

PUBLIC WELFARE SCHEMES

The welfare of the people is the concern of a democratic government. Several schemes are implemented for the development of the State and welfare of the people in general and the weaker sections in particular. Some of these schemes are sponsored by the Central Government and others by the State Government.

PANCHAYATIRAJ DEPARTMENT

Panchayati Raj Department implements the following schemes with the objectives of generating employment, poverty alleviation and creation of basic infrastructure including construction of houses and school buildings.

1. Jawahar Gram Samrudhi Yojana (JGSY)
2. Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)
3. Food For Work Programme (FFW)
4. Sampoorna Gramina Rojagar Yojana (SGRY)
5. Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)
6. Additional Indira Awas Yojana (AIAY)
7. Pradhanamantri Gramadyoga Yojana (PGY) (Gramina Awas Yojana)
8. Operation Black Board (OBB)
9. Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojagar Yojana (SJGSY)

A study of the achievements till November 2002 in the current year (2002-03) reveals the following facts. Under SGRY (Stream I), an amount of Rs. 7,454.24 lakh has been spent and 114.69 lakh mandays have been generated. The beneficiaries include 32.79 lakh from SCs and 44.09 lakh from STs. Under Stream II, a sum of Rs 7,418.12 lakh has been spent and 141.61 lakh mandays have been generated. The beneficiaries include 39.96 lakh from SCs and 53.90 lakh from STs.

Under Indira Awas Yojana, 18,212 houses have been completed at an expenditure of Rs. 3,465.02 lakh. 6,503 people from SCs and 6,070 from STs have been benefited. Construction of 20,272 houses is in progress.

Under IAY upgradation scheme, 7,759 houses have been completed at a cost of Rs. 661.79 lakh. Beneficiaries include 2,553 from SCs and 2,868 from STs.

Under Operation Black Board scheme, 456 school buildings have been completed and a sum of Rs. 678.80 lakh has been spent, generating 5.28 lakh mandays.

Under SGSY, 18,179 swarozgaris have been covered and an amount of Rs 2,003.46 lakh has been spent.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

The Rural Development Department was created in the 1990s to implement programmes for the development of rural areas. Since then it has been taking steps to build rural roads, construct important buildings, supply pure drinking water and render sanitation services. Tube-wells and sanitary wells are constructed under this scheme. A tube-well is constructed for a minimum of 250 people. 1,14,099 villages have been identified for the purpose.

Pradhanamantri Gramoday Yojana (PMGY)

Pradhanamantri Gramodaya Yojana has been implemented in the State since the year 2000-2001 to provide minimum basic needs like health, education and drinking water supply in the villages. The grants received under this head are included in the budget and expenditure is made accordingly. The sustainability of water sources, rain water harvesting, water conservation and ground water recharge projects are implemented under this programme.

Total Sanitation Campaign

A mega project called 'Sampoorna Parimala Abhiyana' is being implemented in the district of Ganjam. Under this campaign, latrines are constructed mainly for the families below the poverty line. Besides, toilets are also constructed in primary schools which lack this provision.

Sector Reform Project

Sector Reform Projects are being implemented in Sundargarh, Balasore and Ganjam districts by activating the drinking water supply provision and maintaining good environment with full Central Government aid.

Gramya Parimala Karyakrama

Rural sanitation programme has been implemented in Zilla Parishads since 1997-98.

Gramya Nirmana Karyakrama

For the social and economic development of the rural public, construction, development and maintenance of roads are absolutely necessary. All weather roads are constructed in villages, panchayat headquarters and Panchayat Samiti headquarters.

Pradhanamantri Gram Sadak Yojana

Pradhanamantri Gram Sadak Yojana has heralded a new era in establishing rural connectivity. The aim is to construct good roads, where communication facilities are not available. This facility will be extended to villages having a population of more than 1,000 by the end of 2003. It will be extended to villages with a population of 500 people by the year 2007.

Pradhanamantri Rojgar Yojana

In order to provide employment opportunity to the educated unemployed, this scheme is being implemented in the State from 1993-1994. District Industry Centres are contact points to avail benefits of this scheme.

Silpodyogi Bikash Karyakrama (Entrepreneur Development Programme)

The main objective of this scheme is to provide employment to the educated unemployed youth and to enhance the industrial entrepreneurship among them and to encourage them for establishing various industries to ensure their entrepreneur development.

National Tuberculosis Control Programme (NTP) and Revised National Tuberculosis Programme (RNTP).

The National Tuberculosis Control Programme has been implemented in the State since 1964 with the objective of controlling tuberculosis by detecting T.B. patients and providing them free domiciliary treatment.

The treatment under Revised National TB Control Programme was started in Orissa in October 1997 with the objective to cure at least 85% of new sputum positive cases detected through sputum microscopy from the Peripheral Health Institutions by providing Directly Observed Treatment Short Course Chemotherapy to the patients. RNTCP has been implemented in Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Sundargarh, Sambalpur, Deogarh, Jharsuguda, Koraput, Rayagada, Malkangiri, Nowrangpur, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Gajapati and Phulbani in phases. The treatment under RNTCP started in Kalahandi and Nuapada, Gajapati and Phulbani districts.

Malaria Control Programme

Malaria Control Programme has been resumed as National Antimalaria Programme, since 1999. Enhanced Malaria Control Project under World Bank assistance has been introduced in 158 Blocks of 21 districts since 1997 to supplement the normal activities.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)

Orissa is marching ahead towards the goal of 'Leprosy Elimination' through leprosy elimination campaigns adopting an integrated approach. The National Leprosy Eradication Programme has been implemented in the State since 1983 with an objective of eliminating leprosy by March 2004. The elimination of leprosy means bringing down the prevalence rate of leprosy to one or below one per 10,000 population. Due to successful implementation of the programme, adopting integrated approach the prevalence rate of leprosy has come down from 121.4/10,000 in 1983 to only 6.36/10,000 by June 2002. This is a remarkable achievement in the field of leprosy control in the State. The State has planned activities for achievement of elimination of leprosy in the next 2 years with the support of Government of India, WHO, DANLEP and NGOs like Lepro India, T.L.M. and H.K.N.S. The prevalence rate per 10,000 population as on March 2002 was 8.94. But as on 30-6-2002 it came down to 6.36.

Panchabyadhi Chikitsa

Panchabyadhi Chikitsa covering the treatment of 5 diseases namely Malaria, Diarrhoea, A.R.I., Leprosy and Scabies was launched in Orissa on 1st July 2001 by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Orissa. The aim of the scheme was to provide free treatment of these diseases which constitutes 70% of disease in the State.

Infant Mortality Reduction Mission

On 15th August 2001, Hon'ble Chief Minister launched IMR-Mission in the State. The goal of the Mission to reduce the present Infant Mortality Rate of 97/1,000 LB (1999 S.R.S.) to 60/1,000 LB by 2005.

National Filaria Control Programme

The Filaria Control unit has been established covering 16 urban areas with a population of 1.83 million. These are functioning in Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Khurda, Puri, Balasore, Bhadrak, Dhenkanal,

Paradeep, Jajpur, Kendrapara, Baripada, Parlakhemundi, Nayagarh, Koraput and Sundargarh districts.

YAWS Eradication Programme

YAWS Eradication Programme started functioning in the State during 1956 with two teams under the control of Tribal and Rural Welfare Department on 1-7-1978. The scheme was transferred to the control of Health and Family Welfare Department and continued as such. From 1978 Anti Yaws A. Bc teams and R.S. Team posted in Keonjhar, Phulbani, Dhenkanal and Koraput district respectively. The scheme was transferred to central sector during 1996 (under the Director, NICD, Delhi). Undivided Koraput district was taken as first pilot district. Subsequently it was extended to Nawarangpur, Rayagada and Malkangiri district during the year 2000. The programme extended to another six districts i.e. Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Balasore, Dhenkanal, Kandhamal and Kalahandi. At present the Anti Yaws teams are functioning in 4 districts i.e. in Mayurbhanj, Rayagada, Dhenkanal and Koraput districts.

Integration of Vitamin 'A' Supplementation with Fixed Immunisation Activity

Government of Orissa has adopted a two pronged approach for enhancing coverage of vitamin 'A'. For children below one year vitamin 'A' supplementation was linked to measles immunisation. Vitamin 'A' administration covers the age group of the child from 12 to 36 months.

State Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Cells

The National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme started in our State since December 1989 is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. The goal is to prevent iodine deficiency disorders like the incidence of Goitre, Physical and Mental disorders in the State bringing thereby the incidence of IDD below 10%.

State AIDs Cell

The National Aids Control Programme (Phase-1) has been implemented in the State of Orissa since 1992. The State AIDs Cell, Orissa has implemented NACP-II in the year April 1999 with 100% assistance by the National AIDs Control Organisation and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi. The total Project cost is Rs.72.4 crores for 5 years w.e.f. April 1999 to March 2004. The thrust of the project covers targeted interventions among high risk population, prevention of HIV infection in low risk population, institutional strengthening (Technical, management and Financial), low cost of community care and support to people living with HIV/AIDs and Intersectoral collaboration with Public and Private sector.

Family Welfare Activities

State had achieved 91.03% of T.T. immunisation to pregnant women, 97.73% on D.P.T., 97.27% on Polio Immunisation, 98.45% of BCG and 108.15% of Measles immunisation coverage during 2001-2002.

Contraceptives

- (a) Sterilisation coverage of the State for the year 2001-2002 was 64.27% against the planned performance.
- (b) Coverage of I.U.D. insertion of the State for the 2001-2002 was 83.23% against the planned performance.

- (c) During 2001-2002 the coverage of Oral Pill users for the State was 79% against the planned performance. During 2002-2003 the district of Deogarh has achieved 82%, Keonjhar 44.6%, Mayurbhanj-42.6% in comparison to the performance till May, 2001-2002.

SCHOOL & MASS EDUCATION

Universalisation of Primary Education

With the assistance of Government of India, the State Government is implementing the scheme to spread primary and upper primary education all over the State according special attention to rural and backward areas. About 54.62 lakh students are now being imparted education in these schools under this scheme.

Education Guarantee Scheme

Education Guarantee Scheme has been tragetted to be implemented in 16 districts in which District primary Education Projects are in operation.

District Primary Education Project

With an objective to include all children in Primary Education Programme to reduce dropout rates and to provide quality primary education, the Government of Orissa has been implimenting the district primary education project in 8 districts of the state getting assistance from Government of India from 1996-97. The districts include : Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Rayagada, kalahandi, Baragarh, Sambalpur and Keonjhar.

Education for all

In a joint venture of Government of India and United Nation the Education for All programme is being implemented in Athagarh, Mahanga, Nischintakoili, Krushnaprasad, Brahmagiri, Puri Sadar, Danagadi, Sukinda and Nilagiri blocks and in urban areas of Cuttack, Puri and Bhubaneswar.

Sarba Sikhya Abhiyana

The Government of Orissa is going to implement the Sarba Sikhya Abhiyan, recently launched by the Government of India in 6 districts of the State.

Literacy Campaign

The literacy campaign is being implemented in three phases i.e. literacy campaign, post-literacy phase and continuing Education Programme through Zilla Sakshyarata Samities in the State.

WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS)

ICDS scheme aims at the holistic development of children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers from the disadvantaged sections of the population in the rural areas as well as in some urban slums. The objective is to improve the health and nutritional status of this target group through delivery of the package of services like Supplementary Nurtition, Immunization, Health Check-up, Referral Services, Health and Nutrition, Education and Pre-school Education.

Kishori Shakti Yojana

This is a special intervention designed for adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 years under the ICDS programme. The scheme is primarily aimed at correcting gender disadvantages and providing a supportive environment for the development of adolescent girls.

Feeding Programmes

Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP)

The scheme aims at providing nutritious supplementary food to children in the age group of 0-3 years and 3-6 years and to pregnant and lactating women through the Anganwadi Centres. State Government, CARE and World Food Programme (WFP) are funding for this programme.

Mid-Day-Meal (MDM) Programme

The Mid-Day-Meal Programme was introduced in 1995 to provide the noon meal to primary school children of all government and government aided schools studying in class I to V all over the State for 210 working days in a year. The scheme aims at increasing the enrolment and reducing the number of school dropouts and also improving the nutritional status of the children.

Emergency Feeding Programme (EFP)

The EFP is being implemented in the 8 KBK districts for old, infirm and indigent people by providing them cooked food through the Anganwadi centres.

Child Welfare

Scheme for Welfare of Orphan and Destitute Children

The Scheme aims at providing the basic necessities like food, shelter, clothing, medical attention, general education, pre-vocational guidance and training to orphan and destitute children in the age group of 5-18 years in the case of boys and 5-25 years in case of girls.

Juvenile Justice

This Centrally sponsored scheme for prevention and control of Juvenile and social maladjustment was implemented as per the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 which has been replaced by the Act of 2000 w.e.f. 30-12-2000. Under the scheme, neglected and delinquent Juveniles, irrespective of caste, creed and religion are admitted and maintained in an attempt to reform them.

Rehabilitation through adoption

The concept of adoption is being popularised in the State of Orissa for rehabilitation of destitute and abandoned children through adoption in families.

Central Home for Women

The Central Home for women at Berhampur is an institution to rehabilitate destitute and helpless women by training them in different vocational trades.

Care and Protection of Street Children

The scheme for the welfare of street children is implemented in the state to provide integrated community based non-institutional care and protection.

Women's Welfare

Swayamsiddha

A programme for women's empowerment known as "Swayamsiddha" supported by Government of India has recently been launched in the State. The scheme aims at capacity building of women's Self Help Group through training to enable them to take up different income generating activities.

Mission Shakti

A Mission for empowering women through promotion of women's Self Help Group (SHGs) called "Mission Shakti" was launched on the occasion of International Women's Day in March, 2001. Mission Shakti aims at empowering women through formation and promotion of one lakh women's Self Help Groups over a period of four years 2001-2005 and to enable these women to become self-reliant.

NORAD Scheme

The Norwegian Agency for International Development NORAD offers assistance for setting up sustainable employment generation projects for poor and needy women both in the rural as well as in urban slums.

Rehabilitation of Women in Distress

The objective of the scheme is to come to the help of distressed women and provide them training and support for their economic rehabilitation in society.

Other steps taken for the welfare of women.

- (a) Dowry Prohibition Rules, 2000.
- (b) Appointment of Dowry Prohibition Officer at sub-divisional level.
- (c) Setting up complaint committee in the districts with a senior woman officer of the district as chairperson to monitor the problems of sexual harassment of women at the work place.
- (d) Mahila Vikash Samabay Nigam has been constituted with the primary objective of achieving empowerment and development of women.
- (e) State Commission for women was constituted with the sole aim of looking into various problems encountered by women in the State.

SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEME

State Old Age Pension (SOAP) Scheme

Since 1-4-1975 State Government is providing Pension @ Rs. 100/- per month to old and destitute persons of 60 years and above, to leprosy patients and to destitute widows irrespective of age.

National Old Age Pension (NOAP) Scheme

Under the scheme aged and destitute persons of 65 years and above are provided with pension by Government of India @ Rs. 75/- per month. The State Government provides another Rs. 25/- to each beneficiary to bring the quantum of pension at par with that under the SOAP.

National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)

Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to a BPL family on the death of the primary bread winner of the family within the age group of 18-64 years. A one-time grant of Rs.10,000 is being provided to the bereaved families in such cases.

Balika Samriddhi Yojana (BSY)

This is a scheme with 100% central assistance. The objectives of this scheme are to change the negative attitude of the family and community towards the girls child at birth and towards her mother as well as to improve enrolment and retention of girl children in schools and to raise the age of girls at marriage.

Orissa Disability Pension (ODP) Scheme

This scheme is meant for persons who are totally blind, orthopaedically handicapped, mentally retarded and for those affected by cerebral palsy.

Maintenance of Physically Handicapped and Mentally Retarded Children

A State scheme aimed at providing free education to disabled children such as blind, deaf and mentally retarded children through specially trained teachers in a number of special schools.

Training & Rehabilitation of the Handicapped

Scheme envisages training disabled persons in various vocational trades to earn their livelihood.

Supply of special Aids and Appliances

To increase the mobility of disabled persons and enhance their potential to work, aids and appliances like tricycles, blind sticks, crutches, hearing aids and wheelchairs are being provided free of cost.

Scholarship and Stipends to Disabled Students

Disabled students who are studying in normal schools from Primary level to University level are being granted scholarships.

Care and protection of Spastic Children

Under this scheme, special education and training provided to children affected by cerebral palsy to make them self-sufficient.