District Human Development Report Kalahandi

Planning and Coordination Department
Government of Odisha




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District Human Development Report

Kalahandi

Planning Commission,
Government of India

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Message from Chief Minister

NAVEEN PATNAIK
CHIEF MINISTER, ODISHA

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BHUBANESWAR

Dated 25/12/12

MESSAGE

I am glad to know that the first District Human Development Report (DHDR) for Kalahandi district is being brought out by the Planning & Coordination Department, Government of Odisha in collaboration with the Planning Commission, Government of India and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). This initiative provides a framework for a people-centric development process. Human Development has been conceived as a process that enables people to improve their skills, capabilities and choices to live long, healthy and fulfilled lives.

The first DHDR of Kalahandi attempts to make an independent assessment of the status of Human Development in that district. It highlights the status of literacy, skills, key health indicators and livelihood options available to the people of the district and brings out intra-district variations in respect of identified Human Development indicators. It also underscores the challenges ahead and offers new opportunities for the people of the district.

It is hoped that this exercise will help in evolving an appropriate development strategy that ensures effective and efficient use of available resources for furthering wellbeing of the people and encourages sharing of development benefits and opportunities in an equitable manner. This joint initiative of the State Government, Government of India and UNDP is a step in that direction.

I would like to thank the Planning Commission, Government of India and UNDP for their assistance and support for the preparation of the DHDR of Kalahandi district and look forward to future cooperation in following up the recommendations of this report.

(NAVEEN PATNAIK)

Message from Minister, Planning & Coordination Department

SMT. USHA DEVI,
MINISTER
Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts,
Planning & Co-ordination, Odisha

MESSAGE

I am glad to know that Planning & Coordination Department, Government of Odisha has prepared the first District Human Development Report (DHDR) of Kalahandi district with the support from Planning Commission, Government of India and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It is heartening to note that the District Administration has also taken keen interest in preparation of the first DHDR of the district.

The major thrust of the DHDR is to prepare a status of "Human Development" in Kalahandi district, to highlight intra-district variations in key indicators and to set a bench-mark against which future attainments may be compared. This also identifies gaps in "Human Development" in the district and draws attention of the decision makers to focus attention on the areas where further action is required.

I hope the first DHDR of Kalahandi will be well received by different stakeholders and the decentralized planning process will be suitably reoriented to effectively address the challenges ahead and meet the reasonable expectations of the people of the district.

Usha Devi 28/4/12
(SMT. USHA DEVI)

Message from Chief Secretary

Shri B. K. Patnaik

Chief Secretary and Chief Development Commissioner, Odisha

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Bhubaneswar, Jan., 2012

MESSAGE

I am glad that Planning & Coordination Department has prepared the first District Human Development Report (DHDR) of Kalahandi district. The DHDR aims to provide the current status of key human development indicators at district and sub-district levels and has, in fact, given detailed disaggregated analysis of human development indicators.

The report acknowledges the sincere efforts made by the Government to accelerate the process of development including improving key human development indicators such as literacy, health status and income levels in Kalahandi. The report has also highlighted several challenges the district faces in improving human development indicators and accelerating the process of overall development of its people. This DHDR, which is the outcome of an interactive process, has provided valuable inputs for preparation of quality district plan. This report also provides a benchmark against which future attainments may be assessed.

I warmly thank the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Planning Commission, Government of India for their support and guidance for preparation of this report. I hope that this report will be well received by the different stakeholders including policy planners, researchers, people at large and others.

(B. K. Patnaik)

Message from Development Commissioner cum Additional Chief Secretary

Dr. Rabinarayan Senapati, IAS
Development Commissioner-cum-Additional Chief Secretary and Secretary, Planning and Coordination Department,
Government of Odisha

Bhubaneswar

MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure to know that the first District Human Development Report (DHDR) of Kalahandi district is going to be released. This report has been prepared by Planning and Coordination Department in partnership with the Planning Commission, Government of India and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). This report provides disaggregated data and analysis as regards the current status of key human development indicators at district and sub-district level.

The concept of "Human Development" is people-centric and a multi-dimensional measure of the people's overall well-being based on several socio-economic indicators including income, literacy, health, reproductive child health, access to safe drinking water and gender issues.

The report captures the efforts made by the Government to improve the delivery of public services for the people in general and the marginalized groups including the local Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Women in particular. There are, however, several challenges that need to be tackled for continuously improving human development indicators in the district.

We express gratitude to the Planning Commission, Government of India and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for their support and guidance.

It is sincerely hoped that this report will be of great help to policy makers, researchers and others. We look forward to constructive comments and suggestions from all concerned who may find this report useful and have a stake in improving human development conditions in Kalahandi district and rest of the State.

(Dr. R. N. Senapati)

Message from UNDP

United Nations Development Programme

Message

The Government of Odisha is to be commended for preparing the Kalahandi District Human Development Report, prepared under a partnership between the Planning Commission, the Government of Odisha and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) India.

India is a unique example of preparing the maximum number of State and District Human Development Reports in the world. The experience of India in deepening the understanding and reporting on human development is highly inspiring for countries across the world.

In very simple terms, human development is defined as the expansion of people's capability to lead long, healthy and creative lives and to advance other goals that they cherish. This is, to a large extent, determined by historical, socio-cultural, institutional, governance, infrastructural, and geographical or environmental factors.

Kalahandi district presents a pertinent development challenge increasingly being witnessed in a number of regions across the globe - having human development outcomes commensurate with the rich endowment that regions have vis-a-vis natural and mineral resources. The Kalahandi District Human Development Report highlights the inextricable link between human development outcomes and environmental security. One of the underlying messages of the District Human Development Report is to promote convergent planning and implementation to ensure sustainable human development.

One of the highlights of the India experience on human development is the close link between human development reports and planning processes. The Kalahandi District Human Development Report provides a sound situation analysis for district planning as well as an agenda for action which can facilitate progress on human development outcomes. We are confident that the Kalahandi District Human Development Report will be a strategic document for district planners.

We once again felicitate the Government of Odisha for preparing the Kalahandi District Human Development Report and look forward to the key messages of the report being translated into policy and action that will significantly improve the quality of life for the people of the district.

Caitlin Wiesen
Country Director

Patrice Coeur-Bizot
United Nations Resident Coordinator and
UNDP Resident Representative

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Message from District Collector

Smt. Roopa Mishra, IAS
Collector & District Magistrate
Kalahandi

PREFACE

"Wealth is evidently not the good we are seeking, for it is merely useful for the sake of something else". Aristotle said in ancient Greece, which is quite relevant even today when the Sensex or the GDP of a country has no correlation with the quality of life, its people are living. This paradox has been solved to quite an extent by Pakistani Economist Mahbub ul Haq and Indian Nobel laureate Amartya Sen, with the revolutionary concept of 'The Human Development Report (HDR)'. It was first launched in 1990 with the single goal of putting people back at the center of the development process. The goal was both massive and simple, with far-ranging implications – going beyond income to assess the level of people's long-term well-being to bringing about development of the people, by the people, and for the people, and emphasizing that the goals of development are choices and freedom. The Human Development reports have been published at national level and state level in past, however for the first time the district level Human Development Reports are going to be published for selected five districts in Orissa and Kalahandi being one of them.

Kalahandi is a part of the KBK region of the state i.e., known for its backwardness with low development indicators. The demographic characteristics of the district reflect that it is predominantly rural and has a high concentration of weaker sections, i.e., ST and SC communities. The existing population density is 169 persons per sq.km. though Kalahandi recorded high population growth in recent times which indicates that the living conditions in the district have improved because of the several development initiatives taken by the Government. About 50% of the population in the district is within the working age group of 15-60 years.

The district is rich in minerals including Bauxite, Graphite, Manganese, Iron and Quartz of which, only Bauxite and Graphite has been commercially exploited. Other industries include textile, oil seeds sugar and chemicals. The Upper Indravati hydro power project plays an important role not only in terms of generating power but also providing irrigation support to farmers. This has resulted in a shift from mono cropping to multi-cropping patterns in Jayapatna and its adjacent blocks. The role of this project is immense in changing the food production scenario of the district from a food deficit to food adequate situation.

Though, Kalahandi is considered to be one of the severely food insecure districts of the State, physical availability of food is ensured through local production and support from the Government through various schematic provisions. A number of schemes have been implemented in the district like subsidised distribution of food grains through PDS, supplementary nutritional food through Anganwadis, free food for the aged vulnerable population under emergency feeding etc. which has contributed significantly in improving the situation. To ensure food security of the economically poor families, Government of Odisha has been providing rice at Rs. 2/- per kg.

The District Human Development Report – Kalahandi is prepared with the support of UNDP and Planning Commission of India with guidance of Planning and Coordination Department, Government of Odisha. The final shape is the tedious exercise of more than two years as the process was started during the tenure of Sri R.S. Gopalan, IAS as Collector & District Magistrate, Kalahandi. The process included a lot of participatory exercises i.e., PRA, FGD etc along with consultation with PRI representative departmental heads and other development agencies. The Technical Support Institute, namely C-TRAN played a major role in collecting and analysing the data of various sector and putting the report in a printable shape. We would like to thank all the people, departments and agencies, who have contributed to the preparation of this report.

Acknowledgement

Many organizations and individuals have contributed for preparation of the first District Human Development Report (DHDR) of Kalahandi district. We are grateful to Sj. Naveen Patnaik, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Odisha, who inspired us to take up the task of preparation of the first DHDR of Kalahandi. We are also grateful to Sj. A. U. Singh Deo, former Hon'ble Minister, Planning & Coordination and Excise, and Smt. Usha Devi, Hon'ble Minister, Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts, Planning & Coordination, who lent their wholehearted support for completion of this assignment.

Shri T. K. Mishra, former Chief Secretary and Chief Development Commissioner and Shri Bijay Kumar Patnaik, Chief Secretary and Chief Development Commissioner, Odisha both guided us during the tedious process of preparation of this DHDR. This document would not have been completed without full support and guidance of Shri S. P. Nanda, former Development Commissioner-cum-Additional Chief Secretary and Dr. R.N. Senapati, Development Commissioner-cum-Additional Chief Secretary. Their guidance and support are gratefully acknowledged.

We sincerely thank the District Administration of Kalahandi for their support. Shri R.S. Gopalan and Smt. Roopa Mishra, both former Collectors of Kalahandi district and Shri Dukhishyam Satpathy, Collector, Kalahandi steered the process for completion of this report. They were ably assisted by Shri Bimbadhar Sethy, Deputy Director and his team at DPMU, Kalahandi. Various District Level Officers provided their inputs to facilitate this report. The co-operation and support of all is greatly appreciated and acknowledged.

This exercise would not have been possible without full support and guidance from Planning Commission, Government of India and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In particular, Ms. Caitlin Wiesen, Country Director, UNDP, Dr. K. Sita Prabhu, Ms. Sumeeta Banerji, Ms. Ritu Mathur, Dr. Ambika Prasad Nanda and others from UNDP were of great help. We also thank the United Nations Joint Programme on Convergence team including Ms. Shairose Mawji, local head of UNICEF and Dr. Hemant Dwivedi, local head of UNFPA, which provided valuable inputs for preparation of this report. Shri Tuhin K. Pandey, Joint Secretary (Plan Coordination), Shri Rajat Sachar, Director (RD), Dr. Indu Pattnaik, Joint Adviser, and Shri K. K. Tripathy, Project Manager (SSPHD), HDRC Unit, all of Planning Commission, Government of India extended their unstinted support and guidance for this new initiative in Odisha. We gratefully acknowledge their support and place on record our sincere thanks.

Shri Ashok Kumar Singha and his team from C-TRAN Consulting Limited, Bhubaneswar took the major responsibility for researching, writing and completing this report. They took pains and made sincere efforts for collection and analysis of data presented in this report. M/s New Concept Information System Private Limited helped us in cover lay and layout design, copy editing, and printing of this document. We sincerely thank them for finalizing and printing this report.

This work would not have been possible without the active co-operation of my colleagues in Planning & Coordination Department and Poverty and Human Development Monitoring Agency (PHDMA). They made untiring efforts from the beginning to the end of the entire process of preparing the DHDR. Shri R. C. Kar, former Director (DF&C)-cum-Additional Secretary to Govt., Shri A. K. Mishra, Director (DF&C)-cum-Additional Secretary to Govt., Shri B. N. Dash, and Ms. Neeta Mohanty both Deputy Director (DPC), Shri C.R. Satapathy, Deputy Director, Shri Niranjan Mishra, CAO, Shri B.K. Sahu, Systems Analyst and other officials from PHDMA assisted at different stages for completion of this DHDR. Shri Arabinda Acharya, Demographer, Shri Mainak Sarkar, State Project Officer, Shri Debashish Dash, State Facilitator and Shri Abhisek Mohanty, former State Facilitator, Dr. J.K. Patnaik, Shri Manoranjan Barik, Ms. Vaibhavi Bhandekar, and Ms. Srabani Das, all former UNVs, also assisted and expedited the process. Their efforts and contributions are sincerely appreciated, and acknowledged.

We hope that this report will be well received by all stakeholders. It will be useful to all those, who intend to use it. We welcome constructive suggestions and comments for further improvement of this document from all those who find this document useful and who have a stake in improving human development indicators in Kalahandi and Odisha.

(Dr. R. V. Singh)
Officer on Special Duty
Planning & Coordination Department
and Member Secretary PHDMA
Government of Odisha.

Executive Summary

The Human Development Report is a tool for providing insightful information to facilitate decentralised planning and serve as a benchmark against future attainments. UNDP has been striving to mainstream human development issues into a development dialogue and encouraging different countries and administrative units to prepare and publish status reports on human development in their respective jurisdictions. With support from UNDP and the Planning Commission, Government of India, Odisha prepared and published its first Human Development Report (HDR) in 2004. Like several other Indian states, Odisha has attempted to prepare and publish district level human development reports as a tool to understand intra-district issues better and to ascertain the status of various human development indicators.

Introduction to Kalahandi

Kalahandi is a part of the KBK (Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput) region of the State, that has been considered as one of the most backward regions of the country. Several development initiatives including a Long Term Action Plan, Biju KBK Plan and Backward Regions Grant Fund have been launched by the State Government in this region with support from Government of India. Demographic characteristics of the district reflect that it is predominantly rural and has a high concentration of weaker sections, i.e., ST and SC communities. The district has witnessed several stresses that have hampered development in the past. In recent years, Kalahandi has recorded high population growth, which indicates that the living conditions in the district have been improving because of several development initiatives taken. About 50 percent population in the district is in the working age group of 15-59 year and contributes to the district growth.

The district is rich in minerals including Bauxite, Graphite, Manganese, Iron and Quartz of which, only Bauxite and Graphite have been commercially exploited. Bauxite is found in Lanjigarh Block at Niamgiri on a large scale. Vedanta Aluminium Refinery has been established in the district. Other industries include textile, oil seeds, sugar and chemicals. The Upper Indravati Hydro Power Project plays an important role not only in terms of generating power but also providing irrigation support to farmers. This has resulted in a shift from mono cropping to multi-cropping patterns in Jayapatna and adjacent blocks. The role of this project is immense in changing the food production scenario of the district from a food deficit to food adequate situation.

Poverty and Livelihoods

Kalahandi contributes about three percent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Odisha. This is slightly less than the average district share of 3.33 percent of the State GSDP. The district economy is dominated by the primary sector that contributes roughly half the Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP). Agriculture and allied sectors contributed 49.44 percent to the real GDDP (measured at 1999-2000 prices) in 1999-2000. The mining and quarrying sub-sector made a small contribution of 0.11 percent. The share of the primary sector in the real GDDP of the district has since come down to 41.99 percent in 2004-05. The components of the forestry and fisheries sectors are comparatively small, being about 3.50 percent and 1.20 percent respectively.

Though the share of the primary sector in GDDP has been declining, the share of mining and quarrying has increased from 0.11 percent in 1999-2000 to 0.21 percent in 2004-05. The share of the tertiary and service sectors has increased from 42.36 percent in 1999-2000 to 48.96 percent in 2004-05. The contribution of the manufacturing sector is very small at 3.50 percent. The real NDDP per employed person varied from Rs. 22,216.01 in 1999-2000 to Rs. 24,357.34 in 2004-05. The lowest real NDDP per employed person was Rs. 19,992.79 in 2002-03, the year in which the district suffered a very severe drought. There are variations in work participation rates in different blocks ranging from 41.4 percent in Kalramunda to 54.2 percent in Kalampur. The share of salaried employees has been increasing in recent years. Migration to different parts of the State and other states has also emerged as an important source of employment and income.

Families Below the Poverty Line

There are wide variations in the number of BPL households in different blocks. As per the 1997 BPL census, Thuamul Rampur block reported the highest (88.76%) incidence of BPL households whereas Koksara block reported the lowest (38.48%) incidence of BPL households. A total of 34.02 percent ST households, 23.39 percent SC households, 41.51 percent households of agricultural labourers and 43.54 percent households of small and marginal farmers have been reported as BPL households as per the 1997 BPL census.

Forests

Kalahandi has a good forest cover and rich biodiversity of flora and fauna. Of the total geographical area, 28.72 percent is covered by forests which have been a source of livelihood for many families. Because of increasing population pressure, demand for land and diversifying economic activities, forests of Kalahandi have been shrinking and have been degraded to varying degrees. In 2007-08, 74,711.32 ha have been identified as degraded forest area. With a view to improve forest regeneration, the State has introduced participatory forest management in the district through formation of Van Surakshya Samities (VSS).

Agriculture

Agriculture is the main source of employment and income for 80 percent of the people of Kalahandi. The district contributes about 6.51 percent of the Net Sown Area of the State. The Gross Cropped Area of the district was reported to be 564,023 ha in 2006-07 with a cropping intensity of 159.59 percent. Agricultural productivity is lower than the State average. The net irrigated area of the district is 36.66 percent of the total net sown area. Average land holding size in the district is 1.62 ha per household. Of total farmers, 46.85 percent are marginal farmers with an average landholding of 0.55 ha and 29.04 percent are small farmers with an average land-holding of 1.39 ha. Only 16.50 percent farmers are semi-medium farmers with an average land-holding of 2.76 ha; 6.93 percent are medium farmers with an average land-holding of 5.76 ha; and 0.68 percent are large farmers with an average landholding size of 14.93 ha. Rain-fed agricultural practices predominate and some agricultural areas are fed through canals and other means of irrigation. The 2006-2007 agricultural statistics indicate that the use of chemical fertilisers in the district is 57.54 kg per ha which is much below the national average of 104.50 kg per ha. Many farmers use animal manure and other forms of organic manure. Farm mechanisation is progressing at a very slow pace in the district.

Animal Husbandry

Animal husbandry has considerable scope to provide and create gainful employment and

income opportunities. Rearing of animals like goats, sheep, cows and buffalos are not only the occupations of the poor people; other families also undertake this activity for various reasons. Of the total cattle population of the district in 2006-07, only 4.98 percent were superior cross breeds and the remaining 95.02 percent were indigenous variety. So, expected economic gain from livestock is restricted because of poor breeding stock. To facilitate animal husbandry, veterinary services are available at the ground level in 132 Gram Panchayats (GPs). The remaining GPs are covered by nearby centres, which are at a distance of about 2-3 km.

Pisciculture

The district has 6,492 ponds and 13 reservoirs, where cultured species including Catla, Rohu, Migral, Grass Carp and others are reared. At present, only 3,609 out of 6,492 tanks are suitable and used for pisciculture. Due to low water retaining capacity of some tanks, annual pisciculture is a distant possibility in areas where such tanks exist. Average annual fish production from ponds is 10,323 kg and is mostly used in the domestic market.

Industries

During 2000-01, there were only 81 SSI units in the district. The number of SSIs in 2004-05 increased to 449. The number of agro-based industries increased and some Large Scale Industries (LSIs) such as the Vedanta Alumina Refinery have been established. A total of 36 agro-based and food-based industries were registered in the district in 2001-02. Their number grew to 55 in 2007-08. An investment of Rs.3.87 crore was made in these industries in 2001-02. The investment was only Rs.3.71 crore during 2007-08. These units provided employment to 224 persons in 2001-02 and 391 persons in 2007-08.

Limited availability of financial resources and institutional credit at affordable rates is a major constraint for diversification and growth of the economy of Kalahandi. Regional Rural Banks (RRB) and some Commercial Banks are the main financial institutions. However, according to people's opinion, accessing credit from co-operative banking institutions is not easy because of the cumbersome process, less credit capital base and other inhibitive factors. Around 71,300 households have been linked with local Commercial Banks through 4,192 SHGs under the SHG–Bank linkage programme in the KBK region since 1992. As observed, 15.82 percent families in Kalahandi are without any credit liability. The remaining 84.18 percent are indebted having taken loans from informal or formal sources for their consumption, production and other needs.

Migration

The implementation of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) has positively impacted on distress migration. Koksara block, from where 29.95 percent families migrate to different places to seek casual labour leads the list of all blocks with respect to migration. Migration for seasonal employment is high in Golamunda block, from where 15.03 percent families migrated to other places. The State Government has implemented a number of livelihood programmes that have reduced migration to other places in search of casual work. During 2006-07, 205,248 job card holders were provided with wage employment under NREGS and 4,726,084 person days were created. In 2007-08, wage employment was provided to 116,052 job card holders and 2,170,940 person days were created.

Food Security & Nutrition

Kalahandi is considered to be one of the severely food insecure districts of the State. However, food production and thus food availability, e.g., 322 MT, in 1993-94 and many other years is more than the food

requirement of 273.49 MT. Physical availability of food is ensured through local production and support from the Government through various schematic provisions. Therefore, the food insecurity of the district is mostly related to economic access to food. As per the available information, 40 percent children are reported normal and the remaining 60 percent have some form of nutritional deficiency. A number of schemes have been implemented in the district like subsidised distribution of food grains through PDS, supplementary nutritional food through Anganwadis and free food for the aged vulnerable population under emergency feeding. These programmes have contributed significantly to improving the situation. In addition, grain banks have also emerged to cope with food insecurity situation. To ensure food security of the economically poor families, Government of Odisha has been providing rice at Rs.2/- per kg.

Health

Over the years, the district has witnessed significant improvements in the health infrastructure and facilities. There are a number of health institutions, both Government and private, that cater to the health needs of the people. Increasing patient load in the district may be attributed to high morbidity and also increasing awareness of health care among the people. A limited number of health personnel cope with a heavy patient load, which varies from 15 to 17 lakh a year. In-spite of various Government measures like special allowances to provide mandatory rural services, there is shortage of doctors. The district witnesses a large number of vacancies (about 20%-35%) of doctors. This affects the quality of health service delivery.

In order to address the concern of large number of vacancies of doctors in the district and to improve access of the people to health services, a massive programme of Mobile Health Units (MHU) has been launched since 1995-96. On an average, an MHU covers about 16,000-20,000 patients in a year. Because of such efforts, the health status of the district has improved in different aspects. For example, the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), which was 76 during 2001, reduced to 59 in 2011, while the Maternal Mortality Ratio of 311 is above the State average. Institutional deliveries have improved to 50 percent and home deliveries without trained personnel have gone down. As per the latest District Level Household Survey (DLHS) report, attendance of health personnel during delivery at home or in other places has increased from 12.5 percent to 21 percent at the district level and 8.7 percent to 20.8 percent in rural areas.

The Government of India and State Government have launched several initiatives to improve health services. The most important initiative is the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), an umbrella programme that integrates existing health services and new schemes. This programme is implemented in district planning mode with greater involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions. The District Health Action Plan, Sub-district Health Action Plans and Project Implementation Plans (PIPs) are developed in a participatory and consultative mode, taking into account major district health priorities, concerns and implementation strategies. The Zilla Swasthya Samiti (ZSS) and Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) are important institutional arrangements at district and sub-district levels. Other initiatives include Panchavyadhi, Infant Mortality Reduction Mission, Maternal and Child Health schemes and other health programmes.

Education

Even though literacy rate in Kalahandi has increased from 6.3 percent in 1951 to 60.22 percent in 2011, it is still below the

State average of 73.5 percent. Male literacy increased from 11.1 percent in 1951 to 73.34 percent in 2011 against the State average of 82.4 percent in 2011. Female literacy has remained low and increased slowly from 1.6 percent in 1951 to 47.27 percent in 2011. Literacy among SC communities is better than the average literacy rates in the district for both males and females. The overall ST literacy rate has increased from 5.8 percent in 1961 to 34.2 percent in 2001 yielding an improvement of 28.4 percentage points over a period of 40 years. Both male and female literacy rates within ST communities are less than the district average and those for SC communities.

There has been a substantial increase in educational infrastructure in the district but a number of deficiencies have been observed. Many schools lack common facilities such as drinking water, toilets and electricity. There are some specialised educational institutions that cater to special needs such as teachers' training, vocational ITIs and other skills training institutions. Special educational facilities are available for ST and SC students. The ratio of teachers to pupils was low at 1:49. In 2007-08, the estimated Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) was 97.69 percent and Net Enrollment Ratio (NER) was 91.63 percent in the age group of 6-11 years for all blocks and urban bodies in the district. Similarly, in the age group of 11-14 years, GER was 94.96 percent and NER 90.06 percent which are lower than the GER and NER for 6-11 year age group.

The State has taken a number of steps to improve the educational status of the district like implementation of SSA, DPEP, NPEGL and KGVB. The overall enrollment in the district has increased to 88.25 percent with enrollments of SC and ST students being 90.87 percent and 54.19 percent respectively. Substantial social, gender and regional disparities exist with respect to literacy. Though the State has taken several steps to address educational concerns, women in general and, ST women in particular, are at a disadvantaged position.

Gender

Women have historically outnumbered men in Kalahandi. A major concern, however, is that the population of girls in the 0-6 year age group has fallen sharply as compared to boys in the same age group. Though the percentage of women is 50.08 percent in 2011 the proportion of girls in the 0-6 year age group is only 48.64 percent. This yields a sex ratio of only 947 girls for 1,000 boys in the 0-6 year age group in 2011 as against 1003 females per 1000 males. Women face a number of disadvantages in terms of employability and lower wages in comparison to their male counterparts. More women are employed in farm related activities and their share in non-farm employment is comparatively low. In 2011, the percentage of female literacy at 47.27 percent was less than the male literacy of 73.34 percent in the district. In recent years, however, there has been an improvement in girls' enrollments.

The Government has taken a number of steps to promote gender equity. These include enactment of equal wages for equal work, promotion of female literacy, creation of supportive infrastructure like ladies toilets and common rooms in educational institutions and public places, reservations for girls in technical institutions, an enabling work environment, reservation of one-third seats for women in the Panchayati Raj institutions, prohibition of illegal sex determination tests, Janani Surakhaya and Janani Express, fast track special courts to deal with violence against women, implementation of dowry prohibition act, implementation of women's

welfare programmes, steps to deal with sexual harassment at the work place and implementation of special projects like Mission Shakti. Kalahandi was taken up as a pilot district for the preparation of the Women's Component Plan within the Comprehensive District Plan. This initiative aims to improve gender equity.

Climate Change and Disasters

Kalahandi is susceptible to natural calamities like drought and floods. Parts of the district are also affected by heat waves and outbursts of epidemics. Kalahandi has suffered over a long period of time from serious droughts, floods and other natural calamities. Deforestation and the collapse of the traditional tank irrigation system have affected the total productivity of the district. Though, the district receives a good amount of rainfall, the rainwater is not harvested properly. Tanks are silted and a slight shortfall in rainfall triggers drought and causes large-scale crop failure. Floods were not common in the district, but have now become a common occurrence due to deforestation and siltation. From 2000 onwards, as per the available information, 13 floods have been experienced in different parts of the district.

To arrest the adverse impact of droughts and floods in the district, focus is on minor irrigation, crop diversification, soil and water conservation and comprehensive watershed development measures. A number of drought proofing measures have been undertaken under various programmes including the Long Term Action Plan (LTAP) for the KBK districts of which Kalahandi is a part. Other programmes include Western Odisha Rural Livelihood Programme (WORLP) and the Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme (OTELP). The availability of development funds has substantially increased over the years. During 2004-05, the district received Rs. 754.59 lakh for watershed development. This increased to Rs. 3952.695 lakh in 2008-09. Similarly, the overall rate of expenditure went up from 66.99 percent in 2005-06 to 81.28 percent in 2008-09.

Decentralisation

The 73rd and 74th amendments of the Constitution of India mandate major reforms in local governance institutions for both rural and urban areas at district and sub-district levels. According to this Act, the district has a three tier structure with elections being organised for all levels. Different standing committees support planning and implementation of different development programmes. The State has devolved funds, functions and functionaries to different tiers of the PRI. A number of initiatives have been undertaken to strengthen PRIs, like organising large training programmes through the State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD) and other agencies under project DAKSHYATA. The District Planning Committee (DPC) has already been constituted to review the detailed plan of the district and consolidate district plans. Annual district plans are approved by the DPC after due consideration.

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Acronyms

AAY	Antyodaya Anna Yojana
AFA	Amino Folic Acid
AIE	Alternative and Innovative Education
AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Ante Natal Care
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
APL	Above Poverty Line
ARTI	Acute Respiratory Tract Infection
ARWSP	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
AWC	Anganwadi Centre
AY	Annapurna Yojana
BCG	Bacille Calmette-Guerin
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BRGF	Backward Region Grant Fund
CC	Conventional Contraceptive
CDMO	Chief District Medical Officer
CHC	Community Health Center
CV	Co-efficient of Variation
CWSN	Children with Special Needs
DDA	Deputy Director, Agriculture
DDT	Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane
DES	Directorate of Economic & Statistics
DHDR	District Human Development Report
DIC	District Industry Centre
DISE	District Information System for Education
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course
DPEP	District Primary Education Programme
DPT	Diphtheria Pertussis and Tetanus
DSWO	District Social Welfare Officer
EGS	Education Guarantee Scheme
FFS	Farm Field Schools
FGD	Focus Group Discussion

GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GMFR	General Marital Fertility Rate
GP	Gram Panchayat
HI	Hearing Impaired
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HHs	Households
IAY	Indira Awas Yojana
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
ICTC	Integrated Counselling and Testing Centre
IFA	Iron and Folic Acid
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
INM	Integrated Nutrient Management
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
ITDA	Integrated Tribal Development Agency
IHDS	Integrated Handloom Development Scheme
IUD	Intra - Uterine Device
IGNOAP	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension
IGNWP	Indira Gandhi National Widowhood Pension
IGNDP	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension
JFM	Joint Forest Management
KGBV	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya
LAMPS	Large Area Multipurpose Societies
LEU	Leprosy Elimination Unit
LHV	Lady Health Visitor
MTP	Medical Termination of Pregnancy
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDM	Mid-Day Meals
MDT	Multi-Drug Therapy
ME	Middle English
MFP	Minor Forest Produces
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MLCU	Modified Leprosy Care Unit
MHU	Mobile Health Unit
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MR	Mental Retardation
MT	Metric Tons

N	Nitrogen
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NAC	Notified Area Council
NACP	National AIDS Control Programme
NDDP	Net District Domestic Product
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NHM	National Horticulture Mission
NLEP	National Leprosy Elimination Programme
NPCB	National Prevention and Control of Blindness
NPEGL	National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NSDP	Net State Domestic Product
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Produces
NUEPA	National University of Educational Planning Administration
NVBDCP	National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme
OBC	Other Backward Castes
OH	Orthopaedically Handicapped
OP	Oral Pill / Out - Patient
OPD	Outpatient Department
OPEPA	Odisha Primary Education Programme Authority
ORS	Oral Re-hydration Salt
PAHELI	People's Audit of Health, Education and Livelihood
Pry	Primary
PCCS	Primary Co-operative Credit Societies
PDS	Public Distribution System
PF	Plasmodium Falciparum
PHC	Primary Health Center
PHIS	Promotion of Handloom Industries Scheme
PIP	Program Implementation Plan
PR	Prevalence Rate
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institutions
PTR	Pupil-Teacher Ratio
PWS	Piped Water Schemes
RCH	Reproductive Child Health
RDAC	Rural Development Action Cell

RNTCP	Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme
RRB	Regional Rural Bank
RTI	Reproductive Tract Infection
SC	Scheduled Caste / Sub - Centre
SD	Standard Deviation
SGRY	Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana
SGSY	Swarnajayanti Gram Sworozgar Yojana
SHG	Self Help Group
SNP	Supplementary Nutrition Programme
SRRs	Seed Replacement Rates
SSA	Sarva Shiksha Abhijan
SSI	Small Scale Industry
ST	Scheduled Tribe
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TB	Tuberculosis
TT	Tetanus Toxoid
TPDS	Targeted Public Distribution System
TRCS	Tassar Rearers' Cooperative Society
TSC	Total Sanitation Campaign
TSP	Tribal Sub-Plan
UPHC	Upgraded Primary Health Centre
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UP	Upper Primary
VI	Visually Impaired
VSS	Vana Surakhya Samiti
WCS	Weavers' Co-operative Societies
WPR	Work Participation Rate
WSHG	Women Self Help Group

Glossary

Crude Death Rate (CDR)	Number of deaths per 1000 population in a year
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	Number of births per 1000 population in a year
Elementary School	Primary schools and Upper Primary schools taken together
General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR)	Average number of children born to married women in a year
Gender Disparity Index (GDI) in Literacy	The gap between male and female literacy rates as a percentage of female literacy rates
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)	(Total Enrollment in Grade I-V / Population of age 6-11 years)* 100
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Number of deaths of infants aged below 1 year per 1000 live births in a year
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	Number of deaths of women during pregnancy/ child birth or after 42 days of delivery per 1 lakh live births
Net Enrolment Ratio (NER)	[(Enrollment in Grade I-V in 6-11 years age group)/ Population in age 6-11 years age group]* 100
Rural- Urban Disparity Index	The difference between urban and rural rates in respect of a dimension as percentage of the rural rate
Work Participation Rate (WPR)	Total workers as percentage of total population
Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	The Gross State Domestic Product is defined as a measure in monetary terms of the volume of all goods and services produced within the boundaries of the State during a given period of time, accounted without duplicate
Malnutrition	Is the condition that develops when body doesn't get the right amount of vitamins, minerals and other nutrients it needs to maintain healthy tissues and organ functions
Nutrition	Can be defined as food or nourishment needed to keep an organism growing, healthy and viable

Chapter 1

District Background and Profile

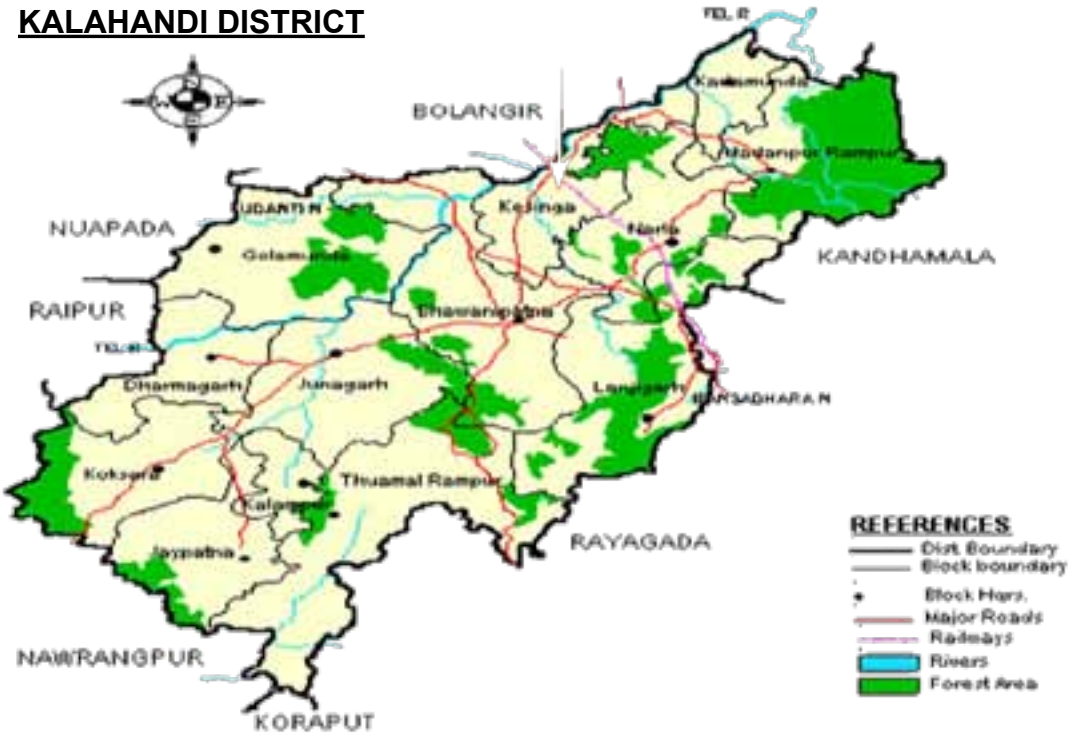
The contrast between what great things human beings can achieve and what limited lives most women and men end up living is truly remarkable.

-- Amartya Sen

Kalahandi at a Glance

Kalahandi at a Glance

KALAHANDI DISTRICT



Indicator	Value	Indicator	Value
District Human Development Index (HDI) (2004) rank	11	SC Literacy Rate (2001) ** (%)	47.12
Total Population (2011)* (lakh)	15.73	ST Literacy Rate (2001) ** (%)	34.17
(Male)	7.85	Infant Mortality Rate (2010-11) #	59
Female	7.87	Standard of Living Index (2007-08) ## (%)	
ST Population (2001) ** (%)	28.65	Low	93.3
SC Population (2001) ** (%)	17.67	Medium	4.4
Population Density (2011)* (lakh)	199	High	2.2
Sex Ratio (2011)*	1003	Institutional deliveries (2007-08) ## (%)	27.3
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)Yrs (2011)*	947	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (2007-08) ## (%)	28.9
Literacy Rate (2011)* (%)		Unmet needs of Family Planning(2007-08) ## (%)	34.9
(Person)	60.22	Girl marrying before completing 18 years ## (%)	29.9
(Male)	73.34	No. of People infected with HIV	257
(Female)	47.27	*** Real Gross District Domestic Product (Rupees in lakh): 2006 -07 at 1999 -2000 prices	186,272

Sources

* Provisional Population Report-2011
** Census of India, 2001
*** Economic Survey-2010-11
# AHS - 2010-11
DLHS - III: 2007-08

District Background and Profile

Traditional development debate has often remained focussed on economic growth. Several human development issues and other dimensions of social welfare have generally not received due attention. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has, therefore, attempted to address this deficiency and focussed attention on human development issues. Human Development has been conceived as a process that is aimed at improving the people's skills and capacities, and widening their choices, to live long, healthy and fulfilled lives. The concept of human development encompasses several variables including income, literacy, skills, health, nutrition, access to safe drinking water and gender issues.

UNDP has been striving to mainstream human development issues into the development dialogue and encouraging different countries and other administrative units to prepare and publish status reports on human development in their respective jurisdictions. With support from UNDP and Planning Commission, Government of India, Odisha prepared and published its first Human Development Report (HDR) in 2004. This HDR was very well received in different quarters. Like several other Indian States, Odisha has moved to the next tier and attempted to prepare and publish district level Human Development Reports with support from UNDP and Planning Commission, Government of India.

Initially, four districts including Kalahandi were identified by the State Government for preparation and publication of their first District Human Development Report (DHDR). This report is the first District Human Development Report for Kalahandi district.

Kalahandi district is endowed with rich natural resources including minerals, forests, fertile soils, surface and ground water resources and picturesque landscape with tourist potential. However, the district has attracted, in the past, wide attention through adverse publicity for alleged starvation deaths, high incidence of poverty and very poor human development indicators. This prompted the Government of Odisha and the Government of India to pay special attention to Kalahandi and its two neighbouring districts, Bolangir and Koraput with a view to accelerating the development process in the KBK (i.e., Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput) region. This region, which has been divided into eight districts: Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bolangir, Subarnapur, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur and Rayagada in 1992-93, has been considered as one of the most backward regions of the country. Several development initiatives including Long Term Action Plan, Biju KBK Plan and Backward Regions Grant Fund have been launched by the State Government in this region with support from the Government of India. This DHDR is an attempt to analyse the current status of key human development indicators in the new Kalahandi district. This chapter introduces Kalahandi district to the readers and is organised as follows. The following section provides a historical perspective on Kalahandi district. The next sections describe physical, climatic and ecological settings for the district. These sections also provide a brief analysis of demographic, socio-cultural and economic dimensions of the district. The last section summarises some development Indicators of the district.

1.0 Historical Perspective

Kalahandi was earlier known, in ancient texts, as Mahakantara[1], which means a Great Forest Tract. It was also known as Karunda Mandal, which means treasure of precious stones like Karandam (i.e., Manik), Garnet (i.e., red stone), Beruz, Neelam (i.e., blue stone), Alexandra and others. The present district was formerly a princely State of South Kosal. It was part of the erstwhile Kalinga-Utkala Empire of the Gajapati rulers of Odisha. During that time, Junagarh was the State capital of Kalahandi, with a well built fort and a number of temples of the Hindu pantheon, with sculptural evidences of the rites of sati.

After Independence, Kalahandi was merged with the State of Odisha on November 1, 1949. In 1962, the area under the jurisdiction of Kashipur Police Station was taken out from this district and merged with Koraput district. For administrative convenience, Kalahandi district was again divided in 1992-93 into two districts, i.e., Kalahandi and Nuapada. The administrative re-organisation of the district in 1992-93 left Kalahandi with only 13 community development blocks and 273 Gram Panchayats.

Kalahandi has witnessed several natural and other calamities for over a century. Droughts had occurred in the district in 1868, 1884 and 1897. The district was severely affected by the famine of 1899, which is also described as "*Chhapan Sal ra Durbhikshya*" that is a famine of severity not witnessed during the preceding fifty-six years. The effects of the famine, according to the District Gazetteers, were of unprecedented nature and left a terrible human tragedy and brittle socio-economic fabric in the area. In 1919-20, there

[1] Odisha District Gazette, Kalahandi and State Gazette, 1980

occurred another drought that was followed by cholera, influenza and severe malnutrition due to lack of food. Thereafter, a series of droughts were witnessed during 1922-1923, 1925-1926, 1929-1930 1954-1955, 1955-56, 1965-66, 1974-75 and 1985. The district has also suffered from a number of droughts and floods in recent years.

The economic and social impacts of droughts and floods on the people of Kalahandi were very severe. The Kalahandi District Gazetteer has recorded the impact of the 1965-66 drought as follows:

"The bulk of the population which constituted the landless agricultural labourer became unemployed due to suspension of all sorts of agricultural operations. The worst sufferers were the landed families, who, because of the drought, could neither reap a harvest nor take to manual labour to which they were not accustomed. The pastures lost the greenery and the bovine population therefore was equally starved. Everywhere there was an acute shortage of water."

After the severe drought of 1955-56 and 1965- 66, a large number of cultivators suffered heavy economic losses. Their social status was also considerably reduced. Many of them became "*Sukhbasis*[2]" (i.e., landless). Repeated occurrences of droughts along with irregular rainfall resulted in crop failure. Many farmers and landless labourers became poorer and the incidence of poverty in the district increased. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), Odisha has analysed the rainfall of South Western Kalahandi and has reported that on an average there is drought every 3-4 years. Increased impoverished conditions of a large number of farmers and labourers forced them to face exploitation at the hands of a small number of traders, money lenders and other businessman. The customary loan and mortgage systems (i.e., informal financial services sector) that evolved in the district over time acquired several forms. Mortgage included Bandha, Kalantaria, Bandhasaheji, and Katti. The exploitative labour systems, that evolved, included goti, halia (i.e., annual servant), bahabandha, kalibhut and thika.

1.1 Geographic Location & Administrative Set-up

Kalahandi is located in the south-western part of Odisha, between 19° 3' N to 21° 5' N latitude and 82° 30' E to 83° 74' E longitude. It is bounded on the north by Bolangir and Nuapada districts; on the south by Rayagada district; in the west by Nawarangpur district and Chhatisgarh State; and in the east by Kandhamal and Boudh districts. The District headquarters is located at Bhawanipatna town which is situated on the eastern border of the district. The re-organised Kalahandi district has an area of 7,920 square kilometres (sq. km). It occupies 5.09 percent of the State and is the 7th largest district of Odisha.

The district is divided into two sub-divisions, nine tehsils, 12 police stations and 13 blocks. There are three Urban Local Bodies (ULB) and 273 Gram Panchayats (GP) with 2,099 habited villages. The administrative set-up of the district is summarised in Table 1. The Block-wise distribution of GP is given in Figure 1.

1.2 Topography and Climate

The topography of the district is varied consisting of undulating tracts, high hills, low valleys and plain lands. The district can be divided into two physiographical regions: (i) plain lands and (ii) hill tracts. There are different types of lands including uplands, medium types, low lands and plains. Many

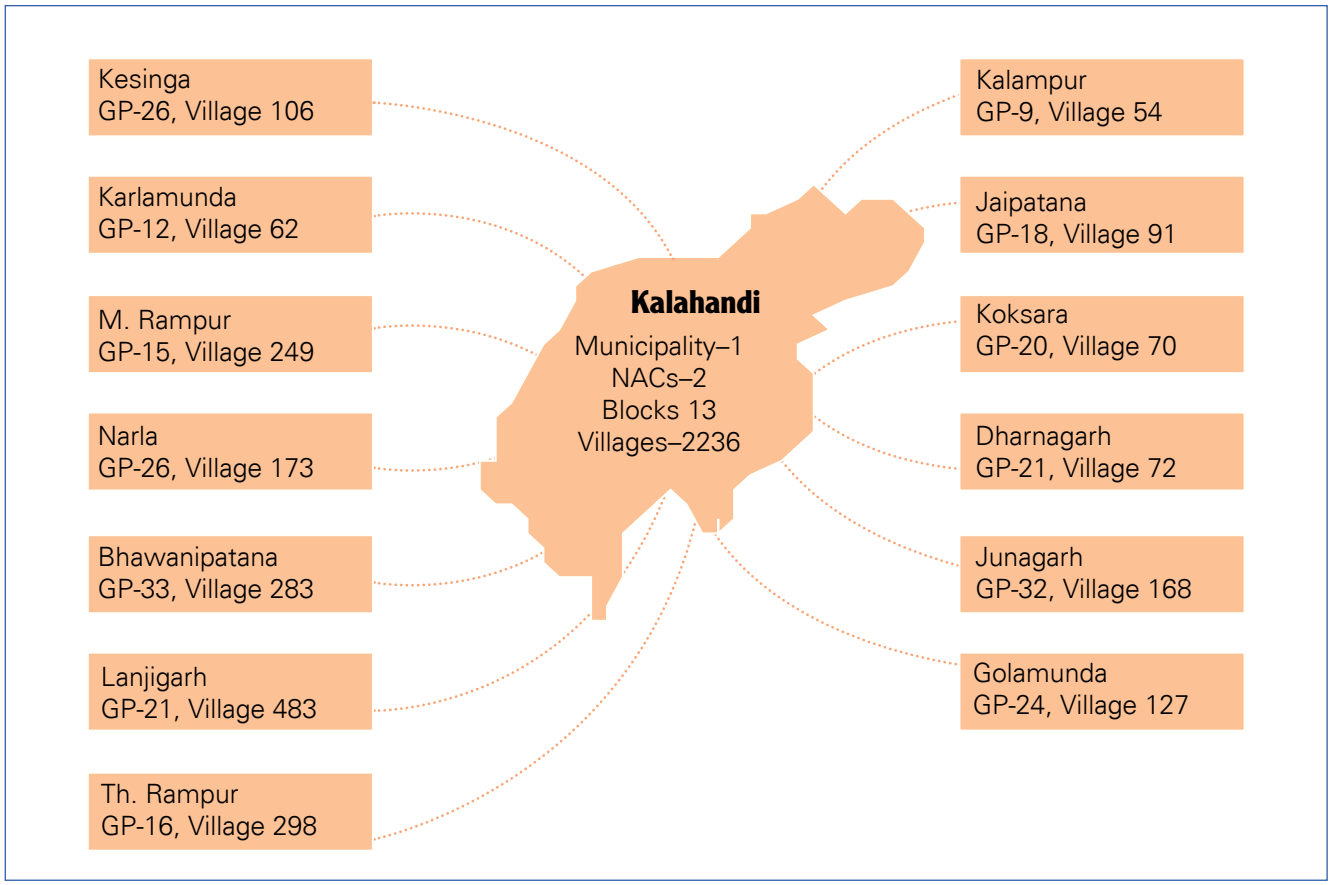
[2] The daily wage labourers and landless are generally called "sukhbasi" in Kalahandi.

Table 1: Administrative Set-up of Kalahandi District: 2008

Number of Sub-Division	2	Bhawanipatna, Dharamgarh
Number of Tehsils	9	Bhawanipatna, Dharamgarh, Junagarh, M.Rampur, Th. Rampur, Jaypatna, Kesinga, Koksara, Lanjigarh
Number of Municipality	1	Bhawanipatna
Number of N.A.C.	2	Junagarh, Kesinga
Number of Blocks	13	Bhawanipatna, Dharamgarh, Junagarh, M.Rampur, Th. Rampur, Jaypatna, Kesinga, Koksara, Lanjigarh, Golamunda, Kalampur, Karlamunda, Narla
Number of Police Station	12	
Number of Gram Panchayat	273	
No. of Inhabited Villages	2,099	
No. of Uninhabited Villages	137	
Total Number of villages	2,236	

Source: District Website and District statistical handbook, Kalahandi

Figure 1: Structural Composition of Kalahandi



villages are surrounded by hillocks and forest areas which define local drainage systems of different areas. Uplands are generally undulated and uneven with small stone patches. The average slopes are in the range of 3-5 percent and the general drainage pattern is dendritic.

Kalahandi is part of the Eastern Ghats and generally has dry hot and sub-humid

climate with a mean maximum temperature of 45^0 C in summer and a mean minimum temperature of 12^0 C in winter. There are three seasons, summer (March to June), monsoon (June- July to September-October) and winter (November to February). The climate of the district is more or less extreme and mostly remains dry except during the monsoons. It is part of the 7th agro-climatic zone, eastern plateau and hills zone. The agro-ecological and climatic conditions of different parts of the district are summarised in Table 2.

Table 2: Agro Ecological and Climatic Conditions of Kalahandi

Western Undulating Zone (Kalahandi)	Red soil, medium rainfall, medium elevation	Golamunda
	Red soil, high rainfall, medium elevation	M. Rampur
	Red soil, high rainfall, high elevation	Koksara, M. Rampur
	Red and yellow soil, high rainfall, medium elevation	Koksara, M. Rampur, Bhawanipatna
	Black soil, high rainfall, medium elevation	Koksara, Kesinga
	Forest soil	M. Rampur, Koksara

Source: Macro and Micro Nutrient Status of the Soils of Odisha, OUAT and DA & FP, Odisha

Normal rainfall in the district is of the order of 1,330.5 mm, which is in general distributed over 59-61 rainy days. The average rainfall of the district is estimated to be 1,365 mm. The major source of rainfall is the south–west monsoon. The contribution of the north–east monsoon is very little. Nearly 87 percent of the annual rainfall is received during the monsoon months, i.e., between June–September. Maximum rainfall is generally received in August. There is, however, a wide variation of rainfall in different parts of the district. The block-wise and month wise variations of rainfall in the district are summarised in Table3. It may be observed from Table 3 that Thuamul Rampur block that is generally hilly and forested receives

Table 3: Block-wise Monthly Rainfall (In mm):2007

Sl. No.	Block	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	Bhawanipatna	NA	NA	NA	NA	35.00	321.00	188.00	592.00	263.00	78.00	NA	NA
2	Kesinga	NA	NA	NA	NA	37.00	305.00	174.00	402.00	274.00	38.00	NA	NA
3	Th. Rampur	NA	NA	NA	NA	55.00	894.00	445.00	1550.00	825.00	27.00	NA	NA
4	Narla	NA	NA	NA	NA	54.00	247.00	140.00	564.00	437.00	25.00	NA	NA
5	M. Rampur	NA	NA	NA	NA	87.90	291.50	176.40	488.90	408.30	45.60	NA	NA
6	Karlamunda	NA	NA	NA	NA	80.60	389.00	106.00	366.00	393.00	15.00	NA	NA
7	Lanjigarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	80.60	411.40	104.00	682.60	284.90	45.00	NA	NA
8	Dharamgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	21.30	523.00	414.00	765.00	451.90	33.50	NA	NA
9	Junagarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	68.40	459.90	445.40	966.70	456.40	68.50	NA	NA
10	Kalampur	NA	NA	NA	NA	62.50	683.00	196.30	833.00	325.00	NA	NA	NA
11	Koksara	NA	NA	NA	NA	38.00	442.40	215.70	686.00	349.60	35.00	NA	NA
12	Golamunda	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.00	344.00	364.00	561.00	394.60	26.00	NA	NA
13	Jaipatna	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	618.00	202.40	508.70	318.00	127.00	NA	NA
District Average		**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**41.67**	**456.09**	**243.94**	**689.68**	**396.16**	**43.35**	**NA**	**NA**

Source: DDA, Kalahandi, NA- Not Available

the highest rainfall and Kesinga, Karlamunda and Narla blocks receive poor rainfall. The district normally records wide variations in day and night temperatures in different seasons. Table 4 provides month-wise variations in temperature and monthly and daily variations in relative humidity. Agriculture in most parts depends generally on the rain. Therefore, kharif is the main crop of the district and most agricultural operations are undertaken during the rainy season. With improvement of irrigation facilities in some blocks such as Dharamgarh, Rabi crop is also gaining importance in some parts of the district.

Table 4: Month-wise Temperature and Relative Humidity: 2008

Month	Air Temperature in ^{0}C		RH %	
	Kalahandi		Kalahandi	
	Maximum	Minimum	Morning	Evening
Jan	28.90	13.20	62	38
Feb	32.20	17.20	57	36
Mar	36.60	21.20	48	29
Apr	39.70	25.60	44	28
May	40.90	27.10	47	31
Jun	36.30	25.80	66	58
Jul	31.10	24.20	80	75
Aug	30.60	23.90	82	77
Sept	31.50	23.70	79	73
Oct	31.50	21.10	74	64
Nov	29.60	16.80	69	52
Dec	27.90	13.20	65	44
Mean	33.10	21.10	64	50

Source: IMD, GoI 2002

1.3 Soil

Cultivable land in the district can be classified into four categories. Aatt lands are mainly un-bounded uplands which are less fertile and rain-fed. Maal lands are bounded uplands and terraced to catch run-off. Berna lands are medium or mid-low lands with average fertility. Bahal lands are low lands, which are generally plain fertile lands suitable for paddy cultivation. Dangar lands are located on hill slopes and are occasionally utilized for shifting cultivation while Bari lands are adjacent to homesteads and are used generally as kitchen gardens for cultivation of fruits and vegetables. Areas along the banks of major rivers including Udanti, Utei and Sagada rivers are generally alluvial sandy and sandy loam spills. The district has about 54 percent clay and sandy loam soil, 32 percent red soil and 14 percent black soil.

The soil is mostly acidic to neutral in reaction with medium level of Nitrogen (N), Phosphorous (P) and Potash (K). Table 5 and 6 summarise some characteristics of soils including their nutrient index. The major soil types of the district are: red soil (alfisol), laterite and lateritic soils (ultisol and exisol) and black soil (vertisol) with patches of forest soils (humults). The distribution of different soil types by block is given in Table 6, which reports soil spread as percentage of total area by block.

It may be observed from Table 6 that Karlamunda block has the largest area

Table 5: Average Soil Reaction and Nutrient Index

District	pH%			Nutrient Index [NI]		
	Acid	Neutral	Alkaline	Org. C [N]	Av. P	Av. K
Kalahandi	36	52	12	1.35	1.88	2.00

[N.B: NI less than 1.5 = Low, 1.5 – 2.5 = Medium, > 2.5 = High]

Source: Macro and Micro Nutrient Status of the Soils of Odisha, OUAT and DA & FP, Odisha

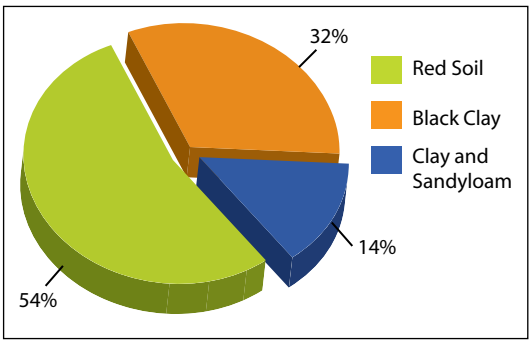
Table 6: Distribution of Soils by Block (soil spread as percentage of total area)

Block	Alluvial Soil	Black Soil	Red soil	Red & yellow soil	Red & Black soil
Bhawanipatna	16.00	32.00	16.00	36.00	NA
Kesinga	8.00	14.00	31.00	26.00	21.00
Th.Rampur	NA	NA	98.00	2.00	NA
Narla	7.00	NA	21.00	61.00	11.00
M.Rampur	2.50	NA	53.00	42.00	2.50
Lanjigarh	3.00	NA	75.00	22.00	35.00
Karlamunda	20.00	NA	20.00	25.00	35.00
Dharamgarh	10.00	10.00	37.50	32.50	30.00
Junagarh	5.00	5.00	23.00	37.00	NA
Koksara	NA	32.00	23.00	31.00	14.00
Jaipatna	NA	NA	68.00	32.00	NA
Kalampur	NA	NA	24.00	76.00	NA
Golamunda	15.00	35.00	12.00	12.00	28.00
District average	**6.60**	**9.60**	**38.53**	**34.19**	**10.26**

Source: Macro and Micro Nutrient Status of the Soils of Odisha, OUAT and DA & FP, Odisha, NA- Not Available

(20%) covered with most fertile alluvial soils and M. Rampur block has the lowest (2.5%) area covered with alluvial soil. Golmunda, Bhawanipatna and Koksara blocks have large areas of black soil. The red laterite soils and red and yellow soils are generally spread all over the district and cover about 38.53 percent and 34.19 percent areas respectively. Red soil is deficient in Phosphorous and Nitrogen and is found all over the district, mostly at the foot hills and on hilly slopes. The soil is not only poor in nutrients, but are also characterised by low water retention capacity, low organic matter content and poor productivity. Black soil is comparatively more productive and good for cultivation of cotton and other crops. Figure 2 shows percentage composition of soil types.

Figure 2: Soil Characteristics



1.4 River System

The Tel, Indravati and Jonk, key tributaries of the Mahanadi river basin are major rivers of the district. The Tel is the longest river, spreading over a large area and has several tributaries including Hati, Utei, Moter, Sagada, Ret and Raul. In spite of a wide river network, the district normally reels under drought due to erratic and uneven rainfall, poor water management and water conservation efforts and practices.

1.5 Demography

The population of Kalahandi district, after the re-organisation of Odisha's districts in 1992-93, is summarised in Table 7. It may be observed that the population of the district increased from 326,578 in 1901 to 1,573,054 in 2011. There is an increase of 381.68 percent in the population of the

district over the last 110 years from 1901 to 2011 as compared to 307.14 percent population increase in Odisha for the same period. Further analysis suggests that the long term population growth trend for the district yielded an annual compound growth rate of 1.42 percent and a decadal growth rate of 14.18 percent during the last 100 years from 1901 to 2001 as against the annual compound population growth rate of 1.66 during 1991-2001 and 1.65 during 2001 to 2011. In comparison to Kalahandi, the State recorded average annual exponential growth rate of 1.51 between 1991-2001 and 1.32 during 2001-2011. The decadal growth rate of the district was 18.09 between 1991-2001 and 17.79 between 2001-2011. The State recorded a decadal growth rate of 16.25 during 1991-2001 and 13.97 during 2001-2011. Change in the decadal growth rate in Kalahandi, compared to 1991 is (-) 0.30 while that of the state is (-) 2.28. During 1991-2001, the district contribution to the State population was 3.98 percent. District share to the State population increased to 4.62 percent during 2001-11. It may also be observed that the proportion of females was higher in the initial decades. Though the sex ratio in the district is still favourable, the proportion of females per 1000 males has declined from the highest (1,035 in 1931-41) to 1,001 in 2001. During 2011, the district recorded an increase in the sex ratio to 1003 (Odisha-978). During 2001, the district was having 6th rank at the State level in terms of sex ratio. With the improved sex ratio in other districts during the decade (2001-2011), the rank of the district at the state level shifted to 10 with better sex ratio during 2011 in comparison to 2001. But the decreased sex ratio is marked in the 0-6 age group as per 2011 census. During 2001, the sex ratio of the district, in the 0-6 population, was 984 (Odisha-953). In line with the State trend, during 2011, the sex ratio of the district decreased to 947 (Odisha-934). In comparison to 0-6 years, a favourable sex ratio is marked in the 7^{+} age group at both district and state level. During 2001, the sex ratio in the 7^{+} age group was 1004 (Odisha-976) in the district which increased to 1013 (Odisha-985) during 2011.

Table 7: Population of the Re-organised Kalahandi District: 1901 - 2011

Sl. No.	Census Year	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Decadal Variation (%)
1	1901	162,985	163,593	326,578	1,004	
2	1911	194,187	198,819	393,006	1,024	20.34
3	1921	197,083	203,095	400,178	1,031	1.82
4	1931	234,058	242,349	476,407	1,035	19.05
5	1941	266,309	275,625	541,934	1,035	13.75
6	1951	289,639	296,186	585,825	1,023	8.10
7	1961	336,367	343,235	679,602	1,020	16.01
8	1971	410,415	414,560	824,975	1,010	21.39
9	1981	471,058	475,451	946,509	1,009	14.73
10	1991	565,595	565,308	1,130,903	999	19.48
11	2001	667,526	667,968	1,335,494	1,001	18.09
12	2011	785,179	787,875	15,73,054	1,003	17.79

Source: Census of India, 1901- 2001

Table 8: Population Distribution by Rural & Urban Bodies: 1991 - 2001

Sl. No.	Block	1991				2001			
		Male	Female	Total	Density	Male	Female	Total	Density
1	Bhawanipatna	57,591	58,186	115,777	209	69,966	70,465	140,431	253
2	Dharamgarh	50,192	50,101	100,293	260	58,664	57,935	116,599	302
3	Golamunda	46,173	46,319	92,492	217	53,587	53,790	107,377	252
4	Jayapatna	47,274	47,581	94,855	234	57,224	58,063	115,287	284
5	Junagarh	67,677	68,310	135,987	241	73,785	74,047	147,832	262
6	Kalampur	22,090	22,481	44,571	286	26,002	26,532	52,534	336
7	Karlamunda	21,052	20,962	42,014	215	24,551	24,379	48,930	251
8	Kesinga	41,608	41,827	83,435	222	48,938	48,923	97,861	261
9	Koksara	41,074	42,107	83,181	248	51,759	52,475	104,234	311
10	Lanjigarh	30,451	30,523	60,974	152	37,077	38,068	75,145	187
11	M.Rampur	28,334	28,115	56,449	187	33,929	33,796	67,725	225
12	Narla	43,804	43,131	86,935	199	51,306	51,003	102,309	234
13	Th.Rampur	27,522	28,255	55,777	164	32,483	33,284	65,767	193
14	Bhawanipatna [M]	26,980	24,082	51,062	3,316	31,638	29,149	60,787	3,947
15	Junagarh [NAC]	6,550	6,424	12,974	835	8,036	7,723	15,759	1,014
16	Kesinga [NAC]	7,223	6,904	14,127	974	8,581	8,336	16,917	1,167
Total		**565,595**	**565,308**	**1,130,903**	**143**	**667,526**	**667,968**	**1,335,494**	**169**

Source: Census of India, 2001 (M- Municipality, NAC- Notified Area Council)

As per the 2001 census, Kalahandi has recorded a total population of 1,335,494 persons out of which 667,526 were male and 667,968 female. The district accounted for only 3.65 percent population of the State. As per the 2011 census, Kalahandi has recorded a total population of 1,573,054 persons (Odisha-41,947,358) out of which 785,179 (49.91%) are male (Odisha-21,201, 678; 50.54%) and 787,875 (50.09%) are female (Odisha-20,745,680; 49.46%). Of the total population (census 2001), 1,235,275 persons, that is, 92.50 percent persons live in rural areas. The urban population is very low with only 100,219 persons or 7.50 percent of the total population. Further analysis of the population data for 2001 indicates that children below 14 years constitute 45 percent of the total population, while persons above 60 years constitute 4.9 percent of the district population. The population in the working age group of 15-59 years constitutes 50.1 percent. Women in the age group of 60 and above have reported a higher survival rate than men in the same age group.

Table 8 compares the distribution of population by blocks and urban local bodies of the district for the census years 1991 and 2001. It may be observed that the concentration of population in different blocks varied widely. Whereas Kalampur, Koksara and Dharamgarh blocks reported high population densities above 300 persons per sq km for the census year 2001, Lanjigarh and Thuamul Rampur blocks had low densities below 200 persons per sq km. There are only three urban bodies of which the only Municipality of Bhawanipatna reported a high population density of 3,947 persons per sq km in 2001. The other two Notified Area Councils of Kesinga and Junagarh had comparatively low population densities of 1,167 and 1,014 persons per sq km respectively.

Table 9: Distribution of SC & ST Population by Block and Urban Bodies: 2001

Name of The Block	SC Population			% of SC Population to Total Population	ST Population			% of ST Population to Total Population
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
Bhawanipatana	13,616	13,475	27,091		24,103	24,864	48,967	34.87
Dharamgarh	10,256	10,219	20,475	17.56	10,169	10,364	20,533	17.61
Golamunda	9,047	9,292	18,339	17.08	13,566	13,979	27,545	25.65
Jaipatna	8,608	8,928	17,536	15.21	20,511	21,292	41,803	36.26
Junagarh	12,375	12,378	24,753	16.74	12,721	12,981	25,702	17.39
Kalampur	4,158	4,286	8,444	16.07	6,576	6,849	13,425	25.55
Karlamunda	4,001	4,084	8,085	16.52	3,706	3,721	7,427	15.18
Kesinga	7,573	7,573	15,146	15.48	13,146	13,388	26,534	27.11
Koksara	8,430	8,508	16,938	16.25	17,804	18,457	36,261	34.79
Lanjigarh	8,912	9,185	18,097	24.08	17,994	18,699	36,693	48.83
M.Rampur	4,730	4,714	9,444	13.94	13,213	13,211	26,424	39.02
Narla	9,324	9,520	18,844	18.42	13,575	13,806	27,381	26.76
Th. Rampur	8,417	8,455	16,872	25.65	18,543	19,307	37,850	57.55
Bh.Patana [M]	5,250	5,250	10,500	17.27	1,800	1,602	3,402	5.60
Junagarh [NAC]	1,195	1,377	2,572	16.32	281	367	648	4.11
Kesinga [NAC]	1,452	1,431	2,883	17.04	938	1,040	1,978	11.69
Kalahandi	**117,344**	**118,675**	**236,019**	**17.67**	**188,646**	**193,927**	**382,573**	**28.65**

Source: Census of India, 2001 (M- Municipality, NAC- Notified Area Council)

According to census 2001, the Scheduled Tribe (ST) population of the district was 385,273 i.e., 28.84 percent as against 22.13 percent ST population at the State level. he Scheduled Caste (SC) population of the district was about 17.67 percent as against 16.53 percent SC population at the State level. The district thus has 46.51 percent population of ST and SC communities as against 38.66 percent at the State level.

Table 9 reports the distribution of ST and SC population of the district by blocks and ULB for 2001. There is a wide variation of ST and SC communities in different blocks and urban local bodies. Whereas 57.55 percent of the population of Thuamul Rampur block was reported as ST population, Karlamunda block had the lowest ST population of only 15.18 percent out of 13 blocks, seven had ST population below the district average. Only three blocks including Thuamul Rampur (25.65%), Lanjigarh (24.08%) and Narla (18.42%) reported SC population above the district average. M. Rampur block had the lowest SC population of 13.94 percent.

This demographic analysis of Kalahandi has thrown up several interesting observations. Firstly, the district is predominantly rural and has a high concentration of weaker sections that is ST and SC communities. Secondly, it has a population density of only 199 (census 2001-169) persons per sq km as against 269 (census 2001-236) for the State as per the 2011 census. If it is argued that those areas with higher population density offer better living conditions than those areas with lower density, thus implying that Kalahandi offers more difficult living conditions as compared to many other parts of the State. Thirdly, the population of Kalahandi has been growing

at a faster rate, particularly in the recent decades, than the State average. We have also observed a higher long term annual and decadal compound population growth rate for the district than for the State. If it is argued that an increasing population trend signifies improving living conditions and increasing social welfare, it implies that the living conditions in Kalahandi district have been improving because of several development initiatives taken by the State Government in recent years. Fourthly, though the sex ratio in the district is still favourable, the proportion of females per 1000 males has been declining over the years. The sex ratio declined sharply from the highest (1,035 in 1931-41) to 1,003 in 2011. Like other parts of the State, urban areas still have lower sex ratios than the rural areas. Fifthly, 45 percent of the population of the district is very young, i.e., under 15 years. Only 4.9 percent of the population is above 60 years. About 50 percent of the population is within the working age group of 15-59 years. Though life expectancy at birth (LEB) has not been systematically studied for the district, it is expected to be lower than the State average.

1.6 Language and Culture

The major population segment of the district speaks an Odiya dialect called Sambalpuri with minor modifications in pronunciation. Odiya language is preferred for writing and official communication. Different tribal communities like the Kondhas, Mundas and others use their own tribal dialects. Increasing economic activities and development initiatives have accelerated the process of integration of tribal communities with the mainstream population. As a result of this, many tribal communities have started speaking Odiya. Due to the proximity to Chhattisgarh, people of some blocks have a good understanding of Hindi. As in other parts of Odisha, people of Kalahandi celebrate a number of festivals. Nuakhai is a very important festival, not only of Kalahandi district but in Western Odisha. Tribal communities also observe a number of festivals and rituals. The annual official festival of the district, Ghumura, derives its name from a well known folk dance form of Western Odisha, of which Kalahandi is a part.

1.7 Social Structure

The social composition of the district is not uniform. There are wide variations across the district. The main castes / sub-castes of the district include Bairagi, Bangti, Bhulia, Brahmin, Dosi, Gaura, Karan, Kosta, Kshyatria, Kulta, Kurmi, Mali, Paik, Sampuas, Sunari and Sundhi. As reported earlier, there is a high concentration of SC and ST communities (46.51%). Out of the total 36 Scheduled Castes recorded in the district, the most numerous are the Dom, Ganda, Chamar, Ghasi, Dhoba, Mehera, Beldar and Panika. The ST population in the district comprises 28.6 percent of the total population. Of the 46 tribes found in this district, the important ones are Banjara, Bhottada, Bhunjia, Binjhal, Dal, Gond, Kandha, Mirdha, Munda, Paroja and Shabar. These 12 tribes account for 97 percent of the tribal population of the district.

1.8 Industry and Minerals

A number of minerals including Bauxite, Graphite, Manganese, Iron and Quartz are available in the district. Of these, only Bauxite and Graphite has been commercially exploited. Bauxite is found in Lanjigarh block at Niamgiri on a large scale. Vedanta has acquired mining rights for bauxite and has established the Vedanta Alumina Refinery at Lanjigarh. The district also has few other industries which include Konark Growers Cooperative Spinning Mills Ltd, Kesinga, Odisha Regional Cooperative Oil Seed Growers Union Ltd. at Bhawanipatna, and Western Sugar & Chemical Industries Ltd, Bhawanipatna.

1.9 District Development Indicators

Education, health and income are important indicators that decide the human development of a Nation, State or District. According to the first State Human Development Report, 2004, the value of the Human Development Index (HDI) for Kalahandi district is 0.606 as against Odisha's overall HDI of 0.579. The district had an HDI above the State average and was ranked 11th among in the State. Of the three components of the district HDI, the education index was 0.585, the health index 0.763 and the income index 0.471. This

Table 10: Key Development Indicators for Kalahandi District vis-à-vis Odisha

	Unit	Kalahandi	Odisha
Total Literates (2011)	Number	818,396	27,112,376
Male Literates (2011)	Number	495,187	15,326,036
Female Literates (2011)	Number	323,209	11,786,340
Literacy Rate	%	60.22	73.45
Male Literacy Rate (2011)	%	73.34	82.40
Female Literacy Rate (2011)	%	47.27	64.36
S C Literacy Rate [2001]	%		
Male [2001]		63.76	70.47
Female [2001]		30.80	40.33
Total [2001]		47.12	55.53
S T Literacy Rate	%		
Male		51.70	51.48
Female		17.15	23.37
Total		34.17	33.37
Educational Level Attained			
Without Education Level	Number	21,295	3,346,157
Below Primary Level	Number	174,170	4,090,028
Primary Level	Number	156,321	NA
Middle Level	Number	67,866	NA
Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma	Number	75,827	1,252,635
Graduate and above	Number	17,904	NA
Type of House			
Permanent	%	29.30	27.60
Semi-Permanent	%	63	25.00
Temporary	%	7.70	NA
Number of BPL Families	Number	193,054	4,504,765
Number of SC/ST BPL Families	Number	111,884	NA
Percentage of BPL Families	%	62.71	66.37
Per Capita Income	Rs.	0.471	0.545
Human Development Index Rank	HDI Rank	11	11
Total Workers	Number	620,950	14,276,488
Main Workers	Number	382,050	9,589,269
Marginal Workers	Number	238,900	4,687,219
Non-workers	Number	714,544	22,528,172
Total Workers to Total Population	%	46.50	38.79
Cultivators to Total Workers	%	29.63	29.75
Agriculture Labourers to Total Workers	%	50.33	35.02

	Unit	Kalahandi	Odisha
Workers in Household Industry to Total Workers	%	2.87	4.91
Main Workers to Total Population	%	28.61	26.05
Marginal Workers to Total Population	%	17.89	12.74
Non-Workers to Total Population	%	53.50	61.21
Drinking Water Facilities	Village	2,082	NA
Safe Drinking Water	Village	2,012	NA
Electricity [Power Supply] As on 31.3.2009	Village	1,014	28,871
Electricity [domestic]	Village	618	NA
Electricity [Agriculture]	Village	159	NA
Primary School [2010-11]	No	2,234	50,387
Middle Schools [2010-11]	No	761	21,656
Secondary/Sr. Secondary Schools [2010-11]	No	305	7,974
Junior Colleges [2010-11]	No	43	1293
Senior Colleges [2010-11]	No	19	653
Medical Facility		NA	NA
Primary Health Centre [2010-11]	No	43	1,227
Primary Health Sub-Centre	No	198	NA
Post, Telegraph and Telephone Facility [2010-11]	No	307	8,161
Bus Services	Village	449	NA
Paved Approach Road	Village	828	NA
Mud Approach Road	Village	1,802	NA
Average size of Operational Holding 2000-01	Ha.	1.62	1.25
Variation in Rainfall	%	[+]62.8	[+]13
Yield Rate of Rice [Kg/Ha] [2010-11] Kharif Rabi Total	Kg/Ha	32.30 38.43 1,119	 2,328 1,557
Production of Wheat [2010-11]	Quintals	164	41740
Production of Maize [2010-11]	Quintals	34,141	2,988,106
Production of Ragi [2010-11]	Quintals	7,840	469,038
Production of Groundnut [2010-11]	Quintals	42,416	856,645
Net Area Sown to Total Reported Area	%	62.67	63.10
Cropping Intensity	%	169	163
Net Irrigated Area to Net area Sown	%	36.66	35.41
Gross Irrigated Area to Gross Cropped Area	%	38.71	35.15
Rate of Fertilizer Consumption[Kg/Ha] [2011-12]	Kg/Ha	77.22	NA
Forest Area of Geographical area	%	32.05	37.34
Share of forest Area to State Forest Area	%	4.37	100
Govt. Medical Institutions per lakh of Population	Number	6	7
Govt. Medical Institutions per '000 sq.km of Area [2010-11]	Number	10	11
No. of Hospital Beds per lakh of Population [2010-11]	Number	33	37
No. of Primary Schools per lakh of Population [2011]	Number	142	120
No. of Upper Primary Schools per lakh of Population	Number	41	47
No. of Primary Schools per lakh of Population	Number	18	20

	Unit	Kalahandi	Odisha
Road Length per '000 sq.km. Area	Km	1,627	1,480
Road Length per lakh of Population	Km	965	626
No of Banks per lakh of Population	Number	6	7
Average Coverage of Area per Bank	Sq. km	100	65
Credit Deposit Ratio of all Scheduled Commercial Banks	%	87.85	64.00
No. of Post Offices per lakh of Population	Number	20	19
Average Coverage of Area per Post Office	Sq. Km	26	19
Per Capita Consumption of Fish	Kg	9.30	9
Per Capita Consumption of Milk	Lt	19	36
Per Capita Consumption of Egg [no]	Number	33	35
% of Villages Electrified	%	64	81
Infant Mortality Rate[2010-11]		59.00	62.00
Human Development Index, 2004		0.606	0.579

Source: Census of India, 2001, 1997 BPL Census, Odisha survey-2005-2006
HMIS, NRHM 2008

suggests that though the district has done reasonably well in terms of health indicators, it has not done well with respect to education and income generation. The district reported an overall literacy rate of 45.94 percent with a male literacy rate of 62.66 percent and a female literacy rate of only 29.28 percent as per the 2001 census. This was much lower than the State average of 63.10 percent for the 2001 census. It may be observed that at present the National Sample Survey (NSS) methods for poverty estimate are not good enough to estimate poverty at the district level. Hence, poverty estimation is made at a regional level. Kalahandi district is a part of the KBK region that has a very high incidence of poverty with 87.10 percent living below the poverty line in 1999-2000 as per the 55th round of NSS estimations. As per the Ministry of Rural Development's methodology for identification of BPL households, Kalahandi reported 62.71 percent families Below the Poverty Line in the 1997 BPL census. The district has reported 620,950 workers of which 382,050 are main workers and 238,900 are marginal workers. These and other key development indicators for the district are summarised in Table 10. Some of these development indicators shall be studied in greater details in the following chapters.

Even though it is richly endowed with natural resources, Kalahandi has in the recent past attracted adverse publicity for alleged starvation deaths, heavy incidence of poverty and poor development. It is one of the four districts that have been identified by the State Government to prepare and publish the first District Human Development Report (DHDR). During the previous century, the district experienced recurrent droughts of varying intensities at least once in every 3-4 years. It is predominantly rural and has a sizable population (46.51%) of ST and SC communities. Though the population density of 169 persons per sq km, as per the 2001 census, is lower than the State average of 236, its population is growing in recent years at a rate faster than the State growth rate. Though sex ratio is rapidly declining, it is still favourable having 1,003 females per 1,000 males. Only about half of the population of the district is in the working age group of 15-59 years.

As part of the Eastern Ghats, the district has a varied topography and a number of rivers. Its soil is generally acidic and often of poor productive potential. Its major soil types include red soil, lateritic soil, black

soil, alluvial soil and forest soil. It is located in the Western undulating agroclimatic zone. Kharif is the main crop for the district though in some parts where irrigation facilities have improved, the Rabi crop is gaining importance. The Vedanta Alumina Refinery at Lanjigarh is a large industry in the district that in general is poorly industrialised. Agriculture and allied sectors including forests still play a major role in the economic life of the people. As a result of several recent initiatives taken by the State Government and Government of India, the development process in the district has been accelerated.

The last section of this chapter summarises key development indicators for the district. Though the district has done reasonably well in terms of health indicators, it lags considerably behind several other districts in terms of education and income indicators. It offers limited livelihood options and has a very high incidence of poverty. The next chapter analyses economic growth, poverty and livelihood issues in the district.

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Chapter 2

Growth, Poverty and Livelihood

"Life is not a continuum of pleasant choices, but of inevitable problems that call for strength, determination, and hard work."

- Indian Proverb

Growth, Poverty and Livelihood

Box 1: Millenium Development Goals (MDGs)

Goal 1 : Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Goal 2 : Achieve universal primary education
Goal 3 : Promote gender equality and empower women
Goal 4 : Reduce child mortality
Goal 5 : Improve maternal health
Goal 6 : Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
Goal 7 : Ensure environmental sustainability
Goal 8 : Develop a Global Partnership for Development

The MDGs:

- Synthesise, in a single package, many of the most important commitments made separately at international conferences and summits during the 1990s;
- Recognise explicitly the interdependence between growth, poverty reduction and sustainable development;
- Acknowledge that development rests on the foundations of democratic governance, the rule of law, respect for human rights, peace and security;
- Are based on time-bound and measurable targets accompanied by indicators for monitoring progress; and
- Bring together, in the eighth Goal, the responsibilities of developing countries with those of developed countries, founded on a global partnership endorsed at the International Conference on Financing for Development in Monterrey, Mexico in March 2002, and again at the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development in August 2002.

The concept of Human Development, as conceived by UNDP, focuses on several variables including income and sustainable employment and livelihoods that are necessary for living healthy and fulfilled lives. In order that the main development challenges are adequately addressed by the World Community, the United Nations Millennium Summit adopted eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in September 2000. These MDGs are listed in Box 1 below and need to be realised in a time-bound manner. The Summit also articulated 21 quantifiable targets and 60 measurable indicators to track progress on the MDGs from time to time. The first MDG pertained to the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger. The following three quantifiable targets and nine monitorable indicators were prescribed to track the progress of the first MDG which is summarised in Box 2.

Box 2: MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

- To reduce extreme poverty by half by 2015 and to be periodically measured by the proportion of people below the poverty line (BPL), poverty gap ratio and the share of poorest quintile in national consumption.
- To achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people and to be tracked by way of the growth rate of GDP per person employed, employment to- population ratio, proportion of employed BPL and proportion of own account and contributing family workers in total employment.
- To reduce the proportion of people who suffer from hunger by half by 2015 and to monitor by way of proportion of underweight children under-five years of age and proportion of population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption.

This chapter analyses the status of, and issues pertaining to the diversification and growth of the district's economy, incidence of extreme poverty and employment and livelihood options available in Kalahandi. The next section gives a brief account of the major sectors of the district economy, work participation rates, incidence of poverty and distribution of household incomes. A livelihood profile of the district has been discussed in the next section. The status of various economic sectors including forests, agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries and other sources of employment and income are discussed in the subsequent sections. The growth of financial services, indebtedness and migration are dealt with in the end.

2.0 Structure of the District Economy

Kalahandi contributes about three percent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Odisha that is slightly less than the average district share of 3.33 percent. The district economy is dominated by the primary sector[3] that contributes roughly half of the Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP). Table 11 summarises sectoral contributions to GDDP for Kalahandi from 1999-2000 to 2004-05. The agriculture and allied sectors[4] contributed 49.44 percent to the real GDDP (measured in 1999-2000 prices) in 1999-2000. The mining and quarrying sub-sector made a small contribution of 0.11 percent. The share of the primary sector in the real GDDP of the district has come down from 49.44 percent in 1999-2000 to 41.99 percent in 2004- 05. The components of the forestry and fisheries sectors are comparatively very

[3] The primary sector includes agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry, mining and quarrying

[4] Agriculture and allied sectors include agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry.

small, being about 3.50 percent and 1.20 percent respectively. Though the share of agriculture and allied sectors in GDDP has been declining, the share of mining and quarrying has increased from 0.11 percent in 1999-2000 to 0.21 percent in 2004-05. The tertiary and service sectors[5] have been growing and their contribution to the GDDP is of the same order as that of the primary sector. The share of the tertiary and service sectors has increased from 42.36 percent in 1999- 2000 to 48.96 percent in 2004-05. The contribution of the manufacturing sector is very small (3.50%).

The real GDDP of Kalahandi has grown at a simple average rate of 3.59 percent per annum and compound annual growth rate of 2.68 percent from 1999-2000 to 2004-05 against a simple average growth rate of 6.48 percent per annum and compound annual growth rate of 5.21 percent for Odisha for the same period. The per capita real Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) has grown from Rs.9,569 in 1999-2000 to Rs.10,319 in 2004-05 at a compound annual rate of 1.27 percent. In contrast, the per capita real NSDP for Odisha has grown from Rs.10,567 in 1999-2000 to Rs.13,329 in 2004-05 at a compound annual rate of 3.95 percent. This analysis suggests that the district economy and per capita district income have been growing at rates much slower than those for the State economy and per capita State income. The district economy has been diversifying slowly. It may be observed from Table 11 that there are wide fluctuations in the GDDP from year to year mainly because of adverse impacts of natural calamities such as floods and droughts in 2000-01 and 2002-03. The district economy registered negative growth rates of -2.44 percent in 2000-01 and -6.06 percent in 2002-03 and positive growth rates of 20.07 percent in 2003-04, 4.02 percent in 2004-05 and 2.37 percent in 2001-02.

2.1 Work Participation Rates

Out of a total population of 13.35 lakh persons (6.67 lakh male and 6.68 lakh female) as per the 2001 census, 6.21 lakh persons (3.81 lakh male and 2.40 lakh female) were termed as employed. The work participation rate was 46.52 percent, with the male work

Table 11: Sectoral Composition of Real GDDP of Kalahandi District: 1999-2005 (At 1999-2000 Prices)

Sector	Real GDDP (%)					
	1999-20	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Agriculture & A.H.	44.94	42.23	42.57	34.84	40.94	37.44
Forestry	3.54	3.72	3.64	4.12	3.27	3.16
Fisheries	0.95	1.19	1.26	1.37	1.26	1.17
Mining & Quarrying	0.11	0.08	0.10	0.16	0.19	0.21
Manufacturing	3.84	3.58	2.58	3.53	3.08	3.30
Utilities	4.25	4.15	4.10	3.72	4.91	5.76
Construction-Real Estate	12.12	12.91	12.62	14.62	11.77	12.50
Banking & Finance	2.19	2.45	2.69	3.29	2.73	2.84
Trade	6.83	7.30	7.21	7.90	7.82	8.72
Services	21.21	22.38	23.24	26.46	24.03	24.90
Real GDDP (Rs. crore)	**1,359.62**	**1,326.39**	**1,357.88**	**1,275.54**	**1,531.48**	**1,592.97**

Source: Odisha Economic Survey

[5] For the purpose of this analysis, the tertiary and services sectors include utilities, trade, construction and real estate services, banking and finance and all other services.

participation rate of 57.12 percent and the female work participation rate of 35.93 percent in 2001. Table 12 analyses work participation rates for Kalahandi district from 1999-2000 to 2007-08 based on projected population and employed persons for 1999-2000, 2004-05 and 2007-08. The work participation rates have varied in a narrow range from 46.75 percent in 1999-2000 to 46.78 percent in 2004-05, the male work participation rates being about 57 percent and the female work participation rates of 35 percent.

The real NDDP per employed person varied from Rs. 22,216.01 in 1999-2000 to Rs. 24,357.34 in 2004-05 in Kalahandi. The lowest real NDDP per employed person was Rs.19,992.79 in 2002-03, the year in which the district suffered a very severe drought. Table 13 summarises work participation rates for different blocks and ULB of Kalahandi district for 2001. It may be observed from Table 13 that there are wide variations in work participation rates in different blocks and urban local bodies. The work participation rate of 41.4 percent was the lowest for Karlamunda block and the highest in Kalampur block at 54.2 percent. Seven out of thirteen blocks including Bhawanipatna, Golamunda, Jaipatna, Kalampur, Koksara, Lanjigarh and Thuamul Rampur reported higher work participation rates than the district average (46.5%) in 2001. Three ULBs of Bhawanipatna, Junagarh and Kesinga reported work participation rates of 29.5 percent, 32.9 percent and 33.5 percent respectively. There are also wide variations in the work participation rates for males and females in different blocks and urban bodies.

The work force of Kalahandi has also been studied from the perspective of their major occupations as per census data available from 1971 to 2001. Following the census methodology, the work force has been classified as cultivators, agricultural labourers persons engaged in household industry and persons engaged in other service sectors. Table14 provides the classification of the work force of Kalahandi district by major occupations for the period 1971-2001. It may be observed from Table 14 that the proportion of the population that directly depended on agriculture and allied activities has declined from 85.66 percent in 1971 to 80.00 percent in 2001 and the proportion of the workforce engaged in the non-farm sector has increased from 14.34 percent in 1971 to 20.00 percent. The percentage of cultivators has declined by 23.89 percent from 53.57 percent in 1971 to 29.68 percent in 2001 and that of agricultural labourers has increased by 18.23 percent from 32.09 percent in 1971 to 50.32 percent in 2001. It is encouraging to note that the work force has been diversifying from the farm sector to non-farm sectors, albeit at a very slow rate. It also seems that about 18.23 percent cultivators, mainly small and marginal farmers, have got reduced to the status of agricultural labourers perhaps because of repeated fragmentations of

Table 12: The Work Participation Rates for Kalahandi: 1999-2000 to 2007-2008

Year	Population (lakh)			Employed Persons (lakh)			Work Participation Rate (%)		
	Total	Male	Female Total	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1999-00*	13.09	6.54	6.55	6.12	3.76	2.36	46.75	57.49	35.03
2001	13.35	6.67	6.68	6.21	3.81	2.40	46.52	57.12	35.93
2004-05*	13.98	6.99	6.99	6.54	4.02	2.52	46.78	57.51	36.05
2007-08*	14.50	7.25	7.25	6.78	4.16	2.61	46.76	57.38	36.00

Source: Census 2001 ** DES, Odisha projections*

Table 13: Work Participation Rates by Blocks and Urban Local Bodies: 2001

Block/ Urban Bodies	Population (lakh)			Persons Employed (lakh)			Work Participation Rate (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Blocks									
Bhawanipatna	0.70	0.70	1.40	0.41	0.27	0.68	58.30	39.10	48.70
Dharamgarh	0.59	0.58	1.17	0.33	0.21	0.54	56.50	35.70	46.20
Golamunda	0.53	0.54	1.07	0.31	0.20	0.51	57.50	36.70	47.10
Jaipatna	0.57	0.58	1.15	0.35	0.27	0.62	60.80	47.00	53.80
Junagarh	0.74	0.74	1.48	0.43	0.26	0.69	57.70	35.20	46.40
Kalampur	0.26	0.27	0.53	0.15	0.13	0.28	60.30	48.20	54.20
Karlamunda	0.25	0.24	0.49	0.14	0.06	0.20	56.50	26.20	41.40
Kesinga	0.49	0.49	0.98	0.28	0.15	0.43	57.70	30.00	43.90
Koksara	0.52	0.52	1.04	0.30	0.21	0.51	58.60	40.00	49.20
Lanjigarh	0.37	0.38	0.75	0.21	0.16	0.37	55.70	43.70	49.60
M. Rampur	0.34	0.34	0.68	0.19	0.10	0.29	57.20	30.80	44.00
Narla	0.51	0.51	1.02	0.30	0.15	0.45	58.10	28.90	43.60
Th. Rampur	**0.32**	**0.33**	**0.65**	**0.17**	**0.16**	**0.33**	**53.80**	**49.10**	**51.40**
Urban Local Bodies									
Bhawanipatna [M]	0.32	0.29	0.61	0.15	0.03	0.18	47.30	10.20	29.50
Junagarh [NAC]	0.08	0.08	0.16	0.04	0.01	0.05	52.30	12.80	32.90
Kesinga [NAC]	0.09	0.08	0.17	0.05	0.01	0.06	53.80	12.70	33.50
Kalahandi	**6.67**	**6.68**	**13.35**	**3.81**	**2.40**	**6.01**	**57.10**	**35.90**	**46.52**

Source: Census 2001

their holdings and other factors. Though these trends are not much different than the ones elsewhere in Odisha, this aspect needs to be carefully studied and factors that have caused conversion of cultivators into agricultural labourers need be carefully evaluated. Further analysis of main occupations of different households of Kalahandi district shall be discussed in subsequent sections.

2.2 Incidence of Poverty

The NSS estimates for extreme poverty, measured as Head Count Ratio (HCR), are available only for states and NSS regions. The NSS estimates for poverty are not available at the district level. Kalahandi district is a part of the Southern NSS region for Odisha and considered as one of the poorest regions of the country. The incidence of rural poverty

Table 14: Work Force of Kalahandi by Major Occupations: 1971-2001

Occupation Category	Total Work Force: Kalahandi (%)				Total Work Force: Odisha (%)			
	1971	1981	1991	2001	1971	1981	1991	2001
Cultivators	53.57	50.80	42.84	29.68	49.16	47.00	44.38	29.70
Agricultural Labourers	32.09	35.29	41.10	50.32	28.28	27.65	28.76	35.04
Household Industry	2.82	2.65	2.70	2.87	3.63	3.47	3.17	4.83
Other Services	11.52	11.26	13.36	17.13	18.93	21.88	23.69	30.43
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Source: District Statistical Abstract of Kalahandi 1970–1971, 1980–1981, 1993 and 2001 Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Odisha.

in this region was estimated at 87.10 percent in 1999- 2000 (55th round of NSS) and 62.50 percent in 2004-05 (61st round of NSS) as against 48.10 percent in 1999-2000 and 35.50 percent in 2004-05 for Odisha. It is heartening to note that the southern NSS region registered an impressive poverty reduction of 24.60 percentage points from 1999-2000 to 2004-05 because of several development programmes initiated by the State Government and Government of India in the KBK region. Though NSS estimates for poverty for Kalahandi are not available, it may be argued that the district has had a very high incidence of poverty in 1999-2000 and 2004-05. It is also expected that Kalahandi had similar levels of poverty reduction as the southern region during that period. The poverty levels in the southern region as well as in Kalahandi are still very high.

A methodology for identification of Below Poverty Line (BPL) households has been prescribed by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India from time to time. Following this methodology, the State Panchayati Raj Department has mounted BPL censuses in 1992, and 1997 to identify rural BPL households. The BPL census for 1992 returned 85.77 percent BPL households and the BPL census for 1997 reported 62.71 percent BPL households in the district. Table 15 compares the extent of BPL households in different blocks on the basis of 1992 and 1997 BPL censuses.

It may be observed from Table 15 that there are wide variations in the extent of BPL households in different blocks. As per the 1997 BPL census, Thuamul Rampur block has reported the highest (88.76%) incidence of BPL households and Koksara block has returned the lowest (38.48%) incidence of BPL households. An analysis suggests that 34.02 percent of ST households, 23.39 percent SC households, 41.51 percent households

Table 15: BPL Households in Different Blocks: 1992 & 1997

Blocks	BPL HH 1992 (%)	BPL HH 1997 (%)	SC & ST BPL HH 1997 (% out of total BPL)		BPL HH By Occupations 1997 (% out of total BPL)			
			SC	ST	Small Farmers	Marginal Farmers	Artisans	Agricultural Labourers
Bhawanipatna	75.56	55.68	25.41	40.98	15.49	25.39	1.81	39.56
Kisinga	86.08	70.01	24.54	27.78	11.83	28.51	1.73	48.57
Karlamunda	84.85	49.51	23.83	17.90	20.17	31.60	1.87	41.73
M. Rampur	86.55	80.23	20.64	43.37	21.92	27.52	1.57	44.44
Narla	83.88	54.89	14.34	18.76	10.06	19.06	0.83	20.81
Lanjigarh	87.05	75.81	28.37	46.37	19.53	17.26	0.87	44.15
Th. Rampur	93.81	88.76	29.14	55.35	19.85	21.04	1.47	40.12
Dharamgarh	86.22	64.26	23.84	19.51	24.70	30.95	1.66	36.23
Junagarh	95.40	61.38	22.02	19.36	16.48	14.38	2.95	40.00
Kalampur	87.45	51.77	17.26	27.48	16.03	8.44	2.20	57.13
Jaipatna	85.34	66.59	23.19	38.70	18.30	18.04	1.90	47.00
Koksara	90.97	38.48	22.67	35.00	29.09	22.37	1.86	39.34
Golamunda	88.43	62.77	21.21	32.72	20.83	26.46	2.03	42.33
Kalahandi	**85.77**	**62.71**	**23.39**	**34.02**	**19.59**	**23.95**	**1.80**	**41.51**

Source: District Rural Development Agency, Kalahandi, Odisha.

of agricultural labourers and 43.54 percent households of small and marginal farmers have been reported as BPL households as per the 1997 BPL census. An analysis of income distribution patterns of different types of households of Kalahandi, as per the BPL Census conducted by the State Panchayati Raj Department, is presented in the next section.

2.3 District Income Distribution Patterns

Table 16 summarises the distribution of rural households (HH) of Kalahandi by blocks and monthly income classes. It may be observed from Table 16 that 32.46 percent rural HH have a monthly income of less than Rs.250, 44.11 percent rural HH are within the monthly income class of Rs. 250-499, 17.23 percent in the monthly income class of Rs. 500-1499, and only 5.95 percent rural HH have monthly incomes above Rs.1500.

It may be observed from Table 16 that there are wide variations across blocks as regards distribution of rural HH by monthly income classes. Thuamul Rampur block has 77.15 percent rural HH in the monthly income class of Rs. 250 followed by Lanjigarh block that has 49.31 percent rural HH. About 95.96 percent rural HH in Thuamul Rampur block and 88.09 percent rural HH in Lanjigarh blocks have monthly incomes less than Rs.500. Clearly these two blocks that have very high concentrations of ST communities are very poor blocks. On the other hand, Kalampur block has only 11.76 percent HH with monthly incomes less than Rs.250 and 52.50 percent HH with monthly incomes less than Rs. 500. M. Rampur block has the highest proportion (10.65%) of HH with monthly incomes above Rs.1500. Kalampur block has 10.03 percent HH with monthly incomes above Rs.1,500 and the highest proportion of 5.13 percent HH with monthly incomes above Rs. 2,500. Most ST and SC households in the district have monthly incomes less than Rs. 500. In Thuamul Rampur block, more than 80 percent ST families and 75 percent SC families have

Table 16: Distribution of Rural Households of Kalahandi by Monthly Income Levels

Sl. No.	Block	Total HH (Number)	Less than Rs. 250	Between Rs.251-499	Between Rs.500-1499	Between Rs.1500-2500	More than Rs.2500
1	Bhawanipatna	39,250	38.36	38.91	17.84	2.05	2.77
2	Dharamgarh	29,415	21.55	50.47	20.06	2.97	4.76
3	Golamunda	31,635	26.24	56.02	14.15	1.54	1.77
4	Jayapatna	30,000	43.17	35.47	13.95	2.47	4.73
5	Junagarh	42,060	24.26	47.82	20.42	2.80	4.08
6	Kalampur	14,365	11.76	40.74	37.45	4.90	5.13
7	Karlamunda	14,119	29.35	50.84	13.98	2.29	3.46
8	Kesinga	28,170	28.82	47.22	17.43	2.25	4.21
9	Koksara	28,230	30.52	47.95	15.33	2.50	3.68
10	Lanjigarh	20,649	49.31	38.78	8.37	1.48	1.77
11	M.Rampur	19,800	13.66	45.34	30.31	5.98	4.67
12	Narla	30,042	32.39	46.22	15.78	2.28	3.28
13	Th.Rampur	18,736	77.15	18.81	2.60	0.38	0.27
Kalahandi		**346,471**	**32.46**	**44.11**	**17.23**	**2.50**	**3.45**

Source: BPL Census, 2002

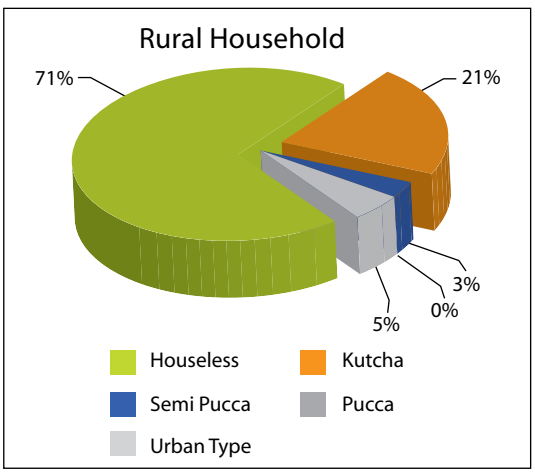
monthly incomes less than Rs. 250. This implies that there are acute inequalities in income distribution in Kalahandi district.

2.4 Rural Housing

Housing is one of the basic needs for a human being and the quality of house represents the socio-economic status of a family. This section attempts an analysis of housing types in the district. Available data indicates that of all Below Poverty Line (BPL) households (HH), about 4.5 percent are without any house of their own and 70.6 percent HH have kuccha houses. About 21 percent HH have semi-pucca houses and only a small proportion of about 3.6 percent HH have pucca and urban type houses. Figure 3 explains the types of house available to the population of the district.

Jaipatna block has reported the highest (7.9%) houseless families followed by Th. Rampur block with 6.2 percent houseless HH and Koksara block with 5.90 percent houseless families. Golmunda block reported the lowest percentage (1.4%) of houseless families followed by Dharamgarh block with 2.2 percent HH without houses of their own. Thuamul Rampr block has the highest proportion (84.16%) of HH with kuccha houses followed by Lanjigarh block with 83.9 percent HH with kuccha houses. Karlamunda and Kalampur blocks have highest percentages of rural HH (5.6% and 5.0% respectively) with pucca houses. ST and SC households have a relatively large number of families without houses or with kuccha houses. In Thuamul Rampur and Lanjigarh blocks, which are scheduled areas, about 43.35 percent and 44.55 percent HH respectively have been reported without houses.

Figure 3: House Type



In order to improve housing facilities for BPL households, the State Government has launched two schemes: (i) "*Vasundhara*" which aims at providing government land upto four decimal to those HH which do not own any homestead land, and (ii) "*Mo Kudia*" to assist BPL HH to have their own houses. With support from Government of India, Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) has been implemented to provide support to BPL families to construct pucca houses. About 11.2 percent HH without houses or with kutcha houses have been assisted under IAY.

2.5 Livelihood Profile

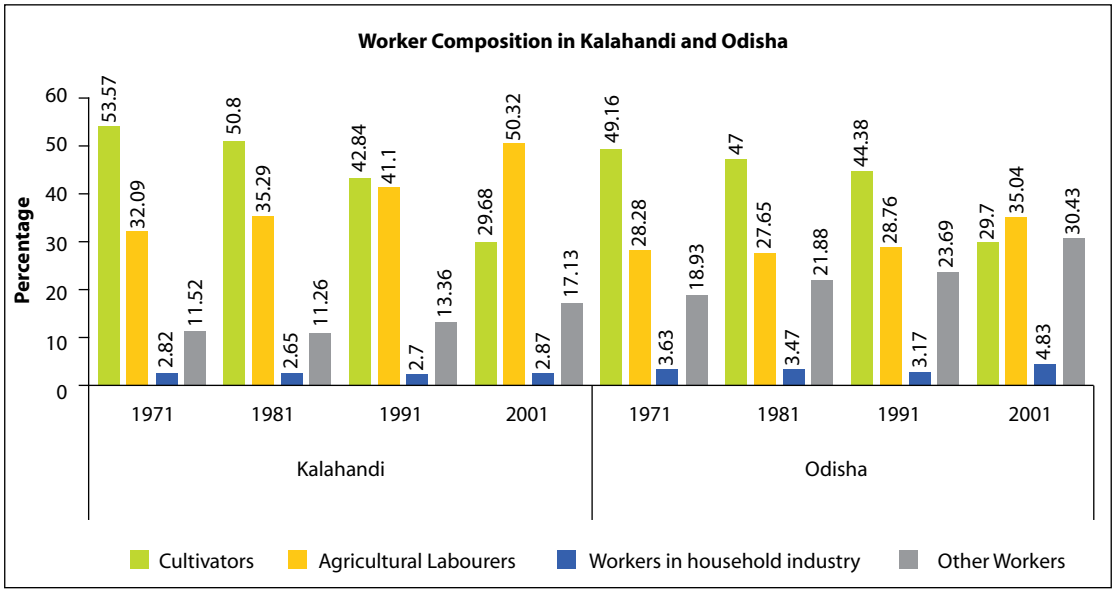
Livelihood consists of a set of economic activities which individuals or households are engaged in with a view to meet their multiple requirements for sustained living. A livelihood is a function of capabilities and assets possessed, and activities pursued, by individuals or HH to secure means for their living. A livelihood is sustainable when it is capable of coping with, and recovering from, stresses and shocks that it faces from time to time. In order that livelihoods continue to be sustainable, it is desirable that people's capabilities continue to improve and productivities of their assets are maintained and improved over time without impairing the underlying natural resource base. Sustainable livelihoods and livelihood security are prerequisites for fulfilled lives. Individuals and HH exploit available resources and are engaged in

multiple economic activities to meet their livelihood needs. This section examines how people of Kalahandi are economically engaged and secure their livelihoods.

Table 17 reveals the distribution of workers into different classes including cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers engaged in household industries and persons engaged in other services based on census data from 1971 to 2001. The distribution of main workers into different classes has been shown in Figure 4. As per the 2001 census, about 80.00 percent of the working population is engaged in agriculture and allied activities. Of these, 29.68 percent workers have been reported as cultivators and 50.32 percent as agricultural labourers. About 17.13 percent workers are engaged in other services and the rest 2.87 percent in household industries. This implies that agriculture and allied sectors (i.e., animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry) are still the main sources of livelihoods for the people of Kalahandi though the share of workers in non-farm sectors has been increasing over the years.

This analysis needs to be further refined to seek the contributions of small scale and large industries as well as the financial, insurance and banking sectors in terms of employment and income generation opportunities. In fact, the share of salaried employees has been increasing in recent years. Migration to different parts of the State and other states has also emerged as an important source of employment and incomes. Therefore, the working population has also been analysed by the following categories: farmers, casual labourers, salaried employees, artisans and persons engaged in other segments. Table 17 summarises the outcome of this analysis for households of all groups including, ST and SC communities as revealed by the BPL census, 2002. It may be observed from Table 17 that in the category of "All HH Groups", 64.74 percent HH are engaged as casual labourers, 24.71 percent HH as farmers, 3.65 percent HH as salaried employees, 3.61 percent HH as other activities and 1.38 percent HH as artisans. In the "*ST HH Category*", 66.39 percent HH are engaged as casual labourers, 26.22 percent as farmers, 1.75 percent as salaried employees,

Figure 4 : Year-wise Composition of Worker in Kalahandi District and Odisha



4.74 percent as other activities and 0.90 percent as artisans. Of the "SC HH Category", 73.36 percent HH are employed as casual labourers, 16.21 percent as farmers, 3.34 percent as salaried employees, 5.61 percent as other professions and 1.48 percent as artisans. Table 17 also provides inter-block comparison of HH engaged in different livelihood activities for all groups and ST and SC categories. The status of different sectors including forests, agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, industries and other sources in contributing to livelihoods and incomes of different HH is analysed below.

2.6 Forests and Livelihoods

Kalahandi has a good forest cover and rich biodiversity of flora and fauna. An area of 2,275 sq km (i.e., 28.72%) is covered with

Table 17: Households Engagement in Different Livelihood Activities: 2002

(Percent)

Blocks	Casual Labour	Farming	Artisan	Salary	Others	Total
ALL GROUPS						
Bhawanipatna	71.28	20.96	1.37	3.16	3.03	100
Dharamgarh	59.34	27.38	1.55	5.01	6.43	100
Golamunda	66.27	27.12	1.25	2.39	2.71	100
Jayapatna	61.55	27.02	1.38	4.00	6.00	100
Junagarh	68.14	20.11	1.92	4.17	3.88	100
Kalampur	70.15	21.34	1.63	4.18	2.68	100
Karlamunda	61.76	30.91	1.08	4.21	2.02	100
Kesinga	69.84	21.25	1.15	4.60	3.12	100
Kokasara	68.44	23.10	1.57	3.79	3.02	100
Lanjigarh	48.53	21.11	1.00	2.49	2.61	100
M. Rampur	60.02	30.41	1.34	4.32	3.84	100
Narla	66.12	25.57	1.14	3.67	3.44	100
Th. Rampur	59.99	32.97	1.09	0.96	2.23	100
Kalahandi	**64.74**	**24.71**	**1.38**	**3.65**	**3.61**	**100**
MARGINAL GROUPS: ST						
Blocks	**Casual Labour**	**Farming**	**Artisans**	**Salary**	**Others**	**Total**
Bhawanipatna	76.18	19.50	0.80	1.50	2.01	100
Dharamgarh	65.02	25.62	0.90	4.14	4.31	100
Golamunda	69.73	26.42	1.14	0.81	1.91	100
Jayapatna	61.35	33.46	0.66	1.65	2.88	100
Junagarh	73.40	17.87	1.46	1.98	5.28	100
Kalampur	76.89	18.42	1.43	1.83	1.43	100
Karlamunda	62.55	30.68	1.15	4.38	1.24	100
Kesinga	78.94	16.64	0.69	2.36	1.37	100
Kokasara	67.07	26.63	1.21	2.72	2.37	100
Lanjigarh	48.47	23.83	0.73	1.00	25.97	100
M.Rampur	61.32	35.19	0.53	1.47	1.49	100
Narla	72.02	23.82	0.84	1.82	1.50	100
Th. Rampur	55.25	39.11	0.79	0.39	4.46	100
Kalahandi	**66.39**	**26.22**	**0.90**	**1.75**	**4.74**	**100**

Source: BPL Census, 2002

MARGINAL GROUPS: SC						
Blocks	**Casual Labour**	**Farming**	**Artisans**	**Salary**	**Others**	**Total**
Bhawanipatna	79.06	12.90	2.17	3.11	2.77	100
Dharamgarh	69.56	15.69	1.60	5.54	7.61	100
Golamunda	73.93	19.57	1.02	2.76	2.71	100
Jayapatna	71.43	19.52	1.35	3.67	4.04	100
Junagarh	73.40	14.79	2.11	3.77	5.93	100
Kalampur	77.87	14.49	1.93	4.52	1.19	100
Karlamunda	74.85	18.91	0.48	4.19	1.57	100
Kesinga	81.80	9.28	1.60	3.83	3.49	100
Kokasara	75.76	15.50	1.15	4.31	3.29	100
Lanjigarh	55.67	16.13	0.98	1.73	25.48	100
M. Rampur	76.88	14.73	1.75	3.71	2.94	100
Narla	76.34	17.12	1.11	2.50	2.94	100
Th. Rampur	68.01	23.78	1.22	1.27	5.71	100
Kalahandi	**73.36**	**16.21**	**1.48**	**3.34**	**5.61**	**100**

Source: BPL Census, 2002

Figure 5: Foersted Areas

forests. About 1,156 sq km of forests are dense and 1,119 sq km of forests are open and degraded to varying degrees. Some of the most common species found in these forests are sahaj, dhaura, kendu, sisoo, harida, mahua, char, rohan, sal, teak, khair and chantoo. Figure 5 provides a ready reference for forest areas in the district. The forests of Kalahandi are a major source of timber, fuel, non timber forest produces (NTFP), medicines, animal feed and other values. NTFP mainly includes kendu leaves, bamboo, lac, char, broom-grass, mahua flower and sal seeds. The marginal sections of the population including ST communities depend on forests to a large extent for their multiple requirements such as timber for construction of houses, fuel wood, NTFP and other needs. Most HH that depend on forests use this sector mainly to supplement their livelihoods and incomes. Though National Income Accounting practices record the contribution of the forestry sector to the real GDDP of Kalahandi to be about 3.16 (2004-05) percent (see Table 11 for reference), the actual contribution of forests to the local district economy is far greater. Many contributions of the forestry sector have not been adequately captured by the national income accounting practices. For example, forests play a major role in conserving the soil and water and also act as a rich source of gene pool. Their ecological roles are not fully captured by the National Income Accounting methodology.

The forests of Kalahandi have been shrinking and getting degraded to varying degrees because of increasing pressures of rising population and diversifying economic activities. Mounting pressures on forest

resources undermine productive and ecological roles of forests, particularly on soil and water bases, which are essential for food production. The continued degradation of forests also threatens the present and future availability of many forest plants, wildlife, and multiple forest products. This also affects the households' food security. Forests become an important source of livelihoods for many households in times of distress. Access to these resources is important in terms of supplementing incomes from other sources by filling seasonal shortfalls in food and income and smoothening consumption in periods of distress.

With a view to involving people in forest protection and conservation and improving livelihoods from the forestry sector, the State Government has taken a number of initiatives to actively involve people in forest protection and conservation. The Joint Forest Management (JFM) programme under which local communities are involved in forest protection and conservation was launched in 1988. Under this programme, a large number of Vana Samrakshyana Samitis (VSS) have been constituted in the State as well as in Kalahandi. The State Forest Policy allows increased benefits including several usufruct rights from assigned forests to local communities engaged in the JFM Programme. Various forest development activities including entry point activities are implemented through VSS. Around 898 VSSs have been organised in the district by 2007-08. The block-wise distribution of VSS and forest areas assigned to them are summarised in Table 18.

A Minor Forest Policy was introduced in the State in 2000 to transfer ownership of 70 non timber forest products to gram Panchayats so that full benefits of the specified forest products are realized by local communities. Kendu leaf is harvested departmentally in accordance with a separate Government Policy and is a major source of employment and income for the local people during the lean period from March to June every year. In order to arrest forest degradation, to improve forest conservation and to increase livelihood

Table 18: Distribution of VSS and Assigned Forest Areas by Block: 2007-2008

Blocks	Vana Samrakshyan Samities (Number)	Assigned Forest Area (ha)	Average Forest Area per VSS (ha)
Lanjigarh	102	1,550	15.20
Bhawanipatna	10	585	58.50
Junagarh	107	37,646	351.83
Th. Rampur	28	1,734	61.93
Dharamgarh	74	3,551	47.99
Koksara	21	1,376	65.52
Jaipatana	7	585	83.57
Golamunda	49	3,442	70.24
Narla	42	1,926	45.86
Kesinga	162	10,447	64.49
Kalampur	129	8,473	65.68
M. Rampur	82	7,741	94.40
Karlamunda	85	7,463	87.80
Kalahandi	**898**	**86,519**	**96.35**

Source: Forest Division N&S, 2007-2008

opportunities for local people, the State has implemented a number of programmes in the district. These programmes include Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP), Western Odisha Rural Livelihood Programme (WORLP), Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme (OTELP) and Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project (OFSDP). Afforestation and natural regeneration programmes are also undertaken in Kalahandi. There is, however, need to substantially increase productivity of forest areas and develop agro-forestry models to raise the incomes of farmers. Kalahandi needs to enrich its forests for its people to benefit more and more from them.

2.7 Agriculture

Agriculture is the main source of employment and income for the people of the district. About 80 percent HH are engaged in agricultural activities as per the 2001 census. As per the 2006-07 report on Agricultural Statistics of the district, its Net Area Sown is reported as 368,313 ha, i.e., 46.50 percent of the total area of the district. Kalahandi contributes about 6.51 percent of the Net Area Sown of the State. Other land-use patterns include: 21,117 ha (2.67%) cultivable wasteland, 22,497 ha (2.84%) fallow lands, 23,130 ha (2.92%) permanent pastures, 8,080 ha (1.02%) miscellaneous tree crops and groves, 227,000 ha (28.72%) forests and 121,475 ha (15.34%) non-agricultural and other uses. The gross cropped area of the district was reported as 564,023 ha in 2006-07 and cropping intensity was of the order of 159.59 percent, which is slightly higher than the State average of 158.48 percent. Both kharif and rabi crops are grown in the district. Agricultural productivities of kharif and rabi crops at 1,043 kg/ ha and 1,524 kg/ ha are lower than the State averages of 1,498 kg/ ha for kharif and 2,328 kg/ha for rabi. The main agricultural crops of the district are rice, wheat, maize, ragi, pulses, groundnuts and other oil seeds, cotton and sugarcane. The net irrigated area of the district is 36.66 percent of the total net area sown.

Agriculture is progressing well in the plains, where many farmers are adopting modern agricultural practices including use of high yielding varieties of seeds, fertilisers, farm mechanisation and advanced agronomic practices. Farmers in the irrigated Upper Indravati command area use fertilisers and pesticides for higher yields and generally harvest better economic benefits. In these areas, food production and the productivity scenario has changed due to adaptation of new technologies, use of HYV and increased use of fertilisers. In hilly areas that are generally inhabited by tribals, agricultural practices are primitive and agriculture productivity is very low. Shifting cultivation is also prevalent in these areas. For example, farmers of Lanjigarh and Thuamul Rampur blocks hardly use fertilisers and modern agricultural practices.

2.7.1 Land Capability Classification

Kalahandi has about 18.57 percent land which is very good for cultivation and can be accorded class-I status. Other lands yield varying productivities and as per their productive potential are classed as follows; 30.40 percent, are class-II that are good for cultivation, 30.17 percent lands are class-III, 6.16 percent lands are class-IV, 5.11 percent lands are class-V, 5.10 percent are class VI and 4.48 percent land are class-VII. Better off blocks such as Junagarh, Karlamunda and Kesinga have high proportions of class I lands; Junagarh (23,938 ha, 59.18%), Karlamunda (4,522 ha, 30.44%) and Kesinga (8,103 ha, 27.35%). On the other hand, blocks such as Thuamul Rampur, Dharamgarh and Koksara have very small areas of class-I lands. Class-II lands dominate in Narla (15,324 ha, 47.77%), Kesinga (14,088 ha, 47.55%) and Karlamunda (6,616 ha, 44.53%). On the

other hand, the poor quality class-VII lands are found in Kalampur (14,500 ha, 14.29%), Jaipatna (1,256 ha, 4.58%) and Koksara (1,200 ha, 3.86%). Thuamul Rampur, Lanjigarh and Jaipatna blocks have generally poor quality lands. Junagarh, Karlamunda and Kesinga have generally very good quality lands. Table 19 describes a distribution of lands by land capability[6] classifications in different blocks.

2.7.2 Land Holding Patterns

There are 175,908 farm households in Kalahandi as per the 2002 BPL census. Together they own 285,091 ha of land. An average land holding is 1.62 ha per HH. Of all households, 82,406 or 46.85 percent are marginal farmers with land-holding of less than one ha and average land-holdings of 0.55 ha; 55,077 or 29.04 percent are small farmers with land-holdings of more than one ha and less than 2.5 ha and average land-holding size of 1.39 ha; 29,028 or 16.50 percent are semi-medium farmers with land-holding of more than 2.5 ha and less than 3.99 ha and average land-holding size of 2.76 ha; 12,192 or 6.93 percent HH are medium farmers with land-holding sizes of more than four ha and less than 9.99 ha and average land-holding size of 5.76 ha; and 1,205 or 0.68 percent HH are large farmers with land-holdings of more than 9.99 ha and average land-holding size of 14.93 ha. Table 20 gives a distribution of farmers by block and land-holding sizes.

Further analysis of land-holding patterns suggests that 82,046 or 46.85 percent marginal farmers own only 45,715 ha or 16.04 percent of the total cultivable land of the district. Next 55,077 or 29.04 percent small farmers own 71,146 ha or 24.96 percent of the total cultivable land. Another 29,028 or 16.50 percent semi-medium farmers own 80,068 ha or 28.09 percent of land and 12,192 or 6.93 percent medium farmers own 70,177 ha or 24.62 percent of land. Only 1,205 or 0.68 percent large farmers own 17,985 ha or 6.31

Table 19: Distribution of Land by their Land Capability Classifications

S.N.	Block	Class-I	Class-II	Class-III	Class-IV	Class-V	Class-VI	Class-VII
1	Bhawanipatna	12,054	20,615	15,231	1,100	603	183	85
2	Kesinga	8,103	14,088	7,030	309	64	21	11
3	Th. Rampur	2,080	7,327	5,593	2,047	2,118	1,832	625
4	Narla	6,210	15,324	9,558	528	410	30	20
5	M. Rampur	3,306	10,125	8,104	852	812	640	412
6	Karlamunda	4,522	6,616	3,615	77	14	8	4
7	Lanjigarh	2,946	11,060	7,353	1,296	2,308	1,764	528
8	Dharamgarh	2,326	5,450	21,882	987	728	1,253	1,174
9	Junagarh	23,938	9,460	6,133	460	234	60	165
10	Kalampur	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500
11	Koksara	2,991	11,210	11,911	1,419	1,240	1,125	1,200
12	Golamunda	5,270	7,654	24,238	1,125	690	1,043	1,300
13	Jaipatna	NA	11,040	8,202	4,588	582	1,776	1,256
Kalahandi		**88,246**	**144,469**	**143,350**	**29,288**	**24,303**	**24,235**	**21,280**

Source: DDA, Kalahandi, NA-Not Available

[6] Land Capability Classification is as follows: class I means very good quality cultivable land, class II lands are good cultivable lands, class III lands are moderately good for cultivation, class IV lands are suited for occasional cultivation, class V lands are stony, nearly level lands, not suitable for cultivation, class VI lands have steep slopes, erosion prone with shallow soils and class VII lands have steep slopes, severely eroded, stony and very shallow lands.

Table 20: Distribution of Farmers By Block and Land Holding Size: 2002

	Farmers' Classification by Land-holding Sizes (Number)						
Sl. No	Block	Marginal Farmers	Small Farmers	Semi medium	Medium Farmers	Large Farmers	Total Farmers
1	Bhawanipatna	9,560	5,928	3,369	1,418	140	20,415
2	Dharamgarh	7,291	4,519	2,568	1,078	107	15,563
3	Golamunda	7,765	4,812	2,734	1,149	114	16,574
4	Jayapatna	6,282	3,894	2,219	929	92	13,416
5	Junagarh	9,565	5,929	3,369	1,415	140	20,418
6	Kalampur	2,624	1,626	924	388	38	5,600
7	Karlamunda	4,050	2,510	1,426	599	59	8,644
8	Kesinga	6,611	4,097	2,328	978	97	14,111
9	Koksara	6,524	4,043	2,297	965	95	13,924
10	Lanjigarh	5,352	3,318	1,885	792	78	11,425
11	M.Rampur	4,315	2,675	1,520	638	63	9,211
12	Narla	6,641	4,115	2,338	982	97	14,173
13	Th. Rampur	5,826	3,611	2,051	861	85	12,434
Kalahandi		**82,406**	**51,077**	**29,028**	**12,192**	**1,205**	**175,908**

Source: BPL Census, 2002

percent land. This analysis indicates that there are gross inequalities in land holdings in the district. Of all rural households, about 46 percent families do not posses any land and depend upon other means for livelihoods, while the remaining 54 percent own lands of different sizes.

2.7.3 Land Holdings by Social Groups

Of all land owning families, 29.43 percent are ST households, 20.42 percent SC households, 45.82 percent OBC households and 4.33 percent other households. Table 21 summarises the distribution of land owning families by social classes and by block. It

Table 21: Households with Land Holdings by Blocks and Social Groups (%)

Block	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
Bhawanipatna	32.30	23.37	41.27	3.06	100
Dharamgarh	17.74	19.75	58.17	4.34	100
Golamunda	25.32	18.54	52.94	3.20	100
Jayapatna	36.43	19.08	38.05	6.44	100
Junagarh	16.92	18.85	58.46	5.76	100
Kalampur	26.27	16.96	49.04	7.73	100
Karlamunda	16.00	16.22	65.88	1.91	100
Kesinga	28.29	17.98	49.89	3.84	100
Kokasara	33.17	18.83	44.34	3.65	100
Lanjigarh	45.14	26.26	23.71	4.89	100
M.Rampur	38.93	16.49	40.38	4.20	100
Narla	25.05	23.18	47.47	4.30	100
Th.Rampur	53.86	29.33	14.06	2.74	100
Kalahandi	**29.43**	**20.42**	**45.82**	**4.33**	**100**

Source: BPL Census, 2002

Table 22: Income Status of Land-owning Families by Blocks (%)

Block	Rs. <250	Rs. 250-499	Rs. 500-1499	Rs. 1500-2500	More than Rs. 2500	Total
Bhawanipatna	38.36	38.91	17.84	2.05	2.77	100.00
Dharamgarh	21.55	50.47	20.06	2.97	4.76	100.00
Golamunda	26.24	56.02	14.15	1.54	1.77	100.00
Jayapatna	43.17	35.47	13.95	2.47	4.73	100.00
Junagarh	24.26	47.82	20.42	2.80	4.08	100.00
Kalampur	11.76	40.74	37.45	4.90	5.13	100.00
Karlamunda	29.35	50.84	13.98	2.29	3.46	100.00
Kesinga	28.82	47.22	17.43	2.25	4.21	100.00
Kokasara	30.52	47.95	15.33	2.50	3.68	100.00
Lanjigarh	49.31	38.78	8.37	1.48	1.77	100.00
M.Rampur	13.66	45.34	30.31	5.98	4.67	100.00
Narla	32.39	46.22	15.78	2.28	3.28	100.00
Th.Rampur	77.15	18.81	2.60	0.38	0.27	100.00
Kalahandi	**32.47**	**44.12**	**17.23**	**2.51**	**3.45**	**100.00**

Source: BPL Census, 2002

may be observed from Table 21 that there are wide variations in different blocks with respect to the distribution of land owning families by social classes. Thuamul Rampur block has reported the highest proportion of 53.86 percent ST families and 29.33 percent SC families owning lands and Karlamunda block has the smallest proportion of 16.00 percent ST families and 16.22 percent SC families owning land. Karlamunda block has the maximum percentage of 65.88 percent OBC families who own land, and Thuamul Rampur has the lowest percentage of 14.06 percent OBC families, owning lands. Kalampur has reported maximum families (7.73%) and Karlamunda block minimum families (1.91%) of other categories, who own land.

2.7.4 Income Status of Land Owning Households

The income status of a land-owning household depends on a number of factors including the size of land-holding, land quality, productive potential of land, cultivation practices and investment. We have already seen that many marginal and small farmers, particularly in Thuamul Rampur, Lanjigarh and other blocks have poor quality lands. Many of them, therefore, earn small incomes from these lands or find cultivation of lands highly uneconomical. Table 22 summarises the income status of land owning families in different blocks. It may be observed from Table 22 that 32.47 percent HH are in the monthly income class of less than Rs. 250, 44.12 percent HH are in the next monthly income class of Rs.250-499, 17.23 percent HH are in the next monthly income class of Rs. 500-1499, 2.51 percent HH are in the monthly income class of Rs.1500-2500 and only 3.45 percent HH are in the highest income class. Thus only 5.96 percent HH owning lands have monthly incomes above Rs.1500. Block-wise analysis indicates that Thuamul Rampur reports the highest percentage (77.15%), and Kalampur block the lowest percentage (11.76%) of land owning families in the lowest monthly income class of less than Rs. 250. On the other hand, Kalampur block has reported the highest percentage (3.45%), and Thuamul Rampur block the lowest percentage (0.27%) of land owning families in the highest monthly

Table 23: Operational Holdings for Rural SC & ST Households: 2002

Blocks	Owner		Tenant		Both Owner & Tenant		None		Total	
	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC
Bhawanipatna	3,023	1,666	2,302	1,483	1,106	632	6,248	5,393	12,679	9,174
Dharamgarh	2,663	2,394	501	565	385	357	1,669	2,492	5,218	5,808
Golamunda	4,663	2,848	615	535	143	95	2,589	2,387	8,010	5,865
Jayapatna	4,132	1,576	1,338	481	776	281	4,683	3,385	10,929	5,723
Junagarh	1,693	1,795	1,351	1,232	855	789	3,218	4,114	7,117	7,930
Kalampur	1,118	736	286	187	112	59	2,258	1,454	3,774	2,436
Karlamunda	251	237	741	530	396	373	871	1,150	2,259	2,290
Kesinga	1,613	789	803	375	1,193	544	4,360	3,358	7,969	5,066
Koksara	3,656	1,654	1,852	974	516	141	3,340	2,548	9,364	5,317
Lanjigarh	1,214	404	2,319	1,312	883	289	4,905	3,418	9,321	5,423
M. Rampur	3,696	1,090	555	140	382	94	3,076	1,941	7,709	3,265
Narla	783	539	1,377	1,133	1,058	900	4,308	4,392	7,526	6,964
Th. Rampur	2,736	1,143	1,924	966	1,732	638	3,700	2,749	10,092	5,496
Total	31,241	16,871	15,964	9,913	9,537	5,192	45,225	38,781	101,967	70,757
[%]	**30.64**	**23.84**	**15.66**	**14.01**	**9.35**	**7.34**	**44.35**	**54.81**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Source: BPL Census, 2002

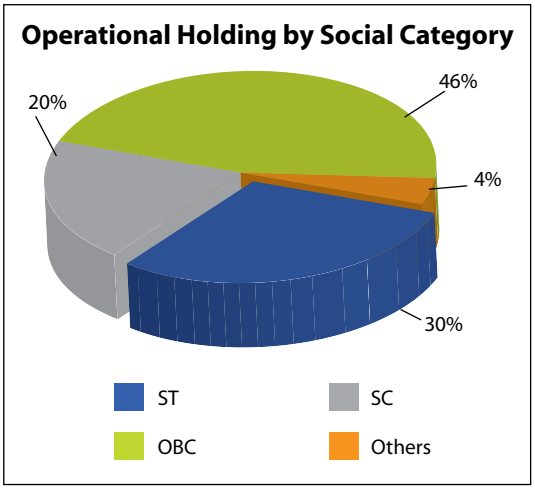
income class of more than Rs.2500. In the second monthly income class of Rs.250-499, Golmunda block reports the highest percentage (56.02%), and Thuamul Rampur block the lowest percentage (18.81%) of land owning families. In the third monthly income class of Rs. 500-1499, Kalampur block reports the highest percentage (37.45%), and Thuamul Rampur block the lowest percentage (2.60%) of land owning families. In the next monthly income class of Rs.1500-2500, M. Rampur block reports the highest percentage (5.98%), and Thuamul Rampur block the lowest percentage (0.38%) of land owning families.

The overall picture of landholding in Kalahandi district is not very uniform as a high number of families do not have their own land.

Among ST families in the district, the highest percentages of families (44.35%) do not posses any land while 30.64 percent have land. In the remaining families, 15.66 percent are tenants and 9.35 percent are land owners and also act as tenants. The percentage of ST households who are owners of land is highest in Golmunda block (58.21%). Karlamunda is home to the highest percentage (32.80%) of rural ST household tenants. The figure for both owners and tenants is significantly low in all other blocks except Narla, where 14.06 percent of the rural ST households are both tenants and owners. Around 60 percent of the rural ST households in Kalampur block don't have any land. This is highest among all other blocks. In spite of this, the monthly income of rural ST households in Kalampur block is better than in other blocks. This is due to their engagement in various other off-farm and non-farm activities including wage and other means of livelihood.

In Kalahandi, around 55 percent rural SC households do not own land nor are they tenants. The district average for both owners and tenants is the lowest (7.26%)

Figure 6: Operational Holding by Social Category



among all four categories. Of the total SC households in the district, only 23.84 percent possess land of different quantum and 7.34 percent not only possess land but also act as tenants. In the remaining households, 54.81 percent can be considered as landless as they do not have agricultural land under their possession and 14.01 percent families are tenants, i.e., they normally cultivate others' lands adopting various local means like share cropping. ST groups own 30 percent of operational holdings whereas SCs occupy the least percentage of operational holdings. On an average 45 percent of total rural OBC households in Kalahandi district don't have land, neither are they tenants. Figure 6 shows operational holding by social category. Around 50 percent of the rural OBC households own land in M. Rampur block. This is the highest among all blocks.

2.7.5 Irrigation

Large parts of many blocks are rain-fed and depend on the rains for cultivation. Cultivation is confined in such pockets mainly to the Kharif season. Up to 1967-77, there was no major irrigation project in the district. At present, some major and medium irrigation projects have come up in the district. The Upper Indravati Project, a multi-purpose project, has created an irrigation potential of 98,300 ha in Dharamgarh tahasil. The Uttei medium irrigation project has been providing irrigation to 9,300 ha during the Kharif season and 120 ha during the Rabi season.

Tanks and wells are also important sources of irrigation. Most tanks are, however, in derelict condition and need repair and renovation as the water available there does not last beyond December. Wells irrigate only small areas but suffer from paucity of water supply and become dry in summer. Other minor sources of irrigation include tube wells, bore wells, lift irrigation and flow minor irrigation facilities. Some major, medium and minor irrigation projects are distributed as follows: one major project in Jaipatna block, one medium project in Karlamunda block, 46 minor irrigation projects covering all blocks except Karlamunda and Kalampur and 601 lift irrigation points (372 owned by Government and 229 privately owned) are spread in all blocks except Thuamul Rampur. The total irrigable area in the district, as per 2006-2007 estimates, is 146,921 ha during the Kharif season and 91,830 ha during Rabi season. About 36.87 percent of cultivated land is irrigated in Kalahandi though there are wide variations in different blocks in terms of irrigated land. Only five blocks, i.e., Junagarh, Kalampur, Karlamunda, Jaipatna and Dharamgarh have irrigable land exceeding 35 percent and the remaining eight blocks have an irrigated area of less than 35 percent. The State Government has recently taken a policy decision to provide assured irrigation to all blocks to the extent of 35 percent within the 11th Five Year Plan. There is, therefore, a need to expedite the creation of irrigation potential in the remaining eight blocks and to increase the scope of irrigation further in all blocks. Table 24 provides the distribution of irrigated areas by blocks.

Table 24: Status of Irrigated Area by Block: 2007-2008

Sl. No	Block	Total Agriculture Land (ha)	Irrigated Land (%)	Un-irrigated Land (%)
1	Bhawanipatna	48,084	9.93	90.07
2	Dharamgarh	32,295	44.36	55.64
3	Golamunda	37,172	19.46	80.54
4	Jaipatna	28,581	58.74	41.26
5	Junagarh	39,715	95.50	4.50
6	Kalampur	14,170	76.32	23.68
7	Karlamunda	14,469	63.19	36.81
8	Kesinga	28,874	28.33	71.67
9	Koksara	35,384	22.16	77.84
10	Lanjigarh	21,274	16.73	83.27
11	M. Rampur	21,208	18.20	81.80
12	Narla	31,208	26.63	73.37
13	Th. Rampur	14,879	14.83	85.17
Kalahandi		**367,313**	**36.87**	**63.13**

Source: DDA, Kalahandi

2.7.6 Fertilizer Consumption and Farm Mechanisation

Agricultural statistics for 2006-07 indicate that the use of chemical fertilizers in the district is much below the national average. Many farmers use animal manure and other forms of organic manure. Kalahandi uses fertilisers at the rate of 57.54 kg per ha against the State average of 46.00 kg per ha and the national average of 104.50 kg per ha. During 2006-2007, the district consumed 21,851 tons of urea, 7,805 tons of DAP, 4,023 tons of MOP and 1,101 tons of SSP. There is considerable scope for increasing the use of fertilizers in irrigated and other areas to increase land productivity and yields. At the same time, there is also need to promote organic manures and vermi-composts to increase land productivity and yields.

Farm mechanisation is progressing in the district at a very slow pace. There are 98 tractors, 32 S.P paddy reapers, 815 power tillers, two hand tillers and 13 axis flow threshers in the district. In all, 959 farmers have some farm implements as per reports available from the office of Deputy Director, Agriculture, Kalahandi.

2.7.7 Agri-clinic Facilities

The district has only one static Government owned soil testing laboratory. The annual analysis capacity of the only laboratory rests at 7,453 samples, but number of samples analysed in the laboratory is 10,563, i.e., the laboratory is functioning beyond its capacity. This indicates that the demand for soil testing services has been increasing. There is, therefore, need to introduce more mobile soil testing laboratories so that farmers can access such services at GP level. This will help farmers plan appropriate soil treatments and raise suitable crops.

Each block, except Jaipatna, has an agri-clinic. There are 12 agri-clinics in the district. Different clinics have different facilities for providing appropriate services to farmers. All clinics have facilities for farmers' training, but demonstration facilities are not available in six agri-clinics. The facilities for diagnosis of pest and plant diseases are available in

six clinics. The clinics where demonstration facilities are not available are also devoid of pest and disease diagnostic facilities. Vermi-compost production facilities through various means are available in four clinics and greenhouse facilities only in two clinics, i.e., in Koksara and Golamunda. The district also has 547 agro-service centres covering six blocks. There are 216 service centres (39.49%) operated by private bodies. Farm equipment and machinery services are available in eight service centres of Dharamgarh block. Agricultural extension services are provided by local Government agencies at block and village level. There is clearly a need for creating more multi-purpose and well equipped agri-clinics and agri-service centres all over the district.

2.7.8 Area, Production and Yields of Major Crops

On an average about 280,640 ha area is utilised during the Kharif season. Of this, 90,590 ha, i.e., 32.23 percent area is irrigated and the rest 190,050 ha, i.e., 67.77 percent area depends on rains. The irrigated area (32.23%) contributes about 46.40 percent of total production of all crops and the remaining un-irrigated area (67.77%) adds only 53.60 percent to the total production of the district. About 87,316 ha area of the total irrigated area, i.e., about 55.25 percent of the cultivated area used for paddy production and contributes 61.56 percent of total annual paddy production of the district. Only 44.75 percent area of the remaining un-irrigated area is used for cultivating paddy and contributes 38.44 percent of total paddy production in the district. The yield rates under rain-fed conditions are generally low. The yield rates in the district vary widely from the lowest of 13.6 quintals per ha in T. Rampur block to 36 quintals per ha in Koksara. The productivity in irrigated areas is generally higher than that in rain-fed areas and varies from 16.25 to 42 quintals per ha in different parts of the district. The average rate of production per ha is estimated to be 28.30 quintals/ha for irrigated areas and 21.44 quintals/ha for rain-fed areas.

Pulses are cultivated in all parts of the district, particularly under rain-fed conditions. Arhar is cultivated over an area of about 11,436 ha in 10 blocks. Its annual production is 108,691 quintals. The average yield varies by block from 7.42 quintals per ha in Bhawanipatna block to 12.7 quintals per ha in Golamunda block. Black gram (*Biri*) is cultivated over an area of 29,997 ha (1,033 ha in irrigated conditions and 28,964 ha under rain-fed conditions) in 10 blocks.

2.7.9 Shifting Cultivation, Soil Erosion and their Prevention

Shifting cultivation, which is variously known as podu chasa, dongar chasa, kudki chasa or kudu chasa is widely practiced by tribals and others in hilly areas of the district. This is an age old practice that is deeply rooted in the tribal cultures and traditions. Vegetation on hill tops and slopes are cut during the months of January and February and are left there to dry. Towards the end of April or the beginning of May, dry vegetation is burnt and ash is spread over the cleared land. As the rains approach, the cleared lands are ploughed if the slopes are moderate or worked by manual labour with the help of spades, if the slopes are steep. Various crops, often mixed, are grown on the cleared and prepared lands. Generally, crops such as maize, jower, finger millet, tur and minor millets are grown in these areas. As the productivity of these lands continues to decline over time, these lands are left to recover after three crops and farmers move to fresh patches and repeat the process. Though it does provide limited livelihoods to the people so engaged, the practice is socio-economically wasteful. This has caused acute soil erosion in the

affected areas and has depleted valuable forest wealth. Because of legal sanctions, the shifting farming system has, however, reduced, though it is difficult to completely stop this practice, which is very old and deeply rooted in tribal culture and traditions.

The problem of soil erosion is acute, particularly in hilly areas due to undulating topography, intense rainfall and harmful effects of the practice of shifting cultivation prevalent in hilly tracts. This causes loss of productive potential of soils, which take different forms of rills and gullies. There is an urgent need to promote sound soil and water conservation practices in affected hilly tracts and other areas. The State Government has taken a number of anti-erosion measures, such as, contour bunding, gully control, and other soil and water conservation measures. These measures need be popularised among land owners. The State Forest Department should also practice watershed development programmes in forested hilly tracts. Un-cultivable wastelands, severely affected by soil erosion, need be brought under miscellaneous fruit tree plantations with species like cashew nut, mango, jack-fruit, tamarind, ber, sisal and other soil binding species. Sisal plantations have been undertaken on a large scale to check soil erosion in some parts of the district. Coffee plantations have also been undertaken in Thuamul Rampur with a view to control soil erosion and provide additional income to poor tribals and others. The Soil Conservation Department has also undertaken land reclamation and land development work on lands allotted to landless persons in this area. Half the cost of soil reclamation is borne by the I.T.D.P. as a subsidy to beneficiaries and the rest is borne by land owners by way of bank loans. During the last five years, about 18,454 ha Government waste lands have been leased out to 21,925 landless persons.

2.8 Horticulture

Major horticultural crops grown in the district are mango, okra, brinjal, tomato and radish under both irrigated and rain fed conditions. Only banana is grown in irrigated areas in over 1,576 ha whereas many other horticultural crops are grown under rain-fed conditions. Wherever possible, irrigation is provided by different means for vegetable crops. Estimated banana production in the district was 59,500 MT whereas the production of mango, K. lime and papaya is of the order of 31,724 MT, 9,125 MT and 4,397 MT respectively. Brinjal is produced in large quantities, i.e., 88,737 MT whereas tomato, cauliflower, radish and okra are produced in the order of 35,084 MT, 20,150 MT, 39,470 MT and 45,250 MT per year respectively. There is considerable scope to promote horticulture in different parts of the district, particularly in hilly tracts where traditional cultivation practices are not economically rewarding.

2.9 Animal Husbandry

Animal husbandry has considerable scope to provide, and does create, gainful employment and income opportunities. Rearing of animals like goats, sheep, cows and buffalos are not only the occupations of the poor, other families also undertake them for various reasons and purposes. Tribals rear goats and other small ruminantus for fulfilling their livelihoods and other requirements. Rearing of milching animals including cows and buffaloes is also becoming popular because of the efforts of OMFED to promote dairying, marketing of milk and other dairy products. Many families in the district practice some kind of animal husbandry mainly to supplement their income and rear cattle to support agricultural activities. Table 25 reports livestock population of main species in different blocks of the district. It

Table 25: Livestock Population of Kalahandi by Animal Type and Blocks: 2006-2007

Sl. No.	Block	Cattle			Buffalo	Sheep	Goat	Poultry
		Cross	Indigenous	Total				Broiler
1	Karlamunda	1,043	19,297	20,340	2,885	4,436	9,581	54,138
2	M.Rampur	690	31,686	32,376	8,828	2,739	22,366	65,597
3	Narla	1,743	7,277	9,020	40,723	5,209	20,125	82,746
4	Lanjigarh	972	45,103	46,075	13,584	5,602	30,614	71,008
5	Bhawanipatna	3,958	62,946	66,904	11,342	11,604	42,580	162,914
6	Kesinga	3,473	33,092	36,565	8,493	9,164	17,124	131,696
7	Th.Rampur	NA	34,742	34,742	233	2,973	15,830	46,614
8	Dharamgarh	2,332	35,088	37,420	5,594	10,977	10,377	70,094
9	Kalampur	745	10,862	11,607	2,531	2,381	2,594	25,653
10	Koksara	2,087	27,487	29,574	3,983	8,737	12,786	90,334
11	Jaipatna	1,027	33,235	34,262	3,823	7,291	8,574	57,626
12	Golamunda	446	41,259	41,705	8,705	10,797	23,182	57,610
13	Junagarh	3,685	41,475	45,160	12,207	12,878	19,846	83,815
Kalahandi		**22,201**	**423,549**	**445,750**	**122,931**	**94,788**	**235,579**	**999,845**

Source: Department of Animal Husbandry, District Statistical Hand Book, 2005, NA-Not Available

may be observed from Table 25 that total cattle population of the district in 2006-07 was recorded as 445,750, of which only 4.98 percent were of superior cross breeds and the remaining 95.02 percent of indigenous variety. The buffalo population was estimated to be 122,931. The total population of sheep was 94,788 and that of goats was 235,579. Poultry has been one of the preferences of the people and total broiler stock has been estimated to be 999,845.

The district has a limited network of veterinary institutions of different categories at different levels to cater to multiple needs of the livestock population. Veterinary services are available in 132 Gram Panchayats (GP) while the remaining 51.65 percent GPs have no veterinary institution. There are only 139 veterinary institutions including three veterinary hospitals, 17 veterinary dispensaries, 113 purposive veterinary centres, 121 Artificial Insemination (AI) centres and two diagnostic labs in the district. There is a need for more veterinary institutions and professional services to promote animal husbandry in the district in a big way as a major source of livelihoods. It could also reduce the impact of distress on rural HH during drought. Mobile veterinary services may also be introduced to serve large segment of the population in different parts of the district.

2.10 Fisheries

Fisheries add to livelihoods of the local people in a limited manner. The contribution of this sub-sector to the real GDDP of the district is about one percent and varied from 0.95 percent to 1.37 percent per annum from 1999- 2000 to 2004-05. It has been estimated that per capita per day supply of fish from local sources is only 27 grams and much of the local demand is met by external sources. There is, therefore, considerable scope to promote fisheries in the district to substantially improve the incomes of local families and provide additional high quality nutrition to the local population.

Table 26: Current Status of Pond & River Fishing Activities by Block

		Inland Ponds				Rivers			
Sl. No.	Block	Units (No.)	Species Cultured	Average Yield (kg)	Reasons for Yield Gap	Boat & Net Units	Species harvested	Average Catch (kg/ boat)	Reasons for Yield Gap
1	Bhawanipatna	521	Catla, Rohu, Migral Cy.carpio, Grass carp	1,040.10	Most of the tanks are owned by GP, LTL is not approved in time. Good quality fingerling is not stocked intensive culture practice is not adopted	NA	Minor carps, Few major carps and weed fishes	9.00	Boat & nets are not provided from any departmental source
2	Kesinga	281		1,045.70		NA		13.40	
3	Narla	385		1,108.90		NA		7.20	
4	M.Rampur	192		721.00		NA		4.50	
5	Karlamunda	220		648.00		NA		4.50	
6	Lanjigarh	72		103.40		NA		3.00	
7	Th.Rampur	NA		NA		NA		NA	
8	Dharamgarh	405		1,326.00		NA		16.50	
9	Junagarh	379		1,351.00		NA		11.00	
10	Koksara	438		1,014.00		NA		5.00	
11	Jaipatna	428		1,011.00		NA		6.40	
12	Golamunda	288		955.20		NA		4.00	
13	Kalampur	343		1,008.00		NA		26.05	
Kalahandi		**3,609**		**10,323.00**		**NA**		**NA**	

Source: Department of Fisheries, Kalahandi, NA- Not Available

The district has 6,492 ponds and 13 reservoirs, where cultured species include Catla, Rohu, Migral, Grass Carp and others are grown. At present, only 3,609 out of 6,492 tanks are used for fishery activities, while the remaining ones are unsuitable. Many of them are derelict and cannot be utilised for pisciculture. Secondly, due to low water retaining capacity of some tanks, annual pisciculture is a distant possibility in the areas where such tanks are found. Some rivers are also used for fishing. Table 26 provides the current status of pond and river fisheries in different blocks of Kalahandi district. The average annual fish production from ponds is 10,323 kg.

In addition to ponds and rivers, there are 78 reservoirs, which could be fully utilised, and in fact, some of which are partially utilised, for fishing. As per the 2006-2007 estimates, the average catch per boat varied from 2.12 kg in Koksara to 101.9 kg in Th. Rampur blocks. Major constraints in improving the catch from reservoirs include: non availability of quality boats and nets to fishermen, over-exploitation of reservoirs for fishing, no systematic efforts to increase fish production and regulated fishing in various reservoirs. The average yield can be easily improved by about 10 percent if fishery activities are systematically promoted and fish are scientifically cultivated. The existing reservoirs and some rivers where fishermen use boats could be utilised for promoting pisciculture. Derelict tanks need be renovated. The knowledge, skills and awareness of people including fishermen could be substantially improved through training, demonstrations and exposure visits to more advanced areas. Fishermen and others could be encouraged by appropriate incentives to have good quality boats and nets. Key climatic and agricultural indicators for the district from 2000-01 to 2006-07 are summarised in Table 27.

Table 27: Key Agricultural Indicators for Kalahandi: 2000-2001 to 2006-2007

Year	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
Normal Rainfall (mm)	1,378.20	1,378.20	1,378.20	1,378.20	1,378.20	1,330.50	1,330.50
Rain fall during the year (mm)	1,236.70	2,366.10	881.40	NA	1,743.50	1,398.00	2,244.40
Geographical Area	836.00	836.00	836.00	836.00	836.00	836.0	836.00
Cultivated Area	371.00	371.00	371.00	371.00	371.00	371.00	378.00
Net Area Sown	356.00	353.00	326.00	364.00	360.00	360.00	360.00
Gross Cropped Area	494.00	532.00	420.00	540.00	536.00	583.00	574.00
Kharif Cropped Area	356.90	360.90	324.30	398.70	371.50	404.80	395.30
Rabi Cropped Area	127.40	158.70	79.20	129.30	151.60	165.10	165.20
Cropping Intensity [%]	139.00	151.00	129.00	148.00	149.00	162.00	159.00
Net Irrigated Area	90.40	94.50	26.20	120.60	111.50	126.20	131.90
Gross Irrigated Area	132.50	160.90	49.80	173.30	186.80	208.10	222.40
Kharif Paddy Area	237.00	227.00	235.00	237.00	225.00	237.00	221.00
Sugarcane	2.70	1.90	1.20	1.20	1.40	1.40	1.40
Fruits	9.50	11.90	16.10	12.20	12.70	13.20	14.00
Total fertiliser Consumption (000mt MT)	20.20	23.70	15.30	19.20	23.90	26.20	28.70
Fertiliser Consumption (kg/ha)	41.00	46.00	38.00	36.00	46.00	46.00	51.00

Note: Areas in the Table are given in 000 ha. Source: DDA, Kalahandi, Odisha Agriculture Statistics, 2006-2007

2.11 Small Scale Industries

Small Scale Industries (SSI) have played a limited role in the socio-economic development of the district in the last 50 years. The importance of this sector has been increasing over the years. The main SSI units include agro-based food industries and cottage industries such as khadi, handloom, sericulture, handicrafts, village industries, coir and bell metal industries. The SSI sector has been emerging as a promising sector for self-employment for the rural youth. During 2000- 01, there were only 81 SSI units in the district. This number increased to 449 in 2004-05.

The number of agro-based industries has also increased and some Large Scale Industries (LSI) such as the Vedanta Alumina Refinery have also been established in the district.

Table 28 compares the concentration of SSIs and LSIs in selected districts of Western Odisha including Kalahandi from 2000-01 to 2004-05. It may be observed here that Sundargarh district has the largest industrial units and five out of ten districts have more units than those in Kalahandi. Despite this, the growth of industrial units in Kalahandi is above average.

Table 29 reports the block-wise growth of agro-based and food-based industries in Kalahandi from 2001-02 to 2007-08. Only 36 agro-based and food-based industries were registered in the district in 2001-02, but their number has grown to 55 in 2007- 08. There was an investment of Rs.3.87 crore in these industries in 2001-02. The investment in 55 units was Rs.3.71 crore during 2007-08. These units provided employment to 224 persons in 2001-02 and 391 persons in

Table 28: Small and Large Scale Industries in Western Districts : 2000-2005

Sl. No.	Name of the District	2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05
		SSI	LSI	SSI	LSI	SSI	LSI	SSI	LSI	SSI
1	Bargarh	116	7	242	7	368	7	503	10	645
2	Jharsuguda	52	10	112	10	172	10	236	11	604
3	Sambalpur	92	4	205	4	315	4	445	13	581
4	Deogarh	11	1	28	1	45	1	62	0	79
5	Sundargarh	425	55	755	55	1,180	55	1,635	83	2,117
6	Boudh	32	0	67	0	206	0	140	0	175
7	Sonepur	59	0	122	0	102	0	229	2	277
8	Bolangir	105	5	225	5	170	5	555	9	726
9	Nuapada	20	1	40	1	382	1	81	0	105
10	**Kalahandi**	**81**	**2**	**171**	**2**	**60**	**2**	**352**	**3**	**449**

Source: www.navratnanews.com

Table 29: Status of Agro and Food-Based Industries by Block: 2001-2008

Block	2001 – 02			2007-08		
	Units (Number)	Total Investment (Rs. 000)	Persons Employed (Number)	Units (Number)	Total investment (Rs. 000)	Persons Employed (Number)
Bhawanipatna	9	1,048	28	9	3,125	55
Dharamgarh	1	313	4	5	4,039	40
Golamunda	1	104	3	2	720	9
Jaipatna	3	18,883	51	1	4,625	45
Junagarh	2	4,163	28	10	15,264	113
Kalampur	1	107	2	NA	NA	NA
Karlamunda	1	82	2	2	990	13
Kesinga	6	11,432	53	1	148	2
Koksara	3	1,690	32	3	1,080	11
Lanjigarh	4	433	8	6	1,760	24
M.Rampur	3	250	7	2	780	6
Narla	2	234	6	9	3,395	59
Th.Rampur	NA	NA	NA	5	1,160	14
Kalahandi	**36**	**38,739**	**224**	**55**	**37,086**	**391**

Source: www.navr atnanews.com, NA- Not Available

2007-08. Bhawanipatna block registered the highest number of units (9) in 2001-02. The number has remained the same in 2007-08. The number of units in Koksara blocks has also stayed the same. The number of units has increased in seven blocks including Dharamgarh, Golmunda, Junagarh, Karlamunda, Lanjigarh, Narla and Thuamul Rampur from 2001-02 to 2007-08 but it decreased in four blocks (Jaipatna, Kalampur, Kesinga and M. Rampur) during the same period.

2.12 Financial Services

2.12.1 Formal Financial Institution

Easy access to financial resources and credit is an essential requirement for economic diversification and growth. Liberal provisioning of institutional credit at affordable rates helps improve access to financial resources for investment, consumption and other purposes. Limited availability of financial resources and institutional credit at affordable rates is a major constraint for diversification and growth of the economy of Kalahandi. Regional Rural Banks (RRB) and some Commercial Banks at selected locations are the main financial institutions. There are 42 branches of RRB and 36 branches of six commercial banks in the district. In addition, the district also has 11 branches of the Central Cooperative Bank and 70 affiliated Primary Agricultural Cooperatives (PACs). However, accessing credit from cooperative banking institutions is not easy. It is often time consuming, inefficient and beset with corruption. Full benefits of soft interest rates, as per public policies, are not available to most loan seekers for whom the effective costs of credit are very high. This forces many loan seekers to approach money lenders and other informal sources for their credit needs.

2.12.2 Self Help Approach and Financial Services

With a view to increasing penetration of financial services and easy credit in rural areas, National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) has for some time been promoting semi-formal means for delivery of financial services to rural people. The strategy was to shift the focus from household financial services, especially credit, to group based lending. To this effect, the self-help group approach was adopted all over the country including in Odisha and Kalahandi. The basic objectives of such informal associations are: minimising transaction costs, making lending affordable and reducing risks of defaults. Rural people generally require small amounts of credit at short intervals. This raises the cost of accessing credit from formal financial institutions. The modified approach has attempted to deal with peculiarity at affordable costs. Rural households in general and marginalised groups such as women are organised into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) which are served by the State agencies such as DRDA, NGOs and Micro Finance Institutions. The State Government has also launched Mission Shakti with a view to empowering women and helping them in accessing easy credit at affordable rates. The programme gathered momentum only after 2001-02 when Mission Shakti was launched.

About 71,300 households have been linked with local Commercial Banks through 4,192 SHG under the SHG–Bank linkage programme in the KBK region since 1992. With continued emphasis on this region, NABARD has planned to link more SHGs with Commercial Banks in order to uplift the poor in a sustained manner. Through micro-credit, non-farm activities like dairying, poultry farming, food processing, and creating small and micro enterprises are being supported to increase employment and income opportunities. Out of 2,099 inhabited villages, 2,039 villages have already been covered through women SHG and 1,771 villages have been linked with formal credit sources through the SHG movement. Table 30 gives a status of villages covered with SHG-based micro credit in different blocks of Kalahandi.

Table 31 gives the distribution of Self Help Groups (SHG) formed by different agencies in different blocks. About 10,395 Self Help Groups (SHG) have so far been formed in Kalahandi district with a total membership of 121,269

Table 30: Status of Village Covered With SHG-Based Micro Credit: 2008-2009

S. No.	Blocks	Inhabited Villages (Number)	Villages Covered with WSHG (Number)	Villages Covered with WSHG (%)	Villages Credit Linked (Number)	Villages Credit Linked (%)
1	Bhawanipatna	268	254	94.80	220	86.61
2	Dharamgarh	71	71	100.00	71	100.00
3	Golamunda	124	117	94.30	105	89.74
4	Jaipatna	90	90	100.00	90	100.00
5	Junagarh	162	159	98.14	159	100.00
6	Kalampur	54	54	100.00	42	77.78
7	Karlamunda	60	60	100.00	60	100.00
8	Kesinga	99	99	100.00	99	100.00
9	Koksara	69	69	100.00	69	100.00
10	Lanjigarh	429	370	86.24	343	92.70
11	M Rampur	229	227	99.10	215	94.71
12	Narla	166	164	99.80	164	100.00
13	Th. Rampur	278	78	100.00	78	100.00
Kalahandi		**2,099**	**1,812**	**97.88**	**1,771**	**95.50**

Source: DSW, Kalahandi

Table 31: Distribution of SHG by Block and Agencies: 2008-2009

Block	ICDS		Block		NGO		Others		Total	
	SHG No.	Member (No.)	SHG No.	Member (No.)	SHG No.	Member (No.)	SHG No.	Member (No.)	SHG No.	Members (No.)
Bhawanipatna	546	5,887	6	71	504	5,460	45	471	1,101	11,889
Dharamgarh	397	4,408	20	222	287	3,387	31	436	735	8,453
Golamunda	219	2,678	20	253	489	6,261	41	362	769	9,554
Jaipatna	481	5,959	20	299	133	1,719	170	2,000	804	9,977
Junagarh	444	5,058	3	30	380	4,155	2	22	829	9,265
Kalampur	343	3,936	15	77	46	514	20	220	424	4,747
Karlamunda	268	3,993	0	0	62	706	4	42	334	4,741
Kesinga	488	5,643	70	910	188	2,544	0	0	746	9,097
Koksara	264	2,898	2	25	639	7,980	23	256	928	11,159
Lanjigarh	406	4,715	181	992	162	1,793	85	1,023	834	8,523
M Rampur	181	2,018	91	935	563	7,599	32	330	867	10,882
Narla	347	3,969	0	0	688	7,723	48	520	1,083	12,212
Th. Rampur	415	4,557	0	0	232	2,775	12	150	659	7,482
Kalahandi	**4,984**	**57,972**	**448**	**4,024**	**4,450**	**53,441**	**513**	**5,832**	**10,395**	**121,269**

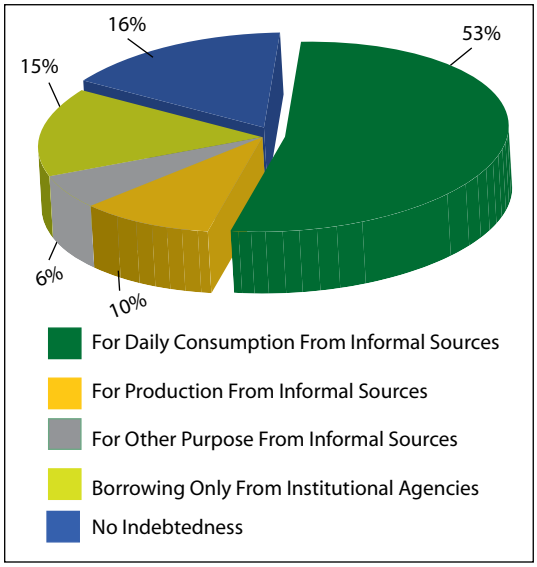
Source: DSW Kalahandi

persons. The ICDS programme has formed 4,984 SHGs with membership strength of 57,972. Blocks have formed only 448 SHG with 4,024 members. Different NGOs have formed 4,450 SHG with 53,441 members and other agencies have constituted 5,832 SHGs with 10,395 members. Narla Block has the highest number of 12,212 persons organised into 1,083 SHGs and Karlamunda block has the minimum number of 4,741 persons organised into 334 SHGs. Bhawanipatna block has highest number of 1,101 SHGs with 11,889 members.

2.13 Indebtedness

Table 22 indicates that 76.59 percent households of Kalahandi have monthly incomes of less than Rs.500. About 32.47 percent households have monthly income of less than Rs.250. These income levels are grossly inadequate to meet essential consumption, production and other needs of most of these households. Essential needs are generally met through credit from informal and formal sources.

Figure 7: Type of Indebtedness by Source and Purpose



An analysis of data from the BPL census 2002 has indicated that 84.20 percent families of Kalahandi have borrowed funds from informal, formal or both sources to meet their consumption, production or other needs. Further, the analysis suggests that 51.83 percent families took credit from informal sources to meet their daily consumption.

Table 32: Status of Indebtedness of Rural Households by Purpose, Sources & Blocks

Block	Consumption-Informal Sources (%)	Production-Informal Sources (%)	Other Purposes-Informal Sources (%)	Credit-Institutional Agencies (%)	Not Indebted (%)	Total (%)
Bhawanipatna	58.90	8.43	5.40	11.48	15.35	100
Dharamgarh	44.24	12.34	9.00	13.61	20.55	100
Golamunda	61.14	12.40	6.22	11.11	8.77	100
Jayapatna	50.52	12.49	4.53	13.66	18.74	100
Junagarh	45.44	10.46	4.67	11.06	26.45	100
Kalampur	57.81	6.34	5.81	15.48	14.54	100
Karlamunda	50.07	9.83	4.92	15.71	19.44	100
Kesinga	52.02	6.34	5.74	17.71	18.13	100
Koksara	61.74	10.02	3.84	12.98	11.20	100
Lanjigarh	28.37	9.32	3.68	20.56	9.66	100
M.Rampur	50.02	6.87	10.48	19.03	13.41	100
Narla	57.50	9.40	5.86	15.02	12.17	100
Th.Rampur	49.79	10.93	8.02	14.10	9.74	100
Kalahandi	**51.83**	**9.84**	**5.88**	**14.15**	**15.82**	**100**

Source: BPL Census, 2002

Around 9.84 percent households have taken loans from informal sources to meet their production costs. Further 5.9 percent families have borrowed money from informal sources for other purposes. Around 14.1 percent households have borrowed funds only from institutional agencies to meet their multiple needs including consumption, production and other needs. Only 15.82 percent households that have different productive assets have no credit liabilities. Figure 7 depicts the results of this analysis. The status of indebtedness of all families of different blocks of Kalahandi district has also been analysed in Table 32. It may be observed from Table 32 that 15.82 percent families of Kalahandi are with no credit liability, the highest percentage of households (26.45%) are in Junagarh block and the lowest (8.77%) families are in Golmunda block, that have no credit liability. The remaining 84.16 percent families in different blocks are indebted having taken loans from informal or formal sources for their consumption, production and other needs. Only 14.15 percent families have taken loans from formal sources. The maximum numbers (20.56%) are in Lanjigarh block and the minimum (11.06%) are in Junagarh block. The rest of the families (70.01%) of different blocks have borrowed funds from informal sources to meet their multiple needs. Koksara block has the highest percentage of 61.74 percent families, and Lanjigarh has the lowest percentage of 28.37 percent families, that have taken loans from informal sources for consumption purposes. Jaipatna block has highest proportion of 12.49 percent households, and Kalampur and Kesinga blocks have the lowest proportion of 6.34 percent families, which have borrowed funds from informal sources to meet their production needs. M Rampur block has the highest percentage of families (10.48%), and Lanjigarh has lowest percentage (3.68%) of households, that have borrowed funds from informal sources to meet other needs.

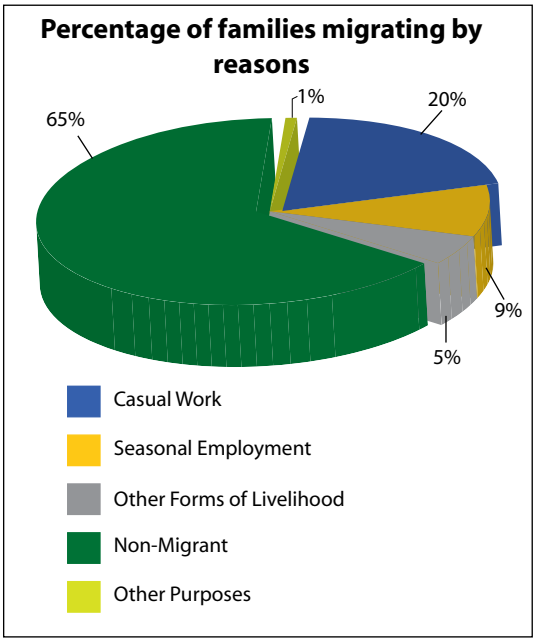
2.13.1 Indebtedness by Social Category

Indebtedness is very high among rural ST and SC households. About 61.75 percent rural ST households and 55.78 percent SC families have taken credit from informal sources to meet their daily consumption needs. About 21.13 percent rural ST families have accessed credit from institutional sources. About 27.10 percent of the other households have no debt liability.

2.14 Migration

Migration has many facets and most prominent among them is economic migration. People migrate to other areas when no work opportunities are available in their own localities. People also migrate to other areas to seek opportunities better than those available in their own localities. Some migrate for short durations and others for long durations. Many migrate for medium durations. Some migrate permanently while some others migrate under distress conditions to seek any work of casual nature. Some seek seasonal employment when

Figure 8: Families Migrating from the District



no employment is available in their own areas. Available data indicates that 19.44 percent families from the district migrate to seek regular casual labour work. While 8.47 percent families migrate for seasonal employment, 5.40 percent households for other forms of livelihoods and only 1.20 percent families migrate for other purposes which are not necessarily economic in nature. The remaining 63.77 percent families normally do not migrate for economic purposes. Figure 8 gives the percentage of families migrating with reasons for them doing so.

Koksara block, from where 29.95 percent families migrate to different places for casual labour, leads the list of all blocks. Migration for seasonal employment is high in Golamunda block, from where 15.03 percent families migrate to other places. The State Government has implemented a number of livelihood programmes that have reduced migration to other place for seeking casual work. The implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) has also positively impacted in reducing distress migration to other places.

2.14.1 Migration in social groups

Available data indicates that SC families lead the pack of migrants. Around 41.44 percent SC families migrate to other places in search of casual labour. ST families are generally reluctant to migrate to other places. However, 37.40 percent ST families have been reported to have migrated to other places in search of work. Among OBCs, 33.71 percent families migrate to other places in search of employment. Only 30.66 percent families of other categories migrate for economic engagement.

This chapter has been inspired by the first Millennium Development Goal and has focused on poverty reduction and livelihood promotion efforts in Kalahandi. The district economy is still dominated by the primary sector, though the share of agriculture and allied sectors in the GDDP has come down from 44.94 percent in 1999-2000 to 37.44 percent in 2004-05. About 80 percent households depend on agriculture and allied sectors for their livelihoods. The real GDDP has been slowly increasing at an annual compound growth rate of 2.68 percent. The real per capita NDDP has increased from Rs.9,569 in 1999-2000 to Rs.10,319 in 2004-05 at an annual compound growth rate of 1.27 percent. The work participation rate is 46.7 percent, and the male and female work participation rates are 57 percent and 35 percent respectively. The real NDDP per employee has grown from Rs.22,216.01 in 1999-2000 to Rs.24,357.34 in 2004-05. As per the BPL census in 1992 and 1997, the incidence of poverty in the district though still high has come down from 85.77 percent in 1992 to 62.71 percent in 1997. The ST and SC communities have very high proportions of the poor. Around 76.57 percent HH of the district have monthly income levels of less than Rs.500.

This chapter has also mapped a livelihoods profile of the district. The status of agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry and fisheries sectors has also been analysed from the perspective of their contributions and potential to provide employment and income opportunities to the local people. Farmers' households are about 24.71 percent, ST and SC HH engaged in farming being 26.22 percent and 16.21 percent respectively. However, 64.74 percent families are engaged in casual labour and ST and SC families engaged as casual labourers are 66.39 percent and 73.36 percent respectively. About 175,908 farmers' HH own 285,091 ha land with an average land holding of 1.62 ha per HH. About 76 percent families are

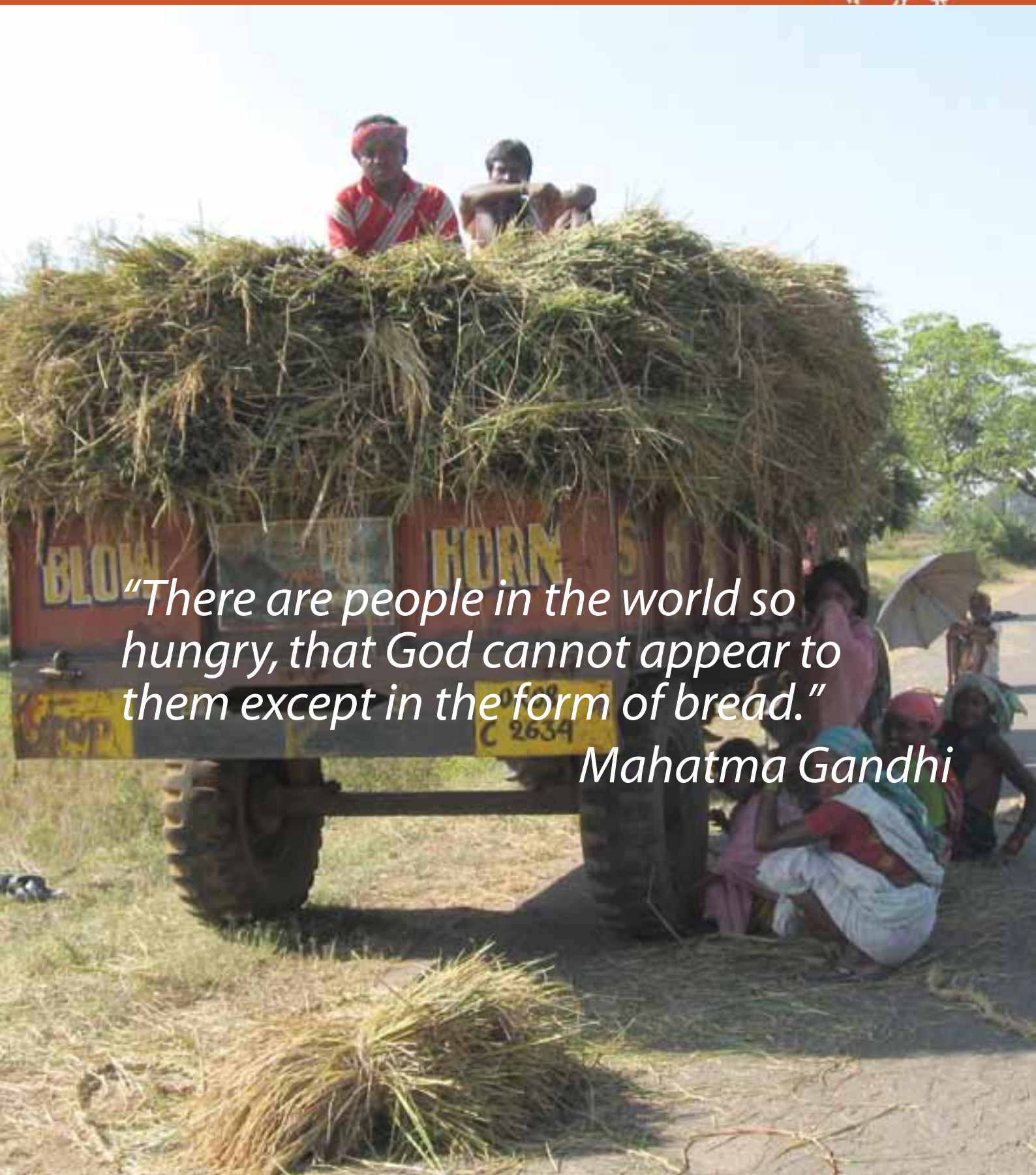
marginal and small farmers. Large farmers constitute only 0.68 percent of the total. Around 46.50 percent of the total area of the district is the net sown area, whereas the net irrigated area is only 36.66 percent. The average agricultural productivity of 1,043 kg per ha for Kharif and 1,524 kg/ha for the Rabi crop is much below the State average. However, the cropping intensity of 159.98 percent is slightly above the State average. A large number of families (84.20%) are indebted, their borrowing being mainly from informal sources and for consumption purposes. Migration is also an important source of livelihoods in the district.

There was a time when the district was known for poverty and hunger. But with focused intervention, the situation has changed dramatically in many parts of the district. Percentage of families living below the poverty line has declined from 85.77 percent (BPL census, 1992) to 62.71 percent (BPL census, 1997). With the growth of different sectors and emerging scope of employment, the real GDDP of Kalahandi has grown at the rate of 3.59 percent per annum with a compound annual growth rate of 2.68 percent from 1999-2000 to 2004-05. The per capita real NDDP has also grown from Rs.9,569 in 1999-2000 to Rs.10,319 in 2004-05 at a compound annual rate of 1.27 percent. This indicates that the district economy and per capita district income have been growing, though the pace of growth is relatively slow. The real NDDP per employed person shows an increasing trend compared to 1999-2000. Looking at the emerging trend, it is apparent that the district economy has been diversifying slowly. Secondly, the work participation rate shows an increasing trend with regard to participation of females in different sectors of growth. With the exploration of growth potential in other sectors, the proportion of the population that directly depended on agriculture and allied activities has declined from 86.66 percent in 1971 to 80.00 percent in 2001. Along with that, the proportion of the work-force engaged in the non-farm sector has increased from 14.34 percent in 1971 to 20.00 percent. This indicates that the work force has been diversifying from the farm sector to non-farm sectors. With the improved financial services, availability of credit for enterprise and growth of production sectors, scope of employment and income generation has increased in the district. Due to the increasing scope of investment, private players have started entering the District. It is expected that with the sector growth and increased investment, unemployment will reduce in the district and so will extreme poverty and hunger. Various development interventions have significantly contributed to poverty reduction and employment generation. The increasing scope of irrigation and Government Policy of at least 35 percent irrigation in all the blocks is further going to contribute to higher production growth and thereby availability of foodstuff. With better scope of employment, Government Sponsored PDS, special discounted rice at Rs.2/- per kg and increased pension for the vulnerable segment, the district is expected to minimise the incidences of malnutrition.

After an analysis of poverty and livelihood issues, the next chapter is devoted to the second part of the first MDG that focuses on hunger and food security aspects of human development in Kalahandi district.

Chapter 3

Food Security and Nutrition



"There are people in the world so hungry, that God cannot appear to them except in the form of bread."

Mahatma Gandhi

Food Security and Nutrition

Hunger and food insecurity have drawn, and continue to draw, the attention of the World Development Community. Eradication of hunger is a part of the first Millennium Development Goal. The following quantifiable targets and monitorable indicators were prescribed to track the progress of this component of the first MDG:

> To reduce the proportion of people who suffer from hunger by half by 2015 and to monitor by way of proportion of underweight children under-five years of age and proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption.

Odisha has been perceived as a food insecure State, where economic access to food for many households remains restricted mainly due to poor economic conditions. Kalahandi district has attracted wide attention because of frequent press reports of alleged starvation deaths and acute conditions of poverty. The conditions pertaining to the incidence of poverty and livelihoods in Kalahandi have been studied in detail in the previous chapter. This chapter aims at analysing various aspects of food security and nutrition in the district and is organised as follows. The next section develops a conceptual framework which is employed to study food security and nutritional issues that impact Kalahandi. Subsequent sections are devoted

to analyse food requirement, availability, calorie deprivation of different categories of households, seasonality, vulnerability and nutritional status of children, women and others in Kalahandi and Odisha. The last section discusses main interventions implemented by the State to address food insecurity concerns.

3.1 Food Security: A Conceptual Framework

The World Food Summit 1996 articulated the concept of "food security" as "a situation that exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life". Hunger and food insecurity are distinct and yet related. Hunger may not necessarily be the consequence of food insecurity. Similarly, malnutrition may be a potential result of food insecurity, but is also influenced by several other factors including capacity for food absorption and poor eating habits. Broadly speaking, livelihood security and livelihood access are important determinants of food access. If people have access to decent and sustainable livelihoods, they would, in general, have assured access to food and nutrition[7]. Those who are unemployed or employed on a causal basis would have limited access to food. Food security issues may be studied from the perspective of an individual, a household, a community or a nation. Food insecurity exists when there is no food security. Food insecurity may be chronic or transitory or cyclic.

Food security may also be analysed in terms of "food requirement" to ensure sufficient calories needed for an active and healthy life, "food availability" based on local or imported supplies, "food access" both from physical and economic perspectives, and "food absorption" to get required nutrition for an active and healthy life. Food security also has seasonal dimensions. For example, farmers and other groups have enough food at times when crops mature, but may have inadequate food availability in lean times. When individuals or households face the risk of their entitlement failures, they become vulnerable. These are the perspectives from which various issues pertaining to food security and nutrition levels in Kalahandi are discussed[8].

The requirement of food may be assessed on the basis of a number of assumptions and available facts. An active and healthy body requires 2400 kilocalories (kcal) per day in rural areas and 2100 kcal in urban areas. On the basis of per capita consumption data available from different rounds of NSS, levels of per capita consumption per day and calorie deprivations may be assessed. The food requirement may then be assessed keeping in view the actual consumption levels and requirement of food to compensate calorie deprivation. The food availability in a geographical unit may be assessed keeping in view the actual production of food grains, exports and imports of food grains from the geographical unit, requirements of seeds and wastage in storage and handling of food grains. Physical access to food would be a function of food availability and economic access to food would be a function of income levels of individuals or households. Food absorption is a function of the individuals' metabolism and health status.

[7] See Food Insecurity Atlas, 2001: M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation & World Food Programme

[8] The methodology suggested in this and subsequent paragraphs has also been drawn from the Poverty Task Force Report "Seasonality and Food Security: A Programme for Ensuring Food Security for All" of Government of Odisha, Planning & Co-ordination Department, 2003. The report was prepared by Damodar Tripathy and J.K. Mishra, DJRC, Bhubaneswar.

3.2 Food Requirement & Availability

Following the methodology discussed in the preceding paragraph, the requirement and availability of food grains has been estimated for Odisha and Kalahandi from 1993-94 to 2000-01[9]. Table 33 reports the requirement and availability of food grains for Kalahandi and Odisha from 1993-94 to 2000-01. The availability of food grains has been generally less than the requirement of food grains in the State from 1993-94 to 2000-01. This mismatch between the food availability and food requirement is one of the factors that render Odisha a food insecure State. Heavy incidence of poverty, particularly among ST and SC communities also contributes to food insecurity in the State.

It is, however, interesting to observe from Table 33 that food availability in Kalahandi has been more than the food requirement of the district from 1993-94 to 2000-01 except in 1996-97 and 1998-99, when food availability was less than the food requirement. It may be inferred that physical access to food is comfortable in Kalahandi district.

3.3 Calorie Deprivation in Odisha and Kalahandi

As per the available data for 1999-2000 (55th round of NSS), it has been estimated that 74.6 percent people and 35.40 percent households in Odisha consumed less than 2,400 kcal per day. The average per capita per day calorie intake was 2,119 kcal and the median calorie intake was 2,051 kcal per capita per day. About 10.40 percent households consumed less than 1,890 kcal per capita per day. Those individuals or households who consume less than 1,800 kcal per capita per day are considered vulnerable. Very poor households, particularly those who are 40 percent below the poverty line, consume 1,383 kcal per capita per day and are considered highly vulnerable. They suffer from chronic calorie deprivation[10]. About 21.61 percent ST, 12.92 percent SC and 9.55 percent general households in Odisha are considered vulnerable. Around 17.41 percent HH of agricultural labourers and 14.60 percent HH of cultivators are also in the vulnerable category. Further, 17.39 percent women-headed HH are also considered vulnerable.

Table 33: Food Grain Requirement & Availability: 1993-2001

Year	Kalahandi		Odisha	
	Requirement (000 MT)	Availability (000 MT)	Requirement (000 MT)	Availability (000 MT)
1993-94	273.49	322.00	7,394.84	7,394.31
1994-95	277.99	342.85	7,502.81	7,187.25
1995-96	282.57	372.20	7,612.66	7,130.62
1996-97	287.22	212.95	7,724.42	4,812.06
1997-98	291.96	360.39	7,838.12	6,580.13
1998-99	296.77	189.05	7,953.82	5,740.45
1999-00	301.66	348.38	8,071.56	5,639.16
2000-01	306.63	382.04	8,191.37	4,981.32

Source: Govt. of Odisha, P & C Dept. PTF Report on "Seasonality and Food Security for Odisha", 2003

[9] ibid

[10] See Damodar Tripathy and J.K. Mishra, 2003: PTF report on seasonality and food security.

The district-wise distribution of food insecure and vulnerable population is not readily available[11]. However, 18 percent of the population of the Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput (KBK) region is very vulnerable. Lack of sustainable livelihoods and inadequate income levels of individuals and households contribute to economic vulnerability that significantly affects the food security status of the people in the district. The status of districts in terms of Food Security Index (FSI), as given in the Food Security Atlas for Odisha, is given in Table 34. Kalahandi is one of the severely food insecure districts of the State, with a FSI value of 0.399 and 16th in rank. It may be recalled that the availability of food is generally more than the requirement of food in the district, that is, physical access to food is not an issue here. Therefore, the "severely food insecure" status of this district can be explained on the basis of the problem of economic access to food. About 76.59 percent households of the district have monthly income levels less than Rs. 500 and 32.47 percent households have monthly income levels less than Rs. 250.

3.4 Food Security: Seasonality and Vulnerability

Food security is also a function of seasons[12]. About a quarter of the ultra poor (i.e., those who are 40 percent below the poverty line) in the KBK region, of which Kalahandi is a part, face food distress round the year. June-September is generally the most critical

Table 34: Food Security Status of Districts of Odisha as Reflected By FSA: 2008

Extremely Insecure			Severely Insecure			Moderately Insecure		
District	FSI	Rank	District	FSI	Rank	District	FSI	Rank
Kandhamal	0.247	30	Koraput	0.336	26	Dhenkanal	0.420	14
Gajapati	0.304	29	Sundargarh	0.343	25	Jharsuguda	0.446	13
Rayagada	0.313	28	Mayurbhanj	0.351	24	Ganjam	0.456	12
Nabarangpur	0.322	27	Malkangiri	0.353	23	Sonepur	0.458	11
			Sambalpur	0.362	22	Nayagarh	0.461	10
			Deogarh	0.366	21			
			Baudh	0.379	20			
			Keonjhar	0.389	19			
			Angul	0.390	18			
			Nuapada	0.392	17			
			Kalahandi	0.399	16			
			Balangir	0.409	15			

Moderately Secure			Secure		
District	FSI	Rank	District	FSI	Rank
Kendrapara	0.516	9	Bhadrak	0.594	3
Jajpur	0.518	8	Puri	0.596	2
Balasore	0.528	7	Jagatsinghpur	0.624	1
Bargarh	0.529	6			
Khurdha	0.538	5			
Cuttack	0.553	4			

Source: Food Security Atlas of Odisha, 2008

[11] Given the sample size and distribution of NSS samples across districts, NSS estimation are not reliable at district level. The NSS estimates are valid only at State and NSS region levels.

[12] See Damodar Tripathy & J.K. Mishra, 2003: PTF Report on Seasonality and Food Security

for a large number of the ultra poor. Serious food shortages are observed in July-August, when more than 80 percent of the ultra poor experience severe food shortages. In June and September, more than 65 percent of the ultra poor face food shortages. In these periods, food supply is low and food prices are very high. This increases their vulnerability. It also impairs coping capacities of the poor and vulnerable.

3.5 Food Security of SC and ST Households

An analysis of households with food shortages has revealed that those households with no houses or only kutcha houses experience greater food insecurity of varying degrees. Table 35 provides food status of SC families with no houses (HL) and with kutcha houses (KH) by block. It may be observed from Table 35 that 12.73 percent families (9.60% with no houses and 3.13 percent with kutcha houses) have less than a meal per day for most parts of the year. About 21.64 percent families (13.05% with no houses and 8.59% with kutcha houses) have only one meal a day with occasional hunger and 24.91 percent families (14.67% houseless and 10.24% with kutcha houses) have only one meal throughout the year. Only 4.43 percent families (2.13% houseless and 2.3% with kutcha houses) have enough food throughout the year.

Table 36 provides the food status of ST families with no houses (HL) and with kutcha houses (KH) by block. It may be observed from Table 36 that 14.72 percent families (11.67% with no house and 3.05% with kutcha houses) have less than a meal per day for most part of the year. About 21.12

Table 35: Food Status of Selected SC Families by Block: 2002

Name of Blocks	Less than One Meal / day - Major Part of the Year		One Meal / day- With Occasional Hunger		One Meal throughout the Year		Two Meals / day with Occasional Shortage		Enough Food throughout the Year	
	HL	KH	HL	KH	HL	KH	HL	KH	HL	KH
Percentage of Households with or without Meals										
Bhawanipatna	13.01	2.43	8.79	4.86	18.28	11.56	59.05	79.89	0.88	1.24
Dharamgarh	2.89	0.66	6.36	6.47	12.72	5.89	73.99	81.67	3.47	5.28
Golamunda	2.29	0.37	1.53	0.34	6.87	4.48	87.02	92.89	2.29	1.67
Jayapatna	8.33	2.38	4.96	2.97	6.56	6.16	77.30	86.39	2.84	2.07
Junagarh	12.91	3.49	11.16	4.21	7.88	6.26	65.86	83.07	1.97	2.82
Kalampur	3.54	1.27	8.85	5.02	9.73	8.35	76.99	82.80	0.88	2.55
Karlamunda	7.95	0.50	5.68	4.15	13.64	12.69	70.45	80.25	2.27	2.35
Kesinga	3.90	2.02	9.09	5.52	16.10	12.95	67.27	76.83	3.64	2.66
Koksara	10.86	4.32	20.67	14.11	20.46	15.05	45.51	63.95	2.51	2.53
Lanjigarh	7.33	3.18	25.67	22.35	19.33	15.15	40.67	53.80	0.33	1.92
M. Rampur	3.13	1.63	4.69	8.58	19.27	6.99	65.10	80.01	7.81	2.79
Narla	11.69	3.57	16.95	10.16	19.33	11.69	50.36	72.74	1.67	1.82
Th. Rampur	15.96	10.57	25.72	17.61	14.86	13.69	43.24	56.34	0.22	1.47
Kalahandi	**9.60**	**3.13**	**13.05**	**8.59**	**14.67**	**10.24**	**60.03**	**75.33**	**2.13**	**2.30**

Note: HL-Houseless, KH-Kutcha House
Source: BPL Census, 2002

Table 36: Food Status of Selected ST Families by Block: 2002

Blocks	Less than One Meal / day – Major Part of the Year		One Meal / day - With Occasional Hunger		One Meal throughout the Year		Two Meals a Day with Occasional Shortage		Enough Food throughout the Year		Percentage [%]	
	HL	KH	HL	KH	HL	KH	HL	KH	HL	KH	HL	KH
Bhawanipatna	8.90	2.69	14.08	5.83	19.88	11.67	56.31	78.39	0.83	1.35	100	100
Dharamgarh	3.03	0.31	2.02	3.93	23.23	5.92	66.67	85.21	5.05	4.55	100	100
Golamunda	5.88	0.42	0.98	0.79	5.88	4.87	84.31	92.08	2.94	1.79	100	100
Jayapatna	7.59	1.70	5.01	2.42	10.93	4.86	73.44	88.30	2.88	2.70	100	100
Junagarh	19.91	3.98	6.93	5.87	16.02	7.99	56.28	78.63	0.87	3.30	100	100
Kalampur	5.47	0.81	7.03	3.25	19.53	6.55	64.84	83.17	3.13	6.21	100	100
Karlamunda	9.52	0.85	1.59	5.13	20.63	12.14	61.90	77.48	6.35	4.41	100	100
Kesinga	10.34	1.98	7.21	5.80	25.08	14.66	56.43	75.00	0.63	2.54	100	100
Kokasara	13.08	5.06	16.85	11.12	13.30	9.56	54.99	71.19	1.77	3.07	100	100
Lanjigarh	6.49	2.20	21.13	18.26	23.43	15.89	42.47	58.40	1.46	2.05	100	100
M.Rampur	9.62	2.62	6.19	9.90	13.75	4.24	65.98	80.35	4.47	2.90	100	100
Narla	17.52	3.91	16.19	8.91	21.95	9.16	43.24	76.30	1.11	1.73	100	100
Th.Rampur	21.12	7.95	22.51	18.48	12.15	12.83	43.43	60.12	0.80	0.40	100	100
Kalahandi	**11.67**	**3.05**	**12.54**	**8.58**	**17.01**	**9.63**	**56.28**	**75.97**	**1.88**	**2.39**	**100**	**100**

Source: BPL Census, 2002

percent families (12.54% with no houses and 8.58% with kutcha houses) have only one meal a day with occasional hunger. 26.64 percent families (17.01% houseless and 9.63% with kutcha houses) have only one meal throughout the year. Only 4.27 percent families (1.88% houseless and 2.39% with kutcha houses) have enough food throughout the year.

3.6 Nutritional Status

Poverty is one of the major causes for low dietary intake and malnutrition. Most food insecure and vulnerable people suffer from malnutrition, morbidity, disease and micronutrient deficiencies. Table 37 compares the nutritional status of children aged between 0-3 years, 3-6 years and 0-6 years in Kalahandi with the KBK region.

It may be observed from Table 37 that 80.4 percent children in the 0-6 year age group are weighed in Kalahandi as against 92.8 percent in the KBK region. Of them, about 40 percent children are reported normal and the remaining 60 percent have some form of nutritional deficiency. About 37.6 percent children have Grade I (i.e., mild) malnutrition and 22 percent have Grade II (i.e., moderate) malnutrition. About two percent children have Grade III and IV (i.e., severe) malnutrition. About 53.8 percent children, 11.2 percent adolescent girls and 33.3 percent pregnant women report mild anaemia in Kalahandi and 39.8 percent children, 57.8 percent adolescent girls and 66.7 percent pregnant women report a moderate form of anaemia and 3.2 percent children and 29.5 percent adolescent girls suffer from severe form of anaemia in Kalahandi[13].

[13] See "Nutritional Status of Children and Prevalence of Anaemia among Children, Adolescent Girls and Pregnant Women", DLHS-RCH II, India, 2004

Table 37: Nutritional Status of Children in Kalahandi and KBK Region: 2007

District	Children			Normal		Children with Nutritional Deficiencies						
	Total	Weighed	%	Total (000)	%	Gr. I (000)	%	Gr. II (000)	%	Gr.III & IV (000)	%	Gr.II-IV %
Children in 0-3 Year Age Group												
Kalahandi	106,647	100,758	94.50	41.10	40.80	36.10	35.90	20.00	19.90	2.50	2.50	22.30
KBK Area	604,072	585,571	95.30	219.20	36.70	211.40	36.70	131.80	22.90	11.60	2.00	24.90
Children in 3-6 Year Age Group												
Kalahandi	98,163	63,918	65.10	23.90	37.40	25.90	40.60	13.00	20.40	0.80	1.20	21.60
KBK Area	488,061	428,365	87.70	156.40	36.50	168.30	39.30	98.50	23.00	2.50	0.60	23.60
Children in 0-6 Year Age Group												
Kalahandi	204,810	164,676	80.40	65.00	39.50	62.00	37.60	33.00	20.00	3.30	2.00	22.00
KBK Area	1,092,133	1,013,936	92.80	375.60	37.00	379.70	37.40	230.30	22.70	14.90	1.50	24.20

Source: Annual Action Plan for KBK Districts, 2007-2008, Govt. of Odisha

3.7 Interventions for Strengthening Food Security

The State Government and Government of India have implemented a number of programmes to improve food and nutrition provisioning to different classes of people in Odisha as well as in Kalahandi. These interventions include: (a) subsidised distribution of food grains, (b) nutrition provisioning through anganwadis, and (c) food for work programme. In addition, grain banks have also emerged as people's interventions to cope with food insecurity. The objective is to ensure easy availability of food to households at affordable prices. Major food interventions are summarised as follows.

3.7.1 Public Distribution System (PDS)

It ensures availability of essential commodities like rice, wheat, sugar, edible oils and kerosene at subsidised rates to identified consumers through a network of outlets or Fair Price Shops (FPS). A large section of the district has accessibility to PDS commodities.

3.7.2 Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP)

This programme is implemented in Kalahandi at 1,263 centres under 14 ICDS projects serving 165,071 beneficiaries. Under SNP, ready to eat food called "*Orimix*", which is composed of wheat, soya bean and sugar in the ratio of 65:15:20 and fortified with vitamins and minerals is provided to beneficiaries consisting of pregnant, nursing mothers and children aged between 0-6 years. Under the programme, 80 grams of Orimix is provided to the beneficiaries for 25 days in a month along with oil provided by CARE India. Severely malnourished children, pregnant and nursing mothers are given double rations.

3.7.3 Mid Day Meal

Under this programme, cooked food is provided to students in Classes I-V at 2,198 primary schools. This programme serves two objectives: (i) encouraging more enrollments, and retention of students in primary schools, and (ii) improving nutritional status of students. It is implemented in primary schools and EGS centres of the district

covering 170,019 students in primary schools and 27,381 students in EGS centres. This programme also covers the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) schools of the district.

3.7.4 Emergency Feeding Programme

Under this, cooked food is provided to aged persons, who do not have any social security system at the family level. About 37,200 (17,281 male and 19,919 female) old, infirm and indigent persons in Kalahandi district, who have no one to support them, are covered under the emergency feeding programme. The programme is implemented only in the KBK region.

3.7.5 Two-Rupee per Kilogram Rice

With a view to improving food security of the people of Odisha, the State Government launched a new initiative in 2008-09. All households of the KBK region including Kalahandi district and BPL families of other parts of the State were assured supply of rice to the extent of 25 kg per household per month at a highly subsidised rate of Rs. 2 /- per kg.

This chapter has also been inspired by the first MDG and has focused on food security and nutrition issues, which are crucially important for Odisha and Kalahandi. ST, SC and agricultural labourers' HH are most food insecure in Kalahandi which has a food security index of 0.366 and ranks 16th in the State in terms of food insecurity and vulnerability. July and August are very difficult months for the most food insecure and vulnerable households of the district. The limited economic access to food, low dietary intake and malnutrition are matters of serious concern for the district. With a view to addressing food insecurity and raising nutritional status of children, women, the old and other affected households, the State Government has implemented several interventions including the Public Distribution Scheme, Supplementary Nutrition Programme for children and women, Emergency Feeding Programme for indigent and destitute old people and two rupees a kg rice for all households of Kalahandi. The chapter also notes that health conditions of the people affect their livelihoods, food security and food absorption capacities. Therefore, the next chapter is devoted to study health conditions in Kalahandi district.

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Chapter 4

Health

"Without health life is not life; it is only a state of languor and suffering - an image of death."

- Gautama Buddha

Health

This chapter examines health conditions, and key health concerns, in Kalahandi district and assesses the status of key health targets and indicators that contribute to achieving Millennium Development Goals. It is organised as follows. The next two sections describe the health infrastructure in Kalahandi. Major health programmes, institutional reforms and status of maternal and child health, immunisation services, family planning services, sexual and reproductive health for adolescents in the district are discussed in the subsequent sections. The last section is devoted to safe drinking water and sanitation programmes.

The World Health Organisation (WHO) conceives health as a "State of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity"[14]. Good health enables a person to engage in gainful economic activities, to earn a living and to meaningfully participate in social and cultural life. On the other hand, a sick person is constrained from enjoying a full economic, social and cultural life. Health is, therefore, an important requirement for human development. Three Millennium

[14] See also Odisha Human Development Report 2004

Development Goals (MDGs 4, 5 and 6) focus on key health issues. Their quantifiable targets and monitorable indicators that have been prescribed to track progress are summarised in Box 3.

4.1 Modest Beginnings of Modern Health Practices

The former State of Kalahandi was widely spread and had large rural and tribal populations. The region had poor connectivity and means of communications. The reach of systematic health services was not very deep. Most interior areas had no access to modern health services because of poor connectivity, lack of health infrastructure and limited awareness among local people about hygienic and modern health practices. Owing to their educational backwardness and lack of awareness, rural people in general and the tribal population in particular do not readily accept modern medical system and practices. They rely generally on traditional systems of healing. Tribal people have their own beliefs and methods of treatment. For them, any system of healing was inseparable from their religious beliefs and superstitions. Traditional healers, variously known as *Gunias*

Box 3: MDGs on Health Issues

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

- *To reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five*
  - To track under-five mortality rate, infant mortality rate, and proportion of one year-old children immunised against measles

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

- *To reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio*
  - To track maternal mortality ratio, and proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
- *To achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health*
  - To monitor contraceptive prevalence rate, adolescent birth rate, antenatal care coverage, and unmet need for family planning

MDG 6: Combat HIV /AIDS, malaria and other diseases

- *To halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV / AIDS*
  - To track HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years, condom use at last high-risk sex, proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS, and ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years
- *To achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all needy*
  - To monitor the proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs
- *To halt and begin to reverse the incidence to malaria and other major diseases*

To track incidence and death rates associated with malaria, proportion of children under five sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets, proportion of children under five with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs, incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis, and proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course.

or disharies or by other names, were well respected members of tribal communities. Medicinal herbs have been widely used for curing common ailments.

The official records indicate that in 1907-08, there were only five dispensaries in the former State of Kalahandi to cater to the health needs of the people. These dispensaries were situated at Bhawanipatna, Junagarh and at the headquarters of the Thuamul-Rampur, Kashipur and Mahulpatna Zamindaris. These were under the charge of Civil Hospital Assistants and the former State Medical Department was under the charge of a qualified Medical Officer. At the headquarters, there was a separate female dispensary with a lady doctor in charge. Vaccination was free and thoroughly carried out, although it was not popular then.

Collection of vital statistics was started in the ex-State of Kalahandi sometime in the beginning of the last century. A systematic collection of vital statistics, however, began only from the early 1950s, under the Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act 1873. The village chowkidar was responsible for reporting births and deaths at village level. The Thana Officer consolidated the reports of village chowkidars and sent monthly reports to the District Health Officer. However, this system did not always work well and there were frequent break downs. There was no mechanism to cross-check the veracity of information provided by village chowkidars.

The collection of vital statistics in urban areas began in 1954. The health officer of the Municipality or NAC used to collect and report vital statistics to the District Health Officer who compiled the reports of Thana Officers and Municipal Health Officers and submitted a consolidated report to the Director of Health Services, Odisha. Pursuant to the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 and the Odisha Registration of Births & Deaths Rules, 1970, the designated Health Officers, or in their absence, the Executive Officer of a Municipality or NAC, and Thana Officers in rural areas, have been designated as Registrars for registration of births and deaths. Under these rules, the Chief District Medical Officer acts as the District Registrar while the Director of Health Service, Odisha acts as the Chief Registrar.

4.2 Health Infrastructure in Kalahandi

After the merger of the former Kalahandi State with Odisha, there has been a significant improvement in health infrastructure in the district. There are 72 allopathic medical institutions, including one newly coming up Medical College at Jaring, two hospitals, one at the district headquarters and a sub-divisional hospital at Dharamgarh, seven dispensaries, six Community Health Centres (CHC), 42 Primary Health Centres (PHC) and 14 Mobile Health Units (MHU). The Medical College at Jaring has come up under public-private partnership mode and has a 300 bedded hospital, three operation theatres, a seven bedded ICU and causality outdoor facilities. In addition, there are 242 sub-centres, one ANM training school, 18 homeopathic and 20 ayurvedic dispensaries. The distribution of health institutions in different blocks and urban bodies is given in Table 38.

4.2.1 Health Personnel and Patient Load

The sanctioned strength of health personnel of different categories in Kalahandi is as follows: 155 allopathic doctors, 16 homeopathic doctors, 17 ayurvedic doctors, 83 nurses, 11 homeopathic assistants and 10 ayurvedic assistants. In addition, 10 additional contractual doctors have been engaged to deal with heavy patient load in the district. There are 426 beds available in different health institutions in the district.

Table 38: Distribution of Health Institutions by Blocks / Urban Bodies: 2004-2005

Block / Urban Body (Health Institutions)	Allopathic Health Institutions						Homeo. Disp.	Ayur. Disp.
	Hospital	Disp.	CHC	PHC	MHU	Sub-Centre		
	Number							
Bhawanipatna (35)	NA	NA	1	4	1	26	2	1
Dharamgarh (30)	1	NA	NA	5	1	20	2	1
Golamunda (27)	NA	NA	1	3	1	20	1	1
Jaypatna (28)	NA	1	NA	2	1	22	1	1
Junagarh (37)	1*	NA	NA	5	1	26	1	3
Kalampur (14)	NA	NA	NA	2	1	9	1	1
Karlamunda (15)	NA	1	NA	2	1	10	NA	1
Kesinga (26)	NA	NA	1	3	1	17	3	1
Koksara (27)	NA	NA	NA	4	1	19	1	2
Lanjigarh (32)	NA	1	NA	3	1	24	1	2
M.Rampur (20)	NA	1	NA	3	1	12	1	2
Narla (27)	NA	NA	1	4	1	19	1	2
Th.Rampur (27)	NA	NA	1	2	2	18	2	2
Bhawanipatna Mu. (4)	1	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
Junagarh NAC (1)	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kesinga NAC (1)	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kalahandi District (352)	**3**	**7**	**6**	**42**	**14**	**242**	**18**	**20**

Notes: Disp. – dispensary, CHC – community health centre, PHC – primary health centre,
MHU – mobile health unit, Homeo. Disp. – homeopathic dispensary, Ayur. Disp. –ayurvedic dispensary
**Medical College, Jaring, Junagarh*
Source: District Statistical Handbook, Kalahandi, 2005, NA- Not Available

The health personnel have to cope with a heavy patient load, which varies from 15 to 17 lakh patients a year. In 2004-05, the total number of patients treated in all health institutions of the district were 1,565,702. The distribution of health personnel by block and urban bodies is given in Table 39. On an average, there is one doctor for every 7,105 persons in the district. There are, however, wide variations in availability of doctors and other health personnel in different blocks and urban bodies. In urban bodies, there is one doctor for every 1,700 persons on an average. There is one doctor, for every 13,440 persons in Junagarh block, and for every 6,156 persons in M. Rampur block. The proportion of female doctors is generally low and ranges between 10-15 percent. In the absence of female doctors, rural and tribal women usually remain reluctant to share various details of their ailments with male doctors. This constrains their access to various health services. Another serious concern is the large number of vacancies (about 20-35%) of doctors at any given point of time. This is a binding constraint in supplying adequate health services.

There is also one Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) for every sub-centre. Additional ANMs have also been engaged under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) programme with a view to give a greater thrust to the Reproductive Child Health (RCH) programme. There are 275 ANMs in Kalahandi. With a view to improving the community health and generating greater awareness among people about various diseases and health

Table 39: Distribution of Health Personnel by block / urban bodies: 2004-2005

Block / Urban Body	Allopathic Personnel		Beds Avail.	Homeopathic Personnel		Ayurvedic Personnel		Patients Treated
	Doctor	Nurse		Doctor	Help.	Doctor	Help.	
	Number							
Bhawanipatna	8	1	16	2	1	1	NA	75,630
Dharamgarh	6	8	55	2	1	1	1	121,519
Golamunda	7	5	6	1	1	1	1	84,826
Jaipatna	9	7	36	1	NA	1	1	67,250
Junagarh	7	NA	6	1	1	3	1	149,581
Kalampur	3	NA	6	1	1	NA	1	52,431
Karlamunda	4	NA	12	NA	NA	1	1	39,589
Kesinga	5	NA	6	3	3	1	1	91,106
Koksara	7	4	22	1	NA	1	2	77,160
Lanjigarh	11	4	22	1	NA	2	NA	87,591
Narla	8	NA	6	1	NA	2	1	101,943
M. Rampur	10	8	22	1	NA	2	NA	104,811
Th. Rampur	6	5	6	1	NA	1	NA	40,837
Bhawanipatna [M.]	47	26	145	NA	3	NA	NA	367,389
Junagarh [NAC]	8	8	30	NA	NA	NA	NA	43,096
Kesinga [NAC]	9	7	30	NA	NA	NA	NA	60,943
Kalahandi District	**155**	**83**	**426**	**16**	**11**	**17**	**10**	**1,565,702**

Source: District Statistical Handbook, Kalahandi, 2005, NA- Not Available

concerns along with improving institutional delivery rates, one Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) has been engaged per village of about 1000 population. In all 1,383 ASHAs have been engaged in Kalahandi district for 2,099 villages. ASHA has been entrusted with multiple responsibilities including escorting pregnant women of her assigned villages to the nearest health institution for periodical check-ups and promoting safe institutional deliveries, administering rapid diagnostic tests for detecting malaria and other specified diseases, assisting TB patients to undergo DOT treatment, promoting family planning measures and accelerating the pace of implementation of other maternity related programmes. Her remuneration is performance based. In order to create awareness among people on various health related issues and their remedial measures; the State Health Education Bureau prepares and disseminate health education materials such as posters and pamphlets on communicable diseases, public health activities, and sanitary and hygienic principles. The District Family Welfare Bureau also implements the mass awareness programmes with special focus on family health, maternity and child health schemes.

In order to address the chronic concern of a large number of vacancies of doctors in the district and extend health services to the rural and tribal populations of the remote villages, a massive programme of Mobile Health Units (MHUs) has been mounted in the district since 1995-96. There are, at present in the district, 14 MHUs that provide health services to needy people in an outreach mode. An MHU consists of a doctor, a pharmacist, a health worker and a driver and operates for 24 days in a month as per a pre-determined

route chart well advertised among the target Gram Panchayats. On an average, an MHU covers about 500 villages, and extends health services to about 16,000-20,000 patients in a year. These efforts to improve primary health infrastructure and to extend health services in rural areas in an outreach mode have considerably improved health services in the district. The district has achieved good success in leprosy control, malaria, MMR, IMR, and other health services. As per the Odisha Human Development Report 2004, the district had a Health Index of 0.606 against 0.579 for the State.

4.3 District Health Status

Health is a prerequisite for human development and is an essential component for the well being of mankind. Over a period of time, the health status of the district has improved significantly in different aspects due to concerted effort of Government and non-Government agencies. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), which was 76 during 2001, has reduced to 59 (2011) while the Maternal Mortality Ratio of the district (311) is above the State average. Institutional delivery has improved to 50 percent and home delivery without trained personnel has gone down. Deaths due to malaria have reduced in many parts of the district due to improved awareness and improved sanitary practices. Incidences of death due to diarrhoea have decreased significantly except in occasional outbursts. Immunisation coverage has increased with antenatal check up percentages. The district could control and reduce the incidence of leprosy with increased awareness and preventive/ curative measures. Achievement of the district in family welfare and immunisation is presented in the table 40.

The District Level Household Survey-2004 conducted by the International Institute for Population Sciences under Reproductive and Child Health-II (RCH -II) highlights certain

Table 40: District Achievements in Family Welfare and Immunisation

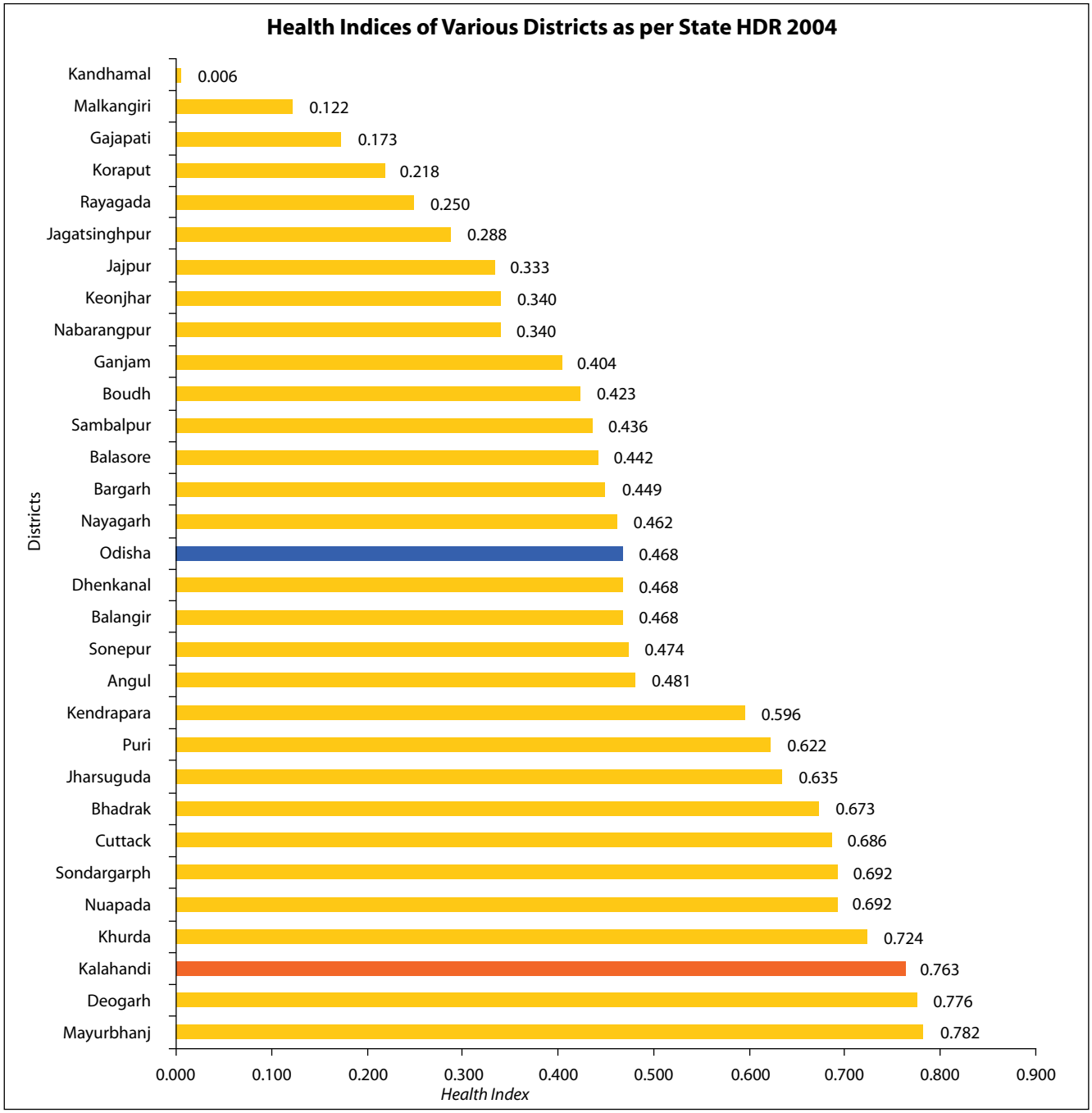
Sl. No.	Activities	Year 2008-09		
		Assessment	Achievements	Achievement (%)
1	Sterilisation	5,771	4,675	81
2	IUD / CUI [Intra Uterine Device]	4,231	2,657	63
3	CC users	6,747	4,396	65
4	OP users	5,702	4,550	80
5	TT [Pregnant women]	41,350	32,928	80
6	DPT	37,592	28,836	77
7	OPV [Oral Polio Vaccination]	37,592	30,544	81
8	BCG	37,592	31,176	83
9	Measeals	37,592	28,545	76
10	DT	41,902	28,923	69
11	TT-10 years	42,105	29,932	71
12	TT-16 years	39,096	24,362	62
13	IFA – Mothers	60,366	34,012	56
14	IFA-Children	41,902	30,934	74
15	Vitamin-A, Infants	37,592	28,545	76
16	Vitamin-A, Children	147,467	142,612	97
17	ANC Registration	41,350	36,694	89

Source: CDMO Office, Kalahandi & NRHM Kalahandi

key features of the district. The mean age at marriage for boys and girls who got married since January 1, 2001 was 24 years and 20 years respectively. The average annual crude birth rate was estimated to be 21.7 per thousand, with 49 percent births of order three and above (during the period three years preceding the survey). The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) was 2.6. The average annual crude death rate of the district is 9.7 per thousand population (three years preceding the survey period). The Infant Mortality Rate of the district was 76.1 per 1000 live births and under five mortality rate was 86.8. The study identifies blindness, tuberculosis and malaria as the common diseases and their prevalence is higher in rural areas as compared to urban areas.

Figure 9 gives a comparision of the health indices of the State and all the districts as per the State HDR 2004.

Figure 9: Health Indices of Various Districts as per State HDR 2004



4.4 Major Health Programmes & Institutional Reforms

The Government of India and State Government have launched several initiatives to improve the structure, implementation strategies and reach of rural health services. The most important initiative is the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) an umbrella programme that integrates existing health services and new schemes. The programme is implemented in a district planning mode with greater involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI). The District Health Action Plan, Sub-District Health Action Plans and Project Implementation Plan (PIP) are developed in a participatory and consultative mode and reflect major district health priorities, concerns and implementation strategies. The Zilla Swasthya Samiti (ZSS) and Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) are important institutional arrangements at district and sub-district levels. Other initiatives include Panchavyadhi, Infant Mortality Reduction Mission, maternal and child health schemes and other health programmes.

NRHM seeks to provide effective healthcare mainly to rural areas and has the following implementation strategies: (i) information dissemination with a view to generating greater awareness, (ii) participatory planning and programme implementation, (iii) protecting the rights and entitlements of vulnerable communities including women and children and developing workable strategies for action to realise them, (iv) taking concrete measures to undertake human resource development for health service providers, (v) providing adequate quantities of desired medicines free or at affordable prices for the needy, (vi) taking initiatives to fill vacant posts of health personnel at all levels, and (vii) continuous monitoring of the implementation of different health services.

Zilla Swasthya Samiti is a district level society headed by the Zilla Parishad President that directs and supports implementation of rural health programmes. Rogi Kalyan Samitis have been formed at district and sub-district levels to facilitate provisioning of quality care with accountability, people's participation and greater transparency in utilisation of funds.

The State Government has identified five major diseases, called *panchvyadhi*: malaria, diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections, leprosy and scabies that affect a large number of poor people and account for 70 percent of patient load in primary health institutions. The *Panchavyadhi Chikitsa* scheme launched in 2001 prescribes specific clinical protocols to be followed by health personnel and includes free treatment and free medicines for patients, particularly for the poor.

Morbidity, as an incidence of ill health that affects people's work and social life, is measured in various ways. It is measured as a probability that a randomly selected individual in the population at some date and location would become seriously ill at a given period. The National Sample Survey (NSS) provides estimates of prevalence of morbidity as the proportion of ailing persons and measured as the number of persons reporting ailments during a 15-day period per 1000 persons for a broad range of age groups. Mortality due to cholera, chickenpox, fever and malaria has been generally higher in the district than the State average.

Malaria is endemic in several pockets of the district, particularly in tribal dominated areas of Th. Rampur, Lanjigarh, M. Rampur and other pockets. It is a major public health problem in Kalahandi and other parts of the State. The State Government has planned, to reduce mortality due to malaria by 50 percent

Table 41: Epidemiological Status of Malaria in Kalahandi: 2001-2005

Year	Population	BSC	BSE	+ve	PF	Death	ABER	SPR	PF %	API
2001	1,334,372	212,129	212,129	17,836	14,718	10	15.90	8.41	82.52	13.37
2002	1,364,134	250,617	250,617	24,666	19,313	12	18.37	9.84	78.30	18.08
2003	1,386,891	249,459	249,459	25,310	20,942	8	17.99	10.15	82.74	18.25
2004	1,409,081	252,614	252,614	27,220	23,066	2	17.93	10.78	84.74	19.32
2005	1,431,627	272,294	272,294	27,108	22,633	3	19.02	9.96	83.49	18.94

Note: BSC-Blood Sample Collected; BSE-Blood Sample Examined; + Ve – Malaria Positive; PF-Plasmodium falciparum; ABER-Annual Blood Examination Rate, SPR-Slide Positive Rate, API-Annual Parasite Index

Source: Directorate of Health Service, Govt. of Odisha

by 2010, and to eliminate lymphatic filariasis by 2015. In 42 PHCs of the district, there are 36 trained microscopists. About 19 Microscopic Centres are working well in the district and cater to various needs of patients. The Health Department regularly provides need based training to field functionaries at various levels with a view to raise their knowledge and skills. Awareness programmes and malaria prevention campaigns are also organised at village level from time to time. Table 41 analyses the epidemiological status of malaria in the district. Deaths due to malaria have been declining despite the fact that the number of patients found positive has been still increasing.

Diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections are major killers of children aged under five. The high incidence of dysentery and diarrhoea in Kalahandi are largely due to unhygienic and unhealthy living conditions and habits of people. About 51.5 percent children who suffered from diarrhoea and 54 percent children who suffered from acute respiratory infections and fever were treated in the two week period of the survey mounted to ascertain the prevalence of these ailments. Cholera that used to affect large areas, many people and cause huge mortalities in the past, has been effectively checked owing to preventive measures taken against the epidemic in recent times. Typhoid also receives the attention of the local health authorities.

The National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) is under implementation in the district since 1982-83 and aims at eliminating leprosy through Multi Drug Therapy. Due to successful implementation of this programme, the prevalence rate has been drastically reduced to one or below one case per 10,000 people. Bhawanipatna and Karlamunda blocks have shown excellent results whereas some blocks such as Thuamul Rampur still need greater attention. Table 42 gives the district fact sheet on leprosy.

The prevalence of Tuberculosis (TB) in Odisha at 418 per 100,000 persons is below the National average of 445 per 100,000 persons. At the State level, the prevalence of TB among men at 516 is higher than that among women at 323. It is higher in rural areas than in urban areas, and particularly among people above 60 years of age.

The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) began in Kalahandi in 2002. It was initially started in two PHCs in

Table 42: Kalahandi Fact Sheet on Leprosy

Sl. No.	Indicator	Indicator Value
1	Population (lakh)	14
2	Total patients registered for treatment	2,099
3	Annual total case detection rate per lakh	148
4	New smear +ve patients registered for treatment	1,136
5	Annual new SM + case detection rate per lakh (%)	94
6	New sputum + out of total new pulmonary cases (%)	72
7	New smear - ve patients registered for treatment	446
8	New EP cases registered for treatment	278
9	New EP cases out of New cases (%)	15
10	Treatment cases out of all smear + cases (%)	14
11	Paediatric cases out of all new cases (%)	3
12	Cure rate of new SM+ patients (%)	69
13	Success rate of new SM+ patients (%)	82

Source: CDMO, Kalahandi and NRHM, Kalahandi

Table 43: Epidemiological Status of TB in Kalahandi: 2002-2006

Year	Sputum's Examined (No.)	Detection of NSP (No.)	DOTS (NSP) (No.)	Cured (%)	Treatment Completion (%)	Deaths (%)	Failures (%)	Defaulter (%)	Transfer to Another District
2002	4,828	1,139	734	86.9	0.1	4.9	1.1	7.0	NA
2003	7,937	1,632	1,347	85.0	1.3	3.6	0.7	9.4	NA
2004	8,996	1,449	1,160	68.5	13.6	5.0	0.6	12.3	NA
2005	7,904	1,557	1,136	70.7	10.8	6.3	1.5	10.1	0.6
2006	7,268	1,425	1,117	66.4	15.1	5.9	1.3	9.4	1.9

Note: DOTS: Directly Observed Therapy, NSP: National Surveillance Programme

Source: NRHM, Kalahandi, NA- Not Available

Bhawanipatna and Kesinga. Gradually, 23 microscopic centres also started functioning. For quality service delivery, the district was divided into two different TB Units, one at Bhawanipatna with 16 Designated Microscopy Centres (DMC) and the other at Dharamgarh with eight DMCs. Currently, the district has four TB units at Bhawanipatna, Dharamgarh, Jayapatna and M. Rampur. Table 43 gives the epidemiological status of TB in Kalahandi from 2002 to 2006. Although case detection has substantially increased during the reference period, successes have been mixed. This calls for more focused efforts to deal with TB.

4.5 Life Expectancy

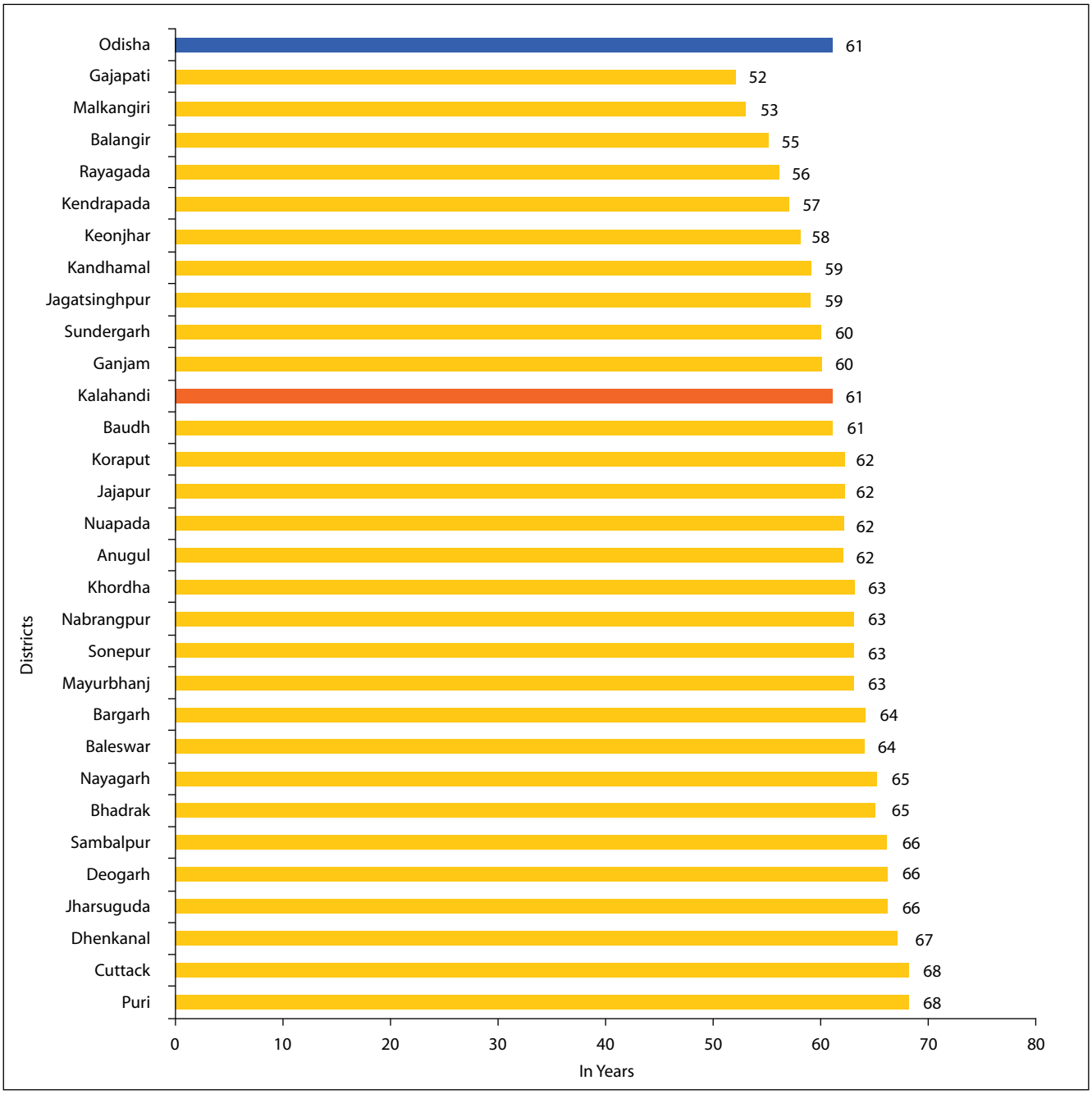
Life expectancy is defined as the average number of additional years a person could expect to live if current mortality trends were to continue for that person's life. Life expectancy at birth is similarly defined as the average number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of her/his birth was to stay the same throughout her/his life. From 2001-06, the life expectancy of females and males at birth in Odisha was 60.05 and 59.71 years respectively which is lower than the country average of 66.91 and 63.87 years

for females and males respectively. The life expectancy at birth for Kalahandi district is similar to that for Odisha. Figure 10 depicts life expectancy at birth, as estimated on the basis of RCH - DLHS-II data, for Odisha and its 30 districts. The life expectancy value of 18 districts of the State is higher than Kalahandi and in case of 10 other districts it is lower.

4.6 Maternal and Child Health

As a part of the overall health strategy, the Government of India and the State Government have been emphasising upon improving maternal and child health through various measures in all districts including Kalahandi. The Reproductive Child Health (RCH) programme aims at improving

Figure 10: Life Expectancy at Birth Estimates based on RCH Data



child health and reproductive health of men and women, ensuring safe motherhood and greater survival of new born children and promoting family planning methods. Several improvements have been effected for better implementation of these programmes. The capacities of ANMs, ASHAs and Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) who are responsible for implementing these programmes at village levels have been, and are being continuously, upgraded. Their incentives have been linked to performance to ensure effective implementation of the programmes. For improving access to health facilities, an emergency referral transport scheme, "*Janani Express*" has been introduced in selected health institutions. The focused implementation of Janani Surakshya Yojana (JSY) has raised general awareness of the people and given encouraging results. The First Referral Units (FRUs) have been strengthened and round the clock facilities have been made operational under NRHM.

District level Household Survey (DLHS-III) findings indicate that 41.7 percent (DLHS-III) pregnant mothers got registered in the first trimester and this proportion being only 40.9 percent for rural areas. More and more pregnant women have been availing three ante-natal check-up facilities. Their number has risen from 40.7 percent (DLHS-II) to 61.4 percent (DLHS-III) at district level, the increase being from 29.7 percent (DLHS-II) to 61.6 percent (DLHS-III) in rural areas. This positive change may be attributed to various promotional measures taken up by the State Government. The number of women who receive TT injections has increased from 85.3 percent (DLHS-II) to 96.4 percent (DLHS-III). Even in rural areas, the growth has been impressive from 82.8 percent (DLHS-II) to 96.1 percent (DLHS-III).

It is, however, a matter of concern that the district as a whole has recently shown a slight decrease in institutional deliveries, i.e., from 30.6 percent (DLSH-II) to 27.3 percent (DLHS-III) while there is an increase in institutional births in rural areas, i.e., from 19.5 percent (DLHS-II) to 24.8 percent (DLHS-III). Moreover, attendance of health personnel during delivery at home or in health institutions has increased from 12.5 percent (DLHS-II) to 21 percent (DLHS-III) at district level and 8.7 percent (DLHS-II) to 20.8 percent (DLHS-III) in rural areas. About 96.6 percent mothers, 96.2 percent in rural area, have received post natal care within 48 hours of delivery of their last child (DLHS-III). Another matter of concern is the inter-district disparity as regards institutional deliveries and other maternal and child health programmes. More advanced coastal and other districts have reported more than 80 percent institutional deliveries, whereas tribal and interior districts including Kalahandi and other KBK districts have reported less than 30 percent institutional deliveries. There may be several reasons for these observed inter-district disparities. Firstly, there are a large number of vacancies of doctors in tribal and interior districts. Secondly, tribal and interior districts have poor connectivity, which limits the access of the poor people to health institutions. Thirdly, there is still a lack of awareness among people in remote areas about various health programmes and other public services.

According to the DLHS survey 2004, nearly 74 percent women accessed antenatal check-ups (ANC) from different health institutions (55% from Government health facilities, 19 percent from private facilities and 5% at home). Nearly 41 percent women had a minimum of three ANC visits and 36 percent had their first ANC visit in the first trimester. About 73 percent of women had a daily dose of at least one IFA tablet and 72 percent had two or more TT injections during ANC visits. Further, half the women had check-ups for blood pressure, weight

during pregnancy was taken for 58 percent and about 61 percent had abdominal checkups. A full ANC package of at least one TT injection, 100+ IFA tablets and at least three ANC visits was received by 14 percent of the eligible women. About 31 percent deliveries were conducted at health institutions (28% in Government health institutions and 3% in

Figure 11: Some Aspects of RCH: DLHS -2 & DLHS - 3

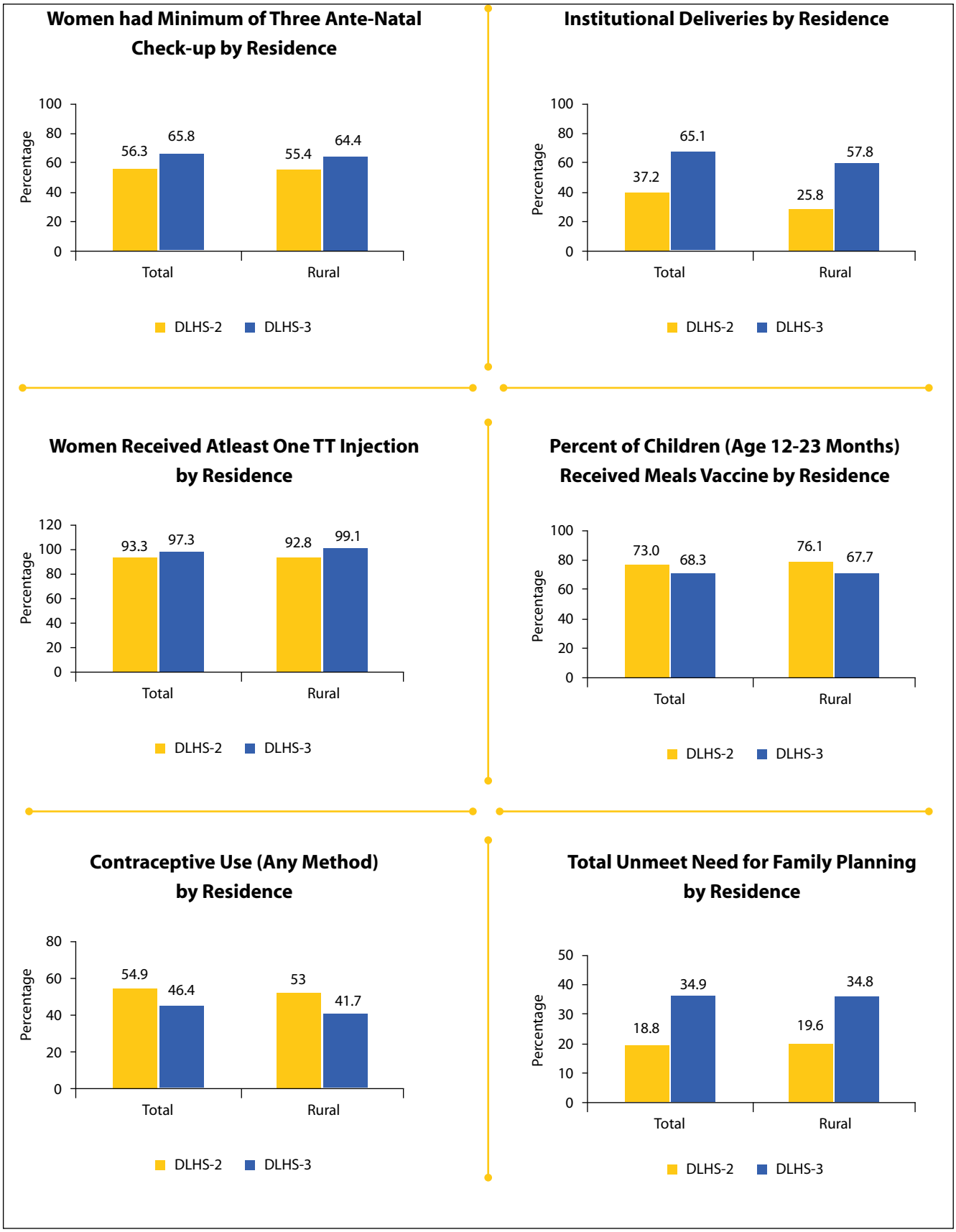


Table 44: Comparison of DLHS II and DLHS III on Maternal and Child Health

Maternal & Child Health Components	DLHS III		DLHS II	
	Total	Rural	Total	Rural
Marriage and Fertility, (Jan 2004 to 2007-08)				
Percentage of girl's marrying before completing 18 years	29.90	30.80	25.90	36.80
Percentage of Births of Order 3 and above	41.80	41.80	48.50	49.60
Sex Ratio at birth	115	114	NA	NA
Percentage of women age 20-24 reporting birth of order 2 & above.	51.70	50.30	NA	NA
Percentage of births to women during age 15-19 out of total births	4.20	4.60	NA	NA
Maternal Health:				
Mothers registered in the first trimester when they were pregnant with last live birth/still birth (%)	41.70	40.90	NA	NA
Mothers who had at least 3 Ante-Natal Care visits during the last pregnancy (%)	61.40	61.60	40.70	29.70
Mothers who got at least one TT injection when they were pregnant with their last live birth / still birth (%) #	96.40	96.10	85.30	82.80
Institutional births (%)	27.30	24.80	30.60	19.50
Delivery at home & other places assisted by a doctor/nurse /LHV/ ANM (%)	21.00	20.80	12.50	8.70
Mothers who received post natal care within 48 hours of delivery of their last child (%)	96.60	96.20	NA	NA

Source: DLHS II and DLHS III Report, NA- Not Available

private health institutions). Trained health personnel conducted 69 percent of the home deliveries. On the whole in this district, 42 percent were safe deliveries. Pregnancy related complications were experienced by 47 percent of the women of which 36 percent had complications during delivery and 50 percent had at least one post delivery complication.

Comparison of findings of DLHS II and DLHS III indicates that in some cases, there has been significant improvement in maternal and child health care, while in some other cases the trend is not so encouraging. A comparison of DLHS II and DLHS III is presented in Figure 11 and Table 44.

With a view to address the issues of inter-district disparities in institutional deliveries and maternal and child health programmes, the State has launched a new initiative, called "Matru Smruti Yojana" in seven tribal districts including Kalahandi, Koraput, Rayagada, Nawarangpur, Malkangiri, Nuapada and Gajapati, where institutional deliveries are less than 40 percent. The objective of this scheme is to promote safe institutional deliveries and to encourage families to access public health facilities available for this purpose. The scheme also provides support for the up-keep of a child in case its mother dies during delivery or soon thereafter. It offers a National Saving Certificate or Kisan Vikas Patra of Rs. 4,000 in the name of the child, which is handed over to the father or the legal guardian.

4.7 Immunisation Services

The National Rural Health Mission aims at achieving full immunisation coverage of children against six vaccine-preventable diseases including poliomyelitis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, tuberculosis and measles, and pregnant women against tetanus. These are major preventable causes of

Table 45: Comparison of Immunisation; DLHS-II and DLHS-III

	DLHS III		DLHS II	
	Total	Rural	Total	Rural
Child Immunisation and Vitamin A supplementation:				
Children (12-23 months) fully immunised (BCG, 3 doses each of DPT, and Polio and Measles) (%)	43.20	42.70	50.10	46.30
Children (12-23 months) who have received BCG (%)	82.60	84.20	91.50	86.70
Children (12-23 months) who have received 3 doses of Polio Vaccine (%)	59.30	58.10	59.10	55.10
Children (12-23 months) who have received 3 doses of DPT Vaccine (%)	50.70	50.30	57.50	52.60
Children (12-23 months) who have received Measles Vaccine (%)	68.30	67.70	73.00	76.10
Children (9-35 months) who have received at least one dose of Vitamin A (%)	72.00	71.70	NA	NA
Children (above 21 months) who have received three doses of Vitamin A (%)	35.80	34.40	NA	NA

Source: DLHS II and DLHS III Report, NA- Not Available

child mortality, disability, morbidity and related malnutrition. Immunisation of pregnant women against tetanus also reduces maternal and neonatal mortality. A random district level health survey of 2000 households has indicated that 50.1 percent children have been fully immunised over a period of 12-23 months of age in the district, the percentage for rural Kalahandi being 46.3 percent. About 82.6 percent children in the age group of 12-23 months received BCG as per the third round estimation, the estimates for rural Kalahandi being 84.2 percent. There is considerable improvement with regard to polio vaccination in the district. Around 57.5 percent children in the age group of 12-23 months received DPT vaccine in the second round and 50.7 percent children in the third round. There is, therefore, need to give greater attention and focus on immunisation services to ensure that immunisation improves in a sustained manner round after round. About 72 percent children in the age group of 9-35 months received vitamin A, while the coverage of children aged above 21 months was 35 percent. According to the RCH-2 DLHS survey, 2004, immunisation coverage in Kalahandi was high, with 89 percent for BCG, 60 percent for three doses of DPT, 62 percent for three doses of polio and 73 percent for measles. About 54 percent of the children were fully immunised against six vaccine preventable diseases. Table 45 compares DLHS-II and DLHS-III outcomes.

4.8 Family Planning Services

There is generally good awareness in both rural and urban areas in Odisha about various family planning methods including modern contraceptive methods. In general, married and unmarried people have a fair knowledge of various modern contraceptive methods including pills, IUD and condoms. Wide publicity through radio, TV and press has helped spread this awareness. However, this awareness does not always result in contraceptive methods being followed. Table 46 analyses people's awareness about family planning methods and services. Currently married women, who are not using any contraceptives and also do not want children, are defined as having an unmet need for family planning. The demands of those who do not use contraceptives, but want to wait two or more years before having another child, are also defined as having an unmet need for spacing. In Kalahandi, only 34.9

percent use family planning methods to fulfill their unmet needs. This includes 14.2 percent for spacing and 20.7 percent for limiting the family size. Both in rural and urban areas, newly married couples have greater demand for limiting the family size than for spacing for children. The ST communities generally have higher unmet needs to the extent of 17.8 percent as against their demand for family planning (52.9%). The case for other low and middle income groups who have higher unmet needs for family planning is 17 percent.

The Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) is defined as the percentage of currently married women of the age group of 15-49 year, who are currently using a contraceptive method or whose husbands are using a contraceptive method. This is one of the principal determinants of fertility. The current use of modern contraceptive methods by residence indicates that 59.4 percent of the married people in the age group of 15-49 year use modern methods of contraceptives in urban areas. In rural areas, the current use of contraceptives stands at 43.6 percent. The female sterilisation method is widely adopted in a large number of cases irrespective of their various attributes including caste groups, residence, education and wealth quintiles. The female sterilisation method, adopted by ST groups, is the lowest at 23.3 percent. The male sterilisation method is one of the most unpopular methods. The use of pills by married women aged between 15-49 years is the second most popular method of contraceptives in Odisha. An inter-district analysis of the use of modern contraceptives indicates that there are only three districts including Kalahandi where the use of modern contraceptives is lower than 30 percent. Table 46 provides some statistics on awareness of contraceptive methods in urban and rural parts of Kalahalndi district. Table 47 compares the progress of family planning efforts and Reproductive Health (RH) Services in Kalahandi with respect to selected indicators including ante-natal care, immunisation and institutional deliveries in 2005 and 2006. Despite several gaps in provisioning of, and achievements about, various health services including selected

Table 46: Awareness about Contraceptive Methods in Kalahandi and Odisha

Women and Men by Categories	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Modern Method	Mean Number of Methods - Known to Persons in 15-49 Year Age	Modern Method	Mean Number of Methods - Known to Persons in 15-49 Year Age	Modern Method	Mean Number of Methods - Known to Persons in 15-49 Year Age
All Women	98.40	4.90	98.10	4.70	99.60	6.10
Currently Married Women	99.50	5.30	99.40	5.00	99.90	6.70
Never Married Women	94.70	3.80	93.70	3.60	98.70	4.80
All Men	99.10	5.60	99.00	5.30	99.80	6.40
Currently Married Men	99.50	6.00	99.50	5.80	99.60	7.10
Never Married Men	98.40	4.80	97.80	4.50	100.00	5.60

Source: NRHM, Kalahandi

Table 47: Performance of Selective Reproductive Health services in Kalahandi: 2005-2006

Reproductive Health Services	Performance – 2005	Performance- 2006
Anti-Natal Check ups	31.0%	46.0%
Institutional delivery	11.5%	18.6%
Family Planning Services	24.5%	41.0%
Immunisation	56.5%	71.0%

Source: NRHM, Kalahandi

reproductive health services in Kalahandi, the conditions in the district are slowly improving. For example, the status of antenatal care improved from 31 percent in 2005 to 46 percent in 2006 and institutional deliveries improved from 11.5 percent in 2005 to 18.6 percent in 2006. Family planning services improved from 24.5 percent in 2005 to 41 percent in 2006. Similarly, the status of immunisation improved from 56.5 percent to 71 percent from 2005 to 2006.

According to the (RCH-DLHS-II, 2004) knowledge of family planning is universal in Kalahandi. About 26 percent of husbands have knowledge of no-scalpel vasectomy. The Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) in this district is estimated to be 44 percent with 34 percent CPR due to modern methods and 11 percent due to traditional methods.

Among the methods adopted, female sterilisation predominates in the district as men fear that they will not be able to work after sterilisation. About 15 percent of the women had an unmet need for family planning, of which 13 percent was for limiting and the remaining two percent for spacing births. However, DLHS-III observed that there has been a decline in the use of family planning methods, irrespective of its nature, i.e., from 44.4 percent during DLHS-II to 28.9 percent during DLHS-III. While female sterilisation has decreased from 25.7 percent (DLHS-II) to 19.8 percent (DLHS-III), male sterilisation has changed very insignificantly from 0.0 (DLHS-II) to 0.2 (DLHS III). A comparative analysis of DLHS-II and DLHS-III is presented below. Table 48 compares some outcomes of DLHS-III with DLHS-II.

Table 48: Comparison of DLHS II and DLHS III of Kalahandi on Family Planning

Family planning (currently married women, age 15-49)	DLHS III		DLHS II	
	Total	Rural	Total	Rural
Current Use :				
Any Method (%)	28.90	28.60	44.40	34.80
Any Modern method (%)	27.80	27.70	33.90	25.30
Female Sterilization (%)	19.80	19.50	25.70	21.60
Male Sterilization (%)	0.20	0.30	0.00	0.00
IUD (%)	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.00
Pill (%)	6.80	6.80	5.40	3.50
Condom (%)	0.60	0.60	2.40	0.30
Unmet Need for Family Planning:				
Total unmet need (%)	34.90	34.80	18.80	19.60
For spacing (%)	14.20	14.30	5.60	5.80
For limiting (%)	20.70	20.50	13.20	13.80

Source: Report of DLHS II and DLHS III

4.9 Public Private Partnership in Health Sector

Odisha has taken pioneering steps to involve the voluntary sector in health service delivery. The State has involved 143 NGOs with a view to providing RCH service delivery in the underserved sub-centres identified by the State Government. Their main role is to address the gaps in the RCH service delivery and to enable such districts and blocks to achieve RCH goals.

4.10 Sexual and Reproductive Health of Adolescents

Early marriages in the district have reduced to some extent because of awareness generated through various public health services. There is also a felt need to create awareness among adolescents as regards anaemia, adverse consequences of teen-age pregnancies, unsafe abortions and unsafe sex, knowledge about sexually transmitted infections (STIs), reproductive tract infections (RTIs), HIV/AIDS and an appropriate health seeking behaviour. To achieve these objectives and to empower adolescent girls in particular, the State has implemented a new scheme, the "Kishori Shakti Yojana" that is implemented through the ICDS programme. Girls in the age group of 11-18 year are organised into appropriate groups, called Balika Mandals. They undertake a number of learning activities at Anganwadi centres through role plays and other methods. They are given Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation along with de-worming interventions and appropriate health education. The State Department of School & Mass Education and National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) have jointly undertaken the Adolescent Education Programme (AEP) in high schools and junior colleges of the district. Under NACP-III, AEP Peer Educator Clubs and Red Ribbon Clubs have been formed in high schools to provide youth oriented counselling, life skill education, recreation and health related programmes.

4.11 Births, Deaths and Other Key Health Indicators

An analysis of data available from district level indicates that the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in Kalahandi has reduced from 76 in 2001 to 63 in 2007-08 whereas the State IMR has reduced from 83 in 2003 to 71 in 2007-08. The crude death rate of 9.2 in Odisha in 2007 was much higher than the all India average of 7.4. The death rate for rural Odisha at 9.5 was still higher in 2007. However, the death rate for urban Odisha was only 7.0 in 2007. About 64 percent infant deaths are attributed to neonatal mortality. Premature deliveries result in 38.5 percent infant deaths. Very high IMR may be attributed to mainly three factors: poor availability of professional attendance during birth, high percentage of low birth weight babies and lack of professional pre-natal and post- natal care. There are, however, wide variations in IMR and under five mortality rates for different social classes in the district. For example, the under five mortality for ST groups was reported to be very high at 136.3 per 1000 live births as compared to 91.8 among SCs, 83.5 among OBCs and 64.2 among other castes in 2007. Evidence also suggests that economic conditions and education status affect infant and child mortality. The poor and uneducated households generally report higher infant and child mortality rates than economically better off and educated households. There is, however, general

unanimity that MMR in the district is high. Three factors that contribute to this are high vulnerable mass having poor accessibility to institutional health care, low institutional deliveries, and low intake of prescribed vitamins / iron and nutritional diets during pregnancy coupled with inadequate number of check-ups.

With a view of generating reliable estimates for various health indicators that impact reproductive and child health (RCH), a District Level Health Survey (DLHS) was mounted by the Government of India in 2004. As per the estimates available from DLHS 2004, the crude birth rate, crude death rate and total fertility in Kalahandi have been reported as at 21.7, 9.7 and 2.6 respectively.

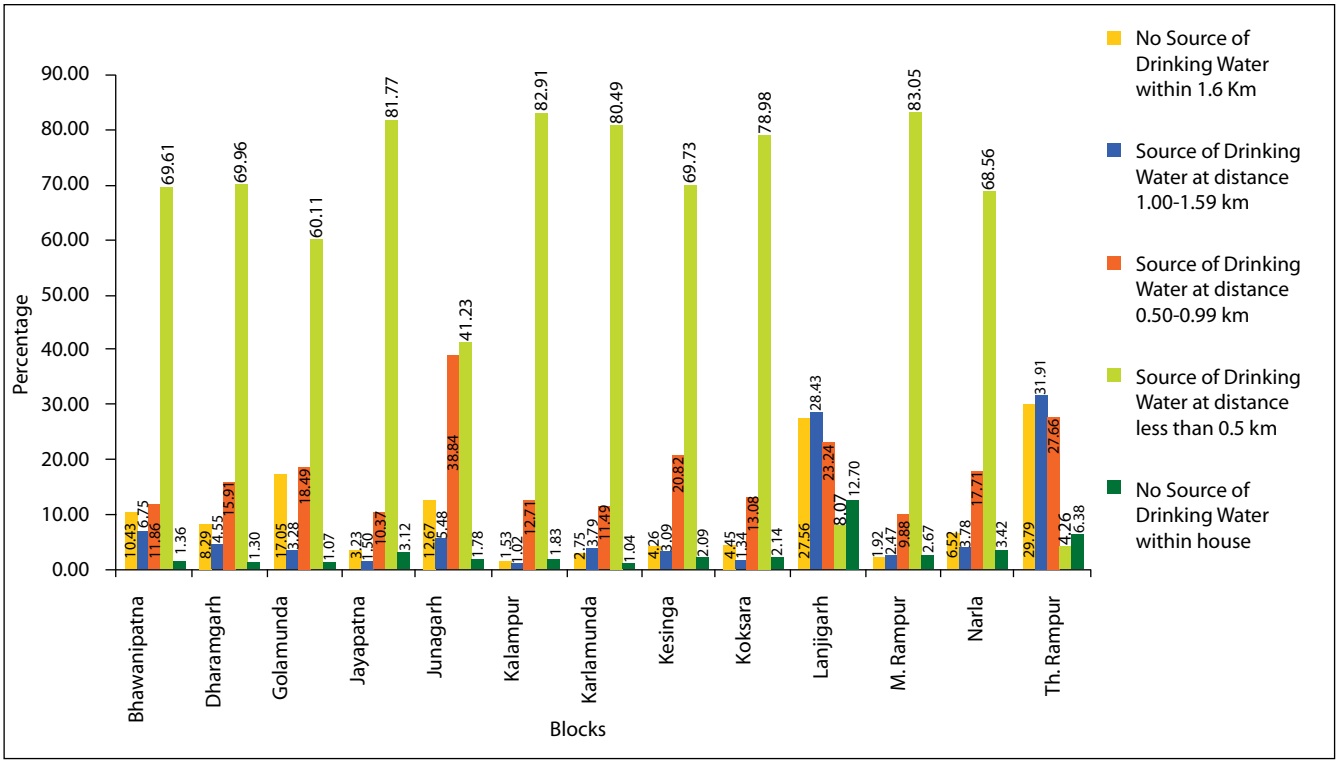
4.12 Drinking Water and Sanitation

The State Rural Development Department is responsible for implementing programmes for safe water supply sources and sanitation. As per the available information, the district has 12,130 running tube wells in 13 blocks and 273 GPs, i.e., on an average, 933 tube wells per block and 44 tube wells per GP. On an average, one tube well caters to the needs of 102 people and 20 families. The district also has 506 working sanitary wells and 63 rural piped water supply schemes. An additional 94 rural piped water supply schemes are under implementation. Twenty two schools and 247 AWCs also have safe sources of drinking water.

4.12.1 Drinking Water Facilities in Rural Plain Areas

The majority of rural habitations in the plains of Kalahandi have safe sources of drinking water within 0.5 km though there are variations across blocks. In general, M. Rampur, Kalampur and Jayapatna blocks have very high coverage (80% or more). Some other blocks such as Th. Rampur and Lanjigarh have low coverage of 10

Figure 12: Availability of Safe Drinking Water Facilities: Plain Areas



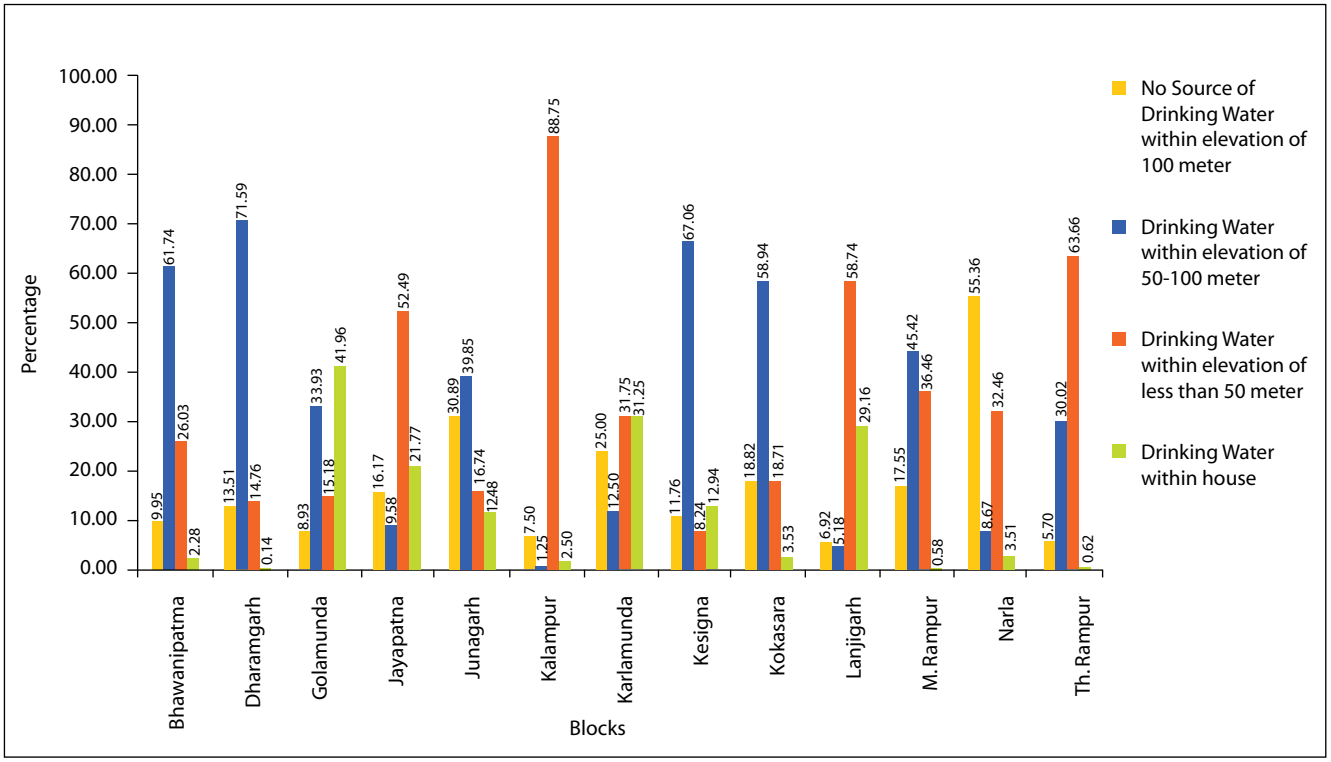
Source: BPL Census, 2002

percent households with a safe drinking water source within 0.5 km and 30 percent households within one to 1.59 km distance. The main reason for poor coverage of these blocks is that they have hilly terrain, rocky topography and are difficult to approach. Installation of tube wells in these regions is difficult and often not feasible. In many pockets, people still depend upon streams or stagnated pond water which normally remains contaminated. Figure 12 gives inter-block comparison of availability of safe drinking water facilities in plain areas.

4.12.2 Drinking Water Facilities for Rural Hilly Areas

Drinking water is available in 42 percent rural households in Golmunda block. This is highest among all blocks of Kalahandi, which have a hilly terrain. Variations exist across blocks. For example, in the hilly areas of Dharamgarh block, only 0.14 percent households have access to safe drinking water. About 55 percent rural households in Narla block do not have a drinking water source within an elevation of 100 meters. In Kalampur block, about 90 percent of the rural households have a drinking water source within an elevation of less than 50 meters. On an average, 35.65 percent rural households in Kalahandi have drinking water within an elevation of less than 50 meters and 34.29 percent have a drinking water source within an elevation of 50-100 meters. About 12.52 percent additional HH have drinking water sources within their premises and 17.54 percent have drinking water sources within an elevation of 100 meters. Availability of water sources at household level is not so extensive especially in rural areas. Families that have such sources of safe drinking water within their boundary are normally treated as "well off". As per a study, it has been observed that only 3.3 percent families have in-house safe drinking water facilities. Of these families, 30.43 percent have pucca houses and another 40.58 percent have mixed houses. Figure 13 graphs different

Figure 13: Availability of Safe Drinking Water Facilities: Hill Areas



Source: BPL Census, 2002

households of various blocks with regard to availability of safe drinking water.

While access to drinking water has improved over the years, proper use and maintenance of water systems, acceptable standards of water quality and sustainability of sources are urgent priorities. Water quality problems due to faecal and bacteriological contamination have not been rigorously addressed. Our study suggests that only 5.7 percent families have sanitary toilets while bathroom facilities are available with only 3.7 percent families. Many families who have toilet facilities usually depend upon external sources of water for various uses.

Consumption of safe drinking water, proper sanitation and adoption of correct hygiene practices have a significant impact on the health of the people. Diarrhoea, which is one of the five diseases with a very high patient load and a major cause for high infant and child mortality, is caused mainly because of consumption of contaminated water. It was in this context that the Government launched the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) in 1986 primarily with an objective of improving rural hygiene and sanitation. Though there is some improvement in situation, less than 25 percent rural households have toilets.

4.13 Hygiene and Sanitation Status of Rural Households

The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in the district has been introduced in 2002-03. However, the progress of this programme has not been very satisfactory. People continue to have a poor sense of hygiene and sanitation. Around 95.24 percent families resort to open defecation due to various factors including lack of household or community

Table 49: General Hygiene Status of Households by Blocks

Blocks	General Hygiene Status, and Sanitation Facilities, at HH Level					Total
	Open Defecation	Group Latrines With Irregular Water Supply	Group Latrines With Regular Water Supply	Clean Group Latrines With Regular Water Supply and Regular Sweeper	Private Latrines	
Bhawanipatna	97.50	0.61	0.15	0.05	1.60	100.00
Dharamgarh	96.57	0.99	0.44	0.04	1.88	100.00
Golamunda	97.32	0.82	0.13	0.13	1.38	100.00
Jayapatna	93.79	1.17	0.75	1.52	2.73	100.00
Junagarh	95.61	1.14	0.39	0.11	2.30	100.00
Kalampur	94.04	0.79	0.30	0.17	4.68	100.00
Karlamunda	96.71	0.93	0.16	0.06	2.12	100.00
Kesinga	97.32	0.40	0.13	0.17	1.96	100.00
Koksara	96.40	1.54	0.33	0.05	1.64	100.00
Lanjigarh	75.11	0.33	0.13	0.09	0.74	100.00
M. Rampur	96.02	0.45	0.08	0.02	3.41	100.00
Narla	97.42	0.70	0.16	0.03	1.60	100.00
Th. Rampur	99.24	0.13	0.10	0.01	0.15	100.00
Kalahandi	**95.24**	**0.81**	**0.27**	**0.20**	**1.94**	**100.00**

Source: BPL Census, 2002

Table 50: Installation of Latrines in HH and Public institutions

Blocks	Target			Achievement during the month of June 2008			No. of Units of school Toilet sanctioned	Achievements	No. of Units of AWC Toilet sanction	Achievements
	BPL	APL	Total	BPL	APL	Total				
Bhawanipatna	20,011	15,929	35,940	3,117	227	3,344	242	54	52	26
Kesinga	12,343	12,587	24,930	3,734	467	4,201	187	42	52	16
Narla	18,242	7,814	26,211	1,823	221	2,044	189	28	46	14
M.Rampur	13,150	4,358	17,508	2,183	249	2,432	202	38	54	12
Karlamunda	6,762	5,557	12,319	2,855	653	3,508	144	31	53	16
Lanjigarh	14,652	3,611	18,263	2,143	247	2,390	185	23	92	13
Th.Rampur	15,226	1,928	17,154	1,320	138	1,458	214	27	80	12
Dharamgarh	19,063	10,604	29,833	2,136	288	2,424	224	31	58	16
Junagarh	20,484	12,887	33,371	1,350	209	1,559	184	39	32	14
Jaipatna	13,785	12,840	26,625	1,543	240	1,783	126	26	40	18
Koksara	16,913	8,485	25,398	3,293	421	3,714	180	46	36	16
Kalampur	4,853	7,759	12,612	1,892	540	2,432	127	28	41	22
Golamunda	17,570	10,422	27,992	2,988	392	3,380	126	49	40	18
District Total	193,054	114,781	308,156	30,377	4,292	34,669	2,330	462	676	213

Source: BPL Census, 2002

toilet facilities and low priority accorded by household to hygiene and sanitation. Only 0.81 percent family use group latrines where regular piped water supply facilities are not available. About 0.27 percent families use group latrines which are equipped with regular piped water supply. Private latrines exist in only 1.94 percent households in the district. Table 49 summarises the block-wise status of implementation of TSC and general behaviour of households with regard to hygiene and sanitation attributes. Open defecation is a very common practice among all social groups and in all blocks. T. Rampur block has reported that 99.24 percent families resort to open defecation. Table 49 analyses the general hygiene status of households by blocks.

The State Rural Development Department has made efforts to popularise installation of latrines at household level. In addition, toilet facilities are also created at schools and Anganwadi centres. Table 50 provides a status of installation of latrines at household level and in public institutions such as schools and Anganwadis in different blocks.

Up to the end of 2007-08, 34,669 households have installed latrines with or without Government support. This includes 30,377 BPL households and 4,292 APL households. Toilet facilities have also been created in 462 schools and 213 Anganwadi centres. The coverage of individual household latrines is only 15.78 percent of the target for BPL households. The coverage of schools and Anganwadis for establishment of toilets was 19.83 percent and 31.51 percent of the target that was fixed for institutions category-wise.

This chapter has taken stock of the health infrastructure in Kalahandi, where the number of health institutions increased from five dispensaries in 1907-08 to 72 health institutions in 2007-08. The current

health institutions include two hospitals, one newly coming up Medical College and Hospital, seven dispensaries, six community health centres, 42 primary health centres, 18 homeopathic and 20 ayurvedic dispensaries, 426 beds, 14 mobile health units and 242 sub-centres. There are 198 doctors including homeopathic and ayush doctors, 105 nurses and helpers, 275 ANMs and 1,383 ASHAs. They treat about 15-17 lakh patients a year. Six major diseases, malaria, diarrhoea, acute respiratory infection, leprosy and scabies and tuberculosis account for more than 70 percent patient load. The district has, however, made good progress in respect of leprosy, malaria control and in reduction of IMR and MMR that are still very high. One of the main constraints is shortage of doctors and large numbers of vacancies of doctors in the district. It is estimated that at any time, the number of vacancies of doctors may vary from 20 percent to 30 percent . The State has promoted a number of health programmes and institutional reforms in Kalahandi and other districts. These interventions include implementation of NRHM, creation of Zilla Swasthiya Samitis and Rogi Kalyan Samitis, implementation of Janani Surakshya Scheme and Matru Smruti Scheme. Immunisation services, family planning services and sexual and reproductive health services including Kishori Shakti Yojana, RTI/STI and administration of Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) to young girls have been undertaken in different blocks and urban bodies through existing health institutions. The introduction of mobile health units (MHU) is an innovative intervention in the face of serious shortage of doctors and to extend health services in an outreach mode to rural people of remote areas. A MHU follows a prescribed route that is well advertised and sent to concerned GPs in advance. It remains operative for 24 days in a month, covers about 500 villages and treats 16,000 -20,000 patients in a year. The extent of institutional deliveries and immunisations is improving, but there is a need to substantially increase them. It is expected that recently engaged ASHAs may bring substantial improvement in this regard.

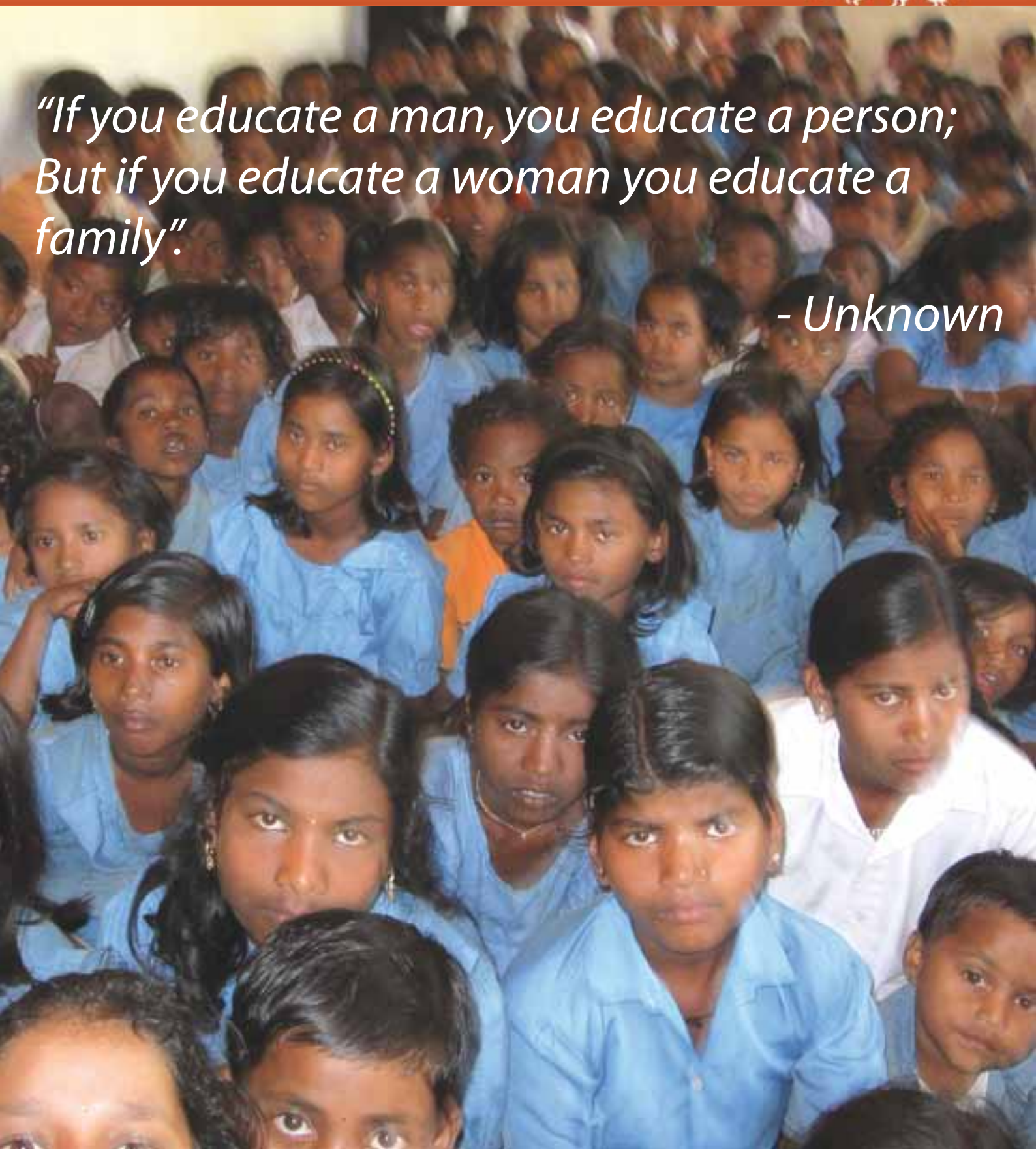
The coverage of various habitations under the safe drinking water scheme has been gradually improving. However, hygiene and sanitation habits of local people are still poor and substantial efforts are needed to popularize total sanitation campaign and improve general hygiene and sanitation in different parts of the district. There is a need to educate people and enhance their awareness. The next chapter, therefore, studies the status of education in the district.

The basic health indicators are the reflection of the progress the district has made in order to ensure better health care for the people in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goal (Goal 4, 5 & 6). The infant mortality, which was 76 during 2001, has come down to 59 during 2011 (AHS-2011). The neonatal mortality rate has reduced to 32 and post neonatal mortality remains at 27 (AHS-2011). The district has been taking several steps to reduce under five mortality rate from the present level of 77 (AHS-2011) through effective implementation of existing Government schemes. Apart from reduction in IMR, the Maternal Mortality Ratio of the district has above the State average. Further, so as to minimise the maternal and child mortality rate, special care has been taken to improve the immunisation coverage. The number of women who receive TT injections has increased from 85.3 percent (DLHS-II) to 96.4 percent (DLHS-III). Even in rural areas, the growth has been substantial, i.e., from 82.8 percent (DLHS-II) to 96.1 percent (DLHS-III). Ante-natal care (at least 3 check-ups) coverage also shows a remarkable improvement from 40.7 percent (DLHS-II) to 61.4 percent (DLHS-

III) with a higher increment in rural area from 29.7 percent (DLHS-II) to 61.6 percent (DLHS-III). Institutional birth also has gone up in rural area from 19.5 percent (DLHS-II) to 24.8 percent (DLHS-III) where assisted (assisted by trained person) home delivery also recorded a growth from 12.5 percent (DLHS-II) to 21 percent (DLHS-III). Post-natal care coverage of women within 48 hours of delivery also shows an increasing trend. Death due to malaria has also reduced due to vector borne disease control programme, community level sanitary measures and in-time identification and treatment. Special measures have been taken for collection and examination of blood for which Annual Blood Examination Rate (ABER) has gone up from 15.9 during 2001 to 19.02 during 2005 with increased blood sample collection. So, in view of the aforementioned health indicators, it is noteworthy that sincere efforts have been made to provide better health care services to the people through an institutional framework to achieve the MDGs.

Chapter 5

Education



"If you educate a man, you educate a person; But if you educate a woman you educate a family".

- Unknown

Education

Education is an indicator of human as well as socio-economic development. Education is also an instrument of development in the sense that the spread of quality education helps accumulate human capital; raises labour productivity; and is an important determinant of economic growth and socio-economic development[15]. The UN Millennium Summit 2000, therefore, accorded a very high priority, and devoted the 2nd Millennium Development Goal (MDG), to education. The 2nd MDG seeks to achieve universal primary education. The quantifiable targets and monitorable indicators that have been prescribed to track the progress of the 2nd MDG are summarised as follows:

This chapter analyses the growth, and current status of education in Kalahandi district. The chapter is organised as follows. The following two sections trace the early beginnings of modern education in this district and provide an account of main programmes that have been launched to popularise and promote education. The next section analyses the growth in literacy rates both for male and female in the district from 1951 to 2001. This section also studies the changes in literacy levels among ST and SC communities from 1961 to 2001. The subsequent sections examine the school infrastructure and enrolment status at different levels and for various social groups over time.

[15] See also Odisha Human Development Report 2004

The last section lists major educational concerns in the district.

5.1 Early Beginnings of Modern Education in Kalahandi

The traditional mode of imparting education, through village schools called *Chatasalis* under the indigenous system, in the district was age old. The traditional schools were supervised and managed by village headmen and focused mainly on three skills of reading, writing and simple arithmetic. Modern education in the district, however, began in the year 1860, when four primary schools were started by the former rulers of the ex-State of Kalahandi. The number of primary schools in Kalahandi rose to 15 by the end of 1881. One Middle English School was established at Bhawanipatna in 1871. In 1907, there were 58 schools including 10 private schools. The number of pupils on the rolls during the year was 4,860 of which 393 were girls and the ex-State spent about Rs.10,000 a year on education. The ex-State enjoyed the services of the Agency Inspector of Schools.

There was gradual improvement in the spread of education in the district. By 1914-15, the total number of schools rose to 74, which included one Middle English school, 20 Upper Primary Boys' Schools, one Upper Primary Girls' School, 47 Lower Primary Boys' Schools, three Lower Primary Girls' Schools, one Teacher Training school and one Sanskrit Tol. Out of total number of 74 schools, 49 schools were maintained by the ex-State, 22 schools by the Zamindaris, and two elementary schools or *pathasalas* received grants -in-aid from the ex-State. The Sanskrit Tol was maintained entirely by private subscriptions. The total number of pupils in rolls during the year was 7,598 including 1,185 girls. On an average, there was one school for every 29 villages and the percentage of male pupils to the population of school-going age was about 20.5 percent. Total expenditure on education during the year 1914-15 was about Rs.15,137.

By 1922-23, the number of schools increased to 82 and the number of pupils increased to 8,350 of whom 7,163 were boys and 1,187 girls. Total amount spent on education in 1929-30 was around Rs 40,768. In 1935-36 the number of pupils increased to 8,481 of whom 7,240 were boys and 1,241 girls. The spending on education during the year was Rs.38,132 including Rs.31,598 spent by the ex-State and the rest by its Zamindaris, which maintained the schools in their jurisdictions. One English High School was also started at Khariar by 1944. Despite the efforts by the ex-State, Kalahandi, for promotion of education, literacy in the district remained very low. As per 1951 census, when the ex-princely State of Kalahandi was already merged with Odisha, the literacy rate was very low at 6.3 percent with overall male literacy of 11.1 percent and female literacy of merely 1.6 percent.

5.2 Efforts to Accelerate Development of Education

After independence, both Government of India and States have made continuous efforts to popularise education and improve literacy levels. The National Education Policies were enunciated in 1968, 1986 and 1992. The 42nd amendment of Constitution of India brought education to the concurrent list and 93rd amendment made education a fundamental right. Following the mandate of the 93rd amendment, the Central Government has already enacted a law on education as a fundamental right. The Third Five Year Plan introduced free and compulsory primary education. The subsequent Five Year Plans have continued to stress on promoting and popularising education and liberally supporting a number of programmes including Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), National Programme for Education of Girls at

Elementary Level (NPEGEL), District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) that have aimed at improving literacy.

In line with the National approach to popularise and promote education, Odisha formulated its strategies for: (i) universalising elementary education by 2007 and eight years elementary education by 2010, (ii) achieving universal literacy – literacy of at least 88 percent by 2011 and total literacy by 2015, (iii) improving functional skill development in adult education, and (iv) developing language to foster unity and integrity of the country. The Das Committee also laid emphasis on: (i) universal access and enrolment, (ii) universal retention of children up to 14 years of age, and (iii) substantial improvement in the quality of education to enable children to achieve essential levels of learning. Odisha aims at Universalising Elementary Education (UEE) by 2010 and has implemented several education programmes including those launched by Government of India from time to time. Efforts have been directed to increase enrolments; to reduce drop-outs; to enhance quality of curriculum; to undertake capacity building of various functionaries including teachers; and to deploy Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for generating awareness, building capacities at various levels and ensuring quality delivery of education to the target groups. Some major initiatives are summarised as follows.

5.2.1 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

This is a central sponsored scheme to universalise education up to class VIII and to provide useful and quality education to all children in 6-14 year age group. This scheme that is currently jointly funded by the centre and State is implemented in all 30 districts of Odisha. The salient features of the scheme are: (a) all children in 6-14 year age group in school or EGS by 2003, (b) all children to complete five years of schooling by 2008 and eight years of schooling by 2010, (c) universal retention by 2010, (d) emphasis on elementary education of satisfactory quality with focus on education for life, (e) bridge gender and social gaps at primary stage by 2007 and at upper primary stage by 2010.

5.2.2 District Primary Education Programme (DPEP)

This is a centrally sponsored programme jointly funded in the ratio of 85:15 by the Centre and State. The programme focuses on eight districts of the State that lag behind in achieving the State objectives on education. This programme has been implemented in Kalahandi with a view to opening new primary schools, creating additional class rooms and increasing enrolments in primary schools.

5.2.3 National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGL)

This central scheme targets promotion of girl's education in 143 educationally backward districts of the country and has been implemented in Kalahandi to improve education of girls' of all classes in general and ST and SC girls in particular.

5.2.4 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya

This scheme is aimed at providing schooling facilities for out-of-school girls in educationally most backward blocks. Under this scheme, residential schools are created or boarding facilities are improved to facilitate enrolment of girls of ST, SC, OBC and minority communities at primary level. This scheme has also been implemented in Kalahandi.

5.3 Literacy Levels and Education Standards

The levels of literacy and standards of education in Kalahandi remained, and continue to remain, very low. Table 51 summarises levels of literacy in Kalahandi

Table 51: Literacy Rates in Kalahandi District: 1951 -2011

Year	Population (000)			Literates (000)			Literacy Rates (percent)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1951	585.80	289.60	296.20	36.90	32.20	4.70	6.30	11.10	1.60
1961	679.60	336.40	343.20	75.40	65.90	9.50	11.10	19.60	2.70
1971	824.90	410.40	414.50	115.10	96.00	19.10	13.90	23.40	4.60
1991	1130.90	565.60	565.30	351.50	259.50	92.00	31.10	45.90	16.30
2001	1335.50	667.50	668.00	613.50	418.00	195.50	45.94	62.66	29.28
2011	1573.05	785.18	787.87	818.39	495.18	323.21	60.22	73.34	47.27
Literacy Rates among ST and SC Communities				**1961**			**2001**		
				Total	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
ST Literacy Rates (%)				5.80	11.10	0.60	34.20	51.70	17.20
SC Literacy Rates (%)				7.20	13.50	1.10	47.10	63.80	30.80

Note: Figures of the district till 1991 is for undivided Kalahandi
Source: Kalahandi District Gazette, Census, 1951-2011

from 1951 to 2011. It may be observed from Table 51 that overall literacy in Kalahandi has increased from 6.3 percent in 1951 to 60.2 percent in 2011, which is far below the State average of 73.5 percent in 2011. The male literacy in Kalahandi has increased from 11.1 percent in 1951 to 73.3 percent in 2011 against the State average of 82.4 percent in 2011. The female literacy has remained very low and has increased at a very slow pace from 1.6 percent in 1951 to 47.3 percent in 2011, which is much lower than the State average of 64.4 percent in 2011. As many as 23 districts of Odisha performed better than Kalahandi on literacy front in 2001. There is a wide disparity in male and female literacy rates in the district. The gap of 32.38 percentage points between male and female literacy rates in 2001 was indeed very wide and has reduced to 26 percentage points in 2011. The female literacy was less than half of the male literacy in the district in 2001 though situation some what improved in 2011. The poor performance of the district on literacy front and in particular very low levels of the female literacy and painfully slow rate of growth in female literacy in the district are matters of serious concern. These issues require immediate attention.

Table 51 also compares literacy rates among ST and SC communities from 1961 to 2001. It may be observed that literacy among SC communities is better than the average literacy rates for the district for both male and female. The overall SC literacy has grown from 7.2 percent in 1961 to 47.1 percent in 2001. There is an improvement of 40 percentage points over a period of 40 years yielding a rate of one percentage point improvement per year. The SC female literacy rate has improved from 1.1 percent in 1961 to 30.8 percent in 2001. The SC female literacy at 30.8 percent in 2001 is better than the district average female literacy rate of 29.3 percent in 2001. The performance of tribal communities is, however, far from satisfactory. The overall ST literacy rate has increased from 5.8 percent in 1961 to 34.2 percent in 2001 yielding an improvement of 28.4 percentage points over a period of 40 years. Both male and female literacy rates of ST communities at 51.7 percent and 17.2 percent in 2001 are much less than the district average and those for SC communities. The

poor literacy levels among ST communities in general and ST female literacy in particular are also matters of serious concern. There is a need to pay focused attention to improve ST female literacy.

The intra-district disparities in literacy levels both for male and female are significant. Table 52 compares male and female literacy levels across blocks and urban bodies in Kalahandi for 2001 census. There are also acute gender disparities at district and sub-district levels. Narla block reported highest overall literacy rate of 55.13 percent and Thuamul Rampur block the lowest rate of 28.08 percent, there being a wide gap of 27.05 percentage points. Thuamul Rampur block has almost half of Narla block literacy levels. Narla block also had highest male literacy rate of 71.30 percent and Lanjigarh block the lowest rate of 43.16 percent leaving a gap of 27.14 percentage points. The female literacy rate was highest for Karlamunda block at 39.34 percent and lowest for Thuamul Rampur block at 12.09 percent. There is a gap of 27.25 percentage points between two literacy rates. The female literacy rate in Karlamunda block is more than three times higher than that in Thuamul Rampur block. It is also worth mentioning that both Thuamul Rampur and Lanjigarh blocks that are tribal dominated blocks have very low levels of literacy. It may be argued that the observed disparities in literacy levels may be attributed to a number of factors such as income levels of households, lack of connectivity, remoteness of habitations, attitudes of households towards education, gender and ST status. In addition, poor school infrastructure, teacher abstinence and uninspiring syllabus are also some factors that affect enrollment and retention of students in schools. There is, therefore, need to pay great attention to

Table 52: Intra-District Disparities in Literacy Levels by Block & Sex: 2001

Sl. No.	Block/Urban Bodies	Literacy Rates (%)		
		Total	Male	Female
1	Kalampur	46.22	62.84	28.14
2	M.Rampur	52.81	69.31	36.33
3	Kesinga	44.73	54.73	37.05
4	Narla	55.13	71.30	38.93
5	Dharamgarh	42.85	61.12	24.39
6	Koksara	42.58	61.58	23.93
7	Bhawanipatna	41.43	58.41	24.65
8	Golamunda	37.95	54.72	21.32
9	Jaypatna	42.89	60.56	25.54
10	Junagarh	42.39	59.95	25.02
11	Karlamunda	55.09	70.82	39.34
12	Lanjigarh	28.85	43.16	14.95
13	Th.Rampur	28.08	44.38	12.09
14	Bhawanipatna Municipality	78.94	87.89	69.16
15	Junagarh NAC	64.34	76.28	51.74
16	Kesinga NAC	64.21	76.65	51.29
Kalahandi		**45.94**	**62.66**	**29.28**

Source: Census India, 2001

increase male and female literacy rates in these and other blocks and to bridge the intra-district and gender gaps in literacy levels for the district.

The adult literacy rates among different classes of households are comparatively lower than total literacy rate, both in rural and urban areas. However, adult literacy is relatively better in urban areas than that in rural areas. Gender disparity is also observed in case of adult literacy. Women have not benefited from various adult literacy programmes in the same manner as men have benefited. As per 2001 census, 513,383 adults are literate. The proportion of adult population completing any level of education that include: without level, middle, matric, higher secondary, diploma, graduates or post-graduate is also on the lower side. About four percent adults have received instructions without level or at graduate level. Additional 13 percent have qualified middle level and 15 percent have qualified matric, higher secondary or diploma levels. About 34 percent have remained below primary level. Table 53 gives a distribution of adult population by education levels. About 330,491 adults have attained primary or below primary levels.

Table 53: Distribution of Adult Population by Education Levels

Educational Level	Status during 2001
Without Level	21,295
Below Primary	174,170
Primary	156,321
Middle	67,866
Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma	75,827
Graduate and above	17,904
All Levels	**513,383**

Source: BPL Census Kalahandi, 2002

Table 54: Distribution of Schools by Block and School types: 2007-2008

Sl. No.	Block	Primary School	UP School	Pry with UP	Pry with UP & HS	UP with HS	High School	Total
1	Bhawanipatna	166	10	60	2	0	22	260
2	Dharamgarh	86	12	56	3	0	19	176
3	Golamunda	122	22	42	1	0	23	210
4	Jaipatna	119	5	43	3	2	14	186
5	Junagarh	139	21	45	2	1	20	228
6	Kalampur	68	2	27	1	2	6	106
7	Karlamunda	67	6	26	1	0	10	110
8	Kesinga	117	6	39	0	3	16	181
9	Koksara	78	14	52	2	1	18	165
10	Lanjigarh	92	2	50	3	1	9	157
11	M. Rampur	117	1	46	2	2	7	175
12	Narla	142	13	49	0	1	20	225
13	Th. Rampur	104	1	36	3	2	0	146
14	Bhawanipatna Mu.	33	3	12	5	3	4	60
15	Junagarh [NAC]	8	0	7	2	1	1	19
16	Kesinga [NAC]	13	0	3	3	1	1	21
Kalahandi		**1,471**	**118**	**593**	**33**	**20**	**190**	**2,425**

Source: SSA, Kalahandi 2007-2008

**Total Schools included SME, TRW, Aided, Un-aided, Unrecognized and others*

Notes: Pry refers to primary up to 5th standard; UP – upper primary (up to 7th standard, HS – high schools up to 10th standard

5.4 Education Infrastructure

There were only 118 primary schools in Kalahandi in 1947-48. Thereafter, there has been substantial increase in the number of schools in the district. The number of primary schools was 916 with 37,016 male students and 9,094 female students in 1960-61. The strength of teachers also increased to 1,367 including 697 trained teachers. The area and population served by one primary school in the district worked out to 5.5 square miles and 1,102 persons respectively against the State averages of 2.9 square miles and 850 persons. The number of primary schools increased to 1,865 in 1975-76 with total enrolment of 111,082 students (i.e., 77,788 boys and 33,284 girls) and 3,796 teachers. In 2007-08, Kalahandi had 2,425 schools of various descriptions including 1,471 primary schools, 118 upper primary (UP) schools, 593 primary and UP schools, 33 primary and up to high school levels, 20 UP and high school levels and 190 high schools[16]. Table 54 gives a distribution of schools by blocks and school types in 2007-08. It may be observed from Table 54 that the number of school varies from 106 in Kalampur block to 260 in Bhawanipatna block. In addition, Bhawanipatna Municipality has 60 schools of various descriptions. Karlamunda block has lowest number of 67 primary schools and Bhawanipatna block has highest number of 166 primary schools. This does not include 33 primary schools in

Table 55: Primary Schools with Deficient Infrastructure and Without Facilities

Block/ Urban Body	Schools (No.)	Schools without Own Building (%)	Pucca Class-rooms (No.)	Schools without Drinking Water (%)	Schools without Toilets (%)	Schools without Play Ground (%)	Schools without Kitchen (%)
Bhawanipatna	161	9.94	290	17.39	69.57	90.68	81.99
Dharamgarh	90	6.67	208	14.44	64.44	95.56	74.44
Golamunda	116	14.66	189	17.24	64.66	98.28	87.07
Bhawanipatna [M]	29	3.45	52	34.48	55.17	82.76	89.66
Junagarh	132	11.36	263	12.88	87.12	98.48	76.52
Junagarh [N]	8	0.00	14	25.00	75.00	100.00	100.00
Jaipatna	111	5.41	209	20.72	76.58	99.10	69.37
Kalampur	61	4.92	108	11.48	72.13	100.00	85.25
Karlamunda	65	20.00	124	21.54	55.38	86.15	83.08
Kesinga	109	14.68	193	21.10	51.38	88.99	75.23
Kesinga [N]	9	11.11	17	22.22	44.44	100.00	77.78
Koksara	84	5.95	128	14.29	69.05	95.24	85.71
Lanjigarh	88	37.50	89	19.32	86.36	97.73	86.36
M. Rampur	106	27.36	142	36.79	70.75	94.34	70.75
Narla	139	4.32	256	8.63	61.15	89.21	71.94
Th. Rampur	81	37.04	73	37.04	90.12	100.00	95.06
Kalahandi	**1,389**	**14.18**	**2,355**	**19.37**	**70.12**	**94.46**	**79.70**

Source: DISE, 2007-2008

[16] Kalahandi district has been divided two times. Kashipur region of the district was merged with Koraput district and in 1993-94, Kalahandi was again divided into two districts: Kalahandi and Nuapada. Therefore, the current statistics on numbers of schools, students and teachers cannot be readily compared with the similar statistics for years up to 1993-94. Therefore, inter-temporal comparisons should be undertaken with great caution.

Bhawanipatna Municipality. Thuamul Rampur block has no high school whereas Golmunda block has highest number of 23 high schools. The lack of schools of various types in deficient blocks restricts the opportunities for children to seek education.

A number of deficiencies have been observed in school infrastrtucture. Many schools lack common facilities such as drinking water supply, toilets and electricity. Table 55 gives block-wise distribution of primary schools, which are deficient in infrastructure and or lack common facilities such as drinking water, toilets, play ground and kitchen. About 14 percent primary and 0.64 percent upper primary schools have no school building of their own, 19.37 percent primary and 12.94 percent upper primary schools have no drinking water facility, and 70.12 percent primary and 48.24 percent upper primary schools have no toilet facility. More than 85 percent primary schools have no play ground. Only 17 percent primary schools, 36 percent primary with upper primary, four percent primary with upper primary and secondary, nine percent upper primary, 10 percent upper primary with secondary and 26 percent high schools are electrified. There are kitchen facilities for mid day meal only in 282 primary schools. Only 142 primary and 87 upper primary schools have boundary wall.

Kalahandi also has 24 colleges, eight government and 16 non-government colleges, which impart higher education. In addition, Kalahandi has 699 other educational institutions in different blocks. These institutions cater to special needs such as teachers' training, vocational, ITI and other skill training institutions, special schools for ST and SC students, schools for blind, deaf , dumb and others. The distribution of these institutions is given in Table 56.

In 2006-07, the district had a total enrolment of 2.04 lakh students (i.e., 1.05 lakh boys and 0.99 lakh girls) in primary schools with 3,224 male and 974 female teachers. This yields a very adverse teacher-student ratio of 1:49. The number of ST and SC students was 0.66 lakh (i.e., 0.34 lakh boys and 0.32 lakh girls) and 0.42 lakh (i.e., 0.21 lakh boys and 0.21 lakh girls) respectively. It is interesting to observe that there is no gap in enrollment of boys and girls of SC communities. The gaps in enrollments of boys and girls of ST communities are also narrowing down. In all, 63,000 students with break-up of 37,000 boys and 26,000 girls, 15,000 ST and 14,000 SC students were enrolled in middle schools with 1,044 teachers having teacher-student ratio of 1:60 in the year 2006-07 and 38,000 students (i.e., 25,000 boys, 13.000 girls, 6,000 ST and 7,000 SC students) were enrolled in high schools having 1,036 teachers and

Table 56: Educational Institutions for Special Needs

Educational Institutions	Number of Institutions
S.T. School	1
D.I.E.T.	1
Vocational Higher Secondary Schools	6
Saraswati Bidya Mandir	2
Saraswati Sishu Mandir	6
Aurobindo Integral Schools	4
Kanya Ashram	1
Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya	1
B.Ed. Training College	1
Law College	1
Deaf & Dumb School	1
Blind School	1
English Medium Public School	3
Sunday Art School	1
Sanskrit Tol	1
Prathamic (Primary)	618
Madhyamic (Middle)	48
ITI (one Govt. and one non-Govt)	2
Kalahandi	**699**

Source: Department of Education, Kalahandi

teacher-student ratio of 1:37 in the year 2006-07. Out of 10,296 students (i.e., 6,712 boys and 3,584 girls) who appeared in matriculate examination in 2006-07, total 6,603 students with break-up of 4,243 boys and 2,360 girls passed the examination. The total pass result was 64 percent, with 63 percent boys and 66 percent girls passing the examination in 2006-07.

5.5 Enrollment Ratio Among Different Age Groups

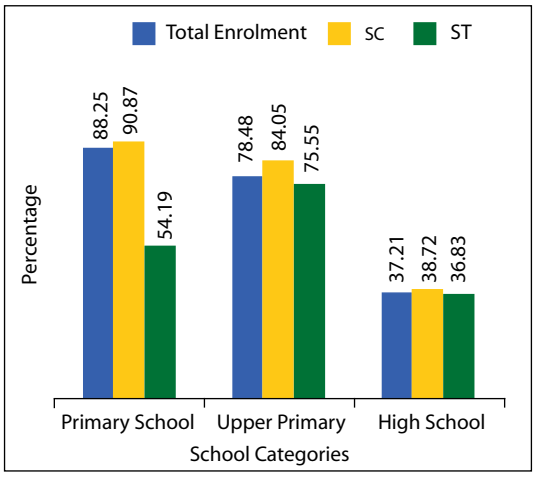
In Odisha, the number of students at primary level increased more than 19 times between 1947-48 and 2003-04. Currently, about 4.9 million children are enrolled in primary schools, nearly one million in upper primary schools and 1.3 million in secondary schools.

Table 57: Student Enrolment at Primary School Level by Blocks: 2007-2008

Sl. No.	Block / Urban Body	Number of Students Enrolled				
		Total	Boys	Girls	SC	ST
1	Bhawanipatna	13,473	6,922	6,551	3,129	4,982
2	Dharamgarh	11,351	5,896	5,455	2,501	2,038
3	Golamunda	10,974	5,740	5,234	2,245	2,878
4	Jaypatna	10,177	5,293	4,884	1,940	3,885
5	Junagarh	16,092	8,135	7,957	3,196	3,172
6	Kalampur	4,659	2,464	2,195	1,088	1,277
7	Karlamunda	3,950	2,030	1,920	668	642
8	Kesinga	6,770	3,464	3,306	1,643	1,392
9	Koksara	8,961	4,775	4,186	1,909	3,072
10	Lanjigarh	6,622	3,743	2,879	1,933	2,777
11	M.Rampur	6,023	3,106	2,917	1,136	2,798
12	Narla	8,888	4,479	4,409	1,993	2,523
13	Th.Rampur	5,139	2,884	2,255	1,539	2,927
14	B.Patna[M]	2,904	1,478	1,426	558	430
15	Junagarh[NAC]	1,504	799	705	288	190
16	Kesinga[NAC]	1,081	503	578	208	373
Kalahandi		**118,568**	**61,711**	**56,857**	**25,974**	**35,356**

Source: Dept. of Education, Kalahandi

Figure 14: Enrollment Patterns in Kalahandi



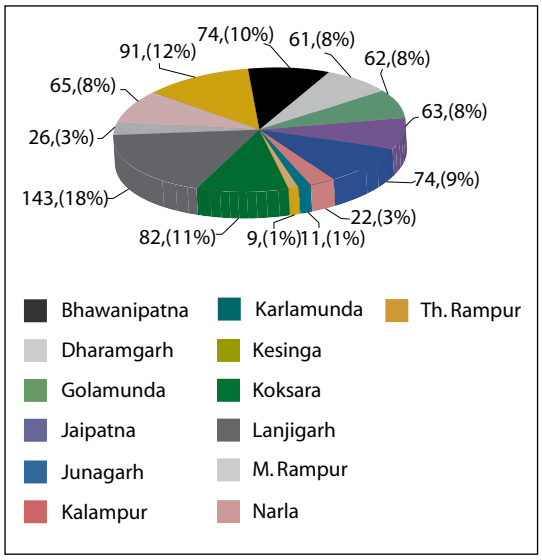
More or less similar enrolment growth trends have been marked in Kalahandi. Table 57 gives distribution of student enrolments at primary school level by block and urban bodies and by gender and ST and SC categories. It may be observed from Table 57 that out of total 118,568 students enrolled at primary level, 61,711 were boys, 56,857 girls, 25,974 SC and 35,356 ST students.

It may be observed from Table 57 that highest contribution to total student enrolment was made by Junagarh with

13.18 percent enrolment of boy and 13.99 percent of girl students in primary schools and that Kesinga NAC contributed the least with 0.82 percent enrolment of boy and 1.02 percent of girl students in primary schools in 2007-08. Junagarh also contributed the most for enrolment of 12.80 percent SC students. Bhawanipatna block contributed most for enrolement of 12.30 percent ST students at primary level. Figure 14 indicates that total enrolmenmt at primary school level was 88.25 percent, the enrolment of SC and ST students being 90.87 percent and 54.19 percent respectively. Total enrolements at upper primary level were of the order of 78.48 percent, with 84.05 percent and 75.55 percent for all SC and ST students respectively. Total enrolements at high school level have been 37.21 percent with 38.72 percent and 36.83 percent for SC and ST students respectively.

According to the 2005 Odisha Child Census, 11 districts contributed about 80 percent of the total out-of-school children during 2005. Kalahandi had 13,608 out-of-school children and occupied 7th position in the State. In 2007-08, the estimated Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) was 97.69 percent and Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) was 91.63 percent in the age group of 6-11 year for all blocks and urban bodies in the district. Similarly, in the age group of 11-14 year, GER was 94.96 percent and NER 90.06 percent, which are lower than the GER and NER for 6-11 year age group.

Figure 15: Status of EGS Centres



Though the GER and NER in the 6-11 year and 11-14 year age groups have improved in the recent years, many children in age groups of 6-11 year have failed to enrol themselves in schools. The school dropout rate is high among both boys and girls in the age group of 11-14 year due to various reasons. With a view to attracting the out-of-school children to schooling, the State Government has established 783 Education Guarantee School (EGS) centres at appropriate locations in the district. About 24,357 students were enrolled into Education Guarantee School at different locations during 2007-08. Lanjigarh enrolled highest number of students in 143 Education Guarantee School centres followed by Th. Rampur and Koksara while, student enrolment in 11 existing Education Guarantee School centres of Kesinga still remained low. This may be mainly because of availability of accessible and better schools in Kesinga and other more developed blocks. In any case, Education Guarantee School centres have contributed significantly in improving the enrolment of out-of-school children to schooling fold. In the mean time Government has upgraded selected EGS centres to formal Educational Institutions. Figure 15 represents the status of EGS Centres in the district.

The high drop-out rates at school level have been attributed to several factors, which include poverty, lack of interest, poor access, engaging children of school-going age in household works, child labour, migration, teacher absenteeism, socio-cultural orientations and infrastructural inadequacies.

The drop-out rates are high among ST children, who perhaps also have difficulty following instructions in Odiya. Introduction of the medium of instructions in tribal dialects and languages may help increase enrolments and retention in schools. The District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) has been directed to address these issues. That is to improve the enrolment status, reduce drop-out rates, increase access of children to primary education, foster learning habits among young students, minimise gender gap, and increase participation and retention of differentially abled children in regular educational institutions. As per the 2005 Child Labour Survey, 41,651 child labourers (i.e., 48.24 percent male and 51.76 percent female) were identified in the district. For them, 50 special learning centres have been started from December 2005 onward.

The rate of repetition of students in primary schools in Kalahandi is fairly high. There may be two types of reasons for high repetition rates: one, lack of interest and efforts on the part of first generation learners, and the second, teaching deficiencies. The State has taken some steps to check the repetition, particularly in DPEP districts. These steps include: (i) continuous evaluation and provision of remedial teaching in schools where repetition is high, (ii) provision of special coaching during holidays to such children who are prone to repeat, (iii) involvement of parents / community members to improve the progress of children in difficult areas, and (iv) organisation of one-month special summer camps for repeaters at block and cluster levels.

5.6 Major Educational Concerns

There are a number of educational concerns that need immediate attention. **First**, though several educational programmes have been, and are being, implemented in Kalahandi, the literacy levels are still far below the State average. There is a huge gap of 13.3 percentage points is the district literacy rate vis-a-vis the State in 2011. There is, therefore, a need for greater attention with a view to achieving the State objectives of literacy levels. **Second**, there are substantial social, gender and regional disparities in terms of literacy. ST communities in general, and tribal female in particular, have much lower levels of literacy than those for other communities. The female literacy for the district as a whole is also far below the district male literacy. Thuamul Rampur and Lanjigarh block also have very low levels of literacy. These disparities need to be addressed expeditiously. **Third**, the drop-out rates in the district are still very high, particularly among ST children, girls and pupils of remote areas. The number of out-of-school children in the district is also very high. The rate of repetition of students in primary schools in Kalahandi is fairly high. Greater efforts are needed to improve enrolments, to reduce drop-out rates, to increase access of children to primary education, and to foster learning habits among young students. **Fourth**, there is also a need to improve quality of education in the district and to bring down the high rate of repetition of students. **Fifth**, secondary and technical education also need be accelerated and substantially improved with a view to increase employability of youths. **Sixth**, the absentism of teachers in remote areas should also be checked through periodical inspections and activating parent-teachers interactions. The quality of teachers should be continuously improved. **Seventh**, connectivity in the district should also be substantially improved to increase access to schools.

The district reflects a positive trend of progress in order to achieve Goal 2 of the MDG i.e. universal primary education. With the initiative of SSA and special state focus in the KBK region for educational promotion,

the district may be able to achieve the gross enrolment ratio of 101.29 (Boys-101.33; Girls-101.25) and net enrolment ratio of 93.8 (Boys-93.9; Girls-93.7) during the year 2011-12 in primary education. The GER in the elementary education remains at 100.76 (Boys-100.79; Girls-100.72). On the other hand, the district reflects an overall growth in literacy from 45.9 percent in 2001 to 60.22 percent in 2011. The male literacy has increased from 62.7 percent in 2001 to 73.34 percent in 2011. The female literacy also recorded a growth from 29.3 percent in 2001 to 47.27 percent in 2011. In order to promote primary education, Government has been creating required infrastructural facilities which includes provision of toilet in the school, installing drinking water facility, expansion of school building with more number of classrooms, increasing teacher strength, etc. Implementation of Mid-day meal programme has supported in the initiative of achieving universal primary education in the district. Other factors that have been instrumental in achieving better outcome in primary education are, increased awareness among people and educational support by Government to the students.

This chapter traced early beginnings of modern education in the Kalahandi ex-State. The district had a literacy rate of only 6.3 percent in 1951, that is, soon after the Kalahandi ex-State merged with Odisha. The next section examined several efforts that have been made by the State to accelerate educational development in the district. The major programmes that have been implemented in the district include SSA, DPEP, NPEGL and KGVB. The subsequent sections have described the growth of literacy levels and increase in educational infrastructure. The literacy rate in Kalahandi increased to 45.9 percent in 2001 with male literacy rate of 62.6 percent and female literacy rate of 29.2 percent. There are 2,425 schools including 1,471 primary schools in the district. The enrolment levels and drop-out rates have been studied in the next section. The overall enrolment in the district has increased to 88.25 percent, enrolments of SC and ST students being 90.87 percent and 54.19 percent. The last section lists major education concerns. There are substantial social, gender and regional disparities in terms of literacy. The literacy levels of ST communities are very low and their drop-out rates are very high, which may be attributed to various factors including lack of instructions in their own dialects. Though the State has taken several steps to address educational concerns, women in general and, ST female in particular, are at serious disadvantage. The next chapter is, therefore, devoted to discuss the gender question.

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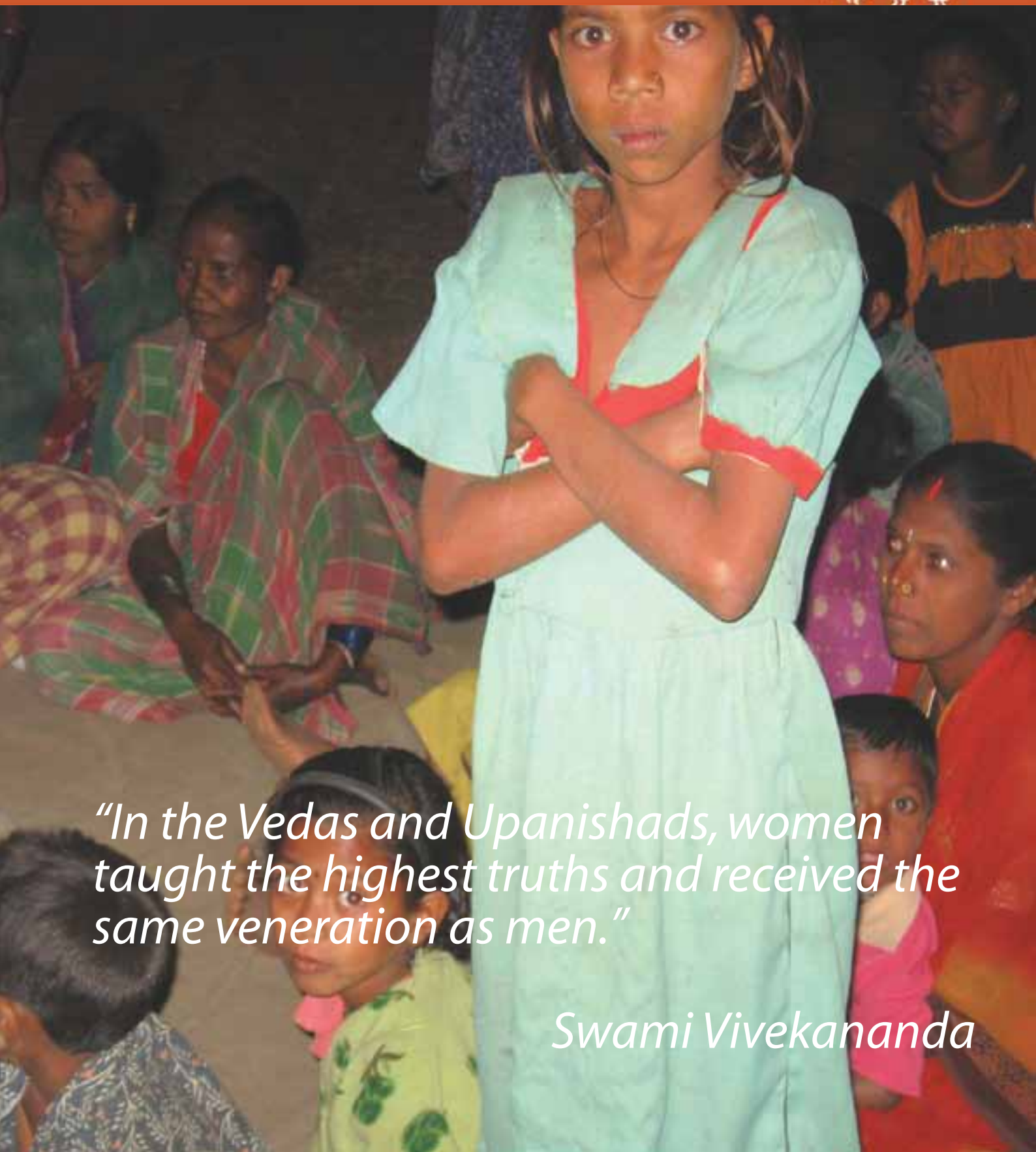
Chapter 6

Gender



"In the Vedas and Upanishads, women taught the highest truths and received the same veneration as men."

Swami Vivekananda

Gender

Gender is a complex social construct based on biology. The manifested differences between men and women, which the concept "gender" signifies, are culture specific social constructs. In addition to having a socio-cultural base, "gender" also has psychological underpinning. In most societies, women have faced, and continue to face, disadvantages in many respects. In order to address issues pertaining to gender disparities, the United Nations Millennium Summit 2000 assigned the third Millennium Development Goal (MDG) to address gender issues and aimed at promoting gender equality and empowering women. The following quantifiable targets and monitorable indicators were also specified to track the progress on the 3rd MDG:

Box 4: MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality

- To eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015
- To track ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education; share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector; and proportion of seats held by women in national parliament.

This chapter examines some dimensions of gender disparities in Kalahandi district and is organised as follows. The next section studies the relative numerical strength of women and declaining sex ratio in the district. Some gender disparities in work participation rates

and education are studied in the following sections which also describe efforts made by the State and Civil Society Organisations to address gender disparities.

6.1 Women in Kalahandi

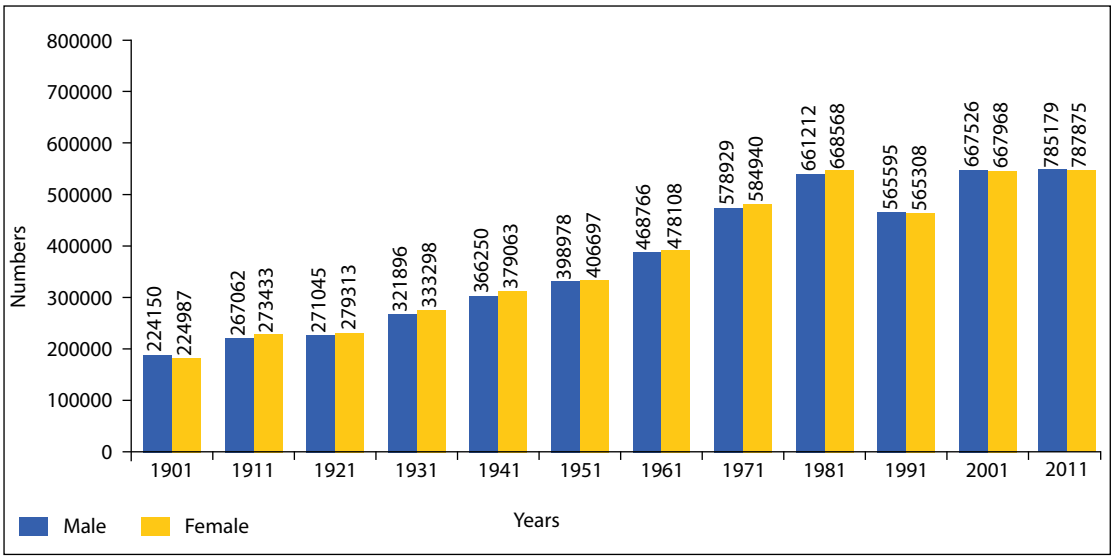
Women have historically outnumbered men in Kalahandi. Table 58, which is a reproduction of Table 7 from the first Chapter of this report, gives male and female population distribution for the last 110 years from 1901 to 2011 and indicates that women have been the majority in the district from 1901 to 2011 except in 1991 when their number was less than men by only 287. The sex ratio has remained mostly favourable. However, the proportion of females per 1000 males has been declining over the years. The sex ratio declined sharply from the highest 1,035 in 1931-41 to 999 in 1991 and 1,001 in 2001. Table 58 depicts the declining share of female population. Like other parts of the State, urban areas have still lower sex ratios than rural areas. A major concern, however, is that the population of girls in the 0-6 year age group has fallen sharply as compared to that of boys in the same age group as per the 2001 and 2011 census. The proportion of women to the total population in the 2001 census has been 50.02 percent whereas the proportion of girls in the 0-6 year age group is only 49.60 percent. This yields a sex ratio of only 984 girls for 1,000 boys in the 0-6 year age group in 2001 as against 1,001 females per 1,000 males. A similar trend is marked in the 0-6 age group in the 2011 census. In 2011, the sex ratio of the district in the 0-6 age group further decreased to 947 (Odisha-934; census 2011) from 984 (Odisha-953; census 2001). But in the 7^{+} age group, a favourable sex ratio is marked at both district and state level. During 2001, the sex ratio in the 7^{+} age group was 1004 (Odisha-976) in the district which increased to 1013 (Odisha-985) during 2011. Looking at the sex ratio in the 0-6 age group, it is likely that the sex ratio will worsen in Kalahandi in times to come. Current trends lead one to hypothesise that as development proceeds, and as urbanisation increases, the sex ratio worsens. Therefore, efforts are needed to ensure that a favourable sex ratio is maintained at all times. Figure 16 represents

Table 58: Population of the Re-Organised Kalahandi District: 1901 - 2011

Sl. No.	Census Year	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio
1	1901	162,985	163,593	326,578	1,004
2	1911	194,187	198,819	393,006	1,024
3	1921	197,083	203,095	400,178	1,031
4	1931	234,058	242,349	476,407	1,035
5	1941	266,309	275,625	541,934	1,035
6	1951	289,639	296,186	585,825	1,023
7	1961	336,367	343,235	679,602	1,020
8	1971	410,415	414,560	824,975	1,010
9	1981	471,058	475,451	946,509	1,009
10	1991	565,595	565,308	1,130,903	999
11	2001	667,526	667,968	1,335,494	1,001
12	2011	785,179	787,875	1,573,054	1,003
0-6 Year Age Group					
13	2001	109,807	108,082	217,889	984
14	2011	109,977	104,134	214,111	947

Source: Census, 1901-2011

Figure 16: Population Trends by Male And Female: 1901-2011



Source: Census, 1901-2011

male and female population trends in Kalahandi from 1901 to 2011.

6.2 Gender Disparities: Some Dimensions

Though women were in majority, with a 50.02 percent share in population of the district, in 2001, only about 36 percent women were employed as against 57 percent men. Table 59, a reproduction of Table12 from the second chapter, gives work participation rates among males and females. Women face a number of disadvantages in terms of employability. First, lesser women are employed than men. Second, they are paid much lower wages than their male counterparts. Third, a large number of employed women are engaged mainly in farm related activities. These gender-related disparities need be addressed expeditiously and in a fair manner.

6.2.1 Female Literacy Levels

The levels of female literacy are very low in the district. It may be observed from Table 60, which has been reproduced below from the five Chapter (Table 51) that the female literacy at 47.27 percent (Odisha 64.36%) is less than the male literacy of 73.3 percent (Odisha-82.40) in the district in 2011. The female literacy in Kalahandi is also much lower than that for Odisha (Odisha-64.36%) in 2011. The ST literacy rates are also very low at 34.2 percent for the district in 2001 and the ST female literacy rate was only 17.2 percent in 2001. This is substantially less than the overall female literacy in the district. There are, therefore, wide gender disparities in the district as regards literacy levels.

Table 59: The Work Participation Rate for Kalahandi: 1999-2000 to 2007-2008

Year	Population (lakh)			Employed Persons (lakh)			Work Participation Rate (%)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1999-00*	13.09	6.54	6.55	6.12	3.76	2.36	46.75	57.49	35.03
2001	13.35	6.67	6.68	6.21	3.81	2.40	46.52	57.12	35.93
2004-05*	13.98	6.99	6.99	6.54	4.02	2.52	46.78	57.51	36.05
2007-08*	14.50	7.25	7.25	6.78	4.16	2.61	46.76	57.38	36.00

*Source: Census, 2001, *DES, Odisha Projections*

Table 60: Gender Disparities in Literacy, Kalahandi: 1951 -2011

Year	Population (000)			Literates (000)			Literacy Rates (percent)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1951	585.80	289.60	296.20	36.90	32.20	4.70	6.30	11.10	1.60
1961	679.60	336.40	343.20	75.40	65.90	9.50	11.10	19.60	2.70
1971	824.90	410.40	414.50	115.10	96.00	19.10	13.90	23.40	4.60
1991	1130.90	565.60	565.30	351.50	259.50	92.00	31.10	45.90	16.30
2001	1335.50	667.50	668.00	613.50	418.00	195.50	45.94	62.66	29.28
2011	1573.05	785.18	787.87	818.39	495.18	323.21	60.22	73.34	47.27
Literacy Rates among ST and SC Communities				**1961**			**2001**		
				Total	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
ST Literacy Rates (%)				5.80	11.10	0.60	34.20	51.70	17.20
SC Literacy Rates (%)				7.20	13.50	1.10	47.10	63.80	30.80

Note: Figures of the district till 1991 is for undivided Kalahandi
Source: Kalahandi District Gazette, Census, 1951-2011

With a view to increasing literacy among women, the State has been making concerted efforts to promote education among girls of all communities. It is heartening to note that the enrollment of girls has been increasing in recent years. In 2007-08, out of a total of 118,568 students enrolled in the 6-11 age group, 56,857 enrolled girls accounted for 47.95 percent and boys for 52.05 percent. Table 61 gives the status of girls' enrolment

Table 61: Status of Girls' Enrolments (6-11 years) in Kalahandi: 2008-2009

Sl. No.	Block/ Urban Bodies	6 - 11 Year Age Group							
		All Communities		SC		ST		Minority	
		Total	Girls (%)	Total	Girls (%)	Total	Girls (%)	Total	Girls (%)
1	Bhawanipatna	24,990	49.32	5,623	48.09	8,745	49.74	41	41.46
2	Dharamgarh	22,223	48.31	4,299	48.55	4,161	48.28	31	41.94
3	Golamunda	17,922	48.49	3,459	48.83	4,639	49.99	85	58.82
4	Jaipatna	25,192	48.75	4,437	51.84	10,047	49.10	32	53.13
5	Junagarh	19,637	49.05	3,630	48.48	3,717	49.83	75	66.67
6	Kalampur	8,973	49.67	1,593	50.72	2,198	50.27	30	73.33
7	Karlamunda	8,021	48.47	1,486	48.52	2,204	49.32	12	50.00
8	Kesinga	17,779	49.28	3,278	47.86	6,147	49.72	41	53.66
9	Koksara	15,093	49.59	2,421	52.09	2,509	49.02	41	60.98
10	Lanjigarh	14,565	45.18	3,930	45.75	7,007	43.88	9	33.33
11	M. Rampur	12,350	48.49	2,220	48.29	5,098	47.59	33	54.55
12	Narla	15,979	48.54	3,546	49.63	4,386	48.75	14	50.00
13	Th. Rampur	14,895	46.96	4,096	46.90	8,142	46.51	7	28.57
14	Bhawanipatna [M]	8,417	47.53	1,762	49.60	900	47.11	250	53.20
15	Junagarh [NAC]	2,844	51.41	497	55.33	258	76.74	40	45.00
16	Kesinga [NAC]	2,682	50.37	545	50.28	407	50.37	21	47.62
Kalahandi		**231,562**	**48.53**	**46,822**	**48.85**	**70,565**	**48.46**	**762**	**54.20**

Source: District Education, DPEP, SSA

Table 62: Status of Girls' Enrolments (11-14 years) in Kalahandi by Block: 2008-2009

Sl. No.	Block/ Urban Bodies	All Communities		SC		ST		Minorities	
		Total	Girls (%)	Total	Girls (%)	Total	Girls (%)	Total	Girls (%)
1	Bhawanipatna	4,818	44.75	1,120	45.09	1,656	42.57	10	40.00
2	Dharamgarh	3,920	40.43	872	43.46	657	38.81	6	33.33
3	Golamunda	3,899	42.22	805	44.60	968	41.01	17	52.94
4	Jaipatna	4,898	42.41	983	46.29	1,720	39.71	6	50.00
5	Junagarh	4,067	40.03	849	40.40	758	37.20	24	58.33
6	Kalampur	2,015	42.33	414	41.06	524	42.18	9	77.78
7	Karlamunda	1,993	45.71	381	46.98	516	41.86	2	0.00
8	Kesinga	3,797	45.46	820	48.90	1,258	44.83	7	57.14
9	Koksara	3,426	42.82	563	43.34	518	42.28	10	70.00
10	Lanjigarh	3,135	40.51	848	38.09	1,525	40.39	4	25.00
11	M. Rampur	2,152	44.89	378	45.50	858	43.01	4	75.00
12	Narla	4,302	46.79	1,011	44.91	1,061	46.94	2	50.00
13	Th. Rampur	3,829	40.72	1,242	44.12	2,046	38.81	2	0.00
14	Bhawanipatna [M]	1,650	44.97	325	48.31	145	49.66	41	46.34
15	Junagarh [NAC]	766	51.83	131	52.67	132	78.03	13	46.15
16	Kesinga [NAC]	809	43.14	167	45.51	113	41.59	6	50.00
Kalahandi		**49,476**	**43.14**	**10,909**	**44.31**	**14,455**	**41.79**	**163**	**50.92**

Source: SSA Kalahandi

in the 6-11 year age group by blocks for the year 2008-09. Out of the total enrolments in the 6-11 year age group, the girls' enrollments have been above 90 percent. In some blocks, for example Kalampur, the girls' enrollment was 49.67 percent out of total enrollments in that block. In Junagarh and Kesinga NAC, their enrollments were above 50 percent of the total enrollments. On the other hand, in tribal dominated Lanjigarh block, girls' enrollment was lowest at 45.18 percent.

In the age group of 11-14 year, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) was 94.96 percent and the Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) was 90.06 percent. These enrollments are lower than those for 6-11 year age group. There are a large number of children in age groups of 6-8 year and 8-11 year, who have not been enrolled in schools. The school drop-out rates are highest among both boys and girls in the age group of 11-14 years. Lanjigarh block enrolled only 38.09 percentgirls, whereas Junagarh NAC enrolled highest 52.67 percent girls in SC category. Junagarh block enrolled lowest 37.20 percent ST girls. Table 62 gives a status of girls' enrollments in 11-14 year age group by block for 2008-09.

6.3 Addressing Gender Disparities

It may be argued that since gender is a social construct, gender disparities also result from social and economic processes. The typical roles, work profiles, power relations, differential access and control to resources and opportunities, and entitlements for men and women have resulted from deep rooted social orientations. Mainstreaming gender is both a technical and a political process, and requires shifts in organisational cultures and ways of thinking, as well as in the goals, structures and resource allocations. Mainstreaming requires changes at different levels within institutions,

in agenda setting, policy making, planning, implementation and evaluation. Instruments for the mainstreaming effort include new staffing and budgeting practices, training programmes, policy procedures and guidelines.

Addressing gender disparities requires actions at civil society level as well as at government level. The efforts of civil society are needed to re-shape the deep rooted social orientations so that bias and discriminations against women are reduced. The State is mandated to enact appropriate laws, enunciate right polices and implement needed programmes for affirmative action in favour of women. It is heartening to note that gender disparities are being addressed at both civil society level and at the State level. A number of civil society organisations have directed their efforts to generate awareness among all stakeholders, to lobby for appropriate policies, laws and programmes that may positively impact gender equality and equity.

Some specific measures that have been taken by the State for promoting gender equity include: [1] ensuring equal wages for equal work for all without gender bias, [2] creating awareness and making efforts to promote female education, [3] creating additional infrastructure like ladies toilets and common rooms in educational institutions and public places, [4] reserving seats for girl students in technical institutions, [5] providing an enabling work environment where both men and women enjoy and actively participate in work, [6] reserving one-third seats for women in local decentralized governance systems, [7] prohibiting illegal sex determination tests, [8] taking health measures to reduce female infant mortality and maternal mortality rates, [9] creating fast track special courts to deal with violence against women, [10] implementing the dowry prohibition act, [12] implementing appropriate women welfare programmes, and [14] implementing the law on sexual harassment at the workplace. The State has also taken several steps to improve gender equity and women's welfare. For example, a number of educational programmes have been specifically directed to promote girls' education. These include the National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL), District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), and the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV). The salient aspects of these programmes have been described in the previous chapter. These programmes have been implemented in Kalahandi with a view to improve levels of female literacy in the district.

6.4 Economic Reforms and Women

Economic reforms in many developing countries have been associated with programmes that aim at stabilising and creating structural adjustments in local economies. There is a concern that poverty reducing benefits of economic reforms may not reach women. Hence, greater integration is required between strategies to reduce poverty and economic reform policies. Policy responses are required for taking further steps to incorporate gender concerns into the design of economic reform programmes, both through gender-sensitive economic planning and through increasing the accountability of policy-making in favour of women. Monitoring the gender differentiated impacts of economic policies by using women's budgets and gender-disaggregated expenditure incidence analysis is also important. Measures to remove the constraints to economic opportunities for poor women include reforms of marketing systems and

infrastructure and of financial markets and institutions. Reforms of social security provisions are also needed to take account of changes in household relations and strengthening coping mechanisms of poor people themselves.

Gender affects vulnerability to poverty in periods of insecurity and women are likely to find it more difficult to escape poverty. Poor women may be particularly vulnerable to deepening poverty under adjustment. Any poverty reducing effect, which adjustment may bring, e.g., through renewed stimulus to small scale agriculture, may not reach women directly, due to their lack of command over productive resources and control over outputs.

An inclusive economic reform programme is likely to affect men and women differently. First, economic reforms aimed at moving from central planning to a market economy, are associated with feminisation of employment. Second, if women have less education than men, the gender gap in labour earnings may increase due to economic reforms. Third, economic reforms, particularly downsizing of the public sector, may also hurt women more than men because the public sector usually offers benefits that are highly valued by women, such as maternity leave, more flexible working hours, child care facilities, as well as reservation of certain posts for women. These types of benefits are less common in the private sector and are generally not offered in the informal sector. Fourth, women are more likely than men to withdraw from the organised labour force after downsizing of the public sector during economic reforms.

6.5 Women Welfare

Mission Shakti, a mission for empowerment of women through Self Help Groups (SHG) has been launched by the State in 2001. This Mission works towards the formation and strengthening of existing Self Help Groups as well as organising new ones. Its objectives are summarised in Box 5. As a part of women's empowerment every year new SHGs have been formed in the district with emphasis on uncovered areas. The Mission is carrying out its mandate in collaboration with a number of local NGOs. Apart from that, formal financial institutions, Regional Rural Banks and Micro Finance Institutions are also in the process of promoting women SHGs not only to achieve the mandate

Box 5: Objective of Mission Shakti

1. To facilitate creation of conducive environment through Self Help Act.
2. To expand the Self Help Movement in Odisha and Kalahandi.
3. To develop quality SHG in the State and district.
4. To strengthen the quality of the existing SHG in Odisha.
5. To build cluster association at block level, federation of clusters at the District level and net work of federation at the state level.
6. To provide institutional capacity building support to strengthen the SHG movement in the state.
7. Capacity building at every level in the state.
8. Developing a built-in monitoring system right from the SHG level
9. Establishing and setting of a supportive MIS at every level.
10. Identifying agencies in each area /region as nodal agency responsible for overall SHG strengthening process and accountable for the desirable result to the Self Help Mission

Table 63: Performance of Mission Shakti Programme in Kalahandi: 2005-2008

Mission Shakti Programme	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
No of Women SHG	636	1,978	382
Total Members	7,344	24,013	4,622
Total BPL Members	3,481	16,882	7,321
Total SC & ST Members	2,281	5,662	3,328
No of GP Federations	23	247	0
No of Block Federations	6	12	2
Total Savings[Rs.]	2,513,067	26,048,159	3,150,744
No of SHG linked to Banks	527	2,206	857
Amount of Formal Credits	21,330,410	48,773,086	14,716,733
No of SHG linked to SGSY	102	56	196
Amount of SGSY Credits [Rs.]	1,391,625	80,126,475	15,995,184

Source: Women & Child Development, Govt. of Odisha [Web]

of women's empowerment but also for providing various financial services. Because of the availability of financial services from formal and semi-formal sectors, a number of women SHGs are engaged in various income generating activities. The major activities undertaken by different WSHG are fish farming, vegetable cultivation, dairy, goat rearing, sheep rearing, groundnut processing, rice processing, terracotta, mushroom cultivation, tailoring, candle and agarbati (incense sticks) making, arhar (dal) processing, leaf plate making and hand loom weaving. Technical and financial support services are being provided to women's groups through various public agencies such as the Western Odisha Rural Livelihood Programme, Integrated Tribal Development Agencies, and Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programmes. Table 63 gives the performance of implementation of the Mission Shakti Programme in Kalahandi.

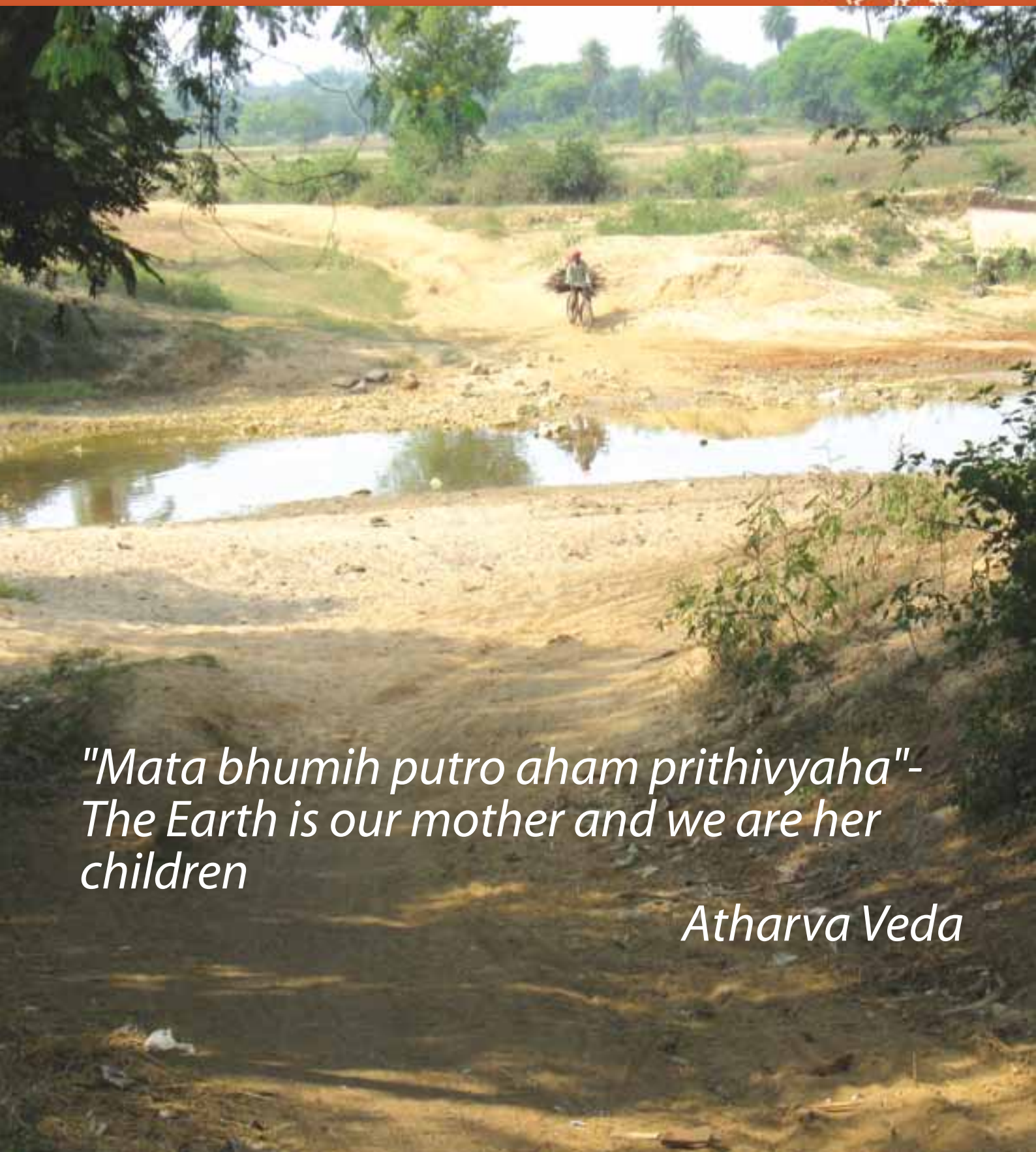
The district witnesses a sex ratio which is more favourable for women with 1003 female per 1000 male. Sex ratio in the urban areas is lower than rural areas because of male migration for employment and allied factors. Though girl child population in the 0-6 year age group is less [49.60%], the existing minimal gap can be taken care off through policy and promotional interventions initiated by the Government. Growth in female literacy is quite encouraging as it has moved from a level of 1.6 percent during 1951 to 47.3 percent in 2011. Comparing 2001 and 2011, the growth in women literacy is around 18 percent whereas male literacy growth rate in that period is 10.6 percent. So, it can be said that awareness among people for girl child education is increasing and special focus on the education of girl child has started yielding results. Further, the state has special women empowerment initiatives in the shape of Mission SHAKTI where financial and entrepreneurial activities are promoted to empower women economically. Even, as a part of the policy, the government has assigned different activities to women SHGs like MDM management, preparation of supplementary feeding under ICDS, PDS management, priority to take GP ponds on lease, etc. Recently, for better political representation, the Government of Odisha amended the State Panchayati Raj Act and 50 percent seats are now reserved for women as against the earlier 33 percent. In

the health sector, there has been substantial focus on adolescent and maternal health care including minimisation of maternal death rate. In the work participation front, percentage of women as main workers is still less than that of males due to various reasons including their domestic engagement. But with the increment in educational standards and acquiring employable skill (imparted through vocational education), it is expected that their participation will increase. Overall, it can be concluded that with improved achievement in women empowerment areas, the district is moving in the right direction to meet the MDG target.

This chapter has analysed some dimensions of gender disparities by observing the declining sex ratio over time. Though the overall sex ratio in Kalahandi is still favourable, the sex ratio for the 0-6 year age group of the population has, however, considerably worsened. This chapter has also noted disparities in work opportunities, wage rates, literacy rates and several other aspects. The State and various civil society organisations have made concerted efforts to address gender disparities, particularly in the arena of literacy, income opportunities and dignity for women in all facets of life. The focus of this report shifts to natural calamities in the district, which are studied in the next chapter.

Chapter 7

Natural Calamities



"Mata bhumih putro aham prithivyaha"- The Earth is our mother and we are her children

Atharva Veda

Natural Calamities

Odisha has been prone to natural calamities, i.e., calamities triggered by natural factors such as cyclones, droughts, and floods. More recently, abnormally high temperatures have also been included to this list. These are being attributed to increasing ecological imbalance and climate change. The term "disaster" has been defined by the United Nations as "a serious disruption of the functioning of a society, causing widespread human, material or environmental losses, which exceed the ability of the affected society to cope using its own resources"[17]. Natural disasters are those disasters, including droughts, floods and cyclones that a society finds difficult to deal with on their own. Natural disasters cause heavy losses of human lives and property and pose serious environmental threats.

Kalahandi is susceptible to natural calamities like drought and floods. In addition, the district is also affected by heat waves and outbursts of epidemics in some parts. Some droughts, floods and other calamities may be classified as disasters. This chapter discusses occurrences of droughts and floods that have affected the district. The last section is

[17] See Odisha Human Development Report 2004

devoted to efforts made to deal with these natural calamities.

7.1 Droughts in Kalahandi

Kalahandi's more than 100 years tryst with drought is also a chronicle of the destruction of a sustainable and participatory ecology. Deforestation and collapse of the traditional tank irrigation has increased the dryness of this area. Kalahandi receives a good amount of rainfall, but rainwater is not harvested properly as tanks are silted. A slight shortfall in rainfall triggers drought and causes large-scale crop failure. So agriculture is a difficult prospect for survival of more than 50 percent population of the district.

Kalahandi has witnessed a large number of droughts and other natural calamities over centuries. For example, droughts had occurred in Kalahandi in 1868, 1884 and 1897. Several droughts could be considered disasters. The district was severely affected by the famine of 1899, which is also described as *"Chhapan Sal ra Durbhikshya"* that is a famine of severity not witnessed during the preceding fifty-six years. The effects of the famine, according to the District Gazetteers, were of unprecedented nature and left a terrible human tragedy and brittle socio-economic fabric in this area. The severity of this famine still haunts the memory of many people in the district. There was rain deficiency of 60 percent and crop losses were estimated to be 50 percent. It reportedly cost the district Rs 642.89 crore. In 1919-20, there occurred another drought that was followed by cholera, influenza and severe malnutrition due to lack of foodstuff. Thereafter, a series of droughts were witnessed during 1922-1923, 1925-1926, 1929-1930 1954-1955, 1955-56, 1965-66, 1974-75 and 1985.

The economic and social impacts of these droughts and floods on the people of Kalahandi have been very severe. The Kalahandi District Gazetteer has recorded the impact of the 1965-66 drought as follows: "The bulk of the population which constituted the landless agricultural labourers became unemployed due to suspension of all sorts of agricultural operations. The worst sufferers were landed families, who, because of the drought, neither could reap a harvest nor could they take up manual labour to which they were not accustomed. The pastures lost the greenery and the bovine population therefore was equally starved. Everywhere there was an acute shortage of water." After the severe droughts of 1955-56 and 1965-66, a large number of cultivators suffered heavy economic losses. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha has analysed the rainfall of South Western Kalahandi and has reported that on an average there is a drought year in every 3-4 years.

The impact of droughts in the district is of varied nature affecting either the entire district or few blocks. For example, the drought of 1996-97 affected 85 percent blocks, 63 percent gram panchayats and 46 percent villages of the district. In 2000-01, drought affected 62 percent blocks, 50 percent gram panchayats and 27 percent villages. Table 64 gives the occurrence and severity of some recent droughts from 1998 to 2006 and analyses the intensity and spread of 17 droughts from 1996 to 2006. Some areas, for example, a large portion of Bhawanipatna sub-division has been identified as a chronic drought prone zone.

7.2 Floods in Kalahandi

Floods which were earlier not common in Kalahandi have become a common occurrence. In recent years, the district has also become prone to flash floods, caused by heavy rainfall. Table 65 looks at the occurrence and intensity of floods in the

Table 64: Occurrence and Severity of Droughts in Kalahandi by blocks: 1998-2006

Sl. No.	Block	Occurrence of Drought	Year	Severity	Crop Area Affected (%)	Farm Families Affected (%)
1	Bhawanipatna	Drought	2002	S	41	56
2	Kesinga	Drought	2002	S	45	62
3	Th. Rampur	Drought	2002	M	31	40
4	Narla	Drought	2002	S	44	52
5	M. Rampur	Drought	2002	S	40	48
6	Karlamunda	Drought	2002	S	60	73
7	Lanjigarh	Drought	2002	S	24	32
8	Koksara	Drought	2002	VS	79	100
9	Koksara	Drought	2006	S	34	100
10	Junagarh	Drought	1998	VS	45	20
11	Junagarh	Drought	2000	S	25	20
12	Junagarh	Drought	2002	VS	40	18
13	Jaipatna	Drought	2003	M	35	28
14	Dharamgarh	Drought	2005	M	49	53
15	Kalampur	Drought	1998	VS	42	15
16	Kalampur	Drought	2000	S	25	15
17	Golamunda	Drought	2005	M	60	65

Note: VS-Very Severe, S-Severe, M-Mild Severity

Source: DRDA, Kalahandi and Meteorological information

district during the last ten years. Thirteen floods occurred in different parts of the district from 2000 onwards. In 2000 and 2006, floods of mild intensity affected two blocks of Dharamgarh and Golmunda. In 2001, Junagarh block was severely affected by floods though losses of crops and property were not significant. The floods of 2004 affected three blocks of the district, i.e., Dharamgarh, Golmunda and Kalampur. The crop losses in different blocks varied from 43 percent to 70 percent. The floods of 2007 affected three blocks of the district, i.e., Golmunda, Junagarh and Koksara and caused crop losses varying from 50 percent to 70 percent. The floods of 2004, 2006 and 2007 also affected more than 70 percent families of farmers and caused heavy mortality of cattle and other animals. Table 65 also indicates increasing frequency of floods, particularly in Dharamgarh, Golmunda and Junagarh blocks.

7.3 Climate Change

Though the impacts of global warming and climate change have not been systematically studied at district level in Odisha, some effects of global warming and climate change are being already experienced. For example, the State and the district witnessed very high temperatures in 1999 and 2009. Annual rainfalls have also become erratic over the years and the period of rainfall appears to be shifting from June-September to July-October. Drought-like situations are being witnessed with more frequency. This has been affecting farmers and other poor whose livelihoods are adversely affected. If temperatures rise by two percent as the climate change experts have projected, soil moisture regimes shall further worsen. This would impact very adversely the livelihoods of famers, agriculture labourers and other poor and would also increase poverty.

Table 65: Occurrence and Severity of Floods in Kalahandi by Blocks: 2000-2007

Sl. No.	Block	Occurrence of Flood	Year	Severity	Crop Area Affected (%)	Livestock Mortality (No.)	Farm Families Affected (%)
1	Koksara	Flood	2007	S	50	NA	NA
2	Junagarh	Flood	2001	S	8	23	15
3	Junagarh	Flood	2007	S	7	NA	5
4	Dharamgarh	Flood	2000	M	35	102	40
5	Dharamgarh	Flood	2004	S	68	248	72
6	Dharamgarh	Flood	2006	M	30	NA	45
7	Dharamgarh	Flood	2007	S	70	206	72
8	Kalampur	Flood	2004	S	43	NA	16
9	Kalampur	Flood	2007	S	28	NA	15
10	Golamunda	Flood	2000	M	50	100	46
11	Golamunda	Flood	2004	S	70	265	70
12	Golamunda	Flood	2006	M	30	NA	78
13	Golamunda	Flood	2007	S	66	245	70

Note: S-Severe, M-Mild, NA- Not Available

Source: DRDA, Kalahandi and Meteorological data

7.4 Disaster Management

A disaster management strategy includes emergency operations, relief and rehabilitation measures, health services support, and repair and reconstruction of infrastructure facilities. Since floods have become a common calamity in the district, disaster management activities have become expensive.

Kalahandi receives rainfall of 1,200 mm. Its forest cover that was once 67 percent has reduced drastically due to various factors. Many denuded hills and barren areas add to acceleration of flow of rain water. As a result, top soil erosion has become a serious concern of this region. Deforestation also silts up tanks and reduces their irrigation potential. This in turn affects the productivity of agricultural fields. Every year, five to 10 percent agricultural land is covered by soil from high lands and soil erosion is estimated to be 48 metric tons per ha in the district. According to a study conducted by the district authorities, Kalahandi loses Rs. 8,473 crore each year due to loss of natural bio-fertilizers and Rs 8,000 crore due to soil erosion.

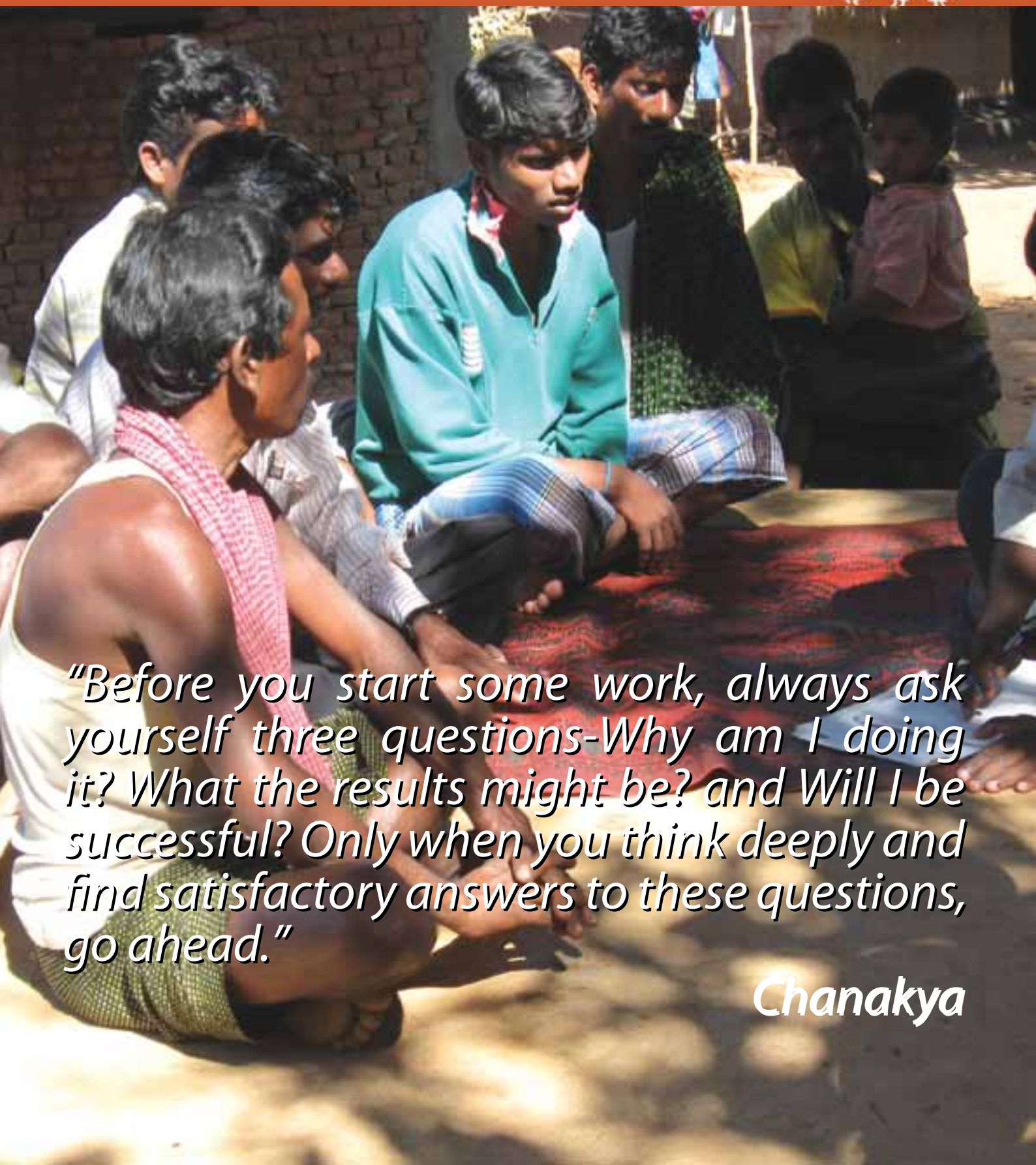
With a view to arresting the adverse impacts of droughts and floods in the district, stress is being given on minor irrigation, crop diversification, soil and water conservation and comprehensive watershed development programmes including rainwater harvesting. A number of drought proofing measures have been undertaken under various programmes including Long Term Action Plan (LTAP) for the KBK districts of which Kalahandi is a part. Other main programmes that are implemented in Kalahandi following the watershed development plus approach are Western Odisha Rural Livelihood Programme (WORLP) and Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme (OTELP). Such programmes include creation of water harvesting structures, undertaking other watershed development measures, construction of irrigation structures and systems, subsidy for installation of irrigation structures and other measures. These measures are aimed at: (i) massive soil and

water conservation measures to improve substantially soil moisture regime, (ii) developing natural resource base with a view to increasing livelihood options, and (iii) creating awareness among rural people and building their coping capacities to better deal with natural calamities and expected adverse impacts of climate change. These measures are implemented in close co-operation with, and active participation of, local people and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

This chapter has studied the nature, extent and intensity of natural calamities that affect Kalahandi district such as droughts, floods and flash floods. Some aspects of climate change that are likely to impact Kalahandi have also been briefly discussed. The last section has described some measures that have made a part of the overall development strategy for this backward district for its accelerated development and to deal with adverse impacts of natural calamities. It is, therefore, desirable that the strengths and weaknesses of local governance institutions are also examined. The next chapter, therefore, discusses decentralised governance.

Chapter 8

Decentralised Governance



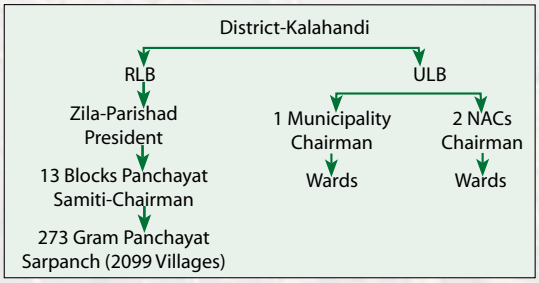
"Before you start some work, always ask yourself three questions-Why am I doing it? What the results might be? and Will I be successful? Only when you think deeply and find satisfactory answers to these questions, go ahead."

Chanakya

Decentralised Governance

The 73rd and 74th amendments of the Constitution of India mandate major reforms in local level governance institutions for both rural and urban areas at district and sub-district levels. The amendments provide for a three tier Panchayati Raj System at the village, intermediate and district levels. The 73rd amendment thus envisages the Gram Sabha as the foundation of the Panchayat Raj System. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) are the vehicles of socio-economic and political empowerment of the people at the grass root level for shaping their own destiny and transformation in rural India. The 74th amendment has made similar provisions for strengthening Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) as institutions of local governance. Effective and meaningful functioning of these bodies would depend on active involvement, contribution and participation of its citizens both male and female. The aim of every village being a republic and panchayats having powers has been translated into reality with the introduction of the three-tier Panchayati Raj System to enlist people's participation in rural reconstruction. The structure of local level institutions for both rural and urban areas of Kalahandi is depicted in Figure 17.

Figure 17: Structure of Rural & Urban Local Bodies in Kalahandi

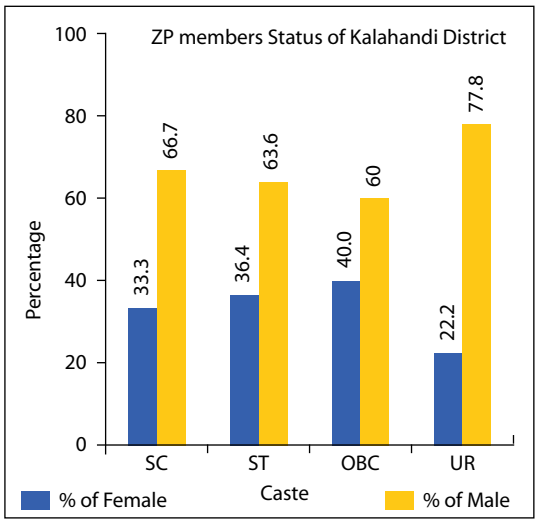


8.1 Zilla Parishad

In line with the 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments,Odisha has adopted the three tier system of local governance in Kalahandi and other districts. The district level institution is called Zilla Parishad (ZP). At the block level, the second tier of the panchayati system, the Panchayat Samiti (PS), is also an elected body. At the village level, that is the third level of the panchayati system, there is the institution of the Gram Panchayat (GP). Similarly, there are urban local bodies for administering municipalities or notified area councils, which have elected representatives. One third of the seats in every tier are reserved for women.

The Kalahandi Zilla Parishad (ZP) at the district level has 36 elected representatives, out of which 66.7 percent are males and 33.3 percent female as per the reservation norms. The ZP has constituted various standing committees to support planning and implementation of different development and governance activities. The chairperson of a standing committee is elected by, and from among, the elected members of the ZP. Different standing committees of the ZP deal with subject matters assigned to them. The chairpersons of various panchayat samities of the district are members of the ZP by virtue of their official positions in PS. Moreover, all Members of Parliament (MP) and Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) of the district are also ex-officio members of the ZP. The District Magistrate and Collector, Kalahandi is the Executive Officer of the ZP. Various development works carried out at the village, gram panchayat, block and district level are planned and monitored by the ZP. The ZP at the district level is responsible for development and welfare works carried out through different budget sources. The ZP also supervises the works of panchayat samities as well as gram panchayats within its operational scope. Figure 18 shows the membership profile of the ZP.

Figure 18: Membership Profile of Kalahandi ZP



*Source: Census, 1901-2001, DES Projections for 2008**

8.2 Panchayat Samities

The district has 13 Panchayat Samities (PSs), one for each block. A Panchayat Samiti is headed by a Chairperson, duly elected in the prescribed manner. Each PS consists of elected and official members. The official members are the Block Development Officer, who is also the Executive Officer of PS, and other officers, representing various state government departments at PS level. The elected members include the elected Panchayat Samiti Members and the Sarpanches of Gram Panchayats of the block. The chairperson is elected directly by the PS members in the prescribed manner. Table 66 provides a profile of membership of PS by blocks in Kalahandi.

The total strength of a Panchayat Samiti varies by block depending upon a number of factors like number of GPs, villages and population of the block. Bhawanipatna and Junagarh blocks have very large number 33 and 32 members respectively in their PS whereas Kalampur and Karlamunda have nine and 12 members in their PS. Out of 273 members of all PS, 94 are women (34.5%). The proportion

Table 66: A Profile of Membership of Panchayat Samities in Kalahandi

BLOCK	A PROFILE OF MEMBERSHIP OF PS BY GENDER & SOCIAL CLASSES									Total PS Members (No.)
	Total Men	Social Category				Total Women	Social Category			
		SC	ST	OBC	UR		SC	ST	OBC	UR
Bhawanipatna	22	4	8	6	4	11	2	4	3	2	33
Dharamgarh	14	2	2	4	6	7	2	2	2	1	21
Golamunda	16	2	4	4	6	8	2	2	3	1	24
Jaipatna	12	2	4	3	3	6	1	3	2	0	18
Junagarh	21	3	4	6	8	11	2	2	3	4	32
Kalampur	6	0	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	0	9
Karlamunda	8	1	1	2	4	4	1	1	2	0	12
Kesinga	17	2	4	4	7	9	2	3	3	1	26
Koksara	13	2	4	4	3	7	1	3	2	1	20
Lanjigarh	13	3	8	2	0	8	2	4	2	0	21
M. Rampur	10	1	4	2	3	5	1	2	2	0	15
Narla	17	3	4	4	6	9	2	3	3	1	26
Th. Rampur	10	2	6	2	0	6	2	3	1	0	16
Total	**179**	**27**	**54**	**45**	**53**	**94**	**21**	**33**	**29**	**11**	**273**

Note: ST – Scheduled Tribes, SC – Scheduled Castes, OBC – Other Backward Castes, UR – Unreserved

Source: District Panchayat Office, Kalahandi

of male members is 65.5 percent. The main functions of the Panchayat Samiti include planning, execution and supervision of various developmental programmes in the block. It also supervises the works of gram Panchayats within its jurisdiction.

8.3 Gram Panchayats

A Gram Panchayat (GP) is the primary unit of the Panchayati Raj Institution. Kalahandi has 273 gram panchayats, each of which has a number of revenue villages and hamlets under its jurisdiction. The election of the Sarpanch, Naib Sarpanch and Ward Members are conducted in the prescribed manner as per the provisions of the Odisha Panchayat Election Rules which also provide for reservation for women for posts of sarpanches and naib sarpanches.

Table 67 gives a profile of sarpanches of 273 GPs in the district. Out of 273 sarpanches, 66 percent are male and 34 percent are female. Female sarpanch position is to some extent attributed to the provision of reservation of one-third seats for women. Out of 180 male sarpanches, 22 are SC, 64 ST and 41 Other Backward Castes (OBC). The remaining 53 are unreserved and open for all castes. Out of 93 women sarpanches, 17 are SC, 39 ST, 26 OBC and 11 unreserved for general castes.

Each GP is divided into a prescribed number of wards depending upon the population and number of villages covered. The ward representatives are called ward members and also elected in the prescribed manner. The district has in all 3,377 ward members in 273 GPs, of which 37.55 percent are female and the remaining 62.45 percent are male. Table 68 provides a profile of ward members by block, gender and social classes. The highest number of 409 ward members is in Bhawanipatna block and the lowest number of 113 ward members is in Kalampur block. Of 2,109 male ward members, 310 are SC, 643 ST, 520 OBC and 636 unreserved. Of 1,268 female ward members, 290 are SC, 459 ST, 343 OBC and 176 unreserved.

Table 67: A Profile of Sarpanches of Gram Panchayats by Block in Kalahandi

BLOCK	A profile of sarpanches of gp by gender & social classes										Total Sarpanch (Number)
	Total Men	Social Category				Total Women	Social Category				
		SC	ST	OBC	UR		SC	ST	OBC	UR	
Bhawanipatna	22	4	8	6	4	11	2	4	3	2	33
Dharamgarh	14	2	2	4	6	7	2	2	2	1	21
Golamunda	16	2	4	4	6	8	2	2	3	1	24
Jaipatna	12	2	4	3	3	6	1	3	2	0	18
Junagarh	21	3	4	6	8	11	2	2	3	4	32
Kalampur	6	0	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	0	9
Karlamunda	8	1	1	2	4	4	1	1	2	0	12
Kesinga	17	2	4	4	7	9	2	3	3	1	26
Koksara	13	2	4	4	3	7	1	3	2	1	20
Lanjigarh	14	0	14	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	21
M. Rampur	10	1	4	2	3	5	1	2	2	0	15
Narla	17	3	4	4	6	9	2	3	3	1	26
Th. Rampur	10	0	10	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	16
Total	**180**	**22**	**64**	**41**	**53**	**93**	**17**	**39**	**26**	**11**	**273**

Note: ST – Scheduled Tribes, SC – Scheduled Castes, OBC – Other Backward Castes, UR – Unreserved

Source: District Panchayat Office, Kalahandi

Table 68: A Profile of Ward Members of all GP by Block, Gender and Social Classes

BLOCK	A profile of ward members of GP by gender & social classes										Total Ward Member
	Total Men	Social Category				Total No. of Women	Social Category				
		SC	ST	OBC	UR		SC	ST	OBC	UR	
Bhawanipatna	253	43	90	60	60	156	35	62	48	11	409
Dharamgarh	181	31	29	52	69	101	22	24	25	30	282
Golamunda	182	22	40	48	72	101	24	31	28	18	283
Jaipatna	162	20	59	40	43	93	19	41	27	6	255
Junagarh	232	29	36	63	104	140	32	38	37	33	372
Kalampur	73	11	16	19	27	40	9	13	12	6	113
Karlamunda	91	11	8	24	48	52	12	13	15	12	143
Kesinga	196	19	45	53	79	109	26	36	29	18	305
Koksara	151	21	50	41	39	92	20	36	28	8	243
Lanjigarh	152	34	95	22	1	106	24	59	23	0	258
M. Rampur	122	13	48	34	27	75	15	26	18	16	197
Narla	201	29	51	54	67	121	30	36	37	18	322
Th. Rampur	113	27	76	10	0	82	22	44	16	0	195
District Total	**2,109**	**310**	**643**	**520**	**636**	**1,268**	**290**	**459**	**343**	**176**	**3,377**

Note: ST – Scheduled Tribes, SC – Scheduled Castes, OBC – Other Backward Castes, UR – Unreserved

Source: District Panchayat Office, Kalahandi

8.4 Empowering Panchayati Raj Institutions

The State Panchayati Raj Department has made concerted efforts to ensure that the prescribed functions, functionaries and funds are transferred by the concerned state departments to PRIs so that they are enabled to successfully discharge their constitutional responsibilities. The State also appoints from time to time the State Finance Commission to devise modalities for devolution of untied funds to PRIs at different levels and urban local bodies. The Central Finance Commission also earmarks funds to be devolved to rural and urban local bodies. In addition, a number of development programmes such as National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) are being directly implemented by PRIs in a prescribed manner.

8.5 District Planning Committee, Kalahandi

PRIs and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) have also been mandated to prepare and consolidate District Plans by incorporating development plans prepared at district and sub-district levels. In accordance with the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments and Article 243 ZD of the Constitution of India, District Planning Committee (DPC) has been formulated in each district for preparation and consolidation of District Plans. Eighty percent of their members are elected in the prescribed manner out of the elected members of the Zilla Parishad and Urban Local Bodies in proportion to the rural and urban population of the district. The remaining 20 percent members are nominated by the state government. The DPC for Kalahandi has already been constituted. District Plans have been prepared since 2008-09 in a participatory and consultative manner and have been approved by the Kalahandi DPC. The State Government has earmarked about 35 percent of Plan funds to district sector schemes. Such earmarked funds are required to be distributed by the line departments to different districts in accordance with well defined criteria. The DPC has also been mandated to monitor programme implementation.

PRIs in Kalahandi are nascent institutions and therefore face several constraints. The major constraints are that some elected representatives are uneducated and have no or limited awareness of functioning of various public institutions, policies and development programmes. There is generally no or limited secretarial support to PRIs at GP level. ZP also has a limited secretarial support. The secretariat support is, however, available at PS level. The State has taken a number of initiatives to strengthen PRIs. Massive training programmes have been conceived and are being implemented through the State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD) and other agencies. With support from UNDP, the State has implemented Project Dakshyta to strengthen the training capacities of the State institutions to build PRI capacity. The State has also provided secretarial support to PRIs at GP level. The Panchayat Secretary and Gram Sahayak have been already made available to GPs to extend secretarial support to them.

This chapter gives a brief account of structure, composition and functions of Panchayati Raj Institutions at various levels. PRIs are being strengthened as institutions of local governance. The State has taken steps to transfer functions, functionaries and funds to PRIs and build their capacities for local governance and development planning. The District Planning Committee has also been constituted to prepare and consolidate district plans for development.

Chapter 9

Way Forward

Way Forward

Kalahandi is a part of the KBK region (Koraput-Bolangir-Kalahandi region) and was perceived as one of the most backward and underdeveloped districts of Odisha. The State Government has made concerted efforts to accelerate the development process in the KBK region including Kalahandi district. The Government of India has also supported the initiatives of the State. The Long Term Action Plan that was launched in 1995-96 was substantially revised and scaled up in 1998-99. The Biju KBK Plan was launched in the year 2006-07. Some central development programmes such as Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), Integrated Action Plan, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri's Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and others have also been implemented in the district. As a result, the development process in the district has been expedited and human development indicators have substantially improved in recent years. However, the district still faces several challenges. Human development indicators of the district are still far below the State averages. There are acute gender, regional and social disparities within the district. Greater efforts are, therefore, needed to further improve human development indicators of the district and to bridge the gender, social and regional gaps.

The district has very limited livelihood opportunities. The district economy is dominated by the primary sector, agriculture and forests being main sources of sustenance. About 80 percent households still depend on agriculture and allied sectors for their livelihoods. The real gross district domestic product (GDDP) has grown at a very slow rate of 2.68 percent per annum and the real per capita annual income has increased at 1.27 percent. It is no wonder that the incidence of poverty in the district was very high at

62.7 percent as per the 1997 BPL census. Though the cropping intensity at about 160 percent is higher than the State average, the average land-holding is only 1.62 ha per household and about 76 percent farming families are marginal and small farmers. Land distribution in the district is skewed. About 0.68 percent large farmers own 6.31 percent land, their average per household land-holding being 14.93 ha. Farm productivity is generally low. Indebtedness is very high, particularly among rural ST and SC families. Migration including distress migration out of the district is also very high. About one-fifth families migrate out of district to seek regular wage income. It is heartening to note that programmes such as MGNREGS and RLTAP have very positively impacted the district and the extent of poverty has come down in the last ten years. However, greater efforts are required to improve livelihood and income generating opportunities for the local people within the district. A massive drive is needed to retrain people and to improve their employable skills. Farmers need to be exposed to improved agronomic practices and new ways to supplement their incomes from allied activities such as dairy farming, fishing, poultry and other activities. The district economy needs to be diversified and expanded at rates much higher than the current ones. Some suggestions for improving livelihoods from the agriculture sector are summarised in Box 6.

Box 6: Way Forward: Livelihoods

- Planning better land use at village / gram panchayat level keeping land types and capabilities in view and using participatory micro planning exercises.
- Using available fallow / barren lands for remunerative agro-forestry / economic tree based crops.
- Strengthening the support infrastructure like assured irrigation facilities through check dams, deep borewells, massive efforts directed at watershed development plus programmes, construction of water channels, canals, market yards, and rural godowns.
- Altering the situation by making agriculture remunerative through enhanced productivity, product value additions at cluster level, infrastructure and marketing support, farm mechanisation, application of scientific knowledge and package of practices, improving farmers knowledge base, popularising agro-enterprises, revamping / introducing GP level input supply systems, easy availability of credit for farmers and others engaged in agro-enterprises.
- Promoting agri-research for improving indigenous varieties, organic ways of cultivation and transfer of appropriate technology to agriculture and post-harvest technology.
- Promoting animal husbandry as a viable source of income and nutrition through improved genetic stock, improved livestock management practices, promoting animal husbandry as commercial enterprise, insurance coverage and timely credit support.
- Promoting fishery as income generating and nutrition improving activity through de-silting / renovation of tanks, improved seeds and hatcheries, dry fish processing units, cold chain systems.
- Adding value to non-timber forest products to become a major source of livelihood for forest dependent families, infrastructure support for storage and further add value, minimum support prices, scientific practices for NTFP collection, processing and storage and discouraging destructive practices such as cutting of trees for NTFP collection.
- Supporting micro and small scale enterprises such as agro-processing and other similar value addition activities, encouraging private investment.
- Enhancing employable skills of, and creating more employment opportunities for, the people.

The district has recorded significant improvements in terms of health infrastructure and people's reach to various health services. There is visible improvement in various health indicators. The district has made good progress in controlling leprosy and malaria and reducing infant mortality and maternal mortality rates. However, large number of vacancies of doctors and paramedical staff are a serious challenge and needs to be effectively addressed. The intra-district disparities in the status of health services and access to health services by social and gender classes are still very high and needs be taken care off in a time bound manner. The State intervention of mobile health units has proved very beneficial in reaching out to patients in interior pockets. This intervention need to be further scaled up. Better quality of health services and increased outreach through mobile health units is expected to go a long way in improving health indicators in the district. Continuous efforts are needed to encourage people, particularly pregnant women to avail public healthcare facilities and resort to institutional deliveries. Awareness programmes may also be taken up to encourage more and more people to avail modern healthcare services. Box 7 enlists some suggestions to further improve health services in the district.

Though the district literacy has increased substantially from a mere 6.3 percent in 1951 to 60.2 percent in 2011, the literacy levels are below the State averages. There is 13.3 percentage points gap. The male literacy at 73.34 percent is 9.1 percentage points less than the State male literacy in 2011. The female literacy at 47.3 percent is 17.1 percentage points lower than the State female literacy in 2011. The literacy levels of ST and SC communities are even lower than those for the general classes within the district. There are also wide variations in literacy levels across blocks. These gaps need to be bridged expeditiously.

It is heartening to note that the State Government has established 100-seated hostels for ST and SC girls. This measure is

Box 7: Way Forward: Public Healthcare Services

- Reducing patient load per doctor by way of appointing and retaining doctors and paramedical staff in remote rural pockets.
- Creating more residential clusters and improving facilities for doctors and paramedical staff in remote areas of the district.
- Appropriate policy measures to improve incentives, and fair and effective transfer policy, for doctors and paramedical staff to encourage them to stay in rural areas.
- Substantially augmenting public and private investments in the healthcare sector.
- Improving healthcare facilities in existing health institutions
- Special healthcare measures in scheduled blocks which are dominated by ST and SC communities.
- Regular capacity building and motivational inputs for making ANM and ASHA more effective.
- Social marketing of family planning instruments.
- Health care management services in community participation mode and in association with private bodies.
- Effective implementation of medical waste management at PHC and CHC levels.

Box 8: Way Forward: Education

- Special focus on tribal girls' education.
- Improving teacher-student ratio.
- Required number of classrooms with joyful learning environment
- Provisioning basic facilities in schools like separate girls' toilets, drinking water supply, electricity and other amenities.
- Strengthening Village Education Committees and making teachers and parents functionally accountable
- Residential facilities for teachers and staff in interior pockets
- Output based planning by schools and its effective monitoring.
- Involving PRI in monitoring the school educational process

in the right direction and would improve female ST and SC literacy levels.

Though educational infrastructure in the district has improved significantly in recent years, there is, however, need to improve basic amenities like drinking water supply, electricity, toilets, desks, chairs and other facilities. Quality of education is also a major challenge and need to be addressed quickly. The district has limited number of ITI / vocational training facilities, which are needed to improve technical education in the district. Inculcating employable skills in students at various stages would go a long way in making them productive citizens of the State. Box 8 summarises some suggestions to further improve education in the district.

The district is deficient in infrastructure. The road connectivity needs to be improved substantially. With a view to ensuring all weather connectivity, unconnected villages and habitations should be connected to growth and service centres through culverts, causeways, and bridges. All habitations should have safe drinking water supply. The villages and habitations which have not yet been electrified need to be electrified soon. Irrigation facilities should be augmented in a time bound manner. It is heartening to note that the State Government has given a very high priority to bijli (energy), sadak (road connectivity) and pani (water supply and irrigation) and has been allocating higher funds to improve infrastructure. It is hoped that infrastructure in the district shall improve considerably. This will link villages to growth and service centres and help propel rural growth.

The district is prone to droughts and flash floods and should, therefore, continue to focus on comprehensive watershed development programmes to deal effectively with such natural calamities. Kalahandi's forests are in process of degradation due to various reasons. There is a need to improve the forest cover and density with active support from local people. The State Government has conceived a Climate Change Action Plan and Green Odisha programme. These initiatives need be effectively implemented in the district.

Kalahandi looks forward to be one of the developed districts. The State Government with support from Government of India has made concerted efforts for expeditious development of the district. However, the key is how effectively such development programmes are implemented at local level. This calls for an effective monitoring and evaluation mechanism so that desired outcomes of different development programmes are better realised.

Annexures

Annexure 1

Approach, Process and Methodology

In order to understand the human development situation and to make it a measuring tool for future development, the Government of Odisha's Planning and Coordination Department initiated the preparation of the District Human Development Report (DHDR) as the second level of mapping of human development after the State human development situation analysis. In association with UNDP, this Department has initiated the process for preparing DHDR by engaging different. Technical Support Institutions [TSIs]. This initiative is in line with earlier experiences in other states such as West Bengal. The Government of Odisha has taken this initiative to analyse and understand disaggregated picture of human development at the district level.

0.1 Approach And Process

In Kalahandi, the approach followed was basically consultative and participatory in nature. Emphasis was laid upon both qualitative and quantitative dimensions of the district human development situation. The process adopted was multi-fold in nature and encompassed organising consultative meetings, collection of primary and secondary information, information triangulation and other activities. Review of secondary literature provided a detailed insight into the overall situation in the district. Apart from this consultation, meetings were organised with the Planning & Coordination Department, and UNDP on methodology and approaches, with other Government agencies and local PRI bodies in addition to discussions with academicians, and community level interactions. During the process of collection and analysis of data and preparation of the report, different matters having district importance were discussed with PRI members, district level government departments, local extension workers and community members.

0.2 Methodology, Tools and Techniques

Purposive stratified random sampling method was adopted for collection of primary data. The sampling frame covered all 13 blocks of the district and 10 percent GPs in each block were selected on a random basis. All villages of the identified 28 sampled GP were covered for the purpose of collecting primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected from village and household level while secondary data was collected from GPs and extension wings of various line departments such as ICDS, Health, Agriculture and other district level offices.

In order to capture data at primary and secondary levels, structured and semi-structured formats were designed keeping in mind the overall objective of mapping the district human development situation. Three tools were executed: household schedule, guideline for Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and a format for secondary data and response recording. The last helped in capturing statistical backups on various areas of human development.

The household information tool examined various dimensions of human development indicators at family level. Components covered included: [1] Family background

information, [2] Demography, [3] Housing details, [4] Household asset base, [5] Land holding patterns, [6] Membership in formal/ informal institutions, [7] Enrolment and schematic benefits, [8] Income sources, [9] Expenditure patterns, [10] Family health care system, [11] Family education, [12] Family livelihood patterns, [13] Key family issues, [14] Environment and disaster risk, [15] Food security, and [16] Indebtedness.

The guideline for FGD helped us to access the village situation, its resource base, community participation, and development processes. Components covered included: [1] General village information, [2] Mobility and social interaction processes, [3] Livelihood areas and status of development, [4] Intervention of government works, [5] Local governance mechanism, [6] Governance participation and effectiveness, [7] Education, [8] Environment, [9] Food security, [10] Employment, [11] Community organisations, [12] Health, [13] Credit/indebtedness, [14] Gender perception, [15] Resource inflow and outflow, and [16] Community property resources. All villages of the selected GP were covered through focused group discussions and a consultation process. Ten percent households were covered in each village for household level analysis of human development indicators.

0.3 Process of DHDR Preparation

At the beginning of the DHDR preparation process, a consultative meeting was organised at district level involving government officials, PRI members, civil society organisations, academicians, and people's representatives. To discuss the roadmap along with key areas that needed reflection. Members discussed the current district situation from different developmental contexts and analysed the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats by key sectors / sub-sectors and human development areas. The process to be adopted for DHDR preparation was discussed with stakeholders at district level. Suggestions for different categories of stakeholders were taken into consideration and incorporated in the overall design for preparing the DHDR.

0.3.1 Study Team Composition

In order to capture the prevailing ground reality, it was decided to gather data on different dimensions of quality of living. For the purpose of data collection, teams were constituted taking professionals from different educational backgrounds and with analytical experience and data collection capabilities. They comprised of three senior members and 22 researchers,

1. FGDs on each sector / sub-sector in selected GPs and villages
2. The opinion of stakeholders, i.e., the Government, PRIs, special committees, and the community
3. Discuss with extension workers for in-depth understanding of issues
4. Discuss with the local NGOs / CBOs
5. Scoring and ranking for prioritisation of problems
6. Livelihood mapping
7. Capturing gender disparity through separate discussions with male and female groups
8. Triangulating secondary data with primary data / ground reality
9. Collection of cases on both successes and failures
10. Information on key local governance issues [FGDs]
11. Development trends
12. Human and social capital apart from financial and physical capital

who were directly associated with the process of data collection and were placed at the district level. Members were oriented and acquainted with the process of DHDR preparation, data collection, quality check and consultative procedures to be adopted. Different aspects of human development were discussed in detail with standardised benchmarks and quality indicators. In this contexts, state and district perspectives were also discussed with the team members.

0.3.2 Collection of Data

The process of primary and secondary data collection was taken up in a participatory mode adopting suitable methodologies like meetings with PRI members, consultations with other stakeholders and focused group discussions with the community. The latter were organised separately with female groups and common community members, i.e., in each village, two FGDs were organised. In total, 102 FGD each were organised with both male and female groups. Household data creates immense scope of arriving at a conclusion with respect to certain dimensions of human development. A total of 10 percent of household samples were collected from each village from the sample GPs and blocks. A total of 2,074 households were, therefore, covered in the process. All primary data gathered from various sources, was scrutinised for analysis. The semi-structured FGD formats were compiled by different parameters.

Annexure 2

District Human Development Report Card

[PAHELI Findings]

Total HH refers to the total no. of households surveyed in the district.

All other numbers in boxes represent the % of total households surveyed.

I. LIFE & LIVELIHOOD

Adult women were asked questions regarding the household.

Sets of clothing owned by the woman of the house — In Percent

Total HH	2 or fewer	More than 2 sets
588	43.5	56.5

Type of house — In Percent

Total HH	No house	Kutcha	Semi-Pucca	Pucca
597	1.5	55.3	34.2	9

Source of household fuel for cooking food — In Percent

Total HH	Firewood	Coal	Kerosene	Gas
597	90.6	8.3	0.3	0.8

Ownership of animals for the household — In Percent

Total HH	No animal	Goat	Cow	Others
494	52.8	6.5	30.4	10.3

Assets owned — In Percent

Total HH	Yes	No
511	77.5	22.5

Loans & Types of Loans — In Percent

Total HH	With any kind of loan	Of families with loans, those with bank loan	
596	57.0		19.5

Use of iodized salt during cooking — In Percent

Total HH	Iodine	No Iodine
558	74.7	25.3

Migration — In Percent

Total HH	HH who did not migrate
582	76.3

II. WATER & SANITATION

Total HH refers to the total no. of households surveyed in the district.

All other numbers in boxes represent the % of total households surveyed.

Adult women were asked questions regarding the household.

Main source of water supply **In Percent**

Total HH-600	River or Stream	Pond or Tank	Well	Hand pump, Tubewell or Tap	Tanker
Normal times	4.3	0	3.7	91.8	0.2
Summer months	5	0.3	5	89.5	0.2

Main supplier of water **In Percent**

Total HH	Government	Private Source	Community source	Don't know
585	66.5	6	2.5	25

Distance travelled daily to access drinking water source **In Percent**

Total HH-596	1km. or more	Less than 1km.	In home/ close to home
Normal times	1.3	30	69
Summer times	4.5	31	64

Time taken each day to collect water for all needs of the household **In Percent**

Total HH-598	1 hr. or more	Less than 1hr.
Normal times	37.7	61.9
Summer times	48.6	51.3

Water shortage experienced by the household in a year **In Percent**

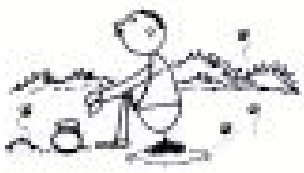
Total HH	1-2 months	3-4 months	More than 4 months	None
500	32.6	52.2	3.6	11.6

Bacterial contamination of drinking water in the households2 **In Percent**

Total HH	Safe	Contaminated
470	54.9	45.1

Access to sanitation for members of the household **In Percent**

Total HH	In an open area	In a public toilet	In a latrine in house/ close to house
595	88.2	1.3	10.4



NOTE:

1. Numbers in boxes may not add to 100 either due to a minor category not being reported here or due to missing data.

III. HEALTH: MOTHER & CHILD

Total refers to the children and mothers surveyed in district.

All other numbers in boxes represent the % of the total referred to in the above sentence.

Mothers were asked these questions.

Intake of Iron tablets while pregnant **In Percent**

Total Mothers	Yes	No	Don't know
228	90.8	8.8	0.4

Minimum of one Pre-natal check up undertaken **In Percent**

Total Mothers	Yes	No
195	72.5	27.5

Birth place of child **In Percent**

Total children	At home	In govt. hospital	In Pvt. hospital
232	52.2	44.8	3

Child visited by a health worker one month prior to the survey **In Percent**

Total children	Yes	No
198	76.3	23.7

Babies breastfed colostrums **In Percent**

Total children	Yes	No
217	83.4	16.6

Commencement of regular breast feeding practices for the child **In Percent**

Total children	First day	Second day	After two days
222	87.4	88.3	87.5

Breast feed given to child for the first 6 months **In Percent**

Total children	Yes	No
49	47.1	52.9

Number of months after birth child is given solid foods **In Percent**

Total children	0-6 months	0-9months	After 10 months
153	52.9	37.2	36.6

Child immunisation card **In Percent**

Total children	Yes	No
210	91.4	8.6

Child suffering from diarrhoea one month prior to survey **In Percent**

Total children	Diarrhoea	No diarrhoea
203	59.1	37.4

ORS treatment **In Percent**

Of children who had diarrhoea, those which were treated with ORS	78.8

Adult Nourishment based on height and weight **In Percent**

Total	Below normal	Normal	Above normal
Men-357	13.4	42.6	44
Women-355	22.8	42.2	34.9

NOTE:

1. Numbers in boxes may not add to 100 either due to a minor category not being reported here or due to missing data.

IV. EDUCATION & LITERACY

Total refers to the total children/adult men/ adult women surveyed in the district.

All other numbers in boxes represent the % of the total referred to in the above sentence.

Pre-School Enrolment of children in the 3-5 year old age group **In Percent**

Total children (3-5)	Anganwadi/balwadi or ICDS centre/preschool
82	54.9

School Enrolment of children in the 6-14 year old age group **In Percent**

Total children (6-14)	In school	Out of school
443	88.4	10.6

Reading and Arithmetic ability among children enrolled in Standards III - V **In Percent**

Total children	Can read a Std1 level paragraph	Can do subtraction
115	46.1	51.8

Adult Education and Reading

Adult Men

School Enrolment **In Percent**

Total Men	With Schooling	No Schooling
690	69.3	30.7

Ability to read a Standard I paragraph **In Percent**

Total Men	Can Read	Can't Read
192	70.8	29.2

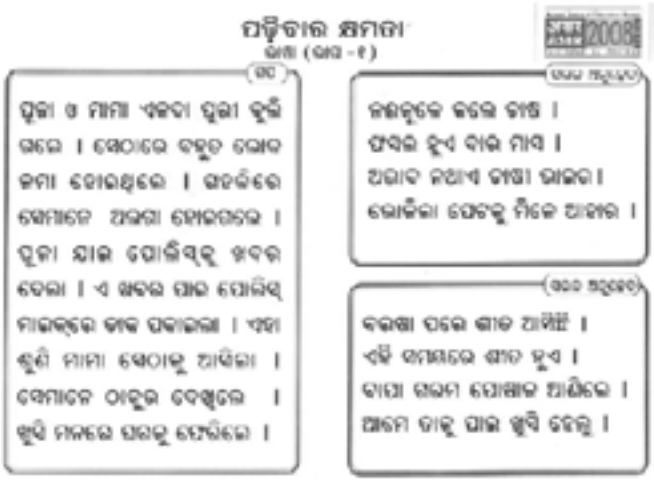
Adult Women

School Enrolment **In Percent**

Total Women	With Schooling	No Schooling
558	49.8	50.1

Ability to read a Standard I paragraph **In Percent**

Total Women	Can Read	Can't Read
116	64.7	35.3



NOTE:

1. Subtraction level: 2 digit numerical problems with borrowing.
2. Adults were asked to read a simple 4 sentence paragraph of Std. 1 level of difficulty.

V. VILLAGES OF THE DISTRICT

Total villages visited: 30.

All figures represent the total number of villages surveyed

This section is based on observations by the survey team and on responses from member of the Panchayat.

Access to electricity

Yes	No
70	30

Presence of electricity at the time of the survey

Yes	No
57	43

Transport related facilities **In Percent**

Villages with	Yes	No
Tar Road	27	73
Bus Stop	10	90

Communication related facilities **In Percent**

Villages with	Yes	No
Post Office	40	60
Few Cell Phones	37	63
STD Booth	23	77
Internet Access	7	93

Other facilities **In Percent**

Villages with	Yes	No
Bank	10	90
PDS Shop	13	87

Education related facilities **In Percent**

Villages with	Yes	No
Private Primary School	50	50
Government Primary School	7	93
Government Middle School	63	37
Government Secondary School	30	70
Private Secondary School	10	90

Medical related facili ties **In Percent**

Villages with	Yes	No
Medicine Shop	10	90
Ambulance	7	93
Government Hospital	10	90
Private Doctor	23	77
Private Hospital	10	90

National Schemes **In Percent**

Villages with	Exists	Does not exist
Sampoorna Gramina Rozgar Yojana	40	60
Indira Awas Yojana	50	50
Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	27	73

Annexure 3

Sector-wise Funds Flow

As, the district of Kalahandi is a part of the KBK region of the State, the district receives special assistance from both central and state Governments for development of the people and district. Being a BRGF district, it received additional central assistance apart from RLTAP and other schemes. Details of funds receipt and expenditure are reflected in Table 69 by year and departments. As is evident, there was significant growth in the fund receipt situation at the district level during 2008-09 in comparison to 2007-08, i.e., a growth of 32.82 percent. But fund receipt situation during 2007-08 in comparison to 2006-07 was comparatively poor. Annual expenditure percentage to total annual receipt has been comparatively low during 2008-09 (63.48%) while during 2004-05 to 2006-07 it was more than 90 percent and during 2007-08, the fund utilisation was more than 85 percent of the receipt. So, in most years, fund utilisation rate remained good. This has helped to improve the status of the district in different human development spheres.

Table 69: Sector Wise Funds Flow in Kalahandi

Sl. No.	Departments	2004-2005		2005-2006		2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
		Amt Received in Lakh	Expenditure in Lakh	Amt Received in Lakh	Expenditure in Lakh	Amt Received in Lakh	Expendi-ture in Lakh	Amt Received in Lakh	Expendi-ture in Lakh	Amt Received in Lakh	Expendi-ture in Lakh
1	Lift Irrigation	NA	NA	NA	NA	304.36	304.36	129.94	129.94	170.28	93.220
2	Sericulture	NA	NA	NA	NA	59.62	50.64	38.58	35.14	45.61	39.41181
3	SSA	NA	NA	NA	NA	543.66	554.56	649.80	420.96	450.71	425.493
4	Text tile	NA	NA	NA	NA	15.22	15.22	0.00	0.00	26.55	12.400
5	DRCS	NA	NA	NA	NA	20.44	17.38	20.93	20.54	32.36	29.66570
6	Agriculture	NA	NA	NA	NA	165.32	146.69	160.87	134.56	262.89	221.5502
7	Municipality Bhpatna	NA	NA	NA	NA	263.35	218.74	269.21	249.36	237.89	223.54
8	EE R & B	NA	NA	NA	NA	1506.92	1506.92	2177.01	2177.01	2088.05	2088.05
9	Soil Conservation	NA	NA	NA	NA	144.96	144.96	150.51	150.51	223.25	223.25
10	T SC	421.92	6.69	42.55	14.71	0.64	98.65	0.00	203.35	820.30	41.70
11	GM DIC	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.71	2.71	4.34	4.18	19.60	8.59
12	CDVO	NA	NA	NA	NA	30.75	27.68	5.61	5.61	66.56	40.52
13	DFO South	NA	NA	NA	NA	319.31	319.31	248.78	248.78	253.46	253.46
14	ITDA	NA	NA	NA	NA	527.36	517.55	461.46	433.80	364.12	317.19
15	Watershed	754.59	672.53	1399.16	937.23	1273.51	1526.56	2373.11	2115.98	3952.70	3212.82
16	Ayurveda	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.08	6.08	2.13	2.13	2.75	2.75
17	Minor Irrigation	NA	NA	NA	NA	612.61	609.36	1028.95	855.00	1029.93	989.65
18	Irrigation Division	NA	NA	NA	NA	2419.56	2659.55	3865.65	3406.91	5349.49	4522.41
19	CDMO	NA	NA	NA	NA	943.28	872.94	792.20	751.88	1064.67	1009.77
20	DRDA	3691.79	3691.79	5427.15	5427.15	12084.79	12094.79	7514.10	6451.77	9664.35	3627.32
21	Dist Planning Office	8492.54	8463.50	12149.53	12122.25	26896.55	26750.20	5211.57	3985.10	7006.22	4009.72
22	DWO	NA	NA	18975.84	18486.63	44763.74	45037.03	21249.17	18002.57	28434.22	17691.62
	Total	**13360.84**	**12834.51**	**37994.24**	**36987.98**	**92904.73**	**93481.86**	**46353.91**	**39785.06**	**61565.96**	**39084.09**
	Growth	NA	NA	**24633.40**	NA	**54910.49**	NA	**-46550.82**	NA	**15212.05**	NA
	Growth %	NA	NA	**184.37**	NA	**144.52**	NA	**-50.11**	NA	**32.82**	NA
	Base Growth %	NA	NA	**184.37**	NA	**595.35**	NA	**246.94**	NA	**360.79**	NA
	Exp % to Allot	NA	**96.06**	**NA**	**97.35**	**NA**	**100.62**	**NA**	**85.83**	**NA**	**63.48**

Note: NA- Not Available

Higher allocation and receipt of funds by the district during 2006-07 is influenced by a number of factors. Certain new schemes were introduced and piloted / implemented in the district along with a financial hike in the current schemes based on the district requirements. During the year, allocations under Special Central Assistance under Special KBK Plan implemented under District Window on a pilot basis during 2006-07 in Kalahandi resulted in extra flow of funds. Government also launched a new initiative called "Biju KBK Plan" under State Plan with a view to augment funding for special plan towards KBK districts. This Plan was implemented during 2006-07 on pilot basis in Kalahandi. Apart from that, during this year, the district witnessed flash floods in major rivers which caused 'widespread' damage. As per the preliminary reports, 712 roads were badly damaged, while breaches occurred at 593 bridges and culverts following heavy rains triggered by a low pressure area over the Bay of Bengal. A total of 9508 houses including 932 Government buildings were damaged, while 127 lift irrigation points and 77 minor irrigation projects were affected. Similarly, initial reports said 8403 hectares of farm land was affected due to sand casting because of rivers like Tel, Hati, Udanti, Suktel and others. Due to the devastating nature of the flash flood, the district under different departments received higher amount of fund during 2006-07.

During the year 2006-07, the pilot project National Nutrition Mission (NNM) was launched in the district and provided 6 kg of rice free of cost to adolescent girls whose body weight was less than 35 kg and to pregnant and lactating mothers whose body weight was less than 40 kg. Similarly, the district received additional allocations during the year like that for development of Sports Infrastructure.

Total allocation of funds to DRDA under different schemes, including BRGF and

Table 70: Sector Wise Funds Flow in Kalahandi

DRDA, Kalahandi	Name of the Scheme	2004-2005		2005-2006		2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
		Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.
	SGSY	NA	NA	NA	NA	391.84	391.84	598.05	598.50	706.98	706.98
i	IAY(NORMAL)	760.89	760.89	533.96	533.96	567.66	567.66	772.62	772.62	1103.71	1103.55
ii	PMGY(GA)	14.77	14.77	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
iii	Mo-KUDIA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	233.45	157.80
iv	NFFW	1390.57	1390.57	1548.26	1548.26	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
v	NREGA	NA	NA	1548.25	1548.25	10825.29	10835.29	2750.00	2750.00	5559.57	505.01
vi	BRGF	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1698.00	1183.44	1129.00	912.23
vii	Biju KBK	NA	NA	NA	NA	300.00	300.00	1695.44	1147.22	931.65	241.75
viii	RLTAP	48.75	39.45	81.25	68.86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ix	SGRY	1525.56	1525.56	1796.69	1796.69	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Sub-Total	**3740.54**	**3731.24**	**5508.40**	**5496.01**	**12084.79**	**12094.79**	**7514.10**	**6451.77**	**9664.35**	**3627.32**
	Ann. Growth	NA	NA	**1767.86**	**1764.77**	**6576.39**	**6598.78**	**-4570.69**	**-5643.02**	**2150.25**	**-2824.45**
	Ann. Growth %	NA	NA	**47.26**	**47.30**	**119.39**	**120.06**	**-37.82**	**-46.66**	**28.62**	**-43.78**
	Base Growth %	NA	NA	**47.26**	**NA**	**223.08**	**NA**	**100.88**	**NA**	**158.37**	**NA**
Exp % to Allot		NA	**99.75**	NA	**99.78**	NA	**100.08**	NA	**85.86**	NA	**37.53**

Note: NA- Not Available

Source: District Planning Office, Kalahandi

Table 71: Funds Flow in Watershed Development

Watershed, Kalahandi	Name of the Scheme	2004-2005		2005-2006		2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
		Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.
i	DPAP-1st	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ii	DPAP-6th	60.66	30.75	20.26	59.34	25.00	43.97	NA	0.36	141.66	89.09
iii	DPAP-7th	176.46	201.13	179.89	167.89	NA	55.40	NA	0.39	178.57	157.49
iv	DPAP-8th	NA	54.64	178.61	65.27	NA	112.87	NA	0.64	314.32	193.18
v	DPAP-9th	45.00	168.50	300.13	203.55	59.56	145.12	NA	19.21	492.32	359.40
vi	DPAP-10th	135.00	0.30	45.00	114.19	267.49	91.45	90.00	316.49	269.62	203.37
vii	DPAP-11th	NA	**NA**	155.25	32.77	51.75	134.86	413.80	367.12	324.68	322.85
viii	DPAP-12th	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	158.63	23.61	370.09	195.89	421.32	450.72
ix	RLTAP	87.20	57.01	98.72	89.28	140.63	194.99	49.17	47.29	33.09	35.62
x	Special plan RLTAP	NA	**NA**	NA	**NA**	NA	**NA**	NA	**NA**	50.00	8.18
xi	WORLP	171.00	**NA**	256.50	77.27	427.50	599.95	598.50	665.97	684.00	389.00
xii	WORLP (Phase-II)	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	NA	NA	761.30	366.36	888.13	868.57
	S Total	**754.59**	**672.53**	**1399.16**	**937.23**	**1273.51**	**1526.56**	**2373.11**	**2115.98**	**3952.70**	**3212.82**
	Growth	**NA**	**NA**	**644.57**	**264.70**	**-125.65**	**589.33**	**1099.60**	**589.43**	**1579.58**	**1096.84**
	Growth %	**NA**	**NA**	**85.42**	**39.36**	**-8.98**	**62.88**	**86.34**	**38.61**	**66.56**	**51.84**
	Base Growth %	**NA**	**NA**	**85.42**	NA	**68.77**	NA	**214.49**	NA	**423.82**	NA
	Exp % to Allot	**NA**	**89.12**	NA	**66.99**	NA	**119.87**	NA	**89.16**	NA	**81.28**

Note: NA- Not Available

NREGA, shows an overall increasing trend considering 2004-05 as the base year. But, in total, amount of fund allocation during 2007-08 is comparatively lower than that of 2006-07. The fund utilisation pattern reflects that till 2006-07, rate of fund utilisation to allocation is more than 99 percent which declined to around 85 percent during 2007-08. But during 2008-09, the rate of funds utilisation is much below that of the previous year which may be because of non-receipt of funds in time by the concerned departments.

Implementation of watershed projects, in an integrated manner for the promotion of local livelihood and environment, has been one of the focus areas of the State Government. A number of watershed projects are under implementation in the district in feasible areas. Overall, a positive growth trend is marked in the funds flow under watershed with an average utilisation of around 80 percent of the total allocation. Excluding 2006-07, where there is a slight decline in the fund allocation, in most years, there is an increasing funds flow situation. Expenditure to allocation is more than 80 percent in most of the years excluding 2005-06. The livelihood component, under Western Odisha Rural Livelihood Project (WORLP) has been of immense support to the people of six blocks because of its livelihood support frame. This project provides entrepreneurial support to the people in terms of capital fund, capacity building, business management guidance and business development services.

A number of schemes are under implementation under social welfare like old age pension, supplementary nutrition programme, national family benefit scheme, etc. Fund allocation, in total reflects a positive growth trend till 2007-08 while during 2008-09, the allocated amount was relatively less in comparison to the previous year. But, during the same year, expenditure is more than 100 percent to the allocation which means, because surplus funds were available under different scheme heads and attempts were

Table 72: Funds Flow to Social Welfare Dept. under Different Schemes

Name of the Department	Name of the Scheme	2005-2006		2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
		Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.
Social Welfare, Kalahandi	i. NOAP	313.08	313.08	564.92	564.92	885.93	885.93	706.22	706.22
iii	ODP	627.93	627.93	949.63	949.63	148.22	148.22	NA	NA
iv	MBPY	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	141.58	141.58
v	EFP	366.59	366.59	366.60	366.60	381.30	381.30	NA	NA
vi	MDM	522.21	235.99	444.44	322.35	1287.89	610.48	659.70	1021.38
vii	SNP	NA	NA	1280.82	1280.82	1866.21	1866.21	921.98	678.35
viii	NFBS	15.40	15.40	46.35	46.35	47.30	47.30	42.40	42.40
	Sub-Total	2375.78	2089.56	4713.89	4591.80	5677.99	5000.58	1812.18	2589.93
	Growth			2338.11	2502.24	964.09	408.77	-3865.80	-2410.64
	Growth %			98.41	119.75	20.45	8.90	-68.08	-48.21
	Base Growth %			98.41	NA	138.99	NA	-23.72	NA
	Exp % to Allot		87.95	NA	97.41	NA	88.07	NA	142.92

Note: NA- Not Available

Table 73: Funds flow to Lift Irrigation Dept.

OLIC, Kala-handi	Name of the Scheme	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
		Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.
i	RIDF/New 34 LI Point	214.20	214.20	NA	NA	NA	NA
ii	RLTAP/New LIP	83.16	83.16	NA	NA	NA	NA
iii	WODC/New LIP 01 No	7	7	NA	NA	NA	NA
iv	WODC/New LIP 3Nos	NA	NA	26.50	26.50	NA	NA
v	WODC/Revival of 1 Defunct LIP	NA	NA	3.44	3.44	NA	NA
vi	Biju KBK/Restoration of 50 No LIP	NA	NA	100	100	NA	NA
Vii	ACA(BKVY)/New LIP 01 No	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.28	2.57
Viii	State Plan(BKVY)/ New LIP 18 No	NA	NA	NA	NA	162.00	90.65
	S Total	304.36	304.36	129.94	129.94	170.28	93.22
	Growth			**-174.43**		**40.35**	
	Growth %			**-57.31**		**31.05**	
	Base Growth %			**-57.31**		**-44.05**	
	Exp % to Allot		**100**		**100**		**54.75**

Note: NA- Not Available

made to utilise available funds and further allocation was restricted accordingly.

Lift Irrigation has been one of the supportive irrigation systems in the district and special funds are allocated under this head and placed with Odisha Lift irrigation Corporation (OLIC). During 2006-07, the amount of allocation to the district was comparatively higher than the subsequent years but funds flow figure reflects that during 2008-09, the allocation has improved by 31.05 percent as compared to the preceding year, i.e., 2007-08 but expenditure was comparatively lower than the previous years. Under lift irrigation, measures are being taken not only to install new LI points but also to repair and restore the old LI points so that more area can be covered under assured irrigation.

Table 74: Funds Flow for Sericulture Promotion in Kalahandi

Sericulture Kalahandi	Name of the Scheme	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
		Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.
	Staff Salary/Non-Plan	21.00	20.85	NA	NA	NA	NA
i	Catalic Division Scheme/ Central Plan	6 .00	5.51	NA	NA	NA	NA
ii	RLTAP/State Plan	24.24	15.00	NA	NA	NA	NA
iii	Promotion Seri Industries	9.00	9 .00	NA	NA	NA	NA
iv	Staff Salary/Non-Plan	NA	NA	24.51	24.25	NA	NA
v	CDS/CP	NA	NA	1.56	NA	NA	NA
vi	Promotion Seri Industries /SS Of CSP	NA	NA	8.76	7.14	NA	NA
vii	Promotion Seri Industries /SP	NA	NA	3.75	3.75	NA	NA
viii	Staff Salary/Non-Plan	NA	NA	NA	NA	39.41	39.41
ix	Catalic Division Scheme /Central Plan	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.56	NA
x	Promotion Seri Industries/ SS Of CSP	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.32	NA
xi	Promotion Seri Industries /SP	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.32	NA
	Sub-Total	59.61	50.64	38.59	35.14	45.61	39.41
	Growth			**-21.03**		**7.02**	
	Growth %			**-35.28**		**18.21**	
	Base Growth %			**-35.28**		**-23.49**	
	Exp % to Allot		**84.94**		**91.08**		**86.41**

Note: NA- Not Available

Sericulture has been one of the promising livelihood areas for the people of the district but is confined to a few pockets like Th. Rampur, M. Rampur and Lanjigarh. Though, in comparison to major sectors, the amount of allocation is comparatively less, 2008-09 fund allocation shows a increasing trend in comparison to 2007-08. Overall, fund allocation percentage is lower during 2007-08 and 2008-09. Expenditure to allocation is more than 80 percent in the last three years and spending is basically directed towards establishing a cluster of sericulture and building the capacity of the farmers with support provision.

In the education sector, funds allocation reflects an increasing trend during 2007-08 in comparison to its preceding year but during 2008-09, fund allocation declined by 30.64 percent but rate of utilisation increased from 64.78 percent to 94.41 percent. So, as it appears, increased utilisation of available funds was focused during 2008-09 rather than increasing allocation as it happened during 2007-08.

Table 75: Funds Flow to Education Sector [DPEP], Kalahandi

DPEP Kalahandi	Name of the Scheme	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
		Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.
	SSA	3004.90	2882.54	4218.98	3029.67	2677.01	3447.33
i	NPEGL	411.81	422.61	442.00	267.73	NA	154.13
ii	Kasturba Gandhi Valika Vidyalaya	131.85	131.96	207.80	153.23	450.71	271.36
	Sub-Total	543.66	554.56	649.80	420.96	450.71	425.49
	Growth			**106.14**		**-199.09**	
	Growth %			**19.52**		**-30.64**	
	Base Growth %			**19.52**		**-17.10**	
	Exp % to Allot		**102.01**		**64.78**		**94.41**

Note: NA- Not Available

Table 76: Funds flow to Textile Sector, Kalahandi

Textiles Kalahandi	Name of the Scheme	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
		Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.
	RLTAP(State Plan)	12.32	12.32	NA	NA	NA	NA
i	Flood Assistance (Non-plan)	2.90	2.90	NA	NA	NA	NA
ii	POHI(Plan)	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.80	NA
	Group Approach (plan)	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.35	NA
	Work shed cum Housing (State Plan)	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.50	4.50
iii	Dist Exhibition (Central Plan)	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.00	2.00
iv	Flood Assistance (Non-plan)	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.90	5.90
	Sub-Total	15.22	15.22	NA	NA	26.55	12.40
	Growth						
	Growth %						
	Base Growth %						
	Exp % to Allot		**100**				**46.70**

Note: NA- Not Available

Table 77: Funds flow for Strengthening Cooperatives, Kalahandi

Name of the Department	Name of the Scheme	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
		Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.
Cooperative Societies Kalahandi	Plan	20.44	17.38	20.93	20.54	32.36	29.67
Agriculture. Kalahandi	Non Plan	144.78	126.15	145.47	119.16	222.33	180.99
	CSP	20.54	20.54	15.40	15.40	40.56	40.56
	S Total	165.32	146.69	160.87	134.56	262.89	221.55
	Growth			**-4.45**		**102.02**	
	Growth %			**-2.69**		**63.42**	
	Base Growth %			**-2.69**		**59.02**	
	Exp % to Allot		**88.73**		**83.65**		**84.27**

Note: NA- Not Available

Table 78: Funds flow to Municipality Area, Kalahandi

Bhawanipatna Municipality	Name of the Scheme	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
		Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.
	Road Maintenance (State plan)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
i	Non plan	10.00	8.98	NA	NA	NA	NA
ii	Road Maintenance (HARD CASE)	NA	NA	15.00	5.54	15.00	8.37
iii	Road Maintenance Normal (Non plan)	157.50	157.50	177.88	177.88	17.79	17.79
iv	Solid Waste Management (TFC)	13.52	13.52	6.81	6.760	20.28	20.28
v	Road & Bridge(Non plan)	16.07	16.07	16.07	13.64	16.07	13.44
vi	Non Residential (TFC)	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	NA
vii	SJSRY (State Plan)	43.59	NA	10.75	5.98	31.07	31.07
viii	SRC (Externally Aided Project)	20.00	20.00	NA	NA	8.57	8.57
ix	Data Base Mgt	NA	NA	1.38	NA	1.38	NA
x	Road Development	NA	NA	5.00	3.25	64.51	64.17
xi	Performance based Initiative	NA	NA	33.65	33.65	35.06	35.06
xii	Urban Tourism Destination	NA	NA	NA	NA	24.31	23.60
	Biju KBK	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.185	1.19
	S Total	263.35	218.74	269.21	249.36	237.89	223.54
	Growth			**5.86**		**-31.32**	
	Growth %			**2.23**		**-11.63**	
	Base Growth %			**2.23**		**-9.67**	
	Exp % to Allot		**83.06**		**92.63**		**93.97**

Note: NA- Not Available

In agriculture, there is overall growth in funds allocation for providing credit support to the cooperative members along with promotion and strengthening of cooperatives. But, overall there is a growth of 59.02 percent in funds allocation in comparison to 2006-07. Funds are allocated under different schematic heads as per state and centrally sponsored schemes.

Fund allocation to Bhawanipatna municipality under different heads cover promotion of urban tourism, urban solid waste management, maintenance of roads etc. While 2007-08 marked a growth in funds allocation in comparison to its preceding year, during 2008-09, there is a decline of 11.63 percent from its preceding year and by 9.67 percent from the year 2006-07.

Table 79: Funds flow for Infrastructure Development, R & B Division, Kalahandi

R & B, Bh.Patna	Name of the Scheme	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
		Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.
	Regular Establishment (Non Plan)	86.30	86.30	101.22	101.22	139.88	139.88
i	Wage establishment	168.40	168.40	175.10	175.10	275.76	275.76
ii	RLTAP (State Plan)	241.14	241.14	NA	NA	100.00	100.00
iii	Road Work at CRF	30.01	30.01	300.00	300.00	135.51	135.51
iv	Road Work under RDP	18.00	18.00	16.86	16.86	NA	NA
v	Civil Aviation Airport	7.34	7.34	NA	NA	NA	NA
vi	TASP(Finance Dept)	16.84	16.84	NA	NA	NA	NA
vii	Major Finance (C.T Organisation)	30.00	30.00	74.57	74.57	NA	NA
viii	Housing (State Plan)	12.00	12.00	8.00	8.00	NA	NA
ix	Road work Maintenance	87.00	87.00	92.50	92.50	74.50	74.50
x	Road work Maintenance & Repair	77.50	77.50	369.90	369.90	179.00	179.00
xi	Maintenance & improvement of Road	44.00	44.00	NA	NA	116.43	116.43
xii	Maintenance of critical Road	27.00	27.00	50.00	50.00	72.00	72.00
xiii	Maintenance of R & B (TFC)	230.00	230.00	250.00	250.00	404.00	404.00
xiv	Barricading Wok	11.00	11.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	4.00
xv	Civil Aviation Airport	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
xvi	Flood & Cyclone (Road)	218.02	218.02	441.33	441.33	204.00	204.00
xvii	Critical Building (M & R)	20.00	20.00	29.50	29.50	49.40	49.40
xviii	housing Major work grant (State Plan)	3.31	3.31	0.34	0.34	1.00	1.00
xix	Residential Building (M & R)	21.45	21.45	49.39	49.39	54.29	54.29
xx	Minor Work Grant	4.22	4.22	NA	NA	NA	NA
xxi	Maintenance of Non Residential Build	51.77	51.77	121.18	121.18	124.28	124.28
xxii	Maintenance of Non Residential Build (TFC)	75.12	75.12	38.60	38.60	96.50	96.50
xxiii	Maintenance of Non Residential Build (Prestigious)	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	16.00	16.00
xxiv	Maintenance of Critical Building	8.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	31.00	31.00
xxv	Flood & Cyclone (Repair & Restoration)	8.00	8.00	NA	NA	NA	NA
xxvi	Gen Edn Sports, Arts (TASP Cnst Build)	NA	NA	11.02	11.02	10.00	10.00
xvii	VHS Allopathic	NA	NA	22.00	22.00	NA	NA
	S Total	1506.92	1506.92	2177.01	2177.01	2088.05	2088.05
	Growth			**670.09**		**-88.96**	
	Growth %			**44.47**		**-4.09**	
	Base Growth %			**44.47**		**-4.09**	
	Exp % to Allot		**100**		**100**		**100**

Note: NA- Not Available

Table 80: Funds Flow to Soil Conservation Department, Kalahandi

Name of the Department	Name of the Scheme	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
		Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.
Soil Conservation Kalahandi	Hqrs Non Plan	29.28	29.28	28.55	28.55	42.67	42.67
i	Dist Admn Non Plan	47.98	47.98	55.26	55.26	55.05	55.06
ii	Soil Survey & Testing	11.67	11.67	13.03	13.03	23.73	23.73
iii	WSM	5.50	5.50	8.22	8.22	10.57	10.57
iv	Sisal Farm	0.79	0.79	1.14	1.14	1.58	1.58
v	CB Land	1.02	1.02	1.20	1.20	1.70	1.70
vi	SEDC	1.95	1.95	2.11	2.11	3.25	3.25
vii	Machha Kund Catchment	0.29	0.29	2.02	2.02	2.86	2.86
viii	Rengali Catchment	0.92	0.92	1.10	1.10	2.08	2.08
ix	NWDPRA (Cental Plan)	45.55	45.55	37.88	37.88	79.17	79.17
x	River Valley Project	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.60	0.60
	S Total	144.96	144.96	150.50	150.50	223.25	223.25
	Growth			**5.55**		**72.74**	
	Growth %			**3.83**		**48.33**	
	Base Growth %			**3.83**		**54.01**	
	Exp % to Allot		**100**		**100**		**100**

Note: NA- Not Available

Table 81: Funds flow under Total Sanitation Campaign, Kalahandi

Name of the Department	Name of the Scheme	2004-2005		2005-2006		2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
		Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Expdt.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Expdt.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Expdt.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Expdt.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Expdt.
T SC	GOI	347.42	6.69	NA	11.26	0.64	73.15	NA	151.11	803.77	32.90
	GOO	74.50	NA	42.55	3.45	NA	25.50	NA	52.24	16.53	8.80
	S Total	421.92	6.69	42.55	14.71	0.64	98.65	NA	203.35	820.30	41.70
	Growth	**NA**	**NA**	**-379.37**	**NA**	**-41.91**	**NA**	**-0.64**	**NA**	**820.30**	**NA**
	Growth %	**NA**	**NA**	**-89.92**	**NA**	**-98.50**	**NA**	**-100**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
	Base Growth %			**-89.92**	**NA**	**-99.85**	**NA**	**-100**	**NA**	**94.42**	**NA**
	Exp % to Allot		**1.59**		**34.57**		**15414.06**				**5.08**

Note: NA- Not Available

Table 82: Funds flow to District Industrial Centre, Kalahandi

Name of the Department	Name of the Scheme	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
		Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Expdt.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Expdt.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Expdt.
DIC, Kalahandi	Handicraft (RHA)	1.50	1.50	NA	NA	1.50	1.50
i	Kalahandi Utsav	1.21	1.21	2.00	2.00	2.35	2.35
ii	Craft Village	NA	NA	2.34	2.18	13.27	2.34
iii	Employment Mission	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.48	2.40
	S Total	2.71	2.71	4.34	4.18	19.60	8.59
	Growth			**1.63**		**15.26**	
	Growth %			**60.15**		**351.61**	
	Base Growth %			**60.15**		**623.25**	
	Exp % to Allot		**100.00**		**96.27**		**43.83**

Note: NA- Not Available

Table 83: Funds flow for Animal Husbandry Promotion

Name of the Department	Name of the Scheme	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
		Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Expdt.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Expdt.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Expdt.
Veterinary Kalahandi	NPCBB (Central Plan)	0.09	0.09	1.65	1.65	0.81	0.81
i	18th Livestock Census	0.04	0.04	NA	NA	28.30	28.30
ii	RLTAP(Central Plan Dist Window)	28.71	25.74	NA	NA	33.50	7.50
iii	Pasupalan Sahayak	1.92	1.82	NA	NA	NA	NA
iv	Smile Programme	NA	NA	1.37	1.37	NA	NA
v	Up Gradation Skill	NA	NA	2.07	2.07	0.69	0.69
vi	ASCAD	NA	NA	0.52	0.52	0.77	0.72
vii	SRC Grant	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.79	0.79
viii	Bird Flue	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.71	1.71
	S Total	30.75	27.68	5.61	5.61	66.56	40.52
	Growth			**-25.15**		**60.96**	
	Growth %			**-81.77**		**1087.13**	
	Base Growth %			**-81.77**		**116.45**	
	Exp % to Allot		**90.01**		**100.00**		**60.87**

Note: NA- Not Available

Table 84: Funds flow for Forestry Sector

Name of the Department	Name of the Scheme	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
		Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Expdt.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Expdt.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Expdt.
DFO (South) Kalahandi	Works	14.56	14.560	39.210	39.21	27.56	27.56
i	Compensatory Afforestation	4.50	4.50	0.16	0.16	NA	NA
ii	TFC Building	10.20	10.20	NA	NA	8.80	8.80
iii	Compensatory Amt Payment	0.64	0.64	2.32	2.32	1.69	1.69
iv	TFC RDF	32.77	32.77	55.87	55.87	53.68	53.68
v	TFC Protection Wild life	4.65	4.65	4.94	4.94	4.10	4.10
vi	Anti Poaching Measure	0.20	0.20	NA	NA	NA	NA
vii	Wild life week celebration	0.02	0.02	0.51	0.51	NA	NA
viii	DNC/JFM	6.50	6.50	5.00	5.00	7.00	7.00
ix	Special Comp plan Build	9.00	9.00	NA	NA	2.50	2.50
x	RLTAP Plantation	199.10	199.10	108.86	108.86	110.94	110.94
xi	TFC Working Circle	8.50	8.50	3.20	3.20	3.27	3.27
xii	Working Plan Preparation	1.00	1.00	NA	NA	NA	NA
xiii	WFP Handling Charges	3.43	3.43	1.27	1.27	NA	NA
xv	Dev Karalapat Century (Cental Plan)	18.60	18.60	16.06	16.06	23.45	23.45
xvi	Elephant Management Programme	3.00	3.00	0.95	0.95	NA	NA
xvii	Integrated Forest Protection Scheme	2.66	2.66	8.93	8.93	5.67	5.67
xviii	Tribal Area Sub Plan Build	NA	NA	1.50	1.50	NA	NA
xv	Protection of Critical Area	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.00	4.00
xvi	Odisha Bamboo Dev Plant	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.80	0.80
	S Total	319.31	319.31	248.78	248.78	253.46	253.46
	Growth			**-70.54**		**4.68**	
	Growth %			**-22.09**		**1.88**	
	Base Growth %			**-22.09**		**-20.62**	
	Exp % to Allot		**100**		**100**		**100**

Note: NA- Not Available

Table 85: Funds flow to ITDA for Tribal Development

Name of the Department	Name of the Scheme	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
		Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Expdt.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Expdt.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Expdt.
ITDA, Bhawanipatna	i. State Plan	42.70	42.70	40.06	39.37	97.33	58.40
iii	Non-Plan	117.85	108.04	125.12	101.27	13.33	5.33
iii	Central Plan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
iv	Centrally Sponsored Plan	47.50	47.50	47.50	44.38	NA	NA
	S Total	527.36	617.55	346.74	533.80	350.06	417.19
	Growth			**-180.62**		**3.32**	
	Growth %			**-34.25**		**0.96**	
	Base Growth %			**-34.25**		**-33.62**	
	Exp % to Allot		**117.10**		**153.95**		**119.18**

Note: NA- Not Available

Table 86: Funds promotion for Ayurveda based health care

Name of the Department	Name of the Scheme	2004-2005		2005-2006		2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
		Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Expdt.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Expdt.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Expdt.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Expdt.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Expdt.
Ayurveda, Kalahandi	Office	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.48	0.48	0.43	0.43	0.49	0.49
i	Spl Assist for District (NPR)	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.60	1.60	1.70	1.70	2.26	2.26
iii	RLTAP(Dist Window)	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.00	4.00	NA	NA	NA	NA
	S Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.08	6.08	2.13	2.13	2.75	2.75
	Growth							**-3.95**		**0.62**	
	Growth %							**-64.97**		**28.87**	
	Base Growth %							**-64.97**		**-54.85**	
	Exp % to Allot						**100**		**100**		**100**

Note: NA- Not Available

Table 87: Funds flow to Minor Irrigation Division

Name of the Department	Name of the Scheme	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
		Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Expdt.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Expdt.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Expdt.
M.I Division Bhawanipatna	AIBP	302.11	302.11	361.46	361.46	551.11	551.11
i	RIDF	5.00	5.00	53.00	53.00	173.12	173.12
ii	Critical	45.00	45.00	127.00	127.00	95.00	95.00
iii	TFC	21.00	21.00	22.50	22.50	23.70	23.70
iv	WODC	21.00	21.00	164.99	122.04	107.00	146.72
v	RLTAP	100.00	100.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA
vi	Biju KBK	NA	NA	200.00	100.00	80.00	NA
vii	NREGA	118.50	115.25	100.00	69.00	NA	NA
	S Total	612.61	609.36	1028.95	855.00	1029.93	989.65
	Growth			**416.34**		**0.98**	
	Growth %			**67.96**		**0.10**	
	Base Growth %			**67.96**		**68.12**	
	Exp % to Allot		**99.47**		**83.09**		**96.09**

Note: NA- Not Available

Table 88: Funds flow to Irrigation Division

Name of the Department	Name of the Scheme	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
		Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Expdt.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Expdt.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Expdt.
Kalahandi Irrigation Division, Bhawanipatna	i. Non Plan- Uttei Irrigation Project	42.39	42.02	33.31	34.09	60.59	63.89
ii	Bhaskel Irrigation Project	19.08	22.18	21.03	21.18	25.86	22.90
iii	River Embankment	30.88	31.05	29.45	29.73	41.66	36.59
iv	Machinery Equipment	11.22	11.63	10.53	10.75	11.06	11.03
v	Flood Original	NA	NA	NA	NA	47.60	46.00
	S Total	103.57	106.88	94.32	95.75	186.77	180.41
	Growth			**-9.25**		**92.45**	
	Growth %			**-8.93**		**98.02**	
	Base Growth %			**-8.93**		**80.33**	
	Exp % to Allot		**103.20**		**101.52**		**96.59**

Note: NA- Not Available

Table 89: Funds flow under CSP for Health Sector

Name of the Department	Name of the Scheme	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
		Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Expdt.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Expdt.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Expdt.
CDMO Health Kalahandi	Cental Sponsored Plan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
i	ANMTC Bhawanipatna	12.10	9.14	11.58	11.83	45.83	40.25
ii	FW bureau/ MEM	23.37	20.43	0.00	0.00	12.17	12.13
iii	HW(F) of 226 SCs	216.96	211.95	103.75	105.33	52.36	50.60
iv	LHVs	3.43	3.41	0.00	0.00	205.45	198.45
		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Non Plan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
v	PPC Bhawanipatna	16.67	15.77	18.34	17.35	20.1707	19.0817
vi	ADMO(Med), Kalahandi DHH Bhawanipatna and Med Wing of O/O CDMO	15.37	12.19	16.91	13.41	18.5977	14.7499
vii	ADMO(PH), Kalahandi	64.92	54.87	71.41	60.36	78.55	66.39
viii	ADMO(M&F)), Kalahandi for Malaria	36.20	33.24	39.82	36.56	43.80	40.22
ix	SDMO Dharamgarh for SDH	25.80	25.11	28.38	27.62	31.22	30.38
x	13 Mos for PHCs/CHCs	390.00	385.00	429.00	423.50	471.90	465.85
xi	**State Plan**						
xii	Mobile Health Unit	138.46	101.83	73.01	55.93	84.63	71.66
	Sub-Total	943.28	872.94	792.20	751.88	1064.67	1009.77
	Growth			**-151.08**		**272.47**	
	Growth %			**-16.02**		**34.39**	
	Base Growth %			**-16.02**		**12.87**	
	Exp % to Allot		**92.54**		**94.91**		**94.84**

Note: NA- Not Available

Table 90: Funds flow under MLA LAD, MP LAD & State Schemes

Name of the Department	Name of the Scheme	2004-2005		2005-2006		2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
		Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Expdt.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Expdt.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Expdt.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Expdt.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Expdt.
Dist Planning Office, Kalahandi	i. MLA LAD	285.00	279.78	285.00	283.75	427.50	426.00	427.50	411.26	427.50	397.55
ii	Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	650.00	302.65	650.00	400.00
iii	MP LAD	220.73	220.73	192.13	192.13	228.10	190.50	169.87	143.00	192.00	27.97
iv	RLTAP	505.73	500.51	477.13	475.88	1598.88	1581.98	1699.76	1665.31	2664.50	2421.56
v	WODC	NA	NA	178.47	178.47	172.50	172.50	314.44	306.20	1122.22	520.89
vi	Biju KBK	NA	NA	NA	NA	300.00	282.19	1950.00	1156.68	1950.00	241.75
	Sub-Total	1011.46	1001.02	1132.73	1130.23	2726.98	2653.17	5211.57	3985.10	7006.22	4009.72
	Growth			**121.27**		**1594.25**		**2484.59**		**1794.65**	
	Growth %			**11.99**		**140.74**		**91.11**		**34.44**	
	Base Growth %			**11.99**		**169.61**		**415.25**		**592.68**	
	Exp % to Allot		**98.97**		**99.78**		**97.29**		**76.47**		**57.23**

Note: NA- Not Available

Table 91: Funds Flow to Dist. Welfare Office under Different Schemes

Name of the Department	Name of the Scheme	2005-2006		2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
		Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Expdt.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Expdt.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Expdt.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Expdt.
District Welfare Office, Kalahandi	i. Post Matric Scholarship (Cental Plan)	NA	NA	46.51	46.52	29.44	29.44	14.06	14.06
ii	Post Matric Scholarship (Non Plan)	NA	NA	9.00	9.00	40.18	40.18	24.51	24.51
iii	ASHRAM/RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL (Pre-Matric Scholarship-State Plan)	3.72	3.72	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
iv	ASHRAM/RESID ENTIAL SCHOOL(Pre-Matric Scholarship-Non Plan)	NA	NA	48.54	48.54	39.67	39.67	89.82	89.82
v	1000 ST Girls Hostel Pre Matric Scholarship-State Plan	NA	NA	NA	NA	95.20	95.20	NA	NA
vi	1000 ST Girls Hostel Pre Matric Scholarship-Non Plan	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.93	1.93	55.60	55.60
vii	40 SEATED K.B.K. GIRLS HOSTEL(State Plan-Pre Matric Scholarship)	32.50	32.50	39.31	39.31	42.50	42.50	47.75	47.75
viii	Upgradation Girls High School	NA	NA	3.01	3.01	21.60	21.60	42.63	42.63
ix	Special Programme for KBK Maintenance	1.15	1.15	35.19	35.19	3.95	3.95	NA	NA
	Sub-Total	37.37	37.37	181.56	181.56	274.47	274.47	274.36	274.36
	Growth			**144.20**		**92.91**		**-0.11**	
	Growth %			**385.90**		**51.17**		**-0.04**	
	Base Growth %			**385.90**		**634.54**		**634.26**	
	Exp % to Allot		**100**		**100**		**100**		**100**

Note: NA- Not Available

Table 92: Total Dist. Allocation

Name of the Department	Name of the Scheme	2004-2005		2005-2006		2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
		Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.	Allot (Rs in Lakh)	Exp.
All											
	Total District Allocation	5928.51	5411.48	10458.62	9667.74	26126.38	26256.04	26682.32	23361.55	29419.77	19427.08
	Growth			**4530.11**		**15667.76**		**555.94**		**2737.45**	
	Growth %			**76.41**		**149.81**		**2.13**		**10.26**	
	Base Growth %			**76.41**		**340.69**		**350.07**		**396.24**	
	Exp % to Allot		**91.28**		**92.44**		**100.50**		**87.55**		**66.03**

Note: NA- Not Available

In comparison to 2004-05, there is a growth in allocation percentage in different sectors / sub-sectors. Overall, growth in fund allocation has gone up by 396.24 percent during 2008-09 in comparison to 2004-05. Year wise allocation trend also reflects a positive growth from a minimum of 2.13 percent to a maximum of 149.81 percent from its preceding year. So, it can be concluded that the district has received higher fund allocation over the years under different sectors / sub-sectors though there is fluctuation in different years in different sectors.

Annexure 4

G. P. Profile

1. Bhawanipatna

Sl. No.	Name of GP	Adminstration data			Papulatoin					Education						Irrigation			
		No. of villages	Total HH	Average family size	Total population	Total Male	Total female	Total SC	Total ST	Primary	UP School	Secondary School	Total no. of Teacher in PR/UP School	No. of school with D.water facility in (PR/UP)	Separate latrine for boys & girls	No. of pond	No. of Minor Irrigation Project	No. of Lift irrigation projects	No. of watershed projects
1	Artal	7	1745	3.7	6,389	3,117	3,272	1,110	381	2	5	1	20	7	0	43	2	2	4
2	Borbhata	2	809	3.3	2,668	1,333	1,335	323	410	2	1	1	13	2	0	19	0	NA	1
3	Borda	4	1,401	3.5	4,851	2,408	2,443	1002	801	6	2	2	24	4	0	15	0	7	2
4	Chahagaon	7	1,306	3.3	4,294	2,182	2,112	750	819	5	2	2	20	6	0	27	0	6	NA
5	Chancher	15	615	3.9	2,384	1,175	1,209	484	1,838	5	2	0	21	3	0	1	0	6	4
6	Chheliamal	4	1,072	4.6	4,888	2,433	2,455	1,301	1,887	4	2	1	19	5	0	13	1	4	2
7	Dadpur	7	1,396	3.6	4,973	2,443	2,530	762	1,534	5	3	1	32	5	0	32	1	NA	1
8	Deypur	11	1,156	3.5	4,079	2,079	2,000	973	1,465	9	3	1	36	8	0	30	2	1	1
9	Duarsuni	15	1,426	3.9	5,515	2,797	2,718	1,448	2,200	10	2	1	58	8	0	26	2	1	NA
10	Dumuria	7	1,154	3.8	4,399	2,172	2,227	981	1,073	4	4	1	21	1	0	18	0	7	NA
11	Gand Barajhola	6	953	3.2	3,063	1,550	1,513	567	1,246	4	1	0	23	4	0	5	1	1	1
12	Gudialipadar	14	1,494	3.7	5,494	2,752	2,742	971	1,853	9	4	0	59	6	0	17	1	NA	2
13	Gurjung	6	981	3.2	3,159	1,548	1,611	527	735	4	1	0	15	3	0	13	0	5	2
14	Jugsaipatna	26	972	3.2	3,106	1,528	1,578	321	2,322	8	2	0	18	6	0	2	0	NA	NA
15	Kalam	8	1,489	3.4	5,047	2,562	2,485	1,091	2,147	4	4	1	25	7	0	12	0	8	3
16	Kamthana	6	1,668	4.1	6,857	3,415	3,442	1,230	2,090	6	4	1	56	5	1	31	0	1	2
17	Karlaguda	4	781	3.7	2,860	1,457	1,403	493	1,162	2	3	1	23	4	0	12	0	NA	NA
18	Karlapada	7	1,514	1.9	2,847	2,637	210	1,721	1,738	2	5	1	28	5	0	28	2	4	2
19	Kendupati	3	818	2.8	2,284	1,104	1,180	507	733	3	1	0	10	3	0	4	0	3	NA
20	Kuliamal	6	714	3.5	2,491	1,239	1,252	597	1,359	5	1	0	17	5	0	12	2	NA	NA
21	Kutrukhamar	6	1,101	3.4	3,770	1,875	1,895	743	991	5	2	1	30	5	0	14	0	NA	2
22	Madiguda	3	1,022	2.6	2,628	1,309	1,319	488	378	3	3	0	13	5	0	17	0	NA	NA
23	Malgaon	7	1,076	4.0	4,355	2,199	2,156	688	1,899	5	2	1	35	6	0	17	0	NA	3
24	Matia	4	680	3.6	2,442	1,252	1,190	198	466	3	2	1	11	5	0	17	0	NA	NA
25	Medinipur	18	2,599	4.0	10,301	5,239	5,062	2,005	2,581	12	4	1	88	11	1	21	6	NA	NA
26	Palna	6	1,724	3.2	5,455	2,678	2,777	1,075	1,389	5	2	1	21	5	0	19	0	1	NA
27	Palsijharan	6	846	3.6	3,048	1,493	1,555	484	2,054	4	2	1	21	4	0	19	0	NA	2
28	Risigaon	15	1,209	3.6	4,342	2,116	2,226	659	1,458	9	2	2	44	9	0	20	2	1	2
29	Sagada	25	1,273	3.7	4,685	2,289	2,396	851	3,648	16	3	1	43	5	0	4	1	2	4
30	Seinpur	4	1,134	3.5	3,964	1,970	1,994	621	684	4	1	1	13	3	0	13	0	1	NA
31	Talbelgaon	14	664	3.8	2,531	1,259	1,272	472	1,567	4	2	0	23	4	0	20	0	NA	NA
32	Thuapadar	7	1,704	3.8	6,439	3,162	3,277	1,165	2,361	4	2	1	37	3	0	51	0	NA	4
33	Udeypur	9	754	3.6	2,699	1,331	1,368	26,826	46,978	5	2	1	10	4	0	11	0	NA	NA
34	Bhawani Patna	289	39,250	3.5	138,307	70,103	68,204	53,434	94,247	178	81	27	927	166	2	603		61	44

(Contd...)

Sl. No.	Name of GP	Sanitation			Health			ICDS Service				Food Security				Social Security						
		No. of village having pipe water facility	No.of existing tube well	Sanitary HH Lartine	ANM Sub-centre	Sub-centre having pucca building	ANMi in position	No.of AWC	No. of AWC having pucca building	No.of AWC having d.water	No.of AWC having toilet facilities	Total BPL Families	No.of Antodaya card holder	No.of Annapurna Card holder	No.of EGS/Job card holder	Madhubabu pension holder	IGNOAP	IGNWP	IGNDP	National Family benefit scheme (Beneficiary)	No.of IAY Beneficiary(within last 3 years)	Mo Kudia(2008-09 to 2010-11)
1	Artal	NA	58	1	1	1	1	10	7	6	0	742	267	6	2,099	174	270	70	9	0	63	6
2	Borbhata	NA	35	3	1	1	1	5	4	1	1	295	103	1	667	131	102	32	4	3	25	5
3	Borda	NA	65	75	1	1	2	7	4	4	2	612	189	5	1,060	308	217	35	8	0	48	4
4	Chahagaon	NA	52	38	1	1	1	7	3	0	0	383	118	6	1,131	189	154	26	2	1	42	5
5	Chancher	NA	42	0	1	0	1	9	3	2	0	426	65	12	664	157	122	28	1	1	32	5
6	Chheliamal	NA	43	0	1	0	1	7	4	2	0	500	162	4	1,670	181	139	41	6	3	53	10
7	Dadpur	NA	72	29	1	1	1	7	5	3	0	437	137	6	1,293	208	107	25	15	2	50	4
8	Deypur	NA	86	26	1	1	1	6	2	3	0	421	136	9	941	200	114	34	11	0	42	3
9	Duarsuni	NA	96	10	1	0	1	9	4	2	2	699	185	14	1,433	239	131	76	12	2	60	10
10	Dumuria	NA	46	3	1	1	1	7	4	1	0	694	218	8	1,386	304	212	28	22	1	45	3
11	Gand Barajhola	NA	56	3	0	0	0	5	2	2	0	255	68	5	1,004	232	71	16	7	0	31	4
12	Gudialipadar	NA	93	34	1	1	1	8	6	2	2	447	136	12	1,584	232	132	31	6	1	57	3
13	Gurjung	NA	40	0	0	0	0	5	3	2	0	225	80	5	1,056	188	128	16	4	1	28	2
14	Jugsaipatna	NA	30	0	1	1	1	12	3	5	0	371	132	12	876	98	108	30	1	0	36	10
15	Kalam	NA	45	1	1	0	1	9	4	2	0	588	179	5	1,359	180	225	37	10	2	52	11
16	Kamthana	NA	80	19	1	1	1	9	5	4	0	698	182	7	1,231	354	173	26	2	1	70	8
17	Karlaguda	NA	40	2	1	1	2	6	3	0	0	343	89	3	795	175	82	4	4	1	29	5
18	Karlapada	NA	64	29	1	1	1	7	5	2	2	760	223	6	1,170	149	218	33	6	1	56	6
19	Kendupati	NA	24	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	266	134	4	807	89	148	20	4	0	23	2
20	Kuliamal	NA	42	9	0	0	0	5	3	2	0	255	75	3	715	100	101	41	11	0	28	2
21	Kutrukhamar	NA	49	20	1	1	2	6	3	3	0	171	87	5	947	224	105	32	5	0	36	4
22	Madiguda	NA	29	1	1	1	1	6	2	1	0	523	154	6	1,082	178	190	12	2	1	30	6
23	Malgaon	NA	65	10	1	0	2	8	3	2	0	374	129	5	1,147	195	125	26	11	0	55	7
24	Matia	NA	19	7	0	0	0	4	2	1	1	180	53	3	931	127	59	17	4	0	23	2
25	Medinipur	NA	113	188	2	1	3	17	8	8	0	734	223	14	1,646	363	245	39	2	3	103	5
26	Palna	NA	39	1	1	1	1	9	5	1	3	357	122	5	1,668	196	120	41	6	1	56	9
27	Palsijharan	NA	38	0	0	0	0	6	3	1	1	446	100	0	887	152	248	25	8	3	35	6
28	Risigaon	NA	78	19	1	1	2	10	4	2	0	482	118	10	1,121	224	220	9	3	2	44	9
29	Sagada	NA	77	1	1	1	1	20	4	1	0	785	212	25	1,491	276	161	32	3	3	56	5
30	Seinpur	NA	38	17	1	1	1	8	3	3	1	246	103	6	1,022	192	95	25	5	1	38	3
31	Talbelgaon	NA	44	6	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	288	110	12	647	94	134	40	12	6	31	5
32	Thuapadar	NA	73	13	1	1	1	8	5	3	0	515	122	6	1,259	283	184	40	7	6	68	3
33	Udeypur	NA	40	61	0	0	0	4	1	3	0	287	79	7	653	132	82	17	5	0	29	2
34	Bhawani Patna	NA	1,811	626	26	20	32	254	119	74	16	14,805	4,490	237	37,442	6,524	4,922	1,004	218	46	NA	NA

2. Dharamgarh

Sl. No.	Name of GP	Adminstration data			Papulatoin					Education						Irrigation			
		No. of villages	Total HH	Average family size	Total population	Total Male	Total female	Total SC	Total ST	Primary	UP School	Secondary School	Total no. of Teacher in PR/UP School	No. of school with D.water facility in (PR/UP)	Separate latrine for boys & girls	No. of pond	No. of Minor Irrigation Project	No. of Lift irrigation projects	No. of watershed projects
1	Badbasul	3	1,028	3.6	3,699	1876	1823	959	1,334	2	3	1	20	4	1	6	0	NA	NA
2	Behera	2	1,428	3.5	4,948	2,462	2,486	926	946	9	1	1	22	9	5	15	0	3	NA
3	Boden	6	2,585	3.5	9,110	4,548	4,562	1,255	670	7	4	1	46	10	2	28	1	3	NA
4	Br. Chhendia	5	1,928	4.6	8,856	4,587	4,269	1,417	977	4	5	1	36	7	2	22	1	1	NA
5	Chh. Bahali	2	867	5.0	4,368	2,164	2,204	511	310	4	2	1	16	3	0	35	0	NA	2
6	Chhilipa	5	1,905	3.7	7,083	3,607	3,476	1,184	862	4	4	1	36	7	2	18	0	2	NA
7	Dhanarpur	1	804	3.6	2,915	1,407	1,508	352	1,162	3	3	1	12	5	0	14	0	NA	4
8	Dharamgarh	2	527	19.6	10,307	5,159	5,148	1,899	690	8	4	3	55	12	5	12	1	NA	NA
9	Dumerguda	6	1,959	3.1	6,047	3,085	2,962	1,017	1,076	4	4	1	26	7	0	9	1	NA	1
10	Gadiajore	6	2,311	3.4	7,911	3,974	3,937	1,219	1,377	8	4	2	44	9	0	24	0	1	NA
11	Jayantpur	1	820	3.8	3,113	1,561	1,552	449	1,137	5	2	1	21	6	4	6	0	NA	NA
12	Kanagaon	2	955	3.2	3,102	1,615	1,487	795	153	3	2	1	17	4	5	28	0	11	1
13	Kankari	1	971	2.8	2,749	1,385	1,364	762	467	6	1	1	14	4	2	12	0	3	4
14	Khairpadar	3	1,182	3.9	4,649	2,349	2,300	831	748	5	2	1	27	6	6	10	1	NA	NA
15	Nandagaon	4	1,428	4.3	6,169	3,038	3,131	1,362	2,141	6	3	1	30	7	8	12	0	NA	NA
16	Parla	4	2,195	3.3	7,193	3,658	3,535	1,361	353	7	4	1	25	8	7	35	0	2	NA
17	S. Kulihari	1	704	3.0	2,104	1,066	1,038	337	126	1	1	1	7	2	1	10	0	3	NA
18	Tambachhada	5	1,445	3.2	4,661	2,320	2,341	1,206	547	3	3	2	30	5	2	12	0	2	NA
19	Tarapur	4	1,909	3.5	6,650	3,313	3,337	1,076	2,579	6	5	1	31	9	2	17	1	4	NA
20	Tendapali	5	968	4.2	4,099	2,021	2,078	702	1,645	4	5	1	21	8	3	8	2	NA	NA
21	Tipiguda	4	1,546	3.8	5,834	2,936	2,898	759	1,182	7	4	1	30	10	3	28	1	NA	NA
22	Total Dharmagarh	72	29,465	92.7	11,5567	58,131	57,436	20,379	20,482	106	66	25	566	142	60	361	9	35	12

(Contd...)

Sl. No.	Name of GP	Sanitation			Health			ICDS Service				Food Security				Social Security						
		No.of village having pipe water facility	No.of existing tube well	Sanitary HH Lartine	ANM Sub-centre	Sub-centre having pucca building	ANM in position	No. of AWC	No. of AWC having pucca building	No. of AWC having d.water	No. of AWC having toilet facilities	Total BPL Families	No. of Antodaya card holder	No. of Annapurna Card holder	No. of EGS/Job card holder	Madhubabu pension holder	IGNOAP	IGNWP	IGNDP	National Family benefit scheme (Beneficiary)	No. of IAY Beneficiary(within last 3 years)	Mo Kudia(2008-09 to 2010-11)
1	Badbasul	1	43	566	1	1	1	6	4	3	0	524	167	6	589	166	108	24	21	2	43	NA
2	Behera	0	55	916	1	1	1	10	3	2	0	662	189	10	957	61	296	135	21	8	49	NA
3	Boden	0	76	1,294	2	1	2	14	8	4	0	1,060	366	14	1,502	486	238	26	62	7	81	NA
4	Br.Chhendia	2	77	1,212	2	1	2	11	5	4	0	888	316	15	1,316	379	214	31	49	6	81	NA
5	Chh.Bahali	1	45	888	1	1	1	8	4	3	0	578	201	6	957	209	153	0	29	8	40	NA
6	Chhilipa	1	66	1,100	1	0	1	9	5	3	1	915	300	12	719	327	304	42	53	4	69	NA
7	Dhanarpur	0	31	404	0	0	0	5	3	2	0	141	118	1	876	56	58	15	11	3	33	NA
8	Dharamgarh	1	115	1,404	0	0	0	16	7	3	3	1,151	402	15	1,108	570	266	33	74	6	95	NA
9	Dumerguda	1	71	927	2	1	2	11	5	4	0	872	263	18	1,611	275	232	36	30	7	60	NA
10	Gadiajore	0	81	867	2	1	2	14	8	6	1	643	323	12	1,636	197	250	44	42	4	78	NA
11	Jayantpur	1	31	441	1	1	2	5	2	2	0	358	127	7	968	162	170	18	23	6	34	NA
12	Kanagaon	1	31	531	0	0	0	5	3	1	0	458	124	4	880	156	151	25	28	3	30	NA
13	Kankari	0	24	503	1	1	1	6	3	1	0	410	129	9	452	142	93	27	5	4	29	NA
14	Khairpadar	1	43	569	1	1	2	6	4	3	0	466	179	9	900	242	92	9	35	3	46	NA
15	Nandagaon	0	65	1,035	1	1	1	11	5	2	0	873	258	10	987	431	171	4	29	4	70	NA
16	Parla	1	61	1,123	1	1	2	11	8	5	0	947	286	10	1,359	474	216	3	53	8	66	NA
17	S.Kulihari	1	24	416	0	0	0	4	2	2	0	354	107	4	450	100	63	31	8	3	20	NA
18	Tambachhada	0	48	756	1	0	1	9	4	4	0	621	212	12	1,135	145	195	83	20	5	47	NA
19	Tarapur	0	61	1,048	1	1	2	13	5	3	0	890	273	9	942	241	287	37	24	8	74	NA
20	Tendapali	0	38	334	0	0	0	8	4	3	0	476	161	6	874	145	118	42	14	4	46	NA
21	Tipiguda	0	77	1,076	1	1	1	12	5	4	0	923	262	16	1,521	373	181	37	57	7	57	NA
22	Total Dharmagarh	12	1,163	17,410	20	14	24	194	97	64	5	14,210	4,763	205	21,739	5,337	3,856	702	688	110	1,148	NA

3. Golamunda

Sl. No.	Name of GP	Adminstration data			Papulatoin					Education						Irrigation			
		No. of villages	Total HH	Average family size	Total population	Total Male	Total female	Total SC	Total ST	Primary	UP School	Secondary School	Total no. of Teacher in PR/UP School	No. of school with D.water facility in (PR/UP)	Separate latrine for boys & girls	No. of pond	No. of Minor Irrigation Project	No. of Lift irrigation projects	No. of watershed projects
1	Dhamanpur	8	1,469	3.8	5,571	2,739	2,832	627	3,025	9	4	1	40	11	0	25	1	2	2
2	Farang	5	1,049	4.0	4,151	2,034	2,117	896	732	5	2	1	18	7	0	8	2	1	2
3	Funda	3	783	3.7	2,874	1,398	1,476	521	721	2	2	0	11	3	0	6	0	2	2
4	Daspur	4	1,581	4.3	6,767	3,387	3,380	756	706	5	4	1	30	8	0	0	0	4	2
5	Borguda	4	1,094	3.7	4,000	1,898	2,102	888	488	1	2	1	10	2	0	14	0	0	4
6	Rengsapali	8	1,146	3.9	4,443	2,182	2,261	870	1,907	10	4	1	31	8	0	0	0	2	0
7	Gandamer	3	630	4.2	2,643	1,304	1,339	209	690	6	1	0	18	8	0	1	0	0	2
8	Naktikani	8	869	3.8	3,338	1,642	1,696	237	1,512	7	2	0	21	5	0	19	2	0	2
9	Kh. Haldi	5	1,357	4.0	5,382	2,752	2,630	1,504	1,210	8	3	1	33	8	0	9	0	8	1
10	Chichia	4	987	3.8	3,727	1,676	2,051	1,155	262	4	2	1	21	4	0	4	0	5	2
11	Khaliakani	3	558	3.5	1,927	930	997	240	431	3	1	1	11	4	0	12	1	0	0
12	Golamunda	1	1,159	3.9	4,479	2,335	2,144	433	2,076	7	3	1	29	8	0	18	2	2	0
13	Uchhala	5	1,100	3.9	4,288	2,140	2,148	915	1,649	4	2	0	13	6	0	15	0	5	3
14	Nuagaon	8	944	3.5	3,271	1,556	1,715	519	1,298	8	2	0	24	8	0	4	2	0	3
15	Sinapali	3	881	3.7	3,279	1,626	1,653	643	652	4	1	1	10	4	0	13	0	0	2
16	Kegaon	3	987	3.8	3,733	1,859	1,874	719	523	5	2	1	19	4	0	11	1	0	0
17	Badchergaon	10	1,520	4.1	6,217	2,909	3,308	1,358	1,573	7	2	1	19	7	0	8	2	7	4
18	Chahaka	6	749	4.2	3,170	1,553	1,617	425	968	3	2	1	13	5	0	21	0	0	1
19	Chapri	4	1,205	3.8	4,616	2,237	2,379	1,437	770	6	1	1	17	7	0	6	0	11	0
20	Brundabahal	4	1,276	5.0	6,443	3,636	2,807	558	933	8	3	1	29	8	0	10	0	0	1
21	Mahaling	8	2,323	3.4	7,832	3,911	3,921	709	1,067	7	5	1	33	10	0	38	0	6	0
22	Kuhura	6	1,467	3.6	5,209	2,610	2,599	1,484	2,654	6	3	1	23	6	0	23	0	2	0
23	**Manjhari**	6	2,017	3.9	7,904	3,924	3,980	902	1,254	10	4	1	39	9	0	21	2	4	3
24	**Khaliapali**	8	873	3.8	3,346	1,740	1,606	425	921	7	0	1	22	7	0	30	0	4	2
25	**Golamunda Total**	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	142	57	19	534	157	0	316	15	65	38

(Contd...)

Sl. No.	Name of GP	Sanitation			Health			ICDS Service				Food Security				Social Security						
		No. of village having pipe water facility	No. of existing tube well	Sanitary HH Lartine	ANM Sub-centre	Sub-centre having pucca building	ANM in position	No. of AWC	No. of AWC having pucca building	No. of AWC aving d.water	No. of AWC having toilet facilities	Total BPL Families	No. of Antodaya card holder	No. of Annapurna Card holder	No. of EGS/Job card holder	Madhubabu pension holder	IGNOAP	IGNWP	IGNDP	National Family benefit scheme (Beneficiary)	No. of IAY Beneficiary(within last 3 years)	Mo Kudia(2008-09 to 2010-11)
1	Dhamanpur	3	92	163	1	1	1	9	5	5	0	894	315	10	1083	341	162	37	8	0	64	5
2	Farang	2	60	62	1	1	1	5	3	2	0	480	202	8	696	132	200	4	3	0	39	3
3	Funda	1	42	56	0	0	0	4	3	2	0	426	166	4	693	210	118	21	3	0	27	3
4	Daspur	2	71	62	1	0	1	9	5	5	0	761	330	11	1215	328	204	21	9	0	53	3
5	Borguda	0	37	42	1	0	1	3	1	2	0	408	186	7	726	81	218	14	4	0	35	3
6	Rengsapali	1	54	17	1	0	1	9	4	4	0	605	267	9	1174	212	175	14	5	0	51	3
7	Gandamer	1	37	83	0	0	0	4	2	1	2	265	121	4	674	172	77	1	0	0	25	3
8	Naktikani	0	57	308	0	0	0	8	4	4	0	583	242	7	931	202	171	10	0	0	36	4
9	Kh. Haldi	2	75	256	1	0	1	9	5	4	3	671	250	7	1173	221	164	13	5	0	57	3
10	Chichia	0	45	72	1	0	1	5	5	5	0	457	222	7	124	193	95	9	8	3	29	3
11	Khaliakani	2	31	357	1	0	1	4	1	1	1	298	123	3	541	139	113	6	1	0	18	3
12	Golamunda	1	85	198	1	0	1	8	3	3	3	503	219	13	1131	333	298	10	6	0	50	3
13	Uchhala	1	43	24	1	1	2	7	4	4	2	405	194	8	947	181	114	6	0	0	45	3
14	Nuagaon	0	44	4	1	0	1	9	2	1	1	393	185	4	1045	238	112	5	4	0	36	3
15	Sinapali	0	34	25	0	0	0	5	2	2	0	315	139	3	1010	212	114	2	1	0	32	2
16	Kegaon	0	43	57	1	1	2	5	3	2	0	452	178	10	1251	354	136	13	3	0	35	3
17	Badchergaon	0	69	17	2	1	2	7	2	3	3	531	242	7	1486	228	192	14	0	0	63	4
18	Chahaka	0	42	29	0	0	0	5	3	1	1	316	138	4	962	110	103	16	0	0	30	3
19	Chapri	1	49	130	1	0	1	6	4	5	0	368	183	5	1095	223	98	12	0	0	47	4
20	Brundabahal	0	73	196	1	0	1	9	4	3	1	583	278	7	994	240	197	39	7	0	49	5
21	Mahaling	2	79	112	1	1	1	12	7	3	0	1091	452	14	2044	489	283	37	11	6	81	4
22	Kuhura	1	56	132	1	0	1	9	5	2	0	722	284	13	1564	297	160	31	12	0	51	4
23	**Manjhari**	5	87	913	1	0	1	12	5	7	0	913	390	13	2329	439	263	33	10	0	68	4
24	**Khaliapali**	0	48	171	1	0	1	5	2	1	0	357	142	8	984	189	108	11	1	1	32	3
25	**Golamunda Total**	25	1,353	3,486	20	6	22	168	84	72	17	12,797	5,448	186	25,872	5,764	3,875	379	101	10	1053	81

4. Jaipatna

Sl. No.	Name of GP	Adminstration data			Papulatoin					Education						Irrigation			
		No. of villages	Total HH	Average family size	Total population	Total Male	Total female	Total SC	Total ST	Primary	UP School	Secondary School	Total no. of Teacher in PR/UP School	No. of school with D.water facility in (PR/UP)	Separate latrine for boys & girls	No. of pond	No. of Minor Irrigation Project	No. of Lift irrigation projects	No. of watershed projects
1	Ainlabhat	7	1,349	3.7	4,956	2,391	2,565	1,042	2,588	7	4	0	23	7	0	22	1	0	3
2	B.P guda	3	1,129	3.7	4,131	2,019	2,112	623	2,004	7	2	1	22	6	0	19	0	0	0
3	B.K kote	4	1,334	3.7	4,977	2,415	2,562	698	2,965	9	1	1	28	0	0	22	2	0	0
4	Bandigaon	9	2,293	3.7	8,542	4,248	4,294	1,091	2,227	9	4	1	42	0	0	50	0	0	0
5	Bhainripali	5	1,591	3.7	5,949	2,872	3,077	1,046	1,831	7	2	1	23	8	0	21	1	2	0
6	Dhansuli	10	1,524	3.5	5,330	2,656	2,674	1,084	2,081	9	2	2	28	10	0	11	0	0	1
7	Hirapur	1	710	4.0	2,820	1,408	1,412	425	1,806	5	1	1	17	0	0	12	0	0	2
8	Jaipatna	3	2,879	4.0	11,386	5,755	5,631	1,168	1,651	10	4	2	43	14	3	20	0	0	0
9	Kuchagaon	2	1,203	4.0	4,764	2,377	2,387	599	2,459	5	3	1	18	6	0	17	0	3	1
10	Mangalpur	5	1,785	3.6	6,441	3,160	3,281	1,215	1,922	7	2	1	23	9	0	19	0	0	1
11	Mukhiguda	4	1,821	4.8	8,666	4,583	4,083	1,405	1,223	7	2	1	33	9	0	8	0	0	0
12	P.K Mundi	8	1,326	3.5	4,637	2,268	2,369	470	1,821	6	2	1	21	8	0	14	1	0	0
13	Pratappur	1	774	4.1	3,142	1,567	1,575	479	1,325	4	2	1	21	6	0	12	0	0	0
14	Ranmal	7	2,724	3.7	10,200	5,076	5,124	2,406	2,377	8	6	2	42	14	0	41	0	0	0
15	Rengalpali	3	1,162	3.7	4,356	2,219	2,137	753	1,383	8	1	1	19	9	0	16	0	4	2
16	Sargiguda	5	1,510	4.0	6,106	3,024	3,082	625	3,952	7	2	0	19	8	0	21	0	3	2
17	Uchhala	5	1,888	4.1	7,770	3,732	4,038	928	3,250	9	4	3	25	11	0	30	0	0	0
18	Banar	10	2,998	3.7	11,128	5,488	5,640	1,479	4,938	12	4	2	37	0	0	36	0	1	0
19	Jaipatna Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	136	48	22	484	125	NA	391	5	13	12

(Contd...)

Sl. No.	Name of GP	Sanitation			Health			ICDS Service				Food Security				Social Security						
		No.of village having pipe water facility	No. of existing tube well	Sanitary HH Lartine	ANM Sub-centre	Sub-centre having pucca building	ANM in position	No. of AWC	No. of AWC having pucca building	No. of AWC having d.water	No. of AWC having toilet facilities	Total BPL Families	No. of Antodaya card holder	No. of Annapurna Card holder	No. of EGS/Job card holder	Madhubabu pension holder	IGNOAP	IGNWP	IGNDP	National Family benefit scheme (Beneficiary)	No. of IAY Beneficiary (within last 3 years)	Mo Kudia(2008-09 to 2010-11)
1	Ainlabhat	0	54	0	2	1	2	10	5	1	0	642	216	14	1,471	208	168	70	9	1	57	NA
2	B.P guda	0	44	14	1	0	1	6	4	1	3	525	171	7	760	162	223	23	1	3	46	NA
3	B.K kote	0	54	0	1	1	1	7	5	2	0	323	134	14	1,088	200	146	28	5	1	59	NA
4	Bandigaon	1	68	109	2	1	2	13	5	2	0	351	251	14	1,571	271	273	24	3	1	84	NA
5	Bhainripali	1	47	9	1	1	1	8	4	1	0	734	270	10	1,457	212	325	46	2	3	64	NA
6	Dhansuli	0	54	9	2	1	2	9	5	1	1	691	248	18	1,173	170	210	108	9	2	59	NA
7	Hirapur	0	32	1	1	1	1	5	3	0	1	58	90	3	714	40	89	31	1	0	33	NA
8	Jaipatna	1	100	311	1	1	2	12	8	4	5	993	360	10	1,433	351	435	70	21	17	103	NA
9	Kuchagaon	0	42	35	0	0	0	7	2	2	0	219	135	4	1,156	222	189	9	1	1	53	NA
10	Mangalpur	0	67	11	1	1	1	9	5	3	3	546	213	12	1,510	264	265	68	8	7	70	NA
11	Mukhiguda	0	40	126	1	0	1	5	3	1	1	355	151	10	1,068	125	127	36	1	1	83	NA
12	P.K Mundi	0	56	39	2	0	2	8	4	3	3	535	182	8	1,288	144	181	34	1	2	48	NA
13	Pratappur	0	29	1	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	148	102	3	767	61	95	24	1	0	35	NA
14	Ranmal	0	82	78	2	1	2	14	9	2	0	975	300	14	1,246	368	354	80	6	5	105	NA
15	Rengalpali	0	52	11	1	1	2	7	2	1	0	351	114	7	944	143	239	49	15	0	45	NA
16	Sargiguda	1	56	1	1	0	1	10	5	4	0	589	188	14	1,239	170	213	42	14	2	73	NA
17	Uchhala	0	67	1	1	1	1	12	5	1	0	943	309	14	1,426	200	318	63	4	4	83	NA
18	Banar	1	101	73	2	1	2	14	8	4	0	598	253	18	2,704	382	326	57	2	2	123	NA
19	Jaipatna Total	5	1,045	829	22	12	24	160	84	33	17	9,576	3,687	194	23,015	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

5. Junagarh

Sl. No.	Name of GP	Adminstration data			Papulatoin					Education						Irrigation			
		No. of villages	Total HH	Average family size	Total population	Total Male	Total female	Total SC	Total ST	Primary	UP School	Secondary School	Total no. of Teacher in PR/ UP School	No. of school with D.water facility in (PR/UP)	Separate latrine for boys & girls	No. of pond	No. of Minor Irrigation Project	No. of Lift irrigation projects	No. of watershed projects
1	Atigaon	4	1,754	3.4	5,931	2932	2999	917	510	6	1	1	24	8	0	39	0	4	1
2	Baldiamal	2	873	4.1	3,597	1,838	1,759	353	6	3	1	1	16	3	1	4	0	4	NA
3	Bankapals	5	494	3.2	1,593	780	813	126	1,151	6	1	0	19	6	0	4	0	NA	1
4	B.Tulsipali	7	889	3.9	3,494	1,740	1,754	721	615	3	2	1	17	9	0	12	0	NA	NA
5	Banijara	6	1,487	3.7	5,438	2,716	2,722	828	745	7	2	1	19	9	0	12	0	1	NA
6	Bhainriguda	10	2,090	3.1	6,544	3,313	3,231	795	905	6	2	1	30	8	0	14	1	11	NA
7	Budhidar	13	1,494	3.3	5,003	2,488	2,515	746	2,655	7	1	0	13	7	0	23	3	3	2
8	Charbahal	3	2,180	3.4	7,329	3,640	3,689	1,876	845	10	4	1	35	13	0	49	1	NA	NA
9	Charbhati	6	938	4.0	3,763	1,869	1,894	425	1,103	4	3	0	18	6	0	12	0	NA	NA
10	Chhoriagarh	2	1,302	3.7	4,774	2,425	2,349	335	114	3	1	0	16	4	0	20	1	NA	NA
11	Chichiguda	5	1,401	3.6	5,104	2,595	2,509	825	203	5	2	1	21	8	0	39	0	3	NA
12	Dasigaon	5	1,823	3.7	6,812	3,346	3,466	1,602	1,404	6	3	1	21	10	0	22	2	2	NA
13	Deydar	9	1,198	3.4	4,054	2,000	2,054	389	2,745	7	1	1	24	7	0	21	2	1	5
14	Dundelmal	8	1,097	4.0	4,367	2,137	2,230	615	2,317	3	1	0	20	4	0	6	0	3	5
15	Goudchhendia	5	1,865	3.4	6,303	3,127	3,176	1,048	1,138	7	3	1	24	8	0	18	1	1	NA
16	Habaspur	5	2,197	2.9	6,327	3,155	3,172	1,476	454	6	3	2	20	8	1	13	1	2	NA
17	Kaleigaon	6	921	3.5	3,197	1,611	1,586	444	281	2	1	0	8	3	0	12	0	NA	NA
18	Kaliakundal	8	2,047	3.7	7,618	3,850	3,768	1,614	480	6	3	1	29	9	0	51	0	2	NA
19	Kalopala	2	1,469	3.4	4,939	2,477	2,462	1,368	1,289	3	1	2	18	4	1	55	0	NA	NA
20	Kendupati	4	1,207	3.3	4,030	1,996	2,034	998	737	3	3	1	23	6	1	27	0	4	NA
21	Mahichala	2	1,228	3.6	4,419	2,219	2,200	955	840	4	1	1	10	5	0	35	1	NA	NA
22	Maliguda	5	1,389	3.6	5,012	2,479	2,533	735	543	4	2	1	18	6	0	14	0	1	NA
23	Matigaon	7	7,726	0.9	6,955	3,417	3,538	644	462	4	3	1	32	8	0	23	1	5	NA
24	Meriabandhli	7	864	3.8	3,248	1,617	1,631	303	646	1	3	1	18	4	0	18	0	NA	NA
25	Mundraguda	4	1,093	3.6	3,890	1,960	1,930	844	670	4	2	1	14	7	0	14	0	NA	NA
26	Naktiguda	2	876	3.9	3,450	1,756	1,694	748	460	2	2	0	21	4	0	27	0	NA	NA
27	Nandol	3	791	3.4	2,703	1,322	1,381	359	283	3	1	1	13	4	0	21	0	5	NA
28	Palash	3	1,200	3.7	4,451	2,266	2,185	659	62	2	2	1	20	5	2	35	0	6	NA
29	Rajpur	5	1,294	3.3	4,206	2,111	2,095	445	743	4	2	0	19	5	0	12	0	NA	1
30	S.Kundamal	2	874	3.5	3,021	1,519	1,502	445	523	2	2	0	20	5	0	8	0	NA	NA
31	Talajaring	9	895	2.9	2,568	1,282	1,286	657	755	4	0	0	21	4	0	11	0	3	1
32	Talmala	3	1,104	3.3	3,646	1,782	1,864	718	23	3	1	0	16	4	0	20	0	7	NA
33	Junagarh Total	167	48,060	3.1	14,7786	73,765	74,021	25,013	25,707	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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Sl. No.	Name of GP	Sanitation			Health			ICDS Service				Food Security				Social Security						
		No.of village having pipe water facility	No. of existing tube well	Sanitary HH Lartine	ANM Sub-centre	Sub-centre having pucca building	ANM in position	No. of AWC	No. of AWC having pucca building	No. of AWC having d.water	No. of AWC having toilet facilities	Total BPL Families	No. of Antodaya card holder	No. of Annapurna Card holder	No. of EGS/Job card holder	Madhubabu pension holder	IGNOAP	IGNWP	IGNDP	National Family benefit scheme (Beneficiary)	No. of IAY Beneficiary(within last 3 years)	Mo Kudia(2008-09 to 2010-11)
1	Atigaon	2	42	10	1	0	1	6	4	1	1	728	228	8	1459	327	198	32	11	0	40	4
2	Baldiamal	2	26	12	1	1	1	5	3	1	NA	398	116	6	1234	152	152	22	15	3	40	1
3	Bankapals	0	29	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	NA	215	71	7	507	69	96	15	6	4	20	1
4	B.Tulsipali	0	48	20	1	1	1	5	3	0	NA	269	84	21	890	231	141	29	14	2	32	4
5	Banijara	1	48	28	1	1	1	7	4	2	NA	543	173	10	1121	213	152	28	11	2	49	4
6	Bhainriguda	1	69	8	1	0	1	10	6	2	3	809	250	12	1616	204	305	58	11	0	57	6
7	Budhidar	0	63	2	1	1	1	7	4	1	1	615	189	14	1393	317	307	55	10	0	55	5
8	Charbahal	1	5	24	1	1	1	8	6	3	2	649	215	6	1654	186	256	73	11	0	70	4
9	Charbhati	1	39	15	0	0	0	4	3	0	NA	312	69	11	879	179	76	18	6	5	37	2
10	Chhoriagarh	1	39	21	1	1	1	5	4	1	1	524	173	1	1064	217	137	57	0	2	39	0
11	Chichiguda	1	41	109	1	0	1	6	5	2	NA	448	135	8	1076	273	166	19	2	0	44	3
12	Dasigaon	1	67	25	1	1	1	9	5	1	1	745	228	10	1757	362	177	38	1	0	68	4
13	Deydar	0	44	6	1	0	1	6	4	1	NA	325	101	12	1292	253	146	14	2	2	48	5
14	Dundelmal	0	23	4	2	1	2	5	4	0	NA	510	156	10	916	104	143	27	7	0	48	3
15	Goudchhendia	0	54	42	1	0	1	7	6	3	0	582	198	9	1168	222	188	59	13	1	58	3
16	Habaspur	0	48	80	1	1	1	7	6	2	3	724	231	9	1675	230	179	57	9	1	57	2
17	Kaleigaon	1	34	40	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	261	105	10	816	108	111	26	5	2	28	5
18	Kaliakundal	1	60	14	1	0	1	9	7	2	0	890	280	15	1706	365	291	30	27	3	69	8
19	Kalopala	2	47	103	1	1	1	4	4	1	2	606	265	3	926	169	151	42	11	1	52	4
20	Kendupati	0	42	19	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	410	111	7	866	95	90	28	16	0	41	1
21	Mahichala	1	40	84	1	1	1	5	4	3	1	392	126	10	784	186	173	31	18	1	44	3
22	Maliguda	0	3	54	1	0	1	6	4	1	0	600	196	6	732	167	205	51	13	0	44	4
23	Matigaon	0	53	6	1	0	1	8	6	2	3	848	270	11	1269	217	209	83	11	2	47	4
24	Meriabandhli	0	39	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	0	361	98	7	902	160	111	25	11	2	30	2
25	Mundraguda	0	44	28	1	1	1	5	3	2	1	384	127	6	1121	127	123	42	10	0	38	3
26	Naktiguda	1	26	47	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	316	103	6	578	174	105	24	6	0	31	3
27	Nandol	1	28	13	1	0	1	4	2	2	1	369	101	5	669	94	84	36	6	0	25	1
28	Palash	1	37	110	0	0	0	5	4	1	0	408	144	6	1104	217	127	38	8	0	36	3
29	Rajpur	0	37	13	0	0	0	5	2	1	0	484	138	9	1324	159	173	22	22	0	39	1
30	S.Kundamal	1	26	17	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	431	132	4	799	120	143	25	0	1	28	1
31	Talajaring	0	37	3	1	0	1	4	2	1	1	307	163	12	950	140	82	20	0	0	28	2
32	Talmala	1	26	11	1	1	1	4	4	0	0	391	126	6	780	275	133	38	0	0	32	3
33	Junagarh Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

6. Kalampur

Sl. No.	Name of GP	Adminstration data			Papulatoin					Education						Irrigation			
		No. of villages	Total HH	Average family size	Total population	Total Male	Total female	Total SC	Total ST	Primary	UP School	Secondary School	Total no. of Teacher in PR/UP School	No. of school with D.water facility in (PR/UP)	Separate latrine for boys & girls	No. of pond	No. of Minor Irrigation Project	No. of Lift irrigation projects	No. of watershed projects
1	Kalampur	8	1,767	3.5	6,256	3,137	3,119	733	1,260	6	5	1	25	9	3	20	0	2	0
2	Pandigaon	6	1,177	3.6	4,268	2,118	2,150	796	1,362	6	2	1	24	5	1	19	0	NA	0
3	Mandel	9	2,470	3.6	8,953	4,457	4,496	1,983	2,004	12	4	1	36	10	4	40	0	NA	0
4	Bijmara	4	1,873	4.0	7,445	3,719	3,726	973	2,477	11	4	2	38	2	4	21	0	NA	0
5	BadKutru	4	953	3.5	3,312	1,640	1,672	766	630	4	2	1	14	4	1	37	0	1	0
6	Deypur	7	1,934	3.6	6,987	3,430	3,557	1,189	979	9	1	2	33	6	3	14	0	2	0
7	Harmal	7	1,196	3.8	4,493	2,195	2,298	645	1,522	6	31	1	23	5	2	27	0	1	0
8	Mingur	6	1,794	3.5	6,368	3,128	3,240	1,088	1,697	10	15	1	32	8	4	53	0	3	0
9	Bandhakana	3	1,201	3.7	4,443	2,178	2,265	269	1,494	5	13	1	16	5	2	15	1	NA	0
10	Total Kalampur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	69	27	11	241	54	24	246	1	9	0

(Contd...)

Sl. No.	Name of GP	Sanitation			Health			ICDS Service				Food Security				Social Security						
		No. of village having pipe water facility	No. of existing tube well	Sanitary HH Lartine	ANM Sub-centre	Sub-centre having pucca building	ANM in position	No. of AWC	No. of AWC having pucca building	No. of AWC having d.water	No. of AWC having toilet facilities	Total BPL Families	No. of Antodaya card holder	No. of Annapurna Card holder	No. of EGS/Job card holder	Madhubabu pension holder	IGNOAP	IGNWP	IGNDP	National Family benefit scheme (Beneficiary)	No. of IAY Beneficiary(within last 3 years)	Mo Kudia(2008-09 to 2010-11)
1	Kalampur	1	91	133	0	0	1	8	7	3	4	357	300	9	1,198	453	160	3	18	4	58	4
2	Pandigaon	0	66	35	1	1	1	7	5	2	2	231	174	9	1,026	344	178	42	7	2	44	1
3	Mandel	2	106	101	0	0	2	11	8	2	0	457	347	14	1,451	326	286	61	8	4	88	3
4	Bijmara	2	73	93	1	1	2	9	5	2	0	479	359	12	1,251	358	82	10	16	0	75	1
5	BadKutru	1	41	27	1	1	1	4	4	2	3	208	174	8	722	130	120	24	11	0	35	1
6	Deypur	1	72	51	2	1	2	8	6	6	3	340	296	13	1,524	409	281	6	14	1	64	13
7	Harmal	1	60	47	0	0	0	6	5	0	0	203	168	5	1,193	150	122	25	5	1	47	7
8	Mingur	1	73	74	1	1	1	9	5	2	0	310	270	11	1062	185	240	37	5	0	70	5
9	Bandhakana	1	53	111	1	1	1	6	4	3	0	143	103	10	854	239	94	29	2	1	45	1
10	Total Kalampur	10	635	672	7	6	11	68	49	22	12	2,728	2,191	91	10,281	2,594	1,563	237	86	13	526	36

7. Karlamunda

Sl. No.	Name of GP	Adminstration data			Papulatoin					Education						Irrigation			
		No. of villages	Total HH	Average family size	Total population	Total Male	Total female	Total SC	Total ST	Primary	UP School	Secondary School	Total no. of Teacher in PR/UP School	No. of school with D.water facility in (PR/UP)	Separate latrine for boys & girls	No. of pond	No. of Minor Irrigation Project	No. of Lift irrigation projects	No. of watershed projects
1	Risida	4	1,006	4.0	4,030	2,085	1,945	974	502	6	1	2	18	7	1	5	0	1	3
2	Barpadar	11	1,432	3.3	4,720	2,319	2,401	583	846	12	2	1	30	10	0	6	0	2	0
3	Rinja	4	916	3.5	3,226	1,608	1,618	435	406	2	2	1	9	4	0	7	0	1	0
4	Teresinga	3	1,244	3.9	4,890	2,453	2,437	756	311	5	2	1	19	7	0	12	0	1	0
5	S. Malpada	3	1,054	3.3	3,435	1,754	1,681	711	185	4	2	1	15	5	0	5	0	4	0
6	Rajpur	5	1,108	3.7	4,054	2,035	2,019	376	321	5	3	1	22	7	0	5	1	NA	0
7	Pourkela	6	1,161	3.5	4,102	2,059	2,043	882	1,583	5	3	1	21	7	1	8	0	2	0
8	Joradobra	7	1,583	3.3	5,276	2,667	2,609	759	1,087	8	4	1	31	11	1	12	1	7	4
9	Regda	5	999	3.4	3,424	1,690	1,734	594	523	5	2	1	15	6	0	6	0	13	0
10	Karlamunda	3	1,132	3.4	3,833	1,896	1,937	559	317	3	2	1	13	5	0	5	0	12	0
11	Gajbahal	9	1,625	3.6	5,828	2,935	2,893	1,146	1,082	9	5	1	27	13	1	21	1	6	0
12	Saplahara	2	859	3.2	2,741	1,372	1,369	316	213	2	2	1	10	2	0	6	0	5	0
13	Karlamunda Total	62	14,119	42.1	49,559	24,873	24,686	8,091	7,376	66	30	13	230	84	4	98	3	54	7

(Contd...)

Sl. No.	Name of GP	Sanitation			Health			ICDS Service				Food Security				Social Security						
		No. of village having pipe water facility	No. of existing tube well	Sanitary HH Lartine	ANM Sub-centre	Sub-centre having pucca building	ANM in position	No. of AWC	No. of AWC having pucca building	No. of AWC having d.water	No. of AWC having toilet facilities	Total BPL Families	No. of Antodaya card holder	No. of Annapurna Card holder	No. of EGS/Job card holder	Madhubabu pension holder	IGNOAP	IGNWP	IGNDP	National Family benefit scheme (Beneficiary)	No. of IAY Beneficiary(within last 3 years)	Mo Kudia(2008-09 to 2010-11)
1	Risida	2	50	66	0	0	0	4	3	3	2	249	94	8	747	193	141	24	4	3	38	1
2	Barpadar	3	76	150	1	1	1	5	5	5	2	437	145	8	1,154	182	118	44	13	3	44	1
3	Rinja	1	41	102	0	0	0	3	3	3	2	351	140	8	707	202	148	35	4	7	31	6
4	Teresinga	1	51	73	1	1	1	5	5	5	1	563	186	6	978	301	223	53	10	4	39	1
5	S. Malpada	0	39	98	1	0	1	3	3	3	1	372	146	8	816	188	169	43	12	2	31	4
6	Rajpur	0	53	161	1	1	1	4	4	4	3	275	119	5	869	229	106	23	6	2	34	3
7	Pourkela	1	44	9	1	1	1	6	3	6	0	298	120	10	792	227	107	24	7	1	45	6
8	Joradobra	2	91	620	1	1	1	6	5	6	0	552	210	9	1,501	227	224	61	10	1	51	2
9	Regda	1	50	8	1	0	1	3	2	2	0	344	101	6	702	185	115	20	10	4	33	0
10	Karlamunda	1	62	128	1	0	1	4	4	4	2	320	122	6	830	202	145	30	10	5	35	4
11	Gajbahal	1	78	25	1	1	1	7	7	7	1	636	245	9	991	253	212	41	12	1	57	1
12	Saplahara	1	31	31	1	1	1	3	2	3	0	324	115	3	726	153	99	22	7	6	24	0
13	Karlamunda Total	14	666	1,471	10	7	10	53	46	51	14	4,721	1,743	86	10,813	2,542	1,807	420	105	39	462	29

8. Kesinga

Sl. No.	Name of GP	Adminstration data			Papulatoin					Education						Irrigation			
		No. of villages	Total HH	Average family size	Total population	Total Male	Total female	Total SC	Total ST	Primary	UP School	Secondary School	Total no. of Teacher in PR/UP School	No. of school with D.water facility in (PR/UP)	Separate latrine for boys & girls	No. of pond	No. of Minor Irrigation Project	No. of Lift irrigation projects	No. of watershed projects
1	Adhomunda	2	722	3.3	2,376	1193	1183	367	1096	1	2	1	14	3	NA	9	0	0	1
2	Balsi	4	1,425	3.3	4,717	2,378	2,339	538	775	6	2	2	18	8	NA	25	0	0	4
3	Belkhandi	2	601	3.7	2,234	1,119	1,115	270	295	3	2	1	12	5	NA	4	0	9	1
4	Boria	4	1,038	3.5	3,637	1,793	1,844	804	815	4	2	1	17	6	NA	14	0	9	2
5	Chancher	4	1,312	3.5	4,597	2,198	2,399	708	2,330	6	2	2	26	6	NA	27	1	0	1
6	Deogaon	4	1,245	3.3	4,144	2,022	2,122	435	2,956	4	3	1	17	7	NA	15	1	5	1
7	Gaigaon	8	1,264	3.4	4,263	2,141	2,122	677	2,362	4	3	1	24	7	NA	13	1	1	2
8	Gokuleswar	3	868	3.2	2,759	1,362	1,397	416	964	3	2	1	12	4	NA	8	1	0	NA
9	Hatikhoj	4	1,155	3.2	3,732	1,913	1,819	461	718	7	2	1	21	9	NA	13	0	0	2
10	Kandel	5	1,490	3.4	5,060	2,528	2,532	489	1,017	6	2	1	16	8	NA	13	2	2	5
11	Kantesir	4	1,359	3.4	4,652	2,347	2,305	857	979	4	2	1	21	6	NA	15	1	2	1
12	Kasrupada	7	1,447	4.0	5,754	2,857	2,897	1,163	845	7	0	1	15	7	NA	17	4	4	2
13	Kikia	3	800	3.5	2,823	1,404	1,419	562	829	4	1	1	14	5	NA	10	1	0	4
14	Kundabandh	4	899	3.6	3,203	1,580	1,623	448	604	3	2	1	14	5	NA	16	0	3	NA
15	Laitara	5	1,455	3.5	5,039	2,506	2,533	1,020	1,061	6	2	1	18	8	NA	12	0	6	4
16	Nasigaon	2	794	3.1	2,486	1,223	1,263	432	992	4	1	1	12	4	NA	10	0	0	2
17	Nunmath	5	694	3.7	2,539	1,305	1,234	375	492	5	2	1	16	7	NA	13	1	8	NA
18	Paralsinga	6	1,492	3.1	4,643	2,347	2,296	703	1,146	7	1	1	16	8	NA	18	1	0	2
19	Pastikudi	3	1,048	3.4	3,560	1,841	1,719	805	756	4	1	1	19	4	NA	10	1	0	3
20	Patharla	3	1,037	3.8	3,914	1,981	1,933	705	765	4	1	1	12	5	NA	15	0	8	2
21	Phatkamal	3	828	4.7	3,909	1,965	1,944	187	1,342	3	1	1	17	4	NA	14	0	0	NA
22	Sirjapali	3	915	3.4	3,087	1,557	1,530	187	259	3	1	0	12	4	NA	6	0	7	2
23	Sirol	3	1,123	3.3	3,667	1,849	1,818	561	767	2	2	1	10	3	NA	23	0	0	1
24	Tundla	5	881	3.7	3,248	1,619	1,629	620	623	4	1	1	12	5	NA	10	1	4	1
25	Turlakhaman	2	664	2.9	1,958	952	1,006	3	241	1	1	1	9	2	NA	7	1	6	1
26	Utkela	4	1,608	3.6	5,840	2,939	2,901	1,114	1,503	10	1	2	28	10	NA	25	1	1	1
27	Kesinga Total		28,164	90.5	97,841	48,919	48,922	14,907	26,532	115	42	28	422	150	NA	362	18	75	45

(Contd...)

Sl. No.	Name of GP	Sanitation			Health			ICDS Service				Food Security				Social Security						
		No. of village having pipe water facility	No.of existing tube well	Sanitary HH Lartine	ANM Sub-centre	Sub-centre having pucca building	ANM in position	No. of AWC	No. of AWC having pucca building	No. of AWC having d.water	No. of AWC having toilet facilities	Total BPL Families	No. of Antodaya card holder	No. of Annapurna Card holder	No. of EGS/Job card holder	Madhubabu pension holder	IGNOAP	IGNWP	IGNDP	National Family benefit scheme (Beneficiary)	No. of IAY Beneficiary(within last 3 years)	Mo Kudia(2008-09 to 2010-11)
1	Adhomunda	1	30	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	241	116	5	523	54	83	33	8	2	2	5
2	Balsi	1	56	4	1	1	1	7	3	7	2	600	263	8	1,184	240	138	17	32	2	2	6
3	Belkhandi	0	37	17	1	1	1	7	2	7	2	208	118	3	510	117	103	3	8	2	2	2
4	Boria	1	61	25	0	0	0	8	6	8	4	311	176	6	650	106	155	53	17	2	2	7
5	Chancher	1	53	19	0	0	0	5	5	5	3	33	183	9	928	173	80	23	5	5	5	1
6	Deogaon	1	42	4	0	0	0	5	5	5	3	201	210	8	983	174	110	28	50	14	14	8
7	Gaigaon	0	53	6	1	0	1	7	5	7	3	298	200	8	1,031	104	190	37	0	5	5	2
8	Gokuleswar	1	29	5	1	1	1	4	3	4	3	77	115	2	570	65	96	12	0	2	2	1
9	Hatikhoj	1	70	10	0	0	0	15	6	9	7	355	211	8	888	154	219	20	17	0	0	2
10	Kandel	1	54	24	1	1	1	7	5	7	4	294	256	8	1,124	196	79	5	0	3	3	2
11	Kantesir	1	45	30	1	0	1	7	4	7	4	623	268	7	919	184	131	45	27	12	12	8
12	Kasrupada	1	60	25	1	1	1	9	5	5	4	496	270	18	1,118	330	109	18	19	3	3	6
13	Kikia	1	40	6	1	1	1	6	4	6	4	134	114	5	617	94	86	6	17	1	1	5
14	Kundabandh	1	39	31	0	0	0	5	4	5	2	284	162	4	727	123	123	33	22	4	4	6
15	Laitara	1	60	82	1	1	1	10	5	5	4	467	264	4	864	264	121	12	0	8	8	6
16	Nasigaon	1	24	20	0	0	0	6	3	4	6	55	147	3	542	114	71	5	0	1	1	1
17	Nunmath	0	46	11	1	1	1	6	4	6	3	380	142	4	576	181	65	4	0	6	6	4
18	Paralsinga	1	52	3	1	1	1	5	4	5	3	559	258	11	1,482	218	98	16	0	6	6	11
19	Pastikudi	1	49	25	1	1	1	5	4	5	3	121	122	4	594	161	64	7	0	2	2	1
20	Patharla	1	36	0	1	0	1	6	4	6	2	224	128	7	934	93	106	10	0	5	5	1
21	Phatkamal	1	58	0	0	0	0	4	3	4	2	282	190	6	1,071	147	132	11	0	2	2	1
22	Sirjapali	1	50	16	0	0	0	8	3	8	2	374	183	5	890	126	149	20	12	4	4	2
23	Sirol	1	32	7	0	0	0	6	4	6	2	467	155	5	863	97	172	48	6	3	3	4
24	Tundla	1	58	14	1	1	1	6	4	6	3	333	169	10	793	145	86	29	7	0	0	7
25	Turlakhaman	0	29	2	0	0	0	5	2	5	2	295	101	4	576	79	141	23	10	0	0	3
26	Utkela	1	86	164	1	1	1	10	5	10	6	124	218	9	1,035	201	97	18	0	2	2	4
27	Kesinga Total	22	1,249	551	16	13	16	172	105	155	86	7,836	4,739	171	21,992	3,423	2,525	430	192	88	88	86

9. Koksara

Sl. No.	Name of GP	Adminstration data			Papulatoin					Education						Irrigation			
		No. of villages	Total HH	Average family size	Total population	Total Male	Total female	Total SC	Total ST	Primary	UP School	Secondary School	Total no. of Teacher in PR/ UP School	No. of school with D.water facility in (PR/UP)	Separate latrine for boys & girls	No. of pond	No. of Minor Irrigation Project	No. of Lift irrigation projects	No. of watershed projects
1	Ampani	6	1,268	3.9	4,933	2,425	2,508	783	3,267	9	3	2	26	10	0	12	0	0	0
2	Badapodaguda	1	1,517	3.7	5,573	2,748	2,825	570	2,100	4	5	1	22	8	0	10	3	0	0
3	Boradonga	4	1,166	3.9	4,503	2,224	2,279	621	1,892	5	2	1	19	5	1	10	1	0	0
4	Dahagaon	3	1,646	3.6	6,006	2,983	3,023	697	1,889	6	4	1	24	8	3	50	0	0	0
5	Dalguma	2	1,408	2.9	4,149	2,077	2,072	390	785	1	3	1	13	3	1	22	0	0	0
6	Dudkathenga	3	862	4.3	3,670	1,811	1,859	410	1,669	6	3	1	18	9	0	12	1	0	0
7	Gotamunda	5	2,003	3.8	7,565	3,789	3,776	1,015	2,636	7	5	1	27	5	1	33	2	0	0
8	Gambhariguda	5	1,824	3.3	6,059	3,022	3,037	1,041	1,747	3	4	1	21	6	0	16	0	7	0
9	Khuntia	3	844	4.0	3,403	1,713	1,690	571	1,524	7	1	1	19	7	2	19	0	2	0
10	Koksara	3	1,169	3.6	4,255	2,131	2,124	871	514	6	3	1	26	6	3	17	1	2	0
11	Kaudola	2	1,484	3.7	5,482	2,695	2,787	1,111	1,470	6	2	1	19	7	2	29	2	4	0
12	Kasibahal	3	1,588	4.4	6,986	3,431	3,555	1,458	2,624	8	4	2	28	10	0	42	2	0	0
13	Ladugaon	5	2,571	3.9	9,978	4,997	4,981	1,913	2,935	9	4	1	30	13	0	25	0	6	0
14	Mahima	3	1,237	3.6	4,450	2,218	2,232	773	2,250	6	3	0	19	8	0	37	0	1	0
15	Majhiguda	1	1,128	3.3	3,716	1,900	1,816	409	375	4	2	1	15	4	2	24	0	0	0
16	Musapali	3	985	3.3	3,286	1,629	1,657	832	661	1	3	1	12	3	0	15	1	1	0
17	Moter	5	1,499	4.2	6,268	3,151	3,117	892	2,330	2	4	1	21	7	0	15	0	0	0
18	Phupgaon	4	1,269	3.5	4,416	2,129	2,287	784	2,446	5	2	1	19	7	0	20	0	2	0
19	Rengalpali	6	1,425	3.4	4,888	2,395	2,493	795	1,695	3	4	1	23	7	0	14	0	5	0
20	Temera	4	1,340	3.7	4,923	2,441	2,482	999	1,762	3	4	1	19	8	1	29	1	0	0
21	Koksara Total									101	65	21	420	141	16	451	14	30	0

(Contd...)

Sl. No.	Name of GP	Sanitation			Health			ICDS Service				Food Security				Social Security						
		No.of village having pipe water facility	No.of existing tube well	Sanitary HH Lartine	ANM Sub-centre	Sub-centre having pucca building	ANM in position	No.of AWC	No.of AWC having pucca building	No.of AWC having d.water	No.of AWC having toilet facilities	Total BPL Families	No.of Antodaya card holder	No.of Annapurna Card holder	No.of EGS/Job card holder	Madhubabu pension holder	IGNOAP	IGNWP	IGNDP	National Family benefit scheme (Beneficiary)	No.of IAY Beneficiary(within last 3 years)	Mo Kudia(2008-09 to 2010-11)
1	Ampani	1	64	37	1	1	2	8	5	2	0	481	185	13	1,027	98	110	77	14	2	61	NA
2	Badapodaguda	1	64	9	1	1	1	8	8	4	0	646	237	12	1,013	91	142	136	35	1	59	NA
3	Boradonga	0	49	10	1	0	1	7	3	2	0	408	126	4	853	61	104	100	18	4	49	NA
4	Dahagaon	0	67	3	1	0	1	9	5	1	0	704	244	8	1,223	180	90	70	26	1	60	NA
5	Dalguma	0	34	15	0	0	0	5	4	2	2	479	164	3	912	164	130	50	33	2	39	NA
6	Dudkathenga	1	40	13	1	0	1	7	6	3	0	457	261	0	740	114	110	87	16	0	40	NA
7	Gotamunda	0	90	4	1	0	2	14	8	8	0	834	287	12	1,544	150	150	128	45	0	79	NA
8	Gambhariguda	1	54	42	2	0	2	8	6	1	2	796	263	17	1,241	84	250	180	44	4	63	NA
9	Khuntia	0	33	0	1	0	1	7	3	4	0	431	146	8	771	68	90	66	17	0	38	NA
10	Koksara	2	66	67	1	1	2	5	3	2	2	406	145	9	671	142	111	110	15	0	41	NA
11	Kaudola	1	46	60	1	1	1	9	7	3	0	603	214	11	1,119	411	80	51	18	0	58	NA
12	Kasibahal	1	55	4	1	0	1	10	7	3	0	806	283	7	1,238	253	90	79	22	6	78	NA
13	Ladugaon	3	97	52	1	1	1	13	6	2	0	1,135	341	18	1,842	473	267	220	43	1	103	NA
14	Mahima	1	50	18	1	0	1	8	6	6	4	646	174	8	989	161	150	116	22	0	52	NA
15	Majhiguda	1	39	12	0	0	0	5	4	2	2	589	151	5	789	18	150	127	29	0	32	NA
16	Musapali	1	33	5	1	0	1	5	3	3	0	423	136	4	735	91	120	104	19	1	34	NA
17	Moter	1	58	46	1	1	1	7	0	0	0	688	225	11	1,109	202	243	200	13	2	66	NA
18	Phupgaon	1	51	30	1	1	1	7	6	4	1	550	192	2	943	215	44	40	18	2	51	NA
19	Rengalpali	1	60	18	1	0	1	7	5	5	1	810	239	9	1,129	179	150	113	32	1	52	NA
20	Temera	1	38	18	1	1	1	8	6	5	4	641	204	9	1,012	240	153	130	27	1	53	NA
21	Koksara Total	18	1,088	463	19	8	22	157	101	62	18	12,533	4,217	170	20,900	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,108	NA

10. Lanjigarh

Sl. No.	Name of GP	Adminstration data			Papulatoin					Education						Irrigation			
		No. of villages	Total HH	Average family size	Total population	Total Male	Total female	Total SC	Total ST	Primary	UP School	Secondary School	Total no. of Teacher in PR/UP School	No. of school with D.water facility in (PR/UP)	Separate latrine for boys & girls	No. of pond	No. of Minor Irrigation Project	No. of Lift irrigation projects	No. of watershed projects
1	Bandhapari	40	1,490	3.6	5,388	2,625	2763	1,993	2,396	5	4	1	27	11	2	11	0	5	4
2	Baterlima	10	433	3.3	1,448	702	746	83	1,252	2	0	1	6	1	1	4	0	3	NA
3	Bengaon	28	922	4.2	3,853	1,910	1,943	1,221	2,369	7	2	0	16	15	0	6	0	NA	2
4	Bhatangpadar	34	516	4.0	2,058	1,032	1,026	500	1,547	8	1	0	28	8	2	2	0	NA	NA
5	Bhurtigarh	26	640	4.0	2,564	1,291	1,273	345	1,866	4	2	1	15	6	1	7	0	NA	4
6	Bijepur	35	998	3.6	3,639	1,751	1,888	975	2,261	11	1	0	23	2	2	3	0	NA	NA
7	Biswanathpur	9	1204	3.6	4,324	2,202	2,122	747	964	8	3	1	31	8	0	9	1	NA	NA
8	Champadeipur	15	1,339	3.4	4,584	2,270	2,314	1,119	1,246	6	3	0	24	7	2	16	1	12	NA
9	Chhatrapur	13	1,164	3.5	4,055	1,949	2,106	1,003	1,629	8	4	1	25	9	3	10	1	4	NA
10	Gobardhanpur	9	1,226	3.3	4,062	1,967	2,095	639	1,390	3	6	2	40	9	6	19	1	12	1
11	Gundri	49	864	3.8	3,244	1,607	1,637	903	2,109	8	1	1	30	5	1	9	1	NA	2
12	Kamarda	16	1,039	3.7	3,874	1,977	1,897	558	2,205	7	4	1	32	8	7	10	1	5	3
13	Kankutru	24	839	3.6	2,996	1,469	1,527	934	1,475	8	3	0	23	2	1	6	0	1	3
14	Lakhabahli	21	926	4.1	3,782	1,839	1,943	1,135	2,222	9	1	0	17	8	0	6	1	NA	1
15	Lanjee	29	1,140	3.7	4,200	2,068	2,132	964	2,542	3	3	0	24	4	0	4	1	NA	2
16	Lanjigarh	23	1,820	3.9	7,113	3,601	3,512	1,630	2,749	10	2	2	32	5	8	16	1	4	NA
17	L.Road	26	1,576	3.3	5,260	2,601	2,659	1,265	1,582	11	5	2	56	18	2	14	2	NA	NA
18	Malijubanga	24	596	4.2	2,519	1,223	1,296	406	1,632	13	2	0	10	4	0	4	0	NA	NA
19	Pahadpadar	11	687	3.2	2,202	1,096	1,106	506	1,469	5	2	0	10	4	0	1	0	NA	NA
20	Pokharibandha	27	791	3.1	2,436	1,211	1,225	684	814	5	1	1	20	2	3	7	2	NA	3
21	Trilochanpur	29	379	3.6	1,352	655	697	179	887	5	0	1	10	2	0	2	0	NA	NA
22	Total Lanjigarh	498	20,589	76.7	74,953	37,046	37,907	17,789	36,606	146	50	15	499	138	41	166	13	46	25

(Contd...)

Sl. No.	Name of GP	Sanitation			Health			ICDS Service				Food Security				Social Security						
		No. of village having pipe water facility	No.of existing tube well	Sanitary HH Lartine	ANM Sub-centre	Sub-centre having pucca building	ANM in position	No. of AWC	No. of AWC having pucca building	No. of AWC having d.water	No. of AWC having toilet facilities	Total BPL Families	No. of Antodaya card holder	No. of Annapurna Card holder	No. of EGS/Job card holder	Madhubabu pension holder	IGNOAP	IGNWP	IGNDP	National Family benefit scheme (Beneficiary)	No. of IAY Beneficiary (within last 3 years)	Mo Kudia(2008-09 to 2010-11)
1	Bandhapari	1	113	2	2	1	3	16	4	1	NA	734	269	10	1,613	300	152	91	19	3	66	8
2	Baterlima	0	24	0	1	0	1	5	4	2	1	277	99	6	375	98	48	34	7	0	116	6
3	Bengaon	0	87	0	1	1	1	9	7	1	2	537	187	4	1,179	200	103	44	12	2	51	5
4	Bhatangpadar	0	39	0	1	1	1	4	2	NA	NA	196	82	0	676	118	108	67	11	2	27	1
5	Bhurtigarh	0	45	0	1	1	2	7	3	1	1	223	116	4	783	81	104	32	11	1	32	4
6	Bijepur	0	71	2	1	1	1	10	3	2	1	438	221	9	1,211	100	136	0	1	1	45	2
7	Biswanathpur	3	74	25	1	1	1	7	4	1	3	605	245	3	947	229	209	51	6	2	45	6
8	Champadeipur	1	62	6	1	1	2	9	6	6	1	759	228	6	820	157	245	43	30	0	48	1
9	Chhatrapur	1	69	1	1	1	2	10	5	3	1	582	295	3	1,196	220	200	59	22	1	144	4
10	Gobardhanpur	2	53	13	1	1	1	8	6	8	8	542	211	8	1,158	265	274	54	31	7	43	1
11	Gundri	0	62	2	1	0	1	5	3	1	NA	496	194	10	1,010	176	213	63	14	3	42	6
12	Kamarda	2	64	3	1	1	1	11	8	NA	2	498	204	9	1,399	131	186	53	21	0	45	3
13	Kankutru	0	42	0	1	0	1	6	5	NA	NA	486	169	3	896	194	123	58	21	0	35	3
14	Lakhabahli	0	56	0	1	1	1	8	3	2	NA	543	191	6	801	113	120	37	14	1	48	2
15	Lanjee	0	70	2	1	1	1	8	4	NA	NA	684	243	5	1,367	210	168	90	24	0	51	2
16	Lanjigarh	1	112	20	2	1	2	14	6	NA	1	977	567	12	1,303	149	215	98	19	1	94	16
17	L.Road	3	130	76	2	1	3	11	8	2	4	612	260	9	1,650	273	202	71	18	8	53	1
18	Malijubanga	0	33	0	1	1	1	6	2	3	1	318	148	7	869	85	89	63	7	0	31	1
19	Pahadpadar	0	26	0	1	1	1	6	1	4	NA	376	148	3	790	110	146	48	8	0	28	1
20	Pokharibandha	1	61	1	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	382	140	6	698	117	93	42	13	2	27	5
21	Trilochanpur	0	46	0	1	1	1	5	1	1	NA	128	101	2	440	104	82	42	10	0	17	4
22	Total Lanjigarh	**15**	**1,339**	**153**	**24**	**18**	**29**	**170**	**87**	**39**	**27**	**10,393**	**4,318**	**125**	**21,181**	**3,430**	**3,216**	**1,140**	**319**	**34**	**1,088**	**82**

11. M. Rampur

Sl. No.	Name of GP	Adminstration data			Papulatoin					Education						Irrigation			
		No. of villages	Total HH	Average family size	Total population	Total Male	Total female	Total SC	Total ST	Primary	UP School	Secondary School	Total no. of Teacher in PR/UP School	No. of school with D.water facility in (PR/UP)	Separate latrine for boys & girls	No. of pond	No. of Minor Irrigation Project	No. of Lift irrigation projects	No. of watershed projects
1	Alatara	7	937	3.5	3247	1625	1622	568	580	6	2	1	14	6	2	2	0	4	2
2	Bamak	6	1,101	2.8	3,097	1,514	1,583	357	1,039	4	2	1	13	6	2	8	0	0	1
3	Barabandha	35	1,675	3.3	5,556	2,765	2,791	802	3,758	16	3	1	41	13	0	10	3	4	8
4	D. Karlakhunta	16	913	3.7	3,415	1,678	1,737	601	1,547	8	3	1	24	8	1	6	0	7	3
5	Gochhadengen	20	1,763	3.0	5,273	2,611	2,662	768	2,490	12	4	1	32	12	2	18	1	7	1
6	Madanpur	6	826	3.7	3,086	1,563	1,523	432	239	4	2	1	14	5	2	9	1	1	2
7	Manikera	33	1,046	3.6	3,763	1,873	1,890	472	2,582	10	4	1	22	9	1	5	0	8	7
8	Mohangiri	40	2,451	3.7	8,953	4,430	4,523	1,372	4,141	15	4	1	48	9	2	18	2	1	10
9	Muding	6	1,772	2.9	5,098	2,577	2,521	778	1,934	6	4	1	27	8	2	11	0	1	3
10	M. Rampur	10	2,511	3.6	9,125	4,736	4,389	1,311	1,322	8	5	1	38	11	5	10	2	19	2
11	Nunpur	13	877	3.5	3,101	1,577	1,524	334	904	4	2	1	16	5	1	9	0	0	2
12	Pandkamal	5	877	3.4	2,942	1,477	1,465	618	381	5	2	1	20	7	2	5	0	2	1
13	Urladani	40	1,484	3.5	5,231	2,685	2,546	264	3,950	11	3	1	29	10	1	8	0	0	5
14	Salepali	7	748	3.5	2,631	1,309	1,322	378	782	5	2	1	18	7	2	5	0	15	1
15	Saidalanga	5	977	3.3	3,186	1,559	1,627	397	610	4	2	1	16	6	2	5	0	0	0
16	Total M. Rampur	249	19,958	3.4	67,704	33,979	33,725	9,452	26,259	118	44	15	372	122	27	129	9	69	48

(Contd...)

Sl. No.	Name of GP	Sanitation			Health			ICDS Service				Food Security				Social Security						
		No.of village having pipe water facility	No.of existing tube well	Sanitary HH Lartine	ANM Sub-centre	Sub-centre having pucca building	ANM in position	No. of AWC	No. of AWC having pucca building	No. of AWC having d.water	No. of AWC having toilet facilities	Total BPL Families	No. of Antodaya card holder	No. of Annapurna Card holder	No. of EGS/Job card holder	Madhubabu pension holder	IGNOAP	IGNWP	IGNDP	National Family benefit scheme (Beneficiary)	No. of IAY Beneficiary (within last 3 years)	Mo Kudia(2008-09 to 2010-11)
1	Alatara	1	43	120	0	0	0	4	3	2	0	604	190	5	642	200	89	43	23	0	31	3
2	Bamak	1	36	95	0	0	0	6	3	3	1	431	111	5	823	209	75	28	24	3	33	39
3	Barabandha	2	95	59	1	1	1	14	12	11	3	1,446	384	15	1,397	299	123	80	40	3	66	5
4	D.Karlakhunta	2	55	55	1	1	1	8	4	2	1	675	198	5	806	166	124	29	23	1	39	4
5	Gochhadengen	0	83	55	1	1	1	13	9	4	1	1,120	294	10	1,177	295	92	76	25	0	58	5
6	Madanpur	1	44	6	1	1	1	4	2	2	1	579	173	5	666	339	127	23	20	0	28	1
7	Manikera	0	72	45	1	0	1	5	5	4	2	881	220	10	1,019	287	109	25	30	1	45	3
8	Mohangiri	1	120	105	1	1	1	14	11	9	2	1,713	372	14	2,118	577	129	90	57	3	100	21
9	Muding	3	150	55	1	0	1	7	5	5	4	975	194	10	1,256	165	236	54	33	1	54	3
10	M.Rampur	2	120	350	1	0	1	11	6	6	4	1,359	356	8	1,198	500	182	45	62	6	84	5
11	Nunpur	1	44	110	1	0	1	4	4	2	2	615	140	5	834	211	74	30	21	1	31	3
12	Pandkamal	0	45	57	0	0	0	5	3	3	1	520	135	5	780	286	61	37	18	0	29	2
13	Urladani	0	85	55	1	1	1	10	9	4	4	1,241	266	11	1,292	206	122	100	24	3	65	20
14	Salepali	2	42	155	0	0	0	5	5	4	2	429	123	5	620	126	55	35	24	1	26	2
15	Saidalanga	2	35	150	0	0	0	4	4	2	2	565	117	2	686	183	179	41	29	2	31	3
16	Total M. Rampur	18	1,069	1,472	10	6	10	114	85	63	30	13,153	3,273	115	15,314	4,049	1,777	736	453	25	720	NA

12. Narla

Sl. No.	Name of GP	Adminstration data			Papulatoin					Education						Irrigation			
		No. of villages	Total HH	Average family size	Total population	Total Male	Total female	Total SC	Total ST	Primary	UP School	Secondary School	Total no. of Teacher in PR/UP School	No. of school with D.water facility in (PR/UP)	Separate latrine for boys & girls	No. of pond	No. of Minor Irrigation Project	No. of Lift irrigation projects	No. of watershed projects
1	Baddharpur	13	1,155	3.0	3,501	1,778	1,723	380	785	7	1	1	21	5	0	17	0	0	1
2	Bagpur	7	805	3.2	2,612	1,319	1,293	1,154	379	3	2	1	14	3	0	9	0	7	2
3	Balsinga	5	1,072	3.4	3,611	1,765	1,846	583	925	3	3	1	20	6	0	15	0	0	0
4	Bhanpur	7	1,080	2.4	2,612	1,319	1,293	891	876	3	2	1	15	5	0	11	0	1	2
5	Bhimkela	3	1,016	3.4	3,469	1,729	1,740	545	350	3	2	2	14	5	0	14	2	0	0
6	Gadabandh	7	989	3.3	3,285	1,664	1,621	628	1,265	7	1	1	19	7	0	16	2	0	0
7	Ghantamal	7	869	3.1	2,735	1,342	1,393	299	771	7	1	1	19	6	0	7	1	0	1
8	Ghodabandha	5	880	3.2	2,792	1,443	1,349	713	511	4	2	1	17	5	0	10	0	9	8
9	Gigina	8	1,506	3.3	4,953	2,464	2,489	1,106	1,566	6	2	0	19	7	0	21	2	5	2
10	Karmegaon	4	916	3.3	3,007	1,500	1,507	875	806	4	2	1	14	5	0	8	0	0	2
11	Kurmel	13	802	3.3	2,676	1,339	1,337	518	1,150	9	1	1	23	10	0	13	0	3	1
12	Mandel	5	1,002	3.7	3,694	1,876	1,818	705	828	4	2	1	18	6	0	5	1	3	2
13	Muskuti	8	1,370	3.5	4,756	2,398	2,358	659	1,794	9	4	1	31	11	0	19	0	0	2
14	Narla	7	1,677	3.9	6,614	3,405	3,209	1,554	848	7	4	1	32	9	0	12	2	3	1
15	Nishanpur	8	1,208	3.2	3,907	1,919	1,988	482	1,838	6	2	1	21	6	0	13	0	0	3
16	Palam	6	1,134	3.4	3,878	1,953	1,925	481	1,101	6	3	1	18	8	0	11	1	1	4
17	Raxi	5	1,037	3.0	3,072	1,544	1,528	335	816	4	1	1	17	5	0	17	0	0	3
18	Rupra	4	1,244	3.5	4,297	2,176	2,121	830	539	5	2	1	17	6	0	12	3	2	3
19	Rupra road	9	2,009	3.5	6,955	3,517	3,438	1,119	1,950	9	2	1	26	7	0	20	0	0	4
20	Santpur	11	1,140	3.7	4,251	2,062	2,189	550	1,160	8	2	1	33	6	0	14	0	3	1
21	Sargiguda	7	1,736	3.4	5,856	2,968	2,888	892	1,089	7	4	1	30	9	0	9	1	7	1
22	Sarian	3	846	3.6	3,020	1,474	1,546	709	1,240	5	2	1	15	5	0	14	0	0	0
23	Sergarh	6	1,639	3.5	5,660	2,830	2,830	1,119	1,092	7	2	1	28	9	0	24	0	15	0
24	Takarla	7	812	3.7	2,973	1,466	1,507	509	1,380	7	2	1	17	9	0	18	0	0	1
25	Tulapada	5	1,209	3.6	4,377	2,267	2,110	735	1,109	5	2	1	19	6	0	17	2	1	0
26	Ulikupa	4	893	3.2	2,881	1,413	1,468	491	1,399	5	1	0	17	6	0	8	0	3	2
27	Total Narla	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	150	54	25	534	172	0	354	NA	NA	NA

(Contd...)

Sl. No.	Name of GP	Sanitation			Health			ICDS Service				Food Security				Social Security						
		No.of village having pipe water facility	No.of existing tube well	Sanitary HH Lartine	ANM Sub-centre	Sub-centre having pucca building	ANM in position	No. of AWC	No.of AWC having pucca building	No.of AWC having d.water	No.of AWC having toilet facilities	Total BPL Families	No.of Antodaya card holder	No.of Annapurna Card holder	No.of EGS/Job card holder	Madhubabu pension holder	IGNOAP	IGNWP	IGNDP	National Family benefit scheme (Beneficiary)	No.of IAY Beneficiary(within last 3 years)	Mo Kudia(2008-09 to 2010-11)
1	Baddharpur	Nil	52	205	Nil	Nil	Nil	5	3	3		697	191	7	999	269	135	51	11	0	34	3
2	Bagpur	1	41	25	1	1	1	4	3	3	2	486	128	9	653	100	137	26	9	2	30	1
3	Balsinga	Nil	38	9	Nil	Nil	Nil	5	3	3	NA	444	148	9	883	242	122	50	9	0	36	3
4	Bhanpur	1	45	41	1	Nil	1	6	3	3	1	747	169	8	710	175	175	77	24	4	38	3
5	Bhimkela	1	39	31	1	1	1	5	2	2	NA	678	182	8	669	201	154	30	19	2	31	3
6	Gadabandh	0	46	254	0	0	0	4	2	2	NA	547	155	6	970	221	110	48	12	1	37	4
7	Ghantamal	0	49	50	1	1	1	9	3	1	NA	985	153	5	750	298	102	10	10	2	28	3
8	Ghodabandha	1	36	22	0	0	0	5	2	3	NA	582	131	9	604	201	169	21	9	0	28	6
9	Gigina	0	57	17	1	0	1	2	1	1	NA	549	235	11	1,095	175	191	32	10	1	55	2
10	Karmegaon	0	31	10	0	0	0	4	2	2	NA	566	135	4	576	186	97	34	8	0	31	1
11	Kurmel	0	45	4	1	1	1	4	2	2	2	478	158	8	779	75	197	61	7	1	31	3
12	Mandel	1	34	14	1	0	1	4	2	2	NA	600	157	5	816	120	178	56	20	3	38	5
13	Muskuti	0	57	22	1	1	1	6	4	3	3	903	237	9	1,192	210	215	30	14	0	52	6
14	Narla	1	99	159	1	1	1	7	3	3	1	1,100	338	11	1,118	360	267	56	26	6	64	7
15	Nishanpur	1	49	116	1	1	1	5	2	1	NA	735	196	9	923	317	149	60	10	1	43	4
16	Palam	1	41	48	1	1	1	6	3	3	NA	559	129	8	714	130	82	50	22	1	40	4
17	Raxi	0	36	119	0	0	0	4	2	1	NA	397	125	2	706	135	77	42	9	7	29	2
18	Rupra	1	54	119	1	1	1	6	4	4	NA	730	235	5	757	213	141	25	9	1	41	3
19	Rupra road	3	89	209	1	1	1	7	4	1	NA	1,124	275	10	1,197	255	224	44	17	1	69	3
20	Santpur	2	57	110	1	1	1	6	5	5	4	678	183	4	764	155	90	67	7	0	43	5
21	Sargiguda	1	82	105	1	1	1	9	5	5	NA	752	218	5	1,071	202	153	66	12	1	57	4
22	Sarian	**1**	**40**	**253**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**1**	**1**	NA	**538**	**133**	**7**	**715**	**75**	**152**	**51**	**23**	**2**	**34**	**5**
23	Sergarh	**0**	**61**	**28**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**9**	**5**	**5**	NA	**1,101**	**274**	**6**	**1,310**	**310**	**151**	**43**	**8**	**1**	**56**	**6**
24	Takarla	**0**	**47**	**27**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**609**	**132**	**3**	**675**	**113**	**142**	**44**	**12**	**1**	**34**	**4**
25	Tulapada	**0**	**41**	**38**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**6**	**4**	**3**	NA	**785**	**198**	**9**	**767**	**197**	**158**	**42**	**9**	**2**	**46**	**1**
26	Ulikupa	**1**	**34**	**229**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**2**	**2**	NA	**528**	**139**	**1**	**717**	**196**	**118**	**24**	**8**	**2**	**32**	**2**
27	Total Narla	NA	NA	NA	**19**	**16**	**19**	**143**	**74**	**66**	**16**	NA	**4,754**	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	**1,057**	NA

13. Th. Rampur

Sl. No.	Name of GP	Adminstration data			Papulatoin					Education						Irrigation			
		No. of villages	Total HH	Average family size	Total population	Total Male	Total female	Total SC	Total ST	Primary	UP School	Secondary School	Total no. of Teacher in PR/UP School	No. of school with D.water facility in (PR/UP)	Separate latrine for boys & girls	No. of pond	No. of Minor Irrigation Project	No. of Lift irrigation projects	No. of watershed projects
1	Badchhatrang	16	1,786	3.1	5,624	2,731	2,893	1,892	2,770	8	4	1	30	8	0	3	3	NA	3
2	Dumerpadar	13	1,372	3.6	4,992	2,600	2,392	1,842	2,205	6	2	0	17	0	0	0	1	NA	1
3	Gopalpur	13	1,304	4.2	5,422	2,606	2,816	1,451	2,964	11	4	0	29	0	0	3	0	NA	1
4	Gopinathpur	14	1,094	3.0	3,301	1,603	1,698	1,186	1,570	3	5	0	15	1	0	2	0	NA	3
5	Gunpur	21	1,424	3.9	5,522	2,856	2,666	826	3,316	9	2	0	22	3	0	0	0	NA	NA
6	Kaniguma	30	1,591	3.5	5,529	2,739	2,790	900	3,502	13	5	1	39	0	0	1	0	NA	7
7	Karlapat	31	1,244	3.4	4,222	2,105	2,117	736	2,454	9	4	1	33	7	3	3	3	NA	13
8	Kerpai	32	978	4.0	3,914	1,898	2,016	494	3,382	13	1	1	34	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
9	Mahulpatna	9	1,020	3.4	3,514	1,718	1,796	1,332	1,667	7	1	1	20	0	0	0	0	NA	3
10	Malligaon	13	695	3.5	2,426	1,197	1,229	588	1,342	3	3	1	15	1	0	0	0	NA	5
11	Nakrundi	31	904	3.9	3,537	1,725	1,812	663	2,583	7	2	1	21	0	0	0	0	NA	5
12	Adri	10	870	3.4	2,977	1,434	1,543	718	1,420	4	2	1	17	0	0	0	0	NA	3
13	Padepadar	8	904	2.9	2,661	1,313	1,348	972	1,343	4	1	1	13	1	0	0	0	NA	3
14	Sindhipadar	18	892	3.7	3,282	1,590	1,692	627	2,333	7	1	1	25	0	0	0	0	6	NA
15	Talnagi	23	826	3.3	2,749	1,283	1,466	508	1,939	4	2	0	10	2	0	0	0	3	12
16	Th. Rampur	17	1,832	2.8	5,086	2,981	2,105	2,105	3,066	11	4	0	36	5	0	3	0	7	NA
17	Total Th. Rampur	257	14,274	NA	48,720	24,442	24,278	11,655	29,917	119	43	10	NA	28	3	NA	NA	NA	NA

(Contd...)

Sl. No.	Name of GP	Sanitation			Health			ICDS Service				Food Security				Social Security						
		No. of village having pipe water facility	No.of existing tube well	Sanitary HH Lartine	ANM Sub-centre	Sub-centre having pucca building	ANM in position	No. of AWC	No. of AWC having pucca building	No. of AWC having d.water	No. of AWC having toilet facilities	Total BPL Families	No. of Antodaya card holder	No. of Annapurna Card holder	No. of EGS/Job card holder	Madhubabu pension holder	IGNOAP	IGNWP	IGNDP	National Family benefit scheme (Beneficiary)	No. of IAY Beneficiary (within last 3 years)	Mo Kudia(2008-09 to 2010-11)
1	Badchhatrang	0	54	0	1	1	1	12	4	1	0	1,128	392	8	1,849	350		187	45	10	60	3
2	Dumerpadar	0	48	0	0	0	0	12	4	3	0	705	249	8	1,416	284		95	50	2	52	7
3	Gopalpur	3	65	0	1	1	1	14	7	4	5	910	327	9	1,513	402		158	43	2	61	2
4	Gopinathpur	2	39	0	1	1	1	8	2	2	0	631	245	4	1,083	257		78	38	3	50	1
5	Gunpur	2	55	9	1	0	2	13	6	4	3	757	299	10	1,014	225		69	29	Nil	55	0
6	Kaniguma	3	67	0	1	1	1	17	5	4	4	996	345	9	1,437	292		97	26	2	59	1
7	Karlapat	4	64	0	1	1	1	12	5	3	3	789	301	9	967	202		73	15	5	55	1
8	Kerpai	5	49	0	1	1	1	8	1	0	0	807	270	11	925	270		68	5	Nil	58	0
9	Mahulpatna	0	39	9	1	1	1	8	1	0	0	613	233	5	979	232		83	16	Nil	35	1
10	Malligaon	0	28	0	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	352	141	6	686	179		26	14	Nil	39	0
11	Nakrundi	2	40	3	1	1	1	7	1	0	0	497	291	11	904	216		106	5	Nil	40	0
12	Adri	6	41	1	1	1	1	5	1	0	0	526	148	4	938	225		60	30	Nil	35	1
13	Padepadar	0	33	0	1	0	1	12	2	0	0	413	138	5	867	215		52	4	Nil	31	1
14	Sindhipadar	3	28		1	1	2	7	2	1	0	623	228	2	888	266		86	30	Nil	51	5
15	Talnagi	0	14		0	0	0	9	3	1	0	581	225	5	823	168		42	7	Nil	38	1
16	Th.Rampur	2	88		3	2	3	15	3	3	0	1,146	428	8	2,117	430		178	65	7	64	4
17	Total Th. Rampur	32	752	NA	NA	NA	NA	167	48	26	15	11,474	4,260	114	18,406	4,213		1,458	422	31	783	28

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