

**COMPREHENSIVE DISTRICT PLAN
FOR – 2017-18**



**DISTRICT PLANNING & MONITORING UNIT,
JAGATSINGHPUR.**



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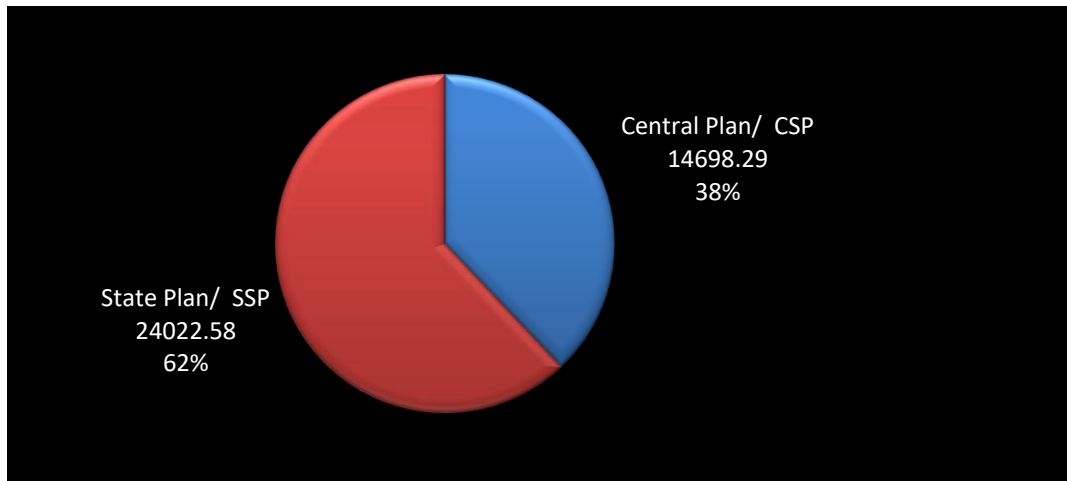
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Decentralized planning was undertaken to reach the unreached people at District, Block and GP level to address their various needs through participatory planning process. To look after this perspective, Planning and Convergence Department, Government of Odisha has taken the initiative of decentralized planning process in the State since 2008-09 covering all 30 districts. Based on the provision through the 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendment, district has been identified as the best administrative set up to start the decentralized district planning process by involving all the PRI members and Line Departments at different levels during plan formulation. Consequent upon this, the Government of Odisha through its Planning and Convergence Department has taken up district planning process. The District Planning & Monitoring Unit has been entrusted with the responsibility of formulating the integrated planning process of Jagatsingpur District.

There are many advantages of decentralized planning. These are: (i) local needs can be taken care of more effectively and efficiently at the lower levels, (ii) plans are expected to be more effective because of the homogeneity of the unit, (iii) it helps to overcome local specific problems in a better way, (iv) flow of information / data will be quick which is very crucial for planning and (v) there are more chances of successful implementation of plans as the implementers will be partner in planning process. The main objective of initiating such process is to replace the hitherto prevailing top to bottom approach or allocation based planning process by bottom to top up or need based planning process. The process involves all the major stakeholders and fosters participation of the ultimate beneficiaries in the planning process. The specific objective of the planning process is to prepare the Comprehensive District Plan 2017-18 for Jagatsinghpur district.

The Graphical presentation of Central Plan and State Plan budget outlays in Comprehensive District Plan 2017-18.



Odisha is an agrarian State where more than 85% population are depending on agriculture for their livelihood. Therefore, it is essential to deal with this sector in a proper perspective to increase the income level of the farmers. In spite of heavy dependency on agriculture and its allied sector, this sector contributed hardly 17.49% to the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) in 2011-12. Similarly the agriculture and animal husbandry sub-sector forms 83.36 percent of the GSDP share of the Agriculture Sector for the year 2012-13.

The district is having a cultivated area of 104 thousand ha where the cropping intensity is 197 percent. The average size of land holding is 0.77 ha where 27.3 percent are agricultural labourers. Heavy pressure on land has resulted in large scale unemployment and under employment in the rural area. It is therefore essential that along with increase of productivity of land, a large number of non- farming occupations should also be generated in rural areas to reduce the pressure on land and improve the economic status of rural people by increasing their income. The Horticulture Department mainly envisage the production potential of fruits, vegetables, flowers and preservation of surplus farm produce with due support from Establishment /Revival of Block Level nursery cum sale centre . The present horticultural production can be increased at least 2 times of the present production through judicious use of resources and management practices. A sum of Rs. 120.00 lakh has been proposed under horticulture for the year 2017-18.

RKVY was initiated in 2007 as an Umbrella Scheme for ensuring holistic development of agriculture and allied sectors as per the district/State Action Plan. Policy goals of doubling of farmer's income, skill development in agri-entrepreneurial sector, attracting the youth to agri-

start-ups & making agriculture remunerative are given priority while revamping RKVY scheme for the rest of 14th Finance Commission period. A State is eligible for funding under the RKVY if it maintains or increases the percentage of its expenditure on Agriculture and its Allied Sectors with respect to the total State Plan Expenditure, where the Base Line (which will move every year) for this expenditure is the average of the percentage of expenditure incurred by a State Government for the previous three years on Agriculture and its Allied Sectors minus any funds related to Agriculture and its allied sectors that it may already have received in that time under its State Plan. A sum of Rs. 571.40 lakh has been proposed under RKVY for the year 2017-18.

Agricultural marketing is inferred to cover the services involved in moving an agricultural product from the farm to the consumer. It is also the planning, organizing, directing and handling of agricultural produce in such a way as to satisfy the farmer, producer and the consumer. Numerous interconnected activities are involved in doing this, such as planning production, growing and harvesting, grading, packing and packaging, transport, storage, agro- and food processing, distribution, advertising and sale. Effectively, the term encompasses the entire range of supply chain operations. However, its key function is to help direct these services, by providing competent and able market information, thereby linking the other operations into an integrated service with targeted outcomes. A sum of Rs. 200.00 lakh has been proposed under development of Market Yard for the year 2017-18.

The vision of the district is that each revenue village will be electrified by all means by 2020. The schemes like Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana (BGJY), Biju Saharanchal Vidyutikaran Yojana, and Dindayal Upadhyaya Gramin Bidyutikaran Yojana are implemented in the district to achieve the goal. A sum of Rs. 4614.00 lakh has been proposed for the plan period 2017-18.

Animal Husbandry is the most rural oriented income generating sector which does not require much infrastructure and capital for its sustainability. Induction of technology with personal interest for taking up Animal Husbandry on a productive mode to boost the economic status of rural families. The Department is moving in a desirable direction of recognizing Animal Husbandry as additional occupations for maintaining independent or group livelihoods and supplementing family income. A sum of Rs.11.65 lakh has been proposed under this sub-sector for the plan period 2017-18.

Forests have an imperative role in the ecological stability and also the source of livelihoods like minor forest produces, fuel wood, timber and vast grazing land for animals. The

rapid degradation of forests has formed serious problems to the ecological system as well as environment. As a result the district is facing natural calamities like floods frequently which adversely affect the economy. To address the situation, a sum of Rs.6.00 lakh has been proposed for the plan period 2017-18.

In 2005 the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) programme brought sweeping changes to India's health system, including greater funding and decentralised planning to improve the availability and quality of health services, especially for the rural poor. The NRHM conceptualized the Village Health and Sanitation Committee (VHSC) as responsible for village-level health planning and monitoring, formed within the overall framework of the GRAM PANCHAYAT (village council), in which women, village members from vulnerable groups and minority communities should be adequately represented. These VHSCs were tasked with preparing village-level health and sanitation improvement plans based on local priorities. In 2011, VHSCs were renamed 'Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committees' (VHSNCs), to expand their role to address nutrition. The current strategy envisions VHSNCs as people's organisations for intersectoral planning and action to address the social determinants of health, and increase people's utilisation of public health services. To address the situation, a sum of Rs.33.42 lakh has been proposed for the plan period 2017-18.

A sum of Rs. 727.00 lakh has been proposed for Housing and Urban development sector for the year 2017-18. This sector includes development of Parks, Greenery, Afforestation, protection, conservation & development of water bodies, solid waste management and urban sewerage and sanitation programmes. The state government now launched a new initiative, UNNATI, to bring all round inclusive development of urban areas by synergizing the resources from various schemes, agencies and providing critical gap funding. Under this scheme the state government has decided to provide 100 percent piped water supply in all wards and LED street lighting to all streets in all urban areas of the state.

Handloom Sector, next to the agriculture provides massive employment to the rural artisans. So far as our State is concerned, it has a rich tradition of producing handloom products. Even the skill and knowledge imbibed over the generation, has given the Odisha hand woven textiles an unparalleled depth, range, strength and vigor. Handloom cloth is one of the richest and resilient medium of ethnic expressions.

An artisan cluster is defined as geographically concentrated (mostly in villages/townships) household units producing handicraft/handloom products. In a typical cluster, such producers often belong to a traditional community, producing the long-established products for generations. Indeed, many artisan clusters are centuries old Artisan. The **Jagatsinghpur** cluster is able to form **446** plus Artisans & **32** SHGs supporting the strong work force. The mobilization gains momentum day by day. A sum of Rs. 58.94 lakh has been proposed for Handlooms, Textiles and Handicraft sector for the year 2017-18

The district is having good potential for industrial development as it has beautiful natural resources and proper communication facilities. Jagatsinghpur is having 120 secondary industries, 5 cottage industries, 603 nos. of Handloom industries. A sum of Rs.82.50 lakh has been proposed for the period 2017-18.

A sum of Rs. 600.00 lakh has been proposed for Planning and Convergence sector for the year 2017-18. This sector includes other General Economic Services.

A sum of Rs.2764.90 lakh has been proposed for Panchayati Raj Sector including rural employment programmes, rural housing and other special area programme like GGY. A sum of Rs.597.48 lakh has been proposed under GGY for the plan period 2017 -18 for filling the gap in connectivity, irrigation, drinking water supply, rural electrification and works of critical nature, and Rs. 1203.00lakh has been proposed for MGNREGA scheme.

A sum of Rs. 15336.19 lakh has been proposed for Rural development programmes like Total Sanitation Campaign/ Swachha Bharat Abhiyan and National Rural Drinking water programme and construction/improvement of roads and Bridges. Rs. 40.00 lakh has been proposed for Sports and youth services for the 2017-18. Rs. 25.00 lakh has been proposed construction /renovation of educational institutions for the year 2017-18.

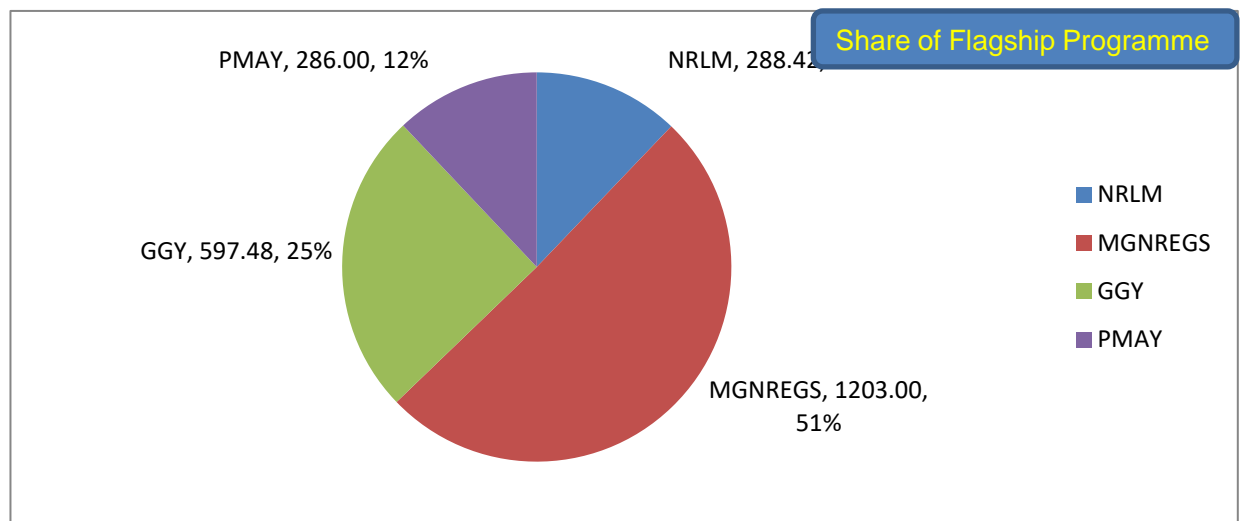
Women and Child Development is a vast and important sector. One of them Pre-school Education is a crucial component of the package of services envisaged under the ICDS Scheme. It aims at universalization and qualitative improvement of primary education, by providing the child with the necessary preparation for primary school, especially in remote and socio-economically backward areas. It brings young children together at the Anganwadi Centre, where different activities relating to physical, cognitive, social, emotional, creative development of children are facilitated by the Anganwadi Worker. All children aged 3-6 years come under the

ambit of pre-school education. Second one is empowerment of women is the key point for the development of State. This prime goal of this scheme is to empower women economically and socially. This scheme enables such women to have independent employment and income has been accorded the highest priority. It has also been recognized that women will be better-placed to overcome the negative social pressures and gender biases operating against them and to set free themselves through group identity and activity. In order to promote Women's Self-Help Groups (WSHG's), women's empowerment and women's development can be achieved. Jagatsinghpur district ICDS programme is proposed Rs. 7350.71 lakh for the year 2017-18.

Transport forms an integral part of mandated civic amenities and plays a key role in the socio-economic development of any society. The vision 2020 for this sector is to improve accessibility by Pucca roads/all weather roads to all the revenue villages in the district to accelerate the development. A sum of Rs.4271.21 lakh has been proposed for the plan period 2017-18.

Irrigation holds the key to increase agricultural productivity. Net irrigated area of the district is 78960 ha. Current irrigation facility is not adequate for crop production in the district. To develop the irrigation potentiality and area coverage, a sum of Rs. 1900.00 lakh has been proposed for the plan period 2017 -18. All the works will be executed by the line departments like Lift Irrigation, Minor Irrigation Division of Jagatsinghpur.

Graphical Representation of Resources



In the Comprehensive District Plan (CDP) 2017-18 of Jagatsinghpur district, a sum of Rs.38720.87 lakh has been projected as resources for implementation of various schemes/programmes in ten development sectors.

PRIORITIZED NEEDS & ISSUES OF THE DISTRICT

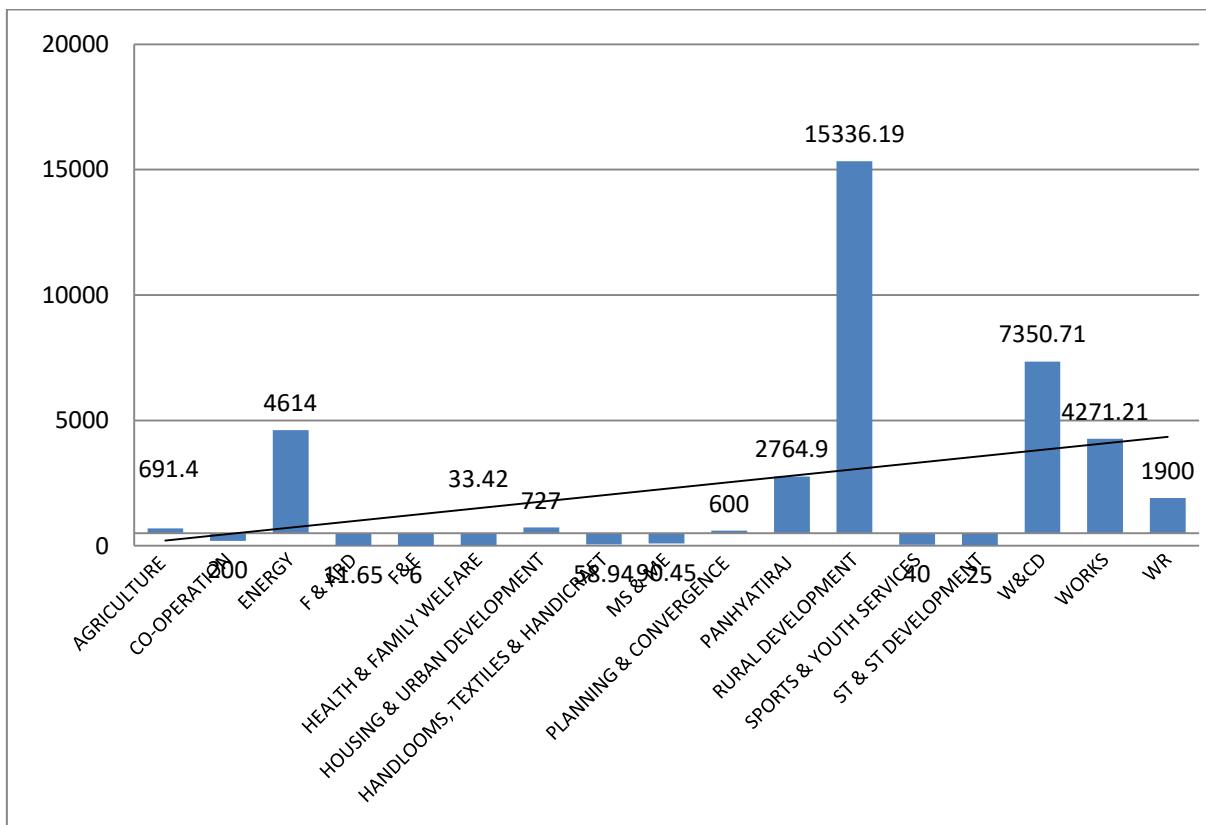
The Hon'ble Chairperson of DPC offered his views & focused on the following points.

1. A block-wise segregation of schemes outlay must be prepared with and presented by concerned District Level Officer in Block level meeting.
2. Discussion was held on solid waste management of municipality, check dams of irrigation department.
3. Implementing and regular monitoring of BANY schemes of GM, DIC.

CONCLUSION

Evolving strategies to achieve the targets is another important step in planning process. However it is to be distinguished that the strategies evolved will have to address the identified problems and issues of the district in all sectors in the district. The process of planning initiated at district level seems to be unique in nature and most of the stakeholders realize that it can help encourage the district development in all spheres. District planning is the knowledge of local resources, funds flow, current status and the association of local people with the formulation and implementation of district plan. The process of preparation of district plan by the local bodies is a complex exercise. In this process the role of the planning department is very crucial for mobilizing the local community to articulate their priorities in an informed and intelligent manner so that decentralized planning could help them address their problems and need.

SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROPOSED PLAN OUTLAY BY PERCENTAGE FOR THE YEAR 2017-18.



District Plan Outlay of Jagatsinghpur for 2017-18

<u>Name of the Sectors</u>	<u>Requirement of Funds</u>	<u>Availability of Resources</u>
AGRICULTURE	691.40	691.40
CO-OPERATION	200.00	200.00
ENERGY	4614.00	4614.00
F & ARD	11.65	11.65
F&E	6.00	6.00
HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE	33.42	33.42

HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT	727.00	727.00
HANDLOOMS, TEXTILES & HANDICRAFT	58.94	58.94
MS & ME	90.45	90.45
PLANNING & CONVERGENCE	600.00	600.00
PANHYATIRAJ	2764.90	2764.90
RURAL DEVELOPMENT	15336.19	15336.19
SPORTS & YOUTH SERVICES	40.00	40.00
ST & ST DEVELOPMENT	25.00	25.00
W&CD	7350.71	7350.71
WORKS	4271.21	4271.21
WR	1900.00	1900.00
Total	38720.87	38720.87

CHAPTER - I

An Overview of the Comprehensive District Plan 2017-18 of Jagatsinghpur District

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts in 1992 which has ushered a new era of decentralized and democratic process where district is a key unit in the multi-level planning and has also bestowed a Constitutional status on rural (Gram Panchayat) and urban local bodies to enable them to function as effective democratic self-government institutions. The Constitutional Amendments also envisaged that the local people are the ultimate beneficiaries of the development process. They are in the centre of development and have an important role in the plan formulation process so that they get direct gain from the benefits of development that take place around them. In other words, the implication is that the authority or powers will be better exercised in the interest of people after the same are delegated to districts. The role of Panchayati Raj institutions is significantly important in determining the dynamics of social, political and economic life of the people, particularly marginalized, oppressed poor and disadvantaged communities.

The Ministry of Panchyat Raj, Government of India, recommended under Article 243ZD of the Constitution, District Planning Committee (DPC) shall be constituted at the district level in every State to consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies in the district and to prepare a draft development plan for the district. The objective of district planning is to arrive at an integrated, participatory, consultative and coordinated idea of development of local area. The Comprehensive District Plan mainly gives focus on integration of various

programmes or schemes in a systematic manner to work out the plan outlay for the concerned district.

In order to execute the Planning Commission guidelines to make the planning more feasible and realistic, Comprehensive District Plan (CDP) has been formulated since 2008-09. The District Planning and Monitoring Unit, Jagatsinghpur has prepared the Annual Comprehensive District Plan (CDP) 2017-18 of Jagatsinghpur district in house as a common policy adopted by the State Govt.

1.1 OBJECTIVES

The main objective of preparing the Comprehensive District Annual Plan 2017-18 of Jagatsinghpur district is to strengthen the district planning process involving various stakeholders at different levels in a consultative and participatory manner adopting a bottom-up planning approach for integrated development of rural and urban areas. During the process, primary and secondary data have been collected from various sources and placed in the report of Annual Comprehensive District Plan (CDP) 2017-18. The specific objectives of this exercise are to bring out the following documents for planned development of the district.

1. To make appraisal of the District Vision 2020.
2. Annual Comprehensive District Plan (CDP) for the year 2017-18.
3. To make out the problems, needs and gaps.
4. To provide financial resources for creating basic infrastructure.
5. Planning should be three tier systems of Panchayati Raj Institutions.
6. Integration of rural and urban plans.
7. Review of development programmes/works.

1.2 METHODOLOGY

Preparation of Annual Comprehensive District Plan (CDP) 2017-18 for Jagasinghpur district has been done in a consultative and participatory manner keeping in view the guidelines issued by the Planning and Convergence Department, Government of Odisha and the Manual on Integrated District Plan (MIDP) issued by the Planning Commission. The process of formulation of the Comprehensive District Plan for Jagatsinghpur district has passed through different stages and three tier Panchayati Raj systems starting from G.P, Block and District level DPMU, Jagatsinghpur, has put its sincere effort to prepare a Comprehensive District Plan and utmost care has been taken to avoid duplication at all levels.

1.3.1 PREPARATION OF FORMATS

To capture the relevant information from the field level [GP & Block level] as well as from district level, structured formats have been developed with reference to the planning manual, Government of India and guidelines of Planning & Convergence Department, Government of Odisha. Number of formats was designed for information collection and plan facilitation at different levels and shared the additional data formats developed for the purpose of assessment of needs, aspirations and also for the assessment of growth, progress and impact of the sector and flagship programme interventions at different level with concerned department. The formats have been developed and used in data collection considering the following parameters.

- ✚ Sharing of plan objectives
- ✚ Current district situation
- ✚ Sharing of need assessment, case studies and impact assessment formats for finalization for studies conducted at GP levels
- ✚ Understanding SWOT and Vision at different levels
- ✚ Prioritizing the needs and aspirations at different levels
- ✚ Organizing Focus Group Discussions on gender issues
- ✚ Case studies on impact of flagship programmes
- ✚ Specific needs of the panchayat for more active functioning

- ✚ Concept of block resource booklet for future planning at GP and block/ULB levels and collection of relevant data
- ✚ Any other relevant points as per GP's priority

CONSULTATIONS WITH PR INSTITUTIONS, BLOCKS, ULBS, DLOS, PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES.

During the planning process several technical and orientation/consultative meetings/workshops have been made / organized with the officers of DRDA, District Level Officers (DLOs), Block Development Officers (BDOs) and sector committee members besides people's representatives for preparation of an effective and feasible plans for the district. In Balikuda Block, a Block level workshop held on dt. 23.10.2017 at 3.00 P.M. chaired by Hon'ble DPC, Chairperson.





APPROVAL OF DISTRICT PLAN

The draft Comprehensive District Annual Plan 2017-18 for Jagatsinghpur district was presented to the District Planning Committee (DPC) meeting on dt 18.08.2017 at 3.00 P.M. in the Sadabhabana Sabhagruha, Collectorate, Jagatsinghpur. For detailed deliberation among honorable members and their approval along with their valuable comments.



DISTRICT PROFILE

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

JAGATSINGHPUR,

NICKNAME(S): BANIKSHETRA

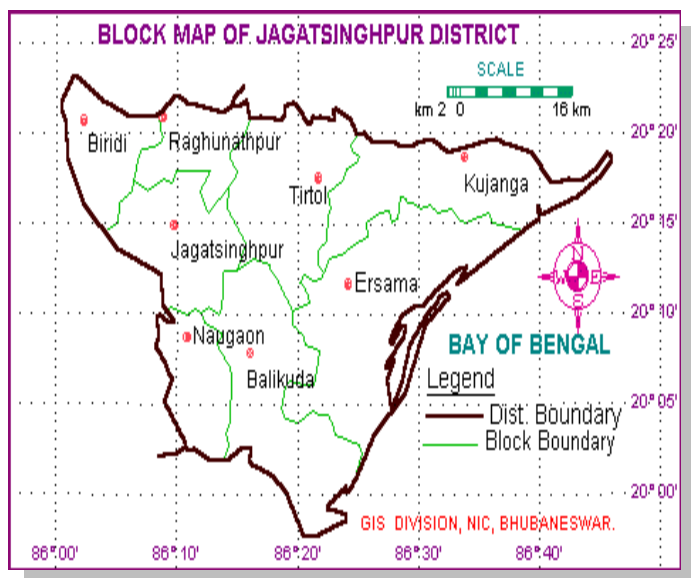
Jagatsinghpur is one of the most natural disaster-prone districts of coastal Odisha. The district came into existence on 1st April 1993 vide Government Notification No.14218/R dated 27.03.1993 and EOG No.459 dated 01.04.1993. Before hand, it was a part of the erstwhile Cuttack district, which was subsequently divided into four different districts for administrative convenience. The Jagatsinghpur district is surrounded by the districts like Kendrapara, Cuttack, Puri and Bay of Bengal in different directions. Cyclone and natural calamities regularly devastate the economy of the district.



Jagatsinghpur district lies between 86⁰³' E to 86⁰⁴⁵' East longitude and between 19⁰⁵⁸' N to 20⁰²³' North latitude. The headquarter is located at a distance of 45 kms away from Cuttack and 70 kms from Bhubaneswar, the State Capital.

The district has a rich cultural heritage and is often referred to as the Cultural heart of **Odisha**. It

played a prominent role in the literary movement of the State by producing some of the brightest writers of the era in Odia like Sarala Das, Birakishore, Gopal Chhotaray, Pratibha Ray and Bibhuti Pattnaik and many more. Adikabi Sarala Das belonging to 15th century A.D is generally recognized as the maker of Odiya literature, creating a perennial foundation of literacy forms and



traditions with distinct characteristics. Jashobanta Das one among panchasakha (Achuta, Anant, Balabanta, jaganntath) also born in village Nailo of Jagatsinghpur District. The district is famous for largest port, Paradeep. Garh Kujanga, Jagatsinghpur, Jhankad, Paradeep and Paradeep port are some of the visiting places of the district. Gorekhanath temple as well as Sarala Temple are the most attractive places in Jagatsinghpur district. Other attractions of Jagatsinghpur district are the

Jagannath Temple of Garoi which is 3 kms away from Machhagaon, on river bank of river Devi
 Jagannath Temple at Dhyankud and at Paradeep.



ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

The district has a geographical area of 1668.00 km² and the smallest district in Odisha in terms of territorial location. This district has got a total population of 11, 36, 971 including 577,865 male and 559,106 female as per 2011 census. The total SC population of the District is 2, 48,152 and ST population is 7,862 as per 2011 census. The average literacy rate of the district is 86.6 percent comprising of 92.38 percent male literacy and 80.6 percent female literacy. Jagatsinghpur district has only one subdivision namely Jagatsinghpur. There are 8 Blocks, 8 Tahsils, **1320 villages**, 194 Gram Panchayats and 13 Police stations functioning in the district.

Administrative Set-up of Jagatsinghpur District (Planning Manual)

Geographical Area	1668.00 km ² .
Number of Sub-Division	1 [Jagatsinghpur]
Number of Tehsils	8 (Balikuda, Biridi, Erasama, Jagatsinghpur, Kujang, Naugaon, Raghunathpur & Tirtol)

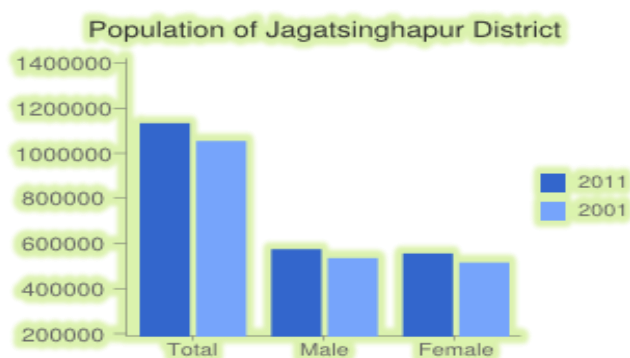
Administrative Set-up of Jagatsinghpur District (Planning Manual)

Number of C.D Blocks	8 (Balikuda, Biridi, Erasma, Jagatsinghpur, Kujang, Naugaon, Raghunathpur & Tirtol)
Number of NACs	0
Number of Municipalities	2 (Jagatsinghpur and Paradeep)
No. of Police Stations	13
No. Fire Stations	5
No. of Grampanchayat (GP)	194
No. of Revenue Villages	1320
No. of Inhabited Villages	1227
No. of Uninhabited Villages	93
No. Parliamentary Constituencies	1 (16-Jagatsinghpur(SC))
No. Assembly Constituencies	4 (101-Paradeep, 102-Tirtol(SC), 103-Balikuda-Erasama and 104-Jagatsinghpur)
Length of Road network	3524.34 km
Length of Rail Net work	68.12 km
Rivers	6 nos
Large and medium industries	143 nos
Irrigated Agriculture	78960 ha
Rainfed agriculture	51940 ha
Waste land	6000 ha
Forest	132.92 sq.km

Source: The District Portal of Jagatsinghpur, DDA-Jagatsinghpur, District At a Glance-14,

DISTRICT DEMOGRAPHY

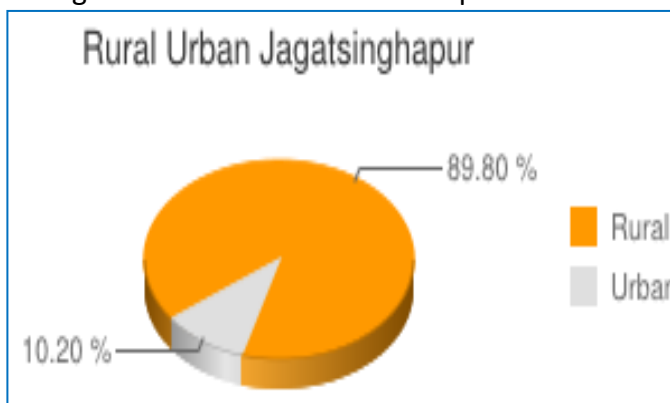
As per 2011 census, total population of Jagatsinghpur district is 1,136,971 of which male and female were 577,865 and 559,106 respectively. In 2001 census, Jagatsinghpur had a population of 1,057,629 of which males were 538,881 and remaining 518,748 were



females. Population of this district constitutes 2.71 percent of State's population. In the previous census i.e. in 2001, Jagatsinghpur District recorded a decadal growth of 13.26 compared to 7.5 percent in 2011. The density of population of the District was 634 in 2001 census whereas in 2011 census it is 682 persons per sq. km.

As per 2011 census, 89.80 % population of Jagatsinghapur district live in rural areas. Out of the total rural population of 1,020,991, there are 516,813 males and 504,178 females. In rural areas of the district, sex ratio is 976 females per 1000 males. If child sex ratio of Jagatsinghapur district is considered, the figure is 929 girls per 1000 boys. Child population in the age 0-6 in rural areas is 98,291 of which males are 50,857 and females are 47,434. The child population comprises 9.62 % of total rural population of the district. About 10.20 percent people of Jagatsinghapur district live in urban regions. In toto, 115,980 people live in urban areas of which males are 61,052 and females are 54,928. Sex Ratio in urban region of the district is 900 as per 2011 census data.

Similarly child sex ratio in urban area is 899 as per 2011 census. Child population (0-6) in urban region is 11,958 of which males and females are 6,298 and 5,660 respectively. This urban child population of Jagatsinghapur district is 10.32 % of total urban population.



<u>Population Status of Jagatsinghpur District</u>		
Description	2011	2001
Actual Population	1,136,971	1,057,629
Male	577,865	538,881
Female	559,106	518,748
Population Growth	7.50%	13.26%
Scheduled Caste	248152	222634
Scheduled Caste Male	125184	113088
Scheduled Caste Female	122968	109546
Scheduled Tribe	7862	8640
Scheduled Tribe Male	4226	4605
Scheduled Tribe Female	3636	4035
Area Sq. Km	1,668	1,668
Density/km2	682	634
Proportion to Odisha Population	2.71%	2.87%
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	968	963
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	929	926

Average Literacy	86.59	79.08
Male Literacy	92.38	88.55
Female Literacy	80.63	69.28
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	110,249	124,550
Male Population (0-6 Age)	57,155	64,682
Female Population (0-6 Age)	53,094	59,868
Child Proportion (0-6 Age)	9.70%	11.78%
Boys Proportion (0-6 Age)	9.89%	12.00%
Girls Proportion (0-6 Age)	9.50%	11.54%
Source: http://www.census2011.co.in , <i>District Statistical Handbook, Jagatsinghpur</i>		

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

In the State like Odisha, the seven major infrastructural factors that are most significant in accelerating the pace of economic development are: energy, transport, irrigation, finance, communication, education and health. While the first five refer to economic infrastructural facilities, the latter two relate to social infrastructure. Further, in order to measure infrastructure development the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) has chosen the following 11 development indicators relating to these seven major infrastructures to form composite development index (CDI). These indicators are: (i) surfaced roads per 100 sq. km. area; (ii) unsurfaced roads per 100 sq. km. area; (iii) railway route length per 100 sq. km. area; (iv) percentage of villages electrified; (v) gross cropped area; (vi) bank branches per lakh population; (vii) post offices per lakh population; (viii) telephone lines per 100 persons; (ix) primary schools per lakh population; (x) primary health centre's per lakh population; and (xi) hospital beds per lakh population.

Average literacy rate in Jagatsinghpur district as per census 2011 is 86.6 % of which males and females are 92.4 % and 80.6 % literates respectively. In urban region 90,825 people are literate of which males and females are 50,090 and 40,735 respectively. Literacy rate in rural areas of the district is 86.5 % as per census data 2011. As such 798,202 people are literate of which

males and females are 430,959 and 367,243 respectively. Development indicators of the district are reflected in the following table.

Comparative Indicators of Jagatsinghpur District Vis-À-Vis State

Sl. No	Item	Ref. Period	Unit	Jagatsinghpur	State
1	Geographical Area	Census 2011	Sq. Km.	1668.00	155707
2	% share of Geographical area to State area	-do-		1.07	100
3	Population Male Female Total	-do-	In Thous and	578 (50.84%) 559 (49.16%) 1137(100%)	21212 20762 41974
4	% share of Population to State Population	-do-		2.70	100
5	Overall Sex Ratio (Female per '000 population)	-do-	No.	968	979
6	Sex Ratio among SC(Female per '000 population)	-do-	No.	982	987
7	Sex Ratio among ST (Female per '000 population)	-do-	No.	860	1029
8	Child Sex Ratio(0-6 years)	-do-	No.	929	941
9	Density of population per sq. km. area	-do-	No.	682	270
10	Decadal Growth Rate of population	2001-11		7.5	14.0
11	% of Urban Population	-do-		10.2	16.7
12	% of SC Population	-do-		21.8	17.1
13	% of ST Population	-do-		0.7	22.8
14	% of population in the age group 0-6 to total population Male Female Total	-do-		9.9 9.5 9.7	12.8 12.3 12.6
15	Literates Male Female Total			481 408 889	15090 11653 26743
16	Overall Literacy Rate Male Female Average	-do-		92.4 80.6 86.6	81.6 64.0 72.9
17	% of total workers to total population	-do-		35.5	41.8
18	% of main workers to total population	-do-		25.5	25.5
19	% of marginal workers to total population	-do-		6.2	7.4

20	% of non-workers to total population	-do-		64.5	58.2
21	% of main workers to total workers	-do-		71.9	61.0
22	% of marginal workers to total workers	-do-		21.3	26.1
23	% of cultivators to total workers	-do-		27.6	23.4
24	% of Agriculture labourers to total workers	-do-		27.3	38.4
25	% of household industry workers to total workers	-do-		4.1	4.5
26	Average size of operational holding	2010-11	Ha.	0.77	1.04
27	Yield Rate of Paddy	2015-16	Qtl./Ha	40.02	23.46
28	Yield Rate of Biri	2013-14	Qtl./ Ha	3.01	3.11
29	Yield Rate of Mung	2013-14	Qtl./Ha	5.27	3.52
30	Yield Rate of Patato	2013-14	Qtl./Ha	173.88	115.98
31	Yield Rate of Jute	2013-14	Qtl./Ha	19.48	18.09
32	Yield Rate of Sugarcane	2013-14	Qtl./Ha	692.89	658.91
33	Yield Rate of Groundnut	2013-14	Qtl./Ha	18.40	14.49
34	Cropping Intensity	2013-14	%	197	167
35	% of net irrigated area to net area sown	2011-12		65.77	57.24
36	Rate of fertilizer consumption	2013-14	Kg./Ha	56.13	58.74
37	% of forest area of geographical area	2007-08		7.97	37.34
38	% share of forest area to State Forest area	2011-12		0.22	100
39	% of villages electrified	2013-14		94.25	86.46
40	Road Length per 1000 sq.km of area	2013-14	Km.	1936	1448
41	Government. Medical institutions per lakh of population	2013-14	No.	7	7
42	Government. Medical institutions per '000 sq.km of area	2013-14	No.	28.77	12.47
43	HIV +ve Patients	2015	%	0.6	100
44	No. of primary schools per lakh of	2013-14	No.	87	86.70

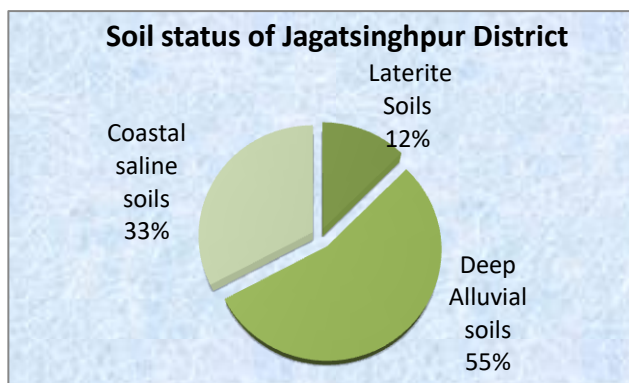
	population				
45	No. of primary schools per 100 sq.km. of area	2013-14	No.	59.00	23.37
46	Teacher Pupil Ration in Primary School	2013-14	No.	18:81	25.76
47	% of BPL population (1997 BPL Census)	1997		52.75	66.37
48	Human Development Index	2001		0.557	0.579
49	Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) as percentage Share of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices	2010-11		3.00	100.00
50	Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) as percentage Share of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) 2004-05 at constant prices	2010-11		3.23	100.00
51	Per Capita Net District Domestic Product at current prices	2010-11		38531	39537
52	Per Capita Net District Domestic Product 2004-05 at constant prices	2010-11		24568	23968
53	Per capita Egg Consumption	2013-14	No.	42	56
54	Per Capita Milk Consumption	2013-14	Gm.	92	44
55	Infant Mortality Rate	2012-13		48	56
56	Households having access to Latrines within premises	2013-14	%	24.52	22.04

TOPOGRAPHY AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Jagatsinghpur is spread over alluvial plains of the river Mahanadi, Kathojodi, Devi, their tributaries and distributaries. The district comprises of two distinct tracts, the first being marshy and swampy strips along with the coast covered with wild growth of reeds and tropical jungle. The second tract covers fertile plain land. Most of rivers like Alaka, Biluakhai, and Hansua pass through the district. The huge deposit of silt of rivers has built up the present alluvium tracts at their meeting places with the sea. Due to creation of swamp at the meeting places with the sea, dense jungles have grown up. The district is situated in coastal plain zone as per agro- climatic classification and in deltaic alluvial plains of the river system with numbers of estuaries, creek on the coastal belt.

SOIL

The soil of Jagatsinghpur district is categorized into three types i.e. laterite, alluvial and saline soil. The laterite soil is mainly found in Biridi, Raghunathpur and Jagatsinghpur blocks. Similarly the deltaic alluvial soil is found in western side of Nuagaon, Tirtol, Balikuda, Ersama,



Raghunathpur and Jagatsinghpur and texture of soil is generally sandy, sandy loam, salty loam, and clay loam to heavy clay. On the whole this alluvial soil is fertile. Another saline inundated soil is found in the part of Kujanga, Balikuda and Ersama blocks of the District, adjacent to the sea. The district comprises of two distinct tracts, the first being marshy and swampy strips along with the coast covered with wild growth of reeds and tropical jungle. The second tract covers fertile plain land. The soil is of alluvial type. Area under deep alluvial soil is 89700 thousand ha followed by coastal saline soils 53700 th. ha and laterite soil 20500 th. ha respectively.

Climate and Rainfall

The climate of the district is found hot in summer and high humidity almost round the year and good annual rainfall is the main feature of this district. The average annual rainfall of the district is about 1514.6 mm. The maximum and minimum temperature is 38⁰C and 12⁰C respectively. About 80-83% of the annual rainfall occurs during the monsoon period. The average rainy days are about 72 in the district. The rainfall is largely due to southwest monsoon. The district's rainfall is mainly erratic, uneven and long dry spell causes agricultural drought.

<u>Rainfall of Jagatsinghpur</u>			
Rainfall	Actual RainfallRF(mm)	Normal Onset	Normal Cessation
SWmonsoon (June-Sep)	1102.6	3 rd week of June	4 th week of September
NEMonsoon(Oct-Dec)	32.5	1 st week of November	2 nd week of November
Winter(Jan-March)	13.8	-	-
Summer(Apr-May)	171.9	-	-
Annual	1320.7	-	-
Normal rainfall of Jagatsinghpur District-1514.6 mm			
<i>Source: Odisha Agriculture Statistics 2011-12</i>			

RELATIVE HUMIDITY

The monthly relative humidity in the district varies from 62% in April-May to 83% in August. The RH reaches as high as 93% and often above 80% in monsoon period.

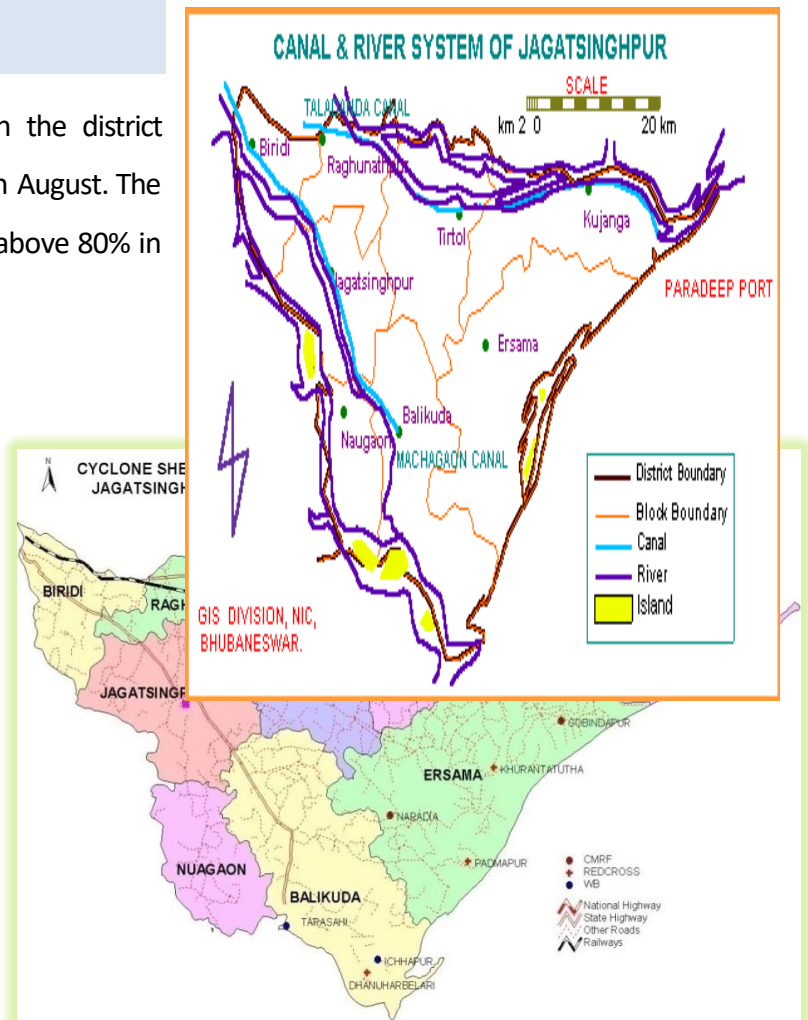
NATURAL CALAMITIES

The district is also surrounded by River system of Mahanadi and Paika in north and Devi in the south east. Due to its geographical situation, the district is congenial and prone to occurrence of various natural calamities like Flood, Cyclone or both and even drought.

It is one of the thickly populated coastal districts of Odisha and main stream of economy of the district comes from Agriculture and allied products. The district administration regularly conducts Natural calamity committee meetings under the chairmanship collector. The meeting discusses several issues pertaining to natural calamity and administration's readiness to face the difficulty. During 2014-15 Collector stressed on immediate repair of weak points in several river embankments and asked the line department to complete the work before June. Sea water is entering into vast areas of many coastal villages at regular intervals.

LANGUAGE & CULTURE

Major population segment of the district speak Odia language. English language is preferred for writing official communication. Due to cultural integration in most of the blocks people have good understanding of national language Hindi. Jagatsinghpur is also famous for the Sarala Temple and is well known as the cultural heart of Odisha. The district (smallest in size among the 30 districts in Odisha) has produced some of the most famous names in Odia and Indian literature: Adikabi Sarala Das, Birakishore, Gopal Chhotaray, Pratibha Ray and Bibhuti Patnaik, for example. Jashobanta Das one among Panchasakha (Achuta, Anant, Balabant, Jaganntath) was also



born in village Nailo of Jagatsinghpur district. The district is also famous for having theatre groups which keep the old tradition of live acting before a crowd. The groups have become the part of mainstream entertainment for people all over Odisha.

CANAL AND RIVER SYSTEM

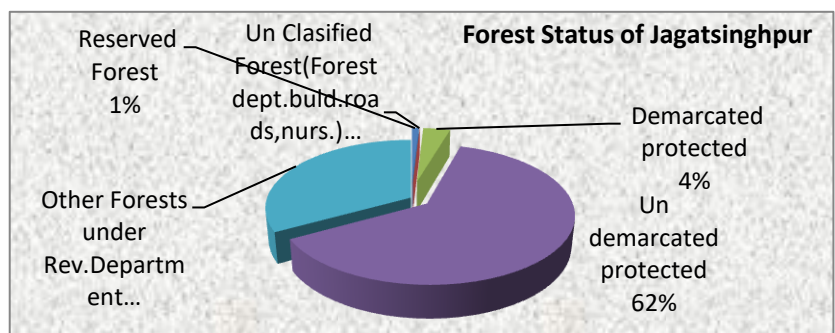
The Bay of Bengal is the east side confluence point of river Mahanadi and entire Jagatsinghpur district had navigable rivers which enriched the naval trade of these areas in past. Most of rivers like Mahanadi, Alaka, Biluakhai, Hansua, Devi and Paika rivers pass through the district. Jagatsinghpur is having two main canals i.e. Taladanda & Machhagaon which are chief sources of flow irrigation in the district.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the main occupation and backbone of the district economy. The rich fertile soils of Mahanadi, make the region good for cultivation of different crops. Paddy is the subsistence crop and grown in 81,540 thousand ha across the district. Groundnuts, Patato & Sugarcane are the major commercial crops. Apart from this green gram and black gram etc are grown in the district. Commercial crops like Mustard, Jute and Til are grown in the district. Pulses like green gram (mung) and black gram are grown in all most all areas except the saline track like Kujanga, Ersama and Balikuda. Residual soil moisture is fully utilized by the farmers in the fields.

FOREST

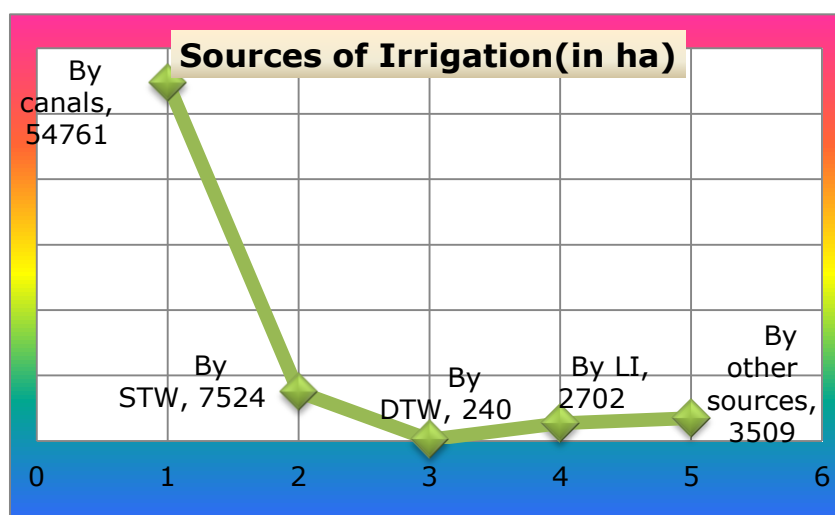
The district has a meager forest area. The total forest area of the district is estimated to be 132.92 Sq. Kms. Out of the total forest area, the reserve forest area is only 1.23 sq. km and



demarcated protected forest area is 4.77 sq. kms. Un-demarcated forest area is 83.06 sq. km. Unclassified forest area is 0.02 sq.km. and other forest area is 43.84 sq. kms. The major forest products of the district are kendu leaves, sal leaves and tamarind. Important minor forest produces are sunari barks, arjuna barks, karanja seeds, neem seeds, mushroom, sal leaves etc.

IRRIGATION

Substantial investments have been made over the plan period for construction of irrigation infrastructure and creation of irrigation potential in the district. Many minor irrigation sources have been constructed during the plan periods in the district. Net irrigated area of the district is 78960 ha. The detail irrigation status of Jagatsinghpur district is stated in the figure.



EDUCATION

The district has one of the highest levels of education. The district has a total number of 1456 primary schools, Upper primary school 661 and 324 Secondary schools. In addition to these the district has 34 Junior college and 18 Degree colleges.

Type of Institution	No of School	No of student Enrolled	No of Teachers
Secondary School	324	57275	2101
Upper Primary School	661	56191	1870
Primary School	1456	89685	3151

HEALTH

The district has one district headquarter hospital, 17 homeopathic hospitals, 9 Community Health Centres, 37 P.H.Cs, and 12 Ayurvedic Dispensaries. Despite several growth-orientated policies adopted by the Government, the widening economic, regional and gender disparities are posing challenges for the health sector. About 75% of health infrastructure, medical manpower and other health resources are concentrated in urban areas, whereas 26% of the total population suffer from contagious, infectious and waterborne diseases such as diarrhoea, amoebiasis, typhoid, infectious hepatitis, worm infestations, measles, malaria, tuberculosis, whooping cough, respiratory infections, pneumonia and reproductive tract infections that dominate the morbidity pattern, especially in rural areas. However, non-communicable diseases such as cancer, blindness, mental illness, hypertension, diabetes, HIV/AIDS, accidents and injuries are also on the rise. Medical facilities are provided by different agencies like Government and private and voluntary organisation. There are 268 beds in all 20 hospitals and 8 ICDS project is operating in the district.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The district is having 12 Veterinary Dispensaries and 92 Live Stock Aid Centers and 102 Artificial Insemination Centres in the district. Over the years the milk production of the district increased reasonably up to 101 thousand MT, where egg and meat production 35.77 lakh, 2808.38 MT respectively.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

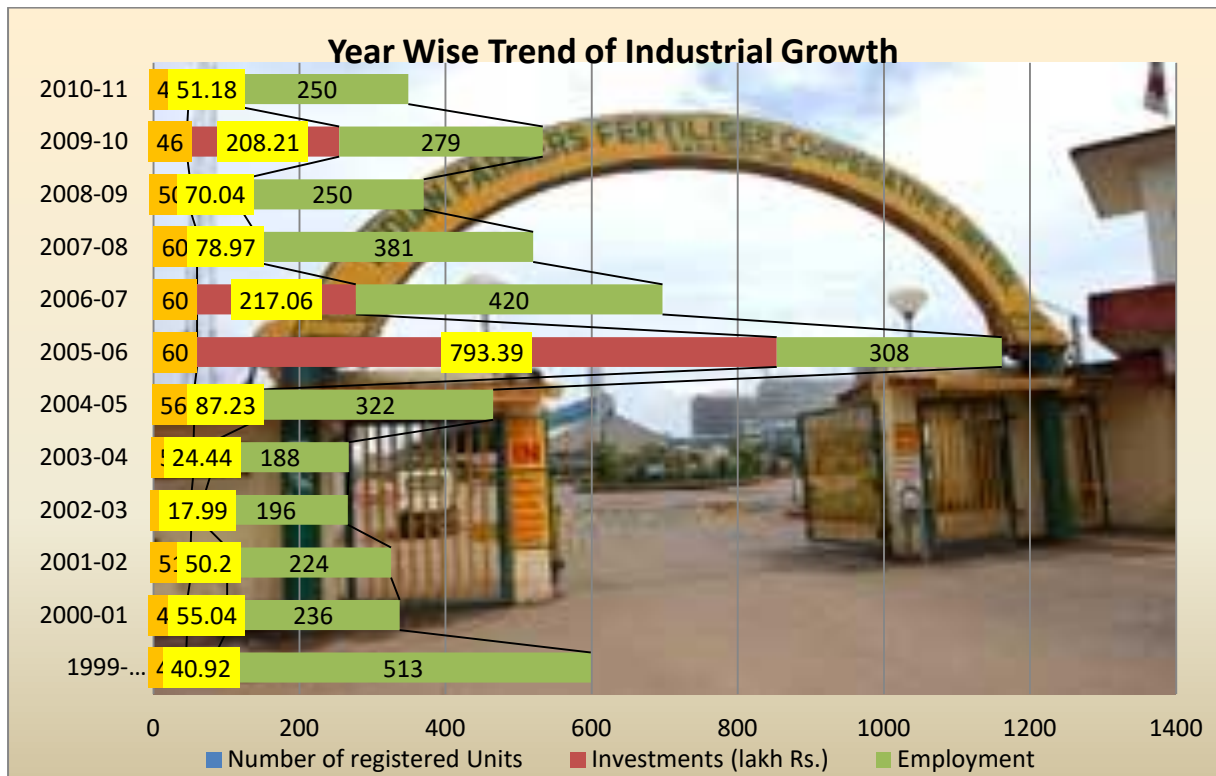
The district has 19 nationalized banks and 7 private banks having 88 branches out of which 42 branches are operating in rural areas and 46 operating in semi-urban areas. Besides these banks, 12 Cooperative Bank and CARD bank branches are operating in the district.

INDUSTRY

Jagatsinghpur is having 120 secondary industries, 5 cottage industries, 603 nos. of Handloom industries, 9 large / medium scale industries and a few in the process of installation in the district.

Industrial status of Jagatsinghpur District during 2010-11			
Sl. No	Head	Unit	Particulars
1	Registered industrial unit	No.	1158
2	Total industrial unit (gip)	No.	1478
3	Registered medium & large unit	No.	6 large 3 medium
4	Total employment in regd. Small scale industries	No.	7989
5	Employment in large industries	No.	2435
6	Employment in medium industries	No.	N.A
7	No. Of industrial area	No.	3
8	Investment in p&mo of small scale industry	In lakh	9796.4
9	Investment in p&mo of large scale industries	In lakh	287974

Source: Directorate of Industries, Odisha



Jagatsinghpur is a very rich district of the State in terms of industrialization. The port town of the district has already emerged as the one of the country's major investment hot spot by attracting investment in excess of the tune of 3.5 lakh crore including the Rs. 2,74,134 crore Petroleum Chemicals and Petrochemical Investment Region(PCPIR). The main concentration of industries in the Jagatsinghpur District is at Paradeep area having Small Scale & Large/Medium Scale industries. Indian Oil Corporation has set up here an oil refinery also. The details of Large/public sector undertakings industries exist in the district.

- M/s. IFFCO Ltd., Paradeep -DAP
- M/s. SKOL Breweries Ltd., Paradeep -Beer
- M/s. PPL Ltd., Paradeep -DAP
- M/s. Paradeep Carbon Ltd., Paradeep. -Calcined Petroleum Coke
- M/s. Cargil India(P)Ltd., Paradeep -Palmolive oil.

Detailsof ExistingMicro&Small Enterprises

NIC Code	Typeof industry	Numberof units	Investment (Rs. in lakh)	Employment
20	Foodandallied	271	1401.92	1027
31	Chemical& allied	25	124.48	149
36	Electrical &electronics	8	24.28	27
35	Engineering &metal based	199	3145.98	2271
27	Forest &wood based	92	191.2	552
32	Glass&ceramics	73	325.03	538
29	Livestock&leather	3	8.51	9
28	Paper &paper product	27	124.45	99
30	Rubber& plastics	14	65.07	77
23	Textiles	52	120.02	287
01	Misc. Manufacturing	97	332.05	349
97	Repairing & servicing	617	3933.41	2354
	Total	1478	9796.4	7739

Source: Directorate of Industries, Odisha

CROP COVERAGE

The net area sown and gross cropped area during the year 2011-12 were 87 thousand ha and 177.41 thousand ha respectively. The cropping intensity was 204%. Rice is the major crop in Kharif season followed by pulses & oilseeds in Rabi season.

FERTILISER

The use of chemical fertilizers substantially improves the productivity of crops. Due importance is being given on use of balanced fertilizer in line with the Integrated Nutrient Management Principles, which not only enhances production but also maintains the productivity of the soil. The details of fertilizer consumption made during 2011-12 are given below.

Consumption of Fertiliser during 2011-12 of Jagatsinghpur

District	Kharif 2011-12 (MT)				Kharif cropped area ('000ha .)	Per Hect. consumption (Kg./ ha)	Rabi 2010-11 (MT)				Rabi cropped area ('000ha.)	Per Hect. consumption (Kg./ ha)
	N	P	K	Total			N	P	K	Total		
Jagatsinghpur	3682	1548	366	5596	88.36	63.33	534	719	480	2833	82.61	34.29

Source: Odisha Agriculture Statistics 2011-12

POPULATION COMPOSITION DURING 2011

Population composition 2011 Census

Sl. No	Age group (yrs.)	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio
1	0 to 6	57155	53094	110249	929
2	All age groups	577865	559106	1136971	968

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Demographic characteristics

Sl. No	Parameter / Indicator	Male	Female	Average
1	Fertility rate	-	-	2.3
2	Mortality rate (infant)	-	-	65
3	Life expectancy at birth	-	-	61.64
4	Age at marriage	-	-	-
5	Family planning coverage (%)	-	-	34.1
6	Total number of families	-	-	221783
7	Commonest family type (v)	Nuclear (v)	Joint	Extended
8	Average family size (v)	Up to 6 (v)	6 to 12	12 +

Source: Annual Health Survey 2013

SOCIAL GROUP COMPOSITION

Social Group Composition

Sl. No	Social group	Male	Female	Total	%
1	S.C.	125184	122968	148152	21.8
2	S.T.	4226	3636	7862	0.7
3	Others	448455	432502	880957	77.5

Source: Census year 2011, Date. of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Odisha

PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

Public infrastructure and services

Sl. No	Infrastructure	Availability norm	Actual status	Shortfall	Reference Year
1	Pucca road	Each habitation	2330	111.497	2012-13
2	Bus service	Each habitation	194	-	
3	Electricity connection	Each habitation	1272	19	
4	Piped water	Each habitation	676	556	2009
5	Public toilet	Each habitation	12	-	
6	Drainage system	Each habitation	NA	-	
7	Gram Panchayat / Ward	Each GP / WP	129	65	

	Panchayat office	Headquarter			
8	Ration shop	Per unit population	2000 to 5000	-	2012-13
9	Anganwadi	Per unit population	200 to 350	-	2012-13
10	Primary and middle school	Each habitation	850	-	2012-13
11	Secondary school	Per unit population	4047	-	2012-13
12	College	Per unit population	22295(13)	-	2012-13
13	PHC	Per unit population	50,000(33)	-	2012-13
14	Sub-centre	Per unit population	30,000(189)	-	2012-13
15	Hospital	Per unit population	1,00,000(3)	-	
16	Veterinary clinic	Per unit population	12	-	
17	Police station	Per unit population	13	-	
18	Post office	Per unit population	Nos. 220 (10,000)	-	
19	Bank / credit agency	Per unit population	146	-	2012-13
20	Public library	Per unit population	03	-	
21	Agri. Marketing centre	Per unit population	3000 to 5000(25)	-	2012-13
22	Virtual connectivity	Each habitation	NA	-	
23	Major irrigation project	As per local conditions	02	-	
24	Medium irrigation project	As per local conditions	25	-	
25	Minor irrigation projects	As per local conditions	619	-	
26	Fully developed water sheds	As per local conditions	NA	-	

Source-DDA, Vet. Deptt., SSA, Irrigation, Soil. Conservation during 2012-13

INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICE QUALITY: ANGANWADI CENTRES

ANGANWADI Centre in GP / Block / District

SN	Norm	Requirement as per norm	Actual status
1	AWC Per 1500 population within 1 km of village	AWC sanctioned, AWC functioned	1840 1831
2	Dedicated pucca building 1 AWW and 1 assistant per Anganwadi	Own building- School building- Community- Rent building – AWW – AWW helper – Other -	221 881 263 39 212 9 206
3	Attached toilet	Own building-	75

		School building –	862
		Pvt. Building –	178
		AW Centre-	1819
4	Potable drinking water connection separate place for washing hands with adequate water and soap	-	Nil
5	Weighing machine, toys, educational equipment, plates, bowls, napkins, comb and nail cutter	-	All AW Centre

Source-DSWO 2014-15

EDUCATION, PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Primary and Secondary Schools in GP / Block / District

Facility	Norm	Requirement as per norm	Actual status	Gap
Primary Schools			1456	
Provision of Primary schools	Each habitation		1456	
Location	Within 1 km of village		Yes	
Housing of school	Dedicated pucca building		Yes	
Toilet facility	1 toilet unit consisting of 2 latrines and 3 urinals, separate toilet for girls		Yes	
Classrooms	1 classroom per 40 students; all classrooms fitted with blackboard, maps and informative charts		Yes	
Staff	1 teacher per 40 students plus a clerk and an assistant	Pry.- 30: 1 U.pry.-35:1	3456 2118	
Other facilities	A playground		No	
Secondary school			324	
Provision of secondary schools	As per local conditions		324	
Housing of school	Dedicated pucca building			
Toilet facility	1 toilet unit consisting of 2 latrines and 3 urinals, separate toilet for girls			
Classrooms	1 classroom per 40 students; all classrooms fitted with blackboard, maps and informative charts			
Staff	1 teacher per 40 students, some female teachers plus technical and administrative staff			
Other facilities	Laboratories of required standard and a playground with sports facilities/gymnasium			

Source: DEO/OPEPA, Jagatsinghpur

INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICE QUALITY OF PHCAND RURAL HOSPITAL

Primary Health Centres and Sub Centres					
Service	Facility	Norm	Requirement as per norm	Actual status	Gap
Sub Centre	Provision of Sub-centre	Per 5000 population	211	189	22
	Human resource	1 ANM, 1 MPW and 1 worker	189	189	-
			189	167	22
	Equipment	Medical kit, ORS, delivery kit and table, BP apparatus and stethoscope	189	187	2
Housing	Dedicated pucca building	189	100	89	
Primary Health Centre	Provision of PHC	Per 30,000 population		37	-
	Human resource	2 medical officers, 1 compounder, 2 health asstt., 1 lady asstt., 1 clerk, 1 driver and 5 peons		66	-
				33	-
			33	-	
			26	-	
			33	-	
			66	-	
Equipment	Operation theatre and allied equipment, 1 ambulance, adequate stock of medicines	37	32	5	
Rural Hospital	Provision of rural hospital	At every block headquarter		8	-
	Human resource	3 medical officers, 1 medical superintendent, 4 staff nurses, 1 pharmacist, 1 Jr.clerk and 1 driver and other staff		23	01
				8	-
				12	20
			08	-	
			08	-	
Equipment	Lab., OPD, IPD, operation theatre, ambulance and adequate stock of medicines			All available in centres	-

Source: CDMO, NRHM 2014-15

PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICE QUALITY

<u>Public infrastructure and service quality</u>				
Sl. No	Infrastructure		Quality norm	Actual status
1	Pucca road	Major district roads	All season	41 km
		Other district roads		246.33 km
		Village roads		673km

		Village internal Roads and lanes		2115km
2	Bus service		Minimum once a day	88
3	Electricity connection		Daily minimumhours of supply	22 hrs. (PDP) of 0.010
4	Piped water		Minimumlitres/capita/day of portable water	NA
5	Public toilet		Minimum one seat/.....person	NA
6	Drainage system		Covered drain connecting all houses	NA
7	Gram/ward Panchayat office		Dedicated pucca building with proper record room	194
8	Ration shop		Assured minimum stock of essential food/fuel item	1001
9	Veterinary clinic		Adequate medicine stock, regular availability of doctors and basic surgical/life-support facilities	12
10	Police station		A dependable 24 hour emergency telephone line and a mobile squad	13
11	Post office		Availability of all basic postal service	238
12	Bank/credit agency		Availability of all basic banking / credit services	146
13	Public library		Availability of all major newspapers	04
14	Agri. Marketing centre		Availability of current data on market prices	25
15	Vital connectivity		Dependable telephone and dial-up internet connectivity	NA

Source: DRDA, R&B/RD, RTO, SESU, DPO, CDVO,SP, PO, LBM-14-15

ESSENTIAL DOCUMENTARY SERVICES

Essential Documentary Services				
Sl. No	Service	Norm	Status	Shortfall
1	BPL Card-1997	Eligible family	92920	-
2	Ration card	Eligible family	301933	NA
3	Voter identity card	Eligible person	707101	104007
4	EGS card	Eligible person	NA	NA
5	Caste certificate	Eligible person	NA	NA
6	7/12 extract	Eligible person	NA	NA
7	House property document	Eligible person	NA	NA
8	Birth certificate -(2012-13)	Eligible family	5839	-
9	Death certificate(2012-13)	Eligible family	480	-

Source: DRDA, CDMO

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION

Literacy and Education

Sl. No	Parameter / Indicator	Male	Female	Total
1	Basic literacy (%)	92.4	80.6	86.6
2	Enrolment in pre-primary school	NA	NA	NA
3	Enrolment in primary school & middle school	78644	73350	151994
4	Coverage of mid-day-meal	NA	NA	NA
5	Enrolment in secondary school	29662	27984	57806
6	Mean years of schooling	05	05	-
7	Enrolment for higher education	11503	9566	21069
8	Enrolment for adult education	NA	NA	NA

Source:SSA, Education Deptt. 2013-14

EMPLOYMENT AND SELF-EMPLOYMENT

Employment and Self-employment

Sl. No	Parameter / Indicator	Male	Female	Total
1	Self-employed in farm activities	NA	NA	NA
2	Self-employed in non-farm activities	NA	NA	NA
3	Employed in organized sector	NA	NA	NA
4	Employed in un-organised sector	NA	NA	NA
5	Total wage labour	NA	NA	118403
6	Wage labour enrolled under EGS	NA	NA	116321
7	Registered in employment exchange-Upto May 2013	14408	7577	21985
8	Total unemployed	NA	NA	29996
9	Educated unemployed	NA	NA	8409
10	Skilled unemployed	NA	NA	NA
11	Migrant labour	47316	34931	82247
12	Child labour	-	-	-

Source: District Employment Office, District Employment Office

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED FARM SECTOR ACTIVITIES

Agriculture and allied farm sector activities

Parameter / Indicator	Unit	Status
Total agricultural land (including horticulture)	Ha	1,04,325
Irrigated agriculture	Ha	79,558
Non-irrigated agriculture (rainfed)	Ha	24,777
Wasteland / uncultivable lands	Ha	5.800

Average landholding	Ha	0.895
Landless families dependant on agriculture	%	14.4
Per capita agriculture produce	Quintals	NA
Per capita income from agriculture	Rs.	NA
Total dairy livestock	Number	1,39,257
Total land under grazing	Ha	10,000
Per capita milk production	Litres	2.20
Per capita income from dairy business	Rs.	5000
Total number of registered dairies	Number	Nil
Total number of meat animals	Number	1,42,631
Per capita meat production	Quintals	1.2 kg
Per capita income from meat production	Rs.	1.2 kg
Total number of registered poultries / piggeries / goat farms	Number	Nil
Total number of registered fisheries / fishing families / fishing farms	Number	Vill.-325, fishing family- 10,537
Per capita fish production	Quintals	1.3
Per capita income from fish production	Rs.	13000
Total land under commercial, forest cultivation	Ha	NA
Per capita forest produce (timber, non-timber)	Quintals	NA
Per capita income from forest produce	Rs.	NA

TOURISM

The deepest and largest port of Odisha at Paradeep and the famous temple of Jagatsinghpur district where Goddess Saraswati is worshiped as Maa Sarala at Jhankada are the main tourist attractions of Jagatsinghpur. Also Gada Kujanga, Gorkhanath Jagatsinghpur and Paradeep Garh are other places of tourist interest.

IT RELATED SERVICES

NIC District unit at Jagatsinghpur is providing Information and Technology (IT) related services to the District Administration. Also E-Governance projects are implemented in the district in the areas of E-Governance in DRDA, Election Management System, District Court Computerization, District Treasury Computerization, Revenue Collection System, E-Registration, District Planning, District Emergency, Block-Level Computerization and Gramsat Project, E-Governance in Land Records and Tehsils computerization etc.

Fact Sheets of Gram Panchayats (GPs) of Blocks and Urban Local Bodies (Situational analysis)

DETAILS	Name of Blocks								ULBs (Municipalities)	
	Balikuda	Biridi	Erasama	Jagatsingh pur	Kujanga	Naugaon	Raghunath pur	Tirtol	Jagatsingh pur	Paradeep
Demography										
Geographical Area(Sq.Km)	291.36	104.97	384.34	178.71	225.03	120.21	120.80	229.51	17.72	23.35
No. of GPs /Wards	30	21	25	29	27	16	19	27	21	14
No. of Villages (Total)	237	80	208	186	174	90	85	248	-	-
No. of Households	32103	16225	27033	28674	31416	16405	16565	29931	5911	17520
Total Population (2001)	151279	75352	134211	132539	159310	73316	77583	149590	30824	73625
Male	75702	38289	67634	66815	81653	36716	39376	74257	16059	42380
Female	75577	37063	66577	65724	77657	36600	38207	75333	14765	31245
S.C. Population (Total)	29646	24067	25972	32276	37952	13396	18584	29782	5813	5146
S.T. Population (Total)	257	341	423	540	1729	247	934	741	329	3099
Literacy and Education										
Literacy Rate (Total)	76.62	79.18	75.78	78.50	79.55	76.82	81.35	82.18	83.11	81.77
Male Literacy Rate	87.22	89.11	87.30	88.14	89.02	86.97	90.71	90.58	89.90	87.44
Female Literacy Rate	66.10	69.04	64.17	68.77	69.62	66.78	71.75	73.97	75.78	73.82
SC Literacy Rate	62.40	63.87	64.47	61.72	72.17	58.43	68.99	70.23	67.83	80.98
ST Literacy Rate	50.67	43.83	51.88	66.29	42.59	35.22	40.96	33.23	46.80	57.23
No. of Primary Schools	127	87	122	140	63	103	111	115	15	5
No. of Middle Schools	55	46	46	42	23	49	38	72	8	3
No. of Secondary Schools	40	35	28	34	16	35	33	37	5	7
No. of Students in Primary schools (2006-07)	9555	7286	15677	11262	6885	11632	14566	15579	2913	1544

No. of Students in Middle Schools(2006-07)	8503	5057	5488	6433	4096	6830	5507	9136	2773	1272
No. of Students in Secondary Schools (2006-07)	7445	6223	6230	6713	3945	8336	6850	7548	1813	2703
Health and Nutrition										
No. of Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
PHCs	5	3	3	4	6	2	4	8	-	-
CHCs	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-
Dispensaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of Doctors	9	4	8	5	11	5	8	12	24	6
No. of Beds available	16	6	30	6	6	16	16	16	126	30
Anganwadies										
Drinking water										
No of villages having no source of safe drinking water (2006-07)	3	193	13	109	141	21	91	17	-	-
No. of working tube wells (2006-07)	1149	1285	1048	1352	1280	791	1297	1437	-	-
BPL Households										
No. of BPL Families	15159	8977	11302	12698	11445	7301	9164	14849	-	-
Percentage of BPL Families	56.4	59.82	57.14	50.09	45.36	53.19	55.99	49.55	-	-
Roads and Transport										
Habitations not connected with roads										
Distance from Dist. Hq. on road (in km.)	16	20	39	-	44	22	15	23	-	55

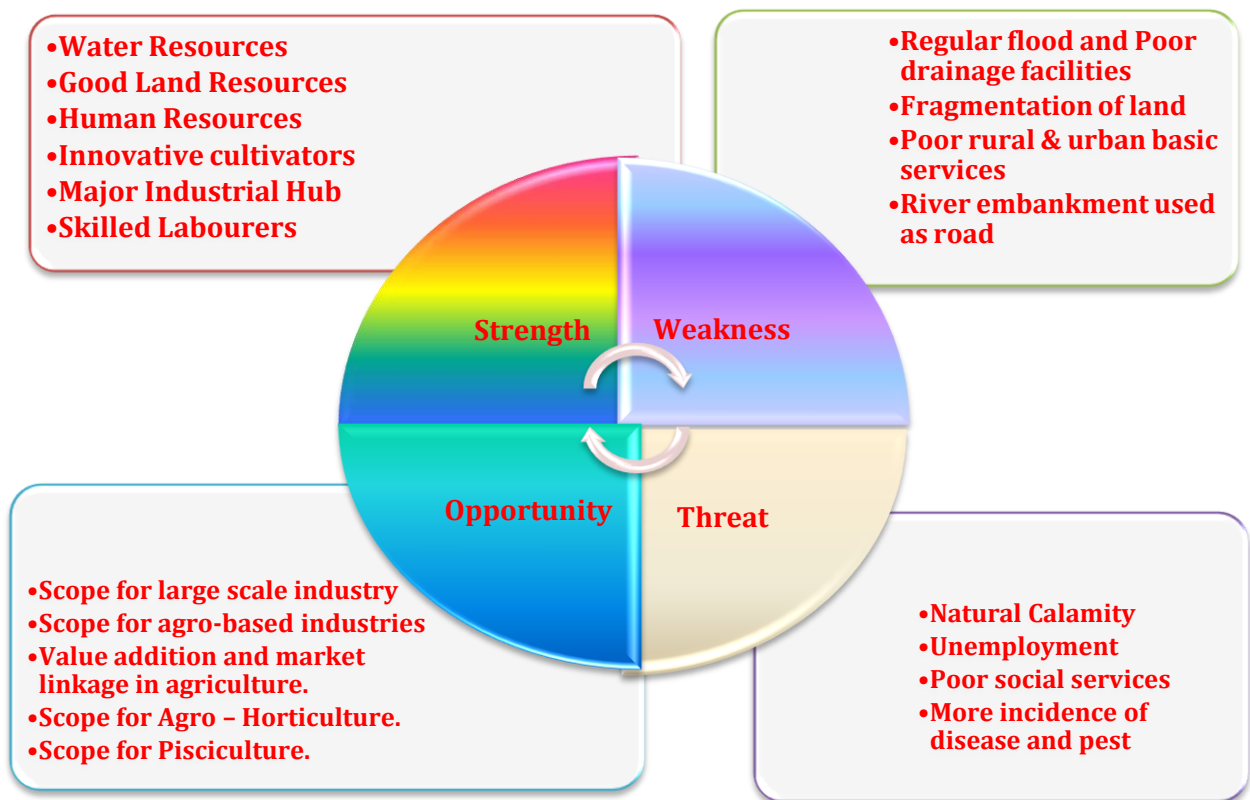
OVERALL POSITION OF THE DISTRICT IN THE VARIOUS DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

The District Development Indicators are quantified information which will help to explain how things are changing overtime period. They do not explain why particular trends are occurring, and they do not necessarily reflect the situation in a particular sector of industry or society, or in a geographical area. But, overall they will provide to policy-makers and the public reasonable indicators of changes in the economy, assisting economic policy decision-taking and allowing the public to judge for themselves how the economy is performing overall. Education, Health and Income are the important indicators that decide the human development of a nation or State or district. According to State Human Development Report, Odisha, 2004, “the value of Human Development Index [HDI] for Jagatsinghpur district is 0.557 and State as whole is 0.579. This may be regarded as a medium level of human development situation. Of the three components of HDI, the education index has the highest weight [0.833] whereas the health index has the lowest weight [0.288] and the income index [0.549] lies in between”. An inter district analysis of HDI rank of Odisha presented in the table which demonstrates a wide disparity between lowest and highest HDI rank districts with regard to the health status of inhabitants in those districts.

SWOT Analysis of the District and Individual Sectors

SWOT Analysis of the District

SWOT analysis is a planning tool used to understand the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats of the district resources and infrastructures. The SWOT Analysis of Jagatsinghpur district depicts the identified Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats pertaining to different sectors starting from Panchayat level to district level. The overall purpose is to make broad based ideas mainly on SWOT analysis of the district in respect of different sectors.



SWOT analysis is an important step in planning that provides direction to the planner to develop the plan based on the current availability infrastructure and resources in the district. The aim of any SWOT analysis is to identify the key internal and external factors that are important to achieve the objectives within the financial year and plan period. The role of SWOT analysis is to take the information from the environmental analysis and separate it into the internal issues (strengths and weaknesses) and external issues (opportunities and threats). Sector specific SWOT is given below:

Strength

- ✦ The district is mainly agrarian. The climatic is conducive for integrated farming system including agriculture, horticulture, fishery and dairy activities. Most of the agricultural lands are fertile having 65.77% irrigation potentiality. Paradeep is famous port and hub of big industries.
- ✦ Community participation is significantly high in developmental programmes due to high literacy rate and judicious use of available resources. As a result people are accessing better medical facilities, sanitation and drinking water facilities.
- ✦ Existence of Paradeep port, widespread road net work, Cuttack Paradeep railway line, proximity to Cuttack and State capital Bhubaneswar add potentialities for industries, development of trade and commerce, tourism, art and culture, etc.
- ✦ Many river banks, seashores and roadsides provide vast scope for plantation to maintain ecological balance.

Weakness

- ✦ Major bottlenecks in agriculture sector are shortage of labour due to big industries, high labour cost, higher cost of inputs, moderate productivity, inadequate infrastructural facilities like cold storages, godowns, regulated markets, weak river embankments, lack of flood controlling structures and lack of proper drainage channels in water logging areas etc.
- ✦ Lack of proper database for analysis for effective planning, implementation and monitoring of the programmes, inadequate financial resources and resource allocations by the State and central plan schemes, less credit linkages, delayed release of funds, lack of community effort in utilizing the resources, low urbanization, etc. are some of the weaknesses of the district.
- ✦ Work participation rate of male is 56.3% with very low female work participation rate of 14% with high dependency of non-workers.

Opportunity

- ✦ The district is capable of joining an age of unprecedented prosperity building on global science, technology and markets.
- ✦ Wide scope for agro-processing units, mushroom cultivation, sunflower cultivation, floriculture and other cash crops, expansion of pisciculture, installation of agro based / value addition processing units to provide self employment opportunities to different category of people.
- ✦ Port based industrial ventures like oil refinery / petro-chemicals, fertilizers, steel plants, etc
- ✦ Infrastructure development through PPP and Public Private Community Patenership mode will accelerate the economy of the district in many fold.

- ✳ Basic human development needs in rural areas such as health and nutrition, women and child development, education, housing, rural connectivity, rural electrification, drinking water and sanitation, social justice, public distribution programmes, welfare and food security etc. can be successfully improved through the flagship programmes like NRHM, ICDS, SSA, IAY, RWSS, PMGSY, GGY, RGGVY, BGJY, MGNREGS etc.

Threat

- ✳ Frequent occurrence of floods and cyclones shattered economic stability and livelihoods of marginal, small, poor and disadvantaged community.
- ✳ Seasonal climatic aberration, irregular monsoon and effects of climate change diminish the crops yield.
- ✳ Participation of women in the overall socio-economic development of the district is much lower due to cultural and traditional barriers, lack of awareness and gender inequality etc.
- ✳ Poor livelihood options increasing dependency on government and private services.
- ✳ Unemployment may lead to social disorders
- ✳ More incidence of diseases and pest attacks after flood

SECTOR SPECIFIC SWOT ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT

Agriculture

Horticulture

Strengths

- ✳ Conducive climate for horticultural crops
- ✳ Growing vegetable potential due to fast industrialization
- ✳ Horticultural products are available for agro processing units
- ✳ The productivity of potato & vegetables are significantly high
- ✳ Vegetable area increased from 19.45 thousand ha. to 23.00 thousand ha in the district
- ✳ Potential market for vegetables and fruits
- ✳ NHM and other on-going schemes are helping farmers to expand horticultural crops
- ✳ Fruit area increased from 3.13 thousand ha to 4.256 thousand ha.

Weakness

- ✳ Shunting growth of fruit plants during Kharif season
- ✳ More incidence of diseases and pest attack due to poor drainage of water
- ✳ Shortage of labour for field work
- ✳ Non availability of quality planting materials and seeds

- ✳ Micro irrigation not yet popularized
- ✳ Poor marketing
- ✳ Current infrastructural facility not adequate to meet the district demand

Opportunities

- ✳ Suitable for pond based fruits and vegetable farming system
- ✳ Ample opportunity for organic farming and vermi-compost
- ✳ Abundant possibility for increasing cultivation of suitable cash crops and fruits like banana, mango and coconut.
- ✳ Mushroom cultivation and sunflower cultivation can be taken up
- ✳ Floriculture can be taken up on commercial basis to meet the demand of people for flower in cities and urban areas for which financial assistance up to 50% is being provided to small and marginal farmers by Horticulture Deptt.
- ✳ Scope for value addition and agro-processing unit

Threats

- ✳ Small size of land holding is not suitable for horticulture crops.
- ✳ Markets are feeble and frothy which deject farmers for orchard development
- ✳ Frequent fluctuations of prices pertaining to horticulture products.
- ✳ Poor risk bearing capacity of farmer not allow them to set up processing units

Energy

Strengths

- ✳ Most of the villages' i.e.92.5% of is electrified.
- ✳ The district has vast cattle population and agriculture residue, which are viable for the production of renewable energy such as bio-gas and bio-mass to meet the energy requirements of the rural areas.

Weakness

- ✳ Low voltage problem in rural areas.
- ✳ Frequent power cut
- ✳ Long disruption of power supply during rainy season and post flood /cyclone period
- ✳ Poor power infrastructures in rural areas
- ✳ Poor service in rural areas

Opportunities

- ✳ Supply of electricity to non electrified areas
- ✳ Streamline of billing system
- ✳ Bill collection and adoption of measures for better services leading to customer satisfaction need to be improved

- ✳ Strengthen current infrastructures mainly in rural as well as urban areas

Threats

- ✳ Low voltage in rural areas
- ✳ Poor collection of bill
- ✳ Imbalance of power supply between rural and urban areas.
- ✳ Theft of electricity
- ✳ Transmission loss and resultant loss of revenue.

Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development

Strengths

- ✳ Ample scope for dairy and animal husbandry activities due to availability of abundant feed and fodder.
- ✳ Milk production of the district increased reasonably up to 101 thousand MT, where egg and meat production are 35.77 lakh & 2808.38 MT respectively
- ✳ Currently the district has produced 910567 MT of fish annually covering 5414 MT from fresh water, 3692 MT from Brakish water and 35655 MT from Marine water.
- ✳ Availability of feed and fodder for promotion of poultry activities.
- ✳ Existence of Hatchery & Farm in government and private sectors.
- ✳ Next to agriculture, livestock supports the farmers to generate income and employment.

Weakness

- ✳ Non remunerative price of milk discourage people to adopt dairy farming.
- ✳ Only 29.07 percent of cattle population is breed able.
- ✳ Livestock insurance has been given least importance.
- ✳ Current infrastructure not adequate to meet the district demand
- ✳ Health care service is not adequate
- ✳ Breed improvement programme of big and small ruminants are not adequate for dairy entrepreneurs
- ✳ Current financial support is not satisfactory for new entrepreneurs

Opportunities

- ✳ Scope for promotion of carp hatchery, production of sprawn and rearing in private sector and sale / supply of quality seed and fingerling.
- ✳ Scope for promotion of polyculture / monoculture of fresh water giant in scientific manner.
- ✳ Resources are available for promotion of goatery, duckery and colour birds
- ✳ Provision for animal insurance.

Threats

- ✳ Depletion of grazing land due to industrialization
- ✳ Lack of interest of people on diary and fishery activities.
- ✳ More incidence of diseases mainly in poultry and goatery
- ✳ Poor awareness on animal insurance pertaining to more risk
- ✳ Recurrence of floods and cyclones.

Medical & Public Health

Strengths

- ✳ The district has one district headquarter hospital, 17 homeopathic hospitals, 9 Community Health Centres, 37 P.H.Cs, and 12 Ayurvedic Dispensaries.
- ✳ Existence of PHCs in most of the blocks.
- ✳ Provision of funds during post flood / cyclone and epidemic period.
- ✳ Launching of various schemes / programmes under NRHM for better health care.
- ✳ The hospitals are having 268 beds for patients

Weakness

- ✳ Timely non availability of ambulance during emergency
- ✳ Lack of proper monitoring by drug inspector
- ✳ In hygienic condition in the medical centres
- ✳ Lack of proper sanitation and water supply in health care centres
- ✳ Dearth of specialized Doctors in hospitals

Opportunities

- ✳ Up gradation of PHCs(new), Sub-centres with modern equipments
- ✳ Provision of more beds in hospitals
- ✳ Strengthen Sub-Centers by Providing labour rooms and laboratory equipments
- ✳ Regular capacity building programmes for ANMs, LHVs and ASHA workers
- ✳ Providing mobile health services in remote areas mainly during floods and cyclones

Threats

- ✳ Epidemics due to frequent occurrence of floods and cyclones
- ✳ Improper disposal of medical waste
- ✳ Poor awareness on health hazards
- ✳ Poor insurance coverage individual family

INDUSTRY & MINERALS

Strengths

- ✦ Paradeep port adds potential for big industrial hub in the State.
- ✦ The district is having 120 secondary industries, 5 cottage industries, 603 nos. of Handloom industries and 9 large / medium scale industries
- ✦ Historical importance in the *tasscer* (wild silk) cloths.
- ✦ Presence of excellent artisans and crafts communities for variety of popular handicrafts.
- ✦ Govt. encourages for handloom and cottage industry in the district

Weakness

- ✦ No mineral deposit is available in the district.
- ✦ Lack of proper advertisement and brand images for handloom and handicraft products.
- ✦ Weak / defunct cooperative societies in handloom and handicraft sectors.
- ✦ Lack of local entrepreneurship.
- ✦ Insufficient technical support staff and institutions for the growth of SSIs.

Opportunities

- ✦ Ample scope for agro-based industries
- ✦ More value addition processing units can be established in the district
- ✦ Scope for hotel and restaurants.
- ✦ Cluster development programmes for coir, handloom and other handicraft artisans based units.
- ✦ Promotional support to SHGs for coir industry.
- ✦ Scope for engineering workshops, steel furniture units, agricultural implements, cattle/poultry feed units in SSI sectors.

Threats

- ✦ Marketing threat for handloom products from cheap power loom products.
- ✦ Lack of social recognition/acceptance of handloom artisans.
- ✦ Since the crafts are labour intensive and takes much of time as compared to mill made goods, the craft and handloom products become costly and thereby its sale is slow and limited.
- ✦ Lack of market linkages of handloom and handicraft products.

GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

Strengths

- ✦ Several pilgrimage centres exist in the district for people of all faiths.
- ✦ Proximity to cities like Cuttack and State capital Bhubaneswar.

Weakness

- ✦ Less resource allocation.
- ✦ No proper survey / identification of tourist and recreation places in urban and rural areas.
- ✦ Lack of adequate propaganda / advertisements and exposure through media.

Opportunities

- ✦ The existing tourist spots can be expanded and the new ones can be explored to attract more number of tourists.
- ✦ Improvement of economy of rural and urban youth as well as improvement of district revenue.
- ✦ Organising more festivals and fairs

Threats

- ✦ Lack of proper transport and road connectivity
- ✦ Poor quality roads in rural areas and interiors
- ✦ Unhygienic and polluted surroundings

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Strengths

- ✦ People's awareness is increasing with high literacy rate of 86.6% of total population.
- ✦ Increases community participation in developmental programmes.
- ✦ Politically dynamic and strong leadership of PRI members for implementation of various rural development schemes.
- ✦ Adequate fund flow towards execution of various programmes.
- ✦ Rural development programmes reflect local felt needs

Weakness

- ✦ Poor infrastructural facilities in interior areas.
- ✦ Delayed receipt of grants under different schemes.
- ✦ Limited technical facilities to PRI.
- ✦ Lack of awareness in getting financial services under different schemes /programmes / financial institutions.
- ✦ Unemployment still persists in most of the areas.

Opportunities

- ✦ Scope for self employment opportunities under different trades for different category of people.
- ✦ MGNREGS has widened the scope of massive employment opportunities and generate income for the poor people.
- ✦ Vocational trainings / skill up gradation trainings in different trades for rural youths, CBOs and WSHGs.
- ✦ More coverage of all weather road and connectivity in rural areas through PMGSY and GGY.
- ✦ Need based schemes and projects can be popularized through proper execution of works

Threats

- ✦ Village conflict during implementation of different schemes/ projects
- ✦ Conflict during *Palli Sabha* and *Gram Sabha*
- ✦ Interference of political people during implementation
- ✦ Bribery during implementation of works.

ROAD& TRANSPORT

Strengths

- ✦ Widespread road network available in the district
- ✦ District is having 10.40 kms. of National/Express Highway, 133 kms. of State Highway, 41 kms. of MDRs, 225.90 kms. of ODRs,1570 kms. of GP roads, 808 kms. of PS roads and 736.04 kms rural roads
- ✦ The railway line passes through Cuttack– Paradeep road covering 68.12 kms. of Broad Gauge line with 9 railway stations
- ✦ Road conditions are gradually improving

Weakness

- ✦ Most of the intra district roads and link roads in the villages are cut off during heavy rain/ floods
- ✦ Lack of all weather roads connecting the major roads
- ✦ Insufficient public transport system specially in remote areas
- ✦ Lack of bridges for connecting the roads
- ✦ Lack of good communication network becomes the major obstacle for tourist

Opportunities

- ✦ Strengthen connectivity between GP and villages
- ✦ Construction of new roads and bridges to meet the demand

- ✦ River embankments need to be strengthened to meet the needs of both transportation and flood control measures
- ✦ Four lane road from Kandarpur to Machhagaon (51 km)
- ✦ Two lane road from Jagatsinghpur to Jaipur Road
- ✦ Construction of H.L. Bridge over Biluakhai at Sankharisahi on Hazipur-Sankharisahi Road
- ✦ Bridge over Paika river at Gobardhanpur to connect Kendrapada district

Threats

- ✦ Heavy traffic on Cuttack – Paradeep State Highway leads to accidents particularly near residential areas
- ✦ Frequent floods damage the roads
- ✦ Poor maintenance of roads and bridges
- ✦ Heavy motor vehicle damage the roads
- ✦ Poor construction work damage the road frequently

Irrigation & Flood Control

Strengths

- ✦ Vast irrigation potentialities by rivers like Mahanadi, Paika, Devi, Alaka, Biluakhai etc.
- ✦ 65.77 percent areas of the district is irrigated
- ✦ Canals like Taladanda and Machhagaon are functional to cater the irrigation need of the people.
- ✦ Ample farm ponds, tanks and ground water sources are the major hub of irrigation sources made agriculture viable and profitable
- ✦ NABARD also launched financial assistance to Govt. through RIDF for infrastructure development.
- ✦ 75 Pani Panchayats are operating in the district

Weakness

- ✦ Most of the area comes under water logging area
- ✦ Lack of community based water management system.
- ✦ Lack of proper drainage channels in water logging and low lying areas.
- ✦ Most the drainage channels are silted due soil erosion
- ✦ Poor technical and managerial support for maintenance of LI points.
- ✦ Less professional commitment by the implementing officials at various levels.
- ✦ Lack of proper water resource database
- ✦ Lack of effective planning, implementation and monitoring of the works.

Opportunities

- ✳ Renovation of silted water bodies
- ✳ Construction of check dams where irrigation facilities are not available
- ✳ Functioning of defunct LIPs.
- ✳ Creation of more additional irrigation facilities by availing resources from MI, OLIC, BKVY, RIDF, MGNREGS etc. schemes.
- ✳ Existing canal lines need to improved and repair of sluice gates and surplus water pathway

Threats

- ✳ Reduction of crop area and low yield of crops due to poor drainage conditions.
- ✳ Frequent occurrence of floods silted the water bodies.
- ✳ 11,406 ha areas are sensitive to flood
- ✳ Lack of flood controlling measures affect crop production and yield
- ✳ Most of the river embankments are vulnerable to control flood and sand casting

Sports, Art and Culture

Strengths

- ✳ Many sports like volley ball, football, kabadi, archery and athletics are popular in villages
- ✳ Many sports persons from the district have participated at State & National level events.
- ✳ The rich traditional culture, arts and sports have contributed to develop the district in all spheres

Weakness

- ✳ Inadequate financial support for sports students and professionals in terms of scholarship and awards
- ✳ Poor training and inadequate sports infrastructure like sports gallery and sports hostels & play grounds.
- ✳ Lack of encouragement from concerned agencies on traditional arts, games and sports

Opportunities

- ✳ Block level sports programme need to be conducted
- ✳ Development of sports leagues and corporate teams
- ✳ The district has the priority to promote sports, arts and culture in rural areas.

Threats

- ✳ Inadequate resource allocation.
- ✳ Lack of encouragement to traditional arts, games and sports
- ✳ Adequate number of women are not coming forward for sportsmanship
- ✳ Poor sponsored for sports person

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education

Strengths

- ✳ The district possesses high literacy rate of 86.6% and occupied 2nd highest position in the State next to Khurda dist which has 87.51%
- ✳ The district has 1456 Primary school followed by 661 Upper primary school, 324 Secondary schools, 34 Junior college and 18 Degree college

Weakness

- ✳ Shortage of teachers and other staff in schools
- ✳ Poor infrastructure facilities in schools
- ✳ Inadequate reference books and study materials in college libraries
- ✳ Non availability of skilled teaching staff
- ✳ Most of the schools are not having separate latrine for boys and girls and no electricity facility

Opportunities

- ✳ Scope for technical and vocational institutions
- ✳ Establishment of ITI / ITC in each block
- ✳ Computer education in all schools
- ✳ Infrastructure facilities to each school need to be improved

Threats

- ✳ School dropout still persist in few villages
- ✳ Female literacy of all social groups are lagging behind the male literacy
- ✳ Preference for private schools may lead to discrimination of poor children
- ✳ Lack of awareness of people about the importance of computer education
- ✳ Mid day meal not hygienic

DISTRICT VISION: 2020

CORRESPONDING TO COMPREHENSIVE DISTRICT ANNUAL PLAN (CDP) 2017-18

Envisioning Development

Preparation of a district vision is the first significant event in district planning. On the basis of district vision, the plan for 2017-18 has been prepared. District Vision has been prepared basing on the prevailing situation, sector specific potential, people's needs and aspirations for the future. It encompasses the key issues that influence the life of the people directly or indirectly at different level. The district vision amalgamates and balances divergent views gathered from different stakeholders at various levels and blends suitable for the fulfillment of the aspiration of the people of the district. It is based on the real objectives of ground realities and future possibilities. The Vision document looks to address the issues that has been experiencing and strategize to deal with future challenges mobilizing the existing resources, opportunities and potentialities. This vision contemplates to serve as a useful starting point for future possibilities and desired outcomes, though it may not fulfill all the needs up to the satisfaction. It would serve as the broad outline for strategizing policy implementation by which prosperity for all sections of people in the district shall be realized in the coming years. This vision is neither a prediction of what will actually happen, nor simply a wish list of things. In fact, it is a Statement of what the people believe as realizable for the district provided all the available resources – human, organizational, technological and financial – are properly mobilized through the requisite will and effort.

While envisioning the district's future development, the document recognizes the fact that the parameters and requirements that determine development have been changing consistently. This fact opens up greater possibilities through the increase in levels of education, technological innovations and application, information and communication, greater access to global market, etc. These changing factors will play a critical role in governing the future course of development. The vision document can only indicate what would be most desirable and indicates the opportunities and obstacles that will arise along the way to development by 2020. Broadly speaking, by the year 2020, people in the district would be better educated, healthy and more prosperous and more prosperous than the present. The

economy will prosper through minimizing the negatives for the environment and available natural resources will be optimally used benefiting all sections in the district. Industrial growth will go ahead with higher agriculture productivity with rewarding incomes in a sustained manner for sustainable livelihoods.

Jagatsinghpur district is one of the coastal districts located in the East Coast of Odisha. The economy is mainly agrarian. Due to its geographical situation, the district is congenial and prone to natural hazards like flood, cyclone and drainage problem. The district is having some problems in relation to agriculture, such as saline soils, water logging areas which have some adverse effect on crop production and productivity. It is a multi religious, multi ethnic and multi cultural entity. The demographic diversity along with varied levels of education, infrastructure, value systems, occupational and livelihood patterns calls for a vision document with a holistic approach that takes into account the crucial aspects of people's lives and future needs. It would necessarily give attention to agriculture, horticulture, pisciculture, dairy, agro-food processing industries, tourism and hospitality, education, health, road and communication, social justice, law & order, etc. The vision would be realizable and effective through the evolution of sector wise development model that sincerely considers the natural resource endowment factors along with the human capital and physical infrastructure.

The vision for the district in 2020 is to be a place where people live with happiness, dignity and self respect ; all of its population have access to quality education, health care, sanitation, safe drinking water; the people of the district are 100 % literate, better educated, healthier and more prosperous than that at any time during the past. Agriculture would become more diversified and commercialized and would be less vulnerable to agronomic and market risk. There will be more number of enterprises in farm and non-farm sectors providing employment and income to a number of people of the district. The people would be energetic, entrepreneurial, economically active, politically involved, socially conscious and responsive citizen.

Considering the basic requirements, the vision would be primarily articulated in terms of goals and outcomes and would address basically three aspects of development indicators like **human development, infrastructure development** and development in the **productive sectors**.

Human Development

Human development is about enlarging people's choices, allowing them to develop their full potential and lead productive, creative lives in dignity and in accordance with their needs and interests. The measurable indicators of Human Development are Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Development Index (GDI), and Reproductive Health Index (RHI). Human Poverty Index for developing countries focuses on the proportion of people below a threshold level in the same dimensions of human development as the human development index - living a long and healthy life, having access to education and a decent standard of living. The district wise details are Stated below:

Health, Income, Education and Human Development Index of Districts in Odisha

District	Health Index	Income Index	Education Index	HDI Value	HDI Rank
Malkangiri	0.122	0.497	0.491	0.37	30
Kandhamal	0.006	0.516	0.645	0.389	29
Gajapati	0.173	0.558	0.561	0.431	28
Koraput	0.218	0.539	0.535	0.431	27
Nabarangpur	0.34	0.453	0.516	0.436	26
Rayagada	0.25	0.547	0.531	0.443	25
Keonjhar	0.34	0.547	0.704	0.53	24
Boudh	0.423	0.497	0.688	0.536	23
Jajpur	0.333	0.499	0.786	0.54	22
Balangir	0.468	0.504	0.666	0.546	21
Ganjam	0.404	0.532	0.718	0.551	20
Jagatsinghpur	0.288	0.549	0.833	0.557	19
Balasore	0.442	0.466	0.77	0.559	18
Bargarh	0.449	0.517	0.727	0.565	17
Sonepur	0.474	0.492	0.731	0.566	16
Nayagarh	0.462	0.485	0.766	0.571	15
Nuapada	0.692	0.47	0.582	0.581	14
Sambalpur	0.436	0.59	0.742	0.589	13
Dhenkanal	0.468	0.534	0.773	0.591	12
Kalahandi	0.763	0.471	0.585	0.606	11

Kendrapara	0.596	0.466	0.815	0.626	10
Mayurbhanj	0.782	0.489	0.647	0.639	9
Bhadrak	0.673	0.463	0.803	0.646	8
Puri	0.622	0.527	0.823	0.657	7
Angul	0.481	0.748	0.76	0.663	6
Deogarh	0.776	0.532	0.698	0.669	5
Sundargarh	0.692	0.618	0.74	0.683	4
Cuttack	0.686	0.587	0.813	0.695	3
Jharsuguda	0.635	0.757	0.773	0.722	2
Khurda	0.724	0.639	0.845	0.736	1
Orissa	0.468	0.545	0.723	0.579	

Source: State Human Development Report, Orissa, 2004

Health

Health is a prerequisite for human development and is an essential component for the well being of mankind. Health sector has been considered one of the most priority sector of human development. There is a constant and continuous endeavourer to provide adequate health care services and improve the health status of the people. As per the Odisha Human Development Report 2004, Jagatsinghpur occupied 19th rank in Human Development Index, 3rd rank in Infrastructural Development Index(2000-2001) and 4th rank in development of health infrastructure during 1999-2000. Presently the district has 1 District Headquarters Hospitals, 37 PHCs and 9 CHCs providing health care services in the district. Besides that 12 Ayurvedic and 19 Homeopathic dispensaries are operational in the district.

Broad Vision of Health

- ✳ Current paradigm shift from 'biomedical model' to a 'socio-cultural model', which should bridge the gaps and improve quality of rural life.
- ✳ Universal access to public health services like woman and child health safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, immunization and nutrition.
- ✳ Reduction of Infant Mortality Rate from 51 to 45.
- ✳ Reduction of Maternal Mortality Rate from 358 to 119.
- ✳ Reduction of Total Fertility Rate 2.4 to 1.4.

- ✳ 100% institutional delivery
- ✳ Reduce percentage of malnutrition of children (0-3 years).
- ✳ Increase percentage of access to integrated comprehensive primary health care to all Blocks, GPs and villages.
- ✳ Reduction of iron deficiency disorders and rate of anemia.
- ✳ 100% immunization and health education programmes for prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- ✳ Increase percentage of revitalization of local health traditions and mainstreaming of Ayush.
- ✳ Increase population stabilization, gender and demographic balance.
- ✳ Further strengthening of PHCs, CHCs, Sub-Centres, Ayush Dispensaries, Anganwadi Centres and increasing of bed strength with additional medical equipments, micro-biological labs and medical supplies.
- ✳ Recruitments of specialists / medical and health personnel for community health, Cardiology, Orthopedics, Gynecology, ENT, Pediatrics, Gastro-enterology, Dental, Dermatology etc., besides physicians from Ayurveda, Sidha and Unani.
- ✳ Recruitment of more number of staff nurses, MPHWS (male and female), MPHS, Pharmacists, Drug Inspectors, etc.
- ✳ Promotion of Rogi Kalyan Samitees.
- ✳ Establishment of separate laboratory for HIV / AIDS and more awareness programme for HIV / AIDS.
- ✳ Involvement of Ayush Doctors, private practitioners and private hospitals.

Education

Education is the backbone of national as well as State development, which increases vision and socio-economic status of human being. It is widely accepted as an instrument of social change and the best defiance of a nation. Education is a major indicator of human development. As a primary input for human resource development, the improvement of literacy leads to the development of the desirable knowledge, skill and attitude of people. Knowledge is important for growth and development of any society. The district has launched several primary, secondary and higher education programmes for all round development. The literacy rate of the district is 86.6% and occupied 2nd rank in the State. However, the female

literacy is only 80.6% as compared to male literacy of 92.4% with gender gap in literacy is 11.8%.

Broad Vision of Education

- ✳ Compulsory education to all children up to secondary level
- ✳ 100% increase of enrolment and retention of girl child in literacy programmes
- ✳ 100% education for all.
- ✳ Reduction of dropout rate of children in elementary education.
- ✳ 100% improvement of education standards in elementary schools.
- ✳ Reduction of gender gap in literacy from 11.8 to 4%.
- ✳ Modernization of high schools with provision of library, complete electrification, computer and internet facilities.
- ✳ More coverage of all schools with play grounds, sports infrastructure and equipments.
- ✳ 100% coverage of all schools with toilets, separate latrines for girl students, drinking water facilities, etc.
- ✳ Establishment of more junior, degree colleges and technical institutions (ITI) in all 8 blocks.

Gender Equity

Gender equality is the measurable equal representation of women and men. Gender equality does not imply that women and men are the same, but that they have equal value and should be accorded equal treatment. The strategy of gender mainstreaming situates the issue of gender equality at the centre of broad policy decisions, institutional structures, resource allocations and includes women's views and participation in decision-making on development goals and processes as well as access and control over resources. In most societies there are differences and inequalities between women and men in responsibilities assigned, activities undertaken, access to and control over resources, as well as decision-making opportunities. Gender is part of the broader socio-cultural context. Other important criteria for socio-cultural analysis include class, race, poverty level, ethnic group and age. Gender Development Index is a function of three dimensions i.e. "a long and healthy life", "knowledge" and "a decent standard of living". The dimension "a long and healthy life" is measured in terms of two indicators i.e. "female life expectancy at birth" and "male life expectancy at birth". Human Development deals mainly with components, such as productivity, equity, sustainability and empowerment. The concept emphasizes the

importance of gender equity. Sustainable human development implies engendering the development paradigm. Gender Equality Index measures human development attainments of females as a proportion (percentage) over that of males.

Broad Vision of Gender Equity

- ✦ Equal opportunity for all
- ✦ Reduction of girls dropout in schools
- ✦ Equal pay for equal work is one of the areas where gender equality is rarely seen. All too often women are paid less than men for doing the same work
- ✦ Reservation in all field
- ✦ Elimination of gender based violation against women and girls
- ✦ Eradication of economic discrimination

Poverty

Poverty is a condition of deprivation. The proportion of population not able to attain the specified level of expenditure is segregated as poor. Poverty declined in all the regions and all social classes of the district including Scheduled Tribes, (STs) Scheduled Castes (SCs), Other Backward Classes (OBC) and others. This implies inclusive growth in Odisha. The extent of poverty in southern and northern regions as well as among ST and SC communities is still high and remains a matter of concern. All blocks have not developed uniformly. With a view to addressing the problem of regional disparities and expediting development of all blocks, the Government has implemented a series of development programmes. Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY) is one among them. Several initiatives have been taken by the Government to improve quality of life, literacy levels and quality of education in the district specific context. Incidence of poor found in Coastal Odisha is 27 percent.

Broad Vision of Poverty

- ✦ Eradication of poverty through proper execution of schemes
- ✦ Basic awareness on Govt. schemes

- ✦ Need based capacity building programmes for vulnerable communities
- ✦ Generation of massive employment opportunities

Rural Development & Livelihood

The district Jagatsinghpur has 89.80% rural population with Scheduled Caste population of 20% and Scheduled Tribe population of 0.8%. The district has 172300 rural families of which 52.75% are under BPL category. The district also ranks 19th, 22nd, 3rd and 2nd in Human Development Index, Gender Development Index, Infrastructure Development Index, and Education Index respectively in the State. The district suffers from frequent occurrence of floods and cyclones. The planning strategy for rural development continues to be a mix of beneficiary oriented human resources development, infrastructure development and productive programme. In order to improve the economic conditions of the rural poor, as well as their standard of living, programmes for creating avenues of gainful employment, improving social and economic infrastructure and providing universal access to the basic minimum services have been recorded high priority.

Broad Vision of Rural Development & Livelihood

- ✦ All villages in the district will have access to better facilities like road, communication, water, health, power and education to fulfill their basic needs.
- ✦ Creation of equal opportunity for all without any gender bias
- ✦ Generation of employment opportunities for all segment people
- ✦ More coverage of rural roads, rural electrification and communication networks need to be accelerated form current level.
- ✦ 100% coverage of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities to all the households.
- ✦ More rural households need to be covered under IAY and Biju Pucca Ghara from current level
- ✦ All major on-going anti-poverty programmes need cover 100% BPL households including vulnerable community, SC and ST families
- ✦ Creation of more livelihood opportunities and wage employment under MGNREGS and GGY programmes.
- ✦ Properly monitoring of the works during execution of developmental schemes

Women & Child Development

Women constitute 49.17% of the total population of the district. The sex ratio of females per 1000 males is 968 and in case of 0-6 years is 929. The female literacy rate is 80.6% with gender gap of 11.8%. In successive plan periods, beginning from First Five Year Plan, several strategies have been adopted for empowerment of women as well as child development.

Broad Vision of Women & Child Development

- ✦ Reduce the Infant Mortality Rate from 51 to 45.
- ✦ Reduce Maternal Mortality Rate from 358 to 119.
- ✦ Ensure 100% institutional delivery.
- ✦ Reduction of malnutrition, iron deficiency disorders and rate of anemia among women and children from current level.
- ✦ Ensure all children's enrollment in school & including girls
- ✦ Improvement of women literacy in rural areas.
- ✦ More participation of women in work force including self employment and income generation
- ✦ Ensuring 33% coverage of women beneficiaries in all government development schemes.
- ✦ Strengthening of women SHGs through capacity building programmes.
- ✦ Strengthen infrastructure facilities of Anganwadi centres

Infrastructure Development

Road and Transport

Road and transport are the basic infrastructure of communication required for fast development. Development of road is important for communication network to meet the growing needs of the district. It is also encouraging the private sector to complement the efforts in accelerating the development of transport and communications network and for improvement in accessibility and delivering of the services provided, encouragement of tourism and bringing about the qualitative improvements life style of rural as well urban

communities. Present highway network is burdened by immense traffic and is not sufficient to meet the demanding requirements. Consolidation, preservation and improvement of existing highway assets are needed. Improved transport and communication sectors are also vital for attracting the investors and visitors. To address inadequacies in rural connectivity, the district accorded a high priority for improving the road connectivity network in the entire district through various programme interventions.

Broad Vision of Road and Transport

- ✦ Most of the roads need to be covered under all weather road connecting villages with a population of 1000 and above.
- ✦ Substantial improvement will be made in the road network across the district
- ✦ Special thrust will be given for road connectivity programmes to health care centres, market places, and tourist centres etc.
- ✦ Urban roads of the district need to be improved.
- ✦ Public transportation facilities in urban and rural areas need to be improved.
- ✦ More resource allocation to be made through different schemes for road development
- ✦ Improvement of traffic rules in urban areas
- ✦ Effective enforcement of vehicle pollution control measures.
- ✦ Construction of bridges over rivers to inaccessible pockets.

Energy

Electricity runs everything in our everyday life. Our lives almost come to a standstill without electricity. Everything in our world today depends on having the power to keep them running. In our house, everything we need and enjoy is plugged into a wall socket and requires electricity. Therefore, backup electricity has become a necessity and no longer just a luxury. Central Electricity Supply Utility (CESU) is operating in Jagatsinghpur district to supply power. About 1214 villages have been electrified in the district.

Broad Vision of Energy

- ✦ Power supply to the uncovered villages and households
- ✦ Without interruption power supply in urban areas
- ✦ Assured coverage of power supply to the schools, health institutions, Anganwadi centres, GP offices and other public places
- ✦ Modernization and up gradation of power supply infrastructures such as sub-centres, power feeders, distribution feeders, wires, poles etc.

- ✨ Assured power supply to the agriculture and allied sectors for irrigation, processing and agro industries.
- ✨ Assured sustainable power supply to all the small scale, medium, cottage and village industries and for household requirement on concessional rates.
- ✨ Coverage of renewable energy supply in the feasible areas.

Irrigation

Irrigation maintains soil moisture regime and essential for germination of seeds and crop growth. Irrigation is necessary for the absorption of mineral nutrients by the plants from the soil. Jagatsinghpur district economy is mainly agrarian. By virtue of the existence of major rivers like Mahanadi, Paika, Devi, Alaka, Biluakhai etc. and canals like Taladanda and Machhagaon and their tributaries, thousands of ponds and tanks and ground water sources are the major sources of irrigation in the district.

Broad Vision of Irrigation

- ✨ Irrigation potential will be increased up to 75% from the current level 65.77%.
- ✨ Repair of existing LI points, shallow and bore wells in the district
- ✨ Creation of water bodies and farm pond under MGNREGS and *Mo Pokhari* Yojana
- ✨ Renovation of silted water bodies for irrigation.
- ✨ Repair and maintenance of irrigation channels

Science & Technology and Environment

- ✨ Integration of viable technologies in each sector
- ✨ Judicious use of resources without any harm to ecology and environment
- ✨ Transformation of traditional knowledge to modern proven technologies
- ✨ Strong data base management through computerization
- ✨ Each village need be covered up with computer based information systems
- ✨ Education and training institutions will be equipped with computer and modern AV aids
- ✨ Encourage young dynamic dedicated professionals to join

PRODUCTIVE SECTOR

Crop Husbandry

Agriculture vision envisages achieving sustained growth in production where natural resources are judiciously utilized and rejuvenated without affecting the natural eco-system through localized proven technologies. It also helps to improve the quality of life of the rural

population, including poor and women, by widening the opportunities and increasing their income through the route of agricultural development. Unlike the past attempts directed to increase food production, which were primarily input driven, the new thrust will be on demand based sustainable agriculture and on value addition through agro-processing and agri-business.

Agriculture is playing a dominant role for the significant proportion of the farming communities for their livelihood and income generation. Agriculture and allied activity encompass activities including cultivation of food crops, oil seeds, fibers, horticultural crops, animal husbandry, dairy, fisheries, soil & water conservation, irrigation facilities, post-harvest management, value addition and market linkage. The broad objective is to make this sector more viable and profitable for the farmers. The district is blessed with huge surface water through rivers and canals as well as abundant ground water for cultivation of variety of agricultural and horticultural crops.

Broad Vision of Crop Husbandry

- ✳ Ensure at least 5% agriculture growth per annum through strategic research and extension
- ✳ Turning agriculture towards a rural industry with a farmer oriented approach
- ✳ Shift from subsistence farming to more commercial farming
- ✳ For better land use practices, diversification in cropping pattern can change the current scenario
- ✳ With and / or without paddy to remunerative non paddy crops
- ✳ Increasing the seed replacement rate (SRR) from the present level of about 12 % to the expected level of 20 % in a period of 12th five years plan by producing more foundation and certified seeds through seed village programme adhering to agricultural policy of government of Odisha
- ✳ Increase the use of fertilizer per hectare application with a growth of 10% from the present level(40.61 kg/ha)
- ✳ Increased use of vermin compost and bio-fertilizers with 25% of the area put to organic farming.
- ✳ Rapid farm mechanization with an increase by 15 % from the present level
- ✳ Streaming of agricultural research, training and extension system

- ✳ Promotion of IPM, INM, IDM, IWM, natural farming and integrated farming system in potential areas
- ✳ Popularize SRI in paddy and other crops to ensure household food security
- ✳ More farm field schools and capacity building programme need to be organized for farmers, youth and women.
- ✳ Increase food grains production by 15 % from the present level

Horticulture

The congeniality of agro-climatic conditions and topography of many parts of the district provide an ideal situation for commercial exploitation of various plantation and horticulture crops like banana, coconut, mango, citrus, flowers, medicinal plants etc. Horticultural crops like fruits and vegetables have high market value and provide higher returns to farming community. The broad objective for horticulture sector is to expand the areas and productivity of vegetable cultivation, fruit plantation or orchard development. Imparting regular skill up-gradation programme for farmers and farm women can change the district scenario. Encouragement of micro irrigation like drip and sprinkler having huge potential in the district.

Broad Vision of Horticulture

- ✳ Banana, coconut, floriculture and betel vine having huge potential that need to be explored
- ✳ Cultivation of mango, banana, coconut, papaya, groundnut, cashew, etc. will have special attention to generate good income for the farmers.
- ✳ Small and marginal farmers including BPL people will be given financial supports for cultivation of horticultural crops
- ✳ Pond embankment should be covered under horticultural crops
- ✳ Increased production growth of vegetables by 20%, fruits 16% and flowers by 10% from current level

Animal Resources & Dairy Development

Animal husbandry and dairy development have been recognized as important economic activities in Jagatsinghpur district. Next to agriculture, livestock supports the farmers to generate income and employment. The back yard poultry is very relevant for the district

mainly for small, marginal and landless farmers. Rearing of goat, sheep and poultry is a traditional activity of the OBC, SC and ST population of the district.

Broad Vision of Animal Resources & Dairy Development

- ✦ Accelerated breed improvement programme in the district
- ✦ Enhance milk production by 15% from the current production level
- ✦ Development of fodder bank in the rural areas
- ✦ Livestock health and other related services need to be improved in rural areas
- ✦ Strengthen current infrastructure facilities
- ✦ Modernized and well equipped District Diagnostics Laboratory for better health related services to the farmers
- ✦ Up-gradation of skill of farmers / un-employed educated youth through capacity building and exposure visit programme.
- ✦ Integrated approach needs to be evolved for the development of animal husbandry and dairy sector towards higher income
- ✦ Establishment of LACs in the deprived GPs
- ✦ Promotion of dairy, poultry, sheep and goat farming to individual, SHG and cooperatives.
- ✦ Continuous monitoring of livestock diseases for quick remedial measures and to control epidemics
- ✦ Increase the production of meat by 20% and egg by 15% from the present level

Fisheries

Pisciculture is an important sector for employment generation and supplementation of food. Abundance of water bodies including ponds, tanks, rivers, seashores provide a strong base for pisciculture in the district. Total fish production comes to 42007.79 MT out of which from Fresh water 6408.55 MT, Brakish water 5204.04 MT and Marine water 30395.20 MT during the year 2013-14.

Broad Vision of Fisheries

- ✦ The district need to be achieved a substantial growth at least 10% in fisheries sector.
- ✦ Accelerate Integrated Farming System model across the district
- ✦ Modernization of fish production technology, fishing technology and market yards.
- ✦ Skill improvement of the fishing communities through capacity building programmes.
- ✦ Development of Dead Rivers for Integrated Pisciculture.

- ✳ Cold storage facility required to be established for safety and smooth preservation and marketing of fish.
- ✳ Promotion of Public Private Partnership in developing, managing, conserving and sharing the fishery resources.
- ✳ Renovation of water bodies for pisciculture intervention
- ✳ Institutional credit linkages for small farmers and cooperatives to enhance fish production

Industry & Minerals

Except mineral deposits, the district is endowed with natural resources which are the basis for several small scale, cottage and traditional artisanary activities for many of the marginalized families. Existence of Paradeep Port adds more potential for industries. Therefore, the district is also focusing on creating a business infrastructure, conducive atmosphere to accelerate the investment in these small scale and cottage industries in rural and urban areas for better livelihoods. Promotion of small scale industries, handicraft, handloom and other cottage industries through various programme interventions are the priority areas of the district.

Broad Vision of Industry & Minerals

- ✳ Promotion of agro based industries and food processing units to avoid distress sale.
- ✳ Judicious use of natural resources for sustainable development of this sector.
- ✳ Modernization and development of infrastructures for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) industries.
- ✳ Ensure the development of handicraft clusters in the district.
- ✳ Generation of massive employment opportunity for different segment of people
- ✳ Ensure the skill and technology development of artisan families
- ✳ Development of entrepreneurship among artisans and other entrepreneurs to set up new handicraft and other enterprises.
- ✳ Development of craft clusters for SHGs to increase their income and livelihoods
- ✳ Market promotion through exhibition inside and outside the State
- ✳ Establishment of common facility centre under PPP mode for entrepreneurs

CHAPTER - IV

RESOURCE ENVELOPE OF JAGATSIINGHPUR DISTRICT

DISTRICT BUDGETARY ALLOCATION 2017-18

After Independence, local planning was recognized as an important requirement for local development. A number of initiatives were taken at the national and State levels, through constitution of committees and working groups. District planning is the process of preparing an integrated plan for the local government taking into account the natural, human and financial resources available in the district. It covers the activities and schemes assigned to the district level and below and those are implemented through local self Government such as Gram panchayats and Urban local bodies. In the participatory and consultative process of plan formulation, it is experienced that the resources generated by both the Rural and Urban Local Bodies are utilized in their administrative, contingent and other maintenance expenses. Hence no substantive bulk is available to support the plan resources of the district. As such, the sectoral activities, schemes and programmes are carried on in the district through Government funds.

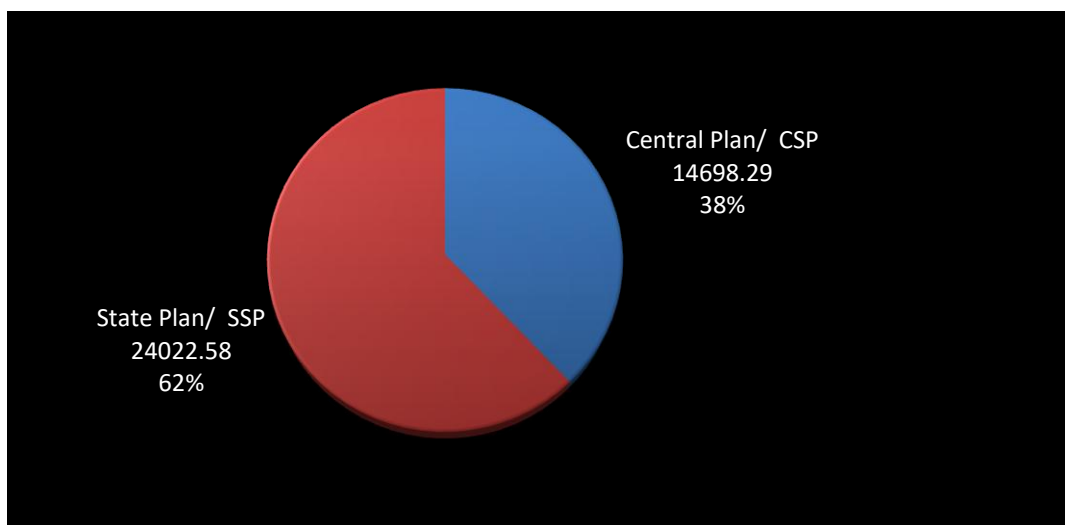
FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Resources generated by a district seem to be quite meagre to meet its requirement for development activities. Therefore, it receives plan funds from the State Government as well as from the Central Government for implementation of various development programmes under the State Plan (SP) Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Plan (CSP) Schemes. Most of the CSP Schemes require matching contribution of the State Government. As such the State Government provides plan funds for State plan (SP) schemes as well as matching funds towards meeting the State share (SS) of the CSP Schemes. The various resources possibilities for the district are stated below:

- ✳ District own resources available for development
- ✳ Transfers by State Finance Commission for development purposes
- ✳ Central Finance Commission grants passed on by the State Government
- ✳ Untied grants for local planning.

- ✦ Grants in respect of Centrally Sponsored Schemes that have been assigned to the local bodies for the purposes of implementation.
- ✦ Grants for State Plan schemes assigned for implementation through Local Governments.
- ✦ Grants for Externally supported schemes assigned for implementation through Local Governments.
- ✦ Estimated contribution by the communities themselves.

The district plan will cover way for a coordinated approach to the identification and implementation of development programmes and projects that are reflective of peoples' needs and priorities. For the year **2017-18, a total of Rs. 38720.87** lakh is proposed for the district under central plan, centrally sponsored plan and State plan.



For the plan year 2017-18, 62% of the plan outlays may come from State budget which includes State Plan and State Share of CSP including flagship programmes like RKVY, MGNREGS, GGY, IAY etc. and the remaining, 38 % will be available as Central Share [CS] of CSP and Central Plan [CP].

DISTRICT RESOURCE ENVELOPE

The resource available from State Government and Central Government for implementation of different schemes as well as the proposals furnished by the Development Departments in the district, for the annual plan 2017-18 amounts to **Rs. 38720.87 lakh**. The detailed break ups are given below.

Resource Envelop under Annual plan: 2017-18 of Jagatsinghpur

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. No.	Component wise Flow of funds	CS/CP	SS/SP	Total
1	NRLM	216.32	72.10	288.42
2	MGNRGS	902.25	300.75	1203.00
3	GGY	0	597.48	597.48
4	IAY	143.00	143.00	286.00
5	(I) Total of Flagship Programmes	1261.57	1113.33	2374.90
	(II) State Share of CSP + State Plan (Excluding Flagship programme)	0	22909.25	22909.25
	(III) CP+CS of CSP (Excluding Flag ship Programme)	13436.72	0	13436.72
	Total Resources available for the district	14698.29	24022.58	38720.87

Sector wise provision of out lays in different plan periods vis - a – vis outlays of 2017-18 has been shown in the following table.

Year wise Plan Allocation of Jagatsinghpur District

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. No	Name of the Sector	Annual Plan 2016-17		Annual Plan 2017-18	
		Proposed	Outlay	Proposed	Outlay
<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>2</i>		<i>3</i>
1	AGRICULTURE		389.98		691.40
2	CO-OPERATION		0.00		200.00
3	ENERGY		4025.00		4614.00
4	F & ARD		8.05		11.65
5	F&E		5.87		6.00
6	HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE		29.06		33.42
7	HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT		645.00		727.00
8	HANDLOOMS, TEXTILES & HANDICRAFT		42.73		58.94
9	MS & ME		77.25		90.45
10	PLANNING & CONVERGENCE		600.00		600.00
11	PANHYATIRAJ		6997.43		2764.90
12	RURAL DEVELOPMENT		15965.67		15336.19
13	SPORTS & YOUTH SERVICES		0.00		40.00
14	ST & ST DEVELOPMENT		100.00		25.00
15	W&CD		2135.17		7350.71
16	WORKS		3300.00		4271.21
17	WR		1638.00		1900.00
	Total		35959.21		38720.87

In the participatory planning process, the peoples' representatives are becoming enlightened through workshops at different stages and capable enough to put forth the felt needs and aspirations of the local people. These felt needs/requirements are taken care of by way of rationalization and prioritization. Since resources are limited, it has been attempted to rationalize requirements. While formulating sectoral plans, utmost care has been taken to accommodate those works/projects which are of immediate needs in nature, in the relevant schemes/programmes.

In spite of that, requirement of resources as same as availability of resources Rs.
38720.87 Lakh.

<u>Sl no</u>	<u>Name of the Sectors</u>	<u>Requirement of Funds</u>	<u>Availability of Resources</u>
1	AGRICULTURE	691.40	691.40
2	CO-OPERATION	200.00	200.00
3	ENERGY	4614.00	4614.00
4	F & ARD	11.65	11.65
5	F&E	6.00	6.00
6	HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE	33.42	33.42
7	HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT	727.00	727.00
8	HANDLOOMS, TEXTILES & HANDICRAFT	58.94	58.94
9	MS & ME	90.45	90.45
10	PLANNING & CONVERGENCE	600.00	600.00
11	PANHYATIRAJ	2764.90	2764.90
12	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	15336.19	15336.19
13	SPORTS & YOUTH SERVICES	40.00	40.00
14	ST & ST DEVELOPMENT	25.00	25.00
15	W&CD	7350.71	7350.71
16	WORKS	4271.21	4271.21
17	WR	1900.00	1900.00
	Total	38720.87	38720.87

CHAPTER - V

RESOURCE ENVELOPE FOR BLOCKS/GPS/ULBS OF JAGATSINGHPUR DISTRICT DURING THE ANNUAL PLAN 2017-18

RESOURCE ENVELOPE FOR BLOCKS/GPS/ULBS DURING 2017-18

During the year 2017-18, resources to the extent of Rs. 38720.87 lakh will be made available to Jagatsingpur district from various sources. The resources will be utilized in the district while implementing different developmental schemes/programmes. Since the Blocks/GPs are the lowest units of development, the resources will also be utilized in the Blocks/GPs under the control of District Administration. It is not possible to distribute the entire rural component among the Blocks/GPs due to various constraints. However, it has been attempted to allocate the DRDA funds and funds under some of the flagship schemes/programmes among the Blocks/Gram Panchayats in the manner given in the following table.

Block wise Distribution of Outlay of some selected programmes during 2017-18 of Jagatsinghpur District (Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No	Block Name	MGNREGS	NRLM	IAY (PMAY)	GGY	TSC	Total
1	Balikuda(13.6)	163.61	39.23	38.89	81.26	4.55	327.54
2	Biridi(9.55)	114.89	27.55	27.31	57.06	3.19	230.00
3	Ersama(14.18)	170.59	40.89	40.56	84.72	4.74	341.50
4	Jagatsinghpur(14.06)	169.14	40.56	40.21	84.01	4.70	338.62
5	Kujanga(15.24)	183.34	43.95	43.59	91.06	5.09	367.03
6	Naugaon(7.03)	84.57	20.27	20.11	42.00	2.35	169.30
7	Raghunathpur(13.06)	157.11	37.67	37.35	78.03	4.36	314.52
8	Tirtol(13.28)	159.76	38.30	37.98	79.34	4.44	319.82
Total		1203.00	288.42	286.00	597.48	33.42	2408.33

The resources available to the Blocks under the aforesaid schemes/programmes are also distributed among the concerned Gram Panchayats taking the demographic composition into consideration.

Municipality wise Distribution of Outlay of some selected programmes during 2017-18 of Jagatsinghpur District

Sl. No	Municipality Name	Development of Parks, Greenery & Afforestation	Protection, Conservation and Development of Water	Solid waste Management	Urban Sewerage & Sanitation
1	Jagatsinghpur	20.00	75.00	10.00	135.00
2	Paradeep	65.00	151.00	40.00	231.00
	Total	85.00	226.00	50.00	366.00

SECTORAL DISTRICT PLAN AND SCHEMES

INTRODUCTION

The Comprehensive District Annual Plan, 2017-18 of Jagatsinghpur district has been formulated taking all the district sector schemes pertaining to seventeen broad development sectors i.e. (i) Agriculture (ii) Co-operation (iii) Energy (iv) F & ARD (v) F & E (vi) Health & Family Welfare, (vii) Housing & Urban Development, (viii) Handlooms, Textiles & Handicraft, (ix) MS&ME (x) Planning & Convergence (xi) Panchayatiraj, (xii) Rural Development, (xiii) Sports & Youth Services (xiv) SC & ST Development, (xv) W&CD, (xvi) Works, (xvii) WR. Since it is required to take central decision at State level, the General Services sector has been excluded from the purview of District Plan. The Comprehensive District Annual Plan, 2017-18 has been formulated basing on grass root level participation, decision and suggestion. A sum of Rs.38720.87 lakh has been approved for the Comprehensive District Annual Plan, 2017-18 of Jagatsinghpur district. Out of the approved outlay, **Rs. 14698.29** will flow to the district out of Central Plan and Central Share of Centrally Sponsored Plan (CSP) schemes, and **Rs. 24022.58** from State Plan and State Share of CSP. The sector-wise expenditure and outlays for the Annual Plan, 2017-18 of Jagatsinghpur district are given in the following table.

Sector-wise projected outlays for the Annual Plan 2017-18

Sl. No	Name of the Sector	Annual Plan,	Annual Plan-2016-17		Annual Plan
		2015-16	Agreed	Anticipated	2017-18
		Actual Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Proposed Outlay
<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1	AGRICULTURE	405.82	389.98	283.39	691.40
2	CO-OPERATION	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00
3	ENERGY	0.00	4025.00	683.00	4614.00
4	F & ARD	6.54	8.05	8.05	11.65
5	F&E	37.57	5.87	5.87	6.00
6	HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE	1.64	29.06	4.11	33.42
7	HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT	543.02	645.00	589.99	727.00
8	HANDLOOMS, TEXTILES & HANDICRAFT	43.15	42.73	42.36	58.94
9	MS & ME	50.00	77.25	82.55	90.45

10	PLANNING & CONVERGENCE	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00
11	PANHYATIRAJ	4857.55	6997.43	3313.50	2764.90
12	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	8958.57	15965.67	8823.66	15336.19
13	SPORTS & YOUTH SERVICES	60.00	0.00	20.00	40.00
14	ST & ST DEVELOPMENT	436.80	100.00	50.00	25.00
15	W&CD	1938.72	2135.17	2125.54	7350.71
16	WORKS	5990.22	3300.00	2970.50	4271.21
17	WR	1675.26	1638.00	1618.00	1900.00
	Total	25604.86	35959.21	21220.52	38720.87

The sectoral plans highlighting the details of the salient features, aims, objectives and outlay of the schemes/programmes are narrated in the foregoing paragraphs.

AGRICULTURE ACTIVITIES

A large proportion of district population depends on agriculture as their primary source of livelihood. Therefore, the Agricultural Policies of the government are aiming at bringing an all-round development of agriculture. Agriculture has been accepted as industry because about 85% of the State's people virtually depend on agriculture. As per 2011 Census, the cultivators and agricultural workers of Jagatsinghpur district constitute respectively 23.4% and 38.4% of the total workforce. The Agriculture sector comprises sub sectors like Horticulture and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). Funding in the field of Agriculture, Horticulture, Soil Conservation, Fisheries and Dairy Development has been envisaged for filling the critical gaps. A sum of Rs. 691.40 lakh has been approved under this Agriculture sector for the Annual Plan, 2017-18. The component-wise provision of funds in different plan periods is given below.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana(RKVY)

(CP:Rs.399.98 lakh)

RKVY was launched in the country in the year 2007-08 with the objective of achieving 4 % growth in agriculture. Various developmental programmes under RKVY are being implemented in project mode to suit the regional priorities for agriculture and allied sectors. The projects under RKVY are being implemented as State Plan schemes with 60 % Central Assistance. A sum of Rs. 571.40 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan, 2017-18 for implementation of various activities like Block Demonstration, Demonstration-

cum-training under Sugarcane development, farm mechanization, execution of Farm Ponds and development and strengthening of infrastructure for production of quality seeds under RKVY.

HORTICULTURE

During the Annual Plan 2017-18, emphasis has been given for integrated development of horticulture through area expansion under different fruit crops, vegetables, spices, root and tuber crops and floriculture. Emphasis has been given for dissemination of technology by way of massive training programme, production and distribution of quality planting materials at subsidized rate etc. The proposed outlay is Rs.120.00 lakh including RKVY for the Annual Plan, 2017-18 from State Plan under Horticulture.

CO-OPERATION

Cooperatives play a crucial role in transforming socio-economic conditions in an economy and in facilitating increased participation of people. In a predominantly rural and agricultural economy, cooperatives play a very critical role not only in the agricultural credit sector but also in many other fields.

A sum of Rs. 200.00 lakh has been proposed under the Annual Plan, 2017-18 out of State Plan for development of Market yard.

ENERGY

Energy plays myriad role in the economic development of the district. It has cascading impact on all other sectors of district economy. Consumption of energy, both domestic and commercial, has increased steadily over the years. Increase in power generation has cascading effects on all sectors leading to increased growth, particularly in industry, agriculture, other ancillary trade and business activities. Therefore, the objective of the Government is to achieve self-sufficiency in the energy sector on a sustainable basis taking care of steady growth in the demand for energy. In keeping with this objective, State Government have been making substantial investments in the energy sector in the successive Plans by embarking on ambitious programmes and specifically, have introduced reform process in this Sector since 1995 to ensure a competitive environment in each of the sub-sector, namely, generation, transmission and distribution, under an independent and transparent regulatory regime. The State Government has also been attaching considerable importance to tapping energy from non-conventional sources that are renewable and

environment-friendly. The twin role of renewable energy is fuel conservation and its substitution. Under Power sector, Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana (BGJY) is the source of funding for rural electrification and Biju Saharanchal Vidyutikaran Yojana (BSVY) is the source of funding for electrification in ULBs and another scheme is Dindayal Upadhaya Gramin Bidyutikaran Yojana. A sum of Rs.4614.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan, 2017-18 under Energy sector.

ANIMAL RESOURCES AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Animal resources and dairy development being an integral part of agriculture sector bolster the income of the people having land and without land. The various programmes of this sector enable the rural households to keep live stock in any form to generate enormous income. It has opened vast employment opportunities for the landless labourers to maintain their livelihood through small and big ruminants. An outlay of Rs.11.65 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan, 2017-18 for Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Sector.

During the year 2017-18, the strategy will be followed along with induction of certain specific approaches to build-up the capacity of the Departmental Institutions to render quality service to the livestock owners.

- ✳ Provision of new LAC in the newly created GPs having no veterinary institution.
- ✳ Up gradation of skill of farmers/un-employed educated youth through organization of training.
- ✳ Uninterrupted function of Frozen Semen Artificial Insemination centres through supply of inputs round the year.
- ✳ Professional Efficiency Development through organization of trainings and interaction in the symposiums and conferences relating to the Livestock Health Care Disease control and reduction of mortality.
- ✳ Development of fodder resources in the rural areas involving PRIs.

FOREST

Forests provide sustenance and livelihood to the rural poor and create opportunities for substantial wage employment in adjoining areas. They play a key role in maintaining ecological stability; reducing impact of natural calamities such as droughts, floods and cyclones, re-chagrining ground-water levels, and checking soil erosion. Thus, the importance of forestry, as a life support system and as a sector having tremendous socio-economic value, is well established.

7.97% of the geographical area of Jagatsinghpur district is covered by forest which constitutes only 0.23% of the State's forest area. The objective forest sector in the Eleventh Five Year Plan period is to promote sustainable forest management in the State with a larger goal of supporting rural livelihoods. It is proposed to carry forward this objective in the district also. The CDP for the Annual Plan, 2017-18 will specifically focus on conservation and development of forests and optimal use of forest resources in a sustainable manner. Investments in forestry in the State will directly benefit most vulnerable groups of the people.

The immediate goal of forestry is to protect the existing dense forests with their rich bio-diversity and wildlife from degradation and to restore, through appropriate treatment, their vigour for natural regeneration. Further degradation of the degraded open forests must be arrested and those forests that have become open must be regenerated and reforested to improve their crown density. The forests, which have lost indigenous rootstock, must be afforested through plantations. Concerted efforts will be made during this Plan period to improve economic value of the growing stock of these forests by taking up a programme of reforestation with economic species. All plan schemes should aim at creating optimum employment opportunities for economically marginalized classes of population living in and around forest areas for their socio-economic upliftment.

Self Help Groups (SHG), VSS and interested individuals shall be encouraged and supported with financial assistance to set up decentralized nurseries for production of quality planting material, which can be sold by them and the sale value can be rotated in subsequent years for sustenance of the scheme. Adequate training in this regard shall be given to the people.

PLAN STRATEGY AND APPROACH

The Forestry Sector development in the Five Year and Annual Plan will adopt an approach combining elements of asset creation, institutional development and social development to promote sustainable forest management practices. The plan will support development of forest resources in the State with focus on:

- ✦ Conserving, protecting and developing the dense forests
- ✦ Promote Eco-tourism and Eco-development in the protected areas.

An amount of Rs.6.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan, 2017-18 under this sector.

HEALTH

Health sector has been considered as one of the priority areas of the State Government during the 12th Plan Period. Health is a prerequisite for human development and is an essential component for the well being of the mankind. The health problems of

any community are influenced by interplay of various factors including social, economic and political ones. The common beliefs, customs, practices related to health and disease in turn influence the health seeking behavior of the community. Individual Health and hygiene is largely dependent on adequate availability of drinking water and proper sanitation. There is, therefore, a direct relationship between water, sanitation and health. Consumption of unsafe drinking water, improper disposal of human excreta, improper environmental sanitation and lack of personal and food hygiene have been major causes of many diseases in developing countries. India is no exception to this. Prevailing High Infant Mortality Rate is also largely attributed to poor sanitation. It was in this context that the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) was launched in 1986 primarily with the objective of improving the quality of life of the rural people and also to provide privacy and dignity to women. 2. The concept of sanitation was earlier limited to disposal of human excreta by cesspools, open ditches, pit latrines, bucket system etc. Today it connotes a comprehensive concept, which includes liquid and solid waste disposal, food hygiene, and personal, domestic as well as environmental hygiene. Proper sanitation is important not only from the general health point of view but it has a vital role to play in our individual and social life too. Sanitation is one of the basic determinants of quality of life and human development index. Good sanitary practices prevent contamination of water and soil and thereby prevent diseases. The concept of sanitation was, therefore, expanded to include personal hygiene, home sanitation, safe water, garbage disposal, excreta disposal and waste water disposal.

There is constant endeavor on the part of the Government to provide health services and improve health status of the citizens with due focus on the vulnerable and under privileged groups of the Society.

The objectives of the health sector envisaged for the Annual Plan are:

- (i) To ensure greater access to primary health care facilities.
- (ii) To provide affordable quality of health care to the people.
- (iii) To ensure equitable health care services to disadvantaged groups
- (iv) To provide adequate qualitative, preventive primitive and curative health care services to the people of the district.
- (v) To improve natural and child health conditions and to reduce maternal, infant mortality and morbidity rates.
- (vi) To improve hospital services.

Health is one of the most important factors for the well being of human beings. Better health is desirable not only for the better living of the people but also for the enhanced productivity of the human resource and their participation for the economic development. Better health and nutritional status contributes immensely to the increased

life expectancy, reduced mortality of child and mother and increased productivity. Better health is considered as a better livelihood asset. A sum of Rs.33.42 lakh has been proposed for different health programmes in the Annual Plan, 2017-18.

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

For development of infrastructure facilities for construction LIG and EWS houses in the slum areas of Paradeep Municipality and provision for urban roads, urban water supply and sanitation, urban slum development and housing under State plan to accommodate other programmes like protection of Government, development of parks, improvement of water bodies, street lighting, avenue plantation, parking places, solid waste management etc. for development of urban local bodies. A sum of Rs.727.00 lakh has been proposed for different health programmes in the Annual Plan, 2017-18.

HANDLOOMS, TEXTILES & HANDICRAFT

For promotion of Handloom industries, Rural craft, and sericulture industries and marketing of Handicraft industries or enterprises. A sum of Rs. 58.94 lakh has been proposed for above all handloom and handicraft programme in the Annual Plan 2017-18.

In Industries sector, the schemes relating to Large & Medium Industries are covered under District Sector. The CDP includes only Small Scale Industries (SSI), Handicraft and Cottage Industries, Handloom and Sericulture. The SSI sector has the potential for employing a large number of people with small capital investment. The contribution of Handicraft and Cottage Industries sector towards economic development and removal of economic disparities among the cross sections of societies has been tremendous. It plays a vital role in socio economic development of the artisans and empowerment of women by creating large scale employment at lower capital investment. In recognition of the important role of small scale, handicraft and cottage industries for rural development, efforts have been made to provide institutional support in addition to various incentives and concessions, for promoting these sectors. Handloom is also a cottage industry which has massive employment potential. Government have laid emphasis on the development of handloom industries in the organized sector by providing modern looms and accessories, imparting training to weavers for skill development, providing market support, design innovation etc. For the development of the sector, Central and State grants are provided for assistance to the weavers through co-operative societies. Cluster Development Approach has been adopted as a focused strategy for developing and assisting all production organizations and activities in concentrations of weavers' habitats. Under this approach not only the viable Co-operative Societies but Self Help Groups through entrepreneur weavers are also receiving support.

MS & ME

The Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (**MSMEs**) contribute significantly to value addition, employment generation, exports and overall growth and development of the country's economy. In **Odisha** itself **MSME** units are generating maximum employment next to agriculture. A sum of Rs.90.45 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2017-18.

PLANNING & CONVERGENCE

The **Planning & Convergence Department** has emerged as one of the major nodal **departments** of the State Government. This **Department** plays a vital role in evolving effective and sustainable short term and long term strategies for overall development of the State. This Department prepares policy framework for development and is also responsible for co-ordinating the efforts of different Development Departments. Keeping in view the needs and aspirations of the people and within the broad framework of the long term development strategies and priorities envisaged for the State, the Department formulates Annual and Five Year Plans in accordance with the guidelines of the Planning Commission and as per the directions received from the Government. The Department undertakes regular monitoring and review of the implementation of Plan Programmes and effects necessary adjustments in the Plans both in terms of physical content and resource allocation so as to ensure optimum realization of the Plan Objectives. MLALAD and SDP funds are available in rural local funds, A sum of Rs.600.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2017-18 for both the schemes.

PANCHAYATRAJ (RURAL EMPLOYMENT)

About 89.80 percent of the total population in Jagatsinghpur district lives in rural areas. An all round development of the rural areas is essential for the economic growth of the district. The avowed objectives of Rural Development is to eradicate poverty, improve the quality of life of the people, remove the regional imbalances, develop infrastructure, to bridge the gap between the rural and urban, provide employment and self-employment to people in the villages.

The State Government has adopted a strategy for accelerated poverty reduction through poverty alleviation schemes. These schemes are to be strictly implanted with

people's participation in its formulation and implementation along with involvement of social audit and efficient management.

GOPABANDHU GRAMIN YOJANA (GGY)

The Government of Odisha launched "the Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY)", during the year 2006-07 with a view to providing additional developmental assistance to the targeted 11 districts which are not covered under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). The GGY is, therefore, implemented in the following 11 districts: (i) Angul (ii) Balasore, (iii) Bargarh, (iv) Bhadrak, (v) Cuttack, (vi) Jajpur, (vii) Jagatsinghpur, (viii) Kendrapara, (ix) Khurda, (x) Nayagarh, and (xi) Puri.

The principal objective of the scheme is to provide additional development funds to the targeted districts to provide infrastructure consisting primarily of Bijli, Sadak and Pani (i.e. electrification, roads and water supply) to every revenue village in the identified eleven districts. Some of the specific projects which could be taken under this Yojana would be in the nature of constructions of concrete roads within the village, construction of black topped / concrete roads to connect a village with the nearest PMGSY or ODR road, installation of street lights within the village for which the maintenance is to be borne by the concerned Gram Panchayat, provision of drinking water supply and creation of irrigation sources. The additional development funds provided in this Yojana is of untied nature and supplements the programmes, which are already available in the aforesaid sectors and provide synergy and convergence to the different development programmes. An outlay of Rs.597.48 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan, 2017-18.

PLAN STRATEGY

The district administration has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for accelerated poverty reduction. In order to improve the economic condition of the rural poor as well as their standard of living, programmes for creating avenues for gainful employment, improving social and economic infrastructure, providing universal access to the basic public facilities, i.e., education, health, water supply and sanitation and bringing SCs, STs, Minorities at par with others have been undertaken. Special attention has also been given to vulnerable groups. A sum of Rs.**2764.90** lakh has been proposed under rural development for the Annual Plan, 2017-18.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The main objectives of the TSC are as under: Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas. Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas. Generate felt demand for sanitation facilities through awareness creation and health education. Cover schools/ Anganwadi's in rural areas with sanitation facilities and promote hygiene education and sanitary habits among students. Encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies in sanitation. Eliminate open defecation to minimize risk of contamination of drinking water sources and food. Convert dry latrines to pour flush latrines, and eliminate manual scavenging practice, wherever in existence in rural areas.

A sum of Rs. **3900.00** lakh has been proposed under rural development for the Annual Plan, 2017-18.

The drinking water status in rural habitations of India, covered through the National Rural Drinking water Programme of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India. This information is updated by the respective state governments. Efforts have been made to provide as much current information as is possible.

In general, the reports provide a drill down facility for viewing the information in the order of National State District, Block, Gram Panchayat, Village and Habitation statistics. Most of the reports are generated financial year wise, since the regular development planning in India, is done annually. A sum of Rs. **9357.21** lakh has been proposed under rural development for the Annual Plan, 2017-18.

Road and Railway connectivity is a sine qua non of the pace and progress of socio-economic development of the people. It has a cascading impact on other sectors of development for fast movements, mobilization of human resources, movable assets and accelerates social and economic activities. Intensive relationship develops between the rural and urban Centers along with fabulous expansion of trade and commerce. An amount of Rs.2078.98 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan, 2017-18.

SPORTS & YOUTH SERVICES

The focus of Sports and Youth Services sector is on providing sports infrastructure, spotting and nurturing of budding talents, arranging competitions, providing stipend to students and pensioners, and above all promoting youth activities. The Directorate of Sports & youth services encourages to organize different sports and youth services activities in the district Besides Government of India provide funds for creation of infrastructure even at GP level. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan, 2017-18 for implementation of the following sports activities in the district.

SC & ST DEVELOPMENT

Jagatsinghpur has a sizable concentration of Scheduled Caste population whereas the number of Scheduled Tribes is very small. The Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Scheduled Castes (SC) population together constitute nearly 21 percent of the total population. According to 2011 Census, the Scheduled Tribes population of the district is 0.7% and the Scheduled Castes population is 22% of the District's total population.

The State Government as well as district administration have taken continuous efforts for all-round development of STs, SCs, Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Minorities in the State and keen to implement the schemes meant for these vulnerable classes of the society for bringing them at par with others.

BROAD OBJECTIVES

The broad objectives for welfare of ST, SC, OBC and Minorities are as under:

- ✦ Raising socio-economic condition of the ST, SC, OBC and Minorities.
- ✦ Reducing poverty among ST, SC, OBC and Minorities.
- ✦ Mainstreaming ST, SC, OBC and Minorities and enabling them to participate in the development process in an equitable manner.
- ✦ Developing critical infrastructure in Scheduled Areas.
- ✦ Increasing their access to education, health, housing and other services.
- ✦ Creating / increasing opportunities for their self employment / wage employment.
- ✦ Securing their rights over forests and lands.

With a view to materializing the aforesaid objectives, a sum of Rs.25.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan, 2017-18 out of State Plan and Central Plan for the welfare of SC, ST, communities for promotion of education and their social upliftment.

WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Empowerment of women and an improved quality of life for children are the two main planks of development and welfare strategies of the State Government. The social welfare programmes which include the overall development of children and women have been undertaken through a host of specially designed schemes and programmes. A large number of welfare schemes are also being implemented for the aged and the disabled. The schemes on welfare of women and children focus at the welfare and entitlements of children, economic empowerment of women and persons with disabilities and old persons. There is also focus on economic empowerment of women and persons with disabilities. To decentralize these development programmes, Panchayati Raj Institutions are being vested with more powers for administering and supervising these programmes. "Mission-Shakti", a Self Help Mission for empowerment of women, has been launched for furthering the cause of women empowerment.

Emphasis has also been given on inter-departmental convergence of services. The Integrated Child Development Schemes (ICDS) continues as a major vehicle for promotion of all-round development of children by provision of adequate nutrition, health check-ups, immunizations and referral services. Since such promotion also requires economic empowerment of women, income generating schemes (IGS) for women have been integrated into it.

A sum of Rs.7350.71 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan, 2017-18 for continuance of various schemes for providing social security assistance, empowerment of women, development of children and nutrition.

WORKS

Construction and improvement of Road & Bridges, A sum of Rs.4271.21 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan, 2017-18

WATER RESOURCE

Irrigation holds the key for raising agricultural productivity and production and provides livelihood support to millions in rural areas. Inadequacy of irrigation facilities in the State has inhibited development of the agriculture sector. At present, the net area irrigated to net area sown of the district is 65.77% as compared to 57.24% in the State. Hence the district is self

sufficient in irrigation potential. Biju Krushak Vikash Yojana (BKVY) is a innovative programme has been launched for taking up improvement of MIP / LIP in a Participatory mode. The salient feature of Biju Krushak Vikash Yojana (BKVY) is that there shall be an open invitation to farmers to form themselves into Registered Pani Panchayats or Water Users' Associations (WUA) to derive benefits of irrigation assistance from the Government. An outlay of Rs.956.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan, 2017-18 to create additional irrigation potential in the district through LIPs. A sum of Rs.1900.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan, 2017-18 for total water resource sector.

In grand total **Rs. 38720.87** lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan for the year 2017-18 of District Sector Schemes, (47 Sector Schemes).

CHAPTER- VII

COMPREHENSIVE DISTRICT AGRICULTURE PLAN (C-DAP)

Agriculture is the mainstay of district's economy. A large proportion of district population depends on agriculture as their primary source of livelihood as well as building up economic stability. Therefore, the Agricultural Policies of the government are aiming at bringing an all-round development of agriculture. The Comprehensive District Agriculture Plan (C-DAP) is an integrated one which comprises of Agriculture Activities, like (i) Horticulture, (ii) RKVY Programmes.

The economy of the district is a agrarian Paddy cultivation is the main economic activity. Around 90% of population lives in rural areas and majority are engaged in agriculture and allied activities. The cultivated area of the district is 104335 ha which constitutes 62% of the geographical area of 166800 ha. Over 67% of the gross cultivated area has irrigation facilities through canals and wells. The cropping intensity of the district is 204 % with double cropping in 73% and triple cropping in 10% of the cultivated area. The major crops grown in the district were HYV paddy, Pulses (Grams, Arhar), vegetables (Potato, Tomato, Beans), oilseeds, spices and sugarcane.

Govt. schemes viz; BGREI, NMOP, NFSM, RKVY SRI and seed village programme are being implemented in the district for availability of quality seed and also increasing in production of rice and pulses.

OBJECTIVES

The projects credit potential for the year 2017-18 under priority sector covering Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors, with emphasis on the primary sector. These projections were based on parameters such as technical feasibility, availability of infrastructure, availability of infrastructure, availability of exploitable resources, cropping pattern, agriculture practices and other developmental indices including access to markets. The C-DAP is based on the following objectives for its wide spread relevance and sustainability of contents.

- ✦ To evolve comprehensive action plan to address issues of food security, sustainable agricultural growth and well being of farming community To prepare an integrated and participatory action plan keeping in view of local needs and resources

- ✳ To focus on development of local area in general and agriculture along with allied - sectors in particular.
- ✳ To assess the infrastructure requirement to support the agricultural development
- ✳ To ensure judicious use of natural, physical and financial resources for efficient output mobilization.
- ✳ To establish potential linkage between institutions such as research, extension, credit, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Information Communication Technology (ICT).

Agriculture has been accepted as industry because about 85% of the State's people virtually depend on agriculture. The unpredictable weather, ever increasing population and lackluster government policies have made dependence on agriculture a losing position. Agriculture needs massive investments to develop primary infrastructure to meet the basic need of farmers. Extension of innovative ideas, availability of quality inputs, eco-friendly approach and marketing of farm produce makes agriculture a viable livelihood option to fulfill the fundamental need of the rural people. Nearly 70% of the population of the Jagatsinghpur district depend on agriculture and allied activities. The climate is favorable for Paddy, Mung, Biri, Arhar, Groundnut and Sugar cane also give better yield in the district.

A sum of Rs.691.40 lakh has been proposed under Comprehensive Agriculture Plan 2017-18 for Jagatsinghpur district. **Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)** provides a massive support in the sub sectoral activities.

2.27 ASSESSMENT OF CREDIT POTENTIAL FOR 2017-18

The Annual Credit Plan 2017-18 is prepared on the basis of Potential Linked Credit Plan 2016-17 prepared by AGM, NABARD, Jagatsinghpur who had taken into consideration of the ongoing schemes of various Government Departments like Agriculture, Irrigation, Fishery, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, DIC, DRDA, KVIC / KVIB and credit needs of the people of Jagatsinghpur district. Stress was given for cash crops, integrated farming and related schemes viable and bank loans are recoverable.

Jagatsinghpur district has potentiality for cultivation of paddy, Betel vine, Pisciculture and Dairy development with vast irrigation facilities and fertile soil. The growth of Dairy and Fishery sector is one of the best in the State because of the favorable climatic conditions and availability of technical services. The SHG place an important role for thrift and credit in the district.

Assessment of Credit Potential for 2017-18

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Activity	Unit /Area	Projections for the 2017-18
1	HYV Paddy	ha	39025.00
2	Wheat	ha	1535.00
3	Ahar	ha	20.63
4	Mung	ha	1980.00
5	Biri	ha	1980.00
6	Ground nut	ha	1023.00
7	Jute/Fibres	ha	360.94
8	Potato	ha	624.80
9	Vegetables	ha	15453.90
10	Sugarcane	ha	2090.00
11	Chilly	ha	528.00
12	Turmeric	ha	154.28
13	Ginger	ha	183.92
14	Consumption loan	-	5153.90
Total			68593.70

Taking in to account past trend in use of factors of production, present status and future growth possibilities of the sector, the projection of potential for disbursement of crop loan during 2017-18 is estimated above.

2.28 AVAILABILITY OF INFRASTRUCTURE, CRITICAL GAP, AND INTERVENTION REQUIRED.

The extension service at the block level needs to be strengthened for ensuring better soil and water management, plant protection, field demonstration and training / guidance of farmers. There is a need for godowns, cold storage facilities and soil testing laboratories in the district. There is a need for construction of seed processing plant by Government as presently one such plant is available under govt. sector at Nimakana in Tirtol Block for processing of Paddy seed. There is a need for construction of check dam over dead rivers such as Alaka, Hansua, Brudha and Gobari and also over nalas to preserve rain water particularly in rainy reason for better use for cultivation of various crops in Balikuda, Naugaon, Jagatsinghpur, Raghunathpur and Tirtol Blocks.

Agriculture is the mainstay of the district, therefore, the focus should belaid on growing high value crops and crop diversification for better yield/ return to the farmers. Further integrated farming practice should be adopted by farmers for maximizing their income.

The Agro climatic conditions are suitable for a host of plantation and horticulture crops activities. The major fruits grown in the district are mango, guava, banana, papaya, lime, pineapple, jackfruit, and the major plantation crops are coconut and cashew, Betel leaf cultivation is a promising activity among small and marginal farmers in coastal blocks and has been identified as one of the key activities under National Horticulture Mission. Floriculture and mushroom production are also carried out in some pockets of the district.

2.29 ASSESSMENT OF CREDIT POTENTIAL FOR 2017-18

Taking into account the achievements in the past, present status of development and future growth possibilities and revision in unit cost the projection of potential for different activities of the sector for the year 2017-18 is estimated and is furnished below.

Assessment of Credit Potential for 2017-18

Sl. No	Activity	Unit /Area	PLP Projections for the 2017-18
1	Banana Dwarf Sucker	ha	46.69
2	Bana Swarf Tc	ha	74.57
3	Mango 100	ha	94.10
4	Mushroom	ha	40.80
5	Coconut 70 trees	ha	9.38
6	Citrus	ha	19.75
7	Rose (0.04ha)	ha	5.16
8	Marigold 0.5 ha	0.5 ha	4.08
9	Gladoli	ha	6.06
10	Cashew 1ha	1ha	15.84
11	Pine apple	1ha	17.32
12	Papaya Hybrid	1ha	49.29
13	Betelvine	0.5 ha	5.94
14	Betelvine with drip	ha	109.40
15	Alovera	Ha	1.13
16	Vegetable Garden- Integrated	Ha	55.78
17	Pack house	No	40.80
18	Small Nursery new	Ha	102.00
19	Small Nursery Upgradation	Ha	17.00
20	Protected cultivation	No	96.56
21	Capisicum under nursery ventilated	No	32.59
22	Precooling Chamber 6 mt. unit	No	21.25
Total			865.47

Department is implementing various State and Central Govt. schemes compact area plantation, demonstration of floriculture, production and sale of quality planting material, promotion of vermin compost units, extension of vegetable cultivation area, distribution of vegetable minikits, etc. A district level Micro Irrigation Committee has been constituted to oversee implementation of Drip and Sprinkler programme where subsidy @70% is available from the Government of India.

Agriculture is the main vocation of farmers of the district and farmers are undertaking horticulture activities and earn better price than agriculture giving importance to this sector would increase economies of scal for better return to the farmers and thereby helping in doubling the farmer's income.

CHAPTER- VIII

TRIBAL SUBPLAN (TSP)

Introduction

Tribal Sub Plan is a comprehensive strategic approach adopted by Government of India for the welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes in the country. The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) strategy was evolved for the rapid socio-economic development of tribal people in the 5th Five Year Plan has the objectives of socio-economic development and protection of STs against exploitation through legal and administrative support for narrowing the gap between their levels of development to that of the general communities. The important aspect of this strategy is to ensure allocation of funds for TSP areas at least in proportion to the ST population of each of the State/UT. The TSP strategy is now being implemented through 196 Integrated Tribal Development Projects/Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDPs/ITDAs), 259 Modified Area Development approach (MADA) Pockets, 82 Clusters and 75 Primitive Tribal Groups in 23 TSP States/UTs. The Tribal Sub-Plan Programmes are to be financed by the following sources: (a) Tribal Sub Plan funds from State /U.T Plans and Central Ministries/Departments, (b) Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP), (c) Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution to the States/U.Ts, (d) Funds through Central Sector Schemes, (e) Funds from Centrally Sponsored Schemes and (f) Institutional Finance.

Odisha has the third largest concentration of tribal people in the country. About 44.12% of the State's geographical area is covered under Tribal Sub-Plan which extends over 118 out of 314 Blocks in 12 districts and covers Scheduled Tribe (ST) population 52,68,646. This accounts for 64.69% of the total tribal population of the State. The remaining tribal population are concentrated in MADA / Cluster pockets and dispersed in other areas.

In view of inequity between SC,ST and general social groups, the avowed objective of the development of ST is to augment the employment opportunities in bringing their level of income at par with general population and bridge the literacy gap between the STs and general population. The state government is therefore, increasingly concerned for all-round development of these vulnerable classes of the society for bringing them at par with others.

The infrastructure and facilities for farming available and accessible to the tribal communities are not sufficient. They find it difficult to manage expenses. The changes in the topography of the land and the alterations caused due to the haphazard development programmes have pushed the tribal communities to adapt to forms of farming alien to them. After harvesting, they are forced to sell the crops to the middlemen who obtain more profits from the process than tribal farmers. The soaring of the price of rice and grains since 2007 affects their capacity to procure food from the market thus threatening their food security. Due to this, some of the tribal communities have left their village looking for food and employment in the towns. Some of them have to migrate to neighboring districts to look for a new job every year. Tribes depending on the earth and the forest are losing their root for living. The tribal population of the district constitutes 0.7 % of the total population of the district.

Objectives of TSP

The objectives of the TSP are basically of two folds i.e. [i] Socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes [ii] Protection of tribals against exploitation. Some of the broad objectives of the 12th five year plan under TSP are as follows:

- ✳ Access of the poor and asset less tribal people to livelihood resources for raising their socio-economic condition.
- ✳ Creating/increasing capability for their self-employment/wage employment in order to bring their income level at par with general population and reducing poverty.
- ✳ Creation of productive assets in favour of STs to sustain the growth likely to accrue through development efforts.
- ✳ To improve survival, protection and development of the primitive Tribal Groups [PTGs] and bring them at par with the rest of the ST population.
- ✳ To strive to secure their forest rights, especially forest dwellers and shifting cultivators.
- ✳ To bridge critical gaps in communication and such other economic as well as social infrastructure in the tribal areas to support the developmental activities of the tribal.
- ✳ Provision of basic health services and improvement in health and nutritional standards of the Scheduled Tribes leading to an improvement in their health indicators, particularly reduction of IMR/MMR and control of malaria.
- ✳ Providing free access to education and more especially to primary education for bridging the literacy gaps between the STs and the general population. Low literacy and lack of primary education has resulted in the distinct vulnerability of the tribal population.
- ✳ Providing free access to housing facilities.

Strategies

It is envisaged to enhance the level of development of the Schedule Tribes by adopting a multi-pronged strategy so as to minimize the gap that exists between them and the rest of the society. Some of the strategies are as follows:

- ✳ Education, being the most effective instrument of empowering tribal groups, has been given higher priority.

- ✿ Efforts are being made to achieve universalization of elementary education for the members of the Scheduled Tribes by the year 2010 keeping in view the low literacy rates particularly among the girls and high drop-out rates.
- ✿ Steps are being taken towards sustainability by increasing the number of hostels, scholarships and other facilities to increase enrolment and retention of tribal children in schools.
- ✿ Special attention is also being paid to the implementation of employment oriented income generating programmes/self employment schemes.
- ✿ Prevention of exploitation of tribal in respect of alienation of land, money lending, debt bondage, collection and sale of forest produce etc. has also received due attention of Government.
- ✿ Adequate training to beneficiaries in all individual benefit oriented programmes like SGSY and ITDA will be imparted through close monitoring.
- ✿ Women Self Help Groups will be vigorously promoted.
- ✿ Up gradation of skills of tribal youth in traditional and modern vocation will be thrust area.
- ✿ Particular attention will be given for the development of Primitive Tribal Groups [PTGs], so that they would join the mainstream.

FUND FLOW TO TSP

Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) is a strategic policy initiative to secure overall development of the scheduled tribes and to remove development disparities among them as compared to rest of the population. This approach is being adopted since the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-75). According to the 2011 Census the tribal population accounts for 0.7 percent of the total population. It is, therefore, necessary to ensure providing at least 0.7 percent of total plan outlay of the district for providing services to the scheduled tribes for their all round development.

Tribal Sub-plan of Jagatsingpur District (TSP) 2017-18 (Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No	Name of the Sector	Annual Plan 2017-18 Proposed Outlay	Of which flow to TSP
0	1	2	3
1	AGRICULTURE	691.40	6.91
2	CO-OPERATION	200.00	2.00
3	ENERGY	4614.00	46.14
4	F & ARD	11.65	0.12
5	F&E	6.00	0.06
6	HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE	33.42	0.33
7	HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT	727.00	7.27
8	HANDLOOMS, TEXTILES & HANDICRAFT	58.94	0.59
9	MS & ME	90.45	0.90
10	PLANNING & CONVERGENCE	600.00	6.00
11	PANHYATIRAJ	2764.90	27.64
12	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	15336.19	153.36
13	SPORTS & YOUTH SERVICES	40.00	0.40
14	ST & ST DEVELOPMENT	25.00	0.25
15	W&CD	7350.71	73.51
16	WORKS	4271.21	42.71
17	WR	1900.00	19.00
	Total	38720.87	38.72

The table shows that, a sum of Rs. 38.72 lakh has been proposed for 2017-18 under Tribal Sub Plan for Jagatsingpur district which is 1 % of the total plan outlay. Further details relating to different sub-sectors as well as schemes and programme may be seen from Annexures-V-A and V-B.

CHAPTER – IX

SCHEDULED CASTE SUB-PLAN(SCSP)

Introduction

The Scheduled caste population of the district accounts for 21.8 (22%) percent of the total population in the district. Majority of the workers in Scheduled caste communities are agricultural labourers. Most of the cultivators among the Scheduled castes are marginal farmers, share croppers and small farmers. The Special Component Plan approach for the development of the Scheduled Castes has been adopted in the State from the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan. It is a strategic policy initiative to secure overall development of the SCs and to remove all socio-economic disparities between the people of this community and the others in the society. The Special Component Plan for the SCs has been renamed as Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) during 2006. Unlike Tribal Sub-Plan, the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan is not area specific. The SCs are scattered all over. A comprehensive SCSP is therefore formulated by coordinating the different sector-wise plans to ensure adequate flow of funds directly to benefit the SC people.

Occupation

Most of the SCs are mostly engaged in their traditional business, household industries, manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairing activities, daily wages and cultivation in Jagatsinghpur district. The other important occupational groups are weavers, fishermen and cobblers. Most of the cultivators among the SCs are marginal farmers, share croppers and small farmers in the district.

Socio-economic Development

Generally SCs are having very meagre assets. They are socially, economically and educationally disadvantaged group of the society since long. There has been put in place a mechanism for socio-economic development of SCs by empowering them through legislative and other regulatory measures. Priority has been given to SCs in settlement of Government lands and distribution of ceiling surplus land in their favour. Transfer of SC land to non-SCs is generally prohibited. The ORV Act provides for adequate representation of SCs in public services.

Despite various measures taken, the SCs continue to remain backward, for which the Scheduled Caste Sub-plan strategy has been initiated which envisages a total and comprehensive view of their problems with the objective of narrowing down the existing gaps in the socio-economic development front between SCs and others. The original strategy was oriented towards taking up family oriented income generating schemes in the field of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, protection against exploitation, human resource development through education, health and skill development programmes.

Objectives

The broad objectives of the SCSP are as stated below:

- ✳ Raising Socio-economic condition of the SCs and reducing poverty.
- ✳ Creating/increasing capability for self-employment / wage employment of the SCs in order to bring their income level at par with general population.
- ✳ Up gradation of traditional skills of occupational groups.
- ✳ Developing critical infrastructure including communication etc.
- ✳ Providing free access to education, health and housing.
- ✳ Providing basic minimum services to improve the quality of their lives.
- ✳ Empowerment through legislative and regulatory measures.
- ✳ Elimination of scavenging.

Strategies

The people of Scheduled caste communities are relatively poor and substantial part of this group of people is engaged in scavenging and unclean occupations. The broad strategies for SCSP are:

- ✳ Self employment schemes for SCs will be implemented with arrangements for loan and subsidy to enable them to cross the poverty line.
- ✳ Implementation of income generating schemes.
- ✳ Emphasis will be laid on skill up gradation and capacity building.
- ✳ The schemes should be market linked.
- ✳ Need based composite programmes will be implemented for main occupational groups like weavers and fisherman with emphasis on the supply of raw materials, developing market linkages for products, skill up gradation and introduction of modern technology.
- ✳ Basic amenities like provision of safe drinking water, link roads, electrification, house-sites and housing facilities in SC settlements will be accorded priority with a view to improving of life of SC families.
- ✳ Information, Education and communication activities will be taken up on a massive scale for raise general awareness level of SC population about various developmental programmes undertaken for them as well as to make them conscious of their rights and entitlements health, hygiene importance of child care etc.

Funding

With a view to ensuring fulfillment of the set objectives and strategies, it is necessary that there is proportionate flow of funds for programmes directed for the development of SCs from out of the resources allocated in the Annual Plan. In the present context, the flow of funds for the benefit of SCs from out of State budget and the Central allocations meant for the district during the Annual Plan 2015-16 should not fall below the percentage of representation of the SCs in the district.

Fund Flow

It is, therefore, necessary to ensure providing not less than 22 percent of total plan outlay of the district out of the divisible amount for providing services to the scheduled castes for their all round development. In the Annual plan for 2017-18 the flow of funds towards SCSP in most of the schemes/programmes has been worked out. The sector wise flow of funds out of State plan, Central plan and CSP is given in the following table.

Scheduled Caste Sub-plan (SCSP) of Jagatsinghpur during 2017-18

(Rs in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of the Sector	Annual Plan 2017-18	Of which flow to SCSP
		Proposed Outlay	
0	1	2	3
1	AGRICULTURE	691.40	152.11
2	CO-OPERATION	200.00	44.00
3	ENERGY	4614.00	1015.08
4	F & ARD	11.65	2.56
5	F&E	6.00	1.32
6	HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE	33.42	7.35
7	HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT	727.00	159.94
8	HANDLOOMS, TEXTILES & HANDICRAFT	58.94	12.97
9	MS & ME	90.45	19.90
10	PLANNING & CONVERGENCE	600.00	132.00
11	PANHYATIRAJ	2764.90	608.27
12	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	15336.19	3373.96
13	SPORTS & YOUTH SERVICES	40.00	8.80
14	ST & ST DEVELOPMENT	25.00	5.50
15	W&CD	7350.71	1617.16
16	WORKS	4271.21	939.67
17	WR	1900.00	418.00
Total		38720.87	8518.59

The above table shows that, out of the total outlay, a sum of Rs. 8518.59 lakh has been proposed for Annual plan 2017-18 under Scheduled Caste Sub-plan for Jagatsinghpur district which accounts for 22 % of the district plan outlays from the state budget. The divisible allocations towards SCSP from the State Budget and the Central allocations for the district in the CDP 2017-18 is given in Annexure VI-A & VI-B.

CHAPTER –X

GOPABANDHU GRAMIN YOJANA (GGY)

Introduction

Government of Odisha have launched "Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY)", with a view to providing additional developmental assistance to the targeted eleven districts which are not covered under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BGRF). The scheme is being implemented from the year 2006-07. The districts covered under GGY are Jagatsinghpur, Balasore, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Angul, Jajpur, Kendrapara, Khurda, Nayagarh and Puri. Hon'ble Chief Minister, S.J. Naveen Pattanaik has directed to extend the GGY to all 30 Districts in view of the centre discontinuing funding under BRGF and IAP. All Districts of Odisha covered GGY for the year 2015-16.

Objectives

The basic objective of the scheme is to provide additional development funds to the targeted districts under the umbrella of District Plans for the purpose of infrastructure development, which primarily aims at Bijli, Sadak and Pani (i.e., electrification, roads and water supply) to every revenue village in all districts. Some of the specific projects, which could be taken under the Yojana would be in the nature of construction of concrete roads within the village, construction of black top/concrete roads to connect a village with a nearest PMGSY or ODR road, installation of street lights within the village, for which the maintenance is to be borne by the concerned Gram Panchayat, provision of drinking water supply and creation of irrigation sources. The additional development funds provided in this Yojana would be of un-tied nature and supplement the programmes, which are already available in the aforesaid sectors and would provide synergy and convergence to the different development programmes such as the Swajaladhara, the Biju Krushak Vikash Yojana, the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutkaran Yojana and PMGSY etc.

Operational/Administrative Procedure

The Gram Sabha of the identified village shall select the projects to be undertaken in the village within the ceiling prescribed above in addition to funds received from other sources such as SGRY, Finance Commission Award etc., which may be dovetailed for the purpose. Contributions from villages may also be encouraged for more works. The proposals of different works are approved by the Gram Sabha shall be compiled by the Block and put up to the District Planning Committee for approval of the project lists. There will be a District Planning Committee headed by the DPC Chairperson, and will consist of all the L/S Hon'ble MPs, MLAs and members of Zilla Parishad.

While selecting the villages and the schemes, the District Level Committee shall ensure that the resources are not spread too thin and that durable assets are created. After the projects are sanctioned, estimates will be prepared by the BDO for those projects, which can be accommodated within the financial allocations for the particular year. The process may be repeated every year. While preparing the estimates, the BDO may take assistance of Assistant Engineer of the Block/Engineers of the Electricity Utility/Water Resources Department etc. as the case may be. The limit of administrative and technical sanctions for these projects will be the same as available for similar ongoing schemes. The provisions of OGFR (Odisha Government Finance Rules) and OPWD (Odisha Public Works Department) code would apply to the projects to be taken up under the GGY.

Funds Flow Mechanism and Institutions Associated

As per the norm each targeted district will be provided an additional development assistance to the extent of Rs.10 crore (Rupees Ten Crore) per annum for a period of 6 years from 2006-07 to 2011-12. Each village may be allotted funds in the following manner (i) the villages having a population below 500 persons may be given funds to the extent of Rs. 2 Lakh each, (ii) the villages having population above 500 but less than or up to 1000 persons may be given Rs. 3.00 lakh each, and (iii) the villages having population more than 1000 persons may be given Rs. 5 lakh each. The objective is to cover all revenue villages in a phased manner by the end of the 11th Five Year Plan (31st March 2012). Villages having population more than 1000 persons may be given priority over those having less than 1000 population. Over-riding priority should be accorded to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes habitations irrespective of their population status, for which funds should be accessed inter alia from MADA, ST & SC Development Corporation, ITDA etc. wherever applicable.

Panchayati Raj Department directly released the funds to the concerned Collectors who will maintain a separate head of account for the Yojana with the District Rural Development Authority (DRDA). The concerned Project Director, DRDA will function as Drawing & Disbursing Officer for this Yojana.

The District Collector will release the funds to the concerned implementing agencies within 15 days of the receipt of the funds from the Government in Panchayati Raj Department. The District Collector and Project Director, DRDA will be directly responsible for effective and timely implementation of the Yojana. The Collector will furnish Monthly Progress Report (MPR) on financial and physical achievements of the Yojana to the Panchayati Raj Department.

Mechanism for Implementation of The GGY

(A) Nodal Department

Panchayat Raj Department is the nodal Department for the purpose of administration of the GGY.

(B) Criteria for Fund Allocation

Funds are allotted to each village in the following manner:

- ✳ The villages having a population of below 500 persons may be given funds to the extent of Rs 2 lakh each.
- ✳ The villages having population above 500 but less than or up to 1000 persons may be given Rs 3 lakh each.
- ✳ The villages having population of more than 1000 persons may be given Rs 5 lakh each.
- ✳ The Census figure of 1991 shall be adopted for determining population of village for the purpose of implementation of this Yojana.

(C) Procedure for Selection of Projects

The Gram Sabha and Palli Sabha of the identified village shall select projects to be undertaken within the village as per the ceiling prescribed in para above. Funds received from other sources such as the SGRY, Finance Commission Award may be dovetailed for the purpose contributions from villagers may also be encouraged.

The proposals approved by the Gram Sabha and Palli Sabha are compiled by the Block and put up to the District Planning Committee for approval. There will be District Planning Committee headed by the Chairperson & MLA Balikuda-Erasama and will consist of elected Zillaparishad and Municipality DPC members and Experts.

Zilla Parishad of the District, while selecting the villages and the schemes, the District Planning Committee shall ensure that the resources are not spread too thin and that durable assets are created. Year wise progress of GGY in the district is stated below:

GGY ANNUL PLAN 2017-18

GGY is a Special Area Development Programme implemented in Jagatsinghpur District to eradicate regional imbalances providing additional development assistance to construct concrete roads within the village & connecting a village with the nearest PMGSY or ODR Road, installation of street lights within the village, provision of drinking water supply and creation of irrigation sources.

Rs. 597.48 lakh has been proposed for 2017-18. The proposals approved by Gram Sabha and Palli Sabha are to be undertaken within the village are compiled by the Block and placed before the District Planning Committee for approval. The Committee headed by the Chairperson & MLA Balikuda-Erasama and will consist of elected Zillaparishad and Municipality DPC members and Experts.

CHAPTER –XI

GENDER SUB-PLAN (GSP)

Introduction

Participation of women in decision making is seen as a key to success of Gender planning initiatives. It is not enough to say that women's needs and concerns have been taken into account. Women have to be treated as equal partners in decision making and implementation rather than only as beneficiaries. Women's empowerment is a holistic concept which entails adequate resource allocation in all areas including health, education, water sanitation and nutrition, sustained employment, access to credit and asset ownership, skills, research and design technology and political participation. Further, regional imbalances have to be corrected. For this, it is necessary to focus on specific needs of women residing in villages and towns. Spatial mapping of social infrastructure and access to employment opportunities for women, would clearly highlight resources available, overall gaps, resource allocation required based on size of population and yardsticks for availability of facilities etc. so that universalization of basic socio-economic infrastructure is achieved progressively, and allocations and interventions are more focused. These spatial maps would then form the basis for concomitant regional plans and projections on funds for gender requirements, with maximum local participation.

Capacity building programme not only organised for elected women representatives but also of women members of Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and Self Help Groups (SHGs) in order to ensure their active involvement in decision making and planning. Therefore, all new Programmes, Projects and Schemes (PPS) for which funds are requested should be viewed through a gender lens. Women's empowerment requires adequate resource allocation in all areas including health, education, water sanitation and nutrition, sustained employment, access to credit and asset ownership, skills, research and design technology and political participation etc. Further, regional imbalances have to be corrected. The contribution of women to the formal and informal economy needs to be adequately recognized. The gender dimension of development is critical both in the social and economic sectors. It is necessary to introduce gender budgeting, progressively leading to a Gender Sub Plan. Women have low skills in managing property as they access public and private infrastructure less than men.

The plan documents have over the years reflected the evolving trends in gender matters. Formal earmarking of funds for women began with the Women's Component Plan. However, gender sensitivity in allocation of resources starts with the Seventh Plan. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has been undertaking several initiatives for empowerment of women. In 2004-05 the Ministry adopted "Budgeting for Gender Equity" as a Mission Statement. The year 2005-06 has been devoted to carrying forward this exercise and universalizing gender budgeting initiatives in the government at the Centre and states.

The Way Forward

- ✦ Organized women groups map all the available resources that they can utilize to support their livelihoods.
- ✦ Local and regional governments adopt and implement Gender Equality Action Plans, by including specific requests of local women for resource re-allocation for sustainability of the area.
- ✦ State and National government ensure budgetary provisions for the Gender Equality Action Plan and insists on equitable allocation under all the schemes.
- ✦ Institutions, Panchayats, government departments, NGOs, temple trusts declare any unused, under-used resources / assets and make those available for use with mutual consent of desirous users.
- ✦ The Corporate share resources with local communities; whether lands, buildings, vehicles, equipments or any productive assets, with specific provisions for women and men from excluded sections.
- ✦ Civil Society actively follows up gender equality in resource allocation and merits of gender justice.

Gender Specific Measures

Some of the recent initiatives of GOI in this regard are the passing of a law to protect women from domestic violence, amending the Hindu Succession Act to give daughters equal right in ancestral property and initiating the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme reserving 30% of the employment created, for women through an act of parliament. Ministries, earmarking of at least 30 % of all non- women specific developmental outlays exclusively for women in a sub-Plan known as Women's Component Plan, wherever such

disaggregating is possible, has given a tremendous fillip to gender mainstreaming initiatives. Additionally, India has also initiated measures for Gender Budgeting. Its importance is being emphasized in the Indian Budgets since 2004-05. Despite all such efforts to improve the status of women, the gender imbalances still continue. Such imbalances begin with the declining sex ratio, illiteracy and inadequate health care between girls and boys and culminate in the high rate of maternal mortality because of early marriages and poor health. Differentials in educational status and economic empowerment are heavily biased against women. The challenge before us is to bridge the gap between promise and performance and to ensure the advancement of women and genuine gender equality. 'Gender mainstreaming' and pursuit of a 'rights-based approach' have contributed substantially to the progress made towards achieving 'gender equality'.

Some specific measures that have been taken by the State for promoting gender equity include: (i) ensuring equal wages for equal work for all without gender bias, (ii) creating awareness and making efforts to promote female education, (iii) creating additional infrastructure like ladies toilets and common rooms in educational institutions and public places, (iv) reserving seats for girl students in technical institutions, (v) providing an enabling work environment where both men and women enjoy and actively participate in work, (vi) reserving one-third seats for women in local decentralized governance systems, (vii) prohibiting illegal sex determination tests, (viii) taking health measures to reduce female infant mortality and maternal mortality rates, (ix) creating fast track special courts to deal with violence against women, (x) implementing dowry prohibition act, (xi) implementing appropriate women welfare programmes, and (xii) implementing the law on sexual harassment at work place. The State has also taken several steps to improve gender equity and women welfare. For example, a number of educational programmes have been specifically directed to promote girls' education. Some such programmes include National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL), District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), and Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV). The different gender disparity are stated below:

Gender Disparity of Jagatsinghpur District					
Sl. No	Indicator	Unit	Male	Female	Gender Gap
1	Population	No	578000	559000	19000
2	Overall Sex Ratio (Female per '000 population)	No	1000	968	32
3	Sex Ratio among SC(Female per '000 population)	No	1000	982	18
4	Sex Ratio among ST (Female per '000 population)	No	1000	860	140
5	Child Sex Ratio(0-6 years)	No	1000	929	71
6	% of population in the age group 0-6 to total population	%	9.9	9.5	0.4
7	Literates	No	481000	408000	73000
8	Overall Literacy Rate	%	92.4	80.6	11.8

As far as women in Panchayati Raj system is concerned, out of the 26 ZP members 15 are women (57%). Therefore, it is evident that the participation of women in every tier of Panchayati Raj system is more than 50%.

In total 5759 SHGs have been formed in the district under Mission Shakti programme. Out of these about 900 groups are involved in various entrepreneurship activities. These gender-related disparities need be addressed expeditiously and in a fair manner. In most the societies, women have faced, and continue to face, disadvantages in many respects. In order to address issues pertaining to gender disparities, the United Nations Millennium Summit 2000 assigned the third Millennium Development Goal (MDG) to address gender issues and aimed at promoting gender equality and empowering women.

Gender Policy Measures

Gender is part of the broader socio-cultural context, which also takes into consideration factors such as class, race, economic status, ethnic group and age. Gender inequalities harm people's well being and development. The State has a crucial role in improving the well being of both women and men. Community participation and social action is important, since it is extremely difficult for individuals alone to change social, political, economic and legal institutions that perpetuate gender inequalities. In the Panchayati Raj Institutions of the district the women are adequately representing in all most all blocks. In the last election held in 2009, the numbers of women representative is more than 20% in most of the block.

Approach

Governments have taken several initiatives to reduce gender inequality and to discourage discriminatory practices towards women. Over the years there has been a shift in the approach to development of women from welfare orientation to their empowerment. The women's in the State and districts are as follows:

1. Adoption of political and administrative measures to minimize gender bias in recruitment and to improve working conditions.
2. High priority to increase female and to impart quality education to girls.
3. A life cycle approach to women's health with a focus on reproductive health.
4. Concrete efforts to improve their skills by way of providing vocational training various field and to enhance their capabilities to earn more.
5. Creation of additional productive opportunities through Women Self Help Groups and associations.
6. Renewed efforts to project a positive image of the girl child and women.

Empowerment of Women

Based on the State Government agenda, the district administration have taken following measures for empowerment of women:

1. Legislative measures have been taken to provide at least 30% reservation for women in all elected local self. Government such as Panchayat Raj Institutions and Municipalities.
2. A "State Commission for Women" has been set up at the State level for protecting rights of Women.
3. A Mahila Vikash Samabaya Nigam (MVSN) has been set up for economic empowerment of women. Steps have also been for expanding employment opportunities in the public sector for women.
4. One third of the total number of vacancies in a year in group – B, Group –C and Group –D State Civil Services/posts which are required to be filled up by direct recruitment, have been reserved for women since 1992.
5. With a view to enhancing the participation of women in the co- operative sector, the Odisha Cooperative Societies Act, 1992 has been amended.
6. The State Government have framed the Dowry Prohibition Rules, 2000. The Sub-Divisional Magistrates have been appointed as the Dowry Prohibition Officers.
7. Complaint Committees at the district and state level have been constituted to look into sexual harassment of women at the work place.

Engendering State Plan and Establishment of Gender Cell

With a view to mainstreaming gender related issues, the State Government have taken an initiative for “Engendering State Plan” This initiative is supported under Gol – UNDP project implemented by the State Government. Under this initiative, district administration intends to take a number of activities which include the following:

1. Workshops and consultations.
2. Gender as a cross cutting issue for all plans.
3. Establishment and strengthening of the gender cell.
4. Context specific action research.
5. Development of training materials, modules and manual.
6. Capacity building of the stakeholders.
7. Documentation of best practices on human development.
8. Knowledge management through resource centre and library of reference materials.
9. Sensitization and awareness programmes.
10. Process documentation of activities through audio –visual methods.
11. Monitoring and evaluation.

WOMEN WELFARE

Apart from the above, several women welfare schemes have been launched in the district to address the current issues. A sum of Rs. **11616.261** lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2017-18 for the women welfare of Jagatsinghpur district as detailed below:

Women Component of Jagatsinghpur during 2017-18 (Rs in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of the Sector	Annual Plan 2017-18 Proposed Outlay	Of which flow to Women Component
1	AGRICULTURE	691.40	207.42
2	CO-OPERATION	200.00	60
3	ENERGY	4614.00	1384.20
4	F & ARD	11.65	3.495
5	F&E	6.00	1.80
6	HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE	33.42	10.026
7	HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT	727.00	218.10
8	HANDLOOMS, TEXTILES & HANDICRAFT	58.94	17.682
9	MS & ME	90.45	27.135
10	PLANNING & CONVERGENCE	600.00	180.00
11	PANHYATIRAJ	2764.90	829.47
12	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	15336.19	4600.857
13	SPORTS & YOUTH SERVICES	40.00	12.00
14	ST & ST DEVELOPMENT	25.00	7.50
15	W&CD	7350.71	2205.21
16	WORKS	4271.21	1281.363
17	WR	1900.00	570.00
	Total	38720.87	11616.261

Convergence Programmes and Resources

Introduction

Convergence brings synergy between different government programmes or schemes in term of their planning, process and implementation. Convergence is understood as “Optimum use of available resources for common socio-economic outcome”. Convergence can happen in different domains i.e. convergence of resources like manpower and financial resources and convergence of services. The central and state governments, at present, run scores of schemes and programmes for the welfare and development of citizens, especially for those living in rural areas. Most schemes and programmes have similar goals, objectives, and target audience. Despite the fact that the government allocates enormous sums of money for those schemes and programmes remain ineffective in servicing their purpose as resources are thinly spread over several implementing agencies resulting resources remain unutilized, leading to corruption. To address various problems that come in the way of successful implementation of government programmes, there is need for convergence of programmes and resources to ensure holistic planning for all components for the selected thrust activities.

In the planning process, various developmental programmes are being implemented by sectoral line departments at the District, Block / ULB and Gram Panchayat / Ward level offices. Each programme has individual or separate guidelines and also administrative, financial and institutional mechanisms. In order to expedite the programme components and get optimum result, it is required to facilitate the horizontal planning process at various local government levels. It is very much essential to bring uniformity in planning processes like planning, budgeting sanctioning and release of funds, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programmes.

Almost all the guidelines stipulate inter programme coordination and convergence. Broad producers are similar in many ways in these programmes. But the approval system and implementing agencies are different. Even though all the guidelines stipulate inter programme coordination and convergence, inter departmental consultation does not happens to the extent necessary, thereby many a times leading to ineffective implementation and also duplication of effort.

Convergence between developments like Rural Development (Panchayati Raj), Agriculture, Forest, Fishery and bank is absolutely necessary since majority of these sectoral plan schemes have a credit component which can be taken care of while preparing the

Annual Credit Plan for the District. For instance, crop husbandry, renovation of tanks, plantation and pisciculture are under separate departmental schemes which have linkages between them and hence need to be planned with mutual integration. The funds flow can be ensured from RKVY, NFSM, MGNREGS, RIDF, GGY, etc. Similarly, linking activities of Pisciculture, Irrigation, Soil and Water conservation sectors with Rural Development (Panchayati Raj) can be taken up where convergence of activities like employment generation, renovation of tank / watershed, land development and plantation can be made. There are stray examples. There are enough scope for convergence in both intra and inter departments at district level. Consensus at the district level among the related departments for convergence is the initial step which needs to be passed on to their respective departments at the sub-district levels.

ROLES OF MULTI LEVEL AGENCIES

UN provides financial assistance, technical assistance and human resources at the central, state and district levels for the Joint Programme on convergence for integrated development. The UN Resident Coordinator's Office will provide a responsible Officer and support team at the national level to coordinate and monitor programme management, reporting to the Joint Programme National Steering Committee time to time.

11.2 DISTRICT COLLECTOR/ CEO, ZILLA PARISHAD

- ✦ Lead and guide the Convergence initiative in the district to formulate and implement district plans and GGY guidelines, and accordingly manage the technical assistance (experts, services of resource institutions, training programmes and resources for workshops and documentation) provided under the Joint Programme
- ✦ Supervise and direct the team of experts (district facilitator, UN Volunteers, planners, trainers and other experts) working as a Technical Support Unit
- ✦ Assure timely delivery of programme outputs (situation analysis, needs assessment, district vision, consolidated district plan and documentation of implementation) for the district
- ✦ Issue necessary directives to departments to provide data and other relevant information for programme outputs
- ✦ Facilitate dialogue and training on district planning and convergence, including the participation of all key departments, financial institutions, public/ private sector and civil society within the district.
- ✦ Lead and steer the implementation of high impact interventions which converge across departments.

- ✳ Ensure the participation and cooperation of line department officials and agencies in the district in the implementation
- ✳ Monitor implementation and documentation of convergence at the district level, and regularly report physical and financial progress and the achievement of programme outcomes
- ✳ To ensure that the agenda of the Mission Shakti is included in the DLCC meeting of bankers and bankers are motivated, so as to facilitate credit linkage of SHGs.
- ✳ To oversee the progress of different types of training of Mission Shakti and to ensure the quality and effectiveness of the training.
- ✳ To ensure that different schemes and programmes relating to SHGs are effectively converged and duplication of efforts and resources are avoided.

NATIONAL BANK FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NABARD is committed to rural prosperity through effective credit support, institutional development and other innovative initiatives. The strategy adopted by NABARD is in tandem with the policies of Central and State Government and Reserve Bank of India. It aims at enhanced production and productivity of agriculture on a sustainable basis, generation of employment and reduction of rural poverty through increased ground level credit, promotion of agribusiness, strengthening of rural infrastructure, up-scaling of micro finance interventions, financial support to SHGs, creation of livelihoods in the rural non-farm sector etc. With the above objective in view, NABARD brings out Potential Linked Credit Plans (PLPs) every year for each district of the country.

BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

- ✳ The BDO as the Chairperson of the committee reviews overall progress at the block and GP level vis-a-vis the objective and target.
- ✳ To ensure the basic awareness programme on different schemes at different level.
- ✳ To ensure equal opportunities to all eligible beneficiaries and simplified the section criteria's of convergence schemes
- ✳ To oversee the progress of different types of trainings of Mission Shakti at the block level and to ensure the quality and effectiveness of the training.
- ✳ To ensure the different schemes and programmes like SGSY, Watershed Mission, Swayamsiddha etc. are converged and utilized for the development of SHGs in the block.

LINE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS

- ✳ Review of various project components and issuing instructions for speedy and effective implementation of the schemes
- ✳ Arranging funds from their schemes for implementation of District's targeted population
- ✳ Ensuring convergence of their activities at all levels
- ✳ Ensuring vertical and horizontal delegation of power to line functionaries and to respective revenue District Collector/Sub Divisional Magistrate
- ✳ Assistance in conflict resolution strategy on schemes at different level
- ✳ Any other role/ task requested by the Empowered Committee for Implementation of Scheme Convergence.
- ✳ Regular reviews and impact assessments of schemes.
- ✳ For the year 2017-18 crate a convergence committee in district level, which are comprises Collector- Chairman, PD, DRDA-Vice-Chairman, DLOs of District – Members, Deputy Director- Member Convener.

SECTOR WISE CONVERGENCE PLAN

Schematic convergence is the prime concern of District Planning for holistic and integrated development. Timely meetings are essential with line department's officials at different level to know the possibilities of convergence and which areas are suitable for Inter Departmental and Intra Departmental convergence inside the district. Under decentralized planning process, the Comprehensive District Plan (CDP) takes care of only district sector schemes. The district sector schemes are covered under 10 broad sectors as mentioned in the figure. General Services has been accepted as the 11th sector of the planning process. But plan for this sector is not formulated at district level as decisions on planning activities are taken at state level. The convergence of different programmes like, Agriculture Programmes, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Integrated watershed Management Programmes (IWMP), Special Area Development Programme i.e Gopabandhu Gramin Yajana Fund (GGY), Social services (e.g. Education, Health etc) with MGNREGA and vice-versa will enable better planning and effective investments in rural areas. There is provision of Rs.38720.87 lakh for the Annual Plan, 2017-18 of Jagatsinghpur district. As an attempt towards convergence, the fund under Rashtriya Krushi Vikas Yojana is dovetailed with Crop Husbandry, Horticulture, Soil & Water Conservation and Fisheries in Agriculture & Allied Activities.

Different schemes being implemented by different departments having convergence potential with other schemes. Expected areas of convergence with other schemes are presented in the matrix.

Expected Areas of Convergence of Different Schemes				
Sl.No	Department	Functions	Expected Convergence Areas	Schemes
1	Agriculture [ATMA,KVK, ICAR, OUAT]	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To identify location specific needs of farming community for farming system based Agricultural development. To set up priorities for sustainable agricultural development with farming systems approach. To draw plans for production based system activities to be undertaken by farmers/ultimate users. To execute plans through line departments, training institutions, NGOs, farmers nstitutions. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Technical knowhow Agriculture convergence planning Capacity building of farmers Service resource dovetailing Agriculture performance monitoring. Promote farm mechanisation. Support input subsidy. Promote seed replacement. Agriculture Infrastructure supports. Agriculture marketing support 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rashtriya Kisi Vikas Yojana [RKVY]. National Food Security Mission [NFSM]. Watershed Development Rain-fed Area Development.
2	Horticulture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Horticulture promotion through horticultural area expansion. Promotion of fruit crops, vegetables, spices, floriculture etc. Dissemination of technology 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Technical knowhow Horticulture plan Capacity building of farmers Services resources Monitoring. Support input subsidy. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> National Horticulture Mission [NHM] National Horticulture Board
3	Animal Husbandry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To augment milk production Fodder development Infrastructural support 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Technical support Vaccination/de-worming Infrastructural support Capacity building Enterprise 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Fodder development – seed distribution. Training to unemployed educated youths

			development	3. Strengthening milk production infrastructure
			9. Fodder farming	
			10. Market facilitation	
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	1. Increase irrigation coverage	1. Repairing lift irrigation points	1. Biju Krushaka Vikas Yojana
		2. Water management	2. Improvement of tanks	2. Orissa Community Tank Management Project
		3. Drainage & flood control	3. Fish farming in renovated tanks	3. Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture & Water Management Project
			4. Promotion of WUA / PP	4. Command Area Development Programme.
			5. Command area development	
5	Forest and Environment	1. Improving forest coverage	1. Self-employment training on grafting & gardening	1. Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project [OFSDP]
		2. Promoting livelihood of forest dwellers	2. Infrastructure for forest resource based crafts.	2. Grafters / Gardeners training
			3. Decentralised nursery raising through SHGs	3. Bamboo sector infrastructure development
				4. Nursery raising as enterprise
6	Health & Family Welfare	1. Improve health status of the people	1. Training / awareness	1. National malaria eradication programme
		2. Rendering quality health services	2. Medicines free of cost	2. National Filaria control programme
		3. Strengthening health infrastructure	3. Health infrastructure	3. National Tuberculosis control programme
		4. Health status improvement in tribal areas	4. TB and malaria eradication	4. National Goitre control programme
			5. Family planning measures	
7	Social	1. Empowerment of women and	1. Training & rehabilitation of	1. National Old Age Pension

	Welfare [Women & Child Development]	children and their improved quality of living. 2. Social security coverage to aged, disabled and other sections	physically challenged women 2. Training of women 3. SHG promotion 4. Capital fund support to SHGs 5. Girl child education 6. Monthly pension 7. ICDS for women & child health & nutrition	2. National Family Benefit Scheme 3. National Maternity Benefit Scheme 4. Madhu Babu Pension Yojana 5. ICDS 6. Supplementary Nutrition Programme 7. Mid Day Meal Programme 8. Nutrition for Adolescent Girls
8	ST/SC Welfare	1. Social and economic mainstreaming 2. Promotion of education including girl child education 3. Legal & social security of SC/ST	1. Pre and post 10 th scholarship 2. IEC on tribal welfare programmes 3. Educational training / coaching 4. Financial support 5. Legal advisory & support 6. Infrastructure for ST/SC students	1. Pre matric & post matric scholarship 2. Supply of reading materials 3. Legal aid to atrocity victims 4. Coaching for civil services
9	Industries & Minerals	1. Promotion of MSMEs 2. Promotion of enterprise clusters	1. Financial assistance for product promotion 2. Market support 3. Development of product clusters	1. Financial assistance for road shows 2. MSE cluster development programme 3. Facilitating bank linkage for MSEs
10	Rural water supply & sanitation	1. Providing safe drinking water to the rural people 2. Operation and maintenance of water supply system 3. Ensuring quality of services 1.	1. Operation & maintenance of tube wells 2. Pipe water supply to the villages 3. Awareness on sanitation 1.	1. Accelerated rural water supply programme 2. Rural pipe water supply 3. Rural sanitation programme 1.

PLAN PERFORMANCE OF PREVIOUS YEARS

Introduction

In the context of decentralization of planning process and devolution of powers and functions to the local bodies, formulation of Comprehensive District Plan (CDP) has become an absolute necessity in absence of which implementation of development programmes at various levels in the district will not achieve desired results. District planning exercise is not new in Odisha. However, it has been mandatory by the Planning Commission since 2008-09 as a result of which Comprehensive District Plans (CDP) are being formulated for all the 30 districts in the State since then. Accordingly, the Comprehensive District Plan (CDP) for Jagatsinghpur district has been prepared from the year 2008-09 to 2016-17. These Comprehensive District Plans, to be meaningful, have been prepared in a participatory mode involving the local people, stakeholders, public representatives and the district administration at different levels. In preparing the Comprehensive District Plans, the Integrated District Planning (IDP) Manual prepared by the Planning Commission and the structure designed by the Planning and Convergence Department were kept in view.

Since many years have already elapsed, it is high time now to examine to what extent the plan programmes have been implemented. In view the Comprehensive District Plans drawn up for the district.

METHODOLOGY

For formulation of the Comprehensive District Plan 2017-18 officers and staff of DPMU had to contact different implementing agencies and obtain their feedback relating to the physical and financial performance of their plan programmes for the years 2014-15 to 2016-17 and the reasons for shortfalls in their physical and financial performances. Discussions were held with the District Level Officers wherever necessary and the data collected for the purpose of formulating the Comprehensive District Plan 2017-18. Wherever necessary, secondary data was also used for the purpose of preparing this document.

PLAN EXPENDITURE

The plan expenditure during the year 2014-15 was of the order Rs.40746.37 lakh which has gone down to Rs.27250.55lakh during 2015-16 and the likely expenditure during the year 2016-17 is expected to be of the order of Rs.23057.10 lakh the sectoral break-up of which is given in the following statement

Expenditure during 2014-15 to 2016-17

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development	Annual Plan, 2014-15 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan, 2015-16 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan, 2016-17 Anticipated Expenditure
0	1		2	4
I	AGRICULTURE			
	Horticulture			
	1.Establishment/ Revival of Block Level Nursery Cum Sale Centre.	105.00	100.00	100.00
	Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)			
	2. Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	819.86	305.82	183.39
	TOTAL AGRICULTURE	924.86	405.82	283.39
II	CO-OPERATION			
	Agricultural Marketing			
	3.Development of Market Yards	350.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL CO-OPERATION	350.00	0.00	0.00
III	ENERGY			
	1. Power (Government Scheme)			
	4.Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana	400.00		600.00
	5.Biju Saharanchal Vidyutikaran Yojana	100.00		83
	6.Dindayal Upadhaya Gramin Bidyutikaran Yojana			0.00
	TOTAL ENERGY	500.00		683.00
IV	F & ARD			
	1. Animal Husbandry			
	7.Fooder Development		4.14	0.85
	8.Poultry Development	15.45	2.40	7.20
	TOTAL F&ARD	15.45	6.54	8.05
V	F&E			
	Forests			
	9.Increasing the Green Cover in the state excluding Economic Plantation.	11.43	37.57	5.87

	TOTAL F&E	11.43	37.57	5.87
VI	HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE			
	Primary Health Care			
	10. Sanitation Programme	50.00	1.64	4.11
	TOTAL HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE	50.00	1.64	4.11
VII	HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
	Other Urban Development Scheme			
	11. National Urban Livelihood Mission		0.00	0.00
	12. Development of Parks, Greenery & Afforestation	25.00	54.03	74.74
	13. Protection, Conservation & Development of Water Bodies	55.63	171.31	171.97
	14. Solid Waste Management	50.40	34.45	40.30
	Urban Sewerage & Sanitation			
	15. Execution of other sewerage & sanitation work	300.60	264.72	283.45
	16. Urban Sewerage Scheme	55.63	18.51	19.53
	TOTAL HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT	487.26	543.02	589.99
VIII	HANDLOOMS, TEXTILES & HANDICRAFT			
	Handicraft and Cottage Industry			
	17. Promotion / Marketing of Handicrafts Industries/ Enterprises	0.25	0.50	1.00
	Textile Handlooms			
	18. Promotion of Handloom Industries	11.86	31.15	34.21
	19. Promotion of Rural Craft	4.38	11.34	6.96
	20. Promotion of sericulture Industries	0	0.16	0.19
	TOTAL Handloom,Textile & Handicraft	16.49	43.15	42.36
IX	MS & ME			
	Small Scale Industries			
	21. Biju Atma Nijukti Yojana			
	22. Promotion of COIR Industries, Coir Cluster, Enterprises Development Programme	0.60	6.99	7.55
	23. Promotion of K & VI	1.2	43.01	75.00
	TOTAL MS& ME	1.80	50.00	82.55
X	PLANNING & CONVERGENCE			
	Other Special Areas Programme			
	24. Biju Kandhamal O Gajapati Yojana			
	25. Biju KBK Yojana			
	Other General Economic Services			

	26.MLALAD	400.00	400.00	400.00
	27. Special Development Programme	200.00	200.00	200.00
	TOTAL P&C	600.00	600.00	600.00
XI	PANCHAYATIRAJ			
	Rural Employment			
	28. MG National Rural Employment Gurantee Act (MGNREGA)	2043.00	1645.69	1836.58
	29. National Rural Livelihood Mission	46.03	311.28	288.89
	Housing			
	30. Biju Pucca Ghar	364.34	1796.50	546.45
	31. Indira Awas Yojana (Pradhan Matri Awas Yojana)	683.05	1602.25	365.00
	Other Special Areas Programme			
	32. Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana	1590.00	1147.52	2113.16
	TOTAL PANCHAYATI RAJ	4726.42	6503.24	5150.08
XII	RURAL DEVELOPMENT			
	Rural Sanitation			
	33. Total sanitation Campaign (TSC)/ Swachha Bharat Abhiyan (NBA)	68.92	2400.00	2900.00
	Rural Water Supply			
	34. National Rural Drinking Water Programme	2287.28	1217.48	1080.06
	Roads & Bridges			
	35. Construction/ Improvement of roads & Bridges	21155.52	5341.09	4843.60
	TOTAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT	23511.72	8958.57	8823.66
XIII	SPORTS & YOUTH SERVICES			
	Sports & Youth Services			
	36. Construction of Sports Complex / Stadium	16.73	60.00	20.00
	TOTAL SPORTS & YOUTH SERVICES	16.73	60.00	20.00
XIV	SC & ST DEVELOPMENT			
	Development of SCs & STs			
	37. Construction / Renovation of Educational Institutions	1900.74	436.80	50.00
	TOTAL SC & ST DEVELOPMENT	1900.74	436.80	50.00
XV	W&CD			
	Child Welfare			
	38. Construction of Aganwadi Centre	200.75	390.30	338.13
	39. ICDS		1548.42	1474.09
	40. Other Child welfare Scheme-Pre-School Education		0.00	43.58

	Women Welfare			
	41. Women Self Help Groups		0.00	269.74
	TOTAL W&CD	200.75	1938.72	2125.54
XVI	WORKS			
	Roads & Bridges			
	42. Construction/ Improvement of Roads & Bridges	6884.33	5990.22	2970.50
	TOTAL WORKS	6884.33	5990.22	2970.50
XVII	WR			
	Minor Irrigation -Flow Irrigation			
	43. Canal lining & System Rehabilitation Programme		560.86	510.00
	44. Construction of Check-Dams	185.12	160.00	150.00
	45. Minor Irrigation Project	13.00	70.00	80.00
	Minor Irrigation - Lift Irrigation			
	46. Revival of defunct lift irrigation projects		78.00	78.00
	47. Biju Krushak Vikash Yojana	300.27	806.40	800.00
	TOTAL WR	498.39	1675.26	1618.00
	GRAND TOTAL	40746.37	27250.55	23057.10

Recommendation, Suggestions/Comments of DPC

The District Planning Committee, Jagatsinghpur, which sat on 18.08.2017 for approving Comprehensive District Plan 2017-18 made the following suggestions and the recommendation which need to be acted upon by the concerned functionaries and stake holders at various level.

The Hon'ble Chairperson of DPC Jagatsinghpur offered his views& focussed on the following points.

- I. Plans to be prepared for providing basic facilities to poorest of the poor people of the district, focusing on important aspects.
- II. A block-wise segregation of schemes outlay must be prepared with and presented by concerned District Level Officer in Block level meeting.
- III. Discussion was held on solid waste management of municipality, check dams of irrigation department.
- IV. Implementing and regular monitoring of BANY schemes of GM, DIC.
- V. Supply of pure drinking water to different areas like Erasama, Balikuda, Kujanga & Naugaon of this district need to be looked in to on prority.