

# VISION 2047 OF MAYURBHANJ

A Comprehensive District Vision Document  
Towards Inclusive, Sustainable and Equitable  
Growth in Mayurbhanj District, Odisha



HEALTH | EDUCATION | NUTRITION | LIVELIHOOD  
SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT | INFRASTRUCTURE

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## Introduction:

Mayurbhanj district, located in the north-eastern part of Odisha, is the state's largest district spread over approximately 10,418 square kilometers. The district's unique geographical landscape includes dense forests, hilly terrains, and the ecologically rich Similipal National Park, covering nearly 39% forest cover. It is predominantly inhabited by tribal communities, who constitute more than half of the district's population projected to be around 27.76 lakh by 2025. Mayurbhanj is an area rich in natural resources and cultural heritage, with a diversity of traditional knowledge systems, crafts, and community life.

Despite its natural endowments and cultural wealth, Mayurbhanj continues to face multi-dimensional developmental challenges. These include low literacy and education access, especially amongst tribal women, significant health and nutrition concerns such as malnutrition and healthcare staffing shortages, limited livelihood diversification constrained by low infrastructure and connectivity, and social marginalization of vulnerable sections including women, persons with disabilities, and remote tribal groups. The district's predominantly rural and geographically disperse population amplifies the difficulties in delivering services and ensuring equitable development.

Over the years, government initiatives through various schemes have impacted positively on health, education, livelihood, and infrastructure, but a transformative vision is needed to harness the district's full potential. Mayurbhanj seeks a future where growth is inclusive, respectful of tribal identities and nature, yet integrated with modern advancements, technology, and opportunities.

<b>DISTRICT GEOGRAPHY</b>				
<b>Area</b>	<b>10,418</b>			<b>Sq.km</b>
	<b>(4049 Sq.km forest and Hills)</b>			
<b>Irrigation Potential Area</b>	<b>2,60,768 hectares</b>			
	<b>406620 hectares</b>			
<b>Cultivable Area</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>land:</b>	<b>1,55,063</b>	<b>hectares (39%)</b>
	<b>Medium</b>	<b>land:</b>	<b>1,24,553</b>	<b>hectares (30%)</b>
	<b>Low land: 1,26,386 hectares (31%)</b>			
<b>Major Rivers</b>	<b>Budhabalanaga and Subarnarekha</b> <b>Other Notable Rivers: Deo River, Sone River, Gangahar River, Salandi River, Kharkai River (also a tributary of Subarnarekha) and Jambhira River</b>			
<b>Forest Area</b>	<b>Covers 39% of Total Area.</b> <b>Similipal (2750 Sq.Km.)</b>			
<b>Average annual rainfall</b>	<b>1,600.2 mms</b>			
<b>Average Elevation</b>	<b>average elevation of major towns and much of the district is between 150 meters (Baripada and Kaptipada) and 560 meters (Rairangpur Karanjia) above the sea level.</b>			
<b>Climate</b>	<b>Hot summers, Cold winters, and well-distributed rainfall during the monsoon.</b>			

## Vision for Mayurbhanj 2047

### **DISTRICT DEMOGRAPHY**

<b>Total Sub-Division</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>Total Tahasil</b>	<b>26</b>	
<b>Total ULB</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>Sub-Divisions</b>	<b>04</b>	
<b>Newly added ULBs</b>	<b>NACs</b>	<b>-6</b>
	<b>Municipality (upgraded) - 1</b>	
<b>Total Block</b>	<b>26</b>	
<b>Total GPs</b>	<b>404</b>	
<b>Total Villages</b>	<b>3984</b>	
<b>Total Habitations</b>	<b>9717</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>25,19,738</b>
<b>(as per 2011 Census)</b>		<b>(12,56,213 - Male, 12,63,525 - Female)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>27,76,026</b>
<b>(as per 2025 Projected)</b>		
<b>Total ST Population</b>	<b>14,79,576</b>	
<b>(as per 2011 Census)</b>		<b>(7,30,487 - Male, 7,49,089 - Female)</b>
<b>Urban Population</b>	<b>7.70%</b>	
<b>Rural Population</b>	<b>92.30%</b>	
<b>PVTG Population</b>	<b>9942</b>	<b>(as on Year 2025)</b>

By the year 2047, Mayurbhanj district will be a shining exemplar of holistic, sustainable development anchored in the empowerment of people and preservation of its rich natural and cultural heritage. The district will have transformed into a region where every citizen—regardless of geography, caste, gender, or ability—enjoys the fruits of modern progress and social justice.

In education, universal access from early childhood to higher secondary and vocational training will be guaranteed. Learning will be culturally sensitive, digitally enabled, and aligned to local and global opportunities. Marginalized groups will have achieved literacy and skill parity through innovative pedagogies, career mentoring, and engaged communities.

Health infrastructure will provide accessible, quality care across all levels, with comprehensive nutrition programs eliminating malnutrition and preventable diseases. Frontline workers will be fully trained, technologies embraced, and emergency care universally available.

Economically, the district will boast a diversified, resilient economy. Traditional agriculture will be modernized with sustainable practices and integrated into value chains and agro-industries. Empowered tribal and women entrepreneurs will thrive, supported by skill development, market connections, and financial inclusion, resulting in thousands of prosperous entrepreneurs. Technology and innovation will accelerate rural prosperity.

Infrastructure will be green, climate resilient, and comprehensive. Safe drinking water, sanitation, solar energy, all-weather roads, digital connectivity, and efficient transport will reach every rural and urban habitation. Public institutions, schools, and healthcare facilities will model sustainable development and ecological balance.

Social empowerment will be deeply embedded, with every citizen having a voice in transparent and participatory governance. Gender equality, disability inclusion, and protection of tribal rights will be integral to social and economic systems. Traditional culture and identity will be preserved and celebrated as foundations of pride, innovation, and communal harmony.

In this vision, Mayurbhanj stands poised to be a beacon of inclusive, equitable, and sustainable development by 2047, harmonizing tradition and modernity, and ensuring dignity and opportunity for all its people.

## **Education Sector Vision Document – Mayurbhanj District 2047**

### **Vision Statement**

"By 2047, Mayurbhanj will have transformed into an inclusive, demand-driven education hub where every child, especially tribal and marginalized students, has access to quality, culturally relevant, technology-enabled education empowering them as skilled, confident individuals contributing to sustainable district development."

### **Overview: Current Educational Profile**

- Demographics: Projected population 27.76 lakh (2025), with ST population representing around 54%.
- Literacy Rates: Overall 63.17%, ST literacy at 53.1%, female tribal literacy at a low 35.42%.
- School Network:
  - 2,469 primary, 1,120 upper primary, 629 secondary, 104 higher secondary, 600+ private schools.
  - Residential facilities including 108 hostels for tribal and marginalized groups, 13 EMRS schools, 55 SSD high schools.
- Enrollment & Dropout:
  - High enrollment ratios, but dropouts remain, especially at secondary level (2.65%).
  - Barriers: remoteness, economic hardship, teacher absenteeism, health issues, digital divide.

### **Infrastructure and Facilities**

- Extensive civil works under state and central schemes have improved classrooms, toilets, drinking water, and electrification.
- Schools upgraded to model status under PM SHRI, with smart classrooms, labs, libraries, Atal Tinkering, and sports facilities.
- Digital classrooms established in 607 schools, though more need improved internet and device access.

### **Academic Quality and Learning**

- Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN) implemented widely with 26 model schools and over 3,500 Balvatika centers.
- Learning assessments indicate progress with some students excelling, but math and science need continuous remedial attention.
- Innovative programs like Medhavi Mayurbhanj 2.0 have doubled A1 results and are expanding district-wide.
- Vocational education is integrated in 45+ secondary schools with 5,942 students trained and plans for further expansion.

### **Inclusivity and Equity**

- Around 7,200 Children With Special Needs (CWSN) identified with most integrated in general schools.
- Financial and transport assistance provided for CWSNs, girls, and tribal students through scholarships and stipends.
- Over 75,000 scholarships disbursed in 2024-25 under various pre-matric, post-matric, and govt schemes guiding tribal education.

## **Community Engagement and Career Readiness**

- Career counseling accessed by 94% of students, with high demand for digital access, mentoring, and financial support.
- Parental awareness campaigns, community meetings, and participatory education governance promoted.
- DIET Mayurbhanj acts as a center of excellence for teacher training and educational innovation.

## **Vision 2047: Demand-driven Strategic Plan**

1. Curriculum and Vocational Realignment
  - Align secondary and vocational education with district opportunities: agriculture, handloom, IT, forest-based enterprises, green jobs.
  - Expand skill trades from 7 to 15+ by 2030 with apprenticeship and industry-school linkages.
2. Digital Empowerment
  - Ensure 100% schools have reliable internet, devices, and tribal-language digital content.
  - Promote blended classrooms, e-libraries, and teacher capacity building digitally.
3. Inclusion and Access
  - Eliminate dropout through transport solutions, hostel expansions, focused scholarships, and local language instruction.
  - Full coverage and support for CWSNs and gender-sensitive education.
4. Quality and Learning Outcomes
  - Continuous formative assessments with adaptive remedial interventions.
  - Scale Medhavi-like programs for deep academic improvement.
  - Strengthen teacher professional development and incentivize retention.
5. Governance and Monitoring
  - Digitize all key education data, real-time dashboards for block and district.
  - Annual community education summits for transparency and accountability.
  - Parental and community empowerment in school management.

## **Impact Goals by 2047**

- Literacy rate >90%, with tribal and female literacy gaps closed significantly.
- Complete retention with dropout rates nearing zero.
- Universal access to digitally enabled, culturally relevant education.
- Vocational education scaled with >70% employment/self-employment success.
- Empowered students equipped for sustainable livelihoods and leadership.

## Health and Nutrition Sector Vision Document – Mayurbhanj District 2047

### Vision Statement

"By 2047, Mayurbhanj will be a model district in health and nutrition, ensuring optimal health for all citizens—especially vulnerable groups—through accessible, quality healthcare services, effective nutrition programs, robust community participation, and innovative, technology-driven interventions."

### Current Health and Nutrition Profile

- Demographics & Health Indicators:
  - Total children (0–5 years): ~1,57,908.
  - Severe and moderate malnutrition prevalent:
    - Severely stunted: 9.63%
    - Moderately stunted: 21.86%
    - Severe acute malnutrition (SAM): 0.75%
    - Moderate acute malnutrition (MAM): 5.2%
    - Severely underweight: 2.9%
    - Moderately underweight: 16.44%
- Health Infrastructure:
  - 1 District Hospital, 3 Sub-Divisional Hospitals, 28 Community Health Centres, 82 Primary Health Centres, 589 Sub Centres.
  - 570 Community Health Officers (CHOs) with a 34% vacancy rate.
  - 3,345 ASHA workers.
  - Ambulance and emergency services: 3 bike ambulances, 30 Janani 108 vehicles, OMBADC-funded ambulances.
- ICDS and Nutrition:
  - 26 ICDS projects with 5,152 functioning Anganwadi Centres (AWCs).
  - Home-based and community nutrition interventions, including bi-monthly Vitamin A supplementation and deworming tablets.
  - Provision of hot cooked meal, supplementary nutrition, and micronutrient administration.
  - Poshan Tracker used for monitoring malnutrition and interventions.
  - Special involvement of NGOs like American India Foundation in remote areas for community awareness and interventions.
- Challenges:
  - Manpower shortage in critical health staff (doctors, nurses, paramedics).
  - Maternal anemia, alcoholism, poor hygiene, and hidden diseases.
  - Difficult access for remote and tribal populations.
  - Digital equipment and supervision resource gaps.

## **Strategic Plan and Interventions for 2047**

### **1. Universal Nutrition Security**

- Achieve zero severe acute malnutrition through rigorous screening, enrollment and follow-up of SAM/MAM children in therapeutic feeding programs.
- Scale age-appropriate complementary feeding practices supported by government protocols and nutritional gardens at community and household level.
- Ensure effective utilization of supplementary nutrition including take-home rations (THR) and hot cooked meals for children 3-6 years under ICDS.
- Conduct recurring community-based events, awareness weeks (breastfeeding, nutrition months), and Poshan Pakhwada for sustained behavior change.

### **2. Strengthening Healthcare Infrastructure and Manpower**

- Fill critical vacancies for doctors (47%), nursing officers, CHOs, pharmacists, and technicians by 2047 to meet population needs.
- Modernize and upgrade health facilities ensuring 24x7 services at PHCs, CHCs, hospitals, and mobile units.
- Expand and effectively deploy emergency transport including bike ambulances and 108 services for timely referral.
- Establish additional Nutrition Rehabilitation Centers and Newborn Stabilization Units catering to vulnerable groups.

### **3. Community-Centric Health Services**

- Enhance ASHA functionality and capacity, ensuring every village has trained frontline workers delivering promotive, preventive, and referral services.
- Regular home visits, counselling of mothers on nutrition, hygiene, breastfeeding, and early childhood care supported by digital tracking.
- Address public health issues like maternal anemia, alcoholism, and sanitation with specific community programs.

### **4. Digital and Data-Driven Health Governance**

- Widespread use of Poshan Tracker and other digital monitoring tools for real-time data on child growth, immunization, and service delivery.
- Integrate health and nutrition data for precise targeting of interventions.
- Community awareness through digital platforms and transparent public dashboards.

### **5. Skill Development and Capacity Building**

- Strengthen skill development centers for healthcare workforce including new ITIs and polytechnic institutes dedicated to health trades.
- Regular training for health workers emphasizing latest clinical protocols, emergency care, and community engagement.
- Establish new hostels and extension centers to increase rural youth participation in healthcare training.

## Impact Targets by 2047

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Current Status</b>	<b>2047 Target</b>
Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)	0.75%	0%
Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)	5.2%	<1%
Children fully immunized	Data to be improved	100%
Health Staff vacancy	30-47% for key cadres	0% (full staffing)
Institutional deliveries	To be increased	100%
Access to emergency transport	Limited	100% villages covered
Home visits by ASHA workers	Variable	100% coverage for target households
Nutritional awareness	Low	Universal in all communities

## Livelihood & Entrepreneurship – Mayurbhanj District 2047

### Vision Statement

"By 2047, Mayurbhanj will emerge as a thriving rural economy where diversified, sustainable livelihoods and entrepreneurship opportunities drive inclusive growth, reduce migration, empower tribal communities, and create prosperous enterprise ecosystems aligned with local resources and markets."

### Current Livelihood Profile and Challenges

- Demographic & Geographic Context:
  - Population (2025 projected) 27.76 lakhs with 54% ST.
  - Predominantly rural (92.3%) with large forest and hill area (39%).
  - Majority land is under cultivation (4.06 lakh ha) with 39% high land, 30% medium, 31% low land.
  - Irrigation potential and fragmented land holding constrain full agricultural productivity.
- Farm and Allied Activities:
  - Paddy dominates cropping pattern with 2.92 lakh ha Kharif and 5,160 ha Rabi.
  - Non-paddy crops like ragi, pulses, vegetables, and spices are cultivated but with scope for expansion.
  - Livestock population is significant, with 6.86 lakh cattle, 10.39 lakh goats, 2.64 million poultry.
  - Vulnerabilities include disease, lack of scientific rearing, limited milk societies.
- Horticulture and Plantation:
  - Significant scope in mango, cashew, banana, papaya, turmeric, vegetables.
  - Challenges include rainfed conditions, limited micro-irrigation, inadequate nursery and seed bank facilities.
  - Plantation crops like rubber (2,000 acres), sericulture practiced but need better processing and marketing setups.
- Non-Farm Livelihoods & Entrepreneurship:
  - SHGs and women-led micro enterprises contribute substantially to rural incomes.
  - Industrial cottage units under DA-JGUA principle cover dal/oil processing, masala, honey, soap, bakery, mushroom cultivation.
  - Initiatives like Kandana Integrated Multi Farming Industrial Park catalyze tribal entrepreneurship with estimated turnovers of Rs 2 crores+ annually.
  - Service-sector ventures such as Phulo-Jhano Apparel Unit generate employment for women with monthly incomes of Rs 15,000 to 20,000.
- Technology and Market Linkages:
  - Market access facilitated through ORMAS e-commerce platform and farm fresh agro-mall.
  - Farmer producer organizations lead aggregation and branding.
  - Challenges include limited cold storage, poor packaging, middleman exploitation, and low awareness of modern farming technologies.

## **Strategic Plan and Interventions for 2047**

### **1. Agricultural Diversification & Sustainability**

- Promote crop diversification including pulses, millets, spices, and horticulture in upland and low productivity areas.
- Implement water-efficient irrigation like drip and solar-powered bore wells.
- Expand organic farming and vermi-compost initiatives to conserve soil and increase income.
- Value addition through farm processing units focused on dal mill, oil mill, fruit processing, sericulture.

### **2. Livestock and Allied Sector Development**

- Enhance scientific livestock rearing including vaccination, breed improvement, veterinary services.
- Scale up dairy cooperative societies, establish milk chilling centers and dairy product units.
- Support for goat, pig, and poultry farming using insurance schemes and capacity building.

### **3. Tribal Entrepreneurship & Cottage Industries**

- Expand successful models of tribal entrepreneurship like Kandana Industrial Park with focus on community ownership.
- Promote traditional crafts and processing units such as Sabai grass products, honey, resin-based products with branding and market access.
- Strengthen financial linkages, Mudra loans, and technical skill training.

### **4. Skill Development and Capacity Building**

- Establish dedicated centers for skill development focusing on agriculture, agro-processing, IT, and service sectors.
- Collaboration with industry and IT companies for technical training, job linkages for youth.
- Women's empowerment programs leading to formation of more SHGs and enterprises.

### **5. Market Integration and Strengthening**

- Enhance marketing through e-Mandi, producer companies, and retail outlets to ensure fair prices.
- Develop cold storage, packaging units, and supply chain infrastructure.
- Integrate tribal products in national and global value chains leveraging digital marketing platforms.

### **Expected Outcomes by 2047**

- At least 150% increase in rural household incomes.
- Reduction in distress migration by generating local employment.
- Over 1 lakh tribal women trained and earning as entrepreneurs ("Lakhpati Didis" initiative).
- Diversified and sustainable livelihood base with strong value chains.
- Robust agro-industrial ecosystem supporting farming and allied sectors.
- Enhanced skill base and youth employment in non-farm sectors.
- Community managed enterprises generating Rs 10+ crores turnover annually.

## Infrastructure & Sustainability Sector Vision Document – Mayurbhanj District 2047

### Vision Statement

"By 2047, Mayurbhanj will embody a resilient, inclusive, and sustainable infrastructure landscape anchored in green energy, seamless connectivity, water security, sanitation, and eco-sensitive development, elevating quality of life and economic opportunities across all communities."

### Current Infrastructure and Sustainability Profile

- Health and ICDS Infrastructure:
  - Extensive health infrastructure includes 1 District Hospital, 3 Sub-Divisional Hospitals, 28 Community Health Centres, 82 Primary Health Centres, and 589 Sub Centres.
  - ICDS operates through 26 projects, 5,152 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs), credited for delivering nutrition, early childhood services, and community mobilization.
  - Bike ambulances, 108 Janani vehicles, and OMBADC ambulances provide emergency transport services, though coverage and expansion are ongoing.
- Water and Sanitation:
  - Initiatives under Jal Jeevan Mission and SBM to provide safe piped water to households are underway.
  - Large efforts on sanitation including construction of toilets in schools, Anganwadis, and habitations.
  - Community-level awareness programs on hygiene and behavior change conducted regularly.
- Energy and Environment:
  - Solarization of government offices and street lighting promoted for clean and reliable energy.
  - Forest cover and biodiversity conservation prioritized with programs integrating livelihood and sustainability.
  - Efforts underway to install solar water pumps, promote bio-gas plants, and electrify remote habitations.
- Connectivity and Transport:
  - District road network connects remote villages with block headquarters and trading centers, but last mile connectivity remains a challenge.
  - Rail and other transport infrastructure development plans are aligned with regional economic corridors.
  - Digital infrastructure in schools, health centers, and administrative offices is expanding, yet requires comprehensive high-speed connectivity and device access.
- Skill Development and Capacity:
  - Four government ITIs, one government polytechnic, several private technical institutes, and OSDA-PLTP operate with capacity building and skill training roles.
  - New ITI and polytechnic institutions planned at sub-division level to increase rural skill access.
  - Block-level counseling and mobilization programs encourage increased enrollment, especially for girls.

## **Strategic Plan and Interventions for 2047**

### **1. Green and Sustainable Energy Infrastructure**

- Achieve 100% solar power coverage for government buildings, public utilities, and community centers.
- Install solar street lighting in all rural habitations and primary roads.
- Promote decentralized renewable energy systems including biogas, micro-hydro, and biomass.

### **2. Comprehensive Water Security and Sanitation**

- Universal piped water supply to every household with systems monitored for quality.
- Complete sanitation coverage with zero open defecation, waste management units in all rural habitations.
- Maintain ongoing community hygiene and sanitation awareness through Jan Swachh Abhiyan activities.

### **3. Connectivity and Transport Enhancement**

- Last mile road connectivity integrated with district and state road plans, ensuring all habitations are accessible year-round.
- Expand public transportation services including bus and shared mobility linking remote regions with block and urban centers.
- Strengthen digital infrastructure: high-speed broadband in all institutions and enhanced access to digital devices and training.

### **4. Resilient Health and Educational Infrastructure**

- Modernize health facilities with full staffing and upgraded utilities and digital health technologies.
- Expand and maintain school infrastructure with smart classrooms, clean water, sanitation, and good indoor environments.
- Establish disaster resilient infrastructure protocols in light of climate vulnerabilities.

### **5. Skill and Capacity Development Infrastructure**

- Commission new Government ITI and Polytechnic centers at Rairangpur, Jashipur, and Karanjia targeting skill gaps.
- Increase hostel and extension facilities for better access to rural youth.
- Structured block and panchayat level skill mobilization campaigns focusing on women and tribal youth.

### **Outcomes by 2047**

- 100% green energy penetration in public infrastructure.
- Safe piped water access for all households.
- Zero open defecation enshrined; complete rural sanitation coverage.
- Year-round road connectivity to 100% habitations.
- High-speed digital access across education, health, and governance institutions.
- Large scale skill-trained workforce ready to support diversified economic activities.

## **Social Empowerment Vision Document – Mayurbhanj District 2047**

### **Vision Statement**

"By 2047, Mayurbhanj will be a socially inclusive district where every individual—especially from tribal, marginalized, gender, and disability-affected communities—will exercise their rights, participate fully in governance, and access equitable opportunities that foster dignity, leadership, and sustainable development."

### **Current Social Empowerment Profile and Challenges**

- The district's social fabric is predominantly tribal (54% ST population) with SC and other backward groups representing significant portions.
- Women's participation in self-help groups (SHGs) and local governance is growing but requires strengthening and scaling.
- Persons with disabilities (PWDs) face both infrastructural and societal barriers despite government schemes for their welfare and integration.
- Social schemes and safety nets, though present, suffer from awareness and accessibility gaps in remote, forested, and hilly areas.
- Tribal culture and identity remain strong, yet communities seek greater representation in economic, educational, and political domains.

### **Strategic Plan and Actions for Social Empowerment 2047**

#### **1. Inclusive Governance and Participation**

- Strengthen Panchayati Raj Institutions and ward committees to promote active participation of women, youth, PWDs, and tribal representatives.
- Institutionalize periodic social audits, grievance redressal mechanisms, and community monitoring through digital platforms.
- Promote training and capacity building for marginalized groups to enable leadership roles in governance and civil society.

#### **2. Women Empowerment and SHG Strengthening**

- Expand the reach of SHGs and federations, targeting sustainable livelihoods, credit access, and entrepreneurship.
- Launch leadership development programs for women focusing on financial literacy, digital skills, and advocacy.
- Provide targeted support for women affected by domestic violence and discrimination, including legal aid and counseling centers.

#### **3. Persons With Disabilities (PWD) Inclusion**

- Enhance accessibility of public institutions, transport, and schools to meet universal design standards.
- Increase enrollment of PWDs in welfare schemes, education, vocational training, and employment programs.
- Establish specialized resource centers offering assistive technologies, rehabilitation, and social support.

#### **4. Tribal Culture and Identity Preservation**

- Promote cultural preservation through festivals, craft fairs, folk art support, and integration of tribal knowledge in education.
- Support community-based eco-tourism and tribal entrepreneurship emphasizing heritage conservation.
- Facilitate access to healthcare, education, and nutrition balancing modern services with traditional practices.

#### **5. Awareness, Advocacy and Safety Nets**

- Broad-based awareness campaigns on rights, entitlements, and schemes targeting remote tribal communities via vernacular media and community mobilization.
- Strengthen social protection programs including pensions, health insurance (Ayushman Bharat), and disaster resilience mechanisms.
- Establish community support groups for vulnerable populations delivering psychosocial support and crisis intervention.

#### **Desired Outcomes by 2047**

- Full representation of marginalized groups in all levels of local governance and decision-making.
- Over 2 lakh empowered women actively participating in SHGs with sustainable entrepreneurial ventures.
- PWD inclusion in education and employment increased to national best practice levels.
- Vibrant preservation and celebration of tribal culture integrated into mainstream district identity.
- Reduced social vulnerabilities with effective safety nets and community resilience frameworks.

#### **Final Conclusion:**

As we envision Mayurbhanj District in 2047, it is clear that sustainable development is the cornerstone for a prosperous, equitable, and resilient future. The district's journey toward this goal demands a comprehensive approach that balances ecological preservation with economic growth, social inclusion, and technological advancement.

Building on current strengths and addressing existing gaps, Mayurbhanj's future will be anchored in innovative solutions—such as renewable energy adoption, eco-friendly infrastructure, diversified livelihoods, and inclusive education and health services. The district's natural resources—forests, biodiversity, and cultural heritage—are assets that, if managed responsibly, can underpin long-term prosperity and ecological balance.

Achieving this aspirational vision requires collaborative efforts at every level—from government policies to community participation, from digital empowerment to environmental conservation. It calls for a paradigm shift towards responsible resource use, innovation-driven growth, and social justice, ensuring that both present and future generations benefit equally.

Mayurbhanj's journey to 2047 exemplifies a collective commitment to fostering a sustainable world—where development is not at the expense of the environment or social equity, but a synergy of both. This is not just a future aspiration, but a shared responsibility, a testament to the district's resilience and spirit of transformation.

In the words of global sustainability advocates: "Sustainable development is about ensuring that our progress today does not compromise the prospects of future generations, but rather creates a legacy of harmony and shared prosperity for all."