



सत्यमेव जयते

MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

District Industrial Potentiality Survey Report

Rayagada 2017-18



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FOREWORD

Every year Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Institute, Cuttack under the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Government of India has been undertaking the Industrial Potentiality Survey for the districts in the state of Odisha and brings out the Survey for selected districts in the state of Odisha every year and brings the Survey Report as per the guidelines of Development Commissioner (MSME). Under its Annual Action Plan 2017-2018, the district of Rayagada was taken up for the survey along with a few other districts of the state. This Industrial Potentiality Survey Report of **Rayagada** district covers various parameters like socio-economic indicators, present industrial structure of the district, and availability of industrial clusters, problems and prospects in the district for industrial development with special emphasis on scope for setting up of potential MSMEs.

The report provides useful information and a detailed idea of the industrial potentialities of the district. I hope this Industrial Potentiality Survey Report would be an effective tool to the existing and prospective entrepreneurs, financial institutions and promotional agencies while planning for development of MSME sector in the district.

I like to place on record my appreciation for Shri N. C. Samal, AD(EI) of this Institute for his concerted efforts to prepare this report under the supervision of Dr. Pragyanmita Sahoo, Dy. Director, EI, for the benefit of entrepreneurs and professionals in the district as well in the state.

Cuttack,
Dated:31st,August, 2018

(Dr. S. K. Sahoo)
Dy. Director Incharge

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The present district of Rayagada with 4.54 % of state area and 2.26 % of state Population was carved out of undivided Koraput district on 2nd October, 1992. The district has a significant contribution to the history of Orissa. The district headquarter is well connected to the neighbouring districts as well as other states through roads and also railways. The district has two Sub-sub divisions, Eleven Tahasils, Eleven CD Blocks, One Municipality, Two NACs, Seventeen Police Stations, 171 Grampanchayats with a total of 2667 villages out of which 2467 are inhabited and 200 are un-inhabited.

The decennial growth rate of population 16.5% and the literacy rate is 49.8%. The tributaries like Bansadhara, Nagabali etc are flowing in the district. The district has about 37.07% of its geographical area as forest area. More than 70% of the total workforce in the district depend upon agriculture as their main source of livelihood.

The district has not made much headway in the industrialization. During the year 2016-17, the district has 1721 nos. of MSMEs with investment of 9457.16 lakhs and providing employment to 4544 persons. Taking into consideration of availability of resources and demand factors there is much scope for setting up of more number of SMEs in the district.

The district has also a rich tradition of handicraft and cottage industries. The artisans of the district have been crowned with glory of manufacturing of world-class handicraft products. The main crafts of the district are golden grass, cane and bamboo, clay pot, palm leaf, Terracotta, Coir products, woodcarving, solapith work, mat weaving, appliqué work and black smithy, etc. But due to lack of systematic approach and financial support, these industries are lagging behind in comparison to other sectors of the economy. So, there is need of focusing special attention to these classes of entrepreneurs for exploring further opportunities available in the sector.

The district has also good scope for development of tourism-based industries. The tourist spots of the district need special attention. Through a well developed plan and publicity this sector definitely will go a long way in giving boost to the inflow of tourists both domestic and abroad. The development of way side entertainment amenities like Modern Dhaba, Restaurants, Hotels, water sports, children garden/park etc. will attract more number of tourists which will generate good revenue for the district. Besides this, other industries have been suggested in different sectors depending on the availability of resources and demand of the area.

The present report of District Industrial Potentiality Survey of Rayagada has been divided in to following sections.

Chapter-1 reflects the Introduction, objectives, scope and Methodology.

Chapter-2 depicts the district at a glance which reflects the different development parameters till date to have a glimpse on the development.

Chapter-3 deals with district profiles in brief which covers all aspects of development.

Chapter-4 deals with the important aspect of the study that is resources available in the district both in human and material with the help of statistical information. The infrastructure

available with physical and structural dimensions for industrial development has been discussed.

Chapter-5. This chapter contains the Infrastructure available for industrial development in the district.

Chapter-6 reflects the present industrial scenario with the existence of number of medium and larger scale industries and small scale units with investment and employment. Besides this chapter also reflects the growth of SMEs over the years and category-wise classification units in the district. This chapter also deals with the existing and prospective SMEs cluster in the district both SMEs and artisan based.

Chapter-7 reflects the scope of prospective industries based on surplus resources available and demand factor in the district. This chapter has also considered the scope of ancillary industries based on the requirement of mother plants in the district. In this chapter about 12 most potential items with market information, technology etc. has been discussed.

Chapter-8 deals with Plan of activities to be initiated by promotional agencies and other concerned to promote entrepreneurship in the district.

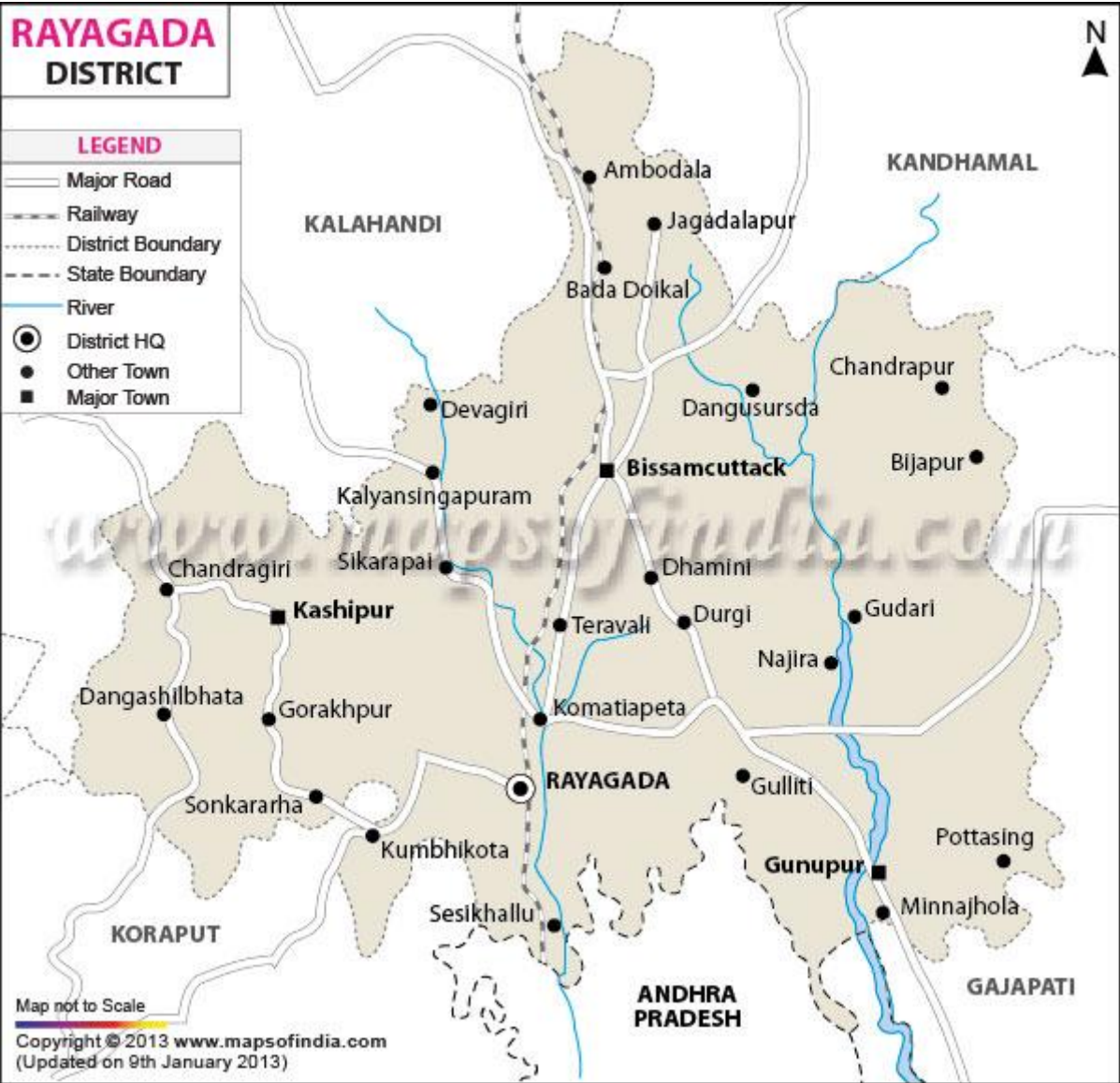
Chapter-9 deals with where to contact for what and the steps to set up SMEs. This chapter deals with main functions of different promotional agencies with regard to setting up of SMEs.

Chapter-10 reflects the conclusion of the report.
In the Annexure different Policies framed by the Government of Odisha are annexed.

RAYAGADA DISTRICT

LEGEND

- Major Road
- Railway
- District Boundary
- State Boundary
- River
- District HQ
- Other Town
- Major Town



Map not to Scale

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(Updated on 9th January 2013)

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

Rayagada district is known as the most famous region of the state because of its longest glorious historical records evident by copper plates, rocks inscriptions as well as different coins, which clearly indicates that the region was the centre of attraction in all ages. This is a unique district considering its geographical location, forest and availability of natural resources and other allied factors. The district is one of the marginalized KBK districts formed on 2nd October, 1992 after division of the erstwhile undivided Koraput district which was divided in to four districts as per Notification No. 49237/R dated 1-10-92 of Government of Odisha. The district is characterized by undulating topography dotted with hills and dates. The whole district is covered with hills and pre-dominated by tribal people. The major tribes are Kandhos, Jhodias and Souras are inhabited in the district. One primitive tribe namely Dongoria Kondhas are inhabitant in Bisam Cuttack and Kalyansinghpur blocks. The tribal people mainly depending upon agriculture and forest produces for their livelihood. More traditionally, they also insist upon the wrong method of shifting cultivation which is the most unscientific and sometimes harmful to their very existence. The district is endowed with various natural resources which can be utilized in the process of industrialization and helps to increase the Net State Domestic Products (NSDP) of the state.

From the geographical point of view the district lies between 82° 54' to 84°2' Longitude East and from 19° to 19° 58' North latitude. It extends in the east up to Gajapati District and in the west up to Koraput and Part of Kalahandi district, in the south up to Parvatipuram Sub-division of Andhra Pradesh and in the north up to Kalahandi and Phulbani districts of Odisha. As per the Census of 2011, total population of the district is 9,67,911, which accounts for 2.35 percent of the population of Odisha. The literacy rate is 49.8 %. Out of the total population 15.2% remain in Urban area and rest 84.8% in rural areas. As per 2011 Census the district is having 14.4 % scheduled caste population and 56.% scheduled tribe population. The total geographical area of the district is 7,073 Sq. Kilometers. The Rayagada district is situated in Eastern Ghats Agro Climatic Region and Zone and predominantly agrarian in nature. This district enjoys maximum temperature up to 42° C during May and minimum 15° C during December with an average of 31° C. Normally the annual precipitation is 1521.8 mm in rainy days, which is confined from last part of June to last of September. Soil type of district is mostly acidic and red laterite in nature. However sandy loam and black soil are also found in some parts of the district.

Though the district is endowed with vast resources, it could not be tapped properly due to various factors. For proper utilization of these resources for the development of the district, a detailed study of marketable surplus resources, demand factor and the status of infrastructure is essential before implementing any planned and time bound programme. Though the industrial scenario of the district is not vibrant at present, hence, there is a need of an integrated approach with the focus on SME sector to have a dent on the economic development and prosperity of this tribal dominated and resource rich district.

Conducting useful techno-economic survey of the district is of utmost important. Now the role of micro and small scale industries has considerably changed. In addition to fulfilling domestic demand, it has to earn more and more foreign exchange through exports. With such a dynamic change in the role of micro and small scale industries, the

dimensions of the sector has undergone drastic changes. The prospective entrepreneurs are in need of useful information, guidance and assistance to set up some enterprises.

With an objective to identify the potential micro and small industries and to explore the possibilities for setting up of these industries particularly based on existing surplus resources and demand factor with the existing infrastructural and other support services, this study has been undertaken to have a momentum in the industrialization and economic development in the district. With proper implementation of potential industries particularly in the micro and small scale sector, the industrial activities in particular and economic activities in general will flourish through forward and backward linkages of different sectors in the district. This will definitely give ample scope for employment of the unemployed youth in the district.

Objective and Scope of the Study:

The role of micro and small scale industries has assumed a considerable significance in the recent years with the change of structure and composition of the economy. This sector is that it act as 'nursery' for the development of hidden entrepreneurial talent. This sector also manufacture a wide range of products meant for all segments of the society starting from beggar to millionaire befitting to their paying capacity. This sector also earns a significant amount of foreign exchange for the country through exports. Due to its advantage of location, investment, technology etc. this sector is better placed to face the challenges. The scope of this study is confined to Rayagada district with regard to micro and small scale sector and related development activities. The year 2017-2018 has been taken as the status year of development and to analyze further development in industrial activities in different segments in the district. With the new strategy of development of micro and small scale industries initiated by Government of India, it has been decided to conduct a fresh probe with regard to the prospect of micro and small scale industries in the district of Rayagada. The main objectives of this study are as follows:

- To explore the natural and human resources including their skill development.
 - To explore the availability of industrial resources in the district to use it for accelerating the industrial activity.
 - To see the availability of infrastructural facilities in the area to support further industrialization.
 - To evaluate the existing industrial activities of the district in utilizing the resources and catering to the local demand.
 - To focus on useful information, guidance and assistance to be given to prospective entrepreneurs which includes young, educated persons who have evinced keen interest in setting up micro and small scale industries.
- To cater to the requirements of the entrepreneurs, this area survey report made an analysis of the available resources and demand conditions and proper identification of prospective and viable projects in the district for implementation in coming years with necessary techno-economic details.

Methodology of the Study:

The study of the district has been conducted by this Institute as per the instructions and guidelines of the Development Commissioner (MSME), Ministry of

MSME, Government of India, New Delhi under the Action Plan 2010-2011 on a selection of rotation basis with an objective to promote micro and small scale and rural industries.

The relevant data have been collected from the secondary sources like from District Statistical Hand Book, Economic Survey published by Directorate of Economics and Statistics. State Agricultural Statistics published by the Directorate of Agriculture, Odisha, Directorate of Industries, Odisha, Directorate of Census operation, Government of India, Report on 151st State level Bankers Committee, etc for the preparation of the District Industrial Potentiality Survey.

CHAPTER-II
DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

Parameters		Units	Magnitude
A	Administrative set up		
1	Total Geographical Area	Sq.km.	7,073
	a) % of State Area	%	4.54
	b) Rank in Area		8
2	Sub-Divisions	No.	2
3	Tahasils	No.	11
4	C.D. Blocks	No.	11
5	Towns	No.	2
6	Municipality	No.	1
7	N.A.C.s	No.	2
8	Police Stations	No.	17
9	Gram Panchayats	No.	171
10	Villages	No.	2,667
	Inhabited		2,467
	Un-inhabited		200
11	Fire Stations	No.	4
12	Assembly Constituencies	No.	3
13	Parliamentary Constituency	No.	-
B.	Population-2011 Census:		
1	Total Population	No.	9,67,911
	a) % of State Population	%	2.3
	b) Rank in Population	No.	21
	c) Male Population	No.	471960
	d) Female Population	No.	495951
2	Scheduled Caste Population (2011 Census))	No.	139514
	% of SC Population	%	14.4
3	Scheduled Tribe Population	No.	541905
	% of S.T. Population	%	56
4	Urban Population	No.	146966
	% of Urban Population	%	15.2
5	Rural Population	No.	820945
	% of Rural population	%	84.8
6	Density of population per sq.km.	No.	137
7.	No. of females per thousand males	No	1051
8.	% of literacy	%	49.8
	Male literacy	%	61.0
	Female literacy	%	39.2
	Total Rural Literacy	%	44.4
	i) Rural. male literacy	%	56.2
	ii) Rural. Female literacy	%	33.5
	Urban. literacy	%	78.0
	Urban male literacy	%	85.6
	Urban female literacy	%	70.4
	Decennial Growth Rate (2001-2011)	%	16.5
C.	Occupational Pattern (2011 Census)		

1	Total workers	No.	467122
	a) Main workers	No.	227815
	b) Marginal workers (3 to 6 months)	No.	206666
	c) Marginal Workers (Less than 3 months)	No	32641
2	Cultivators	No.	99265
3	Agricultural labourers	No.	248175
4	workers in household Industries	No.	9959
	Other workers	No	109723
5	Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation, orchards & allied activities	No.	-
6	Mining & Quarrying	No.	-
7	Manufacturing, processing, servicing & repair in:	No.	109723
	Household Industry	No.	9959
	Other Workers	No.	109723
8	Constructions	No.	-
9	Trade & Commerce	No.	-
10	Transport, storage & communication	No.	-
11	Other services	No.	-
12	% of main workers to districts total workers	%	48.77
13.	% of cultivators to total workers	%	21.25
14.	% of agricultural labourers total workers	%	53.13
15.	Percentage of district cultivators to state cultivators	%	2.42
16.	Percentage of total workers to total population	%	48.26
D.	Land utilization pattern (Area in Hect.)		
1	Total Geographical area	Sqr.Km.	7073
2	Forest Area	Hect.	95678
3	Misc. trees, crops & groves	Hect.	11848
4	Permanent pasture	Hect.	10197
5	Cultivable waste	Hect.	13112
6	Land put to non-agricultural use	Hect.	26527
7	Barren & uncultivable land	Hect.	232505
8	Current fallow	Hect.	32403
9	Old fallow	Hect.	15749
10	Net area sown	Hect.	134510
11	Cultivated land	000 ,Hect	
	a) High land		
	b) Medium land		
	c) Low land		
12	Percentage of net area sown to geographical area	%	
E.	Irrigation Coverage (in Hect.) 2016-17		
Sl.	Name of the Source		
1.	aMajor and Medium-Khariff	000 Hect.	9.80
	Rabi		3.00
	bMinor Flow	000 Hect.	28.18
	Khariff		
	Rabi	000 Hect.	5.89
	C) Minor lift	000 Hect	31.91
	Khariff		
	Rabi	000 Hect	16.36
		Hect.	
		.	

			N. A
F.	Forest (Area in sq. kms)	Total	2812.33
1.	Reserved Forest	Sq. km	771.62
	Demarcated projected forest	Sq. km.	1147.19
	Un demarcated projected forest	Sq. km.	-
	Un classified forest.	Sq. Km	0.96
	Other forest	Sq. Km.	892.56
	f) Total Government forests	Sq. Km	2812.33
G.	Fishery (2016-2017)		(In M.T)
1	Total Fish production		4545
2.	Fresh Water Fish Production		4545
3.	Brackish Water Fish Production		Nil
4.	Total Fish Value (Rs. in Crores) (Approx.)		
5.	Total fresh and Brackish Water Fish Value (Rs. in Crores) (Approx.)		
6.	Total Fishermen Population		
7.	No. of PFCS Working B) Liquidated		
H	Animal Husbandry (19th Livestock -2012) (In nos)		
1.	Cattle		2,88032
	Cross Breed		6778
	Indigenous		281254
2.	Buffallow		64184
3.	Sheep		28916
4.	Goat		168612
5.	Pig		24776
6.	Poultry		453440
7.	Ducks		
8.	Rabbits		
9.	Others (Dogs)		
10.	Production of milk (2016-17) (in 000MT)		43.40
11.	Production of Eggs (2016-17) (in lakh nos.)		455.00
12.	Production of Meat (2016-17) (In T. M.T)		2.20
I.	No. of veterinary Institutions & personnel (as on 31-3-17)		
1.	No. of veterinary hospitals & dispensaries		16
2.	No. of Asst. Surgeon/Addl. VAS		
3.	No. of Livestock Aid Centers		100
4.	No. of LIs/Vety. Tab. Etc.		
5.	No. of A.I. Centres		
6.	Normal Livestock Aid Centres		
7.	Bulk Milk Coolers		
8.	Milk Dairy Cooperative Societies		
9.	Liquid Nitrogen plant		
10.	Slaughter House (Unregistered)		
J.	Industry up to 31-3-2010		
1.	No. of Industrial Estates		02
2.	No. of Large & Medium scale industry		02
3.	Proposed for large & Medium industry		03

4.	a) No. of SME units gone into production upto 31 st March, 2010	2,049
	b) Total Capital Investment (Rs. in lakhs)	8,369.70
	c) Total employment generated (in no.)	10,048
J.	Education (2016-17)	
	<u>Primary School</u>	
	i) Number	1397
	ii) Enrolment (nos.)	119917
	iii) Pupil Teachers ratio	25.50
	<u>Middle Schools</u>	
	Number	627
	Enrolments (nos.)	50395
	Pupil Teacher ratio	22.70
	<u>Secondary School</u>	
	i) Number	226
	ii) Enrolments(nos.)	22594
	iii) Pupil Teacher ratio	25.85
	<u>College for general education</u>	-
	Number	42
	Enrolments(nos.)	
	Teachers	
K.	Medical & Public Health (in nos.) As on 31.03.2017	
1	Dist. Hqrs. Hospitals	01
2	Sub-divisional & other Hospitals	03
3	Community Health Centres	11
4	Primary Health Centres	37
5	PHC /Mobile Health units	17
6	Beds in hospital	291
7	Ayurvedic Hospitals & Dispensaries (including Unani)	19
8	Homeopathic Hospitals & Dispensaries	14
L.	Infrastructure (As on 31-3-2017):	
1.	No. of Banks/Societies (Branches)	98
2	Deposits (Rs. In Crores)	2981.93
3.	Credit (Rs. in lCrores)	1305.77
4.	C.D. Ratio (%)	
5.	No. of Post Offices	213
6.	No. of villages Electrified (as on 31.03.16)	1957
M	Length of different types of roads in the district as on 2016-17 (Kms.)	
Sl. No	Category	(Kms.)
1	National Highways	122.70 -
2	Express High ways	-
3	State Highways	269.55
4	Major District Roads	121.53
5	Other District Roads	140.44
6	Rural Roads	1506.21
7	Panchayat Samiti Road	1354
8	Gram Panchayat Road	4838
9	Forest Road	210.51
10	Municipal Roads	-
Total		8562.94

CHAPTER-III

DISTRICT PROFILE

DISTRICT HIGHLIGHTS CENSUS 2011

- Rayagada is the 8th district in terms of Size and also 21st in terms of population
- Rayagada is the 10th urbanized district in the state having only 15.18 percent of its population live in urban areas as against 16.69 percent of states population living in urban areas.
- In terms of population per sq. km Rayagada is the 26th densely populated district in the state.
- Rayagada has 1st rank in terms of sex ratio in the state.
- There are 197 uninhabited villages in the district whereas 2 villages are having a population of more than 5000 each.
- Padmapur is the most populated village having 6654 population in the district.

Rayagada police station is having highest number of villages (334) in the district and Andirakanch police station is having the lowest number of villages (41) in the district.

The profile of the district of Rayagada exhibits a significant feature in the fields of physical, human and material resources available and also from the locational point of view. Before exploring the possibility of setting up of SMEs, a brief profile of the district will give ample insight into the potentiality of the district.

1) Location: Rayagada, which was carved out of the erstwhile undivided Koraput district came in to existence from 2nd October, 1992. From the geographical point of view the district lies between 82°54' to 84°2' Longitude East and from 19° to 19°58' North latitude. It extends in the east up to Gajapati District and in the west up to Koraput and Part of Kalahandi district, in the south up to Parvatipuram Sub-division of Andhra Pradesh and in the north up to Kalahandi and Phulbani districts of Orissa. The district is having a geographical area of 7073.00 Sq. Kms.

2) Administrative Set-up: For administrative convenience, the district comprises 2 sub-divisions, 11 Tahasils, 11 CD Blocks, 1 Municipality and 2 NACs, 17 PSs and 182 GPs. The district has a total of 2,665 villages out of which 2,468 are inhabited and 197 are uninhabited. It has also got 3 assembly constituencies in the district.

3) Demography: As per 2011 census, the total population of the district is 967911. Out of total population, males constitute 471960 and females constitute 495951. There are 1051 females per 1000 males.. The decennial growth rate of population (2001-2011) is 16.5 % as against 17.29 % during 1981-1991.

The SC population in the district is 139514 and ST population is 541905. The percentage of rural population is 84.8%. The density of population per sq.km. in the district is 137 as per 2011 census. The literacy rate in the district is 36.15% out of which male literacy is 48.18% and female literacy is 24.56%. The SC literacy is 35.18% and ST literacy is 20.23 % as per 2001 census.

4) Climate & Rainfall:

The climate of the district is sub-tropical. It is characterized by an oppressive hot summer, moderate winter, high humidity and well distributed rain fall during the monsoon season. The year may be chiefly divided into four seasons, the hot seasons starting from March to May, South west monsoon enters from June to September, October and November constitute the post-monsoon seasons and the Cold season is from December to February.

The district is having no uniformity in distribution of rainfall. Monsoon breaks a bit earlier. The heaviest rainfall breaks between June, October and. The total rainfall during 2013 was 1485.8 mm and the total rainfall during 2011 was 1165.8 mm. It is observed that there has been a wide variation between monthly and annual rainfall. Towards the end of October the rainfall is very scanty as a result of which Khariff crops have been affected most of the years. The month wise actual rainfall in Rayagada district is shown below.

Table-1
Month-wise rainfall in Rayagada District

Sl. No.	Month	Rain fall (mm)
1	January	2.5
2	February	4.5
3	March	4.6
4	April	58.2
5	May	73.6
6	June	417.2
7	July	248.4
8	August	224.6
9	September	183.0
10	October	268.8
11	November	0.4
12	December	0.0
Total		1485.8

Source: District Statistical Hand Book

5) Types of Soil:

The soil of the district is low, medium and high fertile. Its reaction is acidic and red lateritic. Sandy loam, black soils are also found in the district.

6) Rivers:

The district has only one Major Irrigation project i.e. Badanallah Medium Irrigation Project which is located in Padmapur Block. 98 Minor irrigation project are found in the districts. Badanallah Project is designed with an Ayacut area of 8.653 hectares. There is a vast scope for creation of irrigation potential in the district, particularly for minor irrigation project. More numbers of Tube wells and Bore wells could be established to provide water to the crops as ground water are available plentifully due to presence of perennial rivers like Bansadhara and Nagaballi. Numerous streams and nullahs are also flowing in the district. The other rivers of the district and water falls are flowing through hill tracts in to the plain country with great velocity and are filled up with large volumes of water during rainy seasons. In summer, the rivers become almost dry and their beds are usually rocky. It creates an obstacles for navigation during summer season.

7) Forest:

Rayagada district has a geographical area of 7073 Sq. kms out of which 2812.33 Sq. Kms. i.e. 39.76% of the total geographical area of the district. In recent years there has been mindless deforestation reducing the forest cover to far less than minimum required as per National Forest Policy. Due to deforestation the wood based industries is becoming sick day by day because they could not get adequate quantity of raw material i.e. wood to run the industries. However government of Orissa is going to formulate a policy for promoting farm forestry on private degraded and wasteland, so as to make raw material available to the wood based industries and also to enhance the standard of living by ensuring benefits to the farmer. The district is having 771.62 Sq. kms as

Reserved Forest, 1147.19 Sq. kms as demarcated protected forest 0.96 Sq. kms as unclassified forest and 892.56 Sq. kms as other forest. There are 23 nos. of forest roads, 25 sections, 133 bridges, 7 check gates operating in the forest division of Rayagada district. The common varieties of forest products generally found are Sal, Timber, Firewood, and minor forest produces like Tamarind, Hill brooms, Oil Seeds, Kendu leaves, Medicinal Plants, Fruits, Roots, Tubers, Gums, Flowers and Jhuna etc. The forest products are collected by local tribe and to support their earning livelihood. Forest resources of the district are however under constant pressure due to the practice of shifting cultivation among tribal and increased demand of timber and fire wood by the people. Forestry and waste land development is proposed to be given greater thrust in district planning.

8) Minerals:

The district is richly endowed with the mineral deposits like Bauxite, Manganese, graphites, quartz, granite, red oxide etc. which can be explored to utilize the same in industrial purposes to develop the economy. Recently, some deposits of gems stone have also come into the lime light. These recourses are available in the western part of the district particularly in Muniguda, Kashipur, K. Singhpur, Bisamcuttack, Rayagada and Ramanuguda Blocks.

9) Occupational Structure:

Being the district is thickly dominated by Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes as per the census of 2011, agriculture is the mainstay of the rural tribals. Cultivators and Agricultural labourers are estimated to constitute nearly 70% of the total workforce. Unfortunately, agriculture has not grown into a commercial enterprise to a desired extent. The district lying a section of western part of eastern ghat range as undulated and uneven topography. The practice of shifting cultivation, combined with soil erosion and denudation of forest cover has resulted ecological imbalances and sustained decrease in productivity of soil and ultimately affecting agricultural productivity. Most of the farmers adopting primitive method of cultivation which leads to low yielding rate. The major crops grown in the district are paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, millets, ragi, sugarcane, pulses, cotton tobacco, groundnuts and such other local oil seeds grown in the district are ground nut, Niger, sesamum and mustard. Adding to these crops under horticultural crops like banans, citros (orange and lemon) mango, coconuts, potatoes and such other fruit crops and vegetables are also grown in different places of the district. The major allied activities of the people are dairy, piggery, bee keeping and pisciculture etc.

10) Fishery:

Rayagada is one of the potential district in fisheries sector having 273962 Hectares including one large reservoir (Badanallah) and number of tanks, MIPs etc. which provide ample scope for development of fishery in the district. The fishery activities of the district is mainly confined to inland fisheries specially in Gunupur Subdivision.

11) Industry :

Industry plays a vital role in building the economy development of a state. The district is having 2 Large and Medium Scale Industries namely M/s. J.K. Paper Mill, J,K,Pur, Rayagada, M/s. Indian Metals & Ferro Alloys Ltd., Therubali. Rayagada. However, there are 5 proposals under pipe line namely: M/s. Utkal Alumina International Ltd., Doraguda, Rayagada, M/s. Raykal Alumina Int. (Ltd.), K. Singhpur, Rayagada, M/s. Aditya Aluminium, Kasipur, Rayagada. The industrial development of the district is not up to the level of satisfaction besides wide scope for the growth of the large, medium and small scale industries considering the importance of employment generation and accelerated economic development of the area. The growth of industrial sector is impeded because of proper infrastructure including transportation, power etc.

12) Power:

As on February,2011,710 villages in the district of Rayagada is electrified. The rural electrification and energization of pump sets possesses a pivotal role for rural development and upliftment of socio-economically backward classes. The rural electrical work is being looking after by GRID Corporation for power supply, rural electrification and energization of pump sets in all villages of 11 blocks including 2 NACs and one municipality of the district is looking after by SOUTHCO Division under GRIDCO.

13) Roads and communications:

A well connected net work of transport and communication system is an essential component of infrastructure for a developing economy. The district is having 269.55Kms of state high ways, 121.53Kms. major district roads, 140.44 kms is other district roads1506.21Kms. as rural roads, 4838 kms as grampanchayat roads, 1354Kms P.S roads and 210.51Kms. as forest road . The progress of road and communication in the district is satisfactory. All the block headquarters are connected with the state capital by road and railway lines. Inter-state buses are plying to neighbouring states like Andhrapradesh and Chhatisgarh. Most of the business men of the districts are depending on this communication for their purchases at Vizianagarm and Visakhapatnam in Andhrapradesh and Jagadapur and Raipur both in Chhatishgarh. The district is well connected with rail. Rayagada- Sambalpur - Rourkela, Rayagada- Jaddalpur -Raipur, Rayagada - Vijaynagarm - Visakhapatnam, Rayagada-Bhubaneswar are linked to provide better communication.

14) Irrigation:

Water is an essential input for agriculture which includes food grain production, plantation and horticulture and related activities like agro processing, industries etc. With the rising population, food needs are constantly rising which requires more than 6.5% growth rate in agricultural production. Such an enhanced performance could be achieved through highest productivity growth which is possible only with irrigation. Thus irrigation particularly minor irrigation has advantages over the medium and major irrigation projects such as low cost, early completion, efficient management and less environmental concern.

15) Income:

Despite of hilly terrain region, the domestic products occurs from the growth of all the sectors of the economy. The district is having dominance of agriculture, forest and mineral resources. The various sectors for the district like agriculture, forest, mining, horticulture, pisciculture, sericulture etc. provide ample scope of economic upliftment of the people of the district.

CHAPTER-IV

ANALYSIS OF RESOURCES

Availability of resources determine the prospect of development of an area. More the availability of resources, the better is the prospects of development of that area. The concentration of resources also attracts outside investors for undertaking economic activities in a big scale thereby giving a boost to the economy of the area. And more so in a globalize and liberalized era at present. Because the present economic climate is more favourable to the flow of FDI in the area. An attempt has been made in this chapter to know the stock of various recourses in the district of Rayagada which could be exploited for further industrial development.

Resources are broadly divided into two categories i.e. Human resources and Natural resources.

Human Resources:

Human and natural resources are complementary to each other. Human resources act as a catalytic agent for the utilization of natural resources. There are various aspects of this resource which are discussed below:

Population:

Table-2
Comparative Statistics of Rayagada vis-à-vis Odisha

		State		District	
1. Population	Total	Persons	4,19,74,218	9,67,911	
		Males	2,12,12,136	4,71,960	
		Females	2,07,62,082	4,95,951	
	Rural	Persons	3,49,70,562	8,20,945	
		Males	1,75,86,203	3,97,774	
		Females	1,73,84,359	4,43,171	
Urban	Persons	70,03,656	1,46,966		
	Males	36,25,933	74,186		
	Females	33,77,723	72,780		
2. Percentage of Urban Population			16.69	15.18	
3. Decadal Population Growth (2001-2011)		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
	Persons	51,69,558	14.05	1,36,802	16.46
	Males	25,51,566	13.67	62,168	15.17
	Females	26,17,992	14.43	74,634	17.71
4. Literates	Persons	2,67,42,595	72.87	4,07,735	49.76
	Males	1,50,89,681	81.59	2,41,959	61.04
	Females	1,16,52,914	64.01	1,65,776	39.19
5. Scheduled Castes	Persons	71,88,463	17.13	1,39,514	14.41

	Males	36,17,808	17.06	68,068	14.42
	Females	35,70,655	17.2	71,446	14.41
6. Scheduled Tribes	Persons	95,90,756	22.85	5,41,905	55.99
	Males	47,27,732	22.29	2,59,040	54.89
	Females	48,63,024	23.42	2,82,865	57.03
7. Area (in sq Km.)		155707		7073.00	
8. Density of Population (Persons per sq Km.)		270		137	
9. Sex Ratio (Number of females per 1000 males)	Total	979		1,051	
	Rural	989		1,064	
	Urban	932		981	

Source: Census, 2011

As per the Census 2011 the total population of the district is 967911 which is 2.31 % of state's population. The district also ranks 21st in decreasing order of population among the 30 districts of the state. Out of the total population, the male population is 471960 and female population is 495951. The density of population in the district is 137 per square kilometer as against 118 during 2001 census. As per 2011 census the SC population of the district is 139514 which is 14.4% of total population. Similarly the ST population is 541905 which is 56% of the total population. The decennial growth rate of population in the district is 16.5 during 2001 to 2011, 16.40 % during 1991 to 2001 as against 17.29% during 1981 to 1991. The district is dominated by tribal people of different tribes like Kandhas, Jhopdias and Souras, Dongoria Kandhas are inhabiting the Bissam Cuttack, Kalyansinghpur and other Blocks of the district which are primitive tribes. For their livelihood, they are mainly depending upon agriculture and forest products. Collection of edible roots and fruits for self-consumption and sale of various minor and major forest products from un-reserved forests are practice of the tribes. Secondly, the daily labourers are not having any appropriate skill as a result of which, their dependence on agricultural activities and forest resources become a source of livelihood..

As observed from the above table, the growth rate of population in the district is more as compared to the state which need to be taken remedial measures. The district has lower rate of urbanization in comparison to the state which shows that there is diversified occupational structure among the people and thereby slowly marginalizing the agricultural sector which is naturally higher in the district.

Literacy:

A literate person is said to be the human capital of the country. The investment on education increases the productivity of human resources. For that the Government on its part leaves no stone unturned for achieving 100% literacy. The provision of universal free and compulsory education for all children in the age group 6-14 is one of the directive principles of the Indian constitution. Recently, this provision has also been made a fundamental right in the constitution. So the Government has been taking several measures for improving the situation of non-attendance of schools by children of backward area. Speed up of universalisation of education for the age group 6-14 with special emphasis on girl's education now claims a pivotal role in the action plan of the Government. As observed the district is also moving ahead parallel to the state as well

the country for achieving the target of 100% literacy in near future. The percentage of literacy in the district is 49.8% out of which male literacy is 61.0 % and female literacy is 39.2% as per 2011 Census. The Urban literacy is 78.0 out of which Urban Male literacy is 85.6 and Female literacy is 70.4. As per 2011 Census the Rural literacy is 44.4 out of which the male and female literacy is 56.2 and 33.5 respectively. The SC literacy as per 2011 census is 35.18% out of which SC male literacy is 49.81% and SC female literacy is 21.03%. The ST literacy is 20.23% out of which ST male literacy is 31.16 % and ST female literacy is 10.07%. So this shows that these community still chasing behind in comparison to other community in spite of the fact that the Government has been taking several measures for improving the situation. Besides the Government, now a days several NGOs are also playing a very active role for achieving the target in this direction.

As per the guidelines adopted at the National level, the state aims at providing access to primary schools within 1 kilometer and upper primary schools within 3 kilometers from habitations having a population of 300 or more and 500 or more respectively. So, the number of primary schools have increased. In order to increase the retention of children and to reduce the drop out rates at primary schools, government has been taking several remedial measures from time to time.

Occupational Pattern of Population:

Table-3
Composition of workers in the district of Rayagada (2011 census)

1. Workers and Non-workers		State		District	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
A.Total	Persons	1,75,41,589	41.79	4,67,122	48.26
Workers					
(Main and Marginal)	Males	1,19,02,655	56.11	2,58,032	54.67
	Females	56,38,934	27.16	2,09,090	42.16
(i) Main Workers	Persons	1,07,07,543	25.51	2,27,815	23.54
	Males	87,94,413	41.46	1,64,965	34.95
	Females	19,13,130	9.21	62,850	12.67
(ii) Marginal Workers	Persons	68,34,046	16.28	2,39,307	24.72
	Males	31,08,242	14.65	93,067	19.72
	Females	37,25,804	17.95	1,46,240	29.49
B. Non-Workers	Persons	2,44,32,629	58.21	5,00,789	51.74
	Males	93,09,481	43.89	2,13,928	45.33
	Females	1,51,23,148	72.84	2,86,861	57.84
2. Category of Workers (Main & Marginal)					
(i) Cultivators	Persons	41,03,989	23.4	99,265	21.25
	Males	33,75,350	28.36	72,596	28.13
	Females	7,28,639	12.92	26,669	12.75

(ii)Agricultural Labourers	Persons	67,39,993	38.42	2,48,175	53.13
	Males	34,81,836	29.25	1,01,221	39.23
	Females	32,58,157	57.78	1,46,954	70.28
(iii)Workers in household industry	Persons	7,83,080	4.46	9,959	2.13
	Males	4,39,215	3.69	5,493	2.13
	Females	3,43,865	6.1		
				4,466	2.14
(iv) Other Workers	Persons	59,14,527	33.72	1,09,723	23.49
	Males	46,06,254	38.7	78,722	30.51
	Females	13,08,273	23.2	31,001	14.83

Source: Census, 2011

The occupational pattern of population of an area speaks of its development profile. For example; in a semi literate area the occupation distribution is skewed towards primary activities like agriculture, forest and fishery etc. The productivity of agricultural workers in the district is quite low. The majority of the population depends upon this sector for their survival. The second phase is characterized by increasing non-farm activity which permits a movement of workers from farm to non-farm sectors and the very objective of the survey is to highlight the activities under this second phase. The total population of an area is not same as the working force. The population in the age group of 15-59 years is generally considered as the working force. The occupation pattern of population of the district followed by a graphical representation of the same is mentioned in the table below:

Table-4
Occupational pattern in Rayagada district as per 2011Census

Sl. No	Category of workers	Nos.	Percentage to total workers
1.	Total workers	4,67,122	100.00
2.	Marginal workers	2,39,307	51.23
3.	Main workers	2,27,815	48.77
4.	Cultivators	99265	21.25
5.	Agricultural labourers	248175	53.13
6.	Household industry	9959	2.13
7.	Other workers	109723	23.49

Source: Economic Survey, 2017-18, Govt. of Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

The above table shows the predominance of the primary sector i.e. the majority of the people are employed in farm sector. Out of the Total workers more than 74 % are engaged in this sector either as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer or in related

activities. So this implies the agricultural sector is over crowded, thereby reducing the marginal productivity from this sector. So there exists surplus labour force which can be tapped and utilized in other activities without reducing the productivity of this farm sector. The workforce engaged in manufacturing, processing and servicing, both in household and non-household industries is almost negligible this implies that the industrial activities are not vibrant in the district. Mining and quarrying is also not much significant and this needs to be improved drastically for improving the economy of the district. This also implies that the non-farm sector is not much diversified. So there is a need to identify the surplus labour force in the primary sector and to utilize it in the other sector of the economy. The concentration of working force in the primary sector implies the un-diversified economic structure of the district. The solution of this problem lies in giving more attention to the non-farm activities besides organizing various awareness programmes for educating the masses to take up other economic activities which will give them more productivity than their present one.

Unemployment:

Now-a-days the unemployment particularly the educated unemployment has created an alarming situation through out the country of which this district is not an exception. The problem of educated unemployed youth in the district has become a serious phenomenon in recent years in view of the rapid increase in the number of the educated unemployed and change in composition in their category. It is difficult to say how many workers are unemployed in this district. Nobody could possibly give any factual information. There exist conceptual as well as statistical difficulties in estimating the magnitude of unemployment. The employment exchange data despite their limitation serve as a major source of information on unemployed position in the district. The live register position of the district is given below:

Table-5
Employment seekers in the live register during the last 3 years in Rayagada district

Category	During 2007-08			During 2008-09			During 2009-10		
	Male	Femal e	Tota l	Male	Femal e	Tota l	Male	Femal e	Tota l
No. of the Persons on the Live Register	1018 7	2723	1291 0	1094 5	3170	1411 5	10962	2747	1370 9
General									
Matriculate	5451	1057	6508	5565	1194	6759	4596	1108	5704
Intermediate	1716	769	2485	2002	896	2898	2731	1220	3951
Graduate	1302	591	1893	1368	666	2034	1573	970	2543
Technical									
a) Skilled Worker	705 106	04 09	709 115	792 102	04 10	796 112	876 121	06 16	882 137
b) Diploma Holder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Engineers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Doctors									

Source: Office of the District Employment Officer, Rayagada

It has been observed that the unemployment is growing over the years as number of educated workforce are growing at a geometric progress and the placement is moving in a arithmetic speed. That is why the planners have given priority to create more employment opportunities through different income generating schemes. The

placement under the district employment Exchange, Rayagada in the organized sector is negligible. A comparative picture of last 3 years is given in the table below:

Table-6

Employment in organized sectors in Rayagada District during last 3 years

Category	During 2007-08			During 2008-09			During 2009-10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Central Government	53	10	63	53	10	63	59	06	65
State Government	8227	2825	11052	8242	2856	11098	8083	2876	10950
Quasi Government	588	40	628	718	53	771	716	54	770
Local Bodies	188	31	219	188	31	219	188	31	219
Total	9056	2906	11962	9201	2950	12151	9046	2958	12004
Total Private Sector	2953	314	3267	2927	341	3268	2884	342	3226
Grand Total	12009	3220	15229	12128	3291	15419	11930	3300	15230

Source: O/o District Employment Officer, Rayagada.

Reference to unemployment among the educated have been shown above. The gravity of this situation arises from the fact that large amounts of resources that go into their education and training remain waste. Just because the economy does not make use of them. The rise of educated unemployed is considered in case of Matriculate, Graduate and below Matriculate.

Since the organized sector has limited scope to absorb the ever increasing working force, the burden mainly fall on the unorganized sector like small sector including self employment. To tackle the problem of under employment and seasonal unemployment, the various self employment generation programme like SJRY, PMRY/PMEGP etc. are being intensified in rural areas for creating self employment opportunities while developing basic infrastructural facilities and durable assets. In the unorganized sector, agriculture provides maximum employment to the rural people. Hence the pace of employment potential are to be widened by creating assured irrigation facilities through various sources diversifying cropping pattern and introducing varieties of labour intensive crop. To provide self employment opportunities to educated unemployed a separate programme called SEEUY has been implemented in this district. To take up self employment and wage employment activities, the rural youths have been imparted training under TRYSEM.

The above picture of the district reflects that the educated unemployment is increasing continuously over the years. This reflects a part of the picture as all the educated unemployed do not register their name in the Employment Exchange. So this problem can only be solved through promotion of small scale industries in the district.

Material Resources:

Availability of sufficient natural resources have a direct relationship on the development of an area. The more the resources available the greater the possibility of that area for development through effective utilization of this resources. The district of Rayagada is abundant with natural resources like land, live stock resources like; animal husbandry and poultry etc., forest resources, agricultural resources, horticultural resources etc. Let us now analyze different material resources available in the district.

Agriculture:

The economy of the district is predominantly agrarians in nature in which nearly 70% of the total workforce are depending. Unfortunately agriculture has not grown into a commercial enterprise to the desired extent. It is still in an underdeveloped stage

because of tardy pace in the adoption of modern cultivation methods/farming practices, non-availability of inputs like HYV seeds etc, under utilisation of irrigation potential, lack of sufficient extension services, lack of transportation etc. The district lying on a section in the west part of Eastern Ghat range has undulated and uneven topography. The practice of shifting cultivation, combined with soil erosion and denudation of forest cover has resulted in ecological imbalances and sustained decrease in productivity of soil, affecting agricultural productivity ultimately. However, significant steps have been taken so far by creation of water harvesting structure with funds from DRDA and ITDA "Million Well Scheme" etc. to augment the irrigation potential substantially throughout the district. NWDPR (National Watershed Project for Rain fed Agriculture) is also being implemented in the district to improve production and productivity in rain fed areas by adopting of suitable soil conservation and water management practices. Thus, the above measures launched by Government including the just formulated "State Agricultural Policy" of government of Orissa according the status of industry to agriculture etc. would go a long way in brightening the prospects of agriculture as a critical sector of the economy and thereby raise it from subsistence level to commercial agriculture in the days ahead.

Agriculture not only provides food to the people but also provide raw materials to various industries. Presently the Government of India has been emphasizing on the increase of productivity from agriculture by formulating National Agricultural Policies to achieve agricultural growth in excess of 4 percent per annum by 2005 through a combination of measures including structural, institutional, agronomic and tax reforms.

The main objectives of the Policy are:

- To actualize the vast untapped growth potential of Indian Agriculture.
- To strengthen rural infrastructure to support agriculture development.
- To promote value addition.
- To accelerate the growth of agro-business.
- To create employment in rural areas.
- To discourage migration to urban areas.
- To enable the farmers to face challenges arising out of economic liberalization and globalization.

In brief the policy lays emphasis on attaining sustainable agricultural production by optimizing the use of soil, water and bio-resources. The govt. of India has been taking several measures from time to time to boost agricultural production through diversification of cropping pattern, introduction of mixed cropping, plantation crops, compact area programme, use of bio-fertilizers and adopting to modern methods of cultivation to increase the productivity of this sector. The availability of agricultural resources contributes in a big way for the development of small scale sector particularly the agro-industries.

Land Utilization

Land is a primary factor for all kinds of production. Generally 3 types of soil are found in this district such as Low, medium and high fertile soils. Its reactions is acidic and red lateral. Sandy loam, black soil are also available to some extent. But the use of land should be judiciously decided to derive optimum return out of it as the continuous pressure on land makes it a more scarce resource. Let us now examine the land utilization pattern of the district from the following table followed by a diagrammatic representation of the same:

Table-7

Land utilization pattern of Rayagada District during the year 2015-16

Sl. No.	Type of Area	Area in '000 hect.	% to Geographical area
1	Geographical Area	707	100.00
2	Forest Area	96	13.58
3	Miscellaneous Tree and Groves	12	1.70
4	Permanent Pasture	11	1.56
5	Cultivable Land	217	30.69
6	Land put to non- agricultural use	28	3.96
7	Barren and un- cultivable land	220	31.18
8	Area not included under survey	186	26.31
10	Net area sown	119	16.83

Source: Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Orissa, Bhubaneswar

From the above table, it is evident that there is a drastic reduction of forest area in the district over the past years due to industrialization, deforestation) and only 16.83 % area is only available for net sown. The cultivable land constitute 30.69 % of total geographical area and the barren and uncultivable land becomes 31.18 % of the total geographical area. The percentage of other categories of land are almost negligible for in comparison to net area sown and barren and uncultivable land.

Table-8
Block-wise land utilization pattern in Rayagada District
(Area in Hect.)

Name of the Block	Forest Area	Misc. Trees, crops and Groves	Permanent Pastures and other grazing lands	Culturable waste	Land put to non agricultural use	Barren and uncultivable land	Current follows	Oldr follows	Net area shown
Bisam Cuttack	8349	494	647	431	1342	34233	2699	1891	13117
Chandrapur	11558	48	48	226	1427	18465	2301	345	4629
Gudari	7332	1384	1384	841	1889	7598	2140	801	7760
Gunupur	11914	6768	6768	1001	2249	12890	2387	485	11516
Kalyansinghpur	9349	192	192	166	1505	14157	3036	498	11861
Kashipur	9283	357	357	1441	5497	53737	7572	4607	28133
Kolnara	9518	393	393	1171	3110	10581	2497	1449	12459
Muniguda	8002	334	334	4677	1948	28154	4376	1857	13798
Padmapur	7411	797	797	72	2300	13625	1775	471	7474
Ramanguda	7928	434	434	700	1259	10877	1361	1380	8524
Rayagada	4810	497	497	2105	2666	27887	1994	1610	14158
Urban	224	150	150	281	1335	301	265	355	1081
Total	95678	11848	12001	13112	26527	232505	32403	15749	134510

NB: This estimate excludes Urban area, Reserve forests, protected forests, project area, hill blocks, villages submerged under river and sea.

Source: District Statistical Hand Book, Rayagada.

It is observed from the above table that the district has good coverage of net area sown in the district which is 18.68% of total geographical area and needs to be improved further. The fallow and barren land has created scope for industrial activity besides forestry and plantation crops. So it is imperative to bring in more land under cultivation and to increase the productivity of existing land. The local mass should be involved for productive utilization of forest land.

Cropping Pattern:

The cropping pattern is nothing but the type and quantum of various crops grown in the district. The factors which affect the cropping pattern is existence of the type of soil. The other factors which influence it are the consumption pattern of the local people. The importance of agriculture in the economy of the area, marketing facilities, assistance by the Government and financial institutions and last but not the least the level of awareness of the cultivators about returns from various crops. The annual monsoon starts from second week of June and ends early in November most suitable for both agricultural as well as plantation and horticultural crops. So the main crops grown in the district are Paddy, Wheat, Maize, Bajra, Arhar, Moong, Biri, other Pulses, Groundnut, castor, Sun flower, Niger, different vegetables, plantation crops like cashew etc., different horticultural crops including spices. Besides the district is having potential for floriculture, mushroom, ginger, onion, sericulture, rubber plantation and betel vine . Let us now have a look on cropping pattern of the district of Rayagada through the following tables:

Table -9
Area and Production Crops in the district of Rayagada during
2016-17

(Area in Hect, Production in MT)

Sl. No.	Name of the Crop	Kharif		Rabi		Total	
		A	P	A	P	A	P
1	RICE (DE & S)						
2	WHEAT						
3	JOWAR	0.60	0.36			0.60	0.36
4	BAJRA	0.27	0.17			0.27	0.17
5	MAIZE	14.25	46.30	1.85	6.86	16.10	53.16
6	RAGI	15.06	12.35	0.17	0.18	15.23	12.53
7	SMALL MILLETS	5.14	2.55			5.14	2.55
	TOTAL CEREALS	94.78	201.43	4.06	11.60	98.84	213.03
8	ARHAR	16.48	15.57			16.48	15.57
9	MUNG	1.46	0.46	2.02	0.79	3.48	1.25
10	BIRI	6.52	2.04	4.78	2.34	11.30	4.38
11	KULTHI						
12	GRAM			0.18	0.12	0.18	0.12
13	FIELDPEA			2.65	2.15	2.65	2.15
14	LENTIL						
15	COWPEA			0.61	0.31	0.61	0.31
16	OTHER PULSES	7.51	3.60	1.22	0.57	8.73	4.17
	TOTAL PULSES	31.97	21.67	20.41	10.24	52.38	31.91
	TOTAL FOODGRAINS	126.75	223.10	24.47	21.84	151.22	244.94
17	GROUNDNUT	0.83	1.05	1.16	2.53	1.99	3.58
18	SESAMUM	3.44	1.32	2.21	0.88	5.65	2.20
19	CASTOR	0.52	0.33	0.12	0.06	0.64	0.39
20	NIGER	3.38	1.3	0.60	0.26	3.98	1.56
21	SUNFLOWER	0.06	0.05	1.65	2.16	1.71	2.21
22	SAFFLOWER						
23	LINSEED						
24	MUSTARD			3.50	1.63	3.50	1.63
25	SOYABEAN						
	TOTAL OILSEEDS	8.23	4.05	9.24	7.52	17.47	11.57
26	JUTE						
27	MESTA	0.11	0.55			0.11	0.55
28	SUNHEMP	1.97	11.42			1.97	11.42
29	COTTON	33.09	93.43			33.09	93.43
	TOTAL FIBRES	35.17	105.40			35.17	105.40
30	SWEET POTATO	0.57	4.91	0.31	2.86	0.88	7.77
31	POTATO			0.73	7.51	0.73	7.51
32	ONION			0.43	4.40	0.43	4.40
33	OTHER VEGETABLES	10.19	122.31	7.25	124.34	17.44	246.65
	TOTAL VEGETABLES	10.76	127.22	8.72	139.11	19.48	266.33

34	CHILLI	0.90	0.83	0.88	0.83	1.78	1.66
35	CORIANDER			0.14	0.09	0.14	0.09
36	GARLIC			0.03	0.11	0.03	0.11
37	TURMERIC	1.15	9.11			1.15	9.11
38	GINGER	0.57	4.55			0.57	4.55
	BETEL VINE						
	OTHER SPICES			0.3	2.3	0.30	2.30
	TOTAL SPICES	2.62	14.49	1.35	1.03	397.00	15.52
39	SUGARCANE	0.39	29.97			0.39	29.97
40	TOBACCO			0.30	0.17	0.30	0.17
	TOTALCROPPED AREA	171.88		47.01		218.89	

Source: O/o District Agriculture Officer, Rayagada.

It is evident from the above tables paddy is the most important crops of the district which is covering more than 30% of the total cultivated land. Besides paddy the other food crops like Maize, Bajra, Jowar, Wheat, Ragi etc. are also produced in the district. The pulses like Arhar, Mung, Biri, Gram, Kulthy etc. are also grown in the district. Different varieties of oil seeds viz, Groundnut, Soya bean, Nizer, Til, Mustard, Sun Flower etc. are also grown in the district. Fibers like Cotton, Mesta etc. are produced in the district. Vegetables and spices like Sweet Potato, Potato, Onion, Chilly, Garlic, Coriander etc. are grown in the district. Some cash crops like Sugarcane, Cotton, Jute, tobacco etc. are also produced in the district.

Table-10
Gross Cropped area in Rayagada district during 2016-17
(area in '000 Hect.)

Sl. No.	Name of the crop	Area covered	% to gross area covered
1	Rice	61.39	25.08
2	Wheat	00.11	
3	Total Cereals	98.84	42.81
4	Total Pulses	52.38	22.09
5	Total Food grains	151.52	64.90
6	Total Oilseeds	17.47	14.41
7	Total vegetables	19.48	06.83
8	Total Spices	3.97	01.08
9	Total Fibers	35.17	05.34
10	Sugarcane	00.39	00.06
11	Tobacco	00.30	00.66
12	Fruits	17.27	06.72
13	Gross Cropped Area	251.56	100.00

Source: Orissa Agricultural Statistics 2016-17, Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Orissa, Bhubaneswar

Table -11
Total Cropped Area of Rayagada District during 2016-2017
(Area in 000' Hectare)

Khariff cropped Area	171.88
Rabi Cropped Area	47.01
Total cropped Area)	218.89

Source: Orissa Agricultural Statistics 2016-17, Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Orissa, Bhubaneswar

It is observed that there is more preference of the people to grow crops like Sugarcane, Jute, Cotton, etc. in the district. The climatic conditions of the district is also suitable for growing other commercial crops. The cultivators of the district also taking interest for growing off season vegetables with the help of lift irrigation and million well provided through developmental schemes. This area is very much suitable for promotion of agro-based industries but there is a need for adoption of modern methods/technology in agricultural activities by the farmers.

Size of Land Holding:

The size of land holding is one of the major factor determining the productivity of land. The continued pressure with ever increasing population on land makes it fragmented, thereby adversely affecting its productivity. The holding of land should be of economic size which enables the optimum utilization of the factors of production, thereby optimizing the level of output. The smaller pieces of land prevents the use of modern techniques of cultivation. Let us now have a glance on the size of the land holding from the below table:

Table-12
Category-wise no. of operational holdings in Rayagada District

Sl. No.	Class	Total No.	Total Area in Hect.	% to total			
1.	Marginal < 1 Hect.	71599	43265	28.7			
2.	Small (1-2 Hect.)	38994	53725	35.6			
3.	Semi Medium (2-4 Hect.)	15201	38108	25.3			
4.	Medium (4 - 10 Hect.)	3486	17900	11.9			
5.	Large (> 10 Hect.)	334	4891	3.2			
Total		100396	150725				

Source: Odisha Agricultural Census, 2010-11

It is observed from the above table that the number of people with marginal holding is maximum. About 64.3% of the total holding belong to marginal and small holding group. As the land holding size grows, the number of people having it decreases. So this clearly indicates that there is a need of further consolidation of land holdings to make it economic one.

Further, it is to be noticed that the nodal size of the land holding is either 0.0 – 1.0 hectare or 1.0 – 2.0 hectares of land which is 28.7 % and 35.6 % respectively. About

38994 nos. of small land holdings are covering 53725 hect. of land. In the district the number of medium and large farmers are very less which are constituting 3.5% and 0.3% respectively.

Agricultural Marketing:

Better and improved net work of markets for sale of agricultural products helps to better up the economic status of the farmers. This also help the farmers to get ready for the next crop. The district of Rayagada is having good net work of marketing facilities as the district is well connected through roads. The local market of Rayagada is very old one in Southern zone of Orissa and has enormous potential to absorb the local products. The capital city of Bhubaneswar is 400 kilometers from the District Headquarters. Developing market infrastructure like auction yards, net work of outlets, commodity exchanges for organized development of market and to reduce the transaction cost should be the motto in this direction. Now-a-days various trade fares are being organized both by the Government as well as the private bodies, thereby creating additional avenues for marketing of agricultural and industrial products.

In the district Regulated Market Committees (RMCs) are operating and looking after the welfare of the local farmers by launching various schemes. The committee provides operation of paddy pledge loan scheme, free transport facilities, advance of loan to small and marginal farmers at a lower rate of interest, and organizing awareness programmes for cultivators about different government programmes and fair price of their produces. The classification of agricultural credit co-operative societies and non-agricultural credit co-operative societies are given in the table below:

Table-13
Agricultural & Non-agricultural Credit Cooperative Societies and Regional and Specialized Commodity Marketing Co-operative Societies in Rayagada District
(Amount in lakhs)

(Rs. In lakhs)		
Sl. No.	Classifications	Numbers
Agricultural		
1.	No. of Societies (PACS)	14
2.	Membership(in No.)	95750
3.	Working Capital	5889.56
4.	Loans advanced	2877.73
5.	Loans overdue	2785.69
6.	Loans outstanding	1595.39
Non-Agricultural		
1.	No. of Societies	10
2.	Membership(in No.)	67080
3.	Working Capital	4652.64
4.	Loans advanced	2134.99
5.	Loans overdue	611.89
6.	Loans Outstanding	1934.97
Marketing Co-operative Societies		
1.	No. of Societies	08
2.	Membership(in No.)	63615
3.	Share Capital by Govt.	37.10
4.	Working Capital	2080.30
5.	Business Turnover	5270.04
6.	Profit (+) or Loss (-)	12.39
Central Co-operative Banks		

	No. of Branches	02
	Housing Cooperative Societies	
	Sub Divisional Level HBCS No	02
	Members	1960
	Loans advances	7.76
	Others	
	Number	02
	Members	2547
	Kisan Credit Cards	29400
	Kalinga Kisan Gold Card	851

Source: District Statistical Handbook, Rayagada - 2011

Irrigation:

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood of the people of the district. Besides, it is the main avenue of giving employment i.e. more than three fourth of the total workers of the district are engaged in agriculture. Development of the district may not be possible without sustained rise in agricultural productivity and irrigation hold the key to optimum farm income and so there is a need of creation of additional irrigation potential. The main objectives are as follows:

- Rapid emphasis on potential creation through the primary supporting activities for break through in the production of rice.
- Priority for completion of ongoing projects capable of yielding benefits to poorer regions of low and uncertain rainfall.
- Adequate funding of Centrally aided projects.
- Modernization/expansion of derelict irrigation projects.
- New irrigation projects in tribal pockets of the districts.

In order to achieve the above objectives, it is essential to make considerable investment in ongoing/new identified projects, priority for taking the new projects in drought prone area of the district, improved maintenance, resources for improved utilization of irrigation potential already created, strengthening administrative and field organization for survey, planning, design and execution of various programmes.

The district enjoys good potential of water resources and suitable cultivable land. Perennial streams, MI Projects, dug wells and tanks are the major source of irrigation in the district. Bore wells are also encouraged in the district. The table given below shows different water sources and area irrigated in the district both in Khariff and Rabi Seasons.

The following table gives statistical outline about the irrigation potential created in the Rayagada district.

Table:14
IRRIGATION POTENTIALITIES CREATED IN THE DISTRICT
(Area in 000 Hact)

Sl.no	Name of the Source	Khariff	Rabi
1.	Major and Medium	9800	3000
2.	Minor (Flow)	25.984	5.673
3.	Minor lift Irrigation points	21.013	12.125
4.	Deep Bore Well (Lift)	3.160	0.632
5.	Other Sources	9.105	7.114
	Total	69.062	28.544

The source wise irrigation potentialities created in different Blocks of Rayagada district is given below.

Table -15
Source wise Irrigated Area (Potential Created) up to 2011 in Rayagada District
during Kharif and Rabi

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	(Area in Hectare)					
		Major/Medium Irrigation Projects		Minor Irrigation Projects (Flow)		Lift Irrigation Projects	
		Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi
1.	Bisam - Cuttack	00	00	2188	215	871	786
2.	Chandrapur	00	00	79	00	169	167
3.	Gudari	650	89	485	00	814	809
4.	Gunupur	2610	00	1213	129	2085	1994
5.	Kalyansinghpur	00	00	3180	310	538	426
6.	Kashipur	00	00	744	110	150	259
7.	Kolnara	00	00	2544	80	463	396
8.	Muniguda	00	00	2629	369	1228	1176
9.	Padmapur	5920	2226	169	18	570	244
10.	Ramanguda	630	00	3343	422	1964	1526
11.	Rayagada	00	00	2161	331	1749	1269
Total		9810	2315	18708	1984	10601	9052

Source: District Statistical Handbook, Rayagada,

For the construction and maintenance of Major and Medium irrigation Projects and Flood control works of the district, Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Circle is responsible along with his subordinate offices.

The district administration as well as limited NGOs are organizing Pani Panchayat in the district. Soil Conservation Department have already organized Water Users Associations for management of completed water shed project. The state government has emphasized for formation of such Associations on SHG basis. The State Government is focusing on construction of more Micro Water Shed under National Water Shed Development Programme for rain fed areas in the district.

Farm Mechanism

Agricultural productivity in the district is remained at a low level due to slow pace of adoption of modern practice of agriculture besides irrigation. Out of the most important factor that affects the agricultural production/ productivity in the district is the slow progress in mechanized farming. There is the need of agro service centers in the district even though there are number of repair outlets in the district. The demand for tractor, power tiller and agricultural implements in the district is going on increasing over years. The following table depicts the sale of agricultural implements from Agricultural Departments of Govt. of Odisha during 2013-14

Table-16

Sl.No	Name of Articles	No
1	Tractor	178
2	Power Tiller	64
3	Power operated Implements	89
4	Transplanter	01
5	Rotavattor	26
6	Special power operated Impl.	08
7	Comb Harvester	03
8	Pump sets	309
9	Manual/ BD Implements	800

Fertiliser Consumption

The fertilizer consumed in the district under different items during 2013-14 is reflected in the table below.

TABLE-17**(Nutrients in MT)**

Sl.No	Name of Fertiliser	Khariff	Rabi
1	N	9257	880
2	P	3118	177
3	K	1317	136
	Total	13692	1193
	Cropped Area(000 Ha)	194.99	54.03
	Per Hector Consumption Kg/Ha	70.22	22.08

Horticulture:

Being on the lap of eastern ghat range the district enjoys a varied agro climatic conditions and having vast expansions of mountain range along with several hill streams which ultimately pass to rivers like Nagabali and Bansadhara. The altitude of the district ranges between 300m to 800m above mean sea level. The district falls into the agro-climatic zone namely North-eastern Ghat Zone. The district is generally characterized by different soils like low, medium and high fertile soils. Sandy loam and black soils are also available.

The climate of the district is generally hot moist sub-humid, the maximum temperature during summer goes up to 37°C and minimum temperature comes down to 10.4°C during winter. The district experiences hot summer and prolonged cool winters. The district receives an actual rainfall of 1285.7 mm against the normal rainfall of 1521.80 during the year - 2008.

The trend has now changed and it is becoming more and more a commercial activity. Horticulture, by and large falls in to the following areas:

Pomology - Mainly dealing with fruit crops like Mango, Banana and Apple etc.

Olery Culture : Dealing with vegetable crops like; Potato, Peas, etc.

Floriculture : Dealing with flowers and other ornamental plants.

Plantation crops : Dealing with rubber, jute, cashew nut etc.

Medicinal Plants : Specified to medicinal plants.

Essential Oil and Aromatic Plants: Dealing with Kewda, Pam Rosa etc.

Spices: Dealing with ginger, onion and turmeric etc.

The tables given below give a clear picture about production of fruits and vegetables in the district of Rayagada during 2004 -05.

Table- 18
Area under different Fruit crops, Spices, Floriculture and Vegetables in Rayagada district during 2016-17
(Area in Hect., Prodⁿ. In M.T)

Sl. No.	Name of the fruit	Area covered	Production
1	Mango	11530	57326.14
2	Guava	923	7552.2
3	Angola	76	22.8
4	Litchi	293	847.08
5	Sapeta	101	502.08
6	Banana	1219	23359.7
7	Papaya	74	1580.53
8	Pine Apple	133	1830
9	Pomegranate	17	62.7
10	Coconut	412	31.36 (lakh nuts)
11	Bael	348	2151.8
12	Ber	293	1378.6
13	K.Lime	1027	9815.52
14	Other Citrus	13	65.34
15	Jack Fruit	494	8347.41
12	Other fruit crops	695	3179
Total		17648	118020.9
Sl. No.	Name of the Spices	Area covered	Production
1.	Coriander	215	141.9
2.	Ginger	654	5218.92
3.	Garlic	536	1050.88
4.	Turmeric	700	4634
5.	Chilly	1816	1688.88
6.	Other Spices	562	4732.04
Total		4483	17466.62
Sl. No.	Name of the Floriculture	Area covered	Production
1.	Rose	56	121 (lakh stems)
2.	Gladioli	69	65 (lakh spikes)
3.	Tube Rose	14	38.08 (MT.)
4.	Marigold	100	936 (MT.)
Total		239	185.82
Sl. No.	Name of the Vegetables	Area covered	Production
1.	Brinjal	4150	71463
2.	Cabbage	1079	31463.64
3.	C. Flower	800	11696
4.	Okra	1363	12239.74
5.	Pea	155	1407.4
6.	Tomato	2505	36497.85

7.	Onion	836	8552.28
8.	Pointed Gourd	15	203.66
9.	Patatoo	350	3600
10.	Radish	400	4656
11.	Leafy Vegetable	774	8823.6
12.	Sweet Patatoo	1890	16443
13.	Tapioca	5	72.85
14.	Other Gourds	790	5269.3
15.	Cowpa&YLB(other)	520	6864
16.	Other root crops	722	8570.14
17.	Other vegetables	1150	8337.5
18.	Beans	522	2171.52
19.	Bitter Gourd	334	3199.72
20.	Bottle Groud	300	3825
21.	Capsicum	1	14.16
22.	Carrot	5	62.85
23.	Cucumber	85	118.5
24.	Pumpkin	644	14670.32
25.	Watermelon	132	2496.12
Total		19527	262718.15
Plantation Crops		Area Covered	Production
1.	Oil Palm	1083.21	20609.98
2.	Cashew Nuts	2120	628.8
Total		3203.21	21238.78

Source: Orissa Agricultural Statistics 2016-17, Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Orissa, Bhubaneswar

There is a good prospect for further improvement in production of the above mentioned crops and vegetables. Cultivation of hybrid fruit crops and vegetables of regular bearing nature and hybrid vegetables are gradually gaining popularity in the district. The district has abundant scope for the development of agro-based industries and surplus produces being marketed nearby state of Madhya Pradesh at Raipur, Jagdalpur and Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam respectively. For the development of horticulture sector, there is a good infrastructure facilities available in the district and some special nurseries and other infrastructural facilities are operating in different blocks for promotion of this sector.

Table-19
Horticultural infrastructure operating in Different Blocks of Rayagada District

Sl. No	Particulars	Sl. No.	Location
1.	Nurseries	07	Rayagada, Kashipur, Gunupur (Govt.), Kalyansinghpur, Kolnara, Therubali and Sikarpai (Pvt.).
2.	Govt. Farms	03	Vakurguda (Rayagada), Chingudijhara (Kashipur) and Gunupur.
3.	Cold Storages	03	Rayagada (Markfed), Jhimidipeta (Pvt.), Gunupur (Pvt.) - All defunct.
4.	Community Canning Centres	02	Rayagada & Gunupur both presently defunct (Plan for revival of the units has been approved).

Source: Potential Linked Credit Plan, 2011-12, NABARD Office, Rayagada

Problems of Horticultural Sector in the districts are as follows:

- The nurseries are not maintained properly due to shortage of funds.
- The extension activity of the department needs improvement.
- Timely supply of plantation and seedlings material has to be ensured.
- Coconut and Banana crops though grown essentially are not covered under insurance and RKBY.
- Absence of marketing facilities.

There are some Government schemes operating in the district to augment the production of various horticultural crops in the district. They are as follows:

Kalpa Brikshya Yojana
Compact Area Plantation
Supply of Plant Protection Equipments (Sprayer)
Compost Pit Marking
Training on Fruit Development
Production of Quality Planting Materials
Vegetable Mini Kit
Demonstration cum-shed Multiplication of spices
Development of Horticulture (through plastic culture intervention in Rayagada range, Rayagada)
Production of Spawn
Training on Processing & Canning of Mushroom

New Approaches:

Development of existing farms and nurseries
Introduction of composite project
Formation of Coconut Grower's Society for export of nuts to outside states
Development of coconut bi-product unit

- Core complex
- Coconut oil unit

Bee Keeping
Development of aromatic and medicinal plant.

Potentiality of Horticulture in Rayagada District:

Cashew: Soil Conservation Department, ITDA, DRDA, OTDP, Kashipur and Forest Department etc. undertook cashew plantation on a massive scale. While, exact data is not available, it is estimated that about 16,000 ha. of cashew plantations are existing in the district. The major blocks are Gunupur, Ramanaguda, Kolnara, Muniguda, Padmapur and Gudari.

Coffee: The soil and climate of the district is suitable for coffee plantation. Coffee could be grown in Kashipur, Bisam Cuttack and K. Singhpur Block. As per Coffee Board about 200 ha. could be brought under coffee in private sector.

Establishment of cold storage: Cold storage (2 big unit) are badly necessary to increase production and to have good market on vegetables.

Flori-culture: There is growing demand among the interested farmers for Rose, Merry Gold and Tube rose flower. Some Flower demonstration are required to mobilize the farmers for flower cultivation. There is also good market of flowers in the district.

Oil Palm: The district Horticulture Department is encouraging cultivation of oil palm in the district, particularly in Gunupur, Kolnara, K. Singhpur and Rayagada blocks as the climate and soil are suitable. Approximately 1300 ha area has been brought under oil palm cultivation up to march 2009. Further,

the oil palm processing plant has already been set up in the district by Ms/Laxmi Balaji Oil Mills with a crushing capacity of 2.5 tonnes/ha. And it is likely that more farmers will be interested to cultivate oil palm in coming years.

Sericulture:

Sericulture is one of the important economic activities in view of a suitable agro climatic condition in the district. It is presently found that the areas under cultivation of sericulture crops may grow steadily in near future as more and more people will take to this as an economic activity. The State Sericulture Department is implementing Sericulture Programme in 4 blocks viz. Kashipur, Bisam Cuttack, Muniguda and Ramanguda. The sericulture programme was launched in the district after establishing the zonal office of the Asst. Director of Sericulture, Koraput during the year 1975-76. During the year 1989-90, the identified Koraput district was selected by the Central Silk Board under the banner of National Sericulture Projects to popularize the programme and to uplift the socio-economic status of SC/ST remaining below the poverty line. Initially 6 nos. of blocks of undivided Koraput district viz; Nandapur, Pottangi, Kashipur, Koraput, Lamtaput and Semiliguda came under the project.

In view of suitable agro-climatic conditions of Koraput District, the sericulture programme at Block level was launched during the year 1986-87 under Employment Rural Rehabilitation Programme (ERRP) in 13 nos. of block of undivided Koraput district at Dashamantpur, Nandapur, Lamtaput, Kashipur, Semiliguda, Pottangi, Ramanaguda, Bisam Cuttack, Muniguda, Kolnara, Kotpad and Rayagada with administrative control of BDOs of respective blocks and technical guidance by the Asst. Director, Sericulture. Since bifurcation of the district, issues like lack of manpower with the Department to promote awareness among the farmers, lack of basic infrastructure required for sericulture development and bankers' apathy to provide credit for sericulture development have left this sector virtually stagnant. Whatever development in sericulture is there in Kashipur block is due to private entrepreneurship of individual farmers.

There is lot of scope in the Rayagada District for the development of sericulture programme at Kashipur, Muniguda, Bisam Cuttack and Ramanguda block for which infrastructure are available. At present there is no problem in procurement and distribution of DFLs to the beneficiaries.

With regard to marketing of sericulture products there is no difficulty in selling their products. Marketing system is done through Mulberry Rearer Cooperative Society established in each block. Some of the voluntary agencies in the nearby districts are taking part in sericulture programme to uplift the socio-economic condition of the tribal poor. Besides Mulberry the district and confined to DFLs preparation only.

It is evident that the production of tassar cocoons is going on the district but not increased significantly due to various reasons and constraints noticed while implementing sericulture programmes. Lack of infrastructure, proper extension support, lack of irrigation facilities and finally proper reception from farmers level, the programme is yet to gain momentum in the district. If this sector is developed as the potential area, a lot of related activities will pick up in the non-farm sector in the region.

Textile & Handloom:

This sector provides good opportunity to the poor people in the district to earn their livelihood. A good number of people are engaged in this sector. There are 2181 weavers in Rayagada district. As per the recent survey, there are 321 households of weavers spread over 22 villages with 291 looms of which 254 are said to be active. There are 5 Weavers co-operative societies with a membership of 405. Handloom activities in the district declined over the years primarily due to organizational and financial weaknesses of Weavers Societies. The cloth produced by these societies was generally coarse variety and could not compete with power loom/mill products and did not have much demand in the market. As a result, handloom activity in the district has

almost come to a halt. The societies are virtually defunct and need to be revived urgently. The workmanship of traditional weavers is not adequate to market their products. However, there is good scope for product refinement/technology upgradation in respect of handloom products. As there had been no credit flow to this sector during 2007-08 and 2008-09 because of the aforesaid reasons, no working capital finance to this sector is projected for the year 2011-12.

This sector in the district is facing many problems in the way of its development. The weavers of this sector in the district are not properly trained. They are operating the looms in the traditional ways and outdated designs. Due to lack of proper marketing strategy the products do not fetch right price on return. For this reason the Orissa State Handloom Ltd., Bhubaneswar, Sambalpuri Bastralaya are adopting some weaver Co-operative societies (WCS) and give advance yarn and wages as per their indent and lift finished products from them.

For betterment of tribal people, Government of Orissa also launched a varieties of programmes like Hill area Development Projects, Special package scheme and Health package schemes in the district of Rayagada.

Forest:

Forest plays a vital role in maintenance of ecological balance and in protecting from devastating natural calamities like drought, floods, cyclones and soil erosion. Forests are the main source of livelihood of certain weaker sections of the society, particularly the tribal. Forest gives a wide varieties of products of commercial value such as lac, resins, oil seeds, kendu leaves etc. It is also the store house of medicinal plants and many food and non food items have the potential of earning substantial revenue for the state without damaging the ecology. Dwindling of forest base throughout the country has become matter of great concern. Population growth, rising need of fuel wood, timber and fodder and rapid industrialization and urbanization, among other factors have lead to large scale deforestation. Deforestation needs to be checked and measures needs to be taken for rapid afforestation in degraded forest areas.

Rayagada district is endowed with a rich forest ranges and specially in the lower, middle and upper hills, accounting for about 37.07% of the total geographical area of the district. The district is noted for its forest products. Many of the products lend themselves for industrial utilization. The Rayagada forest range spreads with commercial species like Sal, Asan, Bija, Dhawara, Chamar, Champa, Role Wood, Mango and Simili. The Table given below shows the different category of forest areas in the district.

Table-20
Category-wise Forest area in the district of Rayagada
(In Sq. km)

Sl. No	Category	Area
1.	Reserved Forest	771.62
2.	Demarcated Protected Forest	1147.19
3.	Unclassified Forest	0.96
4.	Un-demarcated Forest	0.00
5	Other forest under control of Revenue Department	892.56
Total		2812.33
6.	Total No. of Ranges	7
7.	Total No. of sections	25
8.	Total No. of beats	133
9.	No. of check gates	7

Source: O/o the Divisional forest Officer, Rayagada division

The above table shows a wide range of area covered under demarcated protected forest area and reserved forest area which indicates the tribal people are depending upon this resources as the subsidiary source for their livelihood. Rayagada district has a geographical area of 7073 S.K.M. of which forest area covers 2812 Sq.K.M. i.e. 37.07% of the total geographical area. In recent years there has been mindless deforestation reducing the forest cover to far less than minimum required as per National Forest Policy. The raw material requirement of wood based industries is becoming very difficult to meet. As a matter of national priority government is pursuing a policy of promoting farm forestry on private degraded and wasteland in order to make raw material available to the concerned industry to improve the economy and to ensure benefits to the farmers.

The undivided Koraput region has got 3 wood based industries namely J.K. Paper Mill, Rayagada, SEWA paper Mill (Ballarpur Industries), Jeypore and Mangalam Timber Pvt. Ltd, Nabarangpur which depend on forest resources for their raw materials. This district is having vast area of degraded land and waste lands and thus offers good scope for raising of farm forestry for meeting the raw material requirement of existing wood based industries. The Farm Forestry schemes have already been popular among farmers in the district. The existing industries i.e. J.K. Paper Mill, Rayagada, SEWA paper Mill (Ballarpur Industries), Jeypore and Mangalam Timber Pvt. Ltd, Nabarangpur is promoting Eucalyptus in a big way.

As the major portion of forest belongs to deciduous forest type and the important species grown in the forest are Sal, Bija, Bamboo, Sandal Wood, etc. the trees species with commercial value could be grown. In addition to these Eucalyptus, cultivation of sisal, teak wood and bamboo could be promoted in some parts of the district.

In the district, there is abundantly available of products like timber, bamboo and firewood etc. The potentiality of bee keeping and honey processing is also very high and many of tribal people are engaged in this activity. The district has advantage of large forest resources unlike agriculture, livestock, fisheries etc. Though there is wide range of forest area available in the district but forest based industries are not grown significantly. So there is the need of giving more importance on forest based industries.

Fisheries:

The fishery sector is one of the important avenues of self-employment for the rural people. It helps not only in improving nutrition and economic standard but also earns valuable foreign exchange by way of exporting to other countries. In view of rapid growth of population in the country, there is a need to develop this sector judiciously to improve the level of production and employment. Inland Fisheries resources of Rayagada district comprises of tanks and ponds, reservoirs, minor irrigation projects, rivers and canals etc.

Rayagada district with two sub-divisions and eleven blocks is one of the tribal district of undivided Koraput, coming under KBK district. Out of which the Gunupur Sub-division is more potential for fisheries Development as compared to the Rayagada sub-division. Here, we may point out that most of the water bodies are seasonal tanks with few perennial water resources.

The Rayagada sub-division comprises of Rayagada, Kolnara, K. Singhpur, Kashipur Blocks and Gunupur sub-division comprises of Gunupur, Padmapur, Ramanguda, Gudari, Bisam Cuttack, Maniguda and Chandrapur.

Inland Fisheries:

The total Inland water (tank) resources available in Rayagada for pisciculture is estimated to be 1261.31 ha. Out of which around 600.4 ha. have been developed. In addition to the tank resources seven MIPs with a water spread area of 83 ha. have been developed for pisciculture. There is yet vast scope for development of pisciculture. In addition to this, there is scope for pisciculture by excavation of new tanks in the low lying areas/Development of derelict and semi-derelict G.P. Tanks and new Pvt. (BPL/APL) areas in the district.

The water area available, area suitable for pisciculture, areas already developed etc. are indicated below:

Table-21
Availability of water resources for pisciculture in Rayagada District
(Area in Hect.)

Sl. No.	Culture	Capture		
	Ponds/Tanks	Reservoirs/MIPs	Swamps/Bheel	Rivers/Canals
1.	a) Intensive - 279.30 b) Extensive - 289.06 c) Total - 468.36	a) Where fry stocked - 1023.00 a) Where fry not stocked - 00.00 c) Total - 1023.00	00.00	00.00
MIPs/ Reservoirs (Details)				
Sl. No	Name of the Reservoirs/ MIPs	Category	Mean water spread area	Name of the Block
1.	Badanala	Reservoir	930.0	Padmapur
2.	Siltiguda	MIP	33.0	Rayagada
3.	Sanamuligaon	MIP	15.0	Ramanaguda
4.	Bainabasa	MIP	10.0	Muniguda
5.	Bagirijhola	MIP	15.0	Kashipur
6.	Bishnuguda	MIP	10.0	Rayagada
7.	Bhaluguda	MIP	10.0	Chandrapur

Source: O/o the District Fisheries Office, Rayagada

The present level of fish production in inland sector in the district are as follows:

Table-22
Present level of fish production in inland sector in the Rayagada District (in MT)

Years	Fresh Water	Brakish Water	Marine	Total
2014-15	3508.10	0.00	0.00	3508.10
2015-16	3999.30	0.00	0.00	3999.30
2016-17	4545.00	0.00	0.00	4545.00

Source: District at a Glance

The major hazards coming on the way of fisheries development in the district are as follows:

- Inadequate technical extension services
- Lack of improvement of developmental fish farms for demonstration
- Cold storage facilities for fish preservation
- Inadequate number of rearing ponds
- No fish feed manufacturing units are present.

The problems of doubling the effect of fish production is site specific to the district achievements also suffer a lot thereby resulting in a poor fisheries development

in the district and the extension staff in the grass root level play a vital/pivotal role in augmenting fish production in the district to which nobody shall disagree. The better the extension services, the better is the fisheries development of the district.

As Rayagada covers mostly hill areas, most of the blocks with pond resources do not retain water throughout the year (seasonal). And mostly perennial tanks are very rare in each block. So the assured production of fish to the tune of 3.0 MT/ha could not be achieved in the district uniformly. And with all technical support/ training and awareness in intensive ponds culture we can go up to a productivity level of 2.0 MT/ha. in the district.

CAPTURE FISHERIES:

Reservoir Fisheries: There is one reservoir namely Badanal reservoir with a water spread area of about 1100 ha. and one PFCS with 187 members is functioning. As no stocking was made, the catch was marginal. A tribal womens' PFDCS has been formed with 56 members under Siltiguda MIP to take up pisciculture.

Reverine Fisheries: There are perennial rivers such as Bansadhara and Nagabali and many streams in the district. However, there has not been any initiative by the department to develop river water resources for pisciculture, consequently this sector remains under developed. Nevertheless this sector holds bright prospects for the future.

Animal Husbandry:

Agriculture along with animal husbandry and dairy is the most important income generating activity in the district. The agro climatic condition of the district is suitable for dairy development. The land holding pattern of the district reveals that more than 79 % of the holding are less than 2 hectares. The people of the district are well acquainted with dairy management. The local cows can be accommodated at any place and no maintenance cost is required. Most of the farmers like to maintain local cows. The availability of milk at present is inadequate to meet the local demand. This sector is having greater socio economic acceptance in the district. Therefore, this can be adopted as one of the economic activity, thereby promoting the industries based on these resources in the district.

The table given below gives the statistical outlines about the animal population as well as the present infrastructural facilities of the sector available in the district.

Table-23

Animal Resources in Rayagada District as per 19th Livestock Census - 2012

CATTLE POPULATION:	288032
Cross Breed	6778
Indigenous	281254
Buffalo	64184
Sheep	28916
Goat	168612
Pig	24776

Source: O/o the Chief District Veterinary Officer, Rayagada

Table-24

Production of Poultry, Milk, Egg, Meat in the District

Items	Production
Poultry	453440
Production of Milk (2016-17) (in 000 MT.)	43.40
Production of Eggs (2016-17) (in Lakh nos.)	455.00
Production of Meat (2016-17) (in TMT)	2.20

Source: O/o the Chief District Veterinary Officer, Rayagada

In the district the Veterinary services are also being provided through different institutions which are given in the Table below:

Table- 25

Veterinary Institution and Infrastructure available in Rayagada District as on 2016-17

Institution	No.s
Veterinary Hospital/ Dispensaries	19
No. of Livestock Aid Centres	85
No. of VAS	82
No. of A.I Centres	74
Livestock Inspectors	79

Source: O/o the Chief District Veterinary Officer, Rayagada

The milk production in the district is 43.40,000MT during 2016-17. , per capita consumption of milk, in the district was very low, viz. 48 grams of milk/per day. This is less than the state average and far below national average of 220 grams as nutritional requirement of 250 grams as recommended by ICMR. A production level of about 75000 MT is to be achieved in the district per annum to meet the standards set by ICMR. Thus, there is a big gap between production and demand of milk in the district.

Considering the heavy demand of milk and also favourable agro-climatic conditions for dairy farming in the district, Government departments and banks should promote the activity. Dairy farming also provides sustainable income to rural households by utilizing agro-industrial wastes and by products in most effective way.

Poultry Development:

Poultry meat and eggs are important source of high quality protein. Poultry farming provides a source of subsidiary income and gainful employment to SM/MF and agricultural labourers through out the year. The climatic conditions of Rayagada district is suitable for poultry farming both for layers and broilers. According to the latest district livestock census – 2012, there are 453440. Number of Poultry in the district and as per the information available during the year 2016-17 a total number of 455.00 lakh Eggs was produced in the district.

Poultry Production:

Poultry production has an appreciable advantage of being relatively easy to raise year round income, adoptable to agro climatic condition of this Rayagada district, generating employment to the rural villages which are nerve center of Indian economic progress and prosperity, where most of the people comprise mostly small and marginal with small holds and landless labourers depending on manual labour for their livelihood. Poultry programmes with duckery on massive scale are suggested to generate

employment and improve the income of the rural poor through production of eggs and mean on small holdings. Backyard poultry/ Duck farming will give regular income and nutritive diet eggs to the farmer. A farmer can rear 100 Banaraja/ White Leghorn/ Rhode Island Red/ Kalinga Brown/ Australorpe chicks at backside of his house. One Banaraja layer bird will give 180 eggs per year weighing 2.5 Kg to 3 Kg at the age of 8 weeks. Banaraja cocks to be supplied to every village of the district for genetically up gradation of present deshi poultry stock with the farmers and Banaraj chicks to be supplied in large numbers to interested farmers of all the villages of this district. Similarly duck rearing to be started in the villages where water facilities available near by. To take up this challenge for socio economic change of rural poor one poultry/ duck hatchery can be started by the district administration to facilitate easy supply of chicks and drakes to farmers of each village of this district. The proposed hatchery will make sell sufficient to this district as infrastructure for boosting egg and meat production. The farmers will take training for poultry/duck rearing at the proposed training center. Preventive and curative health care of poultry birds will be taken by the local net work of veterinary department. Funds of Rs.5.00 lakh to be allotted for the establishment of proposed hatchery which will make the key activities of SHGs poultry farming a success.

Sheep, Goat and Piggery:

Sheep and goats serve as a source of subsidiary income to a large number of rural people. Pig rearing is also a subsidiary and income generating activity of a large number of SC/ST population in the district. Only cross bred pigs are to be financed by banks as local variety of pigs act as intermediate vendor in transmission of Japanese Encephalitis.

MINERAL RESOURCES:

The district of Rayagada is not having much activities in mineral sector. At present, the district has mineral deposits like Bauxite, Black Granite, Red Orcher, Graphites, Managenes and Quartz etc. Recently some deposits of Gem Stones have come in to light.

Off late mining activities have been reduced to a great extent due to closure of manganese, lime stone and quartz, mining leases and prospecting licenses.

In the district there are 12 quarry lease have been executed for block level for giving the lease. Out of which Bauxite-1, Manganese-2, Graphite-7 and quartz-2 and quartzite is one. At present one Bauxite mining lease, two graphite and one manganese mining lease are only productive.

Further the minerals available, number of working mines, area covered, etc. in the Rayagada district may ascertained in the table given below:

Table-26
Mineral Resources available in Rayagada District

Sl. No.	Name of the Ores/Minerals	No. of Working Mines	Area Covered (in Hect.)	No. of Workers Employed	Output (in '000 MT)	Value (Rs. In '000)	Quantity of Export to abroad (in '000 MT)
1.	Graphaite	06	230.09	64	7.4	NA	-
2.	Manganese Ore	02	48.74	23	4.5	NA	00
3.	Quartz	01	24.89	00	0.0	NA	-
Total		09	276.72	87	11.9	NA	00

Source: Deputy Director of Mines, Koraput.

Biogas Plant:

The Orissa Renewable Energy Development Agency (OREDA) is functioning in the district since 1984-85 with an intention to popularize the concept of Biogas Plant and improved Chullahs. A good no. of biogas plant and improved chullahs are installed in the district.

The National Programme for Bio-Gas Development (NPBD) is a priority programme of Government of India which consists of 1) Family bio-gas Plants, 2) Community, Institutional and high soil based bio-gas plants.

NPBD aims at providing fuel for cooking purpose and organic manure for rural house holds, mitigating drudgery of rural women, reducing forest damage for fuel wood, recycling of human waste, through linking of latrines with bio-gas plants for improving sanitation.

Digested dung slurry obtained from the bio-gas plants is rich in phosphorus and potassium. It is 10 times superior to ordinary compost in manurial value and is most suitable for flori-culture. Bio-gas plants improve sanitation in the vicinity of the plat area by preventing bad smell and breeding of files and mosquitoes which are common in open composting of dung. Cooking by bio-gas is also smokeless which improves sanitation.

CHAPTER-V

INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

In spite of having plenty of Natural Resources, the progress of an area deters due to lack of infrastructural facilities. In the absence of such facilities, industrialization gets a major set back. The Second Five Year Plan laid the foundation for industrial development of the country with emphasis on infrastructural development for promotion of industrialization in the country. Thus the Second Five Year Plan brought about a substantial diversification in the industrial structure of the country. And this emphasis has been given in all the subsequent Five Year Plan. In this chapter an attempt has been made to throw some light on the existing infrastructure facilities available in the district to support for accelerated pace of industrial development in the district. The infrastructure can be discussed under two sub-heads as (i) Physical Infrastructure and (2) Social Infrastructure.

Physical Infrastructure:

The physical infrastructure required for industrial development of an area is industrial sheds, industrial area, water, power and communication etc. The status of these components are discussed as follows:

i) Land

Land is a primary factor for all kinds of production. Generally 3 types of soil are found in this district such as Alluvial Soil, Saline soil, Sandy clay Soil. The demand for land for various purposes is increasing day by day. But the use of land should be judiciously decided to derive the optimum return out of it as the continuous pressure of land makes it a more scarce resources. And the availability on land can be assessed from the land utilization pattern of the district from the following table:

Table-27

Land utilization pattern of Rayagada District during the year 2015-16

Sl. No.	Type of Area	Area in '000 hect.	% to Geographical area
1	Geographical Area	707	100.00
2	Forest Area	96	13.58
3	Miscellaneous Tree and Groves	12	1.70
4	Permanent Pasture	11	1.56
5	Cultivable Land	217	30.69
6	Land put to non- agricultural use	28	3.96
7	Barren and un- cultivable land	220	31.18
8	Area not included under survey	186	26.31
10	Net area sown	119	16.83

Source: Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Odisha

The land utilization pattern in different blocks of Rayagada district are given in the table below:

Table-28
Block-wise land utilization pattern in Rayagada District as
(Area in Hect.)

Name of the Block	Forest Area	Misc. Trees, crops and Groves	Permanent Pastures and other grazing lands	Culturable waste	Land put to non agricultural use	Barren and uncultivable land	Current follows	Old follows	Net area shown
Bisam Cuttack	8349	494	647	431	1342	34233	2699	1891	13117
Chandrapur	11558	48	48	226	1427	18465	2301	345	4629
Gudari	7332	1384	1384	841	1889	7598	2140	801	7760
Gunupur	11914	6768	6768	1001	2249	12890	2387	485	11516
Kalyansinghpur	9349	192	192	166	1505	14157	3036	498	11861
Kashipur	9283	357	357	1441	5497	53737	7572	4607	28133
Kolnara	9518	393	393	1171	3110	10581	2497	1449	12459
Muniguda	8002	334	334	4677	1948	28154	4376	1857	13798
Padmapur	7411	797	797	72	2300	13625	1775	471	7474
Ramanguda	7928	434	434	700	1259	10877	1361	1380	8524
Rayagada	4810	497	497	2105	2666	27887	1994	1610	14158
Urban	224	150	150	281	1335	301	265	355	1081

Source: District Statistical Hand Book, Rayagada, 2011.

From the above tables it is observed that the district has also got some vacant land which can be devoted for industrial development. Besides, there are other categories of unused land which can be diverted for this purpose in the district. So there is no scarcity of land for taking up industrial activity in the district. In the Blocks of Bisam Cuttack, Gunupur, Kalyansinghpur, Kashipur, Muniguda, Padmapur, Ramanguda and Rayagada vast scope are available for industrial activities with the surplus raw material and infrastructure.

Table-29
STATUS OF INDUSTRIAL ESTATES IN THE DISTRICT (As on 2017-18)

Sl.No	Name of the Industrial Estates	Year of set up	Rate per acre(Rs)	Total area (in Acer)	Area allotable	Area allotted
1.	IID, Rayagada	2011	10,00000	102.400	102.400	15.826
2.	IA, Muniguda	2009	10,00000	23.190	23.190	0.000

The details of utilization of like total number of sheds in each Industrial Estates ,sheds allotted and the number of units is given below in tabular form

Table-30

Si.No	Name of Industrial Estates	Total no. of Sheds	Sheds allotted	Number of Units
1.	IID, Rayagada	0	0	15
2.	IA, Muniguda	0	0	0

It envisages from the above table that only 15 number of units have come forward to start units so far in two Industrial Estates so far. Creation of general awareness, mobilization among the unemployed youths is required for around industrial development in the district. Due effort in this regard needs to be made by the government for providing gainful, sustainable employment in the district.

ii) Water: Water is one of the most important inputs for all type of economic activities including industrial. The Rayagada district is having one medium irrigation project at Padmapur on Badannalah river and various minor irrigation Projects. There are also some smaller rivers and water falls, canals and lift irrigation systems exists in the district. So, there are many sources of water available in the district. If industrial activities are to be accelerated in the district, there may not be much problem in getting water. Due to the existence out of hilly tracts in the plain area with great velocity. During monsoon these sources are charged with large volumes of water and in summer they became almost dry. There are various schemes under implementation to increase the water level in the district.

iii) Power:

Power is a critical input for production process. The entire manufacturing activity will come to a stand still without availability of power. In the district the power distribution is being done by SOUTHCO, under the overall supervision of GRIDCO. Under power sector reform programme, authorities have taken adequate steps for supply of power to the industries. The district has no Hydro Electricity Project. However, the adjacent district Nabarangpur is having Upper Indravati Hydro Electricity Project with an estimated power generation capacity of 450 MW. The Upper Kolab Hydro Electricity Project and Machhkund Hydro Electricity Project in Malkangiri District are also generating electricity and supply the required electricity to the district. The consumption pattern of electricity in the district can be ascertained from the table given below followed by a graphical representation of the same.

To accelerate the economic development in the district industrial activities has to play a pivotal role to bring a linkage with other economic activities depending on the potentiality of the district. There is no major industry in the district. The district has two industrial estate at present. The details of Industrial Estates, Year of set up, rate per acer of land, total area, area allotable and area allotted is depicted in the table below

v) Railways:

There is well connected with rail lines which is one of the vital means of transport and communication. The broad gauge lines are connected to the neighbouring states like Andhrapradesh and Chhatisgarh as well as other states and cities all over the country. The tribal people of the district are widely depending on railway for their traveling and transportation from the remote areas and also marketing of the surplus products of the area.

vi) Roads & Communication:

Road communication and Rail communication system are the mode of transport both for man and material. The road connects the producers and consumers through market. The economic significance of roads for agriculture and industry is well understood. All weather connectivity to every village is necessary for improving the quality of life and economic conditions in rural areas. Rural connectivity has been identified as one of the basic minimum necessity for development of agriculture, industry in particular and rural economy in general. So the Government has been according high priority to this sector.

Table-31
Length of different categories of Roads in the district of Rayagada

Sl. No.	Category	(Kms.)
1	National Highways	122.70
2	Express High ways	-
3	State Highways	269.55
4	Major District Roads	121.53
5	Other District Roads	140.44
6	Rural Roads	1506.21
7	Panchayat Samiti Road	1354
8	Gram Panchayat Road	4838
9	Forest Road	210.51
10	Railway route length	176.69
Total		8739.63

Source: District at a Glance, 2018

vii) Road Transport:

The faster the road transport, quicker the rate of economic growth. In the district of Rayagada road transport is to play a major role. The ambitious programme of Industrial Development can only be carried out with the help of road transport as the movement of raw materials and finished products will be faster. So both production and distribution are dependent on availability of transport facilities The details of distance of different Subdivisions, Blocks from the state and district Hqrs is given below.

TABLE-32
Distance of different Subdivisions, Blocks from the state and district Hqrs

Sl.No	Name of the Sub-Division/Blocks	Distance on road from State Hqrs(in kms)	Distance on road from District Hqrs(in kms)
	Sub- Division		
1.	Gunupur	470	80
2.	Rayagada	390	0
	Blocks		
1.	Bissum-cuttack	438	48
2.	Chandrapur	510	120
3.	Gudari	482	92
4.	Gunupur	470	80
5.	K.singpur	438	48
6.	Kashipur	470	80
7.	Kolnara	405	15
8.	Muniguda	455	65
9.	Padmapur	462	72
10.	Ramanaguda	438	48
11.	Rayagada	390	0

Source: District Statistical handbook

viii) Air Transport:

There is no air port facility in the district. The nearest air port is Bhubaneswar which is only 400 kilometers from District Headquarters.

ix) Post Offices:

As on March,2017 there are 213 number of Post offices in the district which provides postal services to the people.

Social Infrastructure:**Branch MSME, DI, Rayagada**

Branch MSME-DI, Rayagada under MSME-DI, Cuttack provides tecno-economic and managerial assistance/consultancy service including training on EDP,MDP,ESDP,preparation of project profile/schemes/awareness etc besides sensitizing the educated unemployed youths to go for self enterprising in MSME sector based on resources available and consumption pattern of the people. Various programmes are also conducted from time to time in different parts of the district. Besides interested persons, entrepreneurs also visit MSME-DI for getting assistance.

IDCO

Odisha Industrial Infrastructural Development Corporation commonly known as IDCO is rendering all possible help to the entrepreneurs of the district and its main function is the development of Industrial Estates, industrial areas and thereby provides industrial infrastructure and all other amenities and responsible for allotment of build up sheds and developed plots inside the Industrial Estates.

KVIC

The KVIC headquarter office ,Bhubaneswar is providing forward and backward linkages, equipments and financial assistance for implementation of its own programmes in the district.

Entrepreneurship:

Entrepreneur is the real hero of any economic activity. It is the entrepreneur who brings synergy among all other factors of production. Since economic development is a multi-directional activity, abundant resources both physical and financial are found to be grossly miss-utilized in the absence of a real entrepreneur. This human capital plays a vital role in the process of developing an economy and harnessing of all the resources for the optimum level of output. Keeping this in view, development of entrepreneurship in the district of Rayagada is the right solution to arrest the increasing threat of unemployment and the burden of poverty. No doubt a series of entrepreneurship development programmes have been organized in this district by the promotional agencies and financial institutions of the area. Steps have also been taken to motivate the educated unemployed youth by forming self help groups and inculcating in them the idea of entrepreneurship. In this field, the NABARD have taken a leading role by motivating the rural population to form various self help groups (SHG) both among the men as well as women. The women of the district also have been motivated and taken up to various activities in the non-farm sector thereby utilizing their potential and local resources of the area. The Branch SISI, Rayagada has organized Motivational Campaigns and EDP in different areas of the district as well as in the nearby locality to upgrade the knowledge base of the educated unemployed youth of the area and encouraging them to develop their inner entrepreneurial potentiality by taking up non-farm sector activities. The NGOs and other promotional agencies, Banks and Financial Institutions are playing a catalytic role in this regard.

Market Potential:

The market potentiality of a product is the most important criteria before deciding to go for its production. Three things like cost, quality and delivery system of a product makes a difference with its competitor. Now-a-days advertisement in electronics and print media also plays a crucial role in marketing a product. The entire production process should have a distinct customer orientation. The manufacturer

should understand the needs and desire of the customer. In the present liberalized and competitive era where there is free movement of goods and services without barrier, the entrepreneur has to see the prospects through an integrated approach. In this scenario the small industries in particular may have to face various challenges from others. So far as the district of Rayagada is concerned there is good network of roads in the district for carrying the products to different areas. The neighbouring districts Koraput, Gajapati and Ganjam are also the avenues of marketing facilities for the finished goods manufactured in the district. The district is also accessible for the people of the neighbouring states of Andhrapradesh and Chhatishgarh through N.H.5. The weekly and bi-weekly markets in the rural as well as urban areas also helps sellers and buyers to transact goods. Some of the important market (Hats) in the district are Rayagada, Gunupur, Kashipur, Kalyansinghpur, Bisamcuttack etc. Vijayanagaram and Viasakhapatanam in Andrapradesh and Jagadalpur and Raipur in Chhatishgarh are the important towns which are very close proximity to the district. So, there is no doubt that the district has potential to market the products which could be tapped by the local producers manufacturing various items of daily necessities. So there is vast scope for the products to be produced in the district which will find avenues to market in different places of the district as well as outside depending upon price, quality and delivery system.

Most of the products are sold in the district in the open market due to lack of proper regulated market. The surplus product is also sold out by the farmers through middlemen due to their ignorance. The weekly and bi-weekly markets in the rural as well as urban areas also helps sellers and buyers in their respective goals. In addition to agricultural products various types of industrial goods, forest produces and agricultural implements are also transacted in the markets. The details of main Hats (Markets) in the district with the distance from state and district headquarters is depicted below.

TABLE-33
Main Hats (Markets) in the district

Sl.No	Name of the Hats (Markets)	Distance on road from State Hqrs(in kms)	Distance on road from District Hqrs(in kms)
1.	Ambadola	480	90
2.	Bheleri (Via Bisam cuttack)	462	72
3.	Bhamini cattle market(Via Guma)	460	70
4.	Chakunda (near Ramanaguda)	440	50
5.	Chandrapur	510	120

Lending Institutions:

The lending institutions play crucial role in the process of economic growth and industrialization. In the absence of the speedy and adequate growth of financial infrastructure, the process of industrialization can not be accelerated. Adequate & timely finance is necessary to oil the wheels of the industrial activities to ensure its smooth working and to prevent its breakdown. So the role of a well developed financial infrastructure in stimulating and sustaining economic growth is well recognized. A net work of financial institutions helps the economy to deploy its savings more efficiently. The health of a credit institution can be ascertained from its ability to mobilize more and more deposit, capacity to deploy the funds so mobilized and the performance under

recovery front. Now let us observe the status of lending institutions in the district of Rayagada from the following table.

Table-34

Bank Branches in the district of Rayagada operating as on 31.03.2014

Sl. No	Name of the Bank	No. of Branches
1.	Andhra Bank	03
2.	Indian Bank	01
3.	Indian Overseas Bank	08
4.	State Bank of India	25
5.	Bank of India	01
6.	Union Bank of India	01
7.	Punjab National Bank	01
8.	UCO Bank	01
9.	ICICI Bank	02
10.	Axis Bank	02
11.	IDBI Bank	01
12.	Allahabad Bank	01
13.	Canara Bank	01
14.	Central bank of India	01
15.	Syndicate Bank	01
16.	United Bank of India	01
17.	HDFC Bank	01
18.	Utkal Gramya Bank	24
19.	Odisha State Cooperative Bank	03
Total		79

Source: O/o the Lead Bank Manager, State Bank of India, Rayagada.

During the recent years the Banks and financial Institutions of the district have improved their performance particularly in the field of deposit mobilization and loans and advances. CD ratios of Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks are slowly going down indicating a low credit dispensation at ground level. This is indicative of increased NPA at the Bank level due to the presence of large number of defaulters and highly selective number of banks in credit delivery. So the Government has to take adequate steps in creating awareness among the people and entrepreneurs of the district for taking the advantage of increased credit and repay the amount in time, thereby decreasing burden on the bank. Presently also promotional agencies have been continuously motivating the people of the district to repay the loan in time thereby further increasing their credit worthiness with the Bankers.

TABLE-35
Loans sanctioned in Rayagada District during 2017-2018 under
Different Schemes.

Sl.No	Schemes	No. of beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed
1.	CGTMSE	240	1341.74(in lakhs)
2.	STAND UP INDIA		(Rs in Crs)
	SC-	03	0.71
	ST-	00	0.00
	Women-	21	2.24
	Total-	24	2.95
3.	PMMY		(Rs in Crs)
	Sishu-	51904	111.46
	Kishore-	1339	25.95
	Tarun-	281	20.78
	Total-	53524	158.19

Source: 151st SLBC Agenda Report

INCENTIVES AND FACILITIES PROVIDED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Incentives play an important role in boosting the industrial activity in an area. It speeds up the process of industrialisation. The mission of the Industrial Policy Resolution, 2015, Govt. of Orissa is to create a business climate conducive to accelerate investment in industry & infrastructure projects, raise income, employment and economic growth in the state and reduce regional disparities in economic development. For the promotion and development of MSMEs in the district and as well as in the state the IPR, 2015 provide certain benefits/concessions to the MSME in various areas. The highlights of Odisha Industrial Policy Resolution, 2015 is provided at Annexure-B and other policies for MSMEs of Government of Odisha are reflected at Annexure-C.

1. NMCP Schemes

The Government of India has announced formulation of National Manufacturer Competitiveness Programme in 2005 with an objective to support the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in their endeavor to become competitive and adjust the competitive pressure caused by liberalization and modernization of tariff rates. The components of these Schemes are as follow:

Digital MSME:

The objectives of "Digital MSME" Scheme are promotion of Information & Communication Technology (ICT) in MSME Sector and to motivate MSMEs to adopt ICT tools and applications in their business processes. The scheme is revolving around Cloud Computing which is emerging as a cost effective and viable alternative in comparison to in-house IT infrastructure installed by MSMEs. The scheme also has provision to give subsidy of Rs. 1 lakh per unit for user charges for a period of 2 years.

- ii) **(LMCS Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness Scheme):** The objective of this scheme is to increase the competitiveness of the MSME Sector through the adoption of LM techniques with the objective of reducing waste, increasing productivity, introducing innovative practices for improving overall competitiveness, inculcating good management system and imbibing a culture of continuous improvement.

- iii) **Design Clinic Scheme for MSMEs:** The main objective of the Design Clinic is to bring the MSME Sector and design expertise on a common platform, to provide expert advice and solutions on real time design problems resulting in continuous improvement and value addition for existing products.
- iv) **Building Awareness on Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs):** The objective of this scheme is to enhance the awareness of MSMEs about Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) to take measure for protecting their ideas and business strategies. Effective utilization of IPR tools like patents, trade marks, copy rights, GI etc. by MSMEs would also assist them in technology upgradation and enhancing competitiveness.
- v) **Support for Entrepreneurial and Managerial Development of SMEs through Incubation:** The main objective of this scheme is to assist incubation of innovative business ideas that could be commercialized in a short period of time resulting in the formation of MSMEs that have distinctive presence in the market. The scheme is implemented in a PPP mode.
- vi) **Zero Defect Zero Effect:** - The scheme is an extensive drive to create proper awareness in MSMEs about ZED manufacturing and motivate them for assessment of their enterprise for ZED and support them. The objective is to drive manufacturing with adoption of Zero Defect production processes without impacting the environment (Zero Effect).

2. Marketing Assistance & Technology up gradation (MATU) Scheme for MSMEs:-

This programme aims at improving the marketing competitiveness of MSME sector in the Domestic as well as International market by improving their techniques and technologies, promotion of exports and to provide a check on imports also.

- (i) **Domestic Fair/ Exhibition:** To encourage manufacturing Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in their efforts of tapping and developing domestic markets.
- (ii) **International Cooperation:** To encourage manufacturing Micro and Small Enterprise Associations for tapping and developing overseas markets.
- (iii) **National/International Workshop:**
International/National Workshops/Seminars on Marketing/Packaging are organized for promotion of new marketing techniques, emerging global marketing/product innovation trends in various product and services verticals, development in packaging, reviewing public procurements with Central Ministries/Departments/Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) under Public Procurement Policy 2012 for MSEs and topics relevant to MSME sector.
- (iv) **Vendor Development Programme (VDP) for Ancillarisation:**
VDPs are being organized by MSME Development Institutes to provide common platform to PSEs/Large Scale Enterprises both in public and private sector as buyers and MSME units as sellers in order to provide appropriate market linkages and facilitate a business tie-up between them for mutual benefit.

3. Scheme of National Award: The Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), Government of India with a view to recognize the efforts and contribution of MSMEs confers Awards annually to selected enterprises under the Scheme of National Award. The awards are given for various categories such as Innovation, outstanding Entrepreneurship (Manufacturing and Service), Lean Manufacturing, Quality Products, export award and outstanding performance awards to states.

4. Micro & Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP): The O/o. DC(MSME) launched MSE-CDP for holistic development of selected MSEs clusters through value chain and supply chain management on co-operative basis. This aims at holistic and integrated development of MSEs through Soft Interventions, Hard Interventions and Infrastructure Up gradation.

. 5Credit:-

- (a) **CLCSS Scheme:** The CLCSS Scheme aims at facilitating Technology Up gradation of Micro and Small Enterprises by providing 15% capital subsidy on institutional finance availed by them for induction of well established and improved technology in approved sub-sectors/products. The admissible capital subsidy under the revised scheme is calculated with reference to purchase price of Plant and Machinery.
- (b) **CGTMSE:** - The objective of the scheme is to provide funding to MSMEs without collateral security and /or third party guarantee. The credit facility is up to Rs.2.00 Crore per borrowing unit. SIDBI and NABARD are implementing agencies. All financial institutions, Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) are eligible to finance the MSEs.
- (c) **PMEGP:** - The objective of the scheme is (i) to generate employment opportunities through self-employment through establishment of micro-enterprises in non-farm sector. (ii) to arrest migration of rural youths to urban areas; and (iii) to increase the wage earning capacity of artisans. KVIC is the nodal implementing agency at the national level. KVIB & DIC are the implementing agency at the state level.

6. Recent Initiatives for Promotion and Development of MSMEs:-

a) **Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM)** - This office provides handholding support for online registration of running MSME units under UAM. It makes the registration process easier for small businesses by using AADHAR No/Mobile no/Email ID of the applicant. The facility is provided by M/o MSME free of cost. No agency/Representative/Franchise has been appointed by Govt. of India for UAM registration. The details could be viewed at <https://udyogaadhaar.gov.in>.

b) MSME Samadhaan Portal -

Office of DC (MSME) has taken an initiative by launching MSME Samadhaan Portal for filing online application by the supplier MSE unit against the buyer of goods/services before the concerned MSEFC of his/her State/UT. These will be viewed by MSEFC Council for their actions. These will be also visible to

Concerned Central Ministries, Departments, CPSEs, State Government, etc for pro-active actions. The details could be viewed <https://samadhaan.msme.gov.in>.

c) **MSME SAMBANDH:** - A Public Procurement Portal called 'MSME Sambandh' was launched by M/o MSME. The objective of the portal is to monitor the implementation of the Public Procurement from MSEs by Central Public Sector Enterprises. The details could be viewed at <https://sambandh.msme.gov.in>.

d) **Udyami Sakhi:** - On the occasion of International Women's Day on 8th March, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) launched a portal for women entrepreneurs of India called Udyam Sakhi. The portal is a network for nurturing entrepreneurship and creating business models for low cost products and services in order to empower women and make them self-reliant and self-sufficient. The details could be viewed at www.udyamsakhi.org.

CHAPTER- VI

PRESENT INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE

A thorough analysis of the present industrial structure would reveal that the extent to which the industrial development has progressed in the district. As already discussed, there is existence of requisite factors including surplus resources and cheap labour forces etc for development of industries in the district. In spite of all these favorable factors the district has not made an expected headway in the industrial development. The District Industries Centre, Rayagada which is the nodal agency in the district with respect to industrial development has come into existence in the year from 1-4-1990. Various steps have been taken for the promotion of industrial activities in the district through District Industries Centre and other promotional agencies. Further, the Industrial Policy Resolutions of 1980, 1986, 1992, 1996, 2001 and the latest in the series 2007 declared by the State Government has provided various incentives for the sustained growth of industries in the district. In addition to this Government of India have also declared a number of policy incentives for the growth of the micro and small scale sector from time to time. The status of industrial estate/areas in the Rayagada district is given below.

Existing Status of Industrial Areas in the Rayagada District:

TABLE-36

Sl. No.	Name of Ind. Area/ Estate	Total Land	Allotted	Allotable litigation free land	Land rate/ Acre/ Rs in lakh	Total Shed	Sheds allotted /used otherwise	No. of Units in Production
01	IID, Rayagada	102.400	9.290	61.710	10.00	0	0	-
02	Muniguda	23.190	0.000	17.393	10.00	0	0	-
Total		125.59	9.29	79.103	10.00	0	0	-

Source: IDCO, Bhubaneswar

1. INDUSTRIAL SCENERIO OF RAYAGADA DISTRICT:

1. 1 District at a Glance:

TABLE-37

Sl. No.	Head	Unit	Particulars
1	Registered Small Scale Industries	No.	1265
2	Total Industrial Unit(GIP)	No.	5352
3	Registered Medium & Large Unit	No.	04
4	Total Employment In Regd. Small Scale Industries	No.	10253
5	Employment In Large And Medium Industries	No.	3085
6	No. Of Industrial Area	No.	02
7	Investment In P&M Of Small Scale Industries	In Lakhs	5389.66
8	Investment In P&M Of Medium & Large Scale Industries	In Lakhs	8955.57

1.2 YEAR WISE TREND OF MSME UNITS REGISTERED (GIP):**TABLE-38**

MSMEs gone into production in Rayagada during 1991-1992 to 2016-17				
Sl. No.	Year	Nos.	Investment in Lakhs	Employment
1	1991-92	76	119.05	462
2	1992-93	65	89.79	328
3	1993-94	63	144.22	424
4	1994-95	65	187.12	369
5	1995-96	69	275.26	424
6	1996-97	85	248.39	429
7	1997-98	97	177.04	485
8	1998-99	98	519.44	533
9	1999-2000	105	392.96	609
10	2000-01	114	561.85	501
11	2001-02	140	388.33	497
12	2002-03	123	444.7	467
13	2003-04	126	365.35	473
14	2004-05	131	1090.73	810
15	2005-06	155	807.92	1715
16	2006-07	159	950.89	713
17	2007-08	156	514	501
18	2008-09	156	1297.9	638
19	2009-10	160	931.85	564
20	2010-11	162	1725.43	780
21	2011-12	180	1250.36	864
22	2012-13	192	807.73	754
23	2013-14	165	531.39	499
24	2014-15	978	6498.75	3196
25	2015-16	1532	10009.95	7358
26	2016-17	3319	19961.98	12562
TOTAL		8671	50292.38	36955

Source: Directorate of Industries, Odisha

1.3 DETAILS OF EXISTING MICRO & SMALL ENTERPRISES IN THE DISTRICT: TABLE-39

Category of Product wise No. of MSME set up with Investment & Employment in the RAYAGADA district by end of March 2015				
Sl. No.	Category Name	No. of SSI unit set up	Investment (Rs. in lakh)	Employment
1	FOOD AND ALLIED	681	4451.76	3769
2	CHEMICAL & ALLIED	26	550.1	243
3	ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONICS	7	5.78	20
4	ENGINEERING & METAL BASED	197	826.76	983
5	FOREST & WOOD BASED	30	62.98	150
6	GLASS & CERAMICS	105	1746.45	2684
7	LIVESTOCK & LEATHER	3	2.49	8
8	PAPER & PAPER PRODUCT	50	898.18	587
9	RUBBER & PLASTICS	28	208.21	144
10	TEXTILES	85	482.78	855
11	MISC. MANUFACTURING	129	368.58	582
12	REPAIRING & SERVICING	2550	10870.71	7895
Total		3891	20474.78	17920

Source: Directorate of Industries, Odisha

1.4 Large Scale Industries / Public Sector undertakings:

01. M/s J. K. Paper Mill, J.K.Pur
02. M/s IMFA Therubali, Therubali
03. M/s Fimachem India Ltd., Komtalpeta, Chandili, Rayagada.

1.5 Growth Trend:

Industrialization in this district is going on a top speed. Another 04 big projects in large category are coming up in the district. So there is a very good positive growth of industries in the district. The following table shows the name of the large units which are in pipeline of production in the district.

TABLE-40

Sl. No.	Name of the Proposed Industry	Product/ Capacity	Investment (Rs. In Crores)	Proposed Employment
01	M/s Utkal Alumina International Ltd, Doraguda	Alumina/ 1MillionTPA	4500	2500
02	M/s Raykal Alumina Int. Ltd, Near K.Singpur, Raygada	Alumina/ 5 million TPA	15000	5000
03	M/s Aditya Aluminium, Kansariguda, Kasipur	Buxite Mining/ 3.0 to 4.5 MTPA	14000	2000

04	M/s RSB Metal Tech Pvt. Ltd, Seriguma, Kalyansinghpur Block	Alumina/ 0.70 MTPA	3160.81	2500
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Vendorisation / Ancillarisation of the Industry:

There exists a very good scope for vendorisation and ancillarisation of the industries in the district because of presence of good number of large industries. Even large units in neighbouring districts like NALCO also procure items from vendors present in the district. The following shows the status of Ancilliary/Down Stream Industries in the district.

TABLE-41

M/s. J.K. Paper Mill -Ancillary:			
Sl. No.	Item	Capacity	No. of Units
1	Alum	3000 MT	02
2	Paper Cone & Tube	8.00 Lakh Rft P.A	05
3	Corrugated Boxes	45000 nos. P.A	03
4	Laminated Wrappers	5000 MTPA	04
NALCO			
1	Sodium Silicate	12,000 MTPA	03
2	Oxygen Gas		01
Downstream Industries :			
1	Sundried Pulp Board	1 MT Per Day	06
2	Fly Ash Bricks	12,00,000 Nos.	13
3	Egg Tray	15,00,000	01

1.6 Medium Scale Enterprises

1.7 List of the units in Rayagada & near by area:

1. M/s. Ganon Dunkerley & Co., Rayagada.

1.8 Service Enterprises:

01. Agro Servicing Units
02. Computer Training Institute
03. DTP Centre & Internet Café
04. Mobile Repairing Centre
05. Small Hotels & Restaurants.
06. Repairing & Servicing of Electrical Appliances.
07. Industrial Consultancy Units
08. Coaching Centre

2. Existing Clusters of Micro & Small Enterprise:

a) Name of the Cluster: Rice Milling Cluster, Rayagada

1	Principal Products Manufactured in the Cluster	Rice (Main Product) Husk & Bran (By Products)
2	Name of the SPV	Rayagada Rice Miller Association (proposed)
3	No. of functional units in the clusters	29
4	Turnover of the Clusters	Rs. 100 Crores
5	Value of Exports from the Clusters	-
6	Employment in Cluster	435
7	Total investment in plant & Machinery	370 crores
8	Major Issues / requirement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Quality Improvement of Rice to achieve better market share b) Gainful utilization of by products c) Creation of testing facility for rice bran and other by products d) Reduction of energy consumption e) Creation of an organized paddy procurement system to stabilize the cost of paddy in open market. f) Technology upgradation
9	Presence of capable institutions	RIC, Rayagada Br. MSME-DI, Rayagada.
10	Thrust Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Strengthening of SPV for sustainable management of cluster development 2) Setting up a Common Raw material bank 3) Establishment of Common Solvent Extraction Plant
11	Problems & constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Poor hygienic condition within milling process b) Low level of modernization & upgradation of technology c) Lack of export marketing awareness d) Lack of awareness on value addition of product e) Lack of common facilities for packing & testing within the cluster.

c) Name of the Cluster: Rayagada Light Engineering Cluster, Rayagada

1	Principal Products Manufactured in the Cluster	MS Grills, Steel Furniture, Agricultural Implements(Tractor Trolley, Trusses)
2	Name of the SPV	
3	No. of functional units in the clusters	31
4	Turnover of the Clusters	11.00 Crores
5	Value of Exports from the Clusters	-
6	Employment in Cluster	360
7	Total investment in plant & Machinery	4.00 Crores
8	Major Issues / requirement	a) Non availability of skilled worker b) High input costs c) Poor linkage with bankers d) Lack of knowledge on technological upgradation e) Poor emphasis on product diversification
9	Presence of capable institutions	RIC, Rayagada Br. MSME-DI, Rayagada.
10	Thrust Areas	1) Technology/Skill Upgradation 2) Marketing Prospects 3) Introduction of new products
11	Problems & constraints	a) Poor infrastructure facilities b) Weak Forward Linkage c) Low trust level among cluster firms d) Non diversification of products

Also, there is a very good scope for taking up cluster approach in the district on Cashew Processing, Essential Oil Preparation and Pulses Processing.

2. Udyog Aadhaar Regd. Enterprises of Rayagada vis-à-vis Other districts of Odisha

Sl No.	District Name	Udyog Aadhaar Regd.	Micro	Small	Medium
1	ANGUL	1340	1141	191	8
2	BALANGIR	555	463	89	3
3	BALASORE	24618	24397	211	10
4	BARGARH	461	381	77	3
5	BHADRAK	3356	3276	78	2
6	BOUDH	895	886	9	0

7	CUTTACK	6793	6186	583	24
8	DEOGARH	62	57	4	1
9	DHENKANAL	549	475	71	3
10	GAJAPATI	306	277	29	0
11	GANJAM	5205	4825	376	4
12	JAGATSINGHPUR	694	406	287	1
13	JAJPUR	793	656	129	8
14	JHARSUGUDA	285	178	100	7
15	KALAHANDI	311	235	72	4
16	KANDHAMAL	244	219	24	1
17	KENDRAPARA	362	324	37	1
18	KENDUJHAR	360	280	66	14
19	KHORDHA	5275	3937	1288	50
20	KORAPUT	757	559	192	6
21	MALKANGIRI	96	94	2	0
22	MAYURBHANJ	745	682	61	2
23	NABARANGAPUR	288	258	30	0
24	NAYAGARH	685	628	57	0
25	NUAPADA	117	95	22	0
26	PURI	3545	3386	156	3
27	RAYAGADA	485	404	78	3
28	SAMBALPUR	521	376	142	3
29	SONEPUR	132	106	24	2
30	SUNDARGARH	1658	1167	467	24
	Total :	61,493	56,354	4,952	187

Source: http://udyogaadhaar.gov.in/UA/Reports/DistrictBasedReport_R3.aspx,

Khadi & Village Industries:

The role of Khadi and Village Industries in the district is very much significant so far as creation of employment opportunities are concerned. So it needs special attention for these activities in the district. Khadi and Village Industries are being promoted in the state by the Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board with financial support from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Assistance is provided in the shape of grants and loans to the beneficiaries through cooperative societies operating at the block level. Under the schemes of assistance, bee keeping and honey processing, black smithy, carpentry, pottery, manufacture of palm gur, leather goods, cane and bamboo goods, bell metal goods, poly vastra etc. are prominent and very suitable in the district like Rayagada. The related schemes operating in the district are (1) Consortium Bank Credit (CBC) Programme, (2) Rural Employment Generation Programme (RERGP) and (3) Special Employment Programme (SEP), etc.

Handicraft and Cottage Industries:

The District Industries Office, Rayagada in addition to promotion and development of SSI sector, it also looks after the same aspect of handicrafts and cottage industries in the district. The district is known for its skill available in the traditional household activities particularly in cane and bamboo work, wood carving, horn work, applique work, stone carving, silver filigree, patta painting, wooden painted toys, dhokra casting, , lacquer toys, golden grass work, solopith work, terra cotta, artistic mat, palm

leaf etching, paper machine, cane and bamboo work, tie and dye, woollen carpet, fibre work, costume jewellery work, tribal jewellery, paddy craft, jari work, cotton flower garland, theatrical dress, artistic footwear, clay toys, durry and carpet, batik printing, gem stone processing and jewellery, etc. So the district cottage industries experienced a noticeable development. The craftsmanship of the people with regard to cane and bamboo is worth mentioning which is growing through cooperative societies. The products of these items are highly demanded in the local market as well as outside market. But the artisans are still struggling in poverty as they are not getting proper returns from it. The Block-wise development of Cottage Industries in the district are given below:

Table:42
Block wise development of cottage industries in Rayagada district with Investment and employment

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Product Group		Investment (Rs. In lakhs)	Employment
		Name of the Product	No. of Artisans		
1.	Gunupur	Soura Painting (Pottasingh, Sagoda, Rengital, Boura)	100	2660	140
		Bell Metal	-	32.50	15
		Bamboo	30	9.15	60
		Carpentry	40	24.40	80
		Pottery	100	36.80	300
		Terracotta	110	43.25	235
2.	Padmapur	Lacqur	70	35.35	223
		Bell Metal	20	73	60
		Pottery	40	7.40	120
		Terracotta	110	43.25	235
		Bamboo	30	13.25	221
3.	Gudari	Pottery	90	NA	NA
		Broom Binding	50	2.5	NA
4.	Chandrapur	Pottery	75	NA	NA
		Bamboo	70	NA	NA
		Khajuri Leaf Mat	78	2.0	NA
		Dhokra Casting	20	3.0	NA
5.	Muniguda	Pottery	410	NA	NA
		Tribal Jewellery	20	3.0	NA
6.	Bisam Cuttack	Wood Carving	30	40.0	NA
		Bamboo Craft	70	NA	NA
		Tribal Jewellery and Dhokra Castubg	50	NA	NA
		Scrap Knitting	50	2.2	NA
7.	Kolonara	Pottery	70	NA	NA
		Bamboo	20	NA	NA
8.	Kalyansingpur	Pottery	180	NA	NA

		Bamboo	50	NA	NA
9.	Kashipur	Pottery	485	NA	NA
		Bamboo	140	NA	NA
		Sisal Fiber	15	35.0	NA
		Terracotta	60	NA	NA
10.	Rayagada	Pottery	260	NA	NA
		Sisal Fiber	15	NA	NA
		Soft Toys	20	30.0	NA
		Applique works and Sari painting	30	15.0	NA
		Pit Painting	5	6.5	NA
		Fashion Craft	3	3.5	NA
11.	Ramanguda	Pottery	10	NA	NA
		Bamboo	20	NA	NA
		Bell Metal	5	NA	NA
		Textile(Jari works)	100	NA	NA

Source: Office of the General Manager, DIC, Rayagada.

Table :43

Working Primary Handicraft Cooperative Societies in the District of Rayagada

Sl. No.	Name of the working cooperative society	Address	Membership	Name of the craft	Production (in Rs.)	Sale (in Rs.)
1.	Lac Industrial Cooperative Society	At/Po. Padmapur	40	Lac items	1,03,600	1,04,000
2.	Bell Metal Industrial Cooperative Society	-do-	17	Bell Metal	1,17,600	1,24,900
3.	Maa Almati Handicrafts Cooperative Society	At. Jhigidi, Po. Bisam Cuttack	22	Tribal Jewellery	94,300	94,000
4.	Bandhugarh Handicraft Cooperative Society	At. Bandhugarh Po. Hatmuniguda	20	Wood carving	1,24,400	1,25,300
TOTAL			99		4,39,900	4,48,200

Source: Directorate of H&CI, Bhubaneswar

Handicrafts Training :

The Government has been giving emphasis on the training of handicraft items as now-a-days, there is an increasing demand from outside the country for these products. So, in order to face the competition and the challenges as well for survival of this industries, there is an urgent need to improve the skill and knowledge of the handicraft items manufactured in the sector. Keeping the WTO era in view, the Government has been encouraging the craft persons of different items to equip themselves with the latest design and development in their products to compete in the present days liberalized market.

Craft Village Programme:

Development of Cottage & Rural industrial activities in the District and Revival of ancient Crafts and Rural Industries in the District, the Craft Village Programme is

implemented. One craft village has been developed in the district at Jhigadi for Tribal Jewellery and Dhokra Casting with 50 trained artisans.

The finished products produced by the trainees are marketed by the concerned department. Government of India have identified 94 districts and 78 districts in the country having concentration of handloom activities and handicraft activities respectively for increased credit flow into the sector. Handloom and handicraft are major employment provider in the rural areas. The following Crafts have been identified and the scheme is implemented in various blocks of the district.

Table-44

Implementation of Craft Village in the Rayagada district

Craft Identified	No. of Craft Persons	Location of the Cluster/Village identified
Terracotta	89	Sorisopodora
Terracotta	120	Amalabhata
Terracotta	105	Kalyansinghpur
Terracotta	90	Kumudabali
Terracotta	60	Kumardhamini
Lacquer	45	Padmapur
Embroidery	60	Tumbikota
Dongiria Kondha	105	Kurli
Artistic Bamboo	45	Bissamcutack

Source: Office of the General Manager, DIC, Rayagada.

Coir Industry:

Among all the industrial fibres such as jute, sisal, hemp, cotton, banana and kewda leaf used for making decorative and utility products. The natural coir fibre is the hardest one and owing to its unique characteristics of length, twisting property and resistance to friction, eco-friendly and durability, coir has established its position in making various industrial and environmental friendly products. The fibrous husk surrounding the seed of coconut contains coco fibre, the basis raw material for coir industry. This coir industry is a labour intensive industry. About a half million of people are employed in this industry in India. The state of Orissa with coast line of about 480 kms. is having abundant production of coconut. This activity is generally concentrated in the coastal districts and the district of Rayagada is also having potentiality of coir industry. The state Government as well as the Govt. of India have been taking different measures for promotion and development of this coir industry.

Textile & Handloom:

This sector provides good opportunity to the poor people in the district to earn their livelihood. A good number of people are engaged in this sector. There are 2181 weavers in Rayagada district. As per the recent survey, there are 321 households of weavers spread over 22 villages with 291 looms of which 254 are said to be active. There are 5 Weavers co-operative societies with a membership of 405. Handloom activities in the district declined over the years primarily due to organizational and financial weaknesses of Weavers Societies. The cloth produced by these societies was generally coarse variety and could not compete with power loom/mill products and did not have much demand in the market. As a result, handloom activity in the district has almost come to a halt. The societies are virtually defunct and need to be revived urgently. The workmanship of traditional wavers is not adequate to market their products. However, there is good scope for product refinement/technology upgradation in respect of handloom products.

As there had been no credit flow to this sector during 2007-08 and 2008-09 because of the aforesaid reasons, no working capital finance to this sector is projected for the year 2011-12.

This sector in the district is facing many problems in the way of its development. The weavers of this sector in the district are not properly trained. They are operating the looms in the traditional ways and outdated designs. Due to lack of proper marketing strategy the products do not fetch right price on return. For this reason the Orissa State Handloom Ltd., Bhubaneswar, Sambalpuri Bastralaya are adopting some weaver Co-operative societies (WCS) and give advance yarn and wages as per their indent and lift finished products from them.

For betterment of tribal people, Government of Orissa also launched a varieties of programmes like Hill area Development Projects, Special package scheme and Health package schemes in the district of Rayagada.

Handloom activities declined over years primarily due to organizational and financial weaknesses. The cloth produced by these societies is generally coarse variety and it does not have much market demand. Handloom activities of the district have practically come to a halt. The societies are almost defunct and need to be revived urgently. The workmanship of traditional refinement/technology upgradation in respect of handloom products. Since the societies are in moribund condition, the working capital requirement is urgently needed for their survive.

Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):

Government of India has introduced this scheme in the year 2008-09 in order to provide the scope for self-employment to the educated unemployed youth of the country. First of all this was introduced in the urban areas, which was subsequently, extended to the rural areas of the country. The scheme is being implemented through the Bank by the concerned DICs. The following table gives the picture of this activity in the district of Rayagada.

Tourism:

Tourism has been identified as one of the potential sector of the economy recently. This sector has a significant contribution to the growth of the economy by contributing to the foreign exchange saving and employment both directly and indirectly. Recently the year 2002 was celebrated as the International Year of Tourism. In this year both the State Govt. as well as the Govt. at the centre took a number of steps to give a boost to this sector of activity. A number of measures have been introduced to promote tourism by attracting tourists both domestic and foreign. The following table gives a picture of this sector of activity in the district of Rayagada.

Table-45
Identified Tourist Centres in Rayagada District

Sl. No.	Name of the Place	Importance
1.	Bissamkatak	Scenic Spots
2.	Chatikona	Scenic Spots
3.	Devangiri	Scenic Spots
4.	Hatipathar	Scenic Spots
5.	Minajhola	Scenic Spots
6.	Niyamgiri Hills	Scenic Spots
7.	Padmapur	Religious Center
8.	Rayagada	Religious Center

Source: Directorate of Tourism, Govt. of Orissa

There is tremendous potential to give a boost to the tourism sector of the district by taking fruitful and effective measures in the right direction at the right time. A

number of unemployed people can get the scope of employment through this activity. So the promotional agencies and financial institutions should ensure that the unemployed people of the district take up this activity at the right time with right attitude. The financial institutions should guarantee more flow of funds to this sector. Awareness programmes should be conducted for the people to take up this activity in more number thereby exploring the unused potential of the district.

Sickness in SME sector in the district:

The district of Rayagada is no exception to the cancerous problem of sickness which is presently galloping the total SSI sector. The promotional agencies like Directorate of Industries, MSMEDI and SIDBI, OSFC and Banks have been taking continuous efforts to plug this hole in the SSI sector thereby giving a boost to the general industrial climate of the district. So it will be an exaggeration to put any statistical figures to study the sickness in the SSI sector. The promotional agencies, both in the state and central government as well as the financial institutions from time to time have been revising the guidelines and policies related to the revival of sick SME units suitable to the present circumstances. The good units can take effective and precautionary steps to escape from the problem of sickness.

Problems faced by the existing Industries:

The industrial sector of the district could not be developed appreciably without removing the bottlenecks. Based on the observation and feed back received from different enterprises, officials and promotional organizations working in the district, the following are the major bottlenecks in the way of rapid industrialization of the district.

- Non-availability of adequate and timely finance
- Frequent power disturbance
- Lack of adequate industrial and social infrastructure
- Lack of technical know-how and skilled labour
- Lack of nucleus mother plant around which ancillary units could have come up
- Inordinate delay in rehabilitation of sick units
- Limited size of the market and stiff competition

CHAPTER- VII

SCOPE OF NEW INDUSTRIES

The district of Rayagada is endowed with surplus natural resources in different sectors like agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, fishery, etc. In the non-farm sector the district has also made a good progress during last ten years. So the attainment of strong industrial growth is an essential requirement for sustained development of the economy of the district. The assessment of potential under the SSI sector entails a systematic study of the above factors and identification of viable and sustainable activities suitable for different categories of entrepreneurs in different regions. So, basing on the resources available in the district and demand of people, the SMEs under following categories of industries are identified for development:

- A) Agro and food based
- B) Forest and wood based
- C) Chemical and allied
- D) Mineral and Glass & Ceramics
- E) Mechanical & Metallurgy
- F) Electrical and Electronics
- G) Livestock and Leather
- H) Textile
- I) Repairing and Servicing
- J) Ancillary

A) Agro and Food Based:

The following group of industries have been identified basing on the availability of agricultural and horticulture and allied resources in the district.

- Mechanized Bakery
- Soft Drinks
- Tamarind Concentrate, Starch and Powder
- Mango Kernel Powder
- Peppine from pappaya
- Manufacturing of Chuda and Poha
- Spices Grinding
- Ice Cream/Ice Candy
- Corn Flakes
- Groundnut Decortications
- Hi-tech Oil Mill
- Essential Oil
- Cotton Ginning Mill
- Jack Fruit Processing
- Jack Fruit starch Production
- Potato Chips
- Modern Rice Mill and Rice Huller
- Vermicelli and Noodles
- Pickles Manufacturing
- Roller Flour Mill
- Rice Bran Oil
- Cotton seed oil
- Potato Chips

- Mushroom Processing
- Hatchery
- Cattle and Poultry feed
- Fish Meal product
- Bakery
- Mini Flour/ Spices Grinding
- Sophisticated Rice / Chuda/ Dal Mill
- Soft drink/ aerated water/squash/juice/pickle/jam & jelly
- Cashewnut Processing
- Cashewnut Shell Oil
- Ginger Concentrate & Oil
- Garlic Processing
- Ragi Malt
- Sugar candy Cube
- Gur cube and powder
- Coconut oil & powder
- Diversified jute products/jute twine
- Coir ropes, mats, twine, etc.
- Badi, & mechanized Papad mfg.
- Vermicelli and noodles,
- Plant Nursery, etc.

B) Forest and wood Based:

The following industries have been identified basing on the availability of forest resources in the district.

- Preparation of Ayurvedic Formulations
- Castor Oil
- Agarbati Manufacturing
- Agarbati Sticks
- Natural Adhesives
- Industrial Adhesives
- Poly Leaf cup and Plates
- Chip/Particle Boards
- Bamboo Baskets
- Decorative items out of Bamboo and cane
- Bee keeping & Honey processing
- Decorative wood craft, wood carving, etc.

C) Chemical and Allied:

The following industries have been identified basing on the availability of resources and demand of the people in the district under the category of Chemical and Allied.

- ✓ Pet bottles
- ✓ PVC Wires and Cables
- ✓ Corrugated Paper Box
- ✓ Plastic Mat
- ✓ Club Soda
- ✓ Distilled Water for Battery
- ✓ Reclaimed Engine Oil

- ✓ Industrial Grease
- ✓ Camphor Tablet
- ✓ Ayurvedic Medicine
- ✓ Aerated water
- ✓ Coloured Flame Candle
- ✓ Hydrated Lime
- ✓ Red oxide paints
- ✓ Dry distempers
- ✓ Dyes
- ✓ PVC Wires
- ✓ Egg trays
- ✓ Lime and Hydrated Lime
- ✓ Pulp Board
- ✓ Chlorinated Paraffin Wax
- ✓ Detergent cake and Powder
- ✓ Bleaching Powder
- ✓ Phenyl
- ✓ Cold Storage
- ✓ Bio-Fertilizer
- ✓ Gauge Band
- ✓ Fruit Processing
- ✓ Saline water and Disposable Syringe
- ✓ Detergent including liquid detergent and washing powder
- ✓ Mosquito Mats & coils
- ✓ Sanitary napkins, etc.

D) Glass and Ceramics

The following line of industries has been suggested for the district of Rayagada basing on the resources available as well as demand of the people.

- ❖ Coal briquette
- ❖ DTP and Screen Printing
- ❖ Roofing Tile/Mosaic Tile
- ❖ Fly-ash based Bricks/Tiles
- ❖ PSC poles & Hume pipes.
- ❖ RCC Hume Pipes
- ❖ Pre-cast Cement Product
- ❖ Chalk crayons
- ❖ Silver and Gold jewellery manufacturing.

E) Mechanical & Metallurgical

- General engineering workshop
- Steel Door and windows
- Structural Fabrication
- Automobile Leaf Spring
- Agricultural Implements
- Sophisticated Engineering workshop
- India Made Hand Pump
- Bell Metal Utensils
- Steel furniture and fabrication
- Foundry with workshop
- Aluminum utensils/furniture

- Spray Painting
- Wedding Electrodes
- Builders Hardware
- Brass metal utensils
- General Fabrication and Steel Furniture
- Automobile Garage-cum-Servicing/workshop
- Wire Nails, etc.

F) Electrical and Electronics

- ✓ Electrical Motor Rewinding
- ✓ Voltage Stabilizers/UPS
- ✓ Emergency Light
- ✓ Air Conditioner and cooler assembling
- ✓ Computer assembling
- ✓ Soft ware development
- ✓ Data processing
- ✓ Computer paper manufacturing
- ✓ Computer stationery
- ✓ Choke Manufacturing, etc.

G) Leather & Footwear:

- ✓ Leather shoes
- ✓ Leather belts
- ✓ Fancy leather items
- ✓ Leather goods (shoes & chappals, leather garments, hand gloves, etc.)
- ✓ Ladies bags
- ✓ School kits
- ✓ Belt
- ✓ Processing and curing of raw hides & skins
- ✓ Casual footwear
- ✓ Saddle (Leather top)
- ✓ Harness & saddlery
- ✓ Leather luggage bag
- ✓ Leather wrist watch straps
- ✓ Sports shoes
- ✓ Pork processing and packaging
- ✓ Bone meal, etc.

H) Textile:

- ✓ Kids wear
- ✓ Yarn dyeing
- ✓ Readymade Garments
- ✓ Cotton & Surgical Bandage
- ✓ Cotton ginning Mill
- ✓ Patta Sarees
- ✓ Hand loom/Power loom
- ✓ Appliqué/Tent works
- ✓ Cotton socks
- ✓ Sanitary towels
- ✓ School Uniform
- ✓ Woollen shawls and jerseys, etc.

I) Repairing and Servicing (Business Sector) :

- ✓ Agro Servicing
 - ✓ Cable TV Net work
 - ✓ Dry Cleaning-cum- Mechanized Laundry
 - ✓ Tyre Resoling and Tube vulcanizing
 - ✓ Beauty Parlor –cum –Health club
 - ✓ Internet Browsing Centre
 - ✓ Health Club
 - ✓ Sophisticated automobile servicing
 - ✓ Packaging Industries
 - ✓ Well furnished Restaurant
 - ✓ Nursing Home
 - ✓ Industrial consultancy centre, etc.
- J) **Mineral Based Industries:**
- ❖ Graphite Powder & Flakes
 - ❖ Graphite Cutting and Polishing
 - ❖ Stone Crusher, etc.
- K) **Paper Based Industries:**
- ❖ Paper Cup & Plates
 - ❖ Fly leaf & Envelopes
 - ❖ Carbon Paper
 - ❖ Paper Rolls for teleprints.
- L) **Plastic Industries:**
- ❖ Plastic Folder & File covers
 - ❖ Rigid PVC Pipes & Fittings.
- M) **Miscellaneous:**
- ❖ Tourist Hotel
 - ❖ Way-side amenity centre
 - ❖ Cold storage
 - ❖ Offset Print
 - ❖ Photo Colour lab
 - ❖ Industrial Consultancy Firm.

N) **Ancillary:** The district is having five large and medium scale industries basing upon the local resources available. So the ancillary and down stream industries are to be there to cater to the need of the mother plants locally. Before it is decided to manufacture the items, the quality specification, price and delivery aspect to be kept in mind. As per the requirement of Mother Plants some ancillary units suggested to be set up in the district who can be produced the items required for mother plants by the local SME units.

Except 2 SME units namely M/s Jyoti Steel Casting Pvt. Ltd and M/s Jyoti Foundry Rayagada issued with ancillary status with NALCO, at present no small scale industries in this district has got official ancillary status by M/s HAL, Sunabeda. , M/s J.K. Paper Mill, M/s IMFA, M/s Jeypore Sugar Co. Ltd (Ferro Manganese and Sugar) and M/s Ganon Drunkelery Co. Ltd, Rayagada. However some of the SSI units of DIC, Rayagada have been registered with M/s J.K. Paper Mills and M/s IMFA to meet their local stores requirements and services. The list of such industries are furnished below:

Small Scale Industries of Rayagada district supplying products to M/s NALCO, Damonjodi, M/s J.K. Paper Mill, Rayagada and M/s IMFA, Therubali.

1.	M/s Raja Aluminium Industries, Rayagada	Ferric and Non-ferric Alum
2.	M/s Konark Alum, Rayagada	-do-
3.	M/s Sai Engineering Enterprises, Rayagada	Machinery Spares
4.	M/s Jyoti Foundry	Foundry works
5.	M/s Hanuman Gasses Pvt. Ltd	Oxygen, D.A. & Nitrogen Gas
6.	M/s Arora Industries	Paper Cores
7.	M/s Utkal Printers, Rayagada	Printing works
8.	M/s Arora Pack Well, Rayagada	Corrugated Boxes
9.	M/s Jyoti Steel Casting Pvt. Ltd.	Steel Casting
10.	M/s Embien Enterprises, Rayagada	Corrugated Boxes
11.	M/s Satyam Packers	Corrugated Boxes
12.	M/s Sai Industries, Rayagada	Paper coures
13.	M/s SRM Industries, Rayagada	Paper Coures
14.	M/s Laxmi Fly Ash Bricks, Rayagada	Fly Ash Bricks
15.	M/s Pati Stone Crushers, Rayagada	Stone Chips

Prospects of Ancillary/Down Stream Industrial units:

Basing on the information collected from J.K. Paper Mills, J.K. Pur and M/s IMFA, Therubali, the inputs required and identified list of items on which development of down stream/ancillary industries/ services is possible in the district of Rayagada are shown below:

Industry:

1.Lime, 2. Basic Dyes (Rhodamine, Methyl and Violet), 3. Optical whitening agent, 4) wooden plugs, 5) Sabal string, 6) Adhesive and Cello tapes, 7) O.D. Protectors, 8) Sodium Silicate, 9) Leather Hand Gloves.

Foundry:

1.Foundry, 2) Engineering work shop, 3) Fabrication unit, 4) Motor rewinding, 5) Servicing units for Refrigerators, Air Conditioners, Geysers, Heaters, T.V. etc., 6) Electric and Electronics appliances repair shops, 7) Automobile workshop.

Down stream Industries:

- ❖ Exercise Books, Registers, Eagle Pad Books etc.
- ❖ Tool Room/Machine Shop

- ❖ Cast Iron Foundry
- ❖ Oxygen Plant
- ❖ Lime
- ❖ Dyes
- ❖ Bolts and Nuts
- ❖ Alum
- ❖ Hand Gloves
- ❖ Optical Whitening Agent
- ❖ Industrial Adhesive
- ❖ Bandsaw Blade, Light Engg. Products, Brushes Rings, etc.
- ❖ Offset Printer
- ❖ Printed Cartoon
- ❖ Mini Cement Plant based on lime sludge's
- ❖ Sundry pulp board & Boxes
- ❖ Charcol for use in I.M.F.A
- ❖ Sodium Sulphate
- ❖ Bleaching Powder
- ❖ Phenyle & Room fresheners
- ❖ Safety Helment
- ❖ Computer Stationery
- ❖ Wooden Pallets
- ❖ Fly ash bricks
- ❖ Sun drying fibre
- ❖ Automobile Workshop
- ❖ Electroplating
- ❖ Repair of Electrical & Electronic Appliances
- ❖ Coal Briquette (out of Ash and Coal dust of IMFA), etc.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SOME IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES:

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS:

The economy of the district is basically an agricultural one. About seventy percent of total working population is engaged directly or indirectly in agriculture either as cultivators or as labourers. Most of the cultivators are in the category of small and marginal farmers. They are more habituated with the primitive method of cultivation by using wooden ploughs. But due to the increasing awareness to use these implements for more yield there is definitely growing demand for these implements. This demand will also continue to grow due to more mechanization for farming activities and most important, this sector has been treated as strategic one to encourage the non-farm activities. Agricultural implements have not yet been made available sufficiently in the district as well as in the state. So there is the prospect to set up small scale industries in this line in the district. The technical know-how and project profile is available with SISI, Cuttack and also Br. SISI, Rayagada.

BREAD & BISCUITS:

With the rise in population and change in the consumption pattern of the people, the demand for Bread and Biscuits has increased manifold. For the life becoming busier day by day and time becoming shorter, the bread and biscuit can serve as instant food. So it is demanded by all the classes of people in all the time and in all the places. Early in the morning it is the food of the child preparing to go to school. It is the snacks for the other members of the family and can be shared to guests along with tea in the morning. It is the tiffin for labourers before going for daily work. It is the food for the patient.

It is not only a food, but it is also a very nutritious one . So it is having tremendous demand. So some bread and biscuit factory should be started in small scale sector in the district thereby benefiting some unemployed youth of the district.

SPICES GRINDING:

After availability of readymade spices in the market, its demand has also risen tremendously. The housewives are much relieved after the availability of these readymade spices. Now it is available in all forms and all varieties. In the district also there is huge demand for it and it comes from outside the state. As Mustard and Chilli, etc. are grown in and around the district, there is scope for at least one spices grinding unit in small scale sector in the district.

BEE KEEPING & HONEY PROCESSING:

From time immemorial honey has been used by the men of all ages in all the time. It was the nectar for the Muni and rishis living in the forest. From birth, it is given to a child. Honey is also used as a medicine for the various types of common diseases like cold and cough, etc. Honey is also nutritive and it too prevents many diseases. So it can also be used by all the classes of people in all the time. But due to deforestation and to some extent due to ignorance on the part of the people about its easy way of cultivation, the production of honey is far below its demand. So naturally its price in the market is higher for which all people cannot afford to buy it always.

So if production of honey is encouraged on a mass scale definitely its demand will increase in the market and at the same time its price also will be cheaper, after its mass supply. Honey is also used in the preparation of various medicines. So it can be used both by the individual as well as by the companies as an essential item.

MODERN RICE MILL:

Rice being the staple food of majority of people in the district, the milling of rice has everlasting market demand. The Mill can also be utilized as a service unit for customers. Rice bran which is a by-product is a source of valuable edible oil. Husks can be used in preparing particle board or mill board. The crushed form of husk is also used as cattle feed. With the adoption of new agricultural strategy popularly known as "High Yield Varieties Programme" introduced in the district, the production of paddy is likely to be increased in two fold and there exist very good market potential in milling of both dry paddy and parboiled paddy. Modern Rice Mill is designed to meet the requirement of the people in the district to get polished rice, rice bran and paddy husk. The total investment for the above project will be around Rs.10 lakhs. The technical details about the scheme are available with SISI, Cuttack and Br. SISI, Rayagada. So it is suggested to take up at least 2 to 3 SSI units in the above activity in the district.

DAL MILL:

Agriculture is the predominant economic activity in the district. Paddy is the main crop grown abundantly in the district. The land in the district is cultivated well as there are adequate irrigation facilities. Thus production of pulses and paddy can be increased in the district. Due to production of pulses, at least two to three number of dal mill industries in the SSI sector can come up in the district.

AGARBATTI STICKS:

Agarbatti sticks are prepared out of bamboo. It can be promoted as cottage industries also. The huge surplus quantity of Bamboo which goes outside the district can be exploited in this way. At least 2 to 3 units should be set up for this purpose. It does not require much capital, nor even any machinery and technology also. So it can be started by any person. For further information please contact SISI, Cuttack and Br. SISI, Rayagada.

FANCY LEATHER GOODS:

With the increase in the population along with their style of living the demand for fancy leather goods has increased tremendously. Raw material for manufacturing the leather goods is locally available. The investment in plant and machinery including land and building is ranging from Rs.4 lakhs and above. The process of manufacturing of different kinds of fancy leather goods is required a person having little technical know-

how on leather technology. At least two units within the Municipality area can be set up by providing suitable assistance to the potential entrepreneurs.

FERRIC AND NON-FERRIC ALUM:

This product is considered as an ancillary item in different large, medium and also small scale industries. There is heavy demand in water treatment plant as well as Paper Corporation and in similar types of manufacturing units. The raw materials for ferric and non ferric alum are locally available in different districts of Orissa. It may be mentioned here that the basic raw material of the product is bauxite which is abundantly in hilly tracts of different districts.

CATTLE/POULTRY FEED UNIT:

In the barren and uncultivable land of the district various types of grass and plants are grown which is suitable for feeding the animals. The climate of the district is also suitable for taking up diary farm or poultry farm. Presently the cattle feed are made available in the district which is brought from outside and it is not of good quality. The raw materials are plentifully available for manufacturing of cattle/poultry feed. For example, Mecca cultivation is widely done in the neighbouring districts which can be used as raw material for this activity. So the available resources can be utilized by setting up a poultry/cattle feed plant.

HOTELS/MOTELS/WAYSIDE AMENITIES:

As there is a scope for tourism in the district so there is need to encourage the entrepreneurs to go for setting up hotels/wayside amenities catering to the need of present day customers. The district still lacks in infrastructural sector which is responsible for under development of the tourism sector. Besides creating these infrastructural facilities and other amenities, there is need to give wide publicity to the tourism spots of the district. If these tourist spots are well taken care of and ancillary facilities are added for the comfort of the tourist, then package tour can be arranged to the district from different places of the state which will give a wide scope for creating employment in different sectors and giving a boost to the handicraft activities of the district. These handicraft items can also find better market on the tourist spots. So entrepreneurs even from outside the district should be encouraged to set up the tourist facilities which will encourage the visitors both from within the country as well as outside.

LEAF CUPS AND PLATES:

Leaf cups and plates made of Sal leaves used as utensils in social functions like marriage and other ceremonial functions etc. for serving food. If leaf cups and plates given polythene coating then its demand is increased further. Such cup and plates are widely used in hotels and restaurants as use and throw utensils and people are liked it very much to avoid of contamination of germs in other utensils. As the sal leaves are plentifully available in the forest of the district, there is scope for this product in order to cater the present demand of the local people and nearby areas. For details of the item, the Br. SISI, Rayagada or SISI, Cuttack may be consulted.

CHAPTER-VIII

PLAN OF ACTION FOR PROMOTING INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE DISTRICT.

The district of Rayagada has industrially not achieved its optimum level of growth despite having huge potential for development of this sector. As promotion and development of micro and small scale industry is a better solution to the problem of ever rising unemployment and giving a push to economic growth, so the following action plans are suggested for the promotion and development of SMEs in this district.

Intensive Industrial Campaigns:

Intensive Industrial Motivational Campaigns need to be organized at the block levels to motivate the educated unemployed youth of the area to take up SSI activities based on resources available, skill and demand factor, etc. to make them self employed besides creating employment opportunities for others. The facilities and opportunities available should also be brought to the notice of the educated unemployed to utilize these facilities for their ventures.

Organization of Entrepreneurial Development Programmes:

As it has been observed that the district lacks the spirit of entrepreneurship, so there is need of organization of intensive EDPs in different parts of the district. The people of the district should be motivated and convinced to take up non-farm activities in their venture of self employment. The persons before taking up any enterprise should be aware of the basics of the art of entrepreneurship and also risk taking ability through systematic training. The promotional agencies of the district and of the state as well as financial institutions should speed up their efforts in organising the EDPs as well as making follow up to get the desired results in this direction.

Seminars/workshops:

Different seminars/workshops highlighting the benefits of SSI sector should be organized at the various schools and colleges to inculcate the attitude of entrepreneurship in the minds of the students and youths of the district and to motivate them to take up self employment ventures particularly in SMEs as means of livelihood to face the challenges of unemployment.

Construction of Industrial Estates:

More and more industrial estates should be constructed in the district to facilitate the entrepreneurs to get the land and sheds easily. These industrial estates should be equipped with all requisite infrastructure facilities for smooth running of the SMEs. Further steps should be taken to select suitable areas for development of industries in the district. Besides the road, electricity, telecommunication needs to be strengthened for smooth functioning of the units.

Study Tour:

The existing entrepreneurs as well as prospective entrepreneurs of the district should be taken to various industrial units of the district as well as of the state for study

tour to have on the spot knowledge and information about the running enterprises. The local DIC as well as promotional agencies/banks should take initiative in this regard.

Industrial Exhibitions:

In the district headquarters. and other Urban centres of the district Industrial Exhibitions, exhibiting the products and process of manufacturing should be conducted at regular intervals for the information of the people who are the ultimate buyers besides development taking place in industrial fields like technology, quality, etc. should be displayed.

Setting up of Large / Medium Industries:

In the present liberalized and globalized era steps should be taken to invite the entrepreneurs from out side to set up the medium / large scale industry inside the district. This in turn will give a boost to the morale of the local entrepreneurs to set up ancillary and down stream SMEs basing on the requirements of the large/medium scale industries.

NMCP Schemes:

Government of India, Ministry of MSME has introduced various schemes under National Manufacturing Competitive Programme (NMCP) for technical upgradation leading to core-competency among micro, small and medium enterprises. The details of the individual schemes are available in Micro-Small and Medium Enterprises - Development Institute, Vikash Sadan, College Square, Cuttack.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Proposed activity on the scheme
1.	MSE-CDP	01 Cluster would be identified
2.	ZED Awareness Programme	01 nos. of awareness programme will be organised.
3.	MATU	Two export oriented units may be motivated.
4.	CLCSS	Handholding Support will be provided
5.	CGTMSE	Handholding Support will be provided
6.	International cooperation	Handholding Support will be provided
7.	TREAD for women	Handholding Support will be provided
8.	VDP	01 No. of SVDP will be organised
9.	National awards	02 Units will be motivated
10.	NMCP schemes	10 no.s of units will be motivated under the scheme
I.	Lean Manufacturing	01 cluster would be identified
II.	Design Clinic	01 seminar would be organized.
III.	IPR	01 seminar would be organized.

IV. ICT-Digital MSME	05 Units will be motivated for the registration in digital MSME website
V. Technology and Quality Upgradation Support to MSMEs	01 seminar would be organized
VI. Business Incubator scheme	01 seminar would be organized

CHAPTER-IX

STEPS TO SET UP SMEs

Before going for setting up of any enterprise, the entrepreneur should move in a systematic way in order to get his desired level of output. At various levels, different agencies are functioning to provide different types of assistance to the entrepreneurs for setting up of SMEs. So, following are the brief description of different agencies for rendering assistance to the entrepreneurs.

Sl. No.	Type of assistance	Name, address and website of agencies
1.	Provisional Registration Certificate – Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directorate of Industries, Govt. of Odisha, Kila Maidan , Cuttack, www.as.ori.nic.in/diorissa/ • General Manager, DIC, Puri. • MSME Development Institute,Cuttack • www.udyogaadhaar.gov.in/
2.	Identification of project profiles, techno-economic and managerial consultancy services, market survey and economic survey reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSME Development Institute, Vikash Sadan, College Square, Cuttack, www.msmedicuttack.gov.in
3.	Land and Industrial shed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MD, IDCO, IPICOL House, Janpath, Bhubaneswar www.idco.in
4.	Financial assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MD, OSFC, OMP Square, Cuttack, www.osfcindia.com • MD, IPICOL, Janpath, Bhubaneswar, www.ipicolorissa.com • Director, KVIC, 6, Budha Nagar, Bhubaneswar, www.kvic.org.in • Secretary, KVIB, Near Rupali Square, Bhubaneswar • General Manager, NABARD, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar, https://www.nabard.org/english/Orissa.aspx • General Manager, SIDBI, OCHC Building, Unit-3, Bhubaneswar, www.sidbi.com • Nationalized Banks

5.	For raw materials under Govt. supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M.D, OSIC, Khapuria Industrial Estate, Cuttack, www.osicltd.in
6.	Plant and machinery under hire/purchase basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Manager, NSIC, Abdul Hamid Street, Kolkata • Sr. Branch Manager, NSIC, Link Road, Cuttack, www.nsic.co.in
7.	Power/Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman, GRID Corporation of Odisha, GRIDCO, Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar, www.gridco.co.in • Chairman, CESCO, IDCO Tower, Bhubaneswar, www.cescoorissa.com
8.	Technical Know-how	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director, MSME Development Institute, Vikash Sadan, College Square, Cuttack-753003, www.msmedicuttack.gov.in
9.	Quality & standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bureau of Indian Standards(BIS), Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs & Public Distributors, Govt. of India, 62/63, Ganganagar, Bhubaneswar, www.bis.org.in/dir/bhbo.htm • Director National Productivity Council, Ministry of Industry, Govt. of India, A/7, Surya Nagar, Bhubaneswar, www.npcindia.gov.in/offices • Director, MSME Development Institute, Vikash Sadan, College Square, Cuttack-753003
10.	Marketing/Export assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director, MSME Development Institute, Vikash Sadan, College Square, Cuttack -753003 • Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd., A-77, Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar, www.ecgc.in/portal/servicenetwork/easternpopup.asp • Director, EPM, Ashoka Market, Master Canteen, Bhubaneswar, www.depmodisha.nic.in • Sr.Branch Manager, NSIC, Link Road, Cuttack.
11.	Other Promotional Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MD, APICOL, Near Baramunda Bus Stand, Bhubaneswar, www.apicol.co.in • Director, Horticulture, Udyan Bhavan, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar, www.orihort.in • Director, Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services, Mangalabag, Cuttack, www.odishaahvs.com • Director, Handicraft & Cottage Industries, Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar, www.dhorissa.ori.nic.in • Director of Textiles, Satya Nagar, Bhubaneswar, www.odisha.gov.in/textiles • Director of Fisheries, Jobra, Cuttack, http://www.odishafisheries.com

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coconut Development Board, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar, www.coconutboard.nic.in/odishacday.htm• Coir Board, Jagamara, Bhubaneswar, www.coirboard.gov.in• Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Aranya Bhavan, Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar, www.odishaforest.in
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CHAPTER-X

CONCLUSION

As already observed the district has surplus resources as well as favourable factors suitable for speedy industrial development. The agro-climatic conditions prevailing in the district are suitable for growing tropical fruits like Mango, jackfruit, citrus, lemon, guava, custard apple, litchi, papaya, coconut, banana and pine apple etc. which gives ample scope for agro processing industries. The district is also having rich livestock population which gives a promising future of animal resources and allied activities including milk processing/product units etc. The forest products of the district and its neighboring districts creates a scope for setting up of units for manufacturing of ayurvedic formulations. Besides, the financial institutions have now come up with credit plans for development of potential sector in the district. The district has bounded in its neighbouring district of Koraput and well connected through road and rail to good business centres like Bombay, Hyderabad and Kolkata, Vizianagaram, Vishakhapatnam etc. The district Hqrs. is well connected by Road and Rail to various trade centers of Andhrapradesh, Tamilnadu, Kerala, Karnatak, Maharastra, West Bengal and various important towns of Orissa such as Bhubaneswar, Puri, Cuttack, Sambalpur, Rourkela, Berhampur, Koraput, Jeypore etc. The turn over per unit of industries is very low which need continuous financial support of the Bankers for their sustained growth in multiple doses. Government of India is attaching utmost importance on the need for dispensation of credit to women specially in rural areas. Now-a-days promotional agencies including SISI, have been organizing different EDPs for women entrepreneurs of the district to create an awareness as well to help them in setting up of SME in the various sectors of the economy.

The district is also known for the enterprising quality of both man and women. With all these positive factors the industrial activities are more poised to take off with the ignition by the promotional agencies supported by financial Institution with the back up of NGOs.

Recently, there have been growing number of rice and flour mill, chaki in the district. Recently, maize flour and corn flakes units are being proposed by some entrepreneurs. This will provide avenues for future expansion of industries in this area. The local market of Cuttack is a very old market in central zone of Orissa and has enormous potential to absorb local products. It has links with major towns of neighbouring states as well as important towns of other districts of this state. One testing laboratory for quality control has been established by the Directorate of Export Promotion and marketing at Cuttack Industrial Estate to help the SME units. The OSIC, Cuttack has a Branch of Raw material Depot at Berhampur for supply of scarce raw material to the industrial units of the district. Besides promotional agencies and financial institutions, number of non-governmental organization are functioning in the district which are playing catalytic role for industrial development of the district.

So, the district has all the favourable factors required for the industrial development. The need of the hour is coordinated efforts by all the promotional agencies as well as all financial institutions for the balanced and sustained development of the non-farm sector of the district of which small scale industries form a vital part.

Annexure -A
STATE GOVERNMENT ORGANISATION AND CORPORATION INVOLVED IN
PROMOTION OF INDUSTRIES

DIRECTORATE OF INDUSTRIES, ODISHA:

The main objective of the Directorate of Industries is to promote and facilitate the growth of the Micro and Small industries in the State for which 31 District Industries Centres (DICs) have been established in different parts of the State. The Directorate of Industries administers the various provisions for the industrial policy and allows the various incentives and facilitates under IP in respect of different categories of industries.

The State Government has formulated a format for setting up of new industrial units and this directorate monitors that the various clearance/approvals are issued by the various State Govt. agencies in a time bound manner. In case of any problem in grounding of industrial projects, the State Level Empowered Committee under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Industries with representatives of the concerned departments sorts out inter-departmental problems. As regards sick but viable MSE units, assistance like margin money, soft loan and IP benefits whenever required are provided for revival on a case to case basis.

The Directorate of Industries also maintains an updated industrial data bank and undertakes project identification on a continuous basis so that a shelf of projects with latest information and data is available to the entrepreneurs. Services of reputed consultants are hired for preparing project reports and project profiles. Besides, Entrepreneurship Development Programmes and Industrial Campaigns are organized in various parts of the State by the Directorate. This office is located at Killa Maidan, Bauxi Bazar, Cuttack. Phone: 0671- 2301892, 2301856, 2301474(PBX), Fax: 2301227, 2307331.

www.ori.nic.in/diorissa/diodisha.nic.in/

DISTRICT INDUSTRIES CENTRE:

There are 31 DICs functioning in the State for promotion of industries. The objectives of the DICs are as below:

- ✓ To identify prospective entrepreneurs to take up viable projects.
- ✓ To identify viable projects and make demand survey on the available resources of the district and plan for promotion of viable industries in the area.
- ✓ To prepare viable and feasible project reports.
- ✓ To strengthen the guidance cell to solve the problems of the entrepreneurs.
- ✓ To maintain up-to-date data on MSE sector.
- ✓ To recommend financial proposals to Odisha State Financial Corporation/ Financial Institutions/Banks etc.
- ✓ To allot Govt. land /shed in Industrial Estates.
- ✓ To recommend for power connection.
- ✓ To arrange EDP/ESDP training.
- ✓ To arrange exhibition, fair, publicity and visit of industrialists to trade fairs and different industrial estates of other states.
- ✓ To solve the problems of the industrial units at the district level.
- ✓ To monitor the health of the existing MSE units and the progress of those in the pipe line.
- ✓ To recommend different incentives as per the industrial policy of the State Government.
- ✓ To provide necessary marketing assistance.
- ✓ To monitor the implementation of the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme.
- ✓ To assist revival of sick MSE units.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF ODISHA LTD. (IDCOL):

The principal objective of the State Industrial Development Investment Corporation is the promotion of large and medium scale industries of the State. Major functions of the Corporation are:

- ✓ Identification of large and medium scale industries.
- ✓ Promotion of industries in joint sector and joint venture in the state of Odisha by way of equity participation.
- ✓ Investment in loans.

The Head office of IDCO is located at Bhubaneswar.

ODISHA STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (OSFC):

Odisha State Financial Corporation was established in March 1956 and started its commercial operation since 1957-58. The Corporation provides financial assistance for establishment of micro, small and medium scale industries, hotels, nursing homes, acquisition of transport vehicles, etc. in the state. Besides, the corporation is also providing financial assistance for modernization and renovation of sick industrial units.

Term loan are provided to hotels, nursing homes and clinics, transport operators, quality control equipment, pollution control equipment, for modernisation, diversification and rehabilitation of existing industries. The corporation assists ex-military persons under SEMFEX schemes. It also gives assistance to women entrepreneurs under "Mahila Udyam Nigam" scheme. It provides assistance under National Equity Funds for project cost up to Rs.50 lakhs and extends assistance under factoring services. The Head Office of OSFC is located at OMP Square, Cuttack, Ph-(0671)-2443659, 2443623, Fax: 2443437. It has also Regional Offices, Branches in different parts of the State.

ODISHA SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION (OSIC), CUTTACK:

The Odisha Small Industries Corporation plays a vital role for promotion of micro and small scale industries in the state. It provides marketing assistance and raw material assistance. It deals with quality raw materials like iron and steel, aluminium, wax, rubber, plastics, coal, bitumen etc. OSIC also imports scarce raw materials to meet the requirement of micro and small scale industries. The OSIC has been granted the status of a recognized export house by the Govt. of India.

It extends finance for purchase of raw material credit scheme and also factors the bills of MSE units. It also obtains bulk orders for projects and products and off loads the same to the competent local MSE units.

The detail address of OSIC is Industrial Estate, Khapuria, Cuttack-10, Ph-(0671)-2344068, 2343084, 2341458 Fax-(0671)-2341879.www.osicltd.in/

AGRICULTURAL PROMOTION & INVESTMENT CORPORATION OF ODISHA LTD.**(APICOL):**

APICOL, a Government of Odisha undertaking provides assistance to agricultural enterprises in the state. It provides opportunities to investors and farmers either to set up, expand or modernize these enterprises. It also provides necessary guidance for Project formulation, business counselling, enterprise development and technical assistance in project implementation, especially in Agro Industries in the state.

APICOL intends to take up special campaigns for entrepreneurship development in agriculture, set up Agri Park and common infrastructure for commercial agriculture and render assistance to agro industrial enterprises for obtaining improvised management, technical and administrative services. It further intends to liaison and tie-up with established agricultural houses for higher value, commercial agriculture including agri-marketing as well as correspond with reputed houses (in agri-business), foreign exports and collaboration. Besides, it provides opportunities for high income and employment generation.

The detail address of APICOL is Baramunda, Bhubaneswar, Phone-(0674)2461525, 2461203, 2461874, Fax-(0674) 2463306.<http://www.apicol.co.in/>

INSTITUTE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT (IED):

This is one of the agencies involved in the field of development of entrepreneurship in the MSE sector in the state. This organisation provides training, counseling and consultancy services to micro and small and medium entrepreneurs. The Government of Odisha has also declared this agency as the nodal agency for the Entrepreneurship Development of the state.

The organisation also seeks alliance with universities and institute in the areas of forming panel to enroll the faculty members for interaction, planning and finalizing course curriculum and some other programmes relevant to the entrepreneur's development along with the Radio Programmes in Entrepreneurship (RPE). The location of the office is Plot-123, Sec-A, Zone-A, Mancheswar I.E., Bhubaneswar, Ph-(0674)-2485609, 2485985, 2487176, Fax(0674)- 2485609.

INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION & INVESTMENT CORPORATION OF ODISHA LTD., (IPICOL):

The Industrial promotional and Investment Corporation of Odisha Ltd. has been established with the principal objective of promoting large and medium scale industries in the State.

IPICOL through the Industrial Coordination Bureau provides assistance and guidance to entrepreneurs in project identification, project finance, preparation of project reports, getting registration and license, obtaining clearance from various authorities and statutory bodies and removal of operational constraints for medium and large scale units. It promotes industries in joint sector by way of equity participation. It provides financial and managerial support for revival of sick units. The Foreign Investment Division of IPICOL is the single contact point for the NRIs and the foreign investors desirous of making investment in industrial projects.

The location of the office at Bhubaneswar is IPICOL Building, Bhubaneswar, Ph-(0674) - 2543679, 2543461, Fax: 0674-2543766 E-mail- ipicol@sancharnet.in, Website: www.ipicolorissa.com, www.investodisha.org

INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF ODISHA (IIDCO):

The Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation of Odisha (IIDCO) is the nodal agency for providing industrial infrastructure needs to the entrepreneurs intending to establish industrial ventures in Odisha.

Services rendered by IDCO:

Establishment of Industrial Areas, Industrial Estates, Functional Estates, Growth Centres etc.

Allotment of developed plots and built up sheds to entrepreneurs on long term lease hold basis

Allotment of commercial shops

Creation, improvement and maintenance of infrastructural facilities

For the projects in large and medium sectors which can not be set up within the existing Estates, IIDCO helps them in identifying and acquiring private land for the industry

Industrial Growth Centres of about 1000 acres each are being established at Duburi, Chhatrapur, Jharsuguda and Kesinga.

Three Mini Growth Centres are also being established at Khurda, Rayagada and Paradeep under the Integrated Infrastructure Development Scheme of Government of India. 100 acres of land will be developed for each growth centre.

Export Promotion Industrial Park of about 205 acres of land with necessary infrastructure is being set up at Bhubaneswar under EPIP scheme of Ministry of Commerce, Government of India. An Industrial Park is being set up at Paradeep as joint venture with M/s. Bang Pekong, Thailand with state of the art technology/facilities. A Software Complex is being set up at Bhubaneswar for development of electronic projects with about 200000 sq.ft. area to accommodate different Software companies.

A Petro-Chemical Complex at Paradeep over 3000 acres has been developed close to the proposed refineries of IOC & Nippon Denro. IDCO has been declared as the Nodal Agency for implementation of the two Special Economic Zone of Paradeep and Gopalpur approved by Government of India. It is the only state Government PSO which has obtained ISO-9001 and ISO-14001 certificate for providing infrastructure and services of high order and maintaining modern environment management system. The detail address of IIDCO is IDCO Tower, Janpath, Bhubaneswar-751002, Ph-(0674)-2542784, 2540043, 2530476, 2540820, Fax-(0674)-2542956 E. mail cmdidco@dte.vsnl.net.in, Website: www.idco.in

DIRECTORATE OF EXPORT PROMOTION AND MARKETING:

Directorate of Export Promotion and Marketing has been set up to promote export of goods from the State of Odisha and to provide marketing assistance to MSE units of the State. It disseminates market intelligence and overseas tender/trade enquiries among the existing and potential exporters/entrepreneurs of Odisha for their active participation. It renders guidance in export processing, pricing of export items and on availability of different incentives for exports, granted by Govt. of India. It endeavors to establish infrastructure including establishment of Export Promotion Industrial Park etc. This Directorate registers MSE units and concludes rate contract for purchases by Govt. Deptt. and undertakings.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS WHICH ARE ENGAGED IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ARE:

1. Odisha Forest Development Corporation Ltd.,A-84, Kharvel Nagar, Bhubaneswar.
2. Odisha Remote Sensing Application Centre, Surya Kiran Building Complex, Sahid Nagar, Bhubaneswar.
3. Odisha Renewable Energy Development Agency (OREDA), Mancheswar Industrial Estate, Bhubaneswar.
4. Odisha State Pollution Control Board, A/118, Nilakhantha Nagar, Bhubaneswar.
5. Odisha Film Development Corporation Ltd., Buxi Bazar, Bhubaneswar.
6. Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation of Odisha Ltd, Rupali Square, Bhubaneswar.
7. Odisha State Cooperative Handicrafts Corporation, Rasulgarh, Bhubaneswar.
8. Odisha State Export Development Corporation (OEDC), Bhubaneswar.

9. Odisha Khadi & Village Industries Board (KVIB), Kharavela Nagar, Bhubaneswar.
10. Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd., Bhubaneswar.
11. Directorate of Technical Education and Training, Killamaidan, Cuttack.
12. Odisha Agro-Industries Corporation, Satya Nagar, Bhubaneswar

Annexure-B
Policies for Promoting MSMEs in Odisha by Govt. of Odisha

**HIGHLIGHTS OF FISCAL INCENTIVES FOR MSMEs IN INDUSTRIAL POLICY
RESOLUTION 2015, GOVT. OF ODISHA**

1. LAND AT CONCESSIONAL RATE

- Ground rent @ 1% of the land Value.
- 10 % of the land for large projects limiting to 300Acre shall be earmarked for Ancillary & Downstream Industrial Park.

2. EXEMPTION OF PREMIUM ON CONVERSION OF Ag. LAND FOR INDUSTRIAL USE

- New Industrial units and existing industrial units taking up E/M/D.

➤ Micro & Small Sector	100% up to 5 Acres
➤ Medium Sector	75% up to 25 Acres
➤ Priority Sector	100% up to 100 Acres & 50% for balance Area

3. INTEREST SUBSIDY

- New MSME @ 5% per annum on term loan for Five years and same for Seven years for Industrially Backward Districts limiting to-

Micro Enterprise-Rs. 10 Lakh	Small Enterprise- Rs. 20 Lakh	Medium Enterprise -Rs. 40Lakh
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4. STAMP DUTY EXEMPTION

- No stamp duty for land allotted by the Govt. to IDCO or Govt./IDCO to Private Indl Estate Developers

➤ Transfer of land/shed by Govt/IDCO/Private Indl Estate Developers to new units and existing units acquiring fresh land for E/M/D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro & Small Sector • Medium Sector • Priority Sector 	75% of Stamp duty 50% of Stamp duty 100% of Stamp duty
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- Stamp Duty exemption on transfer of management/ conversion to Company/ reconstruction & amalgamation of Companies/ execution of loan deed / credit deed / hypothecation deeds.

5. ENERGY

A. Exemption of Electricity Duty for 5 years	New MSMEs New units in the Priority Sector	Up to Contract demand of 500 KVA Up to Contract demand of 5 MVA
	New & Existing industrial units setting up Captive Power Plant with non-conventional sources & bio-fuel as Green Energy Subsidy.	
B. Seasonal Units such as food processing, sugar, salt and cotton ginning & pressing unit shall be allowed for temporary surrender of a part of their contract demand as per norms of OERC.		
C. One-time reimbursement of cost of Energy Audits for achieving energy efficiency up to		
Micro Enterprise-Rs. 1 Lakh	Small Enterprise – Rs. 2 lakh	(Medium Enterprise – Rs. 3 lakh)

6. VAT REIMBURSEMENT - in a tapered manner

New MSMEs	75% of net VAT paid for 5 years	Limited to 100% of cost of plant & M/C
New units in Priority Sector	100% of net VAT paid for 7 years	Limited to 200% of cost of Plant & M/C
Existing MSMEs taking up E/M/D	75% of net VAT paid on increased production for 7 years	Limited to 200% of additional cost of Plant & M/c for E/M/D
New Pioneer Units	100% of net VAT paid for 9 years	Limited to 200% of cost of Plant & M/c
Anchor Tenant in Indl park	100% of net VAT paid for 9 years	Limited to 200% of cost of Plant & M/c
❖ Above provision will be suitably replaced / modified after GST is introduced		

7. REIMBURSEMENT OF ENTRY TAX

Plant & Machinery	New MSMEs & Priority Sector Units	100% of Entry Tax paid on plant & M/c
	Existing MSMEs & Priority Sector units taking up E/M/D	100% of Entry Tax paid for 5 years limited to 100% of cost of plant & M/c
Raw Materials	New MSMEs & Priority Sector Units	100% of Entry Tax paid for 5 years limited to 100% of cost of plant & M/c
	Existing MSMEs & Priority Sector units taking up E/M/D	100% of Entry Tax paid on additional raw materials for 5 years limited to 100% of cost of additional Plant and

		machinery.
	New Pioneer Units under each Priority Sector	
❖ The above provision will be suitably replaced/ modified after GST is introduced.		

8. REIMBURSEMENT OF ENTERTAINMENT TAX (ET)

I	New Multiplex Cinema Hall of at least 3 screens with minimum capital investment of Rs. 3.00 Crores	100% of ET paid for 5 years
II	Existing cinema hall upgrades to a multiplex and modernized with minimum investment of rupees one crore	100% ET paid for 5 years
❖ The above provision will be suitably replaced / modified after GST is introduced		

9. EMPLOYMENT COST SUBSIDY- for employing skilled & semi-skilled workers of domicile of Odisha as regular employees.

New & Existing units taking up E/M/D in Micro & Small Sector.	Male workers -75% of ESI & EPF contribution for 5 years Female workers-100% of ESI & EPF contribution for 5 years
New and existing units taking up E/M/D in Medium sector	Male workers-50% of ESI & EPF contribution for 3 years Female workers- 100% of ESI & EPF contribution for 3 years
New and existing units taking up E/M/D in MSME and Priority Sector- displaced for the establishment of the said Indl unit.	100% of ESI & EPF contribution for 3 years
New and existing Industrial units taking up E/M/D in MSME and Priority Sector – with Disabilities	100% of ESI & EPF contribution for 5 years
Employment Cost Subsidy- for additional period of 2 year of Industrially Backward Districts.	

10. PATENT REGISTRATION

New units and Existing units in MSME & Priority Sector taking up Expansion / Modernization / Diversification	100% of the registration cost limited to Rs. 10 Lakh
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11. QUALITY CERTIFICATION - & its renewal for next consecutive two years

New and Existing units in MSME &	100% of quality certification charges
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Priority sector taking up E/M/D	limited to Rs. 3 Lakh
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12. ASSISTANCE FOR TECHNICAL KNOW-HOW

	Indigenous tech.	100% of cost up to Rs. 1 Lakh
New units in MSME & Priority sector	Imported tech.	100% of cost up to Rs. 5 Lakh

13. ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT SUBSIDY

- ❖ 75% OF COURSE FEE LIMITED TO Rs.50,000/- per course to budding entrepreneurs to undergo Management Development Training in reputed national level institution.

14. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION INFRASTRUCTURE SUBSIDY

- ❖ Rs. 20 Lakh or 20% of capital cost whichever is less for adopting Zero Effluent / ZLD & Setting – up Effluent Treatment Plant by MSMEs.

15. CAPITAL GRANT TO SUPPORT QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE

Industrial parks/Cluster parks promoted by private sector / Ind. Association/ User Units in cluster format.	50% of the infrastructure cost up-to 10 crore / park or cluster.
Up-gradation of the existing parks/clusters provided the park / estate / cluster is User-managed	50% of total cost up-to Rs. 5 crore

16. ANCHOR TENENT SUBSIDY

- ❖ 25% SUBSIDY ON COST OF LAND
- ❖ Vat Reimbursement for additional 2 years subject to the overall limit.

17. MARKETING ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATIONS

- ❖ Assistance @ 50% of total rent limiting to Rs. 10 Lakh of participation of minimum 5 units in Odisha Pavilion in International Trade fairs abroad.

18. FILM INDUSTRY

- ❖ All Feature films produced fully or partly in Odisha exempted from entertainment Tax

- ❖ Producers of films utilize Kalinga Studio Limited, Film & Television Institute of Odisha and Kalinga Prasad Colour Laboratory shall avail incentives as per terms and conditions of OFDC.
 - ❖ Soft loan assistance at a nominal rate of interest decided by OFDC.
 - ❖ Multiplexes / Cinema Halls shall get Govt. land/IDCO land at concessional indl, rate.
19. Non-Mineral based new indl units in industrially backward districts with investment of Rs. 5.00 crore in Plant & M/c treated as Priority Sector unit & eligible for all incentives of Priority Sector.

Annexure-C

ODISHA MSME DEVELOPMENT POLICY, 2016

GIST OF FISCAL INCENTIVES PROVIDED:

Capital Investment Subsidy to new Micro & Small Enterprises:

- General category 225% of cost of Plant & Machinery limiting to Rs.1 crore.
- SC,ST, differently abled, women & technical (Degree/Diploma) Entrepreneurs @30% of cost of plant and machinery limiting to Rs.1.25 crore.
- Set up in industrially backward including KBK districts – additional 5% of cost of plant and machinery within limit of Rs.1 cre/Rs.1.25 crore as applicable as above.
- Enterprises engaged in recycling of E-waste, Hospital waste, Construction & demolition waste – additional 5% of cost of Plant & Machinery with upper limit of Rs.10 lakh over & above the limits prescribed as above.

Seed Capital Assistance:

- One time grant @10% of Term loan limiting to Rs.15 lakh to 1st generation women, SC, ST, differently abled entrepreneurs in industrially backward districts including KBK.

Project Report Subsidy:

- One time grant upto Rs.50,000/- or 2% of the project cost, whichever is lower to new Micro Enterprises.

Reimbursement of Audit Cost for Water Conservation:

- One time reimbursement of 50% of audit cost limiting Rs.25,000/- to new Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises undertaking water conservation measures.

Assistance for raising Capital through SME Exchange:

- One time grant @20% of expenditure incurred for raising of capital through SME Exchange upto maximum amount of Rs.10 lakh of new Small & Medium Enterprises.

Trade Mark Assistance:

- 50% of expenditure incurred in obtaining Trade Mark subject to maximum of Rs.25,000/- to new Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises.

Reimbursement of Training Expenditure:

- 50% of the cost training of local manpower limited to Rs.3,000/- per person for a maximum of 10 persons in Micro and 20 persons in Small & Medium Enterprises. Additional training cost of Rs.1,000/- shall be reimbursed per woman Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises.

Award to MSM Enterprises/Entrepreneurs:

- To encourage competition and efficiency amongst Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises.

ODISHA PROCUREMENT PREFERENCE POLICY FOR MICRO & SMALL ENTERPRISES, 2015**□ Objectives:-**

- To provide and ensure fair, transparent, consistent, equitable procurement of goods and services produced/provided by MSMEs.
- State Govt. Deptts and Agencies under its control shall procure

□ Strategy:

- Coordination among State Deptts and Agencies
- Involvement of Stakeholders.
- Emphasizing on Quality Production of Goods and Services provided.
- Enhancing competitiveness with cost reduction
- Emphasis on timely action.

- Director, EP&M, Odisha is the Nodal Agency for implementation of provision of the policy.
- Director, EP&M, or his nominee will be a member of the purchase committee above the District level.
- General Manager, RIC/DIC or his representative will be a member of the Purchase Committee above the district level.
- In Tenders, participating MSEs must have register under Odisha VAT or CST Act and must have VAT clearance certificate Form 612-A as prescribed under Section-99 of Odisha Value Added Tax Act 2004.
- Evaluation of tender papers of MSEs shall be made on basis price including price preference and other charges but excluding VAT, Taxes etc. as per the provision notified by Finance Deptt. Govt. of Odisha from time to time.
- Out of 20% target of annual procurement from the MSEs a sub-target of 20% i.e. 4% out of 20% i.e. 4% out of 20% shall be earmarked for procurement from MSEs owned by SC, ST, Physically challenged, Women and technical (Degree/Diploma holders) enterprises.
- Special Vendor Development Programme or Buyer Seller Meet shall be conducted by OSIC Ltd., in consultation with State Govt. deptts and agencies and shall play pivot role in consortia formation.
- State Govt. Deptts and Agencies under its control and other agencies as specified in the policy shall prepare Annual Procurement Plan for purchase and upload the same on their official website.

- ☐ Price Preference exemption from payment of earnest money, payment of 25% of prescribed security deposit, adopting e-procurement.
- ☐ **Sanction of Departure:-**
The administrative Deptts may sanction departure from the scheme in particular cases where such departure is in the interest of the State.
- ☐ **Miscellaneous:-**
This policy shall remain in force until substituted by another policy. The State Govt. may any time amend any provision of this Policy.
- ☐ Implementation of this Policy will be subject to issue of operational guidelines/statutory notification wherever necessary.

ODISHA STARTUP POLICY-2016

- Envisages to emerge among top 3 “Startup Hubs” in India by 2020
- Criteria for entity to be considered as “Startup” include:
 - The date of incorporation/registration not prior to five years
 - Turnover not to exceed Rs.25 crore for any preceding financial years
 - Working towards innovation, development, deployment or commercialization of new products, processes or services driven by technology or intellectual property and makes it scalable to achieving commercial success.
- Policy provides incentives and exemptions over & above the Startup Policy of Government of India
- Incentives for startup ecosystem
 - One time grant of 50% of capital cost (excluding cost of building) limited to Rs.1.00 crore to set up incubator facilities in approved Universities/Educational Institutions.
 - Performance capital grant of Rs.5.00 lakh for each successful startup to approved Universities/Educational Institutions; Incubators; & Industry groups/Industry House
 - Reimbursement of Rs.1.00 lakh per year for 3 years to institutions/Incubators/Industry towards internet, electricity & monitoring charges
 - Creation of Startup Capital Infrastructure fund/Seed fund upto Rs.25.00 crore.
- Incentives for startup:
 - Provision of Rs.10,000 per month for one year to Startups already received seed round funding approved

- Reimbursement of marketing/publicity assistance upto Rs.5.00 lakh for introduction of innovated product in the market.
- Reimbursement of VAT/CST as per IPR 2015
- Reimbursement of cost of filing and prosecution of patent application as per IPR 2015
- Mandatory 20% procurement by State Govt. Departments/PSUs.

Odisha Export Policy 2014 at a Glance

- ✓ The Odisha Export Policy 2014 aims at achieving the export turnover from the level of export of the State of Rs.12.246 crores during 2012-13 to Rs. 38.714 crores within a span of 10 years' time at a growth rate of 19% per annum. But due to proactive effort of Government of Odisha, the export turnover during 2016-17 has already reached a level of Rs.40.872 crores which registered 114% growth over the preceding year, 2015-16.
- ✓ Training Programmes and Workshops are organized at various levels by the DEP&M in collaboration with Export Promotion Council/FIEO to improve the efficiency of functionaries involved in the work of export promotion.
- ✓ DEP&M conducts interactive session from time to time with the Exporters and Bankers to facilitate Export Finance.
- ✓ For participation in International Trade Fairs in India and abroad, travel expenses in respect of not more than two persons from a firm shall be permitted, subject to 50% of the total travel expenses limited to Rs.50,000/-.
- ✓ The State Government is taking necessary steps to create containerised facilities in the ports located within the State.
- ✓ Visit of Foreign Trade delegations from different countries would be organized frequently with State Government participation to take them to industries at various locations in the State.
- ✓ "State Export Award" are being distributed annually among the exporters of Odisha for their outstanding export performances in the State under different product group.
- ✓ Setting up of Export Parks and Trade Centres in different locations of the State having export potentiality for Show Casing of MSME Product of the State in important cities of the country.
- ✓ The Directorate of Export Promotion and Marketing acts as the nodal Agency for undertaking all export promotion activities in the State.

Salient Features of the Odisha's Export

- ✓ During 2016-17, total export from Odisha was Rs.40.872 crore.
- ✓ Major items of exports are : Metallurgical products, Marine products, Software products, Engineering and Allied products.
- ✓ Odisha has a tremendous potential for export of products like: Handicrafts, Handlooms, Textiles, Agro-processed food products.
- ✓ Advantage for export of Odisha: 480 km of sea coast, number of ports like: Paradip, Dhamra, Gopalpur and many more upcoming ports.
- ✓ Major minerals available in the State: Iron ore, Manganese Ore, Bauxite, Chromite, Coal, Lime Stone etc.
- ✓ Air Cargo Complex at Biju Pattnaik International Airport, Bhubaneswar with Cargo Customs Clearance Facility.
- ✓ Container Terminal Facility at Paradip Port with Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) permission facility.
- ✓ Multi-modal Logistics Park (ICD0 by CONCOR at Jharsuguda & Balasore.
- ✓ Testing Laboratory for pre-shipment export inspection by EIA (Export Inspection Agency) and MPEDA (Marine Products Development Agency for multi-product and seafood products respectively.
- ✓ Exposure visit through participation in International Trade Fairs both inside India and abroad as per provisions of State Export Policy-2014.

ODISHA FOOD PROCESSING POLICY, 2016

GIST OF FISCAL INCENTIVES PROVIDED:

Capital Investment Subsidy:

General Area - @ 25% of capital investment in Plant & Machinery limiting to Rs.2 crore to MSMEs including large industries.

SC/ST/Women/KBK area - @ 33% of capital investment in plant & machinery limiting to Rs.3 crore to MSMEs including large industries.

State-of-the Art NABL accredited Food Testing Laboratory - @ 50% of investment in Plant & Machinery limiting to Rs.4 crore.

Anchor Industry - @ 25% of investment in Plant & Machinery limiting to Rs.5 crore.

Cold Chain & Primary Processing Centre - @35% of capital investment in plant & machinery limiting Rs.5 crore.

Assistance for Reefer Vehicle - @ 35% of the cost of standalone New Reefer Vehicle (s)/Mobile pre-cooling van (s) limiting to Rs.25.00 lakh

Modernisation of Meat Shops through Urban Local Bodies-

- General Area - @ 35% of the cost of machinery / equipment and technical civil works limiting to Rs.5.00 lakh
- Industrially backward districts including KBK districts - @ 50% of the cost of machinery/equipment and technical civil works limiting to Rs.5 lakh.

Assistance for Human Resource Development:

Creation of infrastructure facilities for running degree/diploma/certificate courses in food processing technology – one time grant @ 50% of the cost pilot projects, laboratory equipment, technical/academic books/journals, facilities of testing food items limiting to Rs.1.00 crore.

Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme (ESDP) – Support limiting to Rs.3 lakh per ESDP batch (of 25 to 30 trainees)

Assistance for promotional activities:

- Organising Seminar/Workshops – support limiting to Rs.2.00 lakh per event.
- Support to exhibitions/fairs – quantum of assistance as per approval of Govt.
- Domestic study tour/exposure visit - @ 50% of expenditure for a maximum of 2 batches (10-25 persons per batch) per annum limiting to Rs.2.00 lakh per batch.
- Conducting studies/surveys/feasibility report - @50% of the cost, limiting to Rs.4 lakh.

Assistance for setting up Mega Food Park/Sea Food Park/State Food Park:

- @20% of the project cost (excluding cost of land) as approved by Competent Authority limiting to Rs.15 crore to Special Purpose Vehicle

(SPV) promoting Mega Food Park/Seafood park limiting to 75% of the Project Cost (excluding cost of land)

ODISHA BECKONS

Ideally located on the eastern coast of India, Odisha is richly endowed with natural beauty and resources which easily make it the most promising State for economic investment. The state has chromite, nickel, manganese, iron ore, bauxite ore and coal deposits to the extent of 98%, 93%, 40%, 28%, 59% and 24% respectively of the total reserves in the country which makes Odisha a favourite destination for investment in MSME sector. The presence of a few large industries has created scope for ancillary and downstream industries in MSME sector.

Odisha's diverse agro-climatic condition which includes 10 agro-climatic zones and 8 major soil types is favorable for production of different types of crops, vegetables, fruits and spices. In the marine segment, the state is bestowed with coastline over 480 kms and is the 9th largest producer of fish in India. Although Odisha is country's leading producer of rice, pulses, vegetables, oilseeds, cotton and fruits, the agro and food processing industry is in a nascent stage. The agro-horticultural produce is marred by colossal waste and very low level processing. There is a huge potential for investment in the food processing sector under MSME, with abundant availability of raw materials like maize, pulses, oilseeds, okra, tomato, citrus fruits, coconut, banana, mango and milk.

An overview of Odisha

Capital: Bhubaneswar

Population- 36,706,920(2011)

District: 30

Major Industries: Steel, Power, Aluminium, Cement, Mining, IT and Education.

Connectivity

Airport: Bhubaneswar

Ports: Paradeep, Dhamra, Gopalpur

Highway: More than 15 National Highways connect Odisha with the rest of the country.

MSME: A Shining Promise

The last five decades have seen an unprecedented growth of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector in this country. The newfound dynamism is an important indicator of the possibilities that this sector presents and is an inspiration to many aspiring entrepreneurs. While on one hand the MSME sector has been churning out impressive employment opportunities for the youth of this country. It is also playing a key role in improving industrialization of the rural and backward areas. This in turn is helping in reducing the regional imbalances and in more equitable distribution of the

National Income and wealth. The contribution of the MSME sector in the Indian context is not only economic growth but also social development.

Contribution of MSME to the growth of India. The past few years reveal that the contribution of MSMEs to the overall industrial production and GDP of the country has been consistent. While the total industrial production marks a 39% contribution, the GDP records it to nearly 6%.

Energy resources:

Odisha is the first State in the country to take up Power Sector Reform to ensure stable and quality power at a reasonable cost. The Energy Department has Public Sector Undertakings viz. Grid Corporation of Orissa Limited (GRIDCO), Orissa Power Transmission Corporation Ltd. (OPTCL), Orissa Hydro Power Corporation Limited (OHPC) and Orissa Power Generation Corporation Limited (OPGC) under its Administrative control. The Orissa Electricity Regulatory Commission (OERC) which is quasi-judicial independent body, ensures a transparent regulatory regime in the power sector of the State.

MSME Policy:

The Odisha MSME Development Policy, 2009 aims at broad basing the growth of MSMEs of the State in all potential sectors of economy thereby widening opportunities for employment generation, revenue augmentation, exports and realizing the full potential of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise Sector of the State.

IPR Policy:

Industrial Policy Resolution IPR,2015 has been formulated after going through an elaborate iterative process wherein all stakeholders, including Industry Associations, Sector Specific Associations, Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Experts and Government Department/Agencies concerned have been consulted and their suggestion has been duly considered.

Food Processing Policy:

The MSME Department of Government of Odisha has brought out a new dedicated policy for food processing industries called Odisha Food Processing Policy,2013. It aims at value addition and waste reduction of the farm produce thereby increasing the income of farmers, maximizing direct and indirect employment generation opportunities and increasing the flow of investment across the supply chain from farm to market.

Export Policy:

Govt. has initiated actions to evolve Odisha Export Policy for boosting up export turnover of the state. The policy aims at enhancing skills of exporter, help them complete in global market and facilitate adoption of cutting-edge technology.

Procurement Policy:

MSME Department, Govt. of Odisha, has declared Odisha Procurement Preference Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises, emphasizing on the

mandatory procurement preference so as to broaden the marketing avenues for Micro and Small Enterprises of the State.

Single Window Clearance:

The State has an established Single Window Clearance mechanism in pursuance of the Orissa Industries (Facilitation) Act 2004 for providing time bound clearances and approvals. A Combined Application Form (CAF) has been created which all departments/authorities are mandated to accept. This is an effective institutional mechanism for industrial promotion and investment facilitation at various levels.

A three tier single window clearance mechanism to facilitate speedy implementation of industrial projects is in place. At the helm, the High Level Clearance Authority (HLCA) chaired by the Chief Minister and State Level Single Window Clearance Authority (SLSWCA) chaired by the Chief Secretary shall provide the overall direction and guidance. IPICOL has been functioning as the State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) and Technical Secretariat for SLSWCA. District Level Single Window Clearance Authority (DLSWCA) is activated in all the districts. The Regional Industries Centres (RIC) and District Industries Centres (DIC) are effectively taking on the function of District Level Nodal Agency(DLNA).
