



ASSESSMENT OF LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(A case study of Talabasta cluster)

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Abstract: Rurban Mission is India's development trajectory marked by growing economic prosperity but high inequality, which often exacerbates the existing rural-urban divide. One of the current policy instruments to address this divide is the National Rurban Mission, which aims to improve infrastructure and service provision, facilitate regional development and attract investment in rural areas. Against the backdrop of growing rural unrest on one hand and emerging evidence of unsustainable development in the urban. These cluster once developed can then be classified as "Rurban" (SPMRM, National Rurban Mission Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India). Talabasta cluster provides a scope of Economic development in different aspects. The major constraints for economy at present are basic facilities for employment, skill development, Agri services and infrastructure which can be developed. Agricultural activities would create employment opportunities for local communities and could drive growth in the local economy. Thus, the local people can be engaged in agriculture and different sector with the help of skill-based economy approach. Promoting and boosting the employment potential ideas will improve the economy of the cluster. The recommendations are given to provide strategies for additional income of local people and Agri- services in agriculture, to provide strategies to increase the technology, to enhance the infrastructure in study area. Agri -services, SHG formation, skill development activities would create employment opportunities for local communities and could drive growth in the local economy. Hence, we can conclude that with these types of facilities if provided in the study area, it would help to create employment opportunities and increase revenue generation

IndexTerms - National Rurban mission, Economic development, Agri-services, local communities

I. INTRODUCTION

In the past decade, there have been a number of welfare schemes and activities aimed at uplifting the rural areas and reducing the rural-urban divide. Dedicated efforts have been made for improving the 'ease of living' and 'ease of doing businesses. This has translated into bridging gap in the availability of basic amenities, infrastructure and livelihood opportunities in rural areas. The Rurban Mission aims at the development of a cluster of villages that preserve and nature the essence of the rural community life with a focus on equity and inclusiveness without compromising with the facilities perceived to be essentially urban by nature, thus creating a cluster of 'Rurban villages. The Mission intends to stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services and create well-planned Rurban Cluster. Every Rurban cluster will be developed as a project comprising components covering training linked to economic activities, developing skills, and local entrepreneurship and will provide necessary infrastructure amenities. This study shall especially focus on the Economic profile of Talabasta Cluster and identify the gaps in policies, working arrangements, and amenities.

II. RURBAN PROJECT IN ODISHA

The Govt of India has identified hundred clusters all over the country in which five clusters are identified in Odisha i.e. Two tribal clusters which include Thakurmunda cluster in Mayurbhanj district and Utkela cluster in Kesinga, Kalahandi district and three non-tribal clusters which are Samasingha cluster in Kolabira Jharsuguda district, Banapur cluster in Khurda district and Talabasta cluster in Banki Cuttack district. Only one cluster of Banapur Block in Khurda District is covered by Master plan and will grow as a Tourism cluster. Therefore remaining 4 clusters need to be notified as a planning area. Thakurmunda cluster would be developed with multiple sustainable livelihoods. Utkela will be developed as a Commerce cluster. Talabasta will be developed as an Agro cluster. Samasingha will be developed as a village of handicraft clusters.

III. RURBAN CLUSTER CHARACTERISTICS

Clusters are also envisaging a wide range of livelihood programs spanning across Organic farming, Tourism, Horticultural farming, Integrated farming, Vermi-composting, Skill development training programs, Economic generation strategies, etc. Bridging the rural-urban divide-viz civic amenities, economic, technological and those related to facilities and services (Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission 2016). Stimulating local economic development with emphasis on reduction of poverty and unemployment in rural areas (Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission 2016).

IV. NEED OF THE STUDY

The project is needed to promote the employment facilities and thus improve the economy of the cluster. There is a need to engage the labor force into service sector for better economic change. This would create employment opportunities for local communities. This cluster illustrate potential growth as they have economic drivers and derive locational advantages.

The aim of this study is to encourage economic development by harnessing the available local resources within the identified village cluster under Rurban mission. And the objectives are. To identify the local area problems of the cluster. To study regarding initiatives taken by the Rurban mission. To access the gaps and loopholes of the economic sector. To provide solution for growing and upcoming problems.

V. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

To boost the local resource for promoting economic sector. Optimizing local resources and local capacities to build local potential. Recognizing formal as well as informal economic sources. Strategies taken by this cluster can also be useful for another cluster.

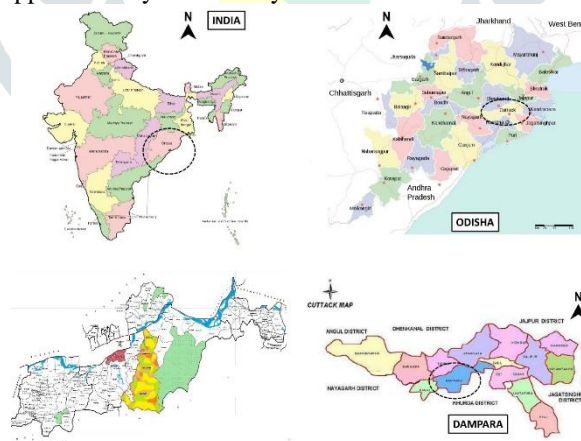
VI. METHODOLOGY

The methodology will be interdisciplinary based on a collection of primary data and secondary data. Modern methodologies like techniques of questionnaire, interview and survey method shall be followed. Direct interview with the victims shall be conducted. Apart from this secondary data like books, articles, magazines, reports, journals, and unpublished writings shall be consulted. It adopts a pragmatic approach without disregard for disciplinary boundaries.

VII. CLUSTER PROFILE

Location

There are Four Gram panchayats are covered under the Talabasta cluster. The Four Gram panchayats are Dulanapur, Govindpur, Kuspangi, Talabasta. The eighteen villages are under the cluster. Total area of the cluster is spread over 22506.36 acres, which holds 4533 households comprising population of 19252. Block headquarters is situated in Banki, Panchayati Raj is responsible for providing key services and amenities in the cluster villages. The study area is chosen the village of Talabasta cluster. Talabasta village is located in Banki tehsil of Cuttack district in Odisha, India. It is situated 9km away from sub-district headquarter Banki (tehsildar office) and 48km away from district headquarter Cuttack as per 2009 status, Talabasta is the gram panchayat of Tala Basta village. The total geographical area of village is 22506.36 acre (91.08 sq km). Banki is nearest town to tala basta for all major economic activities, which is approximately 12km away



VIII. DEMOGRAPHY

| SL. NO. | PARAMETERS | DULANAPUR | GOVINDAPUR | KUSPANGI | TALABASTA |
|---------|------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 01. | Geographical Area | 7208.064 Acre | 985.95 Acre | 5278.171Acre | 9034.173Acre |
| 02. | Total population | 2695 | 1773 | 3423 | 11361 |
| 03. | Male population | 1401 | 920 | 1790 | 5809 |
| 04. | Female population | 1294 | 853 | 1633 | 5552 |
| 05. | No. of villages | | | | |
| 06. | No. of Gram panchayat | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 07. | Total no of Households | 656 | 432 | 750 | 2695 |
| 08. | Total Literacy rate | 1951 | 1396 | 2604 | 8065 |
| 09. | Male Literacy rate | 1113 | 790 | 1466 | 4460 |

| | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|-----|------|------|------|
| 10. | Female Literacy rate | 838 | 606 | 1138 | 3605 |
| 11. | ST population | 741 | 168 | 182 | 1123 |
| 12. | SC population | 155 | 1567 | 462 | 1833 |
| 13. | Child sex ratio | 879 | 929 | 984 | 970 |
| 14. | Working population | 784 | 1014 | 1181 | 3552 |
| 15. | Main workers | 569 | 960 | 821 | 2387 |
| 16. | Marginal workers | 215 | 54 | 360 | 1165 |
| 17. | Non-workers | | | | 7809 |

Source: Banki District census Handbook 2011

Total Population

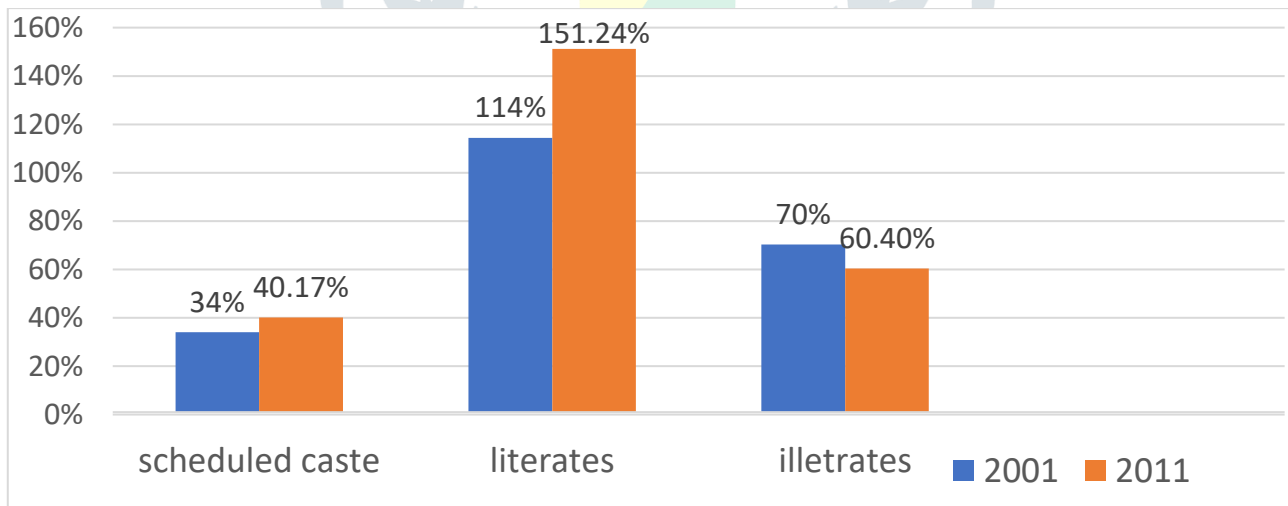
The population of Talabasta Cluster was 18482 in 2001 which increased to 21062 in 2011 as per the census data. There was an increase of 46% in the total population in 2011 as compared to the total population in 2001.

| Area | | 2001 (Population) | 2011 (Population) | Percentage of Decadal Population Growth 2001-2011 |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Talabasta Cluster | Dulanapur | 2422 | 2695 | 12% |
| | Govindpur | 2950 | 3583 | 22% |
| | Kuspangi | 3417 | 3423 | 2% |
| | Talabasta | 9693 | 11361 | 18% |

(District census Handbook, 2011).

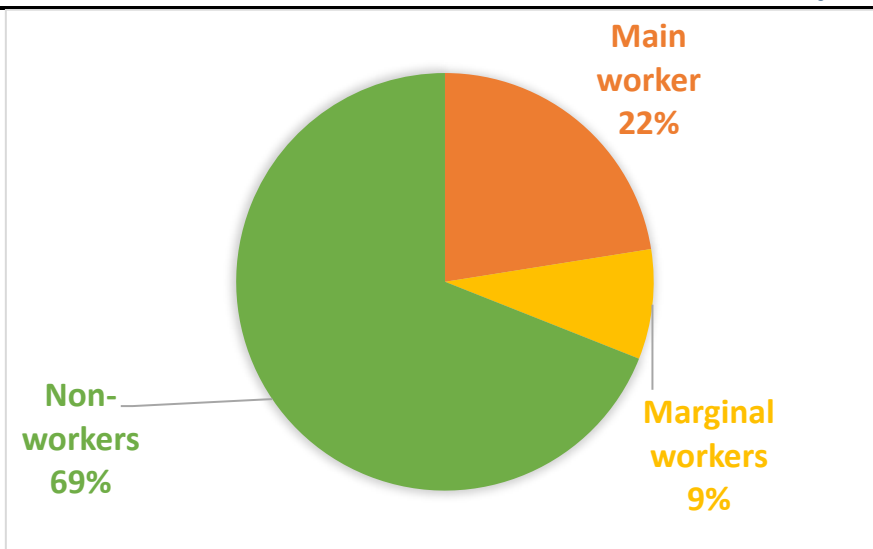
Scheduled caste, literates, and illiterates' population

The Talabasta cluster has an average SC population, but there is no ST population. According to 2001 census data, the Talabasta cluster has SC population of 34% whereas in 2011 shows that Talabasta cluster has SC population of 40.17%. In 2011 there was an increase of 6.17% in the SC population as compared to 2001 (district census handbook 2001, 2011). The literacy rate of the Talabasta cluster is 68.06%. This is low to that of the Talabasta Block literacy rate which is 85.76%. The male literacy rate is comparatively higher than the female literacy rate. According to the 2001 census data, the total literates and illiterates of the Talabasta cluster are 56.58% and 46.17%. Whereas in the 2011 data, it is 61.63% and 38.36%. The illiteracy rate of 2011 is comparatively lesser than in 2001



(Cuttack district census handbook ,2011)

The total number of main workers in the Talabasta cluster is 4737, Marginal workers are 1794, and non-workers are 14531. The Non-workers rate is comparatively higher than main workers and Marginal workers (Cuttack district census handbook ,2011).



The above pie chart shows that the percentage of main worker in the Talabasta cluster is 22%. Marginal workers are 9%. And non-workers are 69%. The worker participation rate of the block is 44.94% for the year 2011. The categories of workers under main and marginal are agricultural labourers, cultivators, household industry and others.

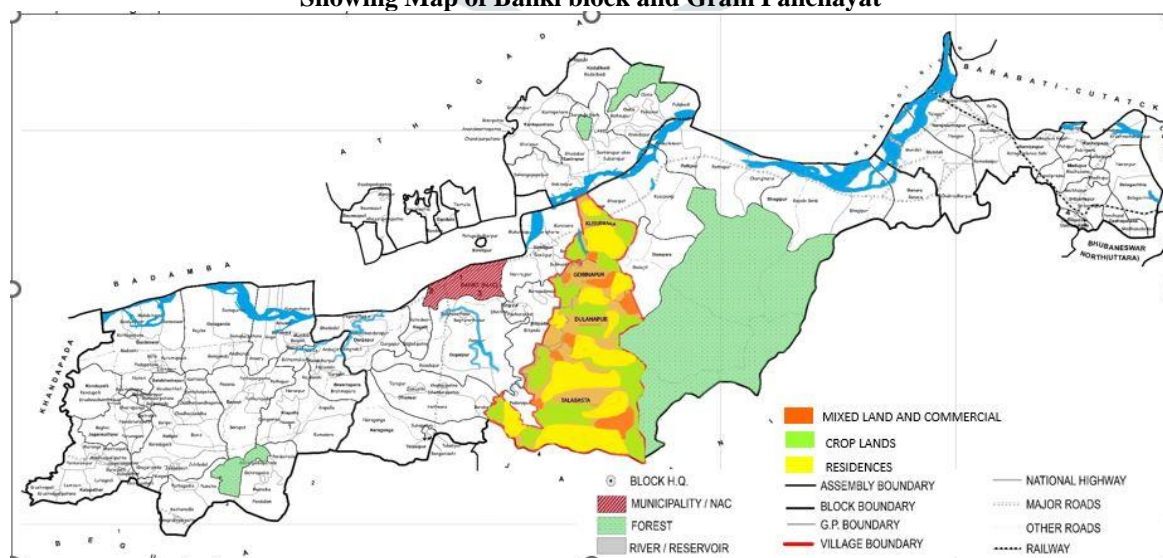
The total number of Main Workers in the Talabasta cluster is 4737. The other workers rate is comparatively higher than Agriculture, Cultivators, and Household industry workers (Cuttack district census handbook ,2011). The Other workers are more in the main workers as it has the highest value of 43%. The agriculture labourers stand in the second position with 30%. Household industry is the least with 2%. The Cultivators of main workers is 25%. The Agricultural participation rate in main workers is 74.34%. The Agricultural Participation rate in main workers is 74.34%. The categories of workers under main and marginal are agricultural labourers, cultivators, household industry, and others The Total number of Marginal workers in the Talabasta Cluster is 1794. The Agricultural labours rate is comparatively higher than Cultivators, Household industry workers, and other workers (district census handbook ,2011).

The agriculture labourers are more in the marginal workers as it has the highest value of 49%. The cultivators stand with 12%. Household industry is the least with 2%. The other category of main workers is 37%. The Agricultural participation rate in marginal workers is 58.73%. The agricultural participation rate in marginal workers is 58.73%. The categories of workers under main and marginal are agricultural laborer, cultivators, household industry, and others.

The cluster under non-Tribal categories. The Rurban cluster based on parameters such as

- Key economic activities like
- Cropping pattern (Agriculture office/ Gram Panchayat office),
- Land utilization pattern,
- Operational landholdings,
- Co-operative societies,
- Animal husbandry,
- MSME industries.

Showing Map of Banki block and Gram Panchayat



Land participation

The percentage of Cultivable area is 29.75%, percentage of irrigated area is 81.45%. irrigation land should not be used for other purposes (Cuttack district statistical handbook,2018)

Land use pattern

Total geographical area is 91.08 sq.km and gross crop area is 29.69 square.kms. Net sown area is 16.73 square.kms. Cropping intensity is 177% (Cuttack district statistical handbook,2018).

Area wise & crop-wise irrigation status

Generally, the crops are well-produced during the kharif season in the cluster. During kharif season. The utilized irrigated area is 21.25 sq.km whereas rain fed area comes to the tune of 27.62 sq.kms. Cereals are the predominant crop in the cluster which spreads to an area of 10.76 sq.kms under irrigated condition and 88.32 sq.kms in the rain fed conditions (District irrigation Department,2016).

Generally majority of crops are produced during the kharif and rabi season and the total crop area cover is 42.38 sq.kms. (District irrigation Department,2016).

Status of water availability

Though available (potential) areas under kharif are 4.75 sq.kms and most of the area comes under paddy, the potential irrigation is calculated taking water crop water demand of 70mm (average) as balance water will be available from rainfall. During rabi season 2.46 sq.kms is covered under surface irrigation and taking average crop water demand of 100mm (paddy, pulses, oil seeds, vegetables etc are grown in rabi). Water available under ground water is 0.02814 BCM. (District irrigation Department,2016).

Existing type of Irrigation

In surface irrigation the source of irrigation are canal, tanks, ponds and reservoirs. The ground water irrigation is from tube wells, open tube wells, bore wells etc. Surface irrigation is 2.7 sq.kms and ground water-based irrigation is 1.3 sq.kms. (District irrigation Department,2016).

Biomass and livestock

Livestock production had always been an integral part of the rural livelihood systems in Odisha. The predominant farming system in Talabasta cluster is the mixed crop-livestock farming system. The entire livestock such as Dairy, Fodder, small animal and poultry are to be adequately supported with optimum services to achieve the growth. The livestock farming as a viable economic activity (District Statistical Handbook, 2018).

DATA ANALYSIS**Soil Profile**

The deficiency and sufficiency of available plant nutrients in soils in representative villages of Talabasta cluster. It will go a long way in a balanced recommendation of fertilizer to various crops. This will help to increase the production of different food crops like paddy, maize. Groundnut, sesame, black gram, green gram, papaya, arhar, cabbage, cauliflower, coriander, garlic, brinjal, tomato, beans, banana, bottle ground. And fibre crops. This will also help the farmers in applying balanced nutrition to crops for a better yield (District irrigation Department,2016). Successful cluster under rural mission Parameter 1: State wise skill development training linked economic activities (**Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban mission,2016**).

- ANDHRA PRADESH- Creating livelihoods through skill training.
- JHARKHAND- Stitching training, Bringing home women's Earnings.
- JHARKHAND-Sashakt siyalijori-Training for self-Employment.

Parameter 2: State wise Agri-services processing and allied activities (Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban mission,2016).

- ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLAND-Rural haat enabling farmers to sell their produce.
- CHHATISHGARH-Community farming with growing production.
- JHARKHAND-Mushroom cultivation.
- KERALA-Velland Agri market.
- ODISHA-Redefining Rural cultivation with modern technology (Ranipada cluster).

Parameter 3: State wise Employment generation and SHG formation (Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban mission,2016).

- CHHATISHGARH-SHG Women led paver block production unit.
- UTTARAKHAND-Sanitary Napkin- An income generation activity.

APPLICATION IN ODISHA**Prime Minister's Employment Generation programme (PMEGP), 2008.****Objectives**

- Self- employed and create an additional avenue for employment
- National Rural Livelihood Mission (Deendayal Antyodaya yojana,2011)

Objectives

- SHG Formation livelihood promotion.
- Training and self -employment through rural-employment institutes (RSETIs)

Mukhyamantri Krushi Udyog Yojana. (Mukhyamantri Krushi Udyog Yojana,1996)**Objectives**

- Commercial Agri-Enterprises in creating income and employment opportunities.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme (MGNREGS) (National Rural Employment Guarantee Act,2005)**Objectives**

- MGNREGS provides a legal guarantee for wage employment.

Krushak Assistance for Livelihood and Income Augmentation (KALIA) (Kalia Scheme,2018-19)**Objectives**

- To accelerate agricultural prosperity and reduce poverty
- Application in Study Area
- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme (MGNREGS)
- Shyama prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission- National Rurban Mission (NRuM)
- Krushak Assistance for Livelihood and Income Augmentation (KALIA)
- National Rural Livelihood Mission

ISSUES & PROBLEM

| ISSUES | PARAMETERS |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Employment Problems | Shortage of job facilities |
| Migration issues | For better livelihood. |
| Insignificant Home-Based Skills in Cluster | Lack of knowledge about the skills and training schools. |
| Non - functional common service centre | There are no management facilities. |
| Increasing shift from farm to non - farm workforce | Unavailability of modern techniques for better farming functions. |
| Decreasing dependance on agriculturally based economy | Poor compost techniques and there is no scope for Agro processing unit. |

Issues related to Parameters

- Desired Skills Identified. Tailoring, Plumbing, electrician, hospitality, etc.
- Existing skills in the villages (Handicraft/ Handloom/ industrial etc).
- No availability of scope.
- Youth can work in the engineering section and still unemployed.
- Need of Agri- services center.
- Issues related to optimum yield.
- Need of storage and warehousing facilities.
- Seasonal Tourism facilities are available.

Major issue that farming sector in the cluster facing is lack of seed treatment. This issue needs to be overcome in order to get optimum yield in the farming sector. For skill development and Agri processing unit, this sector also needs support infrastructure such as cold storage facility, warehouse facilities to increase the yield and protecting the produce. There is a need of creating market for produce, where in farmers directly get to sell their produce to their users.

Swot Analysis**Strength**

- Fertile agricultural land and irrigated land.
- Good administrative set up.
- Skill development through cane work.

Weakness

- No nearer market for surplus commodities.
- No Agro based MSME clusters are existing.
- Lack of employment opportunities.
- Less no. of people involved in agricultural activity.
- Lack of skilled Manpower.

Opportunities

- Modernization of agriculture sector to increase yield and income.
- Potential for Agro based industries.
- Potential for local economic development.
- Youth have capability to work in industrial sector

Threats

- Chance of soil and water pollution due to waste management.
- Very less no. of facilities available.
- Lack of availability of employment.
- Non availability of storage and warehouse.
- 3.3 Theoretical framework

Gap Assessment

Skill development training linked to economic activities:

Existing Situation:

- Cane work, 4-5 members per unit.
- RSETI provides training on dress designing, beauty parlor management, multi phone servicing and two-wheeler servicing.
- People were not aware of the training institutes.

Gap/Need

- RSETI has already given training but still they are unemployed.
- Cluster lack of skill development opportunities

Recommendations

- Skill development training for village youth & women.
- At least 70% household with one beneficiary in each household.
- Construction for Mahila Bhawan for training.

Agri- services and processing

Existing Situation

- No Agri-services processing industries

Gaps/Need

- No storage center, warehouse required, due to less productivity.
- Need of agro processing industries (Dal mill plant machinery, grain dryer).
- Need of storage and ware housing facilities.
- Need Agri support infra structure (weather forecasting).
- Need of Haat/ market (existing market is 14 km away from cluster).

Recommendations

- Vermi compost preparing, and individual compost pits used for organic farming.
- Farming training cum learning needs to be addressed continuously upgrading new techniques.
- Use improves seeds in organic manure.
- Supply of best quality seed and fertilizer at doorstep of all farmers.
- Soil testing will be done regularly for proper advice on soil reclamation for enhanced productivity.
- Organic farming.
- Access to the market surplus for exporting.
- Improvement of livestock.
- Focus on double cropping.
- Agro-Horticulture and integrated farming system.
- Agro-industrial complex.

Employment generation and SHG formation**Existing Situation**

- Only 40 numbers of SHGs are worked.
- 4737 Active workers of this cluster are engaged.

Gaps/Need

- Lack of training programs and knowledge.
- Most people are involved in other works.

- Non- availability of working station.

Recommendations

- Access to micro-finance, banking, corporative credit facility.
- Formation of SHGs with new techniques.
- Improvement of cottages and village industry.
- Use of local material with construction methods.
- Improvement of Horticulture throughout Mushroom cultivation.
- Door to door campaign for household level activities.

6.3.4 Tourism Promotion

Existing Situation

- Maa Charchika Temple and many small Temple to Renovate

Gaps/Need

- Only seasonal Tourism facilities available.
- Lack of Tourist Entertainment programs

Recommendations

- Development of tourism sites.
- Promoting tourism infrastructure.

RECOMMENDATION

Rurban parameters

SKILL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING LINKED TO BE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Talabasta cluster has potential tourism-related activities such as identification of Maa Charchika temple, hospitality, driving, tailoring, plumbing, computer training, electricity, Handloom, and handicraft activities, some of the major occupations include work in the construction industry, sculpture making, retail and cane work, etc. The people of this cluster are mainly involved in agricultural activities, they are not exposed to such skill development training programs. Their livelihood is generally based on daily wages from these household industries. Based on current demand- supply trends and support mechanisms available, vocational and skill development and training infrastructure can be planned be implanted. This will help them in enhancing the workforce scenario as well as improve the current and future profile of industries.

- For economic upliftment of the people in Talabasta cluster their existing skill sets needs improved so as to suite the industry's standards to increase the employment opportunities.
- In this cluster as per benchmarks minimum 70% of the households should have at least 1 beneficiary per household who have received skill development training.

Agro-services and Processing

A cluster should have an empowered and self-sufficient agriculture and service sector. There is no Agri-services center existing and no Agro-processing industries present in any of the GPs of this cluster. There is an absence of adequate storage, warehousing facilities, and cold storage facilities as well. Predominant crops produced here are paddy, Black gram, green gram etc. there are issues related to optimum yield and they use important seed balance fertilize. 55% of the cluster's population dependent on agriculture for livelihood, limited water the cluster population dependent on agriculture for livelihood, limited water resources, uneven and unstable agriculture production, and diverse Agro-climatic conditions, are the cause of a shift in the occupation pattern from primary to the conditions, are the cause of a shift in the occupation pattern from primary to the secondary sector is witnessed. There is a need for Heat or wholesale Agri produce market for which the cluster depends on small market which is approx. 14 km away. Talabasta Cluster has potential for expanding the Agro-based industries, but this can only be possible when there would be a provision for desired irrigation facility for enhanced production, Agro-service center, Agro-Support infrastructures such as storage, weather forecasting unit, transportation facility, and marketing centers. Such measures had also emerged while interacting with the local people from various GPs during the consultation. It is thus, imperative to focus on providing facilities and infrastructure that would help in increasing crop production as well as the marketing of produced crops.

PROPOSALS RELATED AGRI PROCESSING OF TALABASTA CLUSTER

- Adoption of new techniques for farmers training and learning.
- Use of improving seeds in organic manure.
- Supply of best quality seed and fertilizer at the doorstep of all farmers.
- Organic farming and focus on double cropping.
- Agri-Horticulture and integrated farming system.
- Access to post harvesting storage.
- Access to the market surplus for exporting.
- Improvement of Livestock.
- Agro services and Entrepreneurship.
- E-Commerce facilities to other markets.

National Agricultural Market (eNAM) is an online trading platform for agricultural commodities in India. This platform aims to create better marketing opportunities for the farmers to sell their products through a competitive and transparent price discovery system along with online payment facility for the buyers. The small farmers Agribusiness consortium (SFAC) which act as the lead agency for implementing e-Nam under the Ministry of Farmer's Welfare.

The features of the National Agricultural Market (eNAM) are as follows:

This portal will enable farmers to showcase their product is through their nearby markets and facilitate traders from anywhere to quote price.

It provides single window services for all Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) related services and information. This includes commodity arrivals, quality & prices, buy & sell offers & e-payment settlement directly into farmers account, among other services. Harmonisation of quality standards of agricultural products and infrastructure for quality testing is made available in every market. The market is helping in better price discovery and providing facilities for smooth marketing of their produce.

Employment generation and SHG formation

Economy generation activities have been focused on the use of existing infrastructure rather than new infrastructure development. In the absence of different income generation activities, the SHG women members were forced to engage in manual labour for income generation. This source of income was not sustainable which kept the SHG members in a vulnerable situation throughout the year. It provides employment preferably to women members who were economically weak. Due to this SHG formation and employment generation, the women members become economically independent and can provide education to their children. Regular income through SHG has increased employment and developing lives of Rural people.

CONCLUSION

Rurban Mission is a promising step, particularly because it focuses on creating employment opportunities in smaller clusters. It is also a timely policy intervention that matches with changing rural aspiration. Talabasta cluster is both necessary and possible to improve the access of rural communities to services. But such changes will act as an incentive to rural communities to become producers rather than consumers. Without access to opportunities for employment the delivery of welfare services alone will increase the costs of maintaining rural households, and the income necessary to cover these increased costs will have to be earned elsewhere.

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