

Chapter-VII

SWOC Analysis of the Production Systems in the district

7.1 Introduction

Though Koraput has earned its distinction of becoming an industrial hub, Koraput is also agriculturally an important district in Orissa. Keeping the overall resource endowments and limitations of Koraput district, Strengths, weakness, opportunities and threats/challenges (SWOC) analysis is carried out. This gives an idea for planning the development of the district with suitable interventions.

7.2 SWOT Analysis of the District

7.2.1: Strengths

- Three big rivers namely *Indravati and Kolab* are situated in the district which provides ample scope for the irrigation to agriculture.
- Because of the rivers around it, Koraput district is suitable for freshwater fish culture.
- The district has one agro ecological situations viz, Eastern ghat highland zone consisting of Red soils, Alluvial soils, Mixed Red and Yellow soils and Red and black soils suitable for the cultivation of paddy, maize, ground nut and pulses
- The district has a very good industrial belt earning foreign exchange through exports.
- Well drained soils and tropical humid climate condition of the district is suitable for horticulture crops like mango, Guava and cashew nut.
- Huge potential for the cultivation floriculture crops like marigold and rose which has commercial value.
- The district has strong panchayat raj system of administration for implementing all developmental schemes
- Strong educational and service base is present in the district to support ago-based as well as agro-processing industries.
- The district is characterized by high literacy rate even in comparison to state
- The district receives a good rainfall which is good for agriculture in this district
- In Boriguma block, the tribals cultivate/conserves the traditional paddy varieties which can survive floods and weeds.

7.2.2: Weakness

- Small and marginal holdings
- Absence of large scale irrigation projects
- Lack of sluice gates to facilitate the flow of water from canals to the agriculture lands
- Defunct large number of LI points
- Huge siltation problem in canals
- Inadequate subsidy for the consumption of electricity to operate pump set
- Frequent water logging problem in each block
- Lack of irrigation facility for mung cultivation
- Unleveled land due to flood creates problems for agriculture.
- Insufficient number of VAWs
- Lack of renovation of ponds
- Lack of awareness for organic manure and vermi compost
- Absence of cold storage facility at the block level
- Lack of comprehensive fishery policy
- Lack of marketing for agricultural products
- Absence of sufficient and suitable cold storage facility for dairy and fish products
- There is no timely availability of seed and fertilizers.
- There is also the problem of availability of agriculture implements.
- Lack of rubberized rice Sheller machine
- Lack of oil mills.
- Lack of exposure visit of farmers inside/outside the district
- Lack of modernization of FIAC at each block
- Lack of soil testing laboratory
- Lack of seed testing laboratory
- Lack of seed processing unit
- Shortage of GP and block level agriculture officers
- Most of the VAWs work under PR department, therefore agriculture extension work is hampering
- Inadequate co-operation between private-public partnership
- Lack of awareness about crop insurance
- Lack of insurance for agriculture implements.
- Absence of properly working veterinary hospital at each block
- Absence of timely supply of vaccines for milch animals

7.2.3: Opportunities

- Construction of Canals and starting new irrigation projects would reduce the wastage of water. At least 35 percent of command area of the total cropped area in each block would bring fruitful results in increasing agricultural productivity.
- Also, renovation of the existing canals would further facilitate the development of agriculture in Koraput district. Specifically, the renovation of the existing canal Koraput would supply water to the farmer of the tail end.
- Apart, construction of barrages and enhancing the storage capacity of the existing barrages at different points would enhance the supply of water for agriculture. Most notably, the barrage across river would be helpful for irrigation facility to the farmers in Koraput district.
- Further, expediting the construction work of canals would lead to the timely completion and further aid irrigation.
- In most of the blocks, the existing lift Irrigation points build are defunct. They should be operationalized. New lift irrigation points/pond irrigation can be established in those places where there is no canal facility. Exploring the possibilities of pond irrigation and repairing the defunct LI points would supply irrigation facility to major parts of block.
- Scope for introduction of rubberized Sheller in each block
- The promotion the intensive use of traditional paddy species which can survive floods and unwanted weeds.
- Introduction of more exposure visit of farmers
- Modernization of block level FIAC
- Establishment of soil testing laboratory at the district headquarter
- Establishment of seed testing laboratory at the district headquarter
- Scope for establishment of seed processing unit
- Scope for diversification of organic farming
- Establishment of cold storage facilities at the block level
- Establishment of government seed selling shops
- Scope for scented fine rice cultivation
- Scope for the intensification of maize cultivation
- There is also scope for mushroom farming

- Scope for the development cultivation of vegetables and crop diversification. Conscious intervention could be made to explore cultivation of vegetables, cereals and spices than existing dominant paddy culture across the blocks.
- There is a need to open up oil mills
- Establishment of agricultural technical institutions to facilitate agriculture research and providing awareness and training to farmers for the use of fertilizers and crop management.
- There is a scope to improvement of the Binjharpur and Bari indigenous cow breed
- Scope for establishment of cold storage in each block
- Scope for bamboo and Watermelon cultivation in the district
- Lack of river embankment in each block leading to flood and water logging
- Due to huge water resources, there is a scope for freshwater aquaculture
- Establishment of veterinary hospitals at each block
- Scope for permanent settlement of landholding
- Scope for construction of good concrete roads
- Scope for the establishment of good transport network
- Scope for white piggery
- Scope for creating more employment through the development of cottage industries
- Similarly, excavation work of drainages would reduce the water logging problems and would better agriculture productivity in *Rabi* season.
- Scope for organic farming and vermi compost
- Scope for agroforestry
- Exploring the possibilities of operationalising the farmers' co-operatives

7.2.4: Challenges

- Small and fragmented land holding
- In blocks like koraput and semiliguda, Industrialization leads to low willingness to do agriculture
- Due to industrial use, the water table is also going down
- Inadequate flood management programmes leads to frequent floods.
- The acidic nature of the soil leads to unfertile soil for cultivation
- Lack of distribution of timely vaccines leads to the spread of diseases
- Absence of good transportation facility not only hinders the daily communication but also the marketing of the agricultural products.
- No timely availability of loans to farmers

- Lack of proper market for dairy, fish and agricultural products at the block level is a threat for the growth of the respective sectors.
- If proper care is not taken to save the indigenous breed of cows (Binjharpur and Bari), these breeds may exhaust over time.

7.1 Accommodating SWOC

The district overall SWOC with corresponding remedies are give below

Strength	Utilization	Location
Three major rivers around the district	Availability of huge water resource for agriculture	Semiliguda, Koraput
Varied agro climatic zones	High productive crops like paddy, maize, ground nut and pulses	Laxmipur, Semiliguda, Jaypore, Kotpad
Good environment for dairy and horticulture	Good market for dairy and horticulture products	Cold storage at jaypore and Semiliguda
Good industrial belt	Providing good employment and export earning	Semiliguda, Koraput, Jaypore
Strong Panchayat Raj system and financial institutes	Effective implementation of developmental programmes and scope for public-private participation	All blocks
Established NGO/SHGs	Developmental activities can be channelised to reach the needy	All blocks
Availability of Indigenous cow species	Conservation of traditional cow species and improvement of milk productivity	All blocks
Strong forest-tribal belt	Scope for organic farming and conservation of bio-diversity and traditional paddy varieties	Narayanpatna, Bandhugaon, Laxmipur

Weakness	Remedies	Location
Improper flood management	Embankment of rivers and canals	All blocks
Water logging	Construction of sluice gate and drainages	All blocks
Defunct LI points	Operationalisation of LI points	All blocks
Small and fragmented holding	Group farming/co-operative farming/contract farming	All blocks
Poor storage and marketing facilities	Establishing cold storage and good transport and marketing networks to avoid loss of perishable vegetables and dairy products	All blocks
Poor farm road facilities	Formation of farm roads linking to main rural roads	All blocks
Labour scarcity	Farm mechanization/ collective farming	All blocks
Poor farm mechanization	Subsidies for high cost machineries, tractors, tillers and high tech implements, Banking facilities for loans	All blocks
Inadequate veterinary	Appointment of veterinary doctors and timely and	All blocks

hospitals services	adequate supply of vaccines	
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Opportunities	Tapping	Location
Crop diversification	Inter and mixed cropping system Expansion area under Jute, Ground nut and pulses	All blocks
Integrated farming system	Fisheries, Dairy, Poultry, piggery, production of organic manures	All blocks
Agro processing units	Establishment of small scale agro-processing units	All blocks
Public-private relationship	Marketing of agriculture and horticulture produce	All blocks
Live stock population	Establishment of dairy co-operative societies	All blocks

Challenges	Solution	Location
Frequent Floods	Introduction of improved flood control management system Desiltation of rivers and canals	All blocks
Labour scarcity for agriculture	Increase agricultural wages	All blocks
Indiscriminate use of fertilizers and pesticides	Promotion of organic farming and promotion of vermin compost and organic manure	All blocks
Decrease in ground water table	Water conservation measures	Koraput
Decline of indigenous breeds like cows	Conservation of traditional breed and varieties	Borigumma
Saline and water logging	Renovation and construction of drainages	All blocks

7.3 Sectoral and Regional Growth Drivers

Overall development of the district depends on growth drivers which have direct bearing on the economic growth.

- The major growth driver include paddy culture with an area more than 130 thousand hectares under paddy cultivation contributing a production of more than 270 thousand MT in recent years. However, Koraput district has potential for oilseed cultivation. Therefore, oilseed processing unit could be a major driver for enhancing the livelihood of the farmers depending on oilseed cultivation.
- Another growth driver include establishment of minor millet processing unit at jeypore, Laxmipur and Semiliguda by utilizing minor millets as raw material.
- Implementation of drip irrigation project resulting more area under irrigation with more effective water management in crop production should be taken up.

- Establishment of cold storage units for perishable horticulture products at Semiliguda and Jaypore
- Extension of export oriented crops like marigold, mango and cashew on contract farming principle would give assured income with less risk.
- Encouragement of integrated farming since average holding of the farmers is only 1.25 hectares. Similarly, inter cropping and crop diversification with value addition will improve net returns to the farmers.
- Scope for diversification into organic farming and demand for organic products.
- Exploring the possibilities of integrated watershed development programmes.
- Establishment of agro-processing unit and operationalisation of defunct LI points.
- Establishment of oil mill at Jeypore and laxmipur would bring gainful results.
- Establishment of rubberized Sheller at each block would lead to value addition in paddy cultivation.
- Introduction of a mobile soil testing laboratory would not reduce the cost but also accommodate the need of all blocks.
- Establishment of seed processing units at Koraput would reduce the prohibit seed damage and ensure good quality seeds to the farmers.
- Also, introduction of pulses processor to ensure proper value addition and to secure the livelihood of farmers.
- Establishment of proper linkage between banks and agriculture credit institutions.