

CHAPTER – VIII
GRANTS-IN-AID

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8.1 The State Finance Commission in para 4 (i) (c) of the notification have been asked to recommend principles which should govern "the grants-in-aid to the Grama Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis, Zilla Parishads or, as the case may be, Municipalities" from the Consolidated Fund of the State.

8.2 In addition to the devolution of funds from the gross tax revenue of the state to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), additional funding may be provided to these "institutions of self-government" from the Consolidated Fund of Orissa for "specific problems". Such institutions – the Grama Panchayats, the Panchayat Samitis, the Zilla Parishads and the ULBs – require investments beyond their current capacity to finance those projects.

8.3 The Commission has recommended to the twelfth finance commission for devolution of Rs.1059.15 crores for PRIs and ULB. In addition to the same, they have also recommended for grants-in-aid of Rs.120.945 crores for special schemes to be taken up in these areas. The Commission are hopeful that the 12th Finance Commission will consider these recommendations and provide for the same in their Award for augmenting the Consolidated Fund of the State.

8.4 In addition to the foregoing, the Commission after detailed deliberations felt the necessity of recommending grants-in-aid to the urban and rural local bodies for certain specific problems which according to the Commission need priority attention. These special problems relate to both rural as well as urban sector. In the rural sector after a great deal of deliberations, the Commission have decided to recommend the following grants;

Purpose	Amount (Rupees)
Accounts & Audit	3,11,70,000 per annum
Plantation	34,31,00,000 per annum
Herbal / Medicinal Plants	90,00,000 per annum
Welfare of Disabled persons	4,17,00,000 per annum
E.G.S	79,70,00,000 per annum
T o t a l	122,19,70,000 per annum

Each of the above items is discussed below in detail.

ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT

8.5 Sound financial management is the cornerstone for success of local self-governments. Proper maintenance of accounts and appropriate audit of them are integral parts of sound financial management. 'Accounts' is a regular record of monetary transactions in a systematic manner. If they are maintained un-systematically the entire purpose is lost. Audit is a systematic examination of financial records and transactions of an organisation. The purpose of audit is to check financial irregularities and to ensure that money is properly spent for the purpose for which it has been made available. Audit is primarily conducted by professional auditors appointed for the purpose, under supervision of statutory authorities. Normally for every set of organisations/institutions there is a uniform pattern of prescribed accounting procedure and audit. Maintenance of accounts in the prescribed manner and their audit by statutory auditors are strong weapons to ensure governmental control and to prevent the danger of misuse of power. Some government control over the finances of the local bodies is always considered a desideratum while too much interference in the name of control may frustrate the concept of self-governance. It is therefore always desirable to insist on maintenance of accounts and their audit in accordance with law and statutory rules only. Art 243-J of the Constitution says- "The legislature of a State, may, by law, make provisions with respect to the maintenance of accounts by the Panchayats and the auditing of such accounts." Similar provision has also been made under Art 243-Z for maintenance of accounts by the urban local bodies and audit of such accounts. As far as the State is concerned, it is seen that account books are maintained by all

the local bodies, both urban and rural, and audits are conductable under the provisions of the Orissa Local Fund Audit Act, 1948 and the Orissa Local Fund Audit Rules, 1951, with the exception of the Z. Ps and the two Municipal Corporations. In this regard provisions in the respective laws of the concerned local bodies are available.

8.6 Before making an assessment of the problems associated with accounts and audit of the various local bodies and attempting suggestions for improvement, we consider it necessary to briefly discuss the existing statutory provisions, for better appreciation. Under the Orissa Gram Panchayat Act, 1964 the local fund constituted for every Grama Sasan is called Grama Fund. All moneys received, whether internal income or external income like government grants or assistance or borrowings etc are to be credited to the Grama Fund under Section 93. The Grama Fund vests in the Grama Sasan and is held by it in trust for the purposes of the activities under the Act. Section 98 provides for preparation of budget estimate, placing of the same in the Palli Sabha (ward meeting) and Grama Sabha (G.P. General Bodies meeting) for their recommendations, sanction of the same by the G.P. within prescribed date line and approval of the same by the Panchayat Samiti. In the process of preparation of budget estimates, the G.P. as well as the P.S. has powers to modify the same. There is also provision for supplementary or revised budget estimate, except that the same is not required for placement in the Palli Sabha. Section 100 of the Act makes it mandatory for the G.P. to keep regular accounts of receipts to and disbursement from the Grama Fund, and for publication of the same in the prescribed manner. This Section has been amended in 2004 providing that audit of the accounts shall be done under the Orissa Local Fund Audit Act, 1948. The Orissa Grama Panchayats Rules, 1968 provide detailed procedure for accounting and audit. Rule 117 says, "The purpose to which the Grama Fund may be applied includes all objects expressly declared obligatory or discretionary under the Act and the Rules made there under and in general everything incidental to the administration of the said purposes and the fund shall be applicable thereto, subject to the provisions of the said Act and Rules." The Rules inter alia contain detailed provisions regarding budget, accounting of receipts including grants and loans, expenditure, maintenance of cash books and monthly accounts, annual accounts, stock and stores, loss of property, audit, surcharge proceedings including appeal against orders passed there under, etc. The Rules are very exhaustive and accompanied by prescribed forms and formats, where necessary.

8.7 Rule 158 of the O.G.P. Rules, 1968 requires that all accounts and statements up to the end of the previous month shall be considered and passed in the monthly meeting of the Grama Panchayat where scrutiny of the same may also be taken up, if necessary. It is mandatory to supply a copy of the monthly accounts to the Panchayat Samiti and the District Panchayat Officer. The Sarpanch is required to attest all corrections and alterations in the accounts and to certify the accounts after they are passed on the body of the Cash Book. The Panchayat Extension Officer is empowered under Rule 158 to scrutinize the accounts of the Grama Panchayat every month and to report to the proper authorities with regard to any discrepancy, irregularity, misappropriation or defalcation, noticed. Thus, some sort of a concurrent audit system is available under the Rules. Rule 159 provides (i) for preparation of annual accounts at the close of every financial year in prescribed form containing total receipts and expenditures (both budget head-wise) with opening and closing balances; (ii) for its submission to the G.P. before 30th April of every year, (iii) for publication of the same in the notice board of the G.P. for information of the general public and (iv) submission of copies thereof to the Panchayat Samiti and the District Panchayat Officer. This provision, thus, serves to some extent the purposes of social audit as well as transparency of the accounts.

8.8 The Orissa Panchayat Samiti Act, 1959 provides that all moneys received by a Samiti shall constitute the 'Panchayat Samiti Fund' which vests in the Samiti and shall be applied for the purposes of the Act and for such other purposes and in such manner as may be prescribed (Sec.28 (1)). Section 28 (2) makes it obligatory that the Block Development Officer shall remain in charge of the P.S. Fund, subject to the control of the Government and that the P.S. Fund shall be administered in accordance with prescribed rules and decision of the Samiti. Section 24 of the Act requires the executive authority of the Samiti, i.e. Chairperson, to prepare and place before the Samiti budget estimates every year within prescribed date line and the Samiti is empowered to sanction the same with modifications, if any. The Collector also has power to modify the budget estimate where necessary within prescribed time limit failing which the same shall be deemed final. Provision for supplementary or revised budget estimates is also available under the same section. Section 30 says that accounts of the Samiti shall

be maintained and published in the prescribed manner. Section 31 extends the provisions of the O.L.F.A. Act, 1948 to the auditing of the P.S. Funds. By repealing the old Rules, a new set of Rules named Orissa Panchayat Samiti Accounting Procedure Rules, 2002 has been brought into force which provides detailed procedure of accounting including provisions regarding execution of works, purchase of stores, etc. Rule 89 of the same says that the provisions of Orissa Local Fund Audit Act, 1948 shall apply in regard to the audit of Samiti Fund.

8.9 Section 14 (l) of the Orissa Zilla Parishad Act, 1991 says that all moneys received by the Zilla Parishad shall constitute a fund, called ' Zilla Parishad Fund'. The fund shall vest in the Parishad and shall be applied for the performances of all activities specified in the Act and for such other purposes and in such manner as may be prescribed. Section 16 provides that the Parishad shall maintain and publish accounts in the prescribed manner. Regarding audit, unlike the O.G.P. Act, 1964 and the O.P.S. Act, 1959, the Act in its Section 17 says that the Government may by rules, provide for the audit of the Zilla Parishad fund. The Orissa Zilla Parishad Rules, 2001 provide detailed procedure of accounting for the same. Thus, the provisions of the O.L.F.A. Act, 1948 have not been extended to the Zilla Parishads.

8.10 Section 114 of the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950 provides for a 'Municipal Fund' to which all sums received are credited. Section 117 (2) empowers the municipality to do all things necessary but not inconsistent with the Act, to carry out the purposes to which municipal fund is applicable, a long list of which is given under sub-section (l) of the same section. Section 104 of the Act empowers the Chairperson to present a budget estimate before the municipality. After such presentation the same has to be published for 14 days u/s 106 and the Municipality is to sanction the same with revision, if any, u/s 107. The State Government have powers to alter the budget u/s 109. Section 113 of the Act extends the provisions of the Orissa Local Fund Audit Act, 1948 " in regard to the audit of the funds under the control and management of the municipality or any of its committees."

8.11 Section 147 (l) of the Orissa Municipal Corporation Act, 2003 says that there shall be a fund called, the Corporation Fund, to be held by the Corporation in trust for the purposes of the Act and all moneys realised or realizable and all moneys otherwise received shall be credited thereto. Provisions regarding preparation, presenting, publication and adoption of budget estimates including supplementary budget estimates are provided under Chapter IX of the Corporation Act. Section 159 says that accounts of all financial transactions shall be kept in such manner and in such form as the Government may from time to time prescribe. The Act provides for internal audit of its accounts only. Section 161 (l) says- " The Chief Auditor of the Corporation shall conduct a monthly examination and audit of the Corporation Accounts and shall report thereon to the Standing Committee on Taxation, Finance and Accounts which may also from time to time and for such period as it thinks fit conduct independently an examination and cause audit of the Corporation accounts". Regarding external audit, section 163 provides- " The Government may, if it thinks fit, appoint an Auditor to conduct special audit pertaining to a specified item or series of items of the Corporation account requiring thorough examination and of reporting thereon to the Government and the cost of any such audit, as determined by the Government, shall be chargeable from the Corporation Fund". The Chief Auditor is an officer of the corporation though he belongs to a service cadre under the Government. Hence, there is no provision in the Act for audit of accounts of the Corporation by an independent and impartial auditor nor the audit work is placed under supervision of any independent audit organisation. It can be said that the Corporations have been given un-fettered powers of financial expenditure. However, under Section 3 of the L.F.A. Act, 1948 the State Govt. through notification can order for audit of accounts of any Local Authority.

8.12 'Local Fund' is defined under Sec.2 (c) of The Orissa Local Fund Audit Act, 1948 to mean " any fund not being a cantonment fund to the control or management of which a Local authority is legally entitled and any cess, rate, duty or tax which such authority is legally entitled to impose and any property vested in such authority." Notwithstanding anything contained in any enactment constituting a local authority, the State Government have powers under Sec.3 of the Act to bring the accounts of any Local authority under the purview of audit under the Act. Under Sec.9 of the Act, the auditor is required to give a statement in his audit report regarding- (i) payments which appear to him to be contrary to law, (ii) the amount of any deficiency or loss which appears to have been incurred by the negligence or misconduct of any person and (iii) the amount of any sum which ought to have been but is not brought into account by any person. On receipt of the report of the auditor, the Examiner of

Local Accounts can issue a show cause notice to the person responsible for the illegal payments and / or loss etc and after considering explanation received may surcharge such amount as due from such person. Subject to appeal against the surcharge order (to the appellate authority appointed by the Government for the purpose) the surcharged amount, if not paid within one month can be recovered as arrear of land revenue under the corresponding law (i.e. Orissa Public Demand Recovery Act, 1962) as provided under Sec.10 of the Act. Detailed procedure of audit under the Act is also laid down under the various provisions of the Orissa Local Fund Audit Rules, 1951. The Rules cover detailed guidelines regarding duties of auditors in checking accounts, issue of requisitions for production of records, reporting about embezzlements and irregularities noticed, checking of recovery of sums surcharged, objection settlement, etc. Besides, guidelines are also issued from time to time.

8.13 In view of the provisions under the L.F.A. Act and the Rules thereunder it can be safely concluded that there is an uniform pattern of audit of accounts in prescribed manner with a procedure for recovery of dues so far as the Grama Panchayats, Panchayat Samities, the Municipalities and the N.A.Cs are concerned. The provisions are adequate to ensure governmental control over the local funds as well as to prevent danger of their misuse. But for Zilla Parishads there is so far no codified statutory law or rules and the municipal corporations have been given almost a free hand in the matter.

8.14 The Eleventh Finance Commission with great concern had deliberated on the issue of maintenance of accounts and conduct of audit of the funds of the local bodies. They have observed that though in most of the States, general provisions for these purposes are available, detailed guidelines or rules are wanting. They have expressed their concern in the words- "In many States, the formats and procedures for maintenance of accounts by these bodies prescribed decades ago, are continued without making any improvements to take into account the manifold increase in their powers, resources and responsibilities. Most village level Panchayats do not have any staff except for a full or a part time Secretary, because of financial constraints." In the circumstances, the commission suggested for setting things right under the close supervision of the C & A.G., with specific earmarking of funds from the grants recommended by them. The specific recommendations of Eleventh Finance Commission briefly are-

- (i) Six minor heads should be created, three for PRIs and 3 for U.L.Bs, under the major head through which funds are transferred, for giving a clear picture of transfers to each category of local bodies.
- (ii) Specific demand heads should be created in the State Budget, in consultation with the C & A.G., for the rural and the urban local bodies, respectively, wherein transfers to these bodies under various detailed heads of account can be enlisted.
- (iii) C & A.G. should be authorized to exercise control and supervision with regard to proper maintenance of accounts and their audit in respect of all the local bodies.
- (iv) The Director of Panchayats or the Director of U.L.Bs or any officer having functional responsibility in regard to any of the local bodies should not be made responsible for the audit of accounts of the local bodies.
- (v) The Director / Examiner Local Fund Audit or any other agency responsible for audit of accounts of the local bodies, should work under the technical and administrative supervision of the C & A.G.
- (vi) The C & A.G. should prescribe computer compatible formats usable in network environment for preparation of budgets and for keeping of accounts for the local bodies.
- (vii) Maintenance of accounts may be contracted to outside agencies / persons, particularly for G.Ps, Panchayat Samitis and urban local bodies having no trained accounts staff.
- (viii) Audit of accounts of the local bodies should be entrusted to the C & A.G. who in turn may either get it done through his own staff or by engaging outside agencies on payment of remuneration fixed by him. An amount of half-a-percent of the total expenditure incurred by the local bodies should be placed with the C & A.G. for this purpose.
- (ix) Report of the C & A.G. relating to audit of accounts of the local bodies should be placed before a committee of the State Legislature constituted for the purpose on the same lines as the Public Accounts Committee.

8.15 The Eleventh Finance Commission were conscious of the fact that the Grama Panchayats and some of the intermediate Panchayats i.e. Panchayat Samities as well as some U.L.Bs may not have exclusive staff for upkeep of accounts. In such cases, they suggested, to go for upkeep of accounts through outsiders on contract basis. They further suggested that in case of outsourcing the work, (a) the C & A.G. should prescribe qualification and experience of the agency / person, (b) the Examiner, L.F.A. should do registration of such agencies / persons, (c) a group of local bodies may be entrusted to one agency / person (d) remuneration of the person / agency should be fixed by the C & A.G. in consultation with the State Government (e) the Examiner of the LFA, under the direction of the C & A.G., should supervise the quality of work, and (f) non-compliance or poor performance should lead to deregistration of the agency / person entrusted with the work. The Commission (i.e. EFC) considered that an amount of Rs.4000/- per Panchayat per annum, on an average, should be adequate to meet the expenditure on account of maintenance of accounts on contract basis on a cluster approach and accordingly, they earmarked a total amount of Rs.210.20 lakhs yearly for 5255 G.Ps (no. then existed) and Rs.12.56 lakhs yearly for 314 Panchayat Samities. Regarding U.L.Bs they observed that if any such body had no regular staff, earmarked grants may also be provided to it for the same. The recommendations of Eleventh Finance Commission will expire by 31st March, 2005.

RECOMMENDATIONS: -

8.16 Based on the extant situation and after careful deliberation, the Commission recommend:

(i) OUTSOURCING OF MAINTENANCE OF ACCOUNTS OF THE G.PS:

8.17 This Commission agree with the observations of the E.F.C. that the village level Panchayats do not have exclusive trained accounts staff and that no full time trained hand for upkeep of accounts is necessary at that level as the work can be conveniently entrusted to qualified accountant / agency on contract basis. In fact the G.Ps till recently had no other person than a single secretary to maintain the accounts. Recently, each of the G.Ps. has been provided with the services of a V.L.W. or V.A.W. as E.O. of the G.P. who is responsible for keeping the accounts. But the V.L.W. / V.A.W. will discharge the functions of the E.O. in addition to his substantive work and in many cases one such person remains in charge of more than one G.P. Besides, as E.O. he is responsible for all expenditures, payments and disbursements. Normally, for safety of public funds it is necessary to have a separate person for the upkeep of accounts i.e. a person other than the one empowered to sanction expenditures or to make payments. Hence, this Commission consider it appropriate to entrust keeping of the accounts of a cluster of 5 to 6 G.Ps on an average, depending upon contiguity, to a qualified accountant/agency on contract basis who can update the accounts at least once in a week. Such outsourcing may be tried for a period of 5 years during which time the G.Ps may become self-sufficient to have their own qualified / trained accountant at least on part-time basis. It is not out of place to say that the Commission has recommended many measures for augmenting resources of the G.Ps and if the same are implemented sincerely all the G.Ps hopefully can become self-sufficient. However, for the award period of this Commission (2005-06 to 2009-10) the Commission recommend an amount of Rs.5000.00 per G.P. per year as assistance to the grama Panchayats for implementing such outsourcing. For this purpose of maintaining dependable accounts in each of Grama Panchayats an amount of Rs.3, 11,70,000/- per annum for all the existing 6234 Grama Panchayats of the State i.e. Rs.15, 58,50,000/- for the entire period of five years from 2005-06 to 2009-10 shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of the State regularly in favour of every Grama Panchayat in the first week of May @ Rs.5, 000/- per Grama Panchayat. It may be mentioned here that before launching such an arrangement Section 143 of the O.G.P. Act may have to be amended to bring such outside accountants / agencies within the definition of 'Public Servants'. But such outsourcing is neither possible nor desirable in case of Panchayat Samities, Z. Ps or U.L.Bs where monetary transactions are more and exclusive trained staffs are mostly available.

(II) CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OVER MAINTENANCE OF ACCOUNTS:

8.18 As already mentioned E.F.C. have recommended that the C & A.G. should be authorised to exercise control and supervision over proper maintenance of accounts by the local bodies. Such an arrangement may not be feasible as the C & A.G. organisation may not be able to cope with such a massive increase in workload, which can be well imagined from the huge number of local bodies in the country. The Commission, therefore, recommend that the State Government Officials including the Examiner of Local Accounts should continue to exercise control and supervision over the upkeep of accounts by all the local bodies and deficiencies noticed should be taken care of through issue of circulars and amendment of procedural rules. However, guidance, advice and instructions from the C & A.G. should be followed conscientiously by all concerned.

(III) COMPUTER COMPATIBLE FORMATS AND NETWORKING:

8.19 The suggestion of the E.F.C. to go for computer compatible formats is a welcome suggestion. But exposure of all the accounts of the local bodies through networking may not be desirable. It is true that transparency should be the approach in all public affairs. But too much openness is also not desirable as it may fetter the independence of local bodies. This Commission, therefore, recommend that while computer compatible formats may be devised by the concerned departments for adoption in maintenance of accounts by the different local bodies, day to day accounts may not be exposed through internet. Only the approved budget estimates and annual accounts statements of different local bodies may be published through internet in addition to other normal modes of publication like office notice board, etc. More specifically, this Commission recommend that computer compatible formats may be devised for (i) Cash Books, (ii) Abstract register of Receipts and Expenditure (iii) Annual Accounts Statements (iv) Budget Estimates (v) Advance Register (vi) Grant-in-aid Register, (vii) Loan Register and (ix) Acquittance rolls.

(IV) SEPARATION OF AUDIT FUNCTIONS:

8.20 The suggestion of the E.F.C. that the functional director of the concerned local bodies should not be entrusted with the audit work has already been complied with as the auditors of the Panchayati Raj Department have already been placed under the control of the Finance Department w.e.f. 1.4.2003 and the provisions of Section 100 of the O.G.P. Act have also been amended. The Director, Panchayati Raj does not function as the Examiner of Local Accounts any more. Audit of the Panchayat Samiti accounts and that of the Municipalities and N.A.Cs is with the L.F.A. organisation of the Finance Department and one Additional Secretary of the Department functions as Examiner of Local Accounts. The suggestion of the E.F.C. that the Examiner of Local Accounts should work under the administrative and technical supervision of the C & A.G. appears to be un-workable unless all the functions now within the ambit of the Local Fund Audit Act including powers of surcharge etc are taken over by the C & A.G. through a Central Legislation. This Commission, therefore, recommend that like the G.Ps, Panchayat Samities, Municipalities and N.A.Cs; the Zilla Parishads and the Municipal Corporations may also be directly brought under the purview of Local Fund Audit and in addition to the concerned departmental officers the Examiner of Local Accounts may also be entrusted with the work of supervision and inspection of maintenance of accounts of all the local bodies. The Accounts officers of the Z.Ps and the Chief Auditor of the Municipal Corporations may be brought under the administrative and technical supervision of the Examiner of Local Accounts.

(V) AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS THROUGH OUTSIDE AGENCIES:

8.21 The Eleventh Finance Commission have recommended that audit of accounts of the local bodies should be entrusted to the C & A.G. who in turn may either get it done through his own staff

or may engage outside agencies on payment basis. This Commission having deliberated on this in greater detail, recommend that there is no need to part with the existing arrangement of auditing through the Local Fund Auditors. Firstly, even if the audit is done by the C & A.G. the functions with regard to surcharge and recovery of surcharged amounts have to continue with the State Government officials, as C & A.G. cannot be entrusted with such quasi-judicial functions without Central Legislation to that effect and without repealing the existing Local Fund Audit Act. Secondly, the State Government already have their own audit organisation with a large number of auditors and supervisory functionaries who cannot be dispensed with or taken over by the C & A.G. without much complications. Thirdly, the proposal involves massive financial implication and may not be cost effective. Half-a-percent of total expenditure for this purpose is too big an amount for the local bodies who have very low base of internal income and it will be a hardship on the State Government if such expenditure is made an extra load on them over and above the present cost of the existing audit organisations. Again, there is no cogent reasoning for doing away with the auditing by or through Local Fund Audit Organisation. True, there is backlog of auditing work, particularly in case of the urban local bodies. This backlog can be cleared either by further strengthening or by engaging qualified auditors on contract basis by the Examiner of Local Accounts. Last but not the least is that such an arrangement will amount to erosion of control of the State Government over the Local Bodies and may lead to distortion of the federal concept of government. Art 149 of the Constitution empowers the C & A.G. to exercise powers in relation to the accounts of the Union and of the States and of any other authority or body as may be prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament. Since Central Government funds as well as State Government funds flow into the 'Corpus' of local bodies there is no denial that C & A.G. has ample power to audit the accounts of any of the local bodies for any period and at any time. This power, however, should be used most cautiously and prudently but not routinely. Prudence requires that regular and routine audit work should be with the State Government functionaries only. In the circumstances, this Commission recommend that the Examiner of Local Accounts may appoint qualified and experienced outside auditors / agencies on contract basis for clearing the backlog of audit of the local bodies and to keep the audit work up-dated. It is necessary to arrange and plan the work in such a manner that the accounts of all the local bodies are audited for every financial year in the next financial year (except where simultaneous audit is introduced) and audit reports communicated before the closure of the first quarter of the next financial year in which audited. This Commission also recommend that the Local Fund Audit organisation may be strengthened to enable it to initiate and complete all follow up action on the audit reports including surcharge proceedings, promptly.

(VI) QUALITY IMPROVEMENT OF AUDIT AND POST-AUDIT FOLLOW-UP ACTION:

8.22 This Commission during their visits to different local bodies and inter-action with officials and non-officials have gathered an impression that the present quality of local fund audit needs improvement. At present the audit neither covers the objectives nor evaluates different programmes launched and financed. It mainly aims at finding faults with a particular transaction (voucher / receipt) without analyzing the system and suggesting improvements. Audit is not completed on time. Sometimes it is so delayed that its outcome serves no purpose. There is no response or only delayed response to the defects pointed out and recovery suggested in the audit reports. It is understood that as per the audit reports received in the Finance Department during the years 2002-03 and 2003-04 relating to Panchayat Samities, nearly Rs.51.31 crores are suggested for recovery out of which recovery through departmental proceedings have been recommended covering an amount of Rs.2.36 crores for loss of stock and stores and misappropriation. In such a state of affairs, there appears to be necessity not only for strengthening the audit organisation by providing more personnel but also to train the personnel available adequately by providing them with scheme literatures and procedural guide lines. Follow up action and quick disposal of surcharge proceedings are as important as audit and without them audit becomes meaningless and ornamental only. This Commission recommend that for initiating and finalising surcharge proceedings, a separate wing with a specifically empowered officer may function in each

district so that meaningful follow-up action on auditing with deterrent effect can float simultaneously.

(VII) PRE-AUDIT AND CONCURRENT / SIMULTANEOUS AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS OF PANCHAYAT SAMITIES AND ULBS:

8.23 With a view to strengthening the Panchayati Raj Institutions and plugging leakages in expenditure by pointing out mistakes / irregularities before expenditure is made, a pre-audit system has been introduced since 1998-99 covering 157 Panchayat Samities in the first phase. In this system one auditor is engaged exclusively in each of the Panchayat Samitis covered, to check every expenditure before drawal. But even after introduction of such pre-audit system, things do not appear to have improved, though no evaluation report is available, as irregularities like improper maintenance of accounts, diversion of funds, unadjusted advances, non reconciliation of cash balance and stock, etc. are still noticed. The pre-audit system does not dispense with the post-audit system and so co-existence of a dual system of pre and post audit of accounts in Panchayat Samities continue. This does not help in any improvement in the system. Hence, this Commission recommend a uniform system of concurrent or simultaneous audit of accounts of all the Panchayat Samities and U.L.Bs in the State. Such simultaneous audit can be launched in the following manner.

- (i) Expenditures incurred or receipts credited or creditable during a month should be subjected to audit in every succeeding month and report submitted during the same month to the Panchayat Samiti /ULB with copies to the Examiner of Local Accounts, Director of the concerned Department and the Officer at the district level functioning as Deputy / Asst. Examiner of Local Accounts.
- (ii) Such audit should be taken up by one auditor / agency in a cluster of two or three Panchayat Samities / ULBs in a month on the basis of an annual plan of audit.
- (iii) The Panchayat Samiti / ULB should comply with the audit objections and submit compliance report to the auditor visiting the institution during the next month. The audit report and the compliance report should be placed for discussion before the Panchayat Samiti / ULB.
- (iv) A compilation of serious irregularities along with report of compliance and follow up action taken should be prepared by the Examiner of Local Accounts during the first quarter of every succeeding financial year and circulated to the concerned departments and other concerned authorities for corrective action. A copy of such report may also be placed before the State Legislature during its next session.

8.24 Proper maintenance of accounts and timely audit is a two- pronged weapon for maintaining financial discipline and enforcing accountability. It is in fact the bedrock of financial administration of Local Self Government. They help in successful implementation of any scheme or programme. Audit of accounts serves the purpose of ' Programme evaluation and review technique' when done timely or simultaneously. Hence, strengthening of the agencies responsible for accounts and audit should receive proper attention. ' A stitch in time saves nine'.

AFFORESTATION AND PLANTATION

8.25 Depletion in forest cover is a major concern now. Forests occupy about 48838 Sq.Kms i.e. 31.4 per cent of the total geographical area of the State, which is less than the desired level of 33 per cent. The most disturbing factor is the rapid and progressive decline in forest cover. In 1971 it was 43.5 per cent but came down to 38.0 per cent in 1981, to 35.2 per cent in 1991 and to 31.4 per cent in 2001. All the schemes and programmes under the National Forest Policy enunciated in 1952, the New Forest Policy, 1988 and National Forestry Action Plan (NFAP) of the Nineties have remained as mute spectators to the depletion of such a vital natural resource in the State. The Forest Conservation Act, 1980 with all its stringent provisions for preventing diversion of forestland has also not been of any avail for protecting the forests. The five-pronged strategy of NFAP to manage the forests in a sustainable manner has very little impact in the State because of the very low potency of the doses applied. There is no doubt that for arresting the declining trend of the thick

green foliage, the five-pronged strategy of NFAP, namely (i) protection of existing forest resources (ii) increasing the productivity of forests, (iii) reducing the demand for forest products, (iv) expanding the existing forest areas and (v) strengthening the policy and institutional framework has to be launched vigorously and actively.

8.26 Afforestation and plantations in the state, apart from the main objective of preserving and increasing green foliage have to aim at (i) fuelwood supply to the rural areas (ii) small timber supply (iii) fodder supply (iv) protection of agricultural land and soil (v) supplementation of food supply, particularly for the tribals and (vi) creation of recreation forestry; for becoming a peoples' programme. If these are aimed at and propagated, whatever may be the nomenclature, people will be interested and attracted to plant and preserve trees which ultimately help in neutralising threats to existing flora and fauna, maintaining biological diversity, conservation of fragile ecosystems, preventing degradation of environment, etc. In this background, the Commission consider it appropriate to involve the Panchayati Raj Institutions in a bigger way in the plantation programmes of the State including rejuvenation of degraded forests. The Panchayati Raj Institutions can help the economy grow in a more meaningful manner by taking up peoples' plantation programmes comprising – (i) Avenue Plantation (ii) Backyard Plantation (iii) Kitchen Garden Plantation (iv) Plantation of fruit bearing trees in degraded forests and waste land (v) Fuel-wood or energy plantations (vi) Institutional Plantations and (vii) Recreation forestry.

8.27 Under Avenue Plantations forest species suitable to prevent soil erosion including some fruit bearing trees like mango, jamun, fig, wood-apple etc may be taken up. Backyard plantation and Institutional Plantations should be of fruit-bearing species only including mango, jack-fruit, co-conut, sapeta, lychee, orange, lemon, custard-apple, guava, bael and the like. Kitchen garden plantation should cover plantain, banana, drumstick (Sajana), Papeya and the like. Such plantation will supplement food and nutrition requirement of the society and may also help in supplementing family income.

8.28 The Commission recommend to take up large scale plantation of fruit-bearing trees in the degraded forests, bald hills, mountain valleys, waste lands, community lands, vacant lands at the village-sites, riverside lands embankments and virtually wherever possible, so that the people and the society, the starving and semi-starving masses, the tribals and the primitives who live in the nooks and corners of the forest, get the benefit of fruits. We should not forget the fact that the tribals and the primitives have lost their easy access to their 'food-store' in the forests because of massive deforestation. The village children no more get opportunity to enjoy the crisp and crunchy half-ripe fruit from the branches of the trees in the topes and village forests. If these can be restored, the society as well as the individual will be benefited.

8.29 Timber Plantation / Block Plantation is being taken care of or should be properly taken care of by the line departments about which we do not have to say anything here. Regarding fuel plantation, which is a part of social forestry, the Commission think that the PRIs being close to the people and society have to come forward to supplement the efforts of the line departments. Fuel-wood plantations, wherever possible, depending upon availability of land and water, should be taken up as a special venture of the PRIs and as a remunerative scheme, from which they can also generate considerable internal revenue.

8.30 The Plantation Programme suggested above should consist of (a) assessment of requirement of various species of seedlings sufficiently ahead of the plantation season (b) raising of seedlings (c) Pre-plantation preparation of road-side and other lands (d) motivating people for backyard and kitchen plantations (e) distribution of seedlings, sale/supply of manure etc and finally (f) actual planting and post-planting care. Avenue plantations should be taken up by the Grama Panchayats by meeting the entire cost involved. The G.Ps should be entrusted with the plantation work while planning and supervision may be by the Samiti. For backyard plantation, kitchen garden plantation and institutional plantations the seedlings should be supplied by the concerned G.Ps free of cost while all other cost should be the responsibility of the beneficiary. Fuel-wood or energy plantation should be the responsibility of the G.Ps and they should bear the entire cost involved. Suitable varieties like subabul may be planted for fodder purpose. A gestation period of 5 years may be provided in schemes for the energy plantations to yield returns.

8.31 Plantations of fruit bearing trees in the degraded forests should be taken up directly by the Panchayat Samiti with the help of Grama Panchayats, Village youths, SHGs, Mahila Samitis and

Schools by meeting all the expenses. Plantation of fruit bearing trees in selected waste land, community land, village sites, river-sides etc should be the responsibility of the villagers for which they have to be motivated and organised through village youths, Self-Help Groups, Mahila Samities etc. Seedlings required should however, be supplied free of cost by the G.Ps. Some of these in some selected pockets can be developed as recreation forestry i.e. picnic spots or leisure-spots.

8.32 The Commission recommend for devolution of an amount of Rs.34.31 crore per year i.e. a total amount of Rs.171.55 crore during the 5 years of Award period for such plantations purpose to the Panchayat Samities and G.Ps. as follows:

<i>(Amount in Crore)</i>			
Sl.	Description	For one year	For five years
i.	To 6234 G.Ps at the rate of Rs.50,000/- per G.P. per year.	31.17	155.85
ii.	To 314 P.Ss at the rate of Rs.1.00 lakh per P.S. per year	3.14	15.70
Total		34.31	171.55

8.33 Plantation is a continuing programme. Once trees are planted, continuity in watch and ward and watering etc have to be maintained till they grow to a safe height. Hence, the funds provided should be utilised and plantations taken up in a most planned manner. Detailed schemes covering maintenance for at least 3 years should be prepared through the Line Department officials before the works are taken up.

HERBAL / MEDICINAL PLANTS

8.34 Preservation and cultivation of herbal/medicinal plants can be developed as a means for treatment of unemployment and debility in financial health of the State. It can lead to fuller utilization of the currently underutilized land resource of the State and to the fulfilment of the vision of utilizing

every inch of land,
every drop of water, and
every minute of manpower.

8.35 The National Medicinal Plants Board set up by Government of India to ensure availability of medicinal plants and to coordinate matters relating to their development and sustainable use and the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare have identified 45 varieties of medicinal plants (as per list enclosed), for commercial farming, falling into the following seven categories:

1. Hedge plants (also commercial crops) Example – Baigaba, Manjuati, Kumkum, Babul etc.
2. Medicinal Plants (Tree Species) – Neem, Karanja, Bel, Arjuna, Ashoka etc.
3. Shrub Species: Arakha, Chitrak, Dudura etc.
4. Herb Species: Sunamukhee, Guduchi, Gudmari, Pippali, Aswagandha, Anla, Harida and Bahada, etc.
5. Short duration Agro-forestry: Bamboo, Subabul, Sajana etc.
6. Aromatic Plants: Lemon grass, Basil, Gandhasunthi etc.
7. Spices: Tej patra, Dalchin, Labang, Golmirch etc.

8.36 Financial assistance is available from the Board for bankable, viable projects with MoU between growers and buyers, upto 30% of the project cost, subject to a ceiling of Rs.9.00 lakhs per project. The Medicinal Plants Board also invites offers on an annual basis for supply and/or purchase of the following medicinal plants in the form of crude drugs.

SL.	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
1.	Ashwagandha	Withania somnifera
2.	Alees	Aconitum heterophyllum
3.	Bhumi amiaki	Phyllanthus fraternus, P. amarus, P. niruri
4.	Bhahmi	Bacopa monieri
5.	Chirata	Swertia chirata
6.	Gudmar	Gymnema sylvestris
7.	Jatamansi	Nardostachya Jatamansi

SL.	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
8.	Kuth	Saussurea costus (=S.lappa)
9.	Kutki	Picrorhiza kurroa
10.	Makoy	Solanum nigrum
11.	Musali	Chlorophytum arundinaceum
12.	Pushkarmool	Inula racemosa
13.	Sarpgandha	Rauvolfia serpentina
14.	Shatavari	Asparagus racemosus
15.	Vai Vidang	Embelia ribes
16.	Vatsnabh (Vish)	Aconitu, ferox/A.chasmanthum

8.37 The following types of idle land resources can be utilised to develop these plantations with the help of idle rural manpower to generate employment and income.

1. Government waste and fallow land.
2. Denuded forestland.
3. Abandoned/unutilized farm lands of Government.
4. Unused land of autonomous bodies/Universities/Corporate Houses.
5. Vacant embankments of irrigation projects.
6. Vacant space on the side of roads and railway lines.
7. Arid gochar land without vegetation.
8. Sandcast/ swampy lands.
9. Unused barren lands in the ayacut of unsuccessful irrigation projects.
10. Surplus space of Government/non-Government, educational or other institutions.

8.38 Clusters of cottage / SSI units can be developed for processing the medicinal plants, herbs in the following manner with KVIC funding:

- a) Extraction of oils – Lemongrass, Tulsi, Basil.
- b) Making herbal extracts.
- c) Preparing specific ayurvedic/allopathic formulations.
- d) Extraction of juice/powder for cosmetics use (Alo Vera – Gheekuanri)
- e) Solvent extraction –
- f) Biotech units for acids/tannin/herbal extracts.
- g) Preparation of organic dyestuff.

8.39 There is a high internal as well as global demand for herbs/medicinal plants, particularly for safed musli, Aloe vera, Vanilla, Jatropha curcas (Baigaba) Senna (Sunamukhi) etc. The return from Aloe vera has been estimated to be Rs.30, 000.00 to Rs.35, 000.00 per acre. Some of these varieties (like Jatropha) can be successfully grown in wastelands.

8.40 Medicinal plants and Agro-forestry projects can be taken up by the Grama Panchayats, Self Help Groups (SHGs) with assistance from Government and NGOs for the economic benefit of the community in general and as a means of income generation for the poor in particular. Licensing Fees can be levied on Collecting Agents from growers to increase GP's income. Licensing Fees can also be levied on the processing units in the Cottage/SSI Sector for augmenting the revenue of the GP's.

8.41 The Commission recommend a grant of Rs.90.00 lakhs @ Rs.3.00 lakhs to each Zilla Parishad, each year, to be spent on a Medicinal Plant / Agro-forestry Project in one G.P each year. The Z.P. should provide assistance for project preparation, availing of assistance from National Medicinal Plants Board, proper implementation of the Project, MoU for sale to buyers, and consolidation & improvement of the scheme in subsequent years, based on the appraisal of the performance during the previous years.

LIST OF MEDICINAL PLANTS / TREES SUGGESTED FOR CULTIVATION BY THE CENTRAL
SCHEME FOR CULTIVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MEDICINAL PLANTS IMPLEMENTED BY
THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE
(Cir.No.Z-18020/10/95-MP Cell., Dated August'1995)

Sl.	Botanical Name	Common Name
1.	<i>Aconitum chasmanthum</i> Stapf ex Holmes.	Vatsanabh
2.	<i>Aconitum heterophyllum</i> Wall.	Ativisha
3.	<i>Aconitum napellus</i> Linn.	Monk's Hood
4.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> Corr.	Bilva (Bael)
5.	<i>Anacyclus pyrethrum</i> DC.	Aqarqarha
6.	<i>Arnica montana</i> Linn.	Leopard's Bane
7.	<i>Asparacu recemosusu</i> Willd.	Shatavari
8.	<i>Asparagus adscendens</i> Roxb.	Safed Musali
9.	<i>Carum carvi</i> Linn.	Krishnajirak (Kalajira)
10.	<i>Celastrus paniculatus</i> Willd.	Jyotishmati
11.	<i>Commiphora mukul</i> (Hook ex Stock) Engl.	Guggulu
12.	<i>Convolvulus scammonia</i> Linn.	Saqmonia
13.	<i>Coptis teeta</i> Wall.	Mamiran
14.	<i>Crocus sativus</i> Linn.	Kesara
15.	<i>Desmodium gangeticum</i> DC.	Salparni (Salaparani)
16.	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> Linn.	Yastimadhu
17.	<i>Cmelina aroborea</i> Linn.	Gambhari
18.	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> R. Br.	Anantmool (Anantamoola)
19.	<i>Hydrastis Canadensis</i> Linn.	Golden Seal
20.	<i>Illicium verum</i> Hook f.	Badiyan Khatai
21.	<i>Mesua ferrea</i> Linn.	Nagkesare (Nageswara)
22.	<i>Myristica fragrans</i> Houtt.	Jatiphala (Jaiphala)
23.	<i>Nardostachys jatamansi</i> DC.	Jatamansi
24.	<i>Onosma bracteatum</i> Wall.	Gaozaban
25.	<i>Oroxylim indicum</i> Vent.	Syonak
26.	<i>Picrohiza kurroa</i> Royle.	Kukti
27.	<i>Pilocarpus jaborandi</i> Holm.	Jaborandi
28.	<i>Piper longum</i> Linn.	Pippali
29.	<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i> Linn.	Mastagi Roomi
30.	<i>Pluchea lanceolata</i> Oilver & Hiern.	Rasna
31.	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> Linn.	Chitrak
32.	a) <i>Premna integrifolia</i> Linn. b) <i>Premna micronata</i> Roxb.	Agnimanth (Gandhana)
33.	<i>Saraca indica</i> Linn.	Ashok
34.	<i>Saussurea lappa</i> c.B. Clarke	Kushtha
35.	<i>Senecio lieneraria</i>	Dusti Miller
36.	<i>Smilax china</i> Linn.	Chobchini
37.	<i>Stereospenmun suaveolens</i> DC.	Patola
38.	<i>Swertia chirata</i> Ruch-Ham.	Chirayatha
39.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> W & A	Arjuna
40.	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd) Miers.	Guduchi
41.	<i>Uraria picta</i> Desv.	Prishniparni
42.	<i>Valleriana wallichii</i> DC.	Tagar
43.	<i>Viburnum opulus</i> Linn.	Grandberry Highbush
44.	<i>Viola serpens</i> Wall	Banafsha
45.	<i>Zizyphus sativa</i> Gaertn.	Unnab

WELFARE OF THE PHYSICALLY & MENTALLY RETARDED

"Swaraj is to be for all, including the farmer but emphatically including the maimed, the blind, the starving, toiling millions" (Mahatma Gandhi----1930)

8.42 Disabled persons, suffering from physical or mental disability, constitute the most vulnerable section of our society. They suffer through their life, due to poverty of their parents who fail to provide the required facilities for their upkeep, education, training and rehabilitation; and also due to absence of humaneness in the attitude of their kith & kin & the society at large.

8.43 Disability as per The Persons With Disabilities Act, 1995 (PWD Act) means:

- i. Blindness (including low vision)
- ii. Leprosy-cured (Loss of sensation & deformity preventing normal economic activity and gainful occupation)
- iii. Hearing impairment (should include speech impairment, though not mentioned in the Act.)
- iv. Locomotor Disability (including cerebral palsy)
- v. Mental retardation (arrested / incomplete mind development with sub-normality of intelligence), and
- vi. Mental and illness (other than retardation)

8.44 As per 2001 Census in India, 2.13% of the population i.e. about 2,19,06,769 persons are disabled both physically and mentally. In Orissa, 2.78% of State's population suffers from some kind of physical and mental disability, which may be congenital, acquired or result of the process of aging. Thus 10,21,335 persons are said to be disabled in the State as per Census Report, 2001. Such disability comes broadly under the following categories:

- (i) Sight
- (ii) Speech
- (iii) Hearing
- (iv) Movement
- (v) Mental

- (i) Sight: A person who cannot see at all (has no perception even of sun light or has no vision even with the help of spectacles) will be treated as visually disabled. A person with proper vision only in one eye but cannot see anything with the other eye will also be treated as visually challenged. A person with blurred or low vision will also be treated as visually disabled.
- (ii) Speech: A person has speech disability, if he / she is dumb. Dumbness might be from the birth or might have been acquired afterwards. Similarly, a person whose speech cannot be understood by a listener of normal comprehension and hearing shall be considered to have speech disability. Persons who stammer but whose speech is comprehensible will not come under the disabled category.
- (iii) Hearing: A person who cannot hear at all or can hear only loud sound will be considered as having hearing disability. A person who is able to hear using hearing aid will not come under disabled category. A person, who cannot hear through one ear even if his / her other ear is functioning normally, shall be considered having hearing disability.
- (iv) Movement: A person who lacks limbs or is unable to use the limbs normally will be considered as having movement disability. Normally Polio patients come under this category and those who have lost their hands and legs in accident or otherwise are to be considered as having movement disability. Absence of a part of limbs like a finger or a toe will not be considered as disability. However, absence of all the fingers or toes or thumbs will make a person disabled. If any part of the body is deformed, the person will also be treated as disabled. A person who cannot move will also be treated as disabled. A person who cannot move on his / her own or without the aid of another person or without aid of stick or crutches shall be treated as disabled in movement. If he /she is unable to move or lift or pick up any small articles placed near him / her, he / she is disabled. A person who may not be able to move normally because of problems of joints like arthritis and has to invariably limp while moving will also be considered to have movement disability.
- (v) Mental: A person who lacks comprehension appropriate to his / her age is considered as mentally challenged. Mentally retarded and insane persons are treated as mentally disabled. A mentally disabled person generally depends on his / her family members for performing daily routine.

8.45 Each disabled child is different and is to be helped most by approaches and activities that are lovingly adapted to his / her specific abilities and needs. Instead of adopting tortuous techniques to force a disabled to fit into the mold of the normal, a transformed culture which is kinder, more just and more sane is to be nurtured, that would take care of the disabled and free them from an unkind, unfair and unreasonable social structure. Instead of applying exercises, lessons, braces, aids incorrectly,

painfully and harmfully, an imaginative, adventurous, thoughtful and playful approach is necessary to treat and build a disabled to develop his / her latent faculty and confidence. To help integration of a disabled into a compassionate and fair society should be the mission of every Local Body, urban or rural.

8.46 Disabled persons have a right to enjoy equal opportunities with others and enjoy full participation in the Society. The Persons With Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights & Full Participation) Act, 1995 provides for prevention & early detection, education, employment, provision of aids & appliances and non-discrimination relating to disabled persons coming under different categories. It entrusts responsibility to appropriate Governments & Local Bodies to take up various Schemes & Programmes for prevention as well as early detection, training and rehabilitation, education & employment, affirmative action in regard to supply of aids & appliances & land for preferential allotment for certain purposes and last but not least, for non-discrimination in public places and transport, in employment & built-in environment (facilities for the disabled like ramps specially designed toilets, earmarked parking etc)

8.47 As a part of affirmative action in favour of disabled persons, Government of India have also recently enacted "The National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 2000, "providing for the constitution of a National Trust with a Corpus of Rs.100.00 crores, to be augmented with donations, gifts, benefactions & bequests from persons, organizations or corporate bodies, for providing assistance to persons suffering from these disabilities. The Trust will uphold the rights, promote development and safeguard the interests of persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disability and their families.

8.48 As per 2001 Census, State & district-wise figures of disabled persons by sex (male, female) & residence (rural, urban) are furnished below in Table No-8-A

Table No. 8 A
Distribution of the Disabled by Sex and Residence (ORISSA)

Name of the Districts	Residence	Total Population			Total Disabled Population			% of Disabled Population		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
ORISSA	Total	36804660	18660570	18144090	1021335	568914	452421	2.78%	3.05%	2.49%
ORISSA	Rural	31287422	15748970	15538452	877709	485418	392291	2.81%	3.08%	2.52%
ORISSA	Urban	5517238	2911600	2605638	143626	83496	60130	2.60%	2.87%	2.31%
Bargarh *	Total	1346336	681500	664836	42135	23303	18832	3.13%	3.42%	2.83%
Bargarh *	Rural	1242795	627986	614809	38832	21403	17429	3.12%	3.41%	2.83%
Bargarh *	Urban	103541	53514	50027	3303	1900	1403	3.19%	3.55%	2.80%
Jharsuguda *	Total	509716	261941	247775	15300	8293	7007	3.00%	3.17%	2.83%
Jharsuguda *	Rural	323831	163985	159846	10824	5749	5075	3.34%	3.51%	3.17%
Jharsuguda *	Urban	185885	97956	87929	4476	2544	1932	2.41%	2.60%	2.20%
Sambalpur	Total	935613	475122	460491	28283	15567	12716	3.02%	3.28%	2.76%
Sambalpur	Rural	681835	343182	338653	21340	11664	9676	3.13%	3.40%	2.86%
Sambalpur	Urban	253778	131940	121838	6943	3903	3040	2.74%	2.96%	2.50%
Debagarh *	Total	274108	138408	135700	9892	5670	4222	3.61%	4.10%	3.11%
Debagarh *	Rural	254012	127890	126122	9297	5335	3962	3.66%	4.17%	3.14%
Debagarh *	Urban	20096	10518	9578	595	335	260	2.96%	3.19%	2.71%
Sundargarh	Total	1830673	935601	895072	41465	22736	18729	2.27%	2.43%	2.09%
Sundargarh	Rural	1201479	602578	598901	28391	15083	13308	2.36%	2.50%	2.22%
Sundargarh	Urban	629194	333023	296171	13074	7653	5421	2.08%	2.30%	1.83%
Kendujhar	Total	1561990	790036	771954	34728	19197	15531	2.22%	2.43%	2.01%
Kendujhar	Rural	1348967	678455	670512	29924	16521	13403	2.22%	2.44%	2.00%
Kendujhar	Urban	213023	111581	101442	4804	2676	2128	2.26%	2.40%	2.10%
Mayurbhanj	Total	2223456	1123200	1100256	54661	29080	25581	2.46%	2.59%	2.33%
Mayurbhanj	Rural	2067756	1041057	1026699	51067	26960	24107	2.47%	2.59%	2.35%
Mayurbhanj	Urban	155700	82143	73557	3594	2120	1474	2.31%	2.58%	2.00%
Baleshwar	Total	2024508	1036511	987997	53752	30885	22867	2.66%	2.98%	2.31%
Baleshwar	Rural	1804140	921740	882400	48455	27783	20672	2.69%	3.01%	2.34%

Name of the Districts	Residence	Total Population			Total Disabled Population			% of Disabled Population		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Baleswar	Urban	220368	114771	105597	5297	3102	2195	2.40%	2.70%	2.08%
Bhadrak *	Total	1333749	675642	658107	44271	25427	18844	3.32%	3.76%	2.86%
Bhadrak *	Rural	1192678	602681	589997	40146	23045	17101	3.37%	3.82%	2.90%
Bhadrak *	Urban	141071	72961	68110	4125	2382	1743	2.92%	3.26%	2.56%
Kendrapara *	Total	1302005	646438	655567	37408	21266	16142	2.87%	3.29%	2.46%
Kendrapara *	Rural	1227868	608380	619488	35332	20085	15247	2.88%	3.30%	2.46%
Kendrapara *	Urban	74137	38058	36079	2076	1181	895	2.80%	3.10%	2.48%
Jagatsinghapur *	Total	1057629	538881	518748	27161	15701	11460	2.57%	2.91%	2.21%
Jagatsinghapur *	Rural	953180	480442	472738	24629	14160	10469	2.58%	2.95%	2.21%
Jagatsinghapur *	Urban	104449	58439	46010	2532	1541	991	2.42%	2.64%	2.15%
Cuttack	Total	2341094	1414558	926536	65567	37936	27631	2.80%	2.68%	2.98%
Cuuttack	Rural	1699964	1072368	627596	49033	27965	21068	2.88%	2.61%	3.36%
Cuttack	Urban	641130	342190	298940	16534	9971	6563	2.58%	2.91%	2.20%
Jajapur *	Total	1624341	823747	800594	51730	30160	21570	3.18%	3.66%	2.69%
Jajapur *	Rural	1551361	785443	765918	49418	28725	20693	3.19%	3.66%	2.70%
Jajapur *	Urban	72980	38304	34676	2312	1435	877	3.17%	3.75%	2.53%
Dhenkanal	Total	1066878	544001	522877	29188	16850	12338	2.74%	3.10%	2.36%
Dhenkanal	Rural	973964	495078	478886	26615	15281	11334	2.73%	3.09%	2.37%
Dhenkanal	Urban	92914	48923	43991	2573	1569	1004	2.77%	3.21%	2.28%
Anugul *	Total	1140003	587234	552769	29559	16854	12705	2.59%	2.87%	2.30%
Anugul *	Rural	981587	501368	480219	25787	14602	11185	2.63%	2.91%	2.33%
Anugul *	Urban	158416	85866	72550	3772	2252	1520	2.38%	2.62%	2.10%
Nayagarh *	Total	864516	446177	418339	23799	13713	10086	2.75%	3.07%	2.41%
Nayagarh *	Rural	827450	426794	400656	22800	13117	9683	2.76%	3.07%	2.42%
Nayagarh *	Urban	37066	19383	17683	999	596	403	2.70%	3.07%	2.28%
Khordha *	Total	1877395	986886	890509	62526	36295	26231	3.33%	3.68%	2.95%
Khordha *	Rural	1071689	543490	528199	37650	21406	16244	3.51%	3.94%	3.08%
Khordha *	Urban	805706	443396	362310	24876	14889	9987	3.09%	3.36%	2.76%
Puri	Total	1502682	763389	739293	57083	31965	25118	3.80%	4.19%	3.40%
Puri	Rural	1298654	657199	641455	51075	28546	22529	3.93%	4.34%	3.51%
Puri	Urban	204028	106190	97838	6008	3419	2589	2.94%	3.22%	2.65%
Ganjam	Total	3160635	1581986	1578649	93197	50122	43075	2.95%	3.17%	2.73%
Ganjam	Rural	2604276	1295086	1309190	78504	41884	36620	3.01%	3.23%	2.80%
Ganjam	Urban	556359	286900	269459	14693	8238	6455	2.64%	2.87%	2.40%
Gajapati *	Total	518837	255423	263414	13489	6921	6568	2.60%	2.71%	2.49%
Gajapati *	Rural	465949	228862	237087	12495	6367	6128	2.68%	2.78%	2.58%
Gajapati *	Urban	52888	26561	26327	994	554	440	1.88%	2.09%	1.67%
Kandhamal	Total	648201	322799	325402	18030	9956	8074	2.78%	3.08%	2.48%
Kandhamal	Rural	604107	299929	304178	16511	9092	7419	2.73%	3.03%	2.44%
Kandhamal	Urban	44094	22870	21224	1519	864	655	3.44%	3.78%	3.09%
Baudh *	Total	373372	188155	185217	10086	5553	4533	2.70%	2.95%	2.45%
Baudh *	Rural	355347	178849	176498	9669	5317	4352	2.72%	2.97%	2.47%
Baudh *	Urban	18025	9306	8719	417	236	181	2.31%	2.54%	2.08%
Sonapur *	Total	541835	275601	266234	13431	7604	5827	2.48%	2.76%	2.19%
Sonapur *	Rural	501767	254805	246962	12551	7092	5459	2.50%	2.78%	2.21%
Sonapur *	Urban	40068	20796	19272	880	512	368	2.20%	2.46%	1.91%
Balangir	Total	1337194	673985	663209	32006	17287	14719	2.39%	2.56%	2.22%
Balangir	Rural	1182871	594182	588689	28563	15288	13275	2.41%	2.57%	2.26%
Balangir	Urban	154323	79803	74520	3443	1999	1444	2.23%	2.50%	1.94%
Nuapada *	Total	530690	264396	266294	13696	7232	6464	2.58%	2.74%	2.43%
Nuapada *	Rural	500652	249146	251506	12866	6770	6096	2.57%	2.72%	2.42%

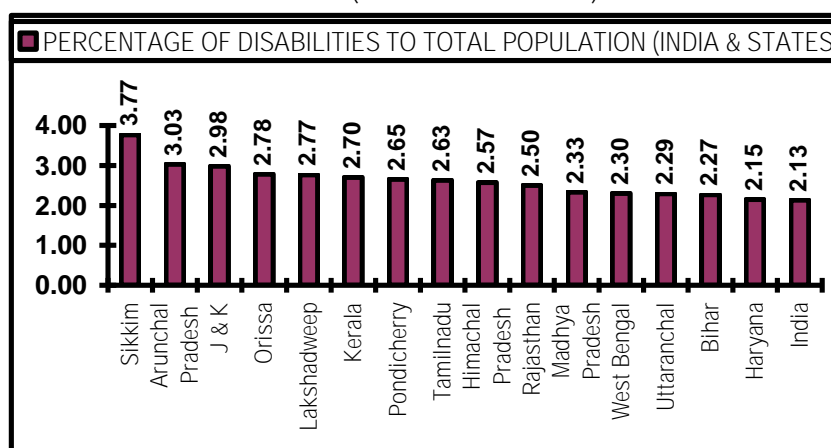
Name of the Districts	Residence	Total Population			Total Disabled Population			% of Disabled Population		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Nuapada *	Urban	30038	15250	14788	830	462	368	2.76%	3.03%	2.49%
Kalahandi	Total	1335494	667526	667968	32421	17450	14971	2.43%	2.61%	2.24%
Kalahandi	Rural	1235275	615612	619663	30025	16096	13929	2.43%	2.61%	2.25%
Kalahandi	Urban	100219	51914	48305	2396	1354	1042	2.39%	2.61%	2.16%
Rayagada *	Total	831109	409792	421317	20605	10520	10085	2.48%	2.57%	2.39%
Rayagada *	Rural	715702	351158	364544	17769	8998	8771	2.48%	2.56%	2.41%
Rayagada *	Urban	115407	58634	56773	2836	1522	1314	2.46%	2.60%	2.31%
Nabarangapur *	Total	1025766	515162	510604	28104	14966	13138	2.74%	2.91%	2.57%
Nabarangapur *	Rural	966496	484413	482083	26050	13877	12173	2.70%	2.86%	2.53%
Nabarangapur *	Urban	59270	30749	28521	2054	1089	965	3.47%	3.54%	3.38%
Koraput	Total	1180637	590743	589894	26625	14360	12265	2.26%	2.43%	2.08%
Koraput	Rural	982188	488975	493213	21757	11630	10127	2.22%	2.38%	2.05%
Koraput	Urban	198449	101768	96681	4868	2730	2138	2.45%	2.68%	2.21%
Malkangiri *	Total	504198	252507	251691	11137	6045	5092	2.21%	2.39%	2.02%
Malkangiri *	Rural	469582	234614	234968	10334	5577	4757	2.20%	2.38%	2.02%
Malkangiri *	Urban	34616	17893	16723	803	468	335	2.32%	2.62%	2.00%

Inter State comparison of the disabled persons is also furnished in Table No-8 B.

Table No. 8 B
PERCENTAGE OF DISABILITIES TO TOTAL POPULATION (INDIA & STATES)

Sikkim	3.77
Arunchal Pradesh	3.03
J & K	2.98
Orissa	2.78
Lakshadweep	2.77
Kerala	2.70
Pondicherry	2.65
Tamilnadu	2.63
Himachal Pradesh	2.57
Rajasthan	2.50
Madhya Pradesh	2.33
West Bengal	2.30
Uttaranchal	2.29
Bihar	2.27
Haryana	2.15
India	2.13

(Chart on Table – 8 B)



8.49 It may be seen there from that in Orissa, the total no. of disabled persons is nearly six times more in rural area than in urban area. Besides, in regard to percentage of disabled persons to total population, Orissa has a percentage of 2.78, which is well above the national average of 2.13.

8.50 The State Government has made a preliminary survey of block-wise distribution of disabled persons under different categories in the year 2003 with the help of Anganwadi Workers. The results of this survey are given in Table-8 C.

Table No. 8 C
Block-wise Distribution of Disabled Persons (Mentally Handicapped)

Sl	Block	Mental Retardation Category								
		Mentally Retarded			Cerebral Palsy			Spastic		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
ANGUL										
1	ANGUL	86	38	124	25	12	37	2	0	2
2	ATHAMALLIK	31	22	53	1	5	6	3	1	4
3	BANARPAL	48	22	70	9	3	12	11	7	18
4	CHENDIPADA	92	51	143	36	15	51	4	3	7
5	KANHIA	65	43	108	15	13	28	2	1	3
6	KISHORNAGAR	15	9	24	2	1	3	0	0	0
7	PALLAHARA	55	23	78	12	12	24	9	1	10
8	TALCHER	77	40	117	3	3	6	5	5	10
	TOTAL	469	248	717	103	64	167	36	18	54
BALASORE										
1	BAHANAGA	91	55	146	26	11	37	13	9	22
2	BALASORE	119	81	200	39	21	60	7	11	18
3	BALIAPAL	166	97	263	39	28	67	14	8	22
4	BASTA	120	64	184	46	36	82	21	1	22
5	BHOGRAI	251	148	399	78	74	152	6	20	26
6	JALESWAR	88	73	161	42	20	62	7	11	18
7	KHAIRA	89	69	158	42	18	60	8	5	13
8	NILAGIRI	81	55	136	16	17	33	5	11	16
9	OUPADA	72	58	130	20	6	26	2	2	4
10	REMUNA	119	83	202	41	22	63	10	5	15
11	SIMULIA	75	37	112	4	2	6	2	2	4
12	SORO	106	45	151	27	18	45	2	3	5
	TOTAL	1377	865	2242	420	273	693	97	88	185
BARAGARH										
1	AMBABHONA	29	25	54	23	10	33	15	6	21
2	ATTABIRA	60	39	99	35	38	73	6	5	11
3	BARGARH	71	53	124	36	17	53	0	4	4
4	BARPALLI	34	31	65	17	3	20	4	2	6
5	BHATLI	44	44	88	65	61	126	43	23	66
6	BHEDEN	80	37	117	1	0	1	0	0	0
7	BIJEPUR	33	34	67	23	20	43	33	20	53
8	GAISILET	24	15	39	3	2	5	1	0	1
9	JHARBANDH	23	25	48	2	2	4	2	2	4
10	PADAMPUR	51	39	90	23	17	40	0	0	0
11	PAIKMAL	34	15	49	23	19	42	2	6	8
12	SOHELA	68	52	120	17	7	24	4	2	6
	TOTAL	551	409	960	268	196	464	110	70	180
BHADRAK										

Sl	Block	Mental Retardation Category								
		Mentally Retarded			Cerebral Palsy			Spastic		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	BASUDEBPUR	21	2	23	1	5	6	0	0	0
2	BHADRAK	122	48	170	35	23	58	21	13	34
3	BHANDARIPOKHARI	119	67	186	27	13	40	5	4	9
4	BONTH	87	53	140	27	18	45	12	4	16
5	CHANDBALI	141	93	234	59	21	80	25	16	41
6	DHAMNAGAR	175	102	277	42	30	72	19	10	29
7	TIHIDI	110	69	179	31	12	43	38	10	48
TOTAL		775	434	1209	222	122	344	120	57	177
BOLANGIR										
1	AGALPUR	101	84	185	29	13	42	19	13	32
2	BANGOMUNDA	82	72	154	13	13	26	6	7	13
3	BELPADA	48	37	85	17	17	34	16	7	23
4	BOLANGIR	35	40	75	13	14	27	3	4	7
5	DEOGAON	57	38	95	4	9	13	2	5	7
6	GUDVELLA	13	19	32	10	6	16	3	2	5
7	KHAPRAKHOL	23	27	50	10	13	23	11	13	24
8	LOISINGA	61	41	102	27	35	62	12	11	23
9	MURIBAHAL	25	25	50	16	11	27	7	6	13
10	PATANAGARH	67	61	128	2	7	9	1	2	3
11	PUINTALA	36	22	58	7	2	9	3	2	5
12	SAINTALA	52	35	87	8	9	17	4	6	10
13	TUREIKELA	11	15	26	23	23	46	5	6	11
TOTAL		611	516	1127	179	172	351	92	84	176
BOUDH										
1	BOUDH	59	46	105	10	10	20	3	1	4
2	HARBHANGA	62	35	97	24	12	36	8	1	9
3	KANTAMAL	75	62	137	28	21	49	16	10	26
TOTAL		196	143	339	62	43	105	27	12	39
CUTTACK										
1	ATHAGARH	74	45	119	21	11	32	7	11	18
2	BANKI	94	40	134	39	19	58	2	3	5
3	BARAMBA	134	80	214	38	14	52	10	3	13
4	BARANGA	49	36	85	69	44	113	0	3	3
5	CUTTACK SADAR	153	79	232	65	23	88	23	4	27
6	DAMPADA (BANKI)	50	27	77	34	25	59	0	0	0
7	KANTAPARA	119	77	196	35	26	61	4	3	7
8	MAHANGA	80	51	131	29	14	43	7	0	7
9	NARSINGHPUR	84	50	134	28	23	51	5	3	8
10	NIALI	102	61	163	63	30	93	20	20	40
11	NISCHINTAKOLI	150	91	241	39	19	58	7	7	14
12	SALIPUR	87	75	162	36	27	63	11	14	25
13	TANGI	103	64	167	56	31	87	13	15	28
14	TIGIRIA	76	37	113	17	6	23	5	0	5
TOTAL		1355	813	2168	569	312	881	114	86	200
DEOGARH										
1	BARKOTE	78	58	136	11	4	15	4	4	8
2	REAMAL	58	33	91	23	9	32	11	1	12
3	TILEIBANI	44	29	73	14	8	22	1	2	3
TOTAL		180	120	300	48	21	69	16	7	23
DHENKANAL										
1	BHUBAN	112	67	179	16	6	22	9	6	15

Sl	Block	Mental Retardation Category								
		Mentally Retarded			Cerebral Palsy			Spastic		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2	DHENKANAL	129	85	214	24	15	39	2	3	5
3	GONDIA	103	51	154	11	4	15	5	2	7
4	HINDOL	83	53	136	47	23	70	6	9	15
5	KAMAKHYANAGAR	110	72	182	16	15	31	22	8	30
6	KANKADAHAD	43	38	81	6	1	7	0	1	1
7	ODAPADA	68	33	101	16	8	24	0	1	1
8	PARAJANG	76	47	123	12	6	18	8	4	12
	TOTAL	724	446	1170	148	78	226	52	34	86
	GAJAPATI									
1	GOSANI	65	47	112	4	5	9	6	5	11
2	GUMMA	43	34	77	7	5	12	0	1	1
3	KASINAGAR	23	21	44	1	0	1	1	0	1
4	MOHANA	75	64	139	6	8	14	0	0	0
5	NUAGADA	25	19	44	1	0	1	4	1	5
6	R-UDAYAGIRI	25	11	36	1	1	2	0	0	0
7	RAYGAD	23	26	49	6	6	12	0	0	0
	TOTAL	279	222	501	26	25	51	11	7	18
	GANJAM									
1	ASKA	87	55	142	65	36	101	11	3	14
2	BEGUNIAPADA	191	100	291	23	14	37	8	11	19
3	BELGUNTHA	135	70	205	28	17	45	6	5	11
4	BHANJANAGAR	128	76	204	19	11	30	1	1	2
5	BUGUDA	52	36	88	21	7	28	10	4	14
6	CHHATRAPUR	76	66	142	23	17	40	4	1	5
7	CHIKITI	40	35	75	14	12	26	10	6	16
8	DHARAKOTE	77	53	130	15	12	27	2	2	4
9	DIGAPAHANDI	115	76	191	24	11	35	5	5	10
10	GANJAM	50	34	84	20	14	34	22	12	34
11	HINJILIKATU	106	65	171	19	9	28	13	4	17
12	JAGANNATHPRASAD	80	71	151	24	20	44	23	14	37
13	KABISURYNAGAR	90	65	155	29	12	41	15	17	32
14	KHALLIKOTE	71	42	113	21	8	29	3	2	5
15	KUKUDAKHANDI	63	42	105	15	10	25	8	4	12
16	PATRAPUR	78	55	133	3	1	4	1	5	6
17	POLASARA	155	87	242	29	16	45	2		2
18	PURUSOTTAMPUR	154	70	224	53	18	71	7	8	15
19	RANGELUNDA	114	70	184	26	21	47	9	15	24
20	SANAKHEMUNDI	149	102	251	23	22	45	7	11	18
21	SERGARH	55	27	82	11	7	18	1		1
22	SORADA	134	84	218	20	15	35	8	3	11
	TOTAL	2200	1381	3581	525	310	835	176	133	309
	JAGATSINGPUR									
1	BALIKUDA	170	88	258	56	33	89	40	31	71
2	BIRIDI	124	88	212	46	31	77	8	7	15
3	ERSAMA	189	129	318	35	27	62	19	10	29
4	JAGTSINGHPUR	187	116	303	44	23	67	14	9	23
5	KUJANG	223	141	364	43	21	64	26	15	41
6	NAUGAON	108	88	196	37	13	50	10	10	20
7	RAGHUNATHPUR(J)	121	85	206	21	19	40	15	11	26
8	TIRTOL	172	145	317	61	35	96	34	12	46
	TOTAL	1294	880	2174	343	202	545	166	105	271

Sl	Block	Mental Retardation Category								
		Mentally Retarded			Cerebral Palsy			Spastic		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
JAJPUR										
1	BADACHANA	202	98	300	40	41	81	5	4	9
2	BARI	165	76	241	49	46	95	12	7	19
3	BINJHARPUR	111	70	181	68	39	107	21	12	33
4	DANAGADI	68	46	114	22	15	37	4	1	5
5	DASRATHPUR	235	103	338	31	15	46	4	2	6
6	DHARMASALA	173	115	288	52	20	72	11	11	22
7	JAJPUR	126	63	189	47	26	73	11	6	17
8	KOREI	108	70	178	44	36	80	7	10	17
9	RASULPUR	144	71	215	44	30	74	4	0	4
10	SUKINDA	35	35	70	8	5	13	0	2	2
TOTAL		1367	747	2114	405	273	678	79	55	134
JHARSUGUDA										
1	JHARSUGUDA	54	63	117	5	8	13	4	2	6
2	KIRIMIRA	56	47	103	5	6	11	5	0	5
3	KOLABIRA	21	27	48	3	7	10	2	2	4
4	LAIKERA	36	33	69	0	11	11	2	1	3
5	LAKHANPUR	53	76	129	16	0	16	44	33	77
TOTAL		220	246	466	29	32	61	57	38	95
KALAHANDI										
1	BHAWANIPATANA	117	83	200	14	8	22	10	5	15
2	DHARMAGARH	71	43	114	19	12	31	14	9	23
3	GOLAMUNDA	61	51	112	22	30	52	5	10	15
4	JAYAPATANA	55	63	118	15	12	27	0	0	0
5	JUNGARH	26	24	50	0	4	4	2	0	2
6	KALAMPUR	8	6	14	11	8	19	3	0	3
7	KARLAMUNDA	21	8	29	0	1	1	0	0	0
8	KESINGA	75	76	151	21	15	36	4	2	6
9	KOKSARA	73	49	122	16	9	25	2	1	3
10	LANJIGARH	40	26	66	7	5	12	1	0	1
11	M.RAMPUR	43	32	75	9	13	22	16	5	21
12	NARALA	42	32	74	27	39	66	7	8	15
13	TH.RAMPUR	21	13	34	11	10	21	1	2	3
TOTAL		653	506	1159	172	166	338	65	42	107
KANDHAMAL										
1	BALLIGUDA	26	29	55	7	2	9	5	5	10
2	CHAKKAPAD	13	2	15	2	1	3	0	0	0
3	DARINGBADI	41	21	62	18	6	24	9	5	14
4	G.UDAYAGIRI	20	24	44	1	6	7	0	0	0
5	K.NUAGAON	37	35	72	13	8	21	8	6	14
6	KHAJURIPADA	19	15	34	4	6	10	0	2	2
7	KOTAGARH	27	14	41	8	8	16	5	1	6
8	PHIRINGIA	45	41	86	12	13	25	5	6	11
9	PHULBANI	15	15	30	3	3	6	0	0	0
10	RAIKIA	22	13	35	7	9	16	1	0	1
11	TIKKABALI	29	16	45	4	4	8	2	2	4
12	TUMUDIBANDH	13	20	33	8	4	12	0	1	1
TOTAL		307	245	552	87	70	157	35	28	63
KENDRAPARA										
1	AUL	118	70	188	66	40	106	4	5	9
2	DERABISI	159	88	247	65	32	97	10	7	17

Sl	Block	Mental Retardation Category								
		Mentally Retarded			Cerebral Palsy			Spastic		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
3	GARADPUR	95	58	153	20	15	35	8	8	16
4	KENDRAPARA	124	64	188	28	24	52	8	7	15
5	MAHAKALAPARA	101	71	172	76	50	126	8	7	15
6	MARSHAGHAI	95	65	160	31	9	40	13	5	18
7	PATAMUNDAI	124	76	200	48	31	79	21	14	35
8	RAJKANIKA	105	44	149	26	24	50	14	10	24
9	RAJNAGAR	73	57	130	26	26	52	2	1	3
TOTAL		994	593	1587	386	251	637	88	64	152
KEONJHAR										
1	ANANDPUR	40	44	84	20	11	31	5	3	8
2	BANSPAL	41	26	67	19	12	31	6	4	10
3	CHAMPUA	23	6	29	19	15	34	8	4	12
4	GHASIPURA	90	57	147	21	18	39	12	4	16
5	GHATGAON	64	39	103	17	14	31	5	2	7
6	HARICHANDANPUR	55	35	90	20	11	31	2	3	5
7	HATADIHI	89	68	157	42	20	62	9	11	20
8	JHUMPURA	45	27	72	11	7	18	2	1	3
9	JODA	56	44	100	10	9	19	0	0	0
10	KEONJHAR SADAR	88	69	157	25	16	41	6	5	11
11	PATNA	33	26	59	37	25	62	2	0	2
12	SAHARPADA	32	29	61	13	8	21	0	0	0
13	TELKOI	34	16	50	22	15	37	1	5	6
TOTAL		690	486	1176	276	181	457	58	42	100
KHURDA										
1	BALIANTA	177	103	280	58	29	87	10	10	20
2	BALIPATNA	101	60	161	31	14	45	11	14	25
3	BANPUR	246	108	354	48	18	66	41	13	54
4	BEGUNIA	151	92	243	50	25	75	1	0	1
5	BHUBANESWAR	67	50	117	29	6	35	8	4	12
6	BOLAGARH	140	84	224	41	13	54	6	6	12
7	CHILIKA	94	47	141	9	9	18	3	3	6
8	JATNI	123	49	172	11	5	16	12	4	16
9	KHURDA	105	65	170	38	25	63	10	7	17
10	TANGI (KHURDA)	57	30	87	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		1261	688	1949	315	144	459	102	61	163
KORAPUT										
1	BANDHUGAON	33	20	53	8	8	16	7	8	15
2	BOIPARIGUDA	42	35	77	1	4	5	0	0	0
3	BORIGUMMA	38	23	61	9	10	19	1	4	5
4	DASMANTHPUR	57	52	109	7	8	15	8	5	13
5	JEYPORE	47	39	86	13	8	21	2	1	3
6	KORAPUT	48	36	84	15	16	31	16	10	26
7	KOTPAD	42	30	72	12	7	19	5	8	13
8	KUNDRRA	41	35	76	13	8	21	2	1	3
9	LAMATAPUT	35	23	58	4	1	5	1	7	8
10	LAXMIPUR	16	14	30	33	26	59	11	13	24
11	NANDAPUR	35	21	56	4	6	10	4	6	10
12	NARAYANPATNA	36	23	59	2		2	2	0	2
13	POTTANGI	28	28	56	7	4	11	5	2	7
14	SEMILIGUDA	39	35	74	4	3	7	2	0	2
TOTAL		537	414	951	132	109	241	66	65	131

Sl	Block	Mental Retardation Category								
		Mentally Retarded			Cerebral Palsy			Spastic		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
MALKANGIRI										
1	KALIMELA	41	31	72	19	30	49	2	6	8
2	KHAIRPUT	9	6	15	4	3	7	0	0	0
3	KORUKUNDA	43	36	79	8	10	18	9	5	14
4	KUDUMULUGUMA	12	3	15	8	3	11	2	2	4
5	MALKANGIRI	24	23	47	1	1	2	0	0	0
6	MATHILI	31	33	64	19	17	36	6	4	10
7	PODIA	26	13	39	9	4	13	4	6	10
TOTAL		186	145	331	68	68	136	23	23	46
MAYURBHANJ										
1	BAHALDA	38	12	50	8	3	11	1	1	2
2	BANGRIPOSI	32	13	45	5	4	9	1	2	3
3	BARIPADA	17	14	31	1	2	3	0	2	2
4	BARSAHI	54	44	98	7	13	20	8	5	13
5	BETANATI	33	36	69	11	12	23	3	2	5
6	BIJATOLA	27	17	44	1	0	1	0	0	0
7	BISOI	41	45	86	1	0	1	0	0	0
8	GOPABANDHUNAGAR	43	51	94	13	6	19	3	3	6
9	JAMADA	28	20	48	5	5	10	2	1	3
10	JASHIPUR	31	14	45	11	14	25	3	5	8
11	KAPTIPADA	59	39	98	18	3	21	2	3	5
12	KARANJIA	38	21	59	10	8	18	1	2	3
13	KHUNTA	57	41	98	2	0	2	6	2	8
14	KULIANA	7	15	22	5	6	11	1	0	1
15	KUSUMI	41	20	61	6	4	10	2	3	5
16	MORADA	25	35	60	14	10	24	2	3	5
17	RAIRANGPUR	23	15	38	3	3	6	3	3	6
18	RARUAN	30	22	52	7	8	15	2	0	2
19	RASGOVINDPUR	43	34	77	12	5	17	4	2	6
20	SAMAKHUNTA	39	28	67	11	9	20	4	1	5
21	SARASKANA	38	20	58	18	18	36	5	8	13
22	SUKRULI	22	26	48	2	1	3	2	1	3
23	SULIAPADA	75	66	141	24	15	39	2	2	4
24	THAKURMUNDA	19	28	47	7	4	11	2	2	4
25	TIRINGI	19	9	28	7	6	13	1	0	1
26	UDALA	21	14	35	3	2	5	1	5	6
TOTAL		900	699	1599	212	161	373	61	58	119
NOWRANGPUR										
1	CHANDAHANDI	19	15	34	2	2	4	2	6	8
2	DABUGAM	27	28	55	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	JHARIGAON	33	24	57	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	KOSAGUMURA	60	30	90	5	4	9	0	0	0
5	NANDAHANDI	28	10	38	7	6	13	0	0	0
6	NOWRANGPUR	40	42	82	10	12	22	0	0	0
7	PAPADAHANDI	38	33	71	19	13	32	3	1	4
8	RAIGHAR	81	68	149	21	16	37	19	10	29
9	TENTULIKHUNTI(N)	30	21	51	11	12	23	0	0	0
10	UMARKOTE	77	68	145	13	7	20	2	2	4
TOTAL		433	339	772	88	72	160	26	19	45
NAYAGARH										
1	BHAPUR	93	50	143	16	7	23	0	0	0

Sl	Block	Mental Retardation Category								
		Mentally Retarded			Cerebral Palsy			Spastic		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2	DASPALLA	93	58	151	7	6	13	3	6	9
3	GANIA	24	17	41	19	16	35	4	2	6
4	KHANDAPARA	76	49	125	31	12	43	5	3	8
5	NAYAGARH	120	57	177	51	20	71	0	0	0
6	NUAGAON	92	48	140	11	0	11	1	1	2
7	ODAGAON	119	73	192	7	3	10	1	4	5
8	RANPUR	145	97	242	47	41	88	18	13	31
TOTAL		762	449	1211	189	105	294	32	29	61
NUAPADA										
1	BODEN	28	17	45	3	1	4	3	0	3
2	KHARIAR	76	49	125	13	7	20	11	17	28
3	KOMNNA	21	19	40	1	0	1	1	0	1
4	NUAPADA	63	53	116	32	29	61	1	1	2
5	SINAPALLI	32	21	53	5	7	12	1	1	2
TOTAL		220	159	379	54	44	98	17	19	36
PURI										
1	ASTARANGA	70	47	117	23	25	48	14	8	22
2	BRAHMAGIRI	89	53	142	38	18	56	8	2	10
3	DELANGA	50	41	91	28	7	35	5	8	13
4	GOP	141	95	236	45	24	69	19	10	29
5	KAKATPUR	65	38	103	27	15	42	5	0	5
6	KANAS	132	66	198	38	21	59	4	2	6
7	KRUSHNAPRASAD	42	27	69	26	8	34	3	1	4
8	NIMAPADA	153	83	236	43	17	60	8	4	12
9	PURI SADAR	116	70	186	49	20	69	10	10	20
10	SATYABADI	119	62	181	34	18	52	11	6	17
TOTAL		977	582	1559	351	173	524	87	51	138
RAYGADA										
1	BISSAM CUTTACK	42	37	79	1	7	8	0	1	1
2	CHANDRAPUR	15	12	27	1	1	2	3	4	7
3	GUDARI	8	4	12	2	4	6	6	2	8
4	GUNUPUR	27	29	56	3	6	9	3	0	3
5	KALYANSINGHPUR	21	20	41	4	2	6	1	0	1
6	KASIPUR	83	79	162	17	17	34	9	15	24
7	KOLNARA	44	23	67	6	5	11	3	0	3
8	MUNIGUDA	20	23	43	1	1	2	0	1	1
9	PADMAPUR	21	13	34	9	9	18	1	0	1
10	RAMANGUDA	7	7	14	3	6	9	0	0	0
11	RAYGADA	66	61	127	19	15	34	23	17	40
TOTAL		354	308	662	66	73	139	49	40	89
SAMBALPUR										
1	BAMRA	32	47	79	13	12	25	4	3	7
2	DHANKAUDA	44	42	86	8	5	13	2	0	2
3	JAMANKIRA	52	53	105	5	2	7	1	0	1
4	JUJUMURA	64	47	111	5	7	12	1	4	5
5	KUCHINDA	29	45	74	22	28	50	3	2	5
6	MANESWAR	48	41	89	4	8	12	5	2	7
7	NAKTIDEUL	27	27	54	4	2	6	3	2	5
8	REDHAKHOL	18	21	39		1	1	0	2	2
9	RENGALI	38	26	64	11	7	18	3	7	10
TOTAL		352	349	701	72	72	144	22	22	44

Sl	Block	Mental Retardation Category								
		Mentally Retarded			Cerebral Palsy			Spastic		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
SONEPUR										
1	BINIKA	46	32	78	4	8	12	0	2	2
2	BIRMAHARAJPUR	62	38	100	13	3	16	13	2	15
3	DUNGURIPALI	80	47	127	11	9	20	3	6	9
4	SONEPUR	47	22	69	5	6	11	12	2	14
5	TARAVA	51	44	95	10	7	17	4	0	4
6	ULUNDA	32	35	67	24	15	39	3	1	4
TOTAL		318	218	536	67	48	115	35	13	48
SUNDARGARH										
1	BALISANKARA	73	59	132	7	3	10	0	0	0
2	BARGAON	30	32	62	13	7	20	1	0	1
3	BISRA	21	19	40	14	16	30	6	2	8
4	BONAIGARH	30	28	58	6	4	10	0	1	1
5	GURUNDIA	11	20	31	14	4	18	11	8	19
6	HEMGIRI	47	21	68	19	6	25	0	0	0
7	KOIRA	28	24	52	11	8	19	0	2	2
8	KUANARMUNDA	54	42	96	4	6	10	5	0	5
9	KUTRA	34	39	73	2	2	4	1	1	2
10	LAHUNIPADA	30	25	55	5	1	6	3	0	3
11	LATHIKATA	6	10	16	42	27	69	20	11	31
12	LEPHRIPADA	38	42	80	20	14	34	1	2	3
13	NUAGAON	42	41	83	1	2	3	0	0	0
14	RAJGANGPUR	70	53	123	5	6	11	1	0	1
15	SUBDEGA	26	21	47	13	15	28	1	0	1
16	SUNDARGARH	56	49	105	11	16	27	1	1	2
17	TANGARPALI	58	52	110	18		18	6	4	10
TOTAL		654	577	1231	205	137	342	57	32	89

Block-wise Distribution of Disabled Persons (Physically Handicapped)

Sl.	Block	Orthopaedically Handicapped			Visually Handicapped			Hearing Handicapped			Leprosy Cured Person		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
ANGUL													
1	ANGUL	412	228	640	144	123	267	194	161	355	10	1	11
2	ATHAMALLIK	274	188	462	80	62	142	145	115	260	1	2	3
3	BANARPAL	445	195	640	131	65	196	183	115	298	12	2	14
4	CHENDIPADA	571	344	915	263	186	449	236	213	449	25	17	42
5	KANHIA	350	183	533	98	89	187	134	85	219	36	30	66
6	KISHORNAGAR	241	116	357	41	33	74	77	62	139	1	1	2
7	PALLAHARA	327	205	532	118	96	214	131	101	232	28	18	46
8	TALCHER	348	182	530	83	59	142	118	71	189	5	1	6
TOTAL		2968	1641	4609	958	713	1671	1218	923	2141	118	72	190
BALASORE													
1	BAHANAGA	359	233	592	155	72	227	174	123	297	67	16	83
2	BALASORE	651	347	998	219	179	398	319	223	542	72	22	94
3	BALIAPAL	619	365	984	225	186	411	370	251	621	39	15	54
4	BASTA	566	298	864	198	127	325	328	236	564	33	10	43

Sl.	Block	Orthopaedically Handicapped			Visually Handicapped			Hearing Handicapped			Leprosy Cured Person		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
5	BHOGRAI	958	493	1451	359	275	634	505	352	857	15	2	17
6	JALESWAR	495	262	757	182	114	296	315	238	553	61	27	88
7	KHAIRA	481	297	778	93	65	158	199	145	344	36	17	53
8	NILAGIRI	428	266	694	179	99	278	207	166	373	71	50	121
9	OUPADA	278	153	431	140	90	230	196	142	338	29	10	39
10	REMUNA	593	407	1000	161	109	270	263	238	501	76	73	149
11	SIMULIA	315	162	477	100	52	152	173	122	295	23	19	42
12	SORO	482	245	727	172	130	302	192	157	349	44	16	60
TOTAL		6225	3528	9753	2183	1498	3681	3241	2393	5634	566	277	843
BARGARH													
1	AMBABHONA	196	131	327	112	123	235	91	86	177	49	33	82
2	ATTABIRA	434	292	726	189	142	331	188	178	366	56	66	122
3	BARGARH	370	263	633	134	135	269	224	206	430	35	26	61
4	BARPALLI	324	242	566	76	70	146	170	164	334	27	17	44
5	BHATLI	362	249	611	362	356	718	384	403	787	140	110	250
6	BHEDEN	347	209	556	102	98	200	206	170	376	36	16	52
7	BIJEPUR	252	192	444	175	139	314	223	228	451	9	8	17
8	GAISILET	276	172	448	50	32	82	54	33	87	4	2	6
9	JHARBANDH	197	160	357	95	86	181	125	99	224	36	28	64
10	PADAMPUR	299	204	503	116	91	207	175	151	326	25	23	48
11	PAIKMAL	262	179	441	95	79	174	146	156	302	54	38	92
12	SOHELA	341	246	587	115	93	208	145	101	246	8	13	21
TOTAL		3660	2539	6199	1621	1444	3065	2131	1975	4106	479	380	859
BHADRAK													
1	BASUDEBPUR	308	137	445	87	45	132	104	61	165	13	3	16
2	BHADRAK	479	263	742	149	110	259	215	139	354	33	10	43
3	BHANDARIPOKHARI	429	261	690	146	129	275	212	157	369	21	9	30
4	BONTH	443	254	697	178	119	297	209	158	367	42	14	56
5	CHANDBALI	826	455	1281	306	210	516	401	252	653	49	17	66
6	DHAMNAGAR	824	433	1257	392	340	732	414	327	741	38	13	51
7	TIHIDI	703	375	1078	295	216	511	297	213	510	49	29	78
TOTAL		4012	2178	6190	1553	1169	2722	1852	1307	3159	245	95	340
BOLANGIR													
1	AGALPUR	413	296	709	259	265	524	197	162	359	46	42	88
2	BANGOMUNDA	358	236	594	148	119	267	191	127	318	35	19	54
3	BELPADA	304	234	538	122	92	214	160	138	298	7	13	20
4	BOLANGIR	314	252	566	122	125	247	190	158	348	34	26	60
5	DEOGAON	263	217	480	160	128	288	105	118	223	11	10	21
6	GUDVELLA	241	148	389	85	76	161	90	90	180	8	3	11
7	KHAPRAKHOL	352	267	619	79	97	176	109	105	214	30	22	52
8	LOISINGA	358	255	613	147	114	261	157	151	308	78	55	133
9	MURIBAHAL	245	187	432	101	94	195	86	91	177	28	10	38
10	PATANAGARH	422	334	756	129	108	237	151	143	294	26	17	43
11	PUINTALA	273	214	487	93	62	155	103	79	182	21	22	43
12	SAINTALA	429	261	690	174	137	311	200	181	381	19	11	30
13	TUREIKELA	224	169	393	53	46	99	49	51	100	6	14	20

Sl.	Block	Orthopaedically Handicapped			Visually Handicapped			Hearing Handicapped			Leprosy Cured Person		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
TOTAL		4196	3070	7266	1672	1463	3135	1788	1594	3382	349	264	613
BOUDH													
1	BOUDH	347	244	591	165	122	287	214	143	357	15	5	20
2	HARBHANGA	293	218	511	89	63	152	172	131	303	18	12	30
3	KANTAMAL	366	256	622	143	126	269	159	157	316	25	18	43
TOTAL		1006	718	1724	397	311	708	545	431	976	58	35	93
CUTTACK													
1	ATHAGARH	393	221	614	142	136	278	116	72	188	82	28	110
2	BANKI	417	183	600	144	71	215	123	83	206	35	15	50
3	BARAMBA	498	279	777	209	159	368	192	135	327	36	18	54
4	BARANGA	258	137	395	82	75	157	115	91	206	44	21	65
5	CUTTACK SADAR	514	301	815	222	147	369	205	143	348	78	24	102
6	DAMPADA (BANKI)	268	128	396	99	88	187	112	83	195	52	20	72
7	KANTAPARA	303	194	497	145	107	252	148	136	284	58	25	83
8	MAHANGA	359	185	544	110	75	185	124	102	226	14	4	18
9	NARSINGHPUR	526	295	821	196	147	343	181	144	325	28	13	41
10	NIALI	551	252	803	195	140	335	179	122	301	36	19	55
11	NISCHINTAKOLI	578	335	913	197	113	310	175	120	295	51	14	65
12	SALIPUR	530	348	878	114	107	221	172	125	297	41	22	63
13	TANGI	520	300	820	223	176	399	136	105	241	61	31	92
14	TIGIRIA	367	170	537	156	106	262	138	75	213	19	12	31
TOTAL		6082	3328	9410	2234	1647	3881	2116	1536	3652	635	266	901
DEOGARH													
1	BARKOTE	441	300	741	175	131	306	250	191	441	15	10	25
2	REAMAL	347	244	591	169	120	289	218	162	380	26	4	30
3	TILEIBANI	283	198	481	134	103	237	171	121	292	24	13	37
TOTAL		1071	742	1813	478	354	832	639	474	1113	65	27	92
DHENKANAL													
1	BHUBAN	365	205	570	168	117	285	230	151	381	52	17	69
2	DHENKANAL	519	253	772	195	138	333	220	125	345	40	17	57
3	GONDIA	643	253	896	212	96	308	214	78	292	33	9	42
4	HINDOL	571	363	934	192	145	337	176	160	336	52	29	81
5	KAMAKHYANAGAR	409	255	664	187	187	374	167	176	343	75	38	113
6	KANKADAHAD	299	189	488	79	84	163	183	137	320	62	26	88
7	ODAPADA	584	265	849	201	143	344	233	134	367	19	13	32
8	PARAJANG	398	225	623	131	113	244	154	94	248	48	23	71
TOTAL		3788	2008	5796	1365	1023	2388	1577	1055	2632	381	172	553
GAJAPATI													
1	GOSANI	273	186	459	87	90	177	97	84	181	12	14	26
2	GUMMA	399	296	695	157	205	362	127	133	260	27	38	65
3	KASINAGAR	132	94	226	52	79	131	57	59	116	7	7	14
4	MOHANA	481	367	848	200	228	428	250	230	480	6	8	14
5	NUAGADA	232	190	422	57	80	137	67	63	130	6	2	8
6	R-UDAYAGIRI	250	166	416	51	59	110	61	50	111	1		1
7	RAYGAD	286	243	529	73	98	171	67	60	127	3	7	10
TOTAL		2053	1542	3595	677	839	1516	726	679	1405	62	76	138

Sl.	Block	Orthopaedically Handicapped			Visually Handicapped			Hearing Handicapped			Leprosy Cured Person		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
GANJAM													
1	ASKA	613	378	991	234	261	495	259	184	443	37	19	56
2	BEGUNIAPADA	710	382	1092	305	264	569	309	260	569	65	19	84
3	BELGUNTHA	549	273	822	168	144	312	184	147	331	34	15	49
4	BHANJANAGAR	525	329	854	232	245	477	301	254	555	20	8	28
5	BUGUDA	468	317	785	134	102	236	183	119	302	61	37	98
6	CHHATRAPUR	426	292	718	112	147	259	173	147	320	64	40	104
7	CHIKITI	413	322	735	130	178	308	191	167	358	33	19	52
8	DHARAKOTE	343	194	537	167	148	315	168	108	276	7	2	9
9	DIGAPAHANDI	726	463	1189	283	280	563	322	238	560	63	41	104
10	GANJAM	454	317	771	178	208	386	169	132	301	43	21	64
11	HINJILIKATU	534	286	820	143	114	257	178	99	277	47	23	70
12	JAGANNATHPRASAD	489	305	794	184	139	323	277	208	485	43	13	56
13	KABISURYNAGAR	581	363	944	166	156	322	186	168	354	49	18	67
14	KHALLIKOTE	529	319	848	160	121	281	190	108	298	51	32	83
15	KUKUDAKHANDI	576	367	943	197	205	402	172	127	299	42	34	76
16	PATRAPUR	453	311	764	198	234	432	191	151	342	34	19	53
17	POLASARA	809	489	1298	271	303	574	326	240	566	50	10	60
18	PURUSOTTAMPUR	738	390	1128	280	212	492	312	151	463	74	23	97
19	RANGELUNDA	581	387	968	234	311	545	200	177	377	61	37	98
20	SANAKHEMUNDI	859	490	1349	251	318	569	289	224	513	39	14	53
21	SERGARH	383	185	568	106	86	192	106	71	177	24	11	35
22	SORADA	803	512	1315	330	360	690	404	257	661	24	10	34
TOTAL		12562	7671	20233	4463	4536	8999	5090	3737	8827	965	465	1430
JAGTSINGHPUR													
1	BALIKUDA	646	358	1004	257	234	491	263	210	473	46	18	64
2	BIRIDI	448	234	682	166	176	342	217	133	350	49	18	67
3	ERSAMA	536	324	860	172	110	282	196	157	353	26	14	40
4	JAGTSINGHPUR	580	315	895	179	112	291	255	158	413	35	21	56
5	KUJANG	678	357	1035	116	126	242	233	161	394	24	12	36
6	NAUGAON	360	243	603	154	144	298	146	129	275	30	12	42
7	RAGHUNATHPUR (J)	425	240	665	206	206	412	191	189	380	32	14	46
8	TIRTOL	694	350	1044	224	175	399	256	211	467	54	18	72
TOTAL		4367	2421	6788	1474	1283	2757	1757	1348	3105	296	127	423
JAJPUR													
1	BADACHANA	702	384	1086	179	116	295	213	144	357	47	17	64
2	BARI	639	305	944	207	134	341	210	201	411	33	11	44
3	BINJHARPUR	730	365	1095	311	266	577	356	241	597	103	42	145
4	DANAGADI	331	173	504	119	90	209	152	112	264	28	19	47
5	DASRATHPUR	794	415	1209	323	220	543	419	265	684	59	30	89
6	DHARMASALA	732	413	1145	253	220	473	314	241	555	58	18	76
7	JAJPUR	495	254	749	208	127	335	213	144	357	28	12	40
8	KOREI	628	400	1028	271	189	460	210	140	350	51	17	68
9	RASULPUR	604	275	879	214	153	367	240	165	405	22	10	32
10	SUKINDA	370	233	603	97	57	154	108	83	191	12	18	30
TOTAL		6025	3217	9242	2182	1572	3754	2435	1736	4171	441	194	635

Sl.	Block	Orthopaedically Handicapped			Visually Handicapped			Hearing Handicapped			Leprosy Cured Person		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
JHARSUGUDA													
1	JHARSUGUDA	235	168	403	81	54	135	139	116	255	12	8	20
2	KIRIMIRA	194	136	330	77	60	137	85	77	162	26	23	49
3	KOLABIRA	165	149	314	60	59	119	161	121	282	9	6	15
4	LAIKERA	144	105	249	71	60	131	101	75	176	29	19	48
5	LAKHANPUR	282	224	506	111	109	220	148	150	298	43	31	74
	TOTAL	1020	782	1802	400	342	742	634	539	1173	119	87	206
KALAHANDI													
1	BHAWANIPATANA	422	312	734	235	187	422	259	222	481	12	9	21
2	DHARMAGARH	317	253	570	205	172	377	216	156	372	37	15	52
3	GOLAMUNDA	386	338	724	223	192	415	171	156	327	41	38	79
4	JAYAPATANA	279	203	482	130	116	246	184	152	336	17	19	36
5	JUNGARH	249	191	440	127	104	231	136	119	255	37	36	73
6	KALAMPUR	82	62	144	37	38	75	42	30	72	12	8	20
7	KARLAMUNDA	189	105	294	93	68	161	92	88	180	19	11	30
8	KESINGA	396	266	662	217	212	429	194	190	384	16	15	31
9	KOKSARA	348	286	634	164	187	351	193	157	350	64	52	116
10	LANJIGARH	277	238	515	112	126	238	168	121	289	15	13	28
11	M.RAMPUR	322	214	536	172	192	364	224	164	388	29	22	51
12	NARALA	245	261	506	205	179	384	218	193	411	23	8	31
13	TH.RAMPUR	1	1	2	81	79	160	101	63	164	1	1	2
	TOTAL	3513	2730	6243	2001	1852	3853	2198	1811	4009	323	247	570
KANDHAMAL													
1	BALLIGUDA	163	113	276	46	35	81	78	57	135	4	6	10
2	CHAKKAPAD	172	101	273	50	69	119	69	50	119	3	1	4
3	DARINGBADI	494	377	871	124	127	251	167	129	296	9	8	17
4	G.UDAYAGIRI	79	79	158	34	61	95	57	64	121	8	3	11
5	K.NUAGAON	210	134	344	53	67	120	86	61	147	7	2	9
6	KHAJURIPADA	160	100	260	93	94	187	113	84	197	1	0	1
7	KOTAGARH	185	130	315	82	101	183	114	86	200	10	6	16
8	PHIRINGIA	243	143	386	98	91	189	108	73	181	7	3	10
9	PHULBANI	124	100	224	32	30	62	44	33	77	7	4	11
10	RAIKIA	139	93	232	55	51	106	45	53	98	5	1	6
11	TIKKABALI	162	115	277	84	73	157	63	50	113	6	4	10
12	TUMUDIBANDH	158	104	262	55	50	105	92	43	135	11	9	20
	TOTAL	2289	1589	3878	806	849	1655	1036	783	1819	78	47	125
KENDRAPARA													
1	AUL	506	246	752	118	106	224	235	137	372	29	5	34
2	DERABISI	695	375	1070	260	180	440	256	184	440	28	14	42
3	GARADPUR	572	387	959	80	57	137	123	93	216	10	7	17
4	KENDRAPARA	630	343	973	194	155	349	209	153	362	25	7	32
5	MAHAKALAPARA	888	531	1419	270	205	475	209	158	367	66	24	90
6	MARSHAGHAI	538	289	827	145	131	276	182	119	301	7	4	11
7	PATAMUNDAI	668	457	1125	367	363	730	300	219	519	22	12	34
8	RAJKANIKA	512	268	780	200	150	350	203	131	334	36	18	54
9	RAJNAGAR	503	302	805	202	170	372	187	165	352	41	33	74

Sl.	Block	Orthopaedically Handicapped			Visually Handicapped			Hearing Handicapped			Leprosy Cured Person		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
TOTAL		5512	3198	8710	1836	1517	3353	1904	1359	3263	264	124	388
KEONJHAR													
1	ANANDPUR	238	186	424	92	92	184	138	94	232	6	9	15
2	BANSPAL	347	241	588	137	117	254	155	117	272	19	8	27
3	CHAMPUA	304	196	500	63	35	98	105	75	180	5	12	17
4	GHASIPURA	440	237	677	166	127	293	204	151	355	49	28	77
5	GHATGAON	328	191	519	137	92	229	132	134	266	65	50	115
6	HARICHANDANPUR	391	235	626	128	110	238	115	91	206	25	14	39
7	HATADIHI	457	253	710	172	99	271	218	164	382	53	18	71
8	JHUMPURA	228	153	381	84	55	139	125	81	206	25	18	43
9	JODA	447	305	752	201	201	402	230	201	431	9	17	26
10	KEONJHAR SADAR	345	268	613	157	133	290	182	133	315	53	43	96
11	PATNA	214	185	399	94	76	170	152	83	235	44	27	71
12	SAHARPADA	241	205	446	95	78	173	114	107	221	36	14	50
13	TELKOI	234	166	400	104	80	184	111	73	184	12	4	16
TOTAL		4214	2821	7035	1630	1295	2925	1981	1504	3485	401	262	663
KHURDA													
1	BALIANTA	449	233	682	147	113	260	241	136	377	35	14	49
2	BALIPATNA	294	160	454	77	69	146	184	123	307	18	8	26
3	BANPUR	798	355	1153	337	219	556	335	235	570	25	9	34
4	BEGUNIA	481	286	767	194	157	351	196	190	386	105	30	135
5	BHUBANESWAR	366	227	593	151	90	241	139	104	243	49	11	60
6	BOLAGARH	433	232	665	137	85	222	159	115	274	55	13	68
7	CHILIKA	361	184	545	85	59	144	120	100	220	14	9	23
8	JATNI	299	134	433	106	75	181	184	119	303	52	24	76
9	KHURDA	434	228	662	138	107	245	191	127	318	68	31	99
10	TANGI (KHURDA)	287	148	435	32	21	53	93	46	139	2	1	3
TOTAL		4202	2187	6389	1404	995	2399	1842	1295	3137	423	150	573
KORAPUT													
1	BANDHUGAON	205	122	327	46	38	84	115	90	205	17	8	25
2	BOIPARIGUDA	269	214	483	110	121	231	147	115	262	25	12	37
3	BORIGUMMA	374	228	602	127	127	254	160	127	287	51	25	76
4	DASMANTHPUR	286	229	515	124	142	266	221	182	403	11	11	22
5	JEYPORE	291	213	504	91	129	220	177	126	303	29	14	43
6	KORAPUT	235	141	376	104	129	233	192	149	341	9	5	14
7	KOTPAD	227	183	410	83	83	166	91	110	201	1	0	1
8	KUNDRA	90	50	140	118	140	258	196	191	387	2	1	3
9	LAMATAPUT	188	159	347	121	126	247	165	136	301	16	12	28
10	LAXMIPUR	148	120	268	63	85	148	129	107	236	7	14	21
11	NANDAPUR	237	150	387	65	60	125	103	82	185	18	9	27
12	NARAYANPATNA	151	112	263	44	33	77	89	63	152	10	3	13
13	POTTANGI	181	132	313	63	60	123	133	101	234	10	6	16
14	SEMILIGUDA	233	151	384	92	87	179	168	116	284	5	6	11
TOTAL		3115	2204	5319	1251	1360	2611	2086	1695	3781	211	126	337
MALKANGIRI													
1	KALIMELA	303	172	475	93	125	218	138	112	250	22	11	33

Sl.	Block	Orthopaedically Handicapped			Visually Handicapped			Hearing Handicapped			Leprosy Cured Person		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2	KHAIRPUT	127	95	222	57	54	111	44	65	109	10	4	14
3	KORUKUNDA	332	249	581	112	89	201	82	66	148	18	11	29
4	KUDUMULUGUMA	142	95	237	73	68	141	72	54	126	17	8	25
5	MALKANGIRI	153	104	257	60	56	116	72	51	123	16	9	25
6	MATHILI	280	179	459	178	153	331	131	141	272	20	17	37
7	PODIA	197	145	342	82	100	182	81	69	150	18	12	30
	TOTAL	1534	1039	2573	655	645	1300	620	558	1178	121	72	193
MAYURBHANJ													
1	BAHALDA	164	93	257	58	31	89	144	103	247	6	0	6
2	BANGRIPOSI	285	201	486	192	182	374	249	175	424	22	23	45
3	BARIPADA	132	84	216	79	55	134	94	74	168	18	5	23
4	BARSAHI	483	325	808	235	211	446	328	280	608	55	33	88
5	BETANATI	329	208	537	124	109	233	206	145	351	19	6	25
6	BIJATOLA	185	146	331	59	78	137	72	85	157	13	18	31
7	BISOI	263	207	470	108	119	227	168	193	361	2	5	7
8	GOPABANDHUNAGAR	224	163	387	127	105	232	145	123	268	12	7	19
9	JAMADA	149	104	253	63	79	142	98	147	245	13	6	19
10	JASHIPUR	273	175	448	118	87	205	194	162	356	13	10	23
11	KAPTIPADA	310	169	479	109	96	205	137	90	227	13	11	24
12	KARANJIA	269	173	442	76	87	163	145	109	254	26	18	44
13	KHUNTA	262	186	448	128	107	235	144	142	286	21	8	29
14	KULIANA	190	140	330	103	66	169	119	82	201	12	15	27
15	KUSUMI	260	215	475	172	155	327	178	150	328	26	18	44
16	MORADA	257	197	454	125	99	224	152	112	264	26	21	47
17	RAIRANGPUR	154	122	276	55	51	106	78	68	146	6	5	11
18	RARUAN	181	178	359	77	90	167	163	118	281	3	5	8
19	RASGOVINDPUR	211	151	362	111	79	190	155	124	279	46	42	88
20	SAMAKHUNTA	216	182	398	76	89	165	122	81	203	18	15	33
21	SARASKANA	260	164	424	189	115	304	246	147	393	16	15	31
22	SUKRULI	149	132	281	60	56	116	95	82	177	5	3	8
23	SULIAPADA	379	288	667	215	227	442	228	202	430	17	14	31
24	THAKURMUNDA	228	191	419	68	61	129	49	70	119	5	5	10
25	TIRINGI	140	108	248	57	41	98	91	93	184	6	5	11
26	UDALA	177	112	289	78	81	159	118	91	209	9	5	14
	TOTAL	6130	4414	10544	2862	2556	5418	3918	3248	7166	428	318	746
NOWRANGPUR													
1	CHANDAHANDI	193	145	338	49	70	119	75	62	137	29	20	49
2	DABUGAM	158	98	256	84	73	157	74	58	132	42	24	66
3	JHARIGAON	175	138	313	81	96	177	147	99	246	9	8	17
4	KOSAGUMURA	254	191	445	132	123	255	92	73	165	40	33	73
5	NANDAHANDI	156	93	249	49	44	93	52	43	95	11	13	24
6	NOWRANGPUR	213	166	379	81	105	186	101	81	182	37	21	58
7	PAPADAHANDI	248	191	439	112	116	228	123	89	212	23	21	44
8	RAIGHAR	389	322	711	195	216	411	165	137	302	56	33	89
9	TENTULIKHUNTI (N)	222	134	356	71	106	177	84	54	138	17	11	28
10	UMARKOTE	417	252	669	199	187	386	222	177	399	55	29	84

Sl.	Block	Orthopaedically Handicapped			Visually Handicapped			Hearing Handicapped			Leprosy Cured Person		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
TOTAL		2425	1730	4155	1053	1136	2189	1135	873	2008	319	213	532
NAYAGARH													
1	BHAPUR	355	169	524	136	71	207	149	105	254	6	6	12
2	DASPALLA	207	131	338	78	91	169	162	118	280	7	1	8
3	GANIA	107	89	196	100	98	198	139	96	235	6	1	7
4	KHANDAPARA	485	211	696	199	193	392	226	182	408	47	13	60
5	NAYAGARH	588	265	853	116	67	183	206	101	307	37	8	45
6	NUAGAON	291	120	411	94	52	146	157	78	235	20	5	25
7	ODAGAON	598	260	858	128	74	202	242	158	400	20	9	29
8	RANPUR	644	338	982	296	200	496	353	262	615	58	25	83
TOTAL		3275	1583	4858	1147	846	1993	1634	1100	2734	201	68	269
NUAPADA													
1	BODEN	242	156	398	60	60	120	128	97	225	13	2	15
2	KHARIAR	340	202	542	113	101	214	213	160	373	69	41	110
3	KOMNNA	161	112	273	39	28	67	89	67	156	3	1	4
4	NUAPADA	464	257	721	110	126	236	227	176	403	43	19	62
5	SINAPALLI	299	215	514	100	71	171	156	109	265	15	15	30
TOTAL		1506	942	2448	422	386	808	813	609	1422	143	78	221
PURI													
1	ASTARANGA	279	160	439	123	98	221	92	77	169	13	3	16
2	BRAHMAGIRI	407	221	628	155	111	266	186	141	327	47	14	61
3	DELANGA	410	200	610	148	118	266	154	105	259	49	44	93
4	GOP	767	429	1196	223	161	384	235	160	395	61	23	84
5	KAKATPUR	231	128	359	62	26	88	72	86	158	10	2	12
6	KANAS	569	246	815	212	156	368	240	179	419	47	14	61
7	KRUSHNAPRASAD	53	33	86	145	110	255	95	57	152	4	7	11
8	NIMAPADA	659	356	1015	184	135	319	231	151	382	55	27	82
9	PURI SADAR	498	253	751	209	177	386	209	156	365	36	13	49
10	SATYABADI	343	211	554	142	122	264	191	137	328	10	5	15
TOTAL		4216	2237	6453	1603	1214	2817	1705	1249	2954	332	152	484
RAYGADA													
1	BISSAM CUTTACK	329	192	521	109	150	259	133	114	247	20	15	35
2	CHANDRAPUR	143	91	234	138	187	325	132	110	242	13	5	18
3	GUDARI	135	115	250	74	69	143	61	41	102	6	9	15
4	GUNUPUR	228	158	386	68	82	150	91	80	171	24	13	37
5	KALYANSINGHPUR	199	129	328	93	165	258	128	123	251	7	7	14
6	KASIPUR	520	392	912	208	229	437	209	206	415	50	24	74
7	KOLNARA	145	153	298	80	102	182	82	91	173	22	21	43
8	MUNIGUDA	249	169	418	121	172	293	136	115	251	21	19	40
9	PADMAPUR	217	147	364	81	120	201	91	82	173	21	19	40
10	RAMANGUDA	152	107	259	52	55	107	81	50	131	10	10	20
11	RAYGADA	474	360	834	190	324	514	206	188	394	23	15	38
TOTAL		2791	2013	4804	1214	1655	2869	1350	1200	2550	217	157	374
SAMBALPUR													
1	BAMRA	307	237	544	77	66	143	118	99	217	39	42	81
2	DHANKAUDA	266	174	440	66	66	132	117	93	210	20	8	28

Sl.	Block	Orthopaedically Handicapped			Visually Handicapped			Hearing Handicapped			Leprosy Cured Person		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
3	JAMANKIRA	250	153	403	73	41	114	121	76	197	23	18	41
4	JUJUMURA	400	279	679	84	62	146	122	91	213	43	21	64
5	KUCHINDA	155	152	307	48	53	101	98	87	185	2	5	7
6	MANESWAR	245	152	397	91	81	172	105	103	208	36	19	55
7	NAKTIDEUL	246	162	408	71	54	125	90	75	165	10	7	17
8	REDHAKHOL	240	161	401	71	61	132	97	70	167	13	5	18
9	RENGALI	176	127	303	41	34	75	51	68	119	10	13	23
TOTAL		2285	1597	3882	622	518	1140	919	762	1681	196	138	334
SONEPUR													
1	BINIKA	333	243	576	92	69	161	103	100	203	54	14	68
2	BIRMAHARAJPUR	349	228	577	90	76	166	151	140	291	70	48	118
3	DUNGURIPALI	333	264	597	75	48	123	160	128	288	8	6	14
4	SONEPUR	235	150	385	65	57	122	126	92	218	16	22	38
5	TARAVA	316	223	539	112	110	222	155	152	307	39	35	74
6	ULUNDA	326	210	536	159	138	297	141	104	245	50	23	73
TOTAL		1892	1318	3210	593	498	1091	836	716	1552	237	148	385
SUNDARGARH													
1	BALISANKARA	241	144	385	71	79	150	185	134	319	30	12	42
2	BARGAON	190	146	336	73	69	142	118	84	202	17	22	39
3	BISRA	180	95	275	43	53	96	74	82	156	15	13	28
4	BONAIGARH	172	135	307	52	40	92	97	65	162	21	9	30
5	GURUNDIA	125	127	252	62	57	119	106	75	181	6	6	12
6	HEMGIRI	193	128	321	76	52	128	112	93	205	19	22	41
7	KOIRA	232	192	424	109	74	183	138	99	237	8	8	16
8	KUANARMUNDA	225	162	387	56	42	98	104	85	189	19	14	33
9	KUTRA	194	145	339	75	60	135	123	111	234	6	8	14
10	LAHUNIPADA	234	167	401	89	91	180	121	109	230	11	10	21
11	LATHIKATA	256	189	445	91	42	133	93	97	190	39	33	72
12	LEPHRIPADA	266	185	451	157	149	306	210	223	433	49	33	82
13	NUAGAON	192	147	339	44	38	82	85	70	155	17	18	35
14	RAJGANGPUR	252	190	442	108	98	206	166	160	326	22	12	34
15	SUBDEGA	147	113	260	46	45	91	79	77	156	8	5	13
16	SUNDARGARH	223	159	382	68	71	139	147	126	273	25	13	38
17	TANGARPALI	232	183	415	116	88	204	170	122	292	15	21	36
TOTAL		3554	2607	6161	1336	1148	2484	2128	1812	3940	327	259	586

8.51 Though the data may not be fool proof, it would provide sufficient guidance to the PRIs in looking at this problem in a disaggregated manner and in designing programmes for the disabled population, including further survey & identification & creating awareness at the grassroot level, for various welfare measures to be taken for them.

8.52 Presently, the State Government is implementing certain approved schemes/ programmes for the welfare of handicapped/disabled persons, with own funds as well as financial support from the Government of India. The schemes relate to the following:

- (i) Training in special Schools, separately for visually impaired, hearing impaired & mentally retarded children.
- (ii) Award of scholarships.
- (iii) Establishment of institutes for specialized training.

- (iv) Establishment of Teachers' Training Centers.
(v) Financial assistance for self-employment through NHFDC (National Handicapped Finance Development Corporation).

The details of the schemes / programmes are given in Table-4.

Table No. 8 D

SCHEMES / PROGRAMMES UNDER DISABILITY SECTORS	
1. ORISSA DISABILITY PENSION SCHEME (ODP)	<p>It aims at providing pension of Rs.100/- each per month to the disabled of 5 years of age or above, having annual income not exceeding Rs.11, 000/-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> v Target under the scheme was Rs.1, 00,000/- in 2003-04 and Rs.1, 15,000/- for 2004-05. v In 2003-04, Rs.11, 76,96,000/- was spent and 99,777 beneficiaries covered.
2. MAINTENANCE OF PH & MR (PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED & MENTALLY RETARDED) CHILDREN	<p>It aims at providing free education to the disabled children in special schools being run by recognized NGOs and funded by State Government to meet maintenance cost of the children (Rs.500/- each per month) and staff salaries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> v There are 50 special schools (18 for the Blind, 21 for the Deaf & 11 for the MR) funded by State Government. v Rs.2, 08,92,709/- (Rs.90, 00,000/- under plan and Rs.1, 18,92,709/- under non-plan) was spent in 2003-04 for maintenance of 2357 students and towards salaries of 567 staff. v For 2004-05, the budget provision for Rs.193.24 lakhs has been made on the score (Rs.137.24 lakh under non-plan and Rs.56.00 lakh under plan).
3. TRAINING AND REHABILITATION OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS.	<p>The scheme aims at imparting training to the disabled persons in suitable vocational skills / trades to make themselves self-employed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> v There are 4 Vocational Training Centres run with State grants. 3 of them are run by respective State Associations for VH, HH & OH. The other is run by MVSN at Baranga. v In 2003-04, Rs.11.00 lakhs was released as State grants to run these centres. v Budget provision for like amount has been made for the current year.
4. SCHOLARSHIP TO PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED STUDENTS.	<p>The scheme provides scholarship to the disabled students (other than MR students) of normal school in general and special school not receiving maintenance cost in particular at different rates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> v In 2003-04, Rs.41.34 lakh was spent on the score and 3498 beneficiaries covered. v For 2004-05, budget provision has been made for Rs.42.40 lakh under non-plan and Rs.30.00 lakh under plan to cover 3498 beneficiaries.
5. TRAINING OF TEACHERS FOR THE BLIND AND DISABLED.	<p>There are 3 Training Centres, each for the Blind, Deaf and MR established at Bhubaneswar in collaboration with the respective National Institutes to impart training to the teachers to be engaged in the special schools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> v The State Government provides funds for payment of salaries to the non-teaching staff of these centres and for meeting contingency expenditure including hostel rent only in respect of Training Centre for the Blind. Salaries of Lecturers and other establishment cost are borne by respective national Institutes. v In 2003-04, Rs.3.60 lakhs was spent from State grants to train 60 teachers. v For 2004-05, the budget provision of Rs.3.60 lakhs has been made for the purpose.

SCHEMES / PROGRAMMES UNDER DISABILITY SECTORS	
6. PRINTING OF BRAILLE BOOKS	<p>This aims at providing Braille books and audio cassettes to the blind students.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> v One Braille Press is run by the Redcross School for the Blind at Berhampur. Besides, one Braille Transcription Project is run by the Orissa Association for the Blind at Bhubaneswar. The above 2 Projects are funded by the State Government. v In 2003-04, Rs.2.50 lakhs was spent to print and supply 3500 Braille Books. This year's budget provision has been made for like amount. v One talking book library has been installed in the training center for the teachers of the blind (TCTVH) to convert the contents of the textbooks to audiocassettes to modernize the education system for the blind. The library has become an integral part of the scheme as a whole. But due to lack of formal schematic approval, no budget provision has yet been made.
7. CP AND SPASTIC CHILDREN	<p>The scheme aims to create a conducive and supporting environment for helping CP/ Spastic / Multiple disabilities to imbibe new skills and ideas for their self-sufficiency by way of special education and training. This is organized by an NGO viz. Open Learning System, with State grants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> v In 2003-04, Rs.1.50 lakhs was released under the scheme and an equal amount is also provided in the State Plan budget for 2004-05.
8. REHABILITATION OF CURED LEPROSY PATIENTS	<p>The scheme aims to provide social security to the cured leprosy patients by rehabilitating them with financial assistance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> v 2 Voluntary Associations viz. The Hind Kustha Nivaran Sangha (HKNS), Bhubaneswar and Dayashram, Cuttack are implementing the scheme by imparting vocational training to them. The State Government provides funds for maintenance of trainees. v In 2003-04, Rs.11.00 lakhs was spent to maintain and train 242 cured leprosy patients at the above 2 centres. v For 2004-05, budget provision has been made for Rs.11.00 lakhs on the score.
9. NHFDC LOAN SCHEME	<p>For self- employment of the disabled, the National Handicapped finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) provides loan to those having annual income not exceeding Rs.1, 00,000/- in urban areas and Rs.80, 000/- in rural areas. Mahila Vikash Samabaya Nigam, the State Channelising Agency, receives applications and recommends the eligible ones for loan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> v As on 31.07.04, Rs.7.83 Crores have been disbursed to 1679 persons.
10.SPECIAL APPLIANCES TO DISABLED.	<p>The scheme aims to assist the needy disabled to procure scientifically manufactured aids and appliances for their mobility and activeness vis-à-vis their physical and psychological rehabilitation, free of cost in case of annual income upto Rs.5,000/- and at 50% of the cost in case of income of Rs.5,000/- to Rs.8,000/-.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> v The State Government releases the funds under the scheme after receipt of requirement from districts. v In 2003-04, Rs.16.92 lakhs was released to cover 640 beneficiaries.

8.53 As already indicated, the Urban & Rural Local Bodies are required to play a vital role in the identification, training, education, rehabilitation, employment & provision of various aids and appliances for the disabled persons, besides taking steps for prevention and early detection of such handicaps. They need to play a significant role in organizing camps to detect disabled persons as well

as to distribute aids and appliances to the needy. They also need to create awareness among people in general and parents of disabled persons in particular for prevention detection and rehabilitation.

8.54 The Commission recommend that the ULBs (in Council) and the G.Ps (in Gram Sabha) should be entrusted with the responsibility of identification of all categories of disabled persons living within their jurisdiction and of preparation of the primary lists of such persons. These lists should, thereafter, be forwarded to the appropriate technical officers of the State Government for scrutiny & certification as per rules. The State Government should also prescribe a procedure for maintaining a primary Register of all certified disabled persons at the level of the ULBs and G.Ps. The Commission also recommend that three persons to be nominated by the State Government under section 13 (h) of the P.W.D. Act, 1995 to the S.L.C.C. (State Level Coordination Committee) which is the apex decision making body for the purpose, be drawn from the ULBs and PRIs in the ratio of 1:2. The Commission also recommend a grant-in-aid of Rs.10.00 lakhs for each Zilla Parishad, Rs.5.00 lakhs for Cuttack and Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporations, Rs.2.00 lakhs for each Municipality having more than one lakh population and Rs.1.00 lakh for each Urban Local Body having less than one lakh population per year. This amount should be spent on prevention and early detection, education, training and rehabilitation of the disabled children above the age of six and adults as well. This programme may be taken up independently by the local PRIs or ULBs as the case may be or jointly with dependable & credible NGOs and Voluntary organizations. Construction of houses for institutions taking care of disabled children and persons can also be taken up/ supplemented. The amount though small must be spent in a purposeful manner and the implementation of the scheme must be monitored with sincerity, compassion and a humane attitude.

Table No. 8 E
GRANTS-IN-AID FOR WELFARE OF THE PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY RETARDED

(Rupees in Crore)

Local Bodies	Number	For one year	For five years 2005-06 to 2009-10
Zilla Parishad	30	3.00	15.00
Municipal Corporations	2	0.10	0.50
ULBs with more than one lakh population 2001 Census	6	0.12	0.60
ULBs with less than one lakh of population	95	0.95	4.75
Total		4.17	20.85

EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME

8.55 Gandhiji said – “Carry God to the poor in a bowl of rice”. He talked of the poverty of masses and their enforced idleness. He preferred labour – using methods to labour – saving techniques for providing work to the millions of starving and semi – starving people and critics have taken the concept as a part of Gandhian Socialism. What he wished then when India was languishing with shackles is found under Art. 41 of the Constitution of free India in the words – “The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of underserved want”. While depicting the dream of the Great Man, the makers of the Constitution, however, deliberately used the words underlined to make the provision feeble, faint and fettered and put it under Part IV, i.e. Directive Principles of State Policy, instead of Part III under which ‘Fundamental Rights’, stand guaranteed. Thus, ‘right to work’ or ‘Employment Guarantee’ remains un-enforceable in the courts and does not create any justiciable right in favour of the individuals.

8.56 This right, however, can be made enforceable and justiciable, if and when legislation is made to the effect. Art. 21, occurring under Fundamental Rights, however, boldly declare that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. The apex court of the Country have held that the deprivation of life, to constitute a breach of the right guaranteed, must be a consequence of some direct, overt and tangible act which threatens the

'fullness' of one's life. Thus, Employment Guarantee so far is not an enforceable right in the State though rural employment is in a lamentably low level and a vast majority of the able bodied people live below poverty line for want of work.

8.57 Other States in the Country have also faced the same crisis. The various Employment Assurance Schemes and Poverty Alleviation Programmes including the programmes to provide self-employment, formulated and implemented with the funding and assistance of Government of India no doubt have helped reduction of rural poverty, improvement in consumption level, slight rise in the income of the poor and availability of some labour-intensive works. But the continuation of all such Schemes and Programmes are like a drop of water into a parched mouth – quite insufficient even to quench fractionally.

8.58 To overcome the crisis of unemployment in rural areas, and to provide employment to rural labour, the Government of Maharashtra in 1969-70 started a Scheme on experimental basis in 50 selected blocks. Later, on the basis of experience gathered they launched an Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) in May 1972 guaranteeing employment in rural areas of all able-bodied persons of the age of 18 and above who were willing to do manual work for stipulated wages. The scheme was suspended from 1972 to 1974 because of acute drought in the State. The severity of drought situation forced the people to agitate for round-the-year employment. The State Legislature in 1974 passed a unanimous resolution accepting, "the responsibility to provide full employment to those who seek it, as the major and the fundamental object of its fiscal and economic policy". Subsequently, the scheme has been given legislative force under, 'The Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Act, 1978 which has been brought into force with effect from 26th January 1979. The objective of the Act is, to make effective "provision for securing the right to work laid down in Article 41 of the Constitution of India by guaranteeing employment to all adult persons who volunteer to do unskilled manual work in rural areas in the State of Maharashtra". Section 3 of the Act provides – "Every adult person in the rural areas in Maharashtra shall have a right to work, that is, a right to get guaranteed employment for doing unskilled manual work and to receive wages therefor weekly or in any case not later than a fortnight, in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the Scheme made there under."

8.59 The Scheme aimed to provide gainful and productive employment – gainful to the individual and productive to the economy. It is worthwhile to discuss the EGS of Maharashtra briefly, here for appreciating its objectives of employment generation and creation of productive assets. The guarantee of work under the Scheme is restricted to unskilled manual work and is provided to all adult persons residing in the rural areas and urban areas with rural characteristics. The guarantee is given at the district level and work can be provided anywhere in the district though operationally it is provided within the taluka/block area. The person seeking employment has no liberty to choose the work and has to accept whatever is made available. Unskilled work has been explained to mean that which any adult person, without any special training, can normally be expected to do and which is so classified in the scheme. Employment seekers are required to register their names with the prescribed Authority who is bound to provide work within 15 days. The person offered with work is required to work for a continuous period of at least 30 days on the work to which he is deputed. Failure to provide work creates liability on the State of payment of unemployment allowance per day. Such labour is deployed both in plan and non-plan works with care so as not to affect agricultural operations. The scheme is not activated if work is available otherwise. It is the responsibility of the Collector of the District to prepare annual plan for EGS work from 1st October to 30th September of the following year. For raising resources, the State Government have levied special taxes on professions, trades, callings and employment and additional tax on motor vehicles, additional sales tax and many special surcharges. In order to ensure people's participation, special committees have been constituted at the State, district and taluka level to oversee the working of the Scheme. Works having unskilled wage component of more than 60% of the total estimated cost are normally taken up under the Scheme with priorities to the following types of work.

- (i) Moisture and Water Conservation works including labour intensive components of major, medium and minor irrigation projects, canal works, percolation and storage tanks;
- (ii) Soil Conservation and Land Development Works;
- (iii) Afforestation;
- (iv) Road Works; and

(v) Flood Protection Measures.

8.60 Dr. Jayant Patil, ex-Member, Planning Commission, Government of India, has observed regarding the success of the EGS in Maharashtra – “The Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) in Maharashtra State has proved to be an effective instrument in Water Conservation Projects in rain fed and dry areas of the State. Various programmes like water shed development, tanks, farm ponds, percolation dams, check dams and wells could be undertaken due to EGS. These programmes transformed the rain fed areas into diversified agriculture like food crops, horticulture, agro forestry and fodder. The purchasing power of the small and marginal farmers was greatly improved. It has generated year round gainful employment on the land. The environmental degradation was reduced and ecological balance was restored”. He has enumerated the success of the Scheme as:

- 1) The tribals who were growing local varieties of rice adopted high yielding varieties due to assured supply of water. Their rice yields were significantly increased and they attained food security.
- 2) The tribals who grew only rice crop now grow vegetables and fruits trees. Their diet, which consisted of only cereals, now includes vegetables and fruits. Due to availability of vitamins and minerals from vegetables and fruits, the problem of malnutrition was reduced. Nutrition security was achieved due to adoption of horticulture.
- 3) The small and marginal farmers who did not have any employment for eight months of the year now get year round gainful employment by growing vegetables and fruits trees.
- 4) The purchasing power of these families was increased through sale of vegetables and fruits.
- 5) There was significant improvement in the diet, clothing and housing which was basic need of life.
- 6) The children of these families who were reluctant to attend the school due to semi starvation are now attending the schools. There was improvement in spread of literacy and primary education.
- 7) The families have opened bank accounts and deposit money. It is the first generation of farmers who have opened bank accounts.
- 8) The landless labourers as well as landless artisans receive productive employment due to multiple cropping created by water conservation.
- 9) The families who have adopted agro-forestry have become self reliant in fodder and firewood production. There was significant reduction in deforestation. It helped to restore ecological balance.
- 10) Due to year round vegetative cover on the land, there was reduction in soil erosion.

8.61 In Orissa some sort of an Employment Guarantee Scheme is a long felt need and the socio-economic situation of the State calls for some urgent action in the direction, despite the dismal resource position of the State. We cannot keep aside any agenda relating to poverty eradication on the ground of resource constraints and to wait for a better future to come. The better future will never come if poverty is not attacked just now with all the available strength. No magnetic or magical power will come to our rescue and if we continue to wait for any such thing to appear, our future is doomed.

8.62 Orissa has a population of 367.07 lakhs out of whom 47.2% live below the poverty line. The population below poverty line comes to 173.26 lakhs. If 40% of them be deemed as adult, then the work force below poverty line comes to 69, 30, 400. They are either main or marginal workers. The main workers are defined as those having work for more than 6 months in a calendar year and marginal workers are those who have work for a single day to 6 months in a calendar year. Thus, all these nearly 70 lakhs people can be roughly identified as unemployed needing work to earn their bread. It can be assumed that nearly 60% of them belonging to upper castes, particularly the women of upper castes and those seeking skilled work or already engaged in some sort of wage earning work may not come forward to seek or demand work in the unskilled wage-earning works of labour intensive nature. Hence, a population of 28 lakh can be deemed as the target group for whom some sort of EGS is necessary in the State. If this work force can be provided with unskilled, labour intensive work i.e. earth work only for an additional 50 days in a calendar year on an average, something substantial can be said as done to uplift their economic condition as well as to create

durable community assets for productive and social purpose. To achieve such a cherished goal approximately funds to the tune of Rs. 700 crore per year is necessary (2800000X50X50). This size of fund perhaps can be arranged through the several sources of finance available to the State Government for launching a meaningful Employment Guarantee Scheme. The Commission hope that the State Government would give due consideration to this.

8.63 However, pending a systematic long-term strategy of the State Government, this Commission consider it appropriate to make an humble beginning in the direction. The Commission, accordingly recommend that the State Government may introduce a Scheme in the line of Maharashtra EGS, mutatis mutandis, with a stipulation to activate the scheme as and when necessary and to provide additional unskilled labour work from 50 to 100 days in a year in deserving pockets for ameliorating the condition of the rural labour force having no work.

8.64 Although for EGS any sort of labour intensive work should be a welcome measure, the Commission recommend that the grant-in-aid for EGS should be utilized only for excavation of new community tanks and/or for renovation of existing community or public tanks borne in the books of the Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samities or Zilla Parishads. For this purpose tank shall be constructed to mean & include Munda, Kata, Bandh, Sagar and the like in public land. This would, apart from providing employment, create permanent assets for the community. Care should be taken to ensure that the funds provided for employment generation are not thinly distributed among all the Gram Panchayats of the concerned Blocks. The funds should be utilized for excavation of tanks only in such Gram Panchayats where the problem of employment is more acute and where funds from no other source are available to undertake the excavation work to engage the wage-earners. In no case the project cost of any single tank should be less than Rs. 2 lakh. The fund should be utilized to create good new tanks, which shall be permanent assets to the community. While renovating an old tank it will be mandatory to excavate earth to a depth of at least 6 ft. in the lowest level of the tank bed. Depending on the funds allocated for the renovation work, the total quantity of earth, which can be excavated, (considering appropriate lead and lift) will be calculated first. Thereafter, the quantity will be divided by 6 ft. to get the area, which can be excavated, with the funds allotted. This area can be made into a suitable rectangle, square or circle depending on the bed of the tank, so that maximum advantage/benefit can be derived after utilization of the funds. In no case the depth shall be less than 6 ft. In no case the excavation shall be done in steps. The excavated pit shall be dug to a depth of 6 ft. on all sides. On one side there shall be a slope pathway of maximum 8 ft. wide for taking the excavated earth outside the pit. This slope shall be allowed to remain after excavation as approach-way to the tank. The excavated soil shall be thrown outside the embankment, so that soil shall not be drawn into the tank during the rainy season.

8.65 It is to be remembered that no tank belonging to any private owner or to any institution, other than the Panchayati Raj Institutions, shall be taken up for renovation nor any tank shall be excavated in any private land or over land belonging to any institution other than the PRIs. In case of excavation of new tanks over Government land, care should be taken to ensure alienation of the land in favour of the G.P. first before commencing work. No machinery like excavator or any labour-saving technique or equipments should be used for such works as the main purpose is to provide wage – employment to those who are willing to earn their bread through un-skilled labour. Before taking up the works the Block Development Officer should certify about availability of such needy labour in the area and the P.S. should also resolve to take up such work. On completion of the work the B.D.O. should also certify that the entire work was done with out using any labour-saving machinery. An undertaking should also be taken from the people while registering names for works that they will not flee away from the work before rendering labour at least for 30 days. Wages should be disbursed normally once a week and food cereals may be tagged as a component of the wage, if and when available or considered necessary.

8.66 Lack of opportunity for employment is a more severe problem in the backward areas of the State for the agricultural labourers belonging to the categories of the main workers as well as marginal workers. This also causes migration of labourers from backward areas of the State and their harassment in other parts of the Country. It is, therefore, required to make some additional provision for generation of employment of about 100 days in a year in the most backward areas of the State to help the situation. For paucity of time the Commission could not make any exercise to determine the most or more backward or un-developed blocks in the State. The latest authentic data in this regard

available is in the report of the 'Committee on Constitution of Separate Development Board in Orissa' headed by Sri P.C. Ghadai (the then Minister of State, Planning and Coordination and now Minister, Finance) submitted on 20th September 1994. This Committee, consisting of Members of the State Legislature from different parts of the State, adopted a methodology for identification of backward areas of the State. This methodology, commonly known as 'Sudarshan & Iyengar Methodology' is a simpler and better alternative to the conventional approach like the Principal Component Analysis, which are based on rather restrictive assumptions. Under this methodology, a composite index for measuring the spatial differentials in the level of development is available. The choice of weights in the analysis ensures that large variation in anyone of the indicators will not unduly dominate over the contribution of the rest of the indicators and distort inter-block comparisons. With the help of the Methodology, the Committee has identified 87 blocks as backward and 82 as very backward by analyzing data of a composite index of development indicators comprising 11 items, namely:

- i) Density of population per sq. km. (1991 Census)
- ii) Percentage of agricultural workers to total main workers (1991 Census)
- iii) Net area sown per agricultural worker
- iv) Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown
- v) Percentage of cropping intensity
- vi) Percentage of literacy (1991 Census)
- vii) No. of Primary Schools per lakh of population
- viii) Percentage of villages connected with all weather roads
- ix) Percentage of villages electrified
- x) Percentage of problem villages provided with safe drinking water facilities
- xi) No. of medical institutions per lakh of population

8.67 On the basis of the indicators, the Committee found that "out of 314 blocks in the State only 145 seem to be some what developed and the rest 169 come under backward categories. To be more specific not a single out of 77 blocks of 8 districts i.e. Bolangir, Deogarh, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Koraput, Nawapada, Nawarangpur and Rayagada come under developed categories. While backward categories of blocks are deconcentrated in 8 districts, 82 very backward blocks are spread over 18 districts and 87 backward blocks over 25 districts including the above 8 districts. To generalize, blocks coming under any one category of development do not conform to a contiguous area within the State and they are more or less spread through out the State".

8.68 The Commission considered it appropriate to accept the basis of classification of Blocks done by the P.C. Ghadai Committee for allocating additional funds for additional employment generation. The 169 blocks categorized as backward and very backward under the report deserve more funds for the purpose, as unemployment situation is more acute there. In these circumstances, the Commission recommend a Grant-in-aid of Rs. 79.70 crore on this account per year for a period of five years from 2005-06 to 2009-10 i.e. a total amount of Rs. 398.50 crore to the Panchayat Samities in the State as follows:

	<i>Rs. in Crore</i>	
	<u>For one Year</u>	<u>For five year</u>
(i) To each of the 314 blocks in the State at the rate Of Rs.20 lakhs per year.	62.80	314.00
(ii) To each of the 169 backward and very backward blocks at the rate of Rs.10 lakhs (in addition to Rs.20 lakhs covered under item number (i) above)	16.90	84.50
Total	79.70	398.50

The 169 backward and very backward blocks, as per P.C. Ghadai Committee report, are as follows:

Sl.	Name of the District	Sl.	Blocks identified as very backward	Sl.	Blocks identified as backward
1	Angul	1	Athamallick	1	Angul
		2	Kishornagar	2	Pallahara
		3	Chhendipada		
2	Balasore			3	Oupada
				4	Khairaput
				5	Jaleswar
				6	Nilgiri
3	Baagarh			7	Ambabhona
				8	Gaisilat
				9	Jharbandha
				10	Rajborasambar
4	Bolangir	4	Deogaon	11	Bhatli
		5	Bangomunda	12	Puintala
		6	Tureikela	13	Bolangir
		7	Khaparakhol	14	Agalpur
		8	Titilagarh	15	Patnagarh
		9	Loisingha	16	Harabhanga
		10	Belpara		
		11	Saintal		
		12	Muribahal		
		13	Gudbhela (T.Khunti)		
5	Boudh	14	Kantamal		
6	Bhadrak			17	Chandbali
7	Deogarh	15	Reamal		
		16	Barkote		
		17	Tilaibani		
8	Dhenkanal	18	Kankadahad	18	Kamakhyanagar
				19	Gondia
				20	Parjang
				21	Hindol
				22	Khallikote
9	Ganjam	19	Kodal	23	Jagannath Prasad
				24	Digapahandi
				25	Patrapur
				26	Buguda
				27	Sorada
				28	Belaguntha
				29	Paralakhemundi
10	Gajapati	20	Gumma		
		21	Rayagada		
		22	R. Udayagiri		
		23	Nuagada		
		24	Mohana		
		25	Kasinagar		
11	Jagatsinghpur			30	Erasma
12	Jharsuguda			31	Lakhanpur
				32	Laikera
13	Keonjhar	26	Banspal	33	Harichandanpur

Sl.	Name of the District	Sl.	Blocks identified as very backward	Sl. .	Blocks identified as backward
				34	Telkoi
				35	Anandapur
14	Kalahandi	27	Bhawanipatna	36	M. Rampur
		28	Lanjigarh	37	Kesinga
		29	Th. Rampur	38	Narla
		30	Kalampur	39	Dharamgarh
		31	Golamunda		
		32	Jaipatna		
		33	Koksara		
		34	Junagarh		
15	Koraput	35	Narayanpatna	40	Koraput
		36	Similiguda	41	Lamtaput
		37	Bandhugaon	42	Kotpad
		38	Laxmipur	43	Jeypore
		39	Pottangi	44	Kundra
		40	Nandapur		
		41	Dasamanthpur		
		42	Barigumma		
		43	Baipariguda		
16	Kendrapara			45	Rajnagar
				46	Mahakalpara
17	Mayurbhanja	44	Udala	47	Kaptipada
		45	Kuliana	48	Karanjia
		46	Khunta	49	Kusumi
		47	Jamda	50	Tiring
		48	Thakurmunda	51	Badasahi
		49	Bangiriposhi	52	Bahalda
		50	Bijatola	53	Baripada
		51	Bisoi	54	Betanoti
		52	Sarskana	55	Morada
				56	Joshipur
				57	Rasgovindpur
				58	Samakhunta
				59	Sukruli
				60	Suliapada
18	Malkangiri	53	Kudumuduguma	61	Malkangiri
				62	Khairaput
				63	Mathili
				64	Korukonda
				65	Kalimela
19	Nowrangpur	54	Tentulikhunti	66	Nabarangpur
		55	Raighar	67	Papadahandi
		56	Kosagumuda	68	Chandahandi
		57	Dabugam	69	Umorkote
		58	Jharigan	70	Nandahandi
20	Nayagarh			71	Dasapala
21	Nuapada	59	Komna	72	Khariar
		60	Sinapali		
		61	Boden		
		62	Nuapara		
22	Kandhamal	63	Kotagarh	73	K. Nuagaon

Sl.	Name of the District	Sl.	Blocks identified as very backward	Sl. .	Blocks identified as backward
		64	Tumudibandh	74	Khajuripada
		65	Daringibadi	75	Tikabali
		66	Phiringia	76	Phulbani
		67	Balliguda	77	Raikia
23	Rayagada	68	Kalyansinghpur	78	Padmapur
		69	Kashipur	79	Ramanguda
		70	Kolnara		
		71	Gudari		
		72	Gunupur		
		73	Chandrapur		
		74	Bissam Cuttack		
		75	Muniguda		
		76	Rayagada		
24	Sambalpur	77	Jamankira	80	Jujumura
		78	Kuchinda	81	Rairakhhol
		79	Bamara	82	Naktideuli
25	Sundargarh			83	Kunaramunda
				84	Lahunipara
				85	Gurundia
26	Sonepur	80	Sonepur	86	Tarbha
		81	Ullunda	87	Binka
		82	Birmaharajpur		

8.69 In the urban sector, the Commission discussed and decided that the following 3 special problems relating to the urban local bodies need priority attention;

1. Primary and Secondary education.
2. Health and Sanitation
3. Solid Waste Management.

I. PRIMARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION:

8.70 The Commission have given a great deal of emphasis on Primary and Secondary education both in urban and rural sectors. It is felt that the present resources of the Urban Local Bodies do not enable them to make much needed provisions for this sector to meet the essential expenditures on meeting deficiencies in maintenance of school building and provision of necessary infrastructure including library, laboratory, and scientific equipments and other teaching aids. The Commission recommend a grant-in-aid of Rs.6.00 lakhs per annum to each of the six ULBs having a population of more than one lakh as per 2001 Census and Rs.4 lakhs per annum to each of the remaining 95 Municipalities and NACs, thus amounting to Rs.36.00 lakhs and Rs.380.00 lakhs per annum respectively. The total out go on this account will be Rs4.16 crores per year and the total grants-in-aid for the award period of 5 years will be Rs.20.80 crores.

II. HEALTH AND SANITATION

8.71 Health and Sanitation is an equally important "special problem" in urban areas of the state. The Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) which are in charge of undertaking health and sanitation programmes in their respective jurisdictions very often lack funds to ensure adequate supply of reagents, preventive drugs and medicines for tropical, water-borne and air-borne diseases. The Commission have carefully considered their need on this score and recommend an amount of Rs.4.73 lakhs per annum for the 6 ULBs having a population of more than one lakh as per 2001 census and Rs.2.56 lakhs per annum for the other 95 Municipalities and NACs, during the five year award period.

Municipalities and NACs which do not have any medical hospital facilities may use this amount for establishment of out-door / maternity and child care centres / small dispensaries including Ayurvedic or Homeopathic systems of treatment and for acquisition of required medicines and equipment for the same. Staff and other costs will have to be met by the Municipalities and NACs concerned. ULBs may also use the funds where necessary for the purchase of reagents and common drugs for public health hazards like diarrhoea, malaria and filaria, etc. The total amount per annum comes to Rs.2 crore and 72 lakhs (rounded up) (Rs.28.38 lakhs + Rs.243.20 lakhs) and for the five-year period to Rs.13 Crore 58 lakhs (rounded up). These grants-in-aid are given in addition to the amount currently available to ULBs from the budget of the Health Department for exclusive use in the urban areas.

III. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT:

8.72 The Solid Waste Management is an important function of Municipal Bodies. This covers all operations starting from cleaning, collection of garbage and transport from the collection points within the habitations and market areas by manual or motorized means to different disposal / treatment centres. The Commission have already provided brief guidelines on the collection and management of solid waste in of Chapter -IV (Issues and Approaches). Efficiency in solid waste management is an index to the cleanness of the city or town and is also an index of efficiency of the municipal services being provided for the citizens.

8.73 The Commission desire that the management of solid waste should be dealt with in a comprehensive manner from cleaning point through collection, transportation to dumping yard for treatment. A comprehensive project report should be prepared by the Municipal Body concerned to implement the scheme fully and efficiently in all stages of its operation. Mechanical treatment plants should be set up where they are feasible and where they are not, manual treatment should be taken up in the yards with processes of composting and vermiculture. Since the costs of such operations are likely to be high, the Commission feel that this programme should be taken up in a phased manner, covering a specified number of Municipal Bodies each year. Considering the resource position of the State, the Commission recommend that an amount of Rs.1.00 crore should be given as one time grant-in-aid to six Municipal Bodies in each year thus covering 30 ULBs during the Award period, with a total of Rs. 30.00 crores. The names of the ULBs with the years of grant are given in the Table below.

Table No. 8 F

Sl.	Name of the ULBs	Year of grant				
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.	Rourkela	*				
2.	Berhampur	*				
3.	Sambalpur	*				
4.	Puri	*				
5.	Balasore	*				
6.	Baripada	*				
7.	Bhadrak		*			
8.	Bolangir		*			
9.	Jeypore		*			
10.	Jharsuguda		*			
11.	Bhawanipatna		*			
12.	Rayagada		*			
13.	Dhenkanal			*		
14.	Keonjhar			*		
15.	Paralakhemundi			*		
16.	Vyasanagar			*		
17.	Kendrapara			*		
18.	Khurda			*	*	
19.	Jagasinghpur				*	
20.	Rairangpur				*	
21.	Chatrapur				*	

Sl.	Name of the ULBs	Year of grant				
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
22.	Jajpur				*	
23.	Aska				*	
24.	Tiitilagarh					*
25.	Pattamundai					*
26.	Nayagarh					*
27.	Sundargarh					*
28.	Anandapur					*
29.	Deogarh					*
30.	Karanjia					*

8.74 Depending on the success of the scheme, the State Government and future Finance Commission may expand the operation of the scheme to the remaining Urban Local Bodies in subsequent years. It is expected that if the scheme is continued, all the Municipal Bodies can well be fully covered under the scheme by 2015.

8.75 The Commission have visited Municipal Corporations at Bhubaneswar and Cuttack, and many of the Municipalities and NACs in the State. During such visits some genuine problems have been brought to notice, which deserve consideration and funding. Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation requested the Commission to consider its proposal to give it grants to build dwelling units in Aurobind Nagar for accommodating families living in slums. In Cuttack Municipal Corporation there is the urgent need to complete the Corporation Library building started long ago. Similarly the Swimming Pool, almost complete in structure needs funding to make it operational. The Commission also felt that Utkal Sahitya Heritage Centre at Balasore should be strengthened. In Bhadrak Municipality, construction of a toilet complex in Shankarpur Mahamedian Basti would be of immense service to the residents of those areas as the existing units are in a dilapidated condition. Development of the Municipal road from Purunabazar to Uttar Bahini- a distance of 4 Kms. would facilitate traffic movement.

8.76 Berhampur Municipality, a large and growing local body in South Orissa needs funding for Sanitation, Conservancy and Cleanliness Development to cope with its rising population. Puri Municipality should be provided with grants-in-aid for truckmounted hydraulic ladder and cow-catching vehicles to keep the city clean. Paralakhemundi Municipality is the centre of horn works which unfortunately is a dying craft. The craft needs to be rehabilitated for which a training centre and infrastructure are necessary. In its attempts to build a stadium for development of sports, Vyasnagar Municipality has left the stadium half constructed. Funding for the purpose will enable the municipality to complete it. Jajpur Town Municipality has a very large municipal tank, which provides an ideal waterbody for development of water sports and a park around. Baripada Municipality needs provision of funding for developing Jubilee Library Heritage Site, which is the pride of the town and its people. Kabisuryanagar NAC requested the Commission for funding to develop a Children's Park in the town and its Bus Stand, which provides transport facility to people in that region.

8.77 The Commission felt the need to provide funding to all the district headquarters Municipalities and other ULBs to provide concrete roads wherever necessary for the benefit of their citizens in those parts of the towns / cities where such roads are required. Kamaladia Gram Panchayat in Narasinghpur Panchayat Samiti, Cuttack district has beautiful natural spots that can be developed into tourist centres. Funding is given for the development of infrastructure.

8.78 The Commission after careful deliberations and keeping the availability of funds in view recommend grants-in-aid amounting to Rs.60.06 crores for the Award Period for ULBs / PRIs for these Special schemes as indicated in Table below. The annual burden on this account is Rs.12.012 crores.

- (i) Conservancy Lanes in Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation, Development of Municipal Hospital and
- (ii) Jubille Library, Heritage Building, Baripada, and
- (iii) Tourism Development Complex at Kamaladiha of Narsinghpur P.S. in Cuttack district.
- (iv) Construction of dwelling units for setting slum dwellers by the Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation. (Aurovindo Colony, GADHIKHAL)

- (v) Cuttack Municipal Corporation - Central Library, Books, Journals and appliances, Sri Chaitany Heritage centre, completion of Chandan Pokhari Swimming tank and pools, development of existing dispensaries.
- (vi) Stadium in Vyasnagar Municipality (Jajpur Road), water sports in Jajpur Town.
- (vii) Kabisuryanagar Bus Stand and Children's Park.
- (viii) Balasore Utkal Sahitya Heritage Centre
- (ix) Puri Municipality – Hydraulic ladder, Cow catching vehicle.
- (x) Bhadrak Municipality - Road Development, Toilet Complex.
- (xi) Conservancy, sanitation and cleanliness programme in Berhampur Municipality
- (xii) Paralakhemundi Municipality – Horn Works Development
- (xiii) Construction of Concrete Roads in all the 101 Municipalities and N.A.Cs.

Table No. 8 G

GRANTS-IN-AID FOR ULBs / PRIs

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.	Name of the Local Bodies	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation					
	a. Slum Development	1.00	1.00	1.20	-	-
	b. Development of Municipal Hospital	0.00	0.182	-	-	-
	c. Development of conservancy lanes	-	-	0.382	-	-
2	Cuttack Municipal Corporation					
	a. Construction of Corporation Library Building	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	-
	b. Development of heritage centre in Mohamadia Bazar where Sri Chaitanya had his sojourn	-	-	-	-	0.092
	c. Construction of Swimming Tank & Pool (Chandan Pokhari)	0.25	-	-	-	-
	d. Development of existing dispensaries	-	-	0.60	-	-
	e. Corporation Library Books, Journals and Appliances	-	-	-	0.092	-
3	Balasore Municipality					
	a. Development of Utkal Sahitya Heritage Centre	0.10	0.15	-	-	-
4	Bhadrak Municipality					
	a. Shankarpur Mohamedian Basti toilet complex	0.05	-	-	-	-
	b. Municipal Road from Puruna Bazar to Uttar Bahini 4 Km.	-	0.10	-	-	-
5	Berhampur Municipality					
	Sanitation, Conservancy and Cleanliness development of the city	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
6	Puri Municipality					
	a. Truck mounted hydraulic ladder	0.15	-	-	-	-
	b. Cow catching vehicle	0.10	-	-	-	-
7	Paralakhemundi Municipality					
	Development of Horn Works	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
8	Vyasnagar Municipality (Jajpur Road)					
	Completion of Stadium	0.50	0.50	-	-	-
9	Jajpur Town Municipality					

Sl.	Name of the Local Bodies	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
	Development of Park, Water Sports in old Municipal Tank	-	0.25	0.25	-	-
10	Baripada Municipality					
	Development of Jubille Library	-	0.25	0.25	-	-
11	Kabisuryanagar N.A.C.					
	a. Children's Park	0.10	-	-	-	-
	b. Improvement of Bus Stand	0.182	-	-	-	-
12	Kamaladihi G.P. (Narsinghpur P.S) Dist.-Cuttack (Tourist Centre)	0.25	0.25	-	-	-
13	101 Municipalities/NACs					
	Construction of Concrete Roads	8.20	8.20	8.20	11.79**	11.79**
	Total	12.012	12.012	12.012	12.012	12.012

** Rs. 18 lakhs for 30 district headquarters =5.4 crores and
Rs. 9 lakhs of 71 other Municipalities & NACs = 6.39 crores

I. CONSERVANCY LANES IN BHUBANESWAR MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

8.79 There is a provision of conservancy lanes in Bhubaneswar Municipal area for collection of garbage from households and removal to dumping station. The lanes in most areas are not being visited at all let alone regularly. They are unkempt and unclean and encroached in many places. There are no garbage bins in many places for throwing garbage. In most places, there are no roads for motorized transport to move through the lanes for collection.

8.80 The conservancy lanes should be freed from encroachments, cleaned up and provided with roads. Bins should be provided at identified points for the residents for throwing garbage. The garbage should be collected from the bins daily and taken to the dumpyard for disposal / treatment. The conservancy lanes should be kept clean and in operational condition round the year.

8.81 Conservancy cleaning in the Capital City of Bhubaneswar should be a model for the State. To enable the Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation to implement this satisfactorily, the Commission recommend a one-time grant-in-aid of Rs.38.20 lakhs for Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation for the year 2006-07. The amount should be spent for cleaning & clearing the conservancy lanes, for providing murrum roads, for installing Bins for garbage collection at different identified points and taking up daily removal of garbage from these collection points to the dumping yard for disposal / treatment. The Commission is hopeful that after the system is made operational during the award year, the Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation will regularly manage the system in the manner indicated, out of their own resources.

II. JUBILLE LIBRARY, HERITAGE BUILDING, BARIPADA

8.82 There is an old Public Library in Baripada town from Ex-State time known as Jubilee Library. There was a small Museum in a portion of this building also.. It was under the management of Ex-State of Mayurbhanj and is currently being managed by a Private Trust. Due to lack of funds and interest, the Trust is unable to maintain this Library properly. Electricity has been disconnected, as dues could not be paid. This is a heritage site in Baripada town and should be taken over by the government and transferred to the Municipality for proper use and maintenance as a Library-cum-Museum. Keeping this in view, the Commission recommend one time grant of Rs.50, 00,000/- in favour of Baripada Municipality. But, the amount shall be released only after the government take over the property and hand it over to Baripada Municipality.

III. TOURISM DEVELOPMENT COMPLEX AT KAMALADIHA OF NARASINGHPUR PANCHAYAT SAMITI IN CUTTACK DISTRICT

8.83 During the tenure of the Commission, Kamaladiha Grama Panchayat of Narasinghpur Panchayat Samiti of Cuttack district was taken up for an intensive study of the problems. The Grama Panchayat is located at the Southwest corner of the district on the left (North) bank of the river

Mahanadi. A village named Siloi-Baliput of the Grama Panchayat is the beginning point of SATA KOSIA GANDA in the down stream. River Mahanadi in the South and Sata Kosia Ganda Wildlife Sanctuary in the west are bordering the Grama Panchayat. The famous Tikarpara on the north bank of SATA KOSIA GANDA of the Mahanadi is at a distance of 18 Kms on the up-stream of the river. Economically though weak, the Grama Panchayat area is picturesquely attractive with green mountains, forests, the river and the gorge. The other side of river is also full of natural greenery. Further down stream of the river there are some famous locations, namely Baneswarnasi (Temple and Buddhist inscriptions) and Bhattarika which can be approached through powerboats. On the whole, the area has tourism potentiality, which has not been exploited. Integrated development of the locality can be accelerated if a tourism development package consisting of (i) constructions of few nice rest houses (ii) a couple of power-boats (iii) flower and fruit gardens and a small amusement park, can be provided.

8.84 The Commission recommend a Grant-in-Aid of Rs.50.00 lakhs for this purpose to Narasinghpur Panchayat Samiti in two yearly instalments each of Rs.25.00 lakhs in the first two years of the Award period i.e. 2005-06 and 2006-07.

8.85 It shall be the responsibility of the Panchayat Samiti to draw-up a comprehensive project report for the purpose, with plan and estimate, and to take up necessary construction work etc. After completing the project work, the Panchayat Samiti should hand over the project to the Grama Panchayat for management and maintenance as a remunerative asset.

IV. CONSTRUCTION OF DWELLING UNITS FOR SETTLING SLUM DWELLERS IN BHUBANESWAR MUNICIPALITY:

8.86 The Commission examined the scheme for construction of dwelling units in Aurovindo Colony, Gadhiakhal for settling slum dwellers submitted by the Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation and thought it necessary to modify the units as follows:

One Unit should consist of

2 Rooms	-	15' x 12' each
1 Kitchen	-	10' x 10'
1 Toilet	-	6' x 6'

and a small varandah

8.87 The modification has been suggested to give 2 bedrooms to each family with other necessary facilities so that they have sufficient living space. While moving from a slum, they should not feel that they are entering another slum. The cost estimate is accordingly modified to Rs.1, 81,200 for each Unit. As such, 175 no. of units will cost the Municipal Corporation Rs.3,17,10,000.00 or say Rs.3.20 crores.

8.88 In Chapter-X, the Commission have recommended to the 12th Finance Commission grants-in-aid amounting to Rs.121.93 Crores in respect of some Special Schemes. This amount has also been taken into account by the Commission in determining the total amount of grants-in-aid during the award period. But, to the extent funds are made available by the 12th Finance Commission for these Special Schemes, the amount saved from the above grants-in-aid recommendations, will remain in the Consolidated Fund of the State, to help strengthen the fiscal position of the Government
