

# ANWESHA

## C S C S N E W S L E T T E R

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### CSCS Conference- Transforming Odisha: Policies, Institutions and Innovations

The Centre for the Study of Contemporary Societies (A unit of Samrath Jeevan Trust, Odisha) has organised a two day National Conference on “Transforming Odisha: Policies, Institutions and Innovations” on March 3-4, 2018 at Seminar Hall 1, KIIT Convention Centre, Bhubaneswar, Odisha. Intellectuals, Faculties and Research Scholars from various universities, research institute and other academic institutions of repute across India presented their research papers relating to the main theme. A total of 32 stimulating, innovative, pioneering and policy oriented papers on Odisha were presented.

The Conference was inaugurated by Honourable Shri K.V. Singh Deo, MLA, former Minister Industries and Urban Development, Odisha and Keynote Speaker was Dr. Partha Sarathi Mishra, CHRM, OMQ Division TATA Steel. The Chief Guest in the valedictory session was Honourable Prof. Hrushikesh Mohanty, Vice-Chancellor, KIIT University, Odisha and Keynote address was delivered by Shri Jagadananda, Mentor and Co-Founder CYSD, Bhubaneswar. The National Conference was chaired by Dr. Bibhu Prasad Nayak, TISS, Hyderabad.

### Editorial

#### Odisha's Budget 2018-19: Allocation and Policy Priorities

Budget is a financial exercise of the government in allocating revenues and it's spending in a financial year to attain its economic and social goals. Budget prepared by a government shows how it mobilizes resources and allocates the same to different competing objectives in a year. The budget shows the priorities of the government in its allocation to different social and economic causes.

Odisha's GSDP (Gross State Domestic Product) at current prices in the year 2018-19 is estimated to be Rs 4,43,479 crore. This is higher over the revised estimates for 2017-18 by 6.6%. The budget is launched by the Finance Minister of Odisha in the backdrop of several interesting circumstances including the oppositions attack on several social and economic issues. The Finance Minister presented Rs 120,028 crore budget for fiscal year 2018-19 on 23rd

March in the state Assembly. The present budget is about 12.3% higher than that of the financial year 2017-18. In addition to this, there is a separate agriculture budget of Rs 16,765 crore for 2018-19. The budget leaves us an impression that the government is tilted more on the rural development and empowerment of youth and women in the backdrop of the forthcoming assembly election. Budget focuses on growth through human development, physical and social infrastructure, social safety nets for the disadvantaged and vulnerable sections. Total outlay would be financed through revenue receipts of Rs 1,00,200 crore and borrowing and other receipts of Rs 19,678 crore. As per revised estimates for 2017-18, there will be a revenue surplus of Rs 8,873 crore and the fiscal deficit will be at 3.4 percent of Gross State Domestic Product.

#### Major Budget Highlights in line with Targeted Policies

- Drinking water: Odisha plans to complete 502 projects (out of a total plan of 546 projects) aimed at providing piped water supply to citizens by March 2019, through a piped network of 1,498 kms. Total investment for piped water supply projects during 2018-19 would be about Rs. 3000 crores. A total of Rs 1000 crore outlay for rural water supply & Rs 350 crore for urban water supply in 2018-19 under BASUDHA scheme.
- Roads and highways: Rs 4,265 crore has been allocated to improve 1,175 kms of roads, construction of 40 bridges and five railways over bridges, double lining of state highways and Rs 100 crore for Biju Expressway for improving connectivity in western Odisha, and maintenance of roads. Rs 2,900 crore has been proposed for rural roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.
- Railway infrastructure: The state contributed Rs 400 crore for the 3 new railway line projects viz. Khurda-Bolangir, Nabarangpur-Jeypore, and Jeypore - Malkanagiri railway lines.
- Health care: Allocation increased to Rs 304 crore

for supply of free medicines under 'Niramaya and proposed to establishment of two more medical colleges hospitals at Balasore and Bolangir at the cost of Rs 365 crore. Similarly, under Mukhya Mantri Swasthya Seva Mission Rs. 700 crore proposed, and Rs 1,370 crore for National Health Mission for providing ambulance and healthcare facilities. Proposes Rs 90 crore in Odisha Budget towards health insurance cover for about 57 lakh farmers' families

- Education and Scholarship : Rs 250 crore for establishment of 30 more Odisha Adarsh Vidyalaya. Similarly, Rs 1800 crore is proposed for Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, Rs 808 crore for Mid-day Meal Scheme, Rs 500 crore for Rashtriya Madhyamika Siksha Abhiyan. Rs 50 crore proposed for providing free Sanitary napkins to girl students from class VI to XII of government and government-aided schools in state in 2018-19. Rs 1,375 crore has been allocated for pre-matric and post-matric scholarship for SC, ST, OBC, and minority students, and girls.

- Agriculture and Irrigation: The budget proposes Rs 400 crore as state's share for premium towards crop insurance (50% increase over last year). Rs 470 crore proposed towards Interest Subvention for 2018-19. Rs 450 crore allocated for Farm Mechanisation Programme to boost productivity. Further construction of 2000 Check Dams will be taken up under Mukhya Mantri Adibandha Tiyaari Yojana – MATY with an outlay of Rs 344 crore during 2018-19. Rs 200 crore has been provided for improvement of water use efficiency and to ensure last mile irrigation through field channels and pipes. Rs 73 crore has been proposed for development of Brackish Water Aquaculture, Marine Fisheries Intensive Aquaculture & Inland fisheries.

- Social security, women and child development: Overall, allocation for social security and development & empowerment of persons with disability is proposed to be increased by 28% to Rs 2,562 crore. Rs 1486 crore proposed under Madhubabu Pension Yojana. Overall a sum of Rs 22,684 crore is proposed in 2018-19 Odisha Budget for development of SCs and STs. Rs 1,250 crore

allocation proposed for 'Ama Gaon Ama Bikash' programme. Overall Rs 3,447 crore is proposed in Odisha Budget for women and child development.

- Urban Development: The outlay for Housing and Urban Development has been stepped up to Rs 5,162 crores. It proposes Rs 400 crore for the Smart Cities Mission; Rs 250 crore under AMRUT, Rs 47 crore under National Urban Livelihood Mission in 2018-19.

- MSME allocation: Budgetary allocation to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) sector increased by 45% in 2018-19 to Rs 212 crore. Rs 5 crore would be provided for support under Odisha Start-up Policy.

- Social Developments: Outlay of Rs 176 crore proposed for Special Development Councils in 9 tribal dominated districts; Rs 120 crore under Biju KBK Yojana. Rs 2,090 crore for disaster management including Rs 865 crore under SDRF is proposed

- Other New Schemes: Announcement of the New scheme named "Green Mahanadi Mission" proposed to protect and enhance water availability and improve livelihood at a cost of Rs 30 crore. Rs 1000 crore under NDRF. Rs 103 crore proposed in Odisha Budget for Biju Yuva Vahini sub-scheme under Biju Yuva Sashaktikaran Yojana

#### Editor's Pick

#### **Making Farm Produces Remunerative for Producers** *By Ruturaj Pattanaik*

In the changing situation when efforts are more to reduce the costs of production to maximize profits. In such a situation strategic efforts are needed to be considered realistically for the primary farm producers to make their produces remunerative. There are possibilities to make the farm produces remunerative for the farmers. As per the experiences gathered broadly 2-ways for making the same operational a) Less dependency on external inputs either in cash or items so as to reduce the costs of production b) Making the produces (outputs) fetch better prices from the markets locally or from far off places. In order to make these 2-strategy materials

needed for farm inputs need to be produced locally that lessen input costs such as producing seeds and fertilizer locally prepared suitably matching the need and interests of the producers. However, in the same way other than perishable items of farm products such as vegetable and all other farm items can be processed locally and also can be value added; in many cases preservation is possible locally for selling the same at better prices. Even packaging of same is highly necessary to sell those in the distant places. These above strategies are adoptable by farm producers that can revitalize the farm effectiveness in the pockets where farm practices are primary and main occupation among the majority.

In making the process relevant for the primary producers organisations at the local level specifically Cluster level should be considered to act as escorts by holding hands for revival of the potency. In additions to the above aspects other matters such as Social Security Measures may be added to the strategy suitably for the primary producers. Besides, the process would open scope for many other matters in the locality involving farmers and people depending upon farm businesses. It has tremendous scope to engage people both men and women locally with better wages that is provided outside. In adopting the strategy other livelihoods options such as livestock such as dairy farming and cattle can be added to this one. Those can put in more earning to the farm producers and the demand is high anywhere for quality products. However, the present strategy described have multifaceted scope that may provide scope for private entrepreneurs, NGOs, Institutions and Promoting Institutions locally functional to manage the process of change that provide suitable platform for the primary producers and people engaged in the sector avail fresh morale and confidence in the process. However, it needed institutional performances and organisational actions in their own locality with escort hands of institutions. However, the present lines speak about economics of farm produces and farm sector considering the present viable technology available with people or appropriate for the people.

## REGIONAL

### Mahanadi Water Dispute: The Construction of Tribunal

The issue of sharing of Mahanadi river water has been a bone of contention between the states of Odisha and Chhattisgarh. Odisha has shown its resentment to the centre for not intervening and resolving the water dispute between two states many times in the past. However, the issue of the water dispute can be looked differently from different perspectives. Most importantly, as far as Orissa is concerned, it has argued that arguing that Chhattisgarh has been constructing dams and weirs (small dams) upstream the Mahanadi River without consulting Odisha. This increased the concern of Odisha as it would affect the flow of the river downstream and adversely affect drinking water supply, irrigation facilities and the interests of the farmers. At the same time the construction of dams would utilise water far in excess of the equitable share of the waters of Mahanadi by Chhattisgarh. Moreover, the construction of dams and weirs would impact the flow of water in the Hirakud reservoir, affecting the state on several counts as it is a lifeline for many in the state. Given these allegation by the Odisha state, now the obvious question comes, if Chhattisgarh must have taken years to construct such dams, surely it wasn't built over night! What was the government of Odisha was doing all these years? Meanwhile, it is important for the state government to look into the availability of water in Mahanadi and make the best utilization of it. As per Odisha government's own admission, more than half of Mahanadi's water is flown to the sea, without any use. Now the question is- why not the government take adequate steps to utilize water available at its own disposal.

Beyond these questions, in recent past the state government has requested the centre for the constitution of a tribunal to resolve the Mahanadi water dispute between Odisha and Chhattisgarh. The state government has earlier rejected the central government's initial proposal to set up an expert committee to look into the Mahanadi water sharing dispute. Later, in late February the Union Cabinet

chaired by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has approved the proposal for adjudication of dispute on Mahanadi River Waters. The Tribunal shall determine water sharing among basin States on the basis of the overall availability of water in the complete Mahanadi basin, contribution of each State, the present utilization of water resources in each State and the potential for future development.

As per provisions of the Inter-State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956, the Tribunal shall consist of a Chairman and two other Members nominated by the Chief Justice of India from amongst the Judges of the Supreme Court or High Court. Further, services of two Assessors who are water resources experts having experience in handling sensitive water-related issues will be provided to advise the Tribunal in its proceedings. It is expected that with adjudication of dispute by the Tribunal, the long-pending dispute between States of Odisha and Chhattisgarh on Mahanadi River will come to a final settlement. (Source: PTI and others)

### Malnutrition: Benefits have not reached to Adivasi Population

Though the Centre has launched a mission 'Malnutrition Free India-2022' focusing on issues like immunization, institutional delivery, early childhood development, food fortification, deworming, access to safe drinking water and proper sanitation but in ground, it seems the poorly equipped Anganwadi centres in Odisha's Adivasi region has not benefitted much to the targeted group in Mayurbhanj and some other parts of Odisha.

Odisha is a home to one of the highest tribes (total 62) in India, including 13 particularly vulnerable tribal groups, constituting 22.86% of the total population of the state. Surprisingly, Mayurbhanj has the highest tribal proportion of population with about 58.7%, as per the census. Statistics shows that, the infant mortality is the highest among the Odisha tribal (92) compared to the national average of 84.

The concept of India's Anganawadi centres started in 1985, mainly a programme to combat child hunger and malnutrition. The Directorate of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) provides a range of services addressing the education, as well as health

and nutrition needs of children below six years of age. In addition, ICDS also looks at the supplementary nutrition, immunisation, health check-ups, referral services, pre-school and non-formal education, nutrition and health education. However, several reports and studies have pointed that many schemes in the tribal region of Odisha are implemented effectively mainly due to the Large-scale corruption and irregularities of food supply. Even the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India report released in 2017 found lacunae in the implementation of the scheme in the state. The poor infrastructure in the Adivasi region and the poor quality of food is the major lacuna noticed in the region. The report said- out of 71,306 Anganawadi centres in the state, only 28,187 (40%) had dedicated Integrated Child Development Services buildings.

Though the program entails special supplementary feeding of severely malnourished children and referral to health centres, but many residents of the district (Mayurbhanj) hardly receive such referral services due to the irregularities in the supply and the poor quality control mechanism. Similarly, the CIG report shows a low health check-up of children and pregnant women in the district. Though the guidelines say that- Children below the age of three need to be weighed once a month and those between three and six years of age need to be weighed every quarter, but it is often noticed that the officials check weight once in five or six months. Even at times, no medicine kits are available at the Anganawadi centres in some villages (like Haridakut) in Mayurbhanj district. Given the lacuna and irregularities in the region, the state government should be proactive in making sure that the benefits should reach to the needy. The district administration and the state level review and monitoring committee should keep a close watch and regular meetings to avoid the corruption and other irregularities in the region.

### India Test Fires Agni II Missile off Odisha

India has successfully test-fired medium range nuclear capable Agni-II missile with a strike range of 2,000 km from Abdul Kalam Island off Odisha coast. The trial of the surface-to-surface missile was conducted from a mobile launcher at the Launch



Complex-4 of the Integrated Test Range (ITR) at around 8.38 am. The Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile (IRBM) has already been inducted into the services and Tuesday's test was carried out by the Army's strategic forces command (SFC) with logistic support provided by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), they said.

The 20-mt-long Agni-II ballistic missile has a launch weight of 17 tonne and can carry a payload of 1,000kg over a distance of 2,000km. The state-of-the-art missile, already a part of the country's arsenal for strategic deterrence, was launched as a training exercise by the armed forces, a DRDO scientist said. Agni-II, a two-stage missile, equipped with advanced high accuracy navigation system and guided by a unique command and control system, was propelled by solid rocket propellant system, he said.

(Source: As reported in TOI and Economics Times, India)

### Odisha's GSDP Growth Estimated at 7.14% for FY18

Odisha's gross state domestic product (GSDP) is projected to grow at the rate of 7.14 per cent in 2017-18, says the state's Economic Survey. Odisha which had tag of a laggard state in exhibiting strong catch-up growth. It is estimated that between 2011 and 2017, while the state economy expanded by 53%, its real per capita income increased by 42% to an estimated level of Rs 92,727 in 2017-18. The Economic survey attributed the growth trajectory of the state over the last five years to several development initiatives and prudent macro management of the economy.

"A structural shift is visible, but it is largely on account of a shrinking share of industrial sector in the state. At present, services account for 45 per cent of GSDP, industry 35 per cent, and agriculture sector about 20 per cent," the survey added.

Apart from the shrinking share of industries to state GSDP, the survey listed agriculture's imposing share of 62 per cent to the total unorganised workforce as an area of concern. Similarly, The survey noted that the share of industry to state GSDP has declined from 43.6 per cent in 2011-12 to 34.8 per cent in 2017-18 even as the mineral-rich state has huge potential for industrialisation. During 2017-18, mining, manufacturing, and construction sectors are

estimated to record moderate growth of 4.6 per cent. On the contrary, sub-sectors like electricity, water supply, and other utility services are expected to grow higher at the rate of 9.6 per cent. Over the past five years, Odisha's industry sector has logged compound annual growth rate of 5.72 per cent per annum.

For agriculture, 2016-17 was an unprecedented year, with the sector expanding by nearly 20 per cent after de-growth of 13 per cent in 2015-16. The high growth was largely on account of vagaries of weather and also the low base. Between 2011 and 2017, Odisha's agriculture sector has logged average annual growth of 2.8 per cent.

Services sector in Odisha has grown in line with all-India trends. In 2016-17, the sector witnessed an accelerated growth rate of 10.7 per cent and is estimated to grow at 12.4 per cent in 2017-18. Trade, transport, and other services sub-sectors grew by 12 per cent, 14 per cent and 13 per cent, respectively, in FY17. Financial services, despite having a low share of 4 per cent of GSDP, saw a growth rate of 9.7 per cent in 2016-17 and is estimated to grow at 10.7 per cent in 2017-18.

(Source: Business Standard)

### NATIONAL

#### India's Biggest Health Plan: A New Aspiration

The fundamental objective of a health system is to improve the health of the populations they serve and provide financial protection against costs due to illness. Universal health care is a broad concept that has been implemented by several countries in the world aimed at extending access to health care as widely as possible and setting minimum standards. Mostly the developed countries and some of the emerging and the developing countries have provided universal healthcare system to its citizen. An overview of some of the healthcare system is given as below-

Under France's state-run equivalent of the NHS, majority of patients must pay the doctor or practitioner upfront. The state then reimburses them in part or in full. The patient has freedom to choose which doctor or service to visit. Similarly, a visit in Ireland typically costs €40-€60. But, in 2015 the Irish government abolished charges for children under six

while people with a medical card or GP visit card also receive free care. In most of the cases, individuals pay for prescriptions from pharmacies capped at €144 per month under the Drugs Payment Scheme. In Sweden, patients wishing to see a doctor pay a fee that varies depending on where they live, but usually about £8-£16 for adults. Children pay only if they go to emergency rooms, about £10. In China, the cost of a hospital consultation is relatively low. For those with blue government “social insurance” cards, for example, a trip to Beijing's Friendship hospital can cost as little 2 yuan (25p).

In Indian context, at present, India's healthcare system is primarily dominated by the private sector, although there are various public healthcare systems like Rajiv Gandhi Jeevandayee Arogya Yojana in Maharashtra that provides free healthcare to those below the poverty line. But, currently, majority of Indian citizens do not have health insurance, and must pay out of pocket for treatment.

With the passing of time, in the recent budget of 2018-19 the government has set a new aspiration to a new level to the healthcare of India. As announced in the budget, India will have the world's largest healthcare programme for half a billion of its poorest citizens. The government's new national health protection scheme will cover 10 crore poor and vulnerable families. It would cover 50 crore people or nearly 40 per cent of the country's population in which each family would be entitled to up to Rs. 5 lakh every year. The government will also establish 1.5 lakh Health and Wellness Centres under the Ayushman Bharat program.

India spends a little over one percent of its GDP on public healthcare, which is one of the lowest proportions in the world. But the proposed health plan will increase the expenditure of the government by a significant margin. The expenditure on the National Health Protection Scheme (NHPS), will be borne jointly by the centre and the states and the premium for every household for the insurance scheme is expected to be around \$17 (£11.93), and the scheme will cost \$1.7 billion in central and state funds. It is expected that Centre will bear the lion's share of annual burden towards premium on health cover, the remaining amount will come from the state governments.

Quality private healthcare is mainly available in big cities and towns, and it is difficult to see how some of India's poorest of the poor living in remote areas and insured under the scheme will be able to reach for these facilities. If implemented properly, the massive healthcare programme will be a game-changer for the poor. But, the government will have to put in a lot of effort make it successful and work effectively.

### India has a Major Role in Global 4th Industrial Revolution: WEF

The World economic forum (WEF) projects that with a young labour force, a large English-speaking population and the second largest numbers of internet users, India is well positioned to play a key role in shaping the global fourth industrial revolution. However, the WEF president said that India needs to bring better stability in the monetary and fiscal policy in the years to come along with better access to infrastructure and electricity etc.

Fourth industrial revolution - a technological revolution through artificial intelligence, block-chains and Internet of things - is changing the scale, scope and complexity of the opportunities and challenges people face today. With more than half of India's population is under the age of 27, India stand a chance to play a major role in shaping the global fourth industrial revolution and enhance simultaneously the quality, equity and sustainability of its own growth and development outcomes. The WEF has already partnered with the Indian government to set up the Centre for the Fourth Industrial Revolution India in Mumbai. Despite this, it is a fact that India's skill and education level needs to be improved to lead the global fourth industrial revolution. (Source: Inputs from PTI)

### HDI of India: A Closer Look

The HDI, a composite statistic developed by the United Nations to show that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not its economic growth. Three core indicators namely, Health, Education and Living Standards determines the HDI of a country. While the life expectancy at birth is taken as the indicator of health, for education it is the expected years of schooling and the mean years

of schooling as the indicator. The living standards component is measured by Gross National Income at purchasing power parity.

Though, over the years there is an increase in all these indicators for India, but in actual ranking, India is still lagging behind many developing countries in the world and stands close to the tail of the table. despite it being one of the world's largest economies - the human development index, hunger index and health indicators are far below compared to its counterparts in the world economies. While the life expectancy increased from 57.9 to 68.3 years, but the health expenditure as a percentage of GDP is only 1.3 percent in comparison to 8.3 percent in Norway. Similarly, infant mortality, income inequality and lack of adequate infrastructure, regional disparities in education, health and living standards have dragged the country's statistics down in catching up the HDI score. The latest 2016 HDI report ranks India among a group of countries classified as "medium human development category" in the list, as opposed to "low" in the 1990s. But the worrying picture is that, despite India being Asia's third largest economy and a tag of fastest growing economy, it stands among a

group of countries like Congo, Namibia and Pakistan in the HDI index. As it stands, India is ranked 131 out of 188 countries in a list that is topped by Norway. As compared to the BRICS countries, India ranks the lowest in terms of HDI. Given this, there is a need for improvement in education, health and increase the gross national income per capita in order to move up in the ranking. Alongside, better infrastructure, other areas such as environment, demographics, gender biases, inequality and technological advancement needs to be focused.

Since, India has a huge young human resources compared to other countries in the world, a proper implementation of plans, strategies would take us away from poverty, hunger, unemployment and move up in the index. This will lead us in social security, health, education, food security and welfare programs compared to other countries in the world. Given India's resources and strong economic growth, it has the potential to improve its human development index and reach at par with other developed countries of the world provided there is a strong willpower of the government and proper implementation of policies.

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