

Town Level Background Note  
on  
Angul Town (Odisha)

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## 1. Introduction

Angul, a centrally located District in the State of Orissa came into existence out of the former undivided Dhenkanal district on April 1<sup>st</sup> 1993 by the late Chief Minister of Odisha, Mr. Biju Patnaik. Graham Greene, the famous British Novelist once remarked, “there is always a moment when the door opens and lets the future in”. The people of Angul witnessed such a moment when Angul was carved out as a separate district in the redrawn map of Orissa vide Notification No. 14218 dated 27.03.93 of Revenue and Excise Department, Govt. of Orissa. Angul is also the headquarters of the district at present. The purpose of this TLBN is to present sector-specific and broader development issues in the city of Angul. This is specifically in the context of the Angul Municipality (AM), the current status and possible impact of reforms on the overall functioning of the municipal corporation. The focus of interventions is to improve governance in towns and cities in the growing urbanization era.

Angul district is located in the center of the state and lies between 20.31° North and 21.40° North latitude and 84.15° East and 85.23° E longitude. The district has a population of 11, 39,341 as per 2001 census (Males - 5, 86,903, Females - 5, 52,438). It is bounded by Dhenkanal and Cuttack districts in the east, Deogarh, Kendujhar and Sundargarh in north, Sambalpur and Sonepur in west and Bauda and Nayagarh in the south side. The figure below shows the local of the town vis-à-vis the district itself and the adjoining districts.



Figure No. 1: Location Map of Angul and the nearby districts

Although Angul (rather the whole district) is blessed with rich natural resources, it's one of the hottest districts in India where maximum temperature goes up to 50 degree Celsius during summer, with the destruction of the natural greens of the district. Still the industrialization of the district has not stopped with more and more mines, plants coming up in the district with the progress of time. A recent study jointly conducted by Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi (IIT-D) and Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) reveals that Angul district is among the top 10 most polluted Indian cities where the pollution level reached to a 'very alarming' level.

## **2. History and Basic Information about the Town**

The following sections describe the basic information of the town and also the history of the town in terms of the establishment of the town.

### **2.1 Geographical Location and Topography**

The district covers a geographical area of 6232 square kilometers and supports a population of about 11.40 lakhs. The altitude of the municipality is between 564-1187 m. Today Angul is a bustling and dynamic place. The locational advantages, abundant stock of manpower, raw materials has played an important role in the development of the district. The name Angul is said to be combination of Anugola, named after Anu, the last Khond Tribal Chief who was deposed by means of a gol, which literally means battle or plot. The town of Angul is situated on its left bank of the river/nulla, Nigira Nalla / Lingara which takes its rise in the hills, which forms the boundary of Athamallik and Angul Sub-Division and joins Brahmani at Khadagprasad near Meramandali Railway station of Dhenkanal district.

The physiography of this region (district) is marked by three major regions. The South and Western part comprises ranges of the Eastern ghat Super group and the Older Metamorphic Group. The Central portion is represented by sediments deposited in the Satpura- Mahanadi graven defined by pronounced NW-SE trending lineaments on a Precambrian plat form, almost separating the Eastern ghat Mobile Belt and Orissa craton. The northern boundaries of Talcher Basin are faulted. On a regional scale, Talcher basin takes the shape of a north westerly plunging syncline with closure in the east & the younger horizon outcropping progressively towards west. On the other hand, the beds dip northerly and number of coal seams increases in that direction indicating a possible homoclinal structure. The North and North East part is occupied by hill ranges of Iron Ore Super group. The elevation varies from 76 m. to 1186 m. The highest peak of the district is Malyagiri of Pallahara Sub-division which is 1186 meter above MSL. Banamadali peak in Angul Sub-division is 790 meter in height. In Athamallik Sub-division the main peaks are Panchadhara and Hingamandal hills.

### **2.2 Climate and Geology**

The climatic condition of Angul is much varied. It has mainly 4 seasons. The summer season is from March to Mid June and the climatic condition of the district is generally hot with high



humidity during this time. The monsoon generally breaks during the month of June and the period from Mid June to September is the Rainy season. The months October and November constitute the post monsoon season and winter is from December to February. The climate is generally cold during November and December.

- (i) Rainfall: The average annual rainfall of the district is 1421 mm. However there is a great variation of rainfall from year to year. The rainfall in the district during the last 10 years varied between 896-1744 mm. There are 70 rainy days on an average in a year. The distribution of rainfall is also quite erratic causing wide spread drought year after year.
- (ii) Temperature: There is a meteorological observatory in the district. The hot season commences by beginning of March. May is the hottest month with a mean daily maximum temperature at 44 degree Celsius. With the onset of monsoon, early in June day temperature drops appreciably. After withdrawal of monsoon by the 1<sup>st</sup> week of October both day and night temperature began to diminish steadily. December is usually coldest month of a year with a mean daily minimum temperature of 120 degree Celsius. In association with the passage of western disturbances across north India during winter months short spells of cold occur and the minimum temperature drops down to 10 degree Celsius. The highest maximum temperature recorded at Angul was 46.9 degree Celsius on dt.30.05.98. The lowest minimum temperature was 6.0 degree Celsius on 16.01.03 in Angul. The angul municipal area and the neighborhood are hottest part of the district and have lower rainfall. The summer temperature has shown as increasing trend in recent past.
- (iii) Humidity, Cloudiness and Winds: The humidity of the air is generally high, especially in the South West monsoon and post monsoon months. In other months, the afternoons are comparatively drier. In the summer afternoons the relative humidity varies between 25 and 40 percent. During the South-West monsoon season the sky is generally heavily clouded. In the summer and the post monsoon months there is moderate cloud. Winds are generally light to moderate with some increase in force in the summer and southwest monsoon seasons. Winds usually blow from southwest and northwest directions in the monsoon. In the post monsoon and cold season's winds blow between the west and north. In the summer months the winds become variable in direction.

### **2.3 Connectivity**

The city is well connected by road and rail network. It is an important railhead on the East Coast railway line. The district headquarters is about 150 kilometers from the state capital Bhubaneswar. It is situated on the National Highway No. 42, making it well accessible from all parts of the state. However, the road system of this district in ancient and medieval times was under developed. During the medieval period prosperous towns like Bajrakote, Yamagartta (modern Yamagadia near Angul) and Anugulaka Pattana (Modern Purunagarh) thrived in this region and these were connected with good roads. But all these were local roads and no extra-territorial route is known to have passed through this part of Orissa during that

period. Even as late as the 18<sup>th</sup> century no good roads of extra-territorial importance are known to be existing in this area. It is known from the narrative of Mr. Motte (the agent of Lord Clive) who starting from Calcutta passed through Cuttack to Sambalpur in 1766 and from the account of Mr. Leckie who travelled through Cuttack to Nagpur in 1790 that the route linking Cuttack with Sambalpur did not pass through the area representing the present Angul district. In 1837 when Lt. Kittoe went in search of coal from Cuttack to Talcher he had to take a circuitous route as the road through Dhenkanal town was probably not developed by that time. The route of Kittoe passed through Kakhadi near Athagarh, Deogan near Kapilas hill and then running close to the southern bank of the river Brahmani passed up to Talcher. On his return journey Kittoe passed from Talcher through a part of Angul territory to the village Nagna on the Brahmani and from there to Chandipal following the course of the river Brahmani.

The Talcher line and Sambalpur line of the south-eastern railway runs in the district. Railway line was laid primarily on account of the Talcher coal field and the first passenger and goods traffic along this line was opened on 20<sup>th</sup> January 1927. This railway services passengers from & to the district. As there are many feeder roads connecting the interior areas with the railway stations of the district. Passenger and goods traffic on roads is generally regulated according to the timings of trains at various stations.

The river Mahanadi and Brahmani are the main waterways of the district. The Mahanadi is navigable for a period of 7 months from September to March for 77 km. from village Daruha in Athamallik sub-division to village Kataranga in Angul sub-division. The goods like Bamboos, timbers and other commodities are transported through the river. The important ferry ghats of river Mahanadi are Kuleswar, Kudagoan, Olath, Bahali, Lunahandi, Deuli, Kiakata etc. River Brahmani is navigable for a period of three months from July to September. The important ferry ghats of river Brahmani are Talcher, Durgapur, Karnapal, Talapada, Burukuna, Bijigole, Karadei, Rangali etc.

#### **2.4 Drainage**

The western and southern hilly regions form the watershed between rivers Mahanadi and Brahmani. The eastern part of the area slopes towards west and all the rivers and rivulets originating in this area converge into river Brahmani. The eastern hill ranges divide the catchments of river Brahmani and river Ramiala (a tributary of river Brahmani).

There are two large water reservoirs on the river Brahmani at Rengali and Samal. In the south of the area canals are being used for irrigation purposes. The Rengali multi-purpose project and Rengali Irrigation project (Stage-2) are the major irrigation projects and Aunli irrigation project and Derjang irrigation project are the two medium irrigation projects in the area. Brahmani and its tributaries drain the major portion of the area. The Brahmani River flows in a general SE direction, broadly parallel to the general strike trends of the prevalent rock formations, but locally guided by major joints and faults. The major tributaries of Brahmani are Tikra jhor,

Singhra jhor, Samakoi, Nandira jhor, Gambharia, Nigra, Bade jhor etc. and show a general right angle pattern while joining with the river Brahmani.

## 2.5 Business, Culture and Economy

It is although new but strategically one of the advanced districts because it gives highest return of revenue to the Government due to vast coal mines located in its abode. Big industries like National Aluminium Company (NALCO), Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL), National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), Heavy Water Plant, Talcher, Indian Aluminium Product Ltd. etc. are situated in the district. The great natural resources and beauties like Satakosia Gorge over river Mahanadi, famous Budhi Thakurani and Lord Jagannath Temple, the unique puppet dance “RavanChhaya” signify the rich culture and tradition of this district. Laxmi Puja is also the most celebrated festival in Angul. The history of Laxmi Puja at Angul is more than 40 years old. First the Laxmi Puja was started at Laxmi Bazar of Angul in 1960. Later it was started in 1969 at Bustand. The details of starting of Puja in various Puja pendals are given below.

Table No. 1: Details of Laxmi Puja in Angul town

Sl.No.	Name of the Angul Town Puja Committee	Year from which Puja Started
1	Laxmi Puja Samiti, Laxmi Bazar	1960
2	Bus Stand Puja Committee	1969
3	Padmalaya Puja Committee, SikhyakaPada	1977
4	Sri Sri Laxmi Puja Samiti, Durga Shankara Road	1987
5	Sanjeebani Market Puja Committee	1988
6	New Daily Market Puja Committee	1988
7	Hanuman Bazar Puja Committee	1989
8	Maa Swarna Laxmi Puja Committee, Razz Hotel Chhak	1992
9	Bijaya Nagar Puja Samiti, Tamrit Colony	1993
10	Sri Sri GajaLaxmi Puja Committee, Anand Bazar	1994
11	Kalinga Market Puja Committee	1996
12	Jaydurga Puja Committee, Amalapada	1999
13	Panchamukhi Laxmi Puja Committee, Similipada	2000
14	Jagadev Laxmi Puja Committee, Jagdev Bazar	2001

Source: Angul Municipality

Presently, Laxmi Puja is celebrated at more than 30 Puja Pendals throughout the Angul Town. The colourful decoration, temporary markets, music and dance programmes etc. are the part of this Puja celebration which continued for 11 days starting from Kumara Purnima. It now becomes a traditional grand yearly celebration in which people from all religions, castes, tribes participate in it. At last a grand combined procession and crackers competition are being organized on the immersion day at the open field near Stadium. Thousands of people not only

from Angul District, but from whole state come to Angul to enjoy the Laxmi Puja during this festive time.

The important festival of the district is Durga puja, Dipavali, Shiva ratri, Holi etc. The other festival includes Amb Nua (fresh mango eating), Raja, Gamha Purnima, Pus Punei which owe their origin to the tribals.

## **2.6 Mineral Resources**

As mentioned earlier Angul is rich in mineral resources and which helps the district to contribute maximum amount of revenues to the state government. Given below are some of the mineral resources found in Angul.

(i) Coal: The earliest record of exploration in Talcher coal fields (around 20-30 km from Angul) dates back to 1837 when coal was discovered at Gopalprasad. G.S.I. took up surface mapping in 1855. The State PWD department sank six shafts in 1875 in Gopalprasad area to obtain 80 tones of coal sample. East Indian Prospecting Syndicate found good quality of coal near Talcher town in 1920. The Indian Bureau of Mines and NCDC, a forerunner of CMPDIL Ltd. carried out detailed exploration in the eastern part of Talcher coalfields in late fifties. GSI entered this field for regional exploration in 1963 and are continuing their endeavor.

Coal is the prime mineral resource of the district. The coal is non-coking in nature and mostly suitable for thermal power. Superior coal also available is relatively small quantity is consumed by sponge iron plants, Ferro alloy plants, refractories, cement plants, paper mills, sugar mills steel plants and many other industries. The inferior grade coal is mostly used in brick burning.

Around 12 workable coal seams of various thicknesses have been reported in and around Talcher region. The basin area of Talcher coal field is 1813 sq.km. The total geological reserve has been worked out to be about 36,868.12 M.Ts up to a depth of 1200m, which constitute about 18.7% of the country's total non-coking coal reserve. Out of this, mine able reserve would be in the region of 9,500 M.Ts.

(ii) Graphite: Graphite occurs in villages Dhandatopa, Taleipathar, Adeswar, Akharakata, Bhandarimunda, Girida, Sanrohilla, Lanchi, Govindpur etc. of Athamallik sub-division of Angul district having Fc from 7.46% to 44.4%.

(iii) Fire clay: Workable clay occurrences have been reported from Bada Gunduri, Kansamunda and Telisinga near Kaniha in Talcher sub-division of Angul district. The average thickness of clay beds is 3m and the reserve estimated is 26.05 M.Ts.

(iv) Kyanite: In Magarmuhan (20 12'43:8521'41) area kyanite bands extend over a length of 1.4 km. in strike direction having 5m width. It occurs as float with percentage of  $Al_2O_3$  and  $SiO_2$  varying from 19.02% to 53.81% and 32.84% to 54.07% respectively. The inferred reserve is around 6,000 tones up to a depth of 1.5m.

(v) Precious and Semi-Precious Stone: Garnet is reported from Nuagaon-Dasrapara and Jaimal-Bandhakani belt of Pallahara Sub-division having Pink/violet, red in colour, max. size-6gm, semi transparent to translucent. Pink sapphire, amazonite, moonstone, beryl have been reported in some areas of Athamallik and Pallahara Sub-Divisions. Some important occurrences are Karnpal, Gotrei, Langalkhol, Bajrakot, Kendumunda, Kutrumunda, Titrima, Talbahal, Mahulposi, Hinjagola, Chintamanipur, Cherkhandi and Thakurgarh etc.

(vi) Quartz and Quartzite: There are numerous deposits of Quartz and Quartzite of industrial grade. Some important occurrences nearby Angul are Jarpada, Bairakot, Phulpada, Paranga, Turuda, Krushnachandrapur etc.

Apart from these Feldspar occurs in association with quartz at Parang, about 10 Kms. from Angul on Angul – Chhendipada road. Small deposits of manganese ore have been reported from Talaipathar, Akharakata, Hatsimili, Mahulinali and Taleswar villages of Athamallik Sub-Division.

## **2.7 History**

### **2.7.1 Administrative**

Angul was one of the feudatory states of Orissa up to the year 1847 when it was confiscated of the rebellion of then ruling chief, Somnath Singh. It was treated as a govt estate (khasmahal) since then and was administrated by the superintendent of an officer known officially as a tahasildar who collected revenue and administrated justice. In 1891 Anugul was constituted as a separate districts of Anugul ; there by constituted of two sub divisional office Anugul and Khondamal. In 1936 with the creation of a separate provenance of Orissa ,Anugul sub division was constituted into a districts under the anugul laws regulation,1936 and magistrate of the Cuttack was also Deputy Collector of the Anugul districts. The district has 8 blocks and 3 ULBs including two Municipalities Anugul and Talcher and Athamalik NAC.

### **2.7.2 Political**

Like other ex-State areas of the district, Angul was also once a feudatory State. It is believed to have been inhabited at one time by Khonds, who at an early date were driven back into the rocky fastness of Khondmals by successive waves of Hindu immigrants. It seems that many centuries ago the numerous loosely formed principalities in this hilly region passed under the sway of military adventurers, who found the country an easy prey. The earlier rulers were often at feud with one another, and it was easy to provoke a quarrel here, or stir up an intrigue there, and then take advantage of the dissension to seize the chief's fortress, the possession of which in those days meant the Government of the State. There is no record of these different conquests, but gradually a number of states in the mountainous hinterland of Orissa, including Angul, appear to have acknowledged the over lordship of warrior chiefs, who were or claimed to be Rajputs.

The early history of the Ruling family of Angul has remained in obscurity. The kings of Angul belong to the Kadamba family and to Kasyapa Gotra. The earliest known ruler of this line was Raja Dhanurjaya Singh Jagaddeva. It may, however, be said that Dhanurjaya is not the first king of the Kadamba family of Angul as the predecessor of Dhanurjaya is known to have been defeated by the ruler of Dhenkanal who occupied some border villages like Kharagprasad, Mangalpur and Kamalang. Dhanurjaya Singh made heroic attempts to restore the prestige of Angul and he not only succeeded in getting back the above villages from Dhenkanal but also marched as far as the village Goulpur situated at a distance of nine miles west of Dhenkanal town and installed there a pillar in commemoration of his victory. The victory pillar was popularly known as 'Dhanu Singh Thenga' and the legend of it is current in the locality till today. Dhanurjaya died issueless and was succeeded by his younger brother Raja Nityananda Singh Jagaddeva. This ruler was a peace-loving man, and taking advantage of his weakness, the Raja of Dhenkanal invaded Angul once again and forcibly occupied several border villages. Raja Nityananda was succeeded by his son Krushna Chandra Jagaddeva who restored the territories occupied by Dhenkanal and undertook various works for improvement of the State. He constructed the temple of Nagarimohanadeva in his headquarters and made arrangements for the worship of the deities. Krushna Chandra Jagaddeva died in the Amlī year 1211, i.e., A.D. 1803, the year of the British occupation of Orissa. As he was issueless, his younger brother Achala Mansingh ascended the Gadi and ruled for a short period of two to three years. In 1803 also Angul was ceded to the British by the Marathas, and its chief entered into an engagement by which he bound himself to maintain submission and loyalty to the Government of the East India Company and to pay an annual peshkash or tribute of Rs.1,250. Achal Mansingh was succeeded by his eldest son Jarawar Singh who also shortly died in the Amlī year 1217 i.e., A.D. 1809. After Jarawar Singh, there took place a fratricidal struggle among his step-brother Prithvi Singh who forcibly occupied the Gadi immediately after that. The wife of Jaya Singh committed the Sati rite and a portion of her saree which she wore at the time of entering into the fire is said to have been preserved in the store-house of a Jagannath Temple. Prithvi Singh also was not destined to rule long. In 1813, the Governor-General directed Mr. J. Richardson, the Settlement Commissioner of Cuttack and Mr. J. W. Sage, the Acting Collector to make joint investigation about the troubles of Angul. The officers strongly suspected Prithvi Singh to have murdered Jaya Singh and his sons and they reported that he was a usurper to the Gadi having no legal claim to it. The British Government, therefore, deposed Prithvi Singh and put him under arrest. The Gadi of Angul passed to Somanath Singh, then a young boy of 14. Somanath Singh was the son of Gopinath Singh, the youngest son of Achal Mansingh by his first wife. It appears that Somanath Singh with his mother was kept in the prison by Prithvi Singh and he was released when his claim to the Gadi was recognized by the British Government. He soon acquired an evil reputation as an oppressor among his own men and a filibuster among his neighbors.

Somanath Singh was the last king of Angul and he ruled for a long period of 33 years from 1814 to 1847 when he was deposed by Government. He was a spirited and a head-strong ruler and although ruled his territory with considerable efficiency, he incurred displeasure not only among

the neighbouring Feudatory Chiefs of Dhenkanal, Hindol, Daspalla, Baudh, and Athmallik but also among the British Officers by his head-strong dealings and outspoken nature. Mr. Mill, the then Commissioner of Orissa, remarked about him as follows: "He is an intelligent though eccentric man but is withal proud and head-strong and the most refractory of all Chieftains and the most likely to come into collision with the constituted authorities. He is little disposed to obey orders which clash with his imaginary rights whatever may happen, says Mr. Ricketts, to his fortune and not to his fault - and as being fortune, is to be met as it best may - bowed to and endured".

In 1831, Somanath Singh plundered some villages of Daspalla for which Government directed him to pay Rs.1,450 as compensation. But he strongly refused to pay this amount. In 1837, there occurred a case of six murders in Angul and the Raja was suspected to have instigated this crime. Mr. Ricketts wanted the Raja to deliver the culprits to the Government but he contemptuously refused to comply with the orders. It was by that time that the Khonds of Ghumsur rebelled against the British Government (1836-37) and the Khond's Chief Dora Bisoi and his nephew Chakra Bisoyi were suspected to have been given asylum in Angul by the Raja. Rather, he endeavored to conceal it by writing to the Commissioner - 'If I seize Dora Bisoi, what terms will be allowed him?' The answer was promptly given. 'From your writing, I know you have him in your fastness. His life shall be spared, if he is delivered to my officer by such a date, if not, the Cuttack force will march upon you'. This threat was effectual. The Raja gave up Dora Bisoi<sup>2</sup>. In 1846, Raja Somanath Singh forcibly occupied a village of the Raja of Hindol for which he was fined Rs.3,000. The Raja maintained that he had legally purchased the village from the Chief of Hindol, but this was not accepted by the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals. The Raja, however, did not pay any fine and disregarded the orders of the Superintendent. The very year (1846), the Khonds of Ghumsur again made a rebellion and the Government once again suspected Somanath Singh to have helped the rebel leaders and although there was no positive proof to establish the guilt of the Raja, suspicion against him became deep rooted. In the beginning of 1847, Capt. Macpherson and his assistant, Candanhead reported that their camp at Kusumgah was attacked by the Khond leader Nabaghana Kahar with the aid of the Raja of Angul. Reports were regularly sent by Capt. Macpherson to the Government of Bengal accusing the Raja of Angul of his complicity in the Khond rebellion. The Raja when asked by the Government repeatedly refused in strong terms to have any connection with the rebels and protested that his enemies were falsely implicating him in the matter. Capt. Dunlop who was sent to Angul to enquire about the case of plunder of the two villages of Daspalla reported that there was no proof of the allegations against the Raja. But the Government was determined to take some action against Somanath Singh and the Commissioner was directed to summon the Raja of Angul to Cuttack for further investigation. The Raja was summoned to Cuttack to account for his conduct, but he refused to obey the summons and at this open defiance, following on a long career of disobedience, mismanagement and oppression, Government decided on the deposition of the Raja and the annexation of his State. Accordingly in December, 1847, a proclamation was published announcing the annexation of Angul and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the

Raja. Lokanath Singh Gambhira Samant, the son of the Raja of Angul, met the Commissioner on the 2nd January, 1848 and reported to him that his father's attitude of defiance was not liked by him and that the officers in Angul were instigating his father against the Government. He further revealed that about 700 Paiks of Angul under Krupasinghu Garnaik had gone to Kusumgarh in aid of the Khonds.

The British forces thereupon were directed to march towards Angul on the 15th January, 1848 under Colonel Campbell, who invaded Angul in co-operation with a detachment which advanced from the Central Provinces (now Madhya Pradesh) under Colonel Ouseley. The soldiers of the Raja including the Commander Krupasinghu Garnaik fled in confusion, and ushnachakragarh, the residence of the Raja, was occupied without bloodshed. The Raja who had fled from the palace was captured on the 1st February, 1848. A series of charges of aggression and murder being proved against him, he was sent as a State prisoner to Hazaribag where he remained till his death. His State was confiscated by the Government in their Resolution, dated 16th September, 1848. Lokanath Singh, the son of the Raja, was also deprived of his hereditary right for succession and was granted an allowance of Rs.50 per month. Angul thus passed under the direct rule of the British and was administered by the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, through the agency of an officer known as Tehsildar, who collected revenue and administered justice, until in 1891 when Angul was constituted a separate district, the Khondmals (now a subdivision of Baudh-Khondmals district) being added to it.

### **2.7.3 Freedom Movement**

Angul was politically awakened long before the rise of nationalism in India and commencement of Gandhi Era of freedom struggle. A feudatory chief of a tiny state had shown unprecedented courage to defy the British authorities who condemned him as an eccentric, proud and headstrong ruler.

The provisions of Angul Regulation Act, 1891 imposed on the people of Angul, introduction of painful laws like Bethi, Begari, Magana etc by the feudatory chiefs of Talcher, Pallahara and Athamallik were unbearable for the people. Girijabhusan Dutta, who stayed in Angul from 1911 to 1938, drew the attention of the Viceroy to the repressive rules prevailing in Angul. Some freedom fighters like Hrushikesh Tripathy, Ratnakar Nayak, Ananda Ch. Pradhan and Dr. Krupasindhu Bhokta built a cottage on the Sunasagada hillock under the guidance of Girijabhusan Dutta and defied the Regulation Act. They courted arrest. Dr. Krupasindhu Bhokta, Gopal Ch. Pradhan, Ananda Ch. Pradhan and Ratnakar Nayak joined Salt Satyagraha at Inchudi (Balasore) and broke the salt law. Visit of freedom fighters like Jadumani Mangaraj and Surendranath Dwivedy in 1931 inspired the local freedom fighters. Some of the people of Kosala village had attended the meeting of the above leaders at Angul and on return to their village founded Kosala Congress Seva Dal. In the year 1932 on the day of Ramachandi Yatra at Kosala some leaders like Hrushikesh Tripathy, Ratnakar Nayak, Rasananda Pradhan and Antaryami



Behera took oath to disobey Bethi, Begari etc amidst a vast gathering. They were arrested and made to walk the whole distance from Kosala to Angul. The political scenario in Angul got a new shape during the visit of Gandhi in 1934.

The Deputy Commissioner Mr. A.F. Shirlling did not permit Gandhi to enter into town or to address any gathering. Gandhi was on his Pada Yatra from Sambalpur to Puri via Angul and Banarpal to abolish untouchability. The official constraints could not prevent Gandhiji and the public met Gandhiji in a mango grove near Ranigoda village. In Sept, 1938 there was a great agitation in ex-state area of Talcher. The Prajamandal movement was launched by Late Pabitrāmohan Pradhan on 6th Sept, 1938 in village Kosala in Angul Sub-Division. They demanded recognition of their fundamental rights such as right to form Association and hold meeting, abolition of forced labour and various gifts modification of tenancy rights and forest laws. The Raja of Talcher inflicted oppressive measures. Large number of people left Talcher and took shelter in the neighbouring British territory of Angul. It has been estimated that about 65,000 people out of a total 85,000 left the state.

This political exodus attracted keen attention of Mahatma Gandhi and leaders of Indian National Congress as well as Government of India. Refugee camps were opened for them and relief operations were carried on by various associations and organizations. The people's agitation in Talcher spread to other neighbouring states and no-rent campaign was also started in several states. The All Orissa Garjat Day was observed on 29th Oct, 1938. In Feb, 1939 large number of people left Talcher for Angul, thus swelling the number of refugee. The problem of the refugees demanded serious attention of Government and a conference was called at Angul on 21st March, 1939, which was attended by the Revenue Commissioner, Orissa, Asst. Political Agent and the representatives of Congress. But the Raja of Talcher did not accept the terms of compromise proposed in the conference. The ruler was advised by the political department to adopt conciliatory attitude and accordingly constitutional reforms were proclaimed by the then Raja of Talcher on 23.6.1939. The policy of appeasement of Chiefs could not satisfy the people. The Indian National Congress supported the agitation of the state people and a resolution was passed accordingly in its Haripura Session in 1938. In February, 1939, the All India States' People Conference met at Ludhiana and elected Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as its President. This conference declared that the struggle of the state people should be carried on under the guidance of the National Congress. The August revolution in Talcher took a violent trend and the people rebelled against the despotic rule of their chief. In Talcher the entire state excepting the headquarters came under the control of Prajamandal Government and the ruler was forced to seek help from political department.

On 6th Sept. 1942, the people armed with crude weapons clashed with the British army and air force. The British authorities rendered all sorts of military assistance to maintain the statuesque of the state. The mob was dispersed due to use of machineguns from the air by aeroplanes. This

measure could suppress the movement. However some Prajamandal leaders who had gone underground kept the freedom movement burning. With the commencement of Quit India Movement, the people of Talcher wanted to plunge in the national stream. Pabitra Mohan Pradhan, the leader of the Prajamandal escaped from the prison at Talcher on 31st August 1942. He started working as an underground leader. An emergency meeting was held at Paniola camp of Angul on 2nd Sept, 1942 and the Prajamandal workers decided to fight openly against the British Raj. The Prajamandal decided to capture the Darbar on 6th August and liberate the administration in the clutches of the Raja. They collected some arms and ammunitions. Sri Bichhanda Ch. Pradhan had to take the lead of such a grand campaign. Due to their effort all the state administrative machineries were made defunct. Communication system was totally disrupted. The militia of 8 hundred people assembled at Hatatota, 1 km away from the Garh or palace. When firing failed to disperse the mob, machine-gunning from air was resorted for. Four heroes became the martyr on this historic day. They were Basudev Sahoo, Krutartha Pradhan, Matia Sahoo & Bhajana Nayak. Though the mob failed to capture the palace, yet their agitation continued. Machine guns were used from the air to quell the agitators during the August Revolution of 1942.

The feudatory states did not want to lose their independent sovereign states after 15th August 1947, when India emerged free from British yoke. The Raja of Talcher was not prepared to grant a popular Government nor was willing to merge with the province of Orissa. Again the Prajamandal leaders started mobilizing popular revolt against the chief. The warrant against Pabitra Mohan Pradhan was lifted on 29th Aug, 1947, who took the leadership. But due to the advice of Gandhi the Prajamandals were asked to wait and persuade the states for merger. Persuasion of Sardar Ballav Patel, H.K. Mahatab and Sarangadhar Das ultimately came out to be successful. The ruler of Talcher, H.C.Dev Birabar Harichandan signed and executed the agreement of merger on 15th Dec, 1947. The merger became effective from 1st Jan, 1948. Though the 'Direct Action' to capture the Government failed, the people of Talcher came out to be victorious. Their long freedom struggle against the oppressive authorities created a glorious chapter in history.

## **2.8 Industry**

During the year 2006-07, 180 nos. of small scale industries have been established with total capital investment of about Rs 964.64 lakhs with 680 nos. of employment generated in Angul district. Besides, various kinds of handicraft works like dhocra casting, bell metals, textile products have been developed by the skilled workers and artisans of the district. Two major industrial estates have been constructed, one at Angul and the other at South Balanda of Talcher. The industrial estate, Angul has 27 nos. of built-in sheds 14.75 acres of land has been occupied and developed by IDCO and the same has been allotted to industries. In South Balanda Estate of Talcher 20 nos. of sheds have been constructed and 15 nos. of sheds have been allotted to industries. 46.74 acres of land in this estate has also been allotted to industries

against 71.20 acres of land acquired by IDCO. The Estates are being maintained by IDCO and allotment is being done by a land/shed allotment committee under the Chairmanship of General Manager, D.I.C. The estates are well equipped with power, water, road, sanitation and suitable for small scale industries.

Various public sector undertakings and their ancillary industries have contributed enormously to the growth and prosperity of the district. There was hardly any industry in the district before the public sector undertakings were set up. Some of the major industries in this region are:

**NALCO:** This is a blue chip company in the Indian Aluminium sector. National Aluminium Company Limited is the largest integrated Bauxite-Alumina-Aluminium complex in Asia. Nalco's 2.18 lac tpa capacity Aluminium Smelter and its 720 MW Captive Power Plant are located in Angul. Nalco's Smelter came up in 1984 and since then the district has developed economically and socially. Nalco's manufacturing plants and township called Nalco Nagar are located at 5 km from Angul town, by the side of National Highway NH-42. Nalco manufactures primary Aluminium metal in the form of Ingots, Wire Rods, Sow moulds, Billets and strips. Nalco's Aluminium is exported to over 30 countries around the world and it also has a share of 30% of the domestic Aluminium market.

**NTPC:** The National Thermal Power Corporation, India's leader in power generation has its 1500 MW super thermal power station at Kanhia, in Angul. The capacity has been planned to be raised to 3000 MW in coming days. The beneficiary states from the power generation are Odisha, Bihar, Sikkim, Damodar Valley Corporation, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Southern States. Coal for the power generation is sourced from the Talcher Coal Field and water for the thermal power is taken from Samal Barrage Reservoir. The location of NTPC, Talcher is at Kanhia which is 60 km from Angul. NTPC Kanhia has its own township for its 1500 employees.

**MCL:** Mahanadi Coal Field Limited is located in Talcher (20 km from Angul), a well known mining centre of coal. A unit of Coal India Limited, MCL was previously under SECL (South Eastern Coal Field Ltd.). The major mines under MCL are the Ananta Colliery, Dera colliery & Balanda colliery.

**FCI:** The Fertilizer Corporation of India has its unit in Talcher, Angul. One of the oldest industries of this area, FCI Talcher has faced problems in its viable operation. Hence, the plant has faced a closure since 1998. The township & plants do exist, waiting for much needed revival. As per a recent report RCF (Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers) plans to revive the FCI plant in Talcher with a capital outlay of about Rs. 3000 crores.

**HWP:** The Heavy Water Plant is located in Talcher (20 km from Angul), is a Govt. of India organisation under the aegis of Ministry of Atomic Power & Energy. This plant is involved in

production of Organic Solvents like TBP, D2EFHA, TAPO & TOPO etc. and other allied chemicals required as a part of the Nuclear Power Programme of the country.

TTPS: Talcher Thermal Power Station was the one of the oldest power generation plant of the Govt. of Odisha. with a capacity of 460 MW power generation and it is located in Talcher. Coal for the power generation is sourced from the Talcher Coal Field and water for the thermal power is taken from nearby Brahmani river. It faced problems in its operations and was in the reds. The company was taken over by NTPC and its operation has once again become economically viable. The power plant is run efficiently by NTPC since 1998.

JSPL: Jindal Steel and Power Ltd is another major industry which has come up in Angul district with a capital investment of Rs. 20,000.00 crores for setting a steel producing facility and a 1500 MW power generation unit. JSPL plans to commission the first phase of its 6 million tonne per annum (MTPA) steel plant in Angul district by October 2010. In the first phase, it will have a capacity of 3 mtpa.

BSSL: Bhushan Steel and Strips Ltd. is in the process of setting up a power plant and an advanced hot rolling plant on 1,618 acres (6.55 km<sup>2</sup>) at Angul, at a cost of Rs. 5,200 crores. It is also in talks with the State Government for the allotment of additional 3,500 acres (14 km<sup>2</sup>) to enable it to triple the planned capacity of 2.2 million tonnes (mt) in about five years. The Angul plant has already started producing 110 MW, sponge iron and billets production is close to 0.5 million tonnes.

The PSUs play a major role in promotion of small scale industries as ancillary units to cater to their needs. NALCO, MCL and NTPC declare their ancillary policy from time to time. So far 7 SSI units of this district have been registered as ancillary units with MCL and 6 nos. with NALCO. The PSUs should play a more active role in this regard.

Some small scale industries have been promoted using end products and by-products of NALCO and MCL known as downstream industries. Utilizing the aluminum ingots, bars, billets, wire rods of NALCO, 4 nos. of downstream industries have been set up. Aluminum cable manufacturing units and utensil manufacturing units are under this category. Fly ash brick manufacturing units are also being promoted using fly ash, the polluting waste of power plants of NALCO (CPP) and NTPC.

Most of the small scale sector industries functioning in the district are engineering units, rice mills, hotels, fly ash bricks, stone crushers, service units, alum, bleaching, bread and bakery, tyre rethreading, flour mills, spices grinding etc. Many rice huller, chuda mills, oil expellers, C.B. bricks, K.B. bricks and spices grinding units have been set up in rural area to cater the need of rural mass.

## **2.9 Social Composition**

Majority of the inhabitants of the district are Hindus. The Hinduism here has a touch of the worship method of the adivasis. The example of shapeless Gramdevati smeared with vermilion in different villages is a pointer towards this. Another important religious practice in the district is Mahima Dharma. It is more visible in the Dhenkanal district. The religion believes in one Param Brahma. The founder of the religion is Mahima Gosain and the famous blind poet Bhim bhoi is one of the most important preachers. The religion has no casteism. There are many sects of sanyasis like Ashritas, Bairagis, Aparasanyasis and Parasanyasis. Each group wears a distinctly different type of clothing.

## **2.10 Groundwater**

The geological set up of the area governs occurrence and movement of ground water in the district. The major part of the Angul district is underlain by hard crystalline rocks and is devoid of any primary porosity and hence when weathered and fractured, secondary porosity is developed. Depending on the aquifer systems and their parameters in different lithounits, the hydro-geological condition of the district can be broadly grouped into consolidated, semi-consolidated and unconsolidated formations. Consolidated formation includes Granite, Granite gneiss, Khandolite, Channockite, Quartzite, Phyllitis, Mica schist etc.

Weathered and semi weathered Granite gneisses form moderately potential aquifers. Groundwater occurs under water table conditions in the weathered residuum and in semi confined to confined condition in fractured rocks at deeper depths. The thickness of the weathered residuum varies from 5 to 20 m that forms repository of groundwater at shallow depths. Ground water from this zone is developed through dug wells. The depth of dug wells varied from 4.50 to 13.95 m. In Khandolites, groundwater occurs under pheretic condition in weathered zone while in semi-confined to confined condition in deeper fracture zones. The average depth of the wells is around 10 to 11 m. The average depth to water level during pre monsoon is around 7 to 8 m. while in post-monsoon it ranges from 3 to 6 m. Khandolites are restricted to higher elevation forming hills and groundwater potential is limited. Whereas, Channockite occurs as intrusive bodies and covers limited area. It is highly compact and less susceptible to weathering, so not considered as good aquifer.

### **3. Angul Municipality: History, Current Status and Issues**

**3.1 History:** This section describes the history, the current status and the issues in the Angul Municipality area.

**(i) Initial Period:** Angul town as NAC came in to existence as a result of the exercise of power conferred by section 68 of the Angul laws regulation act (iii of 1913). The government of Bihar and Orissa formed a sanitary union committee for Angul on the 7th January, 1930. The sanitary and municipal control of the union rested in a committee consisting of 9 members, out of whom four- were ex- officio residents appointed by the local government. A non official member was acting as honorary secretary.

The Angul sanitary committee was converted into Angul Notified Area Committee in 1931 as per the provision of Bihar and Orissa Municipality Act 1922. It consisted of 9 nominated member with the deputy commissioner, Angul. As chairman subsequently with the abolition of the post of deputy commissioner, sub –divisional officer Angul was appointed as chairman of the committee. During 1932-33 the notified area committee imposed holding tax on government buildings and personal tax under section 82 of Bihar and Orissa municipal act 1922.

The notified area committee was managed by government grants the amount received from taxation of government institutions ,and personal tax. The committee specially attended to the conservancy including sweeping of roads, cleaning of public latrine, disposal of rubbish and right soil to the compost ground, and lighting the roads. This notified area committee continued up to the 31st july 1955 after which it was converted into a Notified Area Council under Municipal Act 1950. After enforcement of Orissa Municipality Act, 1950, it was converted to Notified Area Council with effect from 01.08.1955. The villages Hularisingha, Banibahal and part of Turanga jungle land Ranigoda jungle were included. Which effect from the 1st august 1955, the council was reconstituted with 10 members, out of which 5 were official and 5 non official nominated by the government with one member from schedule caste. The sub –divisional officer Angul was the, the ex- office chairman of the council.

The 1st election of the notified area council was held on the 6th Nov 1963. According to health department (l.s.g) dated the 31 st july.1963 and the first elected body of councilor with chairman started functioning from the 20th December, 1963. The second election was held on the 31st January 1969 and elected body of councilors started functioning from the 6th march 1969.

**(ii) Current Status:** Angul NAC, has been converted to Municipality vide Govt. order of the Housing and Urban Development Department since 11.06.08. The notified area council was

6.47 square kilometers, divided in to 10 wards, with 1061 holdings and population of 9,961 according to provisional figures of 1971 census. The NAC area rose to around 21.71 sq. km. over the years till it got converted to a municipality. Presently the Municipality has an area of 19.24 sq. km. with 23 wards and 7666 households. The total population is 38018 as per 2001 census. The village wise boundary of Municipality given in the table below:

Table No. 2: Village wise boundary of Angul Municipality

Region	Name of the Villages
North	Kumanda Jungle Boundary
South	Susuda, Khallari and Lingarajodi Village Boundary
East	Ranigoda, Geetagram, Turunga and Turanga Jungle Boundary
West	Karadagadia, Hulursingha, Kumanda Village boundary to Matisasahi Boundary, Lingara River

The figure given below shows the map of the municipal area of the town Angul.



Figure No. 2: Town map of Angul Municipality

### 3.2 Key Socioeconomic Characteristics

As described earlier Angul became a municipality from Notified Area Council in the year 2008. In other words the history of the town as a municipality is relatively new. However, the town was established as a NAC during the year 1995 covering an area of 21.71 sq. km. As of 2001, there were nineteen wards in the town, but after it got converted to municipality, the number of wards increased to twenty three. The following table shows the key socioeconomic indicators for the town.

Table No. 3: Socioeconomic indicators for Angul Municipality

Indicators	Details	Indicators	Details
Number of Households	7,666	Average Household Size (per Household)	5
Population-Total	38,018	Proportion of Urban Population (%)	100
Decadal Growth of Population (1991-2001) in %	53.49	Sex Ratio	820
Population-Urban	38018	Sex Ratio(0-6 Year)	905
Population(0-6Years)	4,269	Sex Ratio (SC)	943
SC Population	4,567	Sex Ratio (ST)	810
ST Population	1,314	Proportion of SC (%)	12
Literates	29,788	Proportion of ST (%)	3
Illiterates	8,230	Literacy Rate (%)	88
Total Workers	12,562	Work Participation Rate (%)	33
Main Worker	11,751	% of Main Workers	31
Marginal Worker	811	% of Marginal Worker	2
Non Worker	25,456	% of non Workers	67
Cultivators (Main+Marginal)	37	Proportion of Cultivators (%)	0
Agricultural Labourers (Main+Marginal)	77	Proportion of Agricultural Labourers (%)	1
Household Industries (Main+Marginal)	174	Proportion of Household Industries (%)	1
Other Workers (Main+Marginal)	12,274	Proportion of Other Workers (%)	98
Source: Census of India, 2001			

From the table above it can be seen that the town of Angul is one of the smaller towns of Orissa. There are about 7,500 households in the municipality. The population of the municipal area is around 38,018 persons and is entirely urban. Comparing this with the population during the previous census it can be seen that the decadal growth rate of population has been around 53%. The town has a marginal presence of the scheduled castes and tribes as compared to the total population and their proportion is 12% and 3% respectively. The town scores high in



terms of literacy and the literacy rate is around 88%. The average household size is around five persons per household in the municipal area. Although the overall sex ratio is skewed, the sex ratio of the 0-6 year olds and scheduled castes is little better off. While the overall sex ratio stands at 820, that to 0-6 year old stands at 905 and that for the scheduled castes stands at 943. The sex ratio of the scheduled tribes is even more skewed and stands below the overall sex ratio at 810.

The households are more or less homogeneously spread over all the wards with the highest number of households residing in ward number 8 of the town. The figure given below shows the details.

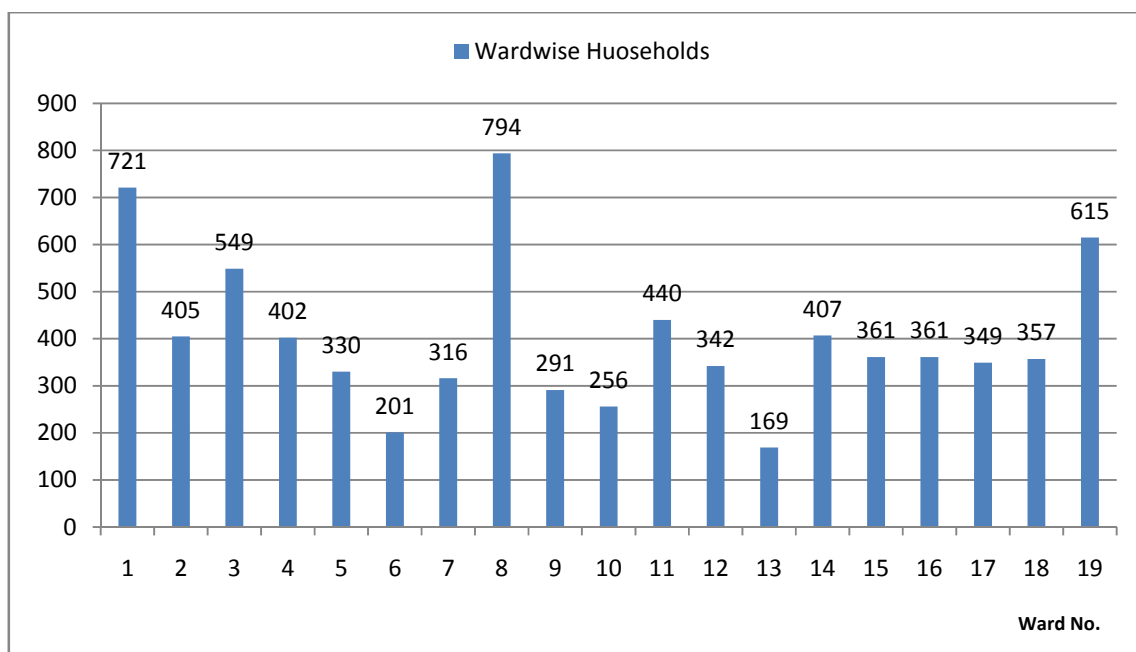


Figure No. 3: Distribution of households in Angul Municipality

It can be seen from the figure above that the least populated area of the town is ward number 13 with around 169 households residing. The wards with a high concentration of households are 1, 3, 8 and 19 (more than 500 households in the ward). In the range 400-500 households we have another four wards (Ward Nos. 2, 4, 11, and 14). In the range 300-400 households we have the ward numbers 5, 7, 12, 15, 16, 17 and 18. Ward number 6, 9 and 10 have 200-300 households in the ward boundary. Looking at the poplation in these wards we also see a similar pictre. The figure given below shows the detailed ward wise population of Angul town as per the 2001 census.

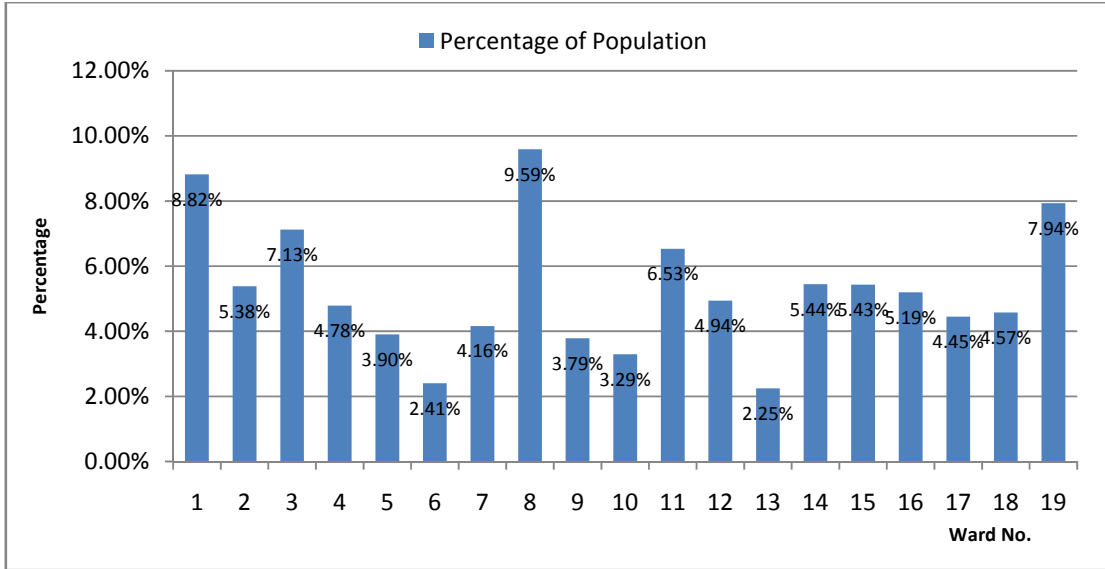


Figure No. 4: Distribution of population in Angul Municipality

From the figure given above it can be observed that the pattern of population is similar with the distribution of households that we saw in the earlier picture. In other words the wards with higher number of households also have a higher share of the total population. The highest share of population is in ward number 8 (around 9.6% of the total population of the town), closely followed by the ward numbers 1, 19 and 3 with a population share of 8.82%, 7.94% and 7.13% respectively. However, if we look at the population distribution of the SCs and STs the situation is quite different. The figure given below shows the details.

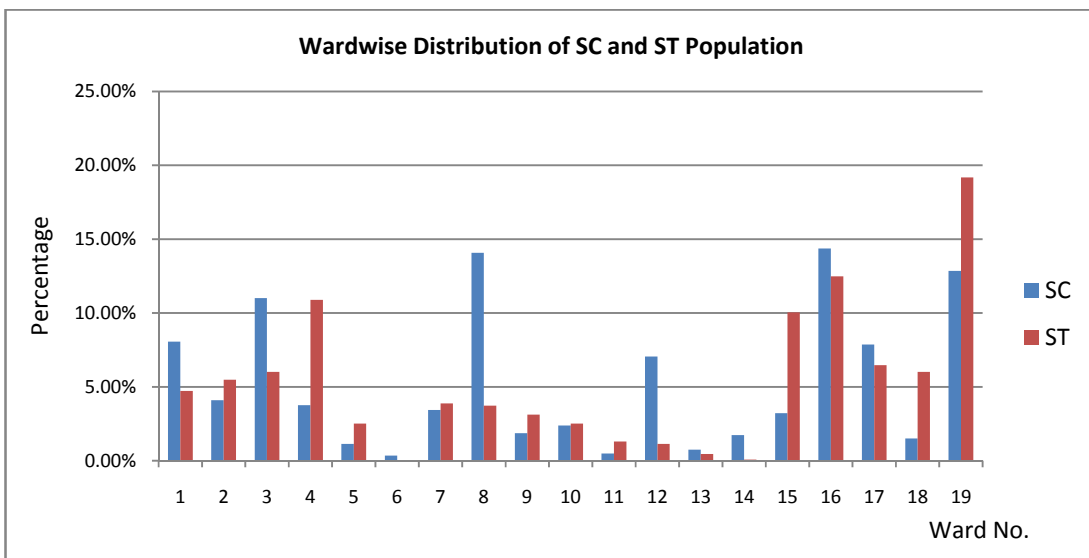


Figure No.5: Distribution of SC and ST population in Angul Municipality

From the above figure it can be seen that the concentration of the scheduled castes and tribes are almost in all the wards of the town. The larger concentrations of the tribes are in the wards 19, 16, 15 and 4. Ward number 6 six has no tribal families living, while the higher concentration of the scheduled castes is in ward nos. 8, 16 and 19.

The workforce participation rate in the town is around 33%. With respect to the labour force participation rate it can be seen that around 31% are the main workers while only 2% are marginal workers. The rest 67% of the labour force are non workers. The proportion of agricultural labourers, cultivators and labourers employed in household industries is negligible and together constitute around 2%. The proportion of other workers is around 98%.

### 3.3 Political Composition

The number of wards has been increased from 17 in the year 1995 to 23 presently. The table below gives an insight on the number of wards from 1995 and the number of reserved seat which can be seen as 6, inclusive of all the reserved categories. There has been an increase in the number of reserved seats from 35.2% (1995) to presently 69.5 %.

Table No. 4: Distribution of wards in Angul municipality over different years

Year	Wards	Members of Committee	Reserved Seat
1995-96	17	17	6
96-97	17	17	6
97-98	19	19	6
98-99	19	19	6
99-2000	19	19	6
Source: Municipal Statistical Year Book, 2002-2005			

At present, there are 23 Councilors including the Chairperson and Vice- Chairperson. The District Magistrate-cum-Collector, Angul vide Notification No.250/G&M,dt. 15.02.08 have reserved 2(two) seats for SC, 1 (One) for ST, 7 (Seven) seats for BCC and 5 (Five) seats for woman candidates.

Table No. 5: Reservation in wards of Angul municipality

Category of Reservation	Ward No.
SC Women	12
SC	6,13
ST	8
BCC	4,14,17,22,23
BCC(Women)	3,11

Reserved for Women	1,2,18,20,21
The remaining ward No. 5,7,9,10,15,16 &19 are exclusively for general; Source: Document provided by Angul Municipality	

### 3.4 Development Committee

(i) TAMDA (Talcher Angul Meramandali Development Authority) came in to existence with effect from 1.9.95 as per Notification No.29089/HUD dated 28.8.1995. Much before the establishment of TAMDA there was the Talcher-Angul-Meramandali Regional Improvement Trust (TAMRIT), which was constituted with effect from dated 1.7.83 vide Notification No. 27404 HUD dt.28.06.83. Following are the basis information of TAMDA.

Table No. 6: Specifications of TAMDA

Total nos. of Villages Included	231
Angul-Sub-Division	88
Talcher Sub-Division	108
Dhenkanal Sub-Division	35
Area	451 Sq. km.
Population	2.11 Lakhs
Achievements with respect to Angul	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Market Complex at Banarpal Angul - 69</li> <li>• Kalinga Market Complex at Harimohari Chhak-172 nos.</li> <li>• Kiosks at different places within Angul NAC area -75 nos.</li> <li>• Auto-Repair &amp; Service Centre At:- Panchumahala, Angul -38 nos</li> <li>• Housing Accomodation Scheme (TAMRIT Colony) Angul -238</li> <li>• Kalyan Mandap at Angul</li> </ul>
Source: TAMDA Office	

From the above table it can be seen that TAMDA is a large organization which includes parts of two districts; Angul and Dhenkanal. It covers around 231 villages and spread over an area of 451 sq. km. It canalso be seen that the development committee has taken up significant developmental work in Angul. Its range of activities is from building market complexes, kiosks, housing accommodation and community halls.

(ii) DUDA. (DISTRICT URBAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY): The District Urban Development Agency, Angul has been registered vide Registration No. ANL-190/39 of 95-95

dt.12.05.94. It is the coordinating agency at district level for formulating different developmental schemes in urban areas. The following schemes/programmes are being implemented under the supervision of DUDA.

Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rojgar Yojana(SJSRY), which is currently in operation with effect from 01.12.1997 is a substitution of the earlier programmes like Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP), Prime Minister Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Yojana (NRY), and Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUs). Under the scheme SJSRY, the following programmes are being implemented in all the ULBs of this district (Source: District Gazeteer Angul, p.239).

- Community structure (Information Education and Communication (IEC) Component.
- Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) with subsidy provisions.
- Development of Women and Children in Urban Areas (DWCUA)
- Thrift and Credit Society
- Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)
- U.S.E.P (Skill up-gradation Training)
- Administration and Office expenses (A & O. E.)

### 3.5 Human Resources and Staffing Pattern

One of the major concern shared by the Executive officer and other staffs of the municipality office, was inadequate staff strength .It was also observed and reflected from the discussions and interactions with different staff members, that this shortage has been constraint in executing their entrusted responsibilities, like collection of rents and taxes .It was also reported that the absence of tractor driver is a problem in garbage disposal. The table below substantiates the above finding.

Table No. 7: Staff Position of Angul Municipality

SI.NO.	Name of Post	Sanctioned Strength	Staff Position	Vacant Post
01	Head Assistant	1	-	1
02	Senior Assistant	4	1	3
03	Junior Assistant	12	6	6
04	Community Organizer	1	1	-
05	Assistant Engineer	1	1	-
06	Junior Engineer	1	1	-
07	Music Teacher	4	3	1
08	Peon	16	13	3
09	Bus Driver	3	3	-

10	Bus Conductor	3	3	-
11	Bus Helper	3	2	1
12	Tractor Driver	1	-	1
13	Mini Truck Driver	1	1	-
14	Tax Sarkar	2	1	1
15	Octroi Tax Collector	2	2	-
16	Asst. Tax Sarkar	1	1	-
17	Work Sarkar	1	-	1
18	Amin	1	-	1
19	Mazdoor	7	7	-
20	Khalasi	1	1	-
21	Mali	1	1	-
22	Jamadar.	1	1	-
23	Sweeper & Sweepress	22	13	9
TOTAL		90	62	28

Keeping the sanctioned post and staff in different establishment of this Municipality, it is observed that the number of staff position under different categories is 62 as against the sanctioned strength post of 90 and 28 Nos. of posts are lying vacant.

### 3.6 General Administration and Functioning

The Angul Notified Area Committee was converted into Notified Area Council with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> August 1955 under Orissa Municipal Act 1950 covering an area of 6.47 sq. km. The Council was re-constituted with 20 members out of which 15 were officials and 5 non-officials were nominated by Govt. with one member from Scheduled caste. The Sub-Divisional Officer, Angul was the ex-officio Chairman of the Council. The 1<sup>st</sup> election of the Notified Area Council was held on 6<sup>th</sup> November 1963 according to Health (L.S.G.) Deptt. Memo No.8341 dt.31.7.1963 and the 1<sup>st</sup> elected body of councillors with the Chairman and Vice-Chairman started functioning from the 20<sup>th</sup> December 1963. Presently the area of the council has been extended to 19.24 sq. km. having a total population of 38,022 as per 2001 census with 19 wards.

From the discussions with the elected representatives, department officials and other key resource persons it was found out that there was no General Body in town municipality. The Executive Officer executes the resolutions passed by the council from time to time. General Administration is controlled by the Executive Officer who is deputed from the Govt. of Orissa. The municipality has 62 regular employees of different grades and other N.M.R and D.L.R. as support staff on its roll. It maintains 223 stand-posts, 147 Tube wells, 11 open-wells in its area

besides the municipality also maintains 263.50 km. of road out of which 30 km is black topped.

The Angul municipality also runs 2 schools, one High School namely N.A.C. High School since 1996 and one Music School namely Nrutya Sangeeta Bharati since 1979. It also maintains one recreation centre and two community centers.

### **3.7 Economic Performance of Angul Municipality**

Urban Local Bodies do not have a sound financial base. Many of them are relatively weak reflecting their increased dependence on the state government and external sources like the grants received from the Finance Commissions. At the same time they are found reluctant to take serious steps to improve their weak fiscal position. The income of the Angul Municipality is derived from Govt. grants and loans, rents from market buildings, fees from daily and weekly markets, tax on carriages and carts, fees from parking space, license from rickshaw and rickshaw pullers, fees from ponds and tanks, fees from street-lights and license for bicycles. Besides these holding tax is the main source of income. However the own income of the municipality is not at all adequate to provide satisfactory level of service to the inhabitants. The inhabitants should be prepared to pay higher tax for better service.

Angul Municipality has been following the single entry (cash-based) accounting system for maintaining the municipal accounts. For the purposes of analysis, all the account items are broadly categorized under the following major heads of Receipts (Income) and Expenditure:

**(i) Receipts:** All recurring and non-recurring items of income are included under this head. Income includes the receipt of the corporation under rates and taxes, license and other fees, receipt under special Act, revenue derived from municipal property and power apart from taxation, grants and contribution for general and special purposes, miscellaneous and extraordinary and debt. This municipality has imposed holding tax, light tax and water tax as per following rates: (i) Holding Tax@ 4%, (ii) Light Tax@ 2.5% and (iii) Water Tax@ 3%

**(ii) Expenditure:** All expenditure of corporation can be categorized under general administration and collection charges, collection of taxes and fees, public safety, public health, medical, public convenience, public instruction, miscellaneous and extraordinary and debt.

#### **3.7.1 Receipts**

Review of Anugul Municipality Budget reports show that there are 6 main components under total receipts which comprises of different heads which are as below;

Table No. 8: Revenue Receipt Heads for Angul Municipality

Sl. No.	Detailed Heads of Receipt
1	Rates and Taxes
2	Licenses and Other Tax
3	Revenue Derived From Municipality Property And Power Apart From Taxation
4	Grants and Other Contribution for General and Special Purpose
5	Miscellaneous
6	Extraordinary and Debt

From the above table it can be seen that the receipts of the municipality are mainly from six heads. These range from revenue from different taxes levied by the corporation to the various grants received from the government. The municipality also gets income by charging user fees on various services. The table given below shows the receipts of the Angul Municipality over the years.

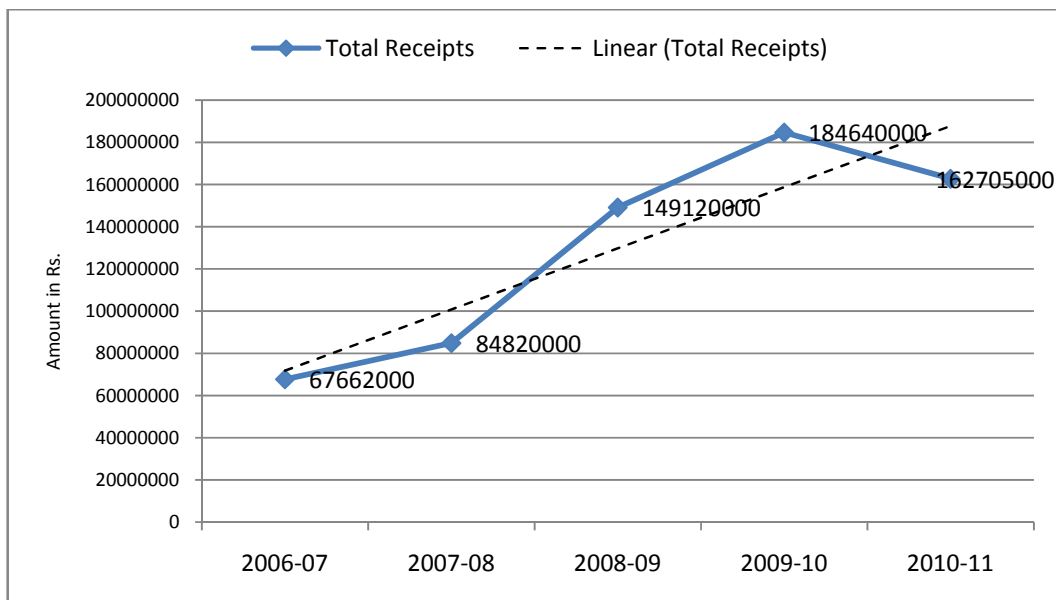


Figure No. 6: Total receipts of Angul municipality over years

From the figure given above it can be seen that the receipts of Angul municipality has been growing over the years. From 2006-07 till 2009-10 there is over all growth in the receipts followed by a small downfall from 2009-20 to 2010-11. The magnitude of the growth has been the maximum from the year 2007-08 to 2009-10 when the total receipts of the municipality rose from around Rs. 8.48 crores to Rs. 14.91 crores. While the receipts of the municipality were around Rs. 6.76 crores in the year 2006-07, it rose to around Rs. 18.46 crores during 2009-10. The year 2010-11 saw a descend in the upward rising trend of the municipality receipts and it fell down to Rs. 16.27 crores as compared to the previous year figure of Rs 18.46 crores.



The major source of revenue for the town municipality has been through various government grants. This has been the case in almost all through the last five years. The figure given below shows the details. Under this head (Revenue Derived from Municipality Property and Power Apart From Taxation) the town municipality has received the maximum receipts all through the last five years. The volume of receipts under this has been so huge that the receipts of the municipality from all other heads will be smaller as compared to this. The figure given below shows the details.

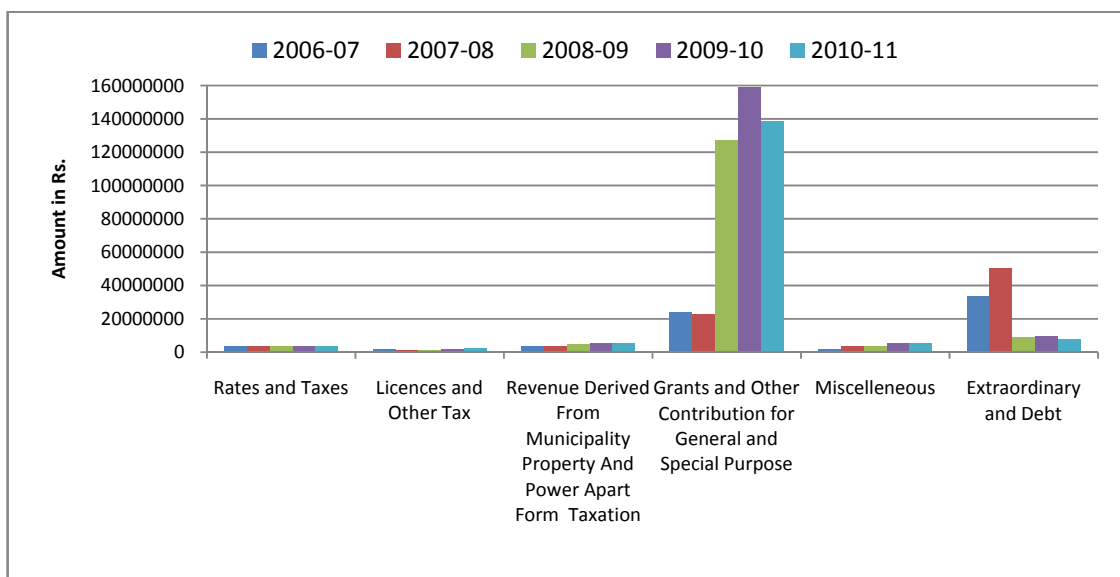


Figure No. 7: Receipts from different heads for Angul Municipality

The above figure shows the sources of revenue for Angul municipality. From the figure it can be seen that the secondary source of revenue for the municipality is from extraordinary and debt. The revenues from rates and taxes of the municipality have been constant over the years. Similar is the case with receipts from licenses and other taxes for the first four years and then we see a slight increase for the year 2010-11. The miscellaneous receipts have also been increasing over the years and so have been the receipts from revenue derived from municipality property and power apart from taxation. The receipts from extraordinary and debt had been high in the first two years but has drastically reduced in the subsequent three years (i.e. the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11). The next figure shows the ratio of each year's receipt as a proportion of total receipts of the municipality.

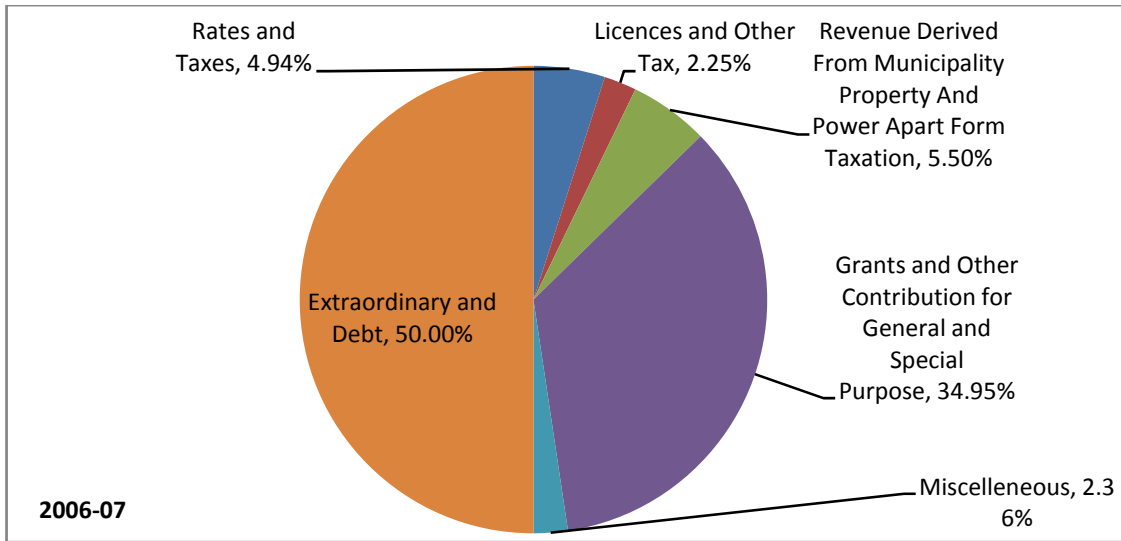


Figure No. 8: Share of different heads for the year 2006-07 in Angul Municipality

From the above figure it can be seen that for the year 2006-07 the highest sources of revenue for the municipality was from extraordinary and debt sources which contributed around 50% of the total revenues for the municipality. This was followed by govt. grants which constituted around 35% of the total revenues approximately. The receipts from all other sources were very low as compared to these two. While rates and taxes for the municipality accounted close to 5% and that from miscellaneous sources contributed another 2.36%. While licenses and other taxes account for another 2.25%, that from municipality property account for another 5.5%. A similar trend is visible for the year 2007-08 also which is presented in the figure below.

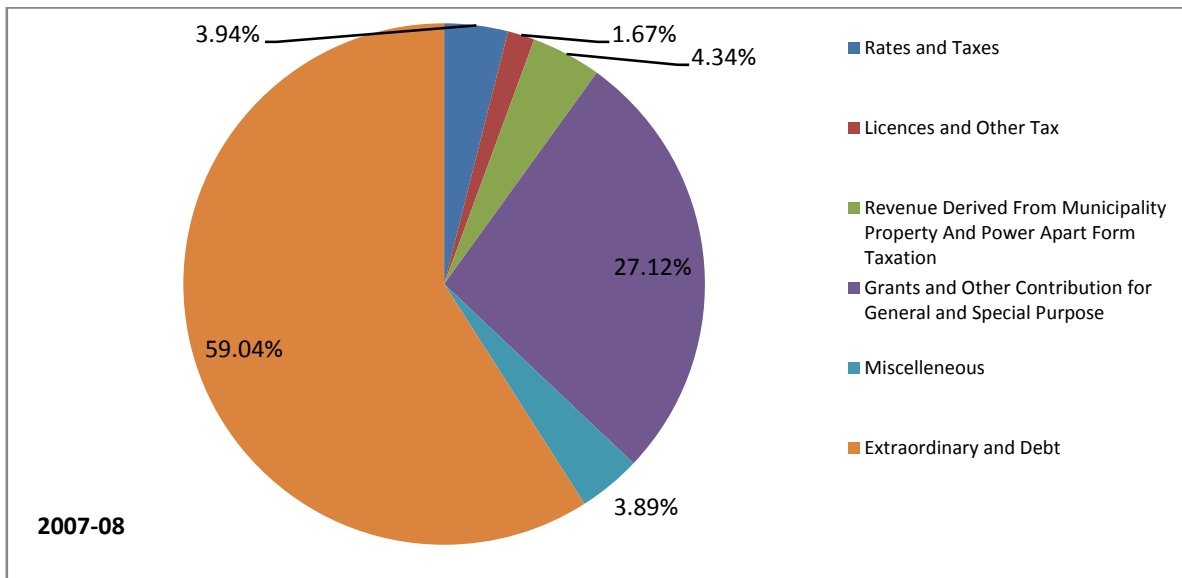


Figure No. 9: Share of different heads for the year 2007-08 in Angul Municipality

From the above figure it can be seen that for the year 2007-08 again the receipts from extraordinary and debt sources are the highest and stand at close to 60%. This has increased from the last year where it accounted for around 50%. This is followed by the receipts from govt. grants whose share stands at around 27.12%. As compared to the previous year this has decreased. Again as the previous year the share of income from other sources is quite low. While the municipality collected 3.89% of the receipts from miscellaneous sources, it collected another 3.94% of the receipts via rates and taxes in the town. This situation is however quite different in the year 2008-09 which is shown in the figure given below.

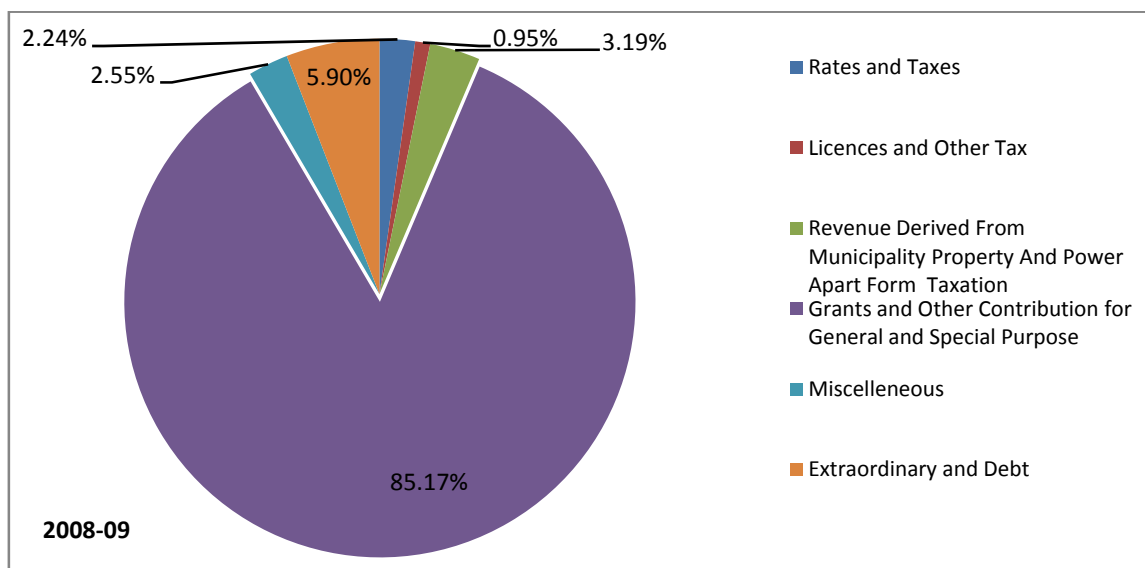


Figure No. 10: Share of different heads for the year 2008-09 in Angul Municipality

The year 2008-09 witness a change in the past trends of the receipts of the town municipality. Here the bulk of the receipts for the municipality were from govt. grants and contribution (both general and special purpose). They contribute to around 85.17% of the total revenue generation of the municipality. Unlike the previous years, here the situation is quite different. The receipts from extraordinary and debt related source have drastically reduced. While in the previous years it was either 50% or more, in the year 2008-09 it has come down close to 6%. The revenues from rates and taxes stand at around 2.24%. Similarly the share of receipts from licenses and taxes is around 1% of the total revenue of the municipality. The revenue derived from municipality property and power apart from taxation accounts for around 3.19%. For the next two years also the trend is quite similar.

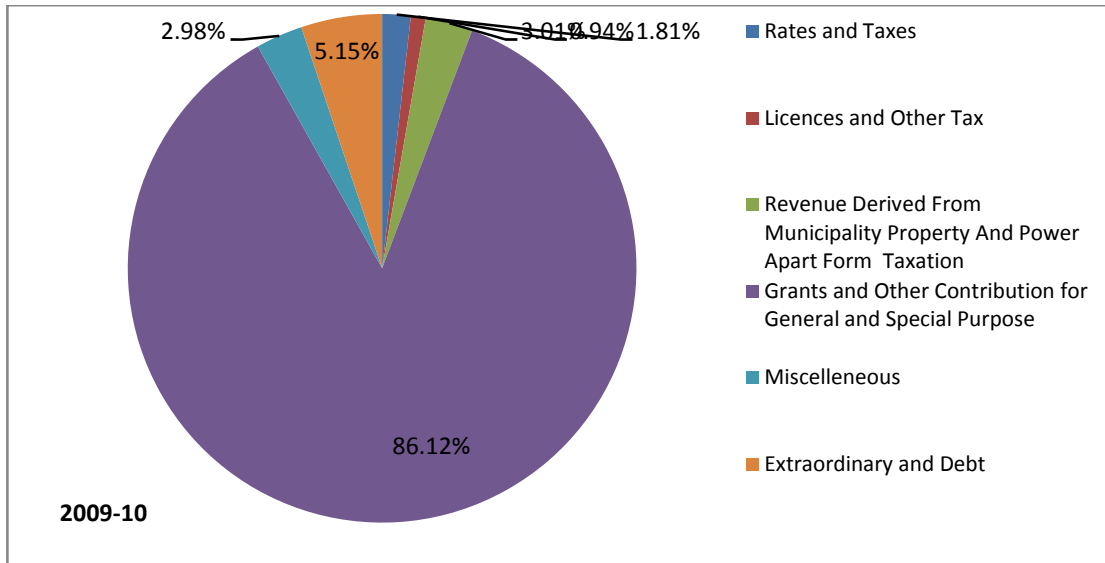


Figure No. 11: Share of different heads for the year 2009-10 in Angul Municipality

From the above figure it can be seen that in the year 2009-10, the municipality is getting maximum receipts via govt. grants (86.12%) as in the previous years. The same is the case with receipts from extraordinary and debt related sources and like previous years the revenue from other heads is very low. The figure below shows the receipts for the year 2010-11.

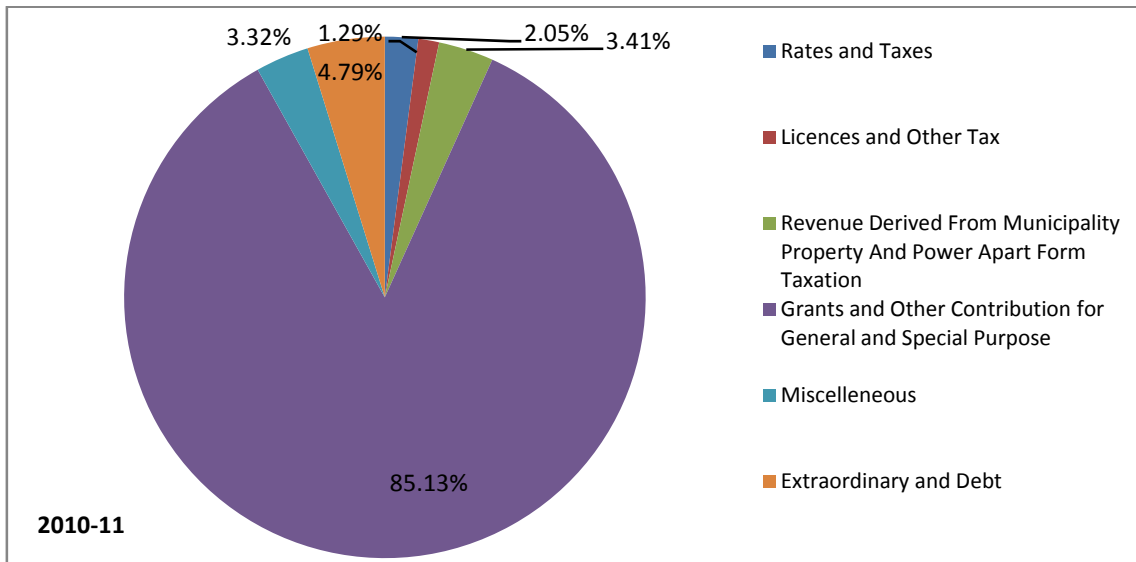


Figure No. 12: Share of receipts from different heads for the year 2010-11 in Angul Municipality

For the year 2010-11 also the trends in receipts are quite similar like the previous years. The revenue of the municipality from govt. grants is maximum amounting to around 85% of the total

receipts of the municipality. The receipts from extraordinary and other sources have also decreased as compared to the previous year and stands at around 4.79% of the total receipts. The receipts of the municipality have marginally increased from fees and taxes and from licenses and other taxes as compared to previous year. Similar have been the case for receipts of the municipality from revenue derived from municipality property and power (apart from taxation) and grants and other contribution for general and special purpose.

### 3.7.2 Revenue Expenditure

Review of the Budget reports reveals that there are 9 components of expenses in Angul Municipality which are further subdivided .The details are given in the table below.

Table No. 9: Expenditure Heads for Angul Municipality

Sl. No.	Heads of Expenditure	Expenditure Details
1	General Administration and Collection Charges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Administration               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) office establishment</li> <li>b) contingencies</li> <li>c) conveyance allowance and house rent</li> <li>d) dearness allowance</li> <li>e) travelling allowance</li> <li>f) leave salary pension</li> <li>g) other items</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
2	Collection Of Taxes And Fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collection of taxes and fees               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) establishment</li> <li>b) contingencies</li> <li>c) conveyance allowance and house rent</li> <li>d) dearness allowance</li> <li>e) other charges</li> </ul> </li> <li>• collection ferry rent</li> <li>• survey of land</li> <li>• refunds</li> <li>• pension and gratuities</li> </ul>
3	Public Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) energy charges and equipments</li> <li>b) lighting establishment</li> <li>c) payment of reward for destruction noxious animals</li> <li>d) others</li> </ul>
4	Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) establishment charges</li> <li>b) training vaccinators</li> <li>c) epidemic charges</li> <li>d) vaccination charges</li> <li>e) fare, festival and exhibition</li> <li>f) other sanitation</li> <li>g) drainage and sewerage</li> <li>h) water supply and water works</li> <li>i) latrines and urinals</li> <li>j) road watering and road cleaning</li> <li>k) disposal of night soil and rubbish</li> <li>l) feeding of bullock</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>m) maintance of vital statics</li> <li>n) market cart stand ,and slaughter houses</li> <li>o) miscellaneous</li> </ul>
5	Medical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) establishment</li> <li>b) scholarship</li> <li>c) training of nurses, midwives, dais.</li> <li>d) contribution to govt</li> <li>e) other contribution</li> <li>f) maternity and child welfare.</li> <li>g) other charges</li> </ul>
6	Public Convenience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) pounds</li> <li>b) sarais, dak bungalows</li> <li>c) planting and preservation of trees and roads and public places and maintance of public gardens</li> <li>d) veterinary charges</li> <li>e) charges for improvement of breed of cattle.</li> <li>f) contribution of general purposes</li> <li>g) maintance of tanks and wells</li> <li>h) contribution of houses for disabled and houseless person</li> <li>i) abating offensive and dangerous trades and removing noxious vegetation</li> <li>j) diary firm</li> <li>k) public works</li> <li>l) burning and burial grounds</li> <li>m) miscellaneous</li> </ul>
7	Public Instruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) primary education</li> <li>b) secondary and other education</li> <li>c) libraries and reading room</li> <li>d) miscellaneous</li> <li>e) cymnsia</li> <li>f) training of teachers</li> <li>g) establishment of scholarship</li> <li>h) maintance of hostel</li> <li>i) miscellaneous (provision of class room)</li> </ul>
8	Miscellaneous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) interest of loan</li> <li>b) law charges</li> <li>c) stationary and printing</li> <li>d) provident fund and intresrt of loan</li> <li>e) law charges</li> <li>f) stationary and printing</li> <li>g) provident fund and G.I.S</li> <li>h) cost of work done for public individuals</li> <li>i) standard weight and measures</li> <li>j) disposal of unclaimed corpses</li> <li>k) relief works in time of famine .</li> <li>l) census and election</li> <li>m) contribution for treatment of municipality employees in recognized sanatoria for leprosy</li> <li>n) expenditure in indigent patients for treatment of special diseases.</li> <li>o) unforeseen and extraordinary charges.</li> <li>p) others</li> <li>q) cost of work done for public individuals</li> <li>r) standard weight and measures</li> <li>s) disposal of unclaimed corpses</li> <li>t) relief works in time of famine .</li> <li>u) census and election</li> </ul>

		v) contribution for treatment of municipality employees in recognized sanatoria for leprosy w) expenditure in indigent patients for treatment of special diseases. x) unforeseen and extraordinary charges. y) others
9	Extra Ordinary And Debt	a) investment (in securities) b) in savings bank c) repayment of loan d) advances e) deposits

From the above table it can be seen that there are many heads under which the municipality incurs expenses. The majority of the expenditure of the municipality goes on providing public convenience and public health. Figure given below shows the expenditure pattern of the municipality in different years.

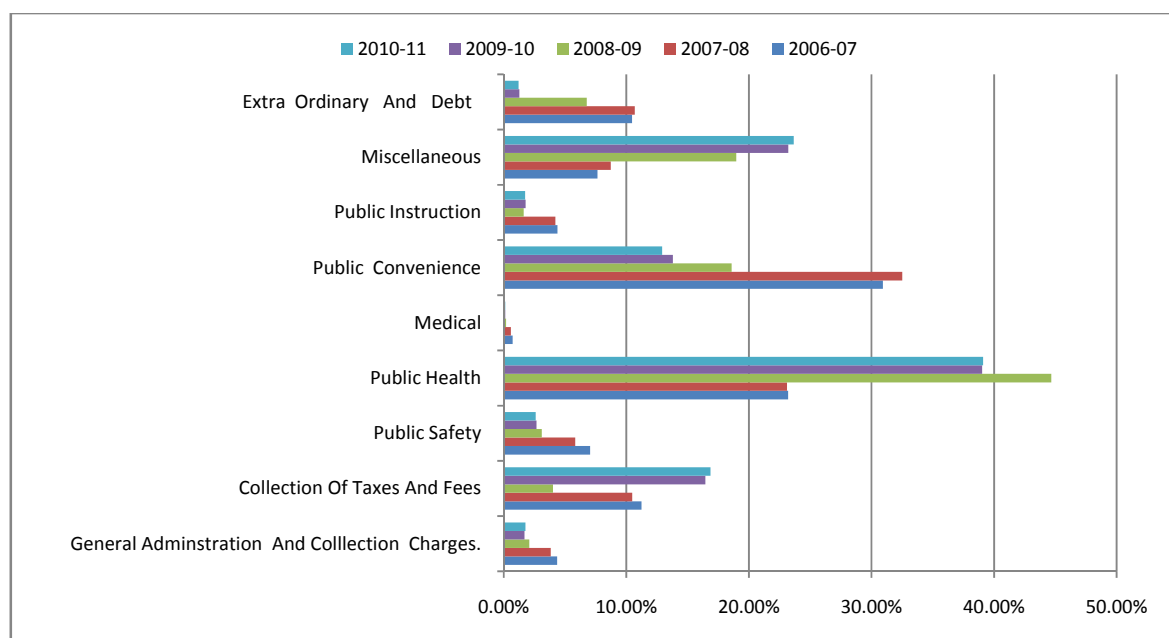


Figure No. 13: Expenditure pattern in Angul Municipality in different years

From the above figure it can be seen that the highest expenditure of the municipality is on public health and public convenience. This is closely followed by the expenditure of the municipality on miscellaneous activities. Debt servicing and collection of fees and taxes also takes up a small chunk of the municipality's expenditure. Expenditure on general administration and other collection charges is quite low and so is the case with providing medical facilities. The next table shows the proportion of the expenses for Angul Municipality.

Table No. 10: Share of Expenditure Heads over different years for Angul Municipality

Expenditure Heads	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
General Administration and Collection Charges.	4.35%	3.83%	2.08%	1.69%	1.77%
Collection Of Taxes And Fees	11.24%	10.48%	4.01%	16.45%	16.86%
Public Safety	7.05%	5.83%	3.09%	2.66%	2.60%
Public Health	23.20%	23.12%	44.66%	39.03%	39.10%
Medical	0.73%	0.58%	0.19%	0.13%	0.13%
Public Convenience	30.94%	32.51%	18.59%	13.79%	12.92%
Public Instruction	4.38%	4.22%	1.62%	1.78%	1.74%
Miscellaneous	7.65%	8.74%	18.98%	23.21%	23.66%
Extra Ordinary And Debt	10.46%	10.69%	6.77%	1.27%	1.21%
Source: Angul Municipality					

From the above table it can be seen that maximum expenditure of the municipality is one providing public convenience over the first two years and then it starts decreasing in the subsequent years. While in 2006-07 it was 31% of the total expenditure it came down to 13% in the year 2010-11. Similarly the expenditure of the municipality on public health was around 23% in the year 2006-07 it increased to 45% during the year 2008-09 and then it reduced. During the year 2010-11 it stood at around 39% of the total expenditure of Angul municipality. The expenses on general administration and collection charges show a decreasing pattern over the years. While it amounted to around 4.35% of the total expenses during the year 2006-07 it has come down to around 1.77% for the year 2010-11. The share of expenses on provision for medical services was very low in the year 2006-07 and has even reduced further for the year 2010-11. Similar is the case with the expenditure of the municipality on public safety. While it stood at 7.05% in the year 2006-07, it came down to 2.6% for the year 2010-11. The opposite is observed for miscellaneous expenses of the town municipality. To start with it was low in the year 2006-07 and stood at around 7.65% of the total expenses. In the year 2010-11 it rose to around 23.66%, the highest in last five years are marginally higher than the previous year's share, which stood at 23.21%.

The total expenditure of the municipality has also gone up over the years in line with the receipts over the years. The figure given below shows the details. From figure 12 it can be seen that the total expenditure of the municipality has witnessed a sharp increase over the last five years. The maximum jump is seen from the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 as during this time period the total expenses jumped from Rs. 5.14 crores to Rs. 15.51 crores respectively. The rising trend is present right from 2006-07 to 2009-10. While in the year 2006-07 the total expenses of Angul municipality amounted to Rs. 4.11 crores, the expenditure during 2009-10 was Rs. 2.36 crores. The year 2010-11 witnessed a very marginal downfall in the total



expenditure of the municipality as compared to the previous year and the expenses amounted to Rs. 2.30 crores.

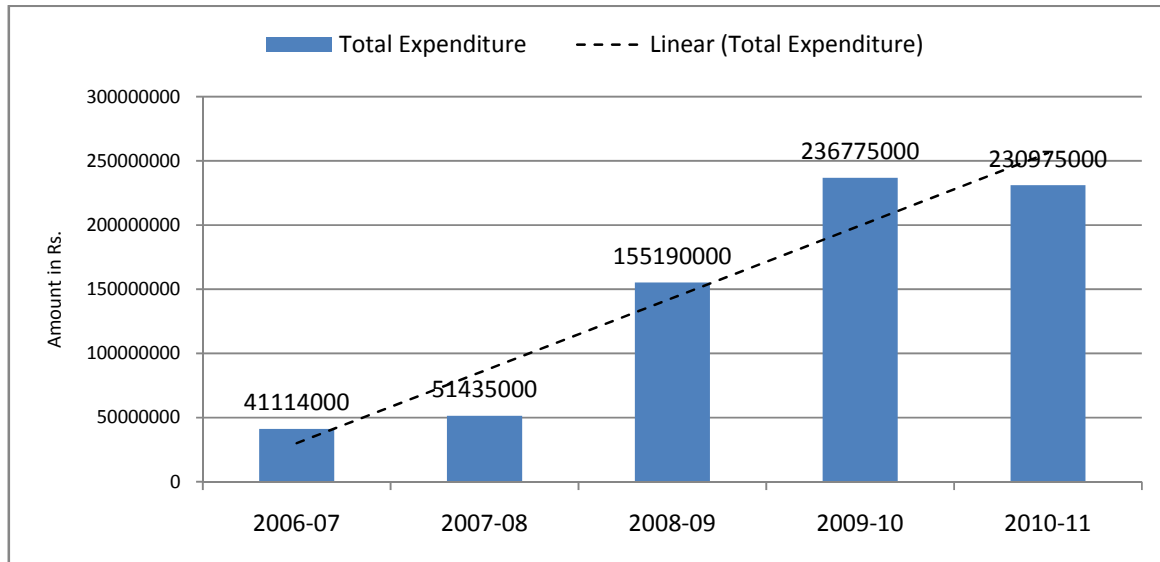


Figure No. 14: Total Expenditure of Angul Municipality in different years

Thus the budget reports and the interactions with the Municipality staff give an insight about the financial status of the Municipality. The non availability of adequate funds was also told to be a major hindrance in implementation of the proposed activities.

#### 4. Major Urban Issues in the Town

The main Development issues were identified from an elaborate meeting conducted with the councilors and municipality staff on 11/3/10 at Angul Municipality office. There was further research in to the official documents and compiled report from the consultation workshop conducted with different stake holders regarding the status of service delivery prior to the Memorandum of Agreement being entered in to with the MoUD, Govt. of India. The compiled report was provided by the municipality office. The aforesaid meetings were conducted with different stakeholders comprising of Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation, Bhubaneswar, Chief Engineer, P.H. (urban), Orissa, Member Secretary, Orissa Water Supply and sewerage board, Orissa, BBSR, Director Town Planning, Orissa, Bhubaneswar, Govt. Dept concerned and other concerned stake holders.

The report gave an insight on the situation before the MoA was signed and thereby could act as check list in terms of achievement of reforms.

**BOX 1: Key Indicators / Amenities for Angul Town**

Indicators/Amenities	Description	Indicators/Amenities	Description
Area of Municipality	19.24 sq.km	Medicinal /Dispensary	2
Total No. of wards	23	Fire station	1
Total No. of slum pockets	27	Police Station	1
Reserve wards	16	Park	8
Total Population	38018	Pond	12
Total road length	386.836 km	B.P.L. Family	2853
Stadium	1	No. of N.H.C.	7
Play Ground	2	No. of P.D.S. Centre	40
High School	5	Beneficiary under social welfare scheme-Soap	348
College	2	NOAP	152
Primary School	16	ODP	109
Public School	5	W.D.C.U.A. Group	10
Balwadi Centre	6	Library	1

#### **4.1 Water Supply**

Water supply was reported to be the major problems in the town from the discussion with councilors and municipality staffs. The present quantum of water supply to the Angul Town is 2.90 MLD against the total demand of 3.22 MLD @ 100 Lpcd. Majority of the water supply comes from the Raniguda Water Tank ,which is filled up by the canal of Derjeng medium irrigation project. Presently, the water is being pressure-filtered after localized mixing of alum and somewhat chlorination through the bleaching powder. Besides, there are 14 production wells and 149 running hand pump tube wells (111 of PHD +32 sunk by the TAMDA + 6 sunk by the Municipality) to supplement the water supply to the town. The tables given below depict the status of water supply in Angul municipality.

Table No. 11: Status of Water Supply in Angul Municipality

Water Supply	Performance Parameter	2007-08	Prevailing level of access of urban poor households (in terms of % of HHs that access services at the current performance levels)
Household Level piped water supply	No. of hrs of supply at reasonable pressure	2 hrs	8%
Public taps/stand posts	No. of hrs of supply at reasonable pressure	2 ½ hrs	35%
Hand pumps /Tube wells (untreated ground water source)	Avg. distance from HH in meters	75 to 100 M	10%
Water Tanker supply	Response time on request in hrs	2hrs	8%

The consultation meeting with the Councilors of Angul municipality, gave an insight on specific wards facing water supply problem. It was told that in particular ward no 10 and ward 12 the problem is felt more than compared to other wards in the town. It was also told that there is no water source for continuous water supply and the tanker system is not sufficient to meet the requirement.

Table No. 12: Progress Report with regard to water supply

Component	Sub Component	Unit	Sanctioned Qty Cost( Rs in lacs)			Current status		
				C	S	U	Qty	Cost
Water Supply	Pipeline 110 mm dia	Kms	4080 m	23.25	2.91	2.91	2830 m	29.07
	Production well	Sq m	5 no				5 no	
	Underground water reservoir	No.s	5 no				5 no	

Note: C: Center, S: State, U: ULB; Source: Central Third Party Inspection and Monitoring of BSUP & IHSDP Projects under JNNURM, by WAPCOS Ltd (A Govt of India Undertaking), July 2010 and Anugul Municipality website

With respect to the initiatives undertaken to tackle this water crisis it is observed that a 14 MLD water treatment plant is being constructed near Jail to improve the quality water being supplied in Angul town has already been started. Two water tankers are being used to supply drinking water at water scarcity area during summer season & at the time of requirement of public in other seasons. Recently the Government has sanctioned a project for drinking water facility to

Angul town under UIDSSMT scheme which can be supplied from the Derjang reservoir to cater the present need of drinking water. The above project has been entrusted to P.H.D. for execution. Besides, the P.H.D water supply is being provided in all the 23 wards by 223 stand posts. The scheme aims at utilizing the water of Derjang project, and includes activities like laying of raw water rising main from Derjang Project to existing 14 MLD water treatment plant, construction of 3 nos. of E.S.R. at Hatisalpada, Hemsurapada and F.T.C., construction of 3 nos. of O.G.R. at these three places including laying of clear water rising main from Treatment Plant to 3 nos. O.G.R., laying or distribution main in uncovered areas or town, internal and external Electrification work at 4 nos. pump houses (Raw water pump house, Hatisal pada Pump house, Hemsurapada pump house and P.T.C. Pump house) and also some other ancillary items.

There is a proposal to bring raw water either from Brahmani river or from Derjang medium irrigation project to this water treatment plant. As an immediate short term measure for improving the quality of water supply from the Raniguda tank, bamboo screens have been fixed at the entrance of the intake well. Installation of a bleaching dosing pump for chlorination etc. has been completed. Production wells sunk at B. Ed. College and Sikshyakapada have been commissioned recently. The production well sunk by CGWB near the proposed new bus stand will be commissioned very shortly to augment water supply to the town. The total estimated amount administratively approved under the State Plan scheme is Rs.247.48 lakhs which is only to meet the needs of some areas covered with distribution system

#### **4.2 Sanitation**

At present sanitation works in 23 nos. wards are being done by the private contractors and sweeper staff. The privatization of the sanitation work has been started with effect from 07.01.2008 by dividing 23 Nos. wards in 4 zones. Accordingly 4 private contractors have been entrusted for sanitation works.

#### **4.3 Slum Development**

Twenty seven slums are located within the municipal area with a total population of 9961. All the slums are also being developed out of S.J.S.R.Y. grant. 10 nos. of DWCUA groups and 20 Nos. of T & C societies has been functioned. Recently Government has sanctioned Rs. 5, 66, 19,000 and released Rs. 2, 31, 63,000 under I.H.S.D.P. scheme for construction of 334 nos. of houses and its infrastructure development for B.P.L. families.

#### **4.4 Roads and Drains**

This municipality has taken steps for construction of C.C. and B.T. roads and drains out of R.D. grant, Road Maintenance Grant and own fund. Angul bus stand is going to be renovated utilizing the 12th Finance Commission grant. The own fund is not sufficient to meet the expenditure for development of roads & drains; and financial support is required to develop proper sewage system in the town.

#### **4.5 DUDA (District Urban Development Agency)**

ULB consultation has revealed that DUDA has not been effective to ensure necessary coordination among the concerned agencies, more particularly between TAMDA and Angul Municipality, which has created a mutual distrust among the agencies and has also increased the risk of overlapping in planning. Angul Municipality has even demanded that any developmental work to be carried out in their area by TAMDA or other agency should first obtain a No Objection Certificate from the municipality so as to avoid overlapping.

#### **4.6 Environmental Issues**

According to Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), grossly polluting industry with the BOD load more than 100 Kg/day or discharging hazardous substances in the effluent are few in the Angul region. Two Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) are operating in the vicinity of the town are Captive power plant of NALCO and the Aluminum smelter of NALCO, Angul. The major environmental issues as per the CPCB assessment related to urbanization in Angul are:

- A sodium dichromate plant was in operation which was subsequently closed in 1998. An estimated 79,000 MT of solid residue which is a hazardous waste is lying near the closed site and releasing hexavalent chromium to the water bodies during monsoon.
- During monsoon the run-offs from various stock piles like coal, minerals, solid waste etc flows down the area and gets discharged to river Brahmani through its feeder streams.
- The level of fluoride in the ground water around NALCO has been found to be higher than the norm. During post monsoon period there had also been few instances of burning of paddy crops presumably due to the effect of fluoride bearing gasses.
- The ambient temperature of this area rises close to 50°C and the general perception is that the temperature rise is due to industrialization and mining activity. The exposed coal seam and stack yards catch fire during summer season due to self oxidation and contribute to rise in temperature.
- The industrial activities in this area causes about 75 million tons of materials are transported between the nodes in a year. The transportation by road is a cause of nuisance, air pollution and traffic congestion.
- Amount of land being converted to ash ponds and solid waste disposal facilities is increasing day by day. This process converts agricultural land to unproductive barren land.
- Groundwater level around the mining area is depleting due to extraction of ground water for the mining activity. This causes acute shortage of water in the surrounding villages.

#### **4.7 Municipal Solid Waste**

Includes commercial and residential wastes generated in a municipal or notified areas in either solid or semi-solid form excluding industrial hazardous wastes but including treated bio-medical

wastes. Solid waste management is lacking in the municipal areas, and so is the biomedical waste management. Under the National River Conservation Plan of Government of India, pollution abatement of river Brahmani has been tried at Talcher since 2003, and the project is to be closed in 2009. The project, with an estimated cost of about Rs. 87 lakhs, has established a sewage treatment plant at Talcher (Source: Orissa Water Supply & Sewage Board, Angul). However, it is to be seen in the long run to what extent the project has been able to fulfil its objectives. On the other hand, sewage water treatment is long due in Angul town and the local Municipality is yet to propose for that. The Solid Waste Management Department of the Angul municipality is headed by one, Zamadar and 09 nos. of regular and DLR sweepers. The overall responsibility of Solid Waste Management of the town vests with Executive Officer of the Municipality. Besides the above the sweeping works of the town are done through privatization.

### 5. Status of Urban Reforms in the Town

The urban areas in the state have huge potential for promoting economic growth and reducing poverty but are constrained by various factors such as lack of financial resources, poor level of services, and weak capability of ULB's. In this context, the Govt. of India has launched fiscal incentive programmes viz., JnNURM, UIDSSMT, IHSDP that provide significant grant support linked to reforms implementation.

#### BOX 2: Status of the Preparation of the Comprehensive Development Plan for Angul

1	Name of the Development Authority	TAMDA, Angul
2	Area in Sq. km.	1238 Sq.kms..
3	Name of the Firm/Consultant to whom CDP work has been awarded	CEPT, Ahemadabad
4	Total cost of preparation of CDP	Rs180.00 lakhs
5	Amount deposited with the Deputy Director, Map Publication, Orissa, Cuttack	Rs.6,52,050.00
6	Whether steering committee has been formed	No
7	Whether technical committee has been formed	No
8	Amount deposited with the ORSAC	Rs.20.00 lakhs
9	Total amount sanctioned by Govt. towards CDP	Rs.32.25 lakhs
10	Utilization certificates furnished so far	Rs.5.00 lakhs

These programmes offer huge opportunities to ULB's for promoting economic growth and service delivery in an equitable manner. Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, 63 cities are eligible for accessing funds. The remaining cities and towns are covered under the UIDSSMT programme (Angul being one of the towns from Orissa), which also provides grant support by linking investments to reforms implementation. Under UIDSSMT towns and cities are encouraged to formulate City Development Plans for holistic and planned development.

The Government of India in Dec, 2005 launched the UIDSSMT program in which Angul town is included by Government of Orissa. Under this program responsibility to implement various infrastructure development works lies with the municipal corporation. Along with the UIDSSMT, parallel innovative scheme titled as "Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme" (IHSDP) was also launched by Govt. of India, Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation. This Municipality provides services like Sanitation, Water Supply, Street Light facilities road and drains under UIDSSMT, IHSDP, SJSRY, etc to for upliftment urban poor. This Municipality is trying to make polythene free town. The UIDSSMT regime also stresses upon enhancing basic services to urban poor. This is also a part of the mandatory reforms as listed under the UIDSSMT. This reform is already undertaken by the Angul Municipality and separate budget has been marked for the urban poor which encompass several other programs. Around 25% of the total expenditure of the corporation has been earmarked to be spent on providing basic services to the urban poor. The following figure shows the amount spend under different heads as a part of providing basic services to urban poor.

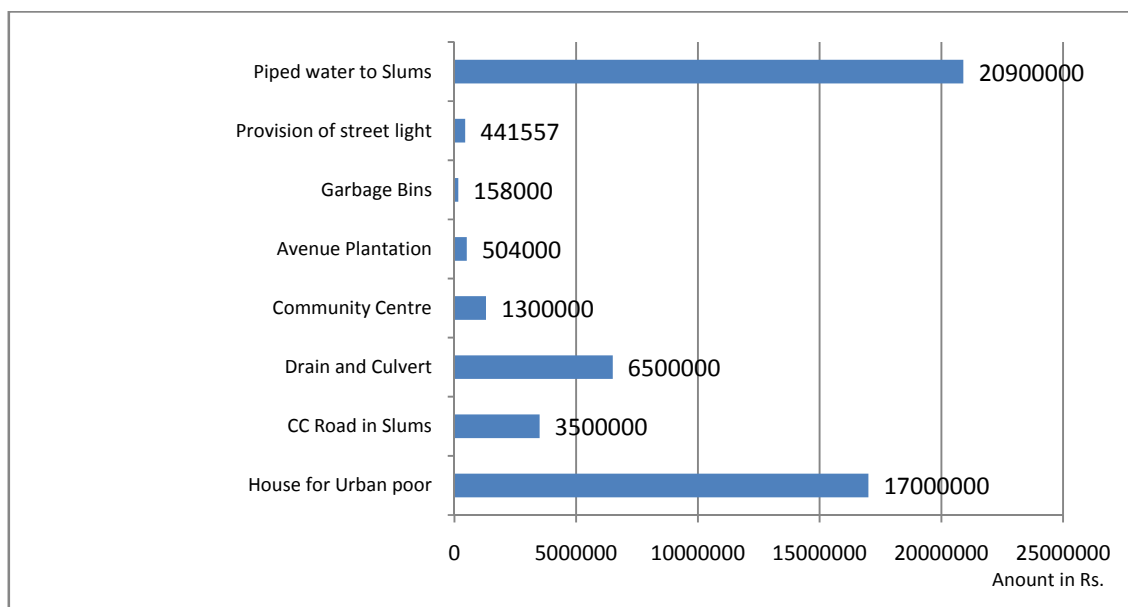


Figure 15: Expenditure for providing basic services to urban poor in Angul Municipality during 2010-11

From the above figure it can be seen that maximum amount spend on the providing basic services to urban poor was for the purpose of augmentation of water supply to slum areas through piped water. During the year 2010-11, Rs. 2.09 crores were spent on providing this particular service in Angul municipality. The next biggest expenditure was on construction of houses for the urban poor as around Rs. 1.70 crores was spend by the municipality on providing this service. The expenditure of the municipality on these two heads was the major expenses in Angul municipality as compared to other expenses for providing basic services to urban poor. The municipality spent around Rs. Rs. 35 lakhs on construction of roads in the slum areas of the town and a further Rs. 65 lakhs was spend on construction of drains and culverts in the city. While Rs. 13 lakhs was spent on community centers of the town, Rs. 5 lakhs were the expenses on avenue plantation in the town. For the provision of street lights the municipality spent around Rs. 4.41 lakhs while garbage bins amounting to Rs. 1.58 lakhs were installed in the town for solid waste collection. The figure given below shows the individual shares of these expenses.

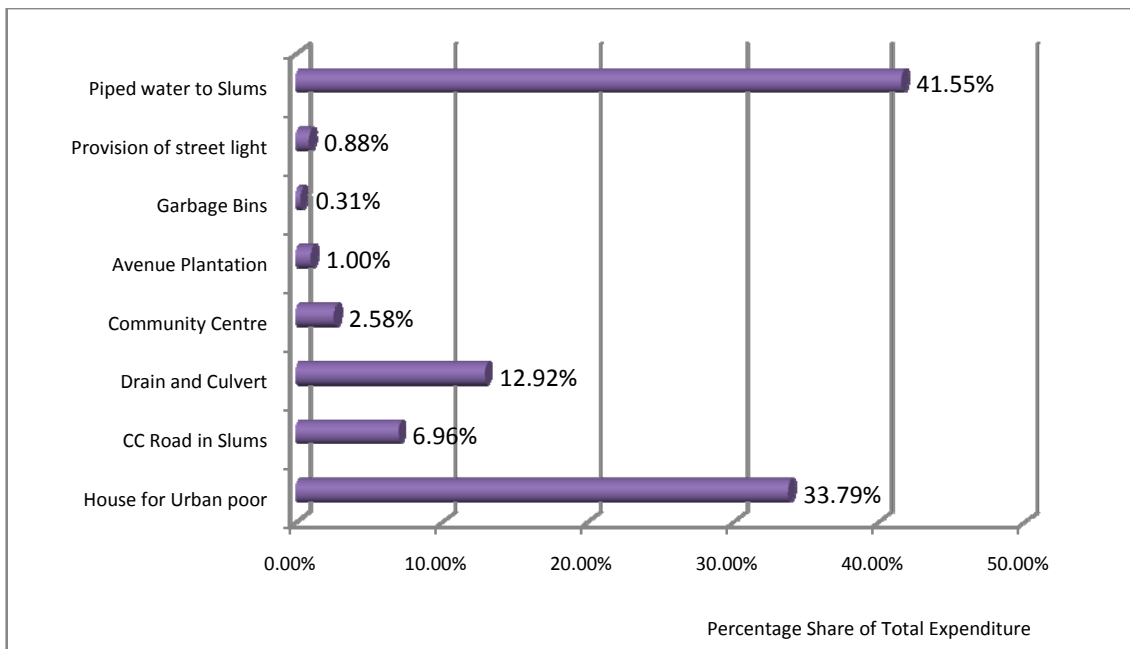


Figure 16: Percentage Share of Total Expenditure for providing basic services to urban poor in Angul Municipality during 2010-11

From the above figure it can be seen that around 42% of the total expenditure on providing basic services to the urban poor was channelized for augmentation of water supply to the slums of the city through piped water system. Construction of houses to accommodate the urban poor was also undertaken in the town and accounted for 34% of the total expenses on providing basic services to the urban poor. Around 4% of the expenditure was on provision of street lights in the town, avenue plantation and installation of garbage bins in Angul municipality. While the municipality spent 12.92% of the total budget on building drains and culvert in the town, it spent around 6.96% on building roads to the slums present in Angul town.



## 5.1 Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

Angul municipality has been included under the IHSDP scheme during the year 2008-09. Under this scheme the DPR was approved by the Govt. of India to the tune of Rs. 566.19 lakhs including the 10% incentive on the project cost. This was conveyed by the Housing and Urban Development Department, Govt. of Orissa, through their letter dated 5.5.2010. The provisions in the DPR are as follows:

Table No. 13: Sanctioned activities under IHSDP for Angul Municipality

Description	Nos./Quantity
Dwelling Unit	334
UG Tank (10,000 ltr. Capacity)	5
Production wells	5
Pipeline 110 mm	4080 meter
Septic Tank 100 users	20
Soak Pit	20
Man hole	425
Sewer pipeline	3380 meter
Soil wate pipe	1075 meter
CC Road	2460 meter
CC Drain	2460 meter
Conversion of 1 phase to 3 phase electric line	3 km.
SV lamp	38
Garbage bin	10
Community Center	2
Avenue Plantation	400 sq.m.
Jogging Track	1000 sq.m.
Boundary wall to open surface	534 meter

The entire package was divided into five parts. Fifty two DUs have been allotted to contractor for execution and 282 dwelling units have been entrusted to beneficiaries for construction out of their own arrangement. The infrastructure packages have been taken up by the contractors and work is under progress. The progress of the scheme is as follows:

- 328 dwelling units have been started
- Not started dwelling units amount to six
- In 41 construction have been completed till foundation level
- In 53 units construction has taken place till plinth level
- In one unit it is till lintel level
- roofs have been completed in 60 dwelling units and roof casting has been done in sevety two units

- Finishing is going on in 35 dwelling units
- one underground water reservoir construction is complete
- Two production wells are being constructed
- 13 septic tanks, 13 man holes and 2 soak pits are being constructed
- Sewer pipe line has been completed for 102 metres and soil waste pipe has been constructed for 99 meters
- Concrete drain and concrete road has been constructed for 154 meters and 402 meters respectively
- One community centre construction is ongoing

The works which have been allotted to beneficiaries are being paid in four stages, taking into account the progress of the work. The payments are being made through cheque system. The following figure shows the details of the dwelling units according to the wards of the town.

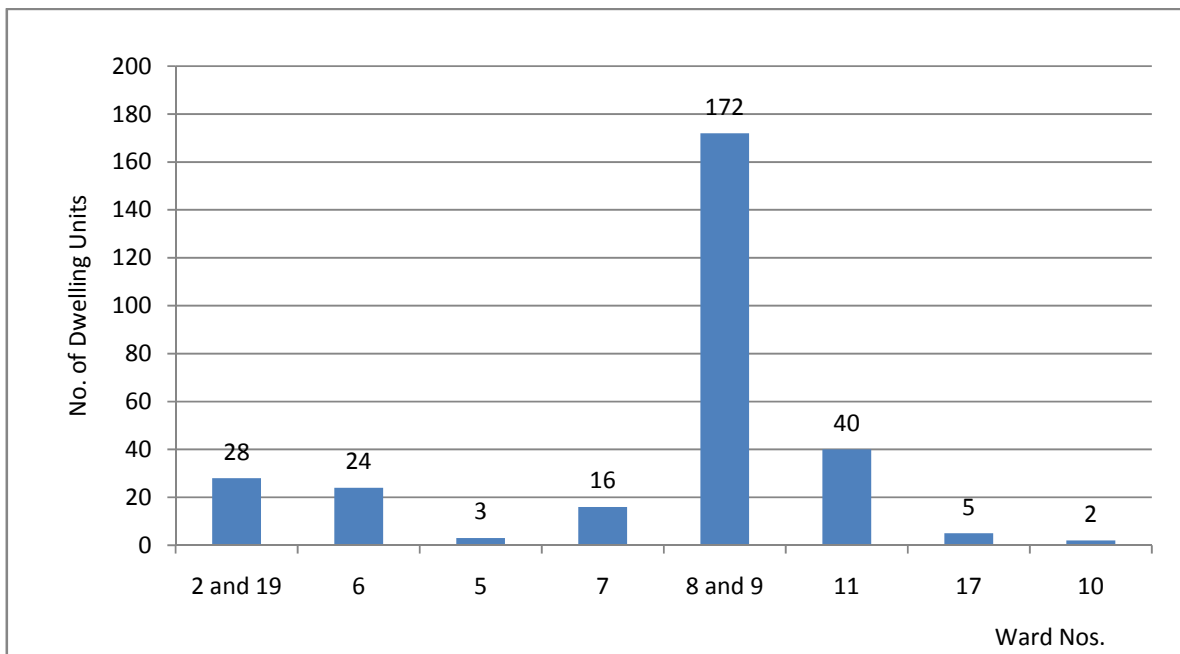


Figure No. 17: Construction of Dwelling Units under IHSDP in wards of Angul Municipality

From the above figure it can be seen that maximum number of dwelling units are getting constructed in the wards 8 and 9 of the town. While 40 houses are being built in ward no. 11, 28 units are being built in ward nos. 2 and 9.

## 5.2 Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yozana (SJSRY) is a centrally sponsored scheme to enable the BPL families to rise above the poverty line. The progress of this scheme in Angul municipality for the previous year (2009-10) is given in the table below.

Table No. 14: Activities under SJSRY for Angul Municipality for the year 2009-10

Sl No	Name of the Component	Received of Funds		Total	Utilized	Balance	Remarks
		Central share	State share				
1.	USEP (SUBSIDY)	4,58,000	1,52,000	6,10,000	6,10,000	Nil	19 applications received
2.	USEP (TRAINING)	5,20,000	1,70,000	6,90,000	---	6,90,000	110 no trainees undergoing training against a target of 150. Non utilization of funds as the 6 months course is not complete
3.	UWSP	1,36,000	70,000	2,06,000	---	2,06,000	11 groups have been formed and to be finance shortly.
4.	T & C Society	2,13,000	21,000	2,34,000	---	2,34,000	22 T & C groups have been sanctioned revolving Funds.
5.	UWEP	2,10,000	45,000	2,55,000	2,55,000	Nil	Work relates to construction of drains and roads
6.	UCDN	75,000	---	75,000	54,000	21,000	----
7.	Infrastructure Support	75,000	---	75,000	---	75,000	Work under progress
	Total	16,87,000	4,58,000	21,45,000	9,19,000	12,26,000	---

From the above table it can be seen that the municipality has received around Rs. 16.87 lakhs as a part of the central share and Rs. 4.58 lakhs as a part of the state share, the total amounting to Rs. 21.45 lakhs. With respect to the utilization of these finances it can be seen that around Rs. 9.19 lakhs have been spent on different activities and around Rs. 12.26 lakhs is still unspent. The detailed expenditure under different heads of the scheme are as follows:

(i) Community Structure: Under this component, various training programmes are conducted for the slum dwellers which includes awareness programme, RCV (Residential Community Volunteers) training. During the year 2009-10 around Rs. 6.90 lakhs was received by the corporation and was not entirely spent as the various training activities were not complete. Around 110 trainees are undergoing training under this but the six months course is not complete. Training is given on various skill development programmes like driving training, mobile repairing, computer data entry etc.

(ii) U.S.E.P. (Subsidy): In this component, Financial Assistance is given to the beneficiaries with a subsidy of 15% and the rest is loan from Bank and 5% is margin money of the project cost. With respect to the year 2009-10 around Rs. 6, 10,000 was received by the ULB which was fully utilized with around 19 applications under this scheme.

iii) Development of Woman and Children in Urban Areas (DWCUA): This scheme is distinguished by the special incentive extended to urban poor women who decide to set up self-employment ventures as a group. Groups of poor women shall take up an economic activity suited to their skill, training, aptitude and local conditions. Besides generation of income, their group shall strive to empower the urban poor women by making them independent as also providing a atmosphere for self-employment.

The DWCUA group sets itself up as a Thrift and Credit Society, in addition to its other entrepreneurial activity. The group is entitled to a lump-sum grant of Rs. 25,000 as revolving fund at a maximum rate of Rs. 1,000 per individual. 20 Thrift and Credit Societies (self-help groups) comprising women members are assisted with revolving fund. They are engaged in income generation activities like household articles, food items, etc. In this scheme, a maximum amount of Rs.1,000 is given to each member of a group with 10 to 25 members as revolving fund. During the year 2009-10, under this head the municipality received Rs. 2.34 lakhs which remained totally unspent. Around eleven groups have been sanctioned under this head in the town.

(iv) U.W.E.P. (Urban Wage Employment Programme): Under this scheme grants received from Government are utilized for the construction of road, drain etc. in slum areas. The work is being taken up with a ratio of 60: 40 of labour and material. During the year 2009-10 the ULB received Rs. 2.55 lakhs which was entirely utilized by the municipality on activities related to construction of roads and drains.

**BOX 3: Highlights of Poverty Alleviation Programme in Angul Municipality**

No. of Slum Pockets	27
Poor Population	11,201
Total Population	38,022
No. of Thrift and Credit Society	22
No. of NHC formation and Registration	8
No. of DWCVVA Formation	11
No. of Community Centers	8
No. of PDS	14

### **5.3 Antodaya Anna Yojana**

Under this scheme a total of 370 beneficiaries were targeted in Angul municipality out of which 363 beneficiaries have been covered. They have been getting 35 Kg of rice per month at the rate of Rs. 3 per Kg for each beneficiary in the town of Angul.

#### **5.4 Annapurna Scheme**

This scheme covers the beneficiaries above the age of 65 years and each beneficiary is entitled to get 10 kg rice per month at free of cost. In Angul town around 39 beneficiaries have been targeted out of which 37 were covered under this scheme.

#### **5.5 Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)**

Urban infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns aims at improvement in urban infrastructure in towns and cities in a planned manner. This scheme is the merger of the existing schemes of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) and Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP). With respect to Angul it is observed that the work under this scheme relate to the provision for supply of drinking water in the town.

The work relates to the augmentation of water supply to Angul municipality under an estimated cost of Rs. 1273.32 lakhs. This scheme is being executed by the P.H.D department of the Govt. of Orissa, however the finances are being looked after by the Angul municipality. The ultimate design period is for the year 2041, with an intermediate period, which is till the year 2026. The estimated population to benefit from this in the ultimate period will be around 1.03 lakhs. In the intermediate period around 76,000 people will benefit. The estimated water demand is around 135 lpcd for 70% population and another 40 lpcd for 30% of the population. Therefore the estimated water demand for the year 2026 is around 9.75 MLD and for the year 2041 it is around 14 MLD. The scope of the work is the following:

1. Construction of intake at Derjang irrigation project.
2. Construction of 0.70 MLD capacities OGR (Over ground reservoir). 3 nos. construction of 0.30 MLD capacities ESR (Elevated storage reservoir).
3. Construction of pump houses, staff quarters, site development, approach road and boundary wall.
4. Laying of raw water rising main, clear water rising main and distribution mains.
5. Procurement and installation of pumping units buck flow meter.
6. External and internal electrification.

The following are the highlights of the program for Angul town.

Table No. 15: Highlights of the water supply scheme under UIDSSMT for Angul Municipality  
Amounts in Rs. Lakhs

	Implementing agency	Angul
Details of the Project	Name of project	Provision of Water Supply in Angul Town
	Project cost	1273.32
	Central share	1018.66
Amount released by Govt. of Orissa towards First Installment	1st installment of central share released by Govt. of India	509.33
	incentive received from Govt. of India	19.1
	Govt. of India Share	509.33
	State Govt. Share	127.33
	ULB Share	0
	Incentive amount released	-
	Total	636.66
	Sanction order date	15.5.2008
Amount released by Govt. of Orissa towards Second Installment	Govt. of India Share	509.33
	State Share	127.33
	ULB Share	
	Total	636.66
Current Status	Expenditure ending of November, 2010	701.85
	Percentage of Expenditure	55.12 %
	Physical progress achieved by the ULBs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• C.I Pipes have been procured</li> <li>• Laying of pipelines under progress (7000 meters approx. laid)</li> <li>• Pumps, Valves and Fittings have been procured</li> <li>• Second time tender has been invited for staff quarters, pump house and compound wall is under scrutiny</li> </ul>

From the above table it can be seen that the entire sanctioned cost of the project has been released by the various agencies involved. The project is lagging much behind the schedule and only 55% of the sanctioned cost has been utilized till now. The physical progress of the project is also very slow and lot of ground needs to be covered.

## 5.6 Other Projects related to Urban Infrastructure Development

Apart from these schemes the municipality of Angul town received a number of grants from the central as well as state govt. related to the development of urban infrastructure in the municipality. These grants are utilized by the municipality in road construction and maintenance, building non residential buildings, solid waste management, creation and maintenance of accounts and database, protection and conservation of water bodies, building of parks and recreational centers etc. The table given below summarizes them.

Table No. 16: Other Grants received by Angul Municipality during 2009-10 and 2010-11 pertaining to Urban Development

Amounts in Rs. Lakhs

Sl No	Name of the scheme	Grants		Total	Current Expenses	U.C. Submitted	Balance	No. of Projects			Status
		Previous year	Current Year					Taken Up	Completed	Under Progress	
1	Road Maintenance Grant	Nil	30.48	30.48	30.48	15.27	Nil	47	47	Nil	0
2	do(Hard Case)	Nil	10.00	10.00	8.00		2.00	10	8	2	
3	Road Development	39.89	69.41	69.41	0	0	0	32	30	2	0
4	12th Finance Commission										
a	Solid Waste Management	Nil	5.95	11.90	11.90	11.90	Nil	1	1	Nil	
b	Road & Bridges	Nil	10.13	10.13	10.13	10.13	Nil	4	4	Nil	
c	Non Residential Building	Nil	1.685	1.685	1.685	1.685	Nil	1	1	Nil	
d	Creation of Data Base & Maintenance of Accounts	1.522	0.38	2.28	Nil	Nil	2.28	Nil	Nil		Awaited for Govt. instruction .
5	13th Finance Commission	Nil	17.97	17.97	Nil	Nil	20.00				
6	S.R.C. Grant	7.429	31.67	31.67	24.24	24.24	7.42	1	Nil	1	
7	Performance Based Incentives										
a	do	Nil	48.71	48.71	33.71	26.24	20.00				
b	Lighting and electrical charges.	Nil	8.57	8.57	8.57	8.57	Nil	1	1	Nil	
c	Basic Urban Services.	7.67	4.73	12.40	Nil	Nil	12.40	6	Nil	Nil	Under tender process
10	Protection &	Nil	10.00	10.00	3.00	Nil	7.00	6	3	3	

	conservation of water Bodies.										
11	Construction of Boundary wall	Nil	10.00	10.00	7.50	Nil	2.50	1	1	Nil	
12	Development of Park & Greenery	Nil	5.00	5.00	2.00	Nil	3.00	3	1	2	

Urban Reforms in the town also relate to the implementation of the mandatory reforms and the optional reforms. At Urban Local Body level the following are the set of mandatory reforms:

1. Adoption of modern, accrual-based double entry system of accounting in Urban Local Bodies / Parastatals
2. Introduction of system of e-governance using IT applications like, GIS and MIS for various services provided by ULBs / Parastatals.
3. Reform of property tax with GIS, so that it becomes major source of revenue for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)
4. Levy of reasonable user charges by ULBs/Parastatals with the objective that full cost of operation and maintenance or recurring cost is collected within next seven years.
5. Internal earmarking within local body, budgets for basic services to the urban poor.
6. Provision of basic services to urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation and ensuing delivery of other already existing universal services of the Government for education, health and social security.

The set of optional reforms at Urban Local Body level are the:

1. Revision of bye-laws to streamline the approval process for construction of buildings, and development of sites.
2. Simplification of legal and procedural frameworks for conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes.
3. Introduction of Property Title Certification System in ULBs.
4. Earmarking at least 20-25% of developed land in all housing projects (both Public and Private Agencies) for EWS/LIG category with a system of cross subsidization.
5. Introduction of computerized process of registration of land and property.
6. Revision of bye-laws to make rain water harvesting mandatory in all buildings and adoption of water conservation measures.
7. Bye-laws for reuse of recycled water.
8. Administrative reforms, i. e., reduction in establishment by bringing out voluntary retirement schemes, non-filling up of posts falling vacant due to retirement etc., and achieving specified milestones in this regard.
9. Structural reforms
10. Encouraging Public Private Partnership



Table No. 17: Status of Mandatory ULB Level Reforms in Angul Municipality

Sl.No.	Reforms	Current Status
1	Full migration to Double Entry Accounting system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timeline Committed: 2009-10</li> <li>• Achievement: NO</li> </ul>
2	Property tax reforms, 85% coverage ratio and 90% collection ratio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timeline Committed: 2010-11</li> <li>• Achievement: NO</li> </ul>
3	Levy of user charges : Full recovery of O&M charges for sewerage, water supply and SWM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timeline Committed: 2011-12</li> <li>• Achievement: NO</li> <li>• User charge collection for parking, cleaning of nursing homes and clearance of roadside debris, connection of domestic drains to municipal drains have been introduced.</li> <li>• Besides, H &amp; U.D. Dept., Govt. of Orissa is also devising a module for coverage of User Charges in a more logical and acceptable manner</li> </ul>
4	Internal earmarking of basic services to urban poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timeline Committed: 2009-10</li> <li>• Achievement: PARTIALLY</li> <li>• A specific budget head for “Services to the Urban Poor” has been created in the year 08-09.</li> </ul>
5	e-governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timeline Committed: 2011-12</li> <li>• Achievement: NO</li> <li>• Birth &amp; Death registrations computerized.</li> </ul>
6	Provision of basic services to urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timeline Committed: 2011-12</li> <li>• Achievement: NO</li> <li>• Providing Basic Services to Urban poor are being planned to be covered in a large scale under IHSDP for the poor and slum dwellers of the city.</li> <li>• In the ULB budget for the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs.2.09 crores have been earmarked specially for Providing Services to the Urban Poor.</li> </ul>

From the above table it can be observed that none of the mandatory reforms that need to be undertaken by the ULB as a part of UIDSSMT has been done yet (by the year ending 2010). Although work has started in most of the cases the progress is very slow due to the presence of certain bottlenecks. Since the timeline for meeting these reforms is 2011-12, it raises serious concerns about whether the ULBs will be able to achieve the required status by the completion of the project period. The table given below shows the status of the optional reforms in Angul Municipality.

Table No. 18: Status of Optional ULB Level Reforms in Angul Municipality

Sl. No.	Reforms	Current Status
1.	Introduction of Property Title Certification system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timeline Committed: 2008-09</li> <li>• Achievement: NO</li> <li>• <b>Status:</b> The Reforms is in progress at par with Property Tax Reforms as mentioned in Sl.2 above</li> </ul>
2.	Revision of By-Laws for Streamlining building approval process (State Level)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timeline Committed: 2007-08</li> <li>• Achievement: YES</li> <li>• <b>Status:</b> The existing system, bye-laws and procedures in this ULB have already been simplified.</li> </ul>
3.	Simplification of legal procedural framework for conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purpose (State Level)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timeline Committed: 2006-07</li> <li>• Achievement: YES</li> <li>• <b>Status:</b> The existing ULB level procedure is very simple, less time consuming and charges are also genuinely minimum.</li> </ul>
4.	Provision of rain water harvesting in all buildings(State Level)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timeline Committed: 2006-07</li> <li>• Achievement: NO</li> </ul>
5.	Earmarking of 20-25% of developed land for EWS and LIG category.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timeline Committed: 2008-09</li> <li>• Achievement: NO</li> </ul>
6.	Introduction of computerized process of registration of land and property.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timeline Committed: 2008-09</li> <li>• Achievement: YES</li> <li>• <b>Status:</b> Computerized process of registration of land and properties are already in progress.</li> </ul>
7.	Bye-laws on use of reclaimed water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timeline Committed: 2011-12</li> <li>• Achievement: NO</li> <li>• <b>Status:</b> It will be done in 2011-12</li> </ul>
8.	Administrative Reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timeline Committed: 2009-10</li> <li>• Achievement: NO</li> <li>• This reform is in progress.</li> </ul>
9.	Structural Reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timeline Committed: 2009-10</li> <li>• Achievement: ONGOING</li> <li>• It is taking place as per instruction of the Govt. from time to time.</li> </ul>
10.	Encouraging Public Private Partnership.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timeline Committed: 2006-07</li> <li>• Achievement: YES</li> <li>• Already initiated and projects are in progress for which PPP are feasible.</li> </ul>