CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1   District Profile

Boudh, one of the thirty districts in the State covers a geographical area of 3098 square kilometres and lies in central region of Odisha surrounded by the Mahanadi river and Angul district on its north, Kandhamal district on south, Nayagarh district in the East and river Tel and Subarnapur district in the West. The district, which was a subdivision under the erstwhile Boudh-Kandhamal district, was declared a separate district from 2 January1994. The district has three blocks (Boudh, Harabhanga & Kantamal) comprising 1186 villages, 63 Gram Panchayats, one Urban Local Body (Notified Area Council Boudh). The profile of the district is described in the **Table 1** as under:
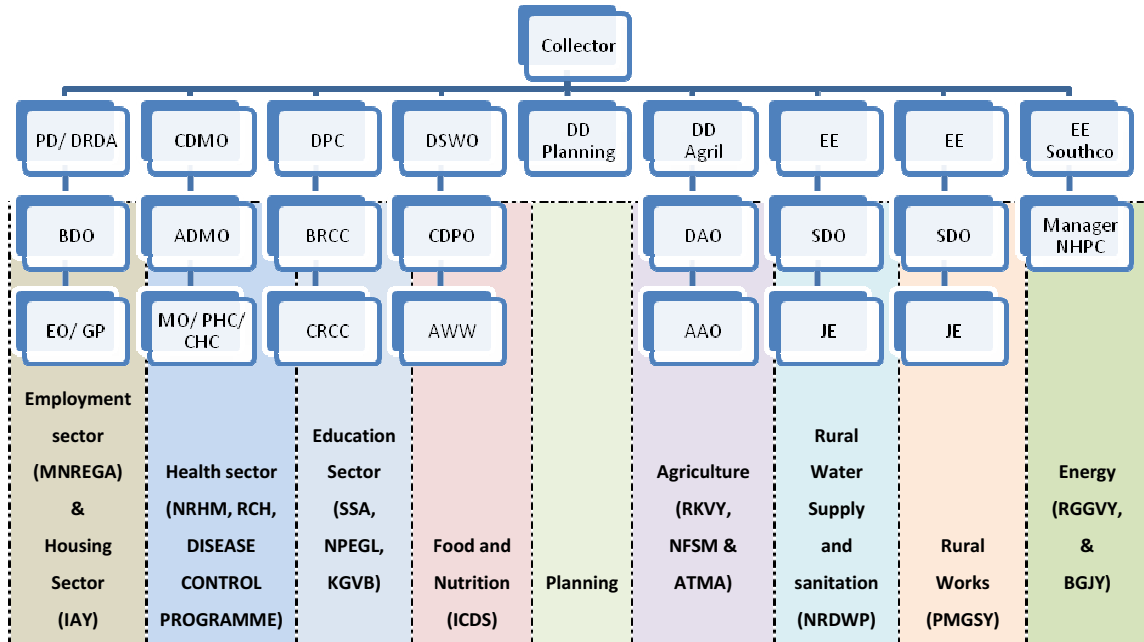
Table 1: District Profile

Features of profile	District status	State
Total population (in lakh)	4.40	419.47
Male / (in lakh)	2.21	212.02
Female population (in lakh)	2.19	207.46
Sex ratio	991	978
Total literacy rate (percentage)	72.51	73.45
Female literacy rate (percentage)	60.44	64.36
Percentage of BPL family as per 1997 BPL survey	80	48
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	64	62
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100000 live births)	311	277
Percentage of mal-nourished children	62	48.5

(Source: Census 2011 (provisional), Annual Health Survey 2010-11, W&CD Dept)

1.2   Organizational set up

The Collector and District Magistrate is the head of the district administration. He is assisted by the Deputy Director of Planning in formulation of district plan and the Project Director, District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) in implementation of different developmental programmes in the district. In addition to above, he supervises and monitors different sectoral programmes implemented by the district level heads of the line departments, the structure of which is given overleaf. However, the District Planning Committee (DPC) is the apex plan approving and monitoring body in the district.

Employment sector (MNREGA) & Housing Sector (IAY)	Health sector (NRHM, RCH, DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMME)	Education Sector (SSA, NPEGL, KGVB)	Food and Nutrition (ICDS)	Planning	Agriculture (RKVY, NFSM & ATMA)	Rural Water Supply and sanitation (NRDWP)	Rural Works (PMGSY)	Energy (RGGVY, & BGJY)

1.3   Why we conducted the district centric audit

With increasing investments by the Governments (Union and the State) in the district as the focal point in various key sectors/areas like education, health, poverty alleviation etc., it is imperative for the Government to know the extent to which the district administration headed by the Collector has succeeded in implementing these developmental programmes economically, efficiently and effectively to achieve broad goals/indicators in the core sectors of human development.

Boudh district was selected through statistical sampling process out of 19 first phase National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) districts identified by the GoI as relatively backward districts of Odisha. Besides, out of 30 districts of the State, Boudh ranked 23 in Human Development Index, 19 in Gender Development and 21 in Infrastructure Development Index as per Human Development Report 2003 and Economic Survey Report 2010 of the Government of Odisha, indicating that the district was one of the poorest and least developed.