Odisha in Eighty Years

Trilochan Sahoo

INTRODUCTION :-

Odisha is one of the 29 states of India, located in the eastern coast. It is surrounded by the states of West Bengal to the north-east, Jharkhand to the north, Chhattisgarh to the west and north-west, and Andhra Pradesh to the south and south-west. Odisha has 485 kilometres of coastline along the Bay of Bengal. It is the 9th largest state by area, and the 11th largest by population. Odia (formerly known as *Oriya*) is the official and most widely spoken language, spoken by 33.2 million according to the 2001 Census. As per Census 2011, population of Odisha is 4,19,74,218. Out of this the Rural population of Odisha is 3,49,70,562 and Urban population is 70,03,656.

The ancient kingdom of Kalinga, which was invaded by the Mauryan emperor Ashoka in 261 BC resulting in the Kalinga War, coincides with the borders of modern-day Odisha.The modern state of Odisha was established on 1 April 1936, as a province in British India, and consisted predominantly of Odia-speaking regions. April 1 is celebrated as Odisha Day. The region is also known as Utkala. Cuttack was made the capital of the region by Anantavarman Chodaganga in c.1135, after which the city was used as the capital by many rulers, through the British era until 1948. Thereafter, Bhubaneswar became the new capital of Odisha.

The term "Odisha" is derived from the ancient Prakrit word *"Odda Visaya"* (also *"Udra Bibhasha"* or *"Odra Bibhasha"*) as in the Tirumalai inscription of Rajendra Chola I, which is dated to 1025. Sarala Das, who translated the *Mahabharata* into the Odia language in the 15th century, calls the region *Odra Rashtra* and *Odisha*. The inscriptions of Kapilendra Deva of the Gajapati Kingdom (1435–67) on the walls of temples in Puri call the region *Odisha* or *Odisha Rajya.*

The name of the state was changed from Orissa to Odisha, and the name of its language from Oriya to Odia, in 2011, by the passage of the *Orissa (Alteration of Name) Bill, 2010* and the *Constitution (113th Amendment) Bill, 2010* in the Parliament. After a brief debate, the lower house, Lok Sabha, passed the bill and amendment on 9 November 2010.On 24 March 2011, Rajya Sabha, the upper house of Parliament, also passed the bill and the amendment.

ODISHA IN EIGHTY YEARS

ACHIEVEMENT :-

1. ODISHA HERITAGE AND CULTURE:

The deeply entrenched tradition of craft and culture echoes the true colour of Odisha while impressing generation after generation amidst their varied form of styles. For people around the country, Odisha is synonymous to exotic arts and handicrafts traditions. A wide range of traditional Odisha handicrafts reflects the Odisha ethic art and culture. The following handicrafts are widespread across the state bamboo handicrafts, cane handicrafts, bone and horn handicrafts, bell metal handicrafts, brass handicrafts, jute and paper handicrafts, rock and shell handicrafts, glass craft of Odisha, wood craft and embroidery work culture. These art and handicrafts are widely famous in Odisha.

Further Patta Chitra is a cloth painting of Odisha, where whole stories are shown on a long piece of cloth. The embroidery work includ mirror embroidery, resham embroidery, sequins embroidery and kundan embroidery etc. Besides these textile handicrafts Tosser handicrafts and tribal crafts like Todas, Kotas, Irulas, Pariya, Nilgiris are very much popular in the recent year in Odisha.

So also that dance and other art form and drama have tremendous effect on the social life of the people of Odisha. Dance is not merely for beauty, aesthetic pleasure entertainment or a simple diversion from daily life. These speak of different aspects of social life. Further, Odissi dance plays an important role in the art and dance form of Odisha. It is also a key part of Odisha's art and culture.

2. PRIMARY HEALTH AND SANITATION

Before independence many states of India were basically underdeveloped in providing the health services and so many factors were responsible for this. Since independence the health infrastructure of Odisha is gradually developing and maintaining a standard. For providing qualitative medical services to the people, medical education has become a top priority.

Keeping the importance of the matter in mind three Government Medical Colleges have been started with good infrastructure which provide specialized treatments for various diseases. In the rural areas Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres, Sub-Primary Health Centres, Sub-Centres, Angana Wadi Centres are there to take care of the patients. In recent years, many private hospitals have come up in mitigating the health needs of the people. There are 3 MCH, 32 DHH, 22 SDH, 231 number of Community Health Centres,117 PHC,120 Other Hospitals,1166 number of Primary Heath Care Centres (PHCs), 524 number of Ayurvedic Hospitals and Dispensaries, 464 number of Homeopathic Hospitals and Dispensaries,14 number of Mobile Health Units, 6688 Sub Centres have been established in Odisha in order to deliver a well-equipped service delivery in the health sector. Anganwadi in rural areas of Odisha works as a medium of health services in rural and urban areas. Rural women during their maternity depend upon the Anganwadi Workers for update medical advices. Anganwadi workers are properly trained on basic first aid services for infants and pregnant women.

3. SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY:

In the subject of school education and literacy, Odisha has achieved a perfect place in

the universalization of education in the country. In Odisha there are 35928 Primary and 20427 Upper Primary schools has been established to provide education at elementary level. Moreover 491 New Primary and 490 New Upper Primary schools opened under Sarva Sikhya Aviyana to provide schooling in unserved areas. 66 lakh children of 6 to 14 years age group are in-school, out of which 12 lakh are SC and 17 lakh are ST.1.87 lakh children of 6 to 14 years age group are out-of-school from which 0.3 lakh are from SC and 0.9 lakh are from ST community. Out of them 56,995 Children were admitted to regular existing and New Schools under Enrolment Drive in districts. Right to education has been enforced across the state since 2009 with state amendment in 2010. There are 6193 Govt. and aided Secondary Schools, 849 Recognized High Schools and 151 permitted High Schools has been established in the State to provide a better school education in the state.

As per the GIA Rules, 2004, 1981 private High Schools have been notified to receive block grant. 1375 nos. of Contract Teachers has been engaged against the 3210 posts advertised.Contract teachers of High Schools have been allowed the minimum basic pay of their respective regular scale in Revised Scale of Pay 2008. Government have approved 799 candidates as non-teaching staff under the Rehabilitation Assistance Scheme in the year 2010.Computer Literacy is being popularized in High Schools. Board of Secondary Education has included computer learning as an optional subject in the curriculum for Secondary schools. Government has been giving free text book, free uniform, free by-cycle, school bag kit, free Mid-Day-Meal to all the elrolled childreen of the schools to universalized the school education in the state. More over periodically the goverment

has been giving different grants to all types of schools to boost up the quality education in the school.

As per Census 2011 population of Odisha is 4,19,74,218. Out of this the Rural population of Odisha is 3,49,70,562 and Urban population is 70,03,656. During the period, out of 52,73,194 Child Population in the age group 0-6 years recorded in the State 45,25,870 are concentrated in rural areas whereas in urban areas it is 7,47,324.The number of literates in Odisha is 2,67,42,595 out of which 2,13,77,915 are recorded in rural areas whereas in urban areas the number of literates recorded is 53,64,680. The literacy rate of Odisha as per 2011 Census is 72.9 per cent. In rural areas the literacy rate is 70.2 per cent whereas in urban areas it is 85.7 per cent. The male rural literacy rate is 79.6 per cent whereas the female literacy rate in rural area is 60.7 per cent. The male literacy rate in urban area is 90.7 per cent and in case of females the literacy rate is 80.4 per cent. Among the districts the highest literacy rate in rural areas noticed is in the district of Jagatsinghpur (86.5%) whereas the highest literacy rate in urban areas recorded is in the district of Khordha (91.0 %). The lowest literacy rate of 43.9 per cent is recorded in the rural areas of Nabarangpur district whereas the lowest urban literacy rate of 74.5 per cent is recorded in the district of Malkangiri. The highest male literacy rate of 92.5 per cent is recorded in the rural areas of Jagatsinghpur district whereas the highest urban male literacy rate recorded is in the district of Khordha (94.2 %). The lowest rural male literacy rate is recorded in the district of Koraput (54.1 %) whereas the lowest urban male literacy rate is recorded in the district of Malkangiri (83.4 %). The highest female literacy rate in rural areas is noticed in the district of Jagatsinghpur (80.4 %) whereas the lowest

rural female literacy rate recorded is in the district of Koraput (31.3 %). The highest urban female literacy rate of 87.5 per cent is recorded in the district of Khordha whereas the lowest urban female literacy rate 64.9 per cent recorded is in the district of Malkangiri.

In order to educate the neo-literate the governemnt has also implemented the Sakhyara Bharata Programme in the state. By which all the 15 to 80 years of literate and neo-literate people have been literate within a stipulated period of time.

4. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT :

Odisha is experiencing steady economic growth. The impressive growth in gross domestic product of the state has been reported by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Odisha's growth rate is above the national average. The Central Government's Urban Development Ministry has recently announced the name of 20 cities selected to be developed as Smart cities. The state capital Bhubaneswar is the first city in the list of smart Cities released in January 2016. The announcement also marked with sanction of Rs.50,802 crore over the five years for development. Further Rourkela city has been announced as Second Smart City in Odisha.

The economy of Odisha is one the fastest growing state economies in India. According to 2014-15 economic survey, Odisha's gross state domestic product (GSDP) was expected to grow at 8.78% in the 2014-15 fiscal year. Odisha has an agriculture-based economy which is in transition towards an industry and service-based economy. Odisha is also one of the top FDI destinations in India. In the fiscal year 2011-12, Odisha received investment proposals worth Rs.49,527 crore (US$ 9.296 billion).

According to the Reserve Bank of India, Odisha received Rs. 53,000 crore (US$8.33 billion) worth of new FDI commitments in the 2012-13.

Year wise GSDP has been shown below.

Year	GSDP (in crore Indian rupees)
2001-02	46756
2002-03	49,719
2003-04	61,008
2004-05	77,729
2005-06	85096
2006-07	101839
2007-08	129274
2008-09	148491
2009-10	162946
2010-11	197530
2011-12	214583
2012-13	255459
2013-14	288414
2014-15	310810
2015-15	348107

The State Government has achieved a perfect stability goal towards the Maternal Mortality Rate, Infant Mortality Rate, Cause-Specific Death Rate, Migration Problem, Inflation etc. which are very much important for stabilization of economic growth in Odisha.

5. RURAL EMPLOYMENT :

MGNREGA 2005 has been fully enforced across the state. According to this rural people are engaged in work and it has been mandatory to provide at least 100 days of work

to every enrolled worker. Work by the machine is strictly prohibited by this Act. As a result of which all enrolled workers which have Job card will get minimum fixed days of work. So also that a large number of employments has been provided by the government in the recent years in different govt. offices as well as in the corporate sectors.

6. IMPLEMENTATION OF INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY :-

The Department of School & Mass Education, Government of Odisha through Odisha Madhyamik Shiksha Mission (OMSM) and Odisha Knowledge Corporation Limited (OKCL) is implementing the ICT@ Schools project across 4000 schools in the state. A new scheme has been launched recently as E-Vidyalaya programme designed to bring e-learning to government schools in the state. The programme will provide easy access of technology designed to help students learn beyond regular classroom studies beginning with the set up of ICT Labs. COMPUTER AIDED LEARNING PROGRAMME (CAL) has been functioning in the elementary schools since acceptance of universalization of elementary education. The public services are easily delivered to the people through modern technology.

7. e-GOVERNANCE :-

Keeping in line with the increased thrust on e-governance across the country, the state also took initiatives to computerize various departments, which started in mid 80's with a few isolated initiatives. But since 2000 the state has taken up statewide planned initiatives, which include policies, infrastructure and software application development specifically to create an ICT enabling environment citizen for centric service delivery.

15 Departments were identified to provide more than 200 services under the Mission Mode Programme (MMP) of National e-Governance Programme. The e-District Project has also been included into the ambit of MMP. The state Government has initiated steps to formulate the e-District plans and had submitted a proposal to GoI as pilot projects in two districts. Further to enable access to public utility services at citizen doorstep, setting up of 8558 nos. of Common Facility Centre by 2008 has been initiated and this will roll out the much needed Citizen Centric Services through these facility centres. The e-Governance programmes of different govt offices are as follows.

e-Registration

e-dhaRani, a comprehensive project of computerization of all Registration offices across the state. and with speed.For e-Service visit : *www.igrodisha.gov.in*

CT-MMP

Commercial Tax Department, Odisha has been undertaking various measures to facilitate trade and business in the State, improve regulatory oversight, deter tax evasion and encourage voluntary compliance. Various e-services launched by the department have become popular among the dealers and tax practitioners. The nature of interaction between the department and the dealers has undergone transformation due to the e-services.

iFMS

Finance Department, Odisha has undertaken various measures to facilitate Citizens, DDOs, Banks, Account General and RBI with various e-Services i.e e-Payments, budget

preparation and disbursement, print challan, pension preparation and payments etc. through integrated Financial Management System (iFMS).

Odisha State Wide Area Network

The objective of OSWAN is to create a state wide area network that will improve government efficiency through internet connectivity.

e- Despatch

The e-Despatch is a letter despatch application in govt system. All the offices have updated their issuing letter in the web application and also they receive different letters from various offices though online. Further the public will access the same in a convenient manner.

e-Municipality

e-Municipality Services have been implemented in 103 ULBs in the state of Odisha. The 103 urban local bodies (ULBs) in Odisha, constitute Municipal Corporations (3), Municipalities (34) and Notified Area Councils (66). They are constituted by State Government. e-Municipality provides various citizen centric e-Services that is Birth and Death Certificate, Trade licence, Property and Holding Tax, Water Connection Charges, Building Plan, Grievances, Certificate Verification.

e-Admission

Student Academic Management System (SAMS) provides a platform for college admission through e-Admission and several services to students in the colleges.

e-District

The e-District portal is highly important for different activities like obtaining different certificates like OBC, SEBC, SC, ST certificate, Income Certificate, Solvency Certificate etc.

e-Shishu

Project e-Shishu was designed for Odisha Primary Education Programme Authority, in School and Mass Education Department, Government of Odisha. The objectives of e-Shishu are: To track the out of school children with their age and reason of being out of school, to track the In-school children and providing necessary inputs so that they continue to remain in the school, to track the achievement level of children and taking corrective measures for its enhancement.

e-Procurement

The e-Procurement System of Odisha enables the Tenderers to download the Tender Schedule free of cost and then submit the bids online through this portal.

Bhulekh

By this all the land of Odisha has been computerized. One can easily access their own land information through this web portal. In 51210 Villages in total have been tagged up to the web portal.
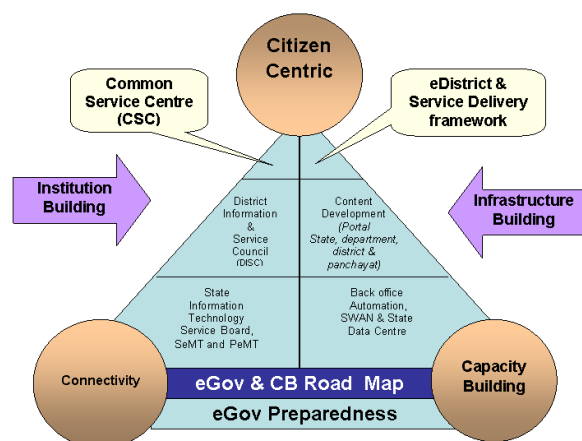
e-PDS

Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare Department has developed e-PDS with the services of online registration for millers, societies, bulk consumers/institutions for PDS.

Besides these, other e-programmes have already been developed towards delivery of public services like e-Avijoga, e-Samikhya, e-Student help line, e-CTS, e-MCTS etc. These are the most important e-governance intermediaries which have been implemented in the state of Odisha.

In the year 2004 the government came out with the Information Technology & ITeS

Policy. The e-Governance roadmap of Odisha was released on 14th June 2006 by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, which comprised of governance Vision, governance Strategy and Blue print and Capacity Building road map as follows:

8. BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

In the field of Banking and financial sector the state Odisha has achieved a significant landmark in the country. In every village the banking service is available. All the Govt. facilities have been provided through the DBT system. And financial inclusion is a vital part in Odisha for achieving the economic goal.

9. PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY

In Odisha Public Service has also been developed in a great extent. A number of Jana Seba Kendras have been opened to access the public service in the door. The service sector contributed an estimated 51% to the GSDP in 2014-15. The primary sub-sectors are: community, social and personal services, which contributed 13.45% to the GSDP; trade, hotels and restaurants, which contributed 13.09%; financial and insurance services, which contributed 13.64%; and transport, storage and

communication, which contributed 10.99%. The state has a well-developed banking network compared to many states of India. There is one bank branch for every 12,000 people. 90% of the branches are in the rural region.

10. COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORTATION

After the independence communication and transportation system has been tremendously developed in Odisha. All the villages have been connected through the CC road. So far as possible Government have given a well communication system to all the rural as well as urban people.

Odisha has a network of roads, railways, airports and seaports. Bhubaneswar is well connected by air, rail and road with the rest of India. Some highways are getting expanded to four lanes.

11. Industrial Development

Odisha has abundant natural resources and a large coastline. Odisha has emerged as the most preferred destination for overseas investors with investment proposals. Rourkela Steel Plant was the first integrated steel plant in the public sector in India, built with collaboration of Germany. It is the home to public sector enterprises like HAL, Sunabeda (Koraput), NALCO (Angul in Angul District, Damanjodi in Koraput). Odisha receives unprecedented investments in steel, aluminium, power, refineries and ports. India's topmost IT consulting firms, including Tata Consultancy Services, Tech Mahindra, Infosys, Mindtree, Wipro and Price water house Coopers have large branches in Odisha. IBM and Syntel are setting up development centres in Odisha.

12. Infrastructural Development

Paradip Port on the Bay of Bengal is one of the major ports on the east coast of India, the coastal towns of Dhamra and Gopalpur are also two of the other major ports in Odisha. The Government of India has selected the coastal region of Odisha, stretching from Paradip in the north to Gopalpur in the south, to be developed into one of five or six Special Economic Regions (SERs) of the country. The government of India and the State Government of Odisha are working together to erect world-class infrastructure in this region to match that of Rotterdam, Houston, and Pudong.

So many irrigation projects have been initialized in the recent years through PPP mode.

13.   AGRICULTURE AND FISHING

According to the 2011 Census of India, 61.8% of the working population are engaged in agricultural activities. However, the agricultural's contribution to the GSDP was 16.3% in the fiscal year 2013-14 and it is estimated to be 15.4% in 2014-15. The area under cultivation was 5,691 hectares in 2005-06 and it dropped to 5,424 hectares in 2013-14. Rice is the dominant crop in Odisha. It is grown on 77% of the area under cultivation. Odisha produced 8,360 metric tonnes of rice in 2013-14, a drop from 10,210 metric tonnes due the cyclone Phailin. During 2013-14, the state exported 4.13 lakh tonnes and Rs.1,800 crore worth of seafood. In 2014-15, the value of exports rose by 26% to Rs.2,300 crore with 4.67 tonnes being exported. Odisha is the fourth largest shrimp producing state in India.

Trilochan Sahoo, At/Po-Fakirpur, Via-Anandapur, Dist-Keonjhar-758022, E-mail: trilochan.555@rediffmail.com.