

**EVALUATION STUDY OF RLTA P IN  
THE KBK REGION IN ORISSA**  
(Sponsored by the Planning Commission, Government of India)



**April, 2003**

**INSTITUTE OF APPLIED MANPOWER RESEARCH**  
**Plot No.25, Sector A-7, Institutional Area, Narela,**  
**Delhi-110040**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Kalahandi, Bolangir & Koraput (KBK) region in orissa consisting of the eight districts, namely, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bolangir, Sonepur, Koraput Nabarangpur, Malkangiri and Rayagada is an extremely backward region with low literacy level acute poverty, high degree of morbidity and a concentration of SC/ST population. The problems common to all the districts of the region are heavy soil erosion, degraded forest area, poor water retention capacity of the soil, frequent drought and famines, very poor infrastructural development and lack of employment avenues.
2. For the development of the region, a Revised long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) covering the period 1998-99 to 2006-07 has been initiated replacing an earlier Long Term Action Plan (LTAP), which was found inadequate. The RLTAP consists of various Central Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes in agriculture, horticulture, watershed development, afforestation, irrigation, health, drinking water emergency feeding, welfare of SCs/STs and rural connectivity sectors.
3. At the behest of the Planning Commission IAMR had taken up a study to evaluate the impact of RLTAP in the KBK region. The study has been conducted during the period July 2002 to October 2002 in two phases. In the first phase, the progress of various schemes being implemented in the region and the problems therein were discussed with various District officials. The secondary data of various aspects of development programmes were also collected from each district. During this phase some villages were also visited to see the ground level situation. In the second phase a survey of a sample of villages and beneficiaries of various programmes was undertaken through structured questionnaires. The survey was in the nature of case study in all, 321 beneficiaries were covered.
4. **Observations of the first phase of the study :**
  - The KBK Headquarters at Koraput was neither adequately staffed nor was it involved in the flow of funds of various schemes from the state to the districts.
  - Utilisation of funds allocated to various schemes during 1998-99 to 2000-2001 was only up to the extent of 75 to 80 per cent. While in some sectors like agriculture, drinking water, emergency feeding and irrigation, the utilization was generally good, in areas like watershed development, afforestation, etc. it was poor. Some of the reasons for non-utilisation were stated to be release of funds at the fag end of the year inappropriate phasing delays in implementation of schemes involving multiple organizations due to lack of coordination and lack of coveragence between programmes involving works of the same nature.

A number of observations have been made on the basis of sector-wise analysis of the situation.

- a) In agriculture, the schemes generally involved field demonstration, distribution of seeds and organization of training camps. The impact of these programmes was not significant. In some districts like Kalahandi, Nabarangapur diversification of crops has been undertaken. Crop diversification can be beneficial in the region and sufficient funds should be provided for such schemes.
- b) The funds allocated to different schemes under horticulture were scattered and scanty. There was considerable scope for development of horticulture in the region with employment potential, in case, adequate funds were allocated for schemes with identified objectives.
- c) The programmes under watershed development suffer from lack of convergence between various programmes, inadequate cooperation between departments lack of people's participation to the desired extent, etc. Watershed Development needs to be implemented through an integrated approach with specific and clear long-term objectives.
- d) Afforestation is extremely important for this region due to dwindling living forest cover. But it requires better targeting of sites with adequate monitoring and follow-up.
- e) The programme of Mobile Health Units under health sector has been found useful even though lack of road connectivity has hampered its effectiveness. The number of units has to be increased substantially. Other programmes in two sectors like T.B. Control and Malaria control were being implemented by their effectiveness is reduced by the absence of sanitary schemes and inadequate penetration into remote villages. The health sector schemes in general suffer from lack of infrastructural facilities, posts remaining vacant and anomalies in salary structures.
- f) Emergency feeding programme has been found to be running well. However, the schemes need better targeting.
- g) The funds allocated under drinking water supply programme were being fully utilized and the scheme, in general was running satisfactorily. However, there was no provision in the budget for maintenance of pumps installed. About 5 to 10 per cent pumps remained dysfunctional.
- h) **Rural Connectivity**: The funds under this scheme were provided only in 2000-2001 and no expenditure was reported.

- i) **Welfare of SCs/STs:** Although the scheme was running well, some problems were highlighted such as non-availability of drinking water, toilets, inadequate number of beds etc., in the hostels constructed under this programme. A boundary wall was also required specially for girls hostels for security of the children.
- j) **Poverty Alleviation:** Schemes in general were being run satisfactorily. However, certain guidelines have been followed in some schemes such as in Indira Awas Yojana. The National Old Age Pension Scheme has only budget oriented approach due to which some eligible persons have been left out.

### **Results of Second Phase (Survey)**

- The villages covered in the Second phase of the survey have lower literacy rates as compared to those of KBK region as a whole. More than one-third of the population in these villages belonged to STs. Three-quarters of the families were below poverty line. Less than one-fifth of the agricultural holdings have the benefit of irrigation. The situation, however, differed district to district. Non-farm activities were limited to small grocery shops, tea stalls and services like those of barbers, carpenters, etc. Transport facilities were most inadequate and though electricity was found in all villages only about 14 per cent of the households had electricity connections. Educational facilities for primary level were adequate and hostels of SC/ST students were functional.
- The community has found village assets created through various schemes as useful. However certain facilities created like ponds needed to be centrally located and better constructed. There was also no budgetary provision for maintenance of the assets created.
- In all 321 beneficiaries were covered in the selected villages. More than half of them were under NOAPS and IAY. Other schemes covered are SGSY, EAS, NFBS and NMBS.
- About 44 per cent of the beneficiaries were STs and 20 per cent SCs. They included almost equal number of men and women. Over three-fourths are illiterates. Only 5 per cent completed primary or higher education.
- Nearly 60 per cent of the beneficiaries were having an income of over Rs.6000 per year. Antyodaya downtrodden families were only 20 per cent.
- One-third of the families were engaged in non-agricultural labour. One-fifth were agricultural labour families and another one-fifth were engaged in cultivation.

### **Implementation of various Schemes:**

- Only about half of the respondents were aware of the facilities provided by Mobile health vans. The majority of the respondents stated that visits were limited to once in a month. The frequency of visits needs to be increased.
- The respondents were generally aware of the immunization programme. Two-thirds of the respondents were not satisfied with existing medical facilities.
- Information provided by the respondents regarding IAY indicated deviations from the prescribed norms in the areas to be covered by the house, construction, material to be used provision of samtasy latrine and choolah cost of construction, mode of payment and ownership of the house. The selection of beneficiaries was also not entirely unbiased.
- As regards EFP, Most of the beneficiaries were not satisfied with the quality and quantity of the food supplied to them. All of them also demanded that food should be provided twice a day at the fixed time.
- The beneficiaries under SJSRY programme were either illiterates or just litterate. About 90 per cent had the income of up to Rs.6,000 plus per annum. The percentage of beneficiaries from the poorest families was only 5.8. The amount received by the beneficiaries was utilized for vegetable cultivation, fisheries, irrigation etc. Sometimes the loan amount was utilized for domestic purposes. The income level of families had hardly increased. The recovery rate of the loan was poor.
- More than half of the beneficiaries under EAS were from Scheduled Tribes. About 66 per cent respondents stated that they were not receiving their payments regularly. Sometimes the beneficiaries were not able to complete their target allotted and hence their wages went below the minimum level.
- The survey of the villages showed that three-fourths of the beneficiaries under NOAPS were females. About 40 per cent of the beneficiaries told that old age pension was the only source of their income. They were generally engaged as casual labourers. The respondents stated that the amount of pension should be increased. The arrangements in disbursement of pension may also be modified.
- The National Benefit Scheme (NBS) was found running satisfactorily.

## 6. Recommendations

- RLTAAP consists of normal plan programmes with normally allocated funds. Additional central allocations are provided for a few sectors like emergency feeding, afforestation hostel facilities for CSs/STs etc. The area-specific need-based long term programmes for development of the region as a whole with additional allocations for different sectors of priority, are the need of the hour.
- Specific monitoring arrangements involving joint evaluation and supervision from outside agencies should be worked out.
- The KBK headquarters at Koraput needs to be strengthened with adequate staff and with more powers for effective monitoring of the implementation of various programmes.
- There is a need for a well-defined programme of action for each district, area-wise and year-wise detailing specific roles of implementing agencies, targets to be achieved and funds required. Awareness about each programme is also necessary at the district administration level.
- Flow of funds to the line departments should be properly phased out with timely release. The quantum of funds likely to be available to the departments may be intimated to the district administration in advance. The system of flow of funds for various schemes should be streamlined through a centralized monitoring agency.
- There is a need to adopt a rational criterion for classifying families as below poverty line (BPL) families. The work may be entrusted to a professional and independent agency to ensure objectivity and completeness.
- There is a need to develop infrastructure in the areas like rural electrification, road connectivity, communication, irrigation etc. Enhanced allocations in these sectors with time bound action programmes are necessary for this purpose. Full utilization of funds in these sectors should also be ensured. The availability of infrastructure will boost employment opportunities also in this region.
- Frequent transfers of senior district officials do not help in proper planning, implementation and monitoring of the programmes. Some policy decisions should be taken in this direction. If necessary, some incentives may be provided to motivate officials to work in the region.
- There is a need to conduct training programmes for ward members to provide functional knowledge about the implementation of the developmental and welfare programmes.



- The data-base at the village or panchayat level about the households, landholdings etc., should properly be developed to ensure transparency in the implementation of the beneficiary-oriented schemes.
- Record maintenance system has been found to be extremely poor in the area, which requires immediate attention.
- A centralized monitoring system should be evolved to monitor the schemes in the region. A common proforma for this purpose may be devised. The participatory monitoring system involving some outside agency may be beneficial.
- There is a plethora of schemes with almost similar objectives whereby responsibilities for implementation is divided among a number of departments. The possibilities of making a single department responsible for all the programmes of similar nature should be explored. A better coordination among different departments is also desirable.
- Formation of self-groups at grassroot level is an encouraging development in the region which should be supported.
- The awareness generation programmes on the importance of education are extremely necessary to change the mindset of the parents.
- The old age pension scheme should be extended to all persons and the quantum of benefit may be enhanced in the next phase.
- The existing health infrastructure at the village level demands immediate attention in terms of non-availability of doctors. The problems of low salaries and non-availability of residential accommodation etc., should be addressed to. There is a need to provide more mobile health units to make their functional utility more effective. Its effectiveness also depends upon the road connectivity of the villages.
- The malaria eradication programmes and TB control programmes are being implemented satisfactorily but the effectiveness of such programmes would be visible only if these are followed by rural sanitation and awareness of personal hygiene programmes.
- The target of providing drinking water to all should be achieved as early as possible. Dysfunctional tube-wells should be replaced and wherever water is not found good for drinking remedial measures should be taken. Quality control in installing tube-wells is also necessary. Some budgetary provisions should be made for the maintenance of the installed tube-wells.
- Lots of discrepancy have been found in the implementation of Indira Awas Yojana with a special reference to the guidelines provided for the implementation of the scheme. These are basically in terms of mode of payments, ownership of

the house, material to be used in construction, area to be covered, construction of sanitary latrine, using smokeless choolah etc., modifications in the scheme are required to make it more realistic and useful for the beneficiaries.

- Diversification of crops, cash cropping, cultivation of cotton, groundnut etc., should be encouraged. There is also a need to explore alternative means of irrigation as at present, most of the irrigation projects depend on monsoon only.
- In all the macro level planning, active participation of target population as well as District Collectors are essential.
- In general, all the welfare schemes require better targeting with objective approach and timely modifications to make them more effective. The efforts of various departments as well as social partners need to be synergised.

To sum up, direct beneficiary-oriented programmes are clearly no substitute in the long run to the development of opportunities and environment conducive to individual enterprise and self-sustaining growth, without excessive dependence on automatic relief from government resources. There is a need for human resource development as well as employment generation in the KBK region. Some of the recommendations mentioned here have been taken care of in the development of Reform Facility Scheme which has now been initiated in the KBK region.

## **7. Road Map**

- There is a need to have district specific/sector specific/scheme specific developmental plans indicating the priority areas, fund requirements with definite time frame for completion of the projects under a unified implementing responsibilities.
- Specificity of each activity with a map consisting of name of villages to be covered, site of the activity, list of beneficiaries etc., is extremely necessary to have proper monitoring and evaluation of the schemes.
- District level plans may be prepared for 10 years indicating milestones and providing periodic evaluation.
- Implementation should be carried out like a mission.

- A professional team may be housed in Karoput district headquarters of KBK to help the District Administration to prepare the action plan.
- So far, the various developmental and welfare programmes have not been found to be effected in the form of an increase in the incomes of the families, better quality of life or better employment.
- The programmes require focused objectives with integrated approach of sustainable development and adequate monitoring and supervision. Required amount of fund should be reached at right time and proper utilization of these funds needs to be ensured.

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- i) **Welfare of SCs/STs:** Although the scheme was running well, some problems were highlighted such as non-availability of drinking water, toilets, inadequate number of beds etc., in the hostels constructed under this programme. A boundary wall was also required specially for girls hostels for security of the children.
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### **Results of Second Phase (Survey)**

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- The community has found village assets created through various schemes as useful. However certain facilities created like ponds needed to be centrally located and better constructed. There was also no budgetary provision for maintenance of the assets created.
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- Nearly 60 per cent of the beneficiaries were having an income of over Rs.6000 per year. Antyodaya downtrodden families were only 20 per cent.
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### **Implementation of various Schemes:**

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- The respondents were generally aware of the immunization programme. Two-thirds of the respondents were not satisfied with existing medical facilities.
- Information provided by the respondents regarding IAY indicated deviations from the prescribed norms in the areas to be covered by the house, construction, material to be used provision of samtasy latrine and choolah cost of construction, mode of payment and ownership of the house. The selection of beneficiaries was also not entirely unbiased.
- As regards EFP, Most of the beneficiaries were not satisfied with the quality and quantity of the food supplied to them. All of them also demanded that food should be provided twice a day at the fixed time.
- The beneficiaries under SJSRY programme were either illiterates or just litterate. About 90 per cent had the income of up to Rs.6,000 plus per annum. The percentage of beneficiaries from the poorest families was only 5.8. The amount received by the beneficiaries was utilized for vegetable cultivation, fisheries, irrigation etc. Sometimes the loan amount was utilized for domestic purposes. The income level of families had hardly increased. The recovery rate of the loan was poor.
- More than half of the beneficiaries under EAS were from Scheduled Tribes. About 66 per cent respondents stated that they were not receiving their payments regularly. Sometimes the beneficiaries were not able to complete their target allotted and hence their wages went below the minimum level.
- The survey of the villages showed that three-fourths of the beneficiaries under NOAPS were females. About 40 per cent of the beneficiaries told that old age pension was the only source of their income. They were generally engaged as casual labourers. The respondents stated that the amount of pension should be increased. The arrangements in disbursement of pension may also be modified.
- The National Benefit Scheme (NBS) was found running satisfactorily.

## 6. Recommendations

- RLTAAP consists of normal plan programmes with normally allocated funds. Additional central allocations are provided for a few sectors like emergency feeding, afforestation hostel facilities for CSs/STs etc. The area-specific need-based long term programmes for development of the region as a whole with additional allocations for different sectors of priority, are the need of the hour.
- Specific monitoring arrangements involving joint evaluation and supervision from outside agencies should be worked out.
- The KBK headquarters at Koraput needs to be strengthened with adequate staff and with more powers for effective monitoring of the implementation of various programmes.
- There is a need for a well-defined programme of action for each district, area-wise and year-wise detailing specific roles of implementing agencies, targets to be achieved and funds required. Awareness about each programme is also necessary at the district administration level.
- Flow of funds to the line departments should be properly phased out with timely release. The quantum of funds likely to be available to the departments may be intimated to the district administration in advance. The system of flow of funds for various schemes should be streamlined through a centralized monitoring agency.
- There is a need to adopt a rational criterion for classifying families as below poverty line (BPL) families. The work may be entrusted to a professional and independent agency to ensure objectivity and completeness.
- There is a need to develop infrastructure in the areas like rural electrification, road connectivity, communication, irrigation etc. Enhanced allocations in these sectors with time bound action programmes are necessary for this purpose. Full utilization of funds in these sectors should also be ensured. The availability of infrastructure will boost employment opportunities also in this region.
- Frequent transfers of senior district officials do not help in proper planning, implementation and monitoring of the programmes. Some policy decisions should be taken in this direction. If necessary, some incentives may be provided to motivate officials to work in the region.
- There is a need to conduct training programmes for ward members to provide functional knowledge about the implementation of the developmental and welfare programmes.



- The data-base at the village or panchayat level about the households, landholdings etc., should properly be developed to ensure transparency in the implementation of the beneficiary-oriented schemes.
- Record maintenance system has been found to be extremely poor in the area, which requires immediate attention.
- A centralized monitoring system should be evolved to monitor the schemes in the region. A common proforma for this purpose may be devised. The participatory monitoring system involving some outside agency may be beneficial.
- There is a plethora of schemes with almost similar objectives whereby responsibilities for implementation is divided among a number of departments. The possibilities of making a single department responsible for all the programmes of similar nature should be explored. A better coordination among different departments is also desirable.
- Formation of self-groups at grassroot level is an encouraging development in the region which should be supported.
- The awareness generation programmes on the importance of education are extremely necessary to change the mindset of the parents.
- The old age pension scheme should be extended to all persons and the quantum of benefit may be enhanced in the next phase.
- The existing health infrastructure at the village level demands immediate attention in terms of non-availability of doctors. The problems of low salaries and non-availability of residential accommodation etc., should be addressed to. There is a need to provide more mobile health units to make their functional utility more effective. Its effectiveness also depends upon the road connectivity of the villages.
- The malaria eradication programmes and TB control programmes are being implemented satisfactorily but the effectiveness of such programmes would be visible only if these are followed by rural sanitation and awareness of personal hygiene programmes.
- The target of providing drinking water to all should be achieved as early as possible. Dysfunctional tube-wells should be replaced and wherever water is not found good for drinking remedial measures should be taken. Quality control in installing tube-wells is also necessary. Some budgetary provisions should be made for the maintenance of the installed tube-wells.
- Lots of discrepancy have been found in the implementation of Indira Awas Yojana with a special reference to the guidelines provided for the implementation of the scheme. These are basically in terms of mode of payments, ownership of

the house, material to be used in construction, area to be covered, construction of sanitary latrine, using smokeless choolah etc., modifications in the scheme are required to make it more realistic and useful for the beneficiaries.

- Diversification of crops, cash cropping, cultivation of cotton, groundnut etc., should be encouraged. There is also a need to explore alternative means of irrigation as at present, most of the irrigation projects depend on monsoon only.
- In all the macro level planning, active participation of target population as well as District Collectors are essential.
- In general, all the welfare schemes require better targeting with objective approach and timely modifications to make them more effective. The efforts of various departments as well as social partners need to be synergised.

To sum up, direct beneficiary-oriented programmes are clearly no substitute in the long run to the development of opportunities and environment conducive to individual enterprise and self-sustaining growth, without excessive dependence on automatic relief from government resources. There is a need for human resource development as well as employment generation in the KBK region. Some of the recommendations mentioned here have been taken care of in the development of Reform Facility Scheme which has now been initiated in the KBK region.

## **7. Road Map**

- There is a need to have district specific/sector specific/scheme specific developmental plans indicating the priority areas, fund requirements with definite time frame for completion of the projects under a unified implementing responsibilities.
- Specificity of each activity with a map consisting of name of villages to be covered, site of the activity, list of beneficiaries etc., is extremely necessary to have proper monitoring and evaluation of the schemes.
- District level plans may be prepared for 10 years indicating milestones and providing periodic evaluation.
- Implementation should be carried out like a mission.

- A professional team may be housed in Karoput district headquarters of KBK to help the District Administration to prepare the action plan.
- So far, the various developmental and welfare programmes have not been found to be effected in the form of an increase in the incomes of the families, better quality of life or better employment.
- The programmes require focused objectives with integrated approach of sustainable development and adequate monitoring and supervision. Required amount of fund should be reached at right time and proper utilization of these funds needs to be ensured.

## Annexure I

### A I. I GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES AND LAND UTILISATION PATTERN 1999-2000 ('000 Hect.)

Name of the Districts	Geographical Area	Forest Area	% of Forest Area of the District to State Total	% of Forest Area of the district	Misc. Tree, Permanent Pasture, Land put to Non-agri. Use, Barren & Uncultivable Land	Cultivable Waste	Current Fallow	Other Fallow	Net Area Sown	% of Sown Area to State	% of Sown Area to District
Bolangir	657.50	154	2.649	23.42	126	22	4	18	334	5.49	50.79
Kalahandi	7920	254	4.368	32.07	156	4	23	7	348	5.728	43.93
Koraput	880.70	188	3.23	21.34	346	29	2	16	300	4.938	34.06
Malkangiri	579.10	336	5.77	58.02	5	76		21	141	2.320	24.34
Nawarangpur	529.10	246	4.23	46.49	23	16		29	215	3.53	40.63
Nuapada	385.20	185	3.18	48.02	7	12		3	178	2.93	46.20
Rayagada	707.30	281	4.83	39.72	197	12	31	14	172	2.83	24.31
Sonepar	233.70	41	0.70	17.54	66	8	4	7	108	1.77	46.21
Total	4764.60	1685	28.98		926	179	64	115	1796		
Others	10806.10	4129			1630	266	281	221	4279		
Orissa	15570.70	5814	100	37.33	2556	445	345	336	6075	100	39.01

*Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Orissa,*

AI.2 DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES  
POPULATION CENSUS

NAME OF THE DISTRICTS	1991 TOTAL ('000 NO.)	RANK	2001 (P) TOTAL ('000 NO.)	RANK	MALE ('000 NO.)	FEMALE ('000 NO.)	PERCENTAGE OF DISTRICT POPULATION TO STATE POPULATION 2000 (P)	DECENNIAL GROWTH RATE		SEX RATIO (FEMALES PER '000 MALES)		POPULATION DENSITY (PER SQR. KM.)	
								1981-1991	1991-2001(P)	1991	2001(P)	1991	2001(P)
BOLANGIR	1231	10	1336	11	674	662	3.64	15.94	8.52	981	983	187	203
KALAHANDI	1131	13	1334	12	667	667	3.64	19.48	17.99	999	1000	143	168
KORAPUT	1029	15	1178	15	589	589	3.21	19.93	14.41	991	998	117	134
MALKANGIRI	422	28	480	28	240	240	1.31	26	13.71	985	996	73	83
NAWARANGPUR	846	19	1018	19	511	507	2.77	24.22	20.26	989	992	160	192
NUAPADA	469	25	530	25	264	266	1.45	19.56	13	1002	1006	122	138
RAYAGADA	713	22	823	22	406	417	2.24	17.29	15.27	1012	1029	101	116
SONEPAR	476	24	541	24	275	266	1.47	19.99	13.39	979	966	204	231
	6317		7240		3626	3614				992.25	996.25		
			29467		14986	14481							
ORISSA			36707		18612	18095		20.06	15.94	971	972	203	236

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Orissa,

### AI.3 POVERTY IN THE KBK REGION

Percentage of BPL families in the KBK Districts

Name of the Districts	Percentage
Bolangir	61.06
Kalahandi	62.71
Koraput	83.81
Malkangiri	81.88
Nawarangpur	73.66
Nuapada	85.70
Rayagada	72.03
Sonepar	73.02
	74.23375

*Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Orissa,*

### AI.4 ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

Name of the Districts	No. of Sub-Divisions	No. of Tahasils	No. of CD Blocks	No. of Municipalities	No. of G.P.s	Number of Villages		
						Inhabited	Uninhabited	Total
Bolangir	3	6	14	1	285	1761	31	1792
Kalahandi	2	7	13	1	273	2068	137	2205
Koraput	2	7	14	1	226	1915	82	1997
Malkangiri	1	3	7		108	878	50	928
Nawarangpur	1	4	10	1	169	880	17	897
Nuapada	1	2	5		109	643	16	659
Rayagada	2	4	11	1	171	2445	222	2667
Sonepar	2	4	6	1	96	808	151	959
Total	14	37	80	6	1437	11398	706	12104
Others	44	134	234	29	4797	35582	3362	38944
Orissa	58	171	314	35	6234	46980	4068	51048

*Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Orissa,*

AI.5 LITERACY

Name of the Districts	No. of Literates ('000 No.)						Literacy Rates					
	1991			2001(P)			1991			2001(P)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bolangir	290	109	399	407	224	631	55.64	21.3	38.63	70.36	39.27	54.93
Kalahandi	222	72	294	353	166	519	46.85	15.28	31.08	62.88	29.56	46.20
Koraput	144	64	208	234	122	356	33.98	15.15	24.64	47.58	24.81	36.20
Malkangiri	48	20	68	82	42	124	28.24	11.69	20.04	41.21	21.28	31.26
Nawarangpur	96	30	126	199	88	287	28.10	9.01	18.62	47.37	21.02	34.26
Nuapada	82	25	107	131	59	190	42.31	12.78	27.52	58.78	26.01	42.29
Rayagada	107	46	153	158	85	243	36.53	15.63	26.01	47.35	24.31	35.61
Sonepar	123	46	169	191	108	299	61.48	23.38	42.62	80.3	47.28	64.07
	1112	412	1524	1755	894	2649	41.64	15.52	28.64	56.97	29.19	43.10
	7307	4085	11392	10363	7042	17405						
Orissa	8419	4497	12916	12118	7936	20054	63.09	34.68	49.09	75.95	50.97	63.61

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Orissa,

## AI.6 EDUCATION

Name of the Districts	Primary Schools				Middle Schools				Secondary Schools				General Colleges			
	No. of Schools	Enrolment ('000 No.)	No. of Teachers ('000)	Students per teacher	No. of Schools	Enrolment ('000 No.)	No. of Teachers ('000)	Students Per teacher	No. of schools	Enrolment ('000 No.)	No. of Teachers ('000)	Students Per teacher	No. of Schools	Enrolment ('000 No.)	No. of Teachers ('000)	Students Per Teacher
Bolangir	1933	177	5.08	34.80	389	35	1.18	29.610	205	28	1.61	17.29	63	21	0.808	25.99
Kalahandi	1705	153	4.4	34.42	365	30	1.00	29.910	192	17	1.6	10.24	50	15	0.544	27.57
Koraput	1853	91	4.30	21.12	236	12	0.52	22.90	109	22	0.93	23.42	25	10	0.315	31.74
Malkangiri	898	68	1.97	34.51	103	9	0.23	38.29	29	6	0.32	18.51	10	4	0.123	32.52
Nawarangpur	1249	106	2.70	39.24	206	14	0.50	27.77	55	37	0.43	85.84	14	8	0.175	45.71
Nuapada	731	66	1.81	36.46	166	12	0.39	30.15	85	7	0.72	9.66	14	6	0.193	31.08
Rayagada	1482	84	3.20	26.22	186	10	0.36	27.70	83	14	0.71	19.69	19	9	0.245	36.73
Sonepar	761	71	1.87	37.82	176	19	0.48	39.41	87	10	0.73	13.53	27	11	0.382	28.79
Total	10612	816	25.39	32.12	1827	141	4.68	30.07	845	141	7.14	19.72	222	84	2.785	30.16
Others	31492	3689	84.40	43.70	9683	849	26.57	31.94	5315	890	44.28	20.09	1145	471	15.34	30.70
Orissa	42104	4505	109.80	41.02	11510	990	31.26	31.66	6160	1031	51.43	20.04	1367	555	18.125	30.62

*Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Orissa,*



## AI.7 INFRASTRUCTURE

			All Scheduled Commercial Banks (As on March 2001)		
Name of the Districts	No. of Post Offices (2000-01)	% of Village Electrified	No. of Offices/Branches	Deposit (Rs. In lakh)	Credit (Rs. In lakh)
Bolangir	283	92.56	69	22984	9505
Kalahandi	303	62.96	78	21295	14046
Koraput	249	66.74	60	35076	15135
Malkangiri	84	52.96	19	6142	2664
Nawarangpur	177	85.90	29	8219	6271
Nuapada	111	79.47	28	7651	3736
Rayagada	201	54.23	47	19435	8064
Sonepar	97	87.75	27	6974	3373
	1505	72.82	357	127776	62794
	6640	6			
<b>Orissa</b>	<b>8145</b>	<b>78.82</b>			

*Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Orissa,*

### AI.8 INDUSTRIES (1998-1999)

Annual Survey of Industries			
Name of the Districts	Registered Reporting Factories (No.)	% of Industries to Total Orissa	Total Employees (No.)
Bolangir	38	2.86	2343
Kalahandi	28	2.11	1392
Koraput	36	2.71	5301
Malkangiri	6	0.45	92
Nawarangpur	8	0.60	450
Nuapada	15	1.13	417
Rayagada	26	1.96	4240
Sonepar	-	-	-
	157	11.84	14235
	1168	88.15	106289
<b>Orissa</b>	<b>1325</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>120524</b>

*Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Orissa,*

AI.9 HEALTH

Name of the Districts	District Headquarter Hospitals	Sub Divisional and other Hospitals	Community Health Centers	Primary Health Centers (New)	Primary Health Centers Mobile Health Units	Beds in Hospital	Ayurveic Hospitals & Dispensaries including Unani	Homoeopathic Hospitals & Dispensaries	Population in 2001	No. of Persons per Bed
Bolangir	1	5	5	38	11	438	30	23	1336000	3050.22
Kalahandi	1	7	6	39	9	491	18	13	1334000	2716.90
Koraput	1	4	5	46	9	349	12	11	1178000	3375.35
Malkangiri	1	4	4	25	5	286	4	3	480000	1678.32
Nawarangpur	1	2	5	37	5	236	16	13	1018000	4313.55
Nuapada	1	1	4	15	2	158	9	5	530000	3354.43
Rayagada	1	2	6	34	6	225	15	10	823000	3657.77
Sonepar	1	2	4	17	2	153	12	4	541000	3535.94
Total KBK	8	27	39	251	49	2336	116	82	7240000	3099.31
Others	26	120	119	915	147	11450	417	382	29467000	2573.53
Orissa	34	147	158	1166	196	13786	533	464	36707000	2662.62

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Orissa,

AI.10 PRODUCTION OF MAJOR CROPS (2000-01)  
(Production in Qntl.)

Name of the Districts	Paddy	Wheat	Maize	Ragi	Mung	Biri	Kulthi	Til	Groundnut	Mutered	Potato	Jute	Sugarcane
Bolangir	1166465	2660	2881	4727	9263	7781	23070	6754	15182	206	3078		774518
Kalahandi	5181757	937	11158	13228	9784	6793	10040	2702	15388	560	41		503455
Koraput	3450385	445	49817	20551 5	421	2085	5969	277	1210	589	21877		1826589
Malkangiri	953932		10660	20666	123	711	957	7975	21593				8280
Nawarangpur	2631368	414	33232 2	37766	397	41083	14425	308	897	519	10640		327241
Nuapada	482495	758	2057	2820	1507	3946	3340	676	7843	4	1065		7329
Rayagada	1106918		42061	71818	1329	3616	3220	7579	2036	1066	4023	30	63246
Sonepar	2038197	1374	74	5	2151	46	2145	154	1757	3	1288		45915
	17011517	6588	45103 0	35654 5	24975	66061	63166	2642 5	65906	2947	42012	30	3556573
	52889180	12244 1	23762 2	10897 0	26792 4	20649 5	82747	4094 8	508839	13536	81669 7	6569 9	6082579
Orissa	69900697	12902 9	68865 2	46551 5	29289 9	27255 6	14591 3	6737 3	574745	16483	85870 9	6572 9	9639152

*Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Orissa,*

AI.11 FISHERY (2000-01)

Name of the Districts	Production of fish in MT			
	Fresh Water	Brakish Water	Marine Water	Total
Bolangir	3631	-	-	3631
Kalahandi	6812	-	-	6812
Koraput	1630	-	-	1630
Malkangiri	2204	-	-	2204
Nawarangpur	2013	-	-	2013
Nuapada	1361	-	-	1361
Rayagada	653	-	-	653
Sonepar	2906	-	-	2906
Total	21210			21210
Others	103904			237339
Orissa	125114	13347	121088	258549

*Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Orissa,*

A1.12 IRRIGATION POTENTIAL CREATED UP TO 1999-2000 (Area in '000 hect.)

Name of the Districts	Major & Medium		Minor (Flow)		Minor (lift)		RAIN FALL		
	Khariff	Rabi	Khariff	Rabi	Khariff	Rabi	Normal Rain fall (M.M.)	Actual rRin fall (M.M.)	Deviational from Normal (M.M.)
Bolangir	7.69	0.86	1.59	3.02	8.01	4.81	1443.50	813.50	-630.00
Kalahandi	74.09	2.43	19.69	4.50	10.00	6.00	1378.20	1291.80	-86.40
Koraput	42.18	20.65	5.87	1.52	9.37	5.62	1521.80	1359.40	-162.40
Malkangiri	66	18.51	1.14	0.29	1.25	0.75	1521.80	1296.20	-225.60
Nawarangpur	4.25	2.25	5.54	0.60	6.52	3.91	1521.80	1311.80	-210.00
Nuapada	14.31	4.42	5.41	1.56	4.09	2.45	1378.20	642.10	-736.10
Rayagada	8.80	2.00	20.03	5.34	13.17	7.9	1521.80	876.80	-645.00
Sonepar	57.54	21.51	5.68	0.48	6.57	3.94	1443.50	1008.20	-435.30
	274.86	72.63	64.95	17.31	58.98	35.38	1466.32	1074.97	-391.35
	880.81	394.73	376.39	52.69	271.56	161.93			
Orissa	1155.67	467.36	441.34	70	330.54	197.31	1482.2	1034	-448.20

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Orissa,

AI.13 COMMUNICATION (2000-2001)

Road Length (in Kms.)											
Name of	National	State	Major	Other	Classified	Village	G.P.	Panchayat	Forest	Railway	No. of
the Districts	Highway	Highway	District	District	Village Road	Road	Road	Samiti	Road	Route	Railway
			Road	Road				Road		Length	Stations
										(In kms.)	
Bolangir	83	198	126	190	205	1056	5827	878	250	177	14
Kalahandi	128	255	223	46	282	806	9955	517	309	38	5
Koraput	157	213	209	16	541	417	4973	986	210	234	20
Malkangiri	-	252	54	56	152	728	2954	357	94	-	-
Nawarangpur	65	122	-	-	226	827	5127	1305	113	-	-
Nuapada	-	110	77	14	48	401	4133	504	270	32	3
Rayagada	-	399	130	69	175	750	4032	751	183	208	14
Sonepar	12	84	59	50	1	470	3032	313	50	13	1
Total KBK	445	1633	878	441	1630	5455	40033	5611	1479	702	57
Others	2306	3337	2849	4004	3040	19388	99940	14761	5551	1683	217
Orissa	2751	4970	3727	4445	4670	24843	139973	20372	7030	2385	274

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Orissa,

AI.14 Road Length (% to state)

Name of the Districts	National Highway	State Highway	Major District Road	Other District Road	Classified Village Road	Village Road	G.P. Road	Panchayat Samiti Road	Forest Road	Railway Route Length	No. of Railway Stations
Bolangir	3.017085	3.983903	3.380735	4.274466	4.389722	4.250694	4.162946	4.309837	3.556188	7.421384	5.109489
Kalahandi	4.652854	5.130785	5.983365	1.034871	6.038544	3.244375	7.112086	2.537797	4.395448	1.593291	1.824818
Koraput	5.707016	4.285714	5.607727	0.359955	11.58458	1.678541	3.552828	4.839976	2.987198	9.811321	7.29927
Malkangiri	-	5.070423	1.448887	1.259843	3.254818	2.930403	2.110407	1.752405	1.337127	-	-
Nawarangpur	2.362777	2.454728	-	-	4.8394	3.328906	3.662849	6.405851	1.607397	-	-
Nuapada	-	2.21328	2.066005	0.314961	1.027837	1.614137	2.952712	2.473984	3.840683	1.341719	1.094891
Rayagada	-	8.028169	3.48806	1.552306	3.747323	3.018959	2.880556	3.686432	2.603129	8.721174	5.109489
Sonepar	0.436205	1.690141	1.583043	1.124859	0.021413	1.891881	2.166132	1.536423	0.711238	0.545073	0.364964
Total KBK	16.17594	32.85714	23.55782	9.92126	34.90364	21.9579	28.60052	27.54271	21.03841	29.43396	20.80292
Others	83.82406	67.14286	76.44218	90.07874	65.09636	78.0421	71.39948	72.45729	78.96159	70.56604	79.19708
Orissa	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Orissa,



## Annexure II

### ITINERARY OF THE VISITS TO THE DISTRICTS IN FIRST PHASE

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Dates
1.	Koraput	15.7.02 to 16.7.02
2.	Malkangiri	17.7.02
3.	Nabarangpur	18.7.02
4.	Bhawani-Patna	19.7.02 to 20.7.02
5.	Nuapada	20.7.02 to 22.7.02
6.	Bolangir	22.7.02 to 23.7.02
7.	Rayagada	24.7.02

Note: For Sonepur district discussions with Collector were held in Rayagada itself on 24.7.02.  
Orissa government appointed Shri P.K. Mohapatra, Deputy Administrator of the KBK Region as Nodal Officer for the study team.

### Annexure III

#### Villages Visited During First Phase

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Villages
	Kalahandi	Kalopolu
	Malkangiri	Jharapalli, Konkada Anna
	Koraput	Laxmanpur
	Navrangpur	Tenduli Khun, Chattursen Ganga Manjhi
	Nuapada	Pattora Dharan Bowdhan
	Bolangir	Chanadan Vadi Agigaon

## Annexure V

Table 1

District-wise Fund Allocation and Expenditure Pertaining to Health facilities During 1998-99 to 2000-01

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Districts	1998-99			1999-2000			2000-2001		
		Allocation	Expenditure	% of Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	% of Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	% of Expenditure
1	Balangir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	kalahandi	46.49	37.63	80.94	35.212	45.89	130.32	27.7	30.89	111.51
3	koraput	55.46	33.67	60.71	55.03	62.2	113.02	119.3	72.24	60.55
4	malkangiri	28.52	16.65	58.38	31.41	25.28	80.48	45.94	27.47	59.79
5	nabarangpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	nuapada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	rayagada	79.43	45.85	57.72	37.11	49.17	132.49	131.14	111.45	84.98
8	sonapur	15.04	9.84	65.42	18.21	7.31	40.08	26.81	21.19	79.03

Source: Compiled from the District profile and other published document of the respective districts.

**Table 2**  
**Year-wise and District-wise Distribution of Budget Allocation and**  
**Expenditure for Providing Drinking Water Facilities**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Districts	1998-99			1999-2000			2000-2001		
		Allocation	Expenditure	% of Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	% of Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	% Expenditure
1	Balangir	70.22	70.22	100	66.4	66.4	100	24.17	24.17	100
2	Kalahandi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	Koraput	186.36	186.36	100	143.06	143.06	100	101.13	101.13	100
4	Malkangiri	-	-	-	48	48	100	14.94	14.94	100
5	Nabarangpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	86.42	81.4	94.18
6	Naupada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	Rayagada	0	0	0	104	104	100	18.68	18.68	100
8	Sonepur	67.6	67.6	100	60	60	100	24.94	24.94	100

Source: Compiled from District Profile and other published document of the respective districts.

**Table 3**  
**Year and District-Wise Fund Allocation and Expenditure Incurred in Irrigation Projects**  
**In the KBK Region during 1998-99 to 2000-01**

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Districts	1998-99			1999-2000			2000-2001		
		Allocation	Expenditure	% of Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	% of Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	% Expenditure
1	Balangir	142.1	142.1	100	483.1	483.1	100	296.35	296.35	100.00
2	Kalahandi	-	-	-	-	-	-	248.19	232.62	93.72
3	Koraput	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	Malkangiri	1	0.125	12.5	5	0.563	11.26	32	4.018	12.55
5	Nabarangpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	Naupada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	Rayagada	280.52	280.527	100	526.87	526.88	100	232.09	232.1	100
8	Sonepur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sources: Compiled from District Profile and other published document of the respective districts.

**Table 4**

**District-wise Allocation of Funds and Utilisation Pattern Pertaining to Watershed Programme Initiated  
by the KBK Region during Last Three Years**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Districts	1998-1999			1999-2000			2000-2001		
		Allocation	Expenditure	% Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	% Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	% Expenditure
1	Balangir	246.87	111.77	45.27	752.78	398.37	52.91	903.42	611.99	67.74
2	Kalahandi	138.41	0	0	336.88	297.55	88.32	437.75	338.21	77.26
3	Koraput	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Malkangiri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Nabarangpur	-	-	-	300.67	214	71.17	433.06	74.83	17.27
6	Naupada	563.91	399.6	70.86	85.5	5.88	6.87	125.53	120.51	96
7	Rayagada	-	-	-	210.51	56.1	26.64	307.31	81.96	26.67
8	Sonepur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sources: Compiled from District Profile and other published document of the respective districts.

Table 5

## District and Year-wise Fund Utilisation for the Anti-poverty Programme Initiated in the KBK Region

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	1998-99			1999-2000			2000-2001		
		Allocation	Expenditure	% of expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	% of expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	% of expenditure
	the Districts									
1	Balangir	2866.95	2658.31	92.72	2585.68	1638.03	63.35	2875.74	2355.7	81.91
2	Kalahandi	3587.2	2433.343	67.83	2918.603	2735.103	93.71	1604.17	1801.24	112.28
3	Koraput	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Malkangiri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Nabarangpur	3693.79	2705.75	73.25	3110.79	1989.08	63.94	3318.13	2931.24	88.34
6	Naupada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Rayagada	3076.88	2669.97	86.77	2509.39	1907.34	76	2208.03	1698.45	76.92
8	Sonepur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sources: Compiled from District Profile and other published document of the respective districts.