

Executive Summery

The summery of the chapters to follow are mentioned below which provides a bird's eye view on action points filling critical gaps in development of our Ganjam district.

- ❖ Steps have been taken to recast the perspective district plan so as to enable the comparatively backward areas to come up to the State level and then to National level in consonance with the meaning "SAM VIKAS"
- ❖ Lead sectors like Minor Irrigation, Tank Irrigation, Fishery, Agriculture, Horticulture, It Skill development, Tourism and various self-employment programmes have been identified for sustained economic growth of our district.
- ❖ Under skill development programme facilities for capacity building of women SHGs, budding entrepreneurs and such other stakeholders will be provided in Rural Institute for Development and Empowerment (RIDE) which is being set up.
- ❖ Normal subsidy pattern laid down under SGSY and similar other schemes of Ministry of Agriculture and State Government are to be followed at the time of implementing the projects.
- ❖ There are 15,529 SHGs having 1,90,000 members with a total credit flow of Rs. 34.70 crores in the district. Efforts will be made to capitalize on this potential available which is unique in our district in the State of Orissa.
- ❖ Efforts have been made to concentrate among viable groups for leasing them out pisciculture tanks, goateries schemes, horticulture, food processing units etc., to raise their productivity and thereby alleviate poverty in rural areas.
- ❖ While according priority in connectivity sector, considerations have been made on the basis of security, growth centres, education and health centres. The provision of access entitlements of rural poor will enable them to adequate opportunity.
- ❖ Irrigation being another lead sector, has been given due weightage by exploiting ground and surface water potential through check dams, lift irrigation points, dug wells, bore wells, water harvesting structure with subsidy / credit / beneficiary contribution.
- ❖ Provision for safe drinking water in tribal areas have been made. Since ARWSP in Ganjam has been stopped drinking water in tribal areas is a major critical bottleneck.
- ❖ At present in the district there is 77.82 thousand hectares of verified ayacut area under M.I. and it is proposed to restore 2,201 hectares of ayacut area by way of bridging critical gap under RSVY scheme.
- ❖ Investment irrigation will ensure pisciculture, horticulture and agriculture in the proposed ayacut areas and will boost progressive/sustained development.

Perennial irrigation sources in the backward region shall be tagged first and there by reclaiming the surrounding waste land.

Effective training programme for progressive farmers have been given due weightage.

Under education sector effort has been made to supplement “SARBA SIKSHYA ABHIYAAN” by way of providing Girls Hostels in Sevashrams in interior pockets. This will encourage female literacy level to come upto average level. It is also programmed to pull in the critical groups in High Schools, colleges, providing Book bunks/Science apparatus sports materials etc.

Sanitation in tribal schools is to be taken up for ensuring better health attitude in rural areas. All High Schools must have safe drinking water and better sanitation arrangements. This will be materialized by conversing funds out of TSC.

Construction of ANM centres in interior pockets will facilitate safe delivery of infants and check infant mortality rate.

Creation of self employment for educated rural youth through IT-Kiosks in all 475 GPs. To begin with five such IT-Kiosks will be taken in backward areas/tribal pockets by identifying potential entrepreneurs. Subsidy pattern of IT Department of Orissa will be followed.

Improvement of tourism sector at Taratarini Shrine and Tampara lake. Steps will be taken for development for Gopalpur-on-Sea by converging funds from B.D.A. State Govt. N.A.C., MPLAD and RSVY. Similar funding will be done at Tampara. Taratarini Shrine will be developed as centre of cultural excellence through public contribution as well as from State Funds and from RSVY. Uder RSVY, water supply, landscaping, road development, sewerage disposal etc. will be done.

This project list and programme specific interventions have been prepared with due compliance to steering committee observations at the State level headed by Hon’ble Chief Secretary, Govt. of Orissa, Hon’ble Development Commissioner as esteemed member of the committee. The observation of Principal Secretary, Home has also been conveyed to S.Ps (S.P., Ganjam and S.P., Berhampur) for needful modifications. The observation of esteemed Principal Advisor, Planning Commission, Sri Ashok Mishra, IAS and observations while stating in principle acceptance of our presentation of Plan by Esteemed Secretary, Planning Commission Shri R.R. Shah, IAS shall be complied in letter and spirit.

RSVY is a test case or integration of various departments and their work programmes & make a specific interventions in bridging critical gap and yet outshine by unique implementation strategy. We hope to succeed in this constant enedeavour in Ganjam district by working as a team.

CHAPTER – 1

Back ground

- 1.1 The District of Ganjam in its southern periphery borders to the State of Andhra Pradesh (Srikakulam District). The Bay of Bengal in the South –East covers approximately 60 Kms. Of coastal length. The Geographical area of Ganjam District is about 8206 sq.Kms. The District lies between 19⁰ 4'N to 20⁰ 17'N latitude and 84⁰ 7'E longitude.
- 1.2 The District consists of 3 Sub-Divisions namely Chatrapur, Berhampur and Bhanjanagar having 14 Tahasils, 22 Blocks and 18 Urban Local Bodies including one municipality. The District is endowed with rich natural resources forests. Flora and Fauna and Water Resources but due to the resource constraints the available natural resources have not been exploited to the optimum level. The main attraction of the District are Sun surf sand of Gopalpur Sea Beach, colourful Chilika lake and Hot Sulphur Spring Water of Taptapani and hilly terrain of Taratarini Temple. The total population of the District according to 2001 Census is 31.37 lakhs out of which 15.89 lakhs are male population, 15.68 lakhs female population. The percentage of SC/ST population is 20.84 %. The literacy rate is 62.94 % (male 78.39%, female 47.70%).
- 1.3 The District has different types of soil and different physiographic units. The soil like skeletal, red and yellow, and alluvial are the pre-dominant soil in the District whereas Block soil. Laterite soil, Saline soil and sandy soils do occur in many places.
- 1.4 The Climate of the District is characterized as equitable temperature although the year and May is the hoteest month. The forest area of the District covers 3149.9 Sq.Kms.) i.e. 37% of the total geographical area of the District.
- 1.5 The District has large work force comprising of 8.17 lakhs main workers, 4.89 lakhs marginal workers and the magnitude of non workers is 18.31 lakhs.

THE SCHEME

The Backward District initiative under the Rastriya Sam Vikas Yojana has been initiated with the main objective of putting in the place Programmes and Policies with the joint efforts of the Centre and the State which would remove barriers to growth accelerate the development process and improve the quality of life of the people. The scheme aims at focused development Programme for backward areas which would help reduce imbalance and speed up development. The comparatively backward areas will be enabled to come-up to the State level and then to the National level. The main objectives of the scheme are to address the problems of low agricultural productivity un-employment and to fill up critical gaps in physical and social infrastructure. This document is accordingly prepared to project our firm requirements to the august office of planning commission for perusal and kind acceptance.

CHAPTER – 2

Resource Inventory

The District is rich in natural resources. The very word “GANJAM” deriving its origin from the Persian word “GUNJ” means granary. The District is richly endowed with natural resources which are separately mentioned below.

2.1 Natural Resources eg. Forest, River Stream etc.

Forest :

The District has sizable forest cover with 3149.9 Sq.Kms. of forest areas which is 37% of the total geographical area of the District. It comprises of 3 Forest Divisions i.e. Ghumsur (North), Ghumsur (South) and Berhampur Division.

The Classification with area in Sq. Kms. are

| Sl.No. | Classification of Forest | Area in Sq. Kms. |
|--------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 1. | Reserve forest | 1485.69 |
| 2. | Demarcated Protected forest | 143.59 |
| 3. | Un-demarcated Forest | 1167.36 |
| 4. | Un-classified Forest | 0.86 |
| 5. | Other Forest | 352.45 |
| | Total | 3149.90 |

The main attraction of the District are Sun surf sand of Gopalpur Sea-Beach. Colourful Chilika Lake and Hot Sulphur Spring Water of Taptapani & Hilly Terrain of Taratarini Temple.

River stream

Since the hills of the District are close to the Sea, the rivers flowing from the hills are not very large and so they are subject to sudden flood. The main rivers of the District are the Rushikulya, the Bahuda, the Badanadi, and the Godahada etc.

Stream

There are certain small perennial streams in the tribal interior pockets as well as coastal region of the District. The Jayamangal Canal is the largest natural canal in the District. This Streams has a potential additional irrigational facility.

Minerals

Ganjam, District is famous for “Rare Earth” Minerals sands and soap stones etc. The Chief economic mineral found in the District are Abrasives and Grinding materials, Lime stone (Kankar), Manganese, Monazite, Garnetiferous Granites and Charano Kites are used for manufacture of Grinding stones in the District.

Soil

The District has different types of soil and different physiographic units. The soil like Skeletal. Red and Yellow and Alluvial are the Pre-dominant soil in the District where as Black soil. Literate soil saline soil and Sandy soils occur in pockets and small patches.

Climate

The climate of the District is characterized as equitable temperature throughout the year and May is the hottest month.

Agriculture

The Ganjam District is known for its fertile soil and agricultural productivity. Agriculture is the primary livelihood of the inhabitants. A variety of crops like Paddy Ground nuts. Sugarcanes. Oil seeds, Ragi, Mung, Biri etc. are grown in the District. More then 75% of the labour force belongs to agriculture sector.

Human Resources

As regards the demographic profile, the total population of the District is 31.37 lakhs according to 2001 census. Out of which 15.69 lakhs are male and 15.68 lakhs are females. The SC Population is 17.91 % ad ST population is 2.93 %. The population growth rate is 1.3%. As per 1991 census, the total Fertility Rate (TFR) for population growth rate. Ganjam records 1.3% compared to all Orissa figure of 1.8% expectancy of male was 57.7 years and for female 58.1 years which is expected to be 63 year for male and 64 for female by 2006. the sex ratio of Orissa is 927/1000 and Ganjam is 1000/1000 which is a positive sign.

Un-Employment situation of the District

Out of 31.37 lakhs population as per 2001 census 5.018 lakhs are Agricultural Labourer. 4.883 lakhs are marginal workers. Out –migration in search work is very high in this District particularly after agriculture season. The problem of unemployment and under employment deserves special attention. The problem of un-employment among educated persons in the District is also precarious. As per the Employment Exchange live register position as on 30.6.2003, there are 46,415 educated job seekers in the District. There are 3.02 lakhs no.of BPL families in the District causing great problem for the district to ameliorate it.

Classification of workers (As per 2001 Census)

| | | |
|----|------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. | Cultivators | 3,90,889 |
| 2. | Small & Marginal farmers | 3,50,800 |
| 3. | Agriculture Labourer | 3,01,190 |
| 4. | Artisans | 3,11,989 |
| 5. | Household Cottage Industries | 43,262 |
| 6. | Allied Agro-activities | 24,067 |
| 7. | Other workers | <u>5,81,397</u> |
| | Total | <u>16,52,794</u> |

Infrastructure e.g. (Roads. Railways. Telecommunication. Irrigation. Credit Facilities. Hospital. Schools. Colleaes.)

Ganjam District is well connected with 203 Kms. National Highway, 623 Kms. State Highway, 92 kms. Major District roads, 479 Kms. Other district roads. It has 761 Kms Panchayat Samiti road and 6717 Kms. GP roads. The Railways connectivity covers 86 Kms. in the district with 11 Railway Stations. There is 2138 Kms. of village roads and forest roads covers 480 Kms.

As regards irrigation facilities, Ganjam District has the following irrigation points i.e.

| | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Major Irrigation | 1 No. | 60.980 Hect. Ayacut Area |
| 2. | Medium Irrigation | 11 Nos. | 54.056 Hect. Ayacut Area |
| 3. | Minor Irrigation | 1272 Nos. | 99.406 Hect. Ayacut Area |
| 4. | Lift Irrigation Points | 900 Nos. | 5.638 Hect. Ayacut Area |
| 5. | Tank Irrigation | 8000 Nos. | 2.839 Hect. Ayacut Area |
| 6. | Dug Well | 35,900 NOs. | 12.000 Hect. Ayacut Area |
| 7. | Water Harvesting Structure. | 355 Nos. | 2.000 Hect. Ayacut Area |

There is a reasonable level of educational infrastructure. The District has 71 recognized Colleges, 31 recognized and aided Colleges, 10 Govt. Colleges, 429 High Schools. 617 nos. of UP (ME) Schools and 2520 Primary Schools. There are 3128 nos. of high school teachers, 2476 nos. of UP school Teachers, 7987 nos. of Primary School teachers. Besides 2804 nos. of Swechhasevi Sikhya Sahayak (SSS) have been engaged @ RS.1500 per month as honorarium.

The literacy rate in Ganjam District has increased from 48.72% as per 1991 census to 62.92 % as per 2001 census but the female literacy rate is low and less than 50%

Health Services.

The Ganjam District has 2 nos. of Govt. Hospitals (Aska & Soroda), 5 nos. of CHCs. 5 nos. of UP PHCs, 15 nos. of PHCs, 15 nos. of new PHCs, 445 nos. of Subcenters and 1 nos. of urban leprosy center.

Credit Facilities.

As regards credit facilities, Ganjam District has 123 nos. of public sector Banks as on 31.03.2003 with a deposits of Rs. 1904 crores and credit 709 crores where as there is 63 nos. of Regional Rural Banks with deposit of Rs. 277 crores out of which credit of Rs. 117 crores. The credit and deposit ratio of the District is 37% as against the national parameter of 60%.

2.4 Institutions i.e. (Vocational Training Institution. Research Institutions. Polytechnic. and Engg. College)

The Dept. of Agriculture has 4 Agricultural Farms engaged in demonstrational crop cultivation, HYV storage. The agriculture traitling center at Mandiapalli organizes training programmes for field functionaries, farmers on farm practices. cropping pattern etc.

There are four Seed Farms. one Seed Processing Laboratory and one Soil Testing Laboratory in the District.

The Knshi Vigyan Kendra of Orissa OUA T is functioning at Bhanjanagar and engaged in transferring the research output to the field level condition. There is also a college of Fishery affiliated to O.U.A.T.

Besides there is Engineering School, Women polytechnic at Berhampur. There are 2 nos of Engineering Colleges like NIST & ROLAND in Ganjam District.

There IS also one University which caters to the Southern Orissa covering about 10 Districts. The Berhampur University is the third University in the State of Orissa and has a pride of place in higher education in India

2.5 SHG/NGO

There are a number of NGOs working in the District. Prominent among them are 23 Block level Mahila Sanchayika Sangha (B'MASS), formed and nurtured by the District administration under Mission Shakti Programme of the State, GRAMVIKAS. LIPIKA. V/N clubs promoted by NABARD.

Mission Shakti of Govt. of Orissa is a programme of empowerment of women. Under Its aegis Ganjam has the unique distinction of forming federation of women SHGs at Block & ULB level and District level. The cooperation of the District Administration for their promotion and sustenance is immense. There are at present 15.529 SHGs in the District with 1.90 lakh members. The total credit linkages stands at 34 crores. Besides being acted as a MFI. the Block level MASSES take up social conscientisation programmes like awareness for individual household latrines. pipe water supply. development works. running of National Child Labour Project Schools and Gas service centres. The loan repayment rate of B'MASS to Bank is 100% on quarter to quarter basis. For our success. the HLL has already entered our district launching project shakti dealership in Ganjam by joint collaboration.

2.6 Special Economic activities of the District.

Ganjam is mainly an agriculture District. Paddy. Vegetable. Sugarcane. Maize. Rag!. Oilseeds. Groundnuts. Cotton are mainly cultivated in the District. Besides there is an enormous potential for pisciculture and floriculture.

Ganjam has few medium scale industries like Aska Cooperative Sugar Industnes. Indian Rare Earths and Jayashree Chemicals. There are 6061 numbers of SSI units providing employment to 30.140 persons with an investment of 11291 crores As regards the sectoral breakup of SSI units. Electrical & Electronics constitute 41 %. repairs and services 11 %. food and allied 17% miscellaneous 5%. textile based 19%. plastic based 1%. repair /service 11%. paper based 2& Engg. & metal 10%. Chemical 3%.

CHAPTER – 3

STRENGTHS, WEAKNESS, OPPORTUNITIES & THREATS (SWOLI ANALYSIS AND IDENTIFICATION OF CRITICAL GAPS.

3.1 STRENGTHS:

The district of Ganjam is one of the most beautiful districts with world of potential for development. It has rich natural resources like water resources, forest and minerals, coastline and sea beach. 60 km of sea coast and 86 km of Calcutta Chennai NH5 highway golden quadrilateral shows window of opportunities to be tapped.

1. There is 78.5% of estimated unutilized ground water resources in the district. Besides there are a number of perennial streams in the backward hilly areas of the district which could be harnessed through construction of check-dam, diversion-weir and water-harvesting structures. Similarly, in the plain areas, the big tanks, perennial streams like Jayamangala Nala, could be renovated which would help create increased irrigation ayacut, prevent soil erosion and recharge the under-ground water tables.
2. There is an enormous potential for boring shallow tube wells wherever possible; irrigation wells and attachment of motor pumps to such irrigation sources for providing micro-irrigation.
3. As regards the quality of farmer, it is an acknowledged fact that the Ganjam farmers are very hard working and progressive. They are the most economic users of water resource. They can adapt to modern methods of agriculture easily with suitable extension coverage.
4. The district is rich in inland and brackish water fisheries. There are 9631 nos. of fresh water tanks: minor irrigation projects comprising 1942 Ha. of water spread area available In the district. Out of these 6329 numbers of tanks comprising 11417 Ha. of water area are put to culture as of now. Similarly, under brackish water sector 4142 Ha. of water is available out of which 3280 Ha. have been developed for shrimp farming.
5. The district is fast developing in the macro credit front. Development of "Social Capital" in the form of 15529 nos. of women self help groups with nearby 15 crores of savings and 34 crore credit linkage so far. One District level federation of women SHG called D'MASSes and 23 Block/ ULB level federation of SHGs called B'MASSes formed and nurtured by District administration 40 Vikas Volunteer Vahini (WV) clubs formed by banks through NABARD assistance speak volumes of micro credit expansion. Besides there is an Increasing trend in credit flow to non-farm sector as the district was covered under District Rural Industries Project (DRIP) from 1995-99 to 1999-2000. The DRIP is no longer in vogue though some minimal assistance to various programmes by NABARD continues.

6. The district is identified under state agriculture policy, under Zone - I in the new industrial policy of the State Govt. Small Farmers Agric - Business Consortium (SFAC), Social Livestock Development Programme (SLOP) of Govt. of India are also under implementation. Besides, there are a number of all wage employment and self employment programme of GOI and Govt. of Orissa such as SGSY, SGRY, Food For Work, PMGSY, Haryali, BKVY, Swajaldhara, SC/ST Financing Corporation, Sarva Sikshya Abhiyan, Rural housing scheme, Water shed Development, RIDE, E-Connectivity through E-Gram Project, WA TSAN of the district etc, There is a foundation from where we can begin advancement in these sectors for more productivity.
7. Few reputed NGOs like Gram Vikas, LIPIKA. D'MASS and B'MASSes work for micro credit and development of agriculture in their areas of operation and organize product exhibitions from time to time.

3.2 WEAKNESSES:

(A) Irrigation infrastructure:

- (i) Irregular supply of electricity.
- (ii) Untimely completion of projects.
- (iii) Post - Installation service.
- (iv) Irregular/ very little irrigation during Rabi season.
- (v) Lack of use of drip irrigation extensively.

(B) Agriculture

- (i) Absence of dry-land farming technology among farmers.
- (ii) Inputs like quality seeds, fertilizer and bio-fertiliser; pesticides, etc are not available in sufficient quantity and in time of need.
- (iii) Soil testing facility to determine the Micro nutrient contents of soil is available only at Berhampur. Three such facilities are required at Aska, Bhanjanagar and Kabisuryanagar for such tests.
- (iv) Limited use of farm mechanization equipment.
- (v) Structured programmes on dissemination of technical knowledge to farmers on seed treatment, epidemic control, weed control, rodent control; biological control etc. to be made on outreach mode in regular intervals in back-ward areas of the district.
- (vi) Near absence of agriculture and agribusiness centres.
- (vii) Poor technology transfer and lack of post harvest echnology.
- (viii) Poor storage facility.
- (ix) Weak marketing facility.
- (x) Poor crop diversification.
- (xi) Little extension activities.

C) Dairy:

- (i) Non-availability of quality milch animals.
- (ii) Inadequate provision of milk routes and marketing outlets of milk products.
- (iii) Inadequate A.I. facilities and A.I service centres.
- (iv) Inadequate extension services.

(D) Fishery:

- (i) Non-availability of captive nursery near Reservoirs/ MIPs to raise fingerlings.
- (ii) Insufficient hatchery unit for producing adequate fish seeds.
- (iii) Inadequate storage/ processing facilities.
- (iv) Very little value addition.
- (v) Traditional methods of catching, frying, selling produce.
- (vi) Little extension despite rich potential.

(E) Road Connectivity:

- (i) Poor accessibility
- (ii) Poor connectivity to growth centres / education centre.
- (iii) Lack of provisions of funds for upkeep and maintenance of road networks
- (iv) Poor connectivity to market the produce of rural areas.

3.3 OPPORTUNITIES:

- a. Availability of natural and human and forest resources.
- b. Increase potential in providing micro/ minor irrigation.
- c. Untapped ground water, water bodies for pisciculture.
- d. Progressive and hard working farming communities.
- e. Perennial nalas in backward areas for WHS/ check dams.
- f. Availability of technical institutions and polytechnic colleges for capacity building.
- g. Developed 'Social Capital' (SHGs) and civil society organization.
- h. Government and NGO Partnership.
- i. Vibrant and Development oriented PRIs.
- j. Pro - active role of women SHGs in micro-credit, water sanitation, economic activities. ...
- k. Communal harmony.
- l. Tapping tourism potential - domestic as well as external.
- m. IT - connectivity - Tremendous internal market potential.
- n. Enterprising people and hence entrepreneurship development in a big way possible. Spedal interventions in sericulture, iodised salt manufacturing, kewda and other essential oil extraction facilities, food processing units will be encouraged.

3.4 THREATS:

a) Natural Calamities:

Ganjam District is regularly affected by various natural calamities like Drought, Flood & Super cyclone etc.

Though Ganjam District is rich in natural resources like water, forest and mineral wealth, but frequent natural calamities hinder in the way of development. The unprecedented flood of the 1990, Super cyclone of 1999, drought of 2001 and recent flood of 2003 are some such example of the vagaries of nature. And these affect the economic backbone of the district continuously.

Natural calamities not only cause untold miseries to physical, natural and! human assets at the time of occurrence but push the economic development into the cocoon of backwardness for years to come.

Naturally therefore, despite pooling together of all resources under normal heads, the sign of backwardness in the form of high IMR, illiteracy, poor health, poverty, inaccessibility, deprivation, continue in this district.

(b) Poverty :

There are 3,01,581 out of 5.5 lakhs families who are below poverty line in the district. The families living in interior pockets have vulnerability to ill health, economic distortion and natural calamities.

Poverty is the result of economic, social and political phenomenon that interact with each other in way that exacerbate the deprivation in which poor people live Meagre assets, inaccessible markets and scarce job opportunities lock people in abject poverty loop.

(c) In accessibility

There are certain tribal pockets in Blocks like Surada, Dharakote, Bhanjanagar, Khallikote, Polosara, Patrapur, Beguniapada, Jaganathprasad, Buguda, Sanakhemundi, Digapahandi and Seragada which are inaccessible. The rivulets, brimming to their full obstruct the accessibility in the hilly regions. Efforts have been made to connect the pockets under RCP and PMGSY. Inaccessibility cause multiple disadvantages like ill health, stagnation, lack of marketability to products etc.

(d) Un-employment :

Out of 31.37 lakhs of population as per 2001 census, 5.018 lakhs are Agricultural labourers, 4.883 lakhs are marginal labourers. Migration in search of work is very high. un-employment rate among the educated youth is also very high. As per the employment register the position of educated job seekers stands at 46.415,

(e) **Illiteracy :**

As per 1991 census the literacy rate was 48.72 % and as per 2001 census this has increased to 62.94% Yet female literacy is low compared to all India figure An indigenous programme called "Saraga Shashi" under which efforts have been made to provide boundary walls, tube wells for safe drinking water supply for children, toilet and kitchen, garden in all Govt. Primary and U.P schools of the district. This would supplement the joyful learning process and help to check the dropouts. Existing sources are not sufficient to cover all Primary Schools. Additional fund under RSVY is required to make good the deficiencies. This will be done only in tribal/ interior areas.

(f) **Risk, Risk Management & Vulnerability :**

Vulnerability is multi dimensional. It affects every one. But poor the most Poor people are highly risk avert and reluctant to engage in the high risk, high return activities that could lift them out of poverty. One slip could send them deeper into poverty. Large fluctuations in income are concern for poor people. As per one estimate, the co-efficient of variation of annual income from main crops range between 0.37 and 1.01 and are as high as 1.27 for total farm profits. Further the poor people of the district have fewer assets and less diversified sources to income, these fluctuations affect them more than others.

g) **Naxal Activities**

Now the Naxal activities has crept into the district from mainly Andhra Pradesh and Gajapati district border. There is need to develop accessibility of the police personnel to the naxal-prone area to combat the situation and to save the life and resources of general public. A plan of development of those areas will go a long way in checking naxal terrorism and bring the areas into main stream activities.

h) **Flow of funds from various sources :**

In order to expedite Development of the district funds are being sought from various sources including CP/CSP/SP/EAP/RIDF/MPLAD/MLALAD etc. The district is receiving on an average Rs. 102.66 crore per year. The total flow of fund over a period of 3 years starting from 2003-2004 to 2005-2006 is expected to be of the order of rs. 307.98 crore. Sector wise flow of fund to the district is detailed in Annexure- "B".

CRITICAL GAPS

More resources are needed to improve :

1. Accessibility / Rural connectivity/market connectivity / IT connectivity.
2. Employable skills and Entrepreneurship
3. Fishery development
4. Minor Irrigation / Tank Irrigation / Lift Irrigation.
5. Safe drinking water / Sanitation in tribal Pockets / interior areas / High Schools & Hostels.
6. Capacity building of women / productivity of women SHGs.
7. Productivity in agriculture, horticulture, fishery, animal husbandry and other livelihood sectors.
8. Tourism infrastructure.
9. Primary education / female literacy.
10. Security aspects dealing with Naxal – Terrorism aspects.

The funds allocation under various sectors / schemes are indicated in Annexure. Funds flowing under RSVY to show convergence are also indicated in the Annexure.

CHAPTER - 4

SCHEMATIC DETAILS

There has been good deal of discussion in Chapter - 1, 2 and 3 on resource endowment, background, strength and weaknesses. The opportunities have been mentioned in Chapter - 3 quite explicitly. Keeping the resources available, strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in background a subject specific intervention in various areas/ sectors have been linked up. We are confident that by these interventions it will be possible to fill in critical gaps in these sectors and make productive investment of funds available from RSVY.

Overall Plan Strategy & Thrust area

In consonance with the prime objectives and guidelines of the R.S.V.Y Scheme of Govt. of India various schemes under different sectors have been chalked out. Considering the Socio-economic conditions of the people & the felt need of the people, priorities have been attached to certain development sectors. The major thrust areas are rural development through rural entrepreneurship, women empowerment, rural livelihood sectors, rural infrastructure development, connectivity, both physical and communication, Agriculture - horticulture as well Fishery sectors have been given very much importance. The Technical personnel of Line Deptts have gone for several rounds of field survey and consultation at grass root level. The District Planning Committee having elected members of Zilla Parishad, Local MLAs/ MPs and expertise personnel have gone thoroughly to prioritise the sectoral allocation in view of available physical and financial resources. The PRI institutions, village Committees will have a greater role in implementation of different schemes under RS V Y. The areas which are not attended to due to want of Fund have also been covered under RS VY. As per the guidance of the District Planning Committee every Sectoral Officer had to make an attempt to assess the availability of fund in the different schemes/ programmes for the project and to find out the requirement to bridge the critical gap that emerge. Due attention has also been given to SC/ ST communities by way of taking community projects in predominantly SC/ST areas, drinking water and sanitation projects in tribal/ interior areas.

Plan Proposal for 2003-06 under R.S.V.Y.

In order to undertake and supplement different development and reform facilities, the Sectoral allocation of Rs.45.00 crores for a period of 3 years starting from 2003-04 to 2005-06 has been made in accordance with minimum requirement and Immediate economic growth prospect of Sectors in the district. The Physical and Financial plan proposals for the year 2003-04 in some Sectors shall be carried over to the next year provided they are not achieved during the year due to short of time period and the spill over works along with proposal of 2004-05 shall be undertaken in full Spirit during 2004-05. The District Planning Committee has finalised to allocate funds to different development Sectors like Agricultural, Horticulture, Soil Conservation, Animal Husbandry, Fishery, Forestry, Rural Development (P.R), Minor Irrigation Connectivity, (RD, roads & PWD Roads), General Education, Health Service Education, Tourism and Social Welfare including Women and Child Development as indicated Table – 1

SOIL CONSERVATION.

Land development activities help in increasing the yield of various crops by conserving soil moisture. Land development includes land leveling, reclamation and soil improvement, soil conservation, development of water areas, bio-fertilisers, water and fodder management etc.

The district has 11,000 hac of culturable waste land, 5,000 hac. of current fallow and 8,000 hac. of other fallow land. The watershed programme under NWDPR is being implemented in 14 micro watershed areas covering treatable area of 8.072 hac. Soil conservation department is organizing Water Users Associations for management of completed watershed projects.

Under Integrated Watershed Development Projects (IWDP), treatment of 20 micro watersheds in 10 blocks through 'Bhumi Panchayats' have been programmed during 2003-04 with a cost of RS.69.69 lakhs for treating 1161.50 hac. Soil Conservation department has submitted a proposal to Director, Watershed Mission. Govt. of Orissa for treatment of 17,343 hac in 51 watershed areas with a cost of Rs.1759 crores.

With the introduction of 'Hariyali' PRI institutions are being empowered financially and administratively to implement watershed development programmes. Some NGOs like PRADHAN, Gram Vikas, D'MASS, LIPICA etc are employed in formulation and nurturing of watershed SHGs. Some of the have been assisted from DRDA

With an objective to conserve the soil and water and to accrue the following benefits. various soil conservation measures shall be taken up.

- Protect vegetation during dry spell period.
- Checks widening & deepening of gullies.
- Improve ground water recharge.
- Check silt inflow to nearby reservoir.
- Helps in crop yield & pisciculture.
- Induces more seepage to promote better agriculture in the down stream side Replenishes well water down below.
- Improves and protects the over all environment of the area in question. Creates employment opportunity for the local labourers and provide life saving irrigation to the crops.
- Some few Water Harvesting Structure has been proposed with total outlay of
- Rs.150 00 lakhs under RSVY. Women SHGs/ user groups will be encouraged to take up plantation, pisciculture activities in the percolation tanks/ WHS.
- Convergence in the form of interdepartmental coordination of activities, awareness creation and empowerment of Water Users Association/ Pani Panchayats/ Bhumi Panchayats/ SHGs/ PRIs through capacity building and exposure visits by the proposed RIDE will be ensured for achieving the stated objectives.

The Details of programme is given :

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Animal husbandry is also a rural income generating sector. This does not require much investment and infrastructure. In the past the goatery scheme was in operation and mostly BPL families were given assistance under the scheme and consequently this scheme has been discontinued in the district. Now emphasis has been given to re-introduce the goatery scheme at SHG level since SHG have risen to the occasion to boost the scheme.

The main strategies are:- (I) up gradation of small animal like goats through induction of improved and exotic breeds of buck (he-goats), (II) encouraging rural people to adopt and familiar with castrated goats, (III) up gradation of poultry through Banaraja poultry (IV) cold chain facilities in animal husbandry sector.

Ganjam district boasts up having 1.1 million head of cattle and buffaloes which can be improved only through artificial insemination (AI). At the moment AI plays a major role in the development of animal husbandry. For maintenance of cold chain and performing AI, Liquid Nitrogen (LN2) is of vital importance. Ganjam district is fairly covered with AI having 145 AI centres and due to shortage of cryocans, it is not possible to open new AI centres. At present the interior/ tribal pockets are left behind due to shortage of cryocans and liquid nitrogen. In normal times to feed these AI centres 3000 litres of LN2 is required and during summer days the consumption will go beyond 4000 litres a month due to high rise in atmospheric temperature resulting in high evaporation rate. With the establishment of a LN2 plant we will be in a position to open another 70 AI centres in the interior/ tribal pockets.

Similarly, in poultry sector 'Banaraja birds', play a major role in boosting of the poor SC/ST and other members of SHGs which have been formed through A TMA. B'MASS etc. Therefore to encourage poultry keepmg in interior pockets, it is proposed to provide subsidy along SGSY guidelines.

To improve upon the local variety of goats, it is proposed to encourage introduction of Boer bucks through bankable schemes with existing line of subsidy.

Non availability of high yielding cows stands as a stumbling block in the dairy sector of the district. Very often the sworozgaries go outside the state to fetch high yielding variety of cows and buffaloes. To obviate this situation, it is proposed under RSVY to encourage the farmers to maintain their heifers with a bankable scheme.

It is also proposed to introduce improved bullock carts with pneumatic tyres and fabricated body. To lesson the use of timber and to reduce damage of the existing roads for which finance can be availed from the banks as per SGSY norms.

For this purpose the programme has been drawn up for RS.1 00.00 lakhs under Aniimal Husbandry (RSVY).The details of the programmes are given .

4.5 **FISHERY**

The district is endowed with fresh water, Brackish water & marine resources. which play a vital role in increasing fish production in the district as well as socio economic status of the fish farmers. At present there are 9631 numbers of freshwater tanks. MIPs etc comprising 18426 ha, of water area available in the district. Out of which 6329 numbers comprising 11417 ha. of water are put to culture so far. Similarly under brackish water sector 4142 ha. of area available out of which 3280 ha have been developed for shrimp farming.

In spite of existence of such vast water resources and facilities, struggle for existence among the rural poor is still persisting. Due to lack of managerial skill and poor technical know how the rural mass are still in dark to utilize this resources to its optimum level. Thus the natural resources and poverty lies side by side.

Among the fresh water resources the reservoirs/ M.I.P.s provide an important sources of livelihood to the rural mass, particularly to the land less rural poor. But their sources of leaving is threatened due to lack of adequate planning, financial support and insufficient natural fish seed requirement and infrastructures for which these resources are under utilized resulting a wide gape between the growing demand of fish and present level of production

Scope

Most of the reservoirs being located in remote area, fishing has become a way of life for poor person inhabiting around the reservoir. It is notable that traditional fishing has existed in most of the reservoirs /M.I.Ps. The fish production in these reservoirs adopting the present traditional practices is not up to the mark for which the economic returns remains far below the expectations. If these reservoirs are put to a systematic pisciculture practices it will provide a sustainable opportunity for employment generation with substantial incremental income for the beneficiary in particular and their family liberating from the pangs of poverty with enhancement of nutritional standards. More over this will also meet the fish demand of the District as well as the state. Attempts have been already taken to tag the M.I.P.s /reservoirs to the S.H.G.s /Co-op Societies to take up pisciculture in reservoirs or M.I.P.s. So far. as many as 46 no. of S.H.G.s /Societies with 662 members have already been encouraged to take up pisciculture in reservoir/ M.I.P.s and action are also being taken to more S.H.G.s to take up pisciculture in reservoirs/ M.I.Ps .

Need

Even though arrangements are in progress for pisciculture in the reservoir the present productive scenario is accompanied with the following problems,

- 1) Inadequate stocking of fingerlings in the reservoirs/ M.I.P.s due to want of rearing place to raise fingerlings.
- 2) In sufficient hatchery units to produce fish spawn / seeds
- 3) Lack of Marketing Facilities.

OBJECTIVES:

In spite of all the efforts for strengthening the socio-economic condition of the poor fishermen due to above problems, the socio-economic conditions of the fishermen remains unaltered due to low production. The present level of production in reservoirs is about 40 Kg/ha. On proper management of the production may go up to 200Kg/ha. So, to achieve the above goal the following development support is required

1. Provision of captive nursery near reservoir/MIP to raise fingerlings.
2. Provision of rearing tank at Block level for raising fingerlings.
3. Establishment of hatchery unit and fry packing yard to produce fish seed
4. Providing Better transport mechanism for marketing of fingerlings and also fish

PROJECT PROPOSAL

1. Provision of Captive nursery

One of the major factors for success of pisciculture is stocking of qualitative seed of recommended quantity in order to have a sustainable production per years to come. It is essential to stock advanced fingerlings in the reservoir/MIPs every year. But there is no facility available near the reservoir/MIPs to rear fingerlings. And there is hardly any facility to rear fries to fingerlings to the desired extent.

It will not be proper to transport fingerlings from far off places due to risk of mortality and excess transportation cost. Besides it is also important to maintain species composition as far as practicable. It is therefore proposed to excavate captive nursery near reservoir/MIP to produce quality fingerlings to the desired extent by encouraging private entrepreneurs. Apart from producing the fingerlings for their own stocking the excess fingerlings can be sold to the nearby fish farmers by the S.H.G.s to add to their earnings. Keeping all the above in view it is felt necessary to excavate captive nursery in the adjoining area of the reservoir. In the 1st phase it is proposed to excavate captive nurseries in the adjoining area of 15 nos. of reservoirs/MIPs. On development of captive nursery the SHGs/private entrepreneurs will be able to stock qualitative fingerlings with adequate quantity. This will raise the production rate to 300 Kgs./Ac water area.

2. Provision of Block level fingerlings / yearlings rearing tanks.

In Ganjam District in 22 Blocks at present an area of 5000 ha. Water area in tanks is put to Pisciculture out of which about 90% is GP tanks. These tanks are mostly perennial and utilized for multipurpose for which it is not possible to drain out the entire water to irradiate predators. So in order to maximize the survivability so as to increase fish production it is advisable to stock fingerlings/yearlings. By stocking the finger/yearlings the fish production will raise up to 1200 Kg/Ac. against the present level of 800 Kg./Ac. But in the present scenario it is not practically possible to provide fingerlings/yearlings to GP tanks due to want of rearing space in Govt. farms Moreover it is not possible to transport the fingerlings

to the Block area from Govt area due to risk of mortality for distance factor. Hence it has been propose to excavate rearing tanks in Block area where fingerlings/yearlings can be raised to supply to the Pisciculturist. Keeping in view it is propose to excavate 88 unit of rearing tanks for 44 Ac. @ 2 ac. of rearing tanks in each block. Private entrepreneurs/ SHGs will be encouraged to take up such activity with loan from banks.

3. Establishment of Hatchery Unit & Fry packing yard:

As mentioned earlier the success of Pisciculture mostly depends on quality fish seed with recommended species combination. At present the fish seed demand of the district is about 650 lakhs which is met from different sources as below.

| | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Govt. . | 100.00 lakhs |
| OPOC | 300.00 lakhs |
| Pvt.. Producer: | 100.00 lakhs |
| Total: | 500.00 lakhs. |

So the total fish seed production of the district including Private Sector is 500.00 lakhs against the demand of 650.00 lakhs. There is also further scope of more demand of fish seed after evelopment of Reservoir/MIPs. At present in departmental sector the Govt. fish farm at igapahandi is only having Hatchery Unit, where the spawn is produced and supplied to other farms for rearing of seeds. The present level of spawn production is about of 300.00 lakhs, which is not sufficient to produce the fish seed to the required extent. As fish-breeding programme is time bound programme and suitable climatic condition is available for a short duration it is proposed to establish an additional hatchery unit at Pudamari Fish Farm to take up breeding simultaneously to meet the shortfall. The Pudamari Fish Farm was originally belonging to G P property, which was lying in unutilized condition for years together. The said farm was handed over to the Fisheries Dept. for its utilization. At present after renovation the rearing space for 2.15 Ha. has been created which is used as Rearing Farm. So establishment of Hatchery Unit at Pudamari Fish Farm would not only increase the Spawn/Fry Production of the district to meet the additional requirement of fish seed for stocking in the Reservoir/MIPs, but also would add to the Revenue of the Govt .

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The captive nursery will be excavated and hatchery unit will be established under RSVY programme and other components like Boat. N~ Fish seed, Inputs etc. will be provided out of ongoing loan linked schemes like~SY to make the project complete in all respect and successful.

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

The District Fisheries Officer-cum-CEO (BFDA & FFDA) Ganjam, Berhampur will be the implementing agency of the project. The captive nursery will be excavated through the SHG concerned.

SUPERVISION. MONITORING & ADMINISTRATION

The project as mentioned earlier will be implemented by the District Fisheries Officer-cum-CEO (BFDA & FFDA) Ganjam, Berhampur under the guidance of Project Director. DRDA and other officials of DRDA. DRDA authorities will conduct the project evaluation and audit etc.

CONCLUSION:

Thus on implementation of the project the poor women of the weaker section of backward regions will get employment opportunity and the fish production of the tank fishery and reservoirs/MIPs will be increased to 20,000 MT against present production 15,000 MT. so as to meet the growing demand of the district.

RS.37.58 lakh has been proposed under RSVY for Fishery Sector. The community mobilization, people's participation, community contribution through cash. kind or labour, building rural young entrepreneurship will be thrust of project implementation strategy.

The details programme is given

FORESTRY

Total forestry area of the District covers 3149.9 Sq.Kms. which is 37% of total Geographical Area of the District. Forests particularly in the Ganjam District provide livelihood support to large segment of the population.

Under RSVY it is programmed to raise seedlings in central Nursery in the three Forest Divisions namely Ghumsur North, Ghumsur South and Berhampur Division so as to meet the need and to fill critical gaps to some extent. Efforts will also be made for bamboo cultivation in Sorada/ Bhanjanagar and other interior pockets areas with the help of Joint Forest Management Committee.

Under this programme Rs 29.24 lakhs has been proposed .The detail of the programme is given in

4. 7 RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PANCHAYATI RAJ)

High priority has been attached by District Planning Committee to Rural Development of Panchayati Haj Department followed by Connectivity of Rural Works Departments and Minor Irrigation of Water Resource Dept. The fragmented approach has been abandoned by the Central Govt.and multiple schemes have been merged to SGSY & SGRY for Rural Development and the flow of fund from Central Govt. and State Govt. is percolating to rural areas for infrastructural development and to bring the poor family above the poverty line. Apart from this the fund under many Special Programmes like E.F.C, Local Area Development Programme like- MPLAD and MLALAD are also flowing to the rural areas for upliftment of socio-economic conditions of the people and infrastructural development.

Access to credit has boosted up their entrepreneurship a good deal. The D'MASS organises/ coordinates the training programmes by District Training Team for block level SHGs on Book keeping, financial management, skill upgradation, exposure visits. MIS, participation in exhibitions, pallishree melas at district, state and national levels: implements women welfare fund and Jana Shree Bima Yojana; publish annual magazine called "Swabhimanini" and quarterly called "Matrushakti" etc.

The proposed Rural Institute for Development and Empowerment (RIDE) would provide institutional back up. The IT - Kiosks would give necessary marketing feed back to entrepreneurs. Under SGSY, PMRY higher credit flow will be ensured for transportation of surplus produce from farm to market.

Under Biju Grameen Bazar Yojana, marketing outlets are set up at G.P level to provide avenues for self employment to sworozagaries. At Berhampur one market outlet is set up to facilitate the marketing of SHG products.

Under road sector, small bridges, culverts, all weather approach roads, causeways would be taken up to ensure connectivity to the growth centres, schools and hospitals. This would make a difference in their livelihood status.

Improvement in irrigation sector with public-private partnership would provide them livelihood opportunity. The civilizational ethos of community participation by tribals/ rural masses/ SHG/ user groups in the form of digging field channels, providing watch and ward for plantation and pisciculture tanks/ water harvesting structures/ sharing of water and collection of water dues for further maintenance of irrigation structures: building up of common work sheds would go a long way in meeting the desired critical gap with RSVY funds.

MINOR IRRIGATION

Minor Irrigation holds the prime of place in agricultural productivity through its vast network of projects covering the entire district. There are 866 nos of MIPs commanding to a designed ayacut 96.07 thousand hac in Khariff and 7.64 thousand hac in Rabi with verified ayacut of 77.82 thousand hacs.

Most of the population in the district depend on agriculture. But due to the erratic rain fall and unprecedented flood and drought most of the areas of the district depend on irrigation which mostly served through Minor Irrigation tanks and diversion weirs. Hence the projects proposed in those perspective plan is selected considering the backwardness of the area vis-a-vis the total demand at grass root level, technical feasibility with most benefit over cost of expenditure stressing on filling up of the dissimilarity in the backwardness of areas. Some of the projects have also been included for which grants were ceased due to closure of the schemes but the project remained incomplete.

While drawing out the project cost the prevailing norms and specifications of the department have been adopted. At present the minimum benefit cost ratio adopted in the department is 1.50 and the cost per hectare rate adopted {or renovation of partly derelict project is Rs 40,000/-.

General provisions in the projects contain strengthening of dam embankments, construction, repair and renovation to the distribution system and cross drainage structures, which will add to or restore the designed irrigation potential of the district. These works may be needed for the direct or indirect benefit of the areas that will help in improving the productivity in agricultural sector. There will more ground water recharge. as the water impounding capacity of the tanks will be raised after renovation. There will be an improvement in the pisciculture using the M.I. Tanks.

Farmers/ user group/ SHGs in the proposed command minor irrigation ayacut would be encouraged to form pani panchayats and involved in planning, designing and executing the check dams, water harvesting structures, diversion weirs and tanks. They will also be trained in diversification of crops.

These projects will be carried out by getting people's participation in the form of community mobilization, contribution in cash/ kind or labour. The farmers/ women SHGs would be encouraged to take care of operation and maintenance of field channels. embankment plantation. pisciculture in M.I tanks through bank loan and user fees.

Under Minor irrigation project RS.600.00 lakhs has been proposed under RSVY M.I. Division-I has proposed to take up 59 M.I. projects with an outlay of RS.200.00 lakhs to restore 720 hectares of ayacut area and M I Division -II has proposed 92 projects for Rs 600.00 lakhs to restore 1301 hac. In total 151 projects with total expenditure of Rs. 600.00 lakhs has been proposed to restore 2021 hac.

Abstract of the prospective Plan

Amount in Lakhs

| Executive Agencies | No.of MIPs | Amount spent in 2002-2003 | Plan allocation for 2003-2004 | Programme for the years | | | |
|--------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|--------|
| | | | | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | Total |
| Ganjam – I | 54 | 11.11 | 30.23 | 75.00 | 75.00 | 70.00 | 230.00 |
| Ganjam – II | 50 | -- | -- | 120.00 | 120.00 | 130.00 | 370.00 |
| Total | 104 | 11.11 | 30.23 | 195.00 | 195.00 | 210.00 | 600.00 |

The details of the programme has been given in Annexure – II

CONNECTIVITY

The Connectivity is the main thrust area of Central Govt. and State Govt. A well-developed road net work of Communication is very much essential for rapid economic development. On the point of rural development road net work, the district is divided into two major R.W. Divisions as Rural Works Division No- I and No-II. The Rural Works Division No-I which is in charge of the roads of North-western areas of the district is having 223 nos. of roads of 1262.072 Km total length with 489.939 Km B.T.. 489.89 Km H.S metalled and 58.64 KM H.G metalled, 206.463 KM earthen surface status. Similarly the Rural Works Division-II is in charges of roads of SouthEast regions is having 210 Nos. of roads of total length 1076.29 KM with

surface status 487.276 KM BT, 453.977 KM H.S. Metalled and 132.517 KM earthen. So the total rural road net work in the district comprises of 443 Nos. roads with 977.215 KM BT. 943.867 KM H.S. Metalled, 338.98 KM earthen formation.

The working division is receiving funds under various State Plan and Central Plan like PMGSY, MLALAD, MPLAD, FOR Grant and under S/ R & M/R. All the grants have been taken together to assess the total availability of fund for the projects and requirement of funds to fill the critical gaps in developing the infrastructure in the communication net work of roads. It has been proposed to take up 74 roads with total outlay of RS.670.00 lakhs.

R & B DIVISIONS

The R&B Division of Ganjam district comprises of 3 divisions namely R&B Division-I, Berhampur, R&B Division-II, Berhampur and R&B Division, Bhanjanagar. Under R&B Division-I, Berhampur 8 roads with financial outlay of RS.75.00 lakhs, R&B Division-II, Berhampur for 6 roads with financial outlay of RS.72.00 lakhs and Bhanjanagar R&B Division for 5 roads with financial outlay of RS.83.00 lakhs have been proposed. In total under R&B Divisions 19 roads with a total financial outlay of RS.230.00 lakhs has been proposed.

The details of the programmes are given in the Annexure-IX.

4.10 GENERAL EDUCATION

Education is the primary input for human resource development. One of the primary indicators is the percentage of literacy rate. The Literacy rate in Ganjam district has increased from 48.72% as per 1991 Census to 62.92% as per 2001 census but the female illiteracy rate is very high in this district. Since Primary Education of this district is being taken care of by the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) and Sarva Sikshya Abhiyaan (SSA), importance has been given to Secondary Education i.e. upto High School under the RSVY programme.

This programme is an additionality of funds to the High Schools, which are Government / Govt. aided for construction of additional classrooms, Laboratory buildings, keeping in view of the student strength of the school and requirement of classrooms as per the norm. A provision of RS.200.00 lakhs for 100 additional class rooms has been proposed, since many High Schools have no required number of class rooms as per the existing norms /the school having unsafe building. More over it is also programmed to construct sanitary latrines with water supply systems in 198 High Schools. All the 354 High Schools are provided funds for Book Banks, Laboratory apparatus and sports materials.

4.11 HEALTH SERVICES

The Central Govt. as well as State Govt. are making constant effort for providing adequate health care services. The Ganjam District has 2 No. of Govt. Hospital (Aska & Sorada), 5 NO.of CHCs, 5 Nos.of Ug PHCs, 15 Nos of PHCs, 15 Nos.of New PHCs, 445 Nos of Sub-Centres (Including main Centres), 7 Nos of Leprosy Eradication Units and 1 NO.of Urban Leprosy Centre.

The district has inadequate infrastructure facilities mainly for ANMs at the grass root level to meet the immediate health need of the mothers and children. The priority has been attached to construction of Sub-Centres where the ANMs can reside and look after the health service for the women as well as the children. Mostly in rural areas the institutional birth is very less as compared to urban areas. Some times the rural women take the help of untrained Dhais for delivery purpose which put them to the risk of death of child as well as the mother. In order to avoid such happenings in rural and backward pockets 100 Sub-centres have been proposed to be constructed under RSVY with proposed amount of RS.150.00 lakhs. This would reduce infant mortality rate (IMR) substantially. In addition, mobile Laboratories / Ambulance services / Dead body carriage van would be provided under RSVY to remote areas.

The details of the programmes are given in **Annexure-XI**.

4.12 SOCIAL WELFARE (Including Woman & Child Development)

Under the ICDS Programme the target group consists of children in the age group of 0-6 years and expectant and Nursing Mothers in the age group of 15-45 years belonging to the families of below poverty line. This scheme provides the services covering supplementary nutrition, immunisation for free school education, health check up, referral services and nutrition and health education for woman. There are 2313 NO. of Anganawadi centres functioning without buildings in the district. In order to provide some infrastructural facilities in inaccessible and backward areas, it is proposed to construct 25 Anganawadi centres in such inaccessible and backward areas with total outlay of RS.50.00 lakhs under RSVY Scheme.

The strong women SHG network provides the synergy for better implementation of social welfare measures for development of women and children in the district. The services provided under ICDS programme are being properly monitored and encouraged by B'MASSes. Most of the SHG members are the beneficiaries of the programme. The Anganawadi workers facilitate the formation and nurturing of SHGs. The proposed Anganawadi centres in the tribal/interior pockets would act as a hub of social cultural activity of women SHGs. Recently, women welfare fund has been created by D'MASS as a safety net to take care of the loan amount in case of the death of a member including financial support in the event of her death/ accident.

The details of the programmes are given at **Annexure-VI**

4.13 SPECIAL PACKAGE FOR SECURITY

(Roads, Bridges and buildings in inaccessible pockets)

Recently some Naxalite activities has come on the way of police administration to safe guard the life and property in the inaccessible areas. This may be the resultant effect of poverty and un-employment. The magnitude of Naxalite activities are more in Andhra Pradesh and Ganjam district borders to Andhra Pradesh, the police administration requires to strengthen its functioning by support of infrastructural development like roads, bridges/culverts, building in such inaccessible and vulnerable pockets. The district police has proposed certain roads and bridges to be taken up under RSVY. For this provision of Rs. 270.94 lakhs has been made under RSVY Scheme Some funds also will be spent for making a Geographical Information

System (GIS) package for security purposes, monitoring, tracking etc. Consultants having experience will be engaged for this purpose. Funds for GIS can also be spent from sectoral allocation proposed for IT - connectivity.

The roads/ small bridges/ culverts being built will begin connectivity in a major way to such high sensitive pockets. Steps will be taken for making possible more exit points in next stage- as per observations of State Level Steering Committee and discussions with Principal Advisor, Planning Commission.

4.14 **IT – CONNECTIVITY**

The basic objectives of IT-connectivity are:

- Creation of self employment for educated Rural youth in backward pockets.
- Information access at affordable price.
- Quick disposal of grievance.
- Timely feed back.

Without IT- connectivity there cannot be empowerment of rural poor. The problem of digital illiteracy will also be tackled through IT- Kiosks. Mostly it will be done through private initiation with quality and training support from administration.

Efforts will also be made for making a GIS package for the purposes of accurate and timely intervention in development processes, sustainable use of scarce resources and filling up of critical gaps in economic, social and technological areas. Experts in the field will be engaged for this purpose.

4.16 **TOURISM.**

Tourism is the sunrise industry of the 21st Century. It holds great employment opportunities with higher multiplier effects. To start with, the development of two important rural tourist spots under RSVY have been taken upto with an estimated cost of Rs.200.00 lakhs. Out of Rs. 50.00 lakhs will be spent towards pipe water supply at Taratarini Shrine, Rs. 25.00 lakhs towards its surrounding landscaping and Rs.25.00 lakhs for construction of road from Tara Tarini junction to Digant I.B. to facilitate tourist flow. Development of Taptapani will also be taken up in consultation with Tourist department.

To attract more domestic and foreign tourist to Gopalpur-on-Sea a sum of Rs.90.00 lakhs is earmarked for providing beach lighting, craft bazaar, sewerage and solid waste management on a public private partnership mode for effective management.

Provision for training of Tourist Guide and publication of literatures, brochures on tourist spots of the District would be prepared by RIDE in joint collaboration with OtDC. Tourism Department etc.

Another RS.10.00 lakhs is earmarked for development of tourist amenities at Tampara lake. The details of the project proposal shall be prepared making it a truly public - private initiative. NGOs will also be involved for better sustainability.

4.17 **DRINKING WATER IN TRIBAL INTERIOR AREAS**

There is an acute shortage of drinking water in tribal/ interior pockets Because of hilly terrain some times tube wells do not work. Tribal women go a long way to fetch water from nallas/ streams. Under this proposal a sum of Rs. 187.20 lakhs is earmarked to construct small check dams in the perennial nallas and provide drinking to the people. Detail survey of harnessing such sources is being made. NGOs like Gram Vikas who has expertise in the line will be involved and with the active participation of people it shall be implemented.

4.18 **DRINKING WATER & SANITATION IN SCHOOLS INTERIOR TRIBAL AREAS.**

One of the major disadvantages found in interior and tribal pockets is the lack of water and sanitation facilities in the schools. Though under "Saraga Shashi" efforts have been made to cover all schools to provide sanitation and safe drinking water, due to resource crunch these facilities are not extended to all schools of tribal and interior areas. Institutional latrine and drinking water facilities in educational institutions are also provided. sum of Rs. 145.05 lakhs under RSVY the aforesaid facilities will be made available in such Schools bridging such critical gaps.

Due to stoppage of ARWSP in Ganjam district this became a critical administrative bottleneck. Though SRP and TSC of Ministry of Rural Development are in progress, the tribal and rural interior areas find it difficult to contribute 10% for water supply and 20% for sanitation. Though efforts will continue for community participation even under RSVY. no mandatory/ compulsory requirement will be made right at the beginning.

4.19 **CREDIT LINKAGE**

The development process is about change and transformation. It is about the degrees of credit support for reduction of poverty in backward areas. It is about meeting the aspirations of the people for prosperity and posterity.

Any serious attempt at reducing poverty requires sustained credit flow in order to increase productivity and income in interior/ backward pockets of the district where poverty makes its glaring presence. Efforts will be made out of RSVY fund to meet the credit requirement of various livelihood lead sectors like tank/ minor irrigation. Pisciculture, agriculture, horticulture, IT- connectivity, tourism, skill development and self employment etc.

Sector-wise PLP projections and estimates of credit flow during 2004-05 by NABARD for Ganjam district is given below. (Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl No | Sector | PLP projections | Likely credit flow | Resource Gap |
|-------|---|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Minor Irrigation | 1058.30 | 752.39 | 305.91 |
| 2 | Land Development | 172.63 | 126.45 | 46.18 |
| 3 | Farm Mechanisation | 945.75 | 822.90 | 122.85 |
| 4 | Plantation & Horticulture | 873.29 | 499.33 | 373.96 |
| 5 | Forestry & Waste Land Development | 131.85 | 75.95 | 55.90 |
| 6 | Dairy | 611.46 | 467.59 | 143.87 |
| 7 | Poultry | 303.63 | 203.64 | 99.99 |
| 8 | Sheep / Goat/ Piggery | 145.99 | 145.99 | 0.00 |
| 9 | Fisheries | 446.05 | 395.63 | 50.2 |
| 10 | Storage & Mktg. Godown | 457.50 | 326.25 | 131.25 |
| 11 | Bio Gas | 18.00 | 18.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | Others (agrl) | 142.38 | 122.40 | 19.98 |
| 13 | Total Term Loan(Agriculture) (S11 to 12) | 5306.83 | 3956.52 | 1350.31 |
| 14 | Crop Loan | 19073.92 | 17550.40 | 1523.52 |
| 15 | Total Agricultural Credit (SI 13 +14) | 24380.75 | 21506.92 | 2873.83 |
| 16 | Non-farm sector | 6596.70 | 4363.50 | 2233.20 |
| 17 | Other priority Sector | 13805.00 | 13805.00 | 0.00 |
| 18 | NFS Total (S1 16 + 17) | 20401.70 | 18168.50 | 2233.20 |
| 19 | Grand Total Priority Sector (Sl.No. 15+18) | 44782.45 | 39675.42 | 5107.03 |

Perspective credit flow under R.S.V.Y.

| Sl.No. | Lead Sector | Proposed flow of funds under RSVY | Expected credit linkage |
|--------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | Agriculture & Horticulture | 300.00 | 400.00 |
| 2. | Soil & Water Conservation | 150.00 | 250.00 |
| 3. | Animal Husbandry | 100.00 | 200.00 |
| 4. | Fishery | 115.00 | 250.00 |
| 5. | Tank, Minor Irrigation | 1200.00 | 2400.00 |
| 6. | I.T. Connectivity | 100.00 | 200.00 |
| 7. | Skill Development & Self Employment | 200.00 | 600.00 |
| 8. | Tourism | 200.00 | 400.00 |
| 9. | Total | 2365.00 | 4700.00 |

NABARD has indicated a resource gap of nearly RS.51 crores per year, there by creating a total resource gap of RS.150 crores during the three-year period starting from 2004-05 Through RSVY, it is proposed to cover at least 1/3rd of the resource gap i.e, Rs.47 crores as indicated in the **PLP** prepared by the NABARD. Through RSVY, the investment of RS.2365 lakhs with in a period of three years in the key sectors shall no doubt help in the multiplication of credit generation to the tune of Rs.4700 lakhs as envisaged in the proposed action plan of the respective line departments. Though the lead sectors of investment are mainly key livelihood sectors and investment as a whole is proposed in the creation of basic infrastructure, skill up gradation as well as the application of renewed technical support; this investment would make good the deficiency in the PLP (Potential Linked Credit Plan) of the district.

CHAPTER – 5

BENCH MARK SURVEY AND MONITORING

Monitoring and Evaluation are separated by their objectives, reference period requirements for comparative analysis and primary users. Monitoring may be assigned to the project users at project level say DRDA and other implementing agencies at district level. **The Monitoring and Evaluation at the State level may be given to the State evaluation cell of P & C dept..** The District as well as State Machinery may use the services of NGOs/ reputed institutions for M & E purpose for which Annual Budget provision has been made for the district and state respectively XIM. Bhubaneswar may be involved In Monitoring and Evaluation. Alternatively NABARD consultancy (NABCONS) may be given due charge at nominal prices.

Apart from constant review of progress as part of monitoring there shall be periodic evaluation. The institution assigned with the work is to make a bench mark survey prior to implementation of specific projects proposed under RSVY to ascertain project specific base line data. The periodic evaluation may be made to reveal (1) the nature and rate of change that has occurred or appears to be occurring (2) assess the progress to be compared with planned target (3) to find input output and cost benefit. NABCONS may be involved after due consultation and assigned the task

The institution is to make effort to find out minimum information required for monitoring and evaluation besides the timing of such monitoring and evaluation.

For monitoring and evaluation purpose RS.25.00 lakhs has been proposed under RSVY Scheme. A website will be created which would give the background for the district. the district plan. result of bench survey and the MIS. This will be updated on weekly basis to show the progress of the scheme.

Steps will also be taken for relevant visual recording (photographs/ videos) to show the position before the projects are undertaken and after completion of the projects and make an assessment of the impact of the RSVY in improving the economy of the district.

The tentative project list has been included in the Annexure with due approval of District Planning Committee (DPC). Since the changes are required as per observations in state level Steering Committee, tour note of Principal Advisor. Planning Commission and as per review of plan proposal at Delhi in the office of Planning Commission, the allocation have been revised for compliance.

The projects shall be taken up after due scrutiny at DRDA and upon administrative approval by the Collector of Ganjam. During the scrutiny the adherence to instructions shall be followed meticulously at DRDA. P.D.. DRDA will be nodal officer to scrutinize and follow/ adhere to guidelines/ instructions.

The list therefore be looked upon as merely indicative which shall be subject to revision/ modification/ alteration when the actual implementation takes place.

The Chairman of D.PC has already been briefed while on a visit to Ganjam district and his oral concurrence has been obtained for making changes/ accepting changes as per need of Planning Commission and State level steering committee. He has agreed to this to ensure that funds do flow in RSVY to Ganjam.

The Chairman of DPC shall be kept informed from time to time for effective plan/ implementation.

TABLE -1

PROPOSAL FOR SECTORAL ALLOCATION OF FUNDS UNDER RASHTRIYA SAM
VIKAS YOJANA FOR GANJAM DISTRICT (2003-2006)

| Sl. No. | Sector | Amount released 2003-04 to 2005-06 (Rs. In lakhs) | Annual Plan 2004-2005 | Annual Plan 2005-2006 | Annual Plan 2006-2007 |
|---------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) | Agriculture | 33.01 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 13.01 |
| 2) | Horticulture | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3) | Animal Husbandary | 10.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 0.00 |
| 4) | Fishery | 37.58 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 17.58 |
| 5) | I.T. Connectivity | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 6) | Skill Dev. & self Employment | 33.05 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 13.05 |
| 7) | Forestry | 29.24 | 20.00 | 5.00 | 4.24 |
| 8) | General Education | 688.82 | 175.00 | 210.00 | 303.82 |
| 9) | Health Services | 350.72 | 100.00 | 130.00 | 120.72 |
| 10) | Social Welfare (W&C) | 87.86 | 17.00 | 17.00 | 53.86 |
| 11) | Tourism | 143.92 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 43.92 |
| 12) | Special Security | 270.94 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.94 |
| 13) | Monitoring & Evolution | 00.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 14) | Rural connectivity | 1312.71 | 500.00 | 450.00 | 362.71 |
| 15) | Irrigation | 1169.90 | 400.00 | 400.00 | 369.90 |
| 16) | Drinking Water & Sanitation | 187.20 | 70.00 | 67.00 | 50.20 |
| 17) | Drinking water in Tribal Area | 145.05 | 43.00 | 46.00 | 56.05 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 4500.00 | 1500.00 | 1500.00 | 1500.00 |