Vision Document
of
Sundargarh
on
Viksit Odisha @ 2036
for Viksit Bharat @ 2047

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Content

Abbreviations

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AAM –   Association for Accessible Medicines
AIDS –   Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ANM –   Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
APC –   Agricultural Production Cluster
APMC –   Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee
ASHA –   Accredited Social Health Activist
ATM –   Automated Teller Machine
AWC –   Anganwadi Centre
AYUSH –   Ayurveda Yoga & Naturopathy Unani Siddha and Homoeopathy
BBSA –   Bhima Bhoi Bhinnakshyama Samarthya Abhiyan
BC –   Business Correspondent
BLCPC –   Block Level Child Protection Committee
BMI –   Body Mass Index
CBS –   Core Banking Solutions
CCI –   Child Care Institutions
CCL –   Children in Conflict with Law
CDPO –   Child Development Project Officer
CFL –   Centre for Financial Literacy
CGSI –   Consumer Guidance Society of India
CHC –   Community Health Centre
CLP –   Cured Leprosy Persons
CNCP –   Children in Need Care and Protection
CRA –   Climate Resilient Crops
CSP –   Customer Service Point
CWC –   Child Welfare Committee
DCPS –   District Child Protection Society
DHH –   District Headquarter Hospital
DIC –   District Industry Centre
DSSO –   District Social Security Officer
DWCD –   Department of Women and Child Development
EDP –   Entrepreneurship Development Programme
e-NAM –   e-National Agriculture Market
ERSS –   Emergency Response Support System
FLC –   Financial Literacy Centre
FPO –   Farmer Producer Organisation
GDP –   Gross Domestic Product
GM –   Genetically Modified
GP –   Gram Panchayat
HIV –   Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICDS –   Integrated Child Development Services
ICPS –   Integrated Child Protection Scheme
IEC –   Information Education and Communication
IFS –   Integrated Farming System
IPHS –   Indian Public Health Standards
IT –   Information and Technology
IWDP –   Integrated Watershed Development Programme
JJB –   Juvenile Justice Board
KCC –   Kisan Credit Card

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KPI –	Key Performance Indicator
LAC –	Livestock Aid Centre
LAMPCS –	Large-sized Adivasi Multipurpose Cooperative Society Ltd
LI –	Livestock Inspector
MDM –	Mid Day Meal
MGNREGA –	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MHA –	Ministry of home Affairs
MKUY –	Mukhyamantri Krushi Udyog Yojana
MPY –	Matsya Pokhari Yojana
MSME –	Micro Small and Medium Enterprise
MT –	Metric Tonne
MWS –	Million Well Scheme
NABARD –	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NCD –	Non-Communicable Disease
NGO –	Non-Government Organisation
PACS –	Primary Agricultural Credit Societies
PDS –	Public Distribution System
PHC –	Public Health Centre
PLAC –	Plant Level Advisory Committee
PLCC –	Plant Level Consultative Committee
PLCPC –	Panchayat Level Child Protection Committee
PM-ABHIM –	Pradhan Mantri Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission
PMEGP –	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme
PMFME –	Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises
PMJJBY –	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana
PMJSY –	Prime Minister's Jan Arogya Yojana
PMKSY –	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
PMMSY –	Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana
PMSBY –	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana
PPP –	Public Private Partnership
PRI –	Panchayati Raj Institutions
PwDs –	Persons with Disabilities
RSP –	Rourkela Steel Plant
SAA –	Specialised Adoption Agency
SC –	Scheduled Caste
SC –	Sub-Centre
SDH –	Sub Divisional Hospital
SEZ –	Special Economic Zone
SGST –	State Goods and Service Tax
SISFS –	Startup India Seed Fund Scheme
SME –	Small and Medium sized enterprise
SPV –	Special Purpose Vehicle
ST –	Scheduled Tribe
STEM –	Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics
TB –	Tuberculosis
TG –	Transgender
ULB –	Urban Local Body
UPHC –	Urban Public Health Centre
VLCPC –	Village Level Child Protection Committee
WSHG –	Women Self Help Group

Sectoral Vision Statements

1.1 Agriculture

Abstract

Most of the people of Sundargarh district depend on agriculture for livelihood. Agriculture continues the vital role in the socio-economic wellbeing of the majority population in this district. To conduct basic strategic and anticipatory development in the major thrust areas of paddy and non-paddy crops aimed at enhancement of production, productivity and profitability keeping in view to the land type, soil type, climate suitability, environmentally friendly, climate resilience.

Kharif happens to be the most important cropping season and have a never challenging task of putting the farm sector back into its growth trajectory through appropriate crop planning, extension backstopping, appropriate post-harvest management and market linkage.

Aim & Objectives-

➢ To cover more non-Paddy area by adopting crop Diversification in the years to come.
➢ The aim of the Department is to promote the production of Brown rice and GM rice (Genetically Modified rice) for improving the nutrient supplement.
➢ To promote the production of Aromatic and Non-Aromatic rice. Expanding area under aromatic, bio-fortified and other special (for example-low GI) var+ieties of rice and promoting appropriate post-harvest management.
➢ To promote the production of Nutri Cereals under Shree Anna Abhiyan. Promoting household level conservation and promotion of Millets Landraces, setting up decentralized processing units, improving productivity crops, promotion of Millet value addition, promoting FPOs and enabling market linkages, inclusion of Millets in ICDS, MDM and PDS.
➢ Improve Maize production and establish market linkage in coming years.
➢ More emphasis on sustainable agriculture by promoting Organic farming, Natural Farming and improve Soil fertility.
➢ Adopting new technology for crop cultivation by Farm Mechanisation.
➢ Popularization of Farm implement through "Krushi Jantrapati Melas" up to Block/ G.P Level.
➢ Establishment of more commercial Agri. Entrepreneurs under MKUY Scheme.
➢ To manifold farmer's income is through IFS (Integrated Farming System).
➢ Expansion area of sugarcane to popularize the improved planting techniques STP to reduce cost of cultivation, economize the use of valuable seed resources and enhanced productivity.
➢ Increasing irrigation potential, water use efficiency and water budgeting.
➢ Adoption and implementation of Stress tolerant and Climate Resilient Crops (CRA) and varieties.
➢ Implementation of real time crop contingency plan.
➢ Market led Extension and Production.
➢ Use of technology and IT initiatives in the field of Agriculture.
➢ Crop demonstration in Cluster approach.
➢ Expansion of area under High value commercial crops and Diversification of low duty crops and protective cultivation.
➢ Organizing farmers into APCs and FPOs.
➢ Facilitating credit linkage.
➢ Promotion of Chemical free Natural Farming through use of technology like Pheromones, Traps, Bio-inputs, Green Manuring.
➢ Enhancing seed replacement ratio.

- In order to meet the increasing demand and ensure easy availability of Agricultural inputs among the farmers at the right price and right time, the agriculture department have planned to supply of inputs through PACS/ LAMPCS under B Component of Crop Loan.
- Distribution of Soil Health cards to farmers and promoting adoption of soil test-based recommendations for management of soil health by balanced fertilizer use coupled with Integrated Nutrient Management also Management of acid soils.
- Exploitation of ground and surface water potential through establishment of captive irrigation facilities, Shallow Tube Wells, Dug Wells, River Lift Irrigation Point, Deep Bore wells, large Community lift irrigation projects, Cluster bore wells and farm ponds.
- Collaboration with National and International Institutions of repute for imbibing cutting edge modern technology and promote their adoption.
- Drought Proofing & mitigation measures in water deficient areas.
- Enrolling maximum number of non –loanee farmers under crop insurance scheme (Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana).
- Exploring the possibilities marketing support for Maize through Mukhya Mantri Makka Mission.
- Increase the production of pulses like Arhar, Moong, Biri & lentil through area expansion and productivity enhancement in the coming years.
- It aims to augment the availability of vegetable oils and to reduce the use of edible oils by increasing the production and productivity of oilseed crops.
- Expansion of area through incentivizing cultivation of Pulses and Oilseeds and adoption of Inter/ Mixed Cropping; (Arhar+ Ground Nut, Arhar+ Biri/ Moong, Arhar+ Sesamum)

Popularization of Paddy+Arhar, Paddy+Moong/ Biri and Groundnut+Arhar as Mixed Cropping and Inter cropping to combat drought like situation mostly in high lands.

1.2 Horticulture

Transformative ideas proposed for horticulture sector for Viksit Odisha @ 2036

Promotion of Famer Producer Organization (FPO) in each block to provide end to end solution to farmer

- ➢ Establishment of Cold Storage in each block for addressing post-harvest crop loss and reduce distress sale thereby increase in farmers income.
- ➢ Promotion of High value fruit crops like Dragon fruit, Apple ber, Custard apple etc.
- ➢ Establishment of Nurseries in private sector for exotic fruit saplings and grafted vegetable seedling
- ➢ Establishment of one bottom mushroom unit to cater the need of the district.
- ➢ Coverage of more areas under micro irrigation and mulching.
- ➢ Establishment of processing unit for cashew and mango to avoid distress sale during peak harvesting season.
- ➢ Promotion of Urban Horticulture, roof top garden and vertical garden.
- ➢ More emphasis on organic farming for sustainable horticulture development.
- ➢ Development of market intelligence for income multiplication.
- ➢ Inclusion of floriculture in crop diversification.
- ➢ Promotion of climate resilient varieties of horticultural crop,

1.3 Veterinary

Transformative ideas proposed for Veterinary sector of Sundargarh district for Viksit Odisha @ 2036

- ➢ Veterinary doctors- 61(present) requirement- 57
- ➢ LAC 151 converted to 279 LACS
- ➢ LI - 82(Present); Requirement-197
- ➢ Attendent-56(Present) Requirement-388

INFRASTRUCTURE

- ➢ One LAC in each GP (279)
- ➢ One VD for every 5 GPs (55)
- ➢ Diagnostic Lab at each block level (18)
- ➢ Man Power (Attendant at LAC & VD)
- ➢ Monitoring vehicle for Block Level officers
- ➢ Exemption of user charges for rural farmers
- ➢ Supply of quality medicines
- ➢ Animal lifting vehicles at Sub- Divisional Level
- ➢ Logistic support for staffs at Dispensary & LAC level
- ➢ Separate staffs for veterinary and Animal Husbandry practices

INCREASE PRODUCTION

- ➢ Special increase in subsidy for poverty elevation schemes
- ➢ Any time round the insurance facility for Livestock at block level
- ➢ Burial Facility for livestock at Panchayat / Block Level
- ➢ Birth & Death registration of Livestock at Panchayat Level & sale / markets
- ➢ Marketing channels for livestock products
- ➢ Awareness programme by CDPO for importance of milk, meat & egg in daily diet of human

1.4 Watersheds and Soil Conservation

Sundargarh district belongs to the Agro Climatic Zone of North-Western plateau. The total cultivated area of the district is 3, 13,000 Ha out of which 1, 63,000 Ha (52%) is Upland, 95000 Ha (30%) is medium land and 55000 Ha (18%) comes under Low land. More than 70% of the total cultivated area comes under rainfed agriculture. The district has 1108 nos. of Micro watersheds out of which only 500 nos. of MWS have been treated so far under different schemes namely PMKSY 1.0, PMKSY 2.0, IWDP and under different schemes of NABARD.

Considering the above facts the following measures are suggested to reduce soil erosion, to increase ground water table and to reduce the impact of delayed rainfall, erratic rainfall, long dry spell during kharif season on crops. Hence increase farmer's income many folds and make the district able for climate resilient/ smart agriculture.

- ➢ One Farm Pond of 0.04 Ha size with 3mt depth for every Hector of land should be made mandatory in rainfed areas.
- ➢ Sub-surface dykes with ring wells on the upstream side should be constructed in all Nalas in the district.
- ➢ Check dams in appropriate sites across all the Nallas may be constructed to reduce run-off, increase ground water table and to meet the irrigation requirement in the ayacut areas. It also greatly help in reducing silt deposit in dams & barrages.
- ➢ "Catch the rain where it falls and when it falls" is the slogan for Jal shakti abhiyan. Large scale in situ soil moisture conservation measures namely field bunding, graded bunding, Water absorption trenches around the foot hill areas and plantations can reduce the run-off velocity, check soil erosion and increase ground water table. The silt deposit in IB river & Brahmani River can also be effectively checked.

Watershed development programmes may be taken up in all the untreated watersheds and rejuvenation of old watersheds are the most desirable interventions to achieve Sustainable Development Goals and Viksit Odisha @ 2036 for Viksit Bharat@2047.

1.5 Fisheries

Vision for Viksit Odisha @ 2036: Fisheries Sector

The fisheries sector holds a significant role in the quest to transform Odisha into a thriving and progressive state by 2036. With Sundargarh as a focal point, this vision document outlines the present scenario, major initiatives and the envisioned future for fish production, employment generation and income from fisheries sector, contributing to the larger goal of a developed and prosperous Odisha.

Present Scenario:

➢ **Employment Generation:** Presently in Sundargarh, Fish farming is a significant source of livelihood for many families. The total number of fish farmers spans various sectors including capture and culture fisheries, each contributing to the local economy and community welfare.

➢ **Fish Production:** Sundargarh district has seen a steady increase in fish production leveraging the available natural water resources such as river & cannels, reservoirs, dams, private & community tanks and current production levels are achieved through active participation in various Govt. schemes and projects. Sustainable practices have ensured the consistent availability of fish which caters to local demand and contributes to the state's increased fish production.

➢ **Income Outcomes from Fisheries:** The fisheries sector has substantially improved the economic status of many families. Income generated from fish farming has enhanced living standards and reduced poverty levels in rural areas among fish farmers.

➢ **Fulfilment of Nutritional Needs:** From the last five years the WSHGs of the rural area have been promoted for fish farming in GP tanks which made ease availability of fish at Villages. Fish is a powerhouse of nutrients. Incorporating fish in regular diet helped numerous families fulfil their nutritional needs and to fight undernutrition, especially in children of rural areas.

Major Schemes for Livelihoods:

Various schemes have played a pivotal role in boosting the fisheries sector:

➢ **Excavation of New Tanks under MPY and PMMSY:** These programs have led to the creation of new
water bodies expanding the aquaculture potential by increasing the area under fish farming and boosting fish production.

➢ **Input Assistance to WSHGs for pisciculture in GP tanks:** Empowering women through promoting pisciculture activity in GP tanks has witnessed inclusive growth and provided additional income sources for WSHGs families.

➢ **Input Assistance to Farm Pond:** This initiative has encouraged farmers to utilise their farm ponds for fish farming, thus diversifying their income sources and improving water conservation.

➢ **Intensive Aquaculture through Bio-floc Technology**: Adoption of new technical advancements in fish farming such as adoption of Bio-floc technology helps the farmers produce more in a limited land area in less cost, time and with limited resources.

Since the implementation of these schemes, the fisheries sector in Sundargarh has observed improvements in employment rates, production volumes, and income levels for fish farmers. Ongoing support from government schemes has led to better resources, higher productivity and enhanced skills for fish farmers, strengthening the sector as a viable livelihood source.

Vision for 2036:

1. **Fish Production Goals:** By 2036, Sundargarh aims to achieve a significant increase in fish production through sustainable aquaculture practices. The goal is to double production by creating new water bodies, improving water body usage, promoting advanced techniques and species diversification using high-quality/ high-yield fish breeds. This will ensure that Sundargarh will meet local demand and contributes to the state's fish export.

2. Employment Generation: The target for 2036 is to increase employment opportunities in the fisheries sector by 50%. This can be achieved by engaging more youth and women in aquaculture, fostering entrepreneurship and establishing community fish farms that can generate collective income. Skill development programs will be intensified to equip individuals with the latest aquaculture techniques, ensuring sustainable employment.

3. Income from Fisheries Sector: By 2036, the income from the fisheries sector is expected to substantially increase due to enhanced production and ease market access. Improved market infrastructure, cold storage facilities and better transportation will reduce post-harvest losses and allow farmers to access more lucrative markets. Income growth will also result from the diversification of fish species, value addition services and export opportunities.

Conclusion:

The vision for Viksit Odisha @2036 in the fisheries sector aims to create a sustainable, inclusive and economically viable environment for fish farmers in Sundargarh. With focused efforts on fish production, employment generation and income growth, the fisheries sector is set to be a cornerstone of Odisha's journey towards becoming a developed state. Through continued government support and community participation, the fisheries sector can achieve remarkable progress ensuring food security, economic resilience and a prosperous future for Sundargarh and the state of Odisha.

1.6 Cooperation

A cooperative society is a voluntary association of people who join together to meet their economic, social, and cultural needs and aspirations.

➢ **Viksit Primary Cooperative Society @ 2036 (PACS/ LAMPCS level):**
- As cooperative sector is for upliftment of downtrodden, member driven and democratic organization, it should ensure more participation of members to its fold for development for social, economic for community development.
- As it is democratic unit, but it may ensure presence of professional board for quality decision and enhance its efficacy for establishment of **less government and more governance principle.**
- Though it is not so profit earning unit, but at the peak of globalization, privatization, and liberalization it may adopt more competency and engage in profit earning system for its sustainability.
- A society can be a better point with regards to adoption of diversification to engage its local youth by **providing employment** facilities.

➢ **Viksit Cooperative training facilities to its farmer members, staff and officials:**
- There must be a quality training institute at district level to impart skilled/ vocational training, to basic conventional and upcoming legal developments.
- Training must ensure development of leadership qualities and professionalism. A point where inter-departmental training can be imparted in convergence mode.
- District must have cooperative incubation point through brainstorming and research innovative ideas must cultivate which can be surpassed through lab to land program.

➢ **Viksit Cooperative Banking @ 2036:**
- In a world of hi-tech commercial bank, district central cooperative bank, is struggling to ensure its position due to lack of e-banking/ digital payments, excessive interference of board, lack of quality audit, lack of diversification of loan patterns, non-availability of enough branches and ATM points, lack of member outreach, lack of own MIS and enough IEC activities.
- Instant corrective measures may be taken up address such issues for development of Cooperative Bank structure.
- Government may promote Cooperative banks to strengthen its structure. Introduction of **Sahakar Mitra** can help to bridge the gaps among cooperative societies, banks and farmers.
- Whereas a cooperative primary society is functioning as a demi bank and as a financing partner, District Cooperative Bank must ensure time to time inspection to its member partners and impart financing training to operate professionally.
- **Required changes in Forest Right Act** can help tribal people to mortgage their lands for availing loans for farming, business, housing, education etc.
- Data sharing among commercial, regional rural and cooperative banks can help check and balance in sanctioning of multiple loan to single beneficiary in return of same mortgage.

➢ **Viksit Cooperative Diversification @ 2036:**
- A society can function as an enterprising unit, it can be worked coherently for development of MSME sector.
- Society may liaison and participate with livelihood activities, continuing in district for social, economic and cultural development of community.
- As a demi bank, co-op society must realise need of the periphery and diversify its loan system.
- Society can be a better point to promote **vocal for local** products and its culture.

- Society must function as a multipurpose unit, must free from the Golaghar/ Graingola mindset and work as one stop centre to cater all need of its member by adopting various business like opening of **daily mart, textile unit, milk parlour, pharmacy, solar unit also ensuring consultancy service, postal service, tourism facilities, eco development etc.** and facilitating services hassle freely with marginal rates.
- Establishment of proposed APMC (Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee) at Panposh can facilitate based services to beneficiaries by eliminating excessive exploitation of retailers.
- Proper functioning of e-NAM at Panposh, Bonai and Sargipali must be ensured to check on distress sale.

➢ **Viksit Computerised/ Digitised Society @ 2036:**
- Society must run on robust CBS platform to maintain transparency in status of members and its basics deposits, loan, recovery and very importantly to build a better trust among its members.
- Society and office must be aided with basic artificial intelligence in their day-to-day affairs.
- Other societies like employee, credit, consumer, tribal, labour, dairy, fishery, textile, producer cooperative society may be brought to one and online platform to enhance its efficacy and its importance.
- Ensuring a permanent computer assistant at society level can help for betterment in computerization.
- Society must ensure its own application/ connect to e-commerce platform to promote its services and products.

➢ **Viksit Cooperative Infrastructure @ 2036:**
- Keeping in view of massive footfall of farmers and local, good hi-tech infrastructure may be ensured at LAMPCS level as first impression last long.
- Equally proper infrastructure may be ensured at district and sub-divisional offices to connect with all cooperative societies under district and to ensure ongoing latest development.

➢ **Viksit Legal Cooperative @ 2036:**
- Lack of robust recovery mechanism of loans is a major drawback for which societies are going down so application based follow up action may be ensured.
- As district and sub-divisional officials are designated as principal officers for carry forward of dispute and EP cases, whereas they are in-charge of quasi courts but lack of execution power in their hands are causing kind of inaction to those cases. So, it may be considered to handover execution power to handle those cases.

It may be ensured charge creation on sensitive loans to ensure its recovery, all loans should be measured under CIBIL score platform to ensure the same.

1.7 Agro Industry

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Since the implementation of these schemes, the fisheries sector in Sundargarh has observed improvements in employment rates, production volumes, and income levels for fish farmers. Ongoing support from government schemes has led to better resources, higher productivity and enhanced skills for fish farmers, strengthening the sector as a viable livelihood source.

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2. **Employment Generation:** The target for 2036 is to increase employment opportunities in the fisheries sector by 50%. This can be achieved by engaging more youth and women in aquaculture, fostering entrepreneurship and establishing community fish farms that can generate collective

income. Skill development programs will be intensified to equip individuals with the latest aquaculture techniques, ensuring sustainable employment.

3. Income from Fisheries Sector: By 2036, the income from the fisheries sector is expected to substantially increase due to enhanced production and ease market access. Improved market infrastructure, cold storage facilities and better transportation will reduce post-harvest losses and allow farmers to access more lucrative markets. Income growth will also result from the diversification of fish species, value addition services and export opportunities.

Conclusion:

The vision for Viksit Odisha @2036 in the fisheries sector aims to create a sustainable, inclusive and economically viable environment for fish farmers in Sundargarh. With focused efforts on fish production, employment generation and income growth, the fisheries sector is set to be a cornerstone of Odisha's journey towards becoming a developed state. Through continued government support and community participation, the fisheries sector can achieve remarkable progress ensuring food security, economic resilience and a prosperous future for Sundargarh and the state of Odisha.

1.8 Banking

Detailed Transformative ideas relating to the banking sector of Sundargarh district for Viksit Odisha @ 2036 for Viksit Bharat @ 2047 has been elaborated below –

- To open 100 numbers of Bank branches in Sundargarh district by 2036
- To open 100 numbers of more ATMs in Sundargarh district by 2036
- By 2036, to achieve 100% saturation of Social Security Scheme (PMJJBY & PMSBY) in all GPs of the district.
- To cover all GPs of the district by conducting FLC and CFL camps for Viksit Odisha @ 2036
- To cover all unbanked GPs in the district by banking outlet (Branch or BC/ CSP).
- More than 3000 PMEGP beneficiaries will be sanctioned and disbursed
- Under PMSWANIDHI 10000 numbers of street vendors will be financed under Collateral free loan
- Under PM Vishwakarma, 25000 persons will be financed under the scheme to motivate the skilled persons of the district
- To 60% to 70% people of each village to have bank account under PM-JAN DHAN account
- Under PM-Fasal Bima Yojana – to cove 90% farmers of the district under the scheme
- Under Kisan Credit Card to finance 20000 new KCC to eligible farmers
- 100% coverage of all eligible SHGs under Bank Finance for Women empowerment
- Under Start up India to enhance Finance- more numbers of entrepreneurs will be encouraged under SISFS, CGSI
- Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana – To maximise finance to MSME borrowers without collateral up to Rs. 10.00 Lakhs
- All the bank accounts will be covered under 100% digitalisation and RUPAY debit card will be promoted

1.9 Rural Marketing

Objective:

The vision of "Vikshit Odisha 2036" aims to build a state that thrives on inclusivity, innovation, sustainability, and cultural richness. Achieving these transformative goals will not only improve the lives of Odisha's citizens but also set an example for the rest of India, supporting the overarching national goal of "Vikshit Bharat 2047." By focusing on targeted, sustainable development across critical areas, Odisha can become a leading contributor to a prosperous and self-reliant India.

The following transformative ideas target key areas, setting ambitious goals for human development, infrastructure, industry, technology, cultural preservation, and rural growth.

1. Social and Human Development

➤ Education and Skill Development:
- Establish a "Smart Schools" initiative to ensure all schools are digitally equipped by 2036, with a strong emphasis on STEM, entrepreneurship, and local arts.
- Strengthen vocational and skill training for youth, focusing on AI, data science, and green technologies aligned with emerging industries.

➤ Health and Well-being:
- Build an integrated public health infrastructure, providing accessible, quality healthcare in every village and urban ward. Deploy telemedicine units and mobile health clinics to reach remote areas.
- Launch programs for maternal and child health, mental health, and preventive healthcare, aiming for a 50% reduction in mortality and morbidity rates.

➤ Gender Equality and Social Inclusion:
- Promote women's economic participation through incentives, training, and microfinance, targeting a 50% female labour force participation by 2036.
- Establish comprehensive programs for marginalized communities, ensuring representation, inclusion, and economic opportunities.

➤ Job Placement and Career Support:
- Establish dedicated Placement Cells in each district, linking skilled candidates with industry partners within Odisha, including small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), to boost local employment.
- Launch a "Skill to Job" portal to connect trained candidates directly with job opportunities and provide ongoing career counselling, resume workshops, and interview preparation.
- Foster partnerships with private sector industries and tech companies to create a pipeline for on-the-job training, internships, and apprenticeships, ensuring a smoother transition from training to employment.
- Encourage entrepreneurial ventures among trained candidates by providing seed funding, mentorship, and market linkages, especially for those in rural areas and smaller towns, helping them create self-sustaining local businesses.
  These initiatives aim to make Odisha a hub of skilled professionals who can contribute locally, with a higher placement rate in both urban and rural industries, reducing out-migration and fuelling economic growth within the state.

2. <u>Culture and Heritage</u>

➢ Cultural Preservation and Promotion:
- Develop a digital repository of Odisha's cultural heritage, including art, dance, music, and language, to preserve and promote globally.
- Create cultural hubs across the state for artisans and local craftsmen, fostering traditional crafts and providing export channels.

➢ Eco-Tourism and Heritage Tourism:
- Strengthen eco-tourism circuits, integrating natural reserves, tribal areas, and heritage sites to attract global visitors while ensuring environmental conservation.
- Promote heritage tourism by enhancing facilities at sites like Konark, Puri, and many more places of Odisha, aiming for a 100% increase in tourism-related employment.

3<u>. Technology and Innovation</u>

➢ Digital and Technological Infrastructure:
- Ensure universal digital connectivity by 2030, establishing a robust internet infrastructure to bridge the urban-rural digital divide.
- Create tech innovation hubs in all major cities of Odisha, with incentives for startups in AI, biotech, renewable energy, and other emerging sectors.

➢ E-Governance and Smart Services:
- Launch a comprehensive e-governance platform for citizens to access government services, education, and health records seamlessly.
- Deploy AI-based solutions for public service management, including predictive analytics for healthcare, disaster response, and urban planning.

4. <u>Economy and Industries</u>

➢ Industry Diversification:
- Expand Odisha's manufacturing base with a focus on green and high-tech industries, including EV manufacturing, solar equipment, and pharmaceuticals.
- Enhance mineral processing and add value to traditional industries like textiles and handicrafts, aiming to reduce export of raw materials.

➢ Green Economy and Renewable Energy:
- Transition to 100% renewable energy in urban areas by 2036 and 75% in rural areas by leveraging Odisha's solar and wind potential.
- Develop incentives for industries to adopt sustainable practices, aiming for a 50% reduction in industrial emissions by 2036.

➢ Global Trade and Investment:
- Position Odisha as a gateway for global trade by modernizing ports and logistics infrastructure, aiming to attract foreign investment and expand exports.
- Set up Special Economic Zones (SEZs) focused on IT, biotechnology, and renewable energy to draw international businesses and create employment.

5. <u>Infrastructure and Urban Transformation</u>
➢ Sustainable Urban Development:
- Develop smart cities with sustainable transportation, waste management, and water conservation systems.

- Expand affordable housing and modern urban infrastructure, with a focus on inclusive, green, and resilient cities that are accessible for all.
- Transportation and Logistics:
  - Upgrade national and state highways and establish efficient railway networks connecting major cities, towns, and ports.
  - Launch a "Green Transport" initiative to promote electric and shared mobility in all urban centres by 2030.

6. Rural Transformation and Agricultural Development

- Agricultural Modernization and Food Security:
  - Promote climate-resilient farming practices, advanced irrigation systems, and precision agriculture to ensure food security and sustainable crop production.
  - Create an agricultural innovation centre in every district, equipping farmers with the latest tools, techniques, and market information.
- Rural Employment and Economic Empowerment:
  - Expand the rural employment guarantee scheme, integrating skill-based training and support for micro-entrepreneurs, with a target of creating 5 million rural jobs by 2036.

Foster rural cooperatives and promote agro-based industries to create local value chains, increasing rural incomes and reducing migration.

II. SOCIAL AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

2.1 Education

The vision for education sector in Sundargarh district basically for all the Elementary schools, Primary Schools, Secondary Schools and Higher Secondary schools by 2036 for Viksit Odisha @ 2036 would be -

➢ to achieve universalisation of education through reduced drop outs and stagnation,
➢ developing the standard of education services delivery through at par infrastructure facilities in the schools,
➢ Enhancing the capacity of the teachers through in house in-service training programme by increasing the intensity of training,
➢ Ensuring quality education for the children in the age group of 6 to 14 years.

2.2 Social Security

The transformative proposals of DSSO, Sundargarh for Viksit Bharat vision, 2036
➢ Through BBSA camps try to identify maximum PwDs, TG Persons, CLPs, Senior Citizens etc to include under various Govt. schemes to provide outmost security to the outcast section of the society.
➢ Under **IIC building** one stop solution is projected to be provided for all the socially disadvantaged person of the society for rehabilitation & treatment if needed.
➢ **Skill Development Programs for Economic Empowerment:** A range of skill development programs will be implemented to uplift economically deprived and marginalized groups, equipping them with employable skills and enhancing their income generation capabilities.
➢ **Strengthening Healthcare Access:** DSSO will work to improve healthcare accessibility for vulnerable groups by coordinating mobile health camps, providing regular medical check-ups, and facilitating access to specialized care. This approach ensures preventive and curative healthcare for all, reducing health disparities in the region.
➢ **Infrastructure Development for Accessibility: I**nfrastructure improvements will be prioritized to ensure public spaces are accessible to all, with co-ordination of all Departments for ramps, tactile paving, accessible transportation, and inclusive design across Sundargarh. This infrastructure will create a more accommodating environment for individuals with physical and sensory disabilities.

2.3 Social Welfare

The following points are proposed to be achieved during the coming years by 2036 as part of Viksit Odisha @ 2036 -
➢ All AWC building are to be well furnished with basic needs like Toilet, Kitchen, Dinning, running Water, safe drinking water, facilities for indoor and Outdoor activities.
➢ AWC to be renovated in a learning methodology by playing and creativity.
➢ All AWC to be provided with high-quality audio-visual aid for preschool song, stories and videos of creative learning to the children and practising all those activities learning form the TV which is more attractive.
➢ All AWC to be provided with manual playing materials (like bike, tricycle, car, Elephant, Horse).
➢ Provide child friendly colour material to children for colouring in book and also provide some drawing book and slates for writing all children.
➢ All centres must have boundary wall and Children Park provided with swings, slider, see-saw, etc. and other outdoor games material.
➢ There may be a child friendly small library with sufficient storybook having pictures and picture books.

- All AWCs must be provided with Table and chair for children.
- All AWCs must have electricity connection.
- AWW and AWH should be trained in all activities that they maintain the AWC more attractively.
- Battery vehicle for movement of children to AWC.

Adolescent
- GP level Skill Development training program for School dropout children.
- Placement in nearest area for the adolescent.
- Tracking Register should be maintained at AWC level of Adolescent girl and boy.
- Regularisation of ADVIKA session at AWC.
- Orientation to the ADVIKA **Sakha - Bandhu** and **Sakhi - Saheli** for creating awareness life skill education.

2.4 Welfare and Protection of Children

Status Of Children in The District

Sundargarh district has a special character of tribal population, industries & mining with huge influx of outside labour, bordering two poverty-stricken states, interstate bus services, main train line connecting major cities of the country with easy approach. With its advantages, it also increased the vulnerability of children in many respects. Malnutrition, anaemia, child labour, drop out, rampant child sexual abuse, girls trafficking, child marriage, child substance abuses prevalent in the district. It is further aggravated with ignorance, apathy, insensitive handling of issues, in capacitated stakeholders and moreover the lack of sensitive community and lack of community protection mechanism. In the entire process, participation of children is a distant dream in fulfilling the child right of children.

Protection Issues of Children:
- Protecting children in difficult circumstances including natural disasters:
  - Children in Need of Care and Protection
  - Child in Conflict with Law
- Elimination of child labour
- Protecting children from being trafficked for commercial and sexual exploitation
- Protecting children affected by HIV/AIDS

Children in Need of Care & Protection:
- Orphans, abandoned & destitute children
- Missing or run-away children
- Street & working children
- Children of sex workers
- Abused, tortured and exploited children
- Children indulging in substance abuse
- Children affected by HIV/AIDS
- Children affected by natural calamities, emergencies and manmade disasters
- Children with disabilities
- Child beggars
- Children suffering from terminal/incurable disease
- Prisoner's Children
- Homeless Children

Integrated Child Protection Scheme:

The Integrated Child Protection Scheme is based on the cardinal principle of "protection of child rights" and "best interest of the child". The existing institutions and programmes for child protection in India primarily stem from the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and National Plan of Action for Children 2005. ICPS brings several existing child protection programmes under one umbrella and integrates interventions for protecting children and preventing harm. It does not see 'child protection' as the exclusive responsibility of the DWCD but stresses that other sectors

have a vital role to play. ICPS is expected to function as a Government- Civil Society Partnership scheme under the overall direction and responsibility of the Government. The scheme visualises a structure for providing services as well as monitoring and supervising the effective functioning of child protection system.

Mission Vatsalya Scheme:

Ministry of Women and Child development is implementing a centrally Sponsored Scheme, since 2009-10 for the welfare and rehabilitation of children in difficult circumstances. Finally, the guidelines for implementation of Mission Vatsalya have been approved by the competent authority. the newly revised national child protection scheme called as "Mission Vatsalya" is effective from 1st April 2022. The Mission Vatsalya has enshrined with its vision to promote family-based non-institutional care of children in difficult circumstances based on the principle of institutionalization of children as a measure of last resort; and holds an objective: Participation of Panchayats and Municipal Local Bodies at the village level and at the ward and the urban cluster level within the urban municipal ward, for sustained assessment of the issues deserving attention, implementation of appropriate interventions, regular monitoring to develop a robust social safety net for children (Objective-XI).

Further to translate the vision to action, the guideline articulates that child welfare and protection function needs to be supported and strengthened by the PRIs and ULBs to ensure a synchronized ecosystem for the welfare and protection of children. There to build and network with local governance ecosystem to identify and redress the child protection issues at local level at earliest possible, the Mission Vatsalya guideline has devised the means of resources through provision may be made for these functions from their (PRIs/ULBs) own revenue resources and the 5% of the untied grant available with Panchayati Raj Institutions and urban local bodies which has been earmarked for women and child related activities.

The district child protection system imbibes this guidance as an opportunity to strengthen the Panchayat level child protection system and integrate the Non-Institutional Care component into the Gram Panchayat Development Plan process to realize the local level gatekeeping functions for preventing children in need of care and protection from family separation and expose to various protection risks; and supporting to strengthen the Non-Institutional Care in the Panchayat/Local area in the Best Interest of the Children living in difficult circumstances.

Objectives:
To provide a safe and secure environment for overall development of the children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with the law.

Target Group:
- ➢ Children in need of care and protection
- ➢ Child in conflict with the law - alleged to have committed an offence
- ➢ Child in contact with the law - who has come into contact with the law as a victim, witness or any other circumstance.

The Mission Vatsalya Scheme focuses on:
- ➢ Mapping needs and services for children and families at risk
- ➢ Preparing child protection plans at district and state levels, the plan would be gradually extended to block and community levels

Promoting and strengthening non-institutional family-based care options for children deprived of parental care, including sponsorship to vulnerable families, kinship care, in-country adoption, foster care and inter-country adoption, in order of preference;
- ➢ Developing capacity of service providers.
- ➢ Building partnerships and alliances for child protection at all levels, particularly at the grass root community and district levels.
- ➢ To strengthen linkages with other bodies and institutions.

The following agencies help in the implementation of the scheme at the district level:
Emergency Outreach services for children Child Helpline no. 1098

SI	Agency	Role
1	District Child Protection Society (DCPS)	The DCPS is fundamental for the implementation of ICPS at the district level.
2	Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAA)	A voluntary agency which facilitates placement of orphaned, abandoned and surrendered children for adoption.
3	Child Welfare Committee (CWC)	CWC is the final authority to dispose of cases for the care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of children in need of care and protection
4	Juvenile Justice Board (JJB)	Deal with Juveniles in conflict with law
5	Child Care Institutions (all categories)	CCIs provide institutional care for children in need of care and protection.
6	Special Juvenile Police Units	Coordinates and works for the up- gradation of police interface with children
7	Childline	An emergency helpline for children (Toll-free No: 1098)
8	Panchayati Raj Institutions and urban local bodies	Making plan for expenditure of 5% of the untied grant available with Panchayat Raj Institution and urban local body to be spent on different child protection issues along with women related issues.

Intervention to improve the well-being of children:
- ➢ **Identification of Parentless and Single-Parent Children:** Through the Anganwadi Worker conduct the identification of Parentless and Single-Parent or vulnerable children. Establishing specialized support programs, including financial aid, counselling, and community-based care.
- ➢ **Intervention to improve the well-being of children** Implementing inclusive education programs and healthcare services.
- ➢ **Educational Access for Out-of-School Children:** Efforts should be made to reintegrate out-of-school children into the educational system through outreach programs, scholarships, and community awareness initiatives especially for the girl child.
- ➢ **Strengthening Child Protection Mechanisms:** Strengthening to Village Level Child Protection Committee (VLCPC), Panchayat Level Child Protection Committee (PLCPC), Block Level Child Protection Committee (BLCPC) through proper monitoring and guidance. Community-based child protection systems are critical to safeguard the well-being of vulnerable children and they should be aware and stop to Child Marriage, Child Labour, Trafficking etc.
- ➢ **Gender-Sensitive Interventions:** Personalized programs that consider the unique needs of female children can help bridge these gaps.
- ➢ **Vocational Training:** Link all the Children in Need Care and Protection (CNCP) and Children in Conflict with Law (CCL) in vocational training as Telecommunication, Photography, Foreign Languages, Information Technology (IT), Beautician, and Hotel Management etc. It can help students develop practical skills and prepare them for immediate employment.
- ➢ **Institutional Care Service -**Child Care Institutions (CCI): The Child Care Institutions as envisaged under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, empowers the State Government either by itself or in collaboration with voluntary organizations to set up homes in every district or group of districts for the reception and residential care of Children in need of Care and Protection (CNCP) and Children in Conflict with Law (CCL). These CCIs shall serve as a home away from home and provide comprehensive child care facilities to children for their all-round development till the children's social re-integration through non-institutional care.
- • The Child Care Institutions for **Children in Need Care and Protection (CNCP)** as Children's Home/ Special Unit of Children with Special Needs, Open Shelter, Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAA)

- **Child Care Institutions for Children in Conflict with Law (CCL)** as Observation Homes, Special Homes, Place of Safety
- ➢ **Non-Institutional Care Services:**

The Mission will support children through following modes of Non-Institutional Care:

- **Sponsorship:** financial support may be extended to vulnerable children living with extended families/biological relatives for supporting their education, nutrition and health needs.
- **Foster Care:** the responsibility of the child is undertaken by an unrelated family for care protection and rehabilitation of the child. Financial support is provided to biologically unrelated Foster Parents for nurturing the child.
- **Adoption:** finding families for the children found legally free for adoption. Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAA) will facilitate the adoption programme.
- **After Care:** the children who are leaving a Child Care Institution on completion of 18 years of age may be provided with financial support to facilitate the child's re-integration into mainstream of society. Such support may be given from the age of 18 years up to 21 years, extendable up to 23 years of age to help her/him become self-dependent
- ➢ **Child Helpline:** The Mission Vatsalya in partnership with States and Districts will execute a 24x7 helpline service for children as defined under the JJ Act, 2015. The Child Helpline under Mission Vatsalya shall be run in coordination with State and District functionaries and integrated with the Emergency Response Support System 112 (ERSS-112) helpline of MHA.

Collaborative efforts from government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and the community are essential to create a supportive environment that fosters the holistic development of every child in the region.

2.5 Welfare of ST/ SC and Minority

Integrated Developed Tribal villages: -

Odisha has one of the highest percentages of tribal population in the country. At present it boasts of 22.84% tribal population as compared to its entire population. They occupy considerable geographical area mostly in inaccessible terrains. Thus, their socio-economic development would mean the development of backward regions of the State. They live in villages. Therefore, development of these tribal villages in an integrated and sustainable manner would go a long way in contributing to the socio-economic progress of the tribals and the State as a whole.

The tribal people are hard working. The geographical area in which they live and their lifestyle has made them sturdy. As the Spartans were for the war, so are the tribals for the hard work in sun and rain. Only we need to create an enabling infrastructural and social environment to bring out the best of their productivity in whichever filed of economic activity they are involved in.

In order to facilitate the growth of an Integrated Developed Tribal Village, the following suggestions need to be incorporated.

➢ **All weather road connectivity: -** This is the most important infrastructure that a village needs to have. It will act like an artery for the village economy facilitating easy movement of goods produced in the village to the outside market and also inward movement of required goods and services from outside markets. But till today, there are many villages which are yet to get such kind of connectivity. We must connect the villages with GP and GPs with Block with good roads.

➢ **Water conservation and irrigation: -** Village economy is normally based on agriculture and allied activities. To free it from the bondage of vagaries of monsoon, the villages should have irrigation facilities which can ensure water for agriculture throughout the year. For this purpose, the concept of watershed management should be implemented in a systematic manner that the entire natural watershed area in the village is targeted from the mountain top to the last segment of the natural stream in the village. In short in clear terms it means, maximum possible interventions should be taken up under watershed management system so that most of the rain water, instead of allowing it to flow on the surface, should be forced to go deep into the ground and in the downstream there should be check dams or series of check dams to conserve the water which would have otherwise freely flown downstream.

➢ **Protection of forest and natural environment: -** As is the clothing for the human body, so is the forest and natural environment for the village. Protection, conservation and regeneration of forest would greatly benefit the success of watershed management system which has been described as source of irrigation in the abovementioned point. The villagers also should be sensitized to use the resources from the forest in a rational and parsimonious way. From close range observation on use of forest resources by the villagers, one can notice that small trees are being cut for fencing the agricultural fields, illegal cutting of trees and increase in cattle population has led to more stress on the forest. We can see farmers in the village cutting small tress to fence their agricultural fields. It is also observed that many families keep bulls and cows more than required as they are happy to see the growth of their cattle and consider it as wealth. But as the cattle population increases, there is more stress on the pastoral grounds and forest also. Due to continuous grazing in the forest, natural regeneration of forest is adversely affected. People should be encouraged, or they should be supported with wire mess fencing to dissuade them from using the small trees in fencing purpose. They may be also encouraged to grow bamboo in corners of their agricultural fields which they can use for the purpose of fencing. People also need to be sensitised to keep the number of bullocks/cows exactly as per requirement for their agricultural operations. To reduce the dependence on cattle for agricultural operations, Govt may provide incentive to the farmers to adopt farm mechanization. These days, Govt also should consider controlling the population of

certain wild animals like wild boars and monkeys. In the absence of proportionate number of carnivorous animals like tigers, the population of monkeys and wild boars has increased too much. They not only destroy the cultivation, but also prevent the regeneration of certain useful plant species in the forest on which they graze. And of course, in the summer days, the village people should feel themselves as soldiers to fight the wild forest fires.

➢ **Land development and terracing: -** In villages most of the land is undulating or sloppy. Agricultural operations in such land results not only in soil erosion but gives into loss of natural fertility of the soil. Hence, the villages which have such kind of agricultural land, extensive land levelling and terracing should be taken up under schemes like MGNREGA.

➢ **Use of natural fertilizers: -** For sustainable agriculture, farmers need to be sensitised to slowly move away from using the chemical fertilisers. With the support of Agriculture Deptt., farmers should be incentivized to adopt use of organic/compost manure and vermicompost. This will ensure flow of organically grown vegetable produce to the market and also keep the soil health in natural conditions for sustainable cultivation.

➢ **Crop diversification and cold storage: -** To reduce the pressure on Govt in procurement of certain agricultural produce, more particularly paddy, and also to make the cultivation profitable for the farmers, there should be push for crop diversification. Production of same crop will push the market price of the produce down and also there is pressure on the Govt to procure such items with exorbitant MSP. Hence, farmers should be encouraged to go for cultivation of pulses, oil seeds, horticulture, fishery etc. There should also be cold storage system for each of the culture of villages to store the perishable agricultural produce to store it when the price is low in the market. Well managed cold storage systems can save our markets from experiencing skyrocketing prices of some agricultural items at times.

➢ **Education with special focus on elimination of drop outs: -** There is no doubt that the Govt have taken steps to set up good number of schools within the accessible distances from the villages. But many schools in the villages suffer from lack of teachers as per requirement. On account of this the base of the education of the children gets weak and as they go to higher classes, they find the subject tough and this may lead to drop out due to fear of being not able to understand the subjects. Also, there are few villages which are situated relatively far from the schools. For the students of such villages, residential facilities need to be provided in the nearby schools where they can study availing the accommodation facility. There is no doubt that Govt has set up hostels for ST/SC students. But there are also children from other categories who are also economically no better off than the ST/SC children. For them also residential schooling facility needs to be provided by Govt. If we are able facilitate their studies at least up to +2 level with support from Govt, then for the next level of higher studies they themselves can go further. Good education for the village children is essential for real change to happen in the villages.

➢ **Skill development for educated unemployed youth: -** Need based skill development training to the unemployed educated youth will help reduce the burden on agriculture and facilitate flow of excess labour force out of the villages to different towns and cities in organized sectors. Their engagement in different sectors will ensure flow of remittances to the families at home.

➢ **Information, Education and Communication in the villages: -** To keep the village communities informed about different Govt schemes, market developments and also to get positive response and cooperation from the them for pushing forward the welfare agenda of the Govt. proper IEC channels must be in place. Besides IEC activities of the govt from time to time, mobile and internet connectivity should be provided maximum possible villages. All these above interventions will result in Integrated Developed Tribal Villages.

2.6 Health

Health is Wealth, in fact, every responsible human being across the globe is well versed with the phrase that require no elaboration. However, the country is facing significant health challenges that impact the well-being and prosperity of our citizens. Today the life style changes are spurring in life style diseases. Stress and mental illness, hypertension and diabetes and off course Cancer are threating daily to more and more people. Now, time has come each and every individual has to be conscious on health and wellness. India has seen much improvement in the health sector in recent years with technological advancement. Now, reaching to the unreachable with affordable and quality health care at their door steps has to be thought of. The infrastructure developments have been taken its pace which need to accelerated further more.

This vision document represents a collective effort to improving the health and well-being of our population, ensuring that every individual has the opportunity to thrive. Building on our strengths and learning from our weaknesses, we will work together to create a healthcare system that is equitable, efficient, and effective. In the context of Sundargarh, it is the tribal dominated district with geographically it stretches from Hemgiri to Koida. the mining bearing areas like Hemgiri, Lephripada, Rajgangpur, Koida are directly affected and people are also prone to some cardiovascular diseases as well as infected with TB. There are also reports of high kidney diseases in Lahunipada and Bonei blocks. The NCD like hypertension and diabetes spreads all through the block and urban areas without any geographical barriers.

The vision documents will focus on transformative initiatives that address the most pressing health needs of our population. This document outlines our roadmap for achieving:
➢ Improved health outcomes
➢ Enhanced quality of life
➢ Increased accessibility and affordability
➢ Strengthened healthcare infrastructure
➢ Innovative solutions for emerging health challenges

Gap Assessment of the district:

Health Infrastructure: There is one Medical College Hospital, 2 DHH, 21 CHCs/UCH, 59 Rural PHCs, 408 SCs and 13 UPHCs in the district. It is observed that most of the health buildings are not in par with IPHS Standards. Now, initiation has been taken under 15th FC, PM ABHIM and other state schemes to take up health buildings in IPHS standard.

Human resources: Doctor and population ration in the district at Govt level is comparatively less and their acute shortage of Specialist and Super specialist services. The paramedics ratio has also to be increased which is now less than the norms. For example, one staff nurse for 6 general beds in a shift. Besides, the key role played by the Management staff in institutional strengthening and facilitating services at each level are to be restructured by creating management cadres.

Science & Technology: The information and technology yet to be introduced in advanced way in diagnostics, treatments as well as in medical education. Today even few PHC and SCs are even not connected with good mobile network / high speed internet facilities. Still the age-old systems are in place which need to be revamped.

The followings are the proposed ideas in health sector which will bring quality in health care, that will be within the reach of the common man who can have an easy access to the health system without any out-of-pocket expenditures to lead healthy life.
➢ For every 5 thousand population there will be a good health infrastructure mainly for Sub-Health Centre as per the IPHS standard with all the facilities. The SC centers (AAM) will have team of manpower comprising **one AYUSH Doctor**, one CHO, one ANM, one Male Worker who work in a team with preventive promotive and curative aspects. They will also support the ASHA Sewa

Kendra- a village level health facilitation center to be managed by ASHA. The AYUSH doctor and team will plan their wellness activities covering all villages in a month as per their weekly plans.

➢ In each village where ASHAs are positioned will have one Village **ASHA SEWA KENDRA.** The center will be providing the following community level supports -

- Minimum medicines for fever diarrhoea for primary management
- Family planning logistics like condoms
- Social Marketing of Sanitary Napkins
- ORS Center
- IEC hub for awareness with all messages displayed
- Key contact details of all govt and private empaneled hospitals
- Village Support center for PMJSY benefits
- Malaria testing center
- Sample Collection and Sputum Collection center
- Learning Yoga
- Contact point for Ambulance
- Contact point of home-based palliative care /Physio therapy

Each ASHA will facilitate the villagers to avail various services at various govt. centers instead of accompany them to health facility like in the case of institutional delivery. The ASHA will be trained on the above services to be provided AHSA SEWA KENDRA properly and provide doorstep services to the community.

➢ All PHCs, CHC, SDH & DHH will be revamped as per IPHS standard to provided better health care services. The health facilities will be revamped with aesthetic appearance of Hospitals with high hygienic standards and infection prevention practices to attract all section of people. There will be online registration system with que management in each facility up to CHC level or self-kiosk for registration to avoid hospital rushes.

➢ All patients will have a unique health id (ABHA) that are applicable to all private and govt facilities through which one can book appointments for consultation anywhere and all history records are digitally recorded. At CHC and DHH level there will be availability of round the clock specialist services and the availability of doctors can be tracked on mobile based applications. The Super specialist at DHH & SDH level should be hired not in a monthly basis rather on daily basis i.e, 8 days in a month which will be affordable financially and the manpower can be utilized in maximum health facilities of the district. The working pattern will be DHH once in a week and rest of the days he will be mobilized to SDH and CHC on rotation basis.

➢ There will be mobile applications to track the health facilities and doctors/specialists/Super specialist availability so that one can book and take consultation as per suitability to avoid unnecessary rushes and delays.

➢ **Virtual health Consultation Point**: There will be 24X7 video calling system where general MBBS doctors will be connected online for virtual video consultation for minor ailments for which people need not go to the Hospital and wait in al long ques.

The Video consultation point will be in some critical locations where there are public gatherings like bus stop, Bazar, Banks etc. in the urban areas instead of in any health facilities. If a person feel ill can consult a doctor over video calling there in the point and take medicines prescribed by him immediately for minor ailments. The doctors will be available in the Virtual center on 24X 7 basis.

➢ **Self-Health Monitoring Machines:** In each point the self-health Machines for diagnosis of pulse, respirations, body temperature, heart rate, hypertensions, BMI will be put where people need not depend upon the hospitals for such diagnostics tests. The people can move that point and

test for hypertension and other vitals at their convenient time with proper audios video instructions. The same will be linked with mobile applications with indication or alarms if any value shows abnormal.

- **Stress free life:** Today stress and mental illness are the major health threats found in the society. In every key location like dist. and block headquarters there should be stress free centers with mental health trainers. The centers will have musical therapy, games, different activities, with counselling facilities.

- Public health management cadres to be created with professionals at each level to facilitate various managerial works like HR management, logistic management, quality in health care management, Data management, financial management and accounting system, IT based monitoring system to bring professionalism in the public health system.

Improved Medical Education system: The AI system to be introduced for the students to learn anatomy kind of things as self-learning tool. Further, 3D visuals of human body and robotic Mannequins to be used for practical learnings for medical students.

3.1 District Innovation and Promotion Agency

About VIKSIT

Value addition and volume-led growth: Building on the strengths to leverage market opportunities, while maintaining a balance between value (high-tech and value-add sectors) and volume-driven (employment intensive sectors) exports.

Infrastructure investments: Focused investments in infrastructure to promote development of competitive supply chains.

Knowledge and capacity building: Empowering the export workforce and companies with the right competencies and capabilities, limiting information asymmetries in the system.

Sustainable supply chains: Sustainability of supply chains to be driven by focusing on quality of manufacturing, eco-friendly modes of transportation and identifying the right set of trading partners

Inclusive industrial development: Enabling India's MSMEs to export by providing them with the right information, the right technology, appropriate financial and subsidy support, as well as helping them improve product and process standards

Technology enablement: Exporters and export ecosystem enabled with the right digital, business as well as production technologies to help them become more competitive standards and overcome product value and quality deficits

Viksit Odisha @2036 is a visionary blueprint for Odisha's industrial sector, aiming to transform it into a global hub for sustainable, advanced, and inclusive industrialization by 2036. The state emphasizes leveraging Odisha's natural resources, skilled workforce, and strategic location while integrating cutting-edge technology, sustainable practices, and high-value manufacturing. The industry sector focuses on establishing Odisha as a leading industrial hub in India, leveraging its rich mineral resources, strategic location, and robust infrastructure. The government is actively working to attract investments, foster sustainable practices, and create job opportunities across sectors like mining, steel, aluminium, IT, chemicals, and green energy. Odisha strongly emphasizes the growth and development of the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector, recognizing it as a critical driver for employment, innovation, and inclusive economic growth across urban and rural areas. MSMEs are envisioned as the backbone of a self-reliant Odisha, with dedicated policies, financial support, and technological enablement to strengthen this sector. Vision for the MSME sector, enhancing product quality and boosting export potential are critical goals. By focusing on improving standards, providing technical and financial support, and facilitating global market access, Odisha aims to make its MSME products competitive worldwide. In the Viksit Odisha vision, sustainability in the industrial sector is a key priority, aligning economic growth with environmental responsibility. Odisha aims to become a leader in sustainable industrialization by implementing green technologies, promoting eco-friendly practices, and supporting industries that are both profitable and planet-friendly.

VIKSIT Odisha -A Journey Towards Sector Growth and Potential

Mineral-Based Industries

Mining and Metal Industries: Odisha is India's largest chromite, bauxite, and iron ore producer. The statepromotes mineral-based industries through policies that encourage value addition. Odisha has created industrial zones for integrated steel plants, aluminum production, and downstream industries to processraw materials locally. By 2036, Odisha aims to maximize value addition in its mineral-rich industries. Thefocus is on advanced processing of minerals like iron ore, bauxite, and chromite to produce high-end products for global markets, rather than exporting raw materials.

World-Class Steel and Aluminum Clusters: The state envisions clusters that are integrated, eco-friendly, and technologically advanced. These clusters would focus on low-carbon production, promotingOdisha as a global supplier of sustainable steel and aluminum products. Odisha supports the adoption ofadvanced automation, AI, and Industry 4.0 technologies within steel and aluminum clusters. Smart manufacturing tools, such as predictive maintenance, real-time production monitoring, and AI-driven quality control, enable higher efficiency, reduced downtime, and enhanced product quality. To reduce carbon emissions, Odisha encourages the use of green hydrogen as a cleaner alternative to coal in steel manufacturing. This transition aligns with India's broader goals for a low-carbon economy and positions Odisha as a leader in sustainable metal production.

Make in Odisha Initiative

Investment Summits: The Make in Odisha initiative, with regular investment summits, showcases the state's potential to both domestic and international investors. With incentives and policies that support ease of doing business, Odisha has attracted major investments from global corporations in sectors like petrochemicals, electronics, and textiles.

Special Investment Zones: Odisha has set up Special Economic Zones (SEZs), like the Info Valley in Bhubaneswar for IT and IT-enabled services, and industrial parks near ports for easy logistics. These zones are geared toward boosting exports and creating jobs.

Downstream Industry Development

Aluminum and Steel Clusters: Odisha has established aluminum and steel clusters, allowing downstream industries to thrive. These clusters are designed for manufacturers of aluminum products, auto parts, and steel products, which boosts the local economy and adds value to the raw materials extractedwithin the state.

Petrochemical and Plastics Parks: The establishment of a petrochemical complex near Paradip is intended to attract downstream industries in chemicals and plastics, enabling the growth of small-and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and supporting employment generation.

Green Energy and Sustainable Industry Practices

Renewable Energy Promotion: By 2036, Odisha aims to set up net-zero industrial zones where renewable energy powers production processes, waste is minimized through recycling and water conservation practices are strictly followed**.** Odisha is focusing on solar, wind, and bioenergy projects, aiming to meet its energy needs sustainably. The government is incentivizing industries to use clean energy and adopt greener practices, making Odisha an attractive location for environment-conscious investors. **leadership in Green Hydrogen and Renewables:** Odisha aims to be a leader in green hydrogenproduction, particularly for use in steel and other heavy industries, reducing

dependency on fossil fuels and contributing to India's net-zero goals.

IT and Knowledge-Driven Industries

Global IT Hub: Bhubaneswar, Rourkela, and other cities are envisioned as thriving IT and knowledge-driven ecosystems. The state plans to establish cutting-edge tech parks and innovation hubs, attracting global tech firms and fostering a startup ecosystem for areas like AI, cybersecurity, and data analytics. Odisha is actively promoting its IT and electronics manufacturing sector, aiming to establish Bhubaneswar Rourkela as a tech hub. The state provides incentives for companies in software development, IT services,and electronics manufacturing, aiming to boost exports and position Odisha as a digital economy player.

R&D and Innovation Centres: Odisha aims to develop research and development centres that focus on industry-specific innovations, particularly in fields like biotechnology, agritech, and sustainable materials, turning Odisha into a hub for industrial innovation.

VIKSIT Odisha -Special focus on Emerging Sector

MSME the Backbone of Odisha Technology Upgradation and Digital Transformation
Subsidies for Modern Equipment: Odisha offers subsidies and low-interest loans to MSMEs to adopt modern machinery and technology, helping them increase efficiency, improve product quality, and reduce costs.

Digital Skill Development and E-commerce: Training programs focused on digital skills, e-commerce, and online marketing equip MSMEs to expand their reach and tap into digital marketplaces. Digital transformation will enhance operational efficiency, customer engagement, and market visibility.

Cluster-Based Development and Value Chains

MSME Clusters for Key Sectors: Odisha is developing sector-specific clusters, such as textiles, food processing, and handicrafts, which allow MSMEs to benefit from shared resources, skilled labor, and specialized infrastructure.

Integrated Value Chains: By fostering linkages between MSMEs and larger industries, Odisha enablesMSMEs to access consistent demand, participate in value-added processing, and enter high-demandsupply chains.

Research, Innovation, and R&D Support

Innovation Hubs for MSMEs: Odisha is creating R&D and innovation hubs dedicated to MSMEs, helping them experiment with new product ideas, materials, and production processes.

Subsidies for R&D in Niche Products: MSMEs focusing on unique products—such as traditional handicrafts, organic foods, or specialty textiles—receive subsidies for R&D, enabling them to innovate andstay competitive in niche markets.

Export Facilitation and Market Access

Odisha Export Promotion Policy: This policy provides financial incentives, guidance, and resources to help MSMEs access export markets. Key measures include subsidies on export fees, tax benefits, and guidance on regulatory compliance for international markets.

Export Facilitation Centers: These centers offer assistance on documentation, customs requirements, and shipping logistics to simplify the export process for MSMEs. They also help MSMEs navigate differentinternational market standards and trade agreements.

Dedicated MSME Export Zones
MSME Export Clusters: Odisha is developing export-focused MSME clusters in key sectors like

textiles, handicrafts, and agro-based products. These clusters are equipped with advanced facilities, common processing units, and logistical support, enabling MSMEs to scale production for export.

Special Economic Zones (SEZs): SEZs offer tax benefits and streamlined regulatory processes for MSMEs engaged in exports, reducing costs and enhancing the attractiveness of Odisha's products in global markets.

Market Intelligence and Export Data

Export Data and Market Insights: Odisha provides MSMEs with access to export market data, trends, and demand analysis to help them make informed decisions about where to market their products. By understanding competitive landscapes and consumer preferences, MSMEs can better tailor their offerings for specific countries.

Digital Export Platforms and CRM Tools: MSMEs are encouraged to use digital tools for customer relationship management (CRM) and sales analytics, helping them engage better with international clients and manage exports more efficiently.

IV. INDUSTRY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

4.1 Industry

District Industries Centre, Rourkela is functioning with the area of Bonai and Panposh Sub-Division consisting of 08 Blocks, 01 Municipal Corporation and 01 Municipality. Two nos. of Industrial Estates are already there under DIC, Rourkela. One new I.E is under implementation which will be in operation within six months. NH 143 runs through 5 blocks and one Municipality within the area of operation of DIC, Rourkela. Similarly, Biju express way runs through one block both of which plays and will play vital role in industrialising the area.

The main objective of this office is to look after promotion of MSMEs & implementation of employment generate programme like PMEGP, PMFME & MSME Incentives etc.

Raw Material availability

Raw Material like Iron Ore, manganese, dolomite are available within the area of operation of DIC, Rourkela. Basing on these minerals resources Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP) is functioning since 1956 at Rourkela. Basing on the final product of RSP there are many Engineering units, Foundry, Ingot, TMT Bar etc. Industries are operating in the area. Basing on the waste material like Fly Ash RSP numbers of Fly Ash Bricks enterprises operating are within the area of operation of DIC, Rourkela. Keeping in view of existence of number of such type of industries Govt. in MSME Department, Odisha is looking forward to establish Engineering cluster, Foundry Cluster and Fly Ash Bricks Cluster. For those clusters Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) and Common Facility Centre will be established for each cluster with the financial participation of industrial unit of its kind and having some contribution from Government.

Kind of Industries likely to come - up by 2036

Lithium and Ion Battery, Roof top Energy plant by using Solar Panels, Aluminium truss and Bars, Wires and Cables, Refractory Bricks, Mobile Phone profiting glass, Rice bran oil, Fortified Rice Kernels (FRK), Foundry, MS Pipes, Synthetic Pipes, Ceramic floor and wall tiles, plastic water storage tanks, soft drinks manufacturing enterprises are likely to come – up in next 10 years.

In service sector electric vehicle charging alongwith there repairing. Automated laundry unit, small lathe units, 2/3/4 wheelers repairing shop, Fitness café, Gents and Beauty salon, etc. are proposed to be setup in coming years.

Schematic Frame

PMEGP

In PMEGP scheme 2040 nos. of beneficiaries are proposed to be covered in next 12 years, to be self-employed as well as to provide employment to 10,200 nos. of people of the locality. Thus 800 nos. of manufacturing unit and 1240 nos. of servicing unit will come up in those coming years.

PMFME

This scheme has been extended up to the year 2025 – 26. At least 80 nos. of units are to be established during two years.

Incentives Provided to MSMEs (Manufacturing Sector only)

In order to promote industrial development, the State government introduced Industrial Policy Resolution (IPR). IPR is developed for industrial promotion by providing infrastructure support, institutional support and pre & post-production incentives. The policy enables timely approval of industrial projects, online single window, clearances, dedicated investors facilitation and best-in-class incentives for identified priority and thrust sectors, robust industrial infrastructure development,

sustainable industrial practices, skill development and promotion of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. Incentives given to MSMEs like Land, Interest Subsidy, Stamp Duty, Power, Capital Investment Subsidy, State Goods and Services Tax (SGST) Reimbursement, Employment Subsidy, Environment Friendly Infrastructure Incentives, Incentives for Private Industrial Park, Incentives for Innovation and R & D, Marketing support etc.

Nearly 60 MSMEs (Manufacturing Sector) are proposed to be incentivized under the policy.

DIC, Rourkela organizes road show, awareness programmes, MSME connect programs, training programmes in order to improve the quality-of-service delivery to MSMEs. Plant Level Consultative Committee (PLCC) and Plant Level Advisory committee (PLAC) conducted to develop ancillary and downstream enterprises.

The issue of unemployment can be somewhat mitigated by fostering self-employment. The population boom and urbanization have resulted in hidden unemployment in the agriculture sector, as well as a shortage of government employment opportunities. Various government programmes under MSME Department such as PMEGP, PMFME, PM-VISWAKARMA, Single Window Portal (GO SWIFT), Udyam Registration and Incentives under IPRs are implemented to create opportunities for self-employment among unemployed youth and entrepreneurs through DIC for industrialization under the private sector, with the aim of promoting and developing MSMEs. The vision plan for **Vikshit Odisha @2036 For Vikshit Bharat@ 2047** has been created based on factors such as market potential, infrastructure facilities, labor availability for manufacturing, services, marketing and raw material availability.

VISION PLAN

- In consultation with line departments and bankers, awareness programs on various schemes and policies implemented by the MSME Department will be arranged at the GP/Block Level. This will enable us to meet various departmental targets for the upcoming years by sensitizing unemployed youth, SHG members, Good Entrepreneurs, and Artisans.
- The PMEGP Scheme is used to expand PMEGP units that already exist as well as to establish new micro enterprises in the manufacturing and servicing categories. PMEGP beneficiaries must complete EDP training in order to be eligible for subsidy disbursement. Our goal is to train the newly prospective entrepreneurs in EDP. The majority of the trainees will be chosen from training Institutions and other technical colleges through the Awareness program.
- The PMFME Scheme is also used to upgrade Micro Food Processing enterprises. In order to meet the goal, it will be best to organize an awareness campaign, hang posters in public areas, in bank premises, and work with line departments to collect more applications for sponsoring to different branches.

The PM-VISWAKARMA Scheme aims at providing several benefits to the

- Vishwakarmas who are either self-employed or intend to setup their own small-scale ventures. The support provided through this Scheme to such beneficiaries will not only contribute to the preservation of cultural practices, generational skills and guru-shishya parampara but will also provide an identity and recognition to them. The Scheme envisages to provide end-to-end holistic support to artisans and craftspeople for their respective trades. Through the implementation of the Scheme, it is expected that beneficiaries who are currently working as entrepreneurs in the un-organised sector will be able to scale-up their operations, modernize/upgrade their tools and business, and enter the formal economy as entrepreneur and contribute towards the larger goal of nation building.

- As per IPR (2015), MSME Development Policy (2016), Odisha Food Processing Policy (2016), IPR (2022), MSME Development Policy (2022), Odisha Food Processing Policy (2022), and various aid packages periodically announced by the Government, MSMEs are eligible for a variety of incentives. An enterprise registered with any other organization under the Ministry of Micro, Small Medium Enterprises shall register itself under Udyam Registration with effect from the 1st day of July, 2020, for classification as a micro, small or medium enterprise on the basis of the following criteria, namely: -- (i)a micro enterprise, where the investment in plant and machinery or equipment does not exceed one crore rupees and turnover does not exceed five crore rupees; (ii)a small enterprise, where the investment in plant and machinery or equipment does not exceed ten crore rupees and turnover does not exceed fifty crore rupees; and (iii)a medium enterprise, where the investment in plant and machinery or equipment does not exceed fifty crore rupees and turnover does not exceed two hundred and fifty crore rupees. On the basis of above circumstances, our vision is to register all MSMEs under this scheme during the upcoming year.

Industries Department of the Government of Odisha has developed an online Single Window portal, GO SWIFT i.e. Government of Odisha – Single Window for Investor Facilitation & Tracking, to promote a conducive business environment through transparency and time-bound clearances. New Investors can obtain all necessary information regarding proposed investments, select and obtain land, avail post-land allotment services from IDCO, apply for single window clearance.

4.2 Minning

The transformative ideas for vision documents of Viksit Odisha @ 2036 for Viksit Bharat @ 2047 relating to Mining Sector pertaining to Sundargarh district are –

➢ **Social and human Development**

We need

- growth of Mining Industries, setting up new Steel Industries, allied industries and development of new mining projects in this Sector.
- High quality, affordable and comprehensive health care centre to to provide health care for local people.
- Educational institutions which provide quality and affordable education to all.
- Sports stadium.
- High quality Internet service for fastest communication.
- Formation of financial institution and Banks to support capital formaton, promotion of trade and business and investment in MSME, allied industry and starts up under Sundargarh District.
- Digital banking and financial studies.

➢ **Good Governance**

A good governance needs a sound policy and accountability and also a good governance system is where there is provision of to collect credible data, analyse the area for correction and act to improve the State and Nation on team work, reflection and consultation.

➢ **Technology and Innovation**

Action that we need to take in future are -

- To establish state mines resource centre in this region to scientifically examine the quality of minerals and its utilisation as the area is covered under high potential mineral.
- To establish resource centre to study the beneficiation of the mineral for its utilisation.
- Digital public infrastructure.
- To take initiative starts up relating to mining and geology and its digitisation.
- A digitized surveillance stations to curb the illegal mining over this Sector.

➢ **Industries and Infrastructure**

We need upgrading capabilities in logistics through improvement of connectivity of surface transport, railway transport facilities and pipeline projects from mines head to Port and industries for cost efficiency, boosting manufacturing and export. We also need to implement water transport of minerals through nearby river to Sea or Port by developing the river bed to a particular depth in order to avoid traffic congestion as well as to suppress dust pollution.

This Sector enriched with highly potential mineral and under Bonai Sub-division there are 76 Nos. Mining leases existed and out of which 29 Nos. Mines are in operation and 47 Nos. Mines are non-operational. Around 9 Nos. of Iron ore Blocks have been allotted to different stake holder/companies by the Government for operation up to 50 years and yet to be operated. The total production of Iron ore and Manganese in this region are 48291578.742 MT (Iron ore) and 88157.500 MT (Manganese ore) of the year 2021-22, 51578067.754 MT (Iron or) and 103209.412 MT (Manganese ore) of the year 2022-23 and 62401556.059 MT (Iron ore) and 93091.162 MT (Manganese ore) of the year 2023-24. There are 13 Nos. Mineral based industries/Sponge Iron unit existed under this Sector having total annual capacity of 1277500 MT and producing Sponge/Steel and Steel products. Due to the high potential mineral zone, we need a mega steel industry and

power plant as well as allied industries in this Sector which leads to increase the production of steels, power and other products and generate the economy opportunity to make the region an engine to attain Vikasit Odisha @ 2036 as the lots of mining are in operational and many mining projects are coming in near futures in this Sector.

➢ **Economy**

We need the development of new mining project with setting up high production capacity of steel industries along with allied industries which leads to increase the manufacturing of steel in India with target followed by increase its global manufacturing share. The economy of the State and the nation will increase and it also generate the economic opportunity to make the region an engine to attain Vikasit Odisha @ 2036 which provides opportunity and a high standard of living to all citizen.

5.1 Culture

Sundargarh District is well known for its rich art & cultural heritage. There are many art forms and artists are present in this beautiful land. Some ideas & suggestions that can improve our art & culture are mentioned below: -

➢ As the Sundargarh district is a tribal dominant district, various tribal Arts & Culture is there, there is also lots of tribal dance forms. Out of the above tribal Arts & Dance some have already been destroyed and some are on the verge on destroy. Hence for the preservation of the same, regular cultural activities may be carried out.

➢ There should be different cultural activities in regular intervals in all 17 Blocks of the Districts & in Municipalities to encourage the artists and for the promotion of Arts & Culture throughout the state.

➢ Establishment of a Tribal Museum can be helpful to showcase the different Arts, Culture, Tradition of various tribal communities of the district and from the nearby district. Also the same can boost the tourism sector of the district and this can be the medium of income generation of the locals.

➢ Cultural training centre & performance centres should be established in every block to promote Art & Culture.

➢ Organising Literary Festivals can be largely impactful among the general peoples.

5.2 Information and Public Relation

The District Information & Public Relations Office belongs to the Information & Public Relations Department, Odisha. A Public Relation Officer is called as the bridge between the Govt. / Organisation and its Public. And our main job is to disseminate the right information about the Govt.'s various Projects, Programs, Policies through media i.e. print media, electronic media, folk media and through the social media. Liaisoning with the media is also a prime job of us.

To strengthen the above information sharing process few suggestions are mentioned below, which can be more impactful on the process of the term called "Communication".

➢ One to One discussion method may be adopted among the different Departments & its target beneficiaries on the respective Department's Project, Program or Policy.

➢ Feedback procedure from the Public (beneficiary) about the respective Department's policy can be carried out to fill the gap between Govt. & its people.

➢ For sharing of information or communication Govt. may be focused on the unreachable locations specially. Also, the field machinery may be strengthened for this purpose.

➢ Wrong or fabricated information should be combated strictly.

➢ In this social media era, online sharing of information is possible within a second around the World. So, use of social media for communication method may be adopted at all levels for dissemination of information.

Transformative ideas relating to DI & PRO, Rourkela for Viksit Odisha @2036, are as follows -

• To spread Govt. Policies & Schemes among rural people in collaboration with Local NGOs and Communities using their local language.

• Collaboration with Local Social Media Influencer to create blogs/reels/shorts/podcast for information interchanges among youth.

- Feedback mechanism to adapt and refine Policies and scheme through launch of a proper website.
- Monitoring fake news of Web-Channels.
- Requirement of more skilled human resource to improve above governance mechanism through this department.

5.3 Tourism

The following proposals are placed before for **"Vision document of Vikshit Odisha @2036 for Vikshit Bharat @2047"** in respect of Tourism Development Office, Rourkela, Dist- Sundargarh, Odisha**.**

<u>**Introduction:**</u>

India, one of the oldest civilizations, offers a diverse range of experience. From the snowy Himalayas to Hot "Thar" desert. India is surrounded by the oceans all the sides and great Himalayas in the North.

Odisha is one of the states in India which is to be explored every day. In its treasury of Arts, Crafts, Music, Landscapes, Tribes, Culture, Heritage, Monuments, Rituals, Beach, Eco-Tourism, Wild Life Tourism, Rural Tourism, Medical Tourism, Agro-Tourism, History, Sculptures, rivers and sea, Adventure Sports, Cuisines and many more.

➢ **Road widening**- The road are to be widened keeping in view of the increasing traffic. Due to improvement of modern vehicles it is expected that Volvo Buses are likely to be the main part of public transport. Roads are to be 4 times wider (x2 for traffic and x 2 for big buses such as Volvo).

Interstate Road connection is required from **Rourkela, Odisha** to the birth place of Birsa Munda at Ulihatu of Khunti District of **Jharkhand** for tribals to visit, which 131 Kms distance from Rourkela. It will improve the Cultural assimilation of tribals residing in Odisha and Jharkhand.

➢ **Tele Communication**- The telecom network agencies are to give special attention to the tourist places for wider, easier and affordable telecom networks for tourists at all the tourist places in Odisha.

➢ **Odisha Panorama** -Odisha Govt. should build **Odisha Mandapam** at Delhi and Mumbai for cultural troupe. Odishi dance, Folk dance, Local dance, Tibal dance will be performed there on every evening. One troupe will perform the show for a week to manage the cost of expenditure. Shops are to be installed for **"Odisha Special"** Counters near by the Mandapam for provision of Odisha Handloom, Silver filigree works, Odia Cuisines, Odisha Tourism stall, Bayanika, Utkalika, OFDC Stall, Odisha Coffee Stall, Tribes stall and many more govt. approved products.

➢ **Share in film production** - Odisha Govt. should offer free stay & food for all Cine Artists of Odisha & Other States & National Film/ TV artists.

➢ **Display Stand** - Odisha Govt. should instruct to the Hoteliers in Odisha to keep a display stand at the reception side which will be equipped with the nearest tourist places & Other sites of Tourism attractions, list of Local Festivals, Home of Local Freedom-fighters, Addresses of Cultural exponents and Maps and directions with tourism broachers.

➢ **Entry fee -** Odisha Govt. should implement the entry fees of nominal Rs. 1/- (Rupees One only) for accountability of tourists at all the tourist points, so that it will be easier and accurate for tourist Survey, such as how many persons visited per day. CCTV camera also installed at that place.

➢ **Rajbati -** The Palaces may be converted as Hotels & Restaurants. It can be named as Group of Hotels **"Rajbati"** in the light of Rajasthan Tourism.

- ➢ **Broachers** - The list of Tourist places of each Districts should be made in the form of **broachers**, District-wise giving information on tourism, Handloom, Art, Local product, Handicraft, tribal fairs, Food & beverage etc. **For the time being this can be made under the aegis of DMF, Sundargarh**. It should provide the broachers with presentable texture.

- ➢ **Installation of mobile/ computer App** - All the Hotels which are providing occupancy report manually can submit the occupancy report to Dept. of Tourism directly through internet service by developing and **installing mobile/ computer App**.by Tourism Department. it will be easier for hoteliers to disseminate information & the report will contain more accuracy.

- ➢ **Govt. Accommodation** - All the **Govt. accommodation** units such as Circuit Houses, IBs, Panthanivas, Odisha Bhawan, Utkal Bhawan etc are to be brought under one umbrella for reservation. It will be helpful for Govt. Employees and in case falls vacant can be utilized by customers on payment at premium rate to boost the economy in managing the accommodation establishments.

- ➢ **Solar power**- All the tourist places should go for **Solar power** for getting power supply. The Toilet blocks are to be built to prevent open defecation & Urine. Potable Drinking water can be provided through Water ATM.

- ➢ **Employment in Hospitality Sector** - The Hoteliers should employ the trained persons in Hospitality sector for better customer satisfaction. It should be mandatory for tour operators to be enlisted in the Tourism Department with qualified guides, staff, valid driving licenses and Roadworthy certificates.

- ➢ **Complaint Cell** - A **complaint cell** may be centrally arranged by Department of Tourism to solve the issues of visitors for their maximum satisfaction, safety and value for money.

- ➢ **Waste Management** - The washroom management system should go for more automation in washing, cleaning & disposal of dry & wet garbage and plastic free environment.

SUNDARGARH DISTRICT AS A TOURIST DESTINATION

1. A Nature Camp site can be established at Ushakothi in Lephripada Block and Khandadhar, Bonai. The pre-fabricated Kiosks are to be provided for Hill Station Trekking items on rent. Solar power, safety & security and food and Drinking water with Toilets & rest rooms are to be on the list with other provisions. Here, tented houses & Other House hold materials can be given on rent to the trekkers. The Local poor people may be given priority for engagement in employment in providing the above facilities for a source of earning.

2. Sky Glass / Glass Bridge may be installed at Khandadhar to view the picturesque area and adventure Tourism at Khandadhar.

A restaurant **"Nimantran"** may be built in Rourkela city like Bhubaneswar and Sambalpur by Dept. of Tourism Govt.of Odisha.

VI. GOOD GOVERNANCE AND RURAL TRANSFORMATION

6.1 Civil Supplies

The following Points are proposed for preparation of vision document of Viksit Odisha @ 2036 for Viksit Bharat @ 2047 in respect of PDS (Civil Supplies Section) of Sundargarh district -

1. Door-step distribution of PDS commodities through Mobile Van at Villages.
2. Introduction of Ration ATM at District as well as GP level.
3. Construction of scientific Godowns at Block/GP levels for storage and distribution of food grains.
4. Construction of modern infrastructural building for District Civil Supplies Office.
5. One window system-other essential commodities like edible oil, dal, sugar etc. may be supplied to the needy consumers.
6. Improvements in basic amenities for smooth distribution at GP Fair Price Shop:-
    - Permanent Shed for the Consumers.
    - Safe Drinking Water/Toilet facilities.
    - Improved Internet Connectivity for speed delivery.
    - Improvement in Aadhaar Server for quick disposal of Consumers.

6.2 Livelihoods

Transforming the Economy of Sundargarh

Vision Statement

To develop Sundargarh into a model district that combines sustainable resource utilization, community-led initiatives, and technological innovation to create a resilient and thriving economy that uplifts the livelihoods of all its residents.

Key Objectives

- **Economic Diversification**: Expand Sundargarh's economy beyond its current reliance on mining by promoting agribusiness, tourism, and small-scale manufacturing.
- **Sustainable Resource Management**: Implement sustainable practices in agriculture, forestry, and mining to ensure long-term economic and ecological stability.
- **Empowerment through Education and Skill Development**: Build a skilled workforce capable of participating in diversified economic sectors, including digital technology, sustainable agriculture, and hospitality.
- **Community and Social Enterprise Development**: Promote community-driven projects and social enterprises, especially among marginalized groups, to ensure equitable economic participation.
- **Technological Integration for Development**: Embrace digital and green technologies to modernize traditional sectors and introduce new avenues like digital agriculture, e-commerce, and renewable energy projects.

Strategic Pillars

- **Sustainable Agribusiness and Rural Entrepreneurship**
- **Agro-processing Hubs**: Establish agro-processing units for local produce like paddy, pulses, and millet. These hubs will reduce post-harvest losses and increase income by creating value-added products.
- **Organic Farming and Agroforestry**: Promote organic farming and agroforestry, leveraging Sundargarh's rich soil and favorable climate. Encourage farmers to diversify into high-value crops, including medicinal plants, which can cater to niche markets.
- **Farmer Cooperatives and Digital Market Access**: Form cooperatives to strengthen bargaining power and provide digital access to larger markets, reducing dependence on intermediaries.

➢ **Ecotourism and Cultural Heritage Tourism**

- **Heritage and Ecotourism Circuits**: Develop circuits connecting Sundargarh's unique sites, such as Khandadhar Falls, temples, tribal communities, and forests, promoting both natural and cultural tourism.
- **Eco-lodges and Community Homestays**: Encourage eco-lodges and homestays managed by local communities to generate income while preserving cultural heritage and natural habitats.
- **Skill Development in Hospitality**: Train local youth in hospitality, language skills, and eco-tourism management to provide quality service to tourists and create employment.

➢ **Sustainable Mining and Resource Management**

- **Green Mining Practices**: Implement sustainable mining practices and develop regulations that mandate eco-friendly technologies to minimize environmental damage.
- **Mine Reclamation and Land Restoration**: Develop a plan for restoring lands impacted by mining activities, turning them into community-use spaces, agricultural land, or ecotourism spots.
- **Community Royalties and Revenue Sharing**: Establish a transparent system for sharing mining revenues with local communities to reinvest in social infrastructure, healthcare, and education.

➢ **Digital Innovation and Infrastructure Development**

- **Digital Hubs and Training Centers**: Set up digital skill centers to train youth in e-commerce, coding, digital marketing, and data management, connecting them with digital work opportunities.
- **Smart Agriculture Initiatives**: Deploy digital solutions such as IoT-enabled irrigation, soil health monitoring, and crop yield prediction to optimize farming productivity and resilience to climate change.
- **Broadband and Mobile Connectivity**: Improve digital connectivity across Sundargarh to facilitate e-governance, online education, telemedicine, and local business development.

➢ **Community-Led Development and Social Enterprise**

- **Tribal and Women-led Enterprises**: Support tribal and women entrepreneurs through microfinancing, capacity building, and market access, focusing on handicrafts, textiles, and local foods.
- **Local Entrepreneurship Support Centers**: Establish local support centers offering guidance on business development, financial planning, and marketing to aspiring entrepreneurs.
- **Health and Education Empowerment Initiatives**: Strengthen local health and educational institutions, focusing on preventive health, primary education, and vocational training.

Implementation Roadmap

➢ **Phase 1 (Year 1-2): Feasibility and Pilot Programs**
- Conduct feasibility studies for agribusiness hubs, ecotourism circuits, and digital training centers.
- Launch pilot projects in organic farming, eco-tourism, and skill development.
- Form partnerships with NGOs, educational institutions, and private sector stakeholders.

➢ **Phase 2 (Year 3-5): Expansion and Infrastructure Development**
- Scale successful pilot programs and initiate full-scale projects.
- Develop digital and physical infrastructure to support tourism, agribusiness, and technology initiatives.

- Establish sustainable mining regulations and expand cooperative initiatives.

➢ **Phase 3 (Year 6-10): Sustained Growth and Economic Resilience**
➢ Monitor and optimize projects, ensuring economic and environmental sustainability.
➢ Develop new initiatives based on emerging needs and trends, such as green energy projects.
➢ Implement ongoing community feedback mechanisms for adaptive governance.

Expected Outcomes
➢ **Economic Growth**: An increase in Sundargarh's GDP through diversified income sources.
➢ **Employment Opportunities**: Creation of jobs in agriculture, tourism, digital technology, and social enterprises.
➢ **Improved Living Standards**: Enhanced access to health, education, and digital services.
➢ **Sustainable Environmental Practices**: Reduced ecological impact through green mining, eco-tourism, and organic farming.
➢ **Empowered Communities**: Greater socio-economic participation by local communities, including marginalized groups.

Conclusion

The Sundargarh Economic Transformation Vision is a comprehensive plan to create a sustainable, resilient, and diversified economy. This vision emphasizes inclusivity, sustainability, and local empowerment, paving the way for Sundargarh to become a model of rural and regional development in India. By working together with community stakeholders, local leaders, and private-sector partners, Sundargarh can turn this vision into reality and set an example for other districts aiming for sustainable growth and economic resilience.

Social and Human Development in Sundargarh
Introduction: Current Socio-Human Landscape of Sundargarh

➢ **Overview of Sundargarh's Social Indicators**: Key insights into population demographics, literacy rate, health indicators, employment, and tribal diversity.

➢ **Core Challenges**: Low literacy rates, limited healthcare access, inadequate infrastructure in rural and tribal areas, gender disparities, and lack of advanced skill training.

➢ **Vision Statement**: Envisioning a Sundargarh where every individual has equitable access to quality education, healthcare, and opportunities for social and economic advancement, ultimately leading to a self-reliant, resilient community.

Key Pillars for Social and Human Development Transformation
1. Education and Skill Development for Lifelong Empowerment

➢ **Vision**: Ensure equitable and high-quality education for all age groups, from early childhood to adulthood, with a special focus on skill-building for employability.

➢ **Action Points**:
- **Strengthen Primary and Secondary Education**: Improve school infrastructure, teacher training, and curriculum relevance to enhance quality of education across rural and urban schools.
- **Promote Digital Literacy**: Introduce digital tools and internet access in schools to bridge the digital divide and prepare students for modern careers.
- **Skill Development Programs**: Establish vocational and skill training centers tailored to local industries like agriculture, crafts, healthcare, and technology.
- **Adult Literacy and Lifelong Learning**: Create adult education programs to improve literacy among older residents and offer ongoing learning opportunities.

2. Accessible and Inclusive Healthcare

- **Vision**: Build a comprehensive healthcare system that ensures accessible, affordable, and quality healthcare for all, with a particular emphasis on tribal and remote communities.

- **Action Points:**
  - **Infrastructure Investment**: Expand and upgrade healthcare facilities, especially in remote areas, to ensure basic and emergency medical services.
  - **Maternal and Child Health Programs**: Strengthen programs focused on reducing maternal and child mortality rates through better prenatal and postnatal care.
  - **Preventive Healthcare and Community Outreach**: Establish community health outreach programs focusing on preventive healthcare, nutrition awareness, and vaccination.
  - **Telemedicine Services**: Leverage telemedicine to connect rural residents with specialist care, reducing the need for long-distance travel for medical consultations.

3. Women and Youth Empowerment

- **Vision**: Empower women and youth in Sundargarh by providing them with opportunities, resources, and support to participate in the economy and decision-making processes.
- **Action Points**:
  - **Self-Help Groups (SHGs) for Women**: Expand SHGs focused on skill training, microfinance, and entrepreneurship to enable women to start and grow small businesses.
  - **Youth Empowerment Initiatives**: Launch programs that provide mentorship, career guidance, and skill-building to enhance youth employability and entrepreneurship.
  - **Promote Gender Equality**: Develop initiatives that educate and raise awareness about gender equality, encouraging equal opportunities for girls and women in education, work, and leadership.

4. Social Security and Inclusive Welfare

- **Vision**: Establish a strong social security framework that safeguards vulnerable populations, including tribal communities, elderly residents, and people with disabilities.
- **Action Points**:
  - **Targeted Welfare Programs**: Design programs that address the specific needs of tribal and rural populations, such as subsidized healthcare, housing, and nutritional support.
  - **Elderly and Disability Support Services**: Develop community-based support services for the elderly and differently-abled, focusing on accessible health, transportation, and social integration.
  - **Food and Nutrition Security**: Implement nutrition programs in schools and community centers to combat malnutrition and improve the health of children and vulnerable populations.

5. Cultural Preservation and Social Cohesion

- **Vision**: Celebrate Sundargarh's rich cultural diversity and heritage by promoting indigenous knowledge, traditional practices, and community cohesion.
- **Action Points**:
  - **Preservation of Tribal Heritage**: Support initiatives that preserve and promote tribal languages, customs, art, and crafts, fostering pride and cultural continuity.
  - **Community Building Programs**: Organize cultural events, festivals, and community gatherings that bring people together, promoting social harmony and shared identity.
  - **Educational Integration**: Incorporate local history, culture, and environmental knowledge into school curricula to foster a sense of community and identity among young people.

Implementation Framework

➢ **Public-Private Partnerships**: Engage private organizations, non-profits, and government agencies to pool resources and expertise for social projects.

➢ **Community Involvement**: Ensure community participation in planning and implementation, prioritizing local input for relevance and sustainability.

➢ **Data-Driven Decisions**: Use data to monitor program effectiveness, identify areas for improvement, and tailor interventions based on real-time feedback.

➢ **Capacity Building**: Train local administrators, educators, and healthcare providers to effectively manage and sustain programs for the long term.

Metrics for Success and Long-Term Goals

➢ **Define Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)**: Improved literacy rates, lower maternal and child mortality rates, increase in skilled employment, poverty reduction, and enhanced access to healthcare.

➢ **Long-Term Vision**: A socially resilient Sundargarh where citizens are empowered, educated, and healthy, participating fully in economic, social, and cultural life with equal opportunity for all.

This visioning document aims to provide a transformative framework to improve the social and human development of Sundargarh. By focusing on education, healthcare, empowerment, welfare, and cultural cohesion, Sundargarh can achieve a more equitable and sustainable society for all its residents.

Good Governance and Rural Transformation in Sundargarh

Introduction: Current State of Governance and Rural Development in Sundargarh

➢ **Overview of Sundargarh's Administrative and Rural Landscape**: Brief insight into Sundargarh's administrative structure, rural population demographics, economic dependencies, and cultural diversity.

➢ **Key Challenges**: Limited infrastructure in rural areas, difficulty in accessing government services, issues of transparency and accountability, and socio-economic disparities.

➢ **Vision Statement**: Envisioning a Sundargarh where governance is transparent, participatory, and efficient, fostering equitable rural transformation that empowers communities and enhances quality of life for all.

Key Pillars for Good Governance and Rural Transformation

1. Decentralized and Participatory Governance

➢ **Vision**: Empower local governance structures to make decisions in a decentralized and inclusive manner, fostering direct citizen engagement in the decision-making process.

➢ **Action Points**:

- **Strengthen Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)**: Build capacity in PRIs for effective local decision-making, financial management, and project implementation.
- **Community-Based Governance Initiatives**: Establish community advisory councils to encourage local voices, especially those of women, youth, and marginalized groups, in governance processes.
- **Participatory Budgeting**: Allow citizens to have a say in the allocation of funds for local projects, fostering transparency and aligning spending with community needs.

2. Digital Governance and Transparency

➢ **Vision**: Utilize digital tools to create a transparent, accessible, and accountable governance system that brings government services closer to rural citizens.

➢ **Action Points**:

- **E-Governance Platforms**: Develop a centralized digital platform for accessing services such as land records, public distribution system (PDS), and welfare scheme applications.
- **Public Dashboards for Transparency**: Publish data on public expenditure, project statuses, and scheme enrollments on publicly accessible dashboards to improve government accountability.
- **Mobile Service Centers**: Introduce mobile government service units to provide digital and administrative support to remote and underserved communities.

3. Rural Infrastructure Development

- ➢ **Vision**: Develop comprehensive rural infrastructure to support essential services and economic growth, bridging the gap between rural and urban facilities.
- ➢ **Action Points**:
  - **Improve Road Connectivity**: Build and maintain rural roads to ensure year-round connectivity, reducing isolation and enhancing access to markets, healthcare, and education.
  - **Reliable Water and Sanitation Facilities**: Implement projects to ensure clean drinking water access and sanitation infrastructure in all rural households and schools.
  - **Electrification and Renewable Energy**: Prioritize rural electrification with a focus on renewable energy sources, such as solar microgrids, to create a sustainable energy supply.

4. Livelihood Development and Economic Diversification

- ➢ **Vision**: Foster diversified economic activities in rural areas to reduce dependency on a few sectors, thereby creating sustainable livelihoods.
- ➢ **Action Points**:
  - **Agriculture Modernization**: Provide training and resources to farmers on sustainable practices, water-efficient farming, and agro-processing to improve productivity and income.
  - **Promote Rural Entrepreneurship**: Establish small business support centers to offer guidance, skill development, and microfinance for rural entrepreneurs, particularly focusing on youth and women.
  - **Expand Self-Help Group (SHG) Networks**: Support and scale SHGs to help communities pool resources, start income-generating activities, and foster economic self-reliance.

5. Social Services and Welfare Schemes Accessibility

- ➢ **Vision**: Ensure that all citizens, especially marginalized and rural populations, have equitable access to government welfare schemes and social services.
- ➢ **Action Points**:
  - **One-Stop Service Centers**: Establish rural service centers in each panchayat that assist citizens in accessing welfare programs, health services, and education resources.
  - **Digital Literacy Campaigns**: Conduct workshops to build digital literacy and awareness about government schemes, ensuring that all eligible beneficiaries can access services.
  - **Mobile Health Units**: Deploy mobile health units to provide preventive care, maternal and child healthcare, and chronic disease management in underserved rural areas.

6. Environmental Sustainability and Resource Management

- ➢ **Vision**: Implement sustainable environmental practices to protect Sundargarh's natural resources while promoting responsible rural development.
- ➢ **Action Points**:
  - **Water Resource Management**: Introduce watershed management and rainwater harvesting projects to enhance water availability for agriculture and drinking purposes.

- **Forest Conservation and Livelihoods**: Promote sustainable forest use practices, allowing local communities to benefit from forest resources while preserving biodiversity.
- **Waste Management and Clean Energy**: Develop waste management systems in rural areas and encourage the adoption of clean energy solutions to reduce the environmental impact of rural development.

Implementation Framework

➢ **Capacity Building**: Train local officials, community leaders, and citizens in governance best practices, project management, and digital tools.

➢ **Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)**: Collaborate with private sector players, NGOs, and social enterprises to mobilize resources and expertise for sustainable rural projects.

➢ **Monitoring and Evaluation**: Establish a regular monitoring system to evaluate project impacts, report findings publicly, and make data-driven improvements to governance initiatives.

➢ **Community-Led Accountability**: Encourage the formation of local oversight committees that include community members to independently assess project quality and governance transparency.

Metrics for Success and Long-Term Vision

➢ **Define Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)**: Improved infrastructure access, increased citizen participation in governance, higher scheme enrollment rates, enhanced economic diversity, and measurable environmental preservation.

➢ **Long-Term Vision**: A well-governed, self-reliant Sundargarh where rural communities are empowered, infrastructure is robust, economic opportunities are diversified, and governance is characterized by transparency, accountability, and community ownership.

This visioning document outlines a transformative pathway for Sundargarh to achieve good governance and rural transformation. By prioritizing decentralization, digital governance, rural infrastructure, livelihood development, and environmental stewardship, Sundargarh can become a model for rural transformation and inclusive development in India.

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