

PRELIMINARY SURVEY REPORT

ODISHA

INTRODUCTION

A field survey was conducted by Rural Advancement Society, New Delhi in ODISHA State with the objectives of scanning the environment in the State in respect of the economic conditions, vocational training and employment conditions and gaining insights into the aspirations and expectations of the J&K youth in respect of preferences for vocational trades and willingness to take salaried jobs. The survey is based on the secondary information, Government Publications, and research articles as well as primary data obtained through field survey. Lots of insightful data have been collated in the survey, which has helped gain a thorough understanding of the unemployed youth and their expectations and aspirations.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

As with every study, this study also has some of its limitations, as this study has been conducted on small samples of target group rather than the entire target group itself in a very short span of time, and covering the entire target group would not have been viable considering the time and resources required. So, the analysis outcomes may or may not reflect the perspective of the entire audience as a whole.

There may be a bias in the response of the respondents, as they may not give adequate responses to questions, as they may not be willing to reveal certain information thereby hindering the data collection process. In the unorganized and small setups, labor laws are not well in practice, so the respondents from these sections might have not shared the exact details.

Secondary data of all areas are not available for study.

There is great diversity in the mindsets of people depending upon their socio-cultural backgrounds and it may not be possible to provide a common platform to all. There are likely to be changes during the field implementation.

ODHSHA- BACKGROUND

Orissa is located on India's east coast. It is bounded by the Bay of Bengal in the east and by the states of West Bengal in the northeast, Bihar in the north, Madhya Pradesh in the West, and Andhra Pradesh in the south. The state occupies an area of about 156,000 square kilometers. The capital of Orissa is Bhubaneswar. Bhubaneswar is also the most populated city in Orissa. **Cuttack** and Puri are two other cities with high populations.

The history of Orissa has a place of distinction in the Indian folklore. The famous Battle of Kalinga was fought near the city of Bhubaneswar in 260 BC. The battle transformed Emperor Ashoka into a philanthropist and patronizer of the Buddhist faith. Many battles took place during this time period, and the next rulers of the Orissan area were the Kesari, a Hindu people, and then the Ganga. Then in the 16th century the Mughals brought Orissa in its empire followed by the Marathas. The British rule entered the

political scene and took control of the state in 1803 with the rest of India. Buddhism, Jainism and Hinduism flourished in Orissa.

DIVISION OF ODISHA

OdishaRegion	
1. Sundargarh (Sundergarh)	16. Jagatsinghpur
2. Subarnapur (Sonepur)	17. Jajapur (Jajpur)
3. Sambalpur	18. Jharsuguda
4. Rayagada	19. Gajapati
5. Puri	20. Ganjam
6. Nayagarh	21. Dhenkanal
7. Nuapada	22. Debagarh (Deogarh)
8. Nabarangpur	23. Cuttack
9. Mayurbhanj	24. Baleswar (Balasore)
10. Malkangiri	25. Bargarh (Baragarh)
11. Kendrapara	26. Bolangir (Balangir)
12. Koraput	27. Bhadrak
13. Kandhamal Kalahandi	28. Boudh (Bauda)
14. Kendujhar (Keonjhar)	29. Angul
15. Khordha	

DEMOGRAPHY

The majority of people in the state of Orissa are Hindu and there is a rich cultural heritage in the state owing to that faith. For example, Orissa is home to several Hindu figures. Sant Bhima Bhoi was a leader of the Mahima sect movement. Sarala Dasa, an adivasi, was the translator of the epic Mahabharata in Oriya. Chaitanya Dasa was a Buddhistic-Vaishnava and writer of the Nirguna Mahatmya. Jayadeva was the author of the Gita Govinda.

The synthesis & harmony of the different forms of Brahminic worship Vaishnavite, Shaivite, Shakta, Ganapatya are all to be found in the great and grand temple of Jagannath or whose origin goes back to the tribal worship of Wood God. Around him, revolves the entire cultural milieu of Orissa. Religion & culture cannot be separated in a land, which claims to celebrate thirteen festivals in twelve month.

Majority of the people in Orissa are Hindus, followed by the Muslims, Christians and Buddhists. The tribal religion of Sarana can also be found here. Within the Hindu community also, there is a great diversity. About 2.4% of the population is Christian and 2.1% is Muslim.[47]

ECONOMY OF ODISHA

The economy of Orissa is a balanced mix of agricultural and industrial sectors. The Orissa economy has been boosted with the presence of modern infrastructural facilities. The transportation system has been upgraded with well maintained road networks, an international airport at Bhubaneswar , major ports and rail network connecting all major cities of the country.

Stress has been given on the improvement of the power sector. The extensive telecom network in Orissa constitutes mostly of modern microwave systems and optical fibers. In the agricultural sector, the presence of fertile soils and favorable climate have aided Orissa to emerge as one of the leading agricultural states of the country. The state is also one of the major fish producing states.

A list of the major contributors to the Orissa economy and leading industries of the state are:

Agriculture

- Forest based husbandry
- Minerals
- Cement
- Paper
- Sugar
- Fertilizer
- Iron and steel
- Handloom
- Information and technology

The steel plants in Orissa are greatly responsible for the industrial boom that the state has witnessed in the recent past. The active presence of companies and organizations like ESSAR, Steel Authority of India, POSCO, Nilachal Ispat Nigam Limited, Jindal Steel etc. have resulted in the overall improvement of the industrial scenario of the state. The significance of small scale industries like handloom and handicrafts can not be overlooked as they contribute a considerable amount of revenue to the state's economy. To read more about the economic aspect of Orissa, please log into the followings:

- Orissa Agriculture
- Orissa Fisheries
- Orissa Industry
- Orissa Forest and Environment
- BSNL Orissa
- Orissa Mines
- Jobs in Orissa
- Orissa Steel
- Orissa Water Resources

VOCATIONAL/TECHNICAL EDUCATION

In addition to the Vocational education that is imparted in the Technical Institutions under the control of other Departments the Education and Youth Services Department has taken certain steps to vocationalise the general education up to the Intermediate or '+2' stage. Consistent with the national goal, preparatory steps were taken during the year to introduce suitable vocational courses at the '+2' stage.

The district vocational surveys which were taken up during 1978-79 were completed. The Board of Secondary Education finalized its syllabus for teaching of socially useful productive work in all High Schools. Ten hand-books have been prepared for teachers in 1980-81 on SUPW by the Secondary Board.

The Vocational subjects like Applied Electronics, Photography, Library Management, Secretarial practice, Dairy and Pisciculture which had been introduced earlier in eight colleges were further strengthened and six more colleges took fresh affiliation for introduction of these optional subjects at the Intermediate level. Keeping in view, the introduction of a vocational stream,

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT SCENARIO IN JAMMU & KASHMIR

J&K has been facing the problem of unemployment for long. The population of the state increased from 59.87 lakh in 1981 to 100.70 lakh in 2001. The number of workers also registered an increase of 39 per cent during the same period. According to 2001 census, the number of total workers stands at 36.89 lakh of which the main workers constitute 25.36 lakh and the number of marginal workers constitutes 11.52 lakh. The share of main and marginal workers in the total work force has remained nearly constant during the last two census years. Further classification of workers during 2001, shows that 43.36 per cent of the total workers are cultivators, 6.74 per cent are agricultural labourers and the remaining 49.9 per cent are workers engaged in other activities including household industries. Female workers contributed 28.4 per cent of the total work force, the share of female marginal workers being 66.84 per cent of the total female workers (Census, Government of India, 1981& 2001).

Work opportunities, however, have not kept pace with the increasing population. The problem of unemployment gains more importance because of increasing unemployment of the educated in the state. Almost 70 per cent of the population is directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture and allied activities which continue to be a subsistence sector. In the absence of industrial growth and negligible scope for absorption in the private sector, many have been rendered unemployed and have joined the ranks of job seekers.

The main source of data on job seekers is the live registers of employment exchanges of the state. Since registration is not compulsory, all unemployed do not get themselves registered. Second, some of those registered may not actually be unemployed but may be in search of better employment opportunities.

REGISTRATIONS AND PLACEMENTS MADE BY EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE (IN THOUSANDS)

Year	No. of employment Exchanges	Nos. of Registered Unemployed	Employment Provided by Employment Exchange Nos.	Strength on the live registers at close of year
1980	10	28.66	2.52	51.28
1990	17	56.58	0.61	112.43
1991	17	56.80	0.75	146.25
1995	17	31.98	0.21	146.52
1998	17	23.41	0.15	164.06
1999	17	29.28	0.03	162.53
2000	17	34.80	0.05	167.23

Source: Digest of Statistics, 2000-2001, J&K.

The total number of job-seekers or unemployed, as per live registers of the employment exchange during 1991, stood at 146.25 thousand, increasing to 167.23 thousand in 2000. During 1991, 56.58 thousand registrations were made while employment could only be provided to 0.75 thousand unemployed, i.e., 1.2 per cent of those registered. The total job seekers, however, form only 1.66 per cent of the total population of the state. Since registration is not compulsory in the state, the actual percentage of the unemployed might be much higher than this number. Moreover, low percentage of placements might also have discouraged the unemployed youth from registering themselves.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT

The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007 - 2012) seeks to strengthen the nation with talented people, making scientific and technological advancement and innovation an important driving force for economic and social development, putting education and training of quality talent at a prominent strategic position while striving to build an innovative country with rich human resources. One of the focus areas the plan emphasizes is Vocational training for both men and women, which is to be given top priority.

TRAINING ON SKILL DEVELOPMENT -AVENUE TO EMPLOYMENT FOR RURAL YOUTH

The need of the hour is, therefore, not just to increase access or even raise conventional tested achievement, but also to change the nature and improve the quality of learning and training so that they address the manpower skills demand. The fast changing economy of India calls for new core competencies among various industries. This is where the role of Government systems becomes inevitable considering the economies of scale and operations are concerned and one where public or collective institutions become necessary. Projects and programs are being conceived for devising strategies for securing gainful employment for the poor through skill up-gradation, which is one of the priority areas for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

COVERAGE OF THE FIELD SURVEY:

The field survey was conducted in 3 districts of J&K. Youth, mostly youth from government colleges, and also the heads of the institutions were interviewed for generating information. Following colleges were covered in the survey.

Besides, unemployed youth associated with various SHGs and other civil organizations were also randomly selected for the survey. In all, a sample size of 150 unemployed youth formed the basis of analysis

Balasore is the district headquarters. The district is further divided into 2 subdivisions, 12 blocks for undertaking developmental works in the rural areas, 7 tehsils for revenue and administrative purposes and 289 (257 old + 32 new) Gram Panchayats. Besides there are 4 towns consisting of 1 municipality and 3 NACs(Notified Area Councils). These local bodies look into civic aspects of urban areas. Also, there are 2971 villages, out of which 2602 are inhabited. The district has 1 Loksabha constituency and 7 vidhan sabha constituencies.

Blocks

The names of the various blocks are given below.

1. Balasore subdivison - Bahanaga, Balasore, Baliapal, Basta, Bhograi, Jaleswar, Khaira, Remuna, Simulia, Soro
2. Nilgiri subdivison - Nilgiri, Oupada

Tehsils

Tehsils - Balasore, Baliapal, Basta, Jaleswar, Nilgiri, Simulia, Soro

Keonjhar District :: Introduction

Spread over an area of 8,240 Sq.km., Keonjhar is as varied as the whole of Orissa with water-falls of various sizes and roaring gorges with rolling boulders spreading onwards to the plains of Anandapur which are a rare combination to be found else where. This district is highly rich in mineral resources and has vast deposits of Iron, Manganese and Chrome Ores.

Keonjhar, the district headquarters town, has varieties of attractions like Vishnu Temple, Jagannath Temple and on its outskirts the shrines of Siddha Jagannath, Siddha Kali and Panchabati amidst picturesque settings. Sitabinji, 30 km from keonjhar, on river Sita, is a place having ancient fresco painting on a rock shelter called Ravan Chhaya.

Check out for keonjhar district's web presence, The official Government web site of Keonjhar district

Important Places

Keonjhar district is a green land of panoramic beauties and a store house of mineral wealth. It offers a variety of attractions to the tourists which includes religious shrines, fresco painting, waterfalls and above all the exotic natural

beauty. The terraced villages buzzing with the sweet melodies of the birds take the visitors to a dream land. The simplicity of the tribal folk mixed with the gaiety of their festivals can keep the visitors amused. A visit to the district will be an unforgettable experience.

Ghatagaon : 50 kms. from Keonjhar on the National Highway No.215 towards Cuttack, the place is known throughout the state for the shrine of Goddess Tarini.

Sitabinji : It is situated on the river Sita. The spot has gained prominence as a place having ancient fresco paintings on a rock shelter called Ravan Chhaya which is like a half opened umbrella. The painting depicts a royal procession. It is 30 kms. from Keonjhar (23 Kms. on the Jajpur-Keonjhar Road upto Katrabeda and 7 Kms from there).

Badaghagara : It is 9 kms. from Keonjhar on NH-6 towards Sambalpur, it is yet another small (200 ft. high) but exiting waterfall. It is one of the most popular picnic spots of Keonjhar district.

Sanghagara : It is 6 kms. from Keonjhar on NH-6 towards Sambalpur. It is a small (100 ft. high) and beautiful waterfall, suitable for outing.

Keonjhargarh : Keonjhargarh, the District headquarters is famous for the Vishnu Temple. On its out-skirts are the shrines of Sidha Jagannath, Sidhakali and Panchabati amidst picturesque settings.

Deogaon (Kosaleswar) : On the river Kusei near Anandapur. the temple of Kosaleswar built in Circa 900 AD is a famous centre of pilgrimage. Once upon a time it was a flourishing seat of Buddhism. Even now a 5 feet high image of Abalokiteswar stands there as reminiscence of the Buddhist activities in the past. Another important monument of the place is the stone embankment on the river which is the second of its kind in the state.

Hadagarh : The Salandi river flowing between two high mountains and a dam built over it are the main attractions for the tourists. This place is at a distance of 119km from Keonjhar.

Gonasika : Situated at a distance of 45 km from Keonjhar, Gonasika hill is the source of the river Baitarani.

Mrugamahdev : A beautiful temple dedicated to Lord Shiva, is situated on picturesque Thakurani hill. It is situated in Champua subdivision and is 65km away from Keonjhar.

General Information About Keonjhar District

Area	8,303 Sq.Km.	Forest	3097.18Sq.Km.
Population	15,61,521	Literacy Rate	59.75%
Head quarter	Keonjhar	Vidhansabha seats	10

Sub division	3	Villages	2,125
Blocks	13	Grama panchayat	244
Municipality	1	Towns	7
N.A.C	1	Temperature	43.0(Max), 5.2(Min)
Tahasils	6	Rainfall	1184.4mm(Avg)

Blocks	Tahasils	Subdivisions
1. Anandpur 2. Telkoi 3. Champua 4. Joda 5. Ghatagoan 6. Hatadihi 7. Harichandanpur 8. Ghasipura 9. Patna 10. Saharapada 11. Kainsipur 12. Keonjhar sadar 13. Jhumpura	1. Anandpur 2. Telkoi 3. Champua 4. Barbil 5. Ghantagoan 6. Hatadihi	1. Anandpur 2. Champua 3. Keonjhar

Survey Point	Report
Date of Survey conducted,	20 June
Duration of Survey conducted	1 Month
No of Persons involved in survey along with names, Qualification & experience	Hardeep Chowdhary MSW Seema Vishwas MA Pradeep Mahapatra PHD Sandeep Handa MSW Ajay Rajpal MBA
Area Covered	Saibirikantilo, Mandasahi, Badamundilo, Tentoi Shikhar, Rohia, Naugaonhat, Nandigram Korua
Schools & Colleges	Berhampur University

	<p>Biju Patnaik University of Technology, Rourkela Centurion University, Bhubaneswar Fakirmohan University, Balasore Jagadguru Kripalu University of Spiritual Science, Bhubaneswar Jagannatha Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, puri, Orissa KIIT University, Bhubaneswar National Institute of Technology, Rourkela National Law University, Orissa, Cuttack North Orissa University, Baripada Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology(OUAT), Bhubaneswar Ravenshaw University, Cuttack Sambalpur University Siksha 'O' Anusandhan University, Bhubaneswar Utkal University, Vani Vihar, Bhubaneswar Utkal University of Culture, Bhubaneswar Veer Surendra Sai University of Technology, Burla</p>
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