

ODISHA FACTSHEET

THE STATE'S ECONOMY

- “Quick estimates” show Odisha’s real growth rate in 2010-11 to be 8.6 percent at 2004-05 prices. The anticipated growth rate of Odisha is estimated at 7.18 percent as against an all-India anticipated growth rate of 6.9 percent in 2011-12
- In the first four years of the 11th plan (2007-11), the state’s average real annual growth rate is of the order of 8.49 percent €
- In 2010-11 (quick estimates), the service sector accounted for about 57 percent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) followed by industry (26%) and agriculture (17%). During the year 2011-12, the share of the service sector is expected to be 57.34 percent, that of the industrial sector 26.20 percent and of the agricultural sector 16.46 percent¹
- Among the districts, over the period 2005-06 to 2008-09, the average annual growth rate in Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) at 2004-05 prices of Sundergarh was the highest (13.9%) followed by Jharsuguda and Jagatsinghpur (10.9%). The lowest average growth rate was witnessed in Malkanagiri (5.2%) for the same period. In 2008-09, the real per capita net district domestic product was highest for Angul district and lowest for Nabarangpur district
- The industrial sector has averaged a real annual growth rate of 9.12 percent from 2007-11. The service sector in Odisha has had an average annual growth rate of 9.86 percent in this period.
- The mining sector contributes about 7 percent of real GSDP of Odisha. Odisha has 25 per cent of the country’s iron ore reserves, 10 percent of the country’s steel-producing capacity. 2 of the country’s four leading aluminium producing plants are in the state, accounting for 48% of big-plant production.

THE RURAL ECONOMY

- Agriculture has grown, at an average annual rate of 4.12 percent in 2007-11. It still provides employment and sustenance, directly or indirectly, to more than 60 percent of Odisha’s total workforce. It suffers from frequent natural shocks like cyclones, droughts and flash floods
- Odisha has cultivable land of 61.65 lakh ha. It has been assessed that 49.90 lakh ha can be brought under irrigation through major, medium and minor (lift and flow) irrigation projects. By the end of 2010-11, about 30.16 lakh ha net irrigation potential has been created and about 69 percent has been utilized. Out of 30.16 lakh ha net irrigation potential created by the end of 2010-11, 13.50 lakh ha (44.8%) has been created through major and medium, 5.62 lakh ha (18.6%) through minor (flow), and 5.08 lakh ha (16.8%) through minor (lift) irrigation projects

¹ All estimates are in terms of real prices of 2004-5

- Agricultural loans of Rs. 6,752 crore were advanced during 2010-11, compared to loans of Rs. 5,363 crore in 2009-10
- Total foodgrain production was 76.19 lakh tonnes in 2010-11 (75.51 lakh tonnes in 2009-10). Paddy constitutes about 90 percent of total production of foodgrains, though in terms of acreage, cash crop cultivation is rising. Paddy productivity was at 24.48 quintals/ha in 2010-11, lower than the national average.
- About 80 percent of the total area under paddy is under cultivation of high yielding variety (HYV) paddy in 2010-11 as compared to 79 percent in 2009-10. Area under paddy has declined to 4,226 thousand ha in 2010-11 from 4,365 thousand ha in 2009-10
- Production of oilseeds rose from 150 thousand metric tons (TMT) in 2009-10 to 222 TMT in 2010-11. Vegetable production was 9,261 TMT in 2010-11 as compared to 8,937 TMT in 2009-10
- Odisha contributes under 2% of India's milk production and about 3% of the egg production. Milk production rose from 1,651 TMT (2009-10) to 1,670 TMT (2010-11). Production of eggs increased from 2,319 million to 2,357 million
- Fisheries have grown at an average rate of 3.76 % per annum in 2007-11. During 2010-11, Odisha produced 382.50 TMT of fish of which 249.02 TMT came from inland sources and 133.48 TMT from marine sources. Per capita consumption of fish has increased from 7.3 kg (1999-2000) to 9.31 kg (2010-11)
- During 2010-11, 4.44 lakh quintals of kendu leaves were produced, generating employment equivalent to 14 million person-days. The procurement price of green kendu leaves was enhanced from 29 paise to 35 paise per kerry (i.e., a bundle of 20 leaves) for 2010-11. Sundergarh, Angul, Deogarh, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Kandhamal, Malkanagiri, Nabarangpur, Koraput, Dhenkanal, Jharsuguda, Sambalpur, Baragarh, Bolangir, Sonapur, Boudh and Nuapada are main kendu leaf producing districts

POVERTY

- 37% of the state's people live below the poverty line (2009-10 figures). Total number of BPL persons in Odisha has decreased from 221.6 lakhs in 2004-05 to 153.2 lakhs in 2009-10
- Head count ratio (HCR)² in rural Odisha (39.2 percent) was higher than that in urban Odisha (25.9 percent) in 2009-10. HCR in Odisha reduced from 57.2 percent in 2004-05 to 37.0 percent in 2009-10. HCR at the all India level reduced from 37.2 percent in 2004-05 to 29.8 percent in 2009-10

² 'Head count ratio' means the proportion of the population below the poverty line. Head count ratio (HCR) is obtained using urban and rural poverty lines, which are applied on the Monthly per capita Expenditure (MPCE) distribution of the states [see: Poverty and Inequality in India: A Re-Examination by Angus Deaton and Jean Dreze, Economic and Political Weekly, 7 September, 2002, http://www.princeton.edu/rpds/papers/pdfs/deaton_dreze_poverty_india.pdf]

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

- Odisha ranked 22nd among Indian states in terms of Human Development Index (HDI) in 2007-8
- The bottom 6 states in terms of HDI during 2007-08 are: Chhattisgarh (0.358), Orissa (0.362), Bihar (0.367), Madhya Pradesh (0.375), Jharkhand (0.376) and Uttar Pradesh (0.380)

MALNUTRITION

- During 2009-10 average calories intake (Kcal) per day per capita in Odisha was 2271 Kcal in rural areas and 2259 in urban areas. At the all India level average calories intake (Kcal) per day per capita was 2147 Kcal in rural areas and 2123 in urban areas*
- Percentage share of expenditure on food in rural Odisha stood at 61.9% in 2009-10 while in urban Uttar Pradesh the same stood at 48.4 percent. Percentage share of expenditure on food in rural India stood at 57.0 percent in 2009-10 while in urban India the same stood at 44.4 percent*
- Percentage share of expenditure on cereals in rural Odisha stood at 18.6% in 2009-10 while in urban Odisha the same stood at 11.8 percent. Percentage share of expenditure on cereals in rural India stood at 13.7 percent in 2009-10 while in urban India the same stood at 8.1%
- Protein intake (gm) per day per capita in rural Odisha was 54.5 gm and in urban Odisha was 58.0 gm during 2009-10. The corresponding national figures were 59.3 gm and 58.8 gm.
- Anaemic children in the age group 6-35 months constituted 74.0 percent in 2005-06 compared to 72.3% in 1998-99. Anaemic pregnant women between 15-49 years was 68.1% in 2005-06, compared to 60.5% in 1998-99
- In the under 3 years age group, percentage of stunted children was 43.9 in 2005-06 (49.1% in 1998-99). Percentage of wasted children was 23.7 in 2005-06 (29.7 % in 1998-99). Percentage of underweight children was 39.5 in 2005-06 (50.3% in 1998-99)

THE MAHATMA GANDHI NREGA PROGRAM

- As per the 66th round of National Sample Survey (NSS), the average wage rate on MGNREGA in Odisha was Rs. 105.9 per day as compared to Rs. 90.2 at the national level
- In a study conducted in Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand, most sample households reported that had MGNREGA not been implemented in the study areas, most of the households would not have had the capacity to purchase enough foodgrains. [K Banerjee and P Saha, *The NREGA, the Maoists and the Developmental Woes of the Indian State*, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 55, No. 28, 10 July 2010]
- CAG's Performance Audit Report No. 11, 2008 found that unemployment allowance was not paid in 58 of the surveyed blocks across 17 states, including Odisha, Chhattisgarh, and Jharkhand. Further, copies of muster rolls were not available for public scrutiny in 246 GPs across 15 states, including,

Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, and Chhattisgarh. In Kalahandi district, 149 works were executed in February 2006-March 2007 through contractors

- An Indian Institute of Technology-Kharagpur study, '*Appraisal of Processes and Procedures of NREGS in Odisha: A Study of Balasore and Mayurbhanj Districts*', of 162 job card holders and 96 non-job card holder households across four districts observed that the average waiting time was 31 days for getting work after application
- Percentage share of SCs and STs population in the total population of Odisha was 38.6% but the cumulative percentage share of SCs and STs person days in total person days (for MGNREGA) between FY 2006-07 and FY 2011-12 stood at 57.7%
- Women work days as a percentage of total person days in FY 2011-12 was 39 percent as compared to 47% at the national level
- As per 66th round of NSS, 404 in 1000 households in the state had MGNREGA job cards per compared to 347 at the national level. 219 per 1000 households got MGNREGA work as compared to 242 households per 1000 households at the national level. 287 per 1000 households sought but did not get MGNREGA work in Odisha as compared to 193 per 1000 households at the national level
- As per the Management Information System (MIS) and Monthly Progress Report Data [July 2009–June 2010], percentage of rural households in Odisha provided employment under MGNREGA stood at 24%, compared to 22% in July 2009–June 2010. Average person days per household under MGNREGA in Odisha stood at 38 days whereas the same as per the NSS data [July 2009–June 2010] was 26 days

GENDER

- The state's sex ratio (females per 1000 males) was 978 in 2011 while in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and all India level the sex ratio was 930, 916, 908, 947, 991 and 940, respectively
- The child sex ratio (0-6 years) was 934 in 2011 while in MP, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and all India level the child sex ratio turned out to be 912, 933, 899, 943, 964 and 914, respectively

BASIC AMENITIES

- Over 60 percent of villages in Odisha are now electrified. By February 2011, 36,349 of 47,529 inhabited villages were electrified. Village electrification rates in districts like Malkangiri (23.9%), Rayagada (28.8 %), Boudh (38.7%), Kandhamal (43.9%), Koraput (48.0%) are very low
- Railway density in the State is 15 km per thousand square km of area, (national average: 20 km)
- Odisha has a total road length of 2,49,642 km by the end of 2010-11. Odisha had 3,734 rural roads of 27,967 kilometer length by the end of 2010-11, of which 17,416 km (62.3%) are blacktopped and 2,359 km (8.4%) cement concrete roads €

- Percentage of households having no latrine facility was 78% (53.1% nationally)
- In 2011, 11.4 % of households in Odisha had radio/ transistor access, 26.7% had television access and 39.8% had phone access. National figures: 19.9% of households in India had access to radio/transistor, 47.2 % had access to television and 63.2% had access to telephone
- 43% households had electricity in 2011 (67.2% nationally)

EDUCATION

- In 2011, 67.7 percent children in Odisha in standard I-II could read letters, words or more as compared to 65.7 percent in Madhya Pradesh and 72.1 percent at the all India level. In 2011, 66.0 percent children in Odisha in standard I-II could recognize numbers (1-9) or more as compared to 63.9 percent in Madhya Pradesh and 73.8 percent at the all India level
- In 2011, 56.6 percent children in Odisha in standard III-V could read level 1 (standard 1) text or more as compared to 44.2 percent in Madhya Pradesh and 57.5 percent at the all India level. In 2011, 43.5 % children in Odisha in standard III-V could do subtraction or more as compared to 30.1 percent in Madhya Pradesh and 46.5 percent at the all India level
- Literacy rate in Odisha improved from 63.08% at 2001 to 73.45% now. Male literacy has increased from 75.35% in 2001 to 82.4% in 2011. The female literacy has risen to 64.36% from 50.51%

THE MID DAY MEAL SCHEME (MDMS)

- During 2010-11, the MDMS covered 40 lakh students in 47,780 primary schools and 17 lakh students in 18,993 upper primary schools
- The low coverage in primary schools has been observed in Jharsugudda, Khurda, Cuttak, Balasore, Kendrapara and Jagatsinghpur districts
- The per child cost of Rs. 3.30 per meal for primary and Rs. 4.92 per meal for upper primary schools is shared between the Government of India and the state government. Children are being given Bhata and Dalma every day and six eggs per month.
- Electronic transfer of funds into the joint accounts at school level is to be made by 7th of each month. The honorarium of cook cum helpers is also to be transferred electronically into their SB A/Cs. The cook and helper engaged under the programme are being paid @ Rs. 600/- and Rs. 400/- per month respectively from December 2009, according to the state government
- A sum of 0.20 per child has been earmarked in the daily ration cost under MDM per beneficiary per day for payment to the agency managing MDM programme. In Schools where MDM is being managed by the Teacher/ VEC/ SMDC the supervision charge will be adjusted towards procurement of vegetables and/or seasonal fruit. In those schools the ration cost will be displayed accordingly. The SHGs involved should be paid 0.20 paisa per child as supervision cost where they are involved €€

- Rice is presently supplied by GOI through FCI. Collectors engage transport contractors who transport the rice to AWCs and Schools. Since rice comes through the FCI, the existing system of delivering rice to the schools shall continue. For all other foodstuff like dal, condiments, oil, soya chunks, eggs (proposed in new ration norms) and condiments, procurement is now decentralized to the local level
- Odisha has decentralized the MDM scheme for involving communities and Panchayati Raj Institutes (PRI) so as to ensure the quality of meal, address the storage issues, and bring transparency in accounting

PESA

- In 1996, the Parliament passed the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act or PESA, with the political class acknowledging the dire need to protect the rights and resources of the communities in Schedule V areas, by recognizing and upholding their right to self-governance. The law, according to Dileep Singh Bhuria, the Chairman of the committee that worked on it, could ‘mark the beginning of a new era in the history of tribal people...’
- PESA recognized the gram sabha (a habitation was the natural unit of the community, and its adult members constitute the gram sabha, as against the elected gram panchayat) to be pre-eminent. PESA constructs tribal self-governance around certain key features. PESA recognizes a habitation to be a natural unit of the community, whose adult members constitute the gram sabha.
- States have varyingly adopted PESA provisions in their state panchayat acts with Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh having undertaken the most work on this. Barring Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, most state legislations have given the bulk of the powers to the gram panchayat, and not the gram sabha. This runs contrary to Section 4 (n) of PESA
- The Orissa Act said the District Panchayat shall be consulted before acquiring land. The Revenue department has issued instructions to Collectors to obtain the Gram Sabha’s recommendation during land acquisition. The law also ensures bureaucratic control over the Gram: ‘The Collector or such other officer or person specially authorised on the behalf of the State Government shall exercise general powers of inspection supervision and control over the exercise of powers, discharge of duties and performance of functions by the Gram Panchayat
- The Orissa Act has assigned the following powers to the District Panchayats under the supervision of the gram sabhas in the scheduled areas:
 - grant of prospecting licence or mining lease for minor minerals by auction
 - planning & management of minor water bodies
 - powers of ownership of Minor Forest Produce
 - powers to prevent alienation of land in the Scheduled Areas and to take appropriate action to restore any unlawfully alienated land of a Scheduled Tribe to the Gram Panchayat to be exercised under the direct supervision of the Gram Sabha
 - powers to manage village markets

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