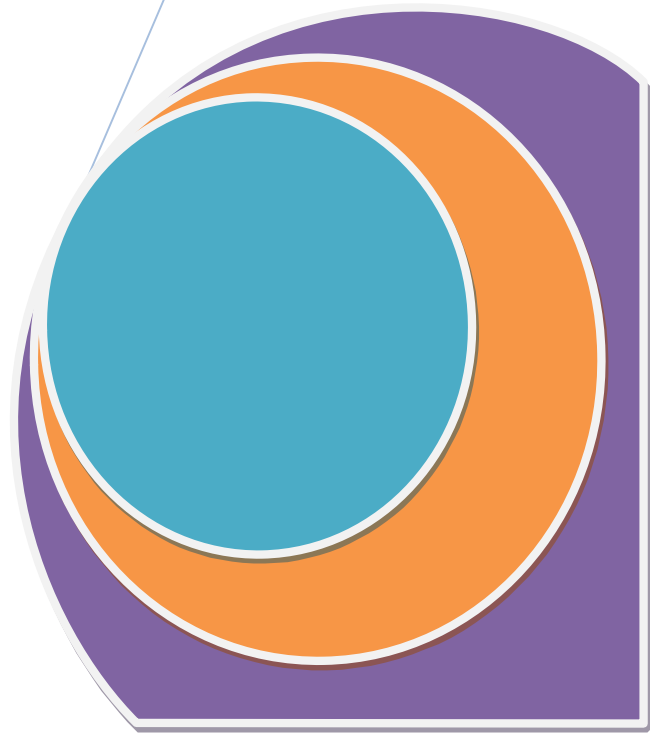


COMPREHENSIVE DISTRICT PLAN 2017-18

PREPARED BY: DPMU, KORAPUT



PREFACE

ComprehensiveDevelopmentPlan(CDP)ofadistrictmirrorsthe developmentvisionofa district.CDPisaSMART(Specific,Measurable,Achievable,Realistic,Time-bound) plan for the district prepared through consultative and analytical processes with direct participation and involvement of communities from the grassroots to the district level. The CDP of Koraput district for the year **2017-18** has come out as a result to participation, involvement and contribution of various stakeholders at different levels of the district administration and the different tiers of the Panchayatiraj system covering priority sectors of development from length to breadth. For a backward district like Koraput with low HDI ranking the CDP assumes utmost significance for systematically and systemically address in the development issues and moving forward.

Since the year 1985-86 CDP is a regular practice mandated by the Department of Planning and Coordination of the State. During the 2008-09 to 2013-14 the CDP preparation was assigned to Technical Support Institutions(TSIs) appointed by Planning and Coordination Department. However, since the year 2014-15 CDP has become a responsibility of District Planning and Monitoring Unit (DPMU). With a brigade of well trained facilitators the DPMU has been preparing the CDP following recommended processes, methods and practices which has been by and large participatory and consultative; hence effective, analytical, transparent and development context specific.

The CDP has been meticulously prepared looking at the ground reality, local priority, flagship programs, financial allocations, policy prerogatives and development goals after a thorough analysis of the district development scenario. The level of professionalism that has gone into the plan preparation makes the CDP a vital instrument for bridging the local and regional disparity, providing a framework for convergence of plans and resources, addressing the top side development across sectors and sub-sectors, and contributing to the development targets of the State and Nation. The CDP **2017-18** has therefore laid adequate emphasis on livelihoods, capacity building and sanitation; with pronounced priorities for development in the sectors of Agriculture and Rural Development targeting poverty alleviation in the district.

Communities at the grass roots level, peoples' representatives at different tiers of Panchayatiraj system, peoples' representatives at Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and other relevant stakeholders of the District have contributed immensely for preparation of the plan coordinated by DPMU. The present plan is therefore a peoples plan reflecting up on the local priorities. I cannot but sincerely thank the noble and sincere contribution of all those involved in this endeavour making the purpose fruitful and effective.

Last but not the least, I thank the Deputy Director, DPMU for having led and coordinated the process and made the stupendous task of preparation of CDP successful. I also express my thanks and appreciation to all the staffs of DPMU, all the Department Heads of the district without whose participation, cooperation and contribution this plan would not have been as cherished.

I earnestly believe the CDP would touch the aspirations of the communities in Koraput and contribute to the accomplishment of the State and National targets.



Collector, Koraput

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Abbreviations

ACA	:	Additional Central Assistance
AEZ	:	Agro-Export Zone
AIBP	:	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme
AMDP	:	Accelerated Maize Development Programme
ANM	:	Auxiliary Nursing Midwife
APL	:	Above Poverty Line
ARWSP	:	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme
ASHA	:	Accredited Social Health Activists
ATMA	:	Agriculture Technology Management Agency
BDO	:	Block Development Officer
BGJY	:	Biju Grama Jyoti Yojana
BPL	:	Below Poverty Line
BRGF	:	Back-ward Regions Grant Fund
CADA	:	Command Area Development Agency
CBR	:	Crude Birth Rate
C-DAP	:	Comprehensive District Agriculture Plan
CDMO	:	Chief District Medical Officer
CHC	:	Community Health Centre
COATS	:	Council of Analytical Tribal Studies
DDA	:	Deputy Director of Agriculture
DDH	:	Deputy Director of Horticulture
DFO	:	Divisional Forest Officer
DIC	:	District Industries Centre
DLO	:	District Level Officers
DPC	:	District Planning Committee
DPEP	:	District Primary Education Programme
DRDA	:	District Rural Development Agency
DTDP	:	Dispersed Tribal Development Programme
DWSM	:	District Water and Sanitation Mission
FFDA	:	Fish Farmer's Development Agency

GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
GP	:	Gram Panchayat
HAL	:	Hindustan Aeronautics Limited
IAY	:	Indira Awas Yojana
ICDP	:	Intensive Cotton Development Programme
ICDS	:	Integrated Child Development Scheme
IEC	:	Integrated Awareness Campaign
IEDC	:	Integrated Education for Disabled Children
IHSDP	:	Integrated Housing and Urban Development
IMR	:	Infant Mortality Rate
ITDA	:	Integrated Tribal Development Agency
ITI	:	Industrial Training Institute
IWDP	:	Integrated Wasteland Development Project
JBY	:	Janashree Bima Yojana
JFM	:	Joint Forest Management
LIP	:	Lift Irrigation Project
LIPS	:	Life irrigation projects
MDM	:	Mid-Day Meal
MDR	:	Major District Roads
MIP	:	Minor Irrigation Project
MLAs	:	Member of Legislative Assemblies
MMR	:	Maternal Mortality Rate
MTA	:	Mother Teacher Association
NAC	:	Notified Area Council
NAIS	:	National Agriculture Insurance Scheme
NALCO	:	National Aluminium Corporation
NDP	:	National Domestic Product
NeGP	:	National e-Governance Programme
NGO	:	Non-Government Organisation
NHM	:	National Horticulture Mission
NMEP	:	National Malaria Eradication Programme
NPDP	:	National Pulses Development Programme

NPIC	:	National Programme on Improved Chullah
NREGS	:	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
NRHM	:	National Rural Health Mission
NSLRS	:	National Scheme for Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers
NSS	:	National Sample Survey
NTFP	:	Non-Timber Forest Products
NTPC	:	National Thermal Power Corporation
ODR	:	Other District Roads
OFSDP	:	Orissa Forest Sector Development Project
OPDP	:	Oil Palm Development Programme
OPP	:	Oil Seed Production Programme
OREDA	:	Orissa Renewable Energy Development Agency
ORSAC	:	Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre
OSSIC	:	Orissa Small Scale Industries Corporation
OSWAN	:	Orissa State Wide Area Network
OTELP	:	Orissa Tribal Empowerment & Livelihood Project
PDS	:	Public Distribution System
PHC	:	Primary Health Centre
PMGSY	:	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
PS	:	Panchayat Samiti
PTA	:	Parents Teacher Association
QPM	:	Quality Planting Materials
RGVY	:	Rajib Gandhi Grameen Vidyut Karan Yojana
RKVY	:	Rastriya Krushi Vikash Yojana
RLTAP	:	Revised Long Term Action Plan
SC	:	Scheduled Caste
SCA	:	Special Central Assistance
SCSP	:	Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan
SGSY	:	Swarnajayanti Gramin Swarojgar Yojana
SHGs	:	Self-Help Groups
SISI	:	Small Industries Service Institute
SRI	:	System of Rice Intensification

SSA	:	Sarva Sikhya Abhiyan
SSI	:	Small Scale Industries
ST	:	Scheduled Tribe
SWHS	:	Solar Water Heating System
SWOT	:	Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats
TBA	:	Trained Birth Attendant
TCVIS	:	Tiny and Cottage and Village Industries
TFC	:	12th Finance Commission
TLC	:	Total Literacy Campaign
TMC	:	Terminal Market Complex
TRIPTI	:	Targeted Rural Initiative for Poverty Termination and Infrastructure
TSP	:	Tribal Sub-Plan
UIDSSMT	:	Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium
ULB	:	Urban Local Body
VEC	:	Village Education Committee
VSS	:	Vana Surakshya Samiti
ZP	:	Zilla Parishad



DISTRICT PLANNING & MONITORING UNIT: KORAPUT

Phone No- 06852-252316

Email ID-plankpt1@gmail.com

ID-plankpt@rediffmail.com

Letter No 3137 /XV-10/2017

Date: 25-09-2017

To

All the Members of District Planning Committee,
Koraput District.

Sub: Proceedings of the 16th District Planning Committee Meeting of Koraput District held on dated 23.08.2017 at 11.00 AM at Sadbhavana Sabha Gruha, Koraput under the Chairmanship of Shri Prafulla Kumar Pangi Hon'ble MLA Pottangi and Chairman District Planning Committee, Koraput.

Sir,

I am to enclose herewith the approved copy of the proceedings of the Meeting of the District Planning Committee held on 23.08.17 at 11.00 AM of Koraput District for favour of your kind information and necessary action.

Yours faithfully,

Encl: As above

Memo No 3138 /2017

Copy alongwith copy of proceedings submitted to Hon'ble MP, Lok Sabha, Koraput/ Hon'ble MP, Lok Sabha, Nabarangpur/ Hon'ble MLA, Jeypore, Hon'ble MLA Koraput/ Pottangi/ Kotpad/ Laxmipur for favour of kind information.

25/9/17
Deputy Director,
DPMU, Koraput

Date: 25/9/17

Memo No 3139 /2017

Copy alongwith copy of proceedings submitted to the PD DRDA, Koraput for favour of kind information and necessary action.

25/9/17
Deputy Director,
DPMU, Koraput

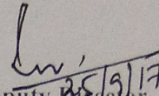
Date: 25/9/17

25/9/17
Deputy Director,
DPMU, Koraput

Memo No 3140 /2017

Date:

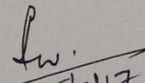
Copy alongwith copy of proceedings forwarded to all the District Level Officers of Koraput district for favour of information and necessary action. They are requested to submit the compliance of the proceedings relating to their sector immediately.


Deputy Director,
DPMU, Koraput

Memo No 3141 /2017

Date:

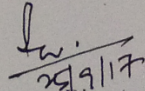
Copy alongwith a copy of proceedings submitted to the Special Secretary to Government, P&C Department, Odisha, Bhubaneswar for favour of kind information and necessary action.


Deputy Director,
DPMU, Koraput

Memo No 3142 /2017

Date:

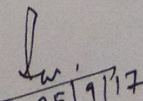
Copy alongwith a copy of proceedings submitted to the P.A to Collector, Koraput for kind perusal of Collector, Koraput.


Deputy Director,
DPMU, Koraput

Memo No 3142(1) /2017

Date:

Copy alongwith a copy of proceedings submitted to the PA to Shri Prafulla Kumar Pangi Hon'ble MLA Pottangi and Chairman District Planning Committee, Koraput for kind information of Hon'ble MLA.


Deputy Director,
DPMU, Koraput

Copy to A.A.P Biju KBK 2016-17 file/G.F

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 16TH DISTRICT PLANNING COMMITTEE (DPC) MEETING OF KORAPUT DISTRICT HELD ON 23.08.2017 AT KORAPUT

The 16th DPC Meeting of Koraput district was held on 23.08.17 at 11.00 AM in the DNK, Conference Hall, Koraput under the Chairmanship of Sri Prafulla Pangji, Hon'ble MLA Pottangi and the Chairman DPC, Koraput. The list of participants present in the meeting is annexed at Annexure- I.

At the outset Collector, Koraput welcomed the Hon'ble MLA Pottangi & Chairman DPC, Hon'ble MP, Koraput, Hon'ble MLA, Koraput, Hon'ble MLA, Jeypore, Hon'ble MLA, Kotpad, Hon'ble MLA, Laxmipur, President ZP, Koraput, all members of DPC and all concerned and informed that the CDP of Koraput district of 2017-18 has been prepared in a consultative approach by convening meetings from the GP, PS and District level. Similarly the Action Plan 2017-18 of Biju KBK has been prepared in a consultative approach from the Block level. Beside the GGY Action Plan 2017-18 has also been prepared in a consultative approach by convening Pallisabha, Grama Sabha and with approval of Panchayat Samiti at block level. Since the Govt. has already been sanctioned funds of Biju KBK and GGY 2017-18 the Action Plans need to be approved for submission to Govt. for execution of works. Hence Collector has requested all members present to go through the above 3 (three) document and requested to offer their suggestion for finalisation of plan for submission to Govt. for approval.

The Chairperson DPC in his inaugural address welcomed all the members and sought their co-operation for development of the district. He has informed that the Action Plans are prepared in consultative approach as per need and aspiration of the people within the guidelines. The Hon'ble MP Koraput informed that Livelihood support, Skill Development and infrastructure development be given priority for economic development of the people of the district. He has requested all the DPC members to involve themselves in the development of their area and ensure that the developmental and welfare programmes of Govt. reaches the people in time.

The Hon'ble MLA Jeypore in his address congratulated the Hon'ble MLA Pottangi and Chairman DPC and requested him to work sincerely for the development of the

district. He has further requested all the members of DPC and all the Govt. officials to co-operate with the Chairperson for proper development of the district.

I. Approval of the Proceedings of the DPC held on 14/09/2016

The draft proceedings of the last DPC meeting held on 14.09.16 was circulated to all the members and since no objections were received on the proceedings of the last DPC meeting dated 14.09.16 the same was confirmed in the meeting.

II. Approval of CDP 2017-18

The Deputy Director, DPMU informed that the CDP 2017-18 was prepared in a consultative approach as per instructions and Guidelines prescribed by the Govt. Consultative Meetings were organised from the GP, PS and District Level. The abstract of the sectoral outlays and the proposed budget prepared in the CDP is given below.

Sl. No	Name of the sector	Rs. In lakhs			
		Proposed outlay 2017-18	Proposed outlay TSP-51%	Proposed outlay SCSP-13%	Proposed outlay Gender-35%
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture and allied	1620.93	826.67	210.72	567.33
2	Rural development	31930.33	16284.47	4150.94	11175.62
3	Special area programmes	984.00	501.84	127.92	344.40
4	Irrigation and flood control	3847.22	1962.08	500.14	1346.53
5	Energy	880.00	448.80	114.40	308.00
6	Industries and minerals	173.45	81.92	20.88	56.22
7	Transport sector	14079.36	7180.47	1830.32	4927.78
8	Science, technology and environment	74.13	37.81	9.64	25.95
9	General economic service	16773.66	8554.57	2180.58	5870.78
10	Social services	22799.55	11627.77	2963.94	7979.84
	Grand total	93162.63	47506.4	12109.48	32602.45

After detailed discussion, the CDP 2017-18 was approved in the Meeting.

III. Approval of Biju KBK Action Plan 2017-18

The Biju KBK Action Plan 2017-18 was prepared in a consultative approach from GP, block level and Line department officials in consultation with PRI members and important need based projects mainly under Pani, Bijli and Sadak and Livelihood sectors have been selected.

As per instruction of Govt. the Biju KBK Action Plan contain **District Sector schemes** with plan outlay of Rs.700.00 lakhs which needed to be discussed and approved in the DPC. The Biju KBK Action Plan contain **State Sector Scheme** with plan outlays of Rs.1400.00 lakhs prepared in consultation with Line Department and Peoples representatives was placed in the house for discussion. The abstract of the Action Plan prepared is furnished below.

District Sector

SI No	Name of the Block	No.	Proposed amount
1	Koraput	7	38.00
2	Semiliguda	13	40.50
3	Pottangi	21	45.50
4	Nandapur	12	53.50
5	Lamtaput	19	46.00
6	Dasmanthpur	18	47.50
7	Laxmipur	5	60.00
8	Narayanpatna	9	38.00
9	Bandhugam	11	55.00
10	Jeypore	7	47.00
11	Borigumma	37	101.00
12	Kotpad	24	63.00
13	Kundra	11	27.00
14	Boipariguda	12	38.00
	Total	206	700.00

State Sector

SI No	Name of the Block	No.	Proposed amount
1	Koraput	12	141.72
2	Semiliguda	10	87.50
3	Pottangi	13	86.00
4	Nandapur	15	136.50

5	Lamtaput	12	96.50
6	Dasmanthpur	15	134.50
7	Laxmipur	5	78.00
8	Narayanpatna	1	15.00
9	Bandhugam	5	63.00
10	Jeypore	17	106.40
11	Borigumma	41	118.30
12	Kotpad	18	75.16
13	Kundra	15	86.47
14	Boipariguda	30	174.95
	Total	209	1400.00

The above two Biju KBK Action Plan were discussed in details and after discussion both the District and State Sector Action Plan of Biju KBK 2017-18 for Rs.700.00 lakhs and Rs.1400.00 lakhs respectively **was approved in the meeting.**

IV. Review of the progress made under Biju KBK scheme

The progress of work under Biju KBK since inception was reviewed in details. The year wise position of Biju KBK are as given below.

SL No	Year	Allotment (Rs. In lakhs)	Expenditure	UC Submitted to Govt. (Rs. In lakhs)
1	2006-07	300.00	300.00	300.00
2	2007-08	2100.00	1905.02	1905.02
3	2008-09	2100.00	1795.29	1795.29
4	2009-10	2100.00	2073.66	20.73.66
5	2010-11	2100.00	1974.73	1783.02
6	2011-12	2100.00	1995.10	1830.78
7	2012-13	2100.00	2049.79	1896.83
8	2013-14	2100.00	2023.22	1742.54
9	2014-15	2100.00	2040.57	1057.99
10	2015-16	2100.00	2011.77	1462.49
11	2016-17	2100.00	1020.78	302.81
	TOTAL	21300.00	19189.93	14098.16

The Hon'ble Chairman suggested that the incomplete projects should be completed immediately and UCs be submitted to Govt. However all the members **expressed their satisfaction** at the progress of works under Biju KBK.

V. **Approval of Action Plan of GGY 2017-18**

In the absence of PD DRDA, Koraput the DD DPMU, Koraput has presented the Action Plan of GGY 2017-18 which was prepared in due consultation with PRI members from Gram Sabha and block level. As against the allocation of Rs.13.64 crore the Action Plan was prepared for Rs.50.00 Crore. Since these projects were selected from the Gram Sabha and Panchayat Samiti levels, it was decided to send back the Action Plan to the Blocks to select projects as per allocation of the Block and Action Plan was approved accordingly.

The Hon'ble Chairman and all the members suggested to expedite the progress of work of all the schemes of the district and submit the UCs immediately so that the allotment of next year can be released by Govt. at the earliest.

VI. **Approval of Diversion Proposal**

Some projects sanctioned under Biju KBK and GGY schemes during previous years were could not be taken up due to different reasons hence those projects needs to be diverted. The list of diversion proposal were discussed and its substitute projects were **approved in the meeting**. The list of projects is enclosed at Annexure-II.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

**Collector & District Magistrate,
Koraput-cum- Member
Secretary DPC, Koraput**

**(Sri Prafulla Pangti)
Hon'ble MLA Pottangi
and Chairperson DPC Koraput**

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS PRESENT IN THE 14th DISTRICT PLANNING COMMITTEE
MEETING, KORAPUT DISTRICT HELD ON. 23.08.2017**

1. Shri Jhina Hikaka, Hon'ble MP, (L/S) Koraput
2. Shri Taraprasad Bahinipati MLA Jeypore
3. Shri Krushna Chandra Sagaria, Hon'ble MLA, Koraput
4. Sri Chandra Sekhar Majhi Hon'ble MLA, Kotpad
5. Shri Prafulla Pangji, Hon'ble MLA, Pottangi
6. Shri. Anupam Saha., IAS, DM and Collector-cum- Member Secretary, DPC, Koraput
7. Smt. Prabhu Jani President ZP, Koraput
8. Sri Madhaba Khosla Vice President ZP, Koraput and Member DPC, Koraput
9. Sri Sukra khora, Member DPC, Koraput
10. Sri Lobo Kishro Besoi Member DPC, Koraput
11. Smt. Ashalata Khora Member DPC, Koraput
12. Sri P. Ramesh Patra Member DPC, Koraput
13. Smt. Susila Khora Member DPC, Koraput
14. Miss Namita Pangji Member DPC, Koraput
15. Sri Dinesh Kumar Bisoi Member DPC, Koraput
16. Smt. Kanaklata Penthia Member DPC, Koraput
17. Smt. Nimika Maniku Member DPC, Koraput
18. Sri Bhagban Bahinipati Councilor NAC, Koraput and Member of DPC, Koraput
19. Sri Rama Chandra Majhi, Councilor NAC, Koraput & Member of DPC, Koraput
20. Sri Y. Srinivas Khanna, Councilor-cum- DPC member, Koraput
21. Sri Bhabani Shankar Kalo PD Watershed, Koraput
22. Sri Bishnu Bisoyee, EO NAC, Kotpad
23. Sri G. Senapati, DD Coffee, Koraput
24. Sri M.R. Mali, EE RWSS, Koraput
25. Dr. Laxmidhar Kabi, CDMO, Koraput
26. Sri Kalidash Biswas, DDA (K/R), Jeypore
27. Dr. S.K. Takri, CDMO(K)
28. Dr. Arun Kumar Padhi, ADMO, PH

29. Sri Rangarao Kandagiri, EO ,Jeypore, Municipality
 30. Sri Bhabagrahi Sahoo,EO, Municipality, Koraput
 31. S. Trinath Rao, DWO, Koraput
 32. Sri S.K Nanda, Deputy Director, DPMU, Koraput
 33. Sri Jaganath Das, AD DPMU, Koraput
 34. Sri Jagannath Namulipuri, Finance Expert
 35. Sri Bharat Sekhar Bebartha, Economist
-

SECTION-I

{Executive Summary, Graphical Representation of Resources, Identification of lead Sectors, Prioritized needs, issues of the District and copy of D.P.C. Proceedings}

Executive summary

Comprehensive District annual Plan (CDP) of Koraput is a part of the district development initiative for the year 2017-18. The main objective of CDP is to design an inclusive growth based integrated and participatory plan for the overall development of the district.

The plan is prepared in consonance with the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments and as per the guidelines of Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Agriculture and as per the manual of integrated district planning (MIDP) of planning commission, Government of India, and planning and co-ordination department, Govt. of Odisha, and also with the data collected at grass root levels such as Gram sabha, panchayat samiti, PR institutes and other line departments, NACs, people's representatives and the district administration, besides state departments.

The necessary consultations and rapid assessments are also made on random basis to identify and analyze the needs, to arrive at a conceptual clarity and to understand the Visions, based on the strength, weakness, opportunities and threats (**SWOT**) to finally identify a tentative list of lead sectors, growth engines and few spatial gaps at different areas and levels.

"A detailed district and sector SWOT and revised new VISION-2020 document has also been prepared by DPMU, as well a separate ST & SC sub-plans, gender sub-plan, LWA and an exclusive document on convergence plans are prepared and embedded in the draft plan document."

The final outcome of these exercises is the preparation of draft comprehensive district annual plan with resource envelop for 2017-18 for Koraput district, Odisha.

Based on its projected VISION goals, the district Koraput is contemplating to speed up its growth and development pace to reduce poverty and deal effectively with social and gender disparities and to achieve a comprehensive district development with increased levels of participation of PR institutes, line departments, ULBs, people's representatives and other stakeholders, including scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and other minorities.

Plan Mission

The district is mainly endeavoring to achieve peoples centered broad based inclusive growth and development in both RLBs and ULBs with thrust on human resources to achieve desired human development indicators, enhance the present strategies for more effective social security, livelihoods, employment generation and economic development programmes to women and marginalized communities, establish more infrastructural facilities, and more focus on the productive lead sectors such as : agriculture and allied sectors, small scale and village industries and urban development.

The plan is projected for both RLBs and ULBs separately and consolidated wherever it is applicable. In line with its planned VISION and goals (short and long term) and to realize these objectives and targets for the year-2017-18, each sector has prepared the sector plan objectives and outlays/ budgets with the proposed total outlay of 93162.33 lakh including embedded schemes and budgets of above flagship programmes to cover 14 CD Blocks, 226GPs and 4 ULBs.

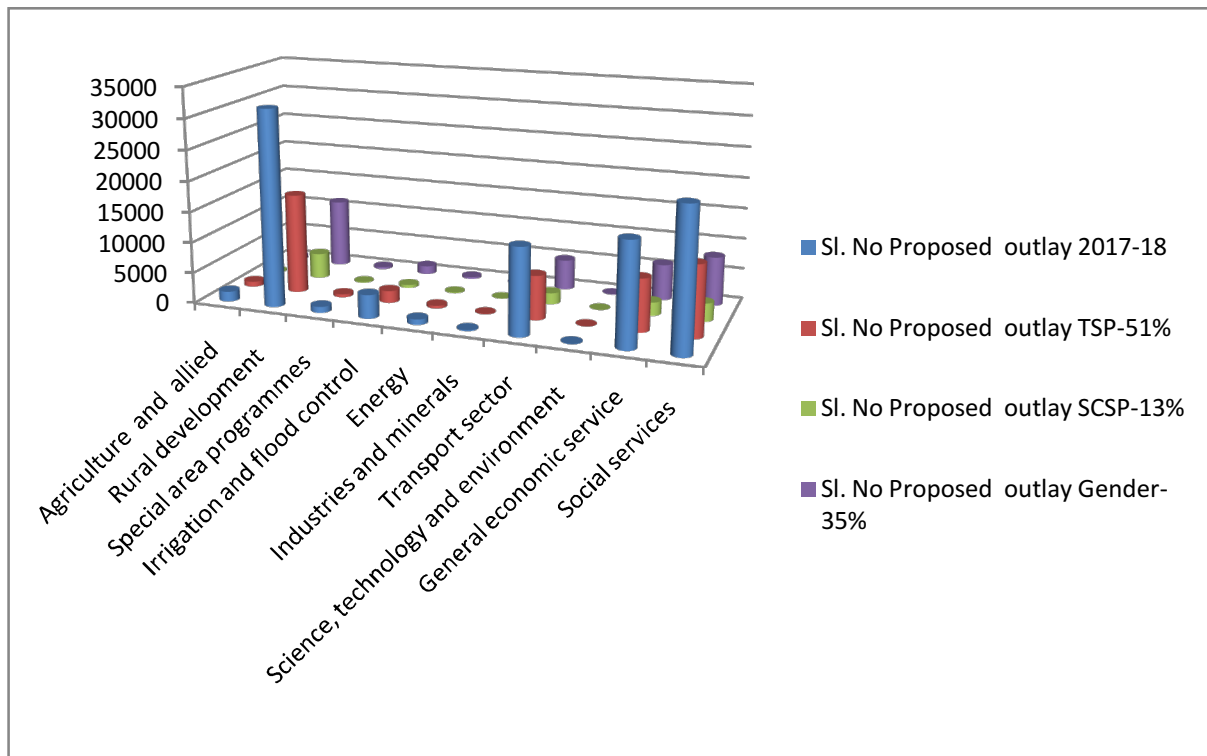
Sl No	Major Heads/ Minor Heads of Development	Annual Plan 2015-16 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 2016-17		Annual Plan 2017-18 Proposed outlay
			Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES	9027.22	8625.71	8625.71	1620.9295
2	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	48400.6	55814.161	55814.161	31930.33
3	SPECIAL AREAS PROGRAMMES	6195.34	7018.92	7018.92	984
4	IRRIGATION & FOOD CONTROL	5218.91	5740.801	5740.801	3847.22
5	ENERGY	996.79	128.41	128.41	880
6	INDUSTRY & MINERALS	551.11	606.15	606.15	173.45
7	TRANSPORT	12281.96	13477.03	13477.03	14079.36
8	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT	2438.03	2681.833	2681.833	74.13

9	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	12680.37	11129.19	11129.19	16773.66
10	SOCIAL SERVICES	9583.98	14934.906	14934.906	22799.55
	Grand Total	107374.31	120157.111	120157.111	93162.6295

A.1.2 EXPECTED ALLOCATIONS OUT OF TOTAL PROPOSED OUTLAYS FOR TSP, SCSP & GENDER FOR 2017-18

Sl. No	Name of the sector	Rs. In lakhs			
		Proposed outlay 2017-18	Proposed outlay TSP-51%	Proposed outlay SCSP-13%	Proposed outlay Gender-35%
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture and allied	1620.93	826.67	210.72	567.33
2	Rural development	31930.33	16284.47	4150.94	11175.62
3	Special area programmes	984.00	501.84	127.92	344.40
4	Irrigation and flood control	3847.22	1962.08	500.14	1346.53
5	Energy	880.00	448.80	114.40	308.00
6	Industries and minerals	173.45	81.92	20.88	56.22
7	Transport sector	14079.36	7180.47	1830.32	4927.78
8	Science, technology and environment	74.13	37.81	9.64	25.95
9	General economic service	16773.66	8554.57	2180.58	5870.78
10	Social services	22799.55	11627.77	2963.94	7979.84
	Grand total	93162.63	47506.4	12109.48	32602.45

EXPECTED ALLOCATIONS OUT OF TOTAL PROPOSED OUTLAYS FOR TSP, SCSP & GENDER FOR 2017-18



A.1.3 Primary growth/lead sectors

Identification of growth engines, their variables and growth inducers is a vital component during the plan process.

Therefore, the identification of specific lead sectors/growth engines such as agriculture and allied sector, infrastructure, social services and also the integrated tribal development (Considering the tribal communities as a major human resource capital) and their growth inducers have been identified.

A.1.4 Identified lead sectors

Sl no	Lead Sector	Specifics
1	Human development	Education
		Health
		Drinking water
		Sanitation
		Gender and child development
		Housing
		Integrated tribal development

2	Productivity	Agriculture and allied sectors
		Forest natural resources and climate change management
3	Infrastructure	Road connectivity
		Farm and non farm sector infrastructure development
		Communication connectivity
		Water resources development
		Social service related infrastructure development

A.1.5 Expected major future challenges of the district

However, to negotiate its endeavors successfully, the district has to face several other challenges and also focus on the following to promote broad based inclusive growth in the district.

- Improving human development situation.
- Mainstreaming of scheduled tribes and castes in the cut off and remote and mountain areas.
- Bringing thousands of families above poverty line.
- Eradication of illiteracy especially among the scheduled tribes
- Improvement of female literacy
- Improvement of community health and reduction of IMR and malnutrition
- Linking the food and nutritional securities with agricultural production (cash Vs food crops) and adoption of additional major crop husbandry practices to address food securities problems.
- Control of recurring contagious, communicable and infectious diseases including malaria.
- Improvement in agricultural productivity including small scale local resource and knowledge based irrigation, soil, water & crop management practices and second crops for supplementary income of small and marginal farmers including women
- Cultivation high land crops including horticulture.
- Land, soil and water management and conservation
- Conservation of biodiversity and other natural resources

- Climate change related problems
- Reviving/strengthening development significant local/indigenous knowledge's with convergence strategies.
- Planning of effective Convergence strategies of development programmes.
- Streamlining institutional credit linkages
- Implementation of devolution policies such as PESA-PR acts, etc;
- Management aspects of self help groups
- Creation of sustainable agro forest based livelihoods to mountain farmers
- Safety net programmes in IAP in LWA belts.
- Improvement of livestock based economy
- Huge investment on road network establishment
- Huge investment on productive and service sector infrastructure
- Employment generation programmes to thousands of BPL families and unemployed youth
- Tackling the Maoist menace
- Streamlining the process of planning, implementation and management co-ordination of the development programmes of various sectors.

A.6 Methodology

The planning has been done as per the guidelines issued by the government and as per TOR with focus on bottom up approach and inclusive growth based and convergence concept. Consultative meetings are done through formal meetings at district level, block level and ULB level with respective DLOs PR and ULBs officials, peoples representatives at district, block and panchayati and at NACs and Municipalities and their respective wards and also at state level departments. Village and ward visits and consultations have been carried with other stakeholders, district administration and DPMU etc; for identification and assessments of lead sectors, needs and plan prioritizations are the other exercises conducted for plan preparation. The references are also sought from previous reports and other sources MIDP, VISIONS, HDRs Statistical data and various guidelines etc; wherever it was needed for quality planning.

CHAPTER -I

{History, profile of district, GP Development profile of all GPs/ULBs and IDP tables (1-17), political and physical map of the district, development indicators and human development indicators vis-a-vis-state}

CHAPTER-I

DISTRICT BACKGROUND AND PROFILE

Introduction

Participative district planning is a multi dimensional concept . It needs close consultation with the people of both rural and urban areas to know their aspirations, felt needs and priorities. Consultations with people of all walks of life to understand their views for planning of a district and collection of primary and secondary data are essential to district planning. A list of projects from each sector of development need to be collected from every village through holding a Palli Sabha where villagers, PRI members along with people of different sections will be present for discussion of each project. Similarly, list of projects is to be collected in a meeting of members of each Ward in the presence of the Councillors of respective Wards of the Urban bodies to ensure basic minimum facilities to the Urban dwellers. Information on scheme wise annual plans, physical and financial achievements made during the past years are to be collected from the District Level Officers of various Line Departments to know the trends and about their financial requirements and Vision for the district. A careful blending of all these information will help for preparation of Comprehensive Annual Plans for the district.

1.1 History

Koraput as a district was formed in the province of Odisha on the 1st April 1936. Koraput district was the largest among the rest of the districts of the State till 1992. It was divided into districts of Rayagada, Nawarangpur, Malkangiri, and Koraput. Presently, the district of Koraput is comprises of 2 sub divisions, 14 tahasils, 14 blocks. It is one of the remote districts of Odisha.

Koraput district derives its name from its headquarters town. In ancient times when the Nalas were ruling this tract, Pushkari was the capital city located near modern Umarkot. In the medieval period Silavamsi kings developed Nandapur as the capital and sometimes they were under the kings of the Solar dynasty. Vikram Dev of the Solar dynasty shifted his headquarters to Jeypore in 17th century. For better health prospect, the then British Administrator choose Koraput town for its headquarters on 1870. The origin of the name of Koraput is obscure. There are several theories, none being convincing.

As far as history goes Koraput is a misnomer of the word 'Karak Pentho', Karaka literally means 'hail-stone'. It is also believed that one 'Khora Naiko' laid foundation of the village during the time of Nandapur dynasty. For his faithful and meritorious services he had permitted to establish this village which was named after him as Khora Putu, and the name has been converted to 'Koraput'.

1.2 Geographical Area

The district has total geographical area of 8807 square kilometre. Koraput District located between the parallels of 18° 13' to 19° 10' North Latitude and Medians of 82° 5' to 83° 23' east Longitude. The district is situated in the South-Eastern region of Odisha surrounded by Rayagada district and Srikakulam of Andhra Pradesh in the east, Nabarangpur district in the North, Malkangiri district in the West and Visakhapatnam of Andhra Pradesh in the South. Physiologically the district is contiguous to the mainland of Eastern Ghat. The different areas in this zone are situated at an altitude of 150-1000 meters above the mean sea level. (MSL). The district has famous Deomali hill and small hill range which exists parallaly from East to West. Apart from this Kolab and Machhkund and other smaller tributaries pass through the district.

1.3 Location & Boundary

The District boundaries are extended in the north to Nawarangpur, in the east to Kalahandi and Rayagada districts, in the south to Andhra Pradesh, in the west to Malkangiri district and Bastar district of Chhattisgarh.

1.4 Administrative Setup

The present district has 2 sub-divisions, 14 Tahasils (as recently each Block has been declared as a Tahasil), 14 Community Development Blocks and 226 Gram Panchayats. The entire district comes under the Scheduled area. Total numbers of villages are 2028 out of which 106 are uninhabited villages. There are five assembly Constituency namely Laxmipur, Koraput, Pottangi, Jeypore & Kotpad. 5 towns including three municipality and one NAC.

Table-I-1: District Overview

1	Geographical area	Sq.km.	8807
2	Total Population	Lakh	13.79
3	Sub-divisions	Number	2
4	Blocks	Number	14
5	Clusters / Circles	Number	130
6	Revenue villages	Number	2028
7	Urban habitations	Number	05
8	Gram Panchayats (village councils)	Number	226
9	TalukaPanchayats (Block councils)	Number	14
10	Nagar Panchayats (Municipal councils)	Number	3
11	Length of road network	K.M	7001
12	Length of rail network	K.M	281
13	Rivers	Number	04
14	Water bodies	Number	372
15	Watersheds	Number	26
16	Irrigated agriculture	Hectares	64730
17	Rain-fed agriculture	Hectares	94381
18	Wasteland	Hectares	18571
19	Forests	Sq.km.	1879.53
20	Major and medium dams	Number	04
21	Large and medium industries	Number	03

Source: District Stastical Hand Book, Koraput.

1.5 Demographic feature of the district

The total population of the district is 13, 79,647 (2011 Census) and total House Holds 3, 37,677 (2011). The total male population of the district is 6, 78,809 whereas the total female population is 7, 00,838. The total rural population is 11, 51,528 (2011) and the total rural male population is 5, 63,422 (2011) whereas the rural female population is 5, 88,106 (2011). Total Urban Population of the district as per 2011 census is 2, 25,406, out of which the male are 1, 14,442 and the female are 1,10,964. The density of population has increased from 134 in 2001 census to 156 per sq. Km in 2011. The ST and SC population to the total population of the district constitute 50.60% and 14.2% respectively as per 2011 census.

Demographic features of the district (2001 / 2011 census)

Table: I-2

Total population	1180637 13,79,647
Male	590743 6,78,809
Female	589894 7,00,838
Total Households	2,84,876
Total Rural Population	11,51,528
Male	5,63,422
Female	5,88,106
Total Urban Population	2,25,406
Male	1,14,442
Female	1,10,964
Density of population -2001/2011	134 /156 per sq.km
No of female per 1000 males-2001/2011	998/1031
Child Population-2001/2011	200,689/225,126
Child Sex Ratio-2001/2011	944/984
Child Percentage (0-6)-2001/2011	11.54%/17.26%
Decadal growth rate 1991 2001- 2001-2011	14.67/16.63
Literacy rate	36.2%/49.87
Male literacy rate	47.58%/61.29
Female literacy rate	24.81%/38.92
Scheduled Caste Population	153932 (13.04%)
Scheduled Tribe Population	585830 (49.62%)

The Population composition, Demographic Characteristics and Social Group composition represented in Table: I-14, I-14(A) and I-14(B).

Table-I-3: Population Composition

Sl.	Age group (yrs.)	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio
1	0 to 3	109376	106142	215518	970
2	4 to 6				
3	7 to 18	568488	592928	1161456	1043
4	19 to 45				
5	46 to 60				
6	61+				
7	All age groups	677864	699070	1376974	1031

Source: Census of India, 2011, Provisional Population Totals: Paper-I of 2011.

Table-I-3(A) : Demographic Characteristics

S.No.	Parameter/Indicator	Male	Female	Source
1	Total Fertility rate			3.4
2	Infant Mortality rate			56-AHS 2011
3	Maternal Mortality Rate			311- AHS 2011
4	Life expectancy at birth	59.2	59.2	59.2
5	Mean Age at marriage	21.6	17.6	--
6	Family Planning coverage (%) (C.P.R)			48.5
7	Total number of families	284876		
8	Commonest family type (√)	Nuclear √	Joint	Extended
9	Average family size (√)	Up to 6 √	6 to 12	12+

Table-I-3(B): Social group composition

Sl.No.	Social Group	Male	Female	Total	%
1	SC	96789	99751	196540	14.2
2	ST	337373	360210	697583	50.6

3	Hindu	--	--	1119527	94.82
4	Muslim	--	--	8401	0.71
5	Christian	--	--	51323	4.35
6	Buddhist	--	--	86	0.01
7	Other	--	--	1300	0.11
8	All Social Groups	590743	589894	1180637	

Source: District Stastical Hand Book, Koraput, 2009, P.10

Land Utilization Pattern of Koraput District

Table: I-4

Sl.No.	Land Utilization Pattern	Area (in 000 hect.)	
		2009-10	2010-11
1	Geographical Area	328.73	328.73
2	Forest Area	69.99	70.01
3	Miscellaneous trees & groves	3.21	3.21
4	Permanent Pasture	10.34	10.30
5	Culturable waste	12.95	12.66
6	Land put to non-agricultural use	26.28	26.51
7	Barren & Uncultivable land	17.05	17.05
8	Current fallow	16.01	14.27
9	Other fallow	10.83	10.32
10	Net area sown	139.18	141.58

Soil

Table I-5

SL. No	Name of the Block	Area in 000 ha		Problematic Soil (Iron Toxicity)	Deficiency of Micro Nutrients
		Red or mixed red and yellow	Alluvial Soil		
1	Koraput	11.53	--	500	Bo.zn
2	Semiliguda	9.31	--	--	Bo.zn
3	Pottangi	15.03	--	--	Bo.zn
4	Laxmipur	11.54	--	415	Bo.zn
5	Nandapur	18.88	--	--	Bo.zn

6	Bandhugaon	7.49	--	--	Bo.zn
7	Narayanpatna	24.57	--	305	Bo.zn
8	Lamtaput	16.18	--	--	Bo.zn
9	Dasmantpur	12.81	--	--	Bo.zn
10	Jeypore	19.98	--	4421	Bo.Mo
11	Kotpad	--	21.17	4138	Bo.Mo
12	Kundra	18.15	--	1868	Bo.Mo
13	Borigumma	32.21	--	4075	Bo.Mo
14	Boipariguda	24.57	--	600	Bo.zn

Source: Strategic Research and Extension Plan of Koraput District, 2001

1.6 Agriculture

Table-I-6

Sl No.	Name of the Crop	Production		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	Paddy	317	237	378
2	Wheat	1232	383	215
3	Maize	34058	43129	84513
4	Ragi	202551	190884	259845
5	Mung	8	251	441
6	Biri	5596	4425	6387
7	Kulthi	8084	8195	12381
8	Til	875	1583	1683
9	Ground Nut	3820	2697	4574
10	Mustard	97	106	190
11	Niger	52510	50668	65438
12	Potato	56646	42072	37905
13	Sugercane	1185283	901032	2853815

Source: Technical Report, EARAS, Directorate of Economics and statistics, Odisha (2009, 2010 & 2011)

Livestock Population in the District in 2007 Census in numbers

Table: I-7

Sl. No.	Livestoks	District	State
1	Cattle	547968	10606715
2	Buffalo	103978	1189731
3	Sheep	145480	1818205
4	Goat	180164	7127038
5	Pig	71806	611610
6	Fowl	1011212	20596006

Source: District Statistical Hand Book, 2011

1.7 Fishery

So far as fishery is concerned, the district is contributing a less percent to the State's fish production. The per capita fish consumption per annum in the district is 3.3 Kg. as against the State average of 9.1 Kg.

Quantity produced in MT in the district

Table: I-8

Sl.No.	Year	Production of Fish (in MT)			Total
		Fresh Water	Brackish	Marien	
1	2008-09	3544.68	0.00	0.00	3510.00
2	2009-10	3545.00	0.00	0.00	3545.00
3	2010-11	3859.06	0.00	0.00	3859.06

Source: District Statistical Hand Book, 2009-10 & 2010-11

1.8 Development Indicators in the District

In the context of a backward district like Koraput, development implies development of different sectors of the economy. Basically, there are three development indicators like productive sector indicators, in restructure development indicators and Human development indicators which need to be analysed in order to measure the extent of development achieved in the district.

1.8.1 Productive Sector Development Indicators

Agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, soil conservation, irrigation and forest are the important productive sectors in the district.

1.8.2 Agriculture

Agriculture is the main stay of the economy of Koraput district because around 83% of the population depends up on it. As per the estimates, though there has been increase in the volume of production of cereals and pulses the growth trend is not spectacular in the district. Paddy is the principal crop followed by Niger, Maize, Sugarcane and Vegetables in the district. Production of Paddy occupied 1,18,000 hectares, Niger 17824 hectares, Maize 5903 hectares, Sugarcane 1620 hectares and Vegetables 27121 hectares of the cropped area during Khariff seasons of 2011-12 respectively. Even though the average production of Rice, Maize and Sugarcane production per hectare in the district is a little higher than the all Odisha average, the district lags behind in the production of Pulses, Oil seeds, Groundnut and Cotton. This indicates that more efforts are needed to improve the production of cash crops to make the tribals self reliant. It is also necessary to guide and educate farmers about new technologies, provide rural infrastructure and make available market linkage.

1.8.3 Greater Focus on Horticultural crops

The climate of Koraput is divinely blessed for horticultural development. It holds a large potential for production of fruits, vegetables and spices. The district is covered under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and emphasis has been given for establishment of fruit orchards, promotion of organic farming, floriculture demonstration, expansion of medicinal plants, protected cultivation and Micro Irrigation.

During the 1st Phase of ATMA from 1999-2000 to 2004-05 the Agency had been successful in the development of marginal, gladioli and rose flower gardens among the tribals of the district.

1.8.4 Animal Husbandry

Live stock rearing and poultry keeping are the age old traditional practices of tribal communities. Animal husbandry in rural Koraput has not yet been commercialized. The Integrated Dairy Development Programme is being implemented with 100% central assistance. The Government of India has launched the centrally sponsored scheme

“Venture Capital Fund for Development of Dairy /Poultry” during the year 2004-05, which is being implemented through NABARD. There is the need for establishment of at least 145 additional hospitals and dispensaries and 81 artificial insemination centres in the district.

The total milk production in the district is 103000 MT in 2011-12. There are 62 Milk producing Cooperative Society (MPCS) in the district, with a total membership of 4580 at the end of 2007-08. However, commercial agri enterprise needs to be encouraged under Krishi Sahayak Kendra functioning at District Agriculture Office, Koraput and Jeypore.

1.8.5 Small Animal Development

The district has very good potentiality for sheep, goat and pig farming. The ever increasing demand for meat, the need for smaller animals during festivals and to meet their economic need through the sale of these animals by rural people, has made rearing of these animals a lucrative profession.

1.8.6 Poultry Development

In the district 70% of the rural households keep Poultry or Duck to meet their meat requirements, sacrifice needs during festivals and to sell them in the market during exigencies. The production of egg in the district is low for which 1068 lakh eggs per annum are brought from outside.

1.8.7 Pisciculture:

The district of Koraput has a great potential for fishery development. The inland water available in the district is estimated to be 10,000 hectares including G.P tanks, revenue tanks and private tanks. There are four reservoirs and nine MIPs which are used for Pisciculture.

1.8.8 Coffee and Cashew Plantation

A survey conducted by Coffee Board, Koraput has identified an area of 9529.40 hectares in the district suitable for Coffee plantation. Coffee plantation is now limited to few private entrepreneurs and Government Agencies covering only an area of 2163.45 hectares in the district. (Coffee Board, Koraput, 2009). Out of the total cultivated area of 2163.45 hectares the tribals of the district are cultivating 1148.90 hectares. The quantity of cashew production reached 21600 MT in the district during 2006-07.

1.8.9 Lemon Grass Cultivation

Lemon grass cultivation is another important source of living in the district. A number of tribal cultivators in Narayanpatna, Bandhugaon, Kotpad, Borigumma and Nandapur blocks have started cultivating Lemon grass which gives a net profit of at least Rs.10, 000/- per hectare. Lemon grass are mostly cultivated in High lands and Dongar-I land in the district.

1.8.10 Tobacco Cultivation

Tobacco is another profitable crop in the district and is cultivated in nine blocks of the district. It was cultivated in 1868 hectare in 2005-06 and production reached to 1378 quintals.

The Regional Research and Technology Transfer Station (RRTTS) of OUAT has established two nurseries for these cultivation.

1.8.11 Irrigation

The district is highly deficient in irrigation facilities. Even though it receives an average rain fall of 1567.2 mm in about 84 days, the rainfall is erratic and unevenly distributed. In spite of all efforts, only two blocks out of 14 in the district have more than 35% of irrigation facilities. The benefits of major irrigation project Upper Kolab are enjoyed only by four blocks in Jeypore Sub-division. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, investment has been proposed under Jalanidhi Yojana to attain 35% irrigation potential in all the blocks of the district.

In addition to numerous streams and presence of many perennial rivers like Kolab, Machkund, Indravabi, Jhanjabati, the scope for creation of irrigation potential in the district is very high. The district has one major irrigation projects namely Upper Kolab Project, 69 MIPs of which 45 Nos. are functional.

1.8.12 Soil Conservation

The practice of Shifting Cultivation in steep slopes of the thousands of hillocks in Koraput district has led to heavy soil erosion and called for protection of soil by following soil conservation measures. In the first four Five Year Plans Soil Conservation measures in

the district has reduced the siltation of soil in Machkund and Upper Kolab reservoirs. Cashew Plantation has been made in large scale in the district.

Watershed approach is an important component of Soil Conservation. Between the period 1998-2006 210 Micro Watersheds have been established under different programmes at a cost of Rs.3781.55 lakh.

1.8.13 Forest Resources – A Major Source of Livelihood

Forest is a major source of livelihood of the rural and tribal population of the district. They depend upon it for employment, food, fodder, firewood housing materials, medicine and recreation. The total forest area in the district is 1879.53 Sq. Kms in December, 2007 which constitute 21.34% of the total geographical area of the district.

1.9 Non-farm Sector

Existing Status of Industrial Areas in the District of Koraput

Table-I-10

Sl. No.	Name of Ind. Area	Total Land (In hectare)	Land Acquired (In hectare)	Prevailing Rate Per Sqm (In Rs. Lakhs)	Total No of Sheds	No of Sheds allotted	No of Vacant Sheds	No. of Units in Production
1	Jeypore	9.800	4.123	10.00	4	4	0	NA
2	Sunabeda	7.000	2.644	10.00	5	5	0	NA
3	Kaki (Sunabeda)	20.270	1.434	10.00	0	0	0	NA
Total		37.07	8.201		9	9	0	NA

Industrial Scenario of Koraput

Table-I-10(A)

Sl No.	Head	Unit	Particulars
1	Registered Industrial unit	No	1547
2	Total Industrial unit(GIP)	No	4938
3	Total Medium & Large Unit	No	4
4	Total employment in small scale industries	No	29840
5	Total employment in large and medium industries	No	7756
6	No. of industrial area/growth centres	No	3
7	Total investment in plant and machinery of small scale ind	In Lakhs	11966.52
8	Total investment in plant and machinery of medium & large scale industries	In Crores	8482.49

1.9.1 Large Industries

The district has 04 large Industries as under:

Product, Investment and Employment generated by large scale Industries in Koraput District.

Table: I-11

Name of the Industry	Location	Products	Investment (Rs. In Crores)	Employment (No.)
HAL, Sunabeda	Sunabeda	Aero Engine	4033.00	3206
NALCO, Damanjodi	Damanjodi	Aluminium	2095.23	3985
Ballarpur Industries	Jeypore	Paper	315.92	942
Snehadhara Industries	Ampavalli	Portland Cement	17.57	250
Total			6,461.72	8383

Source: Potential Linked Credit Plan: 2012-13

These industries have been responsible for enhancing the Per capita income of the district and employment opportunities in the State as well as in the country.

1.9.2 Ancillary Industries

There are 14 ancillary units in the district as detailed below:

Table: I-12
Names and Products of the Ancillary Industries in Koraput District

Sl. No.	Names	Location	Products
1	Aurobindo Precision Tools	Sunbeda	Carbide tools and Idlers
2	Aero Printing works	Sunabeda	Printing & Job works
3	Zenith corporation	Boipariguda	Quartz powder
4	Reeti Printers	Koraput	Printing & Job works
5	Kwality Printers	Semiliguda	Printing & Job works
6	National Printers	Damanjodi	Printing & Job works
7	Sreedevi Cotton works	Jeypore	Waste Cotton
8	Gupteswar Flour Mills (P) Ltd.	Randapalli	Wheat bran
9	Konark Chemicals (P) Ltd.	Kunduli	Quick Lime
10	Devid Cold Storage Pvt. Ltd.	Ambaguda	Cold Storage
11	Vishnu GranoPhinePvt. Ltd.	Jeypore	Granite Slabs, Tiles & Decorative Stones
12	OSIC (OTEW)	Sunabeda	Fabrication & Job works
13	Mallick Tools & Eng. Pvt. Ltd.	Sunabeda	Cutting tolls & Jigs etc.
14	Sreedevi Cotton works	Jeypore	Waste cotton

Source: Potential Linked Credit Plan: 2009-10.

Though there are four large industries ancillary units related to them have not come up in the district. This situation indicates that there is lack of interest on the part of these large industries for promotion of ancillary units which would have developed the skill and non-farm sector in the district.

1.9.3 Small Scale and Cottage Industries

The following table indicates the category wise medium, small and micro enterprise (MSME) in Koraput district.

Table: I-13

NIC code no	Type of industry	Number of units	Investment (lakh Rs.)	Employment (Nos.)
01.	Misc. Manufacturing	334	488.2	1153
20. & 22	Agro-based	1611	5561.24	11910
23, 24, 25 & 26	Textile based	239	94.75	1142
27	Forest & Wood Based	265	114.42	1842
28	Paper & Paper Products	80	211.98	403
29	Livestock & Leather	23	27.14	84
30	Rubber & Plastic	124	196.35	473
31	Chemical & Allied	121	5561.24	11910
32	Glass & Ceramics	262	1176.83	5098
33 & 35	Engg. & Metal Based	368	932.37	2321
36	Electrical & Electronics	59	154.06	228
97	Repairing & Servicing	1452	2596.38	4446
Total		4938	17114.96	41010

Source: Directorate of Industries, Government of Odisha, Cuttack

The table: I-14 reveals that there are more than 12 categories of MSME with 4938 units, investment of Rs.17114.96 lakh and employment of 41010 persons.

1.9 Human Development Indicators

There are three measurable indicators of human development, Human Development Index, (HDI), Gender Development index (GDI) and Reproductive Health Index (RHI). Human Development Index is based on three dimensions of human development that are considered to be fundamental namely, longevity, knowledge, and a measure of necessary income. GDI brings in an additional dimension, namely gender, which is of fundamental significance for the concept of human development Finally RHI focuses on the reproductive health component of the gender dimension.

Human Development Indicators Koraput District

Table: I-13

Sl No.	Component		District	State	Source
1	Population (Total)		13.76 lakh	41.9 million	Census 2011
2	a)	ST Population (%)	50.6	22.8	Census 2011
	b)	SC Population (%)	14.2	17.1	Census 2011
3	BPL Families (%)		84	66.	37 BPL Survey 97
4	Literacy (Total)(%)		49.87	73.45	Census 2011
	a)		18.68	37.37	Census 2001
	b)		35.43	55.53	Census 2001
5	Health				
	a)	Birth Rate (Per 1000 persons)	25.8	20.0	AHS 2011
		Death Rate (Per 1000 persons)	8.0	8.3	AHS 2011
	c)	Maternal Mortality Rate Per 1 lakh live Birth (MMR)	311	272	AHS 2011
	d)	Infant Mortality Rate per 100 live birth	56	62	AHS 2011
	e)	Sub centres / PHCs/ community Health Centres per lakh population	14	22	
	f)	No. of Beds in hospitals per lakh population	43	38.5	
6	% of villages electrified		68.12	76	
7	Rural Water Supply				
	a)	Access to drinking water	99%	96%	
	b)	Tube well	82%	96.5%	

Source: Odisha Human Development Report, 2004, AHS 2011, Census 2011

1.10 District Profile

The Baseline Profile for District Visioning Exercise is presented below in the form of Tables.
Public Infrastructure and services

Table-I-14

Sl No.	Infrastructure	Ability Norm	Actual Status	Short Fall
1	Pucca road	Each habitation	1424	2960
2	Bus service	Each habitation	--	--
3	Electricity connection	Each habitation	1309	3075
4	Piped water	Each habitation	186	4198
5	Public toilet	Each habitation	62270(HH) 1883(School) 619 (AWC)	
6	Drainage system	Each habitation		
7	Gram Panchayat / Ward Panchayat Office	Each GP / WP headquarter	226	
8	Ration shop	Per 1000 population	1387 Nos. (1.17)	1424 Nos. (1.6)
9	Anganwadi	Per 1000 population	2723 Nos. (2.30)	548 Nos. (0.46)
10	Primary school	Population of 200 or at a distance of 1 km	2850	421
11	Secondary school	Per each Panchayat	118 Nos. (0.522)	108 Nos. (0.478)
12	College	Per each Block	18 Nos. (1.28)	03 Nos. (0.21)
13	PHC	Per 1 lakh population	56 Nos. (4.74)	1.19
14	Sub-centre	Per 10000 population	307 Nos. (2.60)	0.79
15	Hospital	Per unit population	01	
16	Veterinary clinic	Per 10000 population	136 Nos. (1.15)	0.76
17	Police station	Per 10000 population	21 Nos. (0.18)	21 Nos. (0.18)
18	Post office	Per 10000 population	188 Nos. (1.59)	188 Nos.

				(1.59)
19	Bank/credit agency	Per 1 lakh population	83 Nos. (7.00)	3.00
20	Public library	Per unit population	NA	
21	Agri. Marketing centre	Per 10000 population	118	108
22	Virtual connectivity	Each habitation		
23	Major irrigation projects	As per local conditions	43818 Ha. (Kharif, 2011) 25042 Ha. (Rabi, 2010-11)	
24	24. Lift irrigation projects	As per local conditions	8675 Ha. (Kharif, 2011) 2938 Ha. (Rabi, 2010-11)	
25	Minor irrigation projects	As per local conditions	1299 Ha. (Rabi, 2010-11) 5327 Ha. (Khariff, 2011)	
26	Fully developed watersheds	As per local conditions	3987 Ha. (Kharif, 2011) 1529 Ha. (Rabi, 2010-11)	

Source: District Planning Monitoring Unit, Koraput, Agenda information for ICDS Review meeting on 03.01.09, District Statistical Handbook, koraput, 2007 (page- 26,55,59,61,64, Agenda Notes for Kharif Strategy Committee meeting 2011 of Koraput District and Rabi 2011-12.

Infrastructure and service quality: Anganwadi Centres

Table-I-15

Sector: Nutrition (ICDS) Service: Anganwadi Centres				
Facility	Norm	Requirement as per norm	Actual status	Gap
Provision of Anganwadi	Per 500 population	2723	2723	--
Location	Within 1 Km. of village			
Housing of Anganwadi	Dedicated pucca building	2723	877	1846

Human resource (AWW and assistant)	1 AWW and 1 assistant per Anganwadi	2723 2723	2535 2713	188 10
Water facility	Potable drinking water connection	1288	578	710
Place for washing hands	Separate place for washing hands with adequate water and soap	NA	--	--
Equipment	Weighing machine, toys, educational equipment, plates, bowls, napkins, comb and nail cutter	NA	--	--

Source: Agenda information for ICDS Review meeting 2011.

Table-I-16: Infrastructure and service quality: Schools

Sector : Education						
Service : Primary and Secondary schools						
Service	Facility	Norm	Requirement as per norm	Actual status	Gap	
Primary school	Provision of primary schools	Each habitation	3271	2850	421	
	Location	Within 1 Km of village	3271	2850	421	
	Toilet facility	1 toilet unit consisting of 2 latrines and 3 urinals, separate toilet for girls	Common Toilet	3271	2589	682
			Girls toilet :	3271	2011	1260
	Class rooms	1 class room per 40 students, all classrooms fitted with blackboard, maps and informative charts	9379 (Primary and Upper primary)	8651	728	
	Staff	1 teacher per 40 students plus a clerk and an	1 teacher per 40 student 4158	6434	--	

		assistant	2 teachers in each school – 4537	6434 6434	-- --
Secondary School	Provision of secondary schools	As per local conditions	251	118	133
	Toilet facility	1 toilet unit consisting of 2 latrines and 3 urinals, separate toilet for girls	2968	2589	379
	Staff	1 teacher per 40 students, some female teachers plus technical and administrative staff	3180	1115	2065

Source: DPEP, Koraput and District Statistical Handbook, Koraput, 2007

Infrastructure and service quality: PHC and rural hospital

Table: I-17

Sector : Health					
Service : Primary Health Centers and Sub Centers					
Service	Facility	Norm	Requirement as per norm	Actual status	Gap
Sub Centre	Provision of Sub-centre	Per 3000 population	458	307	151
	Human resource	1 MPHWF and 1 Male worker	458	307ANM	151 ANM
	Equipment	Medical kit, ORS, delivery kit and table, BP apparatus and stethoscope		Available	
	Housing	Dedicated pucca building	307	126	181

Primary Health Centre	Provision of PHC	Per 30,000 population	39	14 PHC	25
	Human resource	2 medical officers, 1 compounder, 2 health asst, 1 ladyasst, 1 clerk, 1 driver and 5 peons	160-MO 80-Com 160-H.A 80-L.A 80-Clerks 80-Drivers 400-Peons	150 - - 89 - - -	10 - - - - - -
	Equipment	Operation theatre & allied equipment, 1 ambulance, adequate stock of medicines		Available	
Rural	Provision of rural hospital	Hospitals At every block headquarter		Available	
	Human resource	3 medical officers, 1 medical superintendent, 4 staff nurses, 1 pharmacist, 1 Jr. Clerk and 1 driver and other staff		N.A. Others Available	
	Equipment	Lab, OPD, IPD, operation theatre, ambulance and adequate stock of medicines		Available	

Source: DPMU, Koraput.

Public infrastructure and service quality: Other services

Table: I-18

No.	Infrastructure		Quality Norm	Actual Status
1	Pucca road	Major district roads	All season usability	209 Km (2006)
		Other district roads		242 Km (2006-07)
		Village roads		778 Km (2004-05)
		Village internal roads and lanes		--
2	Bus Service	Minimum once a day		
3	Electricity connection	Daily minimum – hours of supply		
4	Piped water	Minimum – litres/capita/day of potable water 266 (RWSS)		
5	Public toilet	Minimum one seat/- persons		
6	Drainage system	Covered drain connecting all houses		
7	Gram/ward Panchayat Office	Dedicated pucca building with proper record room		
8	Ration shop	Assured minimum stock of essential food / fuel items		1446 (31.03.11)
9	Veterinary clinic	Adequate medicine stock, regular availability of doctors and basic surgical / life support facilities		25 Hospitals, 39 VAS & Add. VAS, 111 LAC, 140 LI, 123 AIC
10	Police station	A dependable 24 hour emergency telephone line and a mobile squad		21
11	Post Office 36	Availability of all basic postal service		2 Head Post Office, Sub Post Office, 207 Block Post office
12	Bank/credit agency	Availability of all basic banking / credit service		30 P.S.B, 33 R.R.B, 63 U.B.
13	Public library	Availability of all major newspapers		02

14	Agri. Marketing Centre	Availability of current data on market prices	
15	Virtual connectivity	Dependable telephone and dial-up internet connectivity	

Source: District Stastical Handbook, Koraput, 2007, P.50, 51, 72, 34 (2006-07)

Public health Characteristics

Table: I-19

Category	Parameter/Indicator	Absolute number		Percentage/ Rate	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Antenatal stage	Total pregnant women	--	39625	--	--
	Pregnant women with anaemia / inadequate BMI -	--	14000	--	
	Pregnant women given immunization	--	30626	--	
	Pregnant women with transmitted diseases	--	1982	--	
	Cases of pregnancy related complications	--	4593	--	15%
	Institutional deliveries	--	10465	--	37%
Post Natal Stage	Maternal mortality	--	79		277.1 311
	Aborted foetus		348		
	Still births			822 988	28.4% 35.2 %
	Babies with birth weight below 2500 gm		550		2.49%
	Babies with birth defects / born disabilities				
	Babies born with transmitted diseases				
Infancy & Early childhood	Neonatal mortality		891		56%
	Complete immunization as per schedule		24269		69%
	Adequate breast feeding Nutritional Status	Normal I	69750		38.45%
		Grade I	66735		36.7%
		Grade II	42360		23.3%
		Grade III	2407		1.32%
		Grade IV	143		0.07%

	Infant / child mortality		1600		56.11%
General population	Enrollment in Anganwadi Disease Prevalence	Malaria	48559		19.6
		Tuberculosis	348		
		HIV/AIDS	240		
	Other Chronic/Acute Diseases				
	Mortality Rate				
	Health insurance coverage				
	Tubectomy operations	--	5156	--	111
	Vasectomy operations	715	--	138	--

Source: DPMU, Koraput. (Year: 2008-09, 2005-06 & 2001)

As per the Human Development Index Koraput stands at 27. Around 2/3rd of the under 3years children of Koraput district are under nourished at the same time the fertility rate is 2.8. The Maternal Mortality rate in the district stands at 311 deaths per 1 lack live birth which is a critical indicator for the mother and child care. Koraput district is predominantly a tribal district inhabiting more than 50% of SC/ST population with over 85% living in rural pockets. The district also has the history of early marriage which erupts various health issues for the mother. 84% of the population in the district belong to BPL category. As per the Food Security Classification 2008, Koraput falls under severely insecure district under livelihood. Therefore, the early marriage coinciding with the livelihood insecurity results in anaemic and under nourished mothers. A major portion of the causes of IMR in the district is related to low birth weight babies.

Employment and self-employment

Table: I-20

Sl. No.	Parameter / Indicator	Male	Female	Total	%
1.	Self-employed in farm activities	--	--	148578	42.05
2.	Self-employed in non-farm activities	--	--	7474	2.11
3.	Employed in organized sector	31495	8373	39868	Both public & private
4.	Employed in unorganized sector	--	--	--	--
5.	Total wage labour				
6.	Wage labour enrolled under EGS			262492	96.13
7.	Registered employment exchange	16592	7758	24350	As on 12/14

8.	Total unemployed	16592	7758	24350	--
9.	Educated unemployed	15294	7536	22830	--
10.	Skilled unemployed	2988	538	3526	--
11.	Migrant labour	--	--	--	--
12.	Child labour	--	--	--	--

Source: District Employment Office, Koraput

Household income and amenities

Table: I-21

Service	Unit/Norm	Status	Shortfall
Average family income*	Rs.16520.00	14703	Rs.1817/-
Average family expenditure*	Rs.16520.00	13481	Rs.3039/-
Average family debt*	Rs.	5072	
Families living in pucca house	Every household	7.0%	
Households with electricity supply	KW/Capita/day	18.6%	
Households with drinking water supply	Litres/Capita/day	16.4%	
Households with attached toilets	Each household	11.4%	
Households with kerosene supply	Litres/Capita/day		
Households with cooking gas connection	Single/double cylinder	9.1%	

Source: DLHS – 3, 2007-08 & Baseline Survey (COATS)-2008.

* The average per capita income / expenditure / debt in the district multiplied by the average family size

PROFILE OF GP/BLOCK/ULBs:

BANDHUGAON BLOCK PROFILE:

Features	Value		
Geographical Area	223.17		
Number of Gram Panchayat	13		
No. of revenue village	147		
No. of hamlets	23		
Density of population	224		
No. of police station	1		
No. of primary school	102		
No. of middle school	43		
No. of secondary school	11		
No. of higher secondary school	0		
No. of CHCs/PHCs	1/3		
No. of AWCs	210		
Total household	12600		
Population	Persons	Males	Females
Total	58,974	28,460	30,514
In the age group 0-6 years	9,735	4,865	4,870
Scheduled Castes (SC)	4,673	2,279	2,394
Scheduled Tribes (ST)	47,059	22,609	24,450
Literates	16,222	9,832	6,390
Illiterate	42,752	18,628	24,124
Total Worker	30,272	15,969	14,303
Main Worker	12,522	9,444	3,078
Main Worker - Cultivator	6,266	5,712	554
Main Worker - Agricultural Labourers	4,092	2,304	1,788
Main Worker - Household Industries	269	179	90
Main Worker - Other	1,895	1,249	646
Marginal Worker	17,750	6,525	11,225
Marginal Worker - Cultivator	3,433	1,687	1,746
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers	12,795	4,114	8,681
Marginal Worker - Household Industries	441	192	249
Marginal Workers - Other	1,081	532	549
Marginal Worker (3-6 Months)	13,720	5,210	8,510
Marginal Worker - Cultivator (3-6 Months)	2,524	1,287	1,237
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers (3-6 Months)	9,979	3,314	6,665
Marginal Worker - Household Industries	369	167	202

(3-6 Months)			
Marginal Worker - Other (3-6 Months)	848	442	406
Marginal Worker (0-3 Months)	4,030	1,315	2,715
Marginal Worker - Cultivator (0-3 Months)	909	400	509
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers (0-3 Months)	2,816	800	2,016
Marginal Worker - Household Industries (0-3 Months)	72	25	47
Marginal Worker - Other Workers (0-3 Months)	233	90	143
Non Worker	28,702	12,491	16,211

BOIPARIGUDA BLOCK PROFILE:

Features	Value		
Geographical Area	764.84		
Number of Gram Panchayat	20		
No. of revenue village	279		
No. of hamlets	324		
Density of population	120		
No. of police station	1		
No. of primary school	150		
No. of middle school	59		
No. of secondary school	17		
No. of higher secondary school	1		
No. of CHCs/PHCs	1/3		
No. of AWCs	318		
Total household	30531		
Population	Persons	Males	Females
Total	125,337	61,225	64,112
In the age group 0-6 years	22,821	11,490	11,331
Scheduled Castes (SC)	17,148	8,369	8,779
Scheduled Tribes (ST)	72,290	34,872	37,418
Literates	38,860	24,158	14,702
Illiterate	86,477	37,067	49,410
Total Worker	65,482	34,265	31,217
Main Worker	30,004	22,230	7,774
Main Worker - Cultivator	14,399	12,114	2,285
Main Worker - Agricultural Labourers	8,915	5,077	3,838
Main Worker - Household Industries	448	340	108
Main Worker - Other	6,242	4,699	1,543
Marginal Worker	35,478	12,035	23,443

Marginal Worker - Cultivator	4,498	2,380	2,118
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers	24,606	7,095	17,511
Marginal Worker - Household Industries	981	308	673
Marginal Workers - Other	5,393	2,252	3,141
Marginal Worker (3-6 Months)	30,415	10,447	19,968
Marginal Worker - Cultivator (3-6 Months)	3,830	2,067	1,763
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers (3-6 Months)	21,290	6,201	15,089
Marginal Worker - Household Industries (3-6 Months)	737	250	487
Marginal Worker - Other (3-6 Months)	4,558	1,929	2,629
Marginal Worker (0-3 Months)	5,063	1,588	3,475
Marginal Worker - Cultivator (0-3 Months)	668	313	355
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers (0-3 Months)	3,316	894	2,422
Marginal Worker - Household Industries (0-3 Months)	244	58	186
Marginal Worker - Other Workers (0-3 Months)	835	323	512
Non Worker	59,855	26,960	32,895

BORIGUMMA BLOCK PROFILE:

Features	Value		
Geographical Area	605.58		
Number of Gram Panchayat	31		
No. of revenue village	148		
No. of hamlets	288		
Density of population	209		
No. of police station	3		
No. of primary school	110		
No. of middle school	120		
No. of secondary school	28		
No. of higher secondary school	2		
No. of CHCs/PHCs	1/6		
No. of AWCs	327		
Total household	39941		
Population	Persons	Males	Females
Total	98,341	48,375	49,966
In the age group 0-6 years	17,129	8,623	8,506
Scheduled Castes (SC)	14,747	7,279	7,468
Scheduled Tribes (ST)	51,924	25,336	26,588

Literates	38,669	23,845	14,824
Illiterate	59,672	24,530	35,142
Total Worker	49,031	27,013	22,018
Main Worker	29,347	21,333	8,014
Main Worker - Cultivator	8,810	7,414	1,396
Main Worker - Agricultural Labourers	10,844	6,806	4,038
Main Worker - Household Industries	802	501	301
Main Worker - Other	8,891	6,612	2,279
Marginal Worker	19,684	5,680	14,004
Marginal Worker - Cultivator	1,107	580	527
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers	15,550	3,940	11,610
Marginal Worker - Household Industries	603	143	460
Marginal Workers - Other	2,424	1,017	1,407
Marginal Worker (3-6 Months)	17,600	5,099	12,501
Marginal Worker - Cultivator (3-6 Months)	932	500	432
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers (3-6 Months)	13,976	3,554	10,422
Marginal Worker - Household Industries (3-6 Months)	560	138	422
Marginal Worker - Other (3-6 Months)	2,132	907	1,225
Marginal Worker (0-3 Months)	2,084	581	1,503
Marginal Worker - Cultivator (0-3 Months)	175	80	95
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers (0-3 Months)	1,574	386	1,188
Marginal Worker - Household Industries (0-3 Months)	43	5	38
Marginal Worker - Other Workers (0-3 Months)	292	110	182
Non Worker	49,310	21,362	27,948

DASAMANTPUR BLOCK PROFILE:

Features	Value
Geographical Area	663.99
Number of Gram Panchayat	16
No. of revenue village	165
No. of hamlets	91
Density of population	107
No. of police station	1
No. of primary school	128
No. of middle school	74
No. of secondary school	16

No. of higher secondary school	1		
No. of CHCs/PHCs	2/4		
No. of AWCs	254		
Total household	20641		
Population	Persons	Males	Females
Total	50,736	24,764	25,972
In the age group 0-6 years	9,202	4,641	4,561
Scheduled Castes (SC)	5,308	2,613	2,695
Scheduled Tribes (ST)	31,851	15,438	16,413
Literates	17,323	10,941	6,382
Illiterate	33,413	13,823	19,590
Total Worker	26,750	13,627	13,123
Main Worker	10,072	7,609	2,463
Main Worker - Cultivator	6,917	5,386	1,531
Main Worker - Agricultural Labourers	1,843	1,239	604
Main Worker - Household Industries	123	99	24
Main Worker - Other	1,189	885	304
Marginal Worker	16,678	6,018	10,660
Marginal Worker - Cultivator	2,690	1,457	1,233
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers	11,808	3,677	8,131
Marginal Worker - Household Industries	213	84	129
Marginal Workers - Other	1,967	800	1,167
Marginal Worker (3-6 Months)	14,164	5,039	9,125
Marginal Worker - Cultivator (3-6 Months)	2,261	1,244	1,017
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers (3-6 Months)	10,443	3,215	7,228
Marginal Worker - Household Industries (3-6 Months)	150	64	86
Marginal Worker - Other (3-6 Months)	1,310	516	794
Marginal Worker (0-3 Months)	2,514	979	1,535
Marginal Worker - Cultivator (0-3 Months)	429	213	216
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers (0-3 Months)	1,365	462	903
Marginal Worker - Household Industries (0-3 Months)	63	20	43
Marginal Worker - Other Workers (0-3 Months)	657	284	373
Non Worker	23,986	11,137	12,849

JEYPORE BLOCK PROFILE:

Features	Value		
Geographical Area	410.75		
Number of Gram Panchayat	22		
No. of revenue village	120		
No. of hamlets	112		
Density of population	242		
No. of police station	6		
No. of primary school	147		
No. of middle school	76		
No. of secondary school	26		
No. of higher secondary school	8		
No. of CHCs/PHCs	1/5		
No. of AWCs	326		
Total household	42687		
Population	Persons	Males	Females
Total	181,906	90,328	91,578
In the age group 0-6 years	25,905	13,130	12,775
Scheduled Castes (SC)	30,545	15,028	15,517
Scheduled Tribes (ST)	52,663	25,285	27,378
Literates	103,358	58,062	45,296
Illiterate	78,548	32,266	46,282
Total Worker	79,272	50,535	28,737
Main Worker	61,260	43,999	17,261
Main Worker – Cultivator	8,871	7,383	1,488
Main Worker - Agricultural Labourers	12,934	6,411	6,523
Main Worker - Household Industries	2,101	1,638	463
Main Worker - Other	37,354	28,567	8,787
Marginal Worker	18,012	6,536	11,476
Marginal Worker - Cultivator	774	285	489
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers	10,875	3,135	7,740
Marginal Worker - Household Industries	757	254	503
Marginal Workers - Other	5,606	2,862	2,744
Marginal Worker (3-6 Months)	15,601	5,650	9,951
Marginal Worker - Cultivator (3-6 Months)	597	213	384
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers (3-6 Months)	9,593	2,707	6,886
Marginal Worker - Household Industries (3-6 Months)	620	206	414
Marginal Worker - Other (3-6 Months)	4,791	2,524	2,267
Marginal Worker (0-3 Months)	2,411	886	1,525

Marginal Worker - Cultivator (0-3 Months)	177	72	105
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers (0-3 Months)	1,282	428	854
Marginal Worker - Household Industries (0-3 Months)	137	48	89
Marginal Worker - Other Workers (0-3 Months)	815	338	477
Non Worker	102,634	39,793	62,841

KORAPUT BLOCK PROFILE:

Features	Value		
Geographical Area	431.73		
Number of Gram Panchayat	14		
No. of revenue village	94		
No. of hamlets	129		
Density of population	153		
No. of police station	10		
No. of primary school	131		
No. of middle school	71		
No. of secondary school	18		
No. of higher secondary school	7		
No. of CHCs/PHCs	1/3		
No. of AWCs	232		
Total household	19511		
Population	Persons	Males	Females
Total	68,193	32,883	35,310
In the age group 0-6 years	11,704	5,879	5,825
Scheduled Castes (SC)	10,802	5,223	5,579
Scheduled Tribes (ST)	32,483	15,398	17,085
Literates	26,020	15,915	10,105
Illiterate	42,173	16,968	25,205
Total Worker	33,890	17,702	16,188
Main Worker	16,036	11,746	4,290
Main Worker - Cultivator	7,178	6,127	1,051
Main Worker - Agricultural Labourers	3,084	1,580	1,504
Main Worker - Household Industries	360	247	113
Main Worker - Other	5,414	3,792	1,622
Marginal Worker	17,854	5,956	11,898
Marginal Worker - Cultivator	2,097	1,023	1,074
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers	11,300	2,915	8,385
Marginal Worker - Household Industries	118	46	72

Marginal Workers - Other	4,339	1,972	2,367
Marginal Worker (3-6 Months)	15,572	5,320	10,252
Marginal Worker - Cultivator (3-6 Months)	1,793	920	873
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers (3-6 Months)	10,072	2,625	7,447
Marginal Worker - Household Industries (3-6 Months)	100	39	61
Marginal Worker - Other (3-6 Months)	3,607	1,736	1,871
Marginal Worker (0-3 Months)	2,282	636	1,646
Marginal Worker - Cultivator (0-3 Months)	304	103	201
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers (0-3 Months)	1,228	290	938
Marginal Worker - Household Industries (0-3 Months)	18	7	11
Marginal Worker - Other Workers (0-3 Months)	732	236	496
Non Worker	34,303	15,181	19,122

KOTPAD BLOCK PROFILE:

Features	Value		
Geographical Area	422.13		
Number of Gram Panchayat	17		
No. of revenue village	95		
No. of hamlets	156		
Density of population	192		
No. of police station	1		
No. of primary school	109		
No. of middle school	67		
No. of secondary school	14		
No. of higher secondary school	1		
No. of CHCs/PHCs	¼		
No. of AWCs	237		
Total household	29816		
Population	Persons	Males	Females
Total	120,929	59,680	61,249
In the age group 0-6 years	19,494	9,835	9,659
Scheduled Castes (SC)	17,022	8,380	8,642
Scheduled Tribes (ST)	68,872	33,808	35,064
Literates	50,600	30,275	20,325
Illiterate	70,329	29,405	40,924
Total Worker	63,032	35,296	27,736

Main Worker	29,648	23,640	6,008
Main Worker - Cultivator	11,461	10,200	1,261
Main Worker - Agricultural Labourers	7,879	5,636	2,243
Main Worker - Household Industries	963	651	312
Main Worker - Other	9,345	7,153	2,192
Marginal Worker	33,384	11,656	21,728
Marginal Worker - Cultivator	3,381	1,917	1,464
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers	24,353	6,890	17,463
Marginal Worker - Household Industries	733	281	452
Marginal Workers - Other	4,917	2,568	2,349
Marginal Worker (3-6 Months)	27,530	10,038	17,492
Marginal Worker - Cultivator (3-6 Months)	2,716	1,585	1,131
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers (3-6 Months)	20,164	5,977	14,187
Marginal Worker - Household Industries (3-6 Months)	544	229	315
Marginal Worker - Other (3-6 Months)	4,106	2,247	1,859
Marginal Worker (0-3 Months)	5,854	1,618	4,236
Marginal Worker - Cultivator (0-3 Months)	665	332	333
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers (0-3 Months)	4,189	913	3,276
Marginal Worker - Household Industries (0-3 Months)	189	52	137
Marginal Worker - Other Workers (0-3 Months)	811	321	490
Non Worker	57,897	24,384	33,513

KUNDURA BLOCK PROFILE:

Features	Value
Geographical Area	360.83
Number of Gram Panchayat	16
No. of revenue village	85
No. of hamlets	189
Density of population	164
No. of police station	1
No. of primary school	80
No. of middle school	50
No. of secondary school	11
No. of higher secondary school	2
No. of CHCs/PHCs	1/3
No. of AWCs	175

Total household	17423		
Population	Persons	Males	Females
Total	57,038	27,830	29,208
In the age group 0-6 years	10,400	5,163	5,237
Scheduled Castes (SC)	9,778	4,831	4,947
Scheduled Tribes (ST)	30,190	14,523	15,667
Literates	20,300	12,160	8,140
Illiterate	36,738	15,670	21,068
Total Worker	31,762	16,362	15,400
Main Worker	14,472	10,525	3,947
Main Worker - Cultivator	4,479	3,887	592
Main Worker - Agricultural Labourers	6,629	4,185	2,444
Main Worker - Household Industries	333	224	109
Main Worker - Other	3,031	2,229	802
Marginal Worker	17,290	5,837	11,453
Marginal Worker - Cultivator	882	514	368
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers	13,812	4,234	9,578
Marginal Worker - Household Industries	607	114	493
Marginal Workers - Other	1,989	975	1,014
Marginal Worker (3-6 Months)	14,522	4,941	9,581
Marginal Worker - Cultivator (3-6 Months)	695	434	261
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers (3-6 Months)	11,848	3,671	8,177
Marginal Worker - Household Industries (3-6 Months)	506	93	413
Marginal Worker - Other (3-6 Months)	1,473	743	730
Marginal Worker (0-3 Months)	2,768	896	1,872
Marginal Worker - Cultivator (0-3 Months)	187	80	107
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers (0-3 Months)	1,964	563	1,401
Marginal Worker - Household Industries (0-3 Months)	101	21	80
Marginal Worker - Other Workers (0-3 Months)	516	232	284
Non Worker	25,276	11,468	13,808

LAMTAPUT BLOCK PROFILE:

Features	Value
Geographical Area	677.17
Number of Gram Panchayat	15

No. of revenue village	172		
No. of hamlets	117		
Density of population	95		
No. of police station	1		
No. of primary school	90		
No. of middle school	52		
No. of secondary school	15		
No. of higher secondary school	1		
No. of CHCs/PHCs	½		
No. of AWCs	182		
Total household	16427		
Population	Persons	Males	Females
Total	41,132	20,065	21,067
In the age group 0-6 years	6,878	3,503	3,375
Scheduled Castes (SC)	8,268	4,058	4,210
Scheduled Tribes (ST)	18,349	8,720	9,629
Literates	15,959	9,996	5,963
Illiterate	25,173	10,069	15,104
Total Worker	22,517	11,745	10,772
Main Worker	12,834	8,510	4,324
Main Worker - Cultivator	8,167	5,576	2,591
Main Worker - Agricultural Labourers	1,452	473	979
Main Worker - Household Industries	103	88	15
Main Worker - Other	3,112	2,373	739
Marginal Worker	9,683	3,235	6,448
Marginal Worker - Cultivator	2,752	1,042	1,710
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers	5,757	1,628	4,129
Marginal Worker - Household Industries	159	53	106
Marginal Workers - Other	1,015	512	503
Marginal Worker (3-6 Months)	7,911	2,505	5,406
Marginal Worker - Cultivator (3-6 Months)	2,230	766	1,464
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers (3-6 Months)	4,734	1,273	3,461
Marginal Worker - Household Industries (3-6 Months)	136	43	93
Marginal Worker - Other (3-6 Months)	811	423	388
Marginal Worker (0-3 Months)	1,772	730	1,042
Marginal Worker - Cultivator (0-3 Months)	522	276	246
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers (0-3 Months)	1,023	355	668
Marginal Worker - Household Industries	23	10	13

(0-3 Months)			
Marginal Worker - Other Workers (0-3 Months)	204	89	115
Non Worker	18,615	8,320	10,295

LAXMIPUR BLOCK PROFILE:

Features	Value		
Geographical Area	311.8		
Number of Gram Panchayat	13		
No. of revenue village	103		
No. of hamlets	100		
Density of population	178		
No. of police station	03		
No. of primary school	88		
No. of middle school	55		
No. of secondary school	12		
No. of higher secondary school	1		
No. of CHCs/PHCs	1/3		
No. of AWCs	174		
Total household	15206		
Population	Persons	Males	Females
Total	40,232	19,836	20,396
In the age group 0-6 years	6,383	3,247	3,136
Scheduled Castes (SC)	5,729	2,877	2,852
Scheduled Tribes (ST)	29,927	14,433	15,494
Literates	14,256	8,982	5,274
Illiterate	25,976	10,854	15,122
Total Worker	20,401	11,066	9,335
Main Worker	10,091	7,364	2,727
Main Worker - Cultivator	5,283	4,079	1,204
Main Worker - Agricultural Labourers	2,175	1,214	961
Main Worker - Household Industries	122	80	42
Main Worker - Other	2,511	1,991	520
Marginal Worker	10,310	3,702	6,608
Marginal Worker - Cultivator	3,968	1,528	2,440
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers	4,746	1,450	3,296
Marginal Worker - Household Industries	261	105	156
Marginal Workers - Other	1,335	619	716
Marginal Worker (3-6 Months)	8,535	3,084	5,451
Marginal Worker - Cultivator (3-6 Months)	3,360	1,246	2,114

Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers (3-6 Months)	3,980	1,232	2,748
Marginal Worker - Household Industries (3-6 Months)	241	96	145
Marginal Worker - Other (3-6 Months)	954	510	444
Marginal Worker (0-3 Months)	1,775	618	1,157
Marginal Worker - Cultivator (0-3 Months)	608	282	326
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers (0-3 Months)	766	218	548
Marginal Worker - Household Industries (0-3 Months)	20	9	11
Marginal Worker - Other Workers (0-3 Months)	381	109	272
Non Worker	19,831	8,770	11,061

NANDAPUR BLOCK PROFILE:

Features	Value		
Geographical Area	499.7		
Number of Gram Panchayat	23		
No. of revenue village	215		
No. of hamlets	328		
Density of population	163		
No. of police station	3		
No. of primary school	155		
No. of middle school	48		
No. of secondary school	18		
No. of higher secondary school	1		
No. of CHCs/PHCs	¼		
No. of AWCs	230		
Total household	23179		
Population	Persons	Males	Females
Total	72,579	35,322	37,257
In the age group 0-6 years	12,215	6,225	5,990
Scheduled Castes (SC)	9,795	4,768	5,027
Scheduled Tribes (ST)	35,900	17,259	18,641
Literates	24,449	15,766	8,683
Illiterate	48,130	19,556	28,574
Total Worker	43,368	21,653	21,715
Main Worker	26,561	16,995	9,566
Main Worker - Cultivator	19,459	13,195	6,264
Main Worker - Agricultural Labourers	4,412	1,885	2,527

Main Worker - Household Industries	180	140	40
Main Worker - Other	2,510	1,775	735
Marginal Worker	16,807	4,658	12,149
Marginal Worker - Cultivator	5,016	1,552	3,464
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers	10,504	2,523	7,981
Marginal Worker - Household Industries	226	56	170
Marginal Workers - Other	1,061	527	534
Marginal Worker (3-6 Months)	13,892	3,459	10,433
Marginal Worker - Cultivator (3-6 Months)	3,943	1,050	2,893
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers (3-6 Months)	9,036	2,014	7,022
Marginal Worker - Household Industries (3-6 Months)	192	42	150
Marginal Worker - Other (3-6 Months)	721	353	368
Marginal Worker (0-3 Months)	2,915	1,199	1,716
Marginal Worker - Cultivator (0-3 Months)	1,073	502	571
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers (0-3 Months)	1,468	509	959
Marginal Worker - Household Industries (0-3 Months)	34	14	20
Marginal Worker - Other Workers (0-3 Months)	340	174	166
Non Worker	29,211	13,669	15,542

NARAYANPATNA BLOCK PROFILE:

Features	Value		
Geographical Area	157.00		
Number of Gram Panchayat	9		
No. of revenue village	128		
No. of hamlets	127		
No. of police station	1		
No. of primary school	82		
No. of middle school	40		
No. of secondary school	11		
No. of higher secondary school	2		
No. of CHCs/PHCs	1/11		
No. of AWCs	150		
Total household	9317		
Population	Persons	Males	Females
Total	43,575	21,325	22,250
In the age group 0-6 years	7,977	4,012	3,965

Scheduled Castes (SC)	2,548	1,253	1,295
Scheduled Tribes (ST)	36,772	17,931	18,841
Literates	13,480	8,105	5,375
Illiterate	30,095	13,220	16,875
Total Worker	22,827	11,728	11,099
Main Worker	11,698	8,089	3,609
Main Worker - Cultivator	6,131	4,557	1,574
Main Worker - Agricultural Labourers	3,181	1,775	1,406
Main Worker - Household Industries	182	93	89
Main Worker - Other	2,204	1,664	540
Marginal Worker	11,129	3,639	7,490
Marginal Worker - Cultivator	1,723	467	1,256
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers	7,701	2,392	5,309
Marginal Worker - Household Industries	303	111	192
Marginal Workers - Other	1,402	669	733
Marginal Worker (3-6 Months)	9,788	3,124	6,664
Marginal Worker - Cultivator (3-6 Months)	1,559	397	1,162
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers (3-6 Months)	7,069	2,179	4,890
Marginal Worker - Household Industries (3-6 Months)	236	78	158
Marginal Worker - Other (3-6 Months)	924	470	454
Marginal Worker (0-3 Months)	1,341	515	826
Marginal Worker - Cultivator (0-3 Months)	164	70	94
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers (0-3 Months)	632	213	419
Marginal Worker - Household Industries (0-3 Months)	67	33	34
Marginal Worker - Other Workers (0-3 Months)	478	199	279
Non Worker	20,748	9,597	11,151

POTTANGI BLOCK PROFILE:

Features	Value
Geographical Area	258.02
Number of Gram Panchayat	14
No. of revenue village	102
No. of hamlets	106
No. of police station	03
No. of primary school	108
No. of middle school	81
No. of secondary school	13

No. of higher secondary school	1		
No. of CHCs/PHCs	218		
No. of AWCs	178		
Total household	20547		
Population	Persons	Males	Females
Total	88,128	43,375	44,753
In the age group 0-6 years	14,862	7,663	7,199
Scheduled Castes (SC)	5,561	2,773	2,788
Scheduled Tribes (ST)	54,917	26,899	28,018
Literates	25,411	15,908	9,503
Illiterate	62,717	27,467	35,250
Total Worker	48,456	24,402	24,054
Main Worker	30,042	20,038	10,004
Main Worker - Cultivator	21,761	15,445	6,316
Main Worker - Agricultural Labourers	5,552	2,636	2,916
Main Worker - Household Industries	187	136	51
Main Worker - Other	2,542	1,821	721
Marginal Worker	18,414	4,364	14,050
Marginal Worker - Cultivator	4,171	1,251	2,920
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers	13,373	2,800	10,573
Marginal Worker - Household Industries	170	54	116
Marginal Workers - Other	700	259	441
Marginal Worker (3-6 Months)	16,412	3,672	12,740
Marginal Worker - Cultivator (3-6 Months)	3,519	966	2,553
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers (3-6 Months)	12,162	2,445	9,717
Marginal Worker - Household Industries (3-6 Months)	128	44	84
Marginal Worker - Other (3-6 Months)	603	217	386
Marginal Worker (0-3 Months)	2,002	692	1,310
Marginal Worker - Cultivator (0-3 Months)	652	285	367
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers (0-3 Months)	1,211	355	856
Marginal Worker - Household Industries (0-3 Months)	42	10	32
Marginal Worker - Other Workers (0-3 Months)	97	42	55
Non Worker	39,672	18,973	20,699

SEMILIGUDA BLOCK PROFILE:

Features	Value		
Geographical Area	314.65		
Number of Gram Panchayat	17		
No. of revenue village	102		
No. of hamlets	85		
No. of police station	3		
No. of primary school	133		
No. of middle school	79		
No. of secondary school	14		
No. of higher secondary school	6		
No. of CHCs/PHCs	1		
No. of AWCs	271		
Total household	18243		
Population	Persons	Males	Females
Total	22,247	10,778	11,469
In the age group 0-6 years	3,843	1,928	1,915
Scheduled Castes (SC)	2,286	1,110	1,176
Scheduled Tribes (ST)	10,761	5,151	5,610
Literates	8,595	5,274	3,321
Illiterate	13,652	5,504	8,148
Total Worker	12,011	6,170	5,841
Main Worker	7,131	5,061	2,070
Main Worker - Cultivator	3,671	2,776	895
Main Worker - Agricultural Labourers	1,654	954	700
Main Worker - Household Industries	102	88	14
Main Worker - Other	1,704	1,243	461
Marginal Worker	4,880	1,109	3,771
Marginal Worker - Cultivator	1,463	217	1,246
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers	2,797	634	2,163
Marginal Worker - Household Industries	55	26	29
Marginal Workers - Other	565	232	333
Marginal Worker (3-6 Months)	4,498	998	3,500
Marginal Worker - Cultivator (3-6 Months)	1,346	174	1,172
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers (3-6 Months)	2,604	600	2,004
Marginal Worker - Household Industries (3-6 Months)	54	26	28
Marginal Worker - Other (3-6 Months)	494	198	296
Marginal Worker (0-3 Months)	382	111	271
Marginal Worker - Cultivator (0-3 Months)	117	43	74

Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers (0-3 Months)	193	34	159
Marginal Worker - Household Industries (0-3 Months)	1	0	1
Marginal Worker - Other Workers (0-3 Months)	71	34	37
Non Worker	10,236	4,608	5,628

Chapter-II

{Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, Threat Analysis of the district
and Individual Sector}

CHAPTER-II

Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) Analysis of the District

Introduction

SWOT is an acronym that stands for strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. As a project plan it should consider all of these things before proceedings. It is an excellent tool in organizing information and presenting solutions, identifying road blocks and emphasizing opportunities. A project can work to make the most of its strengths and eliminate the weakness. On the other hand opportunities and threats are external factors which could affect the project's success. By performing SWOT analysis, one is thoroughly thinking through every aspects of the project before getting started. This allows one to estimate the project's success and also gives confidence that plan process is on the right track.

In Koraput District SWOT analysis has been done while preparing the Comprehensive District Plan to identify the internal and external factors that are favourable and unfavourable to achieving the objectives and vision of the district. The SWOT analysis was conducted with sub committees grouped under the ten sectors in the district. Following are the points of the SWOT analysis.

2.1 Need for SWOT Analysis

The rich natural resource endowments and favourable agro-climatic diversity in Koraput district provide great potential for development in agriculture and industrial sectors. Mineral deposits of Bauxite, Granite, Quartzite, Limestone, China clay and Mica have made it an attractive destination in mining industries. A large number of working populations is also ready to work as labourers, supervisors if these mining resources are exploited by the Government either departmentally or through public-private partnership. Still Koraput district is one of the backward districts in the country. Several socio economic constraints are responsible for the backwardness of the area and the people. A concerted effort has been made in several plans and programmes to break the existing vicious circle of poverty. But the State of the people has not improved up to mark.

Therefore, it becomes necessary to take stock of strengths, weakness, opportunities and threats of the economy of the district so as to achieve the goal of sustainable development.

70sssssSWOT Analysis for the District

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Conducive agro climatic conditions suitable for horticultural and cash crops like mango, cashew, coffee, cotton, til, niger, maize etc. ⇒ A good number of perennial streams and rivulets available in almost all parts of the district can be exploited to augment irrigation potential through watershed measures. ⇒ Endowed with rich mineral deposits like Bauxite, Granite, Quartzite, Lime Stone, China Clay and Nephelinesyenite. ⇒ Immense potential for promotion of eco-ethnic tourism and adventurous sports supported by rich natural beauty and tribal culture. ⇒ Huge scope for regeneration of forests and marketing of Non-timber forest produce for enhancement of income of the tribals and others. ⇒ Developed "Social Capital" in the form of women SHGs promoted by Government and Non-Government agencies providing conducive atmosphere for rapid economic development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Predominance of small undulated and fragmented land holdings. ⇒ Around 24% of land falls under barren and uncultivated land. ⇒ Low irrigation coverage. ⇒ Low agricultural productivity. ⇒ Limited livelihood options. ⇒ Poor rural connectivity. ⇒ Low level of literacy, particularly female ST literacy. ⇒ High incidence of poverty. ⇒ Prevalence of High Morbidity, endemic malaria and other diseases and poor access to health care. ⇒ Low level of nutrition among children and women. ⇒ High degree of unemployment and under employment. ⇒ Inadequate infrastructure for education and health sectors. ⇒ Lack of marketing facilities and skills. ⇒ Low level of awareness among the rural people.
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Ample opportunities is for expansion of irrigation potential through exploiting ground water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Wide economic disparity. ⇒ Gradual degradation of forest areas due to shifting cultivation.

<p>resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Existence of public sector industries like NALCO provides Periphery Development Fund for infrastructure development in the district. ⇒ Working of a large number of NGOs in the district on different fronts like livelihood promotion, health, education, rights and entitlements etc. in cooperation with the Government and mobilizing resources from different donor agencies. ⇒ There are a number of skills available in the district in the field of cottage industries and handicrafts like Bamboo crafts, Handloom and spinning, Sisal products, pottery, Terracotta, Stone carving, Gem Stone cutting and polishing, Brass and Bell metal, Lac work and tribal jewellery. ⇒ Potential for development of eco and ethnic tourism and also adventurous tourism. ⇒ Favourable agro-climatic conditions for taking up horticulture, sericulture including coffee and cashew. ⇒ Large potential for development of pisciculture. ⇒ Unexplored mineral deposits. ⇒ Huge scope for increasing rural connectivity. ⇒ Huge opportunities for employment to skilled, semi skilled and unskilled workers ⇒ Ample scope for regeneration / extension private and public lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Threats from naxals. ⇒ Huge out migration. ⇒ Frequent visit of natural calamities. ⇒ Unwilling attitude of service providers. ⇒ Environmental pollution because of NALCO, Ampavalli Cement Industry and paper industry at Jeypore. ⇒ Displacement without proper rehabilitation package has made the life of displaced people miserable. ⇒ Heavy soil erosion.
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SWOT Analysis for the Individual Sector

2.2 SWOT Analysis of Agriculture, Horticulture and Allied Sectors

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Favorable climate for promotion of coffee and other cash crops ⇒ Semi organic production of fruits and vegetables ⇒ Existence of DDA, DAO (2), DDH, ADF, CDVO and DHO (2) and other line departments. ⇒ Presence of bio diversity ⇒ Banks are extending wholehearted support for small finances ⇒ 80% of the total population are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood ⇒ Availability of perennial sources of water for irrigation ⇒ Availability of irrigation department, soil conservation department and their skilled staffs to provide technical support to the farmers ⇒ A total of 37539 Ha of land in Kharif & 27191 Ha of land in Rabi are covered under Major, Minor & Lift irrigation projects of the district. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Unavailability of genuine seeds ⇒ Distress sale of various products due to huge production at a time ⇒ Lack of farmers' organization at various levels. ⇒ Unavailability of structured market facilities and skills. ⇒ Inadequate infrastructure facilities for storage of the products. ⇒ Majority of land not covered under irrigation facilities and dependent on rain water for cultivation. ⇒ Low economic condition/lack of financing capacities. ⇒ Unavailability of cold storage and processing industries.

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ promotion of organic cultivation to attract external markets ⇒ Promotion of vegetable seed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Increasing environmental temperature. ⇒ The level of Ground Water is

<p>production and timely supply of quality seed.</p> <p>⇒ Promotion of farmers' organization/ federation at various levels.</p> <p>⇒ Create market infrastructures and linkages.</p> <p>⇒ Establishment of processing industries for spices and vegetables.</p> <p>⇒ Promotion of medicinal and aromatic plants.</p> <p>⇒ Promotion of floriculture/flower cultivation.</p> <p>⇒ Promotion of Mushroom & Honey bee cultivation.</p>	<p>giving deeper from the surface level.</p> <p>⇒ More variable weather.</p> <p>⇒ Natural calamities.</p>
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2.3 SWOT Analysis of Small, Cottage and Tiny Industries and Handicrafts

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<p>⇒ Based on the natural resources available, present level of demand and skill, there is a great potential for development of cashew processing, rice and oil mill, ragi malt, dehydrated vegetables, Dal mill, ginger processing, sisal rope and sisal products, fruit processing units, spices grinding, tamarind products granite processing, coffee processing etc.</p> <p>⇒ Skill based activities such as Bamboo crafts, sisal products, Broom making, Pottery, Paper making, Paddy crafts, Horn works, Cement statues, Lac works, Handloom weaving and Wood work have got great potential.</p> <p>⇒ Loan agreements, credit deeds, mortgage and hypothecation</p>	<p>⇒ Due to lack of awareness and entrepreneurship qualities, the people of the area are unable to start Ginger processing, fruit processing, spices grinding and coffee processing units.</p> <p>⇒ Skill based activities like Bamboo crafts sisal products, paddy crafts, cement statues etc. are not able to flourish due to lack of proper marketing network.</p> <p>⇒ Due to lack of trained and committed staff in the District Industries Centre, willing youth entrepreneurs are not able to avail the benefits provided under the State Industrial Policy Resolution, 2007.</p>

deeds executed by industrial units in favour of banks or financial institutions are allowed 100% exemption from stamp duty as per State Industrial Policy Resolution, 2007.

- ⇒ VAT has been exempted on finished products of Khaddi, Village, Cottage and Handicrafts industrial units.
- ⇒ New Industrial unit grounded under PMRY/REGP are entitled to interest subsidy @ three percent per annum on term loan availed from public Financial Institutions / Banks for a period of five years from the date of starting commercial production.
- ⇒ New industrial units coming under micro enterprise / small enterprise and thrust sector are entitled to interest subsidy @5% per annum on term loans availed from Banks for a period of five years from the date of starting commercial production subject to a limit of 10 lakh rupees for Micro Enterprises, twenty lakh rupees for small enterprises and one crore rupees for units under thrust sector.
- ⇒ There is a demand for computer, Xerox, telephone, fabrication units and serving units both in the urban and rural areas.
- ⇒ The weavers of Kotpad block who use natural dyeing process has a great demand for their product.
- ⇒ A few non-Government organizations working in the district have taken up processing of tamarind and marketing of such products.

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ The suitability of climate for production of fruits, cashew, vegetables, spices, coffee, sisal provide tremendous opportunities for development of non-farm sector. ⇒ Skill based activities such as bamboo craft, terracotta products, paddy crafts, handloom weaving have a great demand both inside and outside the district. ⇒ The benefits provided by the State Government for Comprehensive and intensive business development services to the existing and prospective investors for providing necessary support services in the field of availing loan, interest subsidy, exemption of VAT provide enough opportunities for development of small and cottage industries. ⇒ A few Non-Government Agencies in the district are engaged in encouraging processing of tamarind and marketing of such products. ⇒ Tribal Jewellery prepared by the local artisans has a great demand by the tourists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ The lack of interest among the educated and qualified youths to take up processing industries in respect of fruits, spices, coffee, tamarind etc. poses a great threat for the development of small scale and cottage industries. ⇒ The lack of development initiatives in the field of expansion of proper Marketing net work is a stumbling block to the artisans engaged in Bamboo and Paddy crafts, Sisal Products, Cement Statues, Stone work etc. ⇒ The local artisans are sometimes exploited by the middlemen as their products are sold at distress prices.

2.4 SWOT Analysis of Communication Sector

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Sufficient Human Resources i.e. skilled and unskilled labour force is available in the district. ⇒ Quality materials needed for construction of road i.e. Murram and Granite Stones are available in some parts of the district. ⇒ Better telecommunication network facilities available. ⇒ More than 245 Post offices serve the district. ⇒ Every year more than 4000 vehicles of different kinds are registered. ⇒ More than 1424 habitations are connected with Pucca Road. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Educated and skilled contractors are not available to take up PMGSY Roads and National High ways. ⇒ The topography of the district creates problems for providing good service. ⇒ Material movement to mountainous areas becomes difficult and costlier. ⇒ Good quality Boulder and sand are not available in sufficient quantities in a number of areas in the district. ⇒ Manual metal processing is still done in inaccessible areas. ⇒ Computer facilities are lacking in the Branch Post Offices. ⇒ Naxals and Maoists are creating problem for development of communication sector.

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ BSNL, Reliance, Airtel and Aircel companies are interested to spread their Mobile Telephone facilities to all parts of the district. ⇒ Weekly markets in rural tribal areas are good source of communication. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Transportation cost is very high in the mountainous region of the district. ⇒ Scarcity of MS rod and cement at the time of need is not available in adequate quantities.

2.5 SWOT Analysis of Health Sector

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ 95 Medical Institutions including 15 Mobile Health units provide health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Doctors and Supporting staff posts are lying vacant in large numbers.

<p>service in the district. 171 doctors and 89 nurses are treating on an average 7 lakh patients every year.</p> <p>⇒ Reproductive and child health Programme has been extended to unserved / underserved areas 1560 Anganwadi Centres are functioning to take care of the Pregnant Mother and Children.</p> <p>⇒ 1.84 lakh eligible beneficiaries have been enrolled under SNP.</p> <p>⇒ As a naxal infested district special care are being taken to provide basic amenities within the medical campus.</p> <p>⇒ Man power provision, fixed Day Programmes, Training and incentive for performance are provided under NRHM to strengthen the health services.</p> <p>⇒ Interim Trauma care centres and maternity waiting home facilities will be provided shortly.</p> <p>⇒ T.B.As have been trained for their Job and new tool kit have been provided.</p> <p>⇒ M.P.H.W are there in all the revenue villages with medicine box to provide medicines as and when demanded.</p>	<p>⇒ The Mobile Health Units are insufficient to meet with the needs of inaccessible areas.</p> <p>⇒ RCH Programme is yet to cover all the beneficiaries.</p> <p>⇒ 376 Anganawadi Centres do not have their own building.</p> <p>⇒ With inadequate staff position the A.W.C. are not able to play effective role.</p> <p>⇒ The NRHM has not yet played its role to strengthen the Health Service System.</p>
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OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<p>⇒ There are a hundred bedded hospitals with all equipments necessary to offer good treatment.</p> <p>⇒ Specialists of all branches are there.</p> <p>⇒ Specialized programmes like RCH, JSP and ICDS are providing in smanse service in rural tribal areas.</p> <p>⇒ "Dhanalaxmi" Programme functioning in Semiliguda block on pilot basis is providing good service</p>	<p>⇒ Illiteracy and lack of awareness among the tribals is a threat to avail the services provided by the Government.</p> <p>⇒ Traditional beliefs and customs of tribals make them to go to Disharis and Priests.</p> <p>⇒ Doctors posted here fear to join the post because of the distance from the capital.</p>

<p>to encourage the birth of the girl child.</p> <p>⇒ Development of infrastructure and posting of additional ASHA can be made under</p>	<p>⇒ In Naxal infested areas of the district, doctors are not able to perform their duties properly.</p> <p>⇒ Specialists of all branches are not available in CHCs and PHCs.</p>
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2.6 SWOT Analysis of Education sector

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<p>⇒ There are around 2579 Primary & Upper Primary schools with required infrastructures.</p>	<p>⇒ Irregular attendance of teachers</p> <p>⇒ Dropout rate is higher</p> <p>⇒ Improper monitoring mechanism</p> <p>⇒ Unawareness among parents and communities about the importance of education</p> <p>⇒ Poor communication facilities</p> <p>⇒ Lack of encouragements from parents for girls education</p> <p>⇒ Unavailability of Govt. medical and technical colleges</p>

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<p>⇒ Creation of communication facilities</p> <p>⇒ Motivation of teachers and education managers for regular attendance</p> <p>⇒ Minimizing dropout rate through various awareness programmes</p> <p>⇒ Develop a proper monitoring mechanism</p> <p>⇒ Institutional a Establishment of Medical & Technical rrangements at village level to monitor the process</p> <p>⇒ Establishment of Medical & Technical Colleges</p>	<p>⇒ Unwilling attitude of the teachers and education managers</p> <p>⇒ Lack of interest among the parents and communities</p>

Chapter-III

{District vision 2020 Corresponding to CDP: 2017-18}

CHAPTER-III

District Vision: 2020 Corresponding to Comprehensive District Annual Plan (CDP):2017-18

The VISION: 2020 for Koraput district is to raise majority of population to above poverty line, provide better health facilities, and enhance education and awareness among the people and their empowerment. We nourish and nurture the hope to see Koraput as one of the vibrant and developed districts of Odisha where all our people will have decent per capita income, access to scientific education and health comparable with the best in the country, where all able bodied persons will have opportunities for training and skill development and utilise their talents to the fullest extent possible so as to attain faster growth in the Agriculture, Industry, transport and other sectors of the economy. Faster growth will be reflected in better education, health, road, house, safe drinking water facilities and access to electrification, telephone, internet services at their door steps. The ecology of the economy will be rejuvenated by afforestation and social forestry to suit to the needs of people majority of who are tribals.

The VISION 2020 for Koraput district is summarised as follows:

1. Reduction of Poverty, Hunger and Malnutrition.
2. Improvement of Human Development Index.
3. Promotion of Gender, Social and Regional Equality.
4. Ensuring Environmental Sustainability.

3.1 Reduction of Poverty by 50% (i.e. 84% to 40%) and elimination of Hunger and Malnutrition

Faster growth of agriculture and allied sectors, promotion of non-farm sector, promotion of cottage industries, handicrafts in rural areas and expansion of eco-tourism in the district suitable for the tribal entrepreneurs to share the benefit of tourism sector are the key sectors to promote livelihood of the people half of whom are tribals. Intensification of an effective public distribution system and welfare activities will also help in reducing the percentage of BPL families from 84% to 42% by 2020. This means there will be a decline in the Poverty ratio @3.32% per annum.

3.2 Improvement of Human Development Index

The human development index is mostly dependent on the level of education and health facilities availed by the people of an area.

Moniterable Indicators on General and Human Development

Table - III-1

Sl.No.	Moniterable Indicators	Current Level	Perspective Plan Goal (2017-18)
1	2	3	4
1	Net DDP at current prices in lakh	Rs.547719/- (2010-11)	Rs.7,00,000/-
2	Per-capita net - District Domestic Product in Rupees at current Prices	Rs.40086/- Year: 2010-11	Rs.40,000/-

3	Work Participation Ratio (WPR)	50.03	60
4	Human Development Index	0.431	0.75
5	Poverty Ratio	84	42
6	IMR	56	46
7	MMR	311	270
8	Total Fertility Rate	4.18	03
9	Children Malnutrition 0-3 years	56	20
10	Sex Ratio	1032	104
11	Literacy Rate total	49.87	60
12	Literacy Rate Female	38.92	50
13	Gender gap in Literacy	37	10

3.2.1 Education

The literacy rate of the district in 2011 census is 49.2 % as against the State average of 72.9%. The male and female literacy rates are 60.32% and 38.55% respectively. Thus, there is a gap of 21.77% between males and females literacy rate.

There should be at least three residential schools in every Panchayat for tribal children to reduce dropout rate to Zero.

There should be at least one vocational educational institution for each block in the district to improve skill of the youths.

81 With all round sincere efforts for improvement of education it is expected that by 2017-18, rate of literacy reaches 50% and by 2020, 55% in the district.

3.2.2 Health

Reduction of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Malnutrition among children in the age group of 0-3 are three important steps to improve health and family welfare. With the introduction of the NRHM in the district these goals need to be achieved. During the 12th plan period.

The strategies to reduce IMR and MMR include:

1. Motivating the Pregnant Women for institutional delivery.
2. Provision of Professional Training to Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) before they are engaged for works in the villages.
3. Provision of health kits to the pregnant women.
4. Free of cost institutional deliveries and follow up medicines and consultations by the doctors.
5. Immunisation facility should cover the entire district.

During 2007-08 the numbers of institutional deliveries have gone up to 9165 in the district. The Infant Mortality Rate in the district will be reduced from 40.8 in 2005 to 30 in 2017-18.

3.3 Promotion of Gender, Social and Regional Equality

The sex ratio in the district has increased from 999 in 2001 to 1032 in 2011. This is reasonably a favourable sex ratio. In rural areas the sex ratio is 1044 and in urban areas it is 970. A better measure of sex ratio in the 0-6 age group is 970. The district should aim to increase this ratio to 990 by 2017-18 and to 1000 by 2020.

The empowerment of women can be achieved through formation of Self Help Groups. The total number of SHGs formed in the district till March, 2011 is 16665 out of which women SHGs number 16065. The total amount of Micro-credit provided to 12350 SHGs by banks is Rs.85.65 crore. These SHGs are engaged in various economic activities i.e. vegetable cultivation (4298 No.), Mid-day meals supervision (1944 Nos.), Public Distribution System (919 Nos.), Pisciculture (216 Nos.) etc. The plan should aim at reviving all the sick SHGs by 2017-18 and covering all rural households under the SHG fold by 2020

Education for girl children has to be given high priority in the plan. The number of Kanyashrams in the district has to be doubled to ensure 100% retention of girls in the school. The Kishori Shakti and Dhanalaxmi Yojanas introduced to overcome the gender disadvantage has to be spread in the entire district.

3.4 Ensuring Environmental Sustainability

At present the forest area constitutes 24.24% of the total geographical area of Koraput district. Forest Vision 2020 for Koraput district is the following:

- a) With the participatory management system through, JFM, VSS, Community forestry and SHG etc. existing forests need to be properly protected, managed and maintained;
- b) Shifting cultivation is totally checked and tribals and others so far adopting it are rehabilitated in a portion of the shifting land with land patta and with agro soil culture cultivation and alternative sustenance;
- c) Scheduled Tribes and other Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules, 2007 is implemented in letter and spirit so that by 2016 all eligible forest dwellers have records of rights over the land under their occupation and by 2020 they reach the level of sustainable livelihood;
- d) All forests in the district are fully demarcated and have scientific management plans taking adequate care to protect customary rights and privileges of forest dwellers, particularly the tribals.
- e) Non-timber forest products are systematically promoted, sustainably harvested and properly marketed so that these can support food and health security and income of the local people.

3.5 Sector wise District VISION during the Five Year Perspective Plan 2012-17, Koraput District

The Growth Scenario of Koraput district on the whole indicates that few sectors are taking lead and if proper supports are given, it can spur growth rate to reach a higher level comparable to that of the State level. Perspective Plan is based on intensive analysis of the factors that help accelerate growth and minimise constraints in the process. It is necessary at this stage to analyse briefly the sector wise strategies and action required to help Perspective Plan targets to be achieved.

3.5.1 Agriculture

Of the total cultivated area, uplands constitute around 55%. Agriculture is mostly rain fed and highly deficient in irrigation facilities. The normal rainfall of the district is 1537.2 mm, but the rainfall is erratically distributed. Household investment in agriculture has been negligible.

Indicators and Targets

Table: III-2

Indicators	Present level	Target in 2016	Target in 2020
Seed Replacement Ratio	63.43	30%	40%
Fertiliser consumption	42.33 Kg/Ha.	44 Kg/Ha.	50 Kg/Ha.
Cropping intensity	151%	147%	150%

Objective

1. Increase the seed replacement ratio to 40%.
2. Increase fertiliser consumption to 50 Kg/Ha.
3. Create additional irrigation facilities to reach 50% irrigation.
4. Capacity building of field level functionaries and up gradation of their scientific knowledge.
5. Increase in coverage of crops under National Agriculture Insurance Schemes.

Strategy

1. Intensification of seed village Scheme.
2. Establishment of more seed processing plants along with godowns.
3. Encouragement of rain fed crops/crops requiring low water.
4. Provision of supply of farm implements in each block at subsidised rate.
5. Training to Farmers on System of Rice Intensification (SRI) programmes through demonstration, exposure visit to various sites of ideal cultivation within and outside the district and State.
6. Settlement of Land Records in favour of the present occupants.
7. Provide easy access to credit at affordable rates.

3.5.2 Horticulture

The climate of Koraput is divinely blessed for horticultural development in the district. Among the fruit crops mango, gauva, litchi, orange, custard apple, pineapple, banana, jack fruit are coming up well. Spices like onion, garlic, coriander, chilly, ginger, turmeric, pepper, cinnamon, curry leaves and grown. A number of blocks of Koraput district offer unique scope for cultivation of vegetables such as cabbage, cauliflower, beans, potato, tomato, brinjal, cucumber, carrot radish etc. throughout the year. Cashew is a prominent plantation crop promoted on large scale.

Horticulture: Indicators and Targets

Table: III-3

Indicators	Present Level	In 2016	Target in 2020
Vegetables (Av. Yield)	11050 Kg./Hect.	12000 Kg. /Hect.	13000 Kg. /Ha.
Fruits (Area)	11705 Ha.	14158 Ha.	20000 Ha.
Spices (Area)	11205 Ha.	12000 Ha.	13000 Ha.

Objectives

1. To enhance nutritional status to rural poor and supplement to their income.
2. To increase the area under compact fruit plantation.
3. To encourage backyard plantation of fruit crops.

4. Employment generation through mushroom cultivation, vermin-culture and organic farming.
5. To provide Marketing linkage.

Strategy

1. Supply of Quality Planting Materials (QPM) fruits and flowers to prospective farmers at subsidised rate.
2. To encourage plantation of Lemon, drumstick, popaya, gauva, pomegranate for backyard plantation to BPL families, SC/ST households, School campus, Anganwadi centres and Community Centres.
3. Training to the extension workers of the department for up gradation of their scientific knowledge.
4. Subsidies and incentive to farmers for mushroom cultivation, vermin culture, compost etc.
5. Establishment of terminal market and cold storage for fruits and flowers.

3.5.3 Animal Husbandry

Livestock plays an important role in enhancing the livelihood of the small and marginal farmers. Their role in absorbing the huge quantities of crop residues, coarse grains, cereal by-products and farm left over and returning valuable manure to the soil to sustain their fertility for generations is significant.

Animal Husbandry: Indicators and Targets

Table: III-4

Indicators	Present Level	In 2016	Target in 2020
Milk Production (MT)	103000 M.T	160000 M.T	180000 M.T.
Meat Production (MT)	1812 M.T	3000 M.T	4000 M.T
Egg Production (Millions)	1068 lakhs	65 Million	100 Million

Objective

1. To increase production of procurement of milk.
2. To promote goatary, sheep keeping, pig and poultry farming.
3. To promote self-employment to enhance the livelihood of the rural poor.

Strategy

1. Strengthening Live Stock Service Infrastructure in each Gram Panchayat.
2. Effective and timely implementation of disease Control Programme.
3. Intensive Cattle Breeding Programme and National Project of cattle and Buffalo breeding in the district.
4. Promotion of SHG involvement in Diary, Goatary and Poultry and encouragement of unemployed youths to take up these activities.

3.5.4 Forest

Forest area covers 1879.53 Sq.Kms. of the total geographical area comprising of Reserve Forests, Demarcated Protected Forests, Unclassified forests and other forests as detailed below:

Forest: Indicators and Targets

Table: III-5

Sl. No.	Classification of Forest	Area in Sq. Km.
1	Reserve Forests	478.86
2	Demarcated Protected Forests	984.58
3	Unclassified Forest	0.68
4	Other Forest	415.41
	Total	1879.53

Source: District Statistical Handbook, 2011

Objective

1. In order to provide livelihood security to the tribals from the Non-Timber Forest Products (NTPF) the reserved forest area need to be increased by 50% and the total forest area has to be increased to 50%.
2. Bamboo plantation has to be taken up in the district to provide raw material support to the rural artisans dependent on bamboo work.

Strategy

1. The Bana Surkhya Samiti (VSS) and JFMS working in the district need to be strengthened.
2. The Odisha Forest Sector Development Project (OFSDP) working in the district should make efforts for plantation of fruit bearing trees and economic plantation like Karanja and Neem; along with Teak and Piasal in the areas of their work.
3. Plantation of Medicinal and aromatic Plants are also to be taken upon a large scale which will give additional income to the Government as well as private sector.

913.5.5 Fisheries

Fish is one of the cheapest sources of animal protein, full of vitamin and minerals. Promotion of scientific fish farming has a tremendous impact affecting the economy of poor fish farmers of the district besides providing nutritional security.

Fisheries: Indicators and Targets

Table: III-6

Indicators	Present Level	In 2016	Target in 2020
Fish Production	3859.06 M.T.	4500 M.T.	5000 M.T
Per capita consumption of fish	3.3 Kgs.	4 Kgs.	5 Kgs.
Available Water Area Sustainable for Pisciculture	6071 Ha.	8,000 Ha.	12000 Ha.

Objective

1. To promote inland water fisheries and capture fisheries on a sustainable basis.
2. To increase the production of fish.
3. Capacity building and empowerment of fishermen.

Strategy

1. Establishment of new hatcheries under private as well as Government initiatives to cater to the needs of fish seed in the district.
2. Renovation and development of G.P. tanks, village tanks and other water Bodies under NREGS and FFDA.
3. Promotion of ST/SC and BPL families to accept fisheries as a source of livelihood.
4. Promotion of organised fish producers community, marketing support, storage including cold storage.

3.5.6 Soil Conservation

Soil erosion is one of the major problems in the district. Construction of Water Harvesting Structures in the hilly regions provides opportunity to conserve soil, develop the ecology and create irrigation facilities. Field bunding/ravine treatment is equally important works needed to be taken up in the district for soil conservation.

Soil Conservation: Indicators and Targets

Table: III-7

Indicators	Present Level	By the end of 2016	By the end of 2020
ACA (Area Treated in hectares)	32353 Ha.	35000 Ha.	50000 Ha.
IWDP-V (Area Treated in hectares)	2755 Ha.	3500 Ha.	10000 Ha.
IWDP-VI (Area Treated in Hectares)	624 Ha.	1200 Ha.	5000 Ha.
IWDP-VII (Area Treated in Hectares)	230 Ha.	1800 Ha.	6000 Ha.

Objectives

1. To check soil erosion and to develop waste and degraded land through watershed mode in identified areas.
2. To promote irrigation facilities in high lands.
3. To restore the eco-system.
4. To increase production of crops and fruits in degraded and waste lands.

Strategy

1. Encouragement of Community Participation in Watershed and Soil Conservation works.
2. Encouragement of horticultural plantation and cash crops in the treated areas.
3. To cover more rainfed areas under watershed for restoration of ecological balance.

3.5.7 Irrigation

The irrigation potential created in the district as on 31.03.2008 is 80873 Ha. This is 25.64% of the cultivable area during Khariff-2007. The benefit of major irrigation facility are enjoyed by only four blocks of Jeypore subdivision. In seven blocks of the district in percent of irrigation is less than 35%. It is expected that by the end of the 2016 all the blocks in the district will reach the minimum level of 35% irrigated lands with major thrust given on minor irrigation projects.

Irrigation: Indicators and Targets

Table: III-8

Indicators	Present Level	Target -2016	Target-2020
Irrigated facility in Hectares	81.83	21029 Ha.	112000 Ha.

Objectives

To increase irrigation facilities from the current 25.64% to 35.16% by the end of 2013 with special emphasis on five blocks i.e. Boipariguda, Dasmantpur, Koraput, Nandapur, Lamtaput and Kundra where the irrigation is less than 35%.

Strategy

1. Completion of all ongoing projects viz. MIP, LIP, Water Harvesting Structures and Diversion Weirs and other water bodies on priority basis.
2. Renovation and development of the existing irrigation projects for full utilisation of the water resources.
3. New projects under MIP/LIP and other water bodies will be undertaken on Priority basis to create more ayacut area.
4. Construction of field channels and field drainage system to reduce water loss.

3.5.8 Health

Koraput district has been identified as the key focus district with low human development indicators. The access to health institutions is limited on account of space population and the Government norms for establishing health institution. Around 1.40% of children below three years are under nourished with peaking sign of under nutrition between 12 to 23 months. IMR and MMR are the two key development indicators, reflecting the combined efforts of socio economic development, health interventions, technological change and socio cultural environment.

Health Indicators and Target

Table: III-9

Indicators	At Present	By the end of 2016	By the end of 2020
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	56 (AHS 2011)	54	50
Mothers' Mortality Rate (MMR)	311 (AHS, 2011)	300	270
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	3.2 (RHS – 1999)	2	2

Source: District Planning and Monitoring Unit - DRDA, Koraput

Objectives

1. Reduction of Crude Birth Rate (CBR), IMR, MMR and TFR.
2. Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable disease.
3. Antenatal and post natal care services.
4. Delivery care and new born care.
5. Health Services to all.

Strategy

1. Training of TBAs and ANMs on intra natal and Post natal care.
2. Creating awareness in the community about risk factors in delivery and basic new born care.
3. Supply of resuscitation kits to ANM.
4. Providing infrastructure, equipments, and medicines to all PHCs.
5. Coordination between Health, Women and Child Welfare, Panchayati Raj and other relevant Departments.

3.5.9 Rural Drinking Water

Provision of safe drinking water is an essential need for all to maintain a healthy society. During the year 2010-11, there were 9497 Nos. of working tube wells, 1514 working sanitary wells and 255 piped water projects in the district.

Rural Drinking Water: Indicators and Target

Table: III-10

Indicators	At Present	By the end of 2016	By the end of 2020
Working Tube well (Nos.)	9166	11000	20000
Sanitary Well (Nos.)	1868	2000	2800
Pipe Water Project (Nos.)	255	280	400

Objectives

1. To provide safe drinking water to all the households in every habitation.
2. To create awareness on safe drinking water and its conservation.

Strategy

1. To cover all habitations through Tube Well / Piped water supply for safe drinking water.
2. Maintenance of Tube Well through Self-employed mechanics to be appointed by G.Ps.
3. To cover all habitations through sanitary wells, chuhas near the natural springs to avoid water scarcity in summer season and for the use of animals in the village.

3.5.10 District Water and Sanitation Mission

District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM) was launched in Koraput on 5th August, 2003. The mission aims to provide safe drinking water and sanitation facilities to the rural areas of the district for improving their quality of life and contribute to reduction of water borne diseases and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR).

Total Sanitation Campaign: Indicators and Target

Table: III-11

Indicator	Present Position	By the end of 2016	By the end of 2020
Household toilets	108790	119669	1,50,000
School toilets	1883	All Schools	All Schools
Anganwadi centres	619	All AWC	All AWC

Objective

1. Open defecation free villages.
2. Proper solid and liquid waste management.

Strategies

1. Strengthening of Total Sanitation Campaign.
2. IEC campaign with involvement of NGO, PRI, and other grass root level functionaries.
3. Construction of Toilets a little away from the households / with consultation of the people of the area.

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3.5.11 Education

Koraput district is educationally backward district. The rate of literacy among the STs is very low. Enhancement education in the district and more specially among the STs and other back-ward population needs high priority.

Educational Status in Koraput District

Table: III-12

Indicators	Present Position	By the end of 2016	By the end of 2020
Total Literacy Rate	49.2%	65%	82.5%
Male Literacy Rate	60.3%	75%	85%

Female Literacy Rate	38.6%	50%	70%
Gender Gap in Literacy rate	21.7%	16%	19%

Objectives

1. 100% enrolment and retention of children in the age group of 6-14 years by 2013.
2. To bridge social, regional and gender gap with the activation of VEC, MTA and PTA and PRI members.
3. To develop skilled man power to develop the resources of the village.
4. To provide vocational education so as to develop skilled man power.

Strategy

1. A drive for enrolment of all children in the age group of 6-14 years through creation of awareness of parents on the value of education.
2. Provision of infrastructures like Pucca boundary wall, school gate, water facility, electricity, urinals and toilets.
3. Appointment of required number of teachers.
4. Imparting training and refers her course to Teachers.
5. Frequent supervision and guidance by higher authorities.

District Primary Education Programme (DPEP)

DPEP has been launched with the objective of improving the quality of education in Primary schools. The basic objective of the programme is to provide access to all eligible children to primary education and improve teaching through imparting training to Primary school teachers.

Sarva Sikhya Abhiyan (SSA)

The scheme aims at universalisation of education up to Class VIII. It mainly helps for infrastructure development, engagement of SSA teachers to popularise primary education and to provide teaching learning materials.

3.5.12 Industry

Large Industry

The district has only four large industries viz. Hindusthan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), Sunabeda, NALCO, Damanjodi, Ballarpur Industries (SEWA Paper mill), Jeypore and Snehadhara Industires (Cement), Ampavalli. There are only 14 ancillary units producing carbide tools, printing materials, quartz powder, waste cotton, wheat bran, quick lime, granite slabs, fabrication and job works, cutting tools etc.

The red-mud disposal problem at NALCO, Damanjodi and the reduction of productivity of land of the surrounding villages of NALCO due to the dust coming out of the smoke from the chimney of the plant are two important problems that NALCO has to solve.

Small Scale Industries (SSI)

As on March, 2007 there are 142 SSI units with an investment of Rs.301.56 lakh in the district generating employment opportunities for 1071 persons. The DIC, Jeypore looks after the

registration of SSI, preparation of schemes, feasibility report, arrangement of land and other facilities, technical guidance and marketing facilities. Small Industries Service Institute (SISI) caters to the need of training and consultancy services.

Small Scale Industries: Indicators and Target

Table: III-13

Indicator	Present Position	Target-2016	Target -2020
No. of SSI	195	1860	2300
Employment Generation	773	8500	12000
Investment in lakh (Rupees)	514.00	3500	5000

Objectives

1. To establish more number of SSIS.
2. To generate more employment opportunities.

Strategy

1. Promotion of ancillary industries with proper linkage with large scale industries.
2. Encouragement of agro based food processing units.
3. Encouragement of cold storage facilities in small scale to meet with the requirement of preservation or storage of fruits, vegetables, flowers etc.
4. Strengthening of DIC to take up promotion of small scale industries.

Cottage Industries and Handicrafts

There are 3702 artisans engaged in cottage industry and handicrafts in the district. In addition there are 677 tiny and cottage and village industries in the district (TCVIS) with an investment of Rs.106 lakh employing 874 persons in the district. There are 3789 weavers spreading over 75 villages and 10 weavers cooperative society operating in the district with a total membership of 1826 weavers.

Cottage Industries & Handicrafts: Indicators & Target

Table: III-14

Indicators	Present Position(2011)	By the end of 2016	By the end of 2020
Artisans	3702 Nos.	4500 Nos.	6000
TCVIS	709 Nos	800 Nos.	1200
Weavers	3789 Nos.	5000 Nos.	6000

Objective

1. To identify artisans in remote villages.
2. To develop TCVIS under Cooperative fold.
3. To provide Marketing linkage for the product.
4. To cover all the weavers under Cooperative Fold.
5. Weavers who have left the profession due to poverty and lack of support would be encouraged to come back to the profession again.

Strategy

1. To provide training facilities and tool kit to the artisans and weavers.
2. To provide them revolving fund for purchase of raw materials under SGSY.
3. Formation SHGs to cover them under cooperative Fold.
4. Purchase centres in each G.P to purchase the products at fair price and provide them marketing linkage.
5. Providing insurance, health, housing and work shed facilities to weavers.

3.5.13 Energy

Out of 1625 number of Revenue villages entrusted to NTPC in the district, 739 villages are electrified by February, 2012 constituting 45.47%. Under RGGVY only 48558 households have been electrified and under Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana only 460 hamlets have been electrified.

Energy: Indicators and Targets

Table: III-15

Indicators	Present Position	By the end of 2016	By the end of 2020
No. of villages electrified	1492 R.V.	1922 Nos. all R.V.	All Habitations
Under RGGVY	15% of H.H.	60% of H.H	100% H.H.
Under BGJ Yojana	183 Hamlets	700 Hamlets.	1500 Hamlets

Objective

1. Electrification of all Revenue villages.
2. Electrification of all hamlets.
3. Electrification of all rural households where electrification has reached.
4. Electrification of Public Places.
5. Use of energy for Agriculture development.

Strategy

1. Electrification of all un-electrified and de-electrified villages / hamlets having more than 200 populations under RGGVY.
2. Electrification of all hamlets / villages under Biju Gram JyotiYojana.

3. Electrification of all rural households.
4. Upgradation of distribution system to provide electricity round the year.

Non-conventional Energy

Objective

1. To promote extensive use of Solar Energy / Biogas.
2. To promote energy saving implements.

Strategy

1. Encouragement of Bio-gas installation and its use under Bio-gas Management Programme.
2. Introduction of improved Chullahs under National Project on Improved Chullahs.
3. Identification of Perspective farmers for cultivation of Jatropha Curcus and provide financial assistance.
4. Provide subsidy to all classes of households for extensive use of solar energy under solar photovoltaic programme.

3.5.14 General Economic Service

Urban Development

There are four urban bodies in Koraput district consisting of three Municipality and one Notified Area Councils. There is only one NAC i.e. Kotpad and three Municipality viz. Jeypore, Koraput, and Sunabeda.

1. **Jeypore Municipality: Jeypore**, the largest town of undivided Koraput district is one of the fastest growing town since the inception in 1953. The town has 17 slum pockets in various parts of the city and the slum population is estimated to be nearly 19400 (25.31%). The slums lack most of the basic facilities and are a source of insanitary condition in the city.

The Municipality consists of 28 Wards with 28 Councillors and is assisted by several officers and staff at various levels to perform the functions assigned to them. The drainage facility and construction of road to 17 slum pockets in the Municipality covering 19400 population, construction of public toilets and provision of electricity to all the households are important problems which needs specific attention.

2. **Koraput Municipality:** Koraput Municipality is situated at the District Headquarters at the height of 3000 ft. above the mean sea level. The total area of this Municipality is 56.62 Sq. Kms. Major density area of this Municipality consisting of 1 to 9 Wards covers an area of around 35.82 Sq. Kms. having no Sewarge System of drainage of heavy rain water and filthy waste water of the town during the rainy season.

There are 21 Wards in the Municipality having a population of 68,193 during 2011 census. There are 10,172 holdings in the Municipality out of which 4347 households are situated in 29 slum pockets.

There is only one cremation ground for the use of general public situated at a distance of 3 Km. from the town. It requires modernization with a boundary wall, approach road, water supply system and a shed. Taking the growth of population and extension of area into consideration 2 more cremation grounds at the minimum is required.

3. Kotpad NAC: Kotpad NAC is situated 72 Kms. away from the district headquarter and 12 Kms. away from Chattishgarh boarder. The average elevation of the town is almost 300 meter above the mean sea level. The total area of this NAC is 13 Sq. Km. divided into 13 Wards. It has a population of 120,929 as per 2011 Census. There are 2592 Nos. of holdings existing in the NAC having 14 slum pockets. Construction and maintenance of roads and drainage facilities in 14 slum pockets of the NAC is the key problem.

4. Sunabeda Municipality: Sunabeda Municipality constituted in 1965 is located in the industrial based town where Hindusthan Aeronautics Ltd. Company has been set up. The geographical area of this Municipality is 76.65 Sq. Km. with a population of 65,664 as per 2011 Census. The Municipality look after the Sanitation of the town maintaining 650 Nos. of street light points and 320 Kms. length of various road and 50 Kms. of drains. Construction of a Kalyan Mandap, Market Complex, Truck terminals, maintenance of roads and Sewarge facilities are the important problems of Sunabeda Municipality.

Area and Population of Urban Bodies in Koraput District

Table: III-16

Sl.No.	Name of the Urban Body	Area in Sq.	Total Population (In lakh)	Sch. Tribe	Sch. Caste
1	Jeypore Municipality	25.9	1,81,906	52,663 (28.9%)	30,545 (16.79%)
2	KoraputMunicipality	56.62	68,193	32,483 (47.63%)	10,802 (15.84%)
3	Kotpad NAC	13	1,20,929	68,872 (56.95%)	17,022 (14.07%)
4	Sunabeda Municipality	76.65	65,664	13,386 (20.38%)	14,586 (22.21%)
	Total	171.17	4,36,692	167404 (38.33%)	72955 (16.70%)

Source: Census of India, 2011

Table: III-18 reveals that the total Urban area in the district is 171.17 Sq. Km. with a population of 4.4 lakh. The percentage of ST and SC population taken together constitute 55.03% of the total Urban Population.

Objective

1. To provide Roads and drainage facilities.
2. To provide water supply, electrification.
3. To provide service to the urban people without delay.

Strategies

1. Construction of Roads and drainage facilities to the new areas recently developed.
2. Maintenance of roads and drainage facilities.

3. Proper solid waste management.
4. Development and maintenance of parks, kalia mandaps and beautification of the urban areas.
5. Electrification and illumination of the town.

3.5.15 Social Service

Women Development

Women Development: Indicators & Target

Table: III-17

Indicators	Present Position	By the end of 2016	By the end of 2020
Sex Ratio	999 (2001)	1013	1020
Literacy Rate (Female)	24.26% (2001)	45%	80%
Gender Literacy Gap	22.94% (2001)	20%	15%
No. of Women SHGs (2007-08)	12986	18000	22000
Total amount of credit Provided to SHGs by Banks (2007-08)	Rs.51.70 Crore	90 Crore	150 Crore
Total amount of saving by SHGs (2007-08)	Rs.13.52 Crores	25 Crore	50 Crore

Objective

1. Empowerment of women.
2. Reduction of gender bias.
3. Elimination of women atrocities.
4. Expend women participation in all activities.

Strategy

1. Special literacy mission for women should be intensified.
2. Capacity Building of WSHGs through training, financial support and credit linkage with Banks.
3. Encouragement of participation of women in Pisciculture, Dairy, Poultry, Horticulture, PDS, MDM and other economic activities.
4. Create congenial atmosphere in food processing and food packaging and marketing through WSHGs.
5. Establishment of separate ITI for women.
6. Establishment of Women's Hostel for working women, short stay home for distress women and family counselling centre in each Block.
7. To create facilities for education through establishment of at least three residential schools in each Panchayat.
8. To provide free reading and writing materials, school uniforms and facilities for Midday meal system for Days Scholars.
9. To establish Vocational Training facilities for each block.
10. Promotion of employment facilities through NREGS, BRGF, Biju KBK Yojana, PMGSW, IWDP and Plantation Programmes of forest department.
11. Promotion of women SHGs for providing economic empowerment to SC/ST women.

12. All subsidy programme are to be extended to tribal pockets for agricultural development on a sustainable basis.
13. Promotional measures for cottage industry and Handloom industry entrepreneurs.
14. Provide land to landless and house to houseless people.

3.6 Resource Requirement during the last 6 year Plan (2012-13 to 2017-18) and Outlay & Expenditure for 2017-18

The total requirement of resources for the Perspective Plan period i.e. 2012-13 to 2017-18 was calculated at Rs.682931.30 lakh. The resource requirements have been calculated by the District Level Officers as per the needs of the villagers from Palli sabha. It also includes the proposed outlay for the district for around half of the departments proposed by Planning and Coordination Department. The Annual requirement of resources for the year 2016-17 as calculated by the District Level Officers Rs. 120157.00 lakh. Table: III-20 below presents the proposed Outlay for 2012-13 to 2017-18 for Koraput District.

Sector wise Outlay and Expenditure for 2012-13 to 2017-18, for Koraput District

Table: III-18

Sl. No.	Name of the sector	2012-13 outlay	2013-14 outlay	2014-15 outlay	2015-16 outlay	2016-17 outlay	2017-18 outlay	2012-13 to 2016-17 outlay
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	4956.05	4256.65	4499.48	4906.58	8625.71	1620.9	28865.4
2	Rural Development	60302.49	45769.3	48805.2	51868.9	55814.2	31930	294490.4
3	Special Area Programmes	8005.05	28111.4	29875.9	31480.2	7018.92	984	105475.5
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	3261.96	3963.67	4185.95	4442.64	5740.76	3847.2	25442.2
5	Energy	842.91	877.2	927.92	855.71	128.41	880	4512.15
6	Industry & Minerals	218.8	70.84	72.38	74.93	606.15	173.45	1216.55
7	Transport sector	0	0	0	0	13477	14079	27556.39

8	Science Technology & Environment	2.2	2.42	2.66	2.93	2681.83	74.13	2766.17
9	General Economics Services	547	601.7	661.87	728.06	11129.2	16774	30441.48
10	Social Services	31741.86	29001.7	30875	32812.2	14935	22800	162165.3
Total		109878.3	112655	119906	127172	120157	93162.6	682931.5

Proposed Outlay and Expenditure of 2015-16, 2016-17 and proposed Outlay of 2017-18

Table: III-21

S. no	Name of the sector	Annual plan: 2015-16		Annual plan: 2016-17		Annual plan: 2017-18		% of total outlay 2017-18
		Proposed outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Agriculture and allied sector	9027.21	9027.21	8625.71	8625.71	1620.9	1620.93	1.74
2	Rural development sector	48400.6	48400.6	55814.2	55814.16	31930	31930.33	34.27
3	Special area programmes sector	6195.34	6195.34	7018.92	7018.92	984	984	1.06
4	Irrigation and flood control sector	5218.91	5218.91	5740.76	5740.76	3847.2	3847.22	4.13
5	Energy sector	996.79	996.79	128.41	128.41	880	880	0.94
6	Industry and minerals sector	551.11	551.11	606.15	606.15	173.45	173.45	0.19
7	Transport sector	12281.96	12281.96	13477	13477.03	14079	14079.36	15.11

8	Science, technology & environment sector	2438.02	2438.02	2681.83	2681.83	74.13	74.13	0.08
9	General economic service	12680.37	12680.37	11129.2	11129.19	16774	16773.66	18.00
10	Social services sector	9583.98	9583.98	14935	14934.95	22800	22799.55	24.47
	Grand total	107374.3	107374.29	120157	120157.11	93162.6	93162.63	100

Chapter-IV

{Resource Envelope of the District for Annual
Comprehensive District Plan: 2017-18}

CHAPTER-IV

Resource Envelope of the District for the Comprehensive District Annual Plan (CDP) 2017-18

4.1 Introduction

The important information required for Preparation of a District Plan is: need assessment and availability of resources. The need assessment of the people is based up on requirement of the people assessed by the District Level Officers in their respective sector of development from the Palli Sabha. The resource envelope of the district is constituted by converging funds from various sources. In addition to the funds received from the State Plan, Central Plan, Centrally sponsored schemes the district receive resources from flagship programmes such as SSA, NRHM, ICDS, RWSS, TSC, PMGSY, RGGVY and MGNREGS. As Koraput district falls under KBK (Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi) Region it also received funds from RLTA Special Plan and Biju KBK Plan. As a Backward Region it also receives funds from BRGF.

4.2 S.T and S.C Sub Plan

In the Annual Plan special attention has been paid to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes and therefore special component of a number of schemes in different sectors have been organized under Tribal Sub Plan and Scheduled Caste Sub Plan. The gaps of the Annual Plan will be met by the funds from the scheme such as BRGF, NREGS, RLTA or any other Special Development Programmes. In order to pay special attention on Agriculture and Allied Sector, special schemes like RKVY and NHM have been developed in agriculture sector by the Central Government.

4.3 Methods of Collection of Data

In the district, for preparation of Integrated District Plans and Vision document a bottom up planning process was followed from the Palli Sabha level. At the outset in order to disseminate the concept of process and procedures with requirement for the plans and Vision document, a meeting of the development agents including the PRIs were organized at different levels like GP, Block and District level. A District Level Officers meeting was organized under the Chairmanship of Collector, Koraput. In the meeting the planning, process, the need, resource availability of the district and the methodology to be followed for preparing the plan document were explained exhaustively. The opportunities available in the district and its requirement for holistic development covering all sectors of development like Natural resource management, Human / Live Stock resources, agriculture, forest, irrigation, rural development, social welfare were discussed in the meeting. Further, the DPMU, Koraput explained the formats supplied by the Government and discussed the procedures to consolidate the plans received from the Palli Sabha level in the formats. They were also requested to share their ideas and experiences of development for preparing the Vision document.

All the people's representative starting from the Ward members to the Hon'ble M.P, MLAs, ZP members were involved in the process. District Planning Committee Meeting of Hon'ble MPs, MLAs, ZP President and members were organized at the district level and all of them were requested to involve themselves and provide suggestion to the DPMU for preparation of effective plans and Vision document for the district.

For greater coordination a liaison staffs from DPMU were visiting the District Level Offices regularly to collect the sector wise data from different offices.

4.4 Requirement of Resources

Table: IV-2 presents the requirements of the funds for the district as proposed by the various line departments of the district level. The total requirement of funds by the various line departments comes to Rs. 93162.60 lakh.

Proposed Outlay and Expenditure of 2015-16, 2016-17 and proposed Outlay of 2017-18

Table: III-21

Sl. No.	Name of the sector	2012-13 outlay	2013-14 outlay	2014-15 outlay	2015-16 outlay	2016-17 outlay	2017-18 outlay	2012-13 to 2016-17 outlay
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	4956.05	4256.65	4499.48	4906.58	8625.71	1620.9	28865.4
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5	Energy	842.91	877.2	927.92	855.71	128.41	880	4512.15
6	Industry & Minerals	218.8	70.84	72.38	74.93	606.15	173.45	1216.55
7	Transport sector	0	0	0	0	13477	14079	27556.39
8	Science Technology & Environment	2.2	2.42	2.66	2.93	2681.83	74.13	2766.17

9	General Economics Services	547	601.7	661.87	728.06	11129.2	16774	30441.48
10	Social Services	31741.86	29001.7	30875	32812.2	14935	22800	162165.3
Total		109878.3	112655	119906	127172	120157	93162.6	682931.5

Outlay & expenditure for 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 for Koraput District (Department wise) - All sector

Table: IV-3

Sl No	Major Heads/ Minor Heads of Development	Annual Plan 2015-16 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 2016-17		Annual Plan 2017-18 Proposed outlay
			Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES				
	Horticulture	2590.15	2431.135	2431.135	478.9495
	Chief District Veterinary Officer, Koraput	1076.48	1018.832	1018.832	1108.2
	District Fishery Officer, Jeypore	20	18	18	
	Coffee Development	633.09	599.781	599.781	
	Deputy Director of Agriculture, Koraput Range, Jeypore	2020.35	1978.315	1978.315	33.78
	PD, Watershed, Koraput	1636.83	1593.147	1593.147	
	DRCS, jeypore	23.32	20.988	20.988	
	OAIC, Koraput	1027	965.512	965.512	
	Total	9027.22	8625.71	8625.71	1620.9295
2	RURAL DEVELOPMENT				
	RWD, Sunabeda	12099.53	13964.46	13964.46	11268.9
	RWD, Koraput	11139.53	12860.93	12860.93	10913.94
	DRDA, Koraput	25161.54	28988.771	28988.771	9747.49
	Total	48400.6	55814.161	55814.161	31930.33
3	SPECIAL AREAS PROGRAMMES				
	ITDA, Jeypore	1848.88	2133.768	2133.768	535
	OTELP, Koraput	1524.85	1697.335	1697.335	
	ITDA Koraput	2821.61	3187.817	3187.817	449
	Total	6195.34	7018.92	7018.92	984
4	IRRIGATION & FOOD CONTROL				

	Lift Irrigation Division, Koraput	1240	1364	1364	
	Executive Engineer, M.I. Division, Jeypore	364.68	401.148	401.148	3847.22
	M.I. Sub-Division, Koraput	3614.23	3975.653	3975.653	
	Total	5218.91	5740.801	5740.801	3847.22
5	ENERGY				
	Construction Division, SOUTHCO, Jeypore	116.79	0	0	
	DPMU (BGJY & BSVY)	880	128.41	128.41	880
	NTPC (DDUGJY)				0
	Total	996.79	128.41	128.41	880
6	INDUSTRY & MINERALS				
	Land Acquisition Officer, Koraput				
	NALCO periphery Development Fund, Damanjodi	339.8	367.29	367.29	
	DIC, Koraput				
	Village and Small Enterprises				
	(i) Small Scale Industries	88	101	101	160.62
	(ii) Handlooms/ Powerlooms				
	(iii) Handicrafts	16.5	16.5	16.5	12.83
	(iv) Sericulture/ coir/ wool				
	(v) Food processing Industries	25.3	31.85	31.85	
	AD, Textile, Koraput	37.95	40.95	40.95	
AD, Sericulture, Koraput	43.56	48.56	48.56		
	Total	551.11	606.15	606.15	173.45
7	TRANSPORT				
	R&B Koraput				
	Plan Scheme (RDP)	1474.01	1621.411	1621.411	3591.96
	Plan Scheme (Building)	67.1	73.81	73.81	6908.19
	C.R.F scheme	2066.87	2273.557	2273.557	1200
	A.C.A Scheme	258.52	284.372	284.372	
	NABARD Scheme	2506.11	2756.721	2756.721	1500
	RLTAP (KBK) Scheme	1325.02	1457.522	1457.522	583.26
	Vijayawada-Ranchi Corridor	235.29	258.819	258.819	0
	SARCA	0	0	0	500
	E&I	110	121	121	0
	Sub Total	8042.92	8847.212	8847.212	2583.26

	R&B Divison Jeypore	3704.04	4063.318	4063.318	
	NH Division,Sunabeda				
	Jul-54	200	220	220	11496.1
	Jul-59	0	0	0	0
	Minor heads.		0	0	0
	Jul-54	315	346.5	346.5	0
	SubTotal	535	566.5	566.5	11496.1
	Total	12281.96	13477.03	13477.03	14079.36
8	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT				
	DFO(K),Jeypore				
	Forestry and Wildlife	302.7	332.97	332.97	23.13
	SubTotal	302.7	332.97	332.97	23.13
	DFO, Koraput				
	Forestry and Wildlife	2135.33	2348.863	2348.863	51.00
	SubTotal	2135.33	2348.863	2348.863	51.00
	Total	2438.03	2681.833	2681.833	74.13
9	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES				
	Municipality,Sunabeda				
	Grant M.V Tax	30	53	53	
	R.D .Grants (m.c)	50	65	65	
	13THF.Cgrants	124	136.4	136.4	
	BRGF	280	508	508	
	Boundry wall	5	5.5	5.5	
	Devlopment of park Greenery	5	5.5	5.5	
	Biju KBK Yojona	20	22	22	
	S.W. Managment	15	16.5	16.5	
	Annual M.R. & B	60	66	66	
	13th F.C R & Brdges	40	44	44	
	N.R.Building.	10	11	11	
	Performance incentive grants	40	44	44	
	Const.ofc .C roads	50	55	55	
	M.P.LAD	15	16.5	16.5	
	Protection conservation of water bodies	5	5.5	5.5	
	DEVOLUTION FUNDS	17	18.7	18.7	
	SJSRY	0	0	0	
	Sub Total	766	1072.6	1072.6	0
Executive Officer Municipality Jeypore	1417	1858.7	1858.7	963	
Executive Officer, Koraput Municipality		0	0		
UNDER STATE PLAN	1307.07	2137.246	2137.246	593.78	

	UNDER CENTRAL PLAN	830	1683.007	1683.007	
	Sub Total	3554.07	5678.953	5678.953	1556.78
	PH Division, Koraput		0	0	
	STATE PLAN (On-going scheme)	0	0	0	
	RLTAP Scheme (On-going)	0	0	0	
	STATE PLAN (New scheme 2014-15)	0	0	0	
	Proposal for 2015-16	470	517	517	
	Sub Total	470	517	517	0
	Tourist Office, Koraput	720	792	792	
	EE, NH Div., Sunabeda	535	588.5	588.5	11858.88
	DWO-cum-Dist. Manager, O.S.F.D.C Ltd., Koraput	55	60.5	60.5	
	Kotpad, NAC		0	0	
	Urban Water Supply	1.65	1.815	1.815	
	Urban Sanitation	44	48.4	48.4	
	National Social Assistant Programme and Annapurna	6.05	6.655	6.655	
	Stationery and Printing	1.32	1.452	1.452	
	Public works	275	302.5	302.5	
	Training	1.65	1.815	1.815	
	Sub Total	1639.67	1803.637	1803.637	11858.88
	DPMU, Koraput				
	IAP	3000			
	Biju KBK	2100	2100	2100	2100
	MPLAD	300	508	508	508
	MLALAD	500	500	500	500
	Special Problem Fund	100	657	657	
	Special Development Programme	250	250	250	250
	Sub Total	6250	4015	4015	3358
	Total	12680.37	11129.19	11129.19	16773.66
10	SOCIAL SERVICES				
	RWS&S Division, Koraput				
	Water Supply and Sanitation	4484.82	6933.302	6933.302	5365.47
	Sub Total	4484.82	6933.302	6933.302	5365.47
	Social Welfare				16156.66
	Sub Total				16156.66
	District Sports Officer, Koraput				

Panchayat yuba krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) State 25 % GOI - 75 (CSP)	Nil	Nil	Nil	0
Mini Stadium for each Block	60	66	66	13
(State)				0
Rajib Ghandhi Khel Abhiyan (Rgka) (GOI) (Central)	16	17.8	17.8	0
RGKA Block & Dist.Level Competition (Central)	17.6	19.4	19.4	0
Block & dist.Level youth Festival (State)	2.56	4.5	4.5	0
Mini Stadium for each Block	60	66	66	0
(State)				0
Block & dist.Level youth Festival (State)	2.56	3.58	3.58	0
Sub total	158.71	177.28	177.28	13
District Education Officer,Koraput				
10.2202-02-796-0984-41018-000 State Plan.	51.82	57.8	57.8	866.83
10.2202-02-796-0984-41292-000 SP	2.18	2.18	2.18	
Popularisation Science (Atate plan) SP	1.6	2.1	2.1	
107 NRTS Schlorship SP	0.91	1.5	1.5	
Contract Teachers(10-2202-02-796-0633-78228-000) SP	683.79	1052.169	1052.169	
Sub Total	740.31	1115.749	1115.749	
District welfare Officer,Koraput				
Post Matric Scholarship to ST Students	3.38	3.38	3.38	66.95
Post Matric Scholarship to SC Students	9.42	9.42	9.42	
Sub Total	12.8	12.8	12.8	66.95
CDMO,Koraput				
NRHM	4103.97	6514.323	6514.323	8.64
Both plan & non-plan scheme(CDMO-Side)	62.17	160.252	160.252	0
Sub Total	4166.14	6674.575	6674.575	8.64
Deputy Registrar,Cooperative				322

society,Jeypore Division				
Grant in aid for repair & renovation of godowns in LAMPCS Demand No.344435 capital outlays on other Agrl. Programme	7.2	7.2	7.2	0
Training & exposure visit of members of LAMPCS	8	8	8	0
Share capital assistance for enrolment of ST members in LAMPCS	6	6	6	0
Sub total	21.2	21.2	21.2	322
Total	9583.98	14934.906	14934.906	22799.55
Grand Total	107374.29	120157.11	120157.11	93162.63

CHAPTER-V

**{Resource Envelop For GPs/Blocks/ULBs for Annual
Comprehensive District Plan: 2017-18}**

Resource Envelope for GPs/Blocks/ULBs for the Comprehensive District Annual Plan (CDP) 2017-18

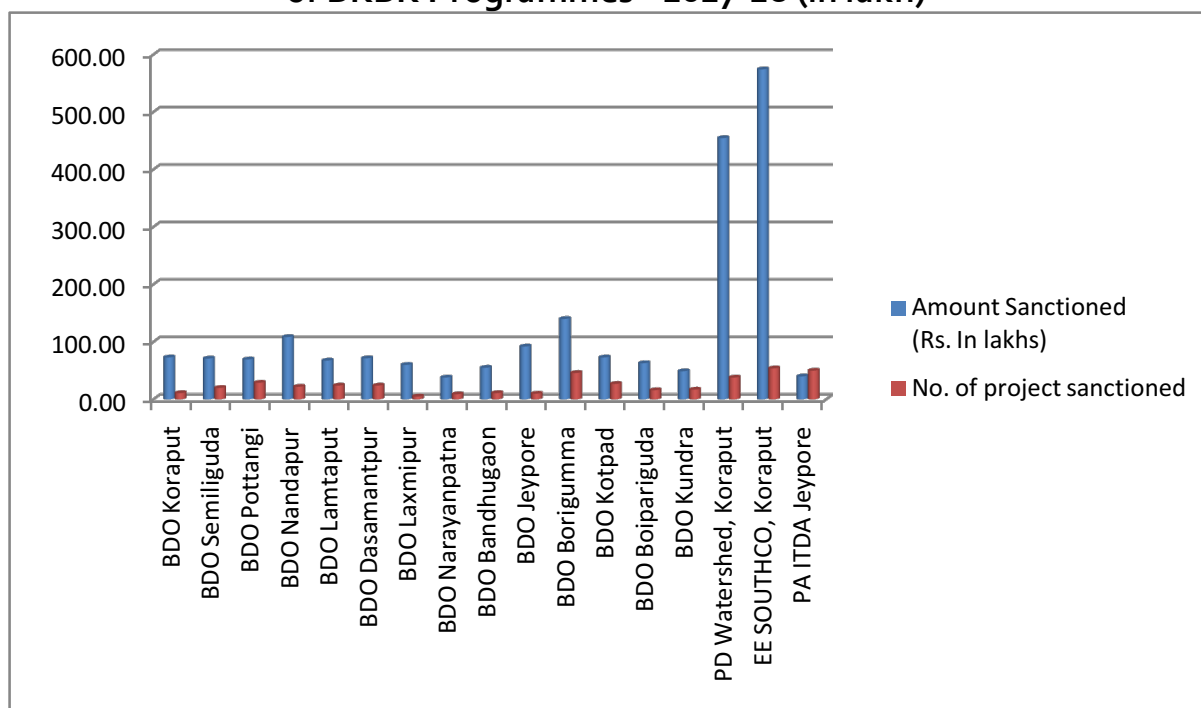
The district is lagging behind socio economic development as compared to the other districts within the KBK region and also in the state, resulting in the low levels growth of human development, infrastructure and production activities of both primary and secondary sectors in tribal, rural and urban areas. These broad factors of development are severely affecting its development pace at all levels to make the district the backward in its true sense. Hence, an integrated and concerted planned approach is felt by the people of Koraput. This is resulted in preparing a comprehensive district plan 2017-18 in close consultation with the Blocks, PRI institutes, other district line departments, district administration, people's representatives and in line with various guidelines of Govt. of Odisha, to make the district more dynamic in its attempt to achieve the sustainable integrated development.

5.1 Resource envelopes of Executing Agency wise of Biju KBK Programmes - 2017-18(in lakh)

Table-V-1

Sl No	Name of the Executing Agency	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. In lakhs)	No. of project sanctioned
1	BDO Koraput	73.00	11
2	BDO Semiliguda	71.00	20
3	BDO Pottangi	69.50	29
4	BDO Nandapur	108.50	22
5	BDO Lamtaput	67.5	24
6	BDO Dasamantpur	71.50	24
7	BDO Laxmipur	60.00	5
8	BDO Narayanpatna	38.00	9
9	BDO Bandhugaon	55.00	11
10	BDO Jeypore	92.00	10
11	BDO Borigumma	140.00	46
12	BDO Kotpad	73.00	27
13	BDO Boipariguda	63.00	16
14	BDO Kundra	49.00	17
15	PD Watershed, Koraput	454.72	38
16	EE SOUTHCO, Koraput	574.28	54
17	PA ITDA Jeypore	40.00	50
	Total	2100.00	413

Graphical representation of resource envelopes of executing agencies wise of BKBK Programmes - 2017-18 (in lakh)

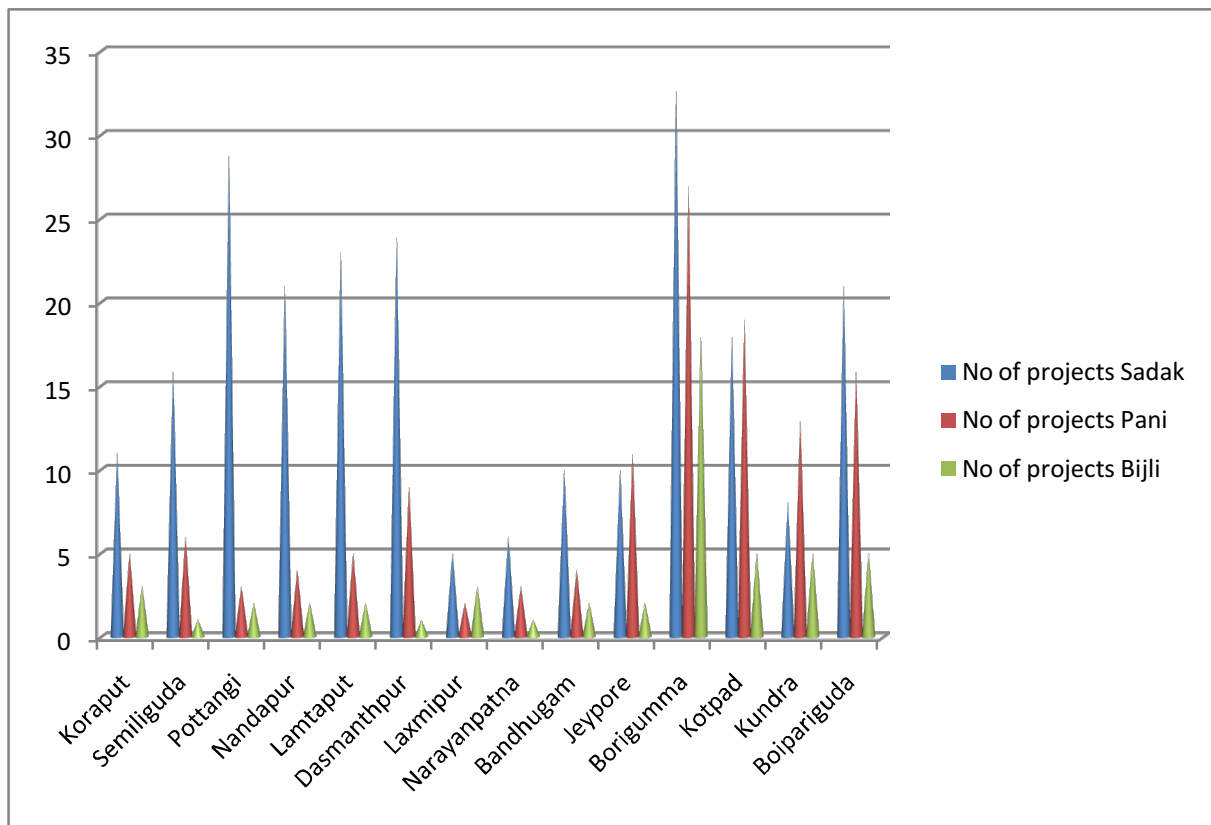


**5.2 Details of Biju KBK-2017-18
Table-V-2**

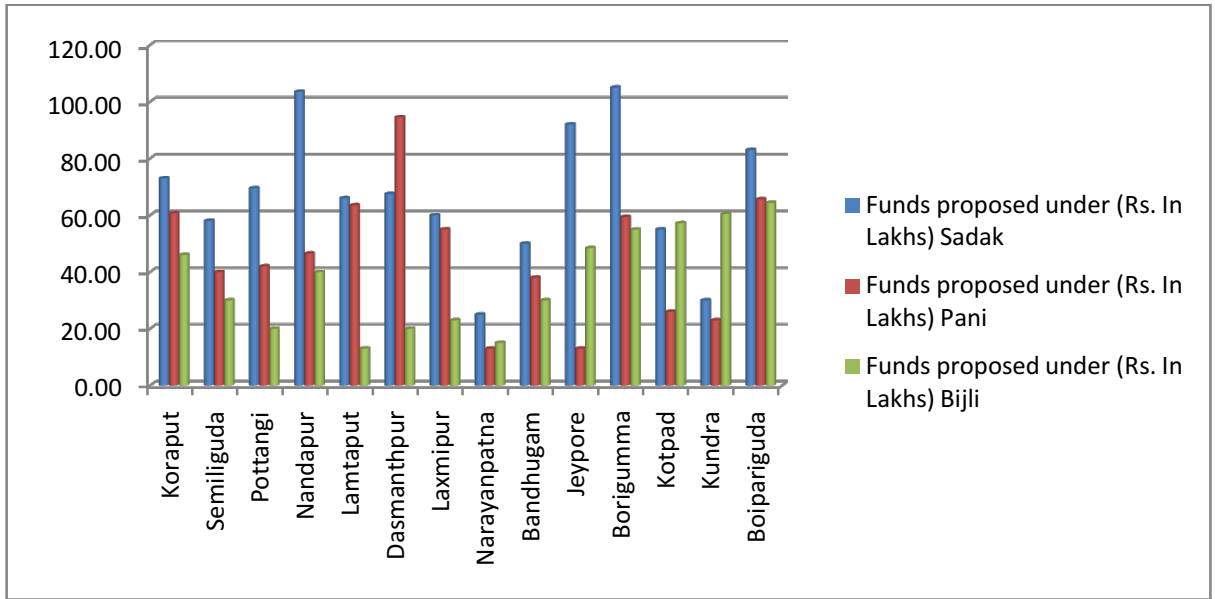
SI No	Name of the Block	No of projects				Total	Funds proposed under (Rs. In Lakhs)				Total
		Sadak	Pani	Bijli	Livelihood		Sadak	Pani	Bijli	Livelihood	
1	Koraput	11	5	3		19	73.00	60.72	46.00		179.72
2	Semiliguda	16	6	1		23	58.00	40.00	30.00		128.00
3	Pottangi	29	3	2		34	69.50	42.00	20.00		131.50
4	Nandapur	21	4	2		27	103.50	46.50	40.00		190.00
5	Lamtaput	23	5	2		30	66.00	63.50	13.00		142.50
6	Dasmanthpur	24	9	1		34	67.50	94.50	20.00		182.00
7	Laxmipur	5	2	3		10	60.00	55.00	23.00		138.00
8	Narayanpatna	6	3	1		10	25.00	13.00	15.00		53.00
9	Bandhugam	10	4	2		16	50.00	38.00	30.00		118.00
10	Jeypore	10	11	2		23	92.00	13.00	48.40		153.40

11	Borigumma	33	27	18		78	105.00	59.40	54.90		219.30
12	Kotpad	18	19	5		42	55.00	26.00	57.16		138.16
13	Kundra	8	13	5		26	30.00	23.00	60.47		113.47
14	Boipariguda	21	16	5		42	83.00	65.60	64.35		212.95
	Total	235	127	52	0	414	937.50	640.22	522.28	0.00	2100.00

Block wise project sanctioned under BKBK: 2017-18



Sector wise fund proposed under BKBK: 2017-18



Chapter-VI

{Sectoral District Plan/schemes (ongoing and new) of 11(eleven) sectors}

CHAPTER-VI

Sectoral District plans/ Schemes (ongoing and new) of 11(eleven) sectors

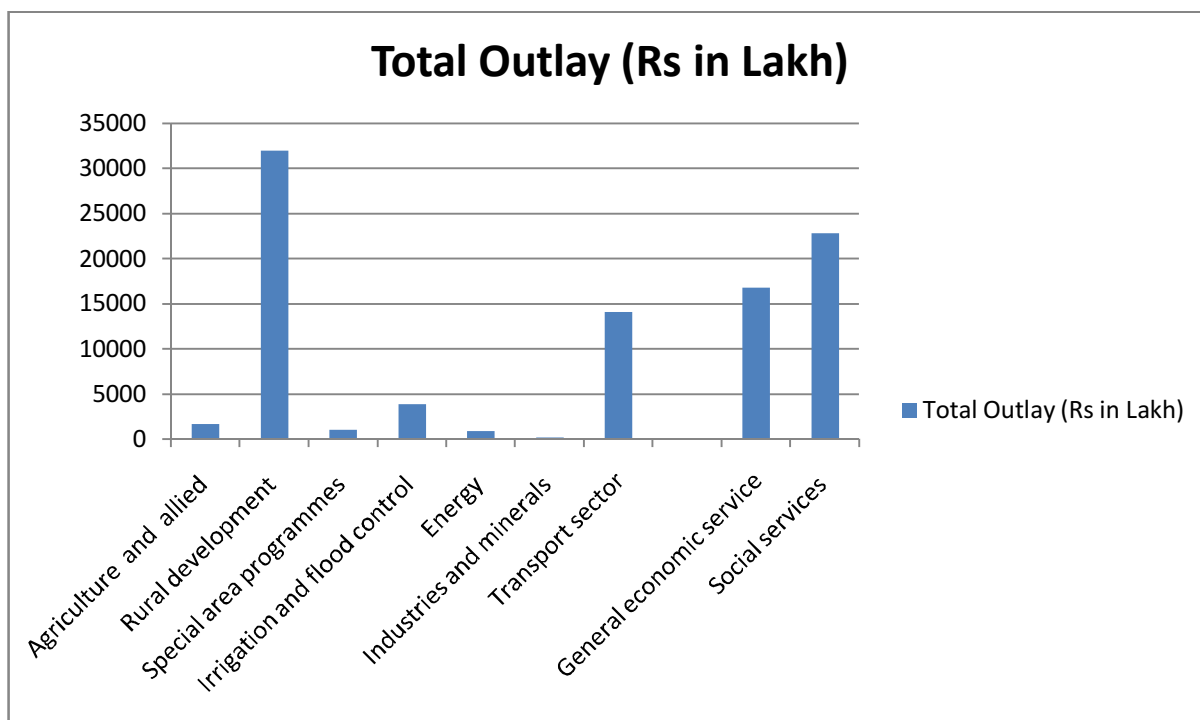
6.0 Introduction

This Chapter deals with, in brief, different Sectoral District Plans / Schemes which are indicated mostly in G.N. Statement-A and also schemes and programmes for flagship schemes like SSA, NRHM, PMGSY, BRGF, NREGS, etc. In other words, the abstracts of Sectoral Plans are dealt with here keeping an eye on the aspects like objectives, strategies, funds requirement, funds allocated and provided, proposed outlay and sources of funding.

Sectoral Proposed Outlay for 2017-18

Table-VI-1

Sl No	Sector	Total Outlay (Rs in Lakh)
1	Agriculture and allied	1620.93
2	Rural development	31930.33
3	Special area programmes	984.00
4	Irrigation and flood control	3847.22
5	Energy	880.00
6	Industries and minerals	173.45
7	Transport sector	14079.36
8	Science, technology and environment	74.13
9	General economic service	16773.66
10	Social services	22799.55
	Total	93162.63



6.1 Agriculture and Allied Sector

Agriculture is the core sector in the economy of Koraput. Paddy cultivation alone plays a vital role in the cereal production and account for 33.71 percent area in the district. Horticulture, floriculture, animal husbandry, dairy development, poultry development, fisheries development, sericulture, coffee plantation and agricultural marketing are allied sectors contribute substantially to agricultural growth of the district. It is necessary to guide and educate farmers about new technologies, provide rural infrastructure and make available market linkage. Thus, it was felt at the Government level that accelerated investment are needed to facilitate agricultural development.¹²⁵

6.1.1 Innovative Schemes

Rastriya Krishi Vikash Yojana (RKVY)

The Rastriya Krishi Vikash Yojana (RKVY) is an Additional Central Assistance Scheme to encourage states to draw up plans for agriculture & allied sector more comprehensively, taking agro climatic conditions, natural resource issues and technology into account. This is a State Plan Scheme where funds will be provided to the states as 100% grant by the Central Government.

Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA)

Agriculture Technology Management Agency is a district level body created under innovation in technology dissemination component under NATP for pilot testing of Agril. Extension

Reforms. It is an autonomous institution with participation of all the key stake holders involved in the agriculture activities for sustainable agricultural development.

National Food Security Mission (Pulse)

NFSM (Pulse) is introduced in the year 2010-2011 with an objective to increase the production and productivity of pulses in Koraput district. There is provision for Seed Subsidy @ Rs. 1200/- per quintal, Technology Demonstration @ Rs. 2000/- per acre, INM and IPM @ Rs. 500/- per hectare, Subsidy sale of PP Chemicals @ Rs. 500/- per hectare, PP equipments @ Rs. 3000/- per one, Sprinkler sets @ Rs. 7500/- per hectare, Farm Machinery @ Rs. 30000/- per rotavator and pipe for carriage water @ Rs. 15000/800 mts etc.

Hybrid Maize Cultivation under PPP mode

During Kharif 2010, popularization of Hybrid maize has been taken by Agriculture Department, Cheria Pokfond seeds (a Thailand based company) in 2000 ha in farmers field. The crop has been raised with an estimated cost of Rs. 7800/ ha out of which Rs. 4000/- ha has been given from RKVY and rest as farmers share. The yield data envisages that Hybrid maize will boost the economic condition of tribals in Koraput district. So provision of more area should be made in cultivating Hybrid maize in the district.

National Horticulture Mission

The National Horticultural Mission has come as an opportunity for the district to develop concentrated packets of plantation, rejuvenation of old orchards, and creation of post harvest and marketing infrastructure.

6.1.2 District Agriculture Plan

To register a faster growth with higher productivity crop diversification, greater focus on horticultural crops including dry land horticulture, provision of irrigation facilities, popularization of farm machineries, quality seed, facilitating increased access to credit for small and marginal farmers, expansion of extension facilities and appropriate market linkages for the indigenous products are the areas which can be harnessed. Special attention has to be paid for development of livestock, poultry and fishery sectors so as to ensure the nutritional need of the growing population.

Priority Setting

Diversification of cropping pattern

Integration of crop husbandry practices with allied sectors

Bridging yield gap of any enterprises

Introduction of employment generation enterprises especially for tribal women

Income generating activities for rural youth

Integrated watershed management through holistic approach

6.1.3 Field Crops

Availability in Infrastructure and Support Services:

- a) Agriculture Department is having District Agriculture Officer at district level and Block Agriculture Officers at block level. Fertilizer at subsidized rate is also available for farmers.
- b) Check dams have been constructed creating additional irrigation potential of 20,000 Ha. Dug wells, lift irrigation schemes, pump sets installed under 'On Farm Water Management Scheme' of Government of India, have also created additional irrigation potential.
- c) During the year 2008-09 an amount of Rs.10, 984/- lakh was disbursed to 48167 farmers in Koraput district towards the Crop loan by the Commercial Banks. With weak Co-operatives, the burden of meeting the production credit needs of the farmers is being met by the Commercial Banks and Utkal Gramya Bank which are having a total of 80 branches in the district.

Assessment of Infrastructure Gap

- a) Nearly 75.2% of landholdings belong to small and marginal farmers, and the landholdings are highly fragmented. Irrigation coverage is very low.
- b) Availability of inputs like seeds and fertilizers is not adequate. Lack of certified seeds of good quality is one of the main reasons for low crop productivity.
- c) There is no mobile soil testing unit in the district.
- d) Rural storehouses/ cold storage facility are not available in the district. Promotion of Agricultural Markets and Marketing Infrastructure is not available.
- e) Co-operative banking system is very weak in the district, affecting flow of crop loan and other services.

Suggested Action Points

- a) Ensuring adequacy and quality of supply of various inputs like improved seeds and fertilisers in time. Govt. may promote more area under seed villages for production and switch over to certified seeds by farmers.
- b) Krishi Vigyan Kendra may cover all blocks of the district under OFT and FLD.
- c) Mobile Soil Testing Unit needs to be set up.
- d) Efforts may be made to create rural godowns and cold storages in the district, preferably in private sector.
- e) Organic farming may be promoted in the district.
- f) Idle Kishan Credit cards need to be issued to all the cultivators.

6.1.4 Storage Godowns / Market Yards

Infrastructure Development available and taken up:

- a. There is an ongoing centrally sponsored scheme for construction/ modernisation/ expansion of Rural Godowns for storage of farm produce is designed to benefit the small farmers who find it difficult to retain the produce with them till the market prices are favourable.

Assessment of Infrastructure Gaps:

- a. The electricity supply is irregular which necessitates maintenance of generator set by Cold Storage units thereby adding to the cost of operation of these units.

Suggested Action Points:

- a. The subsidy schemes may be given wide publicity.
- b. The State Government may take steps to improve the power scenario in the district.

6.1.5 Horticulture and Plantation

Infrastructure and Support Services related to the Sector Available:

- a. There are about 07 government nurseries in the district.
- b. Ready Market for vegetables and fruits exist in and around the district.
- c. Training arrangement and guidance is available from District Horticulture Office, Koraput

Assessment of Infrastructure Gap:

- a. Non availability of quick transport services for sale of perishable commodities.
- b. Information regarding support prices of different commodities and vegetables is inadequate.
- c. Shortage of chemical fertilizers, essential pesticides and technological knowledge for different crops in hinterland

Suggested Action Points:

- a. Horticulture based cropping systems may be explored in suitable areas (especially fruit crops).
- b. Various incentives available for setting up of Agro Processing Industries by Government of India need to be popularized, as this provides the forward linkage.

- c. Cultivation of more medicinal and aromatic plants may be promoted.
- d. Floriculture (rose, marigold and chrysanthemum) may be promoted in the district.
- e. Koraput district needs the establishment of an Agri export Zone in Private Public Partnership mode for export of mango, guava, and other fruits as well as vegetables and spices.

6.1.6 Soil and Water Conservation

Infrastructure and support Services related to the Sector Available, taken up and planned

- a. Soil Conservation Officer, Block Agriculture Officers are posted at the block level.

Assessment of Infrastructure Gap

- a. Mobile Soil Testing Unit is not available in the district, needs to be established.
- b. Lack of awareness among farmers about integrated nutrient and pest management.
- c. Lack of awareness about soil amelioration programmes for acidic soils.
- d. Soil testing laboratory is not available in the district.

Suggested Action Points

- a. Expansion of Krishi Vigyan Kendra and Soil testing facility in the district.
- b. The topography of Koraput is such that high level of soil erosion is persisting in the lot of areas. Implementation of Watershed development / Soil conservation programmes should be promoted in a bigger way.
- c. The treated watersheds should be geared towards crop/ horticultural production.
- d. Conducting demonstration programmes at Block level for Vermi compost /compost, water harvest tanks and reclamation of soil.

6.1.7 Irrigation

Infrastructure and support Services related to the Infrastructure, Available, taken up and planned

- a. Ground Water Investigation Organization's Office at Central Ground Water Board is looking after Koraput district also.
- b. Minor Irrigation Office headed by Executive Engineer, DRDA and SOUTHCO is working in the district.

- c. Pump set dealers and Repair centres are available.
- d. State Govt. gives subsidy for micro lift schemes and large diameter dug wells.
- e. Under SGSY, emphasis is laid on creation of irrigation potential. Dug wells and pump sets are expected to be financed in a big way.

Assessment of Infrastructure Gap

- a. Energisation of pump sets and regular supply of electricity in the district are of utmost importance. Availability of electricity will boost up vegetable cultivation in Pottangi, Semiliguda and Nandapur blocks of district. This activity provides ready income to the farmers.
- b. Diesel/Kerosene availability in rural areas is also not adequate.

Suggested Action Points

- a. Adequate programme of energization of pump sets and electricity supply is crucial for the success of well and lift irrigation. Diesel availability in rural areas also may be ensured.
- b. Demonstration / propagation programmes on efficient water management /water conservation may be taken up. Micro-irrigation is suitable for all crops especially for wide spaced and high value crops can save about 40% to 70% water and improve yields by 10-40 %. Hence it is highly essential to propagate the use of micro irrigation systems.
- c. Concept of Community Irrigation Schemes / Group Loans should be encouraged and adopted.
- d. Steps may be initiated to identify LI points and forming groups of cooperatives to avail institutional finance for the purpose.
- e. State Govt. may consider encouraging solar power to meet irrigation and other requirements.

6.1.8 Livestock based activities

Animal Husbandry – Dairy Development

Infrastructure Available, taken up and planned

- a. To cater to 1.79 lakh Adult Cattle there are 25 veterinary hospitals/ dispensaries. There are 129 State Government run AI Centres and BAIF Cattle Development Centres in the District.
- b. A milk chilling plant is set up at Jeypore.
- c. The training to beneficiaries are imparted at Farmers Training Centre at Ranchi.

d. Dairy Activities are supported under various government programmes like SGSY and Dairy Development, Govt. of Odisha. Central Government Support is also available under Venture Capital Fund being implemented through NABARD.

Assessment of Infrastructure Gaps

- a. The health Care centre and Artificial Insemination centres are inadequate.
- b. There is no feed plant in the district. However, the demand of feed is met through local produced material and through a number of feed brands / companies which are supplying feed in the local market.
- c. Good quality milch animals may be procured from states like Punjab and Haryana.

Suggested Action Points

- a. Distribution of seeds and saplings/slips for Green Fodder production under irrigated and unirrigated fields, demonstration of Vermi composting units, urea treatment of straw and Silage Making by individual farmers.
- b. Setting up of more Cattle Development Centres under Dairy Development Programme.
- c. Development of Cattle market with the help of DRDA
- d. Supply of animals through available markets outside the state.
- e. Organizing periodical fertility camps in which animals having breeding problems can be examined and treated.

6.1.9 Animal Husbandry – Poultry Development

Infrastructure available, taken up and planned

a. The Department of Animal Husbandry is engaged in training of farmers, distribution of 21 days old chicks/one month old of chickens, treatment and vaccination of poultry in the district. Training on Poultry and Duck rearing is also provided by departmental trained field officials.

Assessment of Infrastructure Gaps

- a. There is no hatchery unit in the district to provide disease free one month old chicks (DOC) to Poultry farmers.
- b. There is no feed mixing plant in the district, however, the feed of various brands are available in the districts.

- c. The government veterinary dispensaries/clinics are not adequate to cater to the needs of the poultry population in the district.
- d. There is neither cooperative of poultry farmers nor integrator companies to cater to the back-ward and forward requirement of the poultry units in the district.

Suggested Action Points

- a. Promotion of poultry cooperative societies is required for promoting small village poultry units.
- b. Proper arrangements for insurance cover for small layer and broiler units may be made.
- c. More training facilities may be made available in the district from the Animal Husbandry Department.
- d. Infrastructural support like regular power supply and good roads are also required.
- e. The Department of Animal Husbandry/banks should identify progressive poultry farmers in the area and use them as "Demonstration points" especially for small and medium layer and broiler units.

6.1.10 Fisheries Development

Infrastructure and Support Services related to the Sector Available:

- a. Fish feed i.e. mustered oil cake, and rice/wheat bran is available in the district. Other inputs like lime, manure, and fertiliser are also available in the district.
- b. The Fisheries Department is headed by District Fisheries Officer. One Fisheries Extension Supervisor assists him.

Assessment of Infrastructure Gap:

- a. The gap between the demand for fingerlings and supply from the public nursery centres is large.
- b. Water and soil testing facilities are lacking.
- c. Non-availability of storage facilities with ice for perishable products

Suggested Action Points:

- a. Soil and water testing facility needs to be strengthened to facilitate scientific fish culture on commercial scale.

b. Ice plants may be set up in the district for increasing the shelf life of fish with a view to improve its marketability.

c. Integrated fish farming (integrating fish culture with other activities such as piggery, dairy, poultry, duckery, plantation such as banana) can be taken in areas where fish culture has been somewhat established and where activities to be integrated are popular.

6.2 Rural Development

Due to inadequate amount of employment and livelihood requirements of the people of the district, therefore people suffer from multiple disadvantages like high incidence of poverty, low level of nutrition, poor access to health care and education facilities etc. Keeping all these in view the Central and State Governments have taken a number of remedial measures to provide employment opportunities through the schemes like NREGS, SGRY and SGSRY.

The Resource Analysis in the Rural Development Sector for 2015-16 is as under:

Table-VI-2

Resource Requirement	Rs. 55814.16 lakh
Resource availability	Rs. 12788.45 lakh
Resource Gap	Rs. 43025.71 lakh

DRDA Administration (Panchayati Raj Department)

Provision has been made to meet the administrative cost of DRDA for smooth operating SGSY and other centrally sponsored schemes. The Centre and State share of the scheme is 75:25.

Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)

SGSY has been launched by the Government of India from April, 1999. This is a centrally sponsored programme which is being funded by the Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25. The scheme aims at development of micro enterprises taking into account the potential of the rural poor. The State share outlay for the district during the Perspective Plan is Rs. 408.87 lakh.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

The objective is to provide livelihood security to the rural households by providing at least 100 days of wage employment (unskilled manual work). NREGS activities will be converged with other sectors like soil conservation, horticulture and fishery to strengthen livelihood resource base of the rural poor. It is centrally sponsored scheme with the funding shared between the centre and State in the ratio of 75:25.

The Abstract of the Annual Action Plan for 2015-16 reveals that the number of persons in Nandapur block is the highest (13211) to create employment. In the labour budget of 2015-16 Rs.8361.77 lakh was proposed where as the expenditure was Rs.5922.04 lakh for Koraput district.

During 2014-15 the expenditure was Rs.5828.12 lakh and Rs. 6966.94 lakh was proposed in the labour budget. During 2015-16, 92694 number of household were provided employment where as 121815 number of person engaged in work and 3201947 number of person days were generated.

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)

Under Indira Awas Yojana assistance is being provided to BPL rural households including SC/ST and freed bonded labourers for construction of dwelling houses. Under this scheme the beneficiaries are selected through Palli Sabha / Grama Sabha. The houses are constructed by the beneficiaries themselves. The plan outlay for the district is Rs.6911.85 lakh.

Bharat Nirman Programme

Under Bharat Nirman Programme, all non covered habitations, partially covered habitations quality effected habitations and rural schools of the district will be covered with clean and potable drinking water either by installation of spot sources or through rural pipe water supply scheme.

Mo Kudia

Government of Odisha is implementing a scheme to provide assistance to BPL as well as APL households for construction of house.

13th finance commission

It is an additional support from central Government to augment funds for rural development. The broad objectives are underlined as follows:

Empower and strengthen the statistical framework and systems.

Enhance quality of data.

Provide standardized economic and social data to support policy and decision making.

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)

SGSY focuses on a holistic approach towards poverty eradication in rural India through creation of self-employment opportunities among the rural swarojgaries.

State Finance Commission

Projects coming under this scheme are basically infrastructure development projects like roads, Panchayat Buildings, etc at the village level.

6.3 Special Area Programme

Removal of regional disparities has been emphasised during various plan periods. Unfortunately not much has been achieved in this regard. In fact, intra district disparity has become pronounced due to several reasons like endowment of natural resources, creation of infrastructure, occurrence of natural calamities etc. To address these issues special area development programmes have been formed. In Koraput district, funds received under BRGF, TSP, Special Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan and the Article 275 (1) of the constitution are being utilised to remove intra district disparities.

Grant under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India is providing Grant-in-Aid (SCA) under 1st Provision of Article 275 of the constitution of India for creation of infrastructure in TSP areas and for setting up of model schools. One model school has been built in Koraput district under this SCA during the 10th Plan Period.

Special Central Assistance for TSP Areas

Special Central Assistance is being received from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for implementation of Programmes under ITDA, MADA, Micro Projects, clusters and Dispersed Tribal Development Project (DTDP) for the development of Scheduled Tribes.

Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)

A new initiative called "Backward Region Grant Fund" BRGF has been launched in 2006-07 with a view redress regional imbalances in development. Under the planning process for BRGF, each Panchayat / Municipality / NAC in the district is consolidated into the district plan by the DPC.

6.4 Irrigation and Flood Control

In recent years, emphasis is being given on sustainable water resource management through watershed development approach and water users association. The participatory approach will be taken to develop the sector in the best possible manner. One Medium irrigation project 'Telengiri' is in progress.

SCHEMES

Command Area Development Programme

The main objectives of this programme are for the implementation of scientific water management, modern methods and technique of cultivation for enhancement of agricultural production and efficient productivity in irrigated area. Under the Command Area Development Programme all these requirements have been taken up in the Annual Plan: 2008-09 and 2009-10.

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)

This scheme was launched by the Central Government to provide loan assistance to State Governments to enhance the pace of irrigation development in the State. The primary objectives of AIBP include acceleration of implementation of ongoing projects and realisation of maximum benefits from irrigation projects.

6.5 Energy

Energy is an important infrastructure needed for economic development of an area. It is one of the important inputs for both the economic development as well as overall well being of the people. Hence, the Primary objective of the Government is to achieve Self-sufficiency in energy sector on a sustainable basis.

Schemes

Rajeev Gandhi Grameen Viidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)

Under Rajeev Gandhi Grameen Vidyuti Karan Yojana, every village is to be provided with electricity by 2009 and each household by 2012.

Ninety percent of the capital subsidy would be provided by Government of India for over- all cost of the Projects under the Scheme.

Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme (APDRP)

Government of Odisha have signed a MOU with Govt. of India to implement the APDRP in the State. The objectives of the Programme are improvements of financial viability through loss reduction, improved consumer service and reliable and quality supply of power.

Under the programme Replacement of Bare conductor of existing LTOH lines with AB cable to avoid theft to energy is under progress in Koraput and Jeypore town. 25 projects in the urban areas of the district have been identified to be taken up on priority basis.

Biju Grama Jyoti Yojana (BGJY)

Biju Grama Jyoti Yojana is a state sponsored programme which has been formulated for electrification of villages / Hamlets which are not Scheduled to be covered under the RGGVY. Subsequently steps have been taken to provide electricity to all villages during this plan period.

The total amount of grant sanctioned under the scheme to Koraput district was Rs.7 crore during the year 2017-18.

Non Conventional Source of Energy

Odisha Renewable Energy Development Agency (OREDA) is promoting non-conventional energy in the district.

OREDA Koraput operates from DRDA office and it has taken up the following programmes for promotion of non conventional energy.

National Programme on Improved Chullah (NPIC)

Solar Lanterns (SL)

Solar Home Lighting System (HLS)

Solar Street Lighting System (SLS)

Solar Water Heating System (SWHS)

6.6 Industry and Minerals

Large Industries

Koraput district has only four large industries viz. Hindusthan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL), Sunabeda, NALCO, Damanjodi, Ballarpur Industries, Jeypore and Snehadhara Industries, Ampavalli.

Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises (MSME)

As on March, 2011 there are 4938 SSI units with an investment of Rs.17114.96 lakh in the district generating employment opportunities for 41010 persons. The DIC Jeypore looks after the registration of SSIs, preparation of schemes, feasibility report, and arrangement of lands and other facilities, technical guidance and marketing facilities. Odisha Small Scale Industries Corporation (OSSIC) deals with supply of raw materials with its branch at Sunabeda. Small Industries Service Institute (SISI) caters to the need of training and consultancy services.

Cottage Industries and Handicrafts

3702 artisans are engaged in cottage industry and handicrafts in the district. In addition there are 709 tiny and cottage and village industries (TCVIS) in the district with an investment of Rs.110 lakh employing 926 persons in the district. There are 3789 weavers spreading over 75 villages and 10 weavers cooperative society operating in the district with a total membership of 1900 weavers.

SCHEMES

Craft village Scheme

The objective of the Scheme is to create employment opportunities for unemployed youths and women basing on the availability of raw materials and market demand in selected places.

Promotion of Handicraft Industries

The objective of the scheme is to impart training in handicrafts in different training centres by providing stipend to the trainees, wages to master craftsmen, raw materials and house rent of the training centre.

Design Development under Handicraft

In order to develop market oriented handicraft product, it has been proposed to undertake massive design development programme.

Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (Marketing Incentives)

The marketing incentive component under the Integrated Handloom Development Scheme came into force in 2007 in place of marketing incentive component under Deen Dayal Hath Kargha Protsahan Yojana.

6.7 Transport and Communication/Railways

Railways and Roads are the important means of transportation in the district. By 2005-06, the district has 281.00 Kms. Of railway routes, (single line broad gauge) with 27 railway stations. Of the total length 159 Kms. Has been electrified. The important commercial use of the train lines running through the district is the transportation of iron and bauxite etc. The running of two important trains i.e. Hirakhand express and Samaleswari express to the district is able to attract a large number of visitors from Calcutta and Bhubaneswar to Koraput. In addition to these, two passenger trains are also running connecting Visakhapatnam with this part of the region. Two other DMU trains are running from Koraput to Rayagada every day. In addition one intercity express is running from Koraput to Visakhapatnam twice in a week.

Roads

By the end of the year 2004-05 the total road length in the district was 7792 Kms. The road of different categories in the district include 174 Kms. Of National High ways 93 Kms. Of State Highways, 330 Kms. Of Major District Roads, 270 Kms. Of other district Roads, 778 Kms. Of Rural Roads, 5967 Kms. Of GP Roads, 1143 Kms. Of Panchayat Samiti Roads and 209 Kms. Of Forest Roads. (District Statistical Hand Book, Koraput, 2011).

The road density per 1000 Sq. Km. In the district is 883 as against 1518 in the State. (PLP.2009-10, P.71). Before the commencement of PMGSY programme 2506 habitations (consisting of 62 Nos. of Habitations having 1000+ population, 177 Nos. of 500+, 542 Nos. of 250+ and 1725 habitations of less than 250 population) were unconnected in the district. By the end of 2007-08, 338 habitations of different categories have been connected through the construction of 78 Roads of 350.22 Kms.

Schemes

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Government of India launched the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana on 25th December, 2000 to provide all weather access to unconnected habitations. The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme.

The Primary objective of the PMGSY is to provide connectivity, by way of an all weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in rural areas, in such a way that all unconnected habitations with a population of 1000 and above are covered in three years (2002-03) and all

unconnected habitations with a population 500 persons and above by the end of the 10th Five Year Plan. In respect of Scheduled Areas, the objective would be to connect habitations with a population of 250 persons and above.

Special Connectivity Programme for KBK Districts

Poor road connectivity is one of the important factors of backwardness of KBK districts. In order to improve connectivity in KBK districts, Special Central Assistance (SCA) has been made available since 2001-02.

Rural Connectivity through Constituency Wise Allotment (CWA)

The constituency wise allocation was conceptualized to place Rs.10.00 lakh to each constituency, so that critical road projects could be taken up in rural areas in consultation with the local representative (MLA) to address the immediate needs of the locality.

6.8 Science, Technology and Environment

Science and Technology play a vital role in the process of development and transforming the nature of an economy into a more modern and vibrant one. It has a special role for Odisha, as the State is still striving to achieve a level of excellence in its process of development.

Some of the important objectives of Science, Technology and Environment in Odisha are:

To Coordinate Rural Development Programmes of different Department.

To encourage, develop and extend the use of renewable sources of energy.

To 129ifferent129 Remote Sensing technology and its effectiveness.

To promote and 129ifferent129 appropriate rural technologies.

Schemes

Odisha Remote Sensing Application Centre (ORSAC)

Odisha Remote Sensing Application Centre as the State Level Apex body for remote Sensing application and research studies is using the technology for natural resources survey and management. The whole initiative comprises of four schemes (i) Establishment of ORSAC, (ii) Establishment of Gram Set Project, (iii) Block Level GIS Project, (iv) Computer Software and other equipment.

Village Resource Centre Project

Under ISRO is to strengthen the NGO activities and providing telemedicine tele counselling to rural people.

Information Technology and E-Governance

Currently there is a separate department for Information Technology in the State entrusted with all matters relating to Computer Communication and Electronics, both Software and Hardware. The department also plays a vital role in development and implementation of IT related e- Governance. IT enabled services scheme has been in operation since 2004-05.

District Information Service Centre (DISC)

Under this scheme establishment expenses of the District are being met. DISC aims at providing advisory services to the district offices to make e-governance initiatives successful.

Promotion and Facilitation of IT Industries

The activities under the include participation in various prestigious national/international mega events, conferences, seminars, exhibitions and fairs as well as organisation of road shows.

IT Enabled Services (ITES)

This is an on-going scheme and provides a broad range of Information Technology Enabled Services to the citizens of the State.

6.9 General Economic Services

The Planning Commission insists on Preparation of District Plan and its integration with the State Plan. The existing district Planning Offices having lack of staff find it difficult to cope up with the work load. Therefore, it has been contemplated to suitably strengthen the existing District Planning units by creation of District Planning and monitoring unit in all thirty districts.

The District Planning Office also deals with the following schemes and sanction funds for execution of development works which will create durable and essential assets for the benefit and service of the public and institutions. These funds are:

- a) MLALAD Funds,
- b) MPLADS Funds,
- (3) Special Problem Fund
- c) RLTAAP (KBK),
- d) Biju KBK
- e) IAP
- f) Special Development Programme
- g) District Innovation fund

MLALADS Fund

MLALAD scheme came into force vide Notification No. 21419 dtd. 11.12.1998 of Planning & Coordination Dept. It is intended to utilize small but essential project/work based on the felt need of the local public. The concerned MLAs have been recommending the priority project list every year.

Initially Rs.5.00 lakh was the fixed amount for each MLA per year. Subsequently it has been enhanced to Rs.50.00 lakhs and then again enhanced to Rs.75.00 lakhs per constituency. Now from 2010-11 it has been enhanced from Rs.75.00 lakhs to Rs.1.00 Crores. This district comprises of 5 full Assembly Constituencies namely Koraput, Jeypore, Pottangi, Laxmipur and Kotpad. The Name of the honorable MLAs representing the five assembly constituency of the district is as given bellow:

Table-VI-3

Sl. No	Constituency	MLA Name
1	Jeypore	Shri Tara Prasad Bahinipati
2	Koraput	Shri Krushna Chandra Shagaria
3	Kotpad	Shri Chandra Sekhar Majhi
4	Laxmipur	Shri Kailash Chandra Kulesika
5	Pottangi	Shri Prafulla Pangi

Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)

This scheme came into force from 1993-1994. The fund is utilized on the recommendation of the Hon'ble M.Ps. This district comprises of 2 M.Ps. (LokSabha) i.e. Koraput&Nabarangpur Parliamentary Constituencies. Initially the earmarked amount for each M.P. was Rs.1.00 Crore. Now this amount has been enhanced to Rs. 5.00 Crores. Govt. of India in Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation is releasing funds to the Nodal Collectors, i.e Collector Rayagada in respect of M.P., Koraput& to Collector, Nabarangpur in respect of M.P., Nabarangpur. Besides this, funds have also been received from other Nodal Collectors for RajyaSabha M.Ps when execution of projects in Koraput district is suggested by them.

Special Problem Fund

The scheme of "Special Problem Funds" has been introduced in the State during the year 1997-98. The scheme aims at taking up small and essential projects of local importance involving special nature of problems in the absence of which the development process will remain incomplete.

R.L.T.A.P. (Special Plan)

The KBK refers to the erstwhile undivided districts of Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi comprising of 80 blocks and 1,437 gram panchayats. Based on the National Sample Survey data (1999-2000), 87.14 per cent of the populations in the region involving nearly 12 lakh families were living below poverty line with sad history of deforestation, land degradation and recurring droughts. Abysmally low return on agriculture led to migration of labour. Incidence of malnutrition as well as malaria was high among the people of all ages. The area lacked basic infrastructure like road connectivity and drinking water. The KBK districts¹ accounted for about 20 percent population

covering over 30 per cent geographical area of the State. According to the 2001 census around 38 and 16 percent of the total population of the KBK region constitute tribal and scheduled caste communities respectively and 90 percent of the people live in villages.

Biju KBK Plan

Biju KBK Plan which is being implemented from the year 2007-08 was a district Sector scheme. From the year 2008-09, the Biju KBK Plan shall be implemented partly as State sector scheme and partly as District Sector Scheme in the ratio of Rs.80 crores: Rs.40 crores.

Under Biju KBK Plan, Bijli, Sadak and Pani continue to be the priority sector. However, other need based projects may also be undertaken under the Plan. Recently livelihood support sector has also included in Biju KBK.

Tourism

Tourist office of Koraput district has submitted a project proposal for development of tourism infrastructure at Nandapur region. Nandapur the ancient capital of Jeypore has the ancient monuments of Batrisha Sinhasan, the Jaina site of Subai, the enchanting waterfalls at Rani Duduma, Single stone of sidha Ganesh, the scenic spot of Balda and Raja caves as well as Sarbati enchanting water reservoir Padwa that attracts large number of tourist from Andhra Pradesh, Chatisgarh and West Bengal. Nandapur is situated at a distance of 45 Kms from Koraput on Semiliguda Padwa road.

An abstract of the total budget estimate for development of Nandapur is detailed below for kind consideration to place some funds for promotion of tourism in Nandapur block.

Budget abstract for tourism development at Nandapur block

Table-VI-4

Sl. No.	Tourist Spots	Amount(Rs. In lakhs)
1	Batrisha Sinhasan	35.00
2	Sarbeswar Temple	42.00
3	Sidheswar ganesh	31.00
4	Bhairab Temple	25.00
5	Hatipathar	25.00
6	Rani Duduma	94.00
7	Kutnimal	31.00

8	Gramdevi	30.00
9	Langala Bhairab	27.00
10	Subai	65.00
11	Balda Cave	170.00
12	Raja Cave	145.00
	Total	720.00

6.10 Social Services

Social Service Sector constitutes the second biggest sector next only to Rural Development Sector. It constitutes education, health, water supply, sanitation, sports and youth services, art, culture, development of weaker sections, labour welfare, social security etc. In a backward district like Koraput the importance of social service sector occupies a key position in the welfare of the people at large. Hence, all efforts have been taken to fill up this gap.

Schemes

District Primary Education Programme

The scheme has been launched with the main objective of improving the quality of education in Primary schools. The basic objective of the programme is to provide access to all eligible children to primary education and improve teaching through imparting training to the Primary school teachers.

Sarva Sikhya Abhijan (SSA)

Universalisation of Primary education upto Class: VIII is the main objective of the scheme. The expenditure incurred under SSA is for infrastructure Development, engagement of SSA teachers to popularise Primary education, provision of training to teachers and to provide teaching learned material.

Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC)

Under this Central Plan scheme, financial assistance is provided for education of disabled children which includes assistance towards books and stationary, uniforms, transport allowance, readers allowance for blind children, escort allowance for severely handicapped children, boarding and lodging charges for disabled children residing in hostels, salary of resource teachers and helpers, survey and assessment of disabled children etc.

Total Literacy Campaign (TLC)

Under this centrally sponsored plan, all the thirty districts have been covered up under TLC.

Kasturuba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya

In order to provide education to the dropout and out of reach students among SC and ST 'Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya' (KGBV) has been established in the district. In this Vidyalaya SC and ST Girls students are imparted education in Residential schools.

Medical and Health Services

Koraput district has been identified as the key focus district with low human development indicators. Around 1.40% of the children below three years are undernourished with peaking sign of under nutrition between 12-23 months.

There are, 95 Medical Institutions were functioning in the district comprising of the District Headquarter hospital, one sub-divisional hospital, three other hospitals, 17 dispensaries, 06 CHC, 05 PHC and 56 PHC (N). In addition 15 Mobile Units and Maternity Care Centres, 18 Homeopathic and 18 Ayurvedic institutions and 307 Health Centres were functioning in the district.

In order to meet with the critical gaps under RLTA steps have been taken to provide Mobile Health Units, facilities for eradication of Malaria and Panchabyadhi and training programme for Local Dhais / Traditional Birth Attendants. Under NRHM a number of steps have been taken to reduce the critical gaps from June, 2005 onwards.

The health status can be gauged by the health indicators given in the Table below:

Health Indicators in Koraput District

Table: VI-5

Sl. No.	Indicators	Koraput District	Odisha
1.	Infant Mortality Rate	56	62 (AHS-2011)
2.	Still Birth Rate	549	8101 (2004)
3.	Maternal Mortality Rate	311	272
4.	Total Fertility Rate	3.2	---
5.	Neonatal Mortality Rate	66.8	51.7
6.	Birth Rate per thousand	27.9	21.9
7.	Death Rate per thousand	11.2	9.3

Source: DPMU – AHS, 2011 Koraput.

Schemes

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)

NRHM was launched in June, 2005 in the district with the main objective of providing effective health care to rural people especially among the disadvantaged groups including women and children by improving access, enabling community ownership and demand for services,

strengthening public health system for effective service delivery, enhancing equity and accountability and promoting decentralisation.

The Mission aims to reduce IMR & MMR, provide access to public health services, promote women Health, child health, sanitation, Hygiene, immunisation and nutrition, prevention and control of communicable and non communicable diseases.

National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP)

This is a centrally sponsored scheme with a fund sharing of 50:50 between the Centre and the State for early detection and prompt treatment of Malaria, reduction of mortality and mortality, DDT, reduction of transmission of the diseases and to make people aware of the precaution to be taken through IEC.

Water Supply and Sanitation

Provision of safe drinking water facilities is an essential requirement for all citizens. During the year 2010-11, there were 9497 No. of working tube wells in 3241 habitations, 1514 working sanitary wells in 1035 habitations and 255 piped water projects covering 270 habitations in the district. As per the Executive Engineer, RWSS, Koraput, out of a total number of 4458 habitations drinking water facility is available in 4412 habitations by 1st April, 2009.

District water and sanitation mission (DWSM) was launched in Koraput on 5th August, 2003. During the period 2003-04 to 2010-11, 96157 household toilets, 2587 school toilets, 979 Anganwadi centre toilets have been provided in the district. During the Annual Plan: 2015-16 an outlay of Rs 4484.82 lakh have been proposed for Rural Water Supply Scheme.

Total Sanitation Mission (TSM)

The scheme was launched in the district in August, 2003. The Mission aims to provide safe drinking water and sanitation facilities to the rural people of the district for improving their quality of life and contribute to reduction of water borne diseases and Infant Mortality Rate. The TSC project in the district aims at covering all houses, schools and Anganwadi centres with toilet facilities ensuring open defecation free Panchayats through safe disposal of solid and liquid waste and generate demand towards construction and use of provided facilities.

Accelerated rural water supply programmes (ARWSP)

This is a centrally sponsored plan programme with a funding pattern of 50:50 between State and Centre. The main objective of ARWSP is to provide potable drinking water by installing tube wells, sanitary wells and piped water supply projects in rural areas.

Urban Water Supply Programme

This programme aims at improvement, augmentation and extension of water supply projects in 135 different ULBS.

Other government initiatives include urban sewerage and sanitation, capacity Building, preparation of detailed project reports of Sewerage Schemes and construction of Public Toilets.

Development of SCs and STs

In spite of the constitutional safeguard provided in the constitution of India for protection and Welfare of the ST and SCs they have not developed upto expectation and still they remain away from the main stream of the society. Koraput district has a scheduled caste population of 196540 and scheduled tribe population of 697583. The STs and SCs population to the total population of the district constitute 50.6% and 14.2% respectively. The rural and urban population percentage to the total population of the district area 95.00 and 4.99 respectively in respect of STs and 81.76 and 18.23 respectively in respect of SCs.

Schemes

Scheduled Area and Tribal Sub-Plan Approach

Koraput district falls under Scheduled Area under Scheduled-V of the constitution of India. The Tribal Sub-Plan approach envisages integrated development of tribal areas, in which all programmes of government irrespective of sources of funding operate in union with a view to bring the area at par with the rest of the State.

Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)

ITDAs are established in Mid-seventies as nodal agencies for Plan formulation programme implementation and operationalization of the TSP concept. Out of 21 ITDAs functioning in the State, two are functioning in the Koraput district. The main objectives of ITDAs are to minimise the gap that exists between STs and the rest of the Society to improve their Socio economic conditions and strengthen infrastructure in Tribal Areas through various schemes that aims at income generation, asset creation, administrative and legal protection from exploitation.

Micro Projects for development of Primitive Groups

There are 13 Micro Projects operating in the State covering parts of 20 blocks of 12 districts with a population of 70657 as per base line survey conducted in 2001. These projects are operating for the development of 13 Primitive Tribal groups. PTGS covered under these projects are given full subsidy for individual family oriented income generating schemes. Particular attention is given for development of agriculture, horticulture, soil conservation, animal husbandry, health, education, communication and other infrastructure.

Janashree Bima Yojana (JBY)

Janashree Bima Yojana (JBY) was introduced in the year 2004-05 under Central Sector Scheme for development of PTG with 100% Grant-in-Aid by Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India for insurance coverage of PTG families of the State. 16501 PTG families have been insured by JBY by the end of 2006-07.

Modified Area Development Approach (MADA)

Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) aims at developing tribals staying outside ITDA areas. 46 MADA pockets each with a population of at least 10,000 and having more than 50% inhabitant, as tribals spread over 47 blocks in 17 districts of the State. Both individual beneficiary

oriented schemes and community oriented schemes are under implementation in these pockets in the ratio 70:30 of the outlay under SCA.

Clusters

The cluster approach was adopted during Seventh Plan Period for the development of contiguous patches outside the TSP area having at least 5000 population having at least 50% Tribal population. At present, 14 cluster pockets, spread over 13 blocks in 10 districts have been functioning under the cluster approach. Under this programme, various community oriented schemes and individual oriented schemes on the same pattern as in ITDAs are implemented out of Special Central Assistance.

Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme (OTELP)

After the closure of the IEAD assisted Odisha Tribal Development Programme (OTDP) in Kshipur block, Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme (OTELP) came into existence on 2nd October, 2004. The main objective of the programme is to improve the quality of life of the poor tribals in remote pockets through livelihood support and food security by sustainable exploitation of the natural resources available with them. The programme is now being implemented in 6 blocks of Koraput district viz. Pottangi, Semiliguda, Nandapur, Laxmipur, Dasmantpur and Bandhugaon.

Dispersed Tribal Development Programme (DTDP)

DTDP is being implemented in the State through Odisha Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Cooperative Corporation Ltd. For the benefit of the tribal families living outside the Special Project area like ITDA, MADA, Clusters and Micro Projects currently 23 district and 197 blocks are covered under the programme for both individual and community development assistance.

Schemes for Scheduled Castes

Odisha ST and SC Development Finance Cooperative Corporation (OSFDC)

Established in the year 1979-80 OSFDC aims at implementing various economic development programmes for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Scavengers and Minority people of the State.

Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers

The National Scheme for Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers (NSLRS) is operated in the State since 1992-93. The main objective of the programme is to complete eradication of manual scavenging and rehabilitation of these scavengers by imparting training and providing them economic assistance under Bankable scheme.

Other Programmes

In addition to these programmes other important programmes viz. Distribution of Waste land / Ceiling surplus land to landless families, Mobile Health Units for Medical and Public

HealthCare, Educational Development of SCs and STs through establishment of Sevashrams, Residential Sevashrams, Girls hostel, Ekalabya Model Residential Schools, Special coaching, Scholarships are in operation in the State for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

6.11 Sectoral Trend Analysis of Financial Performance during the 11th Plan Period and after

The Sectoral trend analysis of financial performance during the 11th and 12th Five Year Plan period has been presented in the following Table No.VI-6.

Sectoral Trend Analysis of Financial Performance during the 11th and 12th Five Year Plan Period

Table: VI-6

Sl. No	Year	Outlay	Allocation/Release	Expenditure	% Expenditure
Deputy Director of Agriculture,Jeypore					
01	2008-09	186.18	186.18	186.18	100.00
	2009-10	996.47	601.56	601.56	60.36
	2010-11	1189.29	1189.29	1189.29	100.00
	2011-12	320.46	320.46	320.46	100.00
	2012-13	362.56	362.56	362.56	100.00
	2013-14	717.5	717.5	717.5	100.00
	2014-15	1955.16	1955.16	1955.16	100.00
	2015-16	2020.35	2020.35	2020.35	100.00
	2016-17	1978.31	1978.31	1978.31	
Total		9726.28	9331.37	9331.37	95.93
Deputy Director Of Horticulture,Koraput					
02	2008-09	42.26	---	---	---
	2009-10	430.97	187.11	187.11	100.00
	2010-11	410.54	408.76	408.76	100.00
	2011-12	148.40	148.40	148.40	100.00
	2012-13	160.90	160.90	160.90	100.00
	2013-14	564.43	343.55	343.55	100.00
	2014-15	1020.25	1020.25	798.01	100.00
	2015-16	2590.15	2590.15	2590.15	100.00
	2016-17	2431.13	2431.13	2431.13	100
Total		7799.03	7290.25	7068.01	90.62
Soil Conservation,Koraput					
03	2008-09	431.55	---	---	---

	2009-10	1783.01	1783.01	1783.01	100.00
	2010-11	1867.38	622.82	622.82	100.00
	2011-12	1716.99	472.18	472.18	100.00
	2012-13	1394.64	1394.64	1394.64	100.00
	2013-14	2412.66	2412.66	2412.66	100.00
	2014-15	2470.6245	2470.6245	2470.6245	100.00
	2015-16	1636.83	1636.83	1636.83	100.00
	2016-17	2192.928	2192.928	2192.928	
Total		15906.61	12985.69	12985.69	81.63
CDVO, Koraput					
04	2008-09	17.00	---	---	---
	2009-10	460.33	266.72	266.72	57.94
	2010-11	446.05	446.05	446.05	100.00
	2011-12	595.03	595.03	595.03	100.00
	2012-13	526.42	526.42	526.42	100.00
	2013-14	58.18	58.18	58.18	100.00
	2014-15	565.42	565.42	565.42	100.00
	2015-16	1076.48	1076.48	1076.48	100.00
	2016-17	1018.83	1018.83	1018.83	100.00
Total		4763.74	4553.13	4553.13	95.59
AD Fisheries, Jeypore					
05	2008-09	21.45	28.26	28.26	---
	2009-10	18.72	14.18	14.18	75.74
	2010-11	65.22	36.02	36.02	55.22
	2011-12	61.87	61.87	61.87	100.00
	2012-13	66.36	66.36	66.36	100.00
	2013-14	46.5	24.99	24.99	53.74
	2014-15	40.00	40.00	40.00	100.00
	2015-16	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00
	2016-17	18.00	18.00	18.00	100.00
Total		358.12	309.68	309.68	86.47
EE.MI Division Koraput					
06	2008-09	421.31	---	---	---
	2009-10	---	---	---	---
	2010-11	2302.80	2302.80	2302.80	100.00
	2011-12	513.30	513.30	513.30	100.00
	2012-13	766.54	651.00	651.00	84.92
	2013-14	118.21	118.21	118.21	100.00

	2014-15	1203.04	1203.04	1203.04	100.00
	2015-16	364.68	364.68	364.68	100.00
	2016-17	401.14	401.14	401.14	100.00
Total		5669.71	5554.17	5554.17	97.96
EE,RWSS,Koraput					
07	2008-09	2465.84	2465.84	2465.84	100.00
	2009-10	1478.93	1478.93	1478.93	100.00
	2010-11	967.87	967.87	967.87	100.00
	2011-12	1835.97	1835.97	1835.97	100.00
	2012-13	2195.40	2195.40	2195.40	100.00
	2013-14	1163.58	1163.58	1163.58	100.00
	2014-15	3224.80	3224.80	3224.80	100.00
	2015-16	4484.82	4484.82	4484.82	100.00
	2016-17	6933.30	6933.30	6933.30	100.0
Total		24750.51	24750.51	24750.51	100.00
E.E PHD,Koraput					
08	2008-09	772.80	772.80	772.80	100.00
	2009-10	553.51	553.51	553.51	100.00
	2010-11	603.47	603.47	603.47	100.00
	2011-12	466.94	466.94	466.94	100.00
	2012-13	790.94	790.94	790.94	100.00
	2013-14	574.04	470.41	470.41	81.94
	2014-15	331.11	331.11	331.11	100.00
	2015-16	470.00	470.00	470.00	100.00
	2016-17	517.00	517.00	517.00	100.00
Total		5079.81	4976.18	4976.18	97.95
CDMO, Koraput					
09	2008-09	223.00	117.44	117.44	52.66
	2009-10	22.00	22.00	22.00	100.00
	2010-11	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00
	2011-12	277.00	277.00	277.00	100.00
	2012-13	304.70	304.70	304.70	100.00
	2013-14	2956.35	2956.35	2956.35	100.00
	2014-15	2796.2	2796.2	2796.2	100.00
	2015-16	4166.14	4166.14	4166.14	100.00
	2016-17	6674.57	6674.57	6674.57	100.00
Total		17429.96	17324.4	17324.4	99.39
EE, RWD, Koraput					
10	2008-09	70.00	70.00	70.00	100.00
	2009-10	70.00	70.00	70.00	100.00
	2010-11	407.50	407.50	407.50	100.00

	2011-12	448.25	448.25	448.25	100.00
	2012-13	493.08	493.08	493.08	100.00
	2013-14	49219.46	35865.83	35865.83	72.86
	2014-15	14698.58	14698.58	14698.58	100.00
	2015-16	11139.53	11139.53	11139.53	100.00
	2016-17	12860.93	12860.93	12860.93	100.00
Total		89407.33	76053.7	76053.7	85.06
EE, R&B, Koraput					
11	2008-09	---	487.50	487.50	---
	2009-10	945.69	945.69	945.69	100.00
	2010-11	2402.21	2402.21	2402.21	100.00
	2011-12	3598.53	3598.53	3598.53	100.00
	2012-13	6500.00	6500.00	6500.00	100.00
	2013-14	5986.63	6595.92	6595.92	---
	2014-15	7311.77	7311.77	7311.77	100.00
	2015-16	8042.92	8042.92	8042.92	100.00
	2016-17	8847.21	8847.21	8847.21	100.00
Total		43634.96	44731.75	44731.75	--
EE,R&B,Jeypore					
12	2008-09	75.86	75.86	75.86	100.00
	2009-10	750.00	750.00	750.00	100.00
	2010-11	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	100.00
	2011-12	1300.00	1300.00	1300.00	100.00
	2012-13	7486.53	7486.53	7486.53	100.00
	2013-14	2281.38	2281.38	2281.38	100.00
	2014-15	3367.33	3367.33	3367.33	100.00
	2015-16	3704.04	3704.04	3704.04	100.00
	2016-17	4063.31	4063.31	4063.31	100.00
Total		24028.45	24028.45	24028.45	100.00
DFO,Jeypore,K.L.Division					
13	2008-09	83.03	83.03	83.03	100.00
	2009-10	108.55	108.55	108.55	100.00
	2010-11	136.00	136.00	136.00	100.00
	2011-12	154.00	154.00	154.00	100.00
	2012-13	177.56	177.56	177.56	100.00
	2013-14	257.25	257.25	257.25	100.00
	2014-15	275.19	275.19	275.19	100.00
	2015-16	320.70	320.70	320.70	100.00
	2016-17	332.97	332.97	332.97	100.00
Total		1845.25	1845.25	1845.25	100.00
DIC,Jeypore					

14	2008-09	5.95	0.62	0.62	10.42
	2009-10	1138.54	1138.54	1138.54	100.00
	2010-11	137.00	137.00	137.00	100.00
	2011-12	142.00	142.00	142.00	100.00
	2012-13	167.00	167.00	167.00	100.00
	2013-14	110.00	2502.00	2502.00	---
	2014-15	118.00	118.00	118.00	100.00
	2015-16	129.80	129.80	129.80	100.00
	2016-17	149.35	149.35	149.35	100.00
Total		2097.64	4484.31	4484.31	--
AD,Textile,Koraput					
15	2008-09	0.20	---	---	---
	2009-10	0.22	---	---	---
	2010-11	0.14	0.14	0.14	100.00
	2011-12	0.27	0.27	0.27	100.00
	2012-13	0.40	0.40	0.40	100.00
	2013-14	22.71	8.56	8.56	37.69
	2014-15	34.5	34.5	34.5	100.00
	2015-16	37.95	37.95	37.95	100.00
	2016-17	40.95	40.95	40.95	100.00
Total		137.34	122.77	122.77	89.39
AD,Sericulture,Koraput					
16	2008-09	14.00	---	---	---
	2009-10	9.18	6.43	6.43	70.04
	2010-11	55.25	11.96	11.96	21.64
	2011-12	55.25	9.61	9.61	17.39
	2012-13	51.40	51.40	51.40	100.00
	2013-14	20.7248	20.7248	20.7248	100.00
	2014-15	39.6	39.6	39.6	100.00
	2015-16	43.56	43.56	43.56	100.00
	2016-17	48.56	48.56	48.56	100.00
Total		337.5248	231.8448	231.8448	68.68
ITDA, Koraput					
17	2008-09	1041.67	425.68	425.68	40.86
	2009-10	1770.47	1284.77	1284.77	72.56
	2010-11	1821.00	833.79	833.79	45.78
	2011-12	914.91	826.10	826.10	90.29
	2012-13	1653.18	1653.18	1653.18	100.00
	2013-14	3596.58	2118.59	2118.59	58.90
	2014-15	2565.11	2565.11	2565.11	100.00

	2015-16	1524.85	1524.85	1524.85	100.00
	2016-17	3187.81	3187.81	3187.81	100.00
Total		18075.58	14419.88	14419.88	79.77
ITDA, Jeypore					
18	2008-09	728.94	698.64	698.64	95.84
	2009-10	545.66	501.82	501.82	91.96
	2010-11	711.88	591.54	591.54	83.09
	2011-12	815.03	715.51	715.51	87.78
	2012-13	896.53	806.87	806.87	89.99
	2013-14	2085.44	1753.49	1753.49	84.08
	2014-15	1680.80	1680.80	985.53	100.00
	2015-16	1848.88	1848.88	1848.88	100.00
	2016-17	2133.76	2133.76	2133.76	100.00
Total		11446.92	10731.31	10036.04	87.67
DWO,Koraput					
19	2008-09	1015.14	948.96	948.96	93.48
	2009-10	1024.77	403.05	403.05	39.33
	2010-11	1078.74	1017.28	1017.28	94.30
	2011-12	1045.71	1036.72	1036.72	99.14
	2012-13	1330.56	1330.56	1330.56	100.00
	2013-14	49.87	49.87	49.87	100.00
	2014-15	11.63	11.63	11.63	100.00
	2015-16	12.80	12.80	12.80	100.00
Total		5569.22	4810.87	4810.87	66.38
Tourist Office,Koraput					
20	2008-09	871.42	---	---	---
	2009-10	-	---	---	---
	2010-11	25.00	25.00	25.00	100.00
	2011-12	610.00	610.00	610.00	100.00
	2012-13	547.00	547.00	547.00	100.00
	2013-14	-	-	-	-
	2014-15	720.00	720.00	720.00	100.00
	2015-16	720.00	720.00	720.00	100.00
	2016-17	792.00	792.00	792.00	100.00
Total		4285.42	3414.00	3414.00	79.66
DWO CUM DM,OSFDC Ltd. Koraput					
21	2008-09	68.50	68.50	68.50	100.00
	2009-10	76.00	-	-	---
	2010-11	2.45	2.45	2.45	100.00

	2011-12	2.70	2.70	2.70	100.00
	2012-13	2.96	2.96	2.96	100.00
	2013-14	47.75	47.75	47.75	100.00
	2014-15	53.00	21.70	21.70	40.94
	2015-16	55.00	55.00	55.00	100.00
	2016-17	60.50	60.50	60.50	100.00
Total		368.86	261.56	261.56	70.91
Urban Sector					
Municipality, Koraput					
22	2008-09	464.56	183.56	183.56	39.51
	2009-10	1228.00	388.08	388.08	31.60
	2010-11	805.70	386.62	386.62	47.98
	2011-12	1348.00	1091.00	1091.00	80.93
	2012-13	1425.00	1425.00	1425.00	100.00
	2013-14	1813.91	1595.68	1595.68	87.96
	2014-15	1807.70	1807.70	1649.68	100.00
	2015-16	2137.70	2137.70	2137.70	100.00
	2016-17	3820.25	3820.25	3820.25	100.00
Total		14850.82	12835.59	12677.57	85.36
Municipality, Jeypore					
23	2008-09	123.70	127.91	127.91	---
	2009-10	571.96	583.96	583.96	---
	2010-11	737.45	181.02	181.02	24.54
	2011-12	197.11	98.00	98.00	49.71
	2012-13	849.00	849.00	849.00	100.00
	2013-14	-	-	-	---
	2014-15	216.8	216.8	216.8	100.00
	2015-16	1417.00	1417.00	1417.00	100.00
	2016-17	1858.70	1858.70	1858.70	100.00
Total		5971.72	5332.39	5332.39	89.24
Municipality, Sunabeda					
24	2008-09	232.29	220.24	220.24	94.81
	2009-10	287.00	227.34	227.34	79.21
	2010-11	562.64	562.64	562.64	100.00
	2011-12	739.63	739.63	539.63	100.00
	2012-13	813.59	813.59	813.59	100.00
	2013-14	501.89	644.03	644.03	---
	2014-15	268.58	268.58	289.79	100.00
	2015-16	766.00	766.00	766.00	100.00
	2016-17	1072.60	1072.60	1072.60	100.00
Total		5244.22	5314.65	5135.86	97.93

NAC, Kotpad					
25	2008-09	78.15	28.60	28.60	36.59
	2009-10	112.00	114.00	114.00	---
	2010-11	129.15	37.10	37.10	28.72
	2011-12	322.00	189.00	189.00	58.69
	2012-13	365.00	365.00	365.00	100.00
	2013-14	242.00	243.00	243.00	---
	2014-15	299.70	299.70	299.70	100.00
	2015-16	329.67	329.67	329.67	100.00
	2016-17	362.637	362.637	362.637	100.00
Total		2240.307	1968.707	1968.707	87.87
BRGF (Urban)					
26	2008-09	535.72	---	---	---
	2009-10	535.72	---	---	---
	2010-11	726.00	726.00	726.00	100.00
	2011-12	431.12	322.39	322.39	74.77
	2012-13	804.40	804.40	804.40	100.00
	2013-14	2557.8	2482.71	2482.71	97.06
	2014-15	697.22	697.22	697.22	100.00
	2015-16	360.37	360.37	360.37	100.00
Total		6648.35	5393.09	5393.09	81.11
NRHM					
27	2008-09	140.00	500.75	500.75	---
	2009-10	1624.57	1623.46	1623.46	100.00
	2010-11	2244.99	1296.71	1296.71	---
	2011-12	2545.71	2036.57	2036.57	80.00
	2012-13	2673.00	2272.05	2272.05	85.00
	2013-14	2900.23	2705.61	2705.61	93.28
	2014-15	2739.4	2739.4	2739.4	100.00
	2015-16	4103.97	4103.97	4103.97	100.00
	2016-17	6514.32	6514.32	6514.32	100.00
Total		25486.19	23792.84	23792.84	93.35
BRGF (Rural)					
28	2008-09	1146.28	---	---	---
	2009-10	1146.28	---	---	---
	2010-11	1678.00	861.77	861.77	51.35
	2011-12	935.01	318.18	318.18	34.02
	2012-13	1745.08	1745.08	1745.08	100.00
	2013-14	1465	1245	1245	84.98
	2014-15	2128.35	2128.35	2128.35	100.00

	2015-16	2109.34	2109.34	2109.34	100.00
Total		12353.34	8407.72	8407.72	68.06
Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana (BGJY)					
29	2008-09	214.03	214.03	214.03	100.00
	2009-10	100.00	422.63	422.63	---
	2010-11	400.00	332.00	332.00	83.00
	2011-12	440.00	250.00	250.00	56.81
	2012-13	484.00	336.00	336.00	69.42
	2013-14	700.00	394.00	394.00	56.28
	2014-15	700.00	700.00	700.00	100.00
	2015-16	700.00	700.00	700.00	100.00
Total		3708.03	3348.66	3348.66	90.30
Biju Saharanchal Vidyutikaran Yajana (BSVY)					
30	2008-09	----	---	---	---
	2009-10	---	---	---	---
	2010-11	131.33	56.46	54.46	42.99
	2011-12	144.46	76.45	76.45	52.92
	2012-13	158.91	158.91	158.91	100.00
	2013-14	105.00	22.37	22.37	21.30
	2014-15	180.00	180.00	180.00	100.00
	2015-16	180.00	180.00	180.00	100.00
Total		899.70	674.19	672.19	74.71
DRDA Administration					
31	2008-09	105.11	105.11	105.11	100.00
	2009-10	117.33	117.33	117.33	100.00
	2010-11	69.67	58.89	58.89	84.52
	2011-12	76.64	76.64	76.64	100.00
	2012-13	84.30	84.30	84.30	100.00
	2013-14	15835.88	13185.23	13185.23	83.26
	2014-15	16932.03	16932.03	16932.03	100.00
	2015-16	18119.70	18119.70	18119.70	100.00
Total		51340.66	48679.23	48679.23	94.81
SGSY					
32	2008-09	943.35	---	---	---
	2009-10	932.35	899.45	899.45	96.46
	2010-11	805.08	795.05	795.05	98.75
	2011-12	149.45	46.21	46.21	30.92
	2012-13	164.40	164.40	164.40	100.00
	2013-14	400.7	354.31	354.31	88.42
	2014-15	371.7	371.7	371.7	100.00

	2015-16	408.87	408.87	408.87	100.00
Total		4175.90	3039.99	3039.99	72.79
IAY					
33	2008-09	1011.46	---	---	---
	2009-10	3179.18	2116.86	2116.86	66.58
	2010-11	3535.12	2432.70	2432.70	68.81
	2011-12	1593.75	477.35	477.35	29.95
	2012-13	1753.13	525.09	525.09	29.95
	2013-14	1213.37	1273.27	1273.27	---
	2014-15	1570.88	1570.88	1570.88	100.00
	2015-16	6911.85	6911.85	6911.85	100.00
	2016-17	3478.88	3478.88	3478.88	100.00
Total		24247.62	18786.88	18786.88	77.47
MO Kudia					
34	2008-09	213.85	---	---	---
	2009-10	325.85	204.75	204.75	62.83
	2010-11	706.10	453.60	453.60	64.24
	2011-12	342.50	64.85	64.85	18.93
	2012-13	376.75	71.34	71.34	18.93
	2013-14	602.25	310.86	310.86	51.61
	2014-15	919.50	919.50	919.50	100.00
	2015-16	1011.45	1011.45	1011.45	100.00
	2016-17	612.85	612.85	612.85	100.00
Total		5111.1	3649.2	3649.2	71.39
State Finance					
35	2008-09	14.00	---	---	---
	2009-10	15.40	---	---	---
	2010-11	16.94	16.94	16.94	100.00
	2011-12	18.63	16.94	16.94	90.92
	2012-13	20.50	20.50	20.50	100.00
	2013-14	5605.99	4718.28	4718.28	84.16
	2014-15	5605.99	5605.99	5605.99	100.00
	2015-16	5661.05	5661.05	5661.05	100.00
Total		16958.50	16039.70	16039.70	94.58
MIP					
36	2008-09	50.00	---	---	---
	2009-10	50.00	--	--	---
	2010-11	50.00	22.00	22.00	44.00
	2011-12	55.00	32.00	32.00	58.18
	2012-13	60.00	60.50	60.50	---
	2013-14	868.61	749.85	749.85	86.32

	2014-15	6166.95	6166.95	6166.95	100.00
	2015-16	3978.91	3978.91	3978.91	100.00
Total		11279.47	11010.21	11010.21	97.61
CC Road (New Scheme)					
37	2008-09	225.00	---	---	---
	2009-10	---	---	---	---
	2010-11	748.25	324.31	324.31	43.34
	2011-12	823.08	823.08	823.08	100.00
	2012-13	905.38	905.38	905.38	100.00
	2013-14	2260	1232.68	1232.68	54.54
	2014-15	847.5	847.5	847.5	100.00
	2015-16	932.25	932.25	932.25	100.00
Total		6741.46	5065.20	5065.20	75.13
IAP					
38	2010-11	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00	100.00
	2011-12	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00	100.00
	2012-13	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00	100.00
	2013-14	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00	100.00
	2014-15	2664.25	2664.25	2664.25	100.00
Total		14164.25	14164.25	14164.25	100.00
PMGSY					
39	2009-10	18075.00	12800.00	12800.00	70.81
	2010-11	13500.00	9500.00	9500.00	70.37
	2011-12	14850.00	14850.00	14850.00	100.00
	2012-13	16335.00	16335.00	16335.00	100.00
	2013-14	28628.25	20504.49	20504.49	71.62
	2014-15	8123.76	8123.76	8123.76	100.00
	2015-16	6164.88	6164.88	6164.88	100.00
	2016-17	9601.58	9601.58	9601.58	100
Total		115278.47	97879.71	97879.71	84.90
MGNREGA					
40	2008-09	7082.00	3285.00	3285.00	46.38
	2009-10	4697.66	4194.97	4194.97	100.00
	2010-11	7992.15	7076.95	7076.95	88.54
	2011-12	4291.98	3309.06	3309.06	77.09
	2012-13	4721.18	4721.18	4721.18	100.00
	2013-14	6966.94	5828.12	5828.12	83.65
	2014-15	8361.77	5922.04	5922.04	70.82
	2015-16	7195.90	7195.90	7195.90	100.00
	2016-17	6457.65	6457.65	6457.65	100.00

Total		57767.23	47990.87	47990.87	83.07
NALCO Periphery Development					
41	2008-09	652.00	---	---	---
	2009-10	508.99	---	---	---
	2010-11	559.89	559.89	559.89	100.00
	2011-12	615.88	615.88	615.88	100.00
	2012-13	677.47	677.47	677.47	100.00
	2013-14	---	---	---	---
	2014-15	339.8	339.8	339.8	100.00
	2015-16	339.8	339.8	339.8	100.00
Total		3693.83	2532.84	2532.84	68.56
Untied & Special Scheme					
13th FCA					
42	2008-09	2865.80	2517.71	2517.71	87.76
	2009-10	1979.05	1108.14	1108.14	55.99
	2010-11	1054.37	130.64	130.64	12.39
	2011-12	1159.81	1159.81	1159.81	100.00
	2012-13	1275.79	1275.79	1275.79	100.00
	2013-14	2303.10	2111.82	2111.82	91.69
	2014-15	956.59	956.59	956.59	100.00
	2015-16	1853.69	1853.69	1853.69	100.00
Total		13448.20	11114.19	11114.19	82.64
RL TAP					
43	2008-09	2275.78	1773.07	1773.07	77.91
	2009-10	748.11	573.77	573.77	76.69
	2010-11	174.34	61.47	61.47	35.25
	2011-12	249.37	130.00	130.00	52.13
	2012-13	166.25	166.25	166.25	100.00
	2013-14	4144.88	3405.73	3405.73	82.16
	2014-15	3316.18	3316.18	3316.18	100.00
	2015-16	1360.85	1360.85	1360.85	100.00
Total		12435.76	10787.32	10787.32	86.74
MPLAD					
44	2008-09	92.50	56.00	56.00	60.54
	2009-10	100.00	---	---	---
	2010-11	100.00	53.00	53.00	53.00
	2011-12	100.00	43.00	43.00	43.00
	2012-13	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	2013-14	400.00	400.00	400.00	100.00
	2014-15	300.00	300.00	18.25	100.00
	2015-16	300.00	300.00	300.00	100.00

Total		1492.50	1252.00	970.25	65.00
MLA LAD					
45	2008-09	367.48	367.48	367.48	100.00
	2009-10	367.48	367.48	367.48	100.00
	2010-11	500.00	500.00	500.00	100.00
	2011-12	500.00	500.00	500.00	100.00
	2012-13	500.00	500.00	500.00	100.00
	2013-14	500.00	500.00	500.00	100.00
	2014-15	500.00	500.00	500.00	100.00
	2015-16	500.00	500.00	500.00	100.00
	2016-17	500.00	500.00	500.00	100.00
	2017-18	500.00	500.00	500.00	100.00
Total		4734.96	4734.96	4734.96	100.00

An analysis of trend of expenditure in agriculture and allied sector in the district during the 12th Five Year Plan Period (2012-2017) reveals that the financial performance has been satisfactory .The expenditure incurred by Soil Conservation department was 100% every year during the period. The expenditure incurred by agriculture department varied between 94.90% to 100%, horticulture department between 86.38% to 100% and Fisheries department between 85.75% to 100%. The CDVO however was able to show 100% trend of expenditure during the 1st three years of the plan period. The DFO Kendu leaf has achieved 100% expenditure from 2008-09 to 2017-18.

In respect of minor irrigation divisions of Jeypore and Koraput divisions and Odisha Lift Irrigation Corporation (OLIC), Koraput the expenditure incurred was 97.61% .The trend of expenditure was also found to be increasing in each case during the 12th Plan Period. During the years 2015-16 the M.I division Jeypore has incurred expenditure to a tune of 100% in this year.

The RWSS and Public Health Departments have also achieved 100% expenditure level during the 12th Plan Period.

In respect of Chief District Medical Officer, Koraput the expenditure incurred has reached 100% level in each year. In respect of CDMO where the expenditure incurred were 99.39% during the plan period.

The expenditure incurred by National Highway, Roads and buildings, DFOs, Rural work division and district industry centre have reached 100% in each year.

In respect of Textile, Sericulture, ITDAs of Jeypore and Koraput the performance of expenditure were 100% in each year when the allocation were received. The expenditure of ITDA, Koraput was 79.77% and 87.67% of ITDA, Jeypore during the 12th Plan period.

In respect of the DWO and DM OSFDC Ltd. the performance of expenditure has reached 100% in 11th five year plan. The DWO and DM OSFDC Ltd. has incurred an expenditure of 70.91% in 2008-09 to 2017-18.

In respect of Urban sector, the NACs Koraput, Sunabeda and Kotpad have performed better in incurring expenditure (100%) during the 1st three years of the 12th Plan Period. Only in the last year the percentage of expenditure incurred were 80.29%, 84.45% and 85.53% respectively for Koraput, Jeypore and Kotpad NACs. In respect of Jeypore Municipality the performance of expenditure varied from 24.54% in 2010-11 to 49.71% in 2011-12.

In respect of BRGF the performance of expenditure was 84.98% in 2013-14 in rural areas and 97.06% in Urban areas. On the whole the performance of expenditure in BRGF was 68.06% in rural areas and 81.11 in Urban areas.

In respect of NRHM also the percentage of expenditure incurred varied between 93.28% in 2013-14 and 100% during 2014-15. On the whole the performance of expenditure was 93.35% between the period 2008-09 to 2017-18.

In respect of Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana the performances of expenditure were 69.42% in 2012-13 and 56.28% in 2013-14 and 100% in 2014-15. On the whole the percentage of expenditure was 90.30% during 2008-09 to 2015-16.

In respect of SGSY, IAY the expenditure were found to be 72.79% and 77.47% during the 12th plan period.

In respect of IWDP-V, IWDP-VI, IWDP-VII, ACA Watershed the performance of expenditure were found to be 100% in each case.

In respect of NREGA the performance of Expenditure were 83.65% in 2013-14 and 70.82% in 2014-15. On the whole the percentage of expenditure incurred was 83.07% during the period 2008-09 to 2017-18.

On the whole in respect of flagship programmes the expenditure incurred by different departments like NRHM, NREGA, Total Sanitation Campaign, Biju KBK, Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana and BRGF were not very encouraging and proper monitoring is required to avail the benefit out of these programmes for the development of the people of the districts.

Chapter-VII

{Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)}

CHAPTER-VII Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)

7.1 Introduction

Koraput district occupies an important place in the Odisha State because of its large concentration of tribal population. The entire district falls under Scheduled Areas. Out of the entire Scheduled areas (69613.80 Sq. Kms) of the State Koraput district occupies 12.26%. Out of the 62 ethnic groups found in the State Thirteen tribes are found in the district. They are Kandha, Paraja, Bhatoda, Gadaba, Kotia, Bhumia, Durua, Halva, Bhotra, Pentia, Kondadora, Santal, Soura and Omanatya. Among them Kandha and Paraja are the most populated tribes with population of more than one lakh each. Bhattoda and Gadba have a population of more than 50,000. Bhumia, Kandadora, Omanatya, Kandha Gouda, Santal and Soura are the other tribes whose populations are more than 500.

7.2 Demography

As per 2011 Census out of the total population of 13,79,647 Scheduled Tribe population was 6,97,583 constituting 50.6% out of the total population 3,37,373 are Male and 3,60,210 are Female ST population. The sex ratio among the STs of the district is 1000 Males: 1018 females which is favourable than the sex ratio of the district as a whole.

In the rural areas of the district the percentage of tribal population is 83.61% and in urban areas they constitute only 16.39% of the total population.

7.3 Workers and Non-workers.

**Table: VII-1
Work Participation Rate and Classification of workers in Koraput District.**

Sl. No.	Work participation Rate & Classification of workers	Total	General	SC	ST
1	Work Participation Rate	50.3	45.2	47.7	55.5
2	Percentage of main workers to Total workers	57.17	65.57	55.37	52.67
3	Percentage of Marginal Workers to total workers	42.82	34.42	44.62	47.32
4	Percentage of cultivators to total worker	32.4	26.1	19.4	39.1
5	Percentage of agricultural	41.91	30.5	46	48.3

	labourers to total workers				
6	Percentage of household Industry workers to total workers	2.1	4	2	1.2
7	Percentage of other workers to total workers	26.1	42.6	35.7	14.5

Source: Census of India, 2011

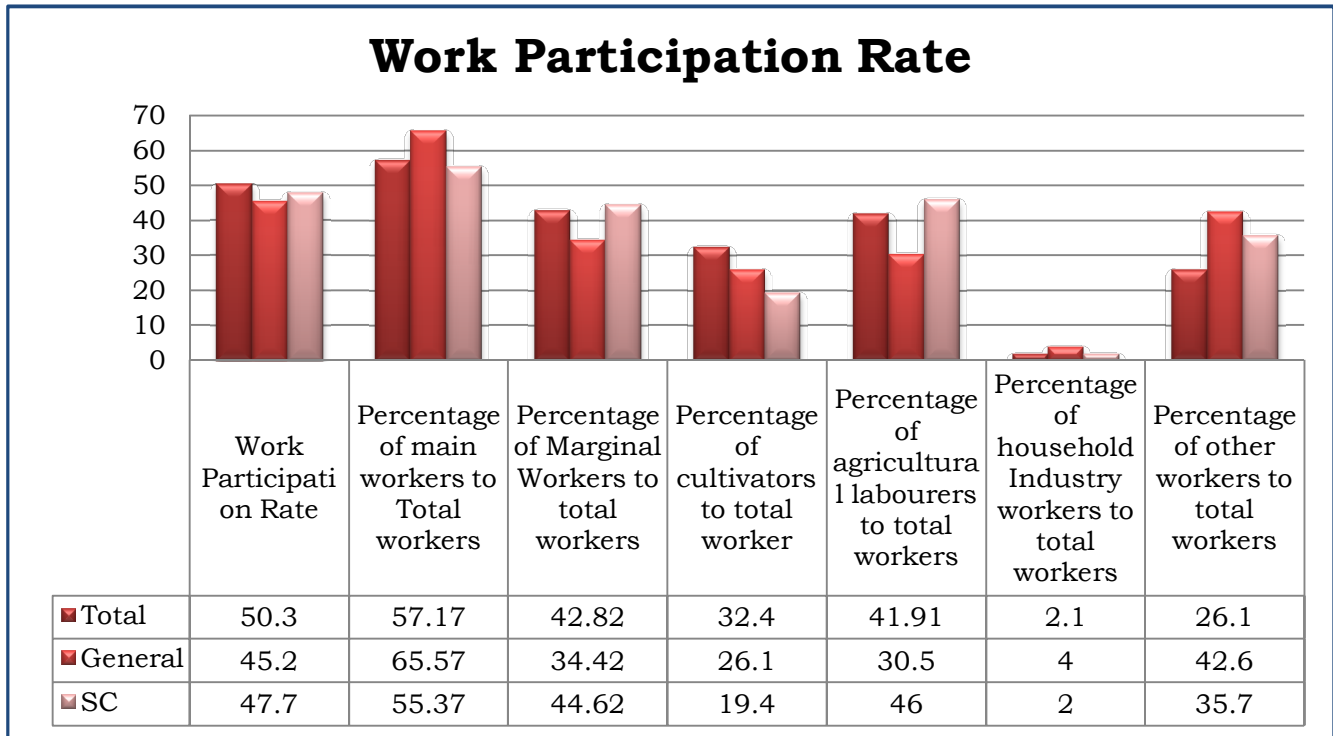


Table: VII-1 reveals that the work participation rate among the Scheduled Tribes is 55.55% which is higher than those of total, general and SC population. In respect of percentage of Marginal workers to total workers, percentage of cultivators and agricultural labourers are comparatively higher in respect of STs than the general and SC population. Thus majority of Scheduled Tribe workers of the district are agricultural labourers. Most of the cultivators among the Scheduled Tribes in the district are Marginal and Small farmers and some of them are only share croppers.

7.4 Literacy Level

As per 2011 census the rate of literacy among the Scheduled Tribes in the district is 25.00% as against the literacy level of 49.21% in the district. The tribal male and female literacy rates are 35.00% and 13.79% respectively as against the corresponding figures of 60.32% and 38.55% for the district. There has been a significant increase in the percentage

of literacy among the Scheduled Tribes in the district from 18.68% in 2001 Census to 25.00 % in 2011 census.

7.5 The Tribal Scene

A majority of Scheduled Tribes in the district live in hilly and inaccessible pockets and in small habitations. This situation increases the cost of delivery of services by the Government and non-government organizations. In spite of the provisions made by the government for delivery of educational and health services in interior pockets, the tribals are not able to avail it because of their ignorance, lack of awareness as the services provided by the government and other agencies. As per 1997 BPL survey 83.81 per cent of families fall below the poverty line in the district most of whom are among the Scheduled Tribes. This situation calls for immediate action for (1) Building rural infrastructure and conserving natural resources, (2) Developing programmes for income generation on sustainable basis and (3) Restructuring and energizing social security system.

7.6 Tribal Sub-Plan Approach

As the tribals could not get their due share in the earlier approaches i.e. Special Multipurpose Tribal Development Blocks (SMPT), Tribal Development Blocks (TDA), Tribal Development Agency; it was considered necessary to develop a new strategy for their socio-economic development. Thus, the concept of Tribal sub-plan was evolved and adopted during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

1. The Tribal Sub-Plan had twin objectives of accelerated socio-economic development of the tribals and their protection against various forms of exploitation. The Tribal Sub-Plans were expected to identify the resources from the Sub-Plan areas, prepare a broad policy framework for the development of tribal areas and evolve a suitable administrative structure for its implementation.
2. Areas having more than 50% tribal concentration were identified and during the fifth plan Twenty one Integrated Tribal Development Agencies were formed comprising 118 blocks out of 314 blocks in the State. In addition six micro projects were formed for the development of Primitive Tribal pockets inhabited by Bonda Paraja, Lanjia Soura, Dongoria Kandha, Kutia Kondha, Juang and Paudi Bhuyan. At present 17 Micro Projects are functioning in the State for all round development of 12 Primitive Tribal Communities.

7.7 Objectives of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)

Some of the broad objectives of the TSP approaches that have been adopted in the State are as follows:

7.8 Socio-economic Development

1. To provide access to resource, to enhance employment opportunity and bring the in- come level of the impoverished and asset less tribal people in the TSP area at par with the general population.
2. To ensure tribal people to secure their forest rights and to take steps for the development of forest dwellers and shifting cultivators.
3. To bridge the critical gaps in communication and such other infrastructure as well as in the social infrastructure in the tribal areas to support and encourage the development activities of the tribes.
4. To provide the basic healths services and improve the health and nutritional standard of STs.
5. To bridge the literacy gaps between the STs and general population.
6. To provide the basic health services for improvement in health and nutritional standards of STs and to enhance the status of health indicators particularly reduction of IMR/ MMR and control of Malaria.

7.8.1 Protection of STs from exploitations

- a. Protect alienation of lands from Tribals to non-tribals and from Tribals to tribals and SC
- b. Protection from money lender
- c. Protection from Bonded Labour System.
- d. Freedom for collection and sale of forest produce.
- e. Reservation of vacancies in Posts and Services.

7.9 Strategies

- The State Government has initiated a programme for drawing up a five year Perspective Plan for each ITDA on the basis of an analysis of the potentials of the area, the strengths and opportunities available for Tribal Population and the existing economic and social infrastructure for supporting development.

- Critical infrastructural gaps are identified in important sectors like health, education, communication, water harvesting etc. which are the essential needs for the development to take place in the area.
- Steps are taken to reduce the gaps through the sectoral plans. The Special Central Assistance for TSP and grants received under Article-275(1) are provided bridges these critical gaps.

Strategies during the Eleventh Plan Period

The following strategies are adopted / proposed by the State Government during the Eleventh Plan Period so as to minimise the gap between the STs and the rest of the society.

- Education being the most effective instrument of empowering the tribal groups, has been given high priority.
- Establishment of new residential schools and hostels with special emphasis on education of the girls.
- Provision of quality food in MDM, provision for writing and reading materials and extra classes for slow learner as well as bridge course for dropout and scholarship to increase enrolment and retention of the tribal children. In addition to this special campaign are needed for 100% enrolment of tribal children in tribal areas.
- Bilingual books are being prepared for each tribe and syllabuses are prepared taking into account the ecological surroundings of the tribals so as to make it more understandable by a tribal student.
- Special attention is also being paid to the implementation of employment income generating programmes / self employment schemes. In the implementation of income generating schemes, the aptitude of the local tribes and communities, their traditional skills will also be an important consideration.
- Emphasis will be given on skill up gradation and capacity building through imparting right type of training.
- All income generating schemes will be market linked and only those goods and services will be produced for which there is a ready market / or a market link can be promoted.
- In all income generating activities, community / cluster approach will be adopted to cover beneficiaries in groups rather than single beneficiary.

- Regulation 2 of 1956 has been thoroughly amended in 2002 to completely prohibit transfer of lands by STs to non tribals and even from tribals having marginal and small land holding to other tribals.
- SHG and PRI are being strengthened under amended money lending regulation to enable the community to protect the individual from exploitation by money lenders.

Strategies for women development and empowerment

Women development and empowerment is an important instrument to enable rapid socio economic development of the tribals.

1. Encouragement of viable women SHGs, activation of defunct SHGs through proper motivation and formation of new SHG where each tribal woman will be a member.
2. Taking into account the aptitude of local tribals and feasibility of a project in the area, training facilities are to be provided on various income generating schemes.
3. Record of Right have to be provided to the forest dwellers and shifting cultivators as per the provision laid down in the 'Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules, 2007.
4. Strengthening of SHGs, PRI and regulated market to prevent distress sale of forest produces and training for value addition to forest produces.

Other strategies

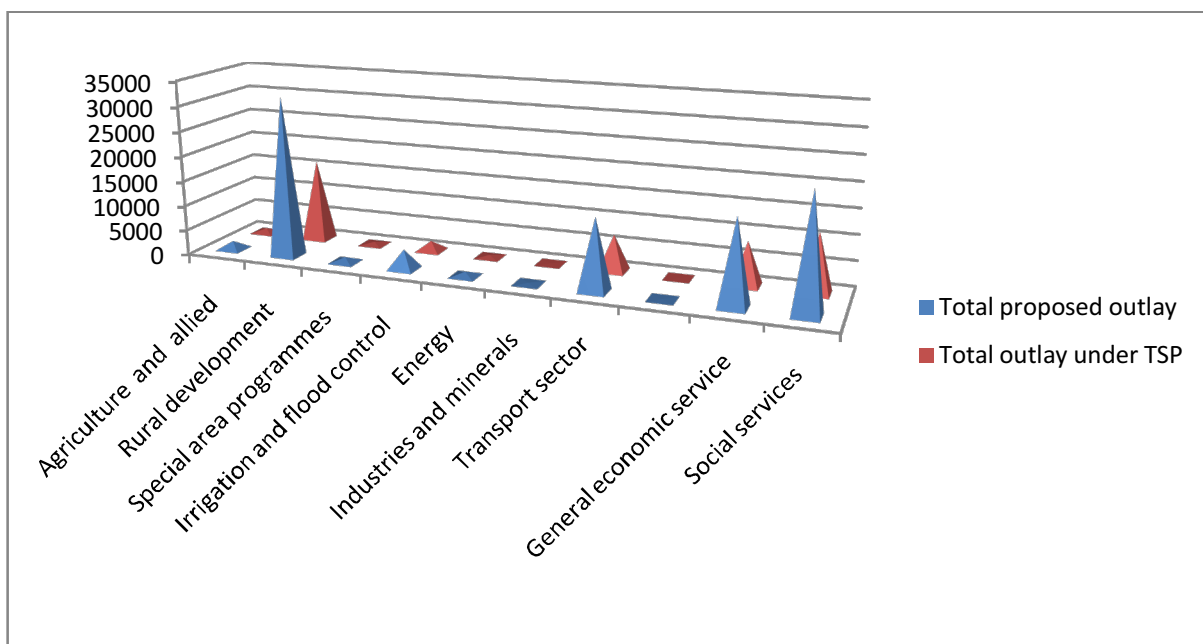
1. Rural connectivity will be ensured for all tribal villages having a population of 250 and above during the 11th Plan period to open up inaccessible pockets for accessibility of tribals to service delivery and marketing of their produce.
2. Vocational training centres and Industrial training centres should be opened in each tribal block for up gradation of skills of tribal youth. Reputed NGOs with capacity to give training may be entrusted with the work wherever it is possible.
3. Integrated awareness campaign (IEC) about different development programmes, health, nutrition, sanitation, hygiene, importance of child care and education, saving habit, evil consequences of alcohol and dogmatism would be taken up.
4. Special attention will be given for the development of primitive Tribal Groups to enable them to join the mainstream.

5. Ensure effective and proper implementation of employment generation scheme viz. MGNREGS, Biju KBK, PMGSY, IWDP, IAY, OTELP and other Social Forestry Programme to ensure the tribals to get their due share provided in the Government Programmes. In these programmes a Tribal household can get about 200 days of employment.

Proposed Outlay under various Schemes for Annual Plan 2017-18 (TSP)

Table: VII-2

			(Rs in Lakh)
SI No	Sector	Total proposed outlay	Total outlay under TSP
1	Agriculture and allied	1620.93	826.67
2	Rural development	31930.33	16284.47
3	Special area programmes	984.00	501.84
4	Irrigation and flood control	3847.22	1962.08
5	Energy	880.00	448.80
6	Industries and minerals	173.45	81.92
7	Transport sector	14079.36	7180.47
8	Science, technology and environment	74.13	37.81
9	General economic service	16773.66	8554.57
10	Social services	22799.55	11627.77
	Total	93162.63	47506.4



Source: P&C Department, Government of Odisha

Table: VII-2 presents the proposed outlay by the State Government for the tribal Sub Plan under different sectors. The allotment made under TSP by the Fisheries and Animal Resources Development Department for fishery sector, Industries Department for promotion of Handicraft industries, during the year 2014-15 has been included in the Annexure: VII-1. In respect of other departments the allotment made by the Planning and Coordination Department for the year 2008-09 has been enhanced by 10%. Table: VII-2 represents the proposed outlay under TSP in eleven broad sectors.

Out of the total outlay proposed by the Planning and Coordination Department, Govt. of Odisha for the Annual Plan: 2017-18 Rs.93162.63 lakh an amount of Rs. 47506.4 lakh has been earmarked for the Tribal Sub Plan.

Outlay & Expenditure under T.S.P. for Koraput district during 2017-18

Table: VII-3

Sl. No.	Sector	Proposed Total Out lay	Total Proposed Outlay under TSP	Total Anticipated Expenditure under TSP
1	Agriculture and allied	1620.93	826.67	826.67
2	Rural development	31930.33	16284.47	16084.47
3	Special area programmes	984.00	501.84	501.84

4	Irrigation and flood control	3847.22	1962.08	1922.08
5	Energy	880.00	448.80	448.80
6	Industries and minerals	173.45	81.92	81.92
7	Transport sector	14079.36	7180.47	7180.47
8	Science, technology and environment	74.13	37.81	37.81
9	General economic service	16773.66	8554.57	8524.57
10	Social services	22799.55	11627.77	11627.77
	Grand Total	93162.63	47506.4	47236.4

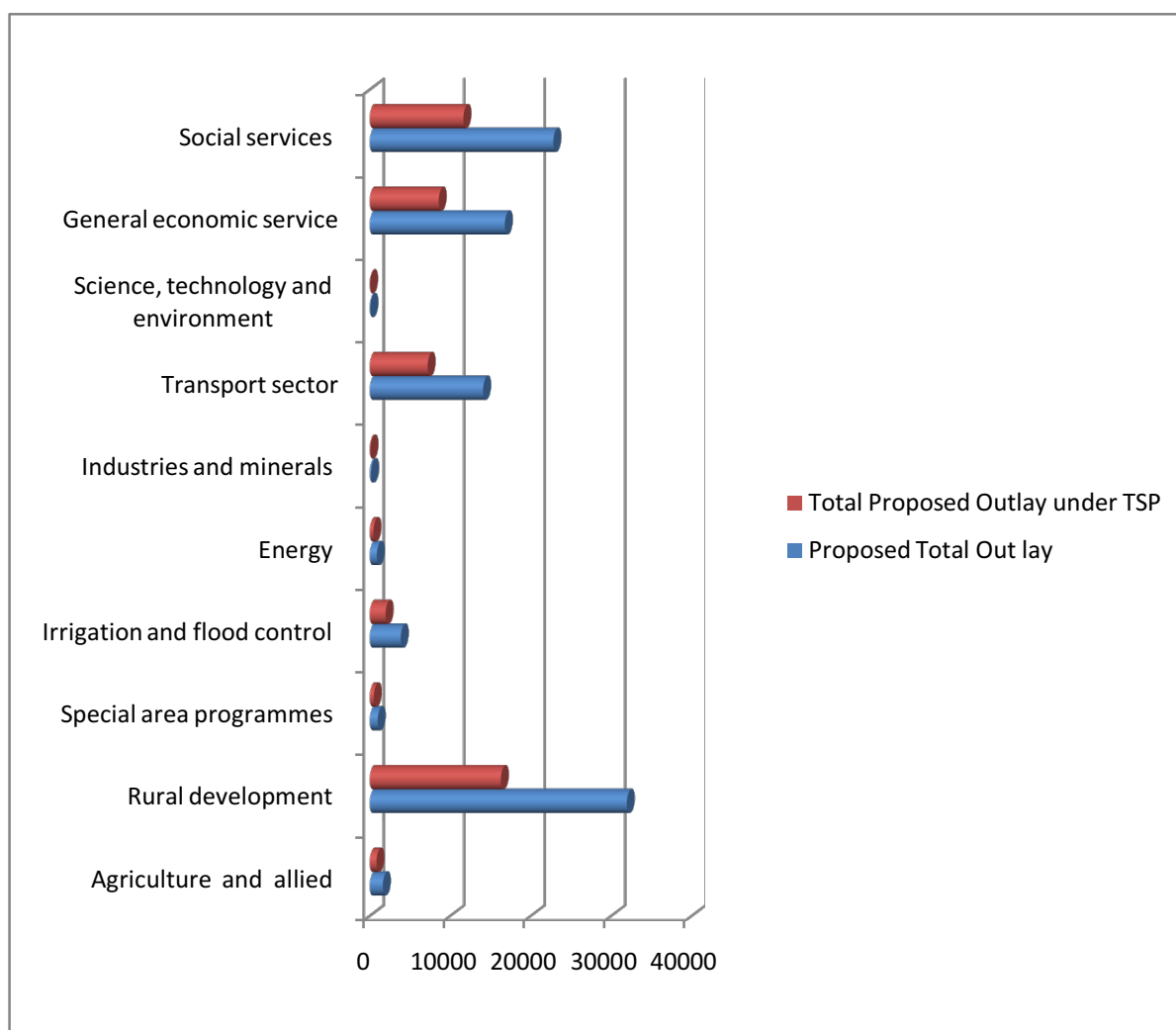


Table: VII-3 presents the amount earmarked for Tribal Sub Plan by the various District Level Officers which comes to Rs. 47506.4 lakh representing 50% of the total outlay. Annexure: VII-2 presents the department wise Tribal Sub Plan outlay proposed by the various Line Departments.

CHAPTER-VIII

{Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP)}

CHAPTER-VIII

Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP)

8.1 Introduction

As per 2011 Census out of the total population of 13, 79,647 Scheduled Caste Population was 1, 96,540. It constitutes 14.25% of the total population of the district. Out of the SC population 96789 are males and 99751 are females giving a favourable sex Ratio of 1006 in the district. The rural and urban components of the SC population of the district are 82.43% and 18.24% respectively. The important Scheduled castes out of 64 communities found in the district are Damba, Dhoba, Ghasi, Gonda, Chandala, Pana, Relli and Nama Sudra.

8.2 Demographic Profile

Table: VIII-I gives block wise detail information about Total population, SC and ST population according to sex as per the 2011 census in Koraput district. This would indicate the comparative position of SC population. As it would be seen from the table Borigumma Block has the maximum concentration of SC population (23216), followed by Jeypore Block (22371). Taking SC population of the Block to the respective total population Lamtaput block has the highest percentage of SCs (19.07%) followed by Jeypore block (19%). On the other hand maximum number of ST people are found in Borigumma block (77913), followed by Boipariguda block (60822). Taking the percentage of ST population of the block to its total population Narayanpatna block has the highest percentage (85.12%) followed by Bandhugaon block (79.75%). From among the four Urban Local Bodies in the district Sunabeda Municipality has the maximum number of SCs (11412) and STs (10,983), followed by Jeypore Municipality with 9898 Nos. of SCs and 9069 Nos. of STs.

Table: VIII-I
Block wise total population, SC and ST population according to sex as per 2011 census in koraput district.
Block wise abstract report of census -2011

Sl. No	Name of the block	No of the GP	No of village	Total population	Male	Female	Total SC	Total ST
1	Pottangi	14	99	66556	32720	33836	4260	43940
2	Dasmantpur	16	161	82009	39734	42275	9755	46617
3	Laxmipur	13	100	62345	30389	31956	9011	43527
4	Kotpad	16	95	91379	45086	46293	12803	57782
5	Jeypore	22	120	117686	57617	60069	22371	56761
6	Kundura	12	84	71700	34956	36744	12326	36745
7	Bandhugaon	12	147	58862	28414	30448	4673	46947
8	Koraput	13	94	72644	35893	36751	1174	28921
9	Boipariguda	16	242	103295	50412	52883	13961	60822
10	Borigumma	30	148	160373	79080	81293	23216	77913
11	Narayanpatna	9	124	41459	20157	21302	2117	35292
12	Semiliguda	16	94	72806	35919	36887	7510	36159
13	Nandapur	22	214	90148	43739	46409	15098	47059
14	Lamtaput	15	172	60972	29580	31392	11630	27811
	Total	226	1894	1152234	563696	588538	149905	646296
Sl. No	Name of the NAC/Municipality	Name of area	No of ward	Total population	Male	Female	Total SC	Total ST
15	Kotpad NAC	Urban	13	16326	7945	8381	2110	3986
16	Koraput Municipality	Urban	21	47468	24553	22915	8245	9690
17	Sunabeda Municipality	Urban	23	50394	26016	24378	11412	10983
18	Jeypore Municipality	Urban	28	84830	42602	42228	9898	9069
	Total		85	199018	101116	97902	31665	33728
	Grand total		1979	13,79,647	664812	686440	181570	680024

8.3 Work Participation Rate

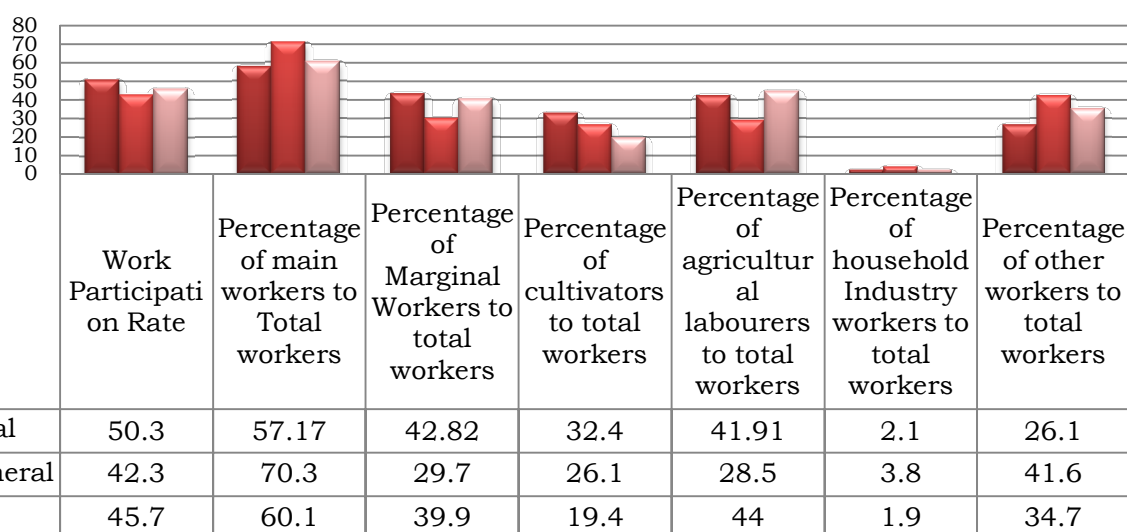
Work Participation Rate and Classification of workers in Koraput District.

Table: VIII-2

Sl. No.	Work participation Rate & Classification of workers	Total	General	SC	ST
1	Work Participation Rate	50.3	42.3	45.7	53.5
2	Percentage of main workers to Total workers	57.17	70.3	60.1	57.4
3	Percentage of Marginal Workers to total workers	42.82	29.7	39.9	42.6
4	Percentage of cultivators to total workers	32.4	26.1	19.4	39.1
5	Percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers	41.91	28.5	44.0	46.3
6	Percentage of household Industry workers to total workers	2.1	3.8	1.9	1.1
7	Percentage of other workers to total workers	26.1	41.6	34.7	13.5

Source: Census of India, 2011.

Worker Participation rate in Koraput district



The Table: VIII-2 indicates that the work participation rate among the Scheduled Castes are less (47.7%) compared to STs (55.5%) and total population (50.3%). However, the percentage of main workers to total workers among the SCs are higher than that of STs. In respect of percentage of marginal workers to total workers, percentage of cultivators to total workers and percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers the participation rate is lower than those of the STs. In household industries the SCs of the district are engaged as weavers, blacksmith, Bamboo works, rope making, fishery and petty traders.

8.4 Literacy

The literacy rate among the SCs is 35.43% against the overall literacy rate of 35.72% in Koraput district as per 2001 census. The literacy rate among the SC male and female are 48.52% and 22.45% respectively. The corresponding figures for the district are 47.20% and 24.26%. Thus the SC male literacy rate is higher than the overall literacy rate for males in the district. Thus the SC female literacy rate is a little lower than the overall literacy rate for females in the district.

8.5 Socio Economic Development

SC people generally suffer from several socio-economic disadvantages. They are counted as socially, educationally and economically disadvantaged group of the society. A central Act namely, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 has been enacted for prevention of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The State Government has ear-marked specified courts of the district and session Judges as special Courts to try offences under this Act.

The State Government has enacted several legislative and other regulatory measures for the socio economic development of the SCs. Transfer of land of the SCs to non SCs without sanction of the competent authority is prohibited under the provisions of the Odisha Land Reforms Act, 1960. The Odisha Money Lenders Act, 1939 and the Odisha (Scheduled Area) Money Lenders Regulation, 1967 provide regulatory framework for money lending. The Odisha Deb Relief Act, 1980 is a measure for liquidation of rural indebtedness. Minimum wages to labourers are enforced under the minimum wages Act.

The Bonded Labour System (Abolition Act) 1976 provides for identification and release of bonded labourers among Scheduled Castes.

Odisha Reservation of Vacancies Act ensures adequate representation of SCs in public services. The Odisha Reservation of Vacancies in posts and Services (for SCs and STs) Act, 1975, as amended from time to time, has been enforced to ensure adequate representation of SCs in the posts and Services under the State Government, Public Sector undertakings of the State, autonomous and local bodies. Reservation of seats for SCs in Lok Sabha constituencies, State Legislative Assembly and Panchayat Raj Institutions has also led to socio-economic empowerment of these socially disadvantaged groups. Besides the regulatory measures, beneficiary oriented programmes are being taken up for necessary flow of benefits to this weaker section of the State, for their socio economic upliftment.

8.6 Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) Approach

The Special Component Plan (SCP) for development of Scheduled Castes is being implemented in the State from the sixth plan period. Need based composite programmes have been taken up for the main occupational groups among the Scheduled Castes like weavers, cobblers, fishermen, sericulturists and cultivators with emphasis on increased production, marketing of products and development of human resources. Special attention has also been given for economic development of vulnerable groups among the SCs.

8.6.1 Cooperative Corporation (OSFDC)

The OSFDC has been established in the year 1979-80 with the main objective of implementing various economic development programmes for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Scavengers and Minorities people of the State. The following are the main programmes implemented by OSFDC.

Special Central Assistance under Special Component Plan for development of Scheduled Castes.

Special Central Assistance under Tribal Sub-Plan for dispersed tribals outside ITDA, MADA, Micro projects and cluster areas.

National Scheme for Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers (NSLRS). Term Loan Scheme for SC, ST, Scavengers and Minorities with assistance from NSFDC, NSTFDC and NSRFDC.

During the last two years i.e. 2013-14 and 2014-15 period the OSFDC Branch of Koraput has provided subsidy Rs.47.75 lakh to 43 SHGs during the year 2013-14 and Rs.6.85 lakh to 6 SHGs during the period 2014-15.

8.7 Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) Approach & Strategy

The Special Component Plan for SCs has been renamed as Scheduled Caste sub-Plan (SCSP) since 2006. A comprehensive SCSP is formulated by coordinating different sectoral plans to ensure adequate flow of funds directly to benefit the SC people.

8.7.1 Objectives of SCSP

- Socio-economic upliftment of SC.
- Protection of SC from exploitation of higher caste.
- Upgradation of skills of traditional occupational groups for enhancing their livelihood.
- Providing free access to education, health and housing.
- Providing basic minimum services to improve the quality of their lives.
- Encouraging the members of SCs to integrate them in the main stream of the society.
- Empowerment through effective legislative and regulatory measures.
- Developing critical infrastructure including communication.
- Elimination of scavenging.

8.7.2 Strategies:

- i. Education being the most effective tool of empowering SCs has been given top priority.
- ii. Establishment of new residential schools for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- iii. Provision of quality food in MDM, provision for free reading and writing materials and extra classes for slow learners as well as bridge course for dropout may be strengthened to achieve the goal in a short time. Scholarship to encourage them for enrolment and retention is another measure which is being implemented by the State Government.

- iv. Self employment schemes for SCs are being implemented through SGSY. Provisions are to be made to provide them adequate training for upgradation of skills.
- v. Traditional skills available among the SCs in weaving, fishing, bamboo and leather works etc. are to be promoted with adequate training to improve their skill and market linkage are to be provided for getting fair price for their products.
- vi. Strengthen SHGs and PRI and regulated market to prevent distress sale of their produces.
- vii. Integrated awareness campaign through IEC has to be taken up on a massive scale to raise the general awareness level of SC population about various development programmes undertaken for them.
- viii. Basic amenities like provision of safe drinking water, link roads, electrification, house sites and housing facilities in SC Bastis will be accorded priority with a view to improving the quality of life of SC families.
- ix. Ensure proper implementation of employment generation schemes Viz. NREGS, BRGF, Biju KBK, PMGSY, IAY, IWDP etc. for providing them due share in the programmes.

Proposed Outlay under various Schemes for Annual Plan 2017-18 (SCSP) Scheduled Caste Sub Plan

Table: VIII-3

			(Rs in Lakh)
SI No	Sector	Total proposed outlay	Total outlay under SCSP
1	Agriculture and allied	1620.93	210.72
2	Rural development	31930.33	4150.94
3	Special area programmes	984.00	127.92
4	Irrigation and flood control	3847.22	500.14
5	Energy	880.00	114.40
6	Industries and minerals	173.45	20.88

7	Transport sector	14079.36	1830.32
8	Science, technology and environment	74.13	9.64
9	General economic service	16773.66	2180.58
10	Social services	22799.55	2963.94
	Total	93162.63	12109.48

Source: P&C Department, Government of Odisha

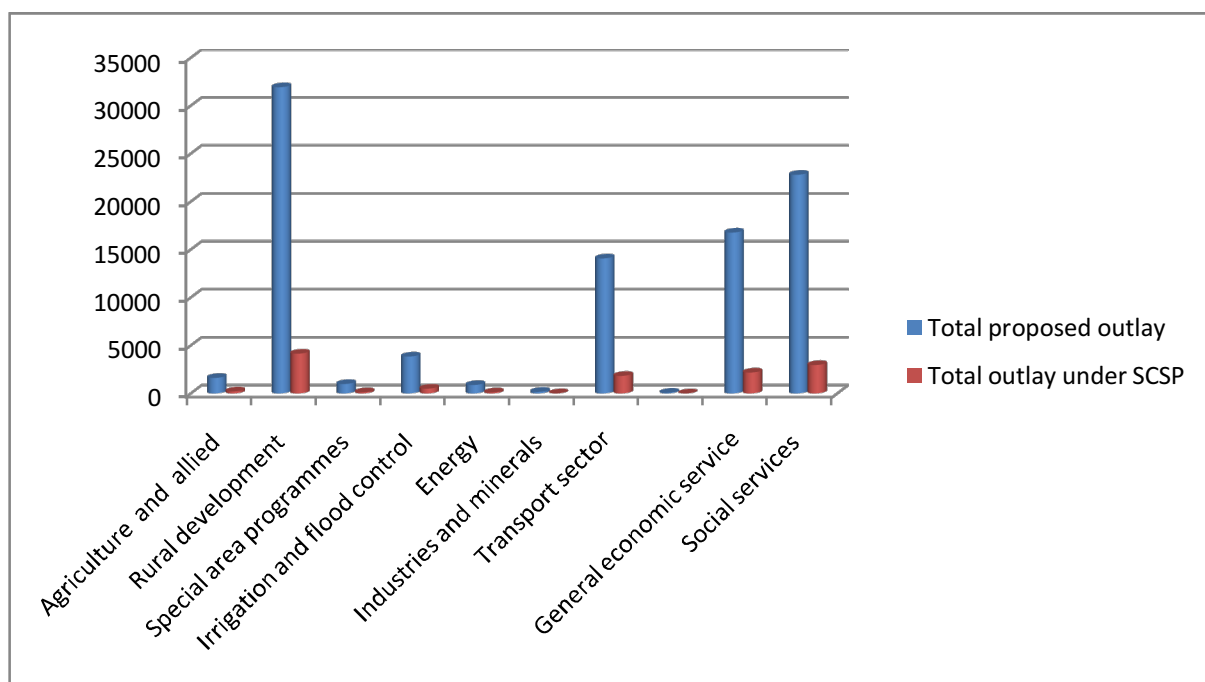
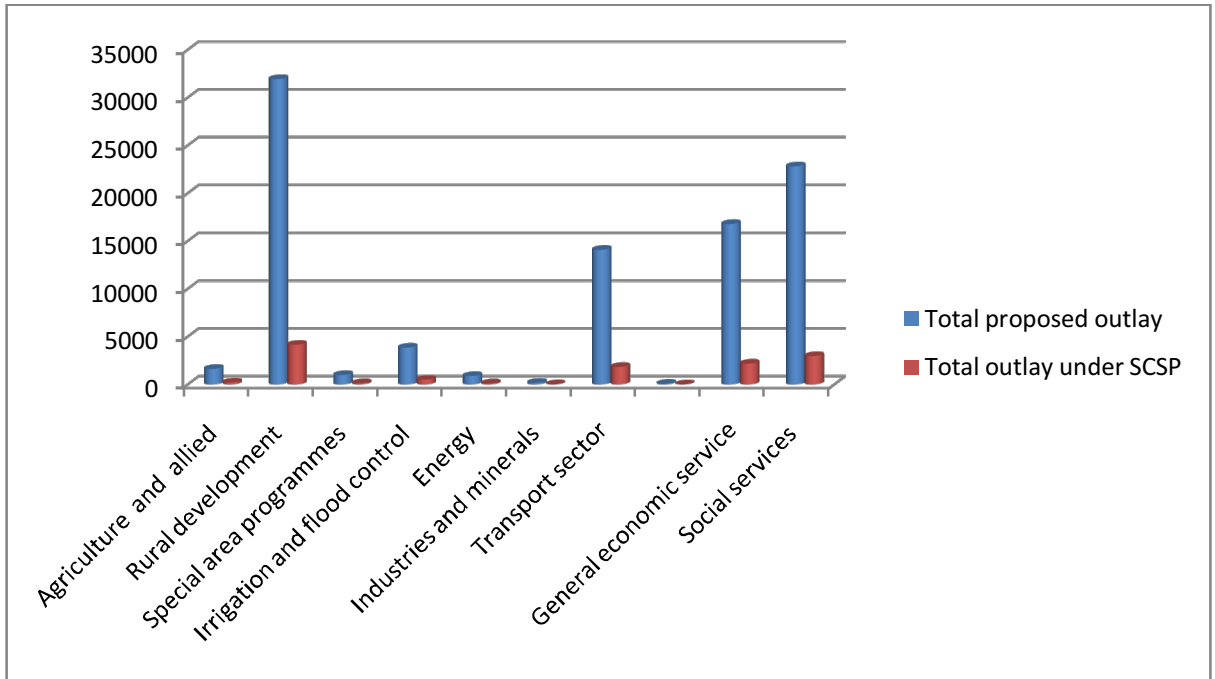


Table: VIII-3 presents the proposed outlay under Scheduled Caste Sub Plan for the Annual Plan: 2017-18. The total outlay is Rs. 12109.48 lakh. It has been derived by making an increment of 10% on the 2008-09 allocation made by the Planning and Coordination Department. The table reveals that among all the sectors social service sector has been given utmost importance followed by Special Area Programmes. Emphasis has also been given for the development of Agriculture and Allied Activities, Rural Development and Rural Development Programmes. Out of the total outlay proposed for the district the SCSP outlay represents only 13.99%. As the Government of Odisha did not propose the outlay for each sector the percentage of outlay for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan is more than 13% i.e. 13.99%.

Sector wise outlay and expenditure for 2017-18 for Koraput district (SCSP) Scheduled Caste Sub Plan

Table: VIII-4

SI No.	Sector	Total Proposed Outlay	Total proposed outlay under SCSP	Total Anticipated Expenditure under SCSP
1	Agriculture and allied	1620.93	210.72	210.72
2	Rural development	31930.33	4150.94	4150.94
3	Special area programmes	984.00	127.92	127.92
4	Irrigation and flood control	3847.22	500.14	500.14
5	Energy	880.00	114.40	114.40
6	Industries and minerals	173.45	20.88	20.88
7	Transport sector	14079.36	1830.32	1830.32
8	Science, technology and environment	74.13	9.64	9.64
9	General economic service	16773.66	2180.58	2180.58
	Social services	22799.55	2963.94	2963.94
	Grand Total	93162.63	12109.48	12109.48



The outlay based on the requirement of the people proposed by the District Level Officers for the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan is Rs. **12109.48** lakh which represents 13% of the total outlay for the district. Annexure: VIII-1 presents the details of the proposed outlay given by the District Level Officers department wise.

CHAPTER-IX

Backward Region Grant Fund

CHAPTER-X

{Gender Sub-Plan}

CHAPTER-X

Gender Sub-Plan

10.1 Introduction

The Economic Role played by women cannot be isolated from the frame work of development. They constitute almost half of the population in Koraput district. Females constitute 699070 (50.77%) out of the total population in the district in 2011 Census. In rural areas they number 588106 (51.07%) in the district. The contribution of this population in the socio economic development, particularly in rural areas has been vital. More than 50% of the total female population of the district live in rural areas. Out of the total workers in the district 384,053(55.38%) are male and 309,353(44.61%) are female. Out of the total number of marginal workers 296946, 98052(33.02%) are male and 198894(66.97%) are female in 2011 census.

10.1.1 Women's Role in Economic Activities

In rural areas women perform a major part of agricultural operations like breaking clods of earth, manuring, weeding, transplanting, harvesting, threshing and winnowing. Women do most of the work of caring for the dairy animals and marketing of their products. According to ILO estimation, women perform one third of world's counted labour. (Mohapatro, P.C. 1988). The Report of Secretary General of the United Nations at the world conference on women at Nairobi in 1985 mentions that "Women who constitute half of the world population by virtue of an accident of birth, performs two thirds of world's work, received one tenth of its income and own less than one hundredth of its property". (Mishra, TusharKanta, 1988). Thus, it has been established that the contribution of women to the economic growth of the society is quite substantial.

10.1.2 Discriminatory thinking / policies

Many women suffer from discrimination, illiteracy, poverty, obscuratism and exploitation in the Society. There are acute gender disparities in terms of literacy, access to health services and other human development indicators.

10.1.3 Sex wise literacy

Sex wise Literacy Rate in Koraput District

Table: X-1

Classes	Persons (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
All classes	49.2	60.3	38.6
Rural Area	42.4	54.1	31.3
Urban Area	81.8	88.5	74.9
ST Literacy Rate	18.68	29.25	8.38

ST Literacy Rate (Rural)	17.51	27.92	7.37
SC Literacy Rate	35.43	48.52	22.45
SC Literacy Rate (Rural)	30.56	43.62	17.64

Source: Statistical Abstract of Odisha

Table: X-1 reveals that the literacy rate of females is around 40% of those of males. In respect of ST people of the district the female literacy rate is less than 3 times and in rural areas of the district it is less than 4 times of those of males. In case of the SCs the trend is more or less the same.

10.1.4 Child Population

Koraput district has a child population (0 to 6 years) of 15.65 per cent (215518) of whom 88.36% (190437) live in rural areas as per 2011 census. The sex ratio of the population in the age group of 0-6 years is 970. The infant mortality rate in the district stands at 56 as against 62 for the State (AHS, 2011). The institutional birth is only 36.6% in the district as against 44.3% in the State. The Maternal Mortality Rate per lakh of population is 311 per lakh of child birth as against 272 in respect of the State (AHS, 2011). Table: 1-21 presents the Human Development Indicators in brief.

The neo mortality rate is 56% in the district. The complete immunization as per Schedule is done only in respect of 69%. The children suffering from malnutrition and severe malnutrition stands at 1.32% and 0.07% respectively. Thus the health status of the children and mothers are far from satisfactory.

10.2 Gender Planning

Considering the disparities against the females in the Country and the State, the Central as well as the State Governments have taken various measures in the five year plans for the overall development of the women and girl child in the State.

10.3 Women Empowerment and Five Year Plans

All round development of women has been one of the focal points of planning process in India. The First Five Year Plan (1951-56) envisaged a number of Welfare measures for women. Establishment of the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB), organization of Mahila Mandals or Womens' Clubs and the Community Development Programme was a step in this direction.

During the second Five Year Plan (1956-61), the empowerment of Women was closely linked with the overall approach for intensive agricultural development programme. The Third and Fourth Five Year Plans (1961-66 and 1969-74) supported female education as an important welfare measure. During the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79) there was a shift in emphasis from welfare

orientation to a developmental approach with the main objective of removal of poverty and attainment of self reliance. It emphasized on training of women who were in need of income and protection. Functional literacy programmes were given priority. 'Womens Welfare and Development Bureau' was set up under the ministry of social welfare to act as a nodal point to coordinate policies and programmes for womens' Development.

The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) observed a definite shift from welfare to economic development. It recognized womens' lack of access to resources as a critical factor towards their growth. The Seventh Plan (1985-90) emphasized on the need for gender equality and empowerment. For the first time, emphasis was placed up qualitative aspects such as generation of awareness with regards to rights and training on skill development for better employment and higher earnings.

The Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) focused on empowerment of women, especially at gross root level, through Panchayat Raj institutions. The Ninth Five Year Plan (1995-2000) adopted a strategy of womens' component plan, under which not less than 30% of funds / benefits were earmarked for women specific programmes. During this plan period the important aspects of the strategy for development of the women in the State were to

Minimize gender gap.

Improvement of working conditions.

Accord high priority to increase female literacy with quality education.

Focus on reproductive Health.

Organize women Self Help groups.

Improvement of skill through vocational training for economic rehabilitation.

The Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) approach aims at empowering women through translating the recently adopted National Policy for Employment of Women (2001) in to action and ensuring Survival Protection and Development of women and children. During the plan four additional strategies have been added, namely:

To improve the nutritional and health strategy of children below the age of six years.

To reduce the incidence of infant and child mortality and malnutrition.

To ensure that funds / benefits are earmarked for women in all women related sectors.

To include an identifiable women component plan in all sectoral programmes of development to ensure that the benefits reach the women.

10.3.1 Prevention of dowry

The 'Dowry Prohibition Act' was passed by the State Government in 1991. The State Human Rights Protection Cell Monitors dowry related homicide, suicide and torture cases. NGOs are being encouraged with financial assistance by the State Government to propagate and organize dowry

less marriages, anti-dowry campaigns, seminars, workshops and street to create mass awareness. The Government has appointed sub-divisional officers as dowry prohibition officers to act against dowry offenders.

10.3.2 The State Commission for women

The State Commission for women is a statutory body, constituted in 1993 to sort out family disputes and problems concerning women. It also monitors the condition of women in prisons. The commission also intervenes in instances of complaints of sexual harassment and trafficking in women.

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10.3.3 Odisha State Social Welfare Advisory Board (OSSWAB)

The Government of India established the Centre Social Welfare Board (CWSB) in 1953 for implementation of welfare programme for women, children, handicapped and weaker section through voluntary organizations. The State Social Welfare Board came into existence in 1954 and funding various welfare schemes under specified programmes and grants one being provided by the CSWB for the purpose. The following programmes are being implemented through State Social Welfare Board.

Rajiv Gandhi National Creche for the Children of working and ailing mothers

Registered Voluntary Organisations are being provided with financial assistance to set up creche units for the children of working and ailing mothers belonging to lower income group. Each unit consists of 25 children, having age group of 0-6 years, who are provided with health check up care, supplementary nutrition, immunization and sleeping facilities.

Condensed course of Education for Adult Women's

The scheme of condensed course of education for women aims at facilitating social welfare and economic empowerment of women in the age group of 15 years and above by providing education and relevant skill. Under the scheme, two years non-residential education courses are being provided to enable women to appear at primary, middle and HSC and higher secondary examinations and one year non-residential education course for women, who have failed in HSC or equivalent examination.

Awareness Generation Programme

The awareness generation programme provide a platform for the rural and poor women to come together to share their own experience and ideas and enable them to develop an understanding of their problems and way to tackle themselves. It has also helped the women to organize themselves to develop leadership and strengthen women's participation in decision making.

Family Counselling Centres

The scheme came into being during 1983 which provides preventive curative and rehabilitative services to women who are the victims of atrocities, exploitation and mal adjustment. The scheme

also create awareness about prevailing laws relating to women and children besides providing referral services like free legal aid, police assistance, short stay homes, medical treatment, vocational training etc.

Mahila Mandal Programme

This scheme provides Balwadi and Maternity services, craft Training centres and Health Services to women, children and physically handicapped.

Working Women's Hostel

This scheme provides hostel facilities for women through the voluntary organization. These hostels provide a safe and secure living for the working women with homely atmosphere, neatly prepared food, sense of freedom and self-reliance and an opportunity to live together with their fellow inmates with full confidence.

10.3.4 Balika Samridhi Yojana

This is a 100% central assistance scheme being implemented in the State w.e.f. 2nd October, 1997 with the object of raising the overall status of the girl child and bringing about a positive change in the family and community attitude towards girl child. This scheme covers girl children in BPL family born on or after 15.08.97 by giving a post birth grant amounting to Rs.500/- which is put into a pass book account held jointly by the CDPO and the child's mother.

10.3.5 Mahila Vikas Samahaya Nigam (MVSAN)

Mahila Vikas Samahaya Nigam (MVSAN) is a State level nodal agency for empowerment of women. It started functioning w.e.f 05.03.91 under the administrative control of women and child Development Department of Odisha. It started with an authorized capital of Rs. one crore which was subsequently enhanced to Rs.5 crore. At present scheme like Mission Shakti, Swawalanshan and Swayam Sidha are being implemented through MVSAN.

10.3.6 Mission Shakti:

'Mission Shakti' a campaign for holistic empowerment of women was launched on 08.03.2005 with a target to organize two lakh women SHG by 2008 covering all revenue villages in the State. As the above target was covered by October, 2008, the target has been increased to 3 lakh for the Mission period. It is an umbrella organization, provides support to different stake holders working in the field of women empowerment such as Banks, NGOs, WFIs and other institutions.

As on 31.03.2011 there are 18,627 no. of SHGs promoted in the district out of which 15,749 SHGs are credit linked with various financial institutions (Potential Linked Credit Plan, 2012-13). All the 18,627 SHGs are women SHGs which have availed bank loan of Rs.6,182.23 lakhs and the average loan per SHG is Rs.39,255 as on 31.03.2011.

From 2008, Mission Shakti launched a special programme in Koraput district through opportunity a technical consulting NGO (APMAS) to support SHG federation to scale up its activities to support SHGs and poor people. This special programme supported SHG federations in recruiting its own staff to strengthen SHG movement in the district. Out of the total SHGs Mission Shakti is working with 10,866 SHGs in 14 blocks of the district and the remaining SHGs are with the NGOs.

10.3.7 Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

ICDS was launched in 1975 with the main objectives of:

Improving the nutritional and Health status of children below the age group of six years and pregnant and lactating mothers.

To reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school drop outs.

To provide proper psychological and physical and social development of the child.

To enhance the capacity of mothers to look after the nutritional needs of the children through proper health nutrition education.

This is a centrally sponsored scheme providing a package of services i.e. supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check up, referral services, non-formal pre-school Education and nutrition and health education.

There are at present 2723 AWCs functioning in the Koraput district. There is a lack of 1429 buildings for functioning of AWCs. Koraput district has the highest percentage of malnutrition children i.e. 54.48%. In this district 1, 62,701 children have become eligible for the special nutritional programme, out of which 1, 55,497 have been included in this programme.

10.3.8 Early Childhood care and Preschool Education

As per the guideline in 1992 education policy special focus is given to preschool education component of ICDS programme. In Koraput district out of 85075 children in the age group of 3 to 6 years 46757 children have been enrolled in Pre School. 38357 children (82%) are attending the school. The district administration is making all efforts for enrolment of all children eligible to attend the Pre School.

10.3.9 Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY)

KSY is being implemented by the ministry of women and child development using the infrastructure of ICDS. The scheme targets adolescent girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years for addressing their needs of self development, nutrition and health status.228

10.4 Women Component under SGSY

UNDER SGSY and IAY a definite percentage of benefit is provided to women beneficiary falling under BPL. In the district special care have been taken by the district administration in the direction.

10.4.1 Political Empowerment of Women

In the tribal areas of the district special efforts have been taken by the Government of Odisha for reservation of 33.33% of Panchayat functionaries for women. Recently the percentage of reservation has been enhanced to 50% by the Parliament.

Reservation of Women Representative in the three tiers Panchayat System

Table: X-2

Name of the Block	No. Of The G.P	Chairman Panchayat System		Z.P Member		Sarpanch		Samiti Member	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Borigumma	30	00	01	02	01	15	16	12	18
Boipariguda	16	01	00	01	01	8	8	7	9
Jeypore	22	00	01	01	02	11	11	10	12
Kundra	12	00	01	00	02	6	6	6	6
Kotpad	16	00	01	01	01	8	8	7	9
Koraput	13	00	01	02	00	5	7	5	8
Lamtaput	15	01	00	01	01	7	8	7	8
Nandapur	22	00	01	01	01	11	11	9	13
Pottangi	14	00	01	01	01	6	8	6	8
Semiliguda	16	00	01	01	01	8	8	8	8
Bandhugaon	12	00	01	01	01	6	6	5	7
Dasamatapur	16	00	01	01	01	7	9s	6	10
Laxmipur	13	00	01	01	01	5	8	6	7
Narayanpatna	09	00	01	00	01	4	5	4	5
Total	226	02	12	14	15	107	119	98	128

Table: X-2 presents block wise number of male and female members in the three tier panchayat system of the district in the last election held in 2012.

Out of 226 Sarpanches 119 Sarpanches (52.65%) are women. Among the 226 samiti members 128 are women constituting 56.63%. Out of 14 Panchayat Samiti Chairman 12 are women constituting 85.71%. Among the 29 Zilla Parishad members 15 members (51.72%) belong to women category.

Thus, a number of schemes and programmes are implemented in the district for the welfare of women and children and for socio economic empowerment of the women in the district. However, the scarcity of staff and large number vacancies in different departments is the main obstacle in the implementation of the programme. Appointment of adequate number of staff and effective implementation of the programme with necessary monitoring are expected to yield better result for the gender planning in the district.

10.5 Status of women in the district

The female population in the district is 699070 as per the 2011 census, sizable proportion of the SC/ST population are agricultural/wage labourers. Women are the real workforce in the district. They effectively play the triple role of reproductive work, productive work and community managing. Women in the district are hard working, amenable to discipline and primarily look into the welfare of the family. Realizing these good qualities in them, all the facilitators in the field of micro finance put stress in promotion and credit linkage of women groups. (Potential linked Credit Plan: 2011-12).

10.5.1 Special issues related to women in the districts:

The women contribute the major share of the income of the family and they are very hard working.

The literacy rate among women, especially tribal women, is very poor.

The language spoken by the Tribals varies from almost village to village making dissemination of knowledge / information / awareness very difficult. Therefore, the implementation of developmental programmes suffers.

10.5.2 Specific issues of women entrepreneurs

Availing loans from banks in the SHG Bank Credit Linkage Programme, women entrepreneurs mostly engage themselves in cultivation and vending of vegetables. However, in the absence of any cold storage facility, the market arrivals of this produce at one point of time reduces the price.

Many of the rural women artisans engaged themselves fully or partially in trades / crafts like pottery, terracotta, tribal jewellery, lacquer craft, paddy craft, iron craft, dhokra carting, bamboo craft, leaf plate making, weaving etc. However, they do not have assessed market for their products.

10.6 Various scheme programmes supporting Girls Education in Koraput district

1. Distribution of free uniform to all girls students studying in Govt. schools from Class I to Class VIIIth (91617 girls in 2010-11)
2. Providing pre schooling to children of the age group 3-5 years through ECCE Centres.
3. 248 model cluster schools are functioning under NPGEL scheme in all 14 blocks of Koraput district.
4. To support the scheme through UNICEF convergence has been done and child participation programme initiated in MCS centres. They are Meena Cabinet, Meena Manch, Meena Nataka Mandali, Child Reporter Process etc.
5. Convergence has been made with line departments like ICDS, NRHM, DWSM, UNICEF, NGOs etc.
6. 14 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya are functioning in all 14 blocks of the district to provide upper Primary Education to the dropout girls.

10.7 Women Component in the Annual Plan: 2017-18

Outlay & expenditure for 2014-15, 2015-16 & 2016-17 for koraput district (Department Wise)
Women Component

Table: X-3

Sl No.	Name of the Department	Women Component						
		Annual Plan		Annual Plan		Annual Plan		% of Calculation
		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		
		Proposed Outlay	Ancptd exp.	Proposed Outlay	Ancptd Exp.	Proposed Outlay	Ancptd Exp.	
A	District Sector							
1	Deputy Director of Agriculture, jeypore	684.3	684.3	707.1	707.1	692.4103	692.41	35%
2	Deputy Director Horticulture, Koraput	357.1	279.3	906.6	906.6	850.89	850.89	35%

3	Soil Conservation,Koraput	357.1	357.1	572.9	572.9	767.52	767.52	35%
4	CDVO,Koraput	197.9	197.9	376.8	376.8	356.59	356.59	35%
5	AD Fisheries,Jeypore	14	14	7	7	6.3	6.3	35%
6	EE,MI Division,Jeypore	41.37	41.37	127.6	127.6	140.4	140.4	35%
7	PM,OAIC Jeypore	85.19	65.11	359.5	359.5	337.92	337.92	35%
8	EE,RWSS,Koraput	1164	1164	1570	1570	1826.65	1826.65	35%
9	EE,PHD,Koraput	115.9	115.9	164.5	164.5	180.95	180.95	35%
10	CDMO,Koraput	1035	963.2	1458	1458	1036.1	1036.1	35%
11	EE,RWD,koraput	17227	12553	3899	3899	3501.32	3501.32	35%
12	EE,RWD,Sunabeda	286.3	131.6	442.5	442.5	887.56	887.56	35%
13	EE,R&B,Koraput	2095	2095	2815	2815	1496.52	1496.52	35%
14	EE,R&B,Jeypore	798.5	798.5	1296	1296	1422.16	1422.16	35%
15	DFO,Koraput	90.03	90.03	747.4	747.4	822.1	822.1	35%
16	DFO,Jeypore (K.L.Division)	96.31	96.31	105.9	105.9	116.53	116.53	35%
17	DIC,Jeypore	38.5	875.7	45.43	45.43	52.27	52.27	35%
18	AD,Textile,Koraput	7.94	2.99	13.28	13.28	14.33	14.33	35%
19	AD,Sericulture,Koraput	7.25	7.25	15.24	15.24	16.99	16.99	35%
20	ITDA Koraput	1959	741.5	533.7	533.7	915.73	915.73	35%
21	ITDA,Jeypore	588.3	344.9	647.1	647.1	746.81	746.81	35%

22	DWO,Koraput	4.07	4.07	4.48	4.48	0	0	35%
23	Tourist Office, Koraput	0	0	252	252	277.2	277.2	35%
24	DWO,cum DM,OSFDC Ltd., Koraput	30.04	0	19.25	19.25	21.17	21.17	35%
	Total	27279	21836	17086	17086	16486. 42	16486. 4	35%
B	Urban sector (Statement)							
1	EO,Municipalpty, Jeypore	687.5	687.5	496	496	650.54	650.54	35%
2	EO,Municipality,K oraput	632.7	577.4	748.2	748.2	1037.08	1037.08	53%
3	EO,Municipality,Su nabeda	94	101.4	268.1	268.1	375.41	375.41	35%
4	EO,NAC,Kotpad	84.7	85.05	115.4	115.4	126.92	126.92	35%
5	BRGF (Urban)	244	244	126.1	126.1			35%
	Total	1743	1695	1754	1754	2489.9 5	2489.9 5	35%
C	Rural Sector							
1	NRHM	1015	947	1436	1436	1480.01	1480.01	35%
2	BRGF (Rural)	569.9	569.9	738.3	738.3	0		35%
3	BIJU KBK	735	735	735	735	735	735	35%
4	Biju Gram jyoti yojana (BGJY)	140	140	245	137.9	245	245	35%
5	Biju Saharanchal Vidyutikarana Yojana (BSVY)	22.31	22.31	36.75	7.82	63	63	35%
6	DRDA Administration	5543	4615	6342	6342	0	0	35%

7	SGSY	140.2	124	143	143	0	0	35%
8	IAY	424.7	424.6	2419	2419	3478.88	3478.88	35%
9	Mo Kudia	210.8	108.8	354	354	612.85	612.85	35%
10	State Finance	1962	1651	1981	1981	0	0	35%
11	MIP	304	262.4	1393	1393	124.65	124.65	35%
12	C.C.Roads (New)	719	676.4	326.3	326.3	0	0	35%
13	Integrated Action Plan(IAP)	1050	1050	1050	1050	0	0	35%
14	PMGSY	10020	7177	2158	2158	9601.58	9601.58	35%
15	MGNREGA	2438.42	2039.84	2519	2519	6457.65	6457.65	35%
16	NALCO Periphery Development	0	0	118.9	118.9	0	0	35%
	Total	25462	20753	20906	20729	22798.62	22798.6	35%
D	Untied and Special Scheme							
1	13th FCA	806.1	806.1	648.8	648.8	0	0	35%
2	RLTAP(Special Plan)	1451	1192	476.3	476.3	0	0	35%
3	MP LAD	140	140	105	105	105	105	35%
4	MLA LAD	175	175	175	175	175	175	35%
	Total	2572	2313	1405	1405	280	280	35%
	Grand Total	57056.29	46597.69	41151.27	40973.67	42054.99	42054.99	35%

Table: X-3 represents the Outlay and Expenditure for 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2017-18 for the district. It represents sector wise estimated share of outlay and expenditure. The minimum estimated provision for women is 25% and the maximum provision is 90%. On the whole 35% of the total outlay has been estimated to be earmarked for the women.

CHAPTER-XI

{Convergence programmes and resources}

CHAPTER-XI

Convergence programmes and resources

11.1 Introduction, Need and Scope

Integrated development of resources is vital for achieving overall growth and development and to attain the desirable levels of development indicators. This requires not only the convergence of financial resources but also the convergence of different programmes and specific activities to attain the desired sectoral growth, which is not fully explored / attempted either by the state or the district Koraput may be due to policy reasons. Ex: watershed or agriculture. However, it is suggested that the active and effective convergence (integration) of different needed and relevant programs / activities to achieve the tangible results is important for the district. Ex; For achieving desired growth and livelihood development results in sustainable agriculture or rural development, it is important to converge various knowledge and technologies (modern, indigenous (tribal), traditional (rural)) as a first step (as mentioned already), so that the present level of subsistence oriented livelihoods can attain the stage of sustainability and continue to attain commercial or cash oriented economy with assured food, nutritional, health and social security's with participation of communities, knowledge and resources. Once this is achieved the district can attain 'sociologically acceptable, economically viable, environmentally sound and culturally ethical lines of comprehensive sustainable endogenous development'.

11.2 Convergence with Flagship Programme Activities (Indicative)

Sector gap general analysis and suggested gap filling model:

The district is lagging behind many sectoral developments. This is due to inadequate financial allocations for some of the targeted plans. These deficits can be covered by pooling the additional resources from existing convergence programmes supported by GOI. The present state of critical gap finding strategies and identification of specific flagship programme activity for effective convergence with the programme activities is weak in the district. Therefore, each sector departments should have basic information with details of activities and the possible sources from each flagship (convergence) programme that can be tapped to bridge the gap to complete the planned programmes.

Following table is worked-out and analyzed for suggesting the possible sources/remedial steps to each sector for filling the critical gaps with additional funds from flagship programmes:

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

Table-XI-1

Sector/ Sub sector	Gaps	Gap Type		Possible gap filling source	Suggested general steps
		Critical	General		
1. Crop husbandry	Deficiency of micronutrients	√		RKVY	Intensive INM and Organic farming
	80% acidic land	√		RKVY	Intensive tillage practices and soilstructure treatment and organic based de- acidification
	Water logging		√	MGNREGS-4*	Develop drainage structures
	Siltation of reservoirs and water bodies	√		MGNREGS-4	Soil filter structures across drainages and afforestation on up-streams with grass species.
	Groundwater depletion	√		MGNREGS-5	Encourage micro irrigation, less water intensive\ consuming crops
	Indiscriminate use of synthetic pesticides and fertilizers		√	KVK	IPM Botanical pesticides and Biological pest control
	Widespread mono- cropping		√	KVK	Crop diversification and integrated forming

Sector/ Sub sector	Gaps	Gap Type		Possible gap filling source	Suggested general steps
		Critical	General		
	Low cropping intensity		√	KVK	Promote mixed crops with divers (sustainable agriculture)crops
	Limited availability of HYV seeds and their high cost.	√		NFSM	Private certified seeds
	Insufficient supply of small and improved agricultural implements	√		RKVY	Credit linkages, Bank finances and subsidies
	Low level application of enriched organic matter	√		NFSM and RKVY	Organic forming zone and promote local resource based organic menus
	Lack of quality planting material and seeds	√		NHM,SGSY and NABARD	SHGs Co-operatives and private nurseries
	Lack of mechanized farming and poor post harvest technology.		√	RKVY	Bank finance
	Defunct LIPs		√	BN-1 BRGF-3	Allot more resources for recurring expense
	Inadequate and poor irrigation facilities	√		MGNREGS-3, 4and 5, BN-1,BRGF-3,4 and5 BKBK	Micro and macro water harvesting physical networks /structures

Sector/ Sub sector	Gaps	Gap Type		Possible gap filling source	Suggested general steps
		Critical	General		
	Lack of agro service centers, agro information centers and bio-control labs.	√		BKKB-6	Intensify existing block level facilities with more resources
	Poor agro processing, storage, marketing and transportation	√		MGNREGS-7, BRGF-1, BKKB-1 and 6	Develop infrastructure with convergence approach
	Poor transport and connectivity	√		MGNREGS-7, BN-3, BRGF-1, BKKB-1 Article 275 (1)	Priorities isolated and remote area for transport and connectivity
	Limited access of institutional credit, quality inputs etc; and exploitation by moneylenders.		√	SGSY	Bank linkage
	Out migration of labour force		√	MGNREGS, PMRY and SGSY	More support to migrating small firms
	Child labour in agriculture	√		SSA	More incentive to children in the school
2.Horticulture	Low productivity crops		√	ATMA, NHM	Identify crop specific zones
	Low irrigation potentiality for banana & mango	√		MGNREGS-3 and 4 BN-1, BRGF-3 and 5, BKKB-3	Water/soil moisture conservation/, micro. drip irrigation

Sector/ Sub sector	Gaps	Gap Type		Possible gap filling source	Suggested general steps
		Critical	General		
	No private sector nurseries.	√		NHM,PMRY,SGSY	Private nurseries
	Lack of rejuvenation of old orchards		√	NHM, RKVY	Special drive for trainings and adoption
3. Soil conservation	Loss of productive top soil, leaching of plant nutrients and reduced soil productivity	√		MGNREGS-5, BRGF-2, RKVY	Special designs for soil conservation with E.D concept
4. Animal husbandry	90% of descriptive type domestic cattle and poultry	√		NPCBB	Genetic up gradation
	Limited availability of service systems	√		BKKB-6	Special drive for livestock hybridization and up gradation and infrastructure
	LACS having no building	√		BKKB-6	More resources
5. Fishery	Technological gap in management		√	KVK,FFDA,BRGF and ITDA	Trainings
6. Agricultural cooperation	Inability of tribals to deposit share capital	√		ITDA and Banks	Special drive and more GP involvement
	Losses in societies enabling to meet the repairs / renovation		√	BRGF-1and BKKB-6	More recurring grants and subsidies

II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Sector/ Sub sector	Gaps	Gap Type		Possible gap filling source	Suggested general steps
		Critical	General		
Rural development	82% 1997 BPL, low literacy rate	√		MGNREGS, PMRY, S GSY, Bharth Nirman, BRGF- 1,3,4,5&7,RWS&S- 1,NRHM, ICDS, SSA- 1, BKBK, Article 275(1) and 12th FCA	Improve productive assets, infrastructure and service sectors
	Poverty and low human development and lack of integrated approach.	√		PMRY, SGSY, BN- 2, BN-4, BN- 5, BRGF- 7, RWS&S, NRHM, IC DS, SSA, BKBK	Integrated development with Endogenous development approach and convergence models
	Poor infrastructure	√		MGNREGS, BN- 5, BN-6, BRGF- 1, BRGF-7, BKBK,	Priorities isolated and remote area for transport and connectivity
	Reeling under recurring droughts.	√		MGNREGS- 1to6, BN-1, BN-2, BRGF-2to 5 and BKBK-3	Intensify drought mitigation , climate change and adaptabilities
	Poor connectivity	√		MGNREGS-7 and 8, BN-3 BN-5, BN- 6, BRGF-1 and 7, BKBK-1 and 5	Road and Tel network between isolated areas on priority

Sector/ Sub sector	Gaps	Gap Type		Possible gap filling source	Suggested general steps
		Critical	General		
	Prevalence of high morbidity, mortality endemic malaria	√		NRHM and ICDS	Improve disease surveillance skills of local traditional healers and ASHA workers
	Multifaceted backwardness & high depth of poverty.	√		TSP, Article 275(1), MGNREGS, PMRY, SGSY, BN, RWS&S, NRHM, SSA, BKBK	Endogenous development approach with effective resource and programme convergence
	Large number of out migration	√		MGNREGS, PMRY, SGSY, BN-4 ICDS and SSA	Optimum use of local resources and need based development
	Less professional commitment by the implementing officials		√	MGNREGS-1to6, BN-1, BN-2, BRGF-2to 5 and BKBK-3	Capacity building and skill development

III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES SECTOR

Sector/ Sub sector	Gaps	Gap Type		Possible gap filling source	Suggested general steps
		Critical	General		
ITDA	Poor infrastructures	√		TSP, Article 275(1), MGNREGS, PMRY, SGSY, BN, RWS&S, NRHM, SSA, BKBK	Establish road linkages between isolated villages on priority and social and productive infrastructure on high priority

Sector/ Sub sector	Gaps	Gap Type		Possible gap filling source	Suggested general steps
		Critical	General		
	Poor irrigation facilities	√		MGNREGS-1,3,4,5and 6, BN-1,BRGF-2-5,BKBK-3	Water/soil moisture conservation/,micro. drip irrigation
	Limited livelihood options	√		PMRY,SGSY, TSP and Art275(1).	Promote local resource based livelihood options and market structures
	Low literacy rate among the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes, including women.	√		SSA,KGBV,NPEGE L	Special drive and model institution
	High rate of morbidity and mortality, seasonal and contagious diseases.	√		NRHM and ICDS	Improve disease surveillance skills of local traditional healers and ASHA workers
	Lack of agro-based industries, processing units and marketing facilities.		√	BN-1,BRGF-1 BKBK-6 and Art275(1)	Priorities the resource allocations
	Less professional commitment by the implementing officials		√	Administrative incentives and establishment programmes	Capacity building and skill development

IV. INDUSTRY AND MINERAL SECTOR

Sector/ Sub sector	Gaps	Gap Type		Possible gap filling source	Suggested general steps
		Critical	General		
Industry	Less infrastructure, marketing and transportation facilities.	√		BN-3,BRGF-1 and 7BKBK-1,5 and 7	Infrastructure on high priority
	Shortage of technical staff of various cadres.		√	BRGF. Crash courses and trainings in sector dept,SSA-1	Special drive to requite to staff
	Lack of proper technical guidelines, business plans and trainings for the entrepreneurs.	√		PMRY,SGSY and ORMAS	Awareness programmes, distribution of IEC material, strengthening of CIS and CBOs and Exposure visits
	No proper PPP mode based agro, forest and mineral based enterprises.		√	PMRY, SGSY,ORMAS and Banks	More incentives, safety, security and involvement of local youth
	No proper data base on agro, forest and mineral base industries, craft based products and on small scale industry viabilities and feasibilities.	√		PMRY, SGSY,ORMAS,NA BARD and Banks	Set up well structured database, Awareness and publicity programmes

VII. TRANSPORT SECTOR

Sector/ Sub sector	Gaps	Gap Type		Possible gap filling source	Suggested general steps
		Critical	General		
Transport	Poor road connectivity for transportation.	√		MGNREGS-7-8, BN-3, BRGF-1, BKBK-1 and Art275(1)	Establish road net in isolated and remote areas
	Poor road connectivity, quality and management of the existing roads	√		MGNREGS-7-8, BN-3, BRGF-1, BKBK-1 and Art275(1)	More funding allocation for recurring expenses and maintenance.
	Insufficient public transport system	√		BN-3, PMRY, Bank finance TSP, SCSP	Private transportation system, Co-operatives
	Lack of sufficient bridges	√		MGNREGS-7, BN-3, BRGF-1, BKBK-1 Article 275 (1)	Promote bridge networks on war footing basis
	Shortage of office infrastructure and residential quarters		√	BN-4, BRGF-1, BKBK-6	More recourse allocation for quality infrastructure, housing and Amenities to staff

Sector/ Sub sector	Gaps	Gap Type		Possible gap filling source	Suggested general steps
		Critical	General		
	Poor transport and connectivity	√		MGNREGS-7-8, BN-3, BRGF-1, BKBK-1and 5	Priorities isolated and remote area for transport and connectivity

VIII. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SECTOR

Sector/ Sub sector	Gaps	Gap Type		Possible gap filling source	Suggested general steps
		Critical	General		
1. IT and e- governance	Poor education infrastructure related to IT	√		SSA	Special allocations of the budget
	Low level of Data Base Management and Information Systems	√		District planning wing	Delegate more powers to DPO and Block level planning and monitoring committees
	Low level of awareness of the general public on the e- governance policies.	√		Information Department, PR Department	Awareness programmes, distribution of IEC material, and Exposure visits
2. Forest and wild life	Environmental degradation	√		MGNREGS-1-5, BRGF 2-5, BKBK-1	Environmental awareness and NR conservation campaigns and revive tribal traditional NRM

Sector/ Sub sector	Gaps	Gap Type		Possible gap filling source	Suggested general steps
		Critical	General		
	Pollution		√	BKKB	Forestry
	Shifting cultivation	√		MGNREGS,SGS Y, TSP,SCSP and FRA	Promote sustainable agriculture, horticulture and agro-forestry and surveillance culture and medicinal plants cultivation. A forestation with NTFP species
	Low level of community participation in NRM and forest protection.		√	Forest department, MGNREGS and BRGF-4and 5 BKKB -2	Awareness programmes, distribution of IEC material, and Exposure visits to VSS and CBOs
	More dependence on external inputs and knowledge systems		√	VSS programmes	Revival of traditional NRM practices
	No PPP mode (mini or macro) based forest based industries and processing units.		√	PMRY,SGSY,BK BK-6, ORMAS and Banks	More incentives and subsidies
	Lack of proper Data base on natural resources	√		NIC	Improve data base and develop business plans for SHGs

Sector/ Sub sector	Gaps	Gap Type		Possible gap filling source	Suggested general steps
		Critical	General		
	No proper infrastructure for tourism		√	BN-3, BRGF-1,6 and7, BKBK-6 ,SGSY and OTDC	Tourist co-operatives and PPP mode

IX. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

Sector/ Sub sector	Gaps	Gap Type		Possible gap filling source	Suggested general steps
		Critical	General		
1. Tourism	No proper publicity and advertisement		√	OTDC	Printing pamphlets, Brouchers, Media Ads and Websites
	No proper survey / identification of tourist and recreation places		√	OTDC	Identify and develop water based , eco based and tribal cultural tourism
	Lack of proper technical people		√	OTDC,ITDA	Identified enthusiastic local youth ,skill-up gradation, outside exposure visits

Sector/ Sub sector	Gaps	Gap Type		Possible gap filling source	Suggested general steps
		Critical	General		
	No participation of community and panchayats		√	PESA, BKBK, 12TH FCA	Awareness programmes, distribution of IEC material, strengthening of and CBOs and Exposure visits
2. Civil supplies	Insufficient infrastructure for the public distribution systems	√		MGNREGS-7, BN-3, BRGF-1 BKBK-1 and 6, Art 275(1) and 12th FCA	Involvement of traditional village council heads and G.Ps

X. SOCIAL SERVICE SECTOR

Sector/ Sub sector	Gaps	Gap Type		Possible gap filling source	Suggested general steps
		Critical	General		
1. Education	Poor infrastructure facilities		√	BN-2,3 and 5, BRGF-1 and 7, BKBK-1,4,5 and 6, SSA, TSP, SCSP and Art 275 (1).	Infrastructure in remote and cut-off Areas on priority
	Larger gender gap in the enrollment	√		SSA, KGBV, NPEG EL and EGS.	Special drive for enrollment and attractive incentives
	High drop out rate	√		SSA, KGBV, NPEG EL and EGS.	More incentives and sensitization of PTA

Sector/ Sub sector	Gaps	Gap Type		Possible gap filling source	Suggested general steps
		Critical	General		
	Low percentage of women teachers	√		NPEGEL,KGBV	Special drive to recruit women Teachers and more incentives (inside and out side)
	Out migration		√	MGNREGS, SSA,KGBV,NPEG EL and EGS.	More incentives and promote local resources based livelihood
	Non availability of skilled teaching staff.		√	SSA,KGBV	Capacity building and skill development trainings
	Insufficient teachers	√		SSA,KGBV	Special drive to requite to Teachers
	No proper accountability of the teachers.		√	SSA,KGBV	Awareness programmes, distribution of IEC material, strengthening of PTA,VEC and CBOs
	Poor functioning of school education committees.	√		SSA,KGBV	Awareness programmes, distribution of IEC material, strengthening of PTA,VEC and CBOs
	Non-availability of teacher's training centers.	√		BKBK,BRGF	Special fund allocations

Sector/ Sub sector	Gaps	Gap Type		Possible gap filling source	Suggested general steps
		Critical	General		
	Lack of Computer aided education	√		SSA, BKBK-6 and Art 275(1)	More resources allocation
2. Sports, arts and culture	Poor training and related infrastructure resources.	√		BRGF-6,BKBK- 5 and 6 Art 275(1) TSP and SCSP.	Create indoor and outdoor infrastructure incentives
3. Medical and public health	Prevalence of high rate of disease morbidity and mortality	√		NRHM, Health and Family Welfare ICDS	More resources for disease surveillance and incentives to village health work
	High rate of IMR and MMR	√		NRHM and ICDS.	More resources for disease surveillance and incentives to village health work
	Mal-nutrition and nutrition deficiency disorders	√		NRHM, Health and Family Welfare ICDS	Improved strategic for supplementary food supply programme
	High rate of skin diseases	√		NRHM, Health and Family Welfare and Orissa State AIDS Control Society	Intensify awareness on health hygiene and sanitation

Sector/ Sub sector	Gaps	Gap Type		Possible gap filling source	Suggested general steps
		Critical	General		
	Prevalence of seasonal and communicable and contagious diseases	√		BN-2 BKBK-4 and NRHM	Improved surveillance programme and preventive community health care hygiene and sanitation
	Poor infrastructure	√		MGNREGS-7, BN-2 to 7, BRGF 1 & 7, RWSS, NRHM, BKBK1,4,5,6, Article 275 (1)	Prioritize and improve more infrastructure isolate and remote area
	Poor supply of medicines		√	NRM, Health and family welfare	Special allocations of the budget
	Lack of care and support centers	√		state AIDS control society, NRHM	More resources to established additional centers
	Poor coverage of medical insurance and health security	√		NRHM	Special allocations of the budget
	Insufficient health staff		√	NRHM	special drive to recruitment of the staff
	No health education training centre	√		NRHM	Special allocations of the budget

Sector/ Sub sector	Gaps	Gap Type		Possible gap filling source	Suggested general steps
		Critical	General		
	No health infrastructure, hospital or training institutes either under private / PPP mode		√	BKBK,BRGF and NRHM	Promote PPP mode health infrastructure (Ex: A.P model 108 and 104 ambulance)
	Insufficient medical specialists		√	NRHM	special drive recruitment of the staff
	Insufficient medical specialist and counselors for HIV/AIDS and TB eradication	√		OSSACS, NTBEP	special drive to recruitment of the staff
	Lack of awareness on preventive and curative health education, immunization.		√	NRHM	Strengthening of health committees, mother committees, awareness among the communities, distribution of IEC material, trainings and workshops
	Lack of proper data base on health statistics, health indicators and programmes.		√	NRHM	Initiate health indicator monitoring cell
Drinking water and sanitation	Insufficient coverage of rural and tribal habitations	√		RWSS, BKBK-4	Priorities RWS supply programmes with innovative area based designs

Sector/ Sub sector	Gaps	Gap Type		Possible gap filling source	Suggested general steps
		Critical	General		
	Insufficient coverage of protected drinking water in the educational institutions and Anganwadies	√		BN-2, BKBK-4	Coverage with prioritization
	Lack of awareness and management capacities and skills of provided infrastructure		√	NRHM	capacity building and trainings, awareness programmes, IEC material distribution
5. Urban development	Poor infrastructure facilities	√		BN - 2 to 3, BRGF-1, 6, 7, BKBK-1,3,4,5,	Coverage with prioritization and more resource allocation
	Poor health and sanitation facilities	√		BN, NRHM	Intensify sanitation and health programmes
	Low level of slum area development.		√	Urban water supply, slum development TSC	constitute slum area development monitoring cell
	Poor coverage of public utility services	√		BN-2,3,4,5, BRGF - 1,6,7, BKBK - 1,5,7, 12TH FCA	Promote PPP mode in urban infrastructure development
	Poor facilities for games and sports, recreational and cultural activities,	√		BRGF - 6,7, BKBK 1,4,5,6, 12TH FCA	More resources allocation

Sector/ Sub sector	Gaps	Gap Type		Possible gap filling source	Suggested general steps
		Critical	General		
	Insufficient technical institutes		√	BKVK, BRGF	Promote private institutes
	Poor credit linkages to urban based self employment opportunities.		√	SGSY, PMRY, Bank linkages	Special drive credit linkage
	Poor solid waste management programmes.	√		12th FCA	Promote self employment through solid management programmes (Ex: power generation ,organic menu)
	No rail route connectivity for conveyance and transportation.	√		Indian railways	Special budget for rail connectivity
	Poor literacy rate of SCs and STs	√		SSA, KBGV, NPEGEL	Special drive ,incentive and infrastructure.PP P model
Development of SC, ST and OBCs	Food and nutritional security problems.	√		ICDS	More personal and infrastructure. Local resources based food and nutrition security programmes

Sector/ Sub sector	Gaps	Gap Type		Possible gap filling source	Suggested general steps
		Critical	General		
	Insufficient availability of basic needs such as food, housing, protected drinking water and electricity.	√		MGNREGS, SGSY, BN-2 TO 7, BRGF - 1 BKBK - 4,5,6, TSP, SCSP	Special drive to cover remote and isolated areas.
	Lack of sufficient self employment opportunities		√	FRA, SMPB, FOREST Dept., SGSY.	More incentives and local resources based employment opportunities
	Insecurity for their social security, traditional rights and livelihood options.	√		FRA, SGSY, TSP, SCSP	Promote Endogenous Development (E.D) models in planning and management of development programmes
	High rate of poverty	√		MGNREGS, SGSY, PMRY, TSP, SCSP	Special programmes on E.D models
	High rate of unemployment		√	MGNREGS, SGSY, PMRY	Special fund allocations
7. Labour and Employment	Lack of technical training institutes	√		PMRY, SGSY, Bank linkages	More resources allocation at GP and block level for training institutes
	Out migration	√		MGNREGS, SGSY, PMRY	More incentives and promote local resources based livelihood

Sector/ Sub sector	Gaps	Gap Type		Possible gap filling source	Suggested general steps
		Critical	General		
	Child labour and bonded labour	√		SSA, MGNREGS	Labour act,
	Lack of sufficient opportunities for women self employment	√		SGSY, PMRY, Bank linkages	More incentives and local resources based livelihood opportunities
8. Social security and social welfare	Lack of awareness among the communities on the programmes.		√	Mission sakti	Awareness programmes, IEC material, trainings
	Lack of proper data base system related to needy beneficiaries		√	NIS	Enhancement present system with additional inputs
9. Women and child development	High rate of disease morbidity and mortalities and less roductive capacities due to mal-nutrition and ill health.	√		NRHC, ICDS	Improved food security, nutrition and health coverage
	Child labour	√		SSA, labour act	Awareness programmes
	Women unemployment and gender inequality		√	SGSY, PMRY, Mission Sakti, SSA	Women rights
	Insufficient infrastructure facilities.		√	ICDS, BN-2-7, BRGF-1, BKBK, 4,5,6, Article 275(1)	Special drive to promote to infrastructure

Sector/ Sub sector	Gaps	Gap Type		Possible gap filling source	Suggested general steps
		Critical	General		
	Insufficient fund allocations		√	SGSY and mission sakti	Special drive
	Lack of proper data base on women and children statistics.		√	NIC	Enhancement present system with additional inputs

Source: Gowthams development convergence concepts (GDCC)-2009

CHAPTER-XII

{Plan performance of last three years}

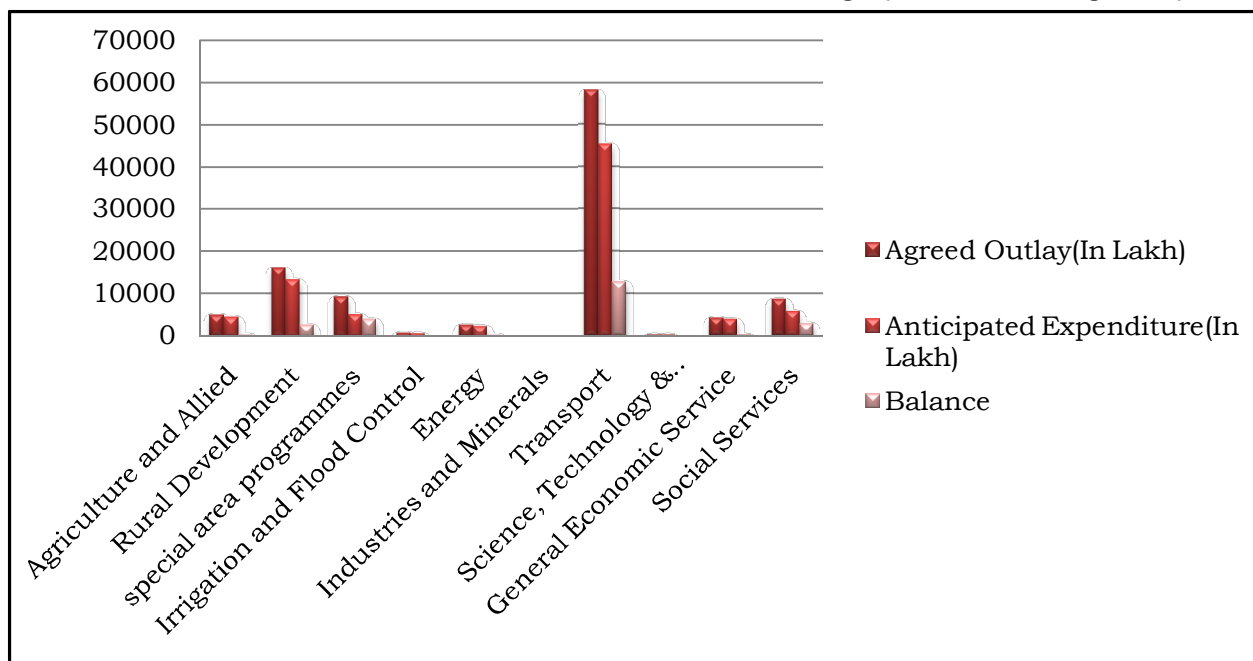
CHAPTER-XII
Plan performance of last three years
(2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16)

For year 2013-14

Plan 2013-14					
Sl.No.	Sector Name	Agreed Outlay (in lakhs)	Anticipated Expenditure (in lakhs)	% Expenditure	Balance
1	Agriculture and Allied	4728.74	4336.79	91.71	391.95
2	Rural Development	15835.88	13185.23	83.26	2650.65
3	Special area programmes	9147.02	5117.08	55.94	4029.94
4	Irrigation and Flood Control	868.61	749.85	86.32	118.76
5	Energy	2686.62	2297.95	85.53	388.67
6	Industries and Minerals	153.43	153.43	100	0
7	Transport	58011.4	45267.06	78.03	12744.34
8	Science, Technology & Environment	257.25	257.25	100	0
9	General Economic Service	4139.26	3870.05	93.49	269.21
10	Social Services	8528.21	5758.71	67.52	2769.5
Grand Total		104356.4	80993.4	77.61	23363.02

Graphical representation of plan performance for year 2013-14

Note: - It can be noted from the table and observed in graph that the highest plan performance is expected to be in Transport sector while lowest plan performance is expected to be in Industry and Minerals.

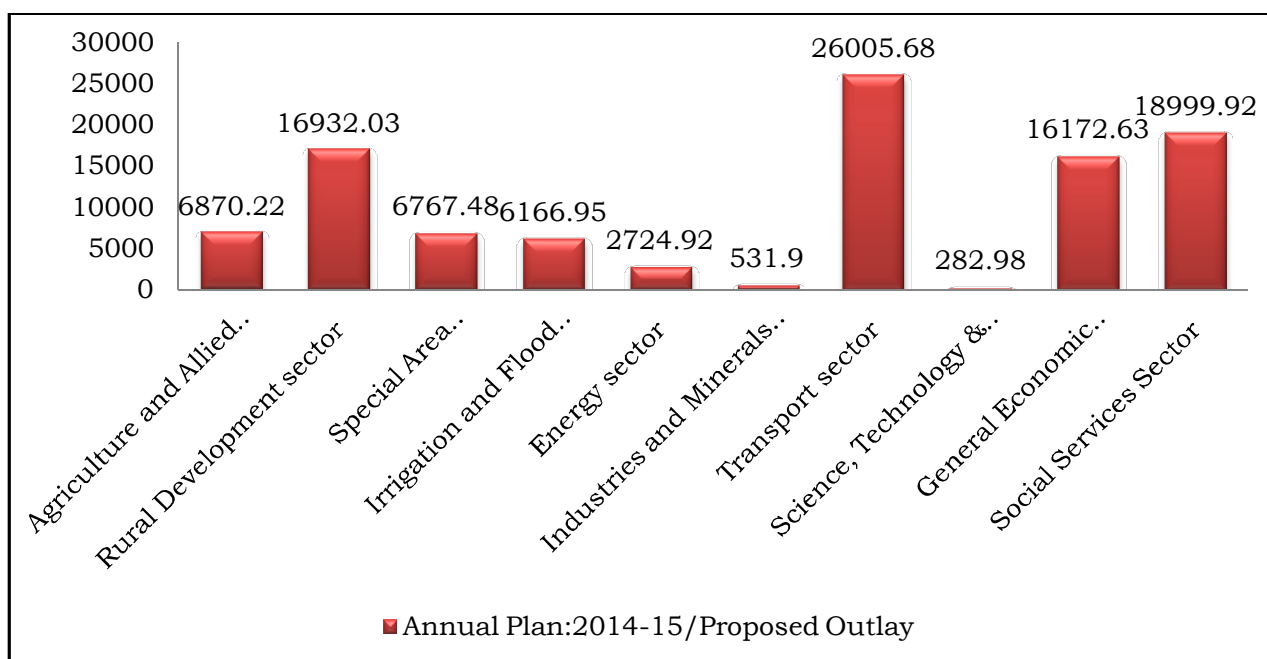


performance is expected to be in Transport sector while lowest plan performance is expected to be in Industry and Minerals.

For year 2014-15

Plan 2014-15				
Sl. No	Name Of The Sector	Annual 15/Proposed Outlay	Plan:2014-	% total out lay
1	Agriculture and Allied sector	6870.22		6.77
2	Rural Development sector	16932.03		16.69
3	Special Area Programmes sector	6767.48		6.67
4	Irrigation and Flood Control sector	6166.95		6.08
5	Energy sector	2724.92		2.68
6	Industries and Minerals sector	531.90		0.52
7	Transport sector	26005.68		25.63
8	Science, Technology & Environment sector	282.98		0.28
9	General Economic Services	16172.63		15.94
10	Social Services Sector	18999.92		18.73
	GRAND TOTAL	101454.71		

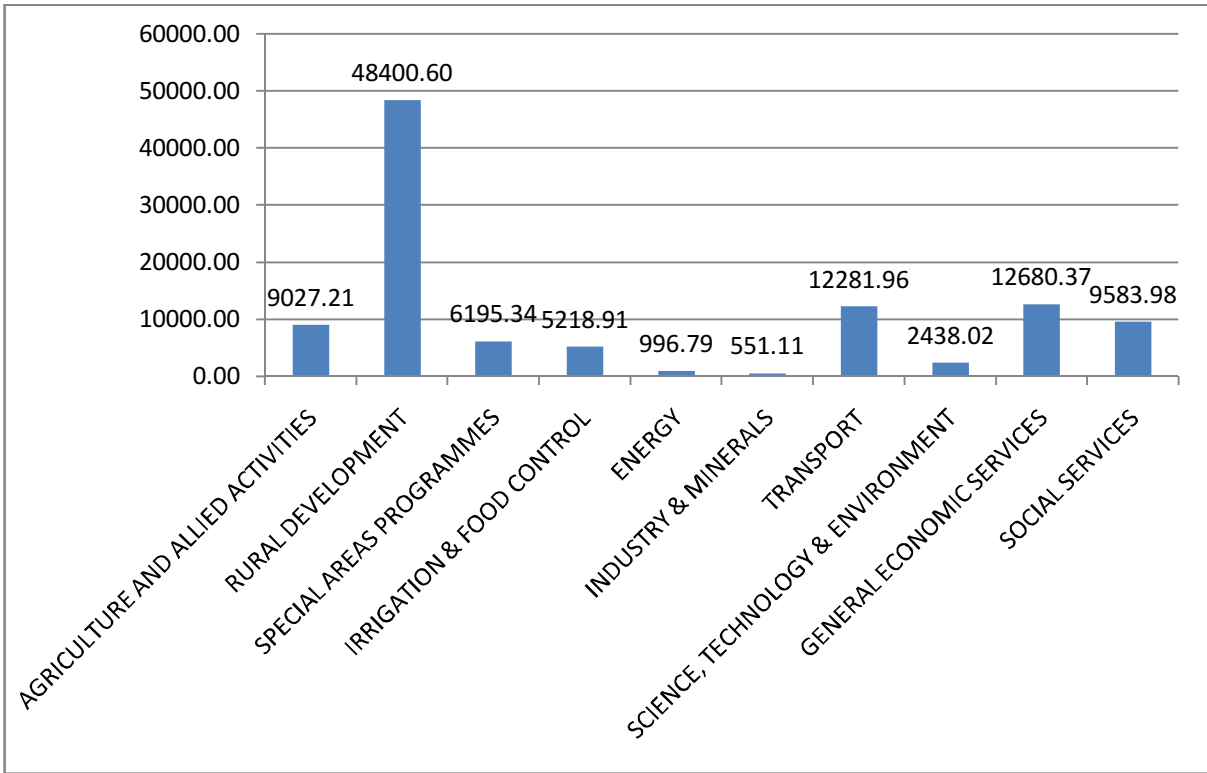
Graphical representation of plan performance for year 2014-15



Note: - It can be noted from the table and observed in graph that the highest plan performance is expected to be in Transport sector while lowest plan performance is expected to be in Science, Technology & Environment Sector.

FOR THE YEAR 2015-16

SI No	Name of the Sector	Annual Plan 2015-16 Proposed outlay	% Total Outlay
1	2	3	4
I.	AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES	9027.21	8.41
II.	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	48400.60	45.08
III.	SPECIAL AREAS PROGRAMMES	6195.34	5.77
IV.	IRRIGATION & FOOD CONTROL	5218.91	4.86
V.	ENERGY	996.79	0.93
VI.	INDUSTRY & MINERALS	551.11	0.51
VII	TRANSPORT	12281.96	11.44
VIII.	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT	2438.02	2.27
IX.	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	12680.37	11.81
X.	SOCIAL SERVICES	9583.98	8.93
	Grand Total	107374.29	



Note: - It can be noted from the table and observed in graph that the highest plan performance is expected to be in Rural Development while lowest plan performance is expected to be in Industry & Mineral Sector.

Chapter-XIII

{Left Wing Extremism (LWE)}

CHAPTER-XIII

Left Wing Extremism (LWE)

13.0 Introduction

Various districts of Odisha are now suffering from Left Wing Extremism activities created mainly by the Naxalites or Naxal supported organizations. Naxalism, it must be admitted, is seen as the single largest internal security challenge and threat ever faced by the country in general and Odisha in particular. The Naxalites operate in vacuum created mostly by absence of administrative and political institutions, espouse and highlight the local demands. They take advantage of the disenchantment prevalent among the exploited segments of the population and seek to offer an alternative system of governance which promises emancipation of these disadvantaged groups from the clutches of exploiter's classes through the barrel of gun. LWE activities are now emerging as threats to the democratic set up of the country.

13.1 Causes of LWE

The spread of Left Wing extremism activities mostly in backward tribal areas of the country in general and that of Odisha in particular are mainly due to the following reasons:

1. The Socio economic backwardness of the people (the tribals particularly) due to poverty, illiteracy, and lack of awareness;
2. Exploitation of these disadvantaged people through money lending, trading, liquor vending and alienation of land from the tribals to non tribals and other agencies and organization on the plea of establishment of various projects;
3. Displacement of tribals and other affected people due to establishment of various industries, mining activities, irrigation and power projects and poor / inadequate rehabilitation measures;
4. Poor infrastructure facilities like road communication, lack of electricity, safe drinking water and medical facilities;
5. Corruption at various levels as a result of which full advantage of plans / schemes are not adequately and properly reaching the poor beneficiaries in remote tribal areas;

6. Penetration of Left Wing Extremists into forested remote tribal areas and providing a scope to trigger and stimulate the anger, insult and depression etc. already existing with- in them.

13.2 Situation Analysis

The Naxalism, as mentioned above is regarded as the single largest internal security challenge ever faced by the country in general and Odisha in particular. The naxal activities have caused great damage to the nation resulting in killings of large number civilians and police personnel. A good number of naxalists have also lost their lives in course of various encounters. Valuable national infrastructures like schools, hostels, offices, police stations, forest range offices, bridges and culverts etc. have been destroyed by the Naxal.

Between 2006 and 2010 alone, there were nearly 9000 Naxal related incidents in which over 3,000 civilians were killed in India. The Naxalites are active in approximately 40 percent of the geo- graphical area of the country. They control large proportions of remote and densely forested areas which are treated as "Red Corridors".

The Government still views that the Naxal violence should not be considered to be a mere law and order problem. It also needs to be tackled as a socio-economic problem. Good governance and effective implementation of development programmes are the key elements to counter the socio- economic cultural causes of Naxalism.

13.3 Innovative Strategies to deal with LWE

Some specific strategies to counter LWE in naxal affected tribal areas of the country in general and that of the Koraput, Nabarangpur, Malkangiri and Rayagada districts of South Odisha in particular may be as follows:

- a) Land restoration and land distribution to the poor tribals and other disadvantaged population;
- b) Distribution of land to landless families through wasteland development measures, FRA, (both individual and community rights) and land development measures through NREGS and other such schemes. In Koraput district so far 27531 individual claims have been approved by DLC and out of which 32768 claimants have already received their land entitlements. On the other hand, a total of 626 community claims have been submitted, out of which 58 villages have already received their entitlements;
- c) Provision of homestead land / houses to homestead less families;

- d) Employment generation through land, agriculture and forest based activities with sincere implementation of MGNREGS, etc. In brief, it is to accelerate development in the naxal affected areas.
- e) Improvement of social infrastructures in remote tribal areas like better education facilities, safe drinking water, health services, road communication and electricity, etc.
- f) Effective implementation of PESA in tribal areas;
- g) Modernization of State Police in terms modern weaponry, latest communication equipment, mobility and infrastructure.
- h) To strengthen intelligence set up at the State level and pursue effective and sustained intelligence driven police action against naxalites;
- i) Encouraging Naxals to leave arms and surrender themselves and their proper rehabilitation measures; and
- j) Last but not the least, sincere and effective implementation of BRGF and IAP programmes in naxal affected tribal areas.

13.4 Identifying Difficult LWE affected pockets

Out of the 60 districts identified as Tribal and backward districts in India, one fourth (15) of such districts fall in Odisha State. Koraput is one of such districts. Out of the 14 blocks in the district, 9 blocks (64%) have, more or less, been affected by the Naxal activities. Similarly out of 226 GPs in the district, 60 GPs have been declared as disturbed GPs in Koraput district. The name of Blocks and GPs affected by Naxal activities in Koraput district is given below in Table No.XIII-1.

Table-XIII-1Tab

AFFECTED GPs OF KORAPUT DISTRICT						
Sl No	Name of the Block	Name of the Disturbed GP		Sl No	Name of the Block	Name of the Disturbed GP
1	Laxmipur	Bhitargada		61	Koraput	Lankaput
2		Goudaguda		62	Nandapur	Kasandi
3		Laxmipur		63		Raisingh

4		Champi	64		Haitbari
5		Odiyapentha	65		Nandapur
6		Burja	66		Thuba
7		Kuttinga	67		Bheja
8		Pipalpadar	68		Badel
9		Kakirigumma	69		Chatua
10		Kusumguda	70		Kularsingh
11		Toyaput	71		Kulabir
12		Tunpar	72		Balda
13		Kotiya	73		Padwa
14		Poteru	74		Bandhugam
15		Sambai	75		Neelabadi
16		Ampavali	76		Kanagam
17		Talagolur	77		Kumbhagonda
18		Maliput	78		Alamanda
19		Ralegada	79		Kaberibadi
20		Pottangi	80		Kapalada
21		Pukali	81		Jaguguda- K
22		Sunki	82		Kumbhariput
23		Chandaka	83		Kutrabeda
24		Deo Pottangi	84		Garidi
25		Subai	85		Pedaloda
26		Gunthaput	86		Tentulipadar
27		Hataguda	87		Balipeta
28		Renga	88		Talagumandi
29		Sadam	89		Podapadar
30		P. Muthai	90		Langalbeda
31		Pitaguda	91		Borigi
32		Dudhari	92		Kumbhari
33		Kanti	93		Narayanpatna
34		Sorisapadar	94		Bijaghati
35		Banamaliput	95		A. Malkangiri
36		Dabuguda	96		Gadiaguda
37		Kumargandhan	97		Nandigaon
38		Lamtaput	98		Girligumma
	Pottangi			Bandhugam	
	Semiliguda			Narayanpatna	
	Lamtaput			Dasmanthpur	

39		Petta		99		Pindapadar
40		Onkadelii		100		Murkar
41		Badiguda		101	Borigumma	Katharagada
42		Guneipada				
43		Chickenput				
44		Jalahanjar				
45		Ballel				
46		Tusuba				
47		Godihanjar				
48		Boipariguda	Chipakar			
49	Dandabadi					
50	Ramgiri					
51	Tentuligumma					
52	Kathapada					
53	Majhiguda					
54	Boipariguda					
55	Chandrapada					
56	Dasmanthpur					
57	Gupteswar					
58	Kenduguda					
59	Kunudli					

Table: XIII-1 shows the present extent of naxal affected Gram Panchayats (GPs) Koraput district. The extremist activities are gradually spreading in the district, which need to be controlled / stopped at any cost through various socio-economic, cultural, political and administrative measures.

13.5 Intensities

The areas affected by the Left Wing Extremism activities in the district have faced serious loss of human life, property and infrastructure. Civilians on the plea of police informers have been brutally killed by the naxals. Socio-economic infrastructures like school and hostel buildings, police stations, forest range offices and guest houses, bridges and culverts, equipments, vehicles and camps of contractors engaged in construction works are destroyed in many places. Normal communication facilities are disrupted for days

together due to roads blockade during the strikes and “bondhs” declared by the Naxals. People in the affected areas live under great threat both from Naxals and police personnel.

No. of Civilians killed due to Naxal attack in Koraput District between 2008 to 2014
Table XIII-2

Year	No of Civilians Killed
2008	05
2009	05
2010	18
2011	10
2012	10
2013	02
2014	09
Total	59

Police Personnel killed due to Naxal attack in Koraput District between 2008 to 2011
Table XIII-3

Date	Location/Incident	No. of Police Personnel Killed
06.02.2004	Dist.Police Hadquarter,Koraput (Attack on Dist.Armoury	01
24.02.2004	Narayanpatna P.S. (Landmine Blast)	01
18.06.2009	Palur,Narayanpatna P.S. (Landmine Blast)	09
24.12.2009	Narayanpatna P.S. (Exchange of Fire between Naxals and police)	01
31.12.2009	Dumusil Narayanpatna P.S. (Naxal	01

	Attack)	
04.04.2010	Mantri Amba Boipariguda P.S.(Landmine Explosion)	11
07.07.2011	Onkadeli Machukund P.S. (Firing by Naxals)	02
18.03.2012	Alangapada Ghat Road P.S. Machkund	02
01.09.2012	Near Patamunda,P.S. Narayanpatna	01
18.10.2012	Girliput-Majhiguda P.S.-Boipariguda	01
23.11.2012	Dasmantpur P.S.-Boipariguda	01
27.08.2013	On Nh-26 Ghat Road P.S. pottangi	04
	Total	35

13.6 Strategy for planning and implementation

The government is trying to accord a higher priority in the plans to ensure faster socio- economic development of the naxal affected areas. The focus areas include the distribution of land to the landless poor as part of the speedy implementation of land reforms, ensure development of physical infrastructure like roads, communication, water supply and power, etc. Special efforts are needed in the plans to provide employment opportunities to the youth in these areas.

- 1- Development activities in naxalite affected areas suffer mainly due to extortion, threat or fear from naxalite cadres.
- 2- Even the contractors are not coming forward to take up developmental works. Hence, adequate security and other measures would need to be taken to facilitate uninterrupted developmental activities in such areas.

IAP in Koraput District

Since the naxalite menace has to be addressed on the developmental front also, the Central government has been providing financial assistance to the States under Backward District Initiatives. Such financial assistance are meant to fill up critical gaps in physical and social development in the naxal affected areas. The planning commission has included the

naxal affected areas under the Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) for which special financial provisions have been made in the plans. In addition to it, the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for selected Tribal and Backward Districts under the BRGF programme covered 60 districts in the country out of which are included 15 districts in Odisha. Koraput district is one of them.**256**

Given the reinforced thrust on dealing with the backwardness and extremism in these tribal areas, the following have been emphasized for holistic solution to the LWE;

- i. Bottom up cross sectoral planning based on relevant socio-economic data and the problems of each village / GP, so as to reflect the needs and aspirations of the people;
- ii. Evolving differentiated approach based on such identification;
- iii. Special strategy / action plan to ensure implementation of the identified works in the more difficult areas;
- iv. Strengthening administrative machinery particularly at the Gram Panchayat level;
- v. Filling up vacancies of personnel such as: teachers, health worker, ASHA, AWW etc., and
- vi. Implementation of PESA etc.

The IAP scheme is being implemented in the district since the year 2010-11 & various development projects like connectivity, irrigation, drinking water, health infrastructure, skill development, and other infrastructure development are executed under the scheme.

For implementation of such programmes under Integrated Action Plan (IAP), the Government released Rs.30 crore for the district in the year 2014-15. Sector wise allotment and expenditure made, projects completed, etc. are reflected in Table No.XIII-4.

Sector wise allotment and expenditure, projects sanctioned and completed under IAP in Koraput District during 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15

Table: XIII-4

	Rs. In crores					
	2010-11 & 11-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total	%
Total amount sanctioned	55.00	30.00	30.00	26.64	141.64	

No of project sanctioned	1073	1087	391	499	3050	
Amount utilized	53.00	29.23	28.21	25.47	135.91	95.95
No of project taken up	1073	1087	391	499	3050	
No of work orders issued	1073	1087	391	499	3050	
No of project completed	1029	953	361	419	2762	90.55
Amount for which works taken up	55.00	30.00	30.00	26.64	141.64	

IAP 2010-11 to 2014-15					
Table: XIII-5					
Sl No	Sector	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Project sanctioned	Completed
1	Drinking Water	945.07	678.83	389	284
2	CC road	1319.88	1268.62	447	426
3	Infrastructure development for Education	1123.75	1095.75	225	219
4	Infrastructure development for Health	339.18	295.28	25	14
5	Road & Culvert	5077.08	4816.70	712	682
6	Bridge	697.50	658.50	51	41
7	Other Infrastructure	1080.18	1347.52	301	291
8	Skill Development	334.12	318.98	11	5
9	Electricity	474.07	370.65	562	488
10	Irrigation	2658.17	2658.17	304	304
11	AWC Building	115.00	82.00	23	9
	Total	14164.00	13591.00	3050	2763

Constraint

1. As regards installation of tube wells in LWE blocks the contractors are not coming forward with their rig machine.
2. Shortage of technical man power.

Integrated Action Plan in the district gives emphasis on concrete proposals for public infrastructure and services such as school buildings, Anganwadi Centres, Primary Health Centres, Drinking Water Supply, Village Roads, Electric Lights in public places such as PHCs and schools, and livelihood supports etc. Such works are to be selected which would show results in the short term.260

Conclusion

The Government (both in the Centre and State) have rightly viewed that the LWE or Naxalism should not be viewed as a mere law and order problem. More importantly, it must be tackled as a socio-economic problem. All types of developmental schemes / projects included in the plans must be implemented in letter and spirit in the naxal affected areas. In Koraput district 9 blocks (out of 14) and 60 GPs have been affected by left wing Extremist activities. Sincere efforts are needed to realize the felt needs of the people (mostly STs and SCs) living in rural areas and implement their need based schemes / projects which would yield quick results. Good governance and effective implementation of development programmes are the key elements to counter Naxal menace in the district. At the same time, effective vigilance on the movement and activities of Naxals and timely counter measures by the police and para military forces would save the life of the people and property of the nation. Still more efforts are needed to encourage the Naxals to surrender themselves and they must be properly rehabilitated after surrender.

Chapter-XIV

{Components Specific to LWE Pockets}

CHAPTER-XIV

Components Specific to LWE Pockets

14.0 Introduction

The Naxalism or Left Wing Extremism is presently regarded as the single largest internal security challenge ever faced by the country. Odisha is one of the 20 LWE affected States in the country. Out of the 60 districts identified as Tribal and backward districts in India where LWE activities, more or less, are found, 15 of such districts are found in Odisha. Koraput is one of such districts.

The Naxals take advantage of the Socio-economic backwardness of the rural folk, mostly the STs and SCs, the prevailing negative factors like exploitation, poverty, illiteracy and ignorance of the people and provide a scope to trigger and stimulate the anger, insult and depression, etc. already existing within them.

Naxal problem is not merely a law and order problem. More importantly, it is a Socio economic problem. Good governance and effective implementation of development programmes in affected areas.

14.1 Component Specific Strategies

The government is trying to accord a higher priority in the plans to ensure faster Socio economic development of the Naxal affected areas. The special programmes like BRGF and Integrated Action Plan (IAP) are meant to bridge critical gaps in the ongoing development plans. Some specific strategies to counter LWE in Naxal affected tribal areas in general and that of Koraput district in particular are as follows. Most important of such projects are livelihood projects, projects helping in capacity building and those aim at employment generation.

14.2 Capacity Building

Koraput district under the umbrella of its strength has a huge labour force, suitable soil in some areas and climate condition, availability of water including ground water, and empowered human power after the implementation of PESA and empowered women

power in particular can be used for any of the projects planned for the betterment of the people of the affected areas.

14.3 Innovative Strategies

Specific strategies to counter LWE in Naxal affected tribal areas and to enhance livelihood security and capacity building include,

- (a) Land restoration and distribution to the disadvantaged population,
- (b) Distribution of home stead land, agricultural land, and community land through sincere implementation of FRA and land reforms in the district;
- (c) Employment generation of through land, agriculture and forest based activities, and through implementation of MGNREGS, etc.
- (d) Improvement of social infrastructures like better education facilities, safe drinking water, health services, road communication and electricity, etc.
- (e) Sincere implementation of PESA in tribal areas, and
- (f) Sincere and effective implementation of BRGF and IAP programmes.

14.4 Innovative Projects

- 1- There are places of tourist attraction which can be promoted.
- 2- There are large number of women SHGs which can be involved in implementing some of the projects which can contribute both in the completion of the projects and help them to grow both socially and economically leading to their proper empowerment.
- 3- Proper use of waste land, need based and eco friendly land use in agriculture, proper storage and marketing facilities for agriculture and vegetable products.

Around 555 important projects in Koraput district have been sanctioned so far out of which 51 have already been completed and another 479 are under progress. In this all projects connecting, irrigation & emphasizes projects are health sector and other sector to improve the quality of life in the innovative projects of the district.

The district in its strategies mainly focuses drinking water, internal village roads, health infrastructures, school infrastructures. livelihood and skill development for better earning.

14.5 Components of LWE

Koraput is one of the two districts worst affected by maoist activities in Odisha. Between 2008 to May 2012, more than one hundred Naxal incidents were occurred in Koraput district which had taken the lives of 59 civilians, 35 SFs, and 27 extremists. A coordinated Naxalite attack on the District Head Quarters and armory at Koraput on February 6, 2004, exposed the authorities lack of preparedness to face the Naxalites. The Maoists have also established a number of front organizations. The Chasi Muliya Adivasi Sangha has successfully stocked fires in the Narayanapatna Block of Koraput district. The Chasi Muliya Adivasi Sangha (CMAS) forcibly occupied nearly 2000 acres of land belonging to the non tribals. Naxals have caused great loss, as mentioned earlier, to the life and property of the people of the district and public infrastructures.

14.6 Other Strategies

In addition to the implementation of various socio-economic and livelihood based programmes in Naxal affected areas of the district, the Govt. of Odisha has initiated a scheme to deploy 2,100 special Police Officers (SPOs), mostly recruited from the tribals, in five Maoists affected districts. Tribal men and women in the age group 18-25 years from Maoists-affected districts of Malkangiri ,Koraput, Gajapati, Rayagada and Kandhamal would be appointed on a contractual basis for the first three years, and would undergo training like regular police men ultimately they would be absorbed as sepoy or constables against regular vacancies. Again, in an effort to strengthen the district, Chief Minister of Odisha on December, 4, 2008 directed that a Counter-insurgency Battalion for Resolute Action (COBRA) of the paramilitary Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) would be stationed at Koraput for anti maoist operation. In addition, on February 2, 2009, State Home Secretary reported at Bhubaneswar that two counter insurgency and anti terrorism schools were to be set up in Odisha to train police personnel to fight the growing threat of terrorism, of which one was to be located at Koraput. The Chief Minister also directed the

Police Officials to expedite fortification work of the police stations and jails in the areas affected by Maoists. Efforts are also being taken to strengthen intelligence set up in Naxal affected areas. Steps are also being taken to encourage Naxals to leave arms and surrender themselves and for their proper rehabilitation measures. Last but not the least component of countering LWE is the sincere and effective implementation of BRGF and IAP programmes in Naxal affected tribal areas.

14.7 Expected Out Comes

If the necessary plans, projects and schemes are sincerely implemented in backward and naxal affected areas then the people in the area will have confidence in the administration. With enhancement of livelihood support activities and employment generation programmes, the economic status of the people will go up. Proper implementation of social welfare schemes like education, health and other such programmes, people in the rural and remote areas would be empowered through human development investment activities. Grass root level planning which is now taking hold in rural areas and the implementation of PESA and FRA would socio economically empower the rural people in general and the tribals in particular. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme is holding ground in these areas and it is expected that such programme would solve the problem of rural unemployment to a great extent. All these programmes would definitely bring self respect, socio economic justice, and imbibe the human values like humanity, courtesy and identity. All these would bring positive impact in the human beings and save them from disposition, displacement and environmental degradation. Positive efforts through various rules, regulations and Acts are now being undertaken in tribal areas to save the people from exploitation. Effective implementation of PESA Act and grass root democratic administration are paving the way for good governance and mainstreaming the people in the planning and implementation process.

14.8 Conclusion

The resurgence and spread of LWE signify that our country is at war with itself. The fundamental rights, peace and security aspects of the nation and the people are threatened

through LWE activities. The Government (both at the centre and State) have, how-ever, viewed that the LWE or Naxalism should not be treated as a mere law and order problem. More importantly, it must be tackled as a socio economic problem. Good Governance and effective implementation of development programmes among others are the key elements to counter Naxal menace in the district.

Annexure – XIV – I
Basic Statistics

1.	Name of the District	-Koraput
2.	Geographical Area	-8807 Sq. KMs.
3.	No. of Subdivision	-02
4.	No. of CD Blocks	-14
5.	No. of Gram Panchayats	- 226
6.	No. of Villages	- 2028
(a)	Inhabited	- 1922
(b)	Uninhabited	- 106
7.	No of LWE disturbed Blocks in the district	- 9
8.	No. of LWE disturbed GPs	- 101

List of LWE Disturbed GPs of Koraput District
Table-XIV-1

Sl. No	Name Of the Block	Name of the Disturbed GPs.
1	Pottangi	Ampabali,Kotia,Gangarajpur,ChandakaTalagoloru,Deo-Pottangi,Nuagam,Pottangi,Pukali,Petru,Maliput,Rallegeda,Sambai,Sunki.
2	Dasamathpur	A Malkangiri,Chanabada,Chikambo,Dasamathpur,Duarsuni,Dumbaguda,Gadi aguda,Giriligumma,Lulla,Mujunga,Murkar,Nandigam,P.Phulabeda,Parajabedapadar,pindapadar,Podagada.
3	Laxmipur	Bhitarguda,Burja,Goudoguda,Champi,Kakirigumma,Kusumguda,Kuttinga,Laxmipur,Odiyapentha,Panchada,Tunpar,Pipalpadar,Toyaput
4	Kotpad	Batasona,Bhansuli,Bobeya,Chandili,Chatarla,Chitra,Dhamnahandi,Ghumna,

		Girila,Guali,Gumda,Kusumi,Mutrahandi,S.B.Nuagoan,Sadaranga,Sarigiguda
5	Jeypore	Anta,Gadapadar,Kebidi,Phampuni,Konga,Bariniput,Pujariput,Jamunda.Had ia,Ambaguda,Balia,Raniguda,Badajiuna,Randapali,Tankua,Dangarchinchi,K umuliput,Gayatrigiri,Ekamba,Uhuri,Dhanpur,Kaliagam.
6	Kundra	Lima,Assna,Kermitty,Kundra,Bhusangaguda,Dhangarapunsi,Mossigaon,Ba nuaguda,Ghumar,Bagdari,Raniguda,Digapur,
7	Bhandhug aon	Alamanda,Bandhugaon,Garidi,Jaguguda,Kabaribadi,Kanagam,Kapalada,Ku mbhariput,Neelabadi,Pedavalda,Kuturabeda,Kamaganda
8	Koraput	Mohadeiput,Padampur,Mostiput,Lankaput,Uhuri,Bada Suku,Kendar,Devighat, Bada Keranga,Mathalput,Litiguda, Dumuripadar
9	Boiparigu da	Majhiguda,Boipariguda,Tentuligumma,Dasmanthpur,Baligam,Kenduguda, Mohuli,Doraguda,Bodaput,Chandrapada,Ramagiri,Dandabadi,Chipakur,Kat hapada,Kollar,Haladikunda,
10	Narayanp atna	Kumbhari,N.Patna,Tentulipadar,Bijaghathi,Balipeta,Podapadar,Borigi,Langal beda,Talagumandi
11	Nandapur	Balda,Hatibari,Chatua,Khemunduguda,Kasandi,Nandaka,Thuba,Bheja,Atan ada,P.Badapada,Badel,Raising,Pantalung,Kulasing,Bilaput,Nandapur,Malib elagan,Khurji,Goluru,Hikimput,Kulabiri
12	Semiligud a	Renga,P.Muthai,Sadam,Hataguda,Sorispodar,Kunduli,Subai,Pitaguda,Cher angul, Rajput,Gunthaput,U.Kanti,Dudhari,Pakajhola,Khudi,Doleiguda.
13	Lamtaput	Peta,Dabuguda,Tikarapara,Kumaragandhana,Banamliput,Umbel,Lamtaput ,Jalahanjar,Guneipada,Chickenput,Badigada,Onkadelli,Thusuba,Ballel,Godih anjar.
14	Borigumm a	Borigumma,Sorgiguda,Anchala,Konagam,Bijapur,Dengapadar,Kamara,Mal da,Jujhari,Aunli, Kamata,Hordoli,Bodigam,B.Singhpur,Pondasguda,Kumuli,Katharagada,Nar igam,Gujuniguda,Benasur,Sanporia,Sasahandi,Ranspur,Champapadar,Hord aguda,Munja,Benagam,Semlaguda,Gumuda,Nuagam

Table-XIV-2

Year	Incidents	Civilians	SFs	Extremists	Total
2005	2	0	0	2	2
2006	0	0	0	0	0
2007	2	0	0	0	0
2008	17	5	0	3	8
2009	32	5	22	8	35
2010	47	18	11	14	43
2011	4	10	0	0	1
2012	4	10	5	0	0
2013	1	02	4	0	0
2014	0	09	0	0	0
Total	109	59	42	27	89

Annexure XIV – II
Implementation of PESA/FRA

PESA :-All the 14 Blocks of Koraput District are Tribal Development Blocks and the entire district comes under schedule area of the State. Provisions of PESA are being followed in the district with its 3 tier panchayati Raj system. Palli Sabhas and Grama Sabhas are being held as per the provisions of PR Act. The posts of chairpersons are filled up by the Scheduled Tribe personnel's through election process. The representatives at all levels (from village to district levels) are consulted in the planning process. Political empowerment of ST/SCs is progressively taking shape through the implementation of PESA Act.

FRA:

For implementation of FRA (both individual and Community Claims) see Annexure: XIV-III and Annexure-XIV-III(b).

SECTION-II

{Annexures}

GN STATEMENT- A

Name of the District: Koraput					
Sl No	Major Heads/ Minor Heads of Development	Annual Plan 2015-16 Actual Expenditure	Annual Plan 2016-17		Annual Plan 2017-18 Proposed outlay
			Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES				
	Horticulture	2590.15	2431.135	2431.135	478.9495
	Chief District Veterinary Officer, Koraput	1076.48	1018.832	1018.832	1108.2
	District Fishery Officer, Jeypore	20	18	18	
	Coffee Development	633.09	599.781	599.781	
	Deputy Director of Agriculture, Koraput Range,Jeypore	2020.35	1978.315	1978.315	33.78
	PD, Watershed, Koraput	1636.83	1593.147	1593.147	
	DRCS,jeypore	23.32	20.988	20.988	
	OAIC, Koraput	1027	965.512	965.512	
	Total	9027.22	8625.71	8625.71	1620.9295
2	RURAL DEVELOPMENT				
	RWD, Sunabeda	12099.53	13964.46	13964.46	11268.9
	RWD, Koraput	11139.53	12860.93	12860.93	10913.94
	DRDA, Koraput	25161.54	28988.771	28988.771	9747.49
	Total	48400.6	55814.161	55814.161	31930.33
3	SPECIAL AREAS PROGRAMMES				
	ITDA,Jeypore	1848.88	2133.768	2133.768	535
	OTELP, Koraput	1524.85	1697.335	1697.335	
	ITDA Koraput	2821.61	3187.817	3187.817	449
	Total	6195.34	7018.92	7018.92	984
4	IRRIGATION & FOOD CONTROL				
	Lift Irrigation Division, Koraput	1240	1364	1364	
	Executive Engineer, M.I. Division, Jeypore	364.68	401.148	401.148	3847.22
	M.I.Sub-Division, Koraput	3614.23	3975.653	3975.653	
	Total	5218.91	5740.801	5740.801	3847.22
5	ENERGY				

	Construction Division,SOUTHCO, Jeypore	116.79	0	0	
	DPMU (BGJY & BSVY)	880	128.41	128.41	880
	NTPC (DDUGJY)				0
	Total	996.79	128.41	128.41	880
	INDUSTRY & MINERALS				
	Land Acquisition Officer,Koraput				
	NALCO periphery Development Fund,Damanjodi	339.8	367.29	367.29	
	DIC,Koraput				
	Village and Small Enterprises				
6	(i) Small Scale Industries	88	101	101	160.62
	(ii) Handlooms/ Powerlooms				
	(iii) Handicrafts	16.5	16.5	16.5	12.83
	(iv) Sericulture/ coir/ wool				
	(v) Food processing Industries	25.3	31.85	31.85	
	AD,Textile,Koraput	37.95	40.95	40.95	
	AD, Sericulture, Koraput	43.56	48.56	48.56	
	Total	551.11	606.15	606.15	173.45
	TRANSPORT				
	R&B Koraput				
	Plan Scheme (RDP)	1474.01	1621.411	1621.411	3591.96
	Plan Scheme (Building)	67.1	73.81	73.81	6908.19
	C.R.F scheme	2066.87	2273.557	2273.557	1200
	A.C.A Scheme	258.52	284.372	284.372	
	NABARD Scheme	2506.11	2756.721	2756.721	1500
	RLTAP (KBK) Scheme	1325.02	1457.522	1457.522	583.26
	Vijayawada-Ranchi Corridor	235.29	258.819	258.819	0
7	SARCA	0	0	0	500
	E&I	110	121	121	0
	Sub Total	8042.92	8847.212	8847.212	2583.26
	R&B Divison Jeypore	3704.04	4063.318	4063.318	
	NH Division,Sunabeda				
	Jul-54	200	220	220	11496.1
	Jul-59	0	0	0	0
	Minor heads.		0	0	0
	Jul-54	315	346.5	346.5	0
	SubTotal	535	566.5	566.5	11496.1
	Total	12281.96	13477.03	13477.03	14079.36

8	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT				
	DFO(K),Jeypore				
	Forestry and Wildlife	302.7	332.97	332.97	23.13
	SubTotal	302.7	332.97	332.97	23.13
	DFO, Koraput				
	Forestry and Wildlife	2135.33	2348.863	2348.863	51.00
	SubTotal	2135.33	2348.863	2348.863	51.00
	Total	2438.03	2681.833	2681.833	74.13
9	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES				
	Municipality,Sunabeda				
	Grant M.V Tax	30	53	53	
	R.D .Grants (m.c)	50	65	65	
	13THF.Cgrants	124	136.4	136.4	
	BRGF	280	508	508	
	Boudry wall	5	5.5	5.5	
	Devlopment of park Greenery	5	5.5	5.5	
	Biju KBK Yojona	20	22	22	
	S.W. Managment	15	16.5	16.5	
	Annual M.R. & B	60	66	66	
	13th F.C R & Brdges	40	44	44	
	N.R.Building.	10	11	11	
	Performance incentive grants	40	44	44	
	Const.ofc .C roads	50	55	55	
	M.P.LAD	15	16.5	16.5	
	Protection conservation of water bodies	5	5.5	5.5	
	DEVOLUTION FUNDS	17	18.7	18.7	
	SJSRY	0	0	0	
	Sub Total	766	1072.6	1072.6	0
	Executive Officer Municipality Jeypore	1417	1858.7	1858.7	963
	Executive Officer, Koraput Municipality		0	0	
UNDER STATE PLAN	1307.07	2137.246	2137.246	593.78	
UNDER CENTRAL PLAN	830	1683.007	1683.007		
Sub Total	3554.07	5678.953	5678.953	1556.78	
PH Division,Koraput		0	0		
STATE PLAN (On-going scheme)	0	0	0		

	RLTAP Scheme (On-going)	0	0	0	
	STATE PLAN (New scheme 2014-15)	0	0	0	
	Proposal for 2015-16	470	517	517	
	Sub Total	470	517	517	0
	Tourist Office,Koraput	720	792	792	
	EE,NH Div. , Sunabeda	535	588.5	588.5	11858.88
	DWO-cum-Dist. Manager,O.S.F.D.C Ltd., Koraput	55	60.5	60.5	
	Kotpad,NAC		0	0	
	Urban Water Supply	1.65	1.815	1.815	
	Urban Sanitation	44	48.4	48.4	
	National Social Assistant Programme and Annapurna	6.05	6.655	6.655	
	Stationery and Printiong	1.32	1.452	1.452	
	Public works	275	302.5	302.5	
	Training	1.65	1.815	1.815	
	Sub Total	1639.67	1803.637	1803.637	11858.88
	DPMU,Koraput				
	IAP	3000			
	Biju KBK	2100	2100	2100	2100
	MPLAD	300	508	508	508
	MLALAD	500	500	500	500
	Special Problem Fund	100	657	657	
	Special Development Programme	250	250	250	250
	Sub Total	6250	4015	4015	3358
	Total	12680.37	11129.19	11129.19	16773.66
10	SOCIAL SERVICES				
	RWS&S Division,Koraput				
	Water Supply and Sanitation	4484.82	6933.302	6933.302	5365.47
	Sub Total	4484.82	6933.302	6933.302	5365.47
	Social Welfare				16156.66
	Sub Total				16156.66
	District Sports Officer,Koraput				
	Panchayat yuba krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) State 25 % GOI - 75 (CSP)	Nil	Nil	Nil	0
	Mini Stadium for each Block (State)	60	66	66	13 0

Rajib Ghandhi Khel Abhiyan (Rgka) (GOI) (Central)	16	17.8	17.8	0
RGKA Block & Dist.Level Competition (Central)	17.6	19.4	19.4	0
Block & dist.Level youth Festival (State)	2.56	4.5	4.5	0
Mini Stadium for each Block (State)	60	66	66	0
Block & dist.Level youth Festival (State)	2.56	3.58	3.58	0
Sub total	158.71	177.28	177.28	13
District Education Officer,Koraput				
10.2202-02-796-0984-41018-000 State Plan.	51.82	57.8	57.8	866.83
10.2202-02-796-0984-41292-000 SP	2.18	2.18	2.18	
Popularisation Science (Atate plan) SP	1.6	2.1	2.1	
107 NRTS Schlorship SP	0.91	1.5	1.5	
Contract Teachers(10-2202-02-796-0633-78228-000) SP	683.79	1052.169	1052.169	
Sub Total	740.31	1115.749	1115.749	866.83
District welfare Officer,Koraput				
Post Matric Scholarship to ST Students	3.38	3.38	3.38	66.95
Post Matric Scholarship to SC Students	9.42	9.42	9.42	
Sub Total	12.8	12.8	12.8	66.95
CDMO,Koraput				
NRHM	4103.97	6514.323	6514.323	8.64
Both plan & non-plan scheme(CDMO-Side)	62.17	160.252	160.252	0
Sub Total	4166.14	6674.575	6674.575	8.64
Deputy Registrar,Cooperative society,Jeypore Division				322
Grant in aid for repair & renovation of godowns in LAMPCS Demand No.344435 capital outlays on other Agrl. Programme	7.2	7.2	7.2	0
Training & exposure visit of members of LAMPCS	8	8	8	0

Share capital assistance for enrolment of ST members in LAMPCS	6	6	6	0
Sub total	21.2	21.2	21.2	322
Total	9583.98	14934.906	14934.906	22799.55
Grand Total	107374.29	120157.11	120157.11	93162.63

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