



KOREA@2047

Vision Document



DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
KOREA, CHHATTISGARH

S.No.	Themes of Vision@2047
1.	Model Climate Resilient Villages of Korea District
2.	Malnutrition Free Korea
3.	Tourism

Brief description of Korea District

- **Location:** Korea district is in the northwest part of Chhattisgarh state. It's bordered by Madhya Pradesh to the north and west, Korba and Bilaspur to the south, and Surguja and Manendragarh-Chirimiri-Bharatpur to the east.
- **Geography:** The district is a hilly area with a total area of 5,977 square kilometres, 59.9% of which is forest. The Sonhat Plateau's highest point is 755 meters, and the district's highest peak is Deogarh at 1,027 meters.
- **Climate:** Korea has a mild climate with a rainy monsoon, a mild summer, and a tolerable winter.
- **Population:** As of 2011, the population of Korea district was 658,917, with a population density of 100 people per square kilometre. The district has a sex ratio of 968 females for every 1,000 males, and a literacy rate of 70.64%.
- **Resources:** Korea has large reserves of high-grade coal, with major deposits in Curcha, Katkona, Pandavpara, and Sonhat. There are also small deposits of limestone, fire clay, and red oxide.
- **Administrative headquarters:** The administrative headquarters of Korea district is Baikunthpur.
- **Intersection:** The Tropic of Cancer and the IST meridian intersect at Korea district.

Vision@Model Climate Resilient Villages of Korea District

- **Introduction**

The Korea District in Chhattisgarh is home to a unique blend of natural resources, vibrant communities, and cultural heritage. However, the region faces significant challenges, particularly in water scarcity, agricultural sustainability, and climate resilience.

This vision@2047 outlines a comprehensive framework to transform a village in Korea District into a resilient and sustainable model for development.

- **Vision Statement**

"To create a self-reliant, climate-resilient village in Korea District that leverages sustainable practices, community participation, and innovative technologies to ensure water security, agricultural productivity, and overall socio-economic well-being."

- **Objectives**

To enhance the resilience of villages against climate related risks through sustainable practices, community involvement, and infrastructure development.

- **Location:**

Low rainfall plateau area with limited irrigation facilities in Korea District, Chhattisgarh.

- **Strategic Framework of Resilient Villages**

1. Water Management

- **Rainwater Harvesting:** Construct and maintain check dams, ponds, and rooftop harvesting systems.
- **Groundwater Recharge:** Develop recharge wells and trenches to replenish aquifers.
- **Drip Irrigation:** Promote efficient irrigation methods to reduce water wastage.
- **Watershed Management:** Implement integrated watershed programs to enhance water retention.

2. Climate-Resilient Agriculture

- **Crop Diversification:** Encourage the cultivation of drought-resistant and high-value crops.
- **Organic Farming:** Minimize chemical inputs to preserve soil health and reduce environmental impact.
- **Agroforestry:** Integrate trees and shrubs into farming systems to enhance productivity and resilience.

- **Farmer Training:** Conduct workshops on sustainable farming practices and new technologies.

3. Community Engagement

- **Women's Participation:** Form self-help groups (SHGs) to involve women in water management and income-generating activities.
- **Youth Involvement:** Organize programs for skill development and entrepreneurship.
- **Village Committees:** Establish local governance bodies for planning and monitoring development activities.

4. Environmental Conservation

- **Afforestation:** Plant native tree species to restore degraded lands.
- **Soil Conservation:** Implement contour plowing, bunds, and mulching to prevent erosion.
- **Waste Management:** Introduce solid and liquid waste management systems.

5. Infrastructure Development

- **Renewable Energy:** Install solar panels and biogas units to meet energy needs sustainably.
- **Health and Education:** Upgrade village schools, healthcare centers, and digital connectivity.
- **Transport:** Improve road connectivity for better access to markets and services.

• **Implementation Roadmap of Resilient Villages**

Phase 1: Baseline Assessment (Year 1-2)

- Surveys will be conducted to assess water, agriculture and socio-economic conditions.
- Key challenges and opportunities will be identified.

Phase 2: Pilot Projects (Years 3-6)

- Pilot initiatives in water conservation, agriculture and renewable energy will be implemented.
- Impact will be monitored and evaluated to refine strategies.

Phase 3: Scaling Up (Years 6-12)

- Successful interventions will be expanded to cover the entire village.
- Community institutions and governance will be strengthened.

Phase 4: Sustained Growth (Year 12-15)

- Long-term sustainability of initiatives will be ensured through capacity building and resource mobilization.
- Learning's will be documented and shared to replicate the model in other villages.

- **Expected Outcomes**
 1. **Enhance Water Availability:** Reliable water supply for domestic, agricultural, and livestock needs.
 2. **Increase Agricultural Productivity:** Improve yields and diversified income sources for farmers.
 3. **Empower Communities:** Greater participation of women and youth in decision-making and development.
 4. **Environmental Restoration:** Rejuvenated ecosystems and improved biodiversity.
 5. **Improve Quality of Life:** Better health, education, and economic opportunities for all residents.

- **Conclusion**

This vision@2047 document serves as a roadmap for creating a resilient and self-sufficient village in Korea District, Chhattisgarh. Through collective efforts, innovative solutions, and sustainable practices, the village can emerge as a model for addressing drought and climate challenges, inspiring similar transformations across the region.

Vision@ Malnutrition Free Korea

1. Introduction

Malnutrition remains a significant challenge in Korea District, Chhattisgarh, impacting the health, education, and productivity of its population.

This vision@MFK document outlines a comprehensive strategy to transform Korea into a malnutrition-free district by addressing its root causes and implementing sustainable solutions.

2. Vision Statement

"To eradicate malnutrition in Korea District by ensuring access to nutritious food, healthcare, and education, fostering community awareness, and building resilient systems that empower every individual to lead a healthy and productive life."

3. Objectives

ICDS services will be steadily extended to serve unreached habitations, under-served populations and hard to reach areas of the State and functioning towards the goal of **"Malnutrition free Korea"**.

- To improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age-group 0 month to 6 years
- To lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the children's.
- To reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout.
- To achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development.
- To enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

ICDS BENEFICIARIES

- Pregnant Women
- Lactating Mothers
- 0M-3 Years Age Children's
- 3-6 Years Age Children's
- Adolescent girls

Data: NUTRITIONAL STATUS: POSHAN TRACKER GROWTH MONITORING DATA

Year: 2023 - 2024					Year: 2024 - 2025			
District	MAM	SAM	TOTAL	%	MAM	SAM	TOTAL	%
Korea	2153	485	2638	13.84	1676	307	1983	10.86

4. Strategic Framework of Malnutrition free Korea

4.1. Nutrition-Sensitive Interventions

- **Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS):** Strengthen the delivery of mid-day meals and supplementary nutrition programs at Anganwadis and schools.
- **Maternal and Infant Care:** Promote exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months and adequate complementary feeding practices.
- **Fortification Programs:** Provide fortified foods and essential micronutrients such as iron, folic acid, and vitamin A.

4.2. Food Security Initiatives

- **Kitchen Gardens:** Encourage households to grow nutrient-rich vegetables and fruits.
- **Public Distribution System (PDS):** Ensure effective delivery of fortified grains and pulses.
- **Nutrition Gardens:** Develop community gardens in schools and anganwadis.

4.3. Healthcare Enhancement

- **Routine Health Checkups:** Conduct regular growth monitoring for children under five years.
- **Anemia Control Programs:** Distribute iron and folic acid supplements to women and adolescents.
- **Capacity Building:** Train healthcare workers in nutrition counseling and management of severe acute malnutrition (SAM).

4.4. Education and Behavioral Change

- **Awareness Campaigns:** Conduct campaigns to promote healthy eating habits and hygiene practices.
- **Community Engagement:** Organize nutrition-focused workshops involving women's self-help groups (SHGs) and local leaders.
- **School-Based Interventions:** Introduce nutrition education as part of the school curriculum.

4.5. Livelihood and Economic Support

- **Skill Development:** Provide training in food processing and small-scale agribusinesses.
- **Women Empowerment:** Promote income-generating activities through SHGs.
- **Social Protection Schemes:** Strengthen linkages to schemes like MNREGA and subsidies for vulnerable families.

5. Implementation Roadmap of Malnutrition free Korea

Phase 1: Baseline Assessment (Year 1)

- Conduct district-wide surveys to identify malnutrition hotspots and vulnerable groups.
- Develop a database for targeted interventions.

Phase 2: Pilot Interventions (Years 2-3)

- Launch pilot projects in high-priority areas.
- Evaluate and refine strategies based on outcomes.

Phase 3: Scaling Up (Years 4-5)

- Expand successful initiatives across all blocks of the district.
- Build partnerships with NGOs, local governments, and private sectors.

Phase 4: Sustained Monitoring (Beyond Year 5)

- Establish a monitoring and evaluation system to track progress.
- Ensure continuous funding and resource allocation.

6. Expected Outcomes

1. **Improve Child Health:** Reduction in stunting, wasting, and underweight among children under five years.
2. **Better Maternal Nutrition:** Lower incidence of anemia and improved health among pregnant and lactating mothers.
3. **Enhance Awareness:** Increase knowledge and adoption of healthy dietary practices.
4. **Sustainable Food Systems:** Greater access to nutritious food through local production and efficient supply chains.
5. **Community Empowerment:** Active participation of communities in sustaining nutritional security.

7. Conclusion

This vision document serves as a blueprint for making Korea District malnutrition-free. Through a coordinated approach involving government agencies, communities, and other stakeholders, the district can achieve its goal of improved health, well-being, and prosperity for all its residents.

Vision@Korea Tourism

1. Vision Statement

To position Korea District as a premier ecotourism and cultural destination in central India, leveraging its natural landscapes, rich traditions, and biodiversity to promote sustainable tourism and community development and also maintaining a sustainable population of Tigers, and ensuring their survival.

2. Objectives

1. To increase the number of domestic and international visitors.
2. To promote eco-friendly tourism while conserving biodiversity and heritage.
3. To generate employment and entrepreneurship opportunities through tourism-related activities.
4. To Develop sustainable and accessible facilities for travelers.
5. To Empower local communities to participate actively in tourism initiatives.

3. Tourist Places in Korea

- **Hasdeo River Udgam Mendra**
- **Gopad River Picnic Spot**
- **Ghunghutta Dam and Eco Cottage & Tree House**
- **Tedia Dam**
- **Tanjara Water Fall**
- **Gourghat Water Fall**
- **Gej Dam**
- **Jhumka Dam and Island**
- **Jhumka BoatClub**
- **Prema Bagh Mnadir Parishar**
- **Ramdaiya Dham**
- **Chhuri Garh Dham**
- **Guru Ghasi Das Tiger Reserve (India 56)**

4. Strategic Framework of Korea Tourism

4.1. Ecotourism Development

- **Nature Trails and Trekking Routes:** Develop guided trails through lush forests, waterfalls, and hills like Gaurghat, Tanjara and Guru Ghasidas National Park.
- **Wildlife Safaris:** Offer safaris in protected areas to showcase the district's biodiversity.
- **Adventure Tourism:** Promote activities like camping, rock climbing, and birdwatching.

4.2. Cultural Tourism

- **Heritage Sites:** Restore and promote historical landmarks such as ancient temples and tribal settlements.
- **Cultural Festivals:** Organize annual events to showcase local music, dance, and crafts.
- **Tribal Experiences:** Create immersive experiences highlighting the lifestyle, cuisine, and traditions of indigenous communities.

4.3. Infrastructure Development

- **Transport Connectivity:** Improve road, rail, and air connectivity to key tourist sites.
- **Accommodation:** Develop eco-lodges, homestays, and budget-friendly hotels.
- **Wayfinding Systems:** Install multilingual signboards, maps, and digital guides.

4.5. Marketing and Promotion

- **Digital Campaigns:** Leverage social media, websites, and virtual tours to attract travelers.
- **Collaborations:** Partner with travel agencies and platforms to offer tour packages.
- **Branding:** Develop a unique identity for Korea tourism, emphasizing its natural and cultural treasures.

4.6. Community Participation

- **Capacity Building:** Train locals as tour guides, artisans, and hospitality providers.
- **Women Empowerment:** Encourage women-led enterprises in handicrafts and culinary tourism.
- **Revenue Sharing:** Ensure equitable distribution of tourism revenue among communities.

5. Implementation Roadmap

Phase 1: Assessment and Planning (Year 1-2)

- Conduct a comprehensive tourism potential study.
- Identify priority sites for development and conservation.

Phase 2: Pilot Initiatives (Years 2-3)

- Launch pilot projects for ecotourism, cultural events, and local enterprise support.
- Monitor environmental and economic impacts.

Phase 3: Infrastructure Expansion (Years 4-5)

- Scale up successful initiatives.
- Invest in transport, accommodations, and amenities.

Phase 4: Sustained Growth (Beyond Year 5)

- Establish a Tourism Development Board for continuous monitoring and innovation.

- Explore international collaborations and funding opportunities.

6. Expected Outcomes

1. **Increase Tourist Engagement:** Establish Korea as a must-visit destination in central India.
2. **Economic Growth:** Enhance income opportunities for local communities.
3. **Cultural Preservation:** Revitalization of traditional practices and heritage.
4. **Sustainable Tourism Model:** Protection of natural ecosystems while fostering tourism growth.
5. **Community Well-Being:** Improved living standards and community pride.

7. Conclusion

This vision document serves as a roadmap for unlocking Korea District's tourism potential. By balancing development with sustainability, the district can emerge as a model for eco-cultural tourism in India, offering unforgettable experiences to travelers while empowering its communities.