

## **CHAPTER - VIII**

### **POVERTY AND LIVING CONDITIONS**

Orissa is endowed with rich natural resources in the form of vast mineral deposits, forest, fertile land, plentiful surface and ground water resources, long coast line, and picturesque tourist potential. But, such resources have not been exploited adequately for income generation activities. As a result, Orissa ranks very low among the Indian states in terms of per capita income, and it has become one of the poorest states of the country. Large proportion of people in the state have very poor living conditions. As per an estimate, among the fifteen major states of India, the position of Orissa with regard to living conditions or standard of living is fourteenth (Behera and Mitra: 1996). So, it becomes necessary to examine the poverty scenario and living condition of the people of Orissa.

The present study is divided into five parts. The first part deals with the levels of poverty of major states including Orissa and the various dimensions of poverty of Orissa. In the second part, district-wise rural poverty on the basis of different income groups and occupations has been analysed. The levels of living in Orissa vis-a-vis India are interpreted in terms of different indicators in the third part. In the fourth part, the living condition or the standard of living of each of district of the state of Orissa is evaluated and examined through composite index determined by the development indicators. In the last part, some of the important welfare measures, viz., EAS, PDS, ICDS and MDM Programme, undertaken by the government for improving the living conditions of the poor, are discussed.

#### **I**

### **LEVELS OF POVERTY - ORISSA VERSUS OTHER STATES**

As per the latest estimates of the Modified Expert Group of Planning Commission, Orissa has the highest proportion of population living below the poverty line. Table 8.1 indicates that, in the year 1999-2000, the percentage of people living below the poverty line in the state was 47.15, whereas, it was 42.6 per cent in case of Bihar. On the other hand, the all India average

was found to be 26.1 per cent. The lowest poverty ratio was seen in Jammu and Kashmir, i.e., 3.5 per cent followed by Punjab (6.2 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (7.6 per cent) and Haryana (8.7 per cent). The estimates of the Expert Group of Planning Commission, 1993 show that, in 1993-94, the poverty ratio was 48.6 per cent, which was second highest in the country. Bihar occupied the first position with 54.6 per cent population living below the poverty line. The poverty ratios of different States for rural and urban areas in the years 1973-74, 1977-78, 1983, 1987-88 and 1999-00 also indicate that Orissa was always at a higher stage of poverty ratio compared to the national average as well as most of the other states.

### **Extent, Depth and Severity of Poverty**

Table 8.2 shows the head count ratio (HCR), poverty gap (PG) and squared poverty gap (SPG) of Orissa for rural and urban areas in different years. The HCR, PG and SPG reflect the extent, depth and severity of poverty respectively. The extent of poverty reached the peak, i.e., 70.29 per cent in 1968-69 in rural Orissa, whereas, in urban Orissa, it was highest i.e., 69.12 per cent in 1960-61. In the eighties and early part of nineties, the extent of poverty was found to be much less compared to the previous years in both rural and urban Orissa. The decline in the extent of poverty in 1993-94 over the year 1957-58 was found to be about 25 percentage points in the above two areas. The depth and severity indices of poverty broadly followed the pattern of movement as revealed by the extent of poverty.

### **Poverty by Social Groups**

The incidence of poverty by social groups shows that there was higher concentration of poverty among the scheduled caste (SC) and scheduled tribe (ST) population in both rural and urban areas, which can be seen from Table 8.3. The percentage of poor was as high as 62 to 79 per cent among the SC\ ST group in rural and urban areas as against 51 to 55 per cent for the entire population in 1983. The incidence of poverty among the ST population was near about two times more than that of the other caste population in the same year. The same situation was found even after a decade in 1993-94. The percentage of ST poor to total number of poor was 38.0 while the share of ST population to total population was 25 per cent in rural areas in 1993-94. In urban areas, the corresponding figures were 19.3 and 11.9. Though the percentage of population living below the poverty line declined in 1993-94 over the

year 1983 among all social groups, but the incidence of poverty among the SC population decreased considerably in 1993-94 over the year 1983. The poverty ratio of SC population reached near to that of all groups in 1993-94.

### **Poverty by Regions**

In Orissa, regions like the southern and northern are not well developed as compared to the coastal region. One of the important reasons for this is the higher concentration of ST population in the above two regions. In 1983, the percentage share of ST population in the coastal region of rural Orissa was 7.2 per cent, whereas, it was as high as 39.7 per cent in the southern region and 34.5 per cent in the northern region. The poverty ratio in the coastal region was estimated at 64.0 per cent as against 85.5 and 79.1 per cent in the southern and northern regions respectively. The incidence of poverty among SC population was more or less same in all the three regions, i.e., 61-64 per cent. But, in case of general caste population, the incidence of poverty was comparatively much less in the coastal region than that in the southern and northern regions. Thus, in all the cases, the poverty ratio was found to be less in the coastal region (Table 8.4).

## **II**

### **INCOME AND OCCUPATIONAL DIMENSIONS OF POVERTY**

The analysis of poverty ratios shows that the incidence of rural poverty is quite high in Orissa as well as in other states. Assessments of the anti-poverty programmes indicate that there are a number of problems, i.e., (1) complex administration, (2) high administrative costs are so much so that in many schemes they are higher than the value of the resulting benefits, (3) ill-defined multiple objectives which reduce quality and accountability and (4) inadequate monitoring, which are mainly responsible for the high incidence of poverty in the rural areas (Allaua et. Al 1997; Misra and Behera 2000). As stated already, in the state of Orissa, the percentage of rural families living below the poverty line is found to be very high. The Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Orissa has made district-wise estimation of the rural families living below the poverty line on the basis of different income groups and occupations. The details are explained below under two heads, namely, rural poverty by income groups and rural poverty by occupations.

## **Rural Poverty by Income Groups**

Table 8.5 reveals that, out of 52.23 lakh of rural families in the state of Orissa in 1992, 78.70 per cent of rural families were living below the poverty line. Out of 78.70 per cent of rural poor families, the shares of destitutes (in the income range Rs.0-4000), very very poor (in the income range Rs.4001-6000), very poor (in the income range Rs.6001-8500), and poor (in the income range Rs.8501-11000) families were 25.89, 30.01, 15.55 and 7.24 per cent respectively. This shows that the shares of destitutes and very very poor families were much more than that of very poor and poor families, and the destitutes and very very poor families constituted 71.03 per cent of the total number of rural poor families in the state. In other words, the intensity of rural poverty was much higher in the state. The district-wise analysis shows that Jharsuguda district had the lowest percentage of rural poor families, i.e., 53.67 per cent, who were living below the poverty line, whereas, the highest percentage of rural poor families (93.03) were in Phulbani district.

As per 1997 survey of Panchayati Raj Department, Govt. of Orissa, out of 67.87 lakh rural families, 66.37 per cent rural families were living below the poverty line, which indicates the decline of 12.33 percentage points over 1992 survey. Nuapada district had the highest percentage of rural poor families (85.70 per cent) in the state. On the other hand, Jharsuguda district had retained its earlier position in terms of lowest percentage of rural poor families (49.02 per cent) (Table 8.7). Information with regard to percentage of rural poor families by income groups are not available as per 1997 survey.

## **RURAL POVERTY BY OCCUPATIONS**

Out of the total rural poor families in Orissa, 87.36 per cent of rural poor families were agricultural labourers, marginal farmers and small farmers. The rest 12.64 per cent of rural poor families were non-agricultural labourers, rural artisans and others. It can be seen from Table 8.6 that the percentage shares of rural poor families of the categories of small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, non-agricultural labourers, rural artisans and others to total rural families were 12.64, 34.19, 21.91, 6.91, 2.05 and 0.91 respectively. Districts like Rayagada, Koraput, Phulbani and Ganjam had a little higher percentage of rural poor families of the category of non-agricultural labourers. Higher percentages of rural poor families working as rural artisans were found in the districts like Phulbani, Cuttack and Jajpur. District-wise

analysis shows that, in almost all the districts, there were higher concentration of small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, who were living below the poverty line.

The 1997 survey data reveals almost similar picture. Agricultural labourers, marginal farmers and small farmers constituted 85.61 per cent of the total rural poor of Orissa. This is 1.75 percentage points less than the 1992 survey. Even than percentage share of agricultural labourers, marginal farmers and small farmers out of the total rural families are found to be higher. The percentage shares of BPL families of the categories of agricultural labourers, marginal farmers, small farmers and rural artisans to total rural families in the state were found to be 24.91 per cent, 20.90 per cent, 11.02 per cent and 3.24 per cent respectively (Table 8.7).

### III

#### **SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DYNAMICS OF POOR LIVING CONDITION**

The above analysis on poverty indicates that the living condition of the people of Orissa is miserable compared to other states (See Table 8.1). Even within the state, caste and region-wise differences in the living conditions are observed. About eighty per cent of the rural families were leading a painful life in the state. The factors, which are responsible for the poor living conditions of the people of the state, are many. In the present section, some of the important socio-economic factors are analysed for comparing the same with the all India figures to know the possible reasons responsible for the poor living condition of the people here.

#### **CONCENTRATION OF ST/SC POPULATION**

The scheduled tribe (ST) and scheduled caste (SC) population and more particularly the ST population are very backward because of their tradition bound nature, ignorance, illiteracy, lack of awareness, dwelling in the inaccessible areas, etc. As a result, most of them have very poor living conditions. They are unable to afford the bundle of goods and services including food, education and health, which are necessary for minimum existence. The SC/ST households, being disadvantaged, have a considerably higher incidence of poverty than other groups (Vaidyanathan 2001). Table 8.8 indicates that the percentage of SC and ST population to total population of the state was about 38 per cent in all the three censuses, i.e., 1971, 1981 and 1991. On the other hand, the corresponding figure for India was about 24 per cent. The percentage share of SC population was more or less same in all the three censuses both in

Orissa and India. So, it is the scheduled tribe population, which is mainly responsible for the poor living condition of the people of the state. In Orissa, the percentage of scheduled tribe population was about 23 per cent in the three censuses as against about 8 per cent in India.

## **LITERACY**

Literacy rate is one of the important indicators for determining the living condition of the people of a region. A study done by Kar finds that the impact of rural literacy rate on the percentage of rural families living below the poverty line is significant. So, to reduce poverty, education can be a powerful instrument. But the literacy rate in Orissa is found to be not satisfactory. As per 2001 census, the literacy rate of Orissa is 63.61 per cent as against 65.38 per cent at all India level. In order to facilitate comparison, the caste and sex-wise literacy rates of 1971, 1981 and 1991 censuses for Orissa and India have been calculated by taking total number of literates and total population (Table 8.9). It is observed from the Table that the literacy rates have improved in successive censuses under discussion irrespective of caste and sex both in Orissa and India. The sex-wise aggregate literacy rates were found to be more in India compared to that in Orissa. But, the difference between the literacy rates of Orissa and India was marginal. In 1991 census, the total literacy rate of Orissa was less by 2.04 percentage points than that of India. Another important feature observed from the table is that compared to male literacy rate, the female literacy rate was less both in case of Orissa and India. Further, the literacy rate of scheduled tribe population was found to be considerably low in all the three censuses.

## **INFANT MORTALITY RATE**

The levels of living of the people also depend on the health facilities. The better the health facilities, the better will be the levels of living and the lesser will be the infant mortality rate. Infant mortality rate is one of the most important development indicators of an economy. In Orissa, the infant mortality rate was much higher than that of India in different years, which can be seen from Table 8.10. In 1998, the infant mortality rate of Orissa was 98 as against 72 in case of India. Similarly, in rural and urban areas also, the infant mortality rates of Orissa were much higher than the all India average. Further, the average annual rate of decline of infant

mortality rates during the period 1981-98 was less in Orissa compared to that in India, and this trend was observed both in rural and urban areas. It is estimated that the average annual compound rates of decline of infant mortality rates in rural Orissa, urban Orissa and Orissa in aggregate during the period 1981-98 were 2.02, 0.75 and 2.02 per cent respectively, whereas, the corresponding figures for India were 2.86, 2.43 and 2.80 per cent.

## **PER CAPITA INCOME**

Growth of per capita income has a major role in reducing poverty in an economy. Lal-Myint study (1996) found that there was a clear positive effect of per capita income growth on mass poverty reduction in all the countries studied over the period of study (1950-85). For India, Tendulkar and Jain (1995) examined the effects of growth on poverty alleviation for the period 1970-71 to 1988-89. They came to the conclusion that, in comparison to the 1970s, the doubling of annual growth rate of per capita GDP in the 1980s was associated with improvement in both the poverty and social welfare situation. In the context of Orissa, it is observed that the state is a low income and slow growing state of the country. Because of low income, larger proportions of people are living below the poverty line in the state. The per capita income of Orissa, as measured by Net State Domestic Product per head of population, was about 23 per cent lower than the all India per capita income (Net National Product) in 1980. But, this difference widened during the period 1980-81 to 2000-01. In 2000-01, the per capita income of Orissa remained as much as 50 per cent below that of national average. This is also reflected in the trend of growth rate of per capita real income. During the period 1980-81 to 2000-01, the trend of growth rate of per capita real income of Orissa was 1.39 per cent per annum as against 3.37 per cent per annum at the national level. The year-wise details of the per capita income at constant (1993-94 prices) and current prices are shown in Table 8.11.

### **Development Indicators – Orissa Versus India**

Besides concentration of SC/ ST population, literacy rate, infant mortality rate and per capita income, there are also a number of development indicators, which influence the living condition of the people of an area. Table 8.12 gives a comparative picture of Orissa and India in the values of twenty-five selected development indicators (including the above four indicators).

From the table, it is observed that except one indicator, i.e., length of road per one thousand sq. km. of area, in almost all other cases, the position of Orissa was much below than the all India average. This indicates that the standard of living of the people of Orissa is definitely less than that of India.

### **Climatic Crisis**

Climatic crises like flood, cyclone, drought, etc. cause a lot of damage to properties in an economy. This forms one of the important reasons for the high incidence of poverty in the economy where such crises occur regularly. Lal defines the above type of poverty as conjunctural poverty. According to him, in organic agrarian economies, climatic crises or political turmoil are the main causes of conjunctural poverty (Lal 1999). Orissa is found to be one of the organic agrarian states of India where the floods, cyclones, droughts, etc. occur frequently. Because of this, crores of rupees of properties are lost and damaged. Table 8.13 shows the values of properties lost and damaged and per capita values of properties lost and damaged in Orissa due to flood, drought, cyclone, etc. from the year 1971 to 1999. The highest per capita value of properties lost and damaged in Orissa was Rs 482.30 in year 1992 followed by Rs 238.91 in 1993 and Rs 120.32 in 1999. The super cyclone of 1999 in Orissa caused a lot of damage of properties in the entire coastal region as well as a few adjacent districts of Orissa. Similarly, the recent floods in different parts of Orissa have destroyed properties worth more than Rs 1000 crore as per the statement of government of Orissa. Thus, climatic crises is one of reasons for the poor living conditions of the people of Orissa.

The state is also suffering from destitution. Poverty of this category is more critical in the state. As referred earlier, Orissa has a large number of destitutes who lack either money or material to survive. This type of poverty also occurs in other forms. As for instance, there are poor people in the state who have the strength, stamina and capabilities to undertake work but they do not find any opportunities. There are farmers but they do not have land to cultivate. Had there been land at their disposal they could have certainly improved their economic lot. The other types of farmers have lands but they do not have the energy nor the ability to produce anything from the land. These are the farmers who have no access either to credit or to input of agriculture. Economic conditions of such type of poor persons are precarious. However, it is



difficult to quantify the number of persons belonging to the category of destitute poverty due to non-availability of data (Lal 1999). Lal has cited the example of widows who for want of social and economic opportunities remain neglected for years and accept poverty as their fate. In Orissa, the number of such poverty stricken destitutes is quite large. The removal of problems confronted by the destitutes is of utmost importance for the State Government.

## IV

### **INTER-DISTRICT POVERTY SCENARIO**

The above analysis shows that Orissa is one of the poorest states of the country, and the living condition of the people of the state in terms of various development indicators is less than the national average. Within the state also, variations in the living condition of the people are found at the district level. Some districts are observed to be better developed in various fields as compared to other districts.

#### **Level of Living Condition**

Table 8.14 shows the district-wise values of eighteen socio-economic indicators of the state. It can be seen from the Table that the living conditions of some districts in terms of the above socio-economic indicators are much better. If a district is better in one case, in another case, it is worse. So, to know the living condition of a district, composite index has been determined through Taxonomic method by taking the socio-economic indicators, which promote the living condition of the people (Reddy 1977; Behera and Mitra 1996 ). The indicators used for determining the living conditions are: (1) percentage of rural families living above the poverty line, (2) literacy rate, (3) per capita foodgrain production, (4) yield rate of rice, (5) percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area, (6) percentage of villages electrified, (7) work participation rate, (8) percentage of industrial workers to total main workers, (9) percentage of main workers to total population, (10) percentage of urban population to total population, (11) number of bank branches per lakh population, (12) number of bank branches per 100 sq. km. area, (13) number of medical institutions per one lakh population, (14) number of medical institutions per 100 sq. km. area, (15) railway route length per one lakh population, (16) railway

route length per 100 sq. km. area, (17) total road length per 100 sq. km. area, and (18) per capita net value added by manufacture.

On the basis of the above indicators, composite index of living condition or standard of living has been estimated for each of the thirty districts of the state. As per the composite index determined through Taxonomic method, the closer the value of the composite index to zero, the higher is the level of the standard of living, and the closer to 1, the lower is the level of the standard of living. Following this procedure, it is found that the living condition of Khurda district is highest, whereas, Nabarangpur is the lowest in the state (Table 8.15).

The districts are also categorised into three types, namely, higher standard of living districts, lower standard of living districts and average standard of living districts. For this, mean and standard deviation of the composite indices of living conditions of the districts are computed. The districts, whose composite indices are below mean minus standard deviation, are known as higher standard of living districts. The composite indices of lower standard of living districts are above mean plus standard deviation. The average standards of living districts are the districts whose composite indices are in between mean minus standard deviation and mean plus standard deviation. As per this procedure, the higher standards of living districts in Orissa are Khurda, Cuttack, Sambalpur, Jharsuguda and Jagatsinghpur. On the other hand, Nabarangpur, Phulbani, Boudh, Malkangiri, Kalahandi and Nuapada are the lower standard of living districts in the state of Orissa. The rest of the districts are treated as average standard of living districts. Table 8.15 represents the ranking of all the districts of the state on the descending order of their levels of living (rank 1 has been given to the highest standard of living district, Khurda and, accordingly, other districts have been ranked).

The living condition of the people mainly depends on per capita income. As mentioned earlier, the gap in per capita income between Orissa and all-India is widening considerably between 1980-81 and 2000-01. Not only this, the growth rate of per capita income of Orissa during the above period is comparatively much less than that of all-India average. Here, an important question needs explanation. In Orissa, the growth rate of per capita Net State Domestic Product as well as the growth rate of population are less than the all-India average (The decadal growth rate of population of Orissa and India during 1991-2001 are 15.94 per cent and 21.34 per cent respectively). The reasons for low growth rate of population in Orissa are not

only due to low birth rate (24.1 as against 26.1 per thousand population at all-India level in 1999 ) but also due to high death rate ( 10.6 as against 8.7 per thousand population at all-India level in 1999 ). So, to increase the per capita income, the net state domestic product of the state has to be increased through high doses of investment on farm and non farm sectors along with the development of social sectors and, at the same time, the population has to be kept stable by reducing death rate and birth rate through appropriate health measures.

## V

### **WELFARE MEASURES**

In order to improve the living condition of the people, the Government of Orissa has undertaken various welfare activities. It is however noticed that, in spite of the implementation of various welfare activities, the incidence of poverty particularly in rural areas is found to be very high. For improving the standard of living of the poor, state intervention in the form of implementing anti-poverty programmes, elimination of hunger schemes, Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Public Distribution System (PDS), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) and Mid-day Meal Scheme have been witnessed. All the above schemes are aimed at improving the living conditions of the poor by directly involving the appropriate target groups. The experiments with the schemes over the years have brought to limelight several weaknesses demanding utmost attention for quick redressal.

### **Anti-Poverty Programmes**

The anti-poverty programmes contain programmes both for self-employment and wage employment. The self-employment programmes include Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Training of Rural Youth for Self-employment (TRYSEM), and Supply of Improved Tool Kit to Rural Artisans (SITRA). On the other hand, wage employment programmes cover schemes like Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), and Million Wells Scheme (MWS).

At present, in order to mitigate rural poverty, various centrally sponsored schemes like SGSY, SGRY, IAY, etc. are in operation. The basic concept is to provide financial support to poor village artisans as well as poor families in a village for self employment. But basically, SGSY is aimed at poorest of the poor in the community.

*Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana* (SGSY) has come into operation since 1.4.1999. Before this, Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans (SITRA), Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKY) and Million Wells Scheme (MWS) were in operation in rural areas. It was felt that this fragmented approach with a multiplicity of schemes was not able to focus on the needs of rural poor in a coherent manner. Hence, the above schemes were amalgamated by Government of India and merged into single new scheme called SGSY. It aims at establishing a large number of micro-enterprises in the rural areas, building upon the potential of the rural poor. Beneficiaries, known as *swarozgaris*, may be individual families or Self-Help Groups (SHG). During the year 2000-01, 87 per cent families out of the targeted number of 99094 families have been assisted in the State. The percentages of SC, ST and women *swarozgaris* work out to be 22, 23 and 25 per cent respectively. The average per family investment was Rs.22004/- with subsidy-credit ratio 35:65 (Government of Orissa 2002). In order to make a balance and extract maximum from the knowledgeable people, it is better to extend SGSY to middle class families, so that, they being themselves enterprising will act synthesiser and catalyst for development of enterprises in rural areas, which will result into sustainable development of the poor (Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Orissa).

The Sampurna Gramina Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) (integration of JGSY and EAS) has been introduced very recently in the State. Under SGRY, village infrastructures are being constructed and at the same time food security is ensured. But, the basic concept here is to provide food and employment. In Orissa, due to geo-political situation, there is less demand of foodgrains in coastal areas than the hilly areas. So, there should be flexibility in implementation of SGRY. Unless and until, complete freedom is given relating to utilisation of cash and foodgrains, overall goal cannot be achieved. Moreover, the village infrastructures need to be strengthened by large flow of funds under SGRY. There are large numbers of water

resources, which are remaining defunct and unutilised because of paucity of funds. These could be renovated and put to better use. So, for these maximum funds may be released.

As per the guidelines under IAY, and now it is termed as integrated Rural Housing Scheme, below poverty line families are being given grant of Rs. 20,000/- per unit. But invariably, total cost of house now comes to Rs. 30,000/- to Rs. 35,000/- depending upon the geographical condition and availability of infrastructure facilities. Unless and until, the unit cost is enhanced from Rs. 20,000/- to minimum Rs. 30,000/-, it may not be possible on the part of the BPL families to construct a house of their own.

Government of India, while releasing funds under SGRY, SGSY, and IAY, have prohibited inter-district diversion of funds. But, complete freedom should be given to State Government for diversion of funds in a particular year taking into account necessity of the area of a particular district. Unless flexibility is given, desired extent of development may not take place.

The bottlenecks as indicated above relating to Panchayati Raj Department may be removed so as to make a sustainable development in rural areas from out of the funds available from the Central Government under centrally sponsored schemes like SGSY, SGRY and IAY (Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Orissa).

Studies undertaken on the impact of various anti-poverty programmes, namely, IRDP, DWCRA, TRYSEM, SITRA, JRY, EAS, IAY and MWS in tribal and backward districts of Orissa such as Mayurbhanj, Koraput and Nabarangpur by the State Government clearly indicate several weaknesses like improper identification of beneficiaries, inadequate and improper supply of assets to beneficiaries, untimely supply of subsidies by government and inadequate supply of loans by banks, inadequate generation of mandays of employment by contractors and their highhandedness in operating the programme, inadequate supervision, monitoring and follow up action either by block staff or bank staff to assess the end use of credit, poor marketing and training facilities available to the beneficiaries, etc. As the result of the weaknesses witnessed in the implementation of the schemes, the impact on generation of output, income and employment in the post-assistance period was marginal compared to pre-assistance period (Misra and Behera 2000; Kar and Meher 2001). Furthermore, the objective of assisting poor people to cross the poverty line through the benefits of the programmes was

largely not materialised. The beneficiaries who were able to cross the poverty line were few in numbers. Qualitatively, the programmes did not have adequate impact on the poor as expected.

The State Government also intervened for tackling the hunger problem of the poorest of the poor by implementing several beneficiary oriented schemes, infrastructure development schemes and social welfare schemes. The implementation of these schemes in Begunia block of Khurda district and Laikera block of Jharsuguda district indicate the same sort of weaknesses as revealed from the observation of anti-poverty programmes (Mishra and Meher 1997; Samal and Jena 1998).

The experiences obtained from the implementation of specific schemes like EAS, PDS, ICDS and MDM also corroborate the overall findings of inadequate impact and improper implementation. This can be seen from the studies covering the above specific schemes. The performances of selected schemes are shown below:

### **Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)**

Realising the success of the Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) in Maharashtra, the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) was launched in the country in the year 1993-94 as a centrally sponsored scheme with a sharing pattern of 80:20 between the Centre and the State. It aims at providing assured employment of about 100 days to rural poor between 18-60 years of age during the lean agricultural season.

In Orissa, for generating wage employment opportunities for the rural poor, the scheme was introduced initially in 143 Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) blocks of 16 districts on 2nd October 1993. Subsequently, the scheme was extended to all the 314 blocks of the State. Table 8.16 reveals the financial and physical targets and achievements of EAS in different years in Orissa. It is seen from the Table that, out of the total funds available for the programme in the State, cent per cent fund was not spent in any of the years beginning from the launching of the programme till the year 2000 – 2001. In 1993-94, only 28.79 per cent of the total fund were utilised for the purpose. This happened due to preparations and ground

level modalities undertaken for the adoption of the programme. In subsequent years, the percentage of utilisation was more than 70 per cent. With regard to physical achievement, the performance was better in the recent years, i.e., 1999-2000 and 2000-2001. The percentages of physical achievements, i.e., mandays of employment generated during the above two years were 96.34 and 140.16 respectively.

The field study done in Mayurbhanj district of Orissa reveals the lopsidedness in the implementation of the programme. The assurance of providing 100 mandays of employment to each beneficiary was not achieved. It was found to be as low as 20 mandays of employment per beneficiary. Similarly, during the period of work, the wage rate prescribed by the State Government (i.e., Rs.40 per day) was not paid to any of the beneficiaries. Furthermore, most of the beneficiaries were not given the EAS cards (Misra and Behera 2000). On account of these deficiencies, the programme failed to eradicate poverty in the rural areas. Removal of the aforesaid problems along with strict supervision and monitoring of the programme by the government would positively help in attacking poverty at the grassroots level.

### **Public Distribution System (PDS)**

Public Distribution System is an effective instrument for maintaining price stability as well as for equitable distribution of essential commodities to consumers particularly belonging to weaker sections. It has played an important role for ensuring food security and reducing poverty in the economy. The system operates through a network of fair price shops. In Orissa, OCSC (Orissa Civil Supply Corporation) has been entrusted with the responsibility of distributing rice, wheat, sugar, imported edible oil, which are allotted by Government of India. By the year 1999–2000, the above essential commodities were distributed to 81 lakh ration card holders (17.16 per cent in urban areas and 82.84 per cent in rural areas) through 24,782 fair price shops (Government of Orissa 2001). Table 8.17 gives the picture of receipt of essential commodities by Government of Orissa from Government of India under PDS from the year 1991-92 to 1999-2000. From the Table, it is found that the highest average annual compound growth rate of the quantities of imported edible oil during the period 1991-92 to 1999-2000 was 23.24 per cent followed by 12.23 per cent, 11.97 per cent, 3.44 per cent, and 0.97 per cent in case of kerosene oil, rice, wheat and sugar respectively.

It is observed that the allotment and distribution of the essential commodities under PDS to the consumers are not adequate and proper in the State. The National Sample Survey 42nd round has reported that at the all-India level rice purchased from PDS formed only 16.7 per cent of the total rice purchased by the households. In case of wheat, it was 12.6 per cent only. Further, a study by Kirit S. Parikh has shown that in states like U.P., Bihar and Orissa where bulk of the rural poor are concentrated, 98 per cent of the rural population did not make any purchase from PDS. The benefits of PDS actually went to richer households in the rural areas (Shankar 1997).

In Orissa, the problems identified in the PDS are: (a) all the essential commodities required by the poor are not supplied through PDS; (b) the quantities of different commodities supplied to the poor are not sufficient to maintain their livelihood, and even the quality of the ration is not good; (c) physical accessibility of the poor to the fair price shops is less and irregular due to the location of fair price shops at a distant place far away from the homes; and (d) the supply of kerosene oil, the much needed fuel for lighting purposes by the poor is much less compared to the demand for the product in rural areas. Sometimes, unscrupulous activities of dealers prevent the beneficiaries to receive their due share of kerosene quota. The same is true in the distribution of other essential items (Misra and Meher 1997; Samal and Jena 1998).

For the successful implementation of PDS, the measures needed are: (a) revamping the Public Distribution System to include the poor persons only, and consumers above BPL are restricted to use PDS; (b) ghost cards be limited and abolished in order to enable only genuine card holders to approach the fair price shops; (c) the dealers need not be appointed on political lines, and unemployed youths having community approach and service mentality be assigned the job of manning the fair price shops; and (d) the fair price shops must provide all essential commodities to the poor like coarse cloths, baby food, matches and edible oils, etc.

### **Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)**

The Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) has been introduced in the state from the year 1975-76. Presently, the scheme is being implemented through 281 ICDS projects in 269 blocks of Orissa. It offers a package of health care services covering supplementary nutrition, immunisation, health check up, nutrition and health education, maternal care, and pre school



education to children in the age group of 0 to 6 years. The above services are being delivered to the beneficiaries through 28,612 Anganwadi workers. The total number of beneficiaries under different health care services of ICDS in Orissa from the year 1996-97 to 1999-2000 can be seen from Table 8.18. The Table shows that except immunisation in almost all types of services the numbers of beneficiaries have increased in 1999-2000 compared to the year 1996-97.

In spite of the good coverage of ICDS in Orissa, micro studies made in several parts of the State indicate that the beneficiaries under the programme had not received adequate care. Besides, the Anganwadi workers being untrained and inadequate in strength could not administer the programme effectively. Furthermore, there was absence of coordination and cooperation among different government functionaries on the one hand and Anganwadi workers on the other at the grassroots level (Samal and Jena 1998; Misra and Behera 2000). This is noticed in almost all the blocks in the State.

### **Mid-Day Meals Scheme (MDM)**

In order to increase enrolment, attendance and retention among primary schools going children (6 – 11 yrs) by reducing drop out rates, the Central Government launched Mid-day Meals programme on August 15, 1995. In Orissa the programme was started in the said year. The food basket under Mid-day Meal programme in Orissa consists of 100 grams of rice, 15 grams of dal. Rice is provided free of cost by the Central Government to State Governments. Even the cost of transportation of rice from FCI godown to the schools is borne by the Central Government at the rate of Rs.25 per quintal for the benefit of the State. Dal and other provisions like vegetables, edible oil, firewood and spices etc. required for mid-day meals are the responsibility of the State Government.

The scheme was operating in 40,697 primary schools covering 45, 03,045 number of students belonging to all the 30 districts of Orissa in 1998-99. The Mid-day Meals scheme is aimed at benefiting the poor and needy primary school going children in the State particularly in rural and backward areas. The total allotment made for Mid-day Meals scheme in 1995-96 was Rs.65.71 crore, in 1996-97 it was Rs.71.21 crore and in 1997-98 this declined to Rs.42.51 crore. However, there is a gap between the allotment and the actual expenditure on Mid-day

Meals scheme. In 1995-96 the total expenditure made was Rs.65.66 crore in 1996-97 it was Rs.67.21 crore and in 1997-98 it was only Rs.37.94 crore. There is thus a mismatch between allocation and expenditure on Mid-day Meals programme. This mismatch is more pronounced in the year 1997-98 than earlier years. Taking into consideration the coverage of the programme both in terms of the number of schools and the students, the allocation appears to be inadequate for mid-day meals. At the same time, whatever is allotted, the actual expenditure seems to be lagging considerably.

The impact of Mid-day Meals scheme in Orissa reveals that the programme is more successful in educationally backward districts relatively to educationally advanced districts. In the educationally backward districts, enrolment, attendance and retention of children in schools have gone up considerably with reduction in the dropout of the children. In the educationally developed districts, on the other hand, enrolment of children has shown a declining trend due to (a) non-availability of children in the district in the age group of 6 to 11, (b) preference of parents to educate their children in English medium and public schools, etc. However, there has taken place a significant improvement in percentage of attendance and retention of children with sharp decline in dropout rates after the introduction of Mid-day Meals scheme. The impact of mid-day meals is therefore, more felt in educationally backward and tribal dominated districts of Orissa than in educationally advanced districts (Misra and Behera 2000).

However, the Mid-day Meals programme in Orissa is confronted with several problems. These problems are the following:

- (a) Teacher is the sole manager and organiser of the programme. This has affected the teaching ability of the teachers and study atmosphere in the schools.
- (b) Infrastructure in the form of utensils, kitchen room and cooking materials is inadequate and scarce affecting the implementation of the programme.
- (c) There is corruption and pilferaging in the programme affecting the very objective of the programme for which it is meant i.e., to provide nutritional food to school going children at the elementary level.
- (d) Absence of a separate budgetary provision for the implementation of the programme. Presently, the programme is sustained by the allocation of funds by Department of Women and Child Development, which receives the budgetary grants

for several welfare schemes. Mid-day Meals programme is looked upon as one of such programmes.

In order to make the programme sustainable for removing nutritional deficiency among poor children, the following measures be adopted. First, the teacher be relieved from the duty of managing and operating the Mid-day Meals programme. A separate staff, in the name of mid-day meal organiser as it exists in Tamil Nadu be engaged to look after the programme wholeheartedly. Second, better supervision and effective monitoring at all levels of administration would make the programme more viable. Finally, separate budgetary allocation with larger involvement of the State Government in the programme would make all the difference. Once these measures are adopted attacking poverty at the lower rung will be more beneficial.

## **CONCLUSION**

To conclude, Orissa is found to be one of the poorest states of the country. The incidence of poverty was more in northern and southern regions of Orissa compared to coastal region. Caste-wise, among the scheduled tribe population, the incidence of poverty was higher than that among scheduled caste and other caste population. Further, the percentage of rural families living below the poverty line was found to be much higher in the State. As a result of higher incidence of poverty in the State, the living condition of the people in terms of the development indicators like literacy rate, infant mortality rate, per capita income, per capita food grain production, etc. was much below the national average. Even within the State, composite indices of the socio-economic indicators show that there was greater inter-district variation in the living condition of the people. Moreover, the performances of the welfare activities like EAS, PDS, ICDS and MDM are observed to be not satisfactory in the State, and these factors are mainly responsible for the poor living condition of the people.

In the light of the above findings, it is suggested that efforts should be made to reduce the incidence of poverty among the people of the State at least to the national average through appropriate policy measures. To improve the living conditions of the people, increase in economic growth is necessary. As the economy grows, poverty diminishes faster when growth is strong, slower when it is not (Allaoua et. al 1997). For this, the values of the development

indicators like literacy rate, per capita income, infant survival rate, per capita foodgrain production, per capita net value added by manufacture, etc. have to be improved through appropriate and adequate investment in the sectors like education, agriculture, health, industry and transport and communication. An integrated approach in all these sectors is very much necessary for the all-round development of the State. To reduce the higher concentration of rural poverty in the State, adequate funds should be diverted to the rural sector in the form of poverty alleviation programmes and other rural developmental programmes and at the same time, efforts should be made to rectify the present loopholes and problems in the rural developmental programmes. Administration should see that the funds are utilised properly. For better levels of living of the rural poor, increase in agricultural production and stability in foodgrain prices are highly necessary. With regard to climatic crises like flood, drought, cyclone, etc., the government should take necessary steps to control all these crises, so that, the conjunctural poverty causing mass structural poverty (headcount index) in the State can be reduced. To improve the living conditions of the people of the State, inter-district disparity in the levels of living of the people should be reduced to the minimum level and for this the government should give more emphasis for the development of backward districts. Finally, the government should take necessary and appropriate steps for the better performance of the welfare activities like EAS, PDS, ICDS and MDM, so that the living conditions of the people can be improved.

It is to be noted that attacking poverty requires actions beyond the economic domain. For this, the World Bank in its latest World Development Report (2000/ 2001) has suggested three pronged measures for attacking poverty in developing countries including India and her poverty centred regions. These measures seek to achieve the following: (a) promoting opportunity. This seeks to expand economic opportunities for poor people by stimulating overall growth and by building up their assets and increasing the returns on these assets, through a combination of market and non-market actions; (b) facilitating empowerment. Under this, the governments of the poor countries are to make state institutions more accountable and responsible to poor people by strengthening the participation of poor people in political process and local decision making. This can be achieved only by removing the social barriers that result from distinctions of gender, ethnicity, race and social status; and (c) enhancing security. This can be achieved by reducing poor people's vulnerability to ill health, economic shocks, policy-induced dislocations, natural disasters, crime and violence as well as helping

them to cope with adverse shocks when they occur. For removing poverty and improving standard of living of poor in the State, the policy prescriptions as suggested by World Bank appear to have greater relevance today than what were discussed in yesteryears.

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**Table – 8.1**

**Percentage of Population Below the Poverty Line by Major States in Different Years**

Sl. No.	State	1973-74		1977-78		1983		1987-88		1993-94			1999-2000		
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Andhra Pradesh	48.4	52.6	38.1	46.5	26.5	40.1	20.9	44.6	15.9	38.3	22.2	11.1	26.6	15.8
2	Assam	52.7	32.7	59.8	37.6	42.6	26.4	39.4	17.3	45.0	7.7	40.3	40.0	7.5	36.1
3	Bihar	63.0	51.8	63.3	52.2	64.4	50.4	52.6	57.7	58.2	34.5	54.6	44.3	32.9	42.6
4	Gujarat	46.4	49.3	41.8	43.1	29.8	40.6	28.7	39.6	22.1	27.9	24.2	13.2	15.6	14.1
5	Haryana	34.2	39.6	27.7	36.2	20.6	23.5	16.2	17.8	28.0	16.4	26.1	8.3	10.0	8.7
6	Himachal Pradesh	27.4	13.2	33.5	19.5	17.0	9.3	16.3	6.2	30.3	9.2	23.4	7.9	4.6	7.6
7	Jammu & Kashmir	45.5	30.4	42.9	31.9	26.0	17.1	25.7	14.8	30.3	9.2	25.4	4.0	2.0	3.5
8	Karnataka	55.1	52.0	48.2	52.9	36.3	43.4	32.8	49.1	29.9	40.1	33.2	17.4	25.3	20.0
9	Kerala	59.2	62.2	51.5	59.5	39.0	48.7	29.1	43.4	25.8	24.6	25.4	9.4	20.3	12.7
10	Madhya Pradesh	62.7	58.3	62.5	62.1	48.9	54.6	41.9	48.2	40.6	48.3	42.5	37.1	38.4	37.4
11	Maharashtra	57.7	43.0	64.0	40.6	45.2	40.6	40.8	39.0	37.9	35.2	36.4	23.7	26.8	25.0
12	Manipur	52.7	37.2	59.8	37.6	42.6	26.4	39.4	17.3	45.1	7.7	38.7	40.0	7.5	28.5
13	Meghalaya	52.7	37.2	59.8	37.6	42.6	26.4	39.4	17.3	45.1	7.7	37.3	40.0	7.5	33.9
<b>14</b>	<b>Orissa</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>47.2</b>
15	Punjab	28.2	27.7	16.4	27.6	13.2	23.9	12.6	12.9	11.9	11.4	11.8	6.4	5.8	6.2
16	Rajasthan	44.8	53.2	35.9	46.4	33.5	40.4	33.2	39.0	26.5	30.5	27.5	13.7	19.9	15.3
17	Tamil Nadu	57.4	54.5	57.7	53.2	54.0	49.2	45.8	43.9	32.5	39.8	35.3	20.6	22.1	21.1
18	Tripura	52.7	37.2	59.8	37.6	42.6	26.4	39.4	17.3	45.1	7.7	38.0	40.0	7.5	34.4
19	Uttar Pradesh	56.4	59.5	47.6	57.1	46.5	50.3	41.1	45.2	42.3	35.4	40.4	31.2	30.9	31.2
20	West Bengal	73.2	34.5	68.3	38.7	63.1	32.2	48.3	32.8	40.8	22.4	35.6	31.9	14.9	27.0
	All India	56.4	49.2	53.1	47.4	45.6	42.2	39.1	40.1	37.3	32.4	35.9	27.1	23.6	26.1

Source: 1. For the years 1973-74, 1977-78, 1983, 1987-88 and 1993-94- Rural Development Statistics, 1999, National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad: Report of the Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor, Planning Commission, July 1993.

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Table – 8.2

## Extent, Depth and Severity of Poverty in Orissa in different Years

NSS ROUND	YEAR	Rural			Urban		
		HCR	PG	SPG	HCR	PG	SPG
13	1957-58	65.06	23.180	11.129	64.07	23.338	10.619
14	1958-59	56.09	18.967	8.474	46.79	20.991	12.646
15	1959-60	62.49	19.494	7.723	64.79	28.756	16.047
16	1960-61	61.72	20.129	8.287	69.12	25.752	12.081
17	1961-62	46.89	13.909	5.912	50.81	17.760	8.016
18	1963-64	58.04	17.954	7.468	54.88	18.437	8.258
19	1964-65	61.36	18.528	7.548	60.07	19.023	7.639
20	1965-66	59.98	18.280	7.806	64.84	23.051	10.676
21	1966-67	62.86	19.001	7.963	65.47	23.314	10.503
22	1967-68	63.40	19.980	8.449	59.11	21.315	10.125
23	1968-69	70.29	24.308	11.070	61.90	20.050	8.426
24	1969-70	66.20	22.902	10.637	49.19	16.567	7.473
25	1970-71	64.77	22.173	10.162	54.43	17.162	7.121
27	1972-73	67.03	23.693	10.952	55.53	18.133	7.853
28	1973-74	58.67	17.662	7.108	59.99	20.203	8.778
32	1977-78	62.52	20.443	8.955	57.26	19.743	9.057
38	1983	56.76	16.962	7.126	54.94	16.701	6.710
42	1986-87	44.95	11.950	4.462	49.81	14.793	5.789
43	1987-88	47.86	11.699	3.840	47.53	13.371	5.014
45	1989-90	39.48	8.454	2.403	41.09	11.599	4.385
46	1990-91	27.14	5.376	1.532	40.42	10.913	3.928
48	1992	36.57	8.195	2.530	48.74	17.120	7.366
50	1993-94	40.28	8.724	2.790	40.76	11.257	4.148

Note: 1. HCR =Head Count Ratio  
2. PG = Poverty Gap  
3. SPG = Squared Poverty Gap

Source: World Bank data set on Indian Poverty in internet.



Table – 8.3

## Poverty by Social Groups in Orissa

Social Group	1983			1993-94		
	Poverty Ratio (%)	Contribution to Poverty (%)	Population Share (%)	Poverty Ratio (%)	Contribution to Poverty (%)	Population Share (%)
<b>Rural:</b>						
ST	79.1	33.1	23.1	63.6	38.0	25.1
SC	62.6	18.9	16.6	40.5	17.8	18.5
Others	43.8	48.0	60.3	32.9	44.1	56.3
All Groups	55.1	100.0	100.0	42.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Urban:</b>						
ST	75.8	17.2	11.7	58.6	19.3	11.9
SC	75.0	18.4	12.5	41.7	15.1	13.1
Others	43.0	64.4	75.8	31.6	65.5	74.9
All Groups	50.8	100.0	100.0	36.2	100.0	100.0

Note: 1. ST = Scheduled Tribe

2. SC = Scheduled

Source: As reported in Panda (2000).

Table – 8.4

## Poverty by Social Groups within Regions in Rural Orissa : 1983

Region/ Poverty	Social Group			
	ST	SC	Others	All Groups
<b>Coastal Region:</b>				
Poverty Ratio (%)	64.0	61.3	35.4	41.7
Contribution to Poverty (%)	11.1	24.2	64.7	100.0
Population Share (%)	7.2	16.5	76.3	100.0
<b>Southern Region:</b>				
Poverty Ratio (%)	85.5	63.7	54.7	68.5
Contribution to Poverty (%)	49.5	16.4	34.1	100.0
Population Share (%)	39.7	17.6	42.7	100.0
<b>Northern Region:</b>				
Poverty Ratio (%)	79.1	63.8	55.7	65.1
Contribution to Poverty (%)	42.0	15.9	42.1	100.0
Population Share (%)	34.5	16.2	49.3	100.0

Source: As reported in Panda (2000).

**Table – 8.5**  
**District-wise Distribution of Rural Families Below Poverty Line of Rs . 11,000 on the basis of Different Income Groups**  
**in Orissa as per 1992 Survey**

Sl. No.	Name of the District	0-4000 (Destitute)	4001-6000 (Very Very Poor)	6001-8500 (Very Poor)	8501-11000 (Poor)	Total	Total num. of Rural Families
1	Angul	49050	48167	22088	7582	126887	150447
		<b>32.60</b>	<b>32.02</b>	<b>14.68</b>	<b>5.04</b>	<b>84.34</b>	<b>100.00</b>
2	Baleswar	77004	79265	31644	12662	200575	308807
		<b>24.94</b>	<b>25.67</b>	<b>10.25</b>	<b>4.10</b>	<b>64.95</b>	<b>100.00</b>
3	Bargarh	44943	58506	28968	14610	147027	210171
		<b>21.38</b>	<b>27.84</b>	<b>13.78</b>	<b>6.95</b>	<b>69.96</b>	<b>100.00</b>
4	Bhadrak	39751	56812	30070	13955	140588	197558
		<b>20.12</b>	<b>28.76</b>	<b>15.22</b>	<b>7.06</b>	<b>71.16</b>	<b>100.00</b>
5	Bolangir	50608	67933	44234	18374	181149	197113
		<b>25.67</b>	<b>34.46</b>	<b>22.44</b>	<b>9.32</b>	<b>91.90</b>	<b>100.00</b>
6	Cuttack	44549	69726	39796	27722	181793	253293
		<b>17.59</b>	<b>27.53</b>	<b>15.71</b>	<b>10.94</b>	<b>71.77</b>	<b>100.00</b>
7	Dhenkanal	47152	56547	23889	9757	137345	163168
		<b>28.90</b>	<b>34.66</b>	<b>14.64</b>	<b>5.98</b>	<b>84.17</b>	<b>100.00</b>
8	Gajapati	29218	31063	15374	4585	80240	87684
		<b>33.32</b>	<b>35.43</b>	<b>17.53</b>	<b>5.23</b>	<b>91.51</b>	<b>100.00</b>
9	Ganjam	132131	111701	64231	32372	340435	452732
		<b>29.19</b>	<b>24.67</b>	<b>14.19</b>	<b>7.15</b>	<b>75.20</b>	<b>100.00</b>
10	Jagatsinghpur	35890	34806	24874	19986	115556	166106
		<b>21.61</b>	<b>20.95</b>	<b>14.97</b>	<b>12.03</b>	<b>69.57</b>	<b>100.00</b>
11	Jajpur	47131	51310	33827	22250	154518	215005
		<b>21.92</b>	<b>23.86</b>	<b>15.73</b>	<b>10.35</b>	<b>71.87</b>	<b>100.00</b>
12	Kalahandi	65874	84211	39906	15765	205756	237128
		<b>27.78</b>	<b>35.51</b>	<b>16.83</b>	<b>6.65</b>	<b>86.77</b>	<b>100.00</b>
13	Kendrapara	30492	44079	28007	20065	122643	176950
		<b>17.23</b>	<b>24.91</b>	<b>15.83</b>	<b>11.34</b>	<b>69.31</b>	<b>100.00</b>
14	Kendujhar	58453	62623	37244	17213	175533	211610
		<b>27.62</b>	<b>29.59</b>	<b>17.60</b>	<b>8.13</b>	<b>82.95</b>	<b>100.00</b>
15	Khurda	38905	64412	25940	10196	139453	183715
		<b>21.18</b>	<b>35.06</b>	<b>14.12</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>75.91</b>	<b>100.00</b>
16	Koraput	45466	67594	34625	15246	162931	188169
		<b>24.16</b>	<b>35.92</b>	<b>18.40</b>	<b>8.10</b>	<b>86.59</b>	<b>100.00</b>
17	Malkangiri	24129	28584	13257	5948	71918	78294
		<b>30.82</b>	<b>36.51</b>	<b>16.93</b>	<b>7.60</b>	<b>91.86</b>	<b>100.00</b>
18	Mayurbhanj	115433	118380	49800	17798	301411	332060
		<b>34.76</b>	<b>35.65</b>	<b>15.00</b>	<b>5.36</b>	<b>90.77</b>	<b>100.00</b>
19	Nuapada	20817	27638	17790	7032	73277	84886
		<b>24.52</b>	<b>32.56</b>	<b>20.96</b>	<b>8.28</b>	<b>86.32</b>	<b>100.00</b>
20	Nabarangpur	50954	50688	25640	10222	137504	151834
		<b>33.56</b>	<b>33.38</b>	<b>16.89</b>	<b>6.73</b>	<b>90.56</b>	<b>100.00</b>
21	Nayagarh	39343	60467	23864	8004	131678	157625
		<b>24.96</b>	<b>38.36</b>	<b>15.14</b>	<b>5.08</b>	<b>83.54</b>	<b>100.00</b>
22	Puri	48598	54161	35439	17081	155279	207887
		<b>23.38</b>	<b>26.05</b>	<b>17.05</b>	<b>8.22</b>	<b>74.69</b>	<b>100.00</b>
23	Rayagada	39145	38780	23299	8274	109498	134258
		<b>29.16</b>	<b>28.88</b>	<b>17.35</b>	<b>6.16</b>	<b>81.56</b>	<b>100.00</b>
24	Sonepur	23826	21244	8273	3907	57250	84886
		<b>28.07</b>	<b>25.03</b>	<b>9.75</b>	<b>4.60</b>	<b>67.44</b>	<b>100.00</b>
25	Sundargarh	44890	62192	36468	17338	160888	198799
		<b>22.58</b>	<b>31.28</b>	<b>18.34</b>	<b>8.72</b>	<b>80.93</b>	<b>100.00</b>
26	Phulbani	45706	36986	13632	4391	100715	108263
		<b>42.22</b>	<b>34.16</b>	<b>12.59</b>	<b>4.06</b>	<b>93.03</b>	<b>100.00</b>
27	Boudh	13406	25726	13710	5718	58560	68736
		<b>19.50</b>	<b>37.43</b>	<b>19.95</b>	<b>8.32</b>	<b>85.20</b>	<b>100.00</b>
28	Sambalpur	28571	29240	14338	5308	77457	118015
		<b>24.21</b>	<b>24.78</b>	<b>12.15</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>65.63</b>	<b>100.00</b>
29	Deogarh	11966	12213	4949	2538	31666	40343
		<b>29.66</b>	<b>30.27</b>	<b>12.27</b>	<b>6.29</b>	<b>78.49</b>	<b>100.00</b>
30	Jharsuguda	8778	12608	7239	2279	30904	57582
		<b>15.24</b>	<b>21.90</b>	<b>12.57</b>	<b>3.96</b>	<b>53.67</b>	<b>100.00</b>
	Orissa Total	<b>1352179</b>	<b>1567662</b>	<b>812415</b>	<b>378178</b>	<b>4110434</b>	<b>5223124</b>
		<b>25.89</b>	<b>30.01</b>	<b>15.55</b>	<b>7.24</b>	<b>78.70</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Note: Bold figures indicate percentage of different income groups to total number of rural families.  
Source : Panchayati Raj Department. Govt. of Orissa.

**Table – 8.6**  
**District-wise Distribution of Rural Families Below Poverty Line of Rs . 11,000 on the basis of Their Occupations in**  
**Orissa as per 1992 Survey**

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Small Farmers	Marginal Farmers	Agri-Labourers	Non-Agri Labourers	Rural Artisans	Others	Total	Total Rural Families
1	Angul	20755	67288	29454	6463	2415	512	126887	150447
		<b>13.80</b>	<b>44.73</b>	<b>19.58</b>	<b>4.30</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>84.34</b>	<b>100.00</b>
2	Baleswar	22801	85820	81309	6941	1043	2661	200575	308807
		<b>7.38</b>	<b>27.79</b>	<b>26.33</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>64.95</b>	<b>100.00</b>
3	Bargarh	33306	56854	44787	7895	4185	-	147027	210171
		<b>15.85</b>	<b>27.05</b>	<b>21.31</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>1.99</b>	-	<b>69.96</b>	<b>100.00</b>
4	Bhadrak	15149	60169	57716	4271	693	2590	140588	197558
		<b>7.67</b>	<b>30.46</b>	<b>29.21</b>	<b>2.16</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>71.16</b>	<b>100.00</b>
5	Bolangir	41078	75947	46087	10716	2709	4612	181149	197113
		<b>20.84</b>	<b>38.53</b>	<b>23.38</b>	<b>5.44</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>91.90</b>	<b>100.00</b>
6	Cuttack	18391	85051	66308	-	12043	-	181793	253293
		<b>7.26</b>	<b>33.58</b>	<b>26.18</b>	-	<b>4.75</b>	-	<b>71.77</b>	<b>100.00</b>
7	Dhenkanal	15357	66899	40500	10369	3491	729	137345	163168
		<b>9.41</b>	<b>41.00</b>	<b>24.82</b>	<b>6.35</b>	<b>2.14</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>84.17</b>	<b>100.00</b>
8	Gajapati	7631	36148	25934	9488	679	360	80240	87684
		<b>8.70</b>	<b>41.23</b>	<b>29.58</b>	<b>10.82</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>91.51</b>	<b>100.00</b>
9	Ganjam	29176	146897	89127	63580	6893	4762	340435	452732
		<b>6.44</b>	<b>32.45</b>	<b>19.69</b>	<b>14.04</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>75.20</b>	<b>100.00</b>
10	Jagatsinghpur	24242	54047	32468	-	4799	-	115556	166106
		<b>14.59</b>	<b>32.54</b>	<b>19.55</b>	-	<b>2.89</b>	-	<b>69.57</b>	<b>100.00</b>
11	Jajpur	22486	60676	62585	-	8771	-	154518	215005
		<b>10.46</b>	<b>28.22</b>	<b>29.11</b>	-	<b>4.08</b>	-	<b>71.87</b>	<b>100.00</b>
12	Kalahandi	34067	70880	68079	23962	5826	2942	205756	237128
		<b>14.37</b>	<b>29.89</b>	<b>28.71</b>	<b>10.11</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>86.77</b>	<b>100.00</b>
13	Kendrapara	18604	53763	41368	-	8908	-	122643	176950
		<b>10.51</b>	<b>30.38</b>	<b>23.38</b>	-	<b>5.03</b>	-	<b>69.31</b>	<b>100.00</b>
14	Kendujhar	31337	83934	47035	10104	3123	-	175533	211610
		<b>14.81</b>	<b>39.66</b>	<b>22.23</b>	<b>4.77</b>	<b>1.48</b>	-	<b>82.95</b>	<b>100.00</b>
15	Khurda	9256	61871	42923	22336	3067	-	139453	183715
		<b>5.04</b>	<b>33.68</b>	<b>23.36</b>	<b>12.16</b>	<b>1.67</b>	-	<b>75.91</b>	<b>100.00</b>
16	Koraput	31400	55271	31747	33481	3395	7637	162931	188169
		<b>16.69</b>	<b>29.37</b>	<b>16.87</b>	<b>17.79</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>4.06</b>	<b>86.59</b>	<b>100.00</b>
17	Malkangiri	24936	16690	11961	7796	1095	9440	71918	78294
		<b>31.85</b>	<b>21.32</b>	<b>15.28</b>	<b>9.96</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>12.06</b>	<b>91.86</b>	<b>100.00</b>
18	Mayurbhanj	55644	154153	64657	14912	5926	6119	301411	332060
		<b>16.76</b>	<b>46.42</b>	<b>19.47</b>	<b>4.49</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>90.77</b>	<b>100.00</b>
19	Nuapada	18225	30318	17278	4427	2639	390	73277	84886
		<b>21.47</b>	<b>35.72</b>	<b>20.35</b>	<b>5.22</b>	<b>3.11</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>86.32</b>	<b>100.00</b>
20	Nabarangpur	26600	56528	33498	16405	2400	2073	137504	151834
		<b>17.52</b>	<b>37.23</b>	<b>22.06</b>	<b>10.80</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>90.56</b>	<b>100.00</b>
21	Nayagarh	10124	68749	38107	12779	1919	-	131678	157625
		<b>6.42</b>	<b>43.62</b>	<b>24.18</b>	<b>8.11</b>	<b>1.22</b>	-	<b>83.54</b>	<b>100.00</b>
22	Puri	15567	81481	42225	13899	2107	-	155279	207887
		<b>7.49</b>	<b>39.19</b>	<b>20.31</b>	<b>6.69</b>	<b>1.01</b>	-	<b>74.69</b>	<b>100.00</b>
23	Rayagada	16151	32005	31707	26526	2122	987	109498	134258
		<b>12.03</b>	<b>23.84</b>	<b>23.62</b>	<b>19.76</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>81.56</b>	<b>100.00</b>
24	Sonepur	11742	26284	14484	2163	1288	1289	57250	84886
		<b>13.83</b>	<b>30.96</b>	<b>17.06</b>	<b>2.55</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>67.44</b>	<b>100.00</b>
25	Sundargarh	50713	71523	16717	20165	1770	-	160888	198799
		<b>25.51</b>	<b>35.98</b>	<b>8.41</b>	<b>10.14</b>	<b>0.89</b>	-	<b>80.93</b>	<b>100.00</b>
26	Phulbani	18652	45558	16823	16612	2461	609	100715	108263
		<b>17.23</b>	<b>42.08</b>	<b>15.54</b>	<b>15.34</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>93.03</b>	<b>100.00</b>
27	Boudh	10821	22108	6899	6488	8415	3829	58560	68736
		<b>15.74</b>	<b>32.16</b>	<b>10.04</b>	<b>9.44</b>	<b>12.24</b>	<b>5.57</b>	<b>85.20</b>	<b>100.00</b>
28	Sambalpur	13331	31535	29610	2395	586	-	77457	118015
		<b>11.30</b>	<b>26.72</b>	<b>25.09</b>	<b>2.03</b>	<b>0.50</b>	-	<b>65.63</b>	<b>100.00</b>
29	Deogarh	7431	14386	7298	1588	963	-	31666	40343
		<b>18.42</b>	<b>35.66</b>	<b>18.09</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>2.39</b>	-	<b>78.49</b>	<b>100.00</b>
30	Jharsuguda	5285	13191	5747	5081	1600	-	30904	57582
		<b>9.18</b>	<b>22.91</b>	<b>9.98</b>	<b>8.82</b>	<b>2.78</b>	-	<b>53.67</b>	<b>100.00</b>
	Orissa Total	660258	1786024	1144438	360842	107331	51541	4110434	5223124
		<b>12.64</b>	<b>34.19</b>	<b>21.91</b>	<b>6.91</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>78.70</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Note: Bold figures indicate percentage of different income groups to total number of rural families.  
Source: Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Orissa.

Table 8.7

**District-wise Distribution of Rural Families Below Poverty Line on the basis of Their Occupations in Orissa as per 1997 Survey**

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Small Farmers	Marginal Farmers	Agri-Labourers	Rural Artisans	Total BPL Families	Total Rural Families
1	Angul	19033 <b>9.37</b>	58067 <b>28.58</b>	31268 <b>15.39</b>	2884 <b>1.42</b>	120581 <b>59.36</b>	203152 <b>100.00</b>
2	Balangir	36432 <b>11.05</b>	59121 <b>17.93</b>	70106 <b>21.26</b>	3586 <b>1.09</b>	201310 <b>61.06</b>	329700 <b>100.00</b>
3	Balasore	30985 <b>8.87</b>	74294 <b>21.26</b>	150116 <b>42.96</b>	2211 <b>0.63</b>	257606 <b>73.72</b>	349446 <b>100.00</b>
4	Baragarh	32916 <b>11.28</b>	52945 <b>18.14</b>	81793 <b>28.02</b>	6091 <b>2.09</b>	176241 <b>60.38</b>	291901 <b>100.00</b>
5	Bhadrak	19967 <b>9.73</b>	59633 <b>29.06</b>	83072 <b>40.49</b>	874 <b>0.43</b>	136849 <b>66.70</b>	205185 <b>100.00</b>
6	Boudh	18507 <b>20.65</b>	27379 <b>30.55</b>	21652 <b>24.16</b>	2080 <b>2.32</b>	71872 <b>80.20</b>	89617 <b>100.00</b>
7	Cuttack	21182 <b>6.30</b>	65354 <b>19.45</b>	61726 <b>18.37</b>	13156 <b>3.92</b>	176002 <b>52.38</b>	335998 <b>100.00</b>
8	Debagarh	8831 <b>15.97</b>	9151 <b>16.55</b>	17724 <b>32.05</b>	817 <b>1.48</b>	43571 <b>78.79</b>	55298 <b>100.00</b>
9	Dhenkanal	13420 <b>6.61</b>	50095 <b>24.67</b>	54648 <b>26.92</b>	1491 <b>0.73</b>	127159 <b>62.63</b>	203032 <b>100.00</b>
10	Gajapati	5553 <b>4.96</b>	6566 <b>5.86</b>	25213 <b>22.51</b>	805 <b>0.72</b>	68763 <b>61.38</b>	112029 <b>100.00</b>
11	Ganjam	16478 <b>3.01</b>	25936 <b>4.73</b>	96488 <b>17.60</b>	6394 <b>1.17</b>	301585 <b>55.00</b>	548308 <b>100.00</b>
12	Jagatsinghpur	2178 <b>1.26</b>	48692 <b>28.26</b>	35864 <b>20.81</b>	3861 <b>2.24</b>	90895 <b>52.75</b>	172300 <b>100.00</b>
13	Jajpur	20172 <b>7.18</b>	66063 <b>23.53</b>	65617 <b>23.37</b>	9055 <b>3.23</b>	169595 <b>60.40</b>	280769 <b>100.00</b>
14	Jharsuguda	4791 <b>7.03</b>	14668 <b>21.52</b>	4375 <b>6.42</b>	545 <b>0.80</b>	33415 <b>49.02</b>	68164 <b>100.00</b>
15	Kalahandi	37821 <b>12.29</b>	46254 <b>15.03</b>	80141 <b>26.03</b>	3486 <b>1.13</b>	193054 <b>62.71</b>	307835 <b>100.00</b>
16	Kendrapara	16929 <b>7.71</b>	51644 <b>23.53</b>	53524 <b>24.39</b>	10327 <b>4.71</b>	131424 <b>59.89</b>	219438 <b>100.00</b>
17	Kendujhar	52569 <b>18.32</b>	20859 <b>7.27</b>	4607 <b>1.61</b>	79220 <b>27.61</b>	220820 <b>76.96</b>	286923 <b>100.00</b>
18	Khurda	13481 <b>5.94</b>	21583 <b>9.52</b>	47117 <b>20.77</b>	4533 <b>2.00</b>	134192 <b>59.17</b>	226800 <b>100.00</b>
19	Koraput	39322 <b>14.85</b>	60455 <b>22.84</b>	94463 <b>35.69</b>	3011 <b>1.14</b>	221846 <b>83.81</b>	264707 <b>100.00</b>
20	Malkangiri	26870 <b>24.68</b>	32848 <b>30.17</b>	25779 <b>23.68</b>	3641 <b>3.34</b>	89138 <b>81.88</b>	108870 <b>100.00</b>
21	Mayurbhanj	55784 <b>11.57</b>	163764 <b>33.96</b>	134281 <b>27.85</b>	16705 <b>3.46</b>	374867 <b>77.74</b>	482176 <b>100.00</b>
22	Nabarangpur	79296 <b>36.81</b>	34819 <b>16.16</b>	87677 <b>40.70</b>	11400 <b>5.29</b>	158684 <b>73.66</b>	215429 <b>100.00</b>
23	Nuapada	16804 <b>13.23</b>	49027 <b>38.60</b>	31187 <b>24.55</b>	1890 <b>1.49</b>	108864 <b>85.70</b>	127022 <b>100.00</b>
24	Nayagarh	21757 <b>11.86</b>	59189 <b>32.27</b>	38945 <b>21.23</b>	9070 <b>4.94</b>	124576 <b>67.91</b>	183437 <b>100.00</b>
25	Phulbani	17594 <b>12.11</b>	37235 <b>25.62</b>	37253 <b>25.63</b>	1548 <b>1.07</b>	113970 <b>78.42</b>	145335 <b>100.00</b>
26	Puri	24488 <b>10.34</b>	53564 <b>22.63</b>	56007 <b>23.66</b>	3539 <b>1.50</b>	163639 <b>69.13</b>	236721 <b>100.00</b>
27	Rayagada	15018 <b>7.97</b>	35789 <b>18.99</b>	65617 <b>34.81</b>	6436 <b>3.41</b>	135785 <b>72.03</b>	188499 <b>100.00</b>
28	Sambalpur	24234 <b>16.07</b>	27767 <b>18.41</b>	39212 <b>26.00</b>	2941 <b>1.95</b>	90141 <b>59.78</b>	150799 <b>100.00</b>
29	Sonepur	10132 <b>9.20</b>	19594 <b>17.80</b>	44798 <b>40.69</b>	2107 <b>1.91</b>	80396 <b>73.02</b>	110096 <b>100.00</b>
30	Sundargarh	45232 <b>15.86</b>	85177 <b>29.87</b>	49474 <b>17.35</b>	6086 <b>2.13</b>	185969 <b>65.22</b>	285141 <b>100.00</b>
	Orissa	748112 <b>11.02</b>	1418155 <b>20.90</b>	1690482 <b>24.91</b>	219877 <b>3.24</b>	4504765 <b>66.37</b>	6787027 <b>100.00</b>

Note: Bold figures indicate percentage of rural poor families of different income groups to total number of rural families.

Source: Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Orissa.

**Table – 8.8**

**Caste-wise Percentage Distribution of Population in Orissa and India  
1971 to 1991 Census Years**

Sl. No.	Caste	1971	1981	1991
<b>Orissa:</b>				
1	Scheduled Caste (SC)	15.09	14.66	16.20
2	Scheduled Tribe (ST)	23.11	22.43	22.21
3	SC & ST Combined	38.20	37.09	38.41
4	Others	61.80	62.91	61.59
<b>India:</b>				
1	Scheduled Caste (SC)	14.60	15.75	16.33
2	Scheduled Tribe (ST)	6.94	7.76	8.01
3	SC & ST Combined	21.54	23.51	24.34
4	Others	78.46	76.49	75.66

Source : *Statistical Abstract of Orissa, 1979,1991,1996 .*

**Table – 8.9**

**Caste and Sex-wise Literacy Rates (in per cent) in Orissa and India  
1971 to 1991 Census Years**

Caste	1971			1981			1991		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Orissa :</b>									
Scheduled Caste	25.98	5.17	15.61	35.26	9.40	22.41	43.03	17.03	30.19
Scheduled Tribe	16.38	2.58	9.46	23.27	4.76	13.96	27.93	8.29	18.10
General	49.35	20.37	35.02	58.15	29.84	46.03	63.50	39.54	51.77
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.30</b>	<b>13.92</b>	<b>26.18</b>	<b>47.09</b>	<b>21.12</b>	<b>35.37</b>	<b>52.41</b>	<b>28.83</b>	<b>40.80</b>
<b>India :</b>									
Scheduled Caste	22.21	6.34	14.54	31.12	10.93	21.38	40.24	19.03	30.07
Scheduled Tribe	17.09	4.58	10.89	24.52	8.04	16.35	32.50	14.50	23.63
General	44.68	22.31	34.59	52.35	29.43	41.30	57.59	36.98	47.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.52</b>	<b>18.70</b>	<b>29.48</b>	<b>46.39</b>	<b>24.82</b>	<b>36.23</b>	<b>52.74</b>	<b>32.17</b>	<b>42.84</b>

Note: Literacy rates have been calculated on the basis of no. of literates and total population.  
Source: *Office of the Census of India, Directorate of Census Operations, Bhubaneswar.*

**Table – 8.10**  
**Infant Mortality Rates (IMRs) of Orissa and India from 1981 to 1998**

Year	Orissa			India		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1981	140	69	135	119	62	110
1982	137	64	132	114	65	105
1983	131	73	126	114	66	105
1984	135	84	131	113	66	104
1985	137	84	132	107	59	97
1986	127	75	123	105	62	96
1987	131	75	126	104	61	95
1988	126	69	122	102	62	94
1989	125	78	121	98	58	91
1990	127	68	122	86	50	80
1991	129	71	124	87	53	80
1992	118	80	115	85	53	79
1993	115	69	110	82	45	74
1994	108	66	103	80	52	74
1995	107	65	103	80	48	74
1996	99	65	96	77	46	72
1997	100	65	96	77	45	71
1998	101	66	98	77	45	72
r	-2.02	-0.75	-2.02	-2.86	-2.43	-2.8

Note: r = Average annual growth rate (in per cent).

Source: Health Statistics of Orissa-2001, Directorate of Health Services, Bhubaneswar : As per Sample Registration System.

**Table 8.11**  
**Per Capita Income of Orissa and India at Constant and Current Prices in Different Years**  
**(in Rs)**

Year	At 1993-94 Prices			At Current Prices		
	Per Capita Income		Orissa / All-India	Per Capita Income		Orissa / All-India
	Orissa (NSDP)	All-India (NNP)		Orissa (NSDP)	All-India (NNP)	
1980-81	4085	5352	0.763	1352	1741	0.777
1981-82	4010	5555	0.722	1485	1985	0.748
1982-83	3703	5555	0.667	1544	2143	0.720
1983-84	4374	5854	0.747	1957	2464	0.794
1984-85	4091	5956	0.687	1899	2690	0.706
1985-86	4483	6082	0.737	2238	2932	0.763
1986-87	4464	6189	0.721	2382	3191	0.746
1987-88	4244	6260	0.678	2375	3546	0.670
1988-89	5046	6777	0.745	2954	4153	0.711
1989-90	5282	7087	0.745	3311	4693	0.706
1990-91	4300	7321	0.587	3166	5365	0.590
1991-92	4757	7212	0.660	4020	6012	0.669
1992-93	4589	7433	0.617	4233	6732	0.629
1993-94	4797	7690	0.624	4797	7690	0.624
1994-95	4913	8070	0.609	5638	8857	0.637
1995-96	5050	8489	0.595	6806	10149	0.671
1996-97	4652	9007	0.516	6401	11564	0.554
1997-98	5272	9242	0.570	7831	12707	0.616
1998-99	5165	9647	0.535	8324	14395	0.578
1999-00	5265	10067	0.523	8733	15562	0.561
2000-01	5187	10254	0.506	8547	16487	0.518

Source: Central Statistical Organisation (F. No. U-11017/2/2002-NAD-8).

Table – 8.12

Values of Different Development Indicators of Orissa and India

Sl. No.	Indicators	Orissa	India
1	Percentage of urban population to total population, 1991 Census	13.38	25.71
2	Percentage of SC and ST population to total population, 1991 Census	38.41	24.56
3	Percentage of main workers to total population, 1991 Census	32.8	34.1
4	Percentage of total workers to total population, 1991 Census	37.5	37.5
5	Percentage of literacy, 2001 Census	63.61	65.38
6	Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown, 1996-97	35.0	38.6
7	Consumption of fertiliser per unit of gross cropped area, 1999-00 (kg/hect.)	40.6	95.3
8	Yield rate of foodgrains, 1998-99 (qtl/hect.)	10.8	16.2
9	Percentage of villages electrified, upto March 1999	73.0	86.0
10	Credit deposit ratio, as on March 2000	39.8	57.1
11	Estimated annual death rate per one thousand live birth, 1998	11.1	9.0
12	Estimated annual infant mortality rate, 1998	98.0	72.0
13	Length of road per one thousand sq.km. of area, 1996-97 (in km.)	1687	750
14	Railway route length per one thousand sq.km. of area, 1998-99 (in km.)	15.03	19.11
15	Railway route length per lakh of population, 1998-99 (in km.)	6.63	6.47
16	Registered motor vehicles per one thousand persons, 1997-98	22.21	42.35
17	Vehicle density per sq.km., 1997-98	4.98	12.31
18	Per capita gross output in industry, 1997-98 (in Rs.)	4231.20	8659.50
19	Per capita value added by manufacture, 1997-98 (in Rs.)	1065.70	1636.00
20	Per capita total revenue of state including resources transferred from centre, 1999-00 (in Rs.)	1714.90	2185.70
21	Per capita state budgetary expenditure, 1999-00 (both revenue and capital account) (in Rs.)	2850.90	3168.30
22	Per capita state government expenditure on medical, public health and family welfare, 1999-00 (in Rs.)	136.30	158.20
23	Per capita state government expenditure on education, sports, art and culture, 1999-00 (in Rs.)	438.90	548.70
24	Percentage of population below poverty line, 1999-00*	47.15	26.10
25	Per capita Net State Domestic Product at current prices, 1998-99 (in Rs.)	8719	14682

Source: Government of Orissa, *Economic Survey*, 2000-2001, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bhubaneswar.

\* The Times of India, 24.2.2001.

Table – 8.13

**Value of Properties Lost and Damaged due to Flood, Drought, Cyclone, etc.  
in Orissa in Different Years**

Year	Value of Properties Lost and Damaged (Rs. in Crore)*	Per Capita Value of Properties Lost and Damaged (in Rs.)**
1971	3.14	1.43
1972	12.89	5.77
1973	29.08	12.77
1974	12.82	5.53
1975	3.44	1.46
1976	17.91	7.45
1977	9.22	3.76
1978	9.59	3.84
1979	32.58	12.82
1980	30.54	11.80
1981	12.58	4.77
1982	107.11	39.88
1983	49.39	18.06
1984	114.49	41.11
1985	138.88	48.96
1986	93.81	32.47
1987	66.46	22.59
1988	27.01	9.02
1989	37.1	12.16
1990	199.49	64.20
1991	229.25	72.41
1992	1549.7	482.30
1993	779.08	238.91
1994	179.77	54.32
1995	163.47	48.67
1996	104.39	30.62
1997	152.53	44.09
1998	49.49	14.09
1999	428.76	120.32

Source: \* From 1971 to 1993, *Statistical Abstract of Orissa*, 1979, 1981, 1985, 1991; from 1994 to 1999, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bhubaneswar.

\*\*Computed on the basis of the population figures of the corresponding years, which have been estimated on the basis of compound growth rates of population of 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001 Census.



**Table – 8.14**  
**District-wise Values of the Socio-Economic Indicators of Orissa**

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Percentage of Rural Families Living above the Poverty Line (As per 1992 Survey)	Total Literacy Rate(2001 Census)*	Per Capita Foodgrain Production (1998- 99)** in kg.	Yield rate of Rice (1998- 99) (qtl/hectare)	Percentage of Gross Irrigated Area to Gross Cropped Area (1998- 99)	Percentage of Villages Electrified as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 1999	Work Participation Rate (1991 Census)	Percentage of Industrial Workers to Total Main Workers (1991 Census)**	Percentage of Main Worker to Total Population (1991 Census)	Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population ( 1991 Census)	Bank Branches per Lakh of Population (1999-00)	Bank Branches per 100 sq. km. of Area (1999-00)	Num. of Medical Institutions per Lakh Population (1999-00)	Num. of Medical Institutions per 100 sq. km. of Area (1999-00)	Railway Route Length per Lakh population	Railway Route Length per 100 sq. km. of Area (1999-00)	Total Road Length per 100 sq. km of Area	Per Capita Net Value Added by Manufacture, (in Rs) 1997-98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Angul	15.66	69.40	89.36	7.36	15.38	75.98	38.30	11.73	32.84	11.47	6.06	1.09	3.77	0.68	8.86	1.58	161.35	10669.69
2	Baleswar	35.05	70.94	95.72	7.92	28.70	90.45	29.52	4.98	27.89	9.09	5.78	3.16	4.25	2.32	5.78	3.07	137.98	353.78
3	Bargarh	30.04	64.13	383.84	16.21	49.05	80.88	44.30	9.81	37.02	6.67	5.28	1.22	4.53	1.05	3.94	0.91	171.53	-0.92
4	Bhadrak	28.84	74.64	200.83	14.30	48.85	99.83	26.64	3.69	25.70	9.93	4.58	2.19	4.50	2.15	2.33	1.24	160.72	41.44
5	Bolangir	8.10	54.93	152.50	7.80	20.11	84.89	40.74	5.90	34.57	10.51	5.47	1.11	4.49	0.92	8.76	2.69	142.05	97.51
6	Boudh	14.80	58.43	189.63	9.35	25.81	55.95	29.68	5.69	37.99	4.87	5.90	0.64	4.29	0.46	0.00	0.00	155.81	3.50
7	Cuttack	28.23	76.13	129.40	17.15	42.84	96.82	46.55	11.21	28.58	24.63	7.26	4.34	3.46	2.07	5.04	3.00	163.45	336.46
8	Deogarh	21.51	60.78	187.56	8.58	27.51	33.95	44.87	4.88	36.59	7.37	7.30	0.72	4.38	0.43	0.00	0.00	145.41	3.43
9	Dhenkanal	15.83	70.11	193.67	14.95	18.63	88.30	32.90	7.43	29.99	8.24	5.92	1.37	4.50	1.04	6.47	1.55	181.18	47.41
10	Gajapati	8.49	41.73	197.36	17.96	28.18	48.52	49.29	2.31	41.94	10.29	5.41	0.93	5.79	0.99	9.64	1.16	130.38	1.74
11	Ganjam	2.48	62.94	193.83	17.40	38.59	85.63	48.08	6.96	35.02	15.67	6.03	2.34	3.86	1.50	2.84	1.08	155.73	19.84
12	Jagatsinghpur	30.43	79.61	174.96	15.06	32.12	93.10	27.53	6.56	26.52	7.50	6.72	4.08	4.35	2.64	6.63	4.20	205.03	645.68
13	Jajpur	28.13	72.19	146.99	13.04	23.18	91.55	26.44	7.55	25.49	3.85	5.06	2.84	4.25	2.39	5.42	3.04	180.37	71.96
14	Jharsuguda	46.33	71.47	128.30	10.44	17.28	98.58	39.06	21.10	33.52	35.67	6.48	1.50	4.32	1.00	6.48	1.59	222.78	4230.16
15	Kalahandi	13.23	46.20	157.41	7.11	19.67	56.96	45.07	4.05	37.68	6.91	5.85	0.95	4.65	0.76	2.85	0.48	162.80	-7.73
16	Kendrapara	30.69	77.33	163.39	12.59	39.86	87.82	25.08	4.40	24.31	5.50	5.15	2.61	4.22	2.14	0.00	0.00	182.68	1.65
17	Kendujhar	17.05	59.75	132.50	7.33	19.06	82.75	38.82	12.12	32.91	12.48	5.57	1.05	5.38	1.01	2.31	0.42	75.51	53.06
18	Khurda	24.09	80.19	124.78	16.85	26.48	92.00	29.94	9.38	29.03	34.37	9.77	6.34	4.32	2.81	6.40	4.27	310.42	1572.89
19	Koraput	13.41	36.20	236.45	15.31	29.84	52.01	49.90	4.18	41.08	16.67	5.10	0.72	5.60	0.79	19.86	2.66	98.56	-3212.53
20	Malkangiri	8.14	31.26	284.45	14.33	32.80	40.45	46.86	12.30	37.39	8.16	3.96	0.31	8.12	0.64	0.00	0.00	83.99	4.75
21	Mayurbhanj	9.23	52.43	147.19	8.60	19.65	64.49	45.82	7.08	37.28	6.17	5.94	1.27	5.18	1.10	6.75	1.44	121.17	27.33
22	Nuapada	13.68	42.29	220.27	8.53	16.23	67.65	45.65	4.36	36.95	5.49	5.28	0.82	4.34	0.67	6.03	0.83	147.30	-18.44
23	Nayagarh	16.46	70.02	244.73	17.15	13.01	69.29	32.28	7.16	30.23	3.35	6.14	1.34	5.79	1.26	0.00	0.00	190.85	-11.80
24	Nabarangpur	9.44	34.26	259.01	13.56	11.80	74.49	49.00	3.19	38.78	4.97	2.85	0.55	4.81	0.93	0.00	0.00	149.08	-15.62
25	Phulbani	6.97	52.95	142.46	12.60	12.00	46.53	47.75	3.15	38.98	6.53	6.03	0.71	8.64	1.02	0.00	0.00	105.16	13.83
26	Puri	25.31	78.40	153.20	12.07	51.57	95.78	29.36	4.86	28.19	12.52	6.88	3.37	4.34	2.13	2.47	1.06	292.27	28.64
27	Rayagada	18.44	35.61	192.97	16.99	21.00	38.20	48.89	4.26	41.25	12.51	5.71	0.62	6.08	0.66	25.27	2.94	95.76	1027.03
28	Sambalpur	34.37	67.01	227.58	13.59	29.58	65.30	44.08	10.83	38.12	25.40	8.41	1.16	4.84	0.67	21.53	3.00	144.33	156.54
29	Sonepur	32.56	64.07	298.99	13.98	61.33	77.23	44.06	7.99	36.19	7.30	5.19	1.23	4.81	1.14	2.40	0.56	178.86	-2.41
30	Sundargarh	19.07	65.22	116.49	7.54	19.41	86.79	39.44	18.88	32.29	33.36	6.51	1.23	4.48	0.84	13.83	2.61	137.43	2454.61
	Orissa	21.30	63.61	173.76	12.12	27.98	73.30	37.53	7.62	32.78	13.38	6.05	1.43	4.64	1.09	6.31	1.49	145.53	591.46

\* Literacy rate is the percentage of literates to population aged 7 years and above .

\*\* Per capita foodgrain production has been calculated by taking the population figures of 2001 Census.

\*\*\* Industrial workers include main workers engaged in mining and quarrying, and manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs.

Note: Area of 1991 Census and population of 2001 have been taken while calculating the relative values of the indicators on the basis of area and population respectively.

Source: Colum No.3- Panchayati Raj Dept., Govt. of Orissa.

Colum No.4-Census of India, 2001, Series-22, Directorate of Census Operation, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

Col.5,6,7- Orissa Agricultural Statistics, 1998-98.

Col. 8,9,11,12,15,16- Economic Survey of Orissa,2000-2001.

Col.10- Statistical Abstract Orissa 1996.

Col. 13,14,17,18,19,20- Districts At A Glance, 2001, Orissa, Directorate of Economic and Statistics, Orissa.

**Table – 8.15**

**Pattern and Index of Living Conditions of Different Districts of Orissa**

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Pattern of Living Condition	Index of Living Condition	Rank
1	2	3	4	5
1	Angul	12.2088	0.8145	14
2	Baleswar	12.1035	0.8074	12
3	Bargarh	11.2446	0.7501	7
4	Bhadrak	12.1851	0.8129	13
5	Bolangir	12.9333	0.8628	19
6	Boudh	13.8455	0.9236	28
7	Cuttack	10.1078	0.6743	2
8	Deogarh	13.5380	0.9031	24
9	Dhenkanal	12.2563	0.8176	15
10	Gajapati	13.1323	0.8761	21
11	Ganjam	12.0188	0.8018	11
12	Jagatsinghpur	10.4405	0.6965	5
13	Jajpur	12.0046	0.8008	10
14	Jharsuguda	10.3535	0.6907	4
15	Kalahandi	13.7894	0.9199	26
16	Kendrapara	12.8870	0.8597	18
17	Kendujhar	13.3512	0.8907	23
18	Khurda	9.1679	0.6116	1
19	Koraput	13.3352	0.8896	22
20	Malkangiri	13.8195	0.9219	27
21	Mayurbhanj	13.0824	0.8727	20
22	Nuapada	13.7536	0.9175	25
24	Nabarangpur	14.6451	0.9770	30
23	Nayagarh	12.6094	0.8412	16
25	Phulbani	13.9001	0.9273	29
26	Puri	11.1539	0.7441	6
27	Rayagada	12.7491	0.8505	17
28	Sambalpur	10.3272	0.6889	3
29	Sonepur	11.4419	0.7633	9
30	Sundargarh	11.4379	0.7630	8
	State Average	12.3274	0.8224	

Source: Calculated on the basis of the development indicators as given in Table 8.13.

**Table – 8.16**

**Year-wise Financial and Physical Targets and Achievements under EAS in Orissa**

Sl. No.	Year	Financial (Rs. in Lakh)		% of Expenditure	Physical (Mandays in Lakh)		
		Funds Available	Expenditure		Target	Achievement	% of Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1993-94	4446.75	1280.34	28.79	NA	31.43	-
2	1994-95	13668.07	11655.94	85.28	343.20	281.24	81.95
3	1995-96	16824.47	13133.80	78.06	420.00	311.06	74.06
4	1996-97	22373.97	19778.34	88.40	634.50	439.36	69.25
5	1997-98	22160.38	18865.57	85.13	416.63	382.14	91.72
6	1998-99	19641.14	17341.91	88.29	416.63	340.14	81.64
7	1999-2000	15683.51	14028.60	89.45	223.60	215.42	96.34
8	2000-2001	16201.26	13931.81	85.99	139.27	195.20	140.16

NA = Not Available

Source: Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

**Table – 8.17**

**Receipt of Essential Commodities by Government of Orissa from Government of India under PDS in Different Years**

Year	Sugar (in lakh MT)	Wheat (in lakh MT)	Rice (in lakh MT)	Imported Edible oil (in '000 MT)	Kerosene Oil (in Lakh Kilo Litre)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1991-92	1.57	3.15	3.70	4.50	1.50
1992-93	1.60	2.45	4.32	0.00	2.13
1993-94	1.60	2.70	4.64	1.80	2.49
1994-95	1.52	4.15	5.44	13.00	2.67
1995-96	1.58	3.50	7.90	10.00	2.71
1996-97	1.79	4.51	10.02	7.00	3.00
1997-98	1.68	2.19	5.95	8.30	3.11
1998-99	1.64	4.35	6.57	10.00	4.07
1999-2000	1.67	3.70	11.16	10.00	4.53
r (in per cent)	0.97	3.44	11.97	23.24	12.23

Note: r = Average annual compound growth rate.

Source: Government of Orissa, *Economic Survey* (different years). Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bhubaneswar.

**Table - 8.18**

**Number of Beneficiaries Covered under ICDS during 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000**

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Supplementary Nutrition	20.83	16.71	20.02	21.99
2	Immunisation	NA	NA	30.13	25.29
3	Health Check-up	2.42	2.59	2.66	3.47
4	Nutrition and Health Education	1.74	2.87	3.01	3.80
5	Referral Services	0.77	0.69	0.52	1.36
6	Pre-school Education	6.99	7.05	6.09	6.88

NA = Not Available

Source: Government of Orissa, *Economic Survey*, 1998-99, 1999-2000, 2000-2001, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bhubaneswar.