer
- CWC : Child Welfare Committee
- DAO : District Agricultural Office
- DFO : Divisional Forest Officer
- DHH : District Headquarter Hospital
- DPAP : Drought Prone Area Programme
- DPC : District Planning Committee
- DPR : Detailed Project Report
- DRDA : District Rural Development Agency
- DSO : District Sports Officer
- EAP : Externally Aided Projects
- FAC : Farmer's Advisory Committee
- FFDA : Fish Farmers Development Agency
- FMP: Flood Management Programme
- FPS : Fair Price Shops
- FRU : First Referral Units
- GDI : Gender Development Index

- GER : Gross Enrolment Ratio
- GGY : Gopabandhu Grameen Yojana
- GOI : Government of India
- GOO: Government of Odisha
- GP : Gram Panchayat
- GPS : Global Positioning System
- ha : Hectares
- H & FW : Health & Family Welfare
- H & UD : Housing & Urban Development
- HDI : Human Development Index
- HRD : Human Resource Development
- IAY : Indira Awas Yojana
- ICDS : Integrated Child Development Scheme
- ICMR : Indian Council of Medical Research
- IDSP : Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme
- IGNDP : Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension
- IGNOAP : Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension
- IGNWP : Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension
- IMR : Infant Mortality Rate
- IPM : Integrated Pest Management
- INM : Integrated Nutrient Management
- IPPI : Intensified Pulse Polio Immunization
- ISOPOM : Integrated Scheme for Oilseeds, Pulses and Maize
- ITDA : Integrated Tribal Development Agency
- ITI : Industrial Training Institute
- IUD : Intra Uterine Devices
- IWDP : Integrated Watershed Development Projects
- IWMP : Integrated Watershed Management Projects
- KCC : Kissan Credit Cards
- KGBV : Kasturaba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya
- Km : Kilometer
- KSK : Krishi Sahayak Kendra
- KVK : Krushi Vigyan Kendra
- LAC : Livestock Aid Center
- LAMPS : Large Area Multi-Purpose Societies
- LSG : Local Self Government
- LUE : Leprosy Eradication Units
- MADA : Modified Area Development Approach
- MBPY : Madhu Babu Pension Yojana
- MCS : Model cluster school
- MDM : Mid-Day-Meal
- MGBBY: Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana
- MGNREGS : Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
- MIDP : Manual for Integrated District Planning
- MIS : Management of Information Systems
- MLALAD: Member of legislative Assembly Local Area Development
- MMR : Maternal Mortality Rate
- MORD : Ministry of Rural Development

- MPEDA : Marine Products Export Development Authority
- MPLAD: Member of Parliament Local Area Development
- MSME : Micro Small & Medium Enterprises
- MT : Metric Tons
- MUY : Matsyajibi Unnayan Yojana
- MVU : Mobile Veterinary Unit
- NABARD : National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development
- NAC : Notified Area Council
- NADRS : National Animal Disease Reporting System
- NBMMP : National Biogas & Manure Management Programme
- NDDB: National Dairy Development Board
- NDP: National Dairy Plan
- NER : Net Enrolment Ratio
- NFBS : National Family Benefit Scheme
- NFHS : National Family & Health Survey
- NFSM : National Food Security Mission
- NGO : Non-Government Organization
- NHM : National Horticulture Mission
- NMMP : National Mission On Medicinal Plants
- NMMI : National Mission On Micro Irrigation
- NOAP : National Old Age Pension
- NPCB National Programme for Control of Blindness
- NPCBBC : National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding
- NPEGEL : National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level
- NHM : National Health Mission
- NRM: Natural Resource Management
- NRLM : National Rural Livelihood Mission
- NWDpra : National Watershed Development Programme in Rural Areas
- OBC : Other Backward Castes
- OBCFDC : Odisha Backward Caste Finance Development Corporation
- OFSDP : Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project
- OLIC : Odisha Lift Irrigation Corporation
- OLM : Odisha Livelihoods Mission
- OSDMA : Odisha State Disaster Mitigation Authority
- OSFDC : Odisha Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Development Finance Corporation
- OSCSTDFC : Odisha Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Development Finance Corporation
- OUAT : Odisha University of Agriculture & Technology
- OWSSB : Odisha Water Supply & Sewerage Board
- PACs : Primary Agricultural Credit Societies
- PDS : Public Distribution System
- PHC : Primary Health Center
- PIP : Programme Implementation Plan
- PLP : Potential Linked Credit Plan
- PMEGP : Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme
- PMGSY : Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
- PPP : Public Private Partnership
- PPTCT : Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS

- PRI : Panchayati Raj Institution
- PS : Panchayat Samiti
- PSU : Project Support Unit
- PWS : Pipe Water Supply
- Q/ha : Quintals/ha
- RCMS : Regional Cooperative Marketing Societies
- RD : Rural Development
- REGP : Rural Employment Generation Programme
- RGGVY : Rajeev Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
- RHA : Rehabilitation of Handicraft Artisans
- RHI : Reproductive Health Index
- RIDF : Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
- RKBY : Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojana
- RKVY : Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
- RMC : Regulated Market Committee
- RNTCP : Revised National TB Control Programme
- RRTTS : Regional Research & Technology Transfer Station
- RVEP : Remote Village Electrification Programme
- RVP : River Valley Project
- RWSS : Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
- SC : Scheduled Caste
- SDRF: State Disaster Response Fund
- SFCA : State Finance Commission Awards
- SGRY : Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana
- SGSY : Swarnajayanti Gramya Swarojgar Yojana
- SHG : Self Help Group
- SJSRY : Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rojgar Yojana
- SNP : Supplementary Nutrition Programme
- SRC : Special Relief Commissioner
- SREP : Strategic Research & Extension Plan
- SRI : System of Rice Intensification
- SRR : Seed Replacement Rate
- SRS : Sample Registration System
- SSI : Small Scale Industries
- ST : Scheduled Tribe
- STW : Shallow Tube Well
- SWOT: Strength Weakness Opportunities Threats
- TFC : Thirteenth Finance Commission
- TRIPTI : Targeted Rural Initiatives for poverty Termination &Infrastructure
- TSC : Total Sanitation Campaign
- TSI : Technical Support Institution
- TSP : Tribal Sub Plan Area
- ULB : Urban Legislative Body
- VBMPS: Village Based Milk Procurement System
- W & CD : Women & Child Development
- WHO : World Health Organization
- WP : Work Plan
- WSHGs : Women Self Help Groups

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Executive Summary

Comprehensive District Annual Plan of Balasore district for the financial year 2017-18 is reflected in this volume. This Plan Document has been prepared in a participatory and consultative manner following guidelines and procedures prescribed in the MIDP (Manual for Integrated District Planning) developed by Planning Commission, Government of India. According to the order and instructions of the Planning & Coordination Department, Government of Odisha the respective district has to prepare its own plan in the house. Accordingly, the Experts have been appointed in the Analytical Wing by Planning & Coordination Department for preparation of the plan document. This document has been prepared within DPMU (Planning wing), Balasore with the help of Govt. machineries of the district, with participatory methods at all levels. While preparing this Annual Plan all attempt has been made by the Experts and the staffs of DPMU to involve the people's representatives, PRIs, District, Block/ULB and Panchayat level Officers and other concerned having a stake in the development of the district.

Balasore is one of the north-eastern coastal districts of Odisha. It is one of the most populous districts of the state. This district is located in the deltaic region drained and intersected by rivers and rivulets. The district has ample literate population and is considered as an iconic city of culture and religion. The district though rich in agriculture heritage lacks mineral resources; this is the reason why industrial development could not take place for long time. The total population of the district is 2,320,529 as per 2011 census. Sex ratio of the district is 957. The district has a very high concentration of SC population. Roughly the SC population is 20.6% of the district population. ST population is around 11.9% of the district. Literacy rate of the population is quite encouraging and is better than other districts of the state. The density of population per sq. km of Balasore district is 610. High population density has always maintained a very high demand of public service.

Natural calamities are regular visitor to this district. It has been causing considerable damage to the livelihood resource base of the people thus weakening the self build economic resilience of the poor and vulnerable people. The district has several notable religious shrines that draw devotees from far and near.

Lead Sectors of the District: Out of the eleven development sectors, agriculture, transport, irrigation & flood control and social services are the lead sectors of the district. Agriculture and allied sectors are the main-stay of the district's economy. It provides both direct and indirect employment to the majority of the workforce. The economic nature of the district being predominantly agrarian, it's the major source of livelihood for the people. It is important that this sector receives due attention in time so that it continues to remain as major source of livelihood for the people. Falling rate of growth and low man power retention by agriculture sector is a matter of grave concern. Small and subsistence level farmers are rapidly withdrawing from agriculture due to its un-remunerativeness. At this juncture scientific intervention is needed to

make this sector economically attractive for small and marginal farmers. Mechanization of farm, financial inclusion of small and marginal farmers, controlling the intrusion of urbanization and conversion of cultivable land for housing purpose, introduction of farmers friendly schemes, developing fallow land and making it cultivable are some of the issues which have been highlighted during the planning process.

Salinity and water logging are even the major problems faced by farmers of the district, which is affecting both agriculture as well as horticulture sector of the district. Due to lack of drainage system, rain water remains stagnant on the ground thus raising the salinity level of the soil. Natural drainage system has been considerably damaged due to concrete housing structures. Rain water is either lost or remains standing on the ground causing more damage. Considering the problem of poor drainage/water logging in low land and salinity of soil in coastal belt, land development is quite essential and requires immediate attention of the administration. The productivity of agriculture and horticulture has been hampered leading to loss of food production. Because of this, crop diversification is not possible. Agriculture laborers are getting scarce as most of the skilled laborer have either abandoned their trade or have migrated to cities to work. Besides land leveling, on-farm development works are required to be taken up in cultivable holdings of individual farmers for deriving optimal benefits of the irrigation projects. Mechanization of farm and application of scientific input for improved productivity is urgently needed to sustain interest of farmers in agriculture as well as motivate the agro-entrepreneurs to invest.

Development of livelihood resource base for community at village level, Controlling migration by creating avenue of income generation at village level, integrated management of watershed area for enhancement of agricultural productivity and production on sustainable basis as well as restoration of ecological balance are some of the priorities set by people and development agencies for making the rural economy vibrant and sustainable.

Transport is also one of the important sectors in a district like Balasore. Because of its location in deltaic region, the land mass of the district is crisscrossed by a good number of rivers, rivulets, natural drainage channels, canals etc. Five major rivers flow through the district before entering the sea. These water bodies act as physical barriers and demand huge number of bridges, culverts to make all corners of the district accessible. Further, it is a densely populated district and people are educated, culturally active and socio economically developed. They require an efficient transport and communication system as an integral part of their daily needs. Frequent occurrence of natural calamities damages the roads every year affecting the road connectivity. The elevation of rural roads in the district is very low and lack adequate culverts, bridges for discharge of flood/rain water. As a result, during flood, the roads get washed away disrupting communication. Keeping the problem in view, importance is being given on design aspect of the roads being constructed in the district for the

last several years. Adequate drainage facilities with raised elevations are the major consideration in road designs.

Further the Balasore district has the advantage of being the resource for both fresh water as well as marine fishery. Local and indigenous varieties of fishes can still be found in the ponds of rural Balasore. This has still served as repository of the native germ-plasma of the rare breed of local fishes. Similar projection has been made in this sector. Programs for fishery augmentation have been converged with rural development schemes such as MGNREGS as well as other livelihood promotion schemes of the Government. Marine fishery is also major source of livelihood for the local fisherman. Long coastline along the district has given fisherman their bread for centuries. With arrival of modern IT devices it is now easy to locate the source of fishes and marine creatures; it is easy to fish them. Superior quality of net, motorized boat and other scientific gadgets has made fisherman more confident of good yield. But big players in this field are devouring the income of small fisherman. Absence of stringent control mechanism is favoring the rich fisherman. Hence a protective policy and control mechanism is needed to protect the interest of small fisherman and enable them to stay in the business as well as help them to preserve the indigenous and traditional knowledge that they have inherited from their ancestors. Other sector of agriculture and allied sector such as animal husbandry requires immediate attention. Both scientific and social intervention is needed to strengthen this sector. This is undoubtedly very sustainable source of income for rural households, which can supplement household income as well as provide nutrition to the families especially small children.

Major issues identified in block level workshops conducted are lack of connectivity/good quality roads, lack of safe drinking water, health and sanitation, provision of irrigation etc. Keeping these issues in view, plan proposals have been finalized giving adequate emphasis to lead sectors.

Social sector of the district is in need of major revamping. In all its sub-sectors such as supply of drinking water and health considerable amount of input and endeavor is required. Adequate supply of drinking water helps in healthy living. Hence the supply of drinking water to the saline affected areas as well to the urban pockets is a major concern. Creation of health infrastructure in villages of the district is an urgent need. The district medical system is facing lot of hurdles to manage with the inadequate infrastructure. Hospital building at CHCs and PHC level has been proposed. The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) for the Balasore district is 218, which is no doubt less than the state average (258) but higher than the national average that is 212. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) for the Balasore district is 47. The health indicators of the district indicates requirement of planned and intensive intervention both by Government as well as non government agencies. People have also demanded for regular homeopathic and ayurvedic dispensaries at selected locations of the district. New born health care system is performing under constraints of resource crunch and unavailability of infrastructure. A new technology in the sector is yet to reach the

district. Old and obsolete methods are still in practice. As the district is heavily populated, health system should be enabled enough to meet the growing health need of the people. Health administration system is even under-functioning due to insufficient staff strength. Postings of ANMs, doctors and other paramedical staff are not regular. Burgeoning pressure of public for efficient medical services in the district has been strongly felt in all the consultative workshops.

The basic requirement in any district annual plan is preparation of the resource Envelope and identification of the Resource Gap in each developmental sector. Resource envelope is calculated by adding all sources of fund flow to the district. According to the plan, layout funds are finalized and released every year to each sector. Additional fund are also sourced in depending upon the requirement. The total requirement is calculated as per the situation analysis, need assessment and priority settings. Need assessment and priority setting from bottom of the administrative rung to the top, resource requirement is finalized as per the situation analysis. Resource envelope minus the requirement indicates gap at the resource level. The gap implies that additional funds are to be ensured either from Government sources or any other sources. Requirements specific to the need of the district has been identified through consultative workshops. Accordingly fund has been estimated for an integrated local plan. The following table indicates the resource gap in the Annual Plan of Balasore district for the year 2017-18.

The resource gap identified by subtracting the total available resources for the planning units from the total requirement of funds.

Sector-wise Resource Envelope and Gap in Annual Plan 2017-18

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sectors	Total Outlay	Resource Availability	Resource Gap	Programs which can fill the GAP(Suggestion)
Agriculture & Allied activity	822.20	1046.84		
Co-operation	2998.50	42.50	2956.00	Agriculture & Allied activity
Animal Husbandry	55.15	22.73	32.42	MGNREGS
Rural Development	26994.82	33863.29		
Water Resources	13885.39	4049.08	9836.31	GGY,PMAY
Energy	14948.00	0.00	14948.00	Small Scale Industries
Handicrafts/ Cottage/Textile Industries	127.61	40.66	86.95	Forest
Small Scale Industries	153.29	182.55		
Works (Roads & Bridges)	30444.52	6574.43	23870.09	MGNREGS

Water Supply & Sanitation	28884.58	24314.56	4570.02	Other Special Area
Forest	8.42	47.72		
Other Special Areas Programme	1932.00	2235.00		
Health & Family Welfare	5715.35	4044.81	1670.54	Sports
Sports & Youth Services	40.00	90.00		
Development of SC/ ST/women child development	9676.29	6667.64	3008.65	NRLM
Housing & Urban Development	862.75	722.50	140.25	BPGY
Total	137548.87	87944.31	61119.23	

Based on the findings of the plan formulation a prioritization exercise conducted in the district, which prioritized the irrigation & flood control, transport, rural development, and social services. The resource requirement has been calculated as Rs. **137548.87** lakh as against resource availability of Rs. **87944.31** lakhs. Thus the resource gap is Rs. **61119.23** lakh which can be filled up through additional allocation under flagship programmes.

Odisha coast canal has been impacting the local climate since long. This can also be utilized in better way for combating climate change possibly by stabilizing the local climate.

DISTRICT PLANNING & MONITORING UNIT : BALASORE
(Planning Wing)

E mail – districtplanningbalasore@gmail.com

Letter No 1402/P

Dt. 18.11.2017

To


The Hon'ble M.P. (Lok Sabha) Balasore / Bhadrak,
All Hon'ble M.L.As of Balasore district.
All Hon'ble members of District Planning Committee, Balasore

Sub : Proceedings of DPC meeting held on 26.10.2017

Sir,

I am to enclose herewith the proceedings of the District Planning Committee Meeting; Balasore held on 26.10.2017 under the Chairmanship of Sj. Aswini Kumar Patra Hon'ble Chairperson District Planning Committee, Balasore for kind information and necessary action.

Yours faithfully,


E.M. Collector & (P.T.O.)
Member Secretary, DPC, Balasore

Memo No 1403 /P

Dt. 18.11.2017

Copy along with copy of proceedings forwarded to the Private Secretary, to Hon'ble Minister Higher Education, Odisha, Bhubaneswar for kind information of Hon'ble Minister.

Memo No 1404 /P

Dt. 18.11.2017

Copy along with copy of proceedings forwarded to the Private Secretary, to Hon'ble Chairperson, DPC, Balasore for kind information of Hon'ble Chairperson,


E.M. Collector & (P.T.O.)
Member Secretary, DPC, Balasore

Memo No 1405 /P

Dt. 18.11.2017

Copy along with copy of proceedings submitted to the Addl. Secretary to Government, Planning & Convergence Department, Odisha, Bhubaneswar for kind information and necessary action.


E.M. Collector & (P.T.O.)
Member Secretary, DPC, Balasore

Memo No 1406 /P

Dt. 18.11.2017

Copy along with copy of proceedings submitted to the Commissioner-cum-Secretary, R.D. Department / P.R. Department Odisha Bhubaneswar for kind information and necessary action.


E.M. Collector & (P.T.O.)
Member Secretary, DPC, Balasore

Memo No 1407 /P

Dt. 18.11.2017

Copy along with copy of proceedings forwarded to the Private Secretary to Agriculture Production Commissioner-cum-Additional Chief Secretary Odisha for kind information of the Agriculture Production Commissioner-cum-Additional Chief Secretary, Odisha, Bhubaneswar.


Member Secretary, DPC, Balasore

Memo No 1408 /P

Dt. 18.11.2017

Copy to Project Director, DRDA, Balasore along with approved shelf of projects for all blocks of Balasore district under GGY - 2016-17 for information & necessary follow up action.


Member Secretary, DPC, Balasore

Memo No 1409 /P

Dt. 18.11.2017

Copy along with copy of proceedings forwarded to E.E., RWD, Balasore I & II / RWD, Jaleswar / R & B Div. Balasore / Irrigation Div. Balasore / L.I. Div. Balasore / L.I. Div. Jaleswar / Drainage Div. Balasore / Deputy Director, Agriculture, Balasore / All Block Development Officers / All Executive Officers of Urban Local Bodies of Balasore district for information and necessary action.


Member Secretary, DPC, Balasore

16/11/17

16/11

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE 13TH MEETING OF THE DISTRICT PLANNING
COMMITTEE (DPC) BALASORE HELD ON DT. 26.10.2017 AT 10.30 A.M
IN THE ZILLAPARISAD CONFERENCE HALL BALASORE UNDER THE
CHAIRMANSHIP OF S.J. ASWINI KUMAR PATRA, HON'BLE CHAIRPERSON
DISTRICT PLANNING COMMITTEE BALASORE**

The 13th meeting of District Planning Committee (DPC) Balasore was held on dt 26.10.2017 at 10.30 A.M in the Zilla Parishad Conference Hall, Balasore under the Chairmanship of **Sj. Aswini Kumar Patra** Hon'ble Chairperson, DPC Balasore.

The list of participants in the meeting is appended at Annexure – "A"

At the very outset the collector cum member secretary DPC Balasore welcomed the Hon'ble Chairperson DPC Balasore, Hon'ble Minister, Higher Education, Odisha-cum-MLA, Bhogarai, all Hon'ble MPs/MLAs of Balasore district, all the Hon'ble Members of DPC, all District Level Officers, all Block Level Officers, all Executive Officers of Urban Local Bodies and other dignitaries present in the meeting. He informed that the 73rd and 74th amendments to the constitution of India mandated preparation of plans from a grass root level in a participatory and consultative manner. Article 243(Z)-D mandates formation of DPC in each district for preparation & consolidation of plans at the district level with the adoption of the "Bottom Up" approach to the planning process in the district involving all the PRI members and Departmental Officials. The Govt. in P & C Deptt. have instructed to formulate District Plan 2017-18 for 47 district sector schemes. Then he requested to Hon'ble Chairperson, DPC, Balasore to address the house.

Hon'ble Chairperson, DPC, Balasore, in his inaugural address welcomed the Hon'ble Minister, Higher Education, Odisha-cum-MLA, Bhograi, all Hon'ble MPs/MLAs of Balasore district, all the Hon'ble Members of DPC, all District Level Officers, all Block Level Officers, all Executive Officers of Urban Local Bodies and other dignitaries present in the meeting. He then apprised the house about the importance of adoption of the bottom-up approach to the planning process and told that grass root planning is the panacea of all economic ills and the prosperity of the people and the area can be achieved only through planning process. He say that proper planning prolify progress and prosperity and stressed the importance of planning. He then requested the Deputy Director (P & S) to initiate discussion on the basis of agenda notes.

The Deputy Director (P & S) read out the action taken report on the proceedings of the last DPC meeting held on 8.9.2016. After a thorough discussion, the proceedings were approved unanimously.

The Deputy Director (P & S) apprised the house that the CDP for Balasore district for 2017-18 has been prepared in the house by the DPMU, Balasore with the help of PD DRDA, all BDOS, all EOs of ULBs and all the Line department officials. The PRI members were also involved in the exercise and the CDP 2017-18 has been prepared in a consultative and participatory manner. The Rural plan prepared by the P.D., DRDA, the Urban plan of the P.D., DUDA, and the Sectoral plans of the Line Departments has been consolidated at DPMU level to form the CDP-2017-18 of Balasore district. Then he requested the Line Department Officials to apprise the details of the agreed outlay and actual expenditure for the year 2016-17 and the proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2017-18 in respect of their sectors to the house.

AGRICULTURE :-

In the absence of the Deputy Director, Agriculture the PPO represented a brief description regarding RKVY scheme. He said that under RKVY scheme, funds have been received on BGREI demonstration, Rice fallow pulses and oil seeds demonstration, Sunflower demonstration, E-pest surveillance and direct benefit transfer. He said that recently some additional funds has been received in his office under RKVY for which the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 2017-18 need to be revised to Rs. 822.20 lakh instead of the earlier reported figure Rs. 366.00 lakh. Hon'ble Chairperson, DPC, Balasore advised him to submit revised outlay in detail to the DPMU within two days for preparation of the CDP – 2017-18.

(Action: Deputy Director Agriculture, Balasore)

HORTICULTURE :-

The Deputy Director Horticulture apprised the house that they have proposed for cultivation of potato in 70 hectare of land but no funds have been received from the Govt. till date under RKVY. Regarding establishment of Revival of block level nursery cum sales centre, he said that no land has yet been selected in the district for the above purpose. The Collector, Balasore advised him to identify suitable land in different blocks in consultation with concerned Tahasildars. As the Deputy Director, Horticulture has not given any proposal for the Annual Plan 2017-18, Hon'ble Chairperson, DPC instructed him to take up the matter with the State authority for provision of funds to this district.

(Action: Deputy Director Horticulture, Balasore)

CO-OPERATION :-

The Deputy Register (DRCS), Balasore apprised to the house that an amount of Rs. 2998.50 lakh has been approved for development of market yards. Sj. J.P. Panigrahi, Hon'ble MLA Simulia suggested for the

construction of cold storages for the farmers so that they can preserve their harvesting products. (Action: Deputy Register DRCS, Balasore)

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY :-

The CDVO, Balasore informed that during the year 2016-17 out of the agreed outlay of Rs. 22.73 lakhs the actual expenditure was Rs. 18.69 lakhs. The proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2017-18 for Fodder Development and Poultry Development is Rs. 55.15 lakhs. He said that the opening of 2nd VD at Maharajpur under Remuna block, Anantapur of Soro block and Paunskuli of Basta block are necessary because these areas have thick livestock population and far away from the block VD centres. But, the approval of the DPC on this matter is required. The DPC approved the above proposals of the CDVO unanimously. The Chairperson, DPC advised him to take up the matter immediately with the Govt. for opening of 2nd VD in these areas. Sj. J.P. Panigrahi, Hon'ble MLA Simulia want to know the details of the areas where Fodder Development and Poultry Development works are being taken up in this district. He also wanted to know if any such proposal are there for Khaira and Simulia blocks. Hon'ble Chairperson, DPC instructed the CDVO to submit the details within a week.

(Action: Deputy Director (P&S) DPMU, Balasore)

RURAL DEVELOPMENT :-

The Project Director, DRDA, Balasore apprised to the house that under MGNREGA, during 2016-17 and amount of Rs. 4542.69 lakhs has been expended as against the agreed outlay of Rs. 4929.03 lakh and an amount of Rs. 4784.12 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2017-18. Under OLM, the entire amount of Rs. 318.02 lakh has been spent during 2016-17 and an amount of Rs. 1078.14 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2017-18. Similarly, under Biju Pucca Ghar, PMAY and GGY the Annual proposed plan outlay for 2017-18 are Rs. 720.00 lakh, Rs. 19164.00 lakh and Rs. 1248.56 lakh respectively. Sj. J.P. Panigrahi, Hon'ble MLA, Simulia desired to know the number of intensive and non-intensive blocks under OLM and status of Jeevika Mission building in Khaira and Simulia blocks. In response, the BDO Simulia and Khaira intimated that the required land has been allotted in the respective GPs for construction of Jeevika Mission building. Sj. Gobinda Chandra Das, Hon'ble MLA, Remuna alleged that a number of poor people in Remuna block are being deprived of house under Biju Pucca Ghar Yozona. Intervening the discussion Collector, Balasore advised the BDO, Remuna to look into the matter in consultation with the Hon'ble MLA, Remuna and as per the prevailing guidelines of the Govt. Sj. Trilochan Behera, Hon'ble member, DPC told that in Basta block people are still waiting for release of the balance amount of money under BPGY building and non-release of the incentive amount to the beneficiaries

who have completed their houses in time. Collector, Balasore instructed the Project Director, DRDA and all BDOs to release the incentives amount immediately as per Govt. norms. (Action: P.D., DRDA, Balasore)

WATER RESOURCES :-

Hon'ble Chairperson, DPC expressed his displeasure for the absence of E.E., M.I, Div. Balasore in the meeting. The E.E, L.I. Div. Balasore intimated that proposed outlay for the Annual Plan for 2017-18 under BKVY and State Plan (for revival of defunct L.I. projects and new installation) is Rs. 392.75 lakh and Rs. 204.60 lakh respectively. The E.E., L.I. Division, Jaleswar intimated that proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 2017-18 under BKVY and State Plan (for revival of defunct L.I. projects and new installation) is Rs. 1404.30 lakh and Rs. 998.16 lakh respectively.

ENERGY :-

The S.E., NESCO, Balasore discussed about the different schemes for which provision of 14948.00 lakh has been made for Annual Plan 2017-18. S.J. J.P. Panigrahi, Hon'ble MLA Simulia wanted to know regarding separate power connection to each family , if more than one family are living in a household. The S.E. clarified that as per Govt. norms, one household will get only one electric connection. He also said that Govt. has issued instruction for setting up drop box facility in each G.P. where people who have not yet got electric connection can put their application for further processing. The Chairperson, DPC advised to complete the process at an early date for the benefit of the people

(Action: S.E. Electricals, Balasore)

HANDICRAFTS / COTTAGE INDUSTRIES :-

The Asst. Director, Textiles apprised to the house that the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 2017-18 is Rs. 127.61 lakh for 4 nos of district sector schemes. But, no funds have been allotted during 2017-18 for Promotion of Rural Craft and Promotion of Sericulture Industries.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES :-

The General Manager, DIC, Balasore intimated that an amount of Rs. 153.29 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2017-18 for Promotion of Coir industries, Coir Cluster, Enterprises Dev. Programme and Promotion of Khadi & village industries. He also said that the funds are primarily meant for providing training and subsidy to the artisans.

WORKS (ROADS & BRIDGES) :-

The E.E. R & B -I & II, Balasore, E.E. RWD – I, II & Jaleswar apprised to the house that an amount of Rs. 2500.00 lakh, Rs. 8628.44 lakh, Rs. 9840.30 lakh, Rs. 3167.17 lakh and Rs. 6308.61 lakh respectively has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2017-18. They opined that the works of the road & bridge projects are getting delayed due to re-casting of plan & estimate because of revised GST. Sj. Gobinda Chandra Das, Hon'ble MLA, Remuna told about the precarious condition of Remuna Bypass Road and desired for its immediate completion. The Hon'ble Chairperson, DPC, Balasore instructed respective E.Es to complete all the on-going projects at an early date for the benefit of the people.

(Action: E.E Rural Work Div-I Balasore & E.E Rural Work Div-II- Jaleswar)

WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION :-

The E. E., RWSS, Balasore apprised to the house that an amount of Rs. 28884.58 lakh have been proposed for the Annual Plan 2017-18 of the district for Total Sanitation Campaign, Swachha Bharat Abhiyan, National Rural Drinking Water Programme and Urban Water Supply & Sanitation. Sj. Ananta Das, Hon'ble Minister, Higher Education-cum-MLA, Bhograi expressed his dissatisfaction over the progress of construction works of Toilets to eligible households in the district. Sj. J.P. Panigrahi, Hon'ble MLA, Simulia complained that there is no awareness program among the rural people regarding sanitation and hygiene. He also laid emphasis on the construction of community toilet and advised the E.E., RWSS Balasore for preparation of water security plan for all villages. The Executive Engineer, RWSS, Balasore informed that as per the Govt. norms priority should be given to Individual beneficiary for the construction of IHHL, and if the household is not capable of construction of IHHL then the work can be undertaken by the NGO.

FOREST :-

The ACF, Wild Life Div. Balasore apprised to the house that an amount of Rs. 8.42 lakh have been proposed for the Annual Plan 2017-18 towards increasing the Green Cover in the State excluding economic plantation. Hon'ble Chairperson DPC Balasore advised to DFO (wild life) for plantation of Sal tree and its maintenance and protection which is used for preparation of leaf plates. Simultaneously Sj. Ananta Das, Hon'ble Minister Higher Education-cum-MLA, Bhograi suggested for preparation of plans for economic plantation as well as medicinal plantation.

(Action: DFO Wild Life, Balasore)

OTHER SPECIAL AREAS PROGRAMME :-

The Deputy Director (P & S) DPMU, Balasore intimated that an amount of Rs. 1932.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2017-18 under other special areas programme like MPLAD, MLALAD, SPF, SDP and Critical Gap Fund. He said that the funds are being released to different executing agencies on the basis of the recommendations of Hon'ble MPs & MLAs. S.J. Parshuram Dhada, Hon'ble MLA, Soro alleged that release of funds under MLALADS & SDP are delayed to the Executing Agencies and for which they are not issuing work orders. The D.D. (P & S) clarified that these funds are non-lapsable in nature and once sanction orders are issued from the district office to the executing agencies, there should not be any doubt regarding release of funds from the DRDA. The Executing Agencies can issue work orders for the eligible projects after receipt of the sanction orders.

HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE :-

The CDMO, Balasore appraised regarding proposed outlay of Rs. 5715.35 lakh for the Annual Plan 2017-18 on Primary Health Care, Sanitation Programme, Secondary Health Care and National Health Mission. Hon'ble Chairperson DPC advised the CDMO to do awareness programmes and take preventive measures against spread of Dengue in the district. S.J. Ananta Das, Hon'ble Minister Higher Education-cum- MLA, Bhograi raised the question of shortage of doctors and specialist in different hospital in the district in spite of posting of a number of doctors. He also advised him to move proposals to Govt. for up-gradation of Jaleswarpur CHC to Sub-divisional Hospital. Hon'ble Chairperson, DPC suggested for up-gradation of G.K Bhattar Hospital. The CDMO apprised that although 34 nos of MBBS doctors and 4 nos of specialist have joined in this district, most of them have proceeded on leave for preparation to admission in the PG course.

(Action: CDMO, Balasore)

SPORTS & YOUTH SERVICES :-

The District Sports Officer, Balasore apprised regarding allotment of Rs. 40.00 lakh for the Annual Plan 2017-18 towards construction of 2 nos of sports complex / stadium in this district. Replying to a query of Hon'ble MLA Simulia, he replied that 6 nos of sports complex has already been completed and the proposals at Jaleswar & Balasore are going to be constructed and the projects are being implemented through the BDOs/EOs.

DEVELOPMENT OF SC/ST :-

PA ITDA Nilagiri Balasore intimated regarding the allotment of Rs. 1022.00 lakh for the Annual Plan 2017-18 towards the construction/

Renovation of Educational Institutions. Hon'ble MLA Soro complained regarding poor construction of work in Srinibas College, Mituani Girls School where there is profuse leaking of water during the rains. Hon'ble MLA Simulia proposed for construction of dining hall in the SC/ST hostels for benefit of the students. (Action: P.A. ITDA, Nilgiri / DWO, Balasore)

WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT :-

The DSWO, Balasore said that an amount of Rs. 8653.45 lakh have been proposed towards the Annual Plan 2017-18 for construction of Anganwadi Centres, ICDS, Pre-school education, women SSG. Smt. Nibedite Mohanty, Hon'ble President Zillaparishad, Balasore-cum-member, DPC, Balasore complained regarding non-relief of the supervisors from the blocks even though they have been transferred to other blocks. Hon'ble Chairperson, DPC instructed to relieve the transferred staff immediately to respective blocks for smooth running of the administration.

(Action: DSWO, Balasore)

HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT :-

The Executive Officers of ULBs proposed an amount of Rs. 588.75 lakh for the Annual Plan 2017-18 under NULM, Dev. of Parks & Greenery and afforestation, Solid waste management and protection, conservation & development of water bodies in the district.

URBAN SEWERAGE & SANITATION :-

The Executive Officer, Balasore Municipality intimated that amounts of Rs. 274.00 lakh have been proposed for the Annual Plan 2017-18 towards execution of sewerage & sanitation works in Balasore Municipality. Hon'ble Chairperson DPC Balasore stressed upon the preparation of master plan for drainage system and construction of road for wellbeing of the Balasore people.

(Action: E.O. Balasore Municipality)

Approval of GGY Action Plan 2017-18

At the outset the Project Director, DRDA, Balasore highlighted the objectives of the GGY and stated that, "Gopabandhu Grameen Yojana" (GGY) is being implemented across the state to bridge critical gaps in infrastructure in rural areas with special focus in Bijli, Sadak and Pani launched by Govt. of Odisha since 2006-07. Palli Sabha / Gram Sabha shall be the unit of planning under GGY. The list of Projects will be initiated

by the Palli Sabha / Gram Sabha. The finalisation of projects to be taken up will be done by DPC as per Govt. resolution No.8374 dated 13.05.2016.

He further stated that, a sum of Rs.12,48,55,421.00 has been received by DRDA, Balasore vide letter No.18996/PR & DW dated 09.10.2017 for distribution among the BDOs of the District as per the allocation of the Block basing on total population & total geographical area as prescribed vide Para - 4 of the scheme guideline. The Block wise allocation as placed below basing on the above principle is here by approved.

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Total Allocation
1.	BHOGRAI	149,93,720.00
2.	JALESWAR	130,40,707.00
3.	BALIAPAL	106,12,602.00
4.	BASTA	101,95,366.00
5.	SADAR	144,07,563.00
6.	REMUNA	99,46,571.00
7.	BAHANAGA	88,06,142.00
8.	SORO	86,89,793.00
9.	SIMULIA	76,14,615.00
10.	KHAIRA	118,18,371.00
11.	OUPADA	58,59,437.00
12.	NILGIRI	88,70,534.00
Total		12,48,55,421.00

The Project Director informed the House that, all 12 Blocks have submitted project proposals under GGY 2017-18 and placed it before the Committee for decision. After a detailed discussion the Committee observed that, the BDOs may be advised to follow Para- 7.5 of the GGY guideline which state that, BDO will consolidate the GP wise list and submit it to Panchayat Samiti. The Panchayat Samiti will compile the list and send it with its recommendation / views to the District Collector preferably by 1st week of December each Year and submit the consolidated list of Gram Panchayat wise Project proposal as originated from the Palli Sabha/Gram Sabha..

On perusal of the proposals, of the Committee observed that, the BDOs have not strictly followed Para – 7 (Planning under GGY) while submitting their proposals. All Blocks should send the GP wise compiled and consolidated list to the Collector immediately without any further delay. The DPC resolved that, on receipt of the consolidated and compiled list from the BDOs the Collector & Chairperson District Planning Committee will approve the GGY projects 2017-18 and communicate the Blocks with respect to the tune of their allocation. It is further resolved that, the BDOs of the following Blocks will submit the compiled and consolidated GP wise list of project proposals of their Blocks for approval of pending GGY projects of previous year to the amount as indicated below for communication of approval of DPC in the similar manner. The Collector and Chairperson District Planning Committee will accord the above approval for the balance amount lying with the Blocks as indicated below.

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Amount for which projects to be approved (Rs. in lakh)
1	Basta	22.50
2	Sadar	7.14
3	Soro	197.65
4	Oupada	5.31367
Total		232.60367

The PD, DRDA, Balasore placed diversion of some projects as received from the Blocks. The DPC authorised Collector and Chairperson District Planning Committee to approve the diversion of the projects on case to case basis basing of the recommendation of the BDOs concerned. The PD, DRDA placed the following projects for a decision as per the recommendation of the BDOs and taking up under GGY interest money available with the Blocks. The DPC approved the projects to be taken up under GGY interest money available with the concerned BDOs.

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakh)	Name of the Block
1	Construction of CC road from Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI) towards Block Office, Village / GP- Srikrushnapur.	7.00	Remuna
2	Water supply At.- Panchuligeswar, Village / GP- S.S.Pur.	2.50	Oupada
3	Construction of C.C road from Chhanua Bhagaban Patra house to Barik Pokhari Village/ GP- Chhanua.	3.00	Sadar
4	Construction of CC road from Chhanua Chagala Behera chhak to Srimanta Behera house Village/ GP- Chhanua.	2.00	Sadar
5	Construction of CC road from Ganesh chhak Nalakupa to Senapati Sahi Village / GP- Parikhi.	3.00	Sadar
6	Construction of drain and slabe from Puruna Balasore Patra Sahi chhak to Janjali Thukurani Village / GP- Patrapada.	2.00	Sadar
7	Construction CC Road from Palasia Sadhu Behera chhak to Janaka Pokhari Village- Palasia, GP- Haladipada.	3.00	Sadar
8	Construction of Jhinkiria village CC road village- Jhinkiria, GP- Olanda Saragan.	2.00	Sadar
9	Construction of Nayapada CC road from Radhakrushana Mohalik house to Paresh Das house village- Nayapada, GP- Haladipada.	3.00	Sadar
TOTAL		27.50	

The Committee opined that, the projects under GGY interest money may be approved by the Collector and Chairperson DPC on the request of the BDOs concerned. The BDOs should take up projects under GGY interest money only following GGY guideline only if the interest money is available and accrued on the dedicated GGY Account.

After a detail discussion on the plans & proposals relating to 47 district sector schemes, an amount of Rs. 137548.87 Lakh, was approved for the Annual Action Plan 2017-18 of Balasore district.

Name of the District : Balasore				GN STATEMENT - A		
Annual Plan - 2017-18 Proposed Outlays				(Rs. In Lakhs)		
Sl. No	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Schemes	Annual Plan 2015-16 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 2016-17		Annual Plan 2017-18 Proposed Outlay
				Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	420.92	1040.42	692.92	822.20
	Horticulture	i. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	140.01	6.42	140.01	0.00
		ii. Establishment/ Revival of Block Level Nursery cum Sale Centre	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Sub-Total	560.93	1046.84	832.93	822.20
2	Co-operation	Agricultural Marketing, Development of Market Yards	10.50	42.50	32.00	2998.50
		Sub-Total	10.50	42.50	32.00	2998.50
3	Animal Husbandry	i. Fodder Development	19.10	11.93	7.93	42.90
		ii. Poultry Development	0.00	10.80	8.32	12.25
		Sub-Total	19.10	22.73	16.25	55.15
4	Rural Development	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	3722.13	4929.03	4542.69	4784.12
	i. Rural Employment	National Rural Livelihood Mission (OLM)	274.82	318.02	318.02	1078.14
	ii. Rural Housing	i. Biju Pucca Ghar	3717.30	5488.80	3070.90	720.00
		ii. Indira Awas Yojana	4868.90	22965.60	9655.00	19164.00
	iii. Other Special Areas Programme	Gopabandhu Grameen Yojana (GGY)	2705.13	4161.84	3028.10	1248.56
		Sub-Total	15288.28	37863.29	20614.71	26994.82
5	Water Resources	i. Minor Irrigation-Flow Irrigation	4248.13	2391.00	1849.28	5422.00
		ii. Minor Irrigation- Lift Irrigation	0.00	0.00	0.00	1786.9
		iii. Minor Irrigation Projects	199.42	112.53	91.22	169.50
		iv. Revival of Defunct Lift Irrigation Projects	0.00	0.00	0.00	2703.16
		v. Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana (BKVY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	2975.30
		vi. Canal Lining & System Rehabilitation Programme	0.00	660.55	20.00	0.00
		vii. Construction of Check Dams	989.53	885.00	883.36	828.53
		Sub-Total	5437.08	4049.08	2843.86	13885.39
6	Energy	i. Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana (BGJY)	4.50	0.00	0.00	1200.00
		ii. Biju Saharanchal Vidyutikaran Yojana	0.00	0.00	1.40	115.00

		iii. Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Bidyutikaran Yojana	121.62	0.00	121.62	13633.00
		Sub-Total	126.12	0.00	123.02	14948.00
7	a) Handicrafts / Cottage Industries	Promotion/ Marketing of Handicrafts Industries/ Enterprises	6.90	5.00	12.60	10.00
	b) Textiles/ Handlooms	i. Promotion of Handloom Industries	41.891	35.658	17.82	117.612
		ii. Promotion of Rural Craft	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		iii. Promotion of Sericulture Industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Sub-Total	48.79	40.66	30.42	127.61
8	Small Scale Industries	i. Biju Atma Nijukti Yojana (BANY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Promotion of Coir Industries, Coir Cluster, Enterprises Development Programme, Promotion of Khadi & Village Industries	278.55	182.55	182.15	153.29
		Sub-Total	278.55	182.55	182.15	153.29
9	Works (Roads & Bridges)	Construction/ Improvement of Roads & Bridges (Including Rural Works)	3715.06	6574.43	5682.33	30444.52
		Sub-Total	3715.06	6574.43	5682.33	30444.52
10	Water Supply & Sanitation	i. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)/ Swaccha Bharat Abhiyan (SBA),	9490.45	20000.00	14500.12	20000.00
		ii. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Urban Water Supply & Sanitation	4486.01	4314.56	4314.56	8884.58
		Sub-Total	13976.46	24314.56	18814.68	28884.58
11	Forest	Increasing the Green Cover in the state excluding economic plantation	147.24	47.72	47.72	8.42
		Sub-Total	147.24	47.72	47.72	8.42
12	Other Special Areas Programme	MLALAD/ MPLAD/ SDP/ Critical Gap Fund	1104.72	2235.00	822.25	1932.00
		Sub-Total	1104.72	2235.00	822.25	1932.00
13	Health & Family Welfare	Primary Health Care (Rural/ Urban), Sanitation Programme, Secondary Health Care, National Health Mission (NHM) (activity to be specified)	3515.22	4044.81	3831.62	5715.35
		Sub-Total	3515.22	4044.81	3831.62	5715.35
14	Sports & Youth Services	Construction of Sports Complex/ Stadium	100.00	90.00	90.00	40.00
		Sub-Total	100.00	90.00	90.00	40.00
15	Development of SC/ ST	Construction/ Renovation of Educational Institution	0.00	0.00	0.00	1022.84

	Women & Child Development	a. Child Welfare	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		i. Construction of Anganwadi Centre	1050.00	2800.00	2184.00	7000.00
		ii. ICDS	4431.27	3065.25	3065.25	799.25
		iii. Other Child Welfare Schemes-Pre-School Education	113.35	214.29	214.29	254.20
		b. Women Welfare/ Empowerment of Women	220.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		i. Women Self- Help Groups	0.00	588.10	588.10	600.00
		Sub-Total	5814.62	6667.64	6051.64	9676.29
16	Housing & Urban Development	i. National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM).	38.67	68.00	65.00	81.00
		ii. Development of Parks/ Greenery & Afforestation.	9.58	14.00	2.00	27.70
		iii. Protection, Conservation & Development of Water Bodies.	8.21	15.00	13.00	46.00
		iv. Solid Waste Management	199.57	409.50	392.50	434.05
		Sub-Total	256.03	506.50	472.50	588.75
17	Urban Sewerage & Sanitation	i. Urban Sewerage Schemes,	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Execution of Other Sewerage & Sanitation Work	13.27	216.00	199.00	274.00
		Sub-Total	13.27	216.00	199.00	274.00
		Grand Total	5041.97	8794.14	60687.82	137548.87

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Hon'ble Chairperson and all the participants by Deputy Director (P&S) DPMU Balasore.

Collector-cum-Member Secretary,
DPC, Balasore

Chairperson,
District Planning Committee,
Balasore

List of Members present in the 13th District Planning Committee meeting		
held on 26.10.2016 .		
50	Sj. Kuber Behera,DLO Balasore	District Level Officer/Sectoral Officer
51	Ms Golapi Goparani Murmu,A.D Textile ,Balasore	do
52	Sj.Pratap Chandra Mohanty,E.E Balasore-II	do
53	Sj.Nandadulal Gharai	do
54	Sj. Trilochan Sahoo, E.E.RW Div Jaleswar	do
55	Sj.Jharanidhar Patra,DDH,Balasore	do
56	Sj. Sankar Ch.Murmu, Dist Employment Officer, Balasore	do
57	Sj.Krushna Ch.Rout ,Principal ITI Balasore	do
58	Sj.Sambhu Charan Mundari,A.E ITDA,Nilgiri	do
59	Sj.Pratap Kumar Samal,A.E.E,ITDA Nilgiri	do
60	Sj.B.K Nayak,E.E L.I Div Jaleswar	do
61	Sj.Chandu Murmu, E.E L.I Div., Balasore	do
62	Sj Sudam Ku.Nayak, PP, DDA Balasore	do
63	Dr. Nityananda Das, CDVO, Balasore	do
64	Sj.Kalyan Kumar Sawn,P.D Watershed,Balasore	do
65	Sj.Barisa Murmu I/C Ad.Fishery Officer Balasore	do
66	Sj.S.K Ghadai DIA Fisheries Officer Balasore	do
67	Sj. Bijay Kumar Tripathy, D.D. P&S, DPMU, Balasore	do
68	Sj.E.D Raju Manager DIC Balasore	do
69	Sj. G.Murmu, GM, DIC Balasore	do
70	Sj.Gangadhar Das J.E. Soro Municipality	do
71	Dr.Nanda Kishore Bhuyan,D.H.M.O Balasore	do
72	Sj.Er.Anil Kumar Panda.A.E.E Sadar Block Balasore	do
73	Sj.P.P Pati,DPM,NHM Balasore	do
74	Sj.Gadadhar Pati ADSWO Balasore	do
75	Sj.Sarbeswar Routroy SDO Drainage sub-Division Balasore	do
76	Sj.B.C Dhal,AGM NABARD,Balasore	do
77	Sj.Golak ch.Behera,Dist Manager OAIC	do
78	Sj.Dr.Debabrata Tripathy,D.A.M.O	do
79	Sj.Ramesh Kumar Sabat,E.E MI Div.Balasore	do
80	Sj. Pankaj Ku Mallik, DRCS Balasore	do
81	Sj.Ajaya Ku.Mohapatra E.O Nilgiri NAC	do
82	Sj.K Harekrishna,LDM Balaosre	do
83	Dr. Debasis Nayak, A.E., NHM, Balasore	do
84	Sj.Deepak Ku Sahu, DIPRO, Balasore	do
85	Ms. Deepta Behera, Finance Expert, DPMU, Balasore	do
86	Smt. Elina Mishra, MPLE, DPMU Balasore	do
87	Ms.Suchandra Pani, Economist, DPMU Balasore	do

List of Members present in the 13th District Planning Committee meeting held on 26.10.2016 .		
1	Sj. Aswini Kumar Patra, Hon'ble Chairperson, DPC Balasore-cum-MLA, Jaleswar	Chairperson, DPC, Balasore
2	Sj. Ananta Das, Hon'ble Minister Higher Education, Odisha-cum-MLA, Bhograi	Permanent Invitee, DPC
3	Sj. Rabindra Kumar Jena, Hon'ble MP, Lok Sabha, Balasore	do
4	Sj Arjun Charan Sethi, Hon'ble MP, Lok Sabha, Bhadrak	do
5	Sj. Pramod Kumar Das	Collector-cum-Member Secretary, DPC
6	Sj. Jiban Pradip Dash, Hon'ble MLA, Balasore	Permanent Invitee, DPC
7	Sj. Sukanta Kumar Nayak, Hon'ble MLA, Nilgiri	do
8	Sj. Jyoti Prakash Panigrahi, Hon'ble MLA, Simulia	do
9	Sj. Gobinda Chandra Das, Hon'ble MLA, Remuna	do
10	Sj. Parshuram Dhada, Hon'ble MLA, Soro	do
11	Smt. Nibedita Mohanty, President, Zilla Parishad, Member DPC, Balasore, Balasore	Member, DPC
12	Sri Kamalakanta Gharai	do
13	Sri Naba Krushna Das	do
14	Sri Sarbeswar Nayak	do
15	Smt. Lopamudra Dhar	do
16	Smt. Subasini Biswal	do
17	Smt. Sabitri Das	do
18	Smt. Sarita Giri	do
19	Smt. Saudamini Singh	do
20	Sri Rabindra Nath Andia	do
21	Sri Trilochan Behera	do
22	Smt. Meena Mohanty	do
23	Sj. Trilochan Pradhan, P.D. DRDA, Balasore	District Level Officer/Sectoral Officer
24	Sj. Alok Kumar Sahu Chairman, Balasore Municipality	do
25	Sj. Dipti ranjan Sethi, BDO, Bhograi	do
26	Sj. Sabyasachi Panda, BDO, Simulia	do
27	Sj. Sibananda Swain, BDO, Khaira	do
28	Sj. Umakanta Nayak, BDO, Bahanaga	do
29	Sj. Manas ranjan Roy, BDO, Nilgiri	do
30	Smt. Minati Jagadev, BDO, Baliapal	do
31	Sj. Harihar Jena, BDO, Balasore Sadar	do
32	Sj. Hemanta Kumar Mohanta, BDO, Oupada	do
33	Sj. Dharmananda Behera, BDO, Basta	do
34	Sj. Himansu Sekhar Mohapatra, Bis. Municipality	do
35	Sj. Suresh Chandra Raut, E.E, RWSS, Balasore	do
36	Sj. Arun Kumar Barik, AEE RWSS Sub-Division	do
37	Sj. Manas Ranjan sethi AEE, (R&B) Sub-Division	do
38	Sj. N.C Dora, ACF Balasore WL division	do
39	Sj. Niranjan Mohalik, E.E. Balasore Irrigation Division	do
40	Sj. Nabin Ch. Singh Secretary BRIT, Balasore	do
41	Sj. Nirmal Kanti Jena, DEE, Balasore Irr. sub-Div	do
42	Sj. Sudarsan Ghadai, J.E Jaleswar Municipality	do
43	Sj. S. Satpathy, E O, Jaleswar Municipality	do
44	D. Hrushikesh Kandi, D.E. O Balasore	do
45	Sj. Surendra Prasad Sankhua, DPC, SSA, Balasore	do
46	Dr. B.N Das, CDMO, Balasore	do
47	Sj. Purna Chandra Jena, D.S.O Balasore	do
48	Sj. B.S. Parida, SE, NESCO, Balasore	do
49	Sj. Mahesh Prasad Mahapatra, A.D.W.O(H.Q) Balasore	do

CHAPTER- I

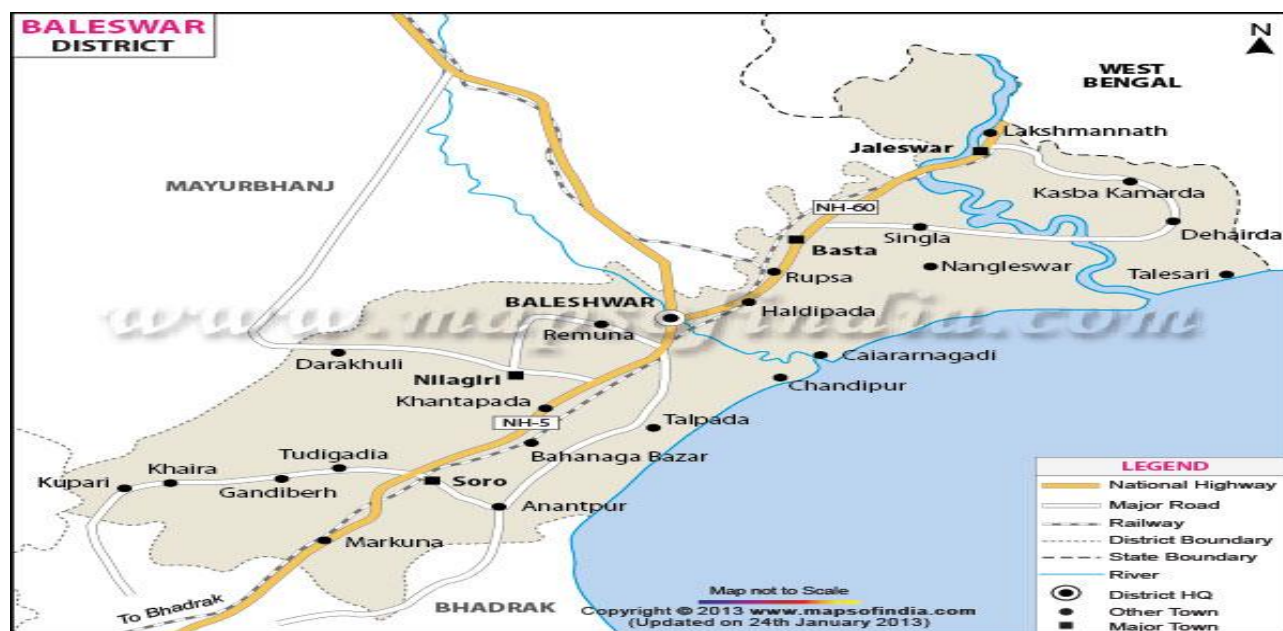
District Back ground and Profile

1.1 Introduction:

Comprehensive District Annual Plan of Balasore district for the year 2017-18 is reflected in this volume. According to the order and instructions of the Planning & Coordination Department, Government of Odisha the respective district has to prepare the plan in house. Accordingly, staffs of District Planning & Monitoring Unit (DPMU) had conducted the workshop at Block level. The Experts appointed in the Analytical Wing of DPMU has been specifically engaged for preparation of the Comprehensive District Annual Plan (CDAP). So also, in order to meet the urgent nature of work, four numbers of persons have been engaged for two months in twelve Blocks for collection of CDP Data. This document has been prepared by DPMU (Planning wing), Balasore with the help of Govt machineries and PRI members of the district in a participatory & consultative manner. Stakeholders from grassroot till the district level have come forward to contribute to the plan of the district. Opinion of people, their need and aspiration which came up during the series of consultative workshops have been meticulously captured in this document. Guidelines as enshrined in the manual (MIDP) has been strictly adhered while preparing this document. The document has very scrupulously incorporated the feelings, aspirations and needs of the citizen of Balasore. Apart from common people who have contributed to this document, PRI members, Government officials, NGOs, media as well as members from academics and business house have actively shared their concern and vision for the district.

1.2 Profile of the District: Balasore lies on the northern most part of the state having 21 degree 03' to 21 degree 59' North Latitude & 86 degree 20' to 87 degree 29' East Longitude. The average altitude of the district is 19.08 metre. The district has a total area of 3806 km². It is bounded by Bay of Bengal in the East, Mayurbhanj district in the West, Midnapore (W.B.) district in the North and Bhadrak district in the South. It has a massive coast line of 81 kms. The district head quarter, Balasore is 204 kms from the State Capital, Bhubaneswar.

1.1: Map of Balasore District



1.3: Historical Background of the district: Balasore District, also known as Baleshwar District. Baleshwar District is one of the 30 administrative districts of Odisha state in eastern India. The name of the district has been derived from the name of the ancient town **Balasore** that was mythologically as well as historically significant. Legend ascribes that this district of **Odisha** has been named as per the LORD BANESHWAR (LORD SHIVA) of the town, which subsequently changed to Balasore during the Mughal rule. The name Balasore is also ascribed to the Persian word “BALA-E-SHORE” that means “**Town in the sea**”.

The history of Balasore is the amalgamation of several cultures and civilizations. However Balasore was a part of the ancient Kalinga, which later came under the jurisdiction of Toshala or Utkal till the death of Mukunda Deva. The history of Balasore witnessed a quick succession of several dynasties in its bosom. When the power of the indigenous Hindu kings fell short to retain their kingdom with a strong foundation, the Mughals emerged and annexed it in 1568. The Marahattas overpowered Mughals and the realm of Balasore was passed into the hands of the Marhatta Rajas of Nagpur. As far as the history of Balasore is concerned, there was a constant strife among the different rulers over the entire tract of Balasore. Finally during the British expedition in India, the absolute political power came in the hands of the British Raj.

The present history of Balasore is recorded from the commencement of the British imperialism in India along with the entire region of Odisha. Balasore was the important site of the British administration in Eastern India. The East India Company ceded this part of Balasore to the British Government in England by a treaty called treaty of Deogaon, which was the beginning of the British era in the history of Balasore. But as the documented history of Balasore depicts, the English settlement in Balasore began during the reign of the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan far back in 1634. However the British arrived at that time with the design to establish their trade in the profitable region of India. They settled in Balasore because of its positional significance.

The first English factories were established in Balasore in 1640. During this time the Dutch and Danish settlements were also found established their bases in Balasore. Balasore as a separate district was recognized in year 1828 when it was a part of the Bengal Presidency. But with the creation of the State of Odisha as a separate functional unit, on 1st April 1936, Balasore was annexed with Odisha. After independence the whole of Odisha has undergone several changes owing to the alteration in its boundaries.

The princely state of Nilgiri was added as a part of Balasore when it was merged into the **state of Odisha** in January 1948. Similarly on 3rd April, 1993 Bhadrak Sub-division was dissected out of it as a separate district. Copper coins excavated from Bhograi and statues of Lord Buddha unearthed from places like Avana, Kupari, Basta & Ajodhya signify the existence of Buddhism in Balasore which was popular during the rule of Bhoumakar dynasty. The statues of Lord Mahavira found at Jaleswar, Balasore & Avana date back to the 10-11th century and show the existence of Jainism in the region. It's the birthplace of linguist and novelist Fakir Mohan Senapati, considered to be the saviour of modern Oriya language and an eminent freedom fighter also birthplace of famous Oriya poet Kabibar Radhanath Roy.

1.4: Natural Resources: Broadly the district is divided into three geographical regions, namely, the Coastal belt, the inner alluvial plain and the North-Western hills. The coastal belt

Comprehensive District Plan 2017-18

is about 81 km wide and is shaped like a strip. In this region, sand dunes are noticed along the coast with some ridges. This region is mostly flooded with brackish water of estuarine rivers which is unsuitable for cultivation. Presently this area is utilized for coconut and betel cultivation. Shrimp culture and salt manufacturing units are also developing in this area recently. The second contiguous geographical region is deltaic alluvial plain. It is a wide stretch of highly fertile and irrigated land. This area is highly populous and devoid of any jungle. The third region, north-western hilly region covers most of Nilagiri Sub-division. It is mostly hilly terrain and vegetated with tropical semi-ever green forests. The Hills of Nilagiri has the highest peak of 543 metre above the sea level. The scheduled tribes of the district are mostly seen in this region.

Balasore, the coastal district of Odisha is crisscrossed with perennial and estuarine rivers because of its proximity to the sea. Two important rivers of Odisha, namely:-Budhabalanga and Subarnarekha pass through this district from west to east before falling into the Bay of Bengal. The irrigation system in Balasore district is very much widespread.

The soil of Balasore district is mostly alluvial laterite. The soil of Central region is mostly clay, clay loam and sandy loam which is very fertile for paddy and other farm produces. Nilagiri Sub-division is mostly gravelly and lateritic soil, which is less fertile. A small strip of saline soil is also seen along the extreme coastal part of the district. The rocket launching site at Balasore is situated in a place called Chandipur located on the Bay of Bengal. The Interim Test Range in Chandipur is responsible for carrying out tests for various missiles such as Agni, Prithvi, and Trishul etc.

Table 1.1: District Overview

Feature	Unit	Balasore	Odisha
Geographical area	Sq.km.	3806	155707
Total population(2011 census report)	Number	2,320,529	4,19,74,218
Sub-divisions	Number	2	58
Blocks	Number	12	314
Panchayat Samities	Number	12	314
Tahasils	Number	12	171
Revenue villages	Number	3049	51349
No. of Inhabited Revenue Villages	Number	2774	47529
No. of Uninhabited Revenue Villages	Number	275	3820
Gram Panchayats	Number	360	6234
Nagar Panchayats(Municipalities)	Number	3	35
Nagar Panchayats (Notified Area Councils)	Number	1	68
Urban habitations(Wards)	Number	80	1631
No of Police Stations	Number	23	465
No. of Parliament Constituency	Number	1	21
No. of Assembly Constituency	Number	8	147
Length of rail network	Km.	114.98	2338.93
Railway Stations	Nos.	14	225
Passenger halts	Nos.	4	56

Feature	Unit	Balasore	Odisha
Length of different type of roads			
National Highways	Km.	119	3592
State Highways	Km.	31	4959
Major District Roads	Km.	189	3181
Other District Roads	Km.	327	6092
Rural Roads	Km.	1221	27402
Forest Roads	Km.	82	7467
PS Roads	Km.	1360	20326
GP Roads	Km.	4282	139944
Total	Km.	7611	212963
Length of road/sq-km of geographical area		1.152	1.3677
Irrigated agriculture(Kharif)	%to cultivated area	55.58	46.39
Irrigated agriculture(Rabi)	%to cultivated area	42.02	22.77
Barren &Wasteland	"000"ha	10	840
Forests	"000"ha	33	5813
Major and medium dams	Number	0	80
Large and medium industries	Number	19	334

Source: District Statistical Abstract 2011

1.5 Administrative Setup:

The district is divided into 12 CD blocks namely, Bahanaga, Balasore, Baliapal, Basta, Bhograi, Jaleswar, Khaira, Nilgiri, Oupada, Remuna, Simulia and Soro. For land records and revenue Administration the district is divided in to12 Tahasils. Regarding, villages and Gram Panchayats, the district has in total 3049 villages. These villages are under the jurisdiction of 360 Gram Panchayats out of which 2774 villages are inhabited village and 275 villages are uninhabited village.

Graph 1.2 Administrative Block



Table-1.2: Administrative units

Blocks	Gram Panchayats	No. of Villages
Bahanaga	24	174
BalasoreSadar	37	313
Baliapal	28	231
Basta	31	339
Bhograi	50	339
Jaleswar	35	296
Khaira	37	368
Nilgiri	25	154
Oupada	11	162
Remuna	36	360
Simulia	22	152
Soro	24	161
Total	360	3049

1.6 Demographic Profile: Balasore is one of the most populous districts of the state. It occupies only 2.44% of the total land mass of the state but accommodates 5.50% of total population. The population density of the district (610) is very high; more than double that of Orissa State (270). The decadal growth rate (2001-2011) of population in the district is also high (14.6%) as against 14.0% for the State.

Table-1.3: Demographic Details of the District

Description	2011	2001
Actual Population	2,320,529	2,024,508
Male	1,185,787	1,036,511
Female	1,134,742	987,997
Population Growth	14.62%	19.33%
Area Sq. Km	3,806	3,806
Density/km ²	610	532
Proportion to Orissa Population	5.53%	5.50%
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	957	953
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	943	944
Average Literacy	79.8%	70.56%
Male Literacy	87%	81.69%
Female Literacy	72.3%	58.90%
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	288,672	296,087
Male Population (0-6 Age)	148,565	152,338
Female Population (0-6 Age)	140,107	143,749

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Child Proportion (0-6 Age)	12.44%	14.63%
Boys Proportion (0-6 Age)	12.53%	14.70%
Girls Proportion (0-6 Age)	12.35%	14.55%

Table-1.4: Population Composition of the District

Age-group (in years)	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
0-4	197458	101496	95962	178386	91654	86732	19072	9842	9230
5-9	227892	116572	111320	206010	105337	100673	21882	11235	10647
10-14	243440	124011	119429	219553	111708	107845	23887	12303	11584
15-19	214714	109635	105079	191140	97594	93546	23574	12041	11533
20-24	209861	105710	104151	185849	93842	92007	24012	11868	12144
25-29	210463	104886	105577	187223	93628	93595	23240	11258	11982
30-34	178885	90986	87899	158039	80673	77366	20846	10313	10533
35-39	170873	87203	83670	150514	77029	73485	20359	10174	10185
40-44	145554	76152	69402	127768	66856	60912	17786	9296	8490
45-49	127263	66773	60490	111582	58392	53190	15681	8381	7300
50-54	100352	52800	47552	88055	46178	41877	12297	6622	5675
55-59	77071	39371	37700	67884	34359	33525	9187	5012	4175
60-64	73505	37263	36242	65951	33274	32677	7554	3989	3565
65-69	52635	27044	25591	47870	24527	23343	4765	2517	2248
70-74	41805	20971	20834	37802	19011	18791	4003	1960	2043
75-79	21662	11137	10525	19467	10022	9445	2195	1115	1080
80+	23581	12022	11559	21039	10829	10210	2542	1193	1349
Age not stated	3515	1755	1760	3104	1553	1551	411	202	209
Total	2320529	1185787	1134742	2067236	1056466	1010770	253293	129321	123972

Table No-1.5: Demographic Characteristics

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS				
SL.NO	PARAMETERS/INDICATORS	MALE	FEMALE	AVERAGE
1	FERTILITY RATE	2.03	2.49	2.3
2	a) Infant Mortality Rate	NA	NA	47
	b) Maternal Mortality Rate	NA	NA	218
	c) Neo Natal Mortality Rate	NA	NA	35
	d) Under Five Mortality Rate	NA	NA	62
3	LIFE EXPENTANCY AT BIRTH			
4	AGE AT MARRIAGE	21	18	19.5
5	FAMILY PLANNING COVERAGE	1.9	49.8	
6	TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES			586253

Source: AHS DATA – Annual Health Survey Report by Govt. of India

Table-1.6 Social Group Composition

Social Group	Male	Female	Total	% of SC to Total Population	% of ST to Total Population	% of Male to Total Population	% of Female to Total Population
SC	243597	234989	478586	20.62	11.88	51.10	48.90
ST	137748	137930	275678				
Others	804,442	761,823	15,66,265				
Total	1,185,787	1,134,742	2,320,529				

Source: District Statistical Handbook, Balasore 2011

The district has high concentration of SC population with comparison to the concentration of ST population. Percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population in the district is 20.62% as against 17.1% in the entire state. In contrast, the percentage of ST in Balasore district is only 11.88% as against 22.8% in the entire state.

Table-1.7: Public Infrastructure and Services

Infrastructure	Availability norm	Actual status	Requirement	Shortfall
Pucca road	Each habitation	1548	4158	-2610
Bus Service				
Electricity connection	Each habitation	3690	4158	-468
Piped water	Each habitation	1611	4158	-2547
Public Toilet				
Drainage System				
Gram Pan. office	Each GP headquarter	288	361	-1
PDS outlet	Per1500population	1446	1611	-165
Anganwadi	Each habitation	3630	4158	-528
Primary school	Each village	2227	2586	-359
Secondary school	Each Gram Panchayat	556	289	+267
College	Per20000 population	56	121	-65
PHC	Per30000 population	66	81	-15
Sub-centre	Per5000 population	275	483	-208
Hospital	At every block headquarter	15	12	+3
Veterinary Clinic	Each block headquarter	21	12	+9
Livestock Aid center	Each Gram Panchayat	114	289	-175
Police station	Each block headquarter& ULB	21	16	+5
Police outpost	Each Gram Panchayat	18	289	-271
Post office	Per5000population	74	483	-409
Bank/credit agency	Per5000population	148	483	-335

Source: Survey

Table-1.8: Public Infrastructure and service quality: Anganwadi Centers

Facility	Norm	Requirement as per norm	Actual status	Gap
Provision of Anganwadi	Per 1500population	1611	3630	+2019
Location	In each habitation	4158	3630	-528
Housing of Anganwadi	Dedicated Pucca building	4158	252	-3906
Provision of ASHA	Per1000population	2416	1847	-569
Human resource	1AWWand1assistant/ Anganwadi	8316	5653	-2663
Toilet facility	Attached toilet	4158	35	-4123
Water facility	Potable drinking water connection	4158	Nil	-4158
Wash facility	Separate place for washing hands with adequate soap and water	4158	122	-4036

Source: Survey

Table-1.9: Infrastructure and service quality: Schools

Service	Facility	Norm	Requirement as per norm	Actual Status	Gap
Primary School	Provision of primary school	Each habitation	3052	2409	1093
	Location	Within 1 km	3052	0	3052
	Housing of school	Dedicated pucca building	3059	3466	+43
	Toilet facility	1 toilet unit consisting of 2 latrines and 3 urinals, separate toilet for girls	649	1760	+1111
	Classroom	1 classroom per 40 students, all classroom fitted with blackboard, map and informative charts	NA	NA	-
	Staff	1 teacher per 40 students plus a clerk and an assistant	NA	NA	-
Secondary school	Provision of secondary school	As per local condition	289	556	+267
	Housing of school	Dedicated pucca building	289	289	0
	Toilet facility	1 toilet unit consisting of 2 latrines and 3 urinals	NA	NA	-
		Separate toilet for girls	289	180	109

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	Classroom	1 classroom per 40 students, all classroom fitted with blackboard, maps and informative charts	289	NA	-
	Staff	1 teacher per 40 students, some female teachers plus technical and administrative staff	NA	NA	-
	Other facilities	Laboratories of required standard	289	220	
		Playground	289	NA	-
		Sports facilities / gymnasium	289	NA	-
		Drinking water facilities	289	245	

Table-1.10: Public Infrastructure and service quality: Health Institutions

Facility	Norm	Requirement as per norm	Actual status	Gap
Health Sub Center				
Provision of sub- centre	Per5000population	483	275	-208
Human resource	1ANM, 1MPW and 1 worker	1449	627	-822
Equipment	Medical kit.	483	275	-208
Housing	Dedicated Pucca building	483	87	-396
Health Center(Single doctor PHC)				
Provision of single doctor PHC	Per30,000population	81	66	-15
Own building	Dedicated Pucca building	81	66	-15
	ECG	81	-	-81
	X-ray and accessories	81	-	-81
Hospital(UPHC/CHC)				
Provision of rural hospital	At every block head quarter	12	14	+2
Own building	Dedicated Pucca building	12	14	+2
	X-ray and accessories	14	5	-9
	Ambulance services	14	4	-10

Source: CDMO office Balasore

Table-1.11: Health Institutional Status of the District

No of District Head Quarter Hospital	1
No of Sub-Divisional Hospital (SDH)	1
No. of CHCs	17
No. of PHC (New)s	69
No. of total medical institutions	88
No. of PPC	04
No. of Post mortem Centre	07

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No. of ANM Training Centre	01
No. of Sub-centres	275
S.Cs having building	110
No. of hospital beds:- Sanctioned vs. Functional	587/664
No Of Janani Express	15
No. of Ambulance	10
No.of JSSK institutions	30
No. of Delivery Points	30
No. of ASHA	1929
NO. of GKS	2448
No. of SNCU-II	01
No. of NBCC	33
No. of NRC	01
No. of MHU	02

Source: DPMU, NHM, Balasore

Socio- Economic Information

Table-1.12: Comparison of Literacy Rate of Balasore District & Odisha

Name	All CLASSES			RURAL			URBAN		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Balasore	79.8	87.0	72.3	79.2	86.7	71.3	84.7	89.9	80.1
Odisha	72.9	81.6	64.0	70.2	79.6	60.7	85.7	90.7	80.4

Source: District Statistical HandBook, Balasore 2011

Literacy rates of the district are much higher than state average. Average literacy rate of Balasore in 2011 were 79.8% compared to 72.9 of Odisha. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 87% and 72.3% respectively.

Table-1.13: Literacy & Education

S.I	Parameter/Indicator	Male	Female	Total
1.	Enrollment in Primary school	121198	115879	237077
2.	Coverage of Mid-day meal	180520	153167	333687
3.	Enrollment in Secondary school	37524	36308	73832

Table-1.14: Employment and Self-employment

S.I	Parameter/Indicator	Male	Female	Total
1	Registered in employment exchange	33120	15720	48840
2	Total unemployed	33120	15720	48840
3	Educated unemployed	31868	15537	47405
4	Skilled Un employed	5543	366	5909

Source: District Emploment Office, Balasore

Table-1.15: Agriculture and allied Farm sector Activities

Parameter/Indicator	Unit	Status
Total agriculture land	Ha	2,50,550(66% of the total geographical area)
Total area cultivated by Paddy	Ha	2,20,830
Irrigated agriculture (irrigated potential for Kharif-49%)	Ha	1,23,846
Irrigated potential for Rabi	Ha	85,740
Non-irrigated agriculture	Ha	40,964
Wastelands(Cultivable waste land)	Ha	9576
Barren & Uncultivable land	Ha	10,008
Landless families depending on agriculture	%	NA
District Average agriculture produce(paddy) Year 2012-13	Quintals	
Rabi	Quintals	45.98
Kharif	Quintals	26.30
Total farmers in the district	Numbers	2,73,289
Numers of Marginal farmers	Numbers	1,28,360
Numbers of Small farmers in the district	Numbers	1,22,163
Numbers of Big farmers in the district	Numbers	22,766
Per capita income from agriculture		NA
Total dairy livestock	Number	1,46,233
Total land under grazing	Ha	NA
Total milk production	MT	163.13
Per Capita milk Production	MT	0.000070392
Per capita income from dairy business	Rs	NA
Total number of registered dairies	Number	01
Total number of meat animals	Number	2,67,695
Total meat production	MT	3.6564 MT
Per Capita Meat Production	MT	0.000001577
Per capita income from meat production	NA	NA
Total Number of Poultry farm(Broiler)	Number	711
Egg production per day	Number	48,000
Total number of Piggeries firms	Numbers	NA

Total land under commercial forest cultivation	Ha	NA
Per capita forest produce(timber,Non timber)	QTL	NA
Per capita income from forest produce	In Rs	NA

Table-1.16: Information on Industry and Commerce

Parameters/indicators	Unit	Status
Total land under industries	Ha	NA
Total number of primary sector industries	Numbers	1223
Total number of secondary sector industries	Numbers	9
Total number of tertiary sector industries	Numbers	NA
State owned industrial areas	Numbers	2
SEZs	Numbers	Nil
Total number of registered SSI units	Number	232
Total number of un-registered SSI units/HH Industries	Number	5406
Percentage of organized sector industries	%	NA
Percentage of unorganized sector industries	%	NA
Percentage of polluting/Hazardous industries	%	NA
Per capita industrial produce	%	NA
Per capita income from industries	%	NA

Source: DIC, Balasore

Table-1.17: Information on Economy & Commerce-Agriculture and allied farm sector activities

Parameter/Indicator	Unit	Status
Total agricultural land(including horticulture)	'000'Ha	258.78
Irrigated agriculture	'000'Ha	Kharif-147.57 (59.03%) Rabi- 104.96 (41.98%)
Non-irrigated agriculture	'000'Ha	Kharif- 102.43 (40.97%) Rabi-145.04 (58.02%)
Wastelands/uncultivable lands	'000'Ha	24.00
Average landholding	Ha	0.93
Landless families dependent on agriculture	%	3.45
Per capita agriculture produce	Quintals	4.81
Per capita income from agriculture	Rs.	4265
Total dairy livestock	Number	901306
Total land under grazing	'000'Ha	16
Per capita milk availability/day	gms	88
Per capita income from dairy business	Rs.	378
Total number of registered dairies	Number	14
Total number of meat animals	Number	372397
Per capita meat availability/year	Kilogram	1.826
Per capita income from meat production	Rs.	345
Total number of registered poultries	Number	85
Total number of fishing families	Number	27997
Per capita fish availability/year	Kilogram	5.13

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Per capita income from fish production	Rs.	914
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Table 1.18: Index of the District

SI No.	Parameter/ Indicator	Balasore	Odisha
1	HDI value	0.559	0.579
2	HDI rank in the state	18	—
3	GDI	0.519	0.546
4	GDI rank in the state	14	—
5	Education Index	0.77	0.723
6	Income Index	0.466	0.545
7	Health Index	0.442	0.468
8	Fertility Rate	2.1	
9	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	47	57
10	Maternal Mortality Rate	218	258
11	Neo Natal Mortality Rate	35	
12	Under Five Mortality rate	58	
13	Sex Ratio	957	978
14	Child Sex Ratio	943	934

Source: CDMO, Balasore

Table-1.19: Participation in Economic Activities

	Total workers population	Total worker male	Total worker female	Main worker population	Main worker (male)	Main worker (Female)
Total	645133	532087	113046	483345	439792	43553
Rural	579649	475821	103828	425806	388723	37083
Urban	65484	56266	9218	57539	51069	6470

Source: Census, 2011

Table-1.20: Public Distribution

Sl. No	Block/ULB	No of PDS Shop	Rice in MT			Wheat in Qtls	Kerosene in K.Lit
			Annapurna	Antodaya	PHH		
1	Bahanaga	45	67	4904	108423	1466.10	69.0
2	Balasore	115	307	7799	212743	2296.11	136
3	Baliapal	104	295	5757	142289	1511.80	101
4	Basta	86	223	5269	154002	1625.71	98.5
5	Bhograi	127	456	9199	231243	2177.25	148.5
6	Jaleswar	124	274	7499	164401	1594.87	105
7	Khaira	108	270	6103	148571	1937.70	95
8	Nilgiri	85	160	5555	104209	654.66	66.5
9	Oupada	35	53	2714	67510	775.14	43.5
10	Remuna	100	279	6556	167877	1932.70	106.5
11	Simulia	78	112	3828	100777	1151.26	64.5
12	Soro	76	196	4705	113292	1508.43	72.5
13	Balasore(M)	20	159	857	62479	1337.17	40
14	Soro(M)	14	46	786	22125	258.51	14
15	Jaleswar(M)	13	34	335	13722	195.91	9
16	Nilgiri (NAC)	7	17	435	9662	73.57	6.5

Source: As per the official Data 2017

Chapter-II

SWOT analysis of the district and Individual sectors

A SWOT analysis/ SWOT matrix is being used in a structured planning method to evaluate the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats involved in a project or in a business venture. With this view the purpose is to find out the critical issues, problems and opportunities for action. The relevance of each item of strength, weakness, opportunity and threat (SWOT) is identified for each sector and details of SWOT analysis results are given here under for each sector. Balasore has a long coastline and fertile agriculture land. Agriculture is the major source of livelihoods. It is well connected with roads and rails. Its proximity to port, industrial centers coupled with better law and order situation provide overall development opportunities. The district has a good potential for marine fisheries, creek river mouths serves as ideal ground for brackish water pisciculture, Rice Husk based gasifier for power generation. Frequent occurrence of natural calamities stands as a barrier to economic progress of the district in the agricultural front. In the present chapter SWOT analysis sector-wise SWOT analysis of the district is carried out.

SWOT Analysis of the District

Strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertile agricultural land • Suitable climate for the production of variety of agricultural and horticultural products • Availability of labour force • Ensured scope in dairy and Goatery • Sufficient availability of ponds and reservoirs and marine water for aquaculture • Availability of natural and forest resources especially in Nilagiri block • Politically active and strong PRIs • Active DRDA • Widespread road and rail connectivity • Health Index of Balasore is higher than the state average, as per Orissa Human Development Report(2004) • Literacy level is higher in case of male and females as compared to state average • Presence of rivers and reservoirs in the district • Community based Institutions are formed and strengthened the traditional village committees, youth clubs, women SHGs. • Higher women literacy rate as compared to state and India's average • Maximum villages are electrified.
Weakness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and inadequate irrigation facilities • Rainfed agriculture • Pest infestation • Poor marketing and inadequate storage facilities • Schemes are not working properly • Depletion of ground water level • Poor facilities for marketing of milk discourages people to adopt dairy farming • Depletion of grazing lands and loss of grazing land to urbanization spree. • Road development and water supply are still major issues in some areas.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the intra-district or link roads in the villages remains cut off during the rainy season • Inadequate infrastructural, equipments and service facilities • Lack of Super-speciality services at district headquarter hospital • Some blocks in the district are malaria prone • Considerable IMR & MMR • Lack of reliable health care services in remote areas • Lack of awareness among people regarding health and family welfare • Many school buildings do not have proper infrastructure • Scarcity of teachers and other staff in the schools. • Poor coordination between teachers, PRI members and parents • Non- accountability of teachers towards performance of the students • Poor status of cottage industries • Lack of awareness among people regarding sanitation especially in rural areas • Scarcity of drinking water due to defunct tubewells and ground water depletion • Contamination of water and severity of water borne diseases • Involvement of community in govt. programmes is very low • Non- availability of work for labourers in the village • Easy availability of liquor results into household violence and antisocial activities • Number of Anganwadi centres does not have building. • Inadequate remuneration in agricultural activities. • Unemployment and poverty may lead to social disorders • Social stigma still in force. • Dowry-related torture and deaths is quite rampant in the district.
<p>Opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural productivity can still be enhanced through farm mechanization • Establishment of village level mandis will provide better price of produce to the farmers • Better storage(like cold storage) will stop distress sale and farmers will get better prices for their produce • Replacement of indigenous cattle population with the crossbreed cattle can lead to increase in milk production • Farm ponds can be created under MGNREGS, and reservoirs can be utilized for fingerling production. • Optimal and need based use of NTFP can be undertaken to raise economic status of tribals and other forest dwellers. • Eco- tourism can be promoted as there is sufficient scope for this. • All weather road network in the district will promote agricultural activities and well being of the people • Possibility of creating adequate infrastructure with the help of industrial houses • Development of micro enterprises and promotion of allied micro enterprises. • Waste material from steel and power plants can be used for the manufacturing of other products such as construction materials and home appliances. • Optimum utilization of natural resources can further create scope for employment and income generation.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MGNREGS if optimally exploited can stop migration of able bodied persons from the district. • Capacity building of women SHGs can empower the members to become more enterprising. • Rajeev Gandhi Grameen Vidyut Karan Yojna & and Biju Gram Jyoti Yojna has made phenomenal progress in rural and urban electrification. • There is scope for new thermal power plans in the district. • Harnessing solar power can substantially contribute to making the district energy surplus.
<p>Threats</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture is rainfed in nature and there is heavy dependence of farmer on chemical fertilizer. • Expansion of industries and mining activity will have multiple effects in the form of land availability for agriculture, pollution and labour shortage. • Unsustainability in livelihood is increasing dependency of people on government and private services • Declining interest of people in agricultural and allied activities • Diversion of the labour force to other sectors of employment • Lack of interest of people in animal rearing and fisheries • In some areas all tanks get dry from January to monsoon period • Existing practices of forestry did not promote production of species suitable for domestic fuel. In rural areas preassure on natural resource base for fuel is quite high. • Traditional family systems are getting more unstable due to shift in family values and ethics. • Heavy traffic on national highways leads to accidents particularly near residential areas • Increase in the number of people suffering from lung and skin diseases and TB. • Biological and other waste material from Hospitals is creating health hazards for people. • Industrialization will lead to further degradation of natural resources • Contamination of water is increasing rapidly leads to livelihood and health related problems • More displacement of people • Improper sanitation facilities further leads to spread of diseases • Fluoride pollution of water source is a looming fear for the district. • Disruption in power supply is regular causing lot of problem

2.1 Agriculture & Allied Activities:

The district is placed under North Eastern Coastal Plain Climatic Zone of Odisha. The district is further categorized into six agro ecological regions namely, Red laterite rainfed, Red laterite canal irrigated, Alluvial canal irrigated, Alluvial rainfed, Low lying & flood prone and Saline soil group. The climate is hot and humid with average annual rainfall of 1568 mm and 1592 mm in the district. Balasore is the most disaster prone district of Odisha.

Farm Mechanization: It is true that farm mechanization has shown good results as of raising the agricultural production and improving the standard of living of cultivators within very short period. But a number of arguments have been advanced against farm mechanization such as:

- Small size and scattered holdings of the farmers stand in the way of mechanization. As a result of this, farm machinery generally remains underutilized. Majority of small

cultivators are poor who are not in a position to purchase the costly machinery like tractors, combine harvesters etc.

- Lack of proper knowledge of farmer to purchase farm machinery, operate and maintain it properly leads to wrong choice, makes it uneconomical and risky too.
- The lack of repair and replacement facilities especially in the remote rural areas is another hindrance in efficient small farm mechanization.
- Due to the seasonal nature of the agriculture, the farm machinery remains idle for much of the time. Thus, idle machinery means unnecessary high costs unless proper alternate use of such machinery in the off-season is made.

From OAIC it was found that there are about 875 tractors, 1538 power tillers and 651 threshers in the district. However observation from field reveals a different picture altogether. There is a huge deficiency of farm implements which prevents adoption of intensive agricultural operations in a large scale. To promote and augment Agro-Services Centres (ASC) in the supercyclone affected areas Government of Odisha through OSDAMA has taken special step. Till 2011 44 ASCs have been established. Because of extensive paddy cultivation in the area, small implements like puddlers, threshers, rotavators, winnowers etc. will be of much help to the farmers in reaping highest returns from farm land.

Soil conservation and Land development:

The major limitation of achieving crop productivity and diversity in the district is that there are large tract of cultivable land which are low lying. Because of constant water logging and soil salinity land development assumes great importance. Besides land leveling and on-farm development works are required to be taken up in cultivable holdings of individual farmers for deriving optimal benefits of the irrigation projects. In the district, major problem is flood, water logging and development of salinity in the cultivated land due to lack of drainage facility. One division of Irrigation department, namely, Balasore Drainage Division look after drainage of flood water, stabilization of embankments etc in the low lying belts of the district.

Soil Conservation Department discharges an important function of educating the farmers on improved agricultural practices, new and emerging technology, organic farming, and use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides for optimal results. There are 27 numbers of water harvesting structure in Balasore. This provides water to around 2000 Ha of land for cultivation.

SWOT analysis of Agriculture, Horticulture, Irrigation Sector:

Strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large tract of cultivable and fertile agriculture land. 56% of the total cultivable land is alluvial. • Conducive climate for cultivation of both agricultural and horticultural crops. • Skilled and unskilled manpower are available for cultivation in the district. (67% of total workers are engaged in cultivation)
Weakness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major population of small and marginal farmers (around 90%) own and cultivate only 65% of the total cultivable land. • Inadequate irrigation facilities both for rabi and kharif crops. Crop diversification is not possible during rabi season because of lack of irrigation facilities. • There is no step taken to restore the functioning of defunct LI points in the district. • Small size land holding is a major limitation to mechanization of farms. • Trained agriculture personnel's for guiding the farmers are not there. • Absence of cold storage chain forces the farmers to sell their produces at throw

	<p>away prices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The district is highly prone to natural disasters. Crop loss to the tune of 50% occurs almost every year. Almost 37% of the total cultivable lands are in four blocks which are Baliapal, Basta, Bhograi and Jaleswar. All these four blocks are quite close to sea and therefore quite vulnerable to all types of calamities originating from sea. • Almost 44% soils are acidic in nature followed by 5% saline and only 51% normal in reaction. • Market networks for agriculture and horticulture produces are quite unstructured and in some places unavailable for farmers.
<p>Opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of rivers which are perennial source of water for irrigation opens up scope for irrigation. • There is potential for marketing of agriculture produces in neighbouring district • Agriculture production will get enhanced if technical interventions are made such as testing the soil and suggesting the farmers the crop they can grow with maximum productivity in the specific soil conditions. • Cold storage chain will further augment the shelf life of perishable food items such as vegetables and can ensure its availability round the year. This will benefit both the consumer as well as producer. This can also prevent distress sale of agriculture goods by the farmers • There is tremendous scope for improving farm's productivity through mechanization, land development, drainage facilities. • The district has very good network of railroad as well as national highway. • Agriculture extension services can provide farmers necessary inputs in form of critical information and guidance for making agriculture more technical and remunerative. • Establishment of GP level godowns and full-fledged involvement of PACs in procurement of paddy will stop distress sale of paddy.
<p>Threats</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent incidence of flood is affecting river embankments and irrigation facilities. • Cultivable land is now rapidly being converted into homestead land for housing purpose. • As agriculture is un-remunerative, people's interest in it is dampening. People prefer to migrate to cities than to remain in their village and cultivate their land.

Dairy Development & Animal Husbandry:

Cattle rearing are traditional source of livelihood as well as part of culture. Dairy product such as milk, cheese and ghee are part of the daily diet as well as source of income. Draught power, dung for cooking fuel as well as manure are the vital by-product of animal husbandry in the district of Balasore. Because of very marginal coverage of forest, people depend upon dung as the main source of energy for cooking purpose. Natural calamities occur almost every year and cause damage to the standing crops. During this time the domestic animals come to the rescue of the people, they serve as the source of livelihood for the people.

There are 21 nos. of Veterinary Dispensaries and 114 Livestock Aid Centre & Artificial Insemination Centers functioning in the district. One District Diagnostic Laboratory and one District Training Centre is also there to cater to the need of local farmers. However the district is severely lacking in necessary infrastructure for dairy industry. Out of 360 GPs, 162 don't have veterinary support. 56 artificial insemination centres are run by OMFED and 108 such centres are run by LAC.

Operation flood is functional in this district with support of BBAMUL. Animal Husbandry Department is executing programmes like NPCBBC (National Project for Cattle and Buffalo

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Breeding), ASCAD (Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases), Minikit Program, Enrichment of Paddy straw and Azolla Cultivation all aimed to improve livestock production in the district.

The district is lacking in crucial support system which are essential to improve livestock resources and production in the district. Thrust is needed to be given on creation of Livestock Aid Center (LAC) with Artificial Insemination (AI) facilities at least in each Gram Panchayat of the district. It has been recorded that more than 50% of the Gram Panchayats do not have Livestock Aid Centers.

Following infrastructure/system are lacking in the district.

- Livestock Breeding Farms,
- Feed Mixing Plants,
- Poultry Producer Cooperative Society
- Fodder Seed Production/Demonstration Farms

Table-2.1: Network of BBAMUL in Balasore District

Milk collected/market ed (in litres)	Number of bulk cooling units	Capacity of milk coolers(in ltrs)	Number of milk producers cooperative society	Number of members
16844	19	22500	158	5781

Source: Office of the General Manager, BBAMUL, Balasore

Plantations: At present plantation activity in the district is limited to avenue plantation and social forestry plantations in limited patches. There are two nurseries in the district, one at Mitrapur and another at Nilagiri.

There exists lot of scope for “Energy Plantation” in barren and waste land of the district, which will help in reclamation of waste land as well meet rural energy demand through use of gasification technology. Further, there exists scope for sea shore plantations. Strength of cyclones which regularly occur in the coastal part of the district can be reduced through such natural barriers.

Storage and warehousing of food: Cold storage facility is lacking in the district as a result perishable vegetables or food could not be stored for longer time. The district does not have facility to operate and maintain cold chain. Procurement of agriculture produce is also not possible because of lack of storage facilities.

Agricultural Research & Education: Extension personnel of KVKs are taking steps for adoption of location specific technologies developed by Scientists of Research Station located in the district. Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) works on the concept of transfer of technology. Transfer of technologies in agriculture and allied fields to the farmers, farm women, rural youth, school drop outs and extension functionaries to increase their knowledge is being carried out to enhance their skill and change their attitude to the agriculture sector.

Agricultural Financial Institutions: The district has 83 Commercial Bank branches, 44 Regional Rural Bank branches and 20 Central Cooperative Bank Branches and one Land Development Bank. In addition, there are 143 Cooperative Societies functioning in the district to meet the agricultural credit requirement of farmers in the district. Financial requirements of Agriculture sector is also met by NABARD which is working in association with other leading commercial Banks are working in the district.

Table-2.2 Financial Institutions in the District

Indicators	Number of Banks	Number of branches	Average population per branch or society	Average number of villages per branch or society
Central Cooperative Bank	1	20	101225	129
Land Development Bank	1	1	2024508	2587
Regional Rural Bank	1	44	46011	59
Commercial Bank	21	83	24690	31
Cooperative societies		143	14158	18
Total	24	291	6981	2824

Source: District Offices of various financial institutions

More than 79% of the total crop loan is financed by Central Cooperative Banks through Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies.

Cooperation: In rural and agricultural economy co-operation has vital role to play. It is instrumental in catalyzing development and positive changes in the economy by facilitating participation of the people and helps in providing direction to the process of development. Co-operatives play a very critical role not only in agricultural credit sector but also in many other fields. The different type of co-operative societies such as credit cooperatives, marketing co-operatives, labor co-operatives and consumer co-operatives are discharging important function in bringing economic empowerment of people.

Table2.3: Cooperative structure in Balasore district

Type	Numbers
Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies	143
Non – Agricultural Cooperative Societies	25
Primary Consumer Cooperative Societies	20
LAMPS	2

Source: Office of the Deputy Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Balasore Circle, Balasore

Agricultural Marketing: There is one Regional Cooperative Marketing Societies (RCMS) in the district. The district lacks adequate market link to address the marketing need of the rural people. Market yards for horticulture are not there and no effort has been taken in this direction. Five additional markets are there apart from RCMS which are considered to be main market of the district

The markets are

- Bamapada Market (Kuruda, Remuna Block)
- Anantpur Market (Anantpur, Soro Block)
- Barikpur Market (Bahanaga Block)
- Balikanta Market (Pursottampur, Simulia Block)
- Singila Market (Singila, Basta Block)
- Bamapada and Barikpur also perform as livestock markets.

2.2 Rural Development:

89.11% of the population of the district stays in rural area as against 85.01 in the state. Population density of rural Balasore is quite high. 73.72% of the total rural families in the district are Below Poverty Line (BPL) (1997) (Orissa – 66.37%). Living condition of the people below the poverty line requires improvement. Priority should be set on livelihood security for rural poor through creation of

employment opportunities or self employment and creation of infrastructures in deficient areas which can contribute to strengthening of the livelihood resource base.

Special programme for Rural Development:

Soil Conservation department is implementing National Watershed Development Programme in Rural Areas (NWDPR) and IWDP in the district. Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY) is a special programme for rural development launched by the Govt of Odisha in the non-BRGF districts. The objective of the programme is to provide additional funds to the targeted districts to support creation of rural infrastructure such as electricity connection, water connection and road. The amount under GGY is equally reallocated among the blocks to take up infrastructure creation projects. Block administration utilizes the fund for infrastructure development as per the felt need of the villages reflected in the Palli Sabha. Based on population village wise allocation of fund is made.

Other Rural Development Programmes: Among other rural development projects, Indira Awas Yojna and Biju Pucca Ghara Yojana are the major ones. These are housing schemes which DRDA is implementing for the deserving BPL families. 13th Finance Commission (TFC) Award is also being received for rural development activities.

SWOT Analysis:

Strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRI members are quite educated and aware of the development need. • Literacy rate among people is quite high. • People's representatives are quite active in state and national political arena. • Rural governance is participatory.
Weakness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MGNREGS has failed to attract and retain youth and reverse the trend of migration. • Rural area is still mired with problems of water logging. • Department do not work in coordination with each other. • Potable drinking water is still not available to people. • Field staff is quite less in number therefore implementation is affected.
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government funded program for rural development will harness more resources for rural people. • Constitutional provision for making rural governance system for participatory and people oriented.
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political interference, • Corruption at different levels of programme implementation. • Intra and inter village conflict

2.3 Special Area Programmes:

Nilagiri block in the district is a tribal block having more than 50% tribal in the total population. In this block, ITDA is functioning. As Balasore district is Non BRGF other special programmes such as Hill area development program and Border area development program are not implemented.

2.4 Irrigation & Flood Control:

Balasore, the coastal district of Odisha is crisscrossed with perennial and estuarine rivers because of its proximity to the sea. Two important rivers of Odisha, namely Budhabalanga and Subarnarekha pass through this district from west to east before surging into the Bay of Bengal. The irrigation system in Balasore district is very much widespread.

The soil of Balasore district is mostly alluvial laterite. The soil of Central region is mostly clay, clay loam and sandy loam which is very fertile for paddy and other farm produces. Nilagiri Sub-division is mostly gravelly and lateritic soil, which is less fertile. A small strip of saline soil is also seen along the extreme coastal part of the district. The coastal belt of the district is prone to the cyclone.

2.5 Energy:

Out of 3049 villages under habitation 2954 villages have already been electrified by the end of 2008-09. RGGVY (Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana) is in implementation in the district by Govt. of India since 2007. BGJY (Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana) is also being implemented in the district to cover villages which are not included under RGGVY. For urban areas Biju Saharanchal Vidyutikaran Yojana is being executed in the district

SWOT Analysis:

Strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for energy is always on rise. • Maximum numbers of villages have been electrified (92%)
Weakness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power is not produced in the district. • Transmission loss is very large • Maintenance staff are inadequate in numbers • Machineries are obsolete
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rice husk based gasifier for power generation is an important energy alternative. • Plantation in wasteland can generate biomass for power generation. • Rajeev Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojna, Biju Gram Jyoti Yojna & Biju Saharanchal Vidyutikaran Yojna are some of the schemes which as operational in the district
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power theft • People are more energy dependent. They are using modern gadgets which heavily consume electricity. Demand is surpassing the production. • Frequent breakdown due to aging machineries.

160 villages in 8 Blocks have been identified as Remote villages to be electrified through non-conventional energy Under RVEP (Remote Village Electrification Programme). The programme is still in offing.

Table2.4: Remote Villages identified in Balasore district

Blocks	Number of village
Balasore	12
Baliapal	28
Basta	19
Bhograi	36
Jaleswar	12
Khaira	19
Oupada	16
Remuna	18

Source: OREDA, Bhubaneswar

2.6 Industry and Minerals:

In 80s the district has earned a sobriquet of “No Industry District” because the district does not have mineral resources. Presently the status of 80s has taken a U turn. Balasore has become

now “**Advanced industrial district**”. There are 8 large scale industries with capital investment of Rs. 1022.58 crores and Employment potential of 5779 persons. One medium scale industry is there in the district with capital investment of Rs. 353.66 lakhs and employment of 864 persons. A total of 6157 MSME units are functioning in the district with investment of Rs. 19234.35 lakhs providing employment to 39123 persons. During 2008-09, the district performed well and a total of 269 MSME has been set up in the district

Table-2.5: Status and employment Generated

S.I	Items	Magnitude		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
A	Small scale industries			
	Total number of SSI established	269	293	293
	Total capital investment (In Rs lakhs)	514.6	856.73	1600.4
	Employment generated(In numbers)	991	1077	1825
B	Cottage industries			
	Total number of SSI established	176	311	360
	Total capital investment (In Rs lakhs)	34.57	49.41	123.11
	Employment generated(In numbers)	187	383	695
C	Handloom industries			
	No of looms	778	389	417
	Total investment(In Rs Lakhs)	NA	393.98	392.44
	Production(in Lakh Sq mtrs)	13.82	3.61	2.81
	Employment generated(In numbers)	1556	778	834

Source: District statistical abstract 2011

Food processing is the transformation of raw ingredients into food, or of food into other forms. Food processing typically takes clean, harvested crops or butchered animal products and uses these to produce attractive, marketable and often long shelf-life food products. Food processing has immense potential in the district. Rice and fish which is the chief food commodity has potential to be processed and stored for long time for future use as well as for selling in the market. Apart from this district also grows vegetables, coconut and sunflower. Post harvest technology and management plays a crucial role in value additions to agriculture. With improvement in food processing, the farmers of the district will get better price for their produce and this will create additional employment opportunities. At present this district has potential in enterprises like paddy/jute processing unit, Spices unit, Oil Ghanies, Desiccated coconut, pickles, Jan, Jelly, Fish processing, Fish pickle product etc.

SWOT Analysis of industry Sector

Strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dhamara port in Bhadrak district which is quite adjoining to Balasore district and other small port will create potential and scope for industry in the district. District has large numbers of educated entrepreneurs.
Weakness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District has almost no mineral reserve. This is major deterrent for big industry. Electricity supply is a major constraint in the district Technical institutions are less in numbers and not adequate

	enough to meet the industry requirement. Lack of adequate technical institutions at block level for easy access of poor students.
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is scope of establishing agro industries as well as industries based on marine product. • Demand of ice is huge because of fishing industry. • Good railway and road network • Availability of water and manpower • The adjoining districts like Mayurbhanj, part of Keonjhar and Bhadrakh depend on the district for fish and food product. • Availability of agricultural products for Agro based industry.
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cheap goods from outside market • Entrepreneurs prefer to establish their industry in mineral rich district such as Keonjhar..

Handloom & Textiles:

There are 22 Weavers Cooperative Societies with 3490 weaver members and 1729 functional looms. Outside there are also 800 weavers in the district. Weavers are found mainly in Jaleswar, Khaira, Basta and Oupada blocks. The weavers have skill of weaving coarser to fine count yarn by using 20's to 2/120's count yarns as well as tassar yarns. The product range of the district are Saree, Napkin, Bedsheet, Towel, Lungi, Shirting, Kantia chader, Tassar scarfs, Tassar Joda and Tassar Sarees etc. In the handloom & textile sector, major role is being played by women community. Women are main contributor of physical labour starting from weaving of yarn to producing fine products. There is need to promote active participation of women in this sector through formation of all women groups, training of women in modern design, advanced technology etc.

SWOT Analysis of Handloom sector:

Strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good reputation of handloom products of the district. • Weaving skill is hereditary • There is great demand of handloom products in local market as well as in west Bengal.
Weakness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Method of production is quite obsolete. Weavers still follow the old tradition. • Weavers are from poor economic background. • Weavers still follow old method of marketing; they are not relying on the modern market network. • Lack of knowledge on salesmanship. • Poor financial condition of WCS.
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for tassar fabric and cotton fabric is always high. • Government has launched packages of schemes to promote handloom sector. • Encouraging demands of cotton fabrics. • Willingness of Govt. to support the handloom weavers.
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low cost clothes from textile mill has flooded the market, thus fabrics from handloom having high cost of production are less preferred.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of technical ability for diversification of product. • Lack of marketing support. • High competition from Mill made fabrics sector.
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Forest & Environment: The district is not endowed with adequate forest cover. However with what ever forest wealth the district has, it has been further categorized into five types. The details are mentioned below.

Table.2.7: Forest type in the district

Forest type	Area in Sq Km
Reserve forest	202.69
Demarcated Protected Forest	21.54
Un-demarcated forest	0.00
Un classified forest	0.19
Other forest	107.19
Total Forest Area	332.21
Total Geographical Area	3806.00
% of Forest area to Geographical Area	8.73

Source: District statistical abstract 2011

SWOT analysis of Science, IT, Forest & Environment sector:

Strength	Educated young men and women have effectively leveraged the development of IT sector. Mining and quarrying activities are quite limited so there are no immediate risks to the forest wealth of the district. Large tract of fallow land (24000 ha) raises the prospective of large scale plantation to augment the forest wealth of the district. Highly literacy rate and plenty of educated youths – scope for development in IT sector.
Weakness	Fuel wood scarcity is enormously acute in the rural areas this raises the chance of degradation of forest resources. Preassure on forest is mounting as a result degradation of the natural resource has already set in. Industries which are major employment provider are very less as compared to the availability of skilled and undskilled workforce in the district.
Opportunities	Intervention by forest department, Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project (OFSDP) to preserve and protect forest resource will check the degradation of forest. Communities are now quite aware of the importance of forest; they have started taking the onus of protecting forest in their vicinity.
Threats	Due to lack of employment avenues in the district lot of educated youths are leaving the district to seek employment elsewhere. Outsiders entering into the district are exploiting the forest resources. Elephant menace in Nilgiri forest is getting uncontrollable.

2.9 Social Services

General Education: The district is well equipped with an effective educational administrative set up. For effective monitoring and evaluation and better supervision of educational activities under various programmes, Balasore revenue district has been divided into 5 education districts under the control of 5 District Inspector of Schools.

Higher Education: The district has 56 colleges offering higher education to the students. There is one university named Fakir Mohan University in the district.

Technical Education: Number of government institutions in rural areas are quite inadequate. Technical institutions in private sectors are providing education at a higher cost which is unaffordable for the rural youths coming from low and middle income group families. Mushrooming industries in the district are creating scope for trained manpowers. Therefore more numbers of technical institutions are needed to cater to this need.

Sports & Youth Services:

Rural Balasore lacks adequate sports infrastructure to meet the requirement of youths. One stadium is there in the municipality which is not sufficient to meet the need. There is need of at least one playground in each village (**Only 44.49% villages have play ground**) and a mini stadium in each block..

Following sports competitions are organized regularly from Block to District level for selection of student for participation in the state level and national level competition.

- Rural Sports competition: For popularization of sports in rural areas under the age Group of 16 years.
- Women sports festival: For creation of sports awareness among the women sports Persons (No age bar for participants)
- Talent Scouting (only for Novices) (For admission in different sports hostel of the state Under the age group of 12 to 16 years reading in class 6th to 8th).
- Excellence Scouting (Gold Digging Scheme) (For admission in sports hostel under the Age group of 16 to 20 years those who are represented at least in National School level/ Inter state level/inter university level.)

Youth Services:

The objectives of youth services are:

- To encourage young persons and support their participation and involvement in the process of national development.
- To seek ways and means for youth training for self employment.
- To provide opportunity to the youth for economic and social development.
- To provide opportunity for taking part in adventure programme.
- To provide such other programmes for building character of the youth.

Eligible youth's clubs are being identified by Nehru Yuba Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) and District Sports. In case of more than one club in a Panchayat, the oldest registered youth club will be eligible for grant in a particular year. The youth club receiving grant for a particular year will not be eligible for grant in subsequent years till all the remaining clubs are covered. Funds will be transferred directly to the bank accounts of youth clubs from state head quarter. District level Youth festival is organized every year for participation in the State Level youth festival and National level youth festival. State Government is in the process of providing financial assistance to youth clubs @ Rs. 5000/- per club to one club in each Gram Panchayat of the district. The grant would enable the clubs to take up their activities in the field of sports,

seminars, adventure sports, camps, character and nation building activities and purchase of necessary equipments etc.

Art and Culture:

The ancient relics and the coins and other archaeological evidences, point to the fact that Balasore has been inhabited by various sects depending on caste, creed and religion, which helps the growth of multi-ethnic culture in Balasore. Presently Hindu, Muslim, Sikhs, Christians etc. and it signifies the essence of a mixed culture of Balasore. Bounty of religious places, with the shrines of various Gods and Goddesses specifies that the natives of Balasore were religious. The cultural significance of Balasore lies on the concentration of different religious groups in a single place. Balasore represents a mixed kind of habit in the behavioral pattern of the natives.

Health Indicators of Balasore District compared with Odisha:

Hospitals are deficient in trained staff and necessary infrastructure. Health unit covering population is much higher compared to the stage figure. On an average each Health center caters to 28760 people and health sub center to 8785 people. The figures presented in table below indicates requirement of more number of health centers, sub centers, arrangement of beds and appointment of more doctors in the district.

Water Supply & Sanitation:

Disease surveillance report of Balasore indicates that out of total disease cases, almost 70% cases are due to diarrhoea, which is caused because of poor quality of drinking water and lack of sanitation. Hence, in a coastal district like Balasore, where natural calamity is a major problem, water supply and sanitation bears significance for improved quality of life of the people.

Table.2.9: Drinking water facilities available in Balasore district

Habitations	Total number till March 2013	100% coverage under pipe water supply	
		Habitation	% of total habitations
4953	15700	1191	24%

Urban Development:

There are four ULBs in the district. These are Balasore Municipality, Nilagiri NAC, Jaleswar Municipality and Soro Municipality. Though there are four ULBs in the district, the percentage of urban population is very low.

Rural and Urban Housing:

IAY is Government of India sponsored program implemented in the district. This scheme is on cost sharing basis between Govt. of India and state Govt. in the ratio of 75:25. This program aims at providing brick and fire proof houses to BPL families as well as upgrading the existing house. This is a centrally sponsored. In addition to IAY, Biju Pucca Ghara Yojana programme of the State Government is also in operation in the district

Information & Publicity

Observation of national function, awareness week, religious and cultural festivals is important function of the information and publicity department. This department also provides critical information during natural calamity to public. Under this department four Information Center

and Reading Rooms (ICRR) are functioning in the district. These are located at Balasore Municipality, Nilgiri, Simulia and Jaleswar. NALCO has supported construction of one reading room in Balasore municipality (near Cinema Chhak).

Development of SCs, STs & OBCs:

The district has less STs than SCs. Percentage of SC is 18.84% and that of ST 11.28%. Concentration of SC and ST is low in urban areas of the district. Unlike their counter parts in KBK and other backward blocks of the state, the STs and SCs of the district have better literacy rate and are mingled with general castes of the society. For STs, one ITDA is operating in the district at Nilgiri. Further, one block i.e., Jaleswar comes under MADA pocket in the district. Specific interventions are being implemented in these areas, details of which are presented in Chapter VI of the report. Separate chapters have been dedicated on Tribal Sub Plan and SC Sub Plan in this plan document.

District welfare Officer coordinates the work of development for SC, ST, and OBC community. Students belonging to this category are provided scholarship for their study both for residential and dayscholars. The scholarship includes expenditure on supply of free school dresses. The existing residential schools in this district are not in good condition. These require construction of hostel building, additional classrooms, boundary wall, bath & latrine, pipe water supply and teachers' quarter. The Odisha Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Development Finance Corporation (OSCSTDFC) is financing SCs, STs, *Safai Karmacharis* (scavengers) to take up small enterprises. Major emphasis of the department is on Scheduled Castes. The State-owned O.B.C.F.D.C. has been channelizing credit extended by the National Backward Classes Finance Development Corporation for providing loans to OBC beneficiaries for taking up income generating activities and enterprises. Loan recovery has been very slow so further extension of loan after 2001-02 has not been there.

Labour & Employment:

All programmes connected to employment such as employment assistance, career advice, employment, marketing information and surveys and studies is coordinated and implemented by the District Employment Exchange. The Director of Employment is responsible for the effective and efficient functioning of the employment sub-office at sub-divisional level and Rural Employment Bureau. Though Balasore is an industrial district no major labour problems have occurred. There are 9 major and medium industries in the district.

Social security, social welfare, women empowerment and child welfare: District Social welfare Officer heads this department and is functioning since 1993. This department is responsible for implementation of various state and central government schemes aiming at social welfare of the district such as empowerment of women and child welfare.

Major programmes under implementation in this sector are

- Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
- National Social Assistance Programme
- Mamata programme
- construction/repair and maintenance of AWC building,
- Kishori Shakti Yojana.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS): Launched on 2nd October 1975, today, ICDS Scheme represents one of the world's largest and most unique programmes for early childhood

development. ICDS is the foremost symbol of India's commitment to her children – India's response to the challenge of providing pre-school education on one hand and breaking the vicious cycle of malnutrition, morbidity, reduced learning capacity and mortality, on the other. The above objectives are sought to be achieved through a package of services comprising:

- Supplementary nutrition,
- Immunization,
- health check-up,
- Referral services,
- Pre-school non-formal education and
- Nutrition & health education.

ICDS program covers all the 12 blocks in the district. 266214 beneficiaries are there in the district (2012 figure).

- The six packages of ICDS services are
- Nutrition & Health Education,
- Immunization programme,
- Special Nutrition programme,
- Referral services,
- Health check up and Pre-School Education.

The office is functioning in the space provided by respective BDOs. A total of 3630 Anganwadi centers are functioning in the district. Each Anganwadi centre covers a population of 666. During natural calamities women and children face problem in reaching to the Anganwadi center as these are located outside their habitation. Many GPs are demanding for Anganwadis in their habitation. Total number of habitations in the district is 4158. Out of 3630 Anganwadi centers, only 515 centers (6.94%) are operating in their own building. Rest 3115 (93.06%) are operating either in Schools or in Community buildings or in Panchayat offices. Even some are operating in the home of Anganwadi workers.

Social Security Schemes:

Under Social security, schemes following like schemes are operating in the district:

- Madhu Babu Pension Yojana(MBPY)
- Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAP),
- Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWP),
- Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDP),
- National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)
- Kishori Shakti Yojana(KSY)
- There are 10 nos. of orphanage functioning in the district covering 975 nos. of inmates.

Table.2.10: Social security programme in different blocks/ULBs in Balasore district

S.I	Block/ULB	No of Orphanages	No of inmates	No of beneficiaries covered under					
				MBPY	IGNOAP	IGNDP	IGNWP	NFBS	BSY
1	Bahanaga	1	25	4258	5296	58	1546	54	-
2.	Balasore	1	210	10330	6512	58	2828	140	-
3.	Baliapal	1	150	5828	5763	264	1643	73	-
4.	Basta	1	150	5471	4804	106	2136	44	-
5.	Bhograi	1	150	8554	8717	175	3090	169	-
6.	Jaleswar	1	75	6563	8009	117	3040	54	-
7.	Khaira	0	0	5433	6203	203	1850	158	-

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8.	Niligiri	2	255	4105	5223	54	2125	0	-
9.	Oupada	1	120	3332	2965	80	877	0	-
10.	Remuna	1	100	5926	3762	249	1310	53	-
11.	Simulia	0	0	3532	4394	37	1075	40	-
12.	Soro	1	210	5180	4303	88	1591	67	-
13.	Total	11	1445	68512	65951	1489	23111	852	

Source: District Statistical Handbook-2011

SWOT Analysis of Social Services sector:

Women issue:

Strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower rung of politics has good participation of women. Literacy among female is quite high.
Weakness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to political interference SHGs run by women are not able to survive for long. Work burden on women is substantially high. Household chores take away major chunk of their time and they do not have any leisure. Social stigma is still a great determining factor in women's emancipation.
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growing scope for women employment in the sector of cottage industries, handicrafts and handloom. Reservation of 50% seats for women in LSGs., Mission Shakti & Women SHGs
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women abuse in the district is on rise.

Health & Family welfare:

Strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proximity to cities like Bhubaneswar and Cuttack. Health professionals prefer to stay in Balasore because of urban amenities. People are health conscious
Weakness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manpower shortage is quite severe. Unfulfilled vacancies in the health department are not being filled. Vacancies in the rank of Doctors, Nurses, Lab technicians, Drivers and cleaners have remained unfulfilled. Health infrastructures are in dilapidated state, This requires urgent attention. People in distress and those affected by natural calamities are not attended due to shortage of trained manpower.
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Rural Health Mission will reach the unreached with health package for rural people. Industry house may willingly sponsor for setting up of health facilities in the district and may also bear expenses of running health infrastructure as a part of their CSR activities.
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hospital wastes are not disposed properly and this may lead to creation of health hazards. Sexually transmitted diseases is on rise and no strong steps have been taken to control the spread of the STDs.

CHAPTER III
DISTRICT VISION – 2020
CORRESPONDING TO ANNUAL PLAN 2017-18

Background: In a development process which believes in bottom up approach and adheres to the principle of participation of all those who are concerned with development, vision document is essential. A vision document is essential as it stirs the imagination and motivates all segments of society to greater efforts for overall holistic development. As rightly told by former President of India, **Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam**, “a vision is not a project report or a plan target. It is an articulation of the desired end results in broader terms”. “Transforming the nation into a developed country, five areas in combination have been identified based on India's core competence, natural resources and talented manpower for integrated action to double the growth rate of GDP and realize the Vision of Developed India.” The five areas are:-

- Agriculture and food processing
- Infrastructure with reliable electric power
- Education and Healthcare
- Information and Communication Technology
- Critical technologies and strategic industries

Vision 2020 document of district will address three aspects of development.

- Human resource development
- Infrastructure development
- Productive sector development

VISION STATEMENT OF BALASORE:- Transforming the district into a developed one in the field of Agriculture, Health, Electricity, Connectivity, Drinking water supply & Sanitation and Education by 2020.

District vision envisages developing an integrated and coordinated plan for overall improvement of the district. Without a vision, plan documents are incomplete. The vision statement is neither a prediction of what will actually occur, nor simply a wish list of desirable but unattainable ends. Rather it is a statement of what we believe is possible for this district to achieve, with optimum utilization of all the resources that the district have. Basic requirement of Vision 2020 Statement is path of growth and development considering the strength, opportunities, weakness and threats.

Comprehensive District Planning has mandatorily incorporated Vision 2020 statement which has been prepared in process incorporating views and suggestions of all the stake holders. The objective is to help the stakeholders perceive the status of district in terms of overall holistic development over the next 8-10 years. The vision statement would be a reference and guiding document during the process of development of a district. Arriving at an integrated, participatory and coordinated idea of development of local area is what the district plan envisions.

Major Challenges for the district

- ❖ Targeted approach to bring thousands of families above the poverty line.
- ❖ Generation of new employment opportunities every year, especially for those in the lower income groups.

- ❖ Eradication of illiteracy among the SC, ST and minorities in the district.
- ❖ Raise primary and secondary enrolment rates and minimize the dropout rates.
- ❖ Improvement of public health system and reduction of infant mortality and child malnutrition in the district.
- ❖ Investment in power generation, telecommunications and other physical and social infrastructure.
- ❖ Raising productivity in agriculture, industry and services through acquisition of technologies and capabilities.
- ❖ Becoming a more important player in the state and national economy in terms of trade and investments.

Sector-wise Vision for the District:

Agriculture:

- Agricultural land is about 60% of the total geographical area of the district. Conversion of agricultural land for other purposes is discouraged. Utilization of aerial/vertical space for habitation purpose is to be encouraged. Additional land is to be brought under cultivation through construction of drainage channels, embankments, flood and water logging control structures.
- Non-conventional crops which have higher market values like sunflower, ground nut spices etc is to be promoted.
- SRI (System of Rice Intensification) is to be adopted in almost 75% of the paddy growing areas reducing the cost of rice cultivation.
- Through seed village programs SSR “Seed Replacement Rate “is to be increased up to 60 percent.
- Development of low cost cold storage facility at GP level and large cold storages at Block level through private entrepreneurs. Assistance and support is to be extended to farmers for easy and low cost certification procedure of organic products and necessary market linkages including export.
- Adoption of organic farming technology to be made in 25% of the vegetable, pulse and oilseed growing areas. Vermi-compost units to be established in each GP.
- Establishment of Agro Technology and Market Information Center at Block level to cater to the needs of farmers. This to include a soil testing laboratory keeping in view salinity problem in the soils of the district. Technically sound farm implements is to be made popular among the farmers. Labor intensive farming operations is to be mechanized in atleast 40% of the cultivated areas of the district.
- Coverage of all eligible farmers under Kissan Credit Cards scheme and RKBY (Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojana). Credit to the farmers is to be available at door step at low rate of interest, backed by farmer friendly insurance packages and hassle free sanctions. High rate of subsidy for farm machineries to be extended.
- Paddy cum Pisciculture is to be practiced in potential areas.
- Survey of the land development work, viz. land leveling, bunding, reclamation, etc. in respect of private holdings is to be conducted & applications of the interested farmers are to be sponsored to various banks for financing under the sector. Adequate field staffs are to be posted with provision for staff quarters and mobility.
- Area under aromatic rice, Jute and sugarcane is to be increased in feasible areas for better returns from small landholdings.

Horticulture:

- Backyard plantation of fruit trees to meet the nutritional requirements of children as well supplements family income

- Floriculture and vegetable cultivation is to be promoted as an enterprise on large scale in rural areas of the district. Mushroom, Beekeeping and Floriculture are to be given due weightage in all horticulture related development programmes.
- Development of Nurseries for medicinal plants. Cultivation of medicinal plants to be promoted as backyard plantation.
- At least 50% coverage of fruit orchards and vegetable gardens by sprinkler and drip-irrigation system.
- Food processing units mainly for fruits, vegetables and spices to be established by entrepreneurs in all the blocks of the district.
- Low cost cold storage facility at GP level and large cold storages at Block level through private entrepreneurs. Promotion of refrigerated vans on large scale as a part of cold chain management
- SHGs are to be encouraged to take up land based economic activities. Post harvest products and other allied activities of animal husbandry, fishery besides cottage and village industries under non-farm sector can be taken up by women members of SHGs.
- Environment controlled cultivation through establishment of green houses, shade net houses, and mulching.

Irrigation:

- Irrigation potential to be increased upto 70% of the cultivated land in Rabi season, and adoption of water management practices in command areas.
- Successful completion of Irrigation Projects under NABARD-RIDF.
- 35% of irrigation deficient blocks are to be successfully covered under Master Irrigation Plan. Construction of water harvesting structures, renovation of ponds to meet the irrigation requirement of farmers.
- In horticultural crops sprinklers and drip irrigation systems is to be promoted
-
- Sustainability of all irrigation projects is to be ensured through involvement of PaniPanchayats in water sharing, water management and operation and maintenance of irrigation systems in command areas.
- Steady uninterrupted power supply is to be ensured for agricultural pump sets and LI points.
- 92% of the villages are electrified. Hence Agriculture department and OLIC should mobilize applications under BijuKrushakVikasYojana (BKVY) for creation of more numbers of LI points.
- Repair of defunct LI points
- Assessment of ground potential is to be updated/circulated on a regular basis. Problem of saline ingress is to be surveyed on Panchayat basis.

Animal Husbandry:

- Livestock Aid centers are established in deficient Gram Panchayats
- Per capita milk, meat and egg availability crosses that of State figures and meet the minimum standards prescribed by ICMR.
- Rearing of buffalo is to be encouraged, which are resistant to climatic stress and fetches higher price for milk due to more fat and SNF content.
- Mobile Veterinary Hospitals with helpline numbers is introduced in sample blocks of the district on trial basis. Farmers to access the Mobile unit through telephone call and avail the services on payment of cost
- Hatchery to be setup one in each block under management of NGOs/SHGs/Private entrepreneurs. Central grower unit and satellite layer farming projects are required to help small layer farmers.
- Promoting goatery through SHGs, NGOs and Private entrepreneurs. Introduction of Artificial Insemination in Goats.
- Barren and wasteland under the jurisdiction of Gram Panchayats to be cover up by suitable fodder crops. Assistance under Grass Land and Grass Reserve (GLGR) programme of GoI to be availed for the purpose.
- Dairy Cooperative Societies are to be revitalized to act as effective channel for supply of feed, medicine and other health care facilities and also provide market support to the farmers.
- Feeding of Azolla and Urea Treated Paddy Straw is practiced by all cattle owners of the district.

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- Establishment of one model Farming System in each Block in which under one unit poultry, duckery, fishery, fruit crops can be cultivated successfully for higher income to the farmers. Technical support may be provided by KVK of OUAT.
- Provision for staff quarters, laboratories & training halls in each veterinary institutions with boundary walls. Each field staff and doctors to be provided with conveyance allowances
- Population of Crossbreed cattle is low in the district. Artificial Insemination Centers function at each Gram Panchayat for large scale up gradation of indigenous breeds of cattle.
- A transit dairy farm is set up to stabilize milk yield of cows and buffaloes bought from out side and help farmers to select the animals. The farmers can also be given on-farm training in dairy
- Formation of meat and egg production cooperative society.

Forest:

- Panchayats can generate resources by selling wood to Biomass based Gasifiers.
- Successful protection and conservation of forests is to be ensured through community forest management/VSS
- Existing forest cover is to be preserved along with additional casurina and other plantation.
- Avenue and Silvi-cultural plantations are to be taken up to satisfy local needs of fuel, fodder and sericulture, etc
- Energy plantations are to be taken up in barren and wasteland of each gram Panchayats..

Rural development:

- Rural development programmes are managed technically and adequate staffs are there to execute the programs.
- Assets created under MGNREGS and other RD programmes are sustainably managed by the user groups.
- Motorable and all weather roads, electricity, drinking water facilities and sanitation facilities have been made available to all 289 GPs of the district.
- Tsunami and flood prone GPs are covered under “Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation” and emergency service for these GPs is always available.
- Relief and Rehabilitation operation is carried out with the participation of community leaders
- The price guidelines prepared for different schemes like cost of one house under IAY, material cost of different works under MGNREGS etc. are to be prepared as per actual market price with scope for inflation
- All potential human resources are employed gainfully.
- Development funds are regular and adequate to meet the need.

Industry:

- Food processing industrial clusters utilizing agriculture, horticulture & marine resources are to be set up in potential areas of the district.
- Industrial estates are to be developed properly with infrastructure facilities and power supply
- Entrepreneurs are to be encouraged to set up units in the industrial growth centre constructed by IDCO
- The existing handicraft cooperative societies and industrial co-op. societies are to be revived/revamped
- The entrepreneurs are to be guided to establish enterprises under subsidy linked schemes like REGP and SIDBI schemes
- REDP and other skill up-gradation training are arranged by DIC in coordination with NABARD and NGOs. Polytechnic school/ITI may be setup to develop skilled manpower to help self employment/wage employment
- Under the self-employment programme, employment opportunity to 10000 educated unemployed youth in the business sector is to be available by the year 2020.
- Promotion of 200 Self-Help-Groups under the schemes of SIDBI by the year 2020 in the areas of wood carving, bamboo craft, appliqué, terracotta, jute and paddy craft
- DIC to plan and implement rural industries with available potential and natural endowment.
- Craftsmen, artisans to be encouraged to set up units like Bell Metal works, terracota, golden grass & Nalia grass, etc

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- Clusters on different sectors like rice mills, agro based industries, ice plants, marine based industries, automobile spares, auto servicing, I.T. services, etc. have to be set up and have to be maintained at specific places
- Promotion of 2000 new enterprises in the district by the end of the year 2020

Handloom:

- Modernized looms has enhanced production from 4 lakh sq.mts to 10 lakh sq.mts. The high demand of handloom products and availability of traditional weavers families in the district is an added opportunities to achieve the target set for 2020.
- Average income per weaver per loom per month in the district is Rs.12000/-. Doubling the present income requires provision of skill up gradation training, technological intervention, and product diversification and market incentives.
- Common Facility Center (CFC) is set up in all villages having more than 60 weavers. These CFC will be beneficial for lot of activities like pre-loom, post loom activity, training, workshops and buyer seller meet etc. CAD system is provided to these CFCs in phases.
- To provide regular works to Handloom weavers.To provide good infrastructure to handloom units and weavers. To provide skill up gradation training for technological enrichment .To provide better platform for procurement of raw material.To give marketing support through District Level Exhibition.

Roads and Bridges:

- Major rural roads of the district are to be upgraded and adequate drainage facility is needed.
- Important roads of the district are capable to meet the adverse impact of flood and other natural calamities.

Sports:

- Each Gram Panchayat is to develop play ground and each block to have a mini stadium.
- The District Sports Office is to be made functional with adequate number of staff and infrastructure.
- Tournaments, Athletic meets are to be organized every year at GP level, at block level and at district level.
- One good quality Indoor stadium is to be established at Balasore town.

Social Welfare:

- All deserving persons/groups are to be secured socio economically through various ongoing welfare schemes.
- Each GP to have has residential schools for SC & ST students.
- Vocational and Industrial Training Institutes to be set up with reservation for SC/ST students.
- Malnutrition in children to be reduced to minimum
- The block level ICDS offices need to be strengthened to meet the requirement
- All Anganwadi centers in the district to have their own building, electricity, playing equipments and necessary infrastructure.
- Anganwadi centers to function effectively to meet the development of women, children and adolescent girls.
- Each habitation has one well equipped Anganwadi center.

Health and sanitation:

- The bed strength of District Headquarter Hospital at Balasore is 500. It has specialty departments with well equipped laboratory and equipments in Medicine, Gynecology, Neurosurgery, Cardiology, Nephrology, Pediatrics, Surgery, orthopedics etc.
- All the sub centers to act like a residence-cum-sub center so as to provide emergency first aid during odd hours
- Malaria, diarrhea, filaria, are to be controlled significantly
- All adult and adolescent of the district are to be made well aware of the causes and prevention of HIV/ AIDs

- IMR & MMR is to be reduced by 50%.
- All health institutions are to be adequately staffed. None of the posts remain vacant for a week even.
- All the households are to be covered under Total Sanitation Campaign and safe drinking water is available throughout the year.
- Capacity building and recruitment of AYUSH doctors has successfully stopped treatments by local quacks.
- Selling of fake and expired medicines is to be dealt with severe punishment to the wrongdoers
- Public Health Department and Health Officers of Urban local bodies should make adequate provisions for disinfection, mosquito eradication etc. and maintain hygiene in their respective area of jurisdiction.
- The PHCs & PHCs (New) to have adequate infrastructure like building, staff quarter, electricity, ambulance, pathological laboratory etc.
- The Block level hospitals have well equipped pathological laboratories along with specialists in the field of pediatrics, gynecology, medicine and surgery. The Block Hospitals have minimum bed strength of 150 and ambulance facilities.
- All categories of health institutions starting from DHH to Sub Center have adequate staff quarter inside the campus.
- Sanitation, Security and waste management system is to be practiced and maintained properly with the supervision of ZillaSwasthya Samiti.

Urban Development:

- Encroachment of roads and vacant government land are to be minimized
- Multi-storied buildings are to be promoted so as to utilize aerial space
- Domestic services: piped water, electricity, telecommunications and sanitation.
- Bus Stand is to be developed in all the ULBs to meet the requirement till 2050.
- Earthquake-resistant structures and Rain water harvesting are to be made mandatory in case of new buildings constructed
- Roads are to be upgraded, widened with one way traffic system
- Parking space, play grounds, parks, green belts, and cultural centers, etc. are to be implemented under PPP mode as per the plan
- Truck terminals are to be developed in market area to avoid congestion
- Scientific management of solid waste.
- Adequate roads, sewerage/drainage channels, drinking water, and other facilities are to be developed
- Secondary services: schools, police stations, railway, fire-fighting services, and hospitals, which need not be local but must be readily accessible when required.
- Primary or localized services: shops, dispensaries, and playgrounds

Panchayati Raj:

- All the Gram Panchayats to have adequate infrastructure like building, meeting hall, electricity, computer, telephone etc. to function as a grass-root governance institution.
- Adequate manpower, both technical and non-technical is to be placed in the Block offices.
- All the twelve Block offices are to be equipped with MIS.

STRATEGIES FOR REALIZING THE DISTRICT VISION

- Single window system through Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendras.
- Required no. of GRS will be provided to the G.Ps.
- Good qualities of contractual teachers in High Schools, Interaction with parents are programmed.
- Discipline and punctuality, regular attendance of teachers, timely examination and proper valuation are the strategies for attracting more no of students to the Govt. schools than pvt. Schools.
- Vocational training are being provided to the target group through NRLM and OLM programmes.
- Diversification of crop programmes.
- Organic cluster village concept will be introduced.
- Target of mechanized farming will be achieved through provision of more input subsidy.
- More importance is given to institutional delivery through ASHA workers and AWCs in enforcing NHM.
- More doctors and paramedical staff are to be posted in the health centres.
- It has been programmed to increase the no of beds in the health centres.
- Health infrastructure facilities are also programmed to be developed through various schemes.
- More funds from RIDF, GGY, CC Road, MPLADS, MLALADS, SDP, SPF etc. will be provided for road infrastructure development.

CHAPTER IV

RESOURCE ENVELOPE FOR ANNUAL PLAN: 2017-18

The basic requirement in any district annual plan is preparation of the resource Envelope and identification of the Resource Gap in each developmental sector. Resource envelope is calculated by adding all sources of fund flow to the district. According to the plan, layout funds are finalized and released every year to each sector. Additional fund are also sourced in depending upon the requirement. The total requirement is calculated as per the situation analysis, need assessment and priority settings. Need assessment and priority setting from bottom of the administrative rung to the top, resource requirement is finalized as per the situation analysis. Resource envelope minus the requirement indicates gap at the resource level. The gap implies that additional funds are to be ensured either from Government sources or any other sources. Requirements specific to the need of the district has been identified through consultative workshops. Accordingly fund has been estimated for an integrated local plan. The following table indicates the resource gap in the Annual Plan of Balasore district for the year 2017-18.

The resource gap identified by subtracting the total available resources for the planning units from the total requirement of funds.

Table 4.1:Sector-wise Resource Envelope and Gap in Annual Plan 2017-18

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
Agriculture & Allied activity	822.20	1046.84	
Co-operation	2998.50	42.50	2956.00
Animal Husbandry	55.15	22.73	32.42
Rural Development	26994.82	33863.29	
Water Resources	13885.39	4049.08	9836.31
Energy	14948.00	0.00	14948.00
Handicrafts/ Cottage/Textile Industries	127.61	40.66	86.95
Small Scale Industries	153.29	182.55	
Works (Roads & Bridges)	30444.52	6574.43	23870.09
Water Supply & Sanitation	28884.58	24314.56	4570.02
Forest	8.42	47.72	
Other Special Areas Programme	1932.00	2235.00	
Health & Family Welfare	5715.35	4044.81	1670.54
Sports & Youth Services	40.00	90.00	

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Development of SC/ ST/women child development	9676.29	6667.64	3008.65
Housing & Urban Development	862.75	722.50	140.25
Total	137548.87	87944.31	61119.23

Based on the findings of the plan formulation a prioritization exercise conducted in the district, which prioritized the irrigation & flood control, transport, rural development, and social services. The resource requirement has been calculated as Rs. **137548.87** lakh as against resource availability of Rs. **87944.31** lakhs. Thus the resource gap is Rs. **61119.23** lakh which can be filled up through additional allocation under flagship programmes as detailed below.

Sector-wise Resource Envelope and Gap in Annual Plan 2017-18

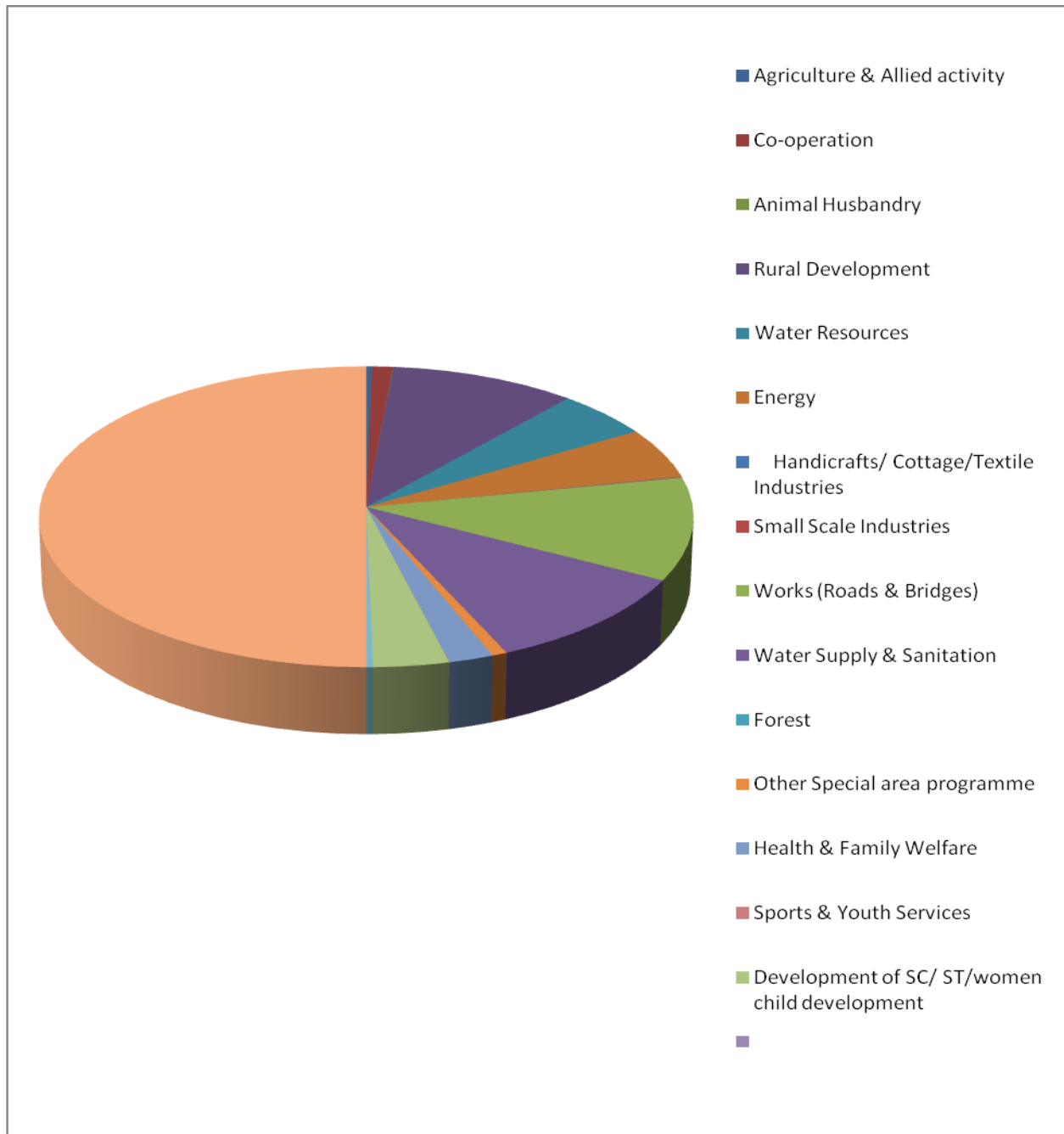
(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sectors	Plan Outlay	Resource Requirement	Resource Gap	Gap Filling Resources
Co-operation	2998.50	42.50	2956.00	Agriculture & Allied activity
Animal Husbandry	55.15	22.73	32.42	MGNREGS
Water Resources	13885.39	4049.08	9836.31	GGY, PMAY
Energy	14948.00	0.00	14948.00	Small Scale Industries
Handicrafts/ Cottage/Textile Industries	127.61	40.66	86.95	Forest
Works (Roads & Bridges)	30444.52	6574.43	23870.09	MGNREGS
Water Supply & Sanitation	28884.58	24314.56	4570.02	Other Special Area
Health & Family Welfare	5715.35	4044.81	1670.54	Sports
Development of SC/ ST/women child development	9676.29	6667.64	3008.65	NRLM
Housing & Urban Development	862.75	722.50	140.25	BPGY
Total	107598.14	46478.91	61119.23	

Table 4.3: % of Sectoral share in the Total Plan Outlay

(Rs.in lakhs)

Name of the Sectors	Total Plan Outlay	% Total Plan Outlay
Agriculture & Allied activity	822.20	0.60
Co-operation	2998.50	2.18
Animal Husbandry	55.15	0.04
Rural Development	26994.82	19.63
Water Resources	13885.39	10.09
Energy	14948.00	10.87
Handicrafts/ Cottage/Textile Industries	127.61	0.09
Small Scale Industries	153.29	0.11
Works (Roads & Bridges)	30444.52	22.13
Water Supply & Sanitation	28884.58	21.00
Forest	8.42	0.01
Other Special area programme	1932.00	1.40
Health & Family Welfare	5715.35	4.16
Sports & Youth Services	40.00	0.03
Development of SC/ ST/women	9676.29	7.03
Housing & Urban Development	862.75	0.63
Total	137548.87	100%



CHAPTER V

RESOURCE ENVELOPE FOR GRAM PANCHAYATS/ BLOCKS/ULBs FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN 2017-18

There are 12 CD blocks, three municipalities (Balasore, Jaleswar & Soro) **and one NAC** (Nilgiri) **in the district of Balasore.** The twelve CD Blocks are Bahanaga, Balasore, Baliapal, Basta, Bhograi, Jaleswar, Khaira, Nilgiri, Oupada, Remuna, Simulia and Soro. There are 360 Gram panchayats in the district. There are 3049 villages in 360 Gram panchayats .

Line department of the district are implementing planned schemes through their personnel posted at block and GP. Manpower shortage is severely affecting the implementation process. Programmes such as IAY, CC Road, Biju Pacca Ghara Yojan (Mo Kudia) are being implemented in the block. Panchayat wise schemes such as MGNREGS and GGY are also implemented after these gets endorsed at gram sabha, panchayat samiti and finally at zilla parishad.

MGNREGS: Under MGNREGS, the total outlay for **2017-18** of the district is Rs 4784.12 Lakhs. The proposed allocation for each of the twelve blocks is presented in table below.

Gopabandhu GraminYojana (GGY): Under GGY, the total outlay for **2017-18** of the district is Rs.1248.56 Lakhs. The proposed allocation for each of the twelve blocks is presented in table below.

Indira AwasYojana (IAY): Under IAY, the total outlay for **2017-18** of the district is Rs. 19164.0 lakhs. The allocation for each of the twelve blocks is presented in table below.

Biju Pacca Ghara Yojana (Mo Kudia): Under Mo Kudia, the total outlay for **2017-18** of the district is Rs. 720.00(Special) lakhs. The allocation for each of the twelve blocks is presented in table below.

NRLM/OLM: Under OLM the total outlay for the year 2017-18 of the district is 1078.14 lakhs.

Table.5.1: Resource Available under different Flagships Programme (2017-18)

Programme	Resource available (Rs. in lakhs)
MGNREGS	4784.12
GGY	1248.56
PMAY	19164.0
Mo Kudia (Biju Pucca Ghar)	720.00
NRLM/OLM	1078.14

Resource Allocation to Blocks & GP

Table 5.2 Block wise Allocation of funds for MGNREGS

Name of the Block	Proposed Plan Outlay (Rs in Lakhs)*
Bahanaga	187.35
Sadar	356.20
Baliapal	470.78
Basta	318.73
Bhograi	616.06
Jaleswar	303.39
Khaira	536.05
Nilgiri	597.76
Oupada	175.49
Remuna	363.37
Simulia	403.50
Soro	455.45
Total	4784.12

*10 % Increment on (2014-15) proposed plan outlay

Table 5.3 Block wise Allocation of funds for GGY

Name of the Block	Proposed Plan Outlay (Rs in Lakhs)*
Bahanaga	88.06
Sadar	144.08
Baliapal	106.13
Basta	101.95
Bhograi	149.94
Jaleswar	130.41
Khaira	118.18
Nilgiri	88.71
Oupada	58.59
Remuna	99.47
Simulia	76.15
Soro	86.90
Total	1248.56

*10 % Increment on (2014-15) proposed plan outlay

Table 5.4 Block wise Allocation of funds for IAY (PMAY-G)

Name of the Block	Proposed Plan Outlay (Rs in Lakhs)*
Bahanaga	1006.8
Sadar	2509.2

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Baliapal	1783.2
Basta	1706.4
Bhograi	1960.8
Jaleswar	1816.8
Khaira	1634.4
Nilgiri	1902.0
Oupada	903.6
Remuna	1406.4
Simulia	1267.2
Soro	1267.2
Total	19164.0

*10 % Increment on (2014-15) proposed plan outlay

Table 5.5 Block wise Allocation of funds for Mo KUDIA (BPGY)

Name of the Block	Proposed Plan Outlay (Rs in Lakhs)
Bahanaga	Nil
Sadar	Nil
Baliapal	Nil
Basta	Nil
Bhograi	Nil
Jaleswar	Nil
Khaira	Nil
Nilgiri	Nil
Oupada	Nil
Remuna	Nil
Simulia	Nil
Soro	Nil
Total	Nil

Own Resources of Gram Panchayats

Major source of revenue of Gram Panchayat are auction of natural resources (Pond, river, sand, local hats, market complexes etc.

Table.5.7: Sources of Own Revenue of Gram Panchayats

Sources	%
Royalty	8%
Auction of natural resources & properties	70%
Interest on deposits	15%
Tax on water supply	7%
Total	100%

Table.5.8: Heads of Expenditure of Own Resources of Gram Panchayats

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Sources	%
Maintenance of Properties/Assets*	7.25
Development work	8.55
Electricity/Telephone Bills	4.55
Office Expenditure	21.52
Salary of Peon/watch man	29.66
Travel expenses	11.35
Observation of Festivals etc.	7.40
Occasional Assistance to poor/needy (Philanthropic activity)	2.34
Provision of drinking water during scarcity	5.14
Miscellaneous Expenditure	2.24
Total	100

Source: survey

Regarding expenditure heads of the own resources of Gram Panchayats, major amount is spent on salary of peon/watchman (29.66%) followed by office expenditure (21.52%), travel expenses for attending meeting at Block, District level (11.35%). Expenditure on development work accounts for 8.55% of total expenditure incurred in a year.

Resources available at ULB Level: There are four ULB's in the district including Balasore, Soro & Jaleswar as municipality and Nilgiri NAC. The resource available at these four ULBs is for the year 2015-16 is presented in the table below.

Table.5.9: Own Resource Generation in ULBs

(In Lakhs)

	Sources/Programmes	Balasore	Soro	Jaleswar	Nilgiri
Funds Available from OWN Resources of ULB (2015-16)	Auction from Sauchalya		0.27	0.41	0
Anticipated Resource Generation	CESS		0	-	0
	Sairat		2.80	0.41	1.10
	Entertainment Tax			-	0
	Tax on Water Supply		3.50	1.15	0.15
	Interest on Deposits		5.00	-	13.00
	Royalty			-	2.50
	Cycle License		0.10	0.18	0.05
	If, any Other				
	1. Holding Tax		5.00		
	2. Light Tax		3.50		
	3. U/s-290		1.00		
	4. House Rent		7.00		
	5. Scrutiny Fee		2.25		
	6. Market Rent		0.80		
	7. Tool Collection		0.60		

	8. Fine		0.10		
	9. Collection from Cess pool		2.30		
	10. Income from Tower		2.00		
	11. Income from Kalyan Mandap		1.30		
	12. Income from Ortel		0.35		
	13. Processing Fee of DEED		0.25		
	14. Road Cutting Fee		0.05		
	15. Land Tax/License & others				6.00
	Total		3.82	2.15	22.80

Source: Survey

Table.5.10: Resources available to ULBs under different schemes (2017-18) (Rs. In lakhs)

Sources	Proposed Outlay (2017-18)
<u>BALASORE MUNICIPALITY</u>	650.6955
<u>JALESWAR MUNICIPALITY</u>	147.5
<u>SORO MUNICIPALITY</u>	
<u>NILGIRI NAC</u>	59
TOTAL	857.1955

CHAPTER VI

SECTORAL DISTRICT PLANS/SCHEMES

Balasore is the 20th district in terms of size and 4th in terms of population. In terms of population per Sq. Km Baleshwar is 5th densely populated district in the state. It is one of the coastal districts lying on the northernmost part of the state. The district has abundance of high quality human resources as the district's literacy rate is 79.8 percent more than that of the state average i.e, 72.9 percent and being a coastal district it has abundant amount of non-human resources.

Table 6.1: Draft Annual Plan: 2017-18 Proposed Outlays of Balasore District (Rs.in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Sectors	Total Agreed Plan outlay (2016-17)	Total Proposed Plan outlay (2017-18)
I	Agriculture & Allied activity	1046.84	822.20
II	Co-operation	42.5	2998.50
III	Animal Husbandry	22.73	55.15
IV	Rural Development	37863.29	26994.82
V	Water Resources	4049.08	13885.39
VI	Energy	0.00	14948.00
VII	Handicrafts/ Cottage/Textile Industries	40.66	127.61
VIII	Small Scale Industries	182.55	153.29
IX	Works (Roads & Bridges)	6574.43	30444.52
X	Water Supply & Sanitation	24314.56	28884.58
XI	Forest	47.72	8.42
XII	Other Special Areas Programme	2235	1932
XIII	Health & Family Welfare	4044.81	5715.35
XIV	Sports & Youth Services	90.00	40.00
XV	Development of SC/ ST/women	6667.64	9676.29
XVI	Housing & Urban Development	722.50	862.75
	Total	87944.31	137548.87

SECTOR-I: AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

(Rs.in lakhs)

Total Agreed Outlay (2016-17)	Total Proposed Outlay (2017-18)	Actual Resource Requirement	Resource Gap
1046.84	822.20	822.20	

The annual outlay for the year 2017-18 for Agriculture is Rs 822.20 Lakhs

The economy of Balasore district revolves around agriculture. It is one of the developed districts of Odisha, which is privileged in both agriculture and industry. Majority of the manpower are directly or indirectly engaged in agriculture and allied activities. Agriculture has been providing direct and indirect employment to around 70% of the total workforce of the district. Lying in the coastal section of Odisha, the district is endowed with hot and humid climate with alluvium soil and intersected by the perennial rivers. The network of the perennial rivers has blessed the district with irrigation facility. The river further contributes to building of conducive environment for the growth of agriculture in this region. The coastal part of the district is drained by the brackish water of the estuarine rivers. These water bodies do not support crop production. In the recent past wastelands are being increasingly brought under the fold of horticulture development. The land reform plan is targeting optimum conversion of the wasteland into productive land. Among the three sub divisions of Balasore, the contiguous alluvium plain is the site of food crop cultivation. The local economy of Balasore largely depends on the cultivation of paddy and wheat.

State Agriculture Policy 2013

Agriculture in Odisha still depends on the small and marginal farmers. It continues to be characterized by low productivity due to traditional agricultural practices, inadequate capital formation and low investment, inadequate irrigation facilities, low water use efficiency, uneconomic size of holding, etc. The agricultural development plan in today's context has to be holistic, well-defined and focused towards overall well-being of the farming community. With this backdrop, the Agriculture Policy is designed to be futuristic, flexible enough to anticipate and address emerging trends, identify potential areas for development and chalk out a clear agenda for agricultural development. The main objectives of this Policy are as follows:

- To bring in a shift from the present level of subsistence agriculture to a profitable commercial agriculture;
- To promote sustainable agricultural development;
- To enhance productivity of important crops by enhancing seed replacement, availability of quality planting materials, INM, IPM, water management, farm mechanization and technology transfer;
- To encourage crop substitution particularly in uplands and medium lands;
- To focus on horticultural crops including dry-land horticulture;
- To focus on poultry, dairy and fisheries to augment the income of the farmers;
- To encourage modern farming system approach;
- To encourage organic farming;
- To enhance water use efficiency through peoples' participation.

- To facilitate increased long term investment in agricultural sectors (on farm as well as off farm) both by private sector, public sector and private & public partnership (PPP), particularly for post harvest management, marketing, agro processing and value addition, etc;
- To encourage contract as well as compact farming;
- To increase access to credit for small and marginal farmers;
- To facilitate appropriate market linkages for agricultural produce with respect to which the State has competitive advantages;
- To improve the marketing facilities and access to market information.
- To implement integrated watershed development programs in watershed areas for Natural Resource Management (NRM), increased crop production as well as on-farm and non-farm income;
- To create appropriate institutions / facilities to undertake regulatory, enforcement and quality assurance activities matching to the emergent needs.
- To redefine the roles and responsibilities of the agricultural extension machinery by suitably restructuring the field extension set up.

Interventions are targeted at:

- Increasing irrigation potential by enhancing captive irrigation facilities and exploitation of ground water potential through establishment of STWs, MTWs, Dug wells, Deep bore wells and river lifts. Special emphasis is on providing irrigation to the hard rock areas of the State by installation of deep bore-wells in clusters (4 or more).
- Increasing water use efficiency through popularization of micro-irrigation systems.
- Introduction and popularization of hybrid varieties of seeds.
- Encouraging horticultural crops and introduction of special crop specific schemes for banana, floriculture and coconut.
- Introduction of large scale vegetable cultivation in peri-urban areas and encouraging off season vegetable cultivation thereby increasing the income of the farmers.
- Implementation of State Agriculture Policy, 2008.
- Increasing seed replacement rate (SRR) through massive production of quality seeds under seed village scheme and in Departmental farms. Private sector is also encouraged to promote more seeds in the State.
- Popularising Farm Mechanization with a view to reducing cost of production and improving productivity Maintenance of soil health by judicious fertilizer application based on the soil test results through creation of soil testing facilities at Block level.
- Promotion of organic farming, especially in the districts of low fertilizer consumption.
- Massive Programme for management of acid soil by use of Paper Mills Sludge, press mud of Sugar Mills, lime, etc.
- Crop diversification from paddy to more remunerative non-paddy crops viz.: Pulses, Oilseeds, Maize, Sugarcane, Cotton, Vegetables and Horticulture crops.
- Streamlining of Agriculture extension for facilitating improved agricultural practices, use of quality inputs, adoption of improved technologies and supporting this through delivery of range of services needed by the farmers Implementation of the National Horticulture Mission programme in the State for development of horticultural crops.

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- Establishment of at least one Model Nursery in each District and one Small Nursery in each Block.
- Implementation of Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), and Watershed Development under RLTP for KBK districts, Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), River Valley Project (RVP) and National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA).

List of plan schemes finalized for implementation during 2017-18 in this sector are presented below:

Agricultural Technology Management Mission (ATMA): The scheme is being implemented in the districts through establishment of Agricultural Technology Management Agencies (ATMA). Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) is key stakeholder in agricultural activities for sustainable agricultural development in the district. It integrates Research and Extension activities and supports in decentralizing day to day management of the public agricultural Technology System (ATS). It is a registered society responsible for technology dissemination at the district level. The fund sharing pattern between Govt. of India and Govt. of Odisha is in the ratio of 90:10. The main aim of the scheme is unification and intensification of extension activities in Agriculture and Allied Sectors and also to minimize the productivity gap between the actual and potential yields of various crops. ATMA provides a platform to solve the farmers' problems at the door steps of the farmers through active participation & involvement of farmers. The farmers are thoroughly involved in the planning process of agricultural activities of the Block through Farmers Advisory Committee (FAC). Besides, IMAGE (SAMETI) caters to the training needs on HRD of ATMA districts by facilitating preparation of Strategic Research & Extension Plan (SREP), conducting Techno Managerial Training at level and other trainings, disseminating farm information by organizing exhibitions and distribution of printed leaflets and such other activities.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY): Agriculture (Development Scheme) is a State Plan Scheme of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) launched in August 2007 as a part of the 11th Five Year Plan by the Government of India. Launched under the aegis of the National Development Council, it seeks to achieve 4% annual growth in agriculture through development of Agriculture and its allied sectors (as defined by the Planning Commission (India)) during the period under the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-11). A State is eligible for funding under the RKVY if it maintains or increases the percentage of its expenditure on Agriculture and its Allied Sectors with respect to the total State Plan Expenditure, where the Base Line (which will move every year) for this expenditure is the average of the percentage of expenditure incurred by a State Government for the previous three years on Agriculture and its Allied Sectors minus any funds related to Agriculture and its allied sectors that it may already have received in that time under its State Plan. The entire assistance is grant to the State. The scheme is implemented in project mode under two streams i.e, Stream-I and Stream-II. Maximum of 25% of the allocated funds will be implemented under Stream-II for up-scaling the ongoing scheme. Minimum of 75% of the funds will be allocated to Stream-I for the new schemes under project mode. During the year 2010-11, another new scheme for Bringing Second Green Revolution to Eastern India as a subcomponent of RKVY has also been started in the State. In Balasore district, the scheme will be implemented in sub sectors namely Crop Husbandry, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry etc. Under crop husbandry sector, it has been

planned to undertake demonstration of SRI method of rice cultivation, establishment of vermicompost hatchery & units, promote application of Bio-fertilizer in pulse and oilseed crops, supply of manual and bullock drawn implements at subsidized costs and capacity building of Krushak sathis.

The main objectives of the scheme are:

- To incentivise the states so as to increase public investment in Agriculture and allied sectors.
- To provide flexibility and autonomy to states in the process of planning and executing Agriculture and allied sector schemes.
- To ensure the preparation of agriculture plans for the districts and the states based on agro-climatic conditions, availability of technology and natural resources.
- To ensure that the local needs/crops/priorities are better reflected in the agricultural plans of the states.
- To achieve the goal of reducing the yield gaps in important crops, through focussed interventions.
- To maximize returns to the farmers in Agriculture and allied sectors.
- To bring about quantifiable changes in the production and productivity of various components of Agriculture and allied sectors by addressing them in a holistic manner

6.1.2: Horticulture:

The annual outlay for the year 2017-18 for Horticulture(RKVY and Block level Nursery) is Nil

Horticulture holds enough potential for transforming the rural economy. Horticulture development will not only enhance production of vegetables and fruits but also it will create avenues for employment both in rural and urban areas. Balasore district has quite conducive agroclimatic condition for fruit and vegetable production. Fruit production will also considerably lower problem of malnutrition in rural and urban areas. This will benefit women and children considerably. The district is covered under National Horticulture Mission (NHM), which is also functioning in other districts of the state. Horticultural activities in the district is quite slow. As Balasore is close to districts such as Baripada, Cuttack, Bhubaneswar and Kolkata, there is a huge scope for marketing of the horticultural crops. There is also scope for processing of fruits and vegetables. There is more scope of employment for women in the the processing industries.

6.1.2.1: Objective of Horticulture plan:

- ❖ Involving women community through Mission Shakti for promotion of backyard horticulture and medicinal plants.
- ❖ Plantation of fruits crops, potatoes and vegetable crops through subsidized sale of planting materials and supply of minikits.
- ❖ Popularization of floriculture and its allied industries.
- ❖ Fruit orchards at farmer's level.
- ❖ Organic farming through establishment of vermicompost units.
- ❖ Block level nurseries establishment and revival.
- ❖ Promotion of drip and sprinkler irrigation system among farmers.
- ❖ Training and capacity building of farmers mainly women in preservation and processing of fruits and vegetables.

CENTRAL SPONSORED PLAN

National Horticulture Mission (NHM): A National Horticulture Mission was launched in 2005-06 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to promote holistic growth of the horticulture sector through an area based regionally differentiated strategies. The scheme has been subsumed as a part of Mission for Integration Development of Horticulture (**MIDH**) during 2014-15. The Scheme was implemented under Central Plan with 100% Govt. of India funding. From the year 2007-08, it has been included under Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme 85:15 between Govt. of India and State.

Integrated Schemes of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil palm and Maize (ISOPOM): The first programme on Oilseeds was launched in 1986 as Technology Mission on Oilseeds (TMO). The core idea was to increase the production and productivity of oilseeds to make the country self-reliant in this vital sector. Later Pulses, Oil Palm & Maize were brought in its ambit in the 1990s. The scheme was later restructured in 2004 as Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize (ISOPOM) This is a Central Sponsored Plan scheme with funding pattern of 75:25 (CS: SS). The scheme envisages providing subsidies for oil palm seedling as well as on maintenance cost on newly created plantation.

CENTRAL PLAN

Demonstration on coconut: This is a Coconut Development Board Programme in which demonstrations will be conducted for new plantation of coconut trees. For development of Coconut in the State, Coconut Development Board provided financial assistance in a ratio of 50 : 50 basis under different component like Raising of Coconut Seedling, Production and Distribution of TxD hybrid coconut seedling, Organic manure unit etc. Besides, Coconut Development Board provided assistance 100% for increasing area under coconut like Area Expansion of Coconut.

National Medicinal Plants Mission: This is a Central Plan scheme. In this scheme farmers will be provided with various interventions for cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants

RKVY: This is a Central Plan scheme. The scheme was introduced by Government of India in the year 2007-08 in order to provide incentives to States for increasing expenditure in Agriculture & allied sectors.

Table: 6.1. Horticulture (Physical Target&Achievement)

Sl no	Item	Unit	Annual 2015-16	Annual Plan 2016-17		Annual Plan 2017-18 Target
			Actual Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDH(NHM)						
1	Upgrading Nursery(Public Sector)	HC	1	1	0	1
2	Seed Production and Distribution for vegetable					
	Hybrid seeds (private Sector)	HC	25	75	0	0
3	Establishment of new gardens(area expansion)					
	Fruits					

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A	Banana(sucker)-without integration	HC	10.03	21	8.19	
B	Banana(TC)-without integration	HC		0	4.833	5
C	Papaya- without integration	HC	24.87	25	23.98	10
D	Mango Plantation	HC	100	128	128	62
E	1 st year maint.mango	HC	0	86.2	86.2	
f	2 nd year maint mango	HC	7.6	0	0	
G	1 st maint.papaya	HC	10	19.07	19.07	
H	2 nd year maint papaya	HC	8.55	0	0	
I	Ist year maint banana (TC)	HC	5	0	0	
4	Mushroom private sector	Nos		5	5	1
	Spwan making unit(private sector)	Nos				1
5	Vegetables(For maximum area of 2 ha per beneficiary					
	Hybrid Vegetable	HC	75	75	75	40
6	Flowers(For Maxmum of 2 ha per beneficiary					
A	Loose flowers(marigold)S &M category	HC	10	10	10	11
B	Loose Flower (marigold)other category	HC	10	13	13	10
C	Rejuvination(Fruit plants)	HC	0			5
7	Creation of water resources (in conjunction with NREGS)					
A	Water harvesting system for individuals for storage of water in (20mx.*20m.*3m)pond/ dug-wells	Unit	20	15	17	3
8	Protected cultivation					
I	Green House structure limited to 4000sqm					
ii	Naturally ventilated system					
A	Tubular Structre @Rs844/-	Sqmt	3840			
B	Tubular Structre(upto areas of >500sqm upto 1008sqm)	Sqmt				
C	Tublar Structre(upto areas of >1008sqm upto 2080sqm)	Sqmt				
D	Tubular structre (upto areas of>2080sqm upto 4000sqm)	Sqmt				
E	Plastic Mulching	sqmt	175	60	222	40
9	Shadenet House					
	Bamboo Structre	Sqmt				2200

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a	Tubular Structure@Rs710/-	Sqmt		1000	2536	
B	Cost of planting materials cultivation of orchid under poly House	Sqmt		1000	1665	
10	Promotion of Integrated Nutrient Management(INM)/Integrated Pest Management(IPM)					
A	Promotion of IPM/INM	HC				
11	Organic Farming					
A	Vermi Compost Unit Permanent Structure 30*8*2.5	Unit	11	2	1	
B	HDPE Vermibed	Unit				
12	Pollination support through bee keeping					
A	Honey Bee Colony	Nos				70
B	Hives	Nos				70
13	Horticulture Mechanisation					
A	Tractor(upto 20 PTO HP)					
I	General category farmers	Nos				
ii	SC,ST,Small &Marginal farmer ,women farmers	Nos				
B	Power Tiller					
I	Power Tiller/Machine (below 8 BHP)	Nos				
ii	Hort.Mech.Power Machine and tools	Nos		0	2	2
14	Human Resource Development (HRD)					
A	Training of farmer (within the state)	Nos	263	350	65	50
B	Training of farmer (Outside the state)	Nos		35	35	150
C	Exposure Visit (Outside the state)	Nos	20	20	20	40
15	Training,study tour of technical staff					
A	Within state @ RS 300+400+500/day/staff	Nos	1			5
16	Integrated Post Harvest Management					
A	Functional pack House/on farm collection & storage unit(9m*6m)	Nos	2	3	2	5
B	Integrated Pack House with facilities	Nos				

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C	Ripening chamber (max.300 MT)	Nos				1
D	Cold room(staging)(30MT)	Nos				2
E	Technology Induction& Modernisation of cold chain	Nos				
F	Preservation Unit (low cost)-new units	Nos				3
G	Preservation Unit (low cost)-Upgraded	Nos				
H	Pusa zero energy cool chamber	Nos				
I	Low energy Evaporated Cool chamber	Nos				
J	Static/Mobile vending cart/Platform with cool chamber	Nos				
K	Mushroom Sparwn Production Unit	Nos				
L	Pre cooling chamber 10MT	Nos				
M	Cold chamber (2 MT)	Nos		1	1	
N	Cold Store (5000MT)	Nos	1	1	1	
O	Functional Infrastructer Collectuion ,storing/grading packing units etc.	Nos				1
17	Mission Management					
A	Exhibition and Seminar	Nos	1	1	1	1
B	District Level@Q 2 days event	Nos	2	1	1	1
C	Promotion of 25 producer Organisatios	Nos				
	State Plan:-					
1	Grafted Budded Gootee and seedling plants	Nos	18040	22280	21815	
2	Single line Trellies	Nos	20	160	160	
3	Area Expansion Coconut	HC	57	140	140	
4	Pineapple	HC	5	3	7	
5	Betel Vine	NOs	45	45	45	
6	Construction of compound wall (CN Bhograi)	Unit	1			
7	Construction of compound wall (CN Balia)	Unit	1			
8	Construction of working shed (BLN,Balasore)	Unit	1			
9	Electrification of Office building (AHO ,Balasore)	Unit	1			
10	Electrification of Office	Unit	1			

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	building (AHO ,Basta)					
11	Onion seeds-Rabi	Qntl	4	7	7	
12	Approach road and compound wall of BLN,Jaleswar	Nos	1	1		
	DCCD					
1	New Planting of cashew fresh planting	HC	25	110	110	
2	First year Maintainance	HC	51.65	20.2	19.7	
3	2 nd year Maintainance	HC	17.15	16.5	16.5	
	NMMI					
1	Drip	HC				50
2	Micro sprinkler	HC				
3	Portable sprinkler	HC	12.4	380	97.80	100
	RKVY					
1	Potato Rabi	HC		900	171.986	
2	Vermi Hatchery	Nos	2			
3	IDPM	HC		15	10	
	MGNREGA					
1	With Convergence coconut	HC	128	55	55	
2	With Convergence Mango	HC	100	128	127	80
3	With Convergence Oil Palm	HC		20.76	20.76	100
4	With Convergence cashew	HC				115
5	With Convergence Cashew	HC	75	106	106	
6	With Convergence Mango	HC	25			
7	Fist year Maint .Mango (with Convergence)	Hc	25			
8	2 nd yr. Maint. Oilpalm (with convergence)					20
9	1 st yr Maint Coconut (without conv.)	Hc	183.4	83.6	83.6	30
10	1 st yr Maint Mango (without conv.)	Hc	50.2	16.8	16.8	
11	1 st yr Maint Cashew (without conv.)	Hc		72	68	100
12	2 nd yr maint Mango (with conv.)	Hc				70
13	2 nd yr maint Mango (without conv.)	Hc		40	40	6
14	2 nd yr maint Coconut (without conv.)	Hc		64.8	64.8	56
15	2 nd yr maint cashew (without conv.)	Hc				68

6.1.4 Animal Husbandry & Dairy Development:

The annual outlay for the financial year 2017-18 is Rs 55.15 Lakhs.

For Balasore district animal rearing is an important social and economic activity. Cattle's rearing is traditional source of livelihood as well as part of culture. Dairy product such as milk cheese and ghee are part of the daily diet as well as source of income. Draught power, dung for cooking fuel as well as manure are the vital by product of animal husbandry in the district of Balasore. Because of very marginal coverage of forest people depend upon dung as the main source of energy for cooking purpose. Natural calamities occur almost every year and cause damage to the standing crops. During this time the domestic animals come to the rescue of the people, they serve as the source of livelihood for the people. The Perspective Plan of the ARD sector in Odisha for the next 10 years (2010-11 to 2019-20) prepared by Government is based on the Vision 2020 "To excel as a holistic support system by providing, securing and facilitating effective and efficient services to become self-sufficient/surplus in milk, egg and meat by enhancing Livestock productivity along with helping the poor to secure sustainable livelihood through livestock development and management while working in close coordination and partnership with allied institutions".

6.1.4.1: Objectives and strategies for Plan:

- Training and capacity building of women in livestock rearing, production and processing activities.
- Promotion of livestock activities through self-employment – provision of skill up gradation training of rural youths, exposure visits.
- Construction/renovation of buildings of existing veterinary dispensaries, LACs.
- Disaster Management preparedness
- Control of livestock diseases.
- Strengthening of dairy organizations through Women SHGs and MPCs to promote dairy activities on a large scale.
- Opening of new Livestock Aid Centers (LACs) in deficient areas. These LACs will have Artificial Insemination facilities for large scale up gradation of indigenous breeds of cattle.

RKVY: This is a Central Plan scheme. The scheme was introduced by Government of India in the year 2007-08 in order to provide incentives to States for increasing expenditure in Agriculture & allied sectors.

CENTRAL SPONSORED PLAN

RKVY- Establishment of 300 nos of backyard poultry units 45 birds in each and 5 nos of chick rearing units subsidized. The annual outlay for poultry development 2017-18 is 12.25.

CENTRAL SPONSORED PLAN

Perennial fodder cultivation in 20 hect. @ Rs30, 000/-. The annual outlay for 2017-18 is 6 lakhs.

Seasonal fodder cultivation in Kharif 240 hect. @ Rs 4000/- .The annual outlay for 2017-18 is 9.6 lakhs.

Demonstration of Fodder plots (Rabi)(200He)500 nos @300000/. The annual outlay for 2017-18 is 6 lakhs.

STATE PLAN

Azolla Pit promotion in villages 500 no@Rs 2500/- .The annual outlay for 2017-18 is 12.5 lakhs.

Fodder cultivation in LBD farm [11acres@4.00](#) lakh. The annual outlay for 2017-18 is 4 lakhs.

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Fodder Demonstration plot at VD 4 nos with water supply [facility@1.5](#) Lakh. The annual outlay for 2017-18 is 0.6 lakhs.

Enrichment of fodder /crop residue programme (500 units@RS600/-).

The annual outlay for 2017-18 is 0.3 lakhs.

Training and demonstration on fodder cultivation and pasture development (12 no) @2500. The annual outlay for 2017-18 is 0.3 lakhs

Table .6.4: Animal Husbandry Financial Outlay

Sl no	Major heads of devt.	Sub areas of devt.	Name of scheme	Whether new or continuing	Resource head	Type of Scheme (SP/CP /CSP)	Out lay 2017-18		
							Outlay	TSP out of col.8	SCSP out of col.8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1			FODDER DEVELOPMENT						
A	ARD	NLM	a.Perennial Fodder cultivation in 20Hect.@ Rs.30,000/-	Cont.	GOI	CSP	6	0	0
B	ARD	NLM	b)Seasonal fodder cultivation in khariff 240hect.@Rs 4000/-	New	GOI		9.6		
C	ARD	NLM	c)Demonstration of Fodder clots (Rabi)(200He)500 nos @300000/-	New	GOI		6		
D	ARD	SP	D.Azolla Pit promotion in villages 500 no@Rs 2500/-	New	State govt	SP	12.5		
E	ARD	SP	e.fodder cultivation in LBD farm 11acres@4.00 lakh	New	State govt		4		
F	ARD	SP	F.Fodder Demonstration plot at VD 4 nos with water supply facility@1.5 Lakh	New	State govt		0.6		
G	ARD	SP	g.Enrichment of fodder / crop residue programme (500 units@RS600/-)	New	State govt		0.3		
H	ARD	SP	h.Training and demonstration on fodder cultivation and pasture development(12 no)@2500/-	New	State govt		0.3		
2			POLLUTERY DEVELOPMENT(RKVY)				0		
A	ARD	NLM	a.Establishment of 300 nos of backyard polluter units 45 birds in each& 5 nos of chick rearing units subsidised	Cont.	GOI	CSP	12.25		
							51.55		

Source: CDVO Office, Balasore

6.1.5: Cooperative:

The annual financial outlay for the year 2017-18 is 2998.50 Rs lakhs

Rural economy is constantly shaped by federations such as cooperatives. As Balasore district is predominantly based on rural economy, role of cooperatives are vital in making the economy self-reliant. Co-operatives are playing critical role not only in agricultural credit as well as in marketing.

Table: 6.6: Cooperative Societies (Activities and Financial Outlay)

Cooperative Societies	Financial Proposed Outlay (2017-18)
Share Capital to cr.coop. Institution under Agriculture Marketing ,Development of market yards	
1)Regulated Marketing Committee	600.00
2(a)PACS/LAMPCS	80.00
(b) Central Cooperative Bank	
© CARD Bank	10.00
3.Consumer Cooperative Store	20.00
4.(a)Women cooperative Societies	20.00
(b)Labour Cooperative societies	40.00
5.Modernisation of cooperative process of rice mill	70.00
6.(a) Repair and renovation of Rural Godowns of PACS	90.00
b) I.Construction of Godowns under RKVY scheme.	1950.00
b)ii.Construction of godown under RIDF	80.00
c) Construction of office building of PACS	38.50
Total	2998.50

Source: DRCS, Balasore

STATE PLAN

- **Share capital to Co-operative credit institutions under Regulated Marketing Committee:** This is a State Plan scheme. The objective of this scheme is to provide assistance in shape of share capital to the co-operative institution in order to strengthen their share capital base so as to enable them to borrow more funds from financing agencies to support their investment programmes in Agricultural Credit Programme. Under this scheme, Regulated Marketing Committee Annual Plan Outlay for the year 2017-18 is Rs 600 Lakhs.
- **PACS/LAMPCS:** Annual Plan Outlay for the year 2017-18 is Rs 80.00 Lakhs.
- **CARD Bank:** This is a State Plan scheme. Annual Plan Outlay for the year 2017-18 is Rs 10 lakhs.
- **Consumer Cooperative Store:** Annual Plan Outlay for the year 2017-18 is Rs 20 lakhs.
- **Women cooperative Societies:** Annual Plan Outlay for the year 2017-18 is Rs 20 Lakhs.
- **Labour Cooperative societies:** Annual Plan Outlay for the year 2017-18 is Rs 40 Lakhs.
- **Modernisation of cooperative process of rice mill:** Annual Plan Outlay for the year 2017-18 is Rs 70 Lakhs.
- **Repair and renovation of Rural Godowns of PACS:** Annual Plan Outlay for the year 2017-18 is Rs 90 Lakhs.
- **Construction of godown under RIDF:** Annual Plan Outlay for the year 2017-18 is Rs 80 Lakhs.
- **Construction of office building of PACS:** Annual Plan Outlay for the year 2017-18 is Rs 38.50 Lakhs.

CENTRAL PLAN

Construction of Rural Godown under RKVY: The annual Plan Outlay for the year 2017-18 is Rs 1950 Lakhs.

SECTOR II: Rural Development

89.11% of the population of the district stays in rural area as against 83.3 in the state. Population density of rural Balasore is quite high. 73.72% of the total rural families in the district are Below Poverty Line (BPL) (1997) (Odisha – 66.37%). Living condition of the people below the poverty line requires improvement. Priority should be set on livelihood security for rural poor through creation of employment opportunities or self employment and creation of infrastructures in deficient areas which can contribute to strengthening of the livelihood resource base. Huge rural population and high population density in the district makes it mandatory for provisioning of civic amenities and infrastructure.

(Rs. In lakh)			
Total Agreed Outlay (2016-17)	Total Proposed Outlay (2017-18)	Actual Resource Requirement	Resource Gap
37863.29	26994.82	26994.82	

6.2.1: Rural Development:

6.2.2: Development strategies is focused to implement programmes which can ensure

- Promoting livelihood sources either through wage employment or self employment is the priority for this sector. This sector also includes creation of infrastructures which include basic amenities, development of productive sectors, disaster management etc. Emphasis is more on BPL families. In case of self employment generating programmes like SGSY/NRLM, emphasis will be mainly on women community as the programme in major part is implemented through women SHGs.
- Empowerment, mainly of vulnerable sections including women, children, SC, ST, disabled, poor etc.
- Basic Amenities like safe drinking water, electricity, communication, education, health etc. Housing Livelihood in shape of wage employment and self employment

STATE PLAN

- **Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY):** The principal objective of the scheme is to provide additional development funds to the targeted districts to provide infrastructure consisting of Bijili, Sadak and Pani (i.e. electrification, roads and water supply) to every revenue village in the identified districts on need based manner. Some of the specific projects which could be taken under the Yojana would be in the nature of construction of concrete roads within the village, construction of black top/concrete roads to connect a village with a nearest PMGSY or ODR road, installation of street lights within the village, for which the maintenance is to be borne by the concerned Gram Panchayat (GP), provision of drinking water supply and creation of irrigation sources. **Annual plan outlay for the year 2017-18 is Rs 1248.56 lakhs.**
- **Biju Pucca Ghara Yojana (Mo Kudia):** The State Government has launched this Scheme from the year 2008-09. The rural households whose name does not find placed in the BPL list but are otherwise genuine poor may also be allotted a house in

the joint name of spouse. Preference will be given to the following categories:-

- The poor women in distress, physically challenged, (over 40%), mentally challenged, victims of domestic violence, destitute widows, women headed households, adult orphans of Government registered institutions, victims of leprosy and AIDS will be eligible to get a house.
- The poor victims of fire or flood can be considered.
- The tribal households whose houses are “fully collapsed” due to elephant menace can be considered.
- The primitive tribes groups (PTG) may be given priority without instating on title of land.
- The list of beneficiaries shall be placed before Palli Sabha for information to avoid duplication and better targeting.

Special provision has been made to cover the affected households whose house is damaged due to Fire, Flood, Riot and Elephant Menace. Out of the total target 25% is kept reserved for the above people as Mo Kudia Special. This is allotted to the Districts over and above the normal Mo Kudia Target.

- The Unit cost of Mo Kudia House in 18 IAP Districts is Rs.75, 000/- and 12 Non IAP Districts is Rs.70, 000/-. **The Annual outlay for the year 2017-18 is Rs 720(spcial) lakhs.**

CENTRAL SPONSORED PLAN

- **National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM):** This is a central sponsored programme targeted to be implemented from 2012-13 in substitute of SGSY. The expenditure component under this head is shared on 75:25 basis between central and state govt. The central objective of the Mission is to reduce poverty among rural BPL through promotion of diversified and gainful self -employment and wage employment opportunities to provide appreciable increase in income on sustainable basis. In the long run, it will ensure broad based inclusive growth and reduce disparities by spreading out the benefits from the islands of growth across the regions, sectors and communities. **The outlay for the year 2017-18 is Rs 1078.14 lakhs.**
- **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS):** It is one of the most important poverty alleviating programmes of Government of India. The expenditure component under this head is shared on 90:10 basis between central and state govt. The objective is to provide livelihood security to rural households by providing at least hundred days of wage employment (unskilled manual work). Besides, durable assets will be created which will strengthen livelihood resource base in rural areas. Number of household registered in the year 2011 is 305527, number of person registered is 688165 and number of job card issued is 301442. **The plan outlay under the scheme for the year 2017-18 is Rs- 4784.12 lakhs.**
- **Indira Awas Yojana:** To meet the requirement of housing for BPL families in rural areas, Government of India sponsored Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) is being implemented in the district. The IAY scheme started from the year 1985-86 to provide assistance for construction/up-gradation of dwelling units to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) rural households belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribe and free bonded labourer categories. From the year, 1993-94 onwards, the scope of the scheme was extended to cover the rural BPL from the non-SC and ST poor subject to the condition that the benefits to the non-SC/ST poor would not be more than 40% of the total IAY

allocation. The benefits of the scheme have also been extended to the families of the ex-servicemen of the armed and paramilitary forces killed in action. 3% of the houses are reserved for physically and mentally challenged persons. Apart from this as per the instructions of Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, 15% of the total houses are reserved for the religious minority communities (i.e. Muslims, Christian, Sikhs, Buddhists & Jains) from 2006-07. Identification of eligible BPL beneficiaries is extremely crucial to the programme. In order to impart transparency to the selection process, a permanent IAY waitlist based on the results of the BPL census 1997 has already been prepared. This permanent waitlist is displayed at every Gram Panchayat. This measure will help remove arbitrariness and malpractices in the selection process of beneficiaries. The Zilla Parishad or DRDA on the basis of allocations made and targets fixed shall decide the number of houses to be constructed /upgraded panchayat wise under IAY, during a particular financial year. Zilla Parishad/DRDA shall intimate the same to the Gram Panchayat. Thereafter, the Gram Sabha will select the beneficiaries from the list of eligible households or select from the wait list, according to IAY Guidelines as per priorities fixed, restricting this number to the target allotted. The funding pattern of the programme is 75:25 between Center and the State.

- **The annual outlay for the year 2017-18 is Rs 19164.0Lakhs.**

Table: 6.8: Rural Development (Activities and Physical Targets)

Programmes/Activities	Units	Targets (2017-18)
GGY	Nos. of Projects	-
NRLM(SGSY/OLM)	No. of Beneficiaries	-
MGNREGS	Nos. of Projects	1538650
IAY	Nos. of Houses	15970
Biju Pacca Ghar Yojana (Mo-Kudia)	Nos. of Houses	600

Source: DRDA

Table 6.9: Programme wise Plan Outlays: Rural Development (In lakhs)

Programme	Funding Pattern (%)		Proposed outlay Annual Plan 2017-18		
	Central share	State Share	Central plan + Central share of CSP	State Plan + State share of CSP	Total
GGY	0	100		1248.56	1248.56
Mo Kudia	0	100		720 (special)	720 (special)
Central Sponsored Plan					
NRLM	75	25	808.605	269.535	1078.14
MGNREGS	90	10	4305.708	478.412	4784.12
IAY	75	25	1437.3	479.1	1916.4

Source: DRDA

Table: 6.10: Rural Development(Physical Achievement)

	Unit	Actual achievement (2015-16)	Target (2016-17)	Anticipated achievement (2016-17)
MGNREGS	Projects	1604959	1603459	1491255
IAY	Houses	7355	19138	2454
OLM	Beneficiaries			
GGY	Projects	1316	2850	2140
Mo Kudia (Biju Pucca Ghar)	Houses	5548	4574	1149

Source: DRDA

SECTOR III: SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES (Rs. In lakh)

Development of specific areas having distinct sociological and geographical characteristics are focussed through this program. As Nilgiri block is tribal concentrated with more than 50% of the tribal population, ITDA is functioning.

Table-6.11: ITDA Program wise Financial Outlay (In Rs Lakhs)

ITDA	Total Outlay(2017-18)
Grants under provision to Article 275(1)	1022.84
Total	1022.84

Source: PA, ITDA, Nilgiri

SECTOR IV

6.4 Water Resources 13885.39Rs. In lakh)

Total Agreed Outlay (2016-17)	Total Proposed Outlay (2017-18)	Actual Resource Requirement	Resource Gap
4049.08	13885.39	13885.39	9836.31

Balasore district is fairly irrigated. Out of the total cultivated area 59.03% is irrigated in Kharif season and 41.98% in Rabi season. This is much higher than state figures, which is only 47.93% in kharif and 23.90% in Rabi season. In fact irrigation is required in Kharif season to save the crop only during drought. But in Rabi season irrigation is required throughout the crop growth period. Hence, irrigation facility in Rabi season is essential for the farmers. But, only 41.98% of the total cultivated area is irrigated in Rabi season. Lack of irrigation prevents the farmers in non-irrigated areas to take up a second crop, mainly cash crops during Rabi season. Regarding Lift Irrigation Projects, 1209 LI Projects are there in the district. Out of 1209 LI points, only 632 (52.27%) are operating and rest 577 are defunct.

In Balasore district, major problem is flood, water logging and development of salinity in the cultivated land due to lack of drainage facility. Every year due to occurrence of natural calamities, there is damage to river/canal embankments and drainage channels. Major emphasis under this sector is flood protection and drainage. In addition emphasis has also been laid on development of minor irrigation sources both lift and flow. Important programmes tagged for the purpose are BKVY, construction of check dams, RKVY etc. Interventions under

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Jalanidhi and Farm pond has been dealt under Agriculture and Rural Development sector, respectively.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF): It was instituted in NABARD with an announcement in the Union Budget 1995-96 with the sole objective of giving low cost fund support to State Govts. and State Owned Corporations for quick completion of ongoing projects relating to medium and minor irrigation, soil conservation, watershed management and other forms of rural infrastructure.

Table. 6.12: Activities and Financial Outlay (Irrigation & flood Control) (In Rs Lakh)

Irrigation		
1.	Minor Irrigation-Flow Irrigation	5422.00
2.	Minor Irrigation-Lift Irrigation	1786.90
3.	Minor Irrigation Projects	169.50
4.	Revival of Defunct Lift Irrigation Projects	2703.16
5.	Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana (BKVY)	2975.30
6.	Canal Lining & system Rehabilitation Programme	
7.	Construction of Check Dams	828.53

SECTOR V: ENERGY

6.5 Energy Sector

(Rs. In lakh)

Total Agreed Outlay (2016-17)	Total Proposed Outlay (2017-18)	Actual Resource Requirement	Resource Gap
0.00	14948.00	14948.00	14948.00

Energy is the indicator of quality of human life as well as an important input for economic development. Electrification of the un-electrified and de-electrified villages is part of the planned intervention of this sector. In Balasore district 92% villages were electrified by the end of 2009. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidutkaran Yojana is implemented by Govt. of India since 2005. RGGVY is a central government programme implemented through PGCIL in the district. CESU is the local agency to provide monitoring support for this programme. It aims at providing electricity to all rural house hold in the district within the stipulated time frame of Five years. BGJY (Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana) is also being implemented in the district to cover villages which are not included under RGGVY. Biju Saharanchal Vidyutikaran Yojana is another programme meant for urban areas of the district. **The Annual outlay for Energy sector for the year 2017-18 is Rs 14948.00 Lakhs.**

STATE PLAN

- **Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana (BGJY):** BGJY is a State Plan programme augmenting RGGVY in areas where RGGVY is not implemented. Under this programme, each

Block will share Rs.50 lakhs out of total Rs. 6 crores. Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana aims to ensure supply of electricity to thousands of small villages and habitations in the State. Implemented with funds to be made available by the State Government from its own resources, this programme has the District Collector as the implementing authority for the scheme. CESU acts in the capacity of the supervising agency, as in case of RGGVY; but unlike in case of the latter, in BGJY CESU gets paid for its service. The villages that would not be covered under the Rajiv Gandhi Gram Vidyutirakan Yojana of the Centre will be given priority under the Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana.

- **Biju Saharanchal Bidyutikaran Yojana:** This is a new state plan scheme. Annual plan outlay for the year 2017-18 is Rs 115.00 lakhs.

Table-6.15: Program wise Financial Outlay (Energy)

State Plan	Financial Outlay For the year 2017-18
Biju Saharanchal Vidyutikaran Yojana(BSVY)	115.00
Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana	1200.00
Dindayal Upadhaya Gramin Bidyutikaran Yojana	13633.00
Total	14948.00

Source: NESCO

SECTOR VI: INDUSTRIES

(Rs. In lakh)

Total Agreed Outlay (2016-17)	Total Proposed Outlay (2017-18)	Actual Resource Requirement	Resource Gap
40.66	127.61	127.61	86.95

Source: Survey

6.6.1: Handloom & Textiles:

There are 22 Weavers Cooperative Societies with 3490 weaver members and 1729 functional looms. Outside there are also 800 weavers in the district. Weavers are found mainly in mainly in Jaleswar, Khaira, Basta and Oupada blocks. The weavers have skill of weaving coarser to fine count yarn by using 20's to 2/120's count yarns as well as tassar yarns. The product range of the district are Saree, Napkin, Bedsheet, Towel, Lungi, Shirting, Kantia chader, Tassar scarfs, Tassar Joda and Tassar Sarees etc. In the handloom & textile sector, major role is being played by women community. Women are main contributor of physical labour starting from weaving of yarn to producing fine products. There is need to promote active participation of women in this sector through formation of all women groups, training of women in modern design, advanced technology etc.

Objectives and strategies for Annual Plan

- Promotion of handloom industries, group & cluster approach, marketing incentives Employment generation for rural youths.
- Master Crafts Man (MCM) Training Establishment of enterprises/SSI units for self

employment.

- Promotion of handicrafts, rehabilitation of handicraft artisans.
- Development of craft clusters.

A. CENTRAL PLAN SCHEME

It is Central plan scheme to provide assistance to handloom organization for promotion of marketing activities like sale of cloth. This scheme is proposed with financial out lay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs for the year 2017- 18. This is a 100% GOI assisted scheme.

B. CENTRAL SPONSORED PLAN

- 1. NATIONAL HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:** It is Centrally Sponsored Scheme under which assistance are provided to handloom weavers / organization under 90:10 ratio of funding pattern between GOI & GOO/beneficiaries. Under this scheme assistance are provided for raw material bank, infrastructural development, skill up gradation training of weavers, technological intervention & exposure visit of weavers for capacity building etc.

This scheme is proposed with financial out lay of Rs. 117.612 lakhs for the year 2017-18. Out of this State share is Rs. 117.612 lakhs & GOI share is nil.

- 2. MARKETING INCENTIVE:** The “Marketing Incentive” component under the continuing scheme named “Integrated Handloom Development Scheme” came into force with effect from DT. 01.04.2007 in place of marketing incentive component under the scheme “Deen Dayal Hathkargha Prostahan Yojana” which was ceased its operation since DT. 31.03.2007. It is a centrally sponsored plan scheme. The state and Central Govt. bear their share on 50: 50 ratios basic. The assistance under this component is 100% grant.

The sole aim and objective of this assistance is to boost up sales of the primary PWCS / organizations through rebate discount which create field to attract consumers & create infrastructure for development of production & productivity.

3. SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEME:

A. RASTIYA SWASTHYA BIMA YOJANA:- It is new scheme lunched for social security of handloom weavers during this year i.e.2017-18.Under this scheme it is proposed with a financial assistance of Rs. 4.00 Lakhs for the year 2017-18 to cover 635 nos. of weavers.

B. MGBBY: - This scheme is launched by Govt. of India to cover social & life security of handloom weavers. For this pupose it is proposed Rs.3.00 Lakhs for the year 2017-18.

STATE SECTOR SCHEME

Chief Minister’s Special Package Scheme: This is a scheme lunched from the year 2007 - 2008 to provide assistance to handloom weavers. The following components are covered under this scheme & it is a State Govt. assisted shceme.

- 1. Workshed- Cum -Housing Scheme:** To provide fire proof work shed-cum-housing to weavers for working in all weather condition this scheme is proposed with financial out lay of Rs.28.00 lakhs for 2015-16 for providing 40 nos. of units. This is a State Govt. assisted scheme, where Rs. 0.70 lakh per unit has provided as assistance from state Govt.

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2.Skill up gradation Training under Self Employment Programme: To upgrade the skill of weavers & for better technological - know how this scheme is proposed with financial out lay of Rs.14.20 lakhs for the year 2016-17. This scheme is sponsored by state Govt. under Promotion of Handloom Industries Scheme with a view to provide self employment to handloom weavers in regular basis.

3. Promotion of Handloom Industries: For socio-economic development of weavers in an integrated manner this scheme is proposed with 100 % state assistance under organizational oriented component & 90 % Govt. assistance with 10 % beneficiary share under beneficiary oriented components. Under the scheme it is proposed with financial outlay of Rs.20.00 Lakhs for the year 2016-17.

1	Infrastructure						
i	Concretization of Loom pit	95	1.40	NIL	NIL	NIL	3.85
ii	Renovation Office-Godown /Common facility Centre	4	7.00	NIL	NIL	NIL	2.00
iii	Construction Office-Godown/ Common facility Centre	3	9.50	5.10	4.40	2.50	1.40
2	Capacity Building						
i	Skill Up-gradation Training	15	20.40	12.40	8.00	8.00	60.00
ii	Exposure Visit	114	2.10	0.30	NIL	NIL	1.63
iii	Awarness Programme	3	0.60	0.60	NIL	NIL	NIL
3	Marketing Activity						
i	Participation in Exhibition	48	4.90	1.20	1.20	1.20	0.44
4	Technological Intervention	628	26.426	12.395	4.158	2.079	20.292
5	Distribution of Solar Lantern	817	817	254	20	0	0
5	Wokshed	127	55.40	14.00	17.50	4.20	28.00
6	Innovative	1	17.80	17.80	NIL	NIL	NIL

4. 10% REBATE: It is a State Plan scheme to promote marketing of Handloom products. This scheme is proposed with financial out lay of Rs. 1.80 lakhs for 2016 - 17. This is a 100% GOI assisted scheme.

SECTOR IX: GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

This sector includes sub sectors as Secretariat Economic Services, civil supplies, tourism, census, surveys & statistics and other General Economic Services under District Planning/ District Councils.

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Total Agreed Outlay (2016-17)	Total Proposed Outlay (2017-18)	Actual Resource Requirement	Resource Gap
2235.00	1932.00	1932.00	

Member of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD): The Member of Parliament Local Area Development Division is entrusted with the responsibility of implementation of Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS). Under the scheme, each MP has the choice to suggest to the District Collector for, works to the tune of Rs.5 Crores per annum to be taken up in his/her constituency.

Member of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development (MLALAD): The Member of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Division is entrusted with the responsibility of implementation of Member of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Scheme (MLALAD). Under the scheme, each MLA has the choice to suggest to the District Collector for, works to the tune of Rs.1 Crores per annum to be taken up in his/her respective constituency.

6.10.2: Sports & Youth Services

CENTRAL SPONSORED PLAN

Panchayat Yuba Krida Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA): It is a rural sports initiative introduced by the [Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India](#) to promote youth and social development through sports. This is a Central Sponsored Scheme proposed to provide one time seed capital grant for development of Sports infrastructure in rural areas. The funding pattern is 75:25 between center and state. *Annual Plan Outlay for the year 2017-18 is Rs 40.00 Lakhs.*

Table.6.24. PYKKA Plan for 12th Five Year Plan (No. of Panchayat Centers to be covered yearwise)

Block	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2012-13	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
Bahanaga	1	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	21
Balasore Sadar	3	3	2	3	3	4	3	3	3	27
Baliapal	3	3	2	3	3	4	3	3	3	27
Basta	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	22
Bhograi	3	3	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	32
Jaleswar	3	3	2	3	4	3	3	3	3	27
Khaira	2	3	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	30
Nilgiri	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	25
Oupada	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	11
Remuna	3	3	2	3	4	3	4	4	2	28
Simulia	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	17
Soro	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	22
Total	29	29	29	29	34	35	35	35	34	289

6.10.3: Health:

Considering high rate of literacy and health consciousness of people the health indicators are not quite satisfactory. The district is in 25th rank in the state in Reproductive Health Index (RHI). Similarly, in case of Human Development Index (HDI) the rank of the district is also 18

in the state. Health infrastructure and staff availability is the determining factor.

The objectives under the plan are:

- To enhance the quality of health service both in rural as well as urban areas.
- Impart training to health staff and doctors as well as paramedical staff so that their skill and knowledge is upgraded to a level where the present situation crises can be met.
- Improve maternal and child health conditions and to reduce maternal and infant mortality and morbidity rates
- To provide affordable, adequate, qualitative, preventive and curative health care to the people of the district.

CENTRAL SPONSORED PLAN

- **National Health Mission (NHM):** NHM was launched in June 2005 with an aim to provide effective health care to rural people, especially among the disadvantaged groups including women and children by improving access, enabling community ownership and demand for services, strengthening public health system for effective service delivery, enhancing equity and accountability and promoting decentralization. NHM seeks to integrate health with the determinants of health for which intersectoral convergence between departments like PRI, WCD, RWSS and Education is essential. The main components of NHM are RCH-II, Immunization, National Disease Control Programme and NHM initiatives. The Mission aims to reduce IMR and MMR, provide access to Public Health Services, promote Women health, Child Health, Sanitation and Hygiene, Immunization and Nutrition, prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases. It also has as its objective access to integrate and comprehensive primary health care, population stabilization, gender and demographic balance and promotion of health lifestyle.

The main activities under NHM Initiatives are as follows:

- Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA).
- Mainstreaming AYUSH.
- Untied funds to Sub-Centers.
- Formation of Rogi Kalyan Samities.
- Mobile Medical Unit.
- Strengthening PHC/CHC/UGPHC to Indian Public Health Standards

NHM is in operation in the district since 2006. The funding pattern of NHM is 85:15 between Center and the State. The outlay during 2017-18 is Rs. 5715.35 **Lakhs**.

6.10.4: Rural Water Supply & Sanitation:

With the launch of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) by Government of India), the Rural Drinking Water Supply sector started in 1972-73. The second generation programme was launched in 1991-92 as Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission. With the involvement of community in planning, implementation and management of drinking water supply schemes the sector reforms projects came up in 1999-2000 as third generation

programme which later turned to Swajaldhara in 2002. To emphasize on ensuring sustainability of water availability in terms of potability, adequacy, convenience, affordability and equity with decentralized approach of involving PRI and community organizations the fourth generation programme viz. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) has come in to force since 01.04.2009 with a vision “Safe Drinking Water for all, at all times in rural areas”.

Rural drinking water supply facilities are being looked after by RWS&S organization since 1991. This Division is looking after original works of rural water supply system of the district excluding the urban areas. Generally the development works of this Division are executed under 2 major schemes/Plan programme viz (i) CSP (Centrally Sponsored Plan) – NRDWP (National Rural Drinking Water Programme) and (ii) SP (State Plan). The CSP Programme is 100% centrally aided Plan and SP PMGY is 100% state funded plan. The tube wells are installed under both the CSP (50%) & SP (50%) share pattern. Like wise Rural Piped Water Supply Schemes are under taken under both the programme as per allocation (50%: 50%) of funds pattern.

Table.6.26: DISTRICT PROFILE

Total Block	12 Nos	Total running TWs (01.04.15)	17600 Nos
Total G.P	360 Nos	Total PWS (01.04.15)	489 Nos
Total Village	2613 Nos	On-going PWS (01.04.15)	79 Nos
Total Habitation	4950 Nos	order issued ongoing PWS	53 Nos
FC Habitation as on 1.4.15	3374 Nos	PWS Target (2015-16)	35 Nos
PF Habitation as on 1.4.15	1576 Nos	Ach. As on Nov, 2015	06 Nos

However, the management of drinking water supply projects has been transferred to PRIs w.e.f. 21st Oct, 2006 for their management, operation and maintenance. Mostly, provision of drinking water supply to the rural population is made through hand pump tube wells and piped water supply schemes. Under the modified NRDWP programme, the drinking water supply projects are proposed to be implemented under the following components.

- Coverage: Priority will be given to provide safe drinking water to “Not Covered (NC)” habitations followed by coverage of “Partially Covered (PC) habitations. 45% of the annual NRDWP funds are earmarked for this purpose which is spent for PWS schemes along with installation of spot sources (Hand pump tube wells/sanitary wells). The Govt. of India and Govt. of Odisha share the cost in the ratio of 50:50.
- Water Quality: To provide safe alternative sources of drinking water supply in quality affected habitations, priority has been accorded to fluoride affected habitations followed by salinity and iron contamination. 20% of the annual NRDWP funds are

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earmarked for this purpose. The Govt. of India and Govt. of Odisha share the cost in the ratio of 50:50.

- Sustainability (Swajaladhara mode): To encourage community participation for sustainability of water supply sources and systems, these schemes are implemented in broad Swajaladhara principles. 20% of the NRDWP fund is earmarked for this purpose. That apart, recharging of ground water is also a very important component.
- Support activities: Water quality monitoring and surveillance (Water testing laboratories), communication and capacity development (CCDU), MIS & computerization are also essential activities. 5% of the NRDWP fund is earmarked for this purpose.
- & M: 10% of the NRDWP fund can be utilized for operation and maintenance of existing rural water supply system which are yet to be transferred to PRIs for a variety of reasons. But the sharing of cost between Govt. of India and Govt. of Odisha will be in the ratio of 50:50.
- The average life span of a hand pump tube well is about 10 years (Sources: Hand Book on Technology and Water Quality for sustainability, Published by the Department of Drinking Water Supply, MoRD, March 2004). Annually an estimated 4 to 5% of the tube wells are becoming permanently defunct which need to be condemned and replaced in a systematic manner.

During the 12th Plan period 2012-17 & comprehensive District Annual Plan 2015-16, it is earmarked for installation of 745 Nos, of spot sources under CSP/SP – PC habitations, School & AWC programme out of which 606 nos. of spot sources have been installed ending Nov, 2015. Besides 79 nos. ongoing Rural Piped Water Supply Schemes, target is given for 35 Nos. There are 6 Nos PWS commissioned as on Nov, 2015. Balance targeted Tube wells and PWS Schemes will be completed by 31st March, 2016.

State Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The annual outlay for NRDWP-SP-Sinking of TW Schemes is Rs 360.00 Lakhs • The Annual outlay for NRDWP-SP-PWS Schemes is Rs 2479.10 Lakhs • The Annual outlay for SP-OHT PWS Schemes is Rs 761.00 Lakhs
Central Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The annual outlay for NRDWP-CSP-Sinking of TW Schemes is Rs 00.00 Lakhs • The Annual outlay for NRDRWP-CSP-PWS Schemes is Rs 2479.00Lakhs • The Annual outlay for CSP-SOLAR PWS Schemes is Rs 120.00 • The Annual outlay for CSP NITI AYOJ Schemes is Rs 10.00

The Annual outlay of NRDWP for the year 2017-18 is: 8884.58

Table- 6.28 RWSS Physical Targets 2017-18

Item	Unit	Annual Plan(2017-18)
NRDWP Sinking of TWS	Nos	0
NRDWP-SP- Sinking of TWS	Nos	360

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NRDWP-SOLAR- PWS	Nos	45
NRDWP –Niti Ayog	Nos	21
NRDWP-PWS- Schemes SP –PWS-Schemes	Nos	36
SP-OHT	Nos	24
Total		486

Source: RWSS

Table- 6.29RWSS Physical Achievements

Items	Unit	(Target 2016-17)	Anticipated Achievement (2016 -17)	Target (2017-18)
NRDWP Sinking of TWS	No.	0	0	0
NRDWP-SP- Sinking of TWS	No.	339	339	360
NRDWP-SOLAR- PWS	No.	36	36	45
NRDWP –Niti Ayog	No.	7	7	21
NRDWP-PWS- Schemes	No.	16	16	36
SP –PWS-Schemes	No.			
SP-OHT	No.	6	6	24
Total	No.	404	404	486

Source: RWSS, Balasore

6.10.5: Total Sanitation Campaign: (WATSAN)

Central Plan DWSM(WATSAN)

- The Annual outlay for the year 2017-18 is Rs 20000.00 Lakhs

Total sanitation campaign envisions strategies to motivate rural household to build latrines and refrain from the practices of defecating in the open. In order to make rural people realize good sanitation practices. The campaign not only aims at construction of low cost toilet but also aims at helping rural folks imbibe good sanitation practice. Total sanitation campaign started its operation in the district from the year 1999-2000. The programme has been reoriented to focus the sanitation programme for achieving an “Open Defecation Free (ODF)” environment. Thus not only individual households, but also communities, village, schools and Anganwadi centers have been targeted. TSC is being implemented in active association with Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) at all levels. Intensive social mobilization process has been initiated for maintaining clean environment and safe disposal of wastes. NGOs and other Support Organizations have been involved in generating awareness as well as providing hardware for toilet construction through Rural Sanitary Marts (RSM) and Production Centers (PCs) on the other.

Table. 6.30. Achievement & Target under Total Sanitation Campaign

Details	Unit	Target (2016-17)	Achievement (2016-17)	Annual Plan 2017-18 Target
a) Individual Household Latrine	Nos.	160000	119605	155090

Source-WATSAN, Balasore

CENTRAL SPONSORED PLAN

- Swachha Bharat Abhiyan:** Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) previously called Total Sanitation campaign (TSC) is a [Community-led total sanitation](#) program initiated by [Government of India](#) in 1999. It is a demand-driven and people-centered sanitation program. It evolved from the limited achievements of the first structured programme for rural [sanitation in India](#), the Central Rural Sanitation Programme, which had minimal community participation. The main goal of Total Sanitation Campaign is to eradicate the practice of [open defecation](#) by 2017. Community-led total sanitation is not focused on building infrastructure, but on changing cultural norms to prevent open defecation. In Maharashtra where the program started more than 2000 [Gram Panchayats](#) have achieved "open defecation free" status. Villages that achieve this status receive monetary rewards and high publicity under a program called Nirmal Gram Puraskar. *The Annual outlay of SBM for the year 2017-18 is Rs 20000.00 Lakhs.*

6.10.6: i. Development of SC/ ST, & Women & Child Development

The Annual outlay for the year 2017-18 is Rs 9676.29 lakhs

This sub sector includes social security for disadvantaged and vulnerable section of society child development, women empowerment and nutrition of children are some social welfare programmes which is implemented by this sector.

Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY): This is a central plan scheme and is being implemented by the Ministry of Women & Child Development using the infrastructure of ICDS. The Scheme targets adolescent girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years, for addressing their needs of self-development, nutrition and health status, literacy and numerical skills, vocational skillsetc. Under the scheme, adolescent girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years are being provided with iron and de-worming tablets.

Mission Sakti: Mission Shakti is a Self-Help Mission for empowering women through promotion of Women's Self-Help Groups (WSHGs) and was launched in the State on 8th March 2001. The Mission aims at empowering women through formation and promotion of one lakh Women's Self-Help groups over a period of four years commencing from 2001 and strengthening the already existing ones by providing them support for capacity building and for ensuring credit linkages of the WSHGs to enable them to be engaged in economic activities for income-generation.

Construction & Repair of AWC building: This is a state plan, initially this scheme was originally designed for KBK district, but latter on it was extended to non KBK district. In addition it has been planned to construct AWC building under 13th Finance Commission grant. Under this scheme, financial support is provided to Anganwadi Workers/ANMs for reduction of Infant Mortality Rate.

Supplementary Nutrition Programme: With a view to improve the health and nutritional

status of children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers, the Supplementary Nutrition Programme has been included as one of the most important components of the ICDS programme. With a view to reducing morbidity and mortality among the vulnerable sections of the population, the Supplementary Nutrition Programme through the ICDS scheme has proved to be one of the most important food based interventions in the State. Under the scheme, Supplementary Nutrition is provided to needy children and to expectant/nursing mothers from low income families for a period of 300 days a year. The aim is to supplement the daily nutritional intake by 300 Calories and 8-10 gms of protein for children and 500 Calories and 20-25 gms of protein for expectant and nursing women. Severely malnourished children, in grade III and IV as per ICDS classification are provided with an additional dose of SNP. This intervention aims only at supplementing and not substituting the family food. Through this, an important contact point is established with the pregnant women and nursing mothers to educate them about the nutritional needs and care of pregnant women, care of the new born and young children. The Supplementary Nutrition Programme in the district is being carried by AWCs functioning in the district. Total number of beneficiaries is 266214.

Mid- Day- Meal: The Mid-Day-Meal Programme was introduced in 1995 and it aims to provide a cooked noon meal to school children of Government and Government-aided Schools for 210 working days in a year. The scheme aims at increasing the enrolment and reducing the number of school dropouts while also improving the nutritional status of the children. Under the scheme, Government of India provides free rice @ 100 grams per beneficiary per day for 210 days in an academic year. Government of India also provides the transportation charges for transportation of the rice from the FCI Depot to the school point @ Rs.75/- per quintal which is released to the districts through the MVSN by the Ministry of HRD, Government of India upon submission of claims by the DSWOs.

Government of Odisha provides funds towards purchase of the dal, vegetables, oil, condiments and transportation charges under the scheme at the rate of 64 paisa per beneficiary per day. The Govt. of India, Ministry of HRD provides cooking cost @ Rs.1.00 per beneficiary per day w.e.f. 1.9.04 and accordingly Rs.1.64 (Rs.0.64 from State Govt. fund) is being provided per beneficiary per day under the programme.

Table.6.32: Programme wise plan outlay Social Security, Social Welfare & Nutrition

Programme	Financial outlay(2017-18) (in Lakh)
a. Child Welfare	
i. Construction of Anganwadi Centre	7000
ii. ICDS	799.25
iii. Other Child Welfare Schemes- Pre-School Education	254.2
b. Women Welfare/ Empowerment of Women	

i. Women Self- Help Groups	600
Construction/ Renovation of Educational Institution	1022.84
Total	9676.29

Source: DSWO, Balasore

6.10.8: Urban Development & Sewerage Sanitation

The annual outlay for the year 2017-18 is Rs 862.75 lakh

The district has urban population which is 10.88% of the total population of the district. This is as per 2001 census. state average of urban population is 14.99%. There are three Municipalities as Balasore, Jaleswar and Soro with one NAC as Nilgiri.

Objective of Urban development:

- Basic amenities to be provided to its habitants.
- Prevent water logging in the urban location by improving the drainage system.
- Improve sanitation, drinking water and lightings of the urban area
- Self employment programme for urban poor.
- Wage employment generation for urban poor.
- Economic empowerment of urban poor women through group economic activities.

Housing & Urban Development	2017-18 Proposed Outlay
National Urban Livelihood mission (NULM)	81.00
Development of Parks /Greenery & Afforestation	27.70
Protection,Conservation & Development of water Bodies	46.00
Solid Waste Management	434.05
Sub-total	588.75

Urban Sewerage & Sanitation	2017-18 Proposed Outlay
Urban Sewerage Schemes	0.00
Execution of other Sewerage & Sanitation work	274.00
Sub-total	274.00

CHAPTER-VII

Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)

Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) strategy was first started in the 5th Five Year Plan to have a focused emphasis on the integrated development of the tribal areas and the communities. With the fast developing world, tribal required specific attention not only with monetary allocation but along with special interventions for their rapid socioeconomic development. It required an integrated approach of all departments in a united manner and not working in isolation. The Tribal Sub-Plan envisages reducing gaps between the tribal and non-tribal in health, education, communication and other areas of basic amenities of life by providing development, legal and administrative support. The Sub-Plan also implements income generating schemes to boost the income of the tribal on a sustainable basis by taking into account their aptitude and skill. Though TSP allocation for tribal welfare has increased gradually in subsequent plan but allocations made by the States/UTs are mostly notional in nature as the expenditure is not even half of the allocation. Most of the governments had not created separate budget heads and funds were not utilized as per the need of the tribal groups with proper monitoring mechanism. The Planning Commission has prescribed guidelines for formulation, implementation and monitoring of TSP to central ministries and departments during the end of the 2006. The Special Central Assistance (SCA) is provided by the Ministry of tribal Affairs to the State Government as an additive to the State TSP. Till the end of 9th five year plan the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to TSP was meant for filling up of the critical gaps in the family based income generation activities of the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP). The objective of the strategy is two folds:-

- Socio-economic development of STs and protection of tribals against exploitation of the above
- SCA primarily funds schemes/projects for economic development of STs.

The broad objectives of the TSP are as follows:

1. Reduction in poverty and un-employment among the tribal communities.
2. Creation of productive assets for the communities of ST in order to sustain the growth generated through development interventions.
3. Human resource development of the Scheduled Tribes by providing them adequate educational and health services.
4. Physical and financial security to the tribal communities against all types of exploitation and oppression.

7.1. Tribal population in the district: Out of the total population in the district ST constitute only 11.9%. Out of the twelve CD Blocks of the district, Nilgiri is a tribal block under TSP area. Hence one ITDA is operating in that block of the district. Further, one MADA pocket is located in Jaleswar block of the district. Primitive Tribal Groups do not reside in any part of the district. In other parts of the district tribal are staying in dispersed manner. Based on primary data collected from GP level, a total of 55 gram panchayats have been identified as tribal concentrated GPs, where in tribal are residing more in numbers. In these GPs, percentage of tribal to total population is more than 11.28%.

Table.7.1: ITDA Profile of the District

Geographical Area	252.91 sq.km.
Density of population	447 persons/sq.km
No. of Blocks	1
No. of GPs	44
No. of villages	137
Major Tribal Communities	Bathudi, Bhumija, Kol, Santhal&Mankirdia

Table-7.2: Gram Panchayats with Tribal Concentration in the District

Name of the GPs & numbers	Block
Aghirapada, Badapohari, Badasahi, Baunshabania, Kandagaradi, R.R.Pur, Shyamsundarpur(7)	Oupada
Deula(1)	Baliapal
Sardarbandha, Praharajpur, Chhotakalma, Chamargan(4)	Jaleswar
JayadevKasaba, Genguti, Nagram, Kuradiha, Sindhia, Kasafal, Parikhi, Bahabalpur(8)	Balasore
Santoshpur, Sadanandapur, Paunshakuli, Ramanda, Mukulish, Kulida(6)	Basta
Jayarampur(1)	Bhograi
Gadapokhari, Nandara, Paithagali, Ratina(4)	Khaira
Pithahata, Gumutia, Arabandha, Dharmapur, Siadimala, Tilipala, Narsinghpur, Garadi, Narayanpur, Dhobasil, Matiali, Sajangarh, Chhatrapur, Bramhapur, Begunia, Kansha, Ajudhya and Bauriabad(18)	Nilgiri
Panpana, Patharpenth(2)	Bahanaga
Bari, Kanthibhauni(2)	Simulia
Mahumuana, Singhakhuta(2)	Soro

Table 7.3: ST Population of the District

Indicators	Details
Total ST Population	275678
ST Population in Rural areas	255098
ST Population in Urban areas	20580
Total ST Males	137748
Total ST females	137930
ST Sex Ratio(Rural)	1003
ST Sex Ratio (Urban)	983
Total ST Sex Ratio	1001

Source: Statistical Handbook, Balasore, 2011

Table-7.4 Occupational Pattern of Tribal Concentrated Blocks

Sectors	Basta	Soro	Oupada	Bhograi	Khaira	Sadar	Nilgiri
Agriculture	636	1500	3290		1225	4415	6600
Fishery	–	10	19	60	20	1104	238
Forestry	–	100	535	0	0	0	167
Artisanship	–	10	11	0	0	32	562
Poultry	–	30	27	10	40	157	111

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Diary	–	0	3	5	60	179	211
Business	150	100	347	150	360	2273	1332
Services	60	50	482	80	190	819	1350
Daily Wages	1050	500	2087	1000	810	2983	9131
Any other	165	50	170	0	179	190	557
Total	2061	2350	6971	1305	2884	12152	20259

Source: Survey

Table-7.5: Literacy among the Tribal Communities

Particulars	%
Male literacy	45.63
Female Literacy	17.69
Total Literacy	31.88

Source: Census-2001

Table-7.6: Schools of SSD department functioning in the district

Type of School	Numbers
Residential Sevashram	4
Ashram School	2
Sevashram schools under Sadar Sub Division	23
Sevashram schools under Nilgiri Sub Division	8
Boys High School	2
Girls High School	1

Source: District Education Office

Objectives and strategies of Development interventions for STs:

Objective	Strategies and intervention
In ITDA pocket operating in the district, funds under SCA to TSP areas and Article 275 (1) are to be spent for socio economic development of tribal and their protection against exploitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of infrastructure like road, drinking water, irrigation, school buildings, community halls and promoting income generating programmes through capacity building and provision of assets, market access etc.. The activities of ITDA pockets are limited within their boundaries. IAY have specifically earmarked certain percentage of the interventions for STs. Mo kudia and Mo Jami/Mo diha programme also aim mainly at ST families. Under RGGVY, major emphasis is on providing basic infrastructure such as distribution transformer and distribution lines in the ST hamlets.
Development of education facilities for ST students.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scholarships are provided to ST students, both boarders of Residential schools as well as day scholars. Supply of free school dresses. Provision of bi-cycles to girl students is another major intervention of this welfare wing. Kasturaba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) is a Central Sponsored Scheme under implementation in the district to provide good education to ST girls in rural areas. Under this scheme Residential school are opened for SC/STgirls students. Under SarvaSikshayAbhiyan provision has been made to provide free N.T. Books to all SC & ST and girl students from class I to VII reading in Govt. and Govt. aided primary & upper primary school. Similar is the provision in almost all

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Objective	Strategies and intervention
	the development programmes implemented in the district.
Support to develop entrepreneurs among the ST people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Odisha Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Development Finance Corporation (OSCSTDFC) has been providing finance to STs to take up small enterprises for sustainable income generation.

Table-7.7: Financial outlay of TSP sector wise for the year 2017-18 (Rs In Lakhs)

Total outlay and its allocation sector wise			
Sector	Total Outlay	How much will flow to TSP	% of TSP Share to Total Outlay
Agriculture & Allied activity	822.20	82.22	3.44%
Co-operation	2998.50		
Animal Husbandry	55.15		
Rural Development	26994.82		
Water Resources	13885.39		
Energy	14948.00	143.00	
Handicrafts/ Cottage/Textile Industries	127.61	29.37	
Small Scale Industries	153.29	2.00	
Works (Roads & Bridges)	30444.52		
Water Supply & Sanitation	28884.58	3436.38	
Forest	8.42	8.42	
Other Special Areas Programme	1932	0	
Health & Family Welfare	5715.35		
Sports & Youth Services	40.00		
Development of SC/ ST/women child development	9676.29	1022.84	
Housing & Urban Development	862.75	19.91	
Total	137548.87	4744.12	

CHAPTER-VIII

Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP)

Relegation of a defined section of a society to inequality is found perhaps only in India. Nowhere in the world has any particular section been devoid of basic human rights, dignity of labour and social equality on the basis of classification that finds its root in religious writings. In India, the Hindu society is divided into various castes on the basis of their occupation. In the lowest rank of this classification are the Scheduled Castes (SCs) who were condemned to perform the menial and unclean tasks on behalf of the society. As they were exclusively assigned the role of performing unclean tasks on behalf of the society, they came to be treated as outcastes or “untouchables”. It is this social stigma that pushed them down to the bottom of the social ladder alienating them from the mainstream of the society and assigning them to a position lower than several depressed classes who also suffered from social, economic and educational deprivation. Since the caste system attains its sanctity in religious writings, emancipation from the rigid classification has been difficult to achieve for the lower groups. The belief in religion has singularly contributed to this difficulty. The Scheduled Castes (SCs), as they came to be described in the Government of India Act 1935, have suffered social, economic, cultural and political inequalities for centuries. Under the customary rules of the Hindu social order, the untouchables were denied rights to property, pursue business (except the polluting occupations), education and employment (excluding the manual labor). The consequences of these traditional restrictions in the past are to be seen, even today in terms of lack of ownership of agricultural land, business or non-land capital assets, in education and ultimately in high incidence of poverty among them. A look at the recent available data brings out these facts quite clearly. About three-fourths of the SCs live in rural areas, where the main source of livelihood is either farming, wage labor or some kind of non-farm business. In 2000, only 16 percent of all SC households cultivated land as owner-cultivator as against 41 percent among non-SC/ST households. Only 12 percent carry out some kind of business, which indicates access to capital. Taking both farm and non-farm activities, only about 28 percent of rural households had got some access to capital assets as compared to 56 percent for non-SC/ST households.1.5 Inadequate access to agricultural land and capital leaves no option to SC workers except to resort to manual wage labor; consequently, it leads to enormously high level of (manual) wage labor among the SCs, i.e., 61 percent as compared to only one-third for others in rural areas. Among them, in urban areas, one-third are casual labors as against only 7 percent among the non-SC/STs. The unemployment rate (based on current daily status) in 2000 were two times higher among the SCs (5.5%) as compared with non-SC/STs.1.6 With higher incidence of wage labor, associated with high rate of under-employment, the SCs tend to suffer from low income and greater level of poverty. In 2000, about 38 percent of SC households were below the poverty line in rural areas as compared to only less than 20 percent among non-SC/STs households. The incidence of poverty was as high as 50 percent among agricultural labor as against 40 percent among nonagricultural labor. In urban areas also, the poverty among SCs was about 38 percent, which was much higher as compared with 19 percent for non-SC/STs.

8.1 SC population in the district:

Scheduled caste constitutes 18.84 of the total population. Population concentration in rural

areas is 19.65% and in urban area it is 19%. There are 86 GPs where the concentration of SC are more compared to other GPs. In Bahanaga block and Soro NAC concentration of SC is highest.

Table-8.1: Details of Scheduled caste Concentrated GPs of Balasore district

GPs	Number	Block
Panpana, Kharaspur, Dandaharipur, Baripada, Chaka Jagannathpur, Kalyani, Aruabag, Patharapentha, Avana, Khanthapada, Soud	11	Bahanaga
Chhanua, Ranasahi, JayadevKasaba, Rasalpur, Nagram, Sartha, Sindhia	7	Balasore
Jamkunda, Nikhira, Srirampur, Bishnupur	4	Baliapal
Tadada, Santoshpur, Mathani, Irda, Sahada, Chormara, Kulida	7	Basta
Rasalpur, Nimatpur, Bajitpur, Sradhapur, Nachinda, Jayarampur, Narayan MohantyPadia	7	Bhograi
Olmara, Praharajpur	2	Jaleswar
Narsinghpur, Ajothya	2	Nilgiri
Badapokhari, Baunshabania, R.R.Pur, Iswarpur, Shyamsundarpur, Fatepur	7	Oupada
Garsang, Nayakhadi, Khurunta, Gadapokhari, Dungura, Baunshagadia, Badajayapur, Antara, Nandar, Kainthagali, Haripur, Makhanpur, Dagarpada, Gagandhuli, Shyamsundarpur, Palash	16	Khaira
Purusottampur, Andarai, Muruna, Bati, Kanheibindha, Abjhuna, Ada, Markona, Bauripada, Maitapur, Khirkona, Bari	12	Simulia
Inchudi, Maharajpur, Barunsingh	3	Remuna
Manipur, Tentei, Manantri, Anantapur, Attapur, Madhusudanpur, Nadigaon, Mulsingh	8	Soro

Table 8.2: SC Population of the District

Indicators	Details
Total SC Population	478586
SC Population in Rural areas	447936
SC Population in Urban areas	30650
Total SC Males	243597
Total SC females	234989
SC Sex Ratio (Rural)	964
SC Sex Ratio (Urban)	970
Total SC Sex Ratio	965

Source: Statistical Handbook, Balasore, 2011

Table-8.3: Literacy among the SC communities

Particulars	Literacy rate
Male literacy	74.48%
Female Literacy	43.75%
Total Literacy	59.41%

Source: District statistical handbook-2009(Based on Census-2001)

Table-8.4:No. of Schools of SSD Department functioning in the district

School Type	Number
Sevashram schools under Sadar Sub Division	23
Sevashram schools under Nilgiri Sub division	8
Ashram School	2
Residential Sevashram	4
Girls High School	1
Boys High School	2
Total	40

Source: District Education office, Balasore

Development interventions for Scheduled Castes:

Objective	Strategies and intervention
Economic empowerment of SC community in the district.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IAY have specifically earmarked certain percentage of the interventions for SCs. Mo kudia and Mo Jami/Mo diha programme also aim mainly SC families. Under RGGVY, major emphasis is on providing basic infrastructure such as distribution transformer and distribution lines in the SC hamlet. BPL families constitute 17.01% (43827) of the total BPL families enumerated in 1997 survey in the district. Majority of the SC are BPL therefore they are the recipient of benefits meant for BPL families.
Development of education facilities for SC students.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of educational facilities for the SC students. Scholarships are provided to SC students, both boarders of Residential schools as well day scholars. Supply of free school dresses. Provision of bi-cycles to girl students is another major intervention of this welfare wing. Kasturaba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) is a Central Sponsored Scheme under implementation in the district to provide good education to SC girls in rural areas. Under this scheme Residential school are opened for SC/ST girls students. Under Sarva Sikshay Abhiyan provision has been made to provide free N.T. Books to all SC & ST and girl students from class I to VII reading in Govt. and Govt. aided primary & upper primary school. Similar is the provision in almost all the development programmes implemented in the district.

Support to develop entrepreneurs among the SC people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Odisha Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Development Finance Corporation (OSCSTDFC) has been providing finance to SC, and Safai Karmacharies to take up small enterprises for sustainable income generation.
Social Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Another important intervention of Government is to bring SCs at par with general castes and remove untouchability is in operation in the district. Cash incentive @ Rs. 3,000/- per inter-caste married couple was provided for inter-caste marriages between Caste Hindus & Scheduled Castes belonging to Hindu Communities for social integration and removal of untouchability.

Livelihood Programmes:

Odisha Livelihood Mission (OLM)

Vision: *By 2025, the rural people of Odisha live in a state of wellbeing and free from all forms of poverty and have the capacity to cope with all types of vulnerability.*

Proposed activities in Districts- **NRLM Intensive**

- Skill Development: Unemployed youth will be identified and tagged under the existing schemes and programmes run by ORMAS and Employment Mission for the placement linked skill development programme.
- Livelihood promotions: Few livelihoods clusters will be initiated in selected primary sectors like agriculture livestock, NTFP etc. In other places existing livelihoods clusters will be promoted.

Proposed activities in Districts- **NRLM Non- Intensive**

- Capacity building and basic orientation training to grade-I pass SHGs.
- Facilitating credit linkage of SHGs with banks.
- Interest Subsidy to SHGs on timely repayment of loan
- Handholding to SHGs to develop Micro- enterprise.
- Placement linked skill development for rural youth.
- Promotion of existing livelihood clusters.

National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) (75:25)

Gradation and Validation of SHGs: It has been instructed by the state OLM cell to validate all the existing SHGs in the district on a campaign mode to know the present status of SHGs with respect to their homogeneity, affinity, participatory decision making, maintaining pancasutra (regular meeting, regular saving, regular internal lending, regular repayment of loan and regular record keeping). The district has completed the validation exercise of 17,517 functional WSHGs has been completed.

Disbursement of Revolving Fund: As per the norms under NRLM, SHGs who have already passed Grade I test are eligible to RF of Rs 15,000 in case the SHGs already availed financial

assistance of Rs 5000 from any govt. schemes.

SHG Bank Credit Linkage: The district target for WSHG bank credit linkage for the year 2014-15 assigned by the Commissioner-cum-Secretary vide letter no. 829/dtd. 03.05.2014 is 60.00 Cr. (financial target) against a physical target of 6000 WSHGs.

Targeted Rural Initiatives for Poverty Termination & Infrastructure (TRIPTI)

Our state has the unique advantage of implementing the externally aided project TRIPTI. The mandate of TRIPTI is very much similar to the objectives of the NRLM. With the experience of implementing TRIPTI in 38 Blocks of the State, the State Govt. is in a better position to implement NRLM. TRIPTI is being implemented in Bhograi, Jaleswar, Balasore Sadar and Khaira Blocks of Balasore district since 2009. The TRIPTI Blocks will be taken as the cornerstone for implementation of the NRLM.

Aajeevika Skill Development Training Programme (ASDP)

Aajeevika- National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) is an initiative launched by Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India in June 2011. The Aajeevika Skill Development Programme (ASDP) is a sub-mission under NRLM. Aajeevika Skill Development Training Programme now renamed as *Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana* (DDU-GKY) under NRLM is being implemented in the state as per the new guidelines of MoRD. It has evolved out of the need to:

- Cater to the occupational aspirations of the rural youth who are poor and
- To diversify incomes of the rural poor.

Table-8.5: Financial outlay of SCSP sector wise for the year 2017-18. (Rs. In Lakhs)

Total Outlay and its allocation sector wise			
Sector	Total Outlay	How much will SCSP flow	% of SCSP share to total outlay
Agriculture & Allied activity	822.20	147.96	2.00%
Co-operation	2998.50		
Animal Husbandry	55.15		
Rural Development	26994.82		
Water Resources	13885.39	752.24	
Energy	14948.00		
Handicrafts/ Cottage/Textile Industries	127.61	35.82	
Small Scale Industries	153.29	3.00	
Works (Roads & Bridges)	30444.52		
Water Supply & Sanitation	28884.58	1800.67	
Forest	8.42		

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Other Special Areas Programme	1932.00		
Health & Family Welfare	5715.35		
Sports & Youth Services	40.00		
Development of SC/ ST/women child development	9676.29		
Housing & Urban Development	862.75	14.87	
Total	137548.87	2754.56	

CHAPTER IX GOPABANDHU GRAMIN YOJANA (GGY)

On 9th of October 2006, Government of Odisha launched a new programme known as Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY). The intent of this programme is to provide assistance to 11 districts which are not covered under BRGF. The scheme has been implemented since 2006-07 and will continue to be implemented during the 12th Plan period from 2012-13 to 2012-17. The 11 districts covered under GGY are Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Jajpur, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara, Khurda, Nayagarh and Puri. But due to inclusion of Bargarh district under BRGF Scheme during 2012-13, the number of districts has been reduced to 10. With this Scheme, Rural Connectivity and quality of rural life has undergone tremendous change. Most of rural roads in the targeted districts have been covered. In order to further strengthen rural connectivity, both inter village and intra village, in the targeted districts during the 12th Plan Period with due importance to electrification and water supply, these revised comprehensive guideline & are hereby issued.

Objectives of the GGY:

The Principal objective of the scheme is to provide additional development funds to the targeted districts to provide infrastructure consisting primarily of Bijli, Sadak and Pani (i.e., electrification, road connectivity and water supply) to every revenue village in the identified districts on **Need based manner**.

- **Under Roads Sector:** Construction of Cement concrete roads inside villages with drainage facility shall be given maximum emphasis. In case there is no need of C.C road inside the selected villages, the approach/link road from the main road to the village can be developed. However, at least 60% of funds out of total allocation should be spent on “Road sector” for cement concrete or Black-topped roads.
- **Under Electrification Sector:** Electrification of unelectrified villages/ hamlets shall not be taken up under the scheme as the same will be covered under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Viduyutikaran Yojana. Hence under GGY, items such as street lighting, lighting at palces of mass congregation, electrification of Govt. residential/ non- residential schools etc. should be taken up. However, before taking up such work, the concerned GP or the Govt. institution (in case of schools etc.) must give written undertaking that the recurring expenses such as energy charges, repair and maintenance etc. shall be borne by them. The fund can be further be used for replacement of burnt transformers and supply of additional high power capacity distribution transformers as well as power transformers and reconducting of 33KV, 11KV lines. But, priority should be given for replacement of burnt transformers under the scheme.
- **Under Water Supply Sector:** Maximum emphasis shall be laid on works such as renovation/ excavation of village tanks, strengthening of embankments with tuffing/ stone pitching, construction of water harvesting structures, field channels and such similar projects helping directly or indirectly in enhancing irrigation facility and quality of rural life. Sinking of tube-wells and installation of pipe water supply projects should generally be discouraged as funds under other schemes are available.

The additional development funds provide in this Yojana would be of un-tied nature supplement the programmes which are already available in the aforesaid sectors and provide synergy and convergence to the different development programmes.

Fund Allocation:

Each GGY districts are provided additional development assistance to the tune of Rs. 10 crores per annum for a period of 6 years from 2006-07 to 2012-13. In the year 2011-12, the allocation has been increased from Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 15 crores. Panchayati Raj Department is the Nodal Department for the purpose of administration of the GGY and takes appropriate budget provisions for this purpose under separate head of account each year beginning from the year 2006-07 onwards until the expiry of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. In addition to the above work, it has been planned to earmark Rs. 3.00 crores out of GGY allocation every year for the purpose of replacing the defunct transformers and providing additional transformers in rural areas.

Mechanisms for implementation of the GGY

- ❖ Panchayati Raj Department is the Nodal Department for the purpose of administration.
- ❖ The Gram Sabha of the identified village shall select the projects to be undertaken within the village. Funds received from other sources such as the SGRY, Finance Commission Award etc. may be dovetailed for the purpose. Contributions from villages may also be encouraged
- ❖ The proposals approved by the Gram Sabha shall be compiled by the Block and put up to the District Level Committee for approval of the project lists. There will be a District Level Committee headed by the Collector and will consist of all the M.Ps., MLAs and Chairperson, Zilla Parishad of the district. While selecting the villages and the schemes, the District Level Committee shall ensure that the resources are not spread too thin and that durable assets are created.
- ❖ The GGY aims at providing infrastructure consisting primarily of Bijli, Sadak and Pani to every revenue village in the identified eleven districts. For the purpose, each village may be allotted funds. The objective is to cover all revenue villages in a phased manner by the end of the 11th Five Year Plan.
- ❖ The Yojana shall be executed in the eleven targeted districts under the umbrella of the district plans. The projects under the GGY shall integrate with the district plan to bring about necessary convergence with other schemes of the Government such as the Swajaladhara, The Biju Krushak Vikash Yojana, the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutkaran Yojana and PMGSY etc.
- ❖ Financial Outlay for the year 2017-18 is Rs. 1248.56 lakh.

Convergence of funds:

The projects under the GGY shall be integrated with the district plan to bring about necessary convergence with other schemes of the Government such as the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutkaran Yojana and PMGSY etc. Convergence of the schemes can lead to creation of permanent infrastructure which are not covered under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), will be concretised by pooling funds from different schemes.

GUIDELINE FOR CONVERGENCE OF THIS SCHEME:

- BDO should ensure that there is a “*Guiding principle*” for implementation of the annual budget.
- Close attention should be given on timely execution of works.
- The funds should be released basing on definite action plan for achieving the target fixed for the year.
- Priority should be given for programmes/schemes where expenditure is made on completion of works in the scheduled time.
- The cost effectiveness of all schemes should be carefully considered so that returns from the funds invested under the scheme are maximized.
- There should be complete transparency in the choice of schemes and their locations.
- The prioritized list of schemes and the reasons for taking up the schemes and the criteria for choice of locations must be reflected in the District Plan and be made available on the website.
- It should be ensured that the scheme is sustainable and assets should be planned with care so that they are useful and maintained even after the scheme is over.
- Special attention is to be given to sustainability of each project. In the case of community assets, wherever possible future maintenance should be built into the programme.

CHAPTER X GENDER SUB PLAN

Women of Balasore district: 48.90 % of the population of the district is women as per the 2011 census which was 48.89% as per 2001 census. The sex ratio is 957 as per 2011 census, which was 953 in 2001. Hence there has been marginal rise in women population in the district. Sex ratio of urban Balasore as per 2001 census is 924 and rural Balasore is 956. District rank 14th among 30 districts of the state in Gender Development Index (GDI) which is (0.519). During the planning process major issues of women cropped up in different consultation forum. Some very important issues that is core to the planning process are

- Dowry torture, deaths, violence against women and poor economic condition has been hindering girl students to opt for higher studies. Higher education are very costly and beyond the reach of the parents.
- Lack of adequate safe drinking water sources, sanitation, health facilities has created health related problems for women.
- Employment opportunities for women in rural areas are quite meagre. Women in rural areas are mostly unemployable. They stay in home and work mainly as unpaid family labour.

Gender Issues:

Gender discrimination continues to be an enormous problem within Indian society. Traditional patriarchal norms have relegated women to secondary status within the household and workplace drastically affecting women's health, financial status, education, and political involvement. Women are commonly married young, quickly become mothers, and are then burdened by stringent domestic and financial responsibilities. They are frequently malnourished since women typically are the last member of a household to eat and the last to receive medical attention. Additionally, only 65.46 percent of Indian women are literate as compared to 82.14 percent of men. Women bear almost all responsibility for meeting basic needs of the family, yet are systematically denied the resources, information and freedom of action they need to fulfill this responsibility. The vast majority of the world's poor are women. Two-thirds of the world's illiterates are female. Of the millions of school age children not in school, the majority are girls. The current food price crisis is having a severe impact on women. Around the world, millions of people eat two or three times a day, but a significant percentage of women eat only once. And, now, many women are denying themselves even that one meal to ensure that their children are fed.

Table.10.1: Literacy status in Balasore district *(In Percentage)*

	Population Literate	Population literate (Male)	Population literate (Female)
Total	79.8	87	72.3
Rural	79.2	86.7	71.3
Urban	84.7	89.9	80.1

Source: Census, 2011

Development Approach

Focus	Strategy
<p>Gender inequality and discriminatory practices against women has been a great deterrent to development. There has been a phenomenal shift in the approach to development. Welfare orientation has yielded to empowerment of women.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimization of gender bias in the process recruitment. • Imparting quality education to girls and improving literacy. • Development of entrepreneurial abilities of women through institution of SHGs and cooperatives. • Scientific and societal focus on RCH • Improvement of skill and capacity of women through institutionalized training process. • Creation of additional productive opportunities through Women Self Help Groups and associations. • Renewed efforts to project a positive image of the girl child and women.
<p>Social, Political and economic emancipation of women.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislative measures have been taken by Government to provide at least 50% reservation for women in all elected local self-government bodies such as Panchayati Raj Institutions and Municipalities. • The Orissa Cooperative Societies Act, 1992 has been amended for larger representation of women in the executive in order to enhance participation and capacities of women in management of cooperatives. • Gender cells are operational in the district. • The district social welfare wing is responsible for managing the implementation as well as its impact of various Central and State government schemes meant for the social welfare, women empowerment, and child welfare.
<p>Women Component Plan and Gender Budgeting initiatives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender based budgeting in planning and execution of the development project has been mandated. This is known as women component plan. • The women component records fund earmarked for schemes which aims at creating avenues of development for girls and women. This approach has effectively targeted public expenditure in favor of women. • Women Component Plan and Gender Budgeting approach considerably leveraged the Govt. initiative to strengthen women oriented development process.
<p>Women specific program</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), • Mission Shakti • Mamata programme: Launched during 2011-12. The scheme is for pregnant and lactating mothers and aims to address the problem of under-nutrition of the pregnant and lactating mothers. Kishori Shakti Yojana, • Construction/repair and maintenance of AWC building, • Bi-cycle to girl students • STEP: Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP), for women is implemented in Balasore district as the district is in marine sector. The scheme targets fisherwomen from lower income group

	<p>who are formed into cooperatives and through assistance programme of this scheme are provided with common facilities for production.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPEGEL is a part of SSA and is a Central Sponsored Plan with funding pattern of 50:50 between Center and State. It provides support to promote girl's education. It provides support to SSA for universal enrollment, retention and achievement in quality education. The objectives of the programme is to reduce gender gap in education sector and ensure greater participation of women in the field of education. • In the district, under NPEGEL the programme Model cluster school (MCS) have been opened. A Model cluster school comprises 7 to 9 schools at one cluster. This school works as resource centre for promoting girls education in the cluster with all facilities. The focus of MCS is to ensure regular attendance, quality of education improve the rate of retention, enrollment. • On women community of the district, almost 100% focus of SGSY has been made.
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Table.10.2: Implementation performance of Mission Shakti till July 2014.

Total number of SHGS formed till July 2013	Total Number of members	Number of SHGs which are not functioning	SHGS formed by different agencies				
			Bank	NGOs	ICDS	BDO	Others including Bank
16620	199748	59	29	2017	13708	457	409

Source: DSWO, Balasore

Table.10.3 Blockwise SHG Status

Sl no.	Block	Female Population	No of Women SHG groups formed during the year	Cumulative No of Women SHG groups formed	No involved in income generation activities(Out of Col 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bahanaga	71108	4	1078	979
2	Balasore	63224	17	900	888
3	Balasore-II	60748	39	937	826
4	Baliapal	103020	3	1422	1417
5	Basta	99949	1	1342	1104
6	Bhograi	103406	28	2442	1940
7	Bhograi-II	61825			
8	Jaleswar	115535	7	1624	1007
9	Khaira	100328	0	1363	880
10	Nilgiri	157187	10	1073	920
11	Oupada	45472	1	572	383

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12	Remuna	216479	16	1661	1535
13	Simulia	64281	11	1001	817
14	Soro	90046	3	962	818
15	Bls.Mpl	34838	0	178	
	Total	1387446	140	16555	13514

Source: DSWO, Balasore

Table.10.4: SHG Saving Status

Total number of SHGs formed july 2013	Total amount of savings(Rs)	Average amount of Savings	No. of Group Linkage	Total amount of credit linkages(Rs)	Average amount of linkage(Rs)
16620	1420860131.00	85490	13705	1147915197	83758.00

Source: DSWO office, Balasore

CHAPTER XI

Convergence of Programs and Resources

Comprehensive District Plan 2017-18 has been prepared in highly participatory manner. District and Block level workshops have been organized to make situation analysis need assessment and priority settings at all levels of planning units. An extensive process of consultation was followed to ensure optimum level of participation in the planning process. PRI members, Government officials, people from media, academics and common village men participated in the block and GP level workshop. Yet another important objective of such initiative is to facilitate adoption of convergent approach for development interventions under the common platform of the district plan.

Block and District level consultations was carried out with following objectives:

- To develop a forum where wide range of stakeholders from the community, including the panchayats can participate and make positive contribution to the district plan.
- To initiate a participatory planning process and stimulate the community to imbibe the practice of self governance.
- To provide scope to the vulnerable people and those belonging to weaker section to participate and contribute in their planning process. The district plan can very well accommodate even the minutest aspect of development that can help change the life of poor and vulnerable.
- To facilitate identification of local issues and concerns as well as vulnerable groups and areas to reach consensus on feasible solutions/intervention strategies.
- To identify opportunities for inter sectoral convergence that exist at the block level in making the planning process more holistic in nature
- To identify priorities at the grassroots and carve out roles and responsibilities at the panchayat and block levels in design and greater ownership of need based implementation of CDP

Block and GP level consultations helped the TSI in identifying the geographical and sectoral priorities. Through a coordinated and consistent effort panchayats, line department and block administration were brought under common platform of planning and information that emerged from the consultation was shared and utilized by the District Level Officer/s as a part of the planning process.

Major convergence strategies proposed for this year.

- Mo Kudia-programme under Rural Housing sub sector of Social Services sector can address the housing need of people whose houses have been damaged by elephants.
- MGNREGS and GGY schemes in rural development can be converged to organize resources for construction and repair of roads in transport sector.
- School health programme can be intertwined with education department activities to bring improvement in the health indicators.
- Health intervention and capacity building through awareness generation can be parallel programme both supplementing each other. Capacity building process can very well include information on critical health and development issues such as safe drinking water, sanitation, women empowerment, child development, adolescent school education, and female literacy in its education program.

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Table 11.1, reflects that the gap for the year 2017-18 is Rs **Rs 61119.23 lakh** and the gap is

Table 11.1 Sectoral Outlay & Gap (Rs. In lakhs)

Sectors	Total Outlay	GAP
Agriculture & Allied activity	822.20	
Co-operation	2998.50	2956.00
Animal Husbandry	55.15	32.42
Rural Development	26994.82	
Water Resources	13885.39	9836.31
Energy	14948.00	14948.00
Handicrafts/ Cottage/Textile Industries	127.61	86.95
Small Scale Industries	153.29	
Works (Roads & Bridges)	30444.52	23870.09
Water Supply & Sanitation	28884.58	4570.02
Forest	8.42	
Other Special Areas Programme	1932.00	
Health & Family Welfare	5715.35	1670.54
Sports & Youth Services	40.00	
Development of SC/ ST/women child development	9676.29	3008.65
Housing & Urban Development	862.75	140.25
Total	137548.87	61119.23

For the year 2017-18, the resource requirement has been calculated as Rs **137548.87** lakh as against the availability of Rs **87944.31** lakhs. Thus the resource gap is Rs **61119.23 lakh**, which has been planned to be filled up through convergence of additional allocation under flagship programmes as detailed below.

Graph 11.1: Suggested Gap Filling Sources

Sector-wise Resource Envelope and Gap in Annual Plan 2017-18

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sectors	Plan Outlay	Resource Requirement	Resource Gap	Gap Filling Resources
Co-operation	2998.50	42.50	2956.00	Agriculture & Allied activity
Animal Husbandry	55.15	22.73	32.42	MGNREGS
Water Resources	13885.39	4049.08	9836.31	GGY,PMAY
Energy	14948.00	0.00	14948.00	Small Scale Industries
Handicrafts/ Cottage/Textile Industries	127.61	40.66	86.95	Forest
Works (Roads & Bridges)	30444.52	6574.43	23870.09	MGNREGS
Water Supply & Sanitation	28884.58	24314.56	4570.02	Other Special Area
Health & Family Welfare	5715.35	4044.81	1670.54	Sports
Development of SC/ ST/women child development	9676.29	6667.64	3008.65	NRLM
Housing & Urban Development	862.75	722.50	140.25	BPGY
Total	107598.14	46478.91	61119.23	

CHAPTER XII

PLAN PERFORMANCE OF THE PREVIOUS YEARS

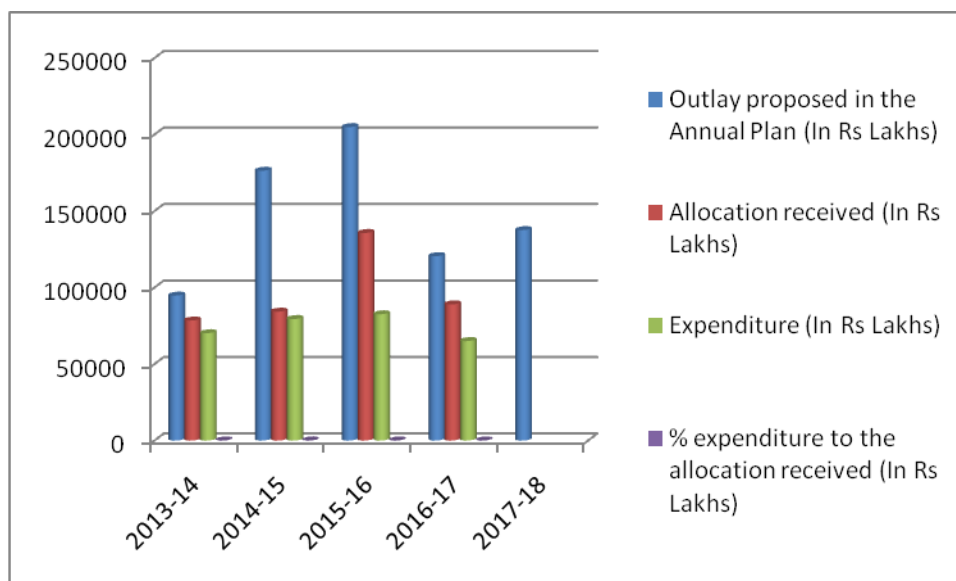
Planning & Convergence Department, Government of Odisha has directed all the districts to review the previous Annual plans from the prospective of their implementation. Thus the experts have made an attempt to compile previous year's information and review the performance of plan of last three years. Comparative analysis of the performance of plan has been elaborately discussed below.

Review exercise reveals that

Year	Outlay proposed in the Annual Plan (In Rs Lakhs)	Allocation received (In Rs Lakhs)	Expenditure (In Rs Lakhs)	% expenditure to the allocation received (In Rs Lakhs)
2013-14	94742.79	78462.02	70155.66	89.41
2014-15	176341.42	84260.65	79406.87	94.24
2015-16	204866.71	135631.33	82538.07	60.854723
2016-17	120467.91	89016.3412	65020.34	73.04
2017-18	137548.87			

*Financial Year 2017-18 is continuing

Graph: 12.1: Outlay proposed and allocation received



- In the Annual Plan of 2013-14, total outlay proposed was Rs. 94742.79 Lakhs. As against this outlay an allocation of Rs 78462.02 Lakhs was received by the District, out of which Rs 70155.66 Lakhs was, spent (89.41%)
- In the Annual Plan of 2014-15, total outlay proposed was Rs. 176341.42 lakhs. As against this outlay an allocation of Rs. 84260.65 lakhs was received by the district, out of which Rs.79406.87 lakhs was spent (94.24%).

- In the Annual Plan of 2015-16, total outlay proposed was Rs. 204866.71 lakhs. As against this outlay an allocation of Rs. 135631.33 lakhs was received by the district, out of which Rs. 82538.07 lakhs was spent (60.85%).
 - In the Annual Plan of 2016-17, total outlay proposed was Rs. **120467.91** lakhs. As against this outlay an allocation of Rs. **869016.3412 lakhs** was received by the district, out of which Rs. **65020.341** lakhs was spent (73.04%)
 - In the Annual Plan of 2017-18, total outlay Proposed was Rs **137548.87**
- In sectors such as crop husbandary, PH Division (Urban Water Supply & Sanitaitaion) and general service, Utilization percentage were more than 100%. Due to convergence of fund, more resources were dovetailed. Hence this sector requires an expanded outlay as the scope for development is always very high.
 - In sectors like health and Social security & social welfare the fund received had been utilized as a whole.
 - In horticulture, RWSS, DWO, transport, industry & minerals irrigation & flood control and special area programmes the expenditure made to the allocation received was 80% and above.
 - The fund utilization under animal husbandary and DRCs is very poor ranging within 10%

Table 12.1

Comparative statement of outlays sector wise for the year 2013-14 (In lakhs)

Sub sectors	Outlay proposed in the annual plan document	Allocation Received	Expenditure	% Expenditure to allocation received
Agriculture & Allied Sectors	8010.82	6503.5	5361.76	82.44
Rural Development	16944.77	21440.9	17898.37	83.48
Special Areas Programme	620.45	308.35	267.1	86.62
Irrigation & Flood Control	9350.82	6942.76	6496.91	93.58
Energy	4096.1	1829.17	1009.65	55.20
Industry & Minerals	343.66	328.4	328.4	100
Transport	13344.03	11505.29	11163.06	97.03
Science, Technology & Environment	0.77	112.43	112.43	100
General Economic Services	2506.01	2095.5	2086.7	99.58
Social Services	39525.36	27395.93	25431.28	92.83
General Services	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	94742.79	78462.02	70155.66	89.41

- In sectors like Industry & minerals and Science, Technology & Environment 100% of the fund received had been utilized.

- The Expenditure percentage of Energy sector is only 55.20, which is very low; hence steps should be taken to expedite the utilization of this sector.

Table 12.2

Comparative statement of outlays sector wise for the year 2014-15

(In lakhs)

Sub sectors	Outlay proposed in the annual plan document	Allocation Received	Expenditure	% Expenditure to allocation received
Agriculture & Allied Sectors	7108.45	1876.03	1425.19	75.96
Rural Development	22787.52	22787.52	20531.77	90.10
Special Areas Programme	395.00	395.00	88.70	22.46
Irrigation & Flood Control	43292.77	10680.64	9734.91	91.15
Energy	5435.30	832.00	832.00	100
Industry & Minerals	357.08	122.36	400.22	327.08
Transport	62741.62	17765.76	14720.07	82.86
Science, Technology & Environment	45.63	45.63	17.07	37.41
General Economic Services	1780.00	1450.00	22.00	1.52
Social Services	8628.05	8628.04	13469.88	156.12
General Services	1424.16	2723.58	2723.58	100
Co-operation	663.00	0	0	0
Fisheries	2020.31	220.58	391.13	333.08
General Education	9500.78	9474.14	8189.26	86.44
Culture Office		20.00	20.00	100
Sports & Youth Services	65.12	56.80	56.80	100
Medical & Public Health(CDMO)	3276.88	2969.89	2969.89	100
Water Supply & sanitation	4497.51	3791.03	3199.7	84.40
Urban Development	2322.24	432.00	614.70	142.29
TOTAL	176341.42	84260.65	79406.87	94.24

- In sectors such Agriculture & Allied, Energy and Industry & Minerals, utilization percentage are more than 100%. Due to convergence of fund more resources were

dovetailed. Hence, these sectors require an expanded outlay as the scope for development is high.

Table 12.3 Comparative statement of outlays sector wise for the year 2015-16

(In lakhs)

Sub sectors	Outlay proposed in the annual plan document	Allocation Received	Expenditure	% Expenditure to allocation received
Agriculture & Allied Activities	7516.64	3292.53	2572.42	78.13
Rural Development	24273.9	25298.91	16490.01	65.18
Special Areas Programme	493.75	154.79	130.55	84.34
Irrigation & Flood Control	46073.07	18323.12	10731.82	58.57
Energy	4753.65	17230.60	1.68	0.01
Industry & Minerals	444	219.94	366.07	166.44
Transport	76658.8	29062.68	18394.03	63.29
Science, Technology & Environment	50.2	158.69	158.69	100.00
General Economic Services	1780.00	1882	343.48	18.25
Social Services	42822.70	40008.07	33349.32	83.36
General Services	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL</u>	204866.71	135631.33	82538.07	60.854723

- In Industry & Mineral sector utilization percentage is more than 100%. Hence, these sectors require an expanded outlay as the scope for development is always very high.
- In Science, Technology & Environment sector 100% of the fund received had been utilized.

More focus should be given to the sectors like General Economic services, Irrigation & Flood Control, Transport and Rural Development to expedite the

Table 12.4 Comparative statement of outlays sector wise for the year 2016-17 (In lakhs)

Sub sectors	Outlay proposed in the annual plan document	Allocation Received	Expenditure	% Expenditure to allocation received
Agriculture & Allied activity	3555.32	1046.842	832.933	79.5%
Co-operation	684.00	42.5	32	75.29%
Animal Husbandry		22.73	16.25	71.49%
Rural Development	32464.27	33701.45	20296.69	60.22%
Water Resources		1843.51	868.68	47.12%
Energy	16456.00	126.12	0	0
Handicrafts/ Cottage/Textile Industries	504.68	40.658	30.42	74.81%
Small Scale Industries		182.55	182.15	99.78%
Works (Roads & Bridges)	23764.72	13895.3	12114.16	87.18%
Water Supply & Sanitation	21782	24314.56	18814.68	77.38%
Forest		334.45	334.45	100%
Other Special Areas Programme	1900.00	2235	822.25	36.78%
Health & Family Welfare	4264.39	4031.12	3839.3	95.24%
Sports & Youth Services	120.00	90.00	90.00	100%
Development of SC/ ST/women child development	8091.32	6667.642	6051.642	90.76%
Housing & Urban Development	6881.21	731.735	694.735	94.94%
Total	120467.91	89016.3412	65020.34	73.04%

Name of the District : Balasore				GN STATEMENT - A		
Annual Plan - 2017-18 Proposed Outlays				(Rs. In Lakhs)		
Sl.No	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Schemes	Annual Plan 2015-16 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 2016-17		Annual Plan 2017-18 Proposed Outlay
				Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	420.92	1040.42	692.92	822.20
	Horticulture	i. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	140.01	6.42	140.01	0.00
		ii. Establishment/ Revival of Block Level Nursery cum Sale Centre	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Sub-Total	560.93	1046.84	832.93	822.20
2	Co-operation	Agricultural Marketing, Development of Market Yards	10.5	42.50	32.00	2998.50
		Sub-Total	10.5	42.50	32.00	2998.50
3	Animal Husbandry	i. Fodder Development	19.10	11.93	7.93	42.90
		ii. Poultry Development	0.00	10.80	8.32	12.25
		Sub-Total	19.10	22.73	16.25	55.15
4	Rural Development	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	3722.13	4929.03	4542.69	4784.12
	i. Rural Employment	National Rural Livelihood Mission (OLM)	274.82	318.02	318.02	1078.14

	ii. Rural Housing	i. Biju Pucca Ghar	3717.30	5488.80	3070.90	720.00
		ii. Indira Awas Yojana	4868.90	22965.60	9655.00	19164.00
	iii. Other Special Areas Programme	Gopabandhu Grameen Yojana (GGY)	2705.13	4161.84	3028.10	1248.56
		Sub-Total	15288.28	37863.29	20614.71	26994.82
5	Water Resources	i. Minor Irrigation-Flow Irrigation	4248.13	2391.00	1849.28	5422.00
		ii. Minor Irrigation- Lift Irrigation	0.00	0.00	0.00	1786.90
		iii. Minor Irrigation Projects	199.42	112.53	91.22	169.50
		iv. Revival of Defunct Lift Irrigation Projects	0.00	0.00	0.00	2703.16
		v. Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana (BKVY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	2975.30
		vi. Canal Lining & System Rehabilitation Programme	0.00	660.55	20.00	0.00
		vii. Construction of Check Dams	989.53	885.00	883.36	828.53
		Sub-Total	5437.08	4049.08	2843.86	13885.39
6	Energy	i. Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana (BGJY)	4.50	0.00	0.00	1200.00
		ii. Biju Saharanchal Vidyutikaran Yojana (BSVY)	0.00	0.00	1.40	115.00
		iii. Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Bidyutikaran Yojana	121.62	0.00	121.62	13633.00
		Sub-Total	126.12	0.00	123.02	14948.00
7	a) Handicrafts/ Cottage Industries	Promotion/ Marketing of Handicrafts Industries/ Enterprises	6.90	5.00	12.60	10.00
	b) Textiles/ Handlooms	i. Promotion of Handloom Industries	41.89	35.65	17.82	117.61
		ii. Promotion of Rural Craft	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		iii. Promotion of Sericulture Industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Sub-Total	48.79	40.65	30.42	127.61

8	Small Scale Industries	i. Biju Atma Nijukti Yojana (BANY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Promotion of Coir Industries, Coir Cluster, Enterprises Development Programme, Promotion of Khadi & Village Industries	278.55	182.55	182.15	153.29
		Sub-Total	278.55	182.55	182.15	153.29
9	Works (Roads & Bridges)	Construction/ Improvement of Roads & Bridges (Including Rural Works)	3715.06	6574.43	5682.33	30444.52
		Sub-Total	3715.06	6574.43	5682.33	30444.52
10	Water Supply & Sanitation	i. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)/ Swaccha Bharat Abhiyan (SBA),	9490.45	20000.00	14500.12	20000.00
		ii. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Urban Water Supply & Sanitation	4486.01	4314.56	4314.56	8884.58
		Sub-Total	13976.46	24314.56	18814.68	28884.58
11	Forest	Increasing the Green Cover in the state excluding economic plantation	147.24	47.72	47.72	8.42
		Sub-Total	147.24	47.72	47.72	8.42
12	Other Special Areas Programme	MLALAD/ MPLAD/ SDP/ Critical Gap Fund	1104.72	2235.00	822.25	1932.00
		Sub-Total	1104.72	2235.00	822.25	1932.00
13	Health & Family Welfare	Primary Health Care (Rural/ Urban), Sanitation Programme, Secondary Health Care, National Health Mission (NHM) (activity to be specified)	3515.22	4044.81	3831.62	5715.35
		Sub-Total	3515.22	4044.81	3831.62	5715.35
14	Sports & Youth Services	Construction of Sports Complex/ Stadium	100.00	90.00	90.00	40.00

		Sub-Total	100.00	90.00	90.00	40.00
15	Development of SC/ ST	Construction/ Renovation of Educational Institution	0.00	0.00	0.00	1022.84
	Women & Child Development	a. Child Welfare				
			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		i. Construction of Anganwadi Centre	1050.00	2800.00	2184.00	7000.00
		ii. ICDS	4431.27	3065.25	3065.25	799.25
		iii. Other Child Welfare Schemes-Pre-School Education	113.35	214.29	214.29	254.20
		b. Women Welfare/ Empowerment of Women	220.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		i. Women Self- Help Groups	0.00	588.10	588.10	600.00
		Sub-Total	5814.62	6667.64	6051.64	9676.29
16	Housing & Urban Development	i. National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM).	38.67	68.00	65.00	81.00
		ii. Development of Parks/ Greenery & Afforestation.	9.58	14.00	2.00	27.70
		iii. Protection, Conservation & Development of Water Bodies.	8.21	15.00	13.00	46.00
		iv. Solid Waste Management	199.57	409.50	392.50	434.05
		Sub-Total	256.03	506.50	472.50	588.75
17	Urban Sewerage & Sanitation	i. Urban Sewerage Schemes,	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Execution of Other Sewerage & Sanitation Work	13.27	216	199	274
		Sub-Total	13.27	216	199	274
		Grand Total	50411.97	87944.31	60687.08	137548.87

Name of the District : Balasore				GN STATEMENT - B		
Annual Plan - 2017-18 Proposed Outlays (From State Budget)				(Rs. In Lakhs)		
Sl.No	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Schemes	Annual Plan 2015-16 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 2016-17		Annual Plan 2017-18 Proposed Outlay
				Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	420.01	1040.42	692.92	822.20
	Horticulture	i. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Establishment/ Revival of Block Level Nursery cum Sale Centre	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Sub-total	420.01	1040.42	692.92	822.20
2	Co-operation	Agricultural Marketing, Development of Market Yards	10.50	42.50	32.00	278.50
		Sub-total	10.50	42.50	32.00	278.50
3	Animal Husbandry	i. Fodder Development	19.10	11.93	7.93	42.90
		ii. Poultry Development	0.00	10.80	8.32	12.25
		Sub-total	19.10	22.73	16.25	55.15
4	Rural Development	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ii. Rural Housing	i. Biju Pucca Ghar	3717.30	5488.80	3070.90	720.00
	iii. Other Special Areas Programme	Gopabandhu Grameen Yojana (GGY)	2705.13	4161.84	3028.10	1248.56
		Sub-total	6422.43	9650.64	6099.00	1968.56
5	Water Resources	i. Minor Irrigation-Flow Irrigation	4248.13	2391.00	1849.28	5422.00
		ii. Minor Irrigation- Lift Irrigation	0.00	0.00	0.00	1786.90
		iii. Minor Irrigation Projects	199.42	112.53	91.22	169.50
		iv. Revival of Defunct Lift Irrigation Projects	0.00	0.00	0.00	2703.16

		v. Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana (BKVY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	2975.30
		vi. Canal Lining & System Rehabilitation Programme	0.00	660.55	20.00	0.00
		vii. Construction of Check Dams	989.53	885.00	883.36	828.53
		Sub-total	5437.08	4049.08	2843.86	13885.39
6	Energy	i. Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana (BGJY)	4.50	0.00	0.00	1200.00
		ii. Biju Saharanchal Vidyutikaran Yojana (BSVY)	0.00	0.00	1.40	115.00
		Sub-total	4.50	0.00	1.40	1315.00
7	a) Handicrafts/ Cottage Industries	Promotion/ Marketing of Handicrafts Industries/ Enterprises	35.77	100.88	98.78	61.22
	b) Textiles/ Handlooms	i. Promotion of Handloom Industries	41.89	35.66	17.82	117.61
		Sub-total	77.66	136.54	116.60	178.83
8	Small Scale Industries	i. Biju Atma Nijukti Yojana (BANY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Promotion of Coir Industries, Coir Cluster, Enterprises Development Programme, Promotion of Khadi & Village Industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Sub-total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Works (Roads & Bridges)	Construction/ Improvement of Roads & Bridges (Including Rural Works)	3715.06	6574.43	5682.33	30444.52
		Sub-total	3715.06	6574.43	5682.33	30444.52
10	Water Supply & Sanitation	i. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)/ Swaccha Bharat Abhiyan (SBA),	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Urban Water Supply & Sanitation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Sub-total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

11	Forest	Increasing the Green Cover in the state excluding economic plantation	147.24	47.72	47.72	8.42
		Sub-total	147.24	47.72	47.72	8.42
12	Other Special Areas Programme	MLALAD/ MPLAD/ SDP/ Critical Gap Fund	703.02	1735.00	789.02	1432.00
		Sub-total	703.02	1735.00	789.02	1432.00
13	Health & Family Welfare	Primary Health Care (Rural/ Urban), Sanitation Programme, Secondary Health Care, National Health Mission (NHM) (activity to be specified)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Sub-total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Sports & Youth Services	Construction of Sports Complex/ Stadium	100.00	90.00	90.00	40.00
		Sub-total	100.00	90.00	90.00	40.00
15	i. Development of SC/ ST	Construction/ Renovation of Educational Institution	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Women & Child Development	a. Child Welfare	0.00	0.00	0.00
	i. Construction of Anganwadi Centre	1050.00	2800.00	2184.00	7000.00	
	ii. ICDS	4431.27	3065.25	3065.25	799.25	
	iii. Other Child Welfare Schemes-Pre-School Education	113.35	214.29	214.29	254.20	
	b. Women Welfare/ Empowerment of Women	220.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	i. Women Self- Help Groups	0.00	588.10	588.10	600.00	
Sub-total	5814.62	6667.64	6051.64	9676.29		
16	Housing & Urban Development	i. National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM).	38.67	68.00	65.00	81.00
		ii. Development of Parks/ Greenery & Afforestation.	9.58	14.00	2.00	27.70
		iii. Protection, Conservation & Development of Water Bodies.	8.21	15.00	13.00	46.00
		iv. Solid Waste Management	199.57	409.50	392.50	434.05
		Sub-total	256.03	506.50	472.50	588.75
17	Urban Sewerage & Sanitation	i. Urban Sewerage Schemes,				
		ii. Execution of Other Sewerage & Sanitation Work	13.27	216.00	199.00	274.00
		Sub-total	13.27	216.00	199.00	274.00
		Grand Total	22437.5	29044.2	22345.23	59535.61

Name of the District : Balasore

GN STATEMENT - C (Part -I)

Annual Plan 2017-18 Proposed Outlays (Rural Local Bodies)

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Sl. No	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Schemes	Annual Plan 2015-16 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 2016-17		Annual Plan 2017-18 Proposed Outlay
				Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	420.01	1040.42	692.92	822.20
	Horticulture	i. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Establishment/ Revival of Block Level Nursery cum Sale Centre	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Sub-total	420.01	1040.42	692.92	822.20
2	Co-operation	Agricultural Marketing, Development of Market Yards	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Sub-total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Animal Husbandry	i. Fodder Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Poultry Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Sub-total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Rural Development	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	3722.13	4929.03	4542.69	4784.12
		i. Rural Employment	National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)	274.82	318.02	318.02
	ii. Rural Housing	i. Biju Pucca Ghar	3717.3	5488.80	3070.90	720
		ii. Indira Awas Yojana	4868.9	22965.60	9655.00	19164
	iii. Other Special Areas Programme	Gopabandhu Grameen Yojana (GGY)	2705.13	4161.84	3028.1	1248.56

		Sub-total	15288.28	37863.29	20614.71	26994.82
5	Water Resources	i. Minor Irrigation-Flow Irrigation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Minor Irrigation- Lift Irrigation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		iii. Minor Irrigation Projects	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		iv. Revival of Defunct Lift Irrigation Projects	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		v. Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana (BKVY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		vi. Canal Lining & System Rehabilitation Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		vii. Construction of Check Dams	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Sub-total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Energy	i. Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana (BGJY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Biju Saharanchal Vidyutikaran Yojana (BSVY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		iii. Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Bidyutikaran Yojana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Sub-total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	a) Handicrafts/ Cottage Industries	Promotion/ Marketing of Handicrafts Industries/ Enterprises	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	b) Textiles/ Handlooms	i. Promotion of Handloom Industries	41.89	35.66	17.82	117.61
		ii. Promotion of Rural Craft	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		iii. Promotion of Sericulture Industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Sub-total	41.89	35.66	17.82	117.61
8	Small Scale Industries	i. Biju Atma Nijukti Yojana (BANY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

		ii. Promotion of Coir Industries, Coir Cluster, Enterprises Development Programme, Promotion of Khadi & Village Industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Sub-total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Works (Roads & Bridges)	Construction/ Improvement of Roads & Bridges (Including Rural Works)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Sub-total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Water Supply & Sanitation	i. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)/ Swaccha Bharat Abhiyan (SBA),	9490.45	20000.00	14500.12	20000.00
		ii. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Urban Water Supply & Sanitation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Sub-total	9490.45	20000.00	14500.12	20000.00
11	Forest	Increasing the Green Cover in the state excluding economic plantation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Sub-total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Other Special Areas Programme	MLALAD/ MPLAD/ SDP/ Critical Gap Fund	703.02	1735.00	789.02	1432.00
		Sub-total	703.02	1735.00	789.02	1432.00
13	Health & Family Welfare	Primary Health Care (Rural/ Urban), Sanitation Programme, Secondary Health Care, National Health Mission (NHM) (activity to be specified)	3515.22	4044.81	3831.62	5715.35
		Sub-total	3515.22	4044.81	3831.62	5715.35
14	Sports & Youth Services	Construction of Sports Complex/ Stadium	100.00	90.00	90.00	40.00

		Sub-total	100.00	90.00	90.00	40.00
15	i. Development of SC/ ST	Construction/ Renovation of Educational Institution	0.00	0.00	0.00	1022.84
	ii. Women & Child Development	a. Child Welfare	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		i. Construction of Anganwadi Centre	1050.00	2800.00	2184.00	7000.00
		ii. ICDS	4431.271	3065.25	3065.25	799.25
		iii. Other Child Welfare Schemes-Pre-School Education	113.35	214.29	214.29	254.20
		b. Women Welfare/ Empowerment of Women	220.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		i. Women Self- Help Groups	0.00	588.10	588.10	600.00
		Sub-total	5814.62	6667.64	6051.64	9676.29
16	Housing & Urban Development	i. National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM).	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Development of Parks/ Greenery & Afforestation.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		iii. Protection, Conservation & Development of Water Bodies.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		iv. Solid Waste Management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Sub-total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Urban Sewerage & Sanitation	i. Urban Sewerage Schemes,	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Execution of Other Sewerage & Sanitation Work	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Sub-total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Grand Total	34670.47	69741.82	45798.83	63366.27

Name of the District : Balasore			GN STATEMENT - C (Part -II)			
Annual Plan - 2017-18 Proposed Outlays (Urban Local Bodies)			(Rs.in Lakhs)			
Sl. No	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Schemes	Annual Plan 2015-16 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 2016-17		Annual Plan 2017-18 Proposed Outlay
				Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Horticulture	i. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Establishment/ Revival of Block Level Nursery cum Sale Centre	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Co-operation	Agricultural Marketing, Development of Market Yards	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Animal Husbandry	i. Fodder Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Poultry Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Rural Development	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	i. Rural Employment	National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ii. Rural Housing	i. Biju Pucca Ghar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Indira Awas Yojana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	iii. Other Special Areas Programme	Gopabandhu Grameen Yojana (GGY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Water Resources	i. Minor Irrigation-Flow Irrigation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Minor Irrigation- Lift Irrigation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		iii. Minor Irrigation Projects	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		iv. Revival of Defunct Lift Irrigation Projects	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		v. Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana (BKVY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

		vi. Canal Lining & System Rehabilitation Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		vii. Construction of Check Dams	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Energy	i. Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana (BGJY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Biju Saharanchal Vidyutikaran Yojana (BSVY)	180.24	195.55	195.55	138.28
		iii. Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Bidyutikaran Yojana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Sub-total	180.24	195.55	195.55	138.28
7	a) Handicrafts/ Cottage Industries	Promotion/ Marketing of Handicrafts Industries/ Enterprises	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	b) Textiles/ Handlooms	i. Promotion of Handloom Industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Promotion of Rural Craft	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		iii. Promotion of Sericulture Industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Small Scale Industries	i. Biju Atma Nijukti Yojana (BANY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Promotion of Coir Industries, Coir Cluster, Enterprises Development Programme, Promotion of Khadi & Village Industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Works (Roads & Bridges)	Construction/ Improvement of Roads & Bridges (Including Rural Works)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Water Supply & Sanitation	i. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)/ Swaccha Bharat Abhiyan (SBA),	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Urban Water Supply & Sanitation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Forest	Increasing the Green Cover in the state excluding economic plantation	147.24	47.72	47.72	8.42
		Sub-total	147.24	47.72	47.72	8.42
12	Other Special Areas Programme	MLALAD/ MPLAD/ SDP/ Critical Gap Fund	703.02	1735.00	789.02	1432.00

13	Health & Family Welfare	Primary Health Care (Rural/ Urban), Sanitation Programme, Secondary Health Care, National Health Mission (NHM) (activity to be specified)	3515.22	4044.81	3831.62	5715.35
		Sub-total	3515.22	4044.81	3831.62	5715.35
14	Sports & Youth Services	Construction of Sports Complex/ Stadium	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	i. Development of SC/ ST	Construction/ Renovation of Educational Institution	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ii. Women & Child Development	a. Child Welfare	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		i. Construction of Anganwadi Centre	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. ICDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		iii. Other Child Welfare Schemes-Pre-School Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		b. Women Welfare/ Empowerment of Women	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		i. Women Self- Help Groups	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Housing & Urban Development	i. National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM).	38.67	68.00	65.00	81.00
		ii. Development of Parks/ Greenery & Afforestation.	9.58	14.00	2.00	27.70
		iii. Protection, Conservation & Development of Water Bodies.	8.21	15.00	13.00	46.00
		iv. Solid Waste Management	199.57	409.50	392.50	434.05
		Sub-total	256.03	506.50	472.50	588.75
17	Urban Sewerage & Sanitation	i. Urban Sewerage Schemes,				
		ii. Execution of Other Sewerage & Sanitation Work	13.27	216.00	199.00	274.00
		Sub-total	13.27	216.00	199.00	274.00
		Grand Total	4112.00	5010.58	4746.39	6724.8

Name of the District : Balasore				GN STATEMENT - C (Part -III)		
Annual Plan - 2017-18 Proposed Outlays (Rural and Urban Local Bodies)						
(Rs.in Lakhs)						
Sl. No	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Schemes	Annual Plan 2015-16 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 2016-17		Annual Plan 2017-18 Proposed Outlay
				Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	420.92	1040.42	692.92	822.2
	Horticulture	i. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	140.01	6.42	140.01	0.00
		ii. Establishment/ Revival of Block Level Nursery cum Sale Centre	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Sub -total	560.93	1046.84	832.93	822.20
2	Co-operation	Agricultural Marketing, Development of Market Yards	10.50	42.50	32.00	2998.50
		Sub -total	10.50	42.50	32.00	2998.50
3	Animal Husbandry	i. Fodder Development	19.10	11.93	7.93	42.90
		ii. Poultry Development	0.00	10.80	8.32	12.25
		Sub -total	19.10	22.73	16.25	55.15
4	Rural Development	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	3722.13	4929.03	4542.69	4784.12
	i. Rural Employment	National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)	274.82	318.02	318.02	1078.14

	ii. Rural Housing	i. Biju Pucca Ghar	3717.30	5488.80	3070.90	720.00
		ii. Indira Awas Yojana	4868.90	22965.60	9655.00	19164.00
	iii. Other Special Areas Programme	Gopabandhu Grameen Yojana (GGY)	2705.13	4161.84	3028.1	1248.56
		Sub -total	15288.28	37863.29	20614.71	26994.82
5	Water Resources	i. Minor Irrigation-Flow Irrigation	4248.13	2391.00	1849.28	5422.00
		ii. Minor Irrigation- Lift Irrigation	0.00	0.00	0.00	1786.90
		iii. Minor Irrigation Projects	199.42	112.53	91.22	169.50
		iv. Revival of Defunct Lift Irrigation Projects	0.00	0.00	0.00	2703.16
		v. Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana (BKVY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	2975.30
		vi. Canal Lining & System Rehabilitation Programme	0.00	660.55	20.00	0.00
		vii. Construction of Check Dams	989.53	885.00	883.36	828.53
			Sub -total	5437.08	4049.08	2843.86
6	Energy	i. Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana (BGJY)	4.50	0.00	0.00	1200.00
		ii. Biju Saharanchal Vidyutikaran Yojana (BSVY)	0.00	0.00	1.40	115.00
		iii. Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Bidyutikaran Yojana	121.62	0.00	121.62	13633.00
			Sub-Total	126.12	0.00	123.02
7	a) Handicrafts/ Cottage Industries	Promotion/ Marketing of Handicrafts Industries/ Enterprises	6.90	5.00	12.60	10.00

	b) Textiles/ Handlooms	i. Promotion of Handloom Industries	41.89	35.65	17.82	117.61
		ii. Promotion of Rural Craft	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		iii. Promotion of Sericulture Industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Sub-Total	48.79	40.65	30.42	127.61
8	Small Scale Industries	i. Biju Atma Nijukti Yojana (BANY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Promotion of Coir Industries, Coir Cluster, Enterprises Development Programme, Promotion of Khadi & Village Industries	278.55	182.55	182.15	153.29
		Sub-Total	278.55	182.55	182.15	153.29
9	Works (Roads & Bridges)	Construction/ Improvement of Roads & Bridges (Including Rural Works)	3715.06	6574.43	5682.33	30444.52
		Sub-Total	3715.06	6574.43	5682.33	30444.52
10	Water Supply & Sanitation	i. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)/ Swaccha Bharat Abhiyan (SBA),	9490.45	20000.00	14500.12	20000.00
		ii. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Urban Water Supply & Sanitation	4486.01	4314.56	4314.56	8884.58
		Sub-Total	13976.46	24314.56	18814.68	28884.58
11	Forest	Increasing the Green Cover in the state excluding economic plantation	147.24	47.72	47.72	8.42
		Sub-Total	147.24	47.72	47.72	8.42

12	Other Special Areas Programme	MLALAD/ MPLAD/ SDP/ Critical Gap Fund	1104.72	2235.00	822.25	1932.00
		Sub-Total	1104.72	2235.00	822.25	1932.00
13	Health & Family Welfare	Primary Health Care (Rural/ Urban), Sanitation Programme, Secondary Health Care, National Health Mission (NHM) (activity to be specified)	3515.22	4044.81	3831.62	5715.35
		Sub-Total	3515.22	4044.81	3831.62	5715.35
14	Sports & Youth Services	Construction of Sports Complex/ Stadium	100.00	90.00	90.00	40.00
		Sub-Total	100.00	90.00	90.00	40.00
15	i. Development of SC/ ST	Construction/ Renovation of Educational Institution	0.00	0.00	0.00	1022.84
	ii. Women & Child Development	a. Child Welfare	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		i. Construction of Anganwadi Centre	1050.00	2800.00	2184.00	7000.00
		ii. ICDS	4431.27	3065.25	3065.25	799.25
		iii. Other Child Welfare Schemes-Pre-School Education	113.35	214.29	214.29	254.20
		b. Women Welfare/ Empowerment of Women	220.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		i. Women Self- Help Groups	0.00	588.10	588.10	600.00
		Sub-Total	5814.62	6667.64	6051.64	9676.29

16	Housing & Urban Development	i. National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM).	38.67	68.00	65.00	81.00
		ii. Development of Parks/ Greenery & Afforestation.	9.58	14.00	2.00	27.70
		iii. Protection, Conservation & Development of Water Bodies.	8.21	15.00	13.00	46.00
		iv. Solid Waste Management	199.57	409.50	392.50	434.05
		Sub-Total	256.03	506.50	472.50	588.75
17	Urban Sewerage & Sanitation	i. Urban Sewerage Schemes,	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Execution of Other Sewerage & Sanitation Work	13.27	216.00	199.00	274.00
		Sub-Total	13.27	216.00	199.00	274.00
		Grand Total	50411.97	87944.31	60687.08	137548.87

ANNEXURE-I

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN-2017-18:-PROPOSED OUT LAYS (SCHEME)

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development (Scheme-wise)		Implementing Agency	Annual Plan: 2015-16 Actual Expenditure			Annual Plan:2016-17				Annual Plan: 2017-18 Proposed outlay					
				Total	Continuing Schemes	New Scheme	Agreed outlay			Anticipated Expenditure	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Scheme	Total	Continuing Schemes	New Scheme
							Total	Continuing Schemes	New Scheme							
0	1		2	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1	Agriculture	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)		420.92			1040.42			692.92			822.20			
	Horticulture	i. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)		140.01			6.42			140.01			0.00			
		ii. Establishment/ Revival of Block Level Nursery cum Sale Centre		0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00			
		Sub-total		560.93			1046.84			832.93			822.20			
2	Co-operation	Agricultural Marketing, Development of Market Yards		10.50			42.50			32.00			2998.50			
		Sub-total		10.50			42.50			32.00			2998.50			
3	Animal Husbandry	i. Fodder Development		19.10			11.90			7.93			42.90			

		ii. Poultry Development		0.00		10.80		8.32		12.30		
		Sub-total		19.10		22.73		16.25		55.15		
4	Rural Development	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)		3722.13		4929.03		4542.69		4784.12		
	i. Rural Employment	National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)		274.82		318.02		318.02		1078.14		
	ii. Rural Housing	i. Biju Pucca Ghar		3717.30		5488.80		3070.90		720.00		
		ii. Indira Awas Yojana		4868.90		22965.60		9655.00		19164.00		
	iii. Other Special Areas Programme	Gopabandhu Grameen Yojana (GGY)		2705.13		4161.84		3028.10		1248.56		
		Sub-total		15288.28		37863.29		20614.71		26994.82		
5	Water Resources	i. Minor Irrigation-Flow Irrigation		4248.13		2391.00		1849.28		5422.00		
		ii. Minor Irrigation-Lift Irrigation		0.00		0.00		0.00		1786.90		
		iii. Minor Irrigation Projects		199.42		112.53		91.22		169.50		
		iv. Revival of Defunct Lift Irrigation Projects		0.00		0.00		0.00		2703.16		
		v. Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana (BKVY)		0.00		0.00		0.00		2975.30		
		vi. Canal Lining & System Rehabilitation Programme		0.00		660.55		20.00		0.00		

		vii. Construction of Check Dams		989.53			885.00			883.36			828.53		
		Sub-total		5437.08			4049.08			2843.86			13885.39		
6	Energy	i. Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana (BGJY)		4.50			0.00			0.00			1200.00		
		ii. Biju Saharanchal Vidyutikaran Yojana (BSVY)		0.00			0.00			1.40			115.00		
		iii. Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Bidyutikaran Yojana		121.62			0.00			121.62			13633.00		
		Sub-total		126.12			0.00			123.02			14948.00		
7	a) Handicrafts/ Cottage Industries	Promotion/ Marketing of Handicrafts Industries/ Enterprises		6.90			5.00			12.60			10.00		
	b) Textiles / Handlooms	i. Promotion of Handloom Industries		41.89			35.66			17.82			117.61		
		ii. Promotion of Rural Craft		0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
		iii. Promotion of Sericulture Industries		0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
		Sub-total		48.79			40.66			30.42			127.61		

8	Small Scale Industries	i. Biju Atma Nijukti Yojana (BANY)		0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
		ii. Promotion of Coir Industries, Coir Cluster, Enterprises Development Programme, Promotion of Khadi & Village Industries		278.55			182.55			182.15			153.29		
		Sub-total		278.55			182.55			182.15			153.29		
9	Works (Roads & Bridges)	Construction/ Improvement of Roads & Bridges (Including Rural Works)		3715.06			6574.43			5682.33			30444.52		
		Sub-total		3715.06			6574.43			5682.33			30444.52		
10	Water Supply & Sanitation	i. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)/ Swaccha Bharat Abhiyan (SBA),		9490.45			20000.00			14500.12			20000.00		
		ii. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Urban Water Supply & Sanitation		4486.01			4314.56			4314.56			8884.58		
		Sub-total		13976.46			24314.56			18814.68			28884.58		
11	Forest	Increasing the Green Cover in the state excluding economic plantation		147.24			47.72			47.72			8.42		
		Sub-total		147.24			47.72			47.72			8.42		

12	Other Special Areas Programme	MLALAD/ MPLAD/ SDP/ Critical Gap Fund		1104.72			2235.00			822.25			1932.00		
		Sub-total		1104.72			2235.00			822.25			1932.00		
13	Health & Family Welfare	Primary Health Care (Rural/ Urban), Sanitation Programme, Secondary Health Care, National Health Mission (NHM) (activity to be specified)		3515.22			4044.81			3831.62			5715.35		
		Sub-total		3515.22			4044.81			3831.62			5715.35		
14	Sports & Youth Services	Construction of Sports Complex/ Stadium		100.00			90.00			90.00			40.00		
		Sub-total		100.00			90.00			90.00			40.00		
15	i. Development of SC/ ST	Construction/ Renovation of Educational Institution		0.00			0.00			0.00			1022.84		
	ii. Women & Child Development	a. Child Welfare		0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
		i. Construction of Anganwadi Centre		1050.00			2800.00			2184.00			7000.00		
		ii. ICDS		4431.27			3065.25			3065.25			799.25		
		iii. Other Child Welfare Schemes- Pre-School Education		113.35			214.29			214.29			254.20		
		b. Women Welfare/ Empowerment of Women		220.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
		i. Women Self-Help Groups		0.00			588.10			588.10			600.00		

		Sub-total		5814.62			6667.64			6051.64			9676.29		
16	Housing & Urban Development	i. National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM).		38.67			68.00			65.00			81.00		
		ii. Development of Parks/ Greenery & Afforestation.		9.58			14.00			2.00			27.70		
		iii. Protection, Conservation & Development of Water Bodies.		8.21			15.00			13.00			46.00		
		iv. Solid Waste Management		199.57			409.50			392.50			434.05		
		Sub-total		256.03			506.50			472.50			588.75		
17	Urban Sewerage & Sanitation	i. Urban Sewerage Schemes,		0.00			0.00			0.00			0.00		
		ii. Execution of Other Sewerage & Sanitation Work		13.27			216.00			199.00			274.00		
		Sub-total		13.27			216.00			199.00			274.00		
		Grand Total		50411.97			87944.31			60687.08			137548.87		

ANNEXURE- II

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN-2017-18 (Physical Target & Achievement)

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Twelfth Plan (12-17) Target	Annual Plan 2015-16	Annual Plan : 2016-17		Annual Plan 2017-18 Target
				Actual Achvt.	Target	Anticipated Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	0	0	0	0	0
	Horticulture	i. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	0	0	0	0	0
		ii. Establishment/ Revival of Block Level Nursery cum Sale Centre	0	0	0	0	0
2	Co-operation	Agricultural Marketing, Development of Market Yards	0	1	34	31	177
3	Animal Husbandry	i. Fodder Development	19.1	19.1	19.1	0	11.93
		ii. Poultry Development	0	0	0	0	10.8
4	Rural Development	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	No. Of Persondays	1604959	1603459	1491255	1538650
	i. Rural Employment	National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)	No. Of Swarojgaries	0	0	0	0
	ii. Rural Housing	i. Biju Pucca Ghar	No. Of Houses	5548	4574	1149	600(special)
		ii. Indira Awas Yojana	No. Of Houses	7355	19138	2454	15970
	iii. Other Special Areas Programme	Gopabandhu Grameen Yojana (GGY)	No. Of Projects	1316	2850	2144	0
5	Water Resources	i. Minor Irrigation-Flow Irrigation	0	0	0	0	0
		ii. Minor Irrigation- Lift Irrigation	0	0	0	0	0
		iii. Minor Irrigation Projects	No.	52	26	11	34

		iv. Revival of Defunct Lift Irrigation Projects		No.	25	16	11	40
		v. Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana (BKVY)		0	0	0	0	0
		vi. Canal Lining & System Rehabilitation Programme		0	0	0	0	0
		vii. Construction of Check Dams		0	0	0	0	0
6	Energy	i. Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana (BGJY)		in Rs Lacs	420.23	428.23	428.23	502.10
		ii. Biju Saharanchal Vidyutikaran Yojana (BSVY)		in Rs Lacs	180.24	195.55	195.55	138.28
		iii. Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Bidyutikaran Yojana		in Rs Lacs	0.00	0.00	0.00	3914.00
7	a) Handicrafts/ Cottage Industries	Promotion/ Marketing of Handicrafts Industries/ Enterprises	Nos	5050	7119	7815	27543	8187
	b) Textiles/ Handlooms	i. Promotion of Handloom Industries		0	0	0	0	0
		ii. Promotion of Rural Craft		0	0	0	0	0
		iii. Promotion of Sericulture Industries		0	0	0	0	0
0	Small Scale Industries	i. Biju Atma Nijukti Yojana (BANY)		0	0	0	0	0
		ii. Promotion of Coir Industries, Coir Cluster, Enterprises Development Programme, Promotion of Khadi & Village Industries		250	69	120	10	20
9	Works (Roads & Bridges)	Construction/ Improvement of Roads & Bridges (Including Rural Works)		4 Nos of minor bridges	CC-1.315 RR stone packing -0.448 R wall-0.165	4 Nos of minor bridges	1 no	5 Nos BT - 2.00Km CC-1.00 Km

10	Water Supply & Sanitation	i. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)/ Swaccha Bharat Abhiyan (SBA),			78013	160000	119605	155090
		ii. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Urban Water Supply & Sanitation	Nos		794	404	404	486
11	Forest	Increasing the Green Cover in the state excluding economic plantation			15000	2000	2000	350
12	Other Special Areas Programme	MLALAD/ MPLAD/ SDP/ Critical Gap Fund						
13	Health & Family Welfare	Primary Health Care (Rural/ Urban), Sanitation Programme, Secondary Health Care, National Health Mission (NHM) (activity to be specified)						
14	Sports & Youth Services	Construction of Sports Complex/ Stadium						
15	i. Development of SC/ ST	Construction/ Renovation of Educational Institution						
	ii. Women & Child Development	a. Child Welfare						
		i. Construction of Anganwadi Centre						
		ii. ICDS						
		iii. Other Child Welfare Schemes-Pre-School Education						
		b. Women Welfare/ Empowerment of Women						
	i. Women Self- Help Groups							

16	Housing & Urban Development	i. National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM).			29.67799	65	62	77
		ii. Development of Parks/ Greenery & Afforestation.						
		iii. Protection, Conservation & Development of Water Bodies.						
		iv. Solid Waste Management						
17	Urban Sewerage & Sanitation	i. Urban Sewerage Schemes,						
		ii. Execution of Other Sewerage & Sanitation Work	Nos	12378	1363	7450	5400	4460

ANNEXURE-III

ANNUAL PLAN-2017-18 : CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES: PROPOSED OUTLAYS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Name of the sub scheme	Pattern of Funding		Annual Plan 2015-16		Annual Plan :2016-17				Annual Plan : 2017-18 Proposed Outlay	
					Actual Expenditure		Agreed Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure		Central Share	State Share
			Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share				
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Agriculture	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)			420.92	0.00	1040.42	0.00	692.92	0.00	822.20	0.00
	Horticulture	i. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)			140.01	0.00	6.42	0.00	140.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Establishment/ Revival of Block Level Nursery cum Sale Centre			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Sub-total			560.93	0.00	1046.84	0.00	832.93	0.00	822..20	0.00
2	Co-operation	Agricultural Marketing, Development of Market Yards			10.50	0.00	42.50	0.00	32.00	0.00	2998.50	0.00
		Sub-total			10.50	0.00	42.50	0.00	32.00	0.00	2998.50	0.00
3	Animal Husbandry	i. Fodder Development			19.10	0.00	11.93	0.00	7.93	0.00	42.90	0.00
		ii. Poultry Development			0	0.00	10.80	0.00	8.32	0.00	12.25	0.00
		Sub-total			19.10	0.00	22.73	0.00	16.25	0.00	55.15	0.00
4	Rural Development	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)			3349.92	372.21	4499.13	429.90	4088.42	454.27	4305.71	478.41

	i. Rural Employment	National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)			274.82	0.00	318.02	0.00	318.02	0.00	1078.14	0.00
	ii. Rural Housing	i. Biju Pucca Ghar			0.00	3717.30	0.00	5488.80	0.00	3070.90	0.00	720.00
		ii. Indira Awas Yojana			4868.90	0.00	22965.60	0.00	9655.00	0.00	19164.00	0.00
	iii. Other Special Areas Programme	Gopabandhu Grameen Yojana (GGY)			0.00	2705.13	0.00	4161.84	0.00	3028.10	0.00	1248.56
		Sub-total			8493.64	6794.64	27782.75	10080.54	14061.44	6553.27	24547.85	2446.97
5	Water Resources	i. Minor Irrigation-Flow Irrigation			4248.13	0.00	2391.00	0.00	1849.28	0.00	5422.00	0.00
		ii. Minor Irrigation-Lift Irrigation			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1786.90	0.00
		iii. Minor Irrigation Projects			199.42	0.00	112.53	0.00	91.22	0.00	169.50	0.00
		iv. Revival of Defunct Lift Irrigation Projects			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2703.16
		v. Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana (BKVY)			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2975.30
		vi. Canal Lining & System Rehabilitation Programme			0.00	0.00	660.55	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		vii. Construction of Check Dams			989.53	0.00	885.00	0.00	883.36	0.00	828.53	0.00
		Sub-total			5437.08	0.00	4049.08	0.00	2843.86	0.00	8206.93	5678.46
6	Energy	i. Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana (BGJY)			0.00	4.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1200.00
		ii. Biju Saharanchal Vidyutikaran Yojana (BSVY)			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.40	0.00	115.00

		iii. Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Bidyutikaran Yojana			121.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	121.62	0.00	13633.00	0.00
		Sub-total			121.62	4.50	0.00	0.00	121.62	1.40	13633.00	1315.00
7	a) Handicrafts/ Cottage Industries	Promotion/ Marketing of Handicrafts Industries/ Enterprises			0.00	6.90	0.00	5.00	0.00	12.60	0.00	10.00
	b) Textiles/ Handlooms	i. Promotion of Handloom Industries			0.00	41.89	0.00	35.65	0.00	17.82	0.00	117.61
		ii. Promotion of Rural Craft			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		iii. Promotion of Sericulture Industries			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Sub-total			0.00	48.79	0.00	40.65	0.00	30.42	0.00	127.61
8	Small Scale Industries	i. Biju Atma Nijukti Yojana (BANY)			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Promotion of Coir Industries, Coir Cluster, Enterprises Development Programme, Promotion of Khadi & Village Industries			0.00	278.55	0.00	182.55	0.00	182.15	0.00	153.29
		Sub-total			0.00	278.55	0.00	182.55	0.00	182.15	0.00	153.29
9	Works (Roads & Bridges)	Construction/ Improvement of Roads & Bridges (Including Rural Works)			3715.06	0.00	6574.43	0.00	5682.33	0.00	30444.52	0.00
		Sub-total			3715.06	0.00	6574.43	0.00	5682.33	0.00	30444.52	0.00
10	Water Supply & Sanitation	i. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)/ Swaccha Bharat Abhiyan (SBA),			5694.27	3796.18	12000.00	8000.00	8700.07	5800.05	12000.00	8000.00

		ii. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Urban Water Supply & Sanitation			2691.61	1794.40	2588.74	1725.82	2588.74	1725.82	5330.75	3553.83
		Sub-total			8385.88	5590.58	14588.74	9725.82	11288.81	7525.87	17330.75	11553.83
11	Forest	Increasing the Green Cover in the state excluding economic plantation			122.97	24.27	31.03	16.69	31.03	16.69	5.00	3.42
		Sub-total			122.97	24.27	31.03	16.69	31.03	16.69	5.00	3.42
12	Other Special Areas Programme	MLALAD/ MPLAD/ SDP/ Critical Gap Fund			401.70	703.02	500.00	1735.00	33.23	789.02	500.00	1432.00
		Sub-total			401.70	703.02	500.00	1735.00	33.23	789.02	500.00	1432.00
13	Health & Family Welfare	Primary Health Care (Rural/ Urban), Sanitation Programme, Secondary Health Care, National Health Mission (NHM) (activity to be specified)			3515.22	0.00	4044.81	0.00	3831.62	0.00	5715.35	0.00
		Sub-total			3515.22	0.00	4044.81	0.00	3831.62	0.00	5715.35	0.00
14	Sports & Youth Services	Construction of Sports Complex/ Stadium			0.00	100.00	0.00	90.00	0.00	90.00	0.00	40.00
		Sub-total			0.00	100.00	0.00	90.00	0.00	90.00	0.00	40.00
15	i. Development of SC/ ST	Construction/ Renovation of Educational Institution			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1022.84	0.00
	ii. Women & Child Development	a. Child Welfare			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		i. Construction of Anganwadi Centre			1050.00	0.00	2800.00	0.00	2184.00	0.00	7000.00	0.00

		ii. ICDS			4431.27	0.00	3065.25	0.00	3065.25	0.00	799.25	0.00
		iii. Other Child Welfare Schemes-Pre-School Education			113.35	0.00	214.29	0.00	214.29	0.00	254.20	0.00
		b. Women Welfare/ Empowerment of Women			220.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		i. Women Self-Help Groups			0.00	0.00	588.10	0.00	588.10	0.00	600.00	0.00
		Sub-total			5814.62	0.00	6667.64	0.00	6051.64	0.00	9676.29	0.00
16	Housing & Urban Development	i. National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM).			29.23	9.43	58.75	9.25	56.50	8.50	68.75	12.25
		ii. Development of Parks/ Greenery & Afforestation.			9.58	0.00	14.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	27.70	0.00
		iii. Protection, Conservation & Development of Water Bodies.			8.21	0.00	15.00	0.00	13.00	0.00	46.00	0.00
		iv. Solid Waste Management			199.57	0.00	409.50	0.00	392.50	0.00	434.05	0.00
		Sub-total			246.60	9.43	497.25	9.26	464.00	8.50	576.50	12.25
17	Urban Sewerage & Sanitation	i. Urban Sewerage Schemes,			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Execution of Other Sewerage & Sanitation Work			13.27	0.00	216.00	0.00	199.00	0.00	274.00	0.00
		Sub-total			13.27	0.00	216.00	0.00	199.00	0.00	274.00	0.00
		Grand Total			36858.19	13553.78	66063.80	21880.51	45489.76	15197.32	114786.04	22762.83

ANNEXURE – IV-A

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (TSP) – I

ANNUAL PLAN – 2017-18 : FINANCIAL OUTLAYS: PROPOSALS FOR TSP

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head /	Sub- Head / Schemes	Annual Plan 2015-16	Annual Plan : 2016-17				Annual Plan : 2017-18	
				Proposed Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure		Proposed Outlay	
				Total Outlay	of which flow to TSP	Total Outlay	of which flow to TSP	Total Outlay	of which flow to TSP
0	1	4		5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	42.92	1040.42	104.00	692.92	69.20	822.20	82.20
	Horticulture	i. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Establishment/ Revival of Block Level Nursery cum Sale Centre	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Co-operation	Agricultural Marketing, Development of Market Yards	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Animal Husbandry	i. Fodder Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

		ii. Poultry Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Rural Development	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	i. Rural Employment	National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ii. Rural Housing	i. Biju Pucca Ghar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Indira Awas Yojana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	iii. Other Special Areas Programme	Gopabandhu Grameen Yojana (GGY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Water Resources	i. Minor Irrigation-Flow Irrigation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Minor Irrigation-Lift Irrigation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		iii. Minor Irrigation Projects	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		iv. Revival of Defunct Lift Irrigation Projects	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		v. Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana (BKVY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		vi. Canal Lining & System Rehabilitation Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		vii. Construction of Check Dams	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

6	Energy	i. Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana (BGJY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1200.00	143.00
		ii. Biju Saharanchal Vidyutikaran Yojana (BSVY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		iii. Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Bidyutikaran Yojana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	a) Handicrafts/ Cottage Industries	Promotion/ Marketing of Handicrafts Industries/ Enterprises	2.88	0.00	0.00	178.05	0.00	146.79	21.84
	b) Textiles/ Handlooms	i. Promotion of Handloom Industries	0.00	35.65	0.89	17.82	0.89	117.61	7.53
		ii. Promotion of Rural Craft	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		iii. Promotion of Sericulture Industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Small Scale Industries	i. Biju Atma Nijukti Yojana (BANY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Promotion of Coir Industries, Coir Cluster, Enterprises Development Programme, Promotion of Khadi & Village Industries	1.10	0.00	0.00	12.60	1.80	10.00	2.00

9	Works (Roads & Bridges)	Construction/ Improvement of Roads & Bridges (Including Rural Works)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Water Supply & Sanitation	i. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)/ Swaccha Bharat Abhiyan (SBA),	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Urban Water Supply & Sanitation	4486.01	3947.39	367.17	3947.39	367.17	5448.2	3436.38
11	Forest	Increasing the Green Cover in the state excluding economic plantation	74.8912	47.72	24.02	47.72	24.02	8.42	8.42
12	Other Special Areas Programme	MLALAD/ MPLAD/ SDP/ Critical Gap Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Health & Family Welfare	Primary Health Care (Rural/ Urban), Sanitation Programme, Secondary Health Care, National Health Mission (NHM) (activity to be specified)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Sports & Youth Services	Construction of Sports Complex/ Stadium	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

15	i. Development of SC/ ST	Construction/ Renovation of Educational Institution	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1022.84
	ii. Women & Child Development	a. Child Welfare	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		i. Construction of Anganwadi Centre	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. ICDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		iii. Other Child Welfare Schemes- Pre-School Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		b. Women Welfare/ Empowerment of Women	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		i. Women Self-Help Groups	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Housing & Urban Development	i. National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM).	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	588.75	19.91
		ii. Development of Parks/ Greenery & Afforestation.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		iii. Protection, Conservation & Development of Water Bodies.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		iv. Solid Waste Management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Urban Sewerage & Sanitation	i. Urban Sewerage Schemes,	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Execution of Other Sewerage & Sanitation Work	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Grand Total	4607.80	5071.19	496.08	4896.50	463.08	8341.97	4744.12

ANNEXURE –IV-B

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (TSP) – II

ANNUAL PLAN 2017-18 PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENT :PROPOSALS FOR TSP

Sl. No.	Major Head	Sub- Head / Scheme	Unit	(Rs. in Lakh)			
				Annual Plan 2015-16	Annual Plan 2016-17		Annual Plan 2017-18
				Actual Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
0	1	2		4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	Demonstration	69.29	104.00	69.20	82.22
	Horticulture	i. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Establishment/ Revival of Block Level Nursery cum Sale Centre	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Co-operation	Agricultural Marketing, Development of Market Yards	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Animal Husbandry	i. Fodder Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Poultry Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Rural Development	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	i. Rural Employment	National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ii. Rural Housing	i. Biju Pucca Ghar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Indira Awas Yojana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	iii. Other Special Areas Programme	Gopabandhu Grameen Yojana (GGY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Water Resources	i. Minor Irrigation-Flow Irrigation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Minor Irrigation- Lift Irrigation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		iii. Minor Irrigation Projects	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

		iv. Revival of Defunct Lift Irrigation Projects	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		v. Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana (BKVY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		vi. Canal Lining & System Rehabilitation Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		vii. Construction of Check Dams	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Energy	i. Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana (BGJY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Biju Saharanchal Vidyutikaran Yojana (BSVY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		iii. Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Bidyutikaran Yojana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	a) Handicrafts/ Cottage Industries	Promotion/ Marketing of Handicrafts Industries/ Enterprises	0.00	11.00	10.00	18.00	15.00
	b) Textiles/ Handlooms	i. Promotion of Handloom Industries	38.00	0.00	0.891	0.891	7.53
		ii. Promotion of Rural Craft	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		iii. Promotion of Sericulture Industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Small Scale Industries	i. Biju Atma Nijukti Yojana (BANY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Promotion of Coir Industries, Coir Cluster, Enterprises Development Programme, Promotion of Khadi & Village Industries	0.00	3.00	8.00	0.00	10.00
9	Works (Roads & Bridges)	Construction/ Improvement of Roads & Bridges (Including Rural Works)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Water Supply & Sanitation	i. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)/ Swaccha Bharat Abhiyan (SBA),	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Urban Water Supply & Sanitation	0.00	57.00	43.00	43.00	85.00

11	Forest	Increasing the Green Cover in the state excluding economic plantation	0.00	147.24	47.72	47.72	8.42
12	Other Special Areas Programme	MLALAD/ MPLAD/ SDP/ Critical Gap Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Health & Family Welfare	Primary Health Care (Rural/ Urban), Sanitation Programme, Secondary Health Care, National Health Mission (NHM) (activity to be specified)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Sports & Youth Services	Construction of Sports Complex/ Stadium	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	i. Development of SC/ ST	Construction/ Renovation of Educational Institution	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ii. Women & Child Development	a. Child Welfare	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		i. Construction of Anganwadi Centre	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. ICDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		iii. Other Child Welfare Schemes-Pre-School Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		b. Women Welfare/ Empowerment of Women	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
i. Women Self- Help Groups		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
16	Housing & Urban Development	i. National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM).	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Development of Parks/ Greenery & Afforestation.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		iii. Protection, Conservation & Development of Water Bodies.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		iv. Solid Waste Management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Urban Sewerage & Sanitation	i. Urban Sewerage Schemes,	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Execution of Other Sewerage & Sanitation Work	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Grand Total	0.00	287.53	231.61	178.81	208.17

ANNEXURE – V-A

SCHEDULED CASTE SUB-PLAN (SCSP) – I

ANNUAL PLAN – 2017-18 FINANCIAL OUTLAYS : PROPOSALS FOR SCSP

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head	Sub head schemes	Annual Plan 2015-16 Actual Expenditure		Annual Plan 2016-17				Annual Plan 2017-18	
			Total Outlay	of which flow to SCSP	Proposed Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure		Proposed Outlay	
					Total	of which flow to SCSP	Total	of which flow to SCSP	Total	of which flow to SCSP
0	1	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Agriculture	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	420.92	61.23	1040.40	166.40	692.92	117.79	822.20	147.96
	Horticulture	i. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Establishment/ Revival of Block Level Nursery cum Sale Centre	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Co-operation	Agricultural Marketing, Development of Market Yards	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Animal Husbandry	i. Fodder Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Poultry Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Rural Development	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	i. Rural Employment	National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Rural Housing	i. Biju Pucca Ghar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ii. Indira Awas Yojana		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	iii. Other Special Areas Programme	Gopabandhu Grameen Yojana (GGY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Water Resources	i. Minor Irrigation-Flow Irrigation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

		ii. Minor Irrigation- Lift Irrigation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	597.35
		iii. Minor Irrigation Projects	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		iv. Revival of Defunct Lift Irrigation Projects	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	119.78
		v. Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana (BKVY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.11
		vi. Canal Lining & System Rehabilitation Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		vii. Construction of Check Dams	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Energy	i. Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana (BGJY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Biju Saharanchal Vidyutikaran Yojana (BSVY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		iii. Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Bidyutikaran Yojana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	a) Handicrafts/ Cottage Industries	Promotion/ Marketing of Handicrafts Industries/ Enterprises	276.55	19.97	0.00	0.00	178.05	44.51	146.79	31.78
	b) Textiles/ Handlooms	i. Promotion of Handloom Industries	59.69	3.36	35.65	10.48	17.82	1.40	117.61	4.04
		ii. Promotion of Rural Craft	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		iii. Promotion of Sericulture Industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Small Scale Industries	i. Biju Atma Nijukti Yojana (BANY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. Promotion of Coir Industries, Coir Cluster, Enterprises Development Programme, Promotion of Khadi & Village Industries	6.90	1.70	0.00	0.00	12.60	4.00	10.00	3.00
9	Works (Roads & Bridges)	Construction/ Improvement of Roads & Bridges (Including Rural Works)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

10	Water Supply & Sanitation	i. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)/ Swaccha Bharat Abhiyan (SBA),	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Urban Water Supply & Sanitation	0.00	4381.01	4291.76	918.29	4291.76	918.29	6209.2	1800.67
11	Forest	Increasing the Green Cover in the state excluding economic plantation	147.24	26.00	47.72	0.00	47.72	0.00	8.42	0.00
12	Other Special Areas Programme	MLALAD/ MPLAD/ SDP/ Critical Gap Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Health & Family Welfare	Primary Health Care (Rural/ Urban), Sanitation Programme, Secondary Health Care, National Health Mission (NHM) (activity to be specified)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Sports & Youth Services	Construction of Sports Complex/ Stadium	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	i. Development of SC/ ST	Construction/ Renovation of Educational Institution	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1022.84	0.00
	ii. Women & Child Development	a. Child Welfare	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		i. Construction of Anganwadi Centre	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		ii. ICDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		iii. Other Child Welfare Schemes-Pre-School Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		b. Women Welfare/ Empowerment of Women	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
i. Women Self- Help Groups	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

16	Housing & Urban Development	i. National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM).	9.00	0.00	9.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	14.87	
		ii. Development of Parks/ Greenery & Afforestation.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		iii. Protection, Conservation & Development of Water Bodies.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		iv. Solid Waste Management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Urban Sewerage & Sanitation	i. Urban Sewerage Schemes,	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		ii. Execution of Other Sewerage & Sanitation Work	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

ANNEXURE – V-B

SCHEDULED CASTE SUB-PLAN (SCSP) – II

ANNUAL PLAN – 2017-18 : PHYSICAL TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT - PROPOSALS FOR SCSP

							(Rs. in Lakh)
Sl. No	Item	Sub items	Unit	Annual plan 2015-16 Actual Achievement.	Annual Plan : 2016-17		Annual Plan 2017-18 Target
					Target	Anticipated Achievement	
0	1	2		4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	Demonstration	0	0	0	0
	Horticulture	i. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)		0	0	0	0
		ii. Establishment/ Revival of Block Level Nursery cum Sale Centre		0	0	0	0
2	Co-operation	Agricultural Marketing, Development of Market Yards		0	0	0	0
3	Animal Husbandry	i. Fodder Development		0	0	0	0
		ii. Poultry Development		0	0	0	0
4	Rural Development	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)		16500	14858	14858	12585
	i. Rural Employment	National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)		347	247	247	270
		ii. Rural Housing	i. Biju Pucca Ghar		1112	1414	1414
	ii. Indira Awas Yojana			1234	1255	1255	1380
iii. Other Special Areas Programme	Gopabandhu Grameen Yojana (GGY)		147	476	476	523	
5	Water Resources	i. Minor Irrigation-Flow Irrigation		0	0	0	0

		ii. Minor Irrigation- Lift Irrigation		0	0	0	0
		iii. Minor Irrigation Projects		0	0	0	0
		iv. Revival of Defunct Lift Irrigation Projects		8	4	2	5
		v. Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana (BKVY)		4	2	1	6
		vi. Canal Lining & System Rehabilitation Programme		0	0	0	0
		vii. Construction of Check Dams		0	0	0	0
6	Energy	i. Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana (BGJY)		0	0	0	0
		ii. Biju Saharanchal Vidyutikaran Yojana (BSVY)		0	0	0	0
		iii. Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Bidyutikaran Yojana		0	0	0	0
7	a) Handicrafts/ Cottage Industries	Promotion/ Marketing of Handicrafts Industries/ Enterprises	Nos	15	12	22	16
	b) Textiles/ Handlooms	i. Promotion of Handloom Industries	83	16.76	10.49	5.54	4.04
		ii. Promotion of Rural Craft		0	0	0	0
		iii. Promotion of Sericulture Industries		0	0	0	0
8	Small Scale Industries	i. Biju Atma Nijukti Yojana (BANY)		0	0	0	0
		ii. Promotion of Coir Industries, Coir Cluster, Enterprises Development Programme, Promotion of Khadi & Village Industries	Nos	17	10	39	20
9	Works (Roads & Bridges)	Construction/ Improvement of Roads & Bridges (Including Rural Works)		0	0	0	0

10	Water Supply & Sanitation	i. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)/ Swaccha Bharat Abhiyan (SBA),		0	0	0	0
		ii. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Urban Water Supply & Sanitation	No	389	68	68	141
11	Forest	Increasing the Green Cover in the state excluding economic plantation		4850	Nil	Nil	Nil
12	Other Special Areas Programme	MLALAD/ MPLAD/ SDP/ Critical Gap Fund		0	0	0	0
13	Health & Family Welfare	Primary Health Care (Rural/ Urban), Sanitation Programme, Secondary Health Care, National Health Mission (NHM) (activity to be specified)		0	0	0	0
14	Sports & Youth Services	Construction of Sports Complex/ Stadium		0	0	0	0
15	i. Development of SC/ ST	Construction/ Renovation of Educational Institution		0	0	0	0
	ii. Women & Child Development	a. Child Welfare		0	0	0	0
		i. Construction of Anganwadi Centre		0	0	0	0
		ii. ICDS		0	0	0	0
		iii. Other Child Welfare Schemes-Pre-School Education		0	0	0	0
	b. Women Welfare/ Empowerment of Women		0	0	0	0	
i. Women Self- Help Groups		0	0	0	0		
16	Housing & Urban Development	i. National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM).		0	0	0	0
		ii. Development of Parks/ Greenery & Afforestation.		0	0	0	0

		iii. Protection, Conservation & Development of Water Bodies.		0	0	0	0
		iv. Solid Waste Management		0	0	0	0
17	Urban Sewerage & Sanitation	i. Urban Sewerage Schemes,		0	0	0	0
		ii. Execution of Other Sewerage & Sanitation Work		0	0	0	0

ANNEXURE-VI

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN - 2017-18 - PROPOSED OUTLAYS

FINANCIAL OUTLAYS / EXPENDITURE FOR VOLUNTARY SECTOR

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No	Scheme	Sub scheme	Annual Plan 2015-16 Actual Expenditure	Annual plan 2016-17		Annual Plan 2017-18 Proposed Outlay
				Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
0	1		3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	0	0	0	0
	Horticulture	i. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	0	0	0	0
		ii. Establishment/ Revival of Block Level Nursery cum Sale Centre	0	0	0	0
2	Co-operation	Agricultural Marketing, Development of Market Yards	0	0	0	0
3	Animal Husbandry	i. Fodder Development	0	0	0	0
		ii. Poultry Development	0	0	0	0
4	Rural Development	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	0	0	0	0
	i. Rural Employment	National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)	0	0	0	0
		ii. Rural Housing	i. Biju Pucca Ghar	0	0	0
	ii. Indira Awas Yojana		0	0	0	0
5	Water Resources	iii. Other Special Areas Programme	Gopabandhu Grameen Yojana (GGY)	0	0	0
		i. Minor Irrigation-Flow Irrigation	0	0	0	0
		ii. Minor Irrigation- Lift Irrigation	0	0	0	0
		iii. Minor Irrigation Projects	0	0	0	0
		iv. Revival of Defunct Lift Irrigation Projects	0	0	0	0
		v. Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana (BKVY)	0	0	0	0
		vi. Canal Lining & System Rehabilitation Programme	0	0	0	0
vii. Construction of Check Dams	0	0	0	0		

6	Energy	i. Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana (BGJY)	0	0	0	0
		ii. Biju Saharanchal Vidyutikaran Yojana (BSVY)	0	0	0	0
		iii. Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Bidyutikaran Yojana	0	0	0	0
7	a) Handicrafts/ Cottage Industries	Promotion/ Marketing of Handicrafts Industries/ Enterprises	0	0	0	0
	b) Textiles/ Handlooms	i. Promotion of Handloom Industries	0	0	0	0
		ii. Promotion of Rural Craft	0	0	0	0
		iii. Promotion of Sericulture Industries	0	0	0	0
8	Small Scale Industries	i. Biju Atma Nijukti Yojana (BANY)	0	0	0	0
		ii. Promotion of Coir Industries, Coir Cluster, Enterprises Development Programme, Promotion of Khadi & Village Industries	0	0	0	0
9	Works (Roads & Bridges)	Construction/ Improvement of Roads & Bridges (Including Rural Works)	0	0	0	0
10	Water Supply & Sanitation	i. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)/ Swaccha Bharat Abhiyan (SBA),	0	0	0	0
		ii. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Urban Water Supply & Sanitation	0	0	0	0
11	Forest	Increasing the Green Cover in the state excluding economic plantation	0	0	0	0
12	Other Special Areas Programme	MLALAD/ MPLAD/ SDP/ Critical Gap Fund	0	0	0	0
13	Health & Family Welfare	Primary Health Care (Rural/ Urban), Sanitation Programme, Secondary Health Care, National Health Mission (NHM) (activity to be specified)	0	0	0	0
14	Sports & Youth Services	Construction of Sports Complex/ Stadium	0	0	0	0
15	i. Development of SC/ ST	Construction/ Renovation of Educational Institution	0	0	0	0
	ii. Women & Child Development	a. Child Welfare	0	0	0	0
		i. Construction of Anganwadi Centre	0	0	0	0
		ii. ICDS	0	0	0	0
		iii. Other Child Welfare Schemes-Pre-School Education	0	0	0	0
		b. Women Welfare/ Empowerment of Women	0	0	0	0
	i. Women Self- Help Groups	0	0	0	0	

16	Housing & Urban Development	i. National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM).	0	0	0	0
		ii. Development of Parks/ Greenery & Afforestation.	0	0	0	0
		iii. Protection, Conservation & Development of Water Bodies.	0	0	0	0
		iv. Solid Waste Management	0	0	0	0
17	Urban Sewerage & Sanitation	i. Urban Sewerage Schemes,	0	0	0	0
		ii. Execution of Other Sewerage & Sanitation Work	0	0	0	0

ANNEXURE – VII-A

WOMEN COMPONENT (WC) IN THE STATE PLAN PROGRAMME - I

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN – 2017-18 : FINANCIAL OUTLAYS: PROPOSAL FOR WC

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head	Sub head Scheme	Annual Plan 2015-16 Actual Expenditure		Annual Plan : 2016-17				Annual Plan : 2017-18	
			Total Outlay	of which flow to WC	Proposed Outlay		Anticipated Expr.		Proposed Outlay	
					Total Outlay	of which flow to WC	Total Outlay	of which flow to WC	Total Outlay	of which flow to WC
0	1		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Agriculture	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Horticulture	i. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		ii. Establishment/ Revival of Block Level Nursery cum Sale Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Co-operation	Agricultural Marketing, Development of Market Yards	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20
3	Animal Husbandry	i. Fodder Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		ii. Poultry Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Rural Development	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	i. Rural Employment	National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		ii. Rural Housing	i. Biju Pucca Ghar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ii. Indira Awas Yojana		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	iii. Other Special Areas Programme	Gopabandhu Grameen Yojana (GGY)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Water Resources	i. Minor Irrigation-Flow Irrigation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		ii. Minor Irrigation- Lift Irrigation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		iii. Minor Irrigation Projects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

		iv. Revival of Defunct Lift Irrigation Projects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		v. Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana (BKVY)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		vi. Canal Lining & System Rehabilitation Programme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		vii. Construction of Check Dams	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	Energy	i. Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana (BGJY)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		ii. Biju Saharanchal Vidyutikaran Yojana (BSVY)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		iii. Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Bidyutikaran Yojana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	a) Handicrafts/ Cottage Industries	Promotion/ Marketing of Handicrafts Industries/ Enterprises	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		b) Textiles/ Handlooms	i. Promotion of Handloom Industries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ii. Promotion of Rural Craft		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	iii. Promotion of Sericulture Industries		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8	Small Scale Industries	i. Biju Atma Nijukti Yojana (BANY)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		ii. Promotion of Coir Industries, Coir Cluster, Enterprises Development Programme, Promotion of Khadi & Village Industries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	Works (Roads & Bridges)	Construction/ Improvement of Roads & Bridges (Including Rural Works)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10	Water Supply & Sanitation	i. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)/ Swaccha Bharat Abhiyan (SBA),	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		ii. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Urban Water Supply & Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

11	Forest	Increasing the Green Cover in the state excluding economic plantation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Other Special Areas Programme	MLALAD/ MPLAD/ SDP/ Critical Gap Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Health & Family Welfare	Primary Health Care (Rural/ Urban), Sanitation Programme, Secondary Health Care, National Health Mission (NHM) (activity to be specified)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Sports & Youth Services	Construction of Sports Complex/ Stadium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	i. Development of SC/ ST	Construction/ Renovation of Educational Institution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ii. Women & Child Development	a. Child Welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		i. Construction of Anganwadi Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		ii. ICDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		iii. Other Child Welfare Schemes-Pre-School Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		b. Women Welfare/ Empowerment of Women	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i. Women Self- Help Groups		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16	Housing & Urban Development	i. National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		ii. Development of Parks/ Greenery & Afforestation.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		iii. Protection, Conservation & Development of Water Bodies.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		iv. Solid Waste Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Urban Sewerage & Sanitation	i. Urban Sewerage Schemes,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		ii. Execution of Other Sewerage & Sanitation Work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANNEXURE – VII-B

WOMEN COMPONENT (WC) IN THE STATE PLAN PROGRAMME - II

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN – 2017-18 PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS : PROPOSAL FOR WC

							(Rs.in lakh)
Sl. No	Item	Subscheme	Unit	Annual Plan 2015-16	Annual Plan : 2016-17		Annual Plan 2017-18 Target
				Actual Achievement	Taget	Anticipated Achievement	
0	1		2	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	0	0	0	0	0
	Horticulture	i. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	0	0	0	0	0
		ii. Establishment/ Revival of Block Level Nursery cum Sale Centre	0	0	0	0	0
2	Co-operation	Agricultural Marketing, Development of Market Yards	0	0	0	0	20
3	Animal Husbandry	i. Fodder Development	0	0	0	0	0
		ii. Poultry Development	0	0	0	0	0
4	Rural Development	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	0	0	0	0	0
	i. Rural Employment	National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)	0	0	0	0	0
		ii. Rural Housing	i. Biju Pucca Ghar	0	0	0	0
	ii. Indira Awas Yojana		0	0	0	0	0
	iii. Other Special Areas Programme	Gopabandhu Grameen Yojana (GGY)	0	0	0	0	0
5	Water Resources	i. Minor Irrigation-Flow Irrigation	0	0	0	0	0
		ii. Minor Irrigation- Lift Irrigation	0	0	0	0	0
		iii. Minor Irrigation Projects	0	0	0	0	0
		iv. Revival of Defunct Lift Irrigation Projects	0	0	0	0	0
		v. Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana (BKVY)	0	0	0	0	0
		vi. Canal Lining & System Rehabilitation Programme	0	0	0	0	0
		vii. Construction of Check Dams	0	0	0	0	0

6	Energy	i. Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana (BGJY)	0	0	0	0	0
		ii. Biju Saharanchal Vidyutikaran Yojana (BSVY)	0	0	0	0	0
		iii. Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Bidyutikaran Yojana	0	0	0	0	0
7	a) Handicrafts/ Cottage Industries	Promotion/ Marketing of Handicrafts Industries/ Enterprises	0	0	0	0	0
	b) Textiles/ Handlooms	i. Promotion of Handloom Industries	0	0	0	0	0
		ii. Promotion of Rural Craft	0	0	0	0	0
		iii. Promotion of Sericulture Industries	0	0	0	0	0
8	Small Scale Industries	i. Biju Atma Nijukti Yojana (BANY)	0	0	0	0	0
		ii. Promotion of Coir Industries, Coir Cluster, Enterprises Development Programme, Promotion of Khadi & Village Industries	0	0	0	0	0
9	Works (Roads & Bridges)	Construction/ Improvement of Roads & Bridges (Including Rural Works)	0	0	0	0	0
10	Water Supply & Sanitation	i. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)/ Swaccha Bharat Abhiyan (SBA),	0	0	0	0	0
		ii. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Urban Water Supply & Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0
11	Forest	Increasing the Green Cover in the state excluding economic plantation	0	0	0	0	0
12	Other Special Areas Programme	MLALAD/ MPLAD/ SDP/ Critical Gap Fund	0	0	0	0	0
13	Health & Family Welfare	Primary Health Care (Rural/ Urban), Sanitation Programme, Secondary Health Care, National Health Mission (NHM) (activity to be specified)	0	0	0	0	0
14	Sports & Youth Services	Construction of Sports Complex/ Stadium	0	0	0	0	0
15	i. Development of SC/ST	Construction/ Renovation of Educational Institution	0	0	0	0	0
	ii. Women & Child Development	a. Child Welfare	0	0	0	0	0

		i. Construction of Anganwadi Centre	0	0	0	0	0
		ii. ICDS	0	0	0	0	0
		iii. Other Child Welfare Schemes- Pre-School Education	0	0	0	0	0
		b. Women Welfare/ Empowerment of Women	0	0	0	0	0
		i. Women Self- Help Groups	0	0	0	0	0
16	Housing & Urban Development	i. National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM).	0	0	0	0	0
		ii. Development of Parks/ Greenery & Afforestation.	0	0	0	0	0
		iii. Protection, Conservation & Development of Water Bodies.	0	0	0	0	0
		iv. Solid Waste Management	0	0	0	0	0
17	Urban Sewerage & Sanitation	i. Urban Sewerage Schemes,	0	0	0	0	0
		ii. Execution of Other Sewerage & Sanitation Work	0	0	0	0	0

Annexure - VIII

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN : 2017-18

Gopabandhu Gramya Yojana GGY - OUTLAYS

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector / Scheme	Sub scheme	Resource Head	Outlay Proposed for 2017-18 under State Plan (excluding GGY)	Outlay proposed out of GGY for gap filling
1	2		3	4	5
1	Agriculture	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	0	0	0
	Horticulture	i. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	0	0	0
		ii. Establishment/ Revival of Block Level Nursery cum Sale Centre	0	0	0
2	Co-operation	Agricultural Marketing, Development of Market Yards	0	0	0
3	Animal Husbandry	i. Fodder Development	0	0	0
		ii. Poultry Development	0	0	0
4	Rural Development	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	0	0	0
	i. Rural Employment	National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)	0	0	0
		ii. Rural Housing	i. Biju Pucca Ghar	0	0
	ii. Indira Awas Yojana		0	0	0
	iii. Other Special Areas Programme	Gopabandhu Grameen Yojana (GGY)	0	1248.56	0
5	Water Resources	i. Minor Irrigation-Flow Irrigation	0	0	0
		ii. Minor Irrigation- Lift Irrigation	0	0	0
		iii. Minor Irrigation Projects	0	0	0

		iv. Revival of Defunct Lift Irrigation Projects	0	0	0
		v. Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana (BKVY)	0	0	0
		vi. Canal Lining & System Rehabilitation Programme	0	0	0
		vii. Construction of Check Dams	0	0	0
6	Energy	i. Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana (BGJY)	0	0	0
		ii. Biju Saharanchal Vidyutikaran Yojana (BSVY)	0	0	0
		iii. Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Bidyutikaran Yojana	0	0	0
7	a) Handicrafts/ Cottage Industries	Promotion/ Marketing of Handicrafts Industries/ Enterprises	0	0	0
	b) Textiles/ Handlooms	i. Promotion of Handloom Industries	0	0	0
		ii. Promotion of Rural Craft	0	0	0
		iii. Promotion of Sericulture Industries	0	0	0
8	Small Scale Industries	i. Biju Atma Nijukti Yojana (BANY)	0	0	0
		ii. Promotion of Coir Industries, Coir Cluster, Enterprises Development Programme, Promotion of Khadi & Village Industries	0	0	0
9	Works (Roads & Bridges)	Construction/ Improvement of Roads & Bridges (Including Rural Works)	0	0	0

10	Water Supply & Sanitation	i. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)/ Swaccha Bharat Abhiyan (SBA),	0	0	0
		ii. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Urban Water Supply & Sanitation	0	0	0
11	Forest	Increasing the Green Cover in the state excluding economic plantation	0	0	0
12	Other Special Areas Programme	MLALAD/ MPLAD/ SDP/ Critical Gap Fund	0	0	0
13	Health & Family Welfare	Primary Health Care (Rural/ Urban), Sanitation Programme, Secondary Health Care, National Health Mission (NHM) (activity to be specified)	0	0	0
14	Sports & Youth Services	Construction of Sports Complex/ Stadium	0	0	0
15	i. Development of SC/ ST	Construction/ Renovation of Educational Institution	0	0	0
	ii. Women & Child Development	a. Child Welfare	0	0	0
		i. Construction of Anganwadi Centre	0	0	0
		ii. ICDS	0	0	0
		iii. Other Child Welfare Schemes-Pre-School Education	0	0	0
		b. Women Welfare/ Empowerment of Women	0	0	0

		i. Women Self- Help Groups	0	0	0
16	Housing & Urban Development	i. National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM).	0	0	0
		ii. Development of Parks/ Greenery & Afforestation.	0	0	0
		iii. Protection, Conservation & Development of Water Bodies.	0	0	0
		iv. Solid Waste Management	0	0	0
17	Urban Sewerage & Sanitation	i. Urban Sewerage Schemes,	0	0	0
		ii. Execution of Other Sewerage & Sanitation Work	0	0	0

ANNEXURE-IX

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN-2017-18

RASHTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA (RKVY)-OUTLAYS

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector/ Scheme	Sub Scheme	Resource Head	Outlay proposed for 2017-18 under State Plan (Excl. RKVY)	Outlay proposed out of RKVY for gap filling
1	2		3	4	5
1	Agriculture	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	Director of Agriculture & Food Production, Odisha, Bhubaneswar	38.6962	0
	Horticulture	i. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	0	0	0
		ii. Establishment/ Revival of Block Level Nursery cum Sale Centre	0	0	0
2	Co-operation	Agricultural Marketing, Development of Market Yards	0	2640	2640
3	Animal Husbandry	i. Fodder Development	0	0	0
		ii. Poultry Development	0	0	0
4	Rural Development	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	0	0	0
	i. Rural Employment	National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)	0	0	0
	ii. Rural Housing	i. Biju Pucca Ghar	0	0	0
		ii. Indira Awas Yojana	0	0	0
iii. Other Special Areas Programme	Gopabandhu Grameen Yojana (GGY)	0	0	0	
5	Water Resources	i. Minor Irrigation-Flow Irrigation	0	0	0
		ii. Minor Irrigation- Lift Irrigation	0	0	0
		iii. Minor Irrigation Projects	0	0	0
		iv. Revival of Defunct Lift Irrigation Projects	0	0	0
		v. Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana (BKVY)	0	0	0
		vi. Canal Lining & System Rehabilitation Programme	0	0	0
		vii. Construction of Check Dams	0	0	0
6	Energy	i. Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana (BGJY)	0	0	0
		ii. Biju Saharanchal Vidutikaran Yojana (BSVY)	0	0	0

		iii. Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Bidyutikaran Yojana	0	0	0
7	a) Handicrafts/ Cottage Industries	Promotion/ Marketing of Handicrafts Industries/ Enterprises	0	0	0
		b) Textiles/ Handlooms	i. Promotion of Handloom Industries	0	0
	ii. Promotion of Rural Craft		0	0	0
	iii. Promotion of Sericulture Industries		0	0	0
8	Small Scale Industries	i. Biju Atma Nijukti Yojana (BANY)	0	0	0
		ii. Promotion of Coir Industries, Coir Cluster, Enterprises Development Programme, Promotion of Khadi & Village Industries	0	0	0
9	Works (Roads & Bridges)	Construction/ Improvement of Roads & Bridges (Including Rural Works)	0	0	0
10	Water Supply & Sanitation	i. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)/ Swaccha Bharat Abhiyan (SBA),	0	0	0
		ii. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Urban Water Supply & Sanitation	0	0	0
11	Forest	Increasing the Green Cover in the state excluding economic plantation	0	0	0
12	Other Special Areas Programme	MLALAD/ MPLAD/ SDP/ Critical Gap Fund	0	0	0
13	Health & Family Welfare	Primary Health Care (Rural/ Urban), Sanitation Programme, Secondary Health Care, National Health Mission (NHM) (activity to be specified)	0	0	0
14	Sports & Youth Services	Construction of Sports Complex/ Stadium	0	0	0
15	i. Development of SC/ ST	Construction/ Renovation of Educational Institution	0	0	0
		ii. Women & Child Development	a. Child Welfare	0	0
	i. Construction of Anganwadi Centre		0	0	0
	ii. ICDS		0	0	0
	iii. Other Child Welfare Schemes-Pre-School Education		0	0	0
	b. Women Welfare/ Empowerment of Women		0	0	0
i. Women Self- Help Groups	0	0	0		

16	Housing & Urban Development	i. National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM).	0	0	0
		ii. Development of Parks/ Greenery & Afforestation.	0	0	0
		iii. Protection, Conservation & Development of Water Bodies.	0	0	0
		iv. Solid Waste Management	0	0	0
17	Urban Sewerage & Sanitation	i. Urban Sewerage Schemes,	0	0	0
		ii. Execution of Other Sewerage & Sanitation Work	0	0	0



***DISTRICT PLANNING & MONITORING UNIT
(PLANNING WING).
NEAR SADAR BLOCK.
NAYABAZAR. BALASORE***