

**PROSPECTIVE PLAN OF ACTION
FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
OF NILAGIRI ITDA
DURING 11TH PLAN PERIOD
(2007-08 TO 2011-12)**

*(With Funds Under SCA to TSP
and First Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution)*

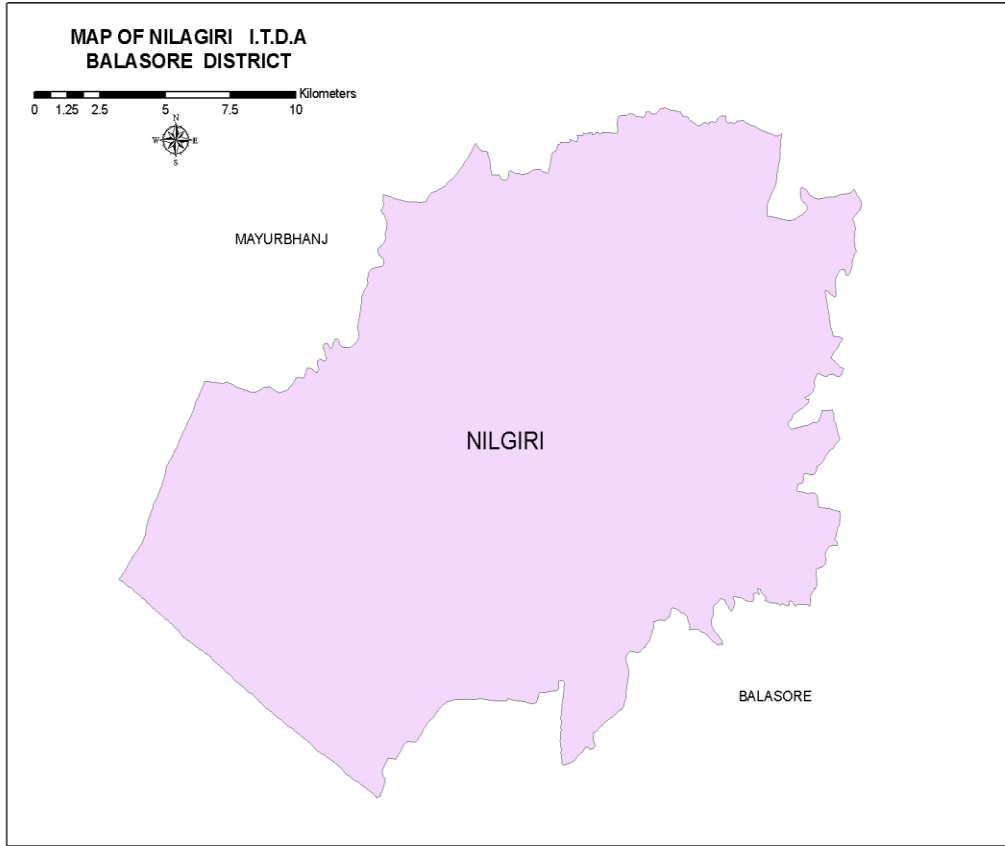
Sponsored by
**Ministry of Tribal Affairs
Government of India**

**SC & ST RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE,
BHUBANESWAR**

**ST & SC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT,
GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA**

2006-07

Map of Nilagiri ITDA



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

□ Introduction:

Under the aegis of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India and ST & SC Development Department, Government of Orissa, SCs & STs Research and Training Institute had undertaken Collaborative Research and Development Works with 21 ITDAs of Orissa. It is an action research imbuing three broad facets, like (1) Review Profiles of ITDAs, (2) Concurrent Evaluation of Ongoing Development Programmes implemented by ITDAs and (3) Preparation of Action Plans (Five Year Prospective Plan) of ITDAs from 2007-2012, i.e. 11th Plan period.

The present action plan report relates to Nilagiri ITDA of Balasore district of Orissa. The principal objectives of the study are I) to prepare review profile of the ITDA incorporating its structural - functional growth and development since inception, II) to delineate the strength, weakness, opportunity and threat of ongoing IDS and IGS through concurrent evaluation, and III) to formulate and prepare Five Year Prospective Plan of Action (POA) for the ITDA, taking G.P. as the unit of development intervention.

In consonance with the above requirements, the study design, tools of research, etc. were prepared for the study. Primary data for the study were collected from ITDA, Block, GP and Beneficiaries by research personnel as per schedules, interview guides and secondary data from concerned offices in the ITDA area, ST & SC Development Dept. and SCSTRTI Library. On the parameter of PESA Act, due emphasis was given to honour the views of the people in identification of their problems, felt needs and future plans of programmes through their representatives at Gram Panchayat level.

□ ITDA Profile and Demographic Features:

Nilagiri ITDA was launched on dt.01.12.1975 as ITDP. It covers 1 block, 25 GPs and 137 villages with 18,319 households and 110232 population, out of which 61356 (55.66%) are STs. The sex ratio of ST is 990 females per 1000 males. There is a rise of literacy of ST from 15.60 % in 1971 to 22.46 % in 1991, still they are educationally lagging far behind the total population and SCs. 37 % of its total population form the workforce and 77 % of it depend on agro-forestry based economy. The cultivators form 34.46 % of the work force and agricultural labourers comprise another 41.44%. The major STs such as Bhumija, Santal, Kol, Bathudi, Munda etc. and the PTG like Mankirdia, are found in the area.

Total land area in Nilagiri ITDA is 24661 hectares out of which, 14761 hectares (59.85%) are arable lands, 956 hectares (3.88%) are forestland, 3032 hectares (12.29%) are cultivable wasteland while 1251 hectares (5.08%) are pasture and grazing land and 332 hectares (1.35%) are covered under tree crops and grooves.

Agriculture is the mainstay of the area and people is supplemented by collection and sale of minor forest produce, hunting and food gathering. Rice is the principal crop. The popular cottage and household industries, which have been identified as hobbies and professions of the tribals are Bee Keeping, Lac Cultivation and Processing and Sericulture, Tussure reeling, Khali stitching, Stone carving and and Rope making. Money is the medium of exchange but barter system is vogue in the interior pockets.

□ **Existing Infrastructures and Development Status:**

The ITDA area is facilitated with 577 kms of different kinds of roads touching 142 villages and 326 hamlets. There are 24 branches and sub post offices in 25 GPs. There are 97 Primary Schools and 31 ME schools, which do not conform the population norm per primary school. It has 22 Primary School Hostels. Still 3 GPs are deprived of the facility. There are 32 high schools at 25 GPs. One Girls' High School and two Kanyashrams in the ITDA area provide limited scope for promotion of girls' education. One of the existing 6 Primary Health Centers and Mini Health Centres, serving on an average 16,872 population, indicates the poor health infrastructures and inadequacy of the health care services for the people. All the villages have Anganwadi Center/ Sub Centre, serving 538 people instead of 150 by one Anganwadi Center. There are 911 tube wells, 326 of them are defunct. As many as 12 MIPs and river lift points operate in the TSP area which irrigate 5951 hectares (40.32%) lands. Of them, 4570 hectares (76.79%) are irrigated in kharif season and only 1381 hectares (23.21%) in Rabi season. There are 2 Veterinary Hospitals/Dispensaries, 7 Livestock Centers and 6 Artificial Insemination Centers to take care of cattle health and extension programmes. In Nilagiri ITDA area 2 LAMPS and 12 Cooperative Societies operate to strengthen the cooperative movement. There are 15nos of weekly hats. There are Tusser Rearing/Reeling Cooperative Society, Bee keeping Training Centre and Lac Processing, which play acatalectic role in up gradation of skills of the traditional tribal artisan.

The Agency area has adequate forest wealth with Asan and Arjun trees, which helps growing tussore and lac cultivation. Besides, Mahula flower, Sal seed, Kendu, Jhuna, Gum, honey etc. are some of the important miner forest produce

available abundantly in the forest. The forest area is also hospitable for Bee keeping. There are huge permanent pasture and grazing area, which help thrive business on livestock.

□ **Planned Development Intervention:**

Over a period of last 5 years, Nilagiri ITDA had implemented different development programmes under three broad categories, such as Income Generating Schemes (IGS), Infrastructure Development Schemes (IDS) and Information, Education and Communication (IEC).

IGS: Funds to the tune of Rs 134.90 lakh was spent under different income generating schemes primarily through group mode for development of STs including the Mankirdia PTGs. Highest expenditure (Rs. 54.68 lakh) is incurred on irrigation projects followed by Rs. 32.79 lakh on cottage industries and Rs. 13.39 lakh on agriculture activities. The cottage industries, especially bee keeping, lac cultivation and processing and tussur textiles feature were thrust IGS activities. There is capricious fluctuation in the annual expenditure pattern of the ITDA in half a decade.

IDS: Nilagiri ITDA had utilized funds to the tune of about 180.85 lakh for 104 projects for creation and maintenance of infrastructures out of the funds under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution. It created community infrastructures and extended basic minimum facilities for promotion of education, health, communication and providing drinking water, electricity and irrigation facilities as well as administrative back up. Communication projects were prioritized with the largest numbers of 36 projects and the highest expenditure of Rs.81.60 lakh (56.00%) followed by 23 projects for creation of education infrastructure at a cost of Rs. 36.03 lakh (25%). During the year 2005-06 about 1/3rd of the total expenditure was spent for creation of 32 different projects relating to Irrigation, Communication, Education, Electrification, Water Supply and administrative back up. Similarly about 1/5th of the total expenditure was made for creation of 31 different projects in the year 2001-02.

Allotment and expenditures: Funds to the tune of Rs.326.21 lakh was allotted to Nilgiri ITDA and Rs.365.83 lakh spent by it during past five years (2001-02 to 2011-12) under the head SCA to TSP. A total of 4,481 beneficiaries were benefited by different development schemes. On an average Rs.7,280/- was spent for development intervention per beneficiary. Likewise funds to the tune of Rs 180.85 lakh were allotted to Nilgiri ITDA (under Article 275) and there was nearly full utilization of the funds leaving a balance of Rs. 95/- only.

Development Status: According to overall measurement by State Planning and Coordination Development (1994) the development status of all 314 blocks were categorized into 4 development groups, such as (A) Developed, (B) Developing, (C) Backward and (D) Very Backward. Nilagiri Block/I.T.D.A. comes under the category - C bearing rank as 161. It is one of 87 backward blocks in the State.

□ **Concurrent Evaluation:**

As many as 15 case studies of 12 ongoing schemes, like goat rearing, poultry, duck rearing, diary, tent house, Plough Bullock, demonstration for sunflower cultivation, pisculture, lac cultivation (in large scale), khali stitching, grocery shop, WHS, dug well scheme with 100% subsidy, etc. were collected in course of undertaking concurrent evaluation in Nilagiri ITDA area. Out of 15 IGS cases, 6 cases, one each was sanctioned to SHG (for goat rearing, duck rearing, diary, poultry and tent house) and two for irrigation projects, and 8 for bankable schemes in individual mode. Schemes for SHGs have inherent strength and opportunity that lead to success. Under bankable schemes the beneficiaries have been generating additional incomes and repaying their bank loans. Lac cultivation project is a commendable step in Nilagiri ITDA, which is expected to widen its scope in future by introducing the same in other suitable areas.

□ **Prospective Plan of Action for Sustainable Development:**

The goal of the plan is to embrace the entire field of development; economic, educational, social and cultural so as to liberate the ST people of Nilagiri ITDA from the perennial scourages of unemployment, relative deprivation, ignorance and disease. The plan foresees promotion of the ITDA areas as a hub of activities related to honey, stone and lac arts, tussore textiles, etc. on the basis of the traditions of small and cottage industries.

The prospective action plan (2007-12) for the development of STs of Nilagiri ITDA has been worked out on the needs of peoples' access to minimum needs, like education, road, water supply, irrigation, electrification, health and nutrition, the problem villages have been identified are to be covered on priority basis. For enhancement of their quality of life including their economic status, farm and forest based economic activities with agro-horticulture and irrigation as core programmes, will be the first choice supplemented by small-scale industrial activities, like, apiary, goat rearing, lac and tussore cultivation and textiles.

The development strategy suggested will ensure better livelihood through Self Help Group mode and participation of the community and people on voluntary basis for creation of assets and infrastructure.

The plan proposes the development programmes for the members of ST (BPL) families, women and Mankirdia PTG (experimental development intervention). The requirements of fund for the plan are a pool of non-lapsable sources, SCA to TSP and First Proviso to Article 275 (1).

11TH PLAN OUTLAY OF NILAGIRI ITDA
(2007-08 to 2011-12)

□ **Flow of Funds:**

➤ SCA TO TSP:	Rs 358.24 Lakh
➤ ART. 275 (I):	Rs 175.45 Lakh
➤ TOTAL:	Rs 533.69 Lakh

□ **Allocation of Funds:**

➤ Income Generating Schemes:	Rs 241.63 Lakh
➤ Infrastructure Development Schemes:	Rs.275.00 Lakh
➤ Information, Education & Communication:	Rs. 17.06 Lakh
➤ TOTAL:	Rs 533.69 Lakh

As an additionality to the plan it is suggested to take up resettlement -cum-development intervention for the semi nomadic Mankirdia PTG on an experimental basis. This programme is proposed for implementation by a local NGO of repute out of the special grant to the tune of Rs 23.43 lakh to be made available through Nilagiri ITDA under Development of Primitive Tribal Groups (Central Sector Scheme), a 100% centrally funded scheme.

NILAGIRI ITDA AT A GLANCE

- Geographic area - 252.91 sq. km.
- Density of population - 447 per sq. km.
- No. of Blocks - 1 (one)
- No. of G.P.s - 44
- No. of inhabited villages - 137
- Population (2001 Census): All Persons

Female - 54257

Male - 55975

Total - 110232

Scheduled Tribes

Female - 30522

Male - 30834

Total - 61356

- Sex Ratio (2001 Census): All communities - 969

ST - 990

SC - 977

- Growth Rate(1991- 2001): Total + 14.42 %

ST + 21.58%

SC + 18.46%

- Tribal Communities: Bathudi, Bhumij/Bhumija, Kol, Santal, Mankirdia, etc.

- Educational Institutions

SSD. Department

High School- 1 no.

Girls' High School- 1 no.

Karyashrams - 2 nos.

Ashram Schools- 2 nos.

Sevashrams - 6 nos.

Primary School Hostels- 22 nos.

Education Department

Colleges- 4 nos.

High Schools - 30 nos.

M . E Schools- 37nos.

Primary Schools - 91 nos.

- Vetenirary Institutions

Hospital & Dispensary - 2 nos.

Live Stock & Aid Center - 7

Artificial Inseminations Centers - 18

- Co-operative Institution/ Societies

Co-operative Societies- 12 nos.

Viii

LAMPs - 2 nos.

- Finanancial Institutions
Commercial Banks - 8 nos.
 - Health Institutions
 - (1) Hospital - 1 no.
 - (2) P.H.C. - 1 no.
 - (3) ANM Centres - 30 nos.
 - (4) leprosy Center- 5 nos.
 - (5) Homeopathy Dispensary - 3 nos.
 - (6) Ayurvedic Dispensary- 2 nos.
 - (7) Anganwadi Centers- 141 nos.
 - Land use pattern
 - Forest area - 965 hect.
 - Miscellaneous Tree grave- 332 hect.
 - Cultivable waste Land- 656 hect.
 - Pastures- 1252 hect.
 - Non agricultural Land- 2658 hect.
 - Barren Land- 656 hect.
 - Current fallow- 1014 hect.
 - Net area sown- 14761 hect.
 - Irrigated Land
 - Kharif - 4,570 hect.
 - Rabi- 1,381 hect.
 - Total - 5,951 hect.
 - Per captia Land- 0.13 hect.
 - Drinking Water
 - Sanitary well - 403 nos.
 - Tube well (working)- 585/911 nos.
 - Piped water supply- 61 nos.
 - Major craps grown - Paddy maize, ragi, niger, arhar, horse Gram
 - BPL Households Total - 20,844
 - Market (Hats) Weekly Markets - 41
-

C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
<i>Map of Nilagiri ITDA</i>	<i>i</i>
<i>Executive Summary</i>	<i>ii-viii</i>
Chapter-I Introduction	1- 6
Chapter-II ITDA Profile	7-11
Chapter-III Demographic Features	12-21
Chapter-IV Existing Infrastructures	22-27
Chapter-V Development Status & Planned Development Intervention (Under SCA to TSP)	28-45
Chapter-VI Concurrent Evaluation	46-56
Chapter VII Prospective Plan of Action for Sustainable Development (Under SCA to TSP)	57-85
Chapter-VIII Financial Requirement for 11 th Plan Period (2007-2012)	86-90
<u>Annexures</u>	91 -147
<i>I</i> Addendum to Action Plan A. Resettlement of Mankirdia PTG B. Women Development	
<i>II</i> Profiles of GPs	

CHAPTER – I

Introduction

1.1 Concepts, Approach and Strategy:

Tribal Sub-Plan or precisely TSP emerged as a concept or a notion with unique operational strategy and was introduced during the Fifth Five Year Plan. TSP configuration has inherent strength to take care of tribal people, who live in eco-inhospitable interior areas, often inaccessible, are relatively encysted / isolated, inward-looking, disadvantaged / marginalized / impoverished / economically backward / underprivileged ethno-cultural groups with closed social structure and open mind. Their social milieu presupposes homogeneity, equalitarianism and group mobility. Conceptually, TSP approach is holistic and considered as a modest experiment in order to adopt a flexible planning strategy in tribal areas for multi-sectoral socio-economic development, as social development and economic development are complementary to each other. The policy decisions under TSP are ought to be malleable at the implementation stage for definite goal-attainment. TSP attempts at bridging up the gap between the “*traditional universalistic sector*” and “*modern particularistic sector*”, as one has to take advantages of technology with innovations, which surrounds humans everywhere. TSP also envisions the reduction of gulf between the national interest and local interests and ensures people’s participation for sustainable development. Therefore, formulation of plan of action (POA) for tribal areas is expected to be pragmatic, based on ground realities and primarily on felt needs of people, i.e. the intended beneficiaries.

At the initial stage, the essential task of Government of India, in this context, was to identify and demarcate the areas of tribal concentration in different States and Union Territories (except North-Eastern region), (1) having 50 per cent or more of tribal population in administrative units, like block / taluk/ district, (2) pockets of tribal concentration for dispersed tribal people outside the area of 50 per cent tribal concentration; (3) primitive and isolated tribal groups / sub-groups inside and / or outside the area of tribal concentration. Soon after necessary identification and demarcation, the next step was to formulate and implement need based special development for tribals. In the TSP area, Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) were formed for para (1), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) and Cluster Approach Pockets were set up outside the TSP area for para (2), and Micro Projects were formed for development intervention among Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) inside/ outside the TSP area for para (3) supra.

Another outstanding feature of the TSP strategy was concerned with financial parameters and quantification of funds. The total outlay for TSP flowed from (1) the State Plan, (ii) Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes, (iii) Special Central Assistance and (iv) Institutional Finance. The quantum of outlay in the State Plan was determined,

keeping in view (a) total population, (b) the geographical area, (c) the comparative level of development, and (d) the State of social services.

Contextually, it may be stated here that prior to the adoption of TSP strategy, experiments were made through Special Multipurpose Tribal Development Blocks (SMPT) during second Five Year Plan (1956-61) in tribal concentrated areas and in Orissa 4 such blocks were in operation at Bhuiyanpir, Kashipur, Narayanpatna and Raruan. During Third Five Year Plan (1961-66) out of 469 TD Blocks in the country 71 T.D. Blocks started functioning in Orissa. Subsequently, a series of special programmes, such as SFDA, MFAL, DPAP, etc were introduced during Fourth Plan period (1969-74) with a view to ameliorating problems of weaker sections. Later on Tribal Development Agencies (TDAs) were established covering a group of TD Blocks for addressing to the problems of tribals.

It is felt at different levels that the 3-decade old TSP strategy needs rethinking, strengthening and revamping in order to achieve desired goals. It requires pooling of TSP resources under a separate budget head; earmarking of TSP funds proportionate to ST population in States & UTs; mandatory approval of the State TSPs by the nodal Ministry at the Centre, i.e. the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and the Planning Commission; making of TSP funds non-divertable and non-lapsable; formulation and implementation of TSP by the nodal department of the State dealing with Tribal Welfare; coordination of activities of DRDAs and ITDAs for making ITDAs more effective; and the like. The very purpose is to make the TSP strategy more meaningful, more effective and more practical in integrating tribal focus in tribal areas. In a nutshell, the TSP should be wholly dedicated for the cause of socio-economic development of tribal people. Since tribals live in sparsely populated villages and clusters, the population norm, which is usually adopted, should not be the only criterion while formulating action plans. The population norm may be relaxed as and when necessary, so that development reaches the Scheduled Tribes.

It is worth mentioning here that consequent upon the demarcation of TSP area in Orissa, viable administrative units were aggregated into Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) which were subsequently renamed as Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) after registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 to function as autonomous agencies. Out of 21 ITDAs, 19 were formed from 1974-75 to 1978-79 and in July, 1979, 4 TDAs were abolished and merged with ITDPs, resulting in total 21 ITDAs in the State.

1.2 Methodological Perspective:

In consonance with the policy issues and options in relation to the Tribal Sub-Plan strategy the methodological perspectives were juxtaposed with the conceptual frame. In the beginning of the Fifth Plan Period (1974-1979), keeping in view the diversities in socio-economic, political and cultural aspects of different tribal communities in the Country, it was essentially contemplated to have major thrusts on integrated planning and implementation, people-centric planning with bottom-up approach, quantification of resources and funds, mobilization of resources, equalization of opportunities for development, promotion of participatory approach for attainment of sustainability and the like. The methodology further envisaged region-specific, resource-specific and people-

specific planned development efforts in order to cater to the felt needs of people. Over the years from 5th to 10th Plan Periods, there were several attempts at overcoming shortcomings, bottlenecks and barriers, which stood on the path of tribal development. While doing so constitutional safeguards and protective measures under the Fifth Schedule and their effective instrumentality were given top priority attention.

Action Plan formulation is not an easy task. It pre-supposes a blue print of action through micro planning exercise in which both people and area matter. A thorough knowledge of the tribal situation, characteristic features of micro units, felt needs of people based on ground realities, etc. are essential requirements, so that the benefits of development are evenly distributed among people in the community. Tribal societies are static, yet dynamic. The pace of change may be slow, but it is ubiquitous. Plan of Action (POA) is an analytical tool, which inculcates appropriate logistics for operation, and it is contemplated to accomplish goals as per main tenets.

At the instance of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India and ST & SC Development Department, Government of Orissa, SCs & STs Research and Training Institute was assigned to take up collaborative research and development works with ITDAs, such as (1) Review Profiles of ITDAs, (2) Concurrent Evaluation of Ongoing Development Programmes implemented by ITDAs and (3) Preparation of Action Plans (Five Year Prospective Plan) of ITDAs. The above three aspects emerged as the principal objectives of the present study and accordingly the study design, tools of research, etc. were prepared for collection of primary data from the field and secondary data from concerned offices in the ITDA area.

While formulating and preparing prospective plan of action for ITDAs from 2007-2012, i.e. 11th Plan period guidelines and instructions issued by ST & SC Development Department, Government of Orissa were followed. They are mentioned below:

1. Guidelines for Preparation of Annual Action Plan (2005-06).
2. Guidelines for Preparation of Annual Action Plan for SCA to TSP and grants under First Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution for 2006-07 in Letter No. TD-I (TSP) 10/06 – 11833 / SSD, dated 01.03.2006.
3. Formulation of Five Year Plan 2007-2012 for Orissa in Letter No. 31314 / SSD, dated 11.08.2006 addressed to the Special Secretary to Government, Planning and Co-ordination Department.

The brief highlights of the above guidelines are given as follows:

- i) 70% of the allocation is to be proposed for IGS and 30% of the allocation for IDS.
- ii) Infrastructure projects proposed should support promotion of income generation.
- iii) No road or school project should be included under SCA to TSP.
- iv) All IGS activities should be taken up by identifying SHGs/ Clusters village-wise.
- v) Assistance to stray individual beneficiaries not to be recommended.

- vi) Instructions given for schemes under horticulture, agriculture and allied sectors, like Pisciculture, Backyard Poultry Units, Diary Units (supply of milch cows), Irrigation Projects, Bee-Keeping, Vocational Training in it is for Income Generation through some important trades and Computer Training for ST youths, are to be followed.

Further, guidelines under First Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution are stated below:

- i) Felt need for the district should be given emphasis;
- ii) Each project suggested must be justified indicating the benefits that would accrue to the tribals;
- iii) Thrust be given to include irrigation projects, roads and bridge projects to provide missing links;
- iv) Projects suggested must have detailed plan and estimates so that future cost escalation or shortage of funds does not affect its completion;
- v) Wherever repair/ renovation of schools and hostels are suggested, the estimate for repair should cover all items of needed work like flooring, plastering, leak proofing of roofs, provision of toilet, drinking water, kitchen, electrification, etc. so that once the renovation is completed, the institution should not require any further repairs, etc. for at least next 7/10 years.

1.3 Objectives of the Study:

The 3 objectives of the study are,

- 1) to prepare review profile of the ITDA incorporating its structural – functional growth and development since inception;
- 2) to delineate the strength, weakness, opportunity and threat of ongoing IDS and IGS through concurrent evaluation, and
- 3) to formulate and prepare Five Year Prospective Plan of Action (POA) for the ITDA, taking G.P. as the unit of development intervention.

1.4 Tools of the Study:

Data for the study were collected from ITDA, Block, GP and Beneficiaries by research personnel as per schedules, interview guides, as given below:

Format – A : General Information on ITDA (Block-wise)

Format – B-1 (a) : Educational Institutions of SSD Department.

(b) : Educational Institutions of Education Department.

B-2 : Health and Family Welfare.

B-3 : Drinking Water Facilities

B-4 : Veterinary Infrastructure

B-5 (a) : Connectivity (G.P.)

(b) : Connectivity (Block)

- (c) : Connectivity (ITDA)
- (d) : Connectivity (DRDA)
- (e) : Connectivity (R & B)
- (f) : Connectivity (Rural Development)
- (g) : Connectivity (Forest Department)
- (h) : Connectivity (Micro Project)
- (i) : Connectivity (Other Agencies)
- B-6 :** Other Infrastructure

Format – C : Income Generating Schemes

- C-1 :** Agriculture
- C-2 :** Horticulture
- C-3 :** Control of Shifting Cultivation
- C-4 :** Co-operation and Credit Management
- C-5 (a) :** Animal Husbandry
- (b)** Pisciculture
- C-6 :** Cottage Industry
- C-7 :** Irrigation
- C-8 :** Soil Conservation & Land Development
- C-9 :** Agro-Forestry
- C-10 :** Sericulture
- C-11 :** Others, including Transport & Business (Bankable Schemes)

Format – D : Training, Publication, Cultural Programme, Exhibition (IEC Activities)

- D-1 :** Training
- D-2 :** Publicity, Cultural Programme & Exhibition
- D-3 :** Allotment and Expenditure (ITDA)
- D-4 :** Scheme-wise Physical Target and Achievement since inception.
- D-5 :** Scheme-wise Financial Target and Achievement since inception
- D-6 :** ITDA Particulars.

In addition to the above schedules, 2 Interview guides and 1 concurrent evaluation schedule were devised for data collection.

- 1) Data on Gram Panchayats for Development
- 2) Identification of Problem Villages
- 3) Concurrent Evaluation Schedule

Further, relevant data were collected through case studies and Focus Group Interview.

1.5 Limitations of the Study:

- 1) In consonance with the conceptual frame and methodological perspective, it is apt to state here that while formulating and preparing the prospective action plan of I.T.D.A for five years during the 11th plan period, provisions under the Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act

(Central Act, 1996 & State Act, 1997) are to be taken into consideration. It is mandatory that plans prepared by G.Ps are to be approved by the Gram Sabha / Palli Sabha prior to the implementation of schemes/ projects for the socio-economic development of tribals. Therefore, the current exercise shall include annual plans aggregating to five-year prospective plan, by taking G.P as the minimal unit, and shall make it location-specific wherever possible, but at least for the first year as stipulated by the local functionaries. The I.T.D.A authorities shall take necessary steps, so that the schemes/ projects as per the action plan for the village receive the approval of the concerned Gram Sabha/Palli Sabha before their implementation. From the 2nd year to the 5th year the I.T.D.a shall draw location-specific plans within the limits of funds under each sub-sector as per felt needs of the tribals and the prevailing situation in localities.

- 2) Keeping in view the existing infrastructural facilities and the capabilities of the tribal beneficiaries to undertake such schemes/ projects for sustainable development through participatory approach of a group rather than individual, have been proposed so that planning exercise becomes realistic and pragmatic while translating it into action.
 - 3) Funds under different sectors and programmes are to be tentatively fixed and flexible option be provided for operationalisation in block/G.P areas of the I.T.D.A., so that tribals as stakeholders do not feel neglected or discriminated, because of their specific areal situations.
 - 4) As the present exercise is for a period of five years, the Project Administrator, within the perview of norms and conditions of Government guidelines, is to exercise his option in putting development inputs in the most backward areas during the rest four years of the plan period, on priority basis.
 - 5) The plan of Action is based on background data collected from different levels as well as from secondary sources.
-

CHAPTER – II

ITDA PROFILE

2.1 Structural -Functional Growth and Development of ITDA since Inception

Nilagiri ITDP was launched on dt.01.12.1975. Its nomenclature was changed to ITDA on 16.03.1979 by Govt. in H& TW Dept. Resolution No 5636 dated 23.02.1979. It has been registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860 and the registration No is 15081 of 1978-79.

2.1.1 Location:

Nilgiri ITDA area lies between $86^{\circ} 60' E$ to $86^{\circ} 85' E$ Longitude and $21^{\circ} 55' N$ and $21^{\circ} 79' N$ Latitude. It is coterminous with Nilgiri C.D Block and Nilgiri Sub-Division in Balasore District of Orissa. It is bounded in the north and west by Mayurbhanj district. The Southern and Eastern part adjoins with Oupada and Remuna Block of Balasore district respectively. Nilgiri is the headquarters of the ITDA and it is well connected with Bhubaneswar, the State capital of Orissa and Balasore, the District headquarters.

2.1.2 Geophysical Features:

The project area is mainly a rolling plain with rising and falling gentle slopes and is studded with innumerable rocky mounts and hills. Parts of the Project area consists of open plains, well cultivated land and watered patches during the rainy season by natural streams and rivers. The river Sono is the major river of the area, which originated from the Similipal hills of Mayurbhanj District. The other hill streams in the area are Ghogna, Tangana and Kamala etc.

Forest covers an area of 956 hect of the project area. The chief species grown in the forest are Sal, Piasal, Asan, Sishu, Kurum, Bandhana, Kendu, Gambhari and Mango.

In the past the exploitations of hills and forests in many the parts for mineral purposes had resulted in depletion of forest wealth. Bear, Leopard, Wolf, Elephant, Peacock, Pigeon, and other types of animals and birds are found in the forests. Mahula, Flower, Sal Seed, Kendu, Jhuna, Gum are some of the important minor forest produce in the forest.

An oppressive hot summer and high humidity characterize the climate of the area. During the last 5 years the area received an average rainfall of 1313 mm. The soil type of the area is generally rocky mixed with sandy stones. Chromites, Soapstones and Magnetite are the common mineral resources found in the area.

2.1.3 Places of Historical Importance and Tourist Interest.

The area is a tourist paradise as it is nearby the lap of Similipal National Park and Biosphere Reserve and endowed with some places of historical importance and tourist interest. An account of the places is as follows:-

Ayodhya: It is situated in Nilagiri subdivision at a distance of 10kms from Nilagiri town. The rivers, the Ghagra flowing in the east, the Sona in the north and the Sindhu in the west surround it. There are vast ruins of an old township where there were a large number of Hindu and Buddhist temples. Some *matruka* images such as Manjusri, Lokeswar and Tara have also been found. Besides, a few sculptures of this site are in private possession of the local people while a few others have there way into the hands of curio hunters. Annually Durga puja is held there.

Nilagiri: It is situated at a distance of 11kms from the nearest Railway Station, Nilagiri Road and 22 kms from Balasore Railway Station. The Jagarnath temple, which was constructed before the Muslim occupation of Orrisa, is the oldest temple of the place. The car festival of the Lord Jagarnath is the most important event of the place. Visitors from all over the district and Udala Subdivision of Mayurbhanj district come to witness the festival.

Panchalingeswar: It is a beautiful spot, which is situated on the top of the hill about 10 kms from town. There is a motorable road from Nilagiri town to the foot of the hill. This place has dense forest and natural sceneries. There is a perennial stream, which flows over the five lingas throughout the year except in summer season. Visitors feel the presence of the lingas inside the water; therefore they come to this place throughout the year for *darshan* of the lords and enjoy the natural scenery. It is also a beautiful picnic spot.

Sajnagada: It is situated at a distance of 5 kms to the west of Nilaglri town, the Sub divisional headquarters. The place is famous for Budhar Chandi deity, worshipped in a renovated temple and regarded as the tutelary goddess of Nilagiri Raj family.

2.1.4 Administrative Set-up.

Nilagiri ITDA consists of one block. Its administrative area is coterminous with Nilagiri Tahasil, Nilagiri Block and Nilagiri Sub-Treasury and two Police Stations. It has 25 GPs, 149 villages and 181 hamlets. The total geographical area of the ITDA is 252.91

Sq. kms. The headquarters of Block and ITDA operate from the same place and it is well communicated. Buses regularly ply from Nilagiri to Bhubaneswar, the State Capital and Balasore, the District headquarters.

TABLE – I

Area, Villages and Distance from ITDA Headquarters

Sl. No.	Block	Total geographical area (in Sq. Kms.)	No. of G.P.	No. of villages		Forest area in Ht.	No. of households	Distance from ITDA headquarters (in Kms.)
				Inhabited	Un-Inhabited			
1	Nilagiri	252.91	25	137	12	965	18,319	0

2.1.5 Administration and Management:

Project Level Committee (PLC) /Governing Body (GB)- The PLC/GB is the apex Body of management of ITDA. The Project Level Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Collector, Balasore. It functions like a mini planning commission. It makes developmental plans and sees smooth management of ITDA business and monitoring of implementation of different development programmes and their execution by ITDA as well as by the different Line Departments/District Level Agencies. Principally, the non-lapsable funds for such programmes flow from ITDA under SCA to TSP and First Provisio to Article 275 (1). The PLC/ Governing Body of ITDA is constituted by the following members:

1. Collector, Balasore- Chairman
2. Project Administrator- Member-Secretary
3. M.P. Bhadrak Parliamentary Constituency- Member
4. M.L.A, Nilgiri Assembly Constituency- Member
5. Chairperson, Panchayat Samity, Nilgiri- Member
6. One Tribal Lady of Sub-Plan area- Member
7. All District Level Officers- Members

The PLC meets once in a quarter to discuss problems of the area, to review allotments, expenditures and physical achievement and to discuss and approve the Annual Action Plan prepared by the ITDA and monitors development programmes through different Sub Committees. The different IGS programmes are implemented in-group mode by the ITDA with the help of WEOs posted at block level. The engineering Cell of ITDA executes mostly the construction works, like irrigation projects, roads and other critical infrastructures under IDS programmes, incidental to IGS.

The PLC/Governing Body of the ITDA is the supervisory body of the development programmes. Besides, the Collector and the Chairman of the ITDA and

Director, ST/SC Development Department have control over the administration and finance and they periodically monitor the development programmes.

Staff Strength: A statement showing the category wise posts sanctioned and staff position in each post in the ITDA at the time of the survey is indicated below-

Nilagiri ITDA Staff Strength					
Sl. No.	Category of posts	Sanctioned Staff strength	Staff in position	Vacancy position	Requirement
1	<u>Group - A</u>	01	Nil	01	01
2.	Group – B	02	01	01	01
3.	Group – C	10	07	03	03
4.	Group – D	07	07	Nil	Nil
	Total:	20	15	05	05

- 25 % of the total sanctioned posts of the ITDA including the Project Administrator (Group–A), the head of the Agency, were vacant. This was not a healthy practice as it hamperd the smooth functioning of the Agency.

2.2 Niligiri ITDA Profile (Based on UBMS, 1978-79):

About four decades have passed since the inception of Nilagiri ITDA In the mean time, the STs would have marched ahead with the development interventions by it. Thus the historical facts and figures captured in the Universal Bench Mark Survey (UBMS, 1978-79) have much relevance, and they would help compare and estimate the past development scenario with that of the present one. The UBMS presents a profile of Nilagiri ITDA as indicated in the following statement:-

Niligiri ITDA Profile (based on UBMS, 1978-79)

Sl. No.	Particulars of items	Magnitude	
		No.	%
A.	Area:		
1	Geographical Area	223.59 sq kms	
B.	Composition of Blocks/GPs/Villages.		
1.	Blocks	1 (Nilagiri)	
2.	Grampanchayats		
3.	Villages	141	
4.	Dominant S.T Communities	Bathudi, Bhumija, Santal & Kolha	
C.	Demography		
1.	Households		
	S.T.	7791	(55.67)
	S.C.	1253	(8.96)
	O.C	4950	(35.37)
	Total	13994	(100.00)
2.	Population (1971)		

	ST - Total	37,628	(53.73)
	SC - Total	6,902	(09.86)
	OC - Total	25,498	(36.41)
	Grand Total:	70,028	(100.00)
3.	Density of population	313 persons per sq km	
Niligiri ITDA: Status			
4.	Level of literacy		
	S.T. Male	5589	
	S.T. Female	685	
	S.T. Total	6274	(15.60)
	S.C. Male	1443	
	S.C. Female	368	
	S.C. Total	1811	(27.63)
	O.C. Male	10393	
	O.C. Female	5698	
	O.C. Total	16091	(53.83)
5.	School going children (ST)		
	0-6 year		(9.08)
	6-11 years		(25.98)
	11-16 years		(13.86)
6.	Average number of literates per family.		
	S.T.	0.8	
	S.C.	1.4	
	O.C.	3.0	
D. Housing (ST)			
1.	Houseless households	114	(1.46)
2.	House siteless households	97	(1.25)
3.	Houseless and house siteless households	463	(5.94)
E. Land holding (ST)			
1.	Landless households	1433	(18.39)
2.	Land owing households	6358	(81.61)
3.	Marginal farmers (within (2.5 Ac)	5356	(84.24)
4.	Small farmers (2.6 to 5 Ac)	784	(12.33)
5.	Big farmers (5.1Ac and above)	218	(3.43)
F. Households depending on Shifting Cultivation (ST)			
1.	Fully	20	(7.52)
2.	Partly	246	(92.48)
	Total	266	(3.41)
G. Household Practicing Cottage Industry (ST)			
1.	Backsmithy	22	(15.38)
2.	Carpentry	52	(36.36)
3.	Weaving	-	
4.	Bamboo work	2	(1.40)
5.	Mat making	1	(0.70)
6.	Others	66	(46.16)
	Total	143	(1.84)

H. Cattle possession (ST)			
1.	No of domestic animals	8979	
2.	No of domestic birds	5793	
I. Membership in Co-Operative Society			
1.	S.T.	2514	(32.27)
J. Indebtedness (ST)			
	Private source	1570	(20.15)
K. Govt. Assistance Received (ST) since 1970			
	Agriculture	613	(40.09)
	Irrigation	25	(1.64)
	Animal husbandry	265	(17.33)
	Industry	32	(2.09)
	Education	293	(19.16)
	Others	301	(19.69)
	Total	1529	(19.63)
L. Level of Development			
	Most Backward Block	1 (Nilagiri)	

CHAPTER – III

DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

3.1 Population.

As per 2001 census, the total population of Nilagiri ITDA area was 1,10,232, out of which 55975 were males and 54257 females. The sex ratio was 969 females per 1000 males. The density of population was 447 persons per sq km. The average population size per village and per household was above 800 and 6 respectively (See Table-II).

TABLE – II
Distribution of population (2001 Census)

Block	Population			Density of population for Sq. Km.	Average population per inhabited village	Average population per household
	Total	Male	Female			
Nilagiri	110232	55975	54257	447	804.61	6.02

- The density of population has increased by 134 persons per sq km over a period of 3 decades (1971-2001)
- Over the same period, the average population size per household has increased by 1 person.

3.2 Population by Ethno-cultural Groups (Block-wise)

There were 18,316 ST households with 61,356 populations. The ST represented 55.66% of the total population of the ITDA area (2001 census). The proportion of ST population shows a slight rise by 1.79 % in 2001 as compared to 1991. For details of community wise and sex-wise population, see Table – III.

TABLE-III

Distribution of Population by Ethno-cultural Groups (2001 Census)

Block	Total Population			S.T. Population			S.C. Population		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Nilagiri	110232	55975	54257	61356	30834	30522	10418	5270	5148

3.3 Growth of Population:

Over a period of 3 decades (1971-2001) the proportion of ST population of Nilagiri ITDA has increased by 2.93%. As regards population growth during 1991-2001, the S.T with 21.58% population growth are slightly ahead of the population growth of S.C (18.46%) and all communities (14.42%). The highest growth rate of ST indicates a positive impact of socio-economic development intervention by the ITDA on the ST people. The area shows an infant mortality rate of 48.6% during 2003-04.

3.4 Sex Ratio:

Among all the ethno-cultural groups, the ST shows the highest sex-ratio of 990 females per 1000 males. All communities report the lowest sex ratio (969 females) and the SC, 977 females (2001 Census).

3.5 Literacy

Nilagiri ITDA area indicates a rise in literacy rate in total population by 12.71 % over the decade 1991-2001. As per 2001 census, the general literacy rate is estimated at 56.60 % as against 43.89 % in 1991. Out of every 100 population, only 44 persons are found literate in 1991 census. The males with 43.89 % literacy are much ahead by 26.31 % over the literacy of their female counterpart.

Though there is a rise of literacy of ST from 15.60 % in 1971 to 22.46 % in 1991, still they are educationally lagging far behind the total population and SCs. The ST female literacy is extremely low, less than 10 %. Table-IV sketches the literacy status of different ethno-cultural groups in Nilagiri ITDA area.

TABLE - IV

Literacy Rates (1991Census)

Block	Percentage of Literacy		
	Total population	S.T. population	S.C. population

	Total	Male	Femal e	Total	Male	Femal e	Total	Male	Femal e
Nilagiri	43.89%	56.77 %	30.46 %	22.46 %	35.11 %	9.55%	39.47 %	54.20 %	23.21 %

- Among the male folk the literacy rate is estimated at about 57 % for total population, 54 % for SC and 35 % for ST.
- Among the female folk the literacy rate is at about 30 % for total population, 23 % SC and 10% for ST.

3.6 Work Force:

As per 2001 census the work force in Nilagiri ITDA area comprises about 37 % of its total population. Among the males and females 53.71 % and 18.83 % are workers respectively. Of the total workers, 74.12% are main workers and 26 % marginal workers. Figures in Table - V provide a picture of workforce of Nilagiri ITDA area.

T A B L E - V
Distribution of Work Force Participation Rate (2001 Census)

Population/ Workforce	Total	Male	Female
Population	110232	55975	54257
Total workers	40279 (36.50%)	30062 (53.71%)	10217 (18.83%)
Main workers	29856 (74.12%)	24905	4951
Marginal workers	10423 (25.88%)	5157	5266
Non workers	73131	27528	45603

3.7 Occupational Distribution of Workers.

The main work force in Nilagiri ITDA area comprises about 32 % of its total population and 77 % of it depend on agro-based economy. The cultivators form 34.46 % of work force, agricultural labourers comprise another 41.44% and 1.12 % earn their livelihood from allied agricultural activities, like 'livestock, forest and fisheries' (see Table -VI).

TABLE - VI

Occupational distribution of Main Workers (1991 Census)

Sl. No.	Category of main workers	Main workers with percentage to total workers	
		No	%
1	2		
1	Cultivators.	10,948	(34.46%)
2	Agricultural Labourers.	13167	(41.44%)
3	Livestock, forest, fisheries	357	(1.12%)
4	Mining and quarrying	1810	(5.69%)
5	Manufacturing and Processing.	1695	(5.33%)
6	Construction.	92	(0.02%)
7	Trade & Commerce	634	(2.00%)

8	Transport, Storage and Communication	259	(0.81%)
9	Other Services / Other Workers	2808	(8.84%)
10	Total Main Workers.	31770	(90.60%)
	i) Marginal Workers.	3298	(9.40%)
	ii) Total Workers	35068	(31.81%)

3.8 Features of major tribal groups:

The area and habitat with its varied ethnic groups like STs and PTGs seem to be an anthropological and sociological goldmine. The STs, such as the Bhumija, Santal, Kol, Bathudi, Munda etc. and the PTGs, like Mankirdia, Hill Kharia and Lodha are found in the area. But the PTGs are not identified officially as such so far. Neither any Micro Project nor any scheme for Development of PTGs is operating here for their development. Developmental interventions by Nilagri ITDA hardly reach them. The following gives short accounts of major STs and PTGs of the area:-

Bathudi

The Bathudi is one of the Hinduised tribes of Orissa. They are concentrated in the districts of Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and Nilagiri Subdivision of Balasore of Orissa. As per 1991 census their population was 1,71,054. Sex ratio is 1000. In 1981 their literacy was 20.8%. Oriya is their mother tongue. Bathudis are settled cultivators and wage earners. Rice is their principal food and they are generally not addicted to country liquor or rice beer. The Bathudis observe local Hindu festivals and worship Hindu deities along with other tribal deities including the deities of *Sarna* - the sacred grove. Their important festivals are *Raja*, *Makar Sankranti*, *Nuakhia*, *Dussehra*, *Gamha Purnima*, etc. Bathudis have given up their dance and music, language and tattooing etc. However, they have retained their famous *Chhau* dance (*Akhada*) - a gymnastic and fighting exercise as part of the tradition of a warrior tribe. The community is divided into several exogamous septs (*Gotra or Khili*), viz. *Saluka* (wood husking) *Kusmardia* (wild grass), *Nag* (serpent), *Thariyar* (a wild fruit), *Panipuk* (water insect), *Sankhiyar* (conch), *Dhanphul* (paddy flower) and *Parasar*, *Sailya*, *Kashyap*, *Bharadwaja*, etc. Family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Marriages are monogamous though there are few cases of polygyny in their society. Bride price is given before marriage. Marriage of widows, widowers, divorcees, junior levirate and sororate are permissible, but cross cousin marriage is tabooed. The Bathudi practise both cremation and burial for the dead. The death pollution continues for ten days. On the tenth day the purificatory rites are observed. The Brahman priest and service castes like Barber and Washer man render their services to them. The Bathudi have their own community council (*Jati Samaj*) headed by a hereditary Chief called *Desh Pradhan* deal with their community matters. At the village level, *Pradhan* the secular Chief and his associates, *Desh Chatia*, *Dakua* and *Chowkia* manage the communal affairs.

Bhumij/ Bhumija

The Bhumij/Bhumija etymologically means "sons of earth". It is one of the Munda group of tribes, Hinduised a great deal. They are largely concentrated in the districts of Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh, Keonjhar and Balasore. Their population as per

1991 is 1,78,234. Sex ratio is 983. In 1981 their literacy was 8.50 %. They live in mud houses with thatched roof. Inside the houses they have provision for storage of grains, and outside cattle shed. Ritual paintings with rice powder are often made on the walls. They are basically settled agriculturists. They grow rice, cereals, pulses, oil seeds and vegetables. Rice is their staple food. Rice-bear and toddy are their common drinks. On festive occasions they take mohua liquor. Bhumijas propitiate *Baram, Sing Bonga, Dharam Devta, Gram Devta, Jahaburu, Karakata, Baghut, Deoshali* and *Buru*. and believe in ghosts, spirits and efficacy of black and white magic. *Saharai, Karma, Banda Parba, Nuakhia, Makar* and *Tusu* are the main festivals. They also participate in Hindu festivals, like *Siva ratri, Dhulla Puja, Dusserah* etc. During festivals and ceremonies they eat, drink, sing and dance the whole night. Bhumijas have four hierarchical divisions on the basis of their social and occupational hierarchy. They are divided into a number of endogamous sections such as: Tamaria, Haldipokharia, etc.. Each division further consists of a number of exogamous totemic groups, *killis*. They generally practise monogamy but polygyny is rare. Cross cousin, levirate and sororate marriages are in vogue. They acquire mates in different ways and bride price is still prevalent. Bhumijas observe ritual prohibitions attached to childbirth, puberty and death. Dead bodies are generally cremated; buried in case of accidental and abnormal deaths. Bhumija social organization is well delineated. *Pradhan* and *Sardar* head their village council and inter-village council respectively. The religious head is *Dehuri*. They get ritual services of Brahman priest, barber and washer man.

Kol

The Kol is derived from the Munda word *Ko*, which means 'they are their own'. They are of Austro-Asiatic stock and speak Kol language belonging to Proto-Munda group. According to 1991 census the population of the Kol in Orissa is 5777 and their sex ratio is 1001. In 1981 their literacy was 10.50 %. They are found distributed in the districts of Keonjhar and Phulbani. The Kol are settled cultivators and agricultural labourers. Rice, jawar and wheat are their staple food. They are addicted to homemade rice beer (*Handia*), country made *mohua* liquor and smoking of tobacco. Kol are classified into thirteen endogamous groups i.e. Rautiya, Rautel, Dahait, Mahtiyani, Thakuria, Banaj, Paliariya, Barwar, Birm, Harwariya, Rajwariya, Hanviyanwa and Chero of which kithe Rautiya is considered highest in social hierarchy. These groups are again sub-divided into several exogamous clans (*kur*). Family is mostly nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. It is monogamous but polygyny exists in some cases. Bride price (*Gonam*) is prevalent. Cross cousin marriage, junior levirate, junior sororate, remarriage of widows, widowers are permitted. They observe birth pollution for a period of seven days. The Kol practise burial for their dead. They observe death pollution for seven days. Their religion is a mixture of Hinduism and animism. Dehuri is their traditional priest. Their major festivals are *Ba-Parab, Hera Parab, Makar Parab, Aparab Gamha Parab* and *Magha Parab*. The Kol have own traditional community council. *Pradhan* is the village head who is assisted by village elders and a messenger (*Dakua*). The regional head is known as *Sardar*.

Santal

In Orissa the Santal population is 6,29,282 as per 1991 census. Santals are found distributed mostly in districts of Mayurbhanj, Balasore and Keonjhar. They speak Santali, one of the Munda languages. They have developed a script called *OLChiki*. They are also conversant in Oriya and Hindi languages. The Santal settlements have parallel rows of houses facing the common street. In front of the house of Manjhi, the village Chief, they have *Manjhithan*, the sacred place and the seat of *Manjhi-haram*, the founding ancestor deity. *Jaher*, the sacred grove in the outskirts of the village is regarded as the abode of all Santal deities. The Santal are agriculturists. Besides, they work as wage earners, mining and industrial labourers. They also raise livestock. They are divided into several totemic exogamous clans, *Paris*. Each clan is further divided into sub-clans, maximal lineages, *Bansa*, and minimal lineages, *Kutum*. Marriage, *hapla* is a significant event in Santal life. The common types of marriages permitted in their society are by negotiation, by elopement, by intrusion and by service. They practice junior levirate marriages also. They observe *Janam Chatiar*, purificatory ritual on the seventh or ninth day of birth, and *natyam*, name giving ceremony within one year. Death rites are observed within ten to twenty days of death. The bone of the deceased is ceremonially immersed in a holy river, termed as Damodar. *Sing Bonga*, Sun God otherwise called *Thakur* or *Dharam* is their Supreme Deity who is revered as the creator of the universe. Their important village deities are *Marang Buru*, *Monreko Tureiko*, *Jaher Era*, *Gosani Era* and *Manjhi Haram*. Besides there are a number of other deities like hill and forest deities, earth goddess (*Basumata*), ancestral spirits (*Hapranko Bonga*), household spirits (*Abe Bonga*) etc. Their festivals such as *Erok-Sim*, *Harihar-Sim*, *Janthan*, *Sahari*, *Magha Sim*, *Baha* and *Iri-Guldi-Sim* are associated with agricultural activities and eating of first fruits. The traditional village council is headed by the *Manjhi* assisted by *Paramanik*, the deputy chief, *Naik*, the village priest, *Jog Majhi*, the Moral Guardian, and *Gadet*, the messenger. At the inter-village level they have inter-village council called *Pirha* or *Pargana*. The Santal are very fond of song and dance that they perform on all ceremonial and festive occasions. They play musical instruments like *Tamak*, *Dhol*, *Bhuang*, *Sarangi* and flutes. Hinduization as well as industrialization and urbanization have brought about changes in their life style.



Wokmanship of a Santal couple

Mankirdia

The Birhor/Mankirdia is an aboriginal group of people, simple and shy. They trap and eat monkeys and thus called as *Mankidia*, *Mankidi* or *Mankirdia*. In their tongue *Birhor* means *men of jungle*. The *uthulu*, nomadic group is found in Orissa. They are of Kolarian origin and belong to Proto-Australoid group. They speak Munda. They also speak Oriya and are multilingual in habit. They claim to be the descendants of Sun. They are mostly found in forest areas of Sundargarh, Sambalpur, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj and Balasore districts. As per 1991 census their total population was 3468. Their sex ratio is 1001. In 1981 literacy was 3.4 %. Birhor is a nomadic tribe. They are transhumants. They shuttle between market and forest. They repeatedly change their settlements, *tanda*. They select their settlement sites on the basis of proximity to sources of water and the local weekly market, and aboveboard, availability of *siali* fibres, jutes and monkeys. They construct cone shaped leaf huts, *kumba*, and dwell there. The shrine for their clan god and dormitory houses is also made of leaves. They pursue hunting and gathering economy, make ropes and rope made crafts out of *Siali* fibres and *jutes*, and when needed they work as labourers. They practise monogamy and proceed with marriage negotiations for adults only. Payment of bride price is prevalent. They believe in rebirth, bury the dead, observe life cycle rituals and lead a life of 'be happy and merry'.



Rope making by a Mankirdia in front of leaf hut

3.9 Major Economic Activities

Agriculture is the mainstay of the area and people. It is supplemented by collection and sale of minor forest produce, hunting and food gathering. The shifting cultivation, which was a practice by the STs in the eighties, is not of any concern now. Rice is the principal crop supplemented by mustard and niger oil seed. The people are accustomed now with horticulture including vegetable and other cash crop cultivation. Lac cultivation has been revived and found beneficial. Bee keeping and leaf cup and plate making with value addition have been popularized and also rewarding. Mainly money is the medium of exchange in all the economic transactions; still barter system is vogue in the interior tribal pockets.

3.10 Land Utilisation Pattern.

Out of 24661 hecets of total land area in Nilagiri ITDA, 14761 hectares (59.85%) are arable lands, 956 hectares (3.88%) are forestland, 3032 hectares (12.29%) are cultivable wasteland while 1251 hectares (5.08%) are pasture and grazing land and 332 hectares (1.35%) are covered under tree crops and grooves.

The land use pattern indicates 656 hecets. (18.65%) land as barren, 2658 hecets. (10.78%) as land put to non-agricultural use and 1014 hecets. (14.80%) as current and other fallows. (For detailed breakup of land use pattern of Nilagiri block (see Table VII).

TABLE – VII**Block-wise Land Utilisation Pattern (Area in Hectare)**

Block	Fore st area	Misc. tree/ groves	Pasture	Culti vabl e wast e	Land put to non- agricultur al use.	Barre n land	Curren t fallow	Net area sown.		
								Khari f	Rabi	Total
Nilagi ri	956	332	1,25 2	656	2658	656	1014	1434 0	8732	1476 1

3.10 Agriculture – Area under cultivation, per capita land, crops grown, irrigation, Yield rate

As per the UBMS survey (1978-79) in Nilagiri ITDA area there were 1433 (18.39%) landless ST households. Among 6538 land owning households, mostly 5356 (84.24%) households were marginal farmers. The big farmers accounted 218 (3.34%) households only and the remaining 784 hec. (12.33%) as the small farmers.

In Nilagiri ITDA, the area under cultivation during kharif season is 14340 hec. The per capita land comes to 1.53 hec. Of the total cultivable area, 2248 ht. (15.68%) are high lands, 5355 hec. (37.34 %) medium lands and 6737 hec. (46.90 %) low lands. Besides, the area under miscellaneous crops comes to 3094 hec. in kharif and 8442 ht. in rabi seasons. Table – VIII below explains the cultivable area in kharif season and area irrigated during kharif and rabi seasons

TABLE – VIII**Area under cultivation and Irrigation (in hectare)**

Block	Cultivable paddy area in Kharif Season				Area irrigated		
	High	Medium	Low	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
Nilagiri	2248	5355	6737	14340	4570	1381	5951

The major crops grown in the area is paddy supplemented by mustard and niger. The other agricultural crops of the area are wheat, maize, ragi, green gram, horse gram, til, groundnut, potato, jute and sugarcane. The yield rate of paddy per hectare is 12.68 quintals.

TABLE - IX**Major Crops Grown and Yield Rate****Blockwise area under major crops – (Area in hectare)**

Sl.	Block	Area Under
-----	-------	------------

No		Paddy	Wheat	Mung	Groundnut	Sunflower	Black gram
1	Nilagiri	12900	3.7	235	45	4.5	2

The following functionaries and institutions serve the area for promotion of agricultural programmes.

- Agricultural Extension Officers-2
- Village Agricultural Centers-14
- Agriculture Cell Center-1

3.11 Horticulture.

In Nilagiri ITDA area tree crops and groves cover 332 hectares land. (1.35%) Besides, 3032 hectares (12.29%) cultivable wasteland and 2248 hecets. high land can be put under for horticulture programme.

3.12 Shifting Cultivation.

As many as 266 (3.41%) ST households were identified depending on shifting cultivation. Of them, 20 (7.52%) households depended on shifting cultivation fully and 246 (92.48%) households partly to eke out their livelihood (UBMS, 1978-79).

At present, shifting cultivation is not of any concern of the area now. The injunctions of Similipal National Park help facilitate the STs weaning away from the practice of shifting cultivation.

3.13 Livestock Rearing:

Almost all the ST households had possessed domestic animals and domestic birds. The total cattle population was 14,772; of them 8979 were domestic animals and 5793 domestic birds (UBMS, 1978-79).

3.14 Mining Labourer

Out of the total workers, as many as 1810 (5.69%) are mining labourers.

3.15 Household Industry – Traditional and new Artisan Groups.

The ST people of Nilagiri ITDA area are the traditional artisans, like blacksmith, carpenter, bamboo worker, mat maker, etc. As per the UBMS (1978-79) as many as 143 ST households were reported practising cottage industries in the trades of backsmithy (22), carpentry (52), bamboo work (2), mat making and others (67). Pottery, stone carving, leaf plate making, beekeeping and lac processing have been provided to the new enterprising ST artisan groups and youths in the recent past.

3.16 Self Help Groups (S.H.Gs)

The field investigation traced out 9 SHGs who deal with the activities, like Goatery and Duckery, Plough bullock, Khalistiching, Sunflower Demonstration, Pisciculture, Lac cultivation etc.

3.17 Extent of poverty.

As per 1997 survey conducted by Nilagiri Block there were as many as 20,844 households under BPL category.

TABLE -XI
Block-wise No. of BPL Households

Block	No. of BPL Households			
	ST	SC	Others	Total
Nilagiri	NA	NA	NA	20,844

3.18 Indebtedness.

As recorded in the UBMS (1978-79) there were 1570 (20.15%) indebted ST families in Nilagiri ITDA area. All of them had obtained loan from private source. Field investigation reports 137 cases of 137 families with bank linkage.

CHAPTER – IV

EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURES

4.1 Connectivity (Rail, Road and Waterways):

4.1.1 Connection facilities in the I.T.D.A area

The delivery system of development work becomes more effective in an area with development of its road connection. Except the village pucca roads, the total length of different roads spreading in Nilagiri ITDA area comes to 577 kms. Some of the GP/ village roads are not all weather due to want of culverts and causeways. The existing roads communication facilities like G.P road, Block roads and R.D. roads connecting to different villages/ places within Nilagiri ITDA area is given in Table- XII.

TABLE-XII

Different categories of roads

Sl. No.	Category of Road	Nos	Length of Road in kms.
1	P.W.D roads	3nos	38
2	R.D. roads	3nos	35
3	Village pucca roads	142 villages	-
4	G.P roads	Villages/ hamlets 326	455
5	Block roads	18 villages	21
6	Forest roads	-	28
Total			577

- ❑ 3nos P.W.D roads spread over 38 kms and equal number of R.D. roads-3nos spread over 35 Kms.
- ❑ Block roads connect 18 villages extending over 21 kms, G.P roads connect 326 villages/hamlets extending over 455 kms and 142 villages connected with pucca roads.
- ❑ Forest roads stretch up to 28 Kms.

4.1.2 Post Office

As regards the postal communication, the area is facilitated with two Sub Post Offices and 22 Branch Post Offices.

TABLE-XIII**Block Wise No. of Post Office**

Block	Head Post Office	Sub – Post Office	Branch Post Offices	Total
Nilagiri	-	2	22	24

4.2 Existing Educational Institutions

The educational Institutions cover Primary, M.E, and High Schools of Education Department and Sevashram, Residential Sevashram, Kanyashram and High School and Primary School Hostels of S.T & S.C Development Department and Education Department existing in Nilagiri I.T.D.A area. The number of existing educational institutions of ST&SC Department and Education Department of the Agency area are presented in Table-XIV and Table-XIV, respectively.

TABLE-XIV**Existing Educational Institution under Education Department**

Block	Primary School	M.E School	High School	College	EGS center	Total
Nilagiri	91	37	30	4	NA	162

TABLE-XV**Existing Educational Institution under SSD Department**

Block	Primary School Hostel	High School	Girls' High School	Kanya-ashram (ME)	Ashram School (ME)	Sevashram (Primary)	Total
Nilagiri	22	1	1	2	2	6	32

- Total number of Primary Schools of SSD and Education Depts. in the project area is 97. The average population per school is 1044, which is about 3.5 times more than the actual norm of 300 populations per primary school.
- Similarly, the number of M.E School is 41, which shows 2469 populations per M.E School, that is about 5 times more than the actual population norm per school.
- The project area is facilitated with 22 Primary School Hostels. Still 3 GPs are not served by Primary School Hostels. As per the Govt. norm one GP should have one Primary School Hostel
- There are 32 high schools at 25 GPs confirming the norm of at least one High school per GP.

- There are only one Girls' High School and two Kanyashrams providing limited scope for promotion of girls' education.
- The above analysis reveals that the existing educational institutions are not adequate enough to serve all the population for their easy access to the educational facilities.

4.3 Health Care Facilities:

4.3.1 Medical Institutions

All the three types of health care institutions run by Govt. are operating in Nilagiri ITDA area. The existing health infrastructure available in the Agency area is presented in Table XVI.

TABLE - XVI

Block wise Health/Medical Institutions

Block	Primary Health Center (PHC)	Mini Health Centers (MHC)	ANM Centers	Leprosy Centers	Total	Homeopathic Dispensary	Ayurvedic Dispensary
Nilagiri	1	5	30	5	41	3	2

- The total number of existing Primary Health Centers and Mini Health Centres is 6. On an average 16,872 population depends on one PHC/MHC, which indicates the status of health infrastructures and inadequacy of the health care services for the people in the project area, deviating from the actual norm of 3000 populations per one PHC.

4.3.2 I.C.D.S.

All the villages in Nilagiri ITDA area have either Anganwadi Centre or Sub Centre. But keeping the population pressure in view the ICDS facilities at village level seem inadequate. Table- XVII explains the existence of Anganwadi Centers/ Sub Centers in Nilagiri ITDA area.

TABLE-XVII

Existing no. of Anganwadi Centers

Block	No. of
--------------	---------------

	Inhabited villages	Anganwadi Centers	Anganwadi Sub-Centers	Villages without Anganwadi Centers
Nilagiri	137	141	47	0

- The above table shows that there is one Anganwadi Centre / Sub Centre for 538 people which is a far from the actual norm of one Anganwadi Centre per 150 persons in each area.

4.3.3 Drinking Water Facilities.

Safe drinking water is very essential for health and hygiene. There are 585 Tube wells functioning. The additional requirements of Tube Wells in the Agency area are 501. The source of safe drinking water facilities in Nilagiri ITDA area is furnished in Table-XVII.

TABLE—XVIII

Block-wise Rural Drinking Water Supply

Block	Tube well		Sanitary well		Pipe water	
	No. of Tube Wells Functioning	No. of village covered.	No of Sanitary wells Functioning	No. of Villages covered	No. of Pipe Water	No. of villages/ Schools covered
Nilagiri	585/911	NA	105/403	NA	61	NA/ 27 Schools

- There are 326 defunct tube wells, which need repair.
- Still 298 wells need to be converted/ improved as sanitary wells.

4.4 Irrigation.

Some part of the project area consists of open plains, well cultivated land, watered patches during the rainy seasons only by natural streams and rivers. The river Sono is the major river and the hill streams, like Ghogra, Tangana and Kamla, which provide irrigation facilities to some extent during kharif seasons. As many as 12 MIPs and river lift points operate in the TSP area. Construction of diversion wires and water-harvesting structures can check soil erosion and the runing water can be stored for utilisation of the same at the fag end of the kharif season so as to provide water to the paddy fields and it can also help a lot for enhancement of ground water level. The existing Irrigation facilities is furnished in Table-XIX

Table-XIX

Irrigation facilities created in different Blocks of I.T.D.A. Areas

Block	Area irrigated by Medium Irrigation Projects (in ht.)		Area irrigated by Minor Irrigation Project (in ht.)		Area irrigated by L.I. Point (in ht.)		Area irrigated by Dug Well (in ht.)		Total (in ht.)	
	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi
Nilagiri	1242	-	2912	1082	351	269	4570	30	4570	1381

- In the project area 5951 hecets (40.32%) lands are irrigated. Of them, 4570 hectares (76.79%) are irrigated in kharif season and only 1381 hecets (23.21%) in Rabi season.
- Medium Irrigation Projects irrigate 1242 hecets land in Kharif, Minor Irrigation 2912 hecets in kharif and 1082 hecets in rabi, Lift Irrigation 351 hecets. in kharif and 269 hecets in rabi and Dugwells 65 hecets. in kharif and 30 hecets in rabi seasons.

4.4 Veterinary and Animal Husbandry

Veterinary Institutions have been established in Nilagiri ITDA area to provide health care facilities to animal resources. In the project area there are 2 Veterinary Hospitals/Dispensaries, 7 Livestock Centers and 6 Artificial Insemination Centres functioning. The existing Veterinary Institutions are given in Table-XIX.

TABLE-XIX

Existing Livestock and Animal Husbandry/Veterinary Services					
Block	Hospital & Dispensary	V.A.S. & Addl. V.A.S	Livestock Aid Centre	Livestock Inspectors	Artificial Insemination Centre
Nilagiri	2	3	7	9	6

4.5 Co-operation, Credit and Marketing

A number of Commercial Banks and Cooperative Institutions are operating in Nilagiri ITDA area to mobilize savings and advance loans to different people, especially for development purpose.

4.5.1 Cooperative organization

To strengthen the cooperative movement in Nilagiri ITDA area 2 LAMPS and 12 Cooperative Societies are operating. There is a Tusser Rearing/Reeling Cooperative Society near Taratari village of Pithahata GP that help support technically and financially to the tribal who are interested in the tussure based cottage industries.

4.5.2 Credit Institutions

The Financial institutions of the area provide timely and adequate credit facilities to the tribal people to facilitate them and to develop their socio-economic conditions. The Block wise financial institutions functioning in the Project area is present in Table-XX.

TABLE-XX

Block	Financial Institutions				
	No. of Financial Institution				
	SBI	UBI	UCB	GB	Total
Nilagiri	1	1	1	5	8

4.5.3 Market

There are 15nos of weekly hats and all are connected with communication facilities. Besides weekly hats, there are also 21 no. of Rest sheds, 26 no of market sheds and 24 no of Market pindis in the ITDA area. Out of total 25 G.Ps 21 have their own buildings. The places of weekly markets are given in the following statement.

Weekly Markets

▪ Ajodhya	▪ Jammu
▪ Banabhuin	▪ Kalakad
▪ Berhampur	▪ Kaans
▪ Betakata	▪ Mitrapur
▪ Chhatrapur	▪ Teendesh
▪ Gopalpur	▪ Telipal
▪ Sajanagarh	Total: 13 Nos

4.6 Household and Cottage Industry.

The popular cottage and household industries, which have been identified as hobbies and professions of the tribals are Bee Keeping, Lac Cultivation and Processing and Sericulture, Tussure reeling, Khali stiching, Stone carving and and Rope making. The existense of Bee keeping Training Centre at Chatrapur GP and Lac Processing Center near Taratari village of Pithahata GP have been playing acatalistic role in up gradation of skills of the traditional tribal artisan and empowering them.

4.7 Forestry.

The Agency has adequate forest area with asan and arjun trees. These trees are helpful for tussore and lac cultivation. The forest area is also hospitable host for Bee keeping. It may be called "Thrust area". As there are huge permanent pasture and grazing area. Business on livestock can thrive. Mahula flower, Sal seed, Kendu, Jhuna, Gum, Honey etc. are some of the important miner forest produce available abundantly in the forest.

CHAPTER -V

DEVELOPMENT STATUS AND PLANNED DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTION

Under SCA to TSP

In TSP areas of Orissa I.T.D.As have emerged as nodal agencies to look after tribal development programmes and thereby translate policy issues and options into action for Tribal welfare and development. For undertaking planned development of the ST people and their areas, flow of funds have been sourced broadly on two heads, such as Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and under First Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution. For over a period of 3 decades, Nilagiri ITDA has been implementing various development programmes under Individual Benefit Oriented (IBO) Schemes, Income Generating Schemes (IGS), Community Benefit Oriented (CBO) schemes, Infra Structure Development Programmes (IDP), Social Benefit Oriented Programmes and Information, Education and Communication (I.E.C) activities. To have an overview of various planned development interventions under this ITDA, an attempt has been made to sketch a picture of the projects implemented during the last five years (2001-02 to 2005-06). The following assessments of the development intervention of Nilagiri ITDA have been broadly divided into three categories, such as Income Generating Schemes (IGS), Infrastructure Development Schemes (IDS) and Information, Education and Communication (IEC).

5.1 Income Generating Schemes:

Under Income Generating Schemes (IGS), a number of interventions have been made by the ITDA in the project area for employment and income generation of the beneficiaries. The specific sectors and activities under each of the development

interventions that were extended during the last five years as reported by Nilagiri ITDA could be mentioned as follows.

Abstract

Sl. No.	Scheme	Expenditure (Rs in lakh.)	Year	Expenditure (Rs in lakh.)
1.	Agriculture	13,39,001/-	2001-02	23,48,265/-
2.	Horticulture	62,597/-	2002-03	17,50,453/-
3.	Animal Husbandry	5,60,000/-	2003-04	20,67,556/-
4.	Cottage Industry	32,79,246	2004-05	41,28,662/-
5.	Irrigation	54,67,565/-	2005-06	31,95,338/-
6.	Vocational Training	8,19,700/-	TOTAL	134.90
7.	Self Help Groups	3,00,000/-		
8.	Mankirdia PTG Dev.	20,000/-		
9.	IRD Pattern	13,89,565/-		
	TOTAL	134.90		

- Highest expenditure (54.68 lakh) is incurred on irrigation projects followed by 32.79 lakh on cottage industries and 13.39 lakh on agriculture activities.
- After agriculture and irrigation, cottage industries, especially bee keeping, lac cultivation and processing and tussur textiles feature as the thrust IGS activities.
- Development intervention through group mode has gained confidence of the people.
- There are capricious fluctuation in the annual expenditure pattern of the ITDA over the past half a decade. The 4th year (2004-05) shows the highest amount of expenditure (41.29 lakh). It is about two times higher than that of the expenditures of the previous years (2001-02 to 2003-04) and ¼ time less than the succeeding year (2005-06).

In this section, an attempt has been made to show year wise expenditure incurred against each sector. Over a period of 5 years funds to the tune of Rs 134.90 lakh was spent under different income generating schemes as discussed below.

5.1.1 Agriculture:

Development interventions in Agriculture sector have been made in 3 areas such as Supply of Agricultural Implement, Supply of Pump set and Crop Demonstration. During the past 5 years, a total amount of Rs.13.39 lakhs has been spent on Agriculture head under the IGS in the ITDA area. The year wise and sub-component wise break up of expenditures is given Table 5-1.

Table 5-1
Achievements under Agriculture Sector

Financial Year	Expenditure incurred in Different Sub-Component under Agriculture (Rs. in Lakhs)						Total	
	Supply of Agrl. Implement		Supply of Pumpset		Crop Demonstration		P.A.	F.A.
	P.A.	F.A.	P.A.	F.A.	P.A.	F.A.		
2001-02	247 STs	1.23	34 STs	2.12	100 STs	0.50	-	3.85
2002-03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003-04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004-05	2 SHGs & 125 STs	3.08	11nos.	2.46	-	-	-	5.54
2005-06	75 STs	4.00	-	-	-	-	-	4.00
Total	-	8.31	-	4.58	-	1.00	-	13.39

P.A.: Physical Achievement / F.A.: Financial Achievement

- **The agriculture activities confined to supply of agriculture implements, pumpsets and crop demonstration.**
- **Expenditure under agriculture sector during 2002-03 and 2003-04 was reported nil and during 2005-06 limited to supply of agricultural implements only.**

5.1.1.1 Supply of Agricultural Implements:

The ST farmers of the project area were supplied with agricultural implements, like hand compression sprayer, storage bins and other implements with a total expenditure of Rs.8.31 lakh during 2001-02, 2004-05 and 2005-06 in-group modes for 2 SHGs as well as for 447 individual ST beneficiaries. Such expenditure was conspicuously missing during two consecutive years, 2002-03 and 2003-04 (See Table 5-1).

5.1.1.2 Supply of Pumpsets:

During 2001-02 and 2004-05, ST beneficiaries were supplied with pumpsets with a total expenditure of Rs.4.58 lakh. 24 ST beneficiaries were supplied with Krushak Bandhu Pumpsets at a cost of R 12,000/-, 10 STs with diesel pumpsets at a cost of Rs. 2,00350/- and 11 nos of diesel pumpsets were provided to community dug wells (See Table 5-1).

5.1.1.3 Crop Demonstration:

Crop demonstration, though a very important intervention in the ITDA area, was made available to 100 ST farmers with an expenditure of Rs. 1.00 lakh during 2001-02, and then after it was missing (Refer Table 5-1). The crop demonstration programmes included crops like, groundnut and sunflower that covered 50 beneficiaries each.

5.1.2 Horticulture:

The importance of horticulture as a significant development intervention in the project area seems not to be felt by the project authority. As revealed from the secondary sources data collected from the I.T.D.A, lemon plantation was exclusively extended by the project. Horticulture development intervention programme did not find place for implementation in the first 3 years (2001-02 to 2003-04) of the 5- year programme of the ITDA (See Table 5-2).

Table 5-2
Achievements under Horticulture Sector

Financial Year	Expenditure incurred in Lemon Plantation (Rs. In lakh)		Total	
	P.A.	F.A.	P.A.	F.A.
2001-02	-	-	-	-
2002-03	-	-	-	-
2003-04	-	-	-	-
2004-05	14 STs 10 hect.	41,727	14 STs 10 hect.	41,727
2005-06	14 STs 10 hect.	20,870	14 STs 10 hect.	20,870
Total	14 STs 10 hect	62,597	14 STs 10 hect	62,597

P.A.: Physical Achievement / F.A.: Financial Achievement

- **The horticulture activities confined to lemon plantation only which started in the year 2004-05 and continued in the next year, 2005-06.**
- **It covered private land measuring an area of 10 acres for 14 ST beneficiaries with a cost of Rs 62,597/-**

5.1.3 Animal Husbandry:

Keeping their interest and feasibility of the Animal Husbandry programme in view the ST people were assisted by Nilagiri I.T.D.A with Dairy and Pisciculture schemes as their main means of livelihood. A sum of Rs 5.60 lakh was spent for implementing the scheme.

5.1.3.1 Dairy:

The ITDA had extended financial assistance to the tune of Rs.5.00 lakh to 50 ST women beneficiaries in the year 2004-05. This intervention, which is a key livelihood option, was not extended during the first 3years and last 1 year by the I.T.D.A (See Table 5-3).

Table 5-3

Achievements under Dairy Scheme

Financial Year	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in Lakh)
2001-02	-	-
2002-03	-	-
2003-04	-	-
2004-05	50 Women	5.00
2005-06	-	-
Total	50 Women	5.00

5.1.3.2 Pisciculture:

The I.T.D.A provided financial assistance for Rs. 60,000/- to 6 beneficiaries only in the year 2004-05 under pisciculture programme. This IGS intervention did not mark in the rest four years (See Table 5-4).

Table 5-4

Achievements under Pisciculture Scheme

Financial Year	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in Lakh)
2001-02	-	-
2002-03	-	-
2003-04	-	-
2004-05	6 ST	0.60
2005-06	-	-
Total	6 ST	0.60

5.1.4 Cottage Industry:

Keonjhar I.T.D.A has also supported a good number of beneficiaries in the cottage industry sector. In this sector, financial assistance has been extended under Bee keeping, Sericulture, Lac cultivation and processing, Khali Stitching and Stone Carving.

5.1.4.1 Bee Keeping:

Bee keeping as a popular and feasible scheme of the area and people was made available to as many as 295 beneficiary families during the last four years. The total financial assistance provided to the beneficiaries under the scheme amounts to Rs 13,92,500/- (See Table 5-5).

Table 5-5

Achievements under Bee Keeping Scheme

Financial Year	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure Made (In Rs.)
-----------------------	--	--

2001-02	-	-
2002-03	50 ST	52,500/-
2003-04	50 ST	57,000/-
2004-05	125ST	7,45,930/-
2005-06	70 ST	5,37,070/-
Total	295 ST Families	13,92,500/-

5.1.4.2 Sericulture:

Nilagiri I.T.D.A provided assistance under Sericulture, as a profitable and feasible scheme in some areas, to 300 ST beneficiary families for Tussore cultivation and rehabilitation of them through the cooperative venture. This has facilitated the re-formation and functioning of a Tussore Rearing Cooperative Society in the ITDA area. This development intervention incurred a total expenditure of about Rs.2.99 lakh during 3 consecutive years, 2002-03 to 2004-05 (See Table 5-6).

Table 5-6

Achievements under Sericulture Scheme

Financial Year	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure Incurred (in Rs.)
2001-02	-	-
2002-03	100 ST	96,097/-
2003-04	100 ST	96,097/-
2004-05	100 ST & 1 TRCS	1,06,752/-
2005-06	-	-
Total	300 & 1 TRCS	2,98,946/-

5.1.4.3 Lac cultivation and processing:

Nilagiri I.T.D.A had encouraged 200 enthusiastic ST beneficiaries and provided financial assistances to them for Lac cultivation and processing which seem to be an important and feasible IGS in selected GPs. Among them, 30 families were supplied with Lac processing implements. Besides, one Lac Processing Unit has been set up in the ITDA area. The total expenditure incurred for these activities comes to the tune of Rs 7.80 Lakh during the 1st two years (See Table 5-7).

Table 5-7

Achievements under Lac Cultivation and Processing Scheme

Financial Year	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in Lakh)
2001-02	-	-
2002-03	-	-
2003-04	-	-
2004-05	1 Processing Unit	2.50

2005-06	200 Families	5.30
Total	1 Processing Unit & 200 Families	7.80

5.1.4.4 Khali Stitching:

As many as 20 SHGs were provided with financial assistance for Khali Stitching as a supplementary income under IGS through the Nilagiri I.T.D.A. This involves a total cost of Rs 8,07,800/- (See Table 5-8).

Table 5-8
Achievements under Khali Stitching Scheme

Financial Year	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure Made (In Rs.)
2001-02	-	-
2002-03	-	-
2003-04	-	-
2004-05	10 SHGs	6,28,000/-
2005-06	10 SHGs	1,79,800/-
Total	20 SHGs	8,07,800/-

5.1.5 Irrigation:

Of all the IGS undertaken by ITDA, Irrigation Projects feature as the most important ones with the expenditure of the highest amount (Rs.54.67 lakh), involving creation of as many as 24 different community irrigation assets and helping in increased agricultural productions. Out of 24 irrigation projects, 19 are WHS/ Diversion Weirs, 4 are Deep BoreWells/ Shallow Tubewells and only 1 is lift irrigation project. Moreover the 557 ST beneficiary families are benefited by these irrigation projects (See Table 5-9).

Table 5-9

Achievements under Irrigation Sector

Financial Year	Expenditure incurred in Different Sub-Components under Irrigation Scheme (Rs. in Lakh)						Total	
	WHS/ Diversion Weir		Lift Point		Deep Bore Well/ Shallow Tubewell		P.A.	F.A.
	P.A.	F.A.	P.A.	F.A.	P.A.	F.A.		
2001-02	8 Nos. 125 STs	12.24	-	-	-	-	8 Nos. 125 STs	12.24
2002-03	3 Nos. 120 STs	10.72	-	-	-	-	3 Nos. 120 STs	10.72
2003-04	5 Nos. 175 STs	15.35	-	-	-	-	5 Nos. 175 STs	15.35

2004-05	2 Nos.	2.29	-	-	2 Nos. 28 STs	2.17	4 Nos.	4.46
2005-06	1 No. 45 STs	4.19	1 No. 60 STs	6.00	2 Nos. 14 STs	1.71	4 Nos.	11.90
Total	19 Nos.	44.79	1 No. 60 STs	6.00	4 Nos.	3.88	24 Nos	54.67

P.A.: Physical Achievement / F.A.: Financial Achievement

- Flow irrigation projects as well as lift irrigation point were established in 2004-05 but not during the rest 4 years.
- Flow irrigation was the thrust item with 19 projects involving a total cost of Rs 44.79 lakh (82 % of the total expenditure) for all the five years.
- Only one lift point has been installed at a cost of Rs 6.00 lakh for irrigating farms of 60 ST families during 2004-05.
- Two deep bore wells and 2 shallow tube wells were sunk for irrigating lands of 42 ST farmers over a period of 2 years, 2004-05 and 2005-06.

5.1.6 Vocational Training:

The ITDA had made arrangements for extending financial supports to the educated tribal youths and interested tribal workers in different traditional occupations for their skill development trainings in two broad categories, like i) Mechanic, Driving, Electrician & Electronic ii) TRYSEM Pattern as discussed below. The expenditures incurred on both the categories of Training programmes are stated below:-

Sl. No.	Training Programmes	Expenditures Incurred (In Rs.)
1	Mechanic, Driving, Electrician & Electronic	5,42,000/-
2	TRYSEM Pattern	2,77,700/-
Total		8,19,700/-

5.1.6.1 Mechanic, Driving, Electrician & Electronic:

The ITDA had selected 120 enthusiastic educated tribal youths and provided financial assistances to the tune of Rs. 5,42,000/- to them for undertaking Trainings in the Trades of Motor Mech., Auto, Electrician & Electronic, Driver –cum- Mechanic, Plumber etc. in two consecutive years, 2004-05 and 2005-06. The objectives of the Trainings were to create self-employment and earning opportunities for the Trainees (See Table 5-10).

Table 5-10

Achievements under Vocational Training

Financial Year	Expenditure incurred in Different Vocational Training Programmes (In Rs.)						Total	
	Motor Mech., Auto, Electrician & Electronic		Driver –cum- Mechanic		Plumber			
	P.A.	F.A.	P.A.	F.A.	P.A.	F.A.	P.A.	F.A.
2001-02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002-03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003-04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004-05	20 ST.	87,000/-	20 ST	83,500/-	20 ST	95,250/-	60 ST.	2,65,750/-
2005-06	-	-	-	-	-	-	60 ST.	2,76,250/-
Total	20 ST.	87,000/-	20 ST	83,500/-	20 ST	95,250/-	120 ST.	5,42,000/-

P.A.: Physical Achievement / F.A.: Financial Achievement

5.1.7 TRYSEM Pattern:

The ITDA had capitalized the human and natural potentiality and resources of the area and assisted the STs through organization of different training programmes, like TRYSEM Pattern for promotion of their traditional skills and occupations over a period of 5 years. The Trainings imparted to the STs were Bee Keeping, Tussor Reeling, Stone Carving and Other allied subjects. The total expenditures incurred under these programmes for 128 STs/ Women during 5-year period come to Rs 2,77,700/- (See Table 5-11).

Table 5- 11

Scheme wise Achievements under Training -TRYSEM Pattern

Sl. No.	Schemes	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure Incurred (in Rs.)
1	Stone Carving	10 Artists	22,500/-
2	Bee Keeping	33 ST	27,500/-
3	Tussor Reeling	20 Women	47,200/-
4	Others	65 ST	1,80,500/-
	Total	128 ST/ Women	2,77,700/-

Table 5- 11 (Cont.)

Year wise Achievements under Training -TRYSEM Pattern

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure Made (In Rs.)
1	2001-02	45 ST	69,000/-
2	2002-03	10 ST	62,000/-
3	2003-04	10 ST	49,500/-
4	2004-05	53 ST/Women	70,744/-
5	2005-06	10 Women	26,456/-
Total		128 ST/ Women	2,77,700/-

5.1.7.1 Stone Carving:

The ITDA had capitalized the plentiful availability of suitable stone raw materials in the area and assisted 10 professional Stone Artists for skill development training on promotion of Art and craft under the programme of Stone Carving in the year 2004-05. The total cost of Stone Carving scheme comes to Rs 22,500/- (See Table 5-12).

Table 5- 12

Achievements under Stone Carving Scheme

Financial Year	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure Made (In Rs.)
2001-02	-	-
2002-03	-	-
2003-04	-	-
2004-05	10 Artists	22,500/-
2005-06	-	-
Total	10 Artists	22,500/-

5.1.7.2 Bee keeping:

To acquaint new Beekeepers on the process of Modern and Scientific Bee Keeping, orientation training was imparted to them. The ITDA had provided financial assistance of Rs.27, 500/- for organization of the training Programme for 33 new Beekeepers in the year 2004-05 (See Table 5-13).

Table 5- 13

Achievements of Bee Keeping Training

Financial Year	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure Made (In Rs.)
-----------------------	--	--

2001-02	-	-
2002-03	-	-
2003-04	-	-
2004-05	33 ST	27,500/-
2005-06	-	-
Total	33 ST	27,500/-

5.1.7.3 Tussor Reeling:

Nilagiri I.T.D.A provided assistance for organization of Training Programmes on Tussor Reeling Training for 20 women beneficiary in two batches in two consecutive years, 2004-05 and 2005-06. This training programmes help enhance the skills of the women trainees and empower them in application of the new technique in Tussore Reeling. The total expenditure on the training programme is Rs.47, 200/- (See Table 5-14).

Table 5- 14

Achievements under Tussor Reeling Training

Financial Year	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure Incurred (in Rs.)
2001-02	-	-
2002-03	-	-
2003-04	-	-
2004-05	10 Women	20,744/-
2005-06	10 Women	26,456/-
Total	20 Women	47,200/-

5.1.7.4 Others:

The other training programmes organized for 65 trainees on different trades with the financial assistance of Nilagiri ITDA that would facilitate to take up the related IGS by the trained beneficiaries amounts to Rs. 1,80,500/- during the first three years (See Table 5-14).

Table 5- 15

Achievements under Other Training programmes

Financial Year	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure Incurred (in Rs.)
2001-02	45 ST	69,000/-
2002-03	10 ST	62,000/-
2003-04	10 ST	49,500/-
2004-05	-	-
2005-06	-	-

Total	65 ST	1,80,500/-
--------------	--------------	-------------------

5.1.8. SELF HELP GROUPS (SHG):

Besides, interventions for individual beneficiaries, the I.T.D.A had also provided assistance to the tune of 3.00 lakh to 3 Self Help Groups (SHGs) for undertaking Income Generating Activities during the year 2003-04.

5.1.9 Assistance to Mankirdia PTGs:

The Mankirdia (PTG) is a semi nomadic tribe often found in the ITDA area. A few Mankirdia families have shown interest to abandon their nomadic habit and to lead a settled life. As such on an experimental basis two economically backward Mankirdia PTG families were assisted with Rs. 20,000/- under IGS, like rope making and goatery in the year 2004-045.

5.1.10 Assistance under IRD Pattern:

In addition to the above IGS programmes, as reported by Nilagiri ITDA Office, it had extended financial supports to as many as 174 ST beneficiaries involving expenditure to the tune of Rs 13,89,565/- to undertake different employment and income generating activities, like land development, mike set, cycle repair, tailoring, goat rearing, small business, poultry, pisciculture, khali stitching, plough bullock, etc. during the first four years (See table 5-16). The magnitude and manner of these IGS programmes could not be detailed for want of such information from ITDA Office.

Table 5- 16
Achievements under Programmes like IRD Pattern

Financial Year	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure Incurred (in Rs.)
2001-02	67 ST	6,69,565/-
2002-03	30 ST	2,50,000/-
2003-04	33 ST	3,30,000/-
2004-05	14 ST	1,40,000/-
2005-06	-	-
Total	174 ST	13,89,565/-

II

UNDER FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE 275 (1) OF THE CONSTITUTION

5.2 Project Under First Proviso to Article 275 (1) of The Constitution:

Under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution, Government of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs allocates assistance, which is spent for specific purposes, such as creation of infrastructures and community assets in tribal areas that would provide basic/minimum amenities, like education, health, communication, electricity and water supply. Over a period of past 5 years (2001-02 to 2005-06), Nilagiri I.T.D.A. had undertaken the following projects for creation and maintenance of infrastructures in its area out of the funds under the above head.

	Projects		Expendit (in Rs.)
	Types		
I	Irrigation Projects		4
II	Road and Communication Improvement P		8
III	Projects for Creation of Education Infrastru		3
IV	Power Supply to tribal villages and educat institutions		1
V	Water Supply to tribal villages and educat institutions		
VI	Others, like improvement of Office Buildi Staff Quarters		
TOTAL			18

- Nilagiri ITDA had utilized funds to the tune of about Rs 180.85 lakh for 104 projects.
- It created community infrastructures and extended basic minimum facilities for promotion of education, health, communication, irrigation and administrative back up.
- Communication projects were prioritized with the largest numbers of 36 projects and the highest expenditure Rs.81.60 lakh (56.00%).
- Both in numbers of projects (26) and magnitude of expenditures (25%), educational infrastructures were the second priority.

The year wise and item wise achievements of different projects are furnished below.

5.2.1 Irrigation Projects

During the past 5 years, Nilagiri I.T.D.A had constructed as many as 11 Irrigation Projects, like Renovation of Village Tank, Water Harvesting Structure, Diversion Weir in as many 10 villages by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 41,80,000/- and this fund was met out of the assistance provided under Article 275 (1). Under this programme no projects were taken during 2003-04 and 2004-05. The year wise achievements for the rest 3 years are given below.

Financial Year	No. of Projects Covered				Expenditure Incurred (in Rs.)
	WHS	DW	Tank	Total	
2001-02	1	-	1	2	4,80,000
2002-03	1	-	-	1	2,00,000
2003-04	-	-	-	-	-
2004-05	-	-	-	-	-
2005-06	-	8 in 7 villages	-	8	35,00,000
Total	2	8	1	11	41,80,000

5.2.2 Construction and Improvement of Roads:

Similarly, funds to the tune of Rs. 81,60,429/- was spent from the assistance provided under Article 275 (1) for construction and improvement of roads and bridges, like CD Work, RCC culvert, Vented Causeway, Approach Road. During the last 5 years as may be seen from the table given below, a total number of 36 roads have either been constructed or repaired connecting more than double the number of villages of the I.T.D.A.

Financial year	No. of Projects Covered			Expenditure Incurred (in Rs.)
	CD Work	Causeway/ Culvert	Total	
2001-02	10	-	10	20,29,619
2002-03	05	3	08	26,49,810
2003-04	05	-	05	17,50,000
2004-05	04	-	04	7,34,000
2005-06	9	-	09	9,97,000
Total	33	3	36	81,60,429

5.2.3 Construction, Repair and Renovation of Schools and Hostels:

With a view to provide better educational infrastructure, the I.T.D.A had spent a total amount of Rs. 36,03,000/- for the construction of Additional Class Rooms and compound walls, repair and renovation of buildings of Schools and Hostels. During the past 5 years, except the year 2002-03, 23 number of projects in 23 villages were constructed, repaired and renovated out of the funds spent indicated as above. Much emphasis was given for creation of educational infrastructure in 2004-05 with the highest expenditure of Rs 14.37 lakh on the largest number of 13 projects. The year wise achievements for 4 years are given below.

Financial year	No. of Projects Covered			Expenditure Incurred (in Rs.)
	Construction	Repair	Total	
2001-02	1	-	01	3,00,000
2002-03	-	-	-	-
2003-04	3	-	03	5,80,000
2004-05	5	8	13	14,37,000
2005-06	6	3	06	12,86,000
Total	15	11	23	36,03,000

5.2.4 Electrification of Tribal Villages and Educational Institutions:

During the years 2004-05 and 2005-06 Nilagriri ITDA had provided funds to the tune of Rs. 10,14,000/- for power supply to 6 tribal villages for facilitating different income generating programmes that require electricity and to 5 PSHs to help facilitate students' study in evening hours. The villagers of more than 11 villages have been benefited under the scheme. The year wise achievements for the 2 years are given below.

Financial year	No. of Projects Covered			Expenditure Incurred (in Rs.)
	Tribal villages	PSHs	Total	
2001-02	-	-	-	-
2002-03	-	-	-	-
2003-04	-	-	-	-
2004-05	2	3	5	6,20,000
2005-06	4	2	6	3,94,000
Total	6	5	11	10,14,000

5.2.5 Water Supply to Tribal Villages and Educational Institutions:

The ITDA had provided funds to the tune of Rs. 9,67,392/- for sinking of Tube wells and digging dug wells in the tribal settlements and schools with a view to provide safe drinking water to the tribal people and students. Under this programme no projects were taken during 2002-03 and 2003-04. The year wise achievements for the rest 3 years are given below.

<u>Year</u>	No. of Projects	Expenditure (in Rs.)
<u>2001-02</u>	17	8,77,392
<u>2002-03</u>	-	-
<u>2003-04</u>	-	-
2004-05	01	30,000
2005-06	01	60,000
Total	19	9,67,392

5.2.6 Others:

Besides the above schemes/projects, Nilagiri ITDA had incurred an expenditure of Rs.1, 60,084/- for renovation and maintenance of its Office Building and Staff Quarters out of its interest money. This was done for the purpose of extending administrative back up for implementation and monitoring of tribal development programmes. Under this programme no projects were taken up during 2002-03 and 2003-04. The year wise achievements for the rest 3 years are given below.

Financial year	No. of Projects Covered	Expenditure Incurred (in Rs.)
2001-02	1	52,989
2002-03	1	95
2003-04	-	-
2004-05	-	-
2005-06	2	1,07,000
Total	4	1,60,084

5.2.7 YEAR WISE ACHIEVEMENTS ON DIFFERENT PROJECTS

Sl No.	Project		Expenditure (in Rs.)
	Name	No.	
ACHIEVEMENTS OF 2001-02			
1	Irrigation	02	4,80,000
2	Communication	10	20,29,619
3	Education Infrastructure	01	3,00,000
4	Water Supply	17	8,77,392
5	Others	01	52,989
	Total	31	37,40,000
ACHIEVEMENTS OF 2002-03			
1	Irrigation	1	2,00,000
2	Communication	8	26,49,810
3	Others	1	95
	Total	10	28,49,905
ACHIEVEMENTS OF 2003-04			
1	Communication	5	17,50,000
2	Education Infrastructure	3	5,80,000
	Total	8	23,30,000
ACHIEVEMENTS OF 2004-05			
1.	Communication	04	7,34,000
2.	Education Infrastructure	13	14,37,000
3.	Electrification	05	6,20,000
4.	Water Supply	01	30,000
	Total	23	28,21,000

ACHIEVEMENTS OF 2005			
1	Irrigation	8	35,00,000
2	Communication	9	9,97,000
3	Education Infrastructure	6	12,86,000
4	Electrification	6	3,94,000
5	Water Supply	1	60,000
6	Others	2	1,07,000
	Total	32	63,44,000
ABSTRACT FOR 5 YEARS (2001-02 TO 2005-06)			
Sl No	Year	No. of Project	Expenditure (in Rs.)
1	2001-02	31	37,40,000
2	2002-03	10	28,49,905
3	2003-04	08	23,30,000
4	2004-05	23	28,21,000
5	2005-06	32	63,44,000
	Total	104	180,84,905

- During the year 2005-06 about 1/3rd of the total expenditure was spent for implementation of 32 different projects relating to Irrigation, Communication, Education, Electrification, Water Supply and administrative back up.
- Similarly about 1/5th of the total expenditure was incurred for implementation of 31 different projects in the year 2001-02.
- For the rest 3 years, the expenditure in each year was less than half the expenditure incurred in 2005-06.

5.3 Allotment and Expenditure Status:

5.3.1 Allotment and Expenditure under SCA to TSP

The allotment and expenditure position of Nilagiri ITDA under the head SCA to TSP is furnished in the statement given below;

Year	Amount		No. of Beneficiaries	UC Submitted	Unspent Balance
	Sanctioned	Spent			
2001-02	70.65	89.54	2588	-	6
2002-03	75.39	39.31	230	12	7
2003- 04	62.07	81.94	564	5	3
2004-05	54.91	82.09	1091	9	9
2005-06	63.19	72.95	8	9	9

Total	326.21	365.83	4481	26	25
--------------	---------------	---------------	-------------	-----------	-----------

Funds to the tune of Rs.326.21 lakh was made available with Nilgiri ITDA during past five years (2001-02 to 2005-06) under the head SCA to TSP. Nilagiri ITDA spent Rs.365.83 lakh as against the sanctioned amount of Rs.326.21 lakhs and the balance funds available up to 31st March, 2001. This indicates full utilization of funds. A total of 4,481 beneficiaries were benefited by different development programmes, like irrigation projects, drinking water, electricity and Institutional buildings. On an average Rs.7,280/- was spent for development intervention per beneficiary.

5.3.2 Allotment and Expenditure under First Proviso to Article 275 (1):

The allotment and expenditure position of Nilagiri ITDA for the period from 2001-02 to 2005-06 under the head First Proviso to Article 275 (1) is furnished in the statement given below;

First Proviso to Article 275 (1)

Year	Allotment (In lakh)	Amount Spent (in Rs.)	Balance (in Rs.)	UC	
				Submitted	Balance
2001-02	37.4	37,40,000/-	-	3	
2002-03	28.5	28,49,905/-	-	2	-
2003-04	23.3	23,30,000/-	-	2	-
2004-05	28.2	28,21,000/-	-	2	
2005-06	63.4	63,44,000/-	-		2
Total	180.8	180,84,905/-	95/-	15	2

- Unspent balance of Rs. 95/- only indicates nearly full utilization of funds under the head First Proviso to Article 275 (1) in the past 5 years.
- Like wise, in the same period the submission of UC is 84.33 per cent of the total expenditures as well as the total allotments received by Nilagiri ITDA.

5.4 Development Status:

During 1990s, keeping in view the regional imbalances in Orissa, a Committee was constituted under the Planning and Coordination Development to probe into the development status of all blocks in the State. The report of the Committee was made available in September, 1994. The database as on the 31st March, 1992 was utilized for the purpose. The exercise was accomplished on the basis of as many as 11 criteria, such as (i) Density of Population per Sq. Km. (1991 Census), (ii) Percentage of Agricultural Workers to total Main Workers (1991 Census), (iii) Net area sown per agricultural worker, (iv) Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown, (v) Percentage of cropping intensity, (vi) Percentage of Literacy (1991 Census), (vii) No. of Primary Schools per lakh of population, (viii) Percentage of villages connected with all weather roads, (ix) Percentage of villages electrified, (x) Percentage of problem villages provided with safe drinking water facilities and (xi) No. of medical institutions per lakh of population. The Committee decided to utilize the above indicators in order to identify the level of backwardness or level of development of blocks. For overall measurement, Sudarshan

and Iyengar method was employed. All 314 blocks of the State were categorized into 4 development groups, such as (A) Developed, (B) Developing, (C) Backward and (D) Very Backward.

After about one and a half decade, the categorisation and ranking might have undergone some changes due to different development initiatives, such as provision of more development inputs for very backward blocks, implementation of special schemes/ programmes, etc. but in the absence of any other reliable and latest exercise, we may utilize it for our purpose.

There is only 1 block within the jurisdiction of Nilagiri I.T.D.A. in Balasore district. It comes under the category – C bearing rank as 161. It is one of the backward blocks (87) in the State.

5.5 Missing Critical Socio-Economic Infrastructure:

The interventions so far made in the I.T.D.A areas on various components indicates that a large number of interventions in the field of Income Generating Schemes, Infrastructure Development Schemes and on Information, Education and Communications (IEC) have been extended in the project area, but there are some missing critical Socio-Economic and Physical Infrastructures. Some of the critical missing socio-economic infrastructures observed from the analysis of tables are given below:

- I. Supply of Agricultural Inputs
- II. Training and Capacity Building in Agriculture Sector for the Beneficiaries
- III. Backyard Plantation and Vegetable Cultivation
- IV. Demonstration of Horticulture Plants
- V. Schemes for providing assistance to purchase of Milch Cow and Goat rearing
- VI. Financial Assistance for IGS like Stone Carving, Bee Keeping, Lac Cultivation, Khalli Stitching, etc.
- VII. Financial Assistance for Dug Well and Bore Wells
- VIII. Electrification of Tribal Hamlets
- IX. Sinking and Repair of Tube Wells
- X. Awareness Camps for Tribal Women and Men including SHG Members.

Since the above activities which are essential in the project area have not been addressed as per the total requirement and need of the people, it is suggested that looking at the felt need of the people, feasibility and appropriateness of the schemes, the I.T.D.A may take steps to extend such interventions.

CHAPTER-VI

CONCURRENT EVALUATION

As many as 15 case studies were collected in course of undertaking concurrent evaluation of 12 different ongoing schemes in Nilagiri ITDA area. Out of 15 IGS cases implemented by Nilagiri ITDA under SCA to TSP fund, one each was sanctioned to SHG (for goatary, duckery and poultry), demonstration for sunflower cultivation, lac cultivation (in large scale) and dug well scheme with 100% subsidy, two for irrigation projects and five for bankable schemes.

It is gratifying to note that SHG scheme (Case-I) has inherent strength and opportunity to attain its goal. The steps taken by the ITDA and Veterinary personnel in monitoring and supervision have lead to its success. The group cohesion and cooperative spirit of members of SHG is an added dimension for success of course, there is one threat, i.e the loan burden that is quite a heavy amount and the rate of interest is 12%. Constant monitoring is indispensable until the loan along with interest is recouped fully.

Except the Cases III and VI, the other three beneficiaries under bankable schemes have been generating additional incomes and repaying their bank loans. The beneficiary of Khalistitching-bankable scheme (Case-VI), in spite of generating the highest additional income for Rs 7,000/- p.a., has been a defaulter in loan repayment. The SWOT analysis of 5 bankable schemes reveals that the beneficiaries are to be persuaded to perpetuate their interests by working hard and ensuring timely repayment of loans. The ITDA personnel, PRI functionaries and traditional tribal elites are to play their roles as catalysts in this direction.

Lac cultivation (Case-VIII) project is a commendable step in Nilagiri ITDA, which is expected to widen its scope in future by introducing the same in other suitable areas.

The extent of benefits derived out of the irrigation projects (Cases-X & XI) are yet to be measured and their success, assessed. The different case studies collected during fieldwork are stated below:

Case Study-I

Maa Tarini Self Help Group: In the village Sitapatipur of Siadimal G.P., 13 numbers of women members formed a group named Maa Tarini Self Help Group and decided to take up goat raring in the year 2003. The President and Secretary were selected from among themselves. Every member including President and Secretary deposited Rs.50/- per annum for 3 years in UCO Bank. On the whole the members deposited Rs.16,000/- where as the president and the Secretary deposited Rs.20,000/- as

an advance guaranty in the UCO Bank. They applied for Goatery and Duckery Scheme to the ITDA through Block. As per the guideline, after joint verification by the Block, the UCO Bank and the ITDA on dt.10th May 2004, they received 30 number Goats and Ducks under this scheme. In the first phase they received Rs.69,000/- with Insurance coverage of Rs.2,000/-, Rs.1,000/- for construction of Goat and Duck, they received Rs.30,000/-.

The members of Maa Tarini Self Help Group by their proper understanding, co-operation and proper maintenance are able to take care and their animal population has increased. After producing utilization Certificate for 1st phase loans of UCO Bank they received the second phase loan on dt. May 25th, 2004. The second phase of Bank loan amounts to Rs.72, 000/- for Goats, Hens and Ducks. The members of the S.H.G are taking very active steps for maintenance of the scheme. They have been able to earn additional income by taking proper care of the animals and raised their standard of living to same extent.

After producing the utilization certificate of the second phase loan, they were supposed to receive third phase loan from the UCO Bank. On the whole, a total of Rs.2,00,000/- was sanctioned as loan for their institution with 50% subsidy from ITDA. The rate of interest is 12% on the loan component The S.H.G will have to pay after 1½ years. The entire amount of loan will be paid within 5 years.

With proper care and supervision of the ITDA staff and Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Maa Tarini Self Help Group is managing the animal rearing scheme smoothly and they are in a position to improve their income. The group cohesiveness is found to be very strong which is required for success of the scheme.

Case Study-II

Plough Bullock: Shri Babuli Bandhu Sing of village Asanabani in Garadihi G.P belongs to the Bhumia tribe. His age is 30 years. His educational qualification is under-matric. He is married and living with his 6 members in the family. His primary occupation is cultivation and he comes under BPL group. He is a small farmer having 1 acre of irrigated and 2 acres of un-irrigated land. His wife is a temporary school peon and receives Rs.300/- per month. Babuli Bandhu applied for a plough Bullock scheme under IGS sponsored by ITDA to BPL households in the first quarter of 2002-03. Shri Sing got the approval of the bankable scheme within 3 months. The unit cost of the scheme was Rs.20,000/- (Rs.10,000/- as subsidy and Rs.10,000/- as loan component with 12% interest per annum). He had fully utilized the money by purchasing a pair of improved local variety of bullocks. He has been able to earn an additional income of Rs.6,000/- p.a by possessing the plough bullock. He is able to acquire some assets for his family. In addition to bullock scheme he also got some bank loan for agriculture purpose. It was found that he is repaying the bank loan regularly. Till the date of survey, he had repaid Rs.5, 000/- towards principal amount. The scheme enables him sending his children to school.

Case Study -III

Dugwell Scheme: The 5 beneficiaries named- Shri Durga Majhi, Shri Lakshaman Majhi, Shri Budhiram Majhi, Shri Hembram Majhi and Shri Raghu Murmu are inhabitants of village and Gram Panchayat Telipal. They belong to the Santal community and farmers having non-irrigated and low and medium type of land up to 3 acres. So the production from their land was very scanty to maintain their families. They applied for Dug well Scheme and contacted the block office for the sanction of loan. The Dugwell Scheme was introduced by the ITDA in their land covering 5 acres of their land with 100% subsidy. In March 2003, they received Rs.50,000/- from the UCO Bank. They dug the well jointly and could get sufficient water for irrigation purpose. They cultivated varieties of vegetables within one year and could earn a satisfactory income to maintain their families.

Case Study - IV

Grocery Shop: Shri Langaleswar Sing, S/o Gangadhar Sing, belonging to the Bhumija tribe is aged about 28 years. He belongs to village Balichuan under Berhampur G.P. He is a marginal farmer having 1.5 acres of un-irrigated land and comes under BPL group. His family consists of 7 members including his old mother, wife, small brother and 3 children. His income from cultivable land was too less to maintain his family for providing at least 2 square meals a day for every body of the family. Actually he found it difficult to run the family even though they used to work as agricultural laborers in their neighbours' fields. So he approached the block officials for providing him a scheme for grocery shop and got assistance of Rs.20,000/- (Rs.10,000/- as subsidy and Rs.10,000/- as loan component with 12% interest per annum) for grocery shop during 2000-2001. He opened one small grocery shop where he keeps essential consumer goods and stationery items. He received loan in 3 phases and had fully utilized the money in the business. He repaid Rs.5,000/- towards principal and interest. He had earned additional income of Rs.3,000/- p.a. within three years. His small business has been found to be profitable because local people are availing the opportunity of getting essential commodities, like rice, oil, pulse, salt and kerosene etc and necessary stationery items from the shop. Shri Sing has plan for expanding his business by opening a new Tea stall.

Case Study -V

Grocery Shop: Shri Jagannath Sing belonging to the Kolha tribe at village and G.P. Garadihi. He is unmarried and living with his 5 members family. His educational status is +2. His primary occupation is cultivation and he comes under BPL group. He has 1.5 acres of irrigated land. In the year 2002 some of his neighbours received financial assistance from the ITDA for grocery shops. After hearing about the benefit from them, he also applied for betel-cum-grocery shop under IGS in the year 2003, which was sponsored by the ITDA. On the basis of the recommendation of the 'Palli Sabha' the case was forwarded to ITDA Office through BDO. The ITDA Office sanctioned the subsidy and the UCO Bank, the loan component. The processing work took about 3 months. The unit cost of the scheme was Rs.20,000/- (Rs.10,000/- as subsidy and Rs.10,000/- as loan component with 12% interest per annum). Shri Sing has received Rs.20,000/- in

June, 2003 and he had fully utilized the money. He opened a Grocery-cum-Betel shop at his village, which is running smoothly. He received loan in 3 phases and repaid Rs.5,000/- towards principal and interest. Besides repaying his loan, he earned an additional income of Rs.2,000/- and with amount he purchased some domestic animals and birds. Now he is economically a little better off. He requires additional money for improvement of his shop.

Case Study -VI

Khalistitching: Shri Lokannath Pradhan, belonging to the Bhumija tribe is a just literate person. He is married and has 6 family members. He belongs to village Chakamara in Berhampur G.P. He is a marginal farmer having 2.5 acres of un-irrigated land. His main occupation is cultivation, the subsidiary being agricultural labour. After agriculture season his family mostly depend on forest collection. They collect sal and siali leaves from the forest and prepare leaf plates and cups. The Khali stitching business has become popular and profit making scheme in the area. So he accepted the scheme amounting to Rs.20,000/- in the year 2003. Out of the total amount, Rs.10,000/- was subsidy and Rs.10,000 was loan with 12% interest per annum. He had purchased the Khali stitching machine and utilized the loan. The work was going on smoothly and he faced no problems in receiving the loan. No repayment was made by him but he had received an additional annual income of Rs.7,000/- p.a. His standard of living has increased now. He reported that he would pay back his loan gradually.

Case Study - VII

Pisculture: Shri Gunanidhi Naik, aged 29, belongs to the Kondha Tribe. His educational qualification is under metric. He is married and living with his 4 members family in village Gabapal in K.C.Pur G.P of Nilgiri block. His primary occupation is cultivation. He has 2.5 acres of irrigated lands and a tank in the village. He comes under BPL group. He had applied for renovation of his own tank under the IGS Scheme for pisculture, which was sponsored by the ITDA to the BPL households during the first quarter of 2002-2003. As per the guideline of the scheme, it was approved in the "Palli Sabha" and then sent to ITDA and UCO Bank for verification and sanction of loan and subsidy. After proper verification, the loan was sanctioned. The unit cost of the scheme was Rs.25,000/- the subsidy being Rs.10,000/-. The loan component was Rs.15,000/- with 12% interest per annum. Shri Gunanidhi Naik received Rs.25,000/- in two phase. In the first phases he received Rs.15,000/- and in the second phase Rs.10,000/-. He received the amount in the month of June and utilized for renovation of tank. He has repaid a sum of Rs.750/- in the month of November. He had earned additional income of Rs.3,000/- by selling fish till the time of survey during May to July 2004 . He has improved his economic condition to some extent.

Case Study -VIII

LAC Cultivation: During the year 1998-99 Lac Cultivation was introduced in Nilgiri ITDA area with the financial assistance from the ITDA and technical assistance of Indian Lac Research Institute, Ranchi. Training Programme for Lac cultivation was organized for three days during the year 1998-99 for 100 S.T cultivators. The Scientists

form ILRI, Ranchi imparted training on Lac cultivation. In the same year ITDA provided inputs like brood Lac, Plasto net and pesticides to 73 S.T beneficiaries, @ Rs.500/- to each beneficiary. The brood Lac (one kind of insecticide) was planted on the Kusum trees of the beneficiaries during the month of July'98, which was harvested after 6 months. The total yield of Lac was 7.45 Quintals, worth Rs.74, 550/-. As the cultivation of Lac was a success, the P.L.C of the ITDA on dt.29.05.99 decided to take up the programme in a large scale. During 1999-2000, 124 S.T farmers in the area of K. C. Pur and Garadihi G.Ps were selected for Lac cultivation. In the mean time, a Lac Industrial Co-operative Society was formed in K.C Pur G.P taking initially 100 members with a technical expert trained from ILRI, Ranchi as Secretary for the cultivation of Lac. 60 nos of tree pruners, 60 nos of Secatures (one kind of scissor) and two nos of sprayers were supplied to the Society by the ITDA for use by the beneficiaries. The Collector, Balasore and the then Commissioner-cum-Secretary to Government ST & SC Department visited the Lac cultivation on the spot and reviewed the profit of the beneficiary. The beneficiary, Sri Jagabandhu Biswal, belonging to Bathudi tribe who belong to K.C.Pur G.P got the profit of Rs 1600/- with the investment of Rs.500/-. Since the programme was a success it was advised for enhancement of Lac cultivation. During the year 2000-2001 training for 300 STs beneficiaries for 5 days was organized by the ITDA with the technical assistance of ILRI. The Scientists of the ILRI participated in the training as Resource Persons and imparted training. They suggested that the climate of Nilgiri area is the most suitable for Lac cultivation. Here Lac can be harvested 3 times a year, whereas in other places it is harvested 2 times only in a year. In the month of March 2001, 461 ST farmers have been assisted by ITDA @ Rs. 500/- per beneficiary. A sum of Rs.2,30,500/- has been spent for distribution of Lac seeds and inputs. During August, 2001 the harvesting of Lac was done. The yield in case of 40 ST farmers have been verified which is found to be encouraging. The beneficiaries have got the profit of 5 times to their investments. The study team interviewed four beneficiaries under the lac scheme namely, Shri Jagabandhu Biswal (Bathudi), Shri Matu Hembram (Santal), Shri Ganesh Murmu (Santal) and Shri Narayan Sing (Santal) during the fieldwork. All of them are agricultural laborers and their incomes from cultivable land were not enough for maintaining their families. But after accepting Lac Scheme they were able to earn additional income and improve their standard of living to some extent.

Case Study –IX

Sunflower Demonstration: During the year 2000-2001 demonstration of sunflower was taken up in the fields for 100 ST beneficiaries by the ITDA through Agriculture Department (A.D.A.O, Nilgiri). Inputs, such as Sunflower seeds, pesticides and fertilizer within the total cost of Rs.500/- were provided to each beneficiary. The demonstration covers 25 acres of land @ 25 per cent per beneficiary. The tribal farmers have taken up Sunflower cultivation with much interest under the guidance of the agriculture personnel. After harvesting the crop it was found that the yield was 3 times the investment. The average benefit per beneficiary was Rs.1,600/-. The success of Sunflower cultivation was appreciated by the PLC held on 21.5.2001 and such demonstration programmes were included in the Action Plan for the coming years.

Case Study -X

Bandini Bundh Irrigation Project: Construction work of Bandini Bundh Irrigation Project at Telipal G.P was taken up during the year 1999-2000. The project was completed during June, 2000. The project serves three purposes, such as, it provides bridge facility for village link road, the harvested water is used for irrigation and daily use purpose. The project highlight is as follows:

- Estimate cost- Rs. 7,10,000 (including canal)
- Ayacut area-100.83 Acres
- No. of ST benefited-343
- No of villages benefited-10 villages

Before construction of the project the land was depending solely on rainwater. At the time of drought the entire crops of the area were damaged and destroyed. After construction of the project, the water diverted to up lands and used for irrigation purpose during Kharif and Rabi seasons. The Welfare Committee of the State visited the project on 2.5.2000 and the members of the committee appreciated the project.

Case Study -XI

W.H.S-Jamjhar Bundh: Jamjhar Bundh Water Harvesting Structure is situated by the side of the PWD road, which passes through Balasore- Udala and Mitrapur. The project highlight is as follows:

- a) Estimated Cost-Rs. 2,40,000/-
- b) Ayacut area- 47.5 acres
- c) No.of beneficiaries-24 ST

Before construction of the project, they depended on rainwater only for which crop often failed due to scarcity of water. After construction of the project the rainwater is stored and the cultivators are using the water in Kharf season. Water from the project can also be utilized for cultivation of vegetables to some extent in Rabi season. Moreover, the project has prevented silting of the paddy land of the beneficiaries. Initially, there was a small pond before construction of the project. The construction of the project has facilitated the nearby villagers who use the water for different purposes. Moreover, the tank can also be used for pisciculture. The project has created motivation among the tribal beneficiaries for taking up Sunflower cultivation.

Case Study –XII

Finance to SHG Groups for Tent House: During the year 2004-2005 Rs.1,00,000/- has been assisted by ITDA, Nilagiri to Singh Haga Male S.H.G. at Garadihi Square in Garadihi GP under Nilagiri Block for Tent House Business through Bank. The Group purchased Mike set, Music sets, different decorative lights, chairs, utensils and generator. The SHG attend calls for marriage ceremony, thread ceremony etc. In the same

year the SHG earned Rs.12, 000/- as profit from December, 2004 to March, 2005. During the year 2005 – 2006 the SHG also earned Rs.35, 000/- as profit. Now members of the SHG distributed the profit money among them. They told to the Project Administrator, ITDA that they are now distributed the profit money among the members (10 ST) families. The additional income from his business brings a happy life to them.



Case Study –XIII

Lac Cultivation:

In the year 2005-2006 ITDA, Nilagiri fiace Rs.4,00,000/- to 200 ST families @ Rs.2,000/- for Lac cultivation in the remote interior pockets of Nilagiri Sub-Plan. The brood Lac for this cultivation has been purchased from the Indian Lac Research Institute, Ranchi in Jharkhand State (Formerly Bihar State). The finace has been made through the Lac Industrial Co-Operative Societies, Nata pada in Bilgiri Block. The technical guidance has been made by the above Co-Operative Societies. The 1st harvesting of the Lac has been made February, 2006 and second harvesting during October, 2006. As per the report of the society and sample survey it has been found that each family earned Rs.4,000/- to Rs.7,000/- per crop which has been made a substantial aid to their economic condition.





Case Study –XIV

Goatery Programmes:

During the year 2004-2005, this ITDA has been spent Rs.1,00,000/- as subsidy to Maa Mahabali Female (10 members) SHG at Kunchibania in Garadihi GP under Nilagiri Block for goatery programme. Rs.10,000/- has been contributed by the SHG as share money. 40 nos. of Breaded she goats and 2 nos. of Beetal Buck has been purchased from Andra Pradesh. Totally 55 nos. of kids has been borned. Out of which 15 nos. of male goats are sale and Rs.25,000/- has been earned by the group during 2006-2007. The member of the above SHG told that they have circle the above benefit money among the members and the villagers on 2 per cent (per month) interest basis.

Case Study –XV

Diary Programmes:

Name of the SHG	-	Matrushakti Female SHG
No. of Member	-	10 S.T. Families
Village	-	Badheipala
No. of Cows supplied	-	One bread cow to each member.
Cost of the Project	-	Rs.2,000/- per member ITDA, Subsidy – Rs.10,000/-
Year of Finance	-	2004 – 2005.
Income from Sale of Milk	-	Rs.2,450/- per month.
Net profit per month	-	Rs.950/-.





CHAPTER - VII

PROSPECTIVE PLAN OF ACTION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

(Under SCA to TSP)

To the poor ST people in need, the plan has much to say and promise to do.

Vision: The vision of the plan is to liberate the BPL ST families of Nilagiri ITDA from the perennial scourages of poverty, ignorance and disease. The goal of the plan is to embrace the entire field of development; economic, educational, social and cultural. Especially, the plan foresees promotion of the ITDA areas as a hub of activities related to honey and milk, stone and lac arts, tussore textiles, etc. that would be based on the traditions of small and cottage industries.

Major proposals: The plan is directed to take care for all the ST people but special efforts are put to make the milieu of planning poor and women friendly. The plan proposes:

- ▶ Development of members of ST (BPL) families,
- ▶ Development of women. and
- ▶ Development of Mankirdia PTG (Experimental development intervention)

Fund: The requirements of fund for the plan are a pool of non-lapsable sources:

- ▶ SCA to TSP, and
- ▶ First Proviso to Article 275 (1).

Pogramme priorities: The Planning Commission outlines the priorities on agriculture, irrigation and water resources, health, education, critical investment in rural infrastructure along with programmes for the upliftment of SC/ST, which have the first claim on resources for the 11th Plan.

Putting the people's point of view, the prospective action plan (2007-12) for the development of STs of Nilagir ITDA has been worked out. On the parameter of the access to minimum needs, like education, road, water supply, irrigation, electrification, health and nutrition, the problem villages have been identified are to be covered on priority basis. To get rid of barrier of poverty, farm and forest based economic activities with agro-horticulture and irrigation as the core programmes, will be the first choice supplemented by small-scale industrial activities like, apiary, dairy, goatery, lac and tussore textiles cultivation.

Strategy suggested for tribal development: Keeping in view the problems and prospects of the ITDA area and the point of view of the PRI Tribal leaders at GP level and Govt. functionaries at Block and District levels the following schemes for the improvement of quality of life of tribals of Nilagiri ITDA are suggested. The development strategy, which will be adopted will ensure;

- ❑ restoration, development and mobilization of natural resources like, land, forest and water;
- ❑ optimum use of local resources of land and forest produce for adequate return through use of new skills, technology and inputs, so that value-addition of commodities would fetch them enhanced profit,
- ❑ development of traditional skills and providing opportunity to acquire new skills and technology through demonstration and training, so that it would result in mobilization of human resource through capacity building,
- ❑ making provision of effective and adequate infrastructure facilities which would be incidental to additional income and employment generation;
- ❑ effective people's participation and involvement of knowledgeable traditional leaders and elected representatives of Panchayat Raj Institutions,
- ❑ adopting cluster, village community and group approach with BPL families on priority basis,
- ❑ breaking the barrier of poverty through Self Help Group mode and part time contribution of the community and people on voluntary basis, and
- ❑ resettling the semi nomadic Mankirdia (PTG), through an experimental development intervention (an additionality as in Annexure-).

Different schemes and activities under IGS, IDS and IEC with expected results are presented hereunder;

INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)

Agro-forest based economic activities injected with fresh dynamism and allied schemes are suggested to be the focus/core programmes of this planning effort. Besides, the plan focuses promotion of agro-forest based indigenous cottage industries and allied activities. The objective is to generate employment and income and assets creation for the STs and their women, who are below poverty line and the Mankirdia PTG, who shuttle between forest and market to eke out living.

AGRICULTURE:

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy of tribal communities of the ITDA area. Improvement of economic condition of the ST people mainly depends on development of agriculture through introduction of modern technology and methods. Non- paddy products in Nilagiri block are very low in terms of area as well as quantity of production. Thus the thrust area in agriculture sector would be non- paddy production.

The intervention in the areas of economics of agriculture include soil and water management, dry land farming practices, specific crops and farming systems, improved extension work, like better seeds and inputs and enhanced facilities for micro credit and marketing. The plan has been worked out by ascertaining the needs of the villagers, how many irrigation projects, how much inputs, what tools, what kind of seeds etc., they require, and adding these up.

While implementing agriculture schemes local conditions and some important sociological factors, like no work in festive occasions and contribution of women to agricultural operations should be kept in mind. Accordingly, participation of women and men in the training and demonstration programmes need be ensured. The proposed programmes for agricultural development are as follows:-

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

(A) GROUNDNUT DEMONSTRATION:

It is proposed to conduct groundnut demonstration programme to train 250 tribal farmers in improved techniques of cultivation. Seed and input assistance @ Rs.2, 800/- per demonstration in an area of Ac. 0.50 will be provided by the ITDA and the labour cost will be borne by the beneficiary. The total financial requirement will be as follows:-

Year-wise requirement of fund

(Rs. in lakh)

Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Nilagiri	(46) 1.288	(55) 1.54	(70) 1.96	(79) 2.21	-	(250) 6.998

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target)

(B) MAIZE AND MUSTARD DEMONSTRATION:

It is proposed to conduct 125 nos. of demonstration programmes @ Ac. 0.50 each in rain-fed area to train the tribal farmers in the improved techniques for growing hybrid maize and mustard. The input assistance in the shape of seeds, fertilizer and pesticide worth Rs.1700/- per demonstration will be provided by the ITDA and the farmer will bear the labour cost. The year wise financial requirements will be as follows:

Year-wise requirement of fund

(Rs. in lakh)

Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Nilagiri	(17) 0.2975	(19) 0.3325	(23) 0.4025	(30) 0.525	(36) 0.63	(125) 2.1875

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target)

(C) DEMONSTRATION OF SHORT-DURATION PADDY, FOLLOWED BY MUSTARD AND THEN BY MUG:

It is proposed to undertake the demonstration in irrigated area measuring 100 hect. For 200 STs. The demonstration will be conducted for training in intensive multi-cropping pattern. The input assistance @ Rs. 2,050/- per demonstration in an area AC. 0.50 each will be provided by the ITDA. The year-wise financial requirement is indicated below:

Year-wise requirement of fund

(Rs. in lakh)

Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Nilagiri	(30) 0.615	(35) 0.7175	(40) 0.82	(45) 0.9225	(50) 1.025	(200) 4.10

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target)

(D) DEMONSTRATION OF PADDY, FOLLOWED BY WHEAT AND THEN BY MUG:

It is proposed to undertake the demonstration in irrigated area measuring 100 acers of 200 STs. The demonstration will be conducted for training in intensive multi-cropping pattern. The input assistance @ Rs.2, 650/- per demonstration in an area AC. 0.50 each will be provided by the ITDA. The year-wise financial requirement is indicated below:

Year-wise requirement of fund

(Rs. in lakh)

Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Nilagiri	(30) 0.795	(35) 0.9275	(40) 1.06	(45) 1.1925	(50) 1.325	(200) 5.30

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target)

(D) INCENTIVE ON USE OF HYV SEEDS (SUNFLOWER).

In order to boost the production of cash crops, the tribal farmers will be encouraged to use HYV and Hybrid (Sunflower seeds). The ITDA will supply @ Rs.1,

000/- each free of cost. 100 farmers per year for five years will be covered under this programme. The year-wise requirement of funds will be as follows:

Year-wise requirement of fund

(Rs. in lakh)

Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Nilagiri	(100) 1.00	(100) 1.00	(100) 1.00	(100) 1.00	(100) 1.00	(500) 5.00

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target)

(E) SUPPLY OF FARM IMPLEMENT:

SHGs of the area have shown interest in management of Power Tiller. In the past they have earned profits by hiring the implement. Thus it is proposed to supply 15 nos. of power tillers with trolleys to 15 SHGs/180 members. At least one SHG will be selected from one GP. The total cost of 15 power tillers with trolleys will be Rs. 20.10 lakh including the training component of Rs 19,500/- and excluding the 10% of the total cost to be contributed by the beneficiaries. The year-wise requirement of fund for five years is as follows:

Year-wise requirement of fund

(Rs. in lakh)

Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Nilagiri	(3) 6.70	(3) 6.70	(3) 6.70	(3) 6.70	(3) 6.70	(15) 33.50

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target)

(F) FARMERS TRAINING:

It is proposed to conduct training programme before taking up different demonstrations to orient the tribal farmers in the new techniques of cultivation. The training programme will be of two day duration for 50 farmers in a batch at a cost of Rs.10,000/- towards the expenditure on working lunch, incentive, honorarium, training materials and miscellaneous expenditure. Altogether 10 programmes will be organized @ 2 programmes every year. The financial requirements for five years will be as follows:

Year-wise requirement of fund

(Rs. in lakh)

Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Nilagiri	(100) 0.20	(100) 0.20	(100) 0.20	(100) 0.20	(100) 0.20	(500) 1.00

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target)

(G) EXPOSURE VISIT:

Exposure visit for 25 farmers in a batch will be arranged for four days to nearby Government farms / C.R.R.I., Cuttack/OUAT, BBSR for interaction with the scientists and leading farmers. The total cost of Rs.25,000/- includes daily allowance, fare and miscellaneous expenses for each visit. The year-wise requirement of fund will be as follows:

Year-wise requirement of fund

(Rs. in lakh)

Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Nilagiri	(50) 0.50	(50) 0.50	(50) 0.50	(50) 0.50	(50) 0.50	(225) 2.50

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target)

A B S T R A C T

**Programme wise Requirement of Funds under Agriculture Sector Development
from
2007-08 to 2011-12**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	<u>Programme</u>	Target	
		Physical	Financial
A	Groundnut demonstration	(250)	7.00
B	Maize & Mustard demonstration	(125)	2.19
C	Short duration paddy followed by mustard then by mug	(200)	4.10
D	Paddy followed by wheat & then by mug	(200)	5.30
E	Incentive on use of HYV & Hybrid seeds	(500)	5.00
F	Incentive on farm inputs	(15)	33.50
G	Farmers Training (50 in a batch)	(500)	1.00
H	Demonstration on improved farm implements	(15)	20.10
I	Exposure visit (25 in a batch)	(225)	2.50
	Total	-	60.59

A B S T R A C T

Year-wise requirement of funds under Agriculture for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Nilagiri	11.40	11.92	12.64	13.25	11.38	60.59

IRRIGATION

(A) LIFT IRRIGATION PROJECTS:

Only one-fourth of the total cultivable areas of Nilagiri ITDA is irrigated. For Rabi season agriculture production is very marginal. Requirement of water, especially for Rabi season, is essential for crop intensity programme. So it is suggested that a Water

Users Association with minimum of 30 farmers will be formed and lift irrigation points will be installed to irrigate 10 hect. Water Users Association using diesel pump set would manage the lift point. It is proposed to install one such project @ 90 per cent subsidy limited to Rs. 1 lakh every year. The requirement of funds for five years will be as follows:

Year-wise requirement of fund for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Projects	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Nilagiri	-	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.00

(B) IRRIGATION STRUCRURE PROJECTS:

If irrigation is assured to ST farmers of the ST farmers, their agricultural productions during kharif and rabi seasons would be enhanced and consequently, they would derive additional income. Therefore, there is need for construction of 65 irrigation structures of different types like dug well, shallow tube wells, diversion weir, renovation of tanks and WHS at the cost of Rs. 63.55 lakh, keeping the feasibility of the projects in view. After the completion of the irrigation structures, the beneficiaries would be persuaded to form Panipanchayats to whom the irrigation projects would be handed over for their maintenance and water management. The requirement of funds for irrigation structures for the first year will be as follows:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	<u>Programme with Location</u>	Target	
		Physical	Financial
<u>1</u>	Improvement of WHS at UPARA Badlanala Bandh in K.C. PUR GP	45 Ben. 16 Ac.	2.75
<u>2</u>	Improvement of WHS at Jharanasahi in Tellpasi GP	45 Ben. 17 Ac.	3.00
<u>3</u>	<u>Improvement of WHS at Mahaballa</u>	35 Ben. 12Ac.	2.00
<u>4</u>	Renovation including construction of inlet and outlet and step of Bhalugadia Tank in Narasingh GP	45 Ben. 18 Ac.	3.00
<u>5</u>	Construction of DW on Dalibasa Nala in Matiali GP	75 Ben. 35Ac.	5.00
<u>6</u>	Improvement of WHS at Chekamara in Garadihi GP	55 Ben. 28Ac.	3.75
	Sub Total	539 Ben. 232 Ac	19.50
<u>7</u>	Dug well	(3)	0.725
<u>8</u>	Shallow Tube Wells	(5)	2.25
	Total	-	22.475

The requirement of funds for irrigation structures for five years (2007-12) will be as follows:

Year-wise requirement of fund

(Rs. in lakh)

Projects	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Dug well @ 27,500/- each	(3) 0.725	(3) 0.725	(3) 0.725	(3) 0.725	(4) 1.10	(16) 4.00
Shallow Tube Wells @ 45,000/- each	(5) 2.25	(5) 2.25	(5) 2.25	(5) 2.25	(5) 2.25	(25) 11.25
Diversion Weir	75 Ben./ 35Ac. 5.00	(2) 1.00	(1) 0.50	(1) 0.50	(2) 1.00	(6) 8.00
Renno. of Tank	(1) 3.00	(2) 4.35	(1) 4.00	(3) 6.35	(1) 3.00	(8) 20.70
WHS	4 nos/ 180 Ben./ 73 Ac. 11.50	-	(2) 2.00	(2) 2.00	(2) 2.00	(10) 17.50
Cross Bundh @ 70,000/- each	-	(2) 1.40	-	-	(1) 0.70	(3) 2.10
Total	22.475	9.725	9.475	11.825	10.05	63.55

HORTICULTURE:

The local tribals are very fond of backward plantation and vegetable cultivation in small chunks primarily for their own consumption. Now a days some progressive farmers have started plantation programmes due to govt. development interventions and the plantation and vegetable cultivation schemes have gained popularity under IGS. Some parts of the area have up lands on hill slopes. In the absence of irrigation facilities, some local cultivators are seen growing vegetables where there are water facilities. On the other hand demand for vegetables is increasing. Therefore, it is proposed to encourage farmers for value addition of vegetables and cash crops for deriving additional income and to take up the following programmes:-

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

(A) OFF-SEASON VEGETABLE CULTIVATION:

The tribal farmers will be encouraged to take up off-season vegetable cultivation which will bring them additional income from sale of vegetables at a comparatively higher price than in the normal season. Each tribal farmer will be provided with seeds and

other inputs, like fertilizer and pesticide worth Rs. 500/-. It is proposed to cover 500 progressive farmers under this programme in 5 years.

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds for five years with physical target for 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Nilagiri	(100) 0.50	(100) 0.50	(100) 0.50	(100) 0.50	(100) 0.50	(500) 2.50

(Figures within brackets indicate physical targets of the beneficiaries)

(B) BACKYARD PLANTATION:

The tribal beneficiaries will be supplied with improved variety of suckers like mango, k. lime and banana and inputs like fertilizer and pesticide worth Rs. 700/- each, as subsidy and the labour cost will be borne by the beneficiary. These will be planted in their backyard so that all members of the family can take care of plants easily as and when required.

Requirement of funds for five year with physical targets

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Nilagiri	(100) 0.70	(100) 0.70	(100) 0.70	(100) 0.70	(100) 0.70	(500) 3.50

(Figures within the bracket indicate physical target of beneficiaries)

(C) PLANTATION OF FRUIT TREES (BANANA & MANGO):

The area has suitable patches of land for plantation of fruit-bearing trees, like banana and mango. It is proposed to take up mango and banana plantation of dwarf varieties) programme (30 acres each) in Nilagiri Block areas during the plan period. The cost of plantation of banana will be @ Rs.16955/- per one acre and Rs 4,182.50 for mango. The plantation will be taken up in private land and the beneficiaries will contribute their labour towards preparing the pits for composts and arrangements for watch and ward as a measure of their participation. Pre and post planting training will be imparted to the beneficiaries. The cost of the scheme includes the costs of grafts, fertilizer, fencing and training.

Year-wise requirement of funds for five years with physical targets

Plantation	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Banana	(8) 1,35,640	(10) 1,69,550	(12) 2,03,460	-	-	(30) 5,08,650
Mango	(10) 41,825	(10) 41,825	(10) 41,825	-	-	(30) 1,25,475
Total	(18) 1,77,465	(20) 2,11,375	(22) 2,45,285	-	-	(60) 6,34,125

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target in Ac.)

5.09 + 1.25

(D) PRE & POST PLANTING TRAINING:

In order to implement different horticulture programmes in ITDA areas there is a need for awareness creation among the beneficiaries about basic technical know-how relating to pre and post plantation schemes. This will ensure the success of the schemes. Thus pre and post training programmes may be organized by the ITDA with the technical assistance from the concerned JHO/HO as the case may be. All the beneficiaries under plantation programme are to be trained and the cost of the Training will amount to Rs. 1,06,000/-.

Year-wise requirement of funds for five years with physical targets

(Rs. in lakh)

Plantation	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Pre & post Plantation Training	(218) 0.218	(220) 0.22	(222) 0.222	(200) 0.20	(200) 0.20	(1060) 1.06

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target of beneficiaries)

A B S T R A C T

Year-wise requirement of funds under Horticulture for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Off Season Vegetable Cultivation	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
Backward Plantation	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	3.50
Banana and Mango cultivation	1.78	2.11	2.55	-	-	6.44
Pre & post Pla Training	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.20	0.20	1.06
Total	3.20	3.53	3.97	1.40	1.40	13.40

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

Tribal communities are accustomed to livestock rearing primarily for meeting their own requirements. They keep cow and bullock to use as draught animals, goat, sheep, pig and fowl for sacrificial purpose and some of the tribal groups give cattle, goat and sheep as bride price to the bride's family. Various animal husbandry programmes implemented in the past have shown good result by providing supplementary income to beneficiary households. The present planning process aims at ameliorating the economic condition of the BPL families in particular and those marginal and small farmers through

animal husbandry programmes in general. Under such programme a group of beneficiary households will be provided adequately with proper training for adopting as full time employment and generating income. The geophysical condition providing good pasture resources in throughout nilagiri ITDA area, which is hospitable to goatery development. There is a great demand for marketing of animal products in the area. Moreover, OMFED organization exists in the area to look after the marketing of milk and milk products.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

A. GOAT REARING:

There is ample scope for goat rearing in Nilagiri area. The tribals are also habituated in goat rearing. They have interest in it. There are no feeding problems for animal feeding due to natural forest growth. Last year the scheme was implemented well by the SHGs. there is the need to introduce economical method of goat rearing by supply of goats with graded bucks. The scheme will be implemented in group mode under the technical guidance of the local VAS with involvement of bank and 50% subsidy limiting to Rs. 10,000/- per beneficiary. The goatery scheme for a group of 10 beneficiaries including the bank loan component will be Rs. 2,67,600/- the construction of Shed will be contributed by the beneficiaries and the ITDA will provide the subsidy amount of Rs 1,00,000/-. About 100 women members will be assisted under the scheme through 10 SHGs. The requirement of funds for the scheme for five years will be as follows:

Requirement of funds for five year with physical targets

						<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>
Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Nilagiri	(2/20) 2.00	(2/20) 2.00	(3/30) 3.00	(4/40) 4.00	(4/40) 4.00	(15/150) 15.00

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target in groups/ beneficiaries.)

B. PISCICULTURE:

Out of 25 GPs of Nilagiri Block, in 12 GPs there is scope and the people are interested for taking up pisciculture programme. Hence fresh water aquaculture is proposed to be taken up with the technical help of FEO, Nilagiri Block for the ST SHGs.

The programme will include renovation of tanks, supply of fingerlings, conducting training programmes for the 12 SHGs. The water area of the programme will be 6 hect. for 12 SHGs and its cost inclusive of training and exposure visit components will be Rs 2.40 lakh. The requirement of funds for the scheme for five years will be as follows:

Requirement of funds for five year with physical targets

(Rs. in lakh)

Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Nilagiri	(3/30) 0.60	(3/30) 0.60	(2/20) 0.40	(2/20) 0.40	(2/20) 0.40	(12/120) 2.40

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target in groups/ beneficiaries.)

A B S T R A C T

Year-wise requirement of funds under Animal Husbandry for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Goat Rearing	2.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	15.00
2.	Pisciculture	0.60	0.60	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.40
Total		2.60	2.60	3.40	4.40	4.40	17.40

INDUSTRY:

The Nilagiri forest area is hospitable for bee keeping and lac cultivation. Besides, it provides scope for carrying out leaf plate making. The ST people have traditional skills in the trades, like bee keeping, lac cultivation and processing and leaf cup making. These programmes have already been implemented and found popular in the ITDA area. Raw materials and land required for undertaking these village and cottage industries are available in resource-rich forests of Nilagiri area. Some of these village and cottage industries can be developed adopting modern machinery and technology, for providing full-time employment to the ST youths in 4 GPs who are interested to undergo the training and implement the programmes.

Keeping in view the above facts following programmes under the Village Industry Sector are proposed for generation of employment and income to ST people.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

(A) BEE-KEEPING:

Bee-Keeping using Italian honeybee is found to be suitable for Nilagiri area. The scheme will be taken up in cluster of villages of 4 GPs who have shown interests. The past experience shows that bee keeping fetches about Rs. 7,000/- per year. So a total of 175 beneficiaries have been proposed to be assisted for Indian hive bee and 5 beneficiaries in Italian hive bee in-group mode in a cluster of villages. One month training programme will be organized by the ITDA for all the new bee keepers. The total requirement of fund for 2007-08 will be as follows:

Requirement of funds for 2008-09

(Rs in Lakh)

Sl No	Programme Items	Target	
		Physical	Financial
1	Bee boxes and equipments for Indian hive bee keepers	30	2.80
2	Bee boxes and equipments for Italian hive bee keepers	5	1.24
3	Exposure visit to other State for progressive Beneciaries	10	0.50
4	Revolving fund for honey processing	1	0.50
5	Training	35	0.25
Total		35	5.29

Year-wise requirement of funds for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Bee Keeping	-	(35) 5.29	(35) 5.29	(35) 5.29	(35) 5.29	(140) 21.16

(B) KHALI STITCHING:

Collection of siali and sal leaf from the forest area and preparation of different usable leaf made items, like cups and plates is a favourable work of the STs of Nilagiri area. Lack of awareness and poor condition do not permit them to bring improvement on the traditional way of making leaf plates. Besides, they also face difficulty in marketing of the products. As such there is a need of the above programme to be channeled through a Khali Cooperative Society or Mahasangha of SHGs. The ST people will collect the raw material as usual from the forest and prepare sal and siali leaf plates and sale the product to the society in reasonable price. The society will add value and prepare the processed leaf plates and market the products. As many as 100 prospective beneficiaries in a year will be imparted a 15-day training by ITDA. The cost of training programme amounting to Rs. 28, 000/- will be borne by the ITDA. Besides, the cost of the Training, the requirement of funds towards subsidy for 100 beneficiaries will be Rs 8,45,000/- (50% of the total cost Rs 16,90, 000/-) as detailed below:

Requirement of funds for 2007-08

(Rs in Lakh)

Sl No	Programme Items	Target	
		Physical	Financial
1	50% of Block Capital for one group of 10 members @ Rs. 61,000/- each	10 Groups	3.05
2	50% Working Capital for one group of 10 members @ Rs 1,08,000/-	10 Groups	5.40
3	Training	100 Trainees	0.28

Total	10 Groups/ 100 Beneficiaries	8.73
--------------	---	-------------

Year-wise requirement of funds for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Khali stitching	-	(10/100) 8.73	-	-	(10/100) 8.73	(20/200) 17.46

(C) LAC CULTIVATION & PROCESSING:

The Nilagiri ITDA forest area with large number of Kussum trees has potentiality for lac cultivation. To make use of the potentiality and for promotion of income and employment lac cultivation is suggested to be extended to cover more tribal beneficiaries. The past experiment on the scheme which covered about 200 ST beneficiaries through the Lac Industrial Cooperative Society headquartered at Nilagiri shows that it is viable scheme. Besides one Lac Processing Unit has already been established at K.C. Pur GP.

Taking into consideration the interests of the ST people and to feed up the Lac Processing Unit it is suggested to provide financial assistance to more number of beneficiaries under the Lac cultivation and processing. The lac cultivators also need to be trained at the Processing Unit by the Scientists from The Indian Lac research Institute, Ranchi, Jharkhand State. A team of 10 progressive educated STs would be selected to go on an exposure visit to Research Institute, Ranchi. The requirement of fund under the scheme would be as follows:

Requirement of funds for Lac Cultivation & Processing for 2009-10

(Rs in Lakh)

Sl No	Programme Items	Target	
		Physical	Financial
1	Assistance for Brood lac and medicine etc, @ Rs. 2000/- each	150 Cultivators	3.00
2	Revolving fund for Lac Processing Unit (LPU)	1	1.00
3	Water pump and other equipments for LPU		0.50
4	Training for 150 new + 100 old lac cultivators	100 Trainees	0.40
5	Exposure visit to Jharkhand State	10 Cultivators	0.50
Total		250 Cultivators	5.40

Year-wise requirement of funds for Lac Cultivation for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Lac Cultivation	-	-	(25/250) 5.40	25/250) 5.40	-	(50/500) 10.80

VOCATIONAL TRAINING TO TRIBAL YOUTHS IN ITIs:

It is proposed to provide financial assistance to tribal youths of Nilagiri ITDA having requisite qualifications, for undergoing training in ITIs and other Training Centers on different trades, like Driving & Mechanical, Electricals, Mason., Dress Making, Computer Learning The cost of training in different trades will be as follows:-

Cost estimate and requirements of different Vocational Trainings

Sl. No.	Name of the trade	Duration of training	Minimum qualification	Unit cost of training	No. of Trainees
1.	Driving/Mechanical/ Electrical	6 months	VIII Class	Rs.1, 27,500/-	15
2.	Mason	6 months	VIII Class	Rs.1, 30,000/-	15
3.	Dress Making	6 months	VIII Class	Rs.1, 20,000/-	15
4.	Computer Learning	3/6 months	B.A./B. Sc/ B. Com	Rs. 21,000/-	5

Year-wise requirement of funds for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Scheme		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.Driving/ Mechanic/ Electrical		(15) 1. 275	-	(15) 1. 275	-	-	(30) 2.55
2. Mason		-	-	-	(15) 1. 30	(15) 1. 30	(30) 2.60
3. Dress Making			(15) 1. 20			(15) 1. 20	(30) 2.40
5.Computer Learning	PGDCA	(2) 0.12	-	-	-	-	(2) 0.12
	DCA	(3) 0.09	-	-	-	-	(3) 0.09
Total		(15) 1. 485	(15) 1. 20	(15) 1. 275	(15) 1. 30	(30) 2.50	(95) 7.76

ABSTRACT

Year-wise requirements of fund under Cottage Industry for five years from 2007-12

Programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Bee-Keeping	-	(35) 5.29	(35) 5.29	(35) 5.29	(35) 5.29	(145) 21.16
Khali Stitching/ Rope Making	-	(10/100) 8.73	-	-	(10/100) 8.73	(20/200) 17.46
Lac Cultivation & Processing	-	-	(25/250) 5.40	25/250) 5.40	-	(50/500) 10.80
Vocational Training to Tribal Youths in ITIs	(15) 1.49	(15) 1.20	(15) 1.28	(15) 1.30	(30) 2.50	(90) 7.77
TOTAL	1.49	15.22	11.97	11.99	16.52	57.19

CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING:

The programme of credit and marketing plays a key role in the development of tribal people. It will help the tribal people by providing loan and enhancing marketing facilities for the tribal produce at reasonable price as well as protecting the tribals in the long run from exploitation in the hands of middlemen, moneylenders and traders. This programme has been implemented on a priority basis in the Tribal Sub-Plan area. Accordingly cooperative institutions in the area had been restructured as Large-sized Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies (LAMPS) with a view to providing a package of services to the tribals at a single window. There are two branches of LAMPS and 12 Cooperative Societies working in the ITDA area for marketing of tribal produce and providing articles of daily necessities at a reasonable and fair price and also advancing loan. These institutions should be revitalised to meet the needs of the tribal people.

Now a large number of SHGs have been organized and their number will also multiply in coming years with a view to generating additional employment and income to its members. The success of SHGs will largely depend on strengthening of cooperative spirit among the members in all activities to achieve the desired goal.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

It is proposed to take up the following programmes under this sector.

(A) Financial assistance to STs for enrolment as member of the LAMPS:

Needy tribal farmers are to be provided with financial assistance of Rs.300.00 each for enabling him to become member of the LAMPS. It is proposed to cover 100 tribal members in every year during the 11th Plan Period.

Year-wise Financial Requirement

(Rs. in lakh)

Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-12	2011-11	Total
Nilagiri	(100) 0.30	(100) 0.30	(100) 0.30	(100) 0.30	(100) 0.30	(500) 1.50

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target of number of beneficiaries)

- (B) Share Capital Assistance to tribal members of industrial/handicraft cooperative societies.

It is proposed to provide incentive to tribal members of industrial workers and those who are engaged in different handicrafts so as to enhance their credit absorbing capacity. It is proposed to cover 125 members @ Rs.1000/- to be paid as share capital assistance during 11th plan period. The financial requirement will be as follows.

Year-wise Financial Requirement of fund for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-12	2011-11	Total
Nilagri	(25) 0.25	(25) 0.25	(25) 0.25	(25) 0.25	(25) 0.25	(125) 1.25

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target of number of beneficiaries)

- (C) **Micro Credit Support to SHGs:**

Implementation of most of the IGS programmes are being done through the SHGs. Therefore, the beneficiaries are to be encouraged to form new SHGs and the existing ones need to be provided with micro credit supports. The micro credit supports to SHGs @ Rs 40,000/- each in two phases (1st phase Rs. 10,000/- + 2nd phase Rs 30,000/-) need to be extended. The second phase of micro credit supports will be released after observing the performances and utilization of 1st phase money by the SHGs

Year-wise requirement of funds for Micro credit supports for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Micro Credit Support to SHGs	(5/50) 2.00	(5/50) 2.00	(5/50) 2.00	(5/50) 2.00	(5/50) 2.00	(25/250) 10.00

- (D) **Establishment of Grain Banks:**

Food crisis of the economically marginalised ST people during rainy season leads to hunger and malnutrition and, at times, fatal deaths. To ensure food security and meeting the consumption requirements of the needy people during lean seasons it is proposed to set up at least one Grain Bank in interior pocket of each GP and hand over the same to the village community for its management and operation. After fully established, the Grain Banks have to be linked with Commercial Banks/Gramya Banks/

Rural Banks and other Micro Credit Organizations for furthering their business and transactions with simple and low interest rate.

Cost of each Grain Bank

SI No	Items	Financial
1	Supply of food grains @ one Qtl. of rice per member for 50 members	Rs 40,000/-
2	Weight & measure tools, contingencies etc.	Rs 5,000/-
3	Construction of Go down	Rs. 80,000/-
Total		Rs. 1,25,000/-

Year-wise requirement of funds for Grain Banks for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Grain Banks	(2) 2.50	(2) 2.60	(3) 3.75	(3) 3.85	(3) 3.95	(13) 16.65

A B S T R A C T

Year-wise requirements of fund under Cooperation and Marketing for five years from 2007-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-12	2011-11	Total
1	Enrolment ST in LAMPS.	(100) 0.30	(100) 0.30	(100) 0.30	(100) 0.30	(100) 0.30	(500) 1.50
2.	Share Capital of tribal members of industrial/handicraft coop. societies	(25) 0.25	(25) 0.25	(25) 0.25	(25) 0.25	(25) 0.25	(125) 1.25
3.	Micro Credit supports to SHGs	(5/50) 2.00	(5/50) 2.00	(5/50) 2.00	(5/50) 2.00	(5/50) 2.00	(25/250) 10.00
4	Establishment of Grain Banks	(2) 2.50	(2) 2.60	(3) 3.75	(3) 3.85	(3) 3.95	(13) 16.65
Total		5.05	5.15	6.30	6.40	6.50	29.40

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (IDS)

The construction component, which happens to be the major programme under IDS, will also create substantial additional employment and income for the ST unskilled labour.

COMMUNICATION:

Communication is an important infrastructure for mobility of men as well as materials including development inputs and various products and produce of the area. All the villages of the ITDA area have road facilities but all of them are not all weather roads. Some existing roads are in bad condition and need immediate repair. All these in the interior tribal pockets require construction of culverts and bridges, which is incidental to income generating schemes. It is therefore, suggested to make a provision of Rs.3 lakh for 1st year, increasing @ of 5% for five years to meet the urgent requirement for repairs of existing Panchayat roads and to construct culverts and bridges on the roads for tribal villages. The requirement of funds will be as follows:

Year-wise requirement of funds under Communication for five years

						<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>
Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	200
<i>Nilagiri</i>	3.00	3.10	3.21	3.32	3.44	16.07

Increasing @ 5% per annum

EDUCATION:

Education and training are the greatest equalizer and the plan gives more weight in these areas. It suggests sustained investment in promotion of tribal education including vocational education and skill development training.

There are a number of educational institutions and Primary School Hostels under ST and SC Development Department for promotion of education of ST and SC students. Some of the school buildings, hostels and teacher’s quarters need repairs, some are to be provided with civil works like construction of compound walls and gates for safety and security, dining hall, kitchen room, toilets, science laboratory, besides the provisions of electricity and drinking water. The proposed programmes under this Sector are (A) creation and improvement of infrastructure facilities to educational institutions and (B) repairs of Primary School Hostels.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

(A) Creation and Improvement of Infrastructure Facilities in Educational Institutions: Requirement of fund during 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

<i>Block</i>	<i>Teacher's Qrs.</i>	<i>School building</i>	<i>Dining hall</i>	<i>Science laboratory</i>	<i>Compound wall</i>	<i>Provision of electricity</i>	<i>Supply of pipe water</i>	<i>Latrine/bath</i>	<i>Total</i>
Nilagiri	(1) 2.00	(1) 3.00	(1) 1.50	(1) 1.50	(1) 2.00	(2) 1.00	(1) 1.00	-	12.00

(Figures within the bracket indicate physical target)

(B) Year-wise requirement of funds for Renovations and Repairs of Schools & PSHs under SSD Department for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2007
Nilagiri	(5) 1.50	(5) 1.55	(5) 1.60	(5) 1.65	(5) 1.70	(25) 8.00

HEALTH:

The report: "Health for All – an Alternative Strategy, 1981", defined health as a component of over all socio-economic development. Thus this plan has strategies for improving health systems and increasing social safety with due respect to the indigenous health care practices.

Mostly the tribals people living in inaccessible pockets have been suffering from malaria, diseases of respiratory system, gastro-intestinal and skin diseases. Adoption of traditional method of magical treatments, lack of health awareness and dearth of safe drinking water, at present, have created health hazards. Thus it suggests providing for life saving medicines to the serious tribal patients at the time of their treatments at Government hospitals/PHCs/Dispensaries. The financial requirement for this will be as follows.

Year-wise requirement of funds for under Health Programme, 2007-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	T
Nilagiri	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53

Increasing @ 5% per annum

RURAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

Safe drinking water supply is essential for the point of view of health and hygiene. In Nilagiri ITDA area there are 585 tube wells and 105 open wells that cater to the water need of the people. But it has been reported that some are damaged and defunct and are not in use and some have completely dried up. There are also some villages, which have no adequate safe drinking water sources, and some of them dry up during summer. Thus, programmes under this sector will consist of (a) Repairs and Renovation of existing sources and (b) Providing new sources to problem villages and established

	water)						
2.	Repairs of defunct tube wells	0.50	0.55	0.60	0.65	0.70	3.00
Total		6.50	6.55	6.60	6.65	6.70	33.00

ELECTRICITY

Use of electricity and electrification of villages are taken as one of the important indicators to measure the level of socio-economic development. At the national level a target has been fixed for electrification of all villages in the country by March, 2007. Accordingly the programme under this sector will take care to provide street lighting at cost @ Rs. 1 lakh per village/settlement to tribal villages/hamlets and also to community buildings, like the bachelors dormitories, meeting house, village library building etc. This programme is proposed to be taken up in selected villages/hamlets including a Mankirdia settlement subject to the condition that the concerned village Gramasabha or Gram Panchayat will bear the recurring expenditure on maintenance and payment of electrical charges after installation. Under this programme it is proposed to make provision of Rs. 23 lakh for 5 years. The requirement of fund will be as follows.

Year wise Requirements of fund for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	Nilagiri	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00

INFORMATION, EDUCATION & COMMUNICATION (I.E.C.)

Information, education and communication (I.E.C.) play a vital role in the post-independent scenario in our country, especially in the context of planned development intervention. We utilize those dimensions in order to reduce the perceptible gap between our aspirations and achievements. New opportunities in all spheres pile up every now and then through challenges due to various processes including modernization, economic liberalization, globalization, etc. and one has to pick and choose the best. Technology surrounds humans everywhere in all walks of life. Technological transformation is an added dimension in the path of induced socio-economic change. Ideas transform lifestyle of people. Creation of avenues of exchange of ideas between traditional sciences and technologies and their modern counterparts is an imperative for fulfillment of our national and social needs. Information is an essential component for widening the horizon

of knowledge and its diffusion is possible through communication. Currently, there is dire need to bring out a synthesis between our folk and traditional processes of communication and modern mass media including radio, television and communication channel through satellite. Newspapers also constitute viable levels of awareness, etc. Education, being the key input of development endeavour, not only liberates humans from the darkness or ignorance but also enhances human capabilities to come up with adaptive mechanisms for sustainable livelihood maintenance. It may be stated here that all three components in their own ways help people in their nation building endeavours.

Notwithstanding vast diversity in our country and challenges and opportunities marching together, there is need to look into the plight of the historically disadvantaged, relatively deprived and marginalized segments of population, i.e. the tribals and to ensure them a fair share of development output. But it is not an easy task and it requires commitment, devotion, dedication and sincerity of efforts of all concerned, right from statesmen, planners, policymakers and machineries for execution to the intended beneficiaries. In other words, the ideas generated through education, information channels and communication media are expected to reap the fruits of democratic decentralization of power, transparency in governance, decipherable accountability, invigoration of grassroots planning, etc., supported by political will.

In consonance with the above considerations, perspectives of action planning were determined to evolve the 5-year Prospective Action Plan of Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (I.T.D.As.) in our State. Under the I.E.C., therefore, the following schemes are contemplated to be included:-

A. Orientation Training for Tribal womens:

(through NGOs & Anganwadi Workers)

- i) Primary Health Care, Hygiene and Sanitation
- ii) Environmental Awareness
- iii) Food, Nutrition and Dietary Practices
- iv) Child Care
- v) Gynaecology
- vi) First Aid
- vii) Selected Handicrafts.

B. Orientation Training for All in Awareness Building:

- i) Land rules and Regulations
- ii) Combat Against Exploitation
- iii) Resource Utilisation and Management
- iv) Livelihood Promotion
- v) Promotion of Cultural Activities and histrionic talents in Performing Art.
- vi) Sports, Games and Recreational Activities.
- vii) Rational Use of Communication Facilities
- viii) Self Help Groups (S.H.Gs.)
- ix) PESA Act.
- x) On various Development Programmes.

(including Preparation, Printing and Distribution of Literature/Leaflets on the above aspects)

C. Organisation of Exhibitions:

- i) Achievements through Development
- ii) Display and Sale of SHG produce
- iii) Seminar/ Workshop
- iv) Cultural Programmes
- v) Award of Prizes through Competition

D. Inter-block & Inter-ITDA Exchange Visit Programmes.

However, the above list of programmes / schemes are not complete, but illustrative. The ITDA has the option to choose the appropriate ones.

E. Exchange visit by Tribals to outside State.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

Activities proposed to be undertaken under this sector will be covered by the following programmes:

- (A) **Orientation Training Programme** for tribal women for educating them on different aspects of health and hygiene, environment and ecology, selected crafts, etc. will be organized at village level. Two day programme for a batch consisting of 50 participants will be organized at a cost of Rs.10,000/-.
- (B) **Orientation Training for Men and Women** of 2-day duration for a batch consisting of 50 men or women for awareness building on various aspects of Government rules and regulations relating to land, forest, money-lending, development programmes, etc. will be organized at a cost of Rs. 10,000/-.
- (C) **Organization of Exhibition at Block Level**, Annual Exhibition-cum-Workshop with cultural programmes will be organized at different places of the Block area for display of achievements of development programme, sale of SHG's products, etc. In addition to this sports competition will be conducted with provision for awarding prizes to the winners and also to the individuals and SHGs who are found achieving excellent results in Government sponsored programmes. The total cost will be within Rs. 1,00,000/-.
- (D) **Exchange visit to other places outside the Block:** Exchange visit to other places outside the Block for participation in Exhibition and exposure visit to nearby ITDAs for the beneficiaries to interact with the technical experts and individuals who have excelled in various economic fields will be organised. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 50,000/- will be provided annually for Block.

The requirement of fund for undertaking various programmes will be as follows:

Scheme-wise and Year-wise requirement of fund for I.E.C. activities for five years
(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Orientation training for tribal men/women	(5) 0.50	(5) 0.55	(5) 0.60	(5) 0.65	(5) 0.70	(25) 3.00
2	Orientation training for tribal men & women	(5) 0.50	(5) 0.55	(5) 0.60	(5) 0.65	(5) 0.70	(25) 3.00
3	Organization of Exhibition & sports, etc. block level	(1) 1.00	(1) 1.05	(1) 1.10	(1) 1.15	(1) 1.20	(5) 5.50
4	Exchange visit outside the block	(2) 0.50	(2) 0.65	(2) 0.70	(2) 0.75	(2) 0.75	(10) 3.35
5	Exchange visit to outside State	(1) 1.06	-	-	-	(1) 1.15	(2) 2.21
Total		3.56	2.80	3.00	3.20	4.50	17.06

**PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT INFRACTURE
UNDER THE GRANTS-FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE 275 (1) OF THE
CONSTITUTION FOR 2007-12**

Good infrastructure is conducive to good quality of life of people.

Grants under the First Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution are provided for creating critical infrastructure in TSP areas. Thus the action plan for 2007-12 of Nilagiri ITDA envisages creation and development of critical infrastructure. The thrust areas and programme priorities are:

- Educational infrastructure
- Rural connectivity
- Provision of basic amenities like drinking water and electricity.

The plan of programmes include construction of bridges and approach roads to provide missing links and repairs/ renovation of school and hostel buildings and related works, like flooring, plastering leak proofing of the roofs, provision of toilets, drinking water, kitchen, electrification, providing other amenities to problem villages, schools, hostels and incentives and rewards to school students etc.

While formulating the plan under Art. 275 (I), the guidelines of Govt. in SSD Dept. (vide letter no. 18682 dated 21.5.2005) have been observed. On the basis of the felt needs of the area and people 80% of the allocation has been proposed for construction of school building, addl. classroom, compound wall, kitchen, latrine, and electrification etc., 10% for maintenance, renovation and extension of assets of welfare institutions including providing amenities to the students in hostels and 10% for water supply to Adivasi villages / bastes and educational institutions.

It is proposed to take up the following programmes under Article 275 (1) during the 11th Plan period.

Programmes	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
<i>A. Creation/improvement of Educational Infrastructure</i>	97.00
<i>B. Connectivity: Construction and repair of roads, bridges</i>	51.25
C. Village Electrification	13.00
D. Provision of Drinking Water	14.20
TOTAL	175.45

The item wise and year wise break up of the programmes are as follows;

A. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE

In Nilagiri ITDA there are several educational Institutions run by ST & SC Development Department, which require renovation and repairs and also provision of amenities. There are also 25 Primary School Hostels (PSH) constructed by ST & SC Development Department at different places for tribal students. Some of these PSHs need renovation and repairs. Also construction of compound wall of educational institutions and PSHs, especially where the girl children are reading, has been included for the safety and security of students. To equalize the PSHs with the other hostels of the area provision of power supply and water supply and other amenities like, supply of cots, beds, mosquito nets, benches, utensils, blankets, etc. as well as awards for extra curricular activities and excursions for students are also suggested.

It is suggested to take up the following programmes with financial requirement during the year 2007-08.

Requirement of fund for creation/improvement of Educational Infrastructure for 2007-08

Sl. No.	Programme	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1	School Building	5.50
2	Repair of Teachers' Qrs.	2.50
3	Science Lab.	0.70
4	Compound Wall of Tenda Girls; High School, Gudisula S/S and Sripati A/S	1.00
5	Repair of PHS and A/S and Kitchens, Latrine & Bath	1.50
6	Drinking Water Supply	2.70
7	Electrification of Class rooms and Hostels	2.10
8	Amenities (Cots, Mosquito nets. Blankets, etc)	1.50
9	Awards for Ext. Curr. Act.	0.50
10	Excursions	0.50

11	School Maintenance	0.65
Total		19.15

The financial requirements during the 11th plan period (2007-12) under Development Of Educational Infrastructure will be as follows:-

Requirement of fund for creation/improvement of Educational Infrastructure for 2007-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	School Building	5.50	5.60	5.70	5.70	5.70	28.20
2	Repair of Teachers' Qrs.	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	12.50
3	Science Lab.	0.70	0.80	0.70	0.70	0.75	3.65
4	Compound Wall	1.00	2.00	1.60	1.60	2.40	8.60
5	Repair of PHS and A/S and Kitchens, Latrine & Bath	1.50	1.60	1.80	1.80	1.70	8.40
6	Drinking Water Supply	2.70	1.70	1.50	1.50	1.60	9.00
7	Electrification of Class rooms and Hostels	2.10	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.40	11.50
8	Amenities (Cots, Mosquito nets. Blankets, etc)	1.50	1.75	1.75	2.00	1.50	8.50
9	Awards for Ext. Curr. Act.	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
10	Excursions	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
11	School Maintenance	0.65	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.65
Total		19.15	19.20	19.30	19.55	19.80	97.00

B. CONNECTIVITY

In Nilagiri ITDA some villages in remote area lack road facility and are disconnected, especially during rainy season, with their respective growth centers. Mostly the village arterial roads are fair-weather katcha roads. These roads are frequently

damaged due to heavy rain, and cut off during rainy season, as bridges on rivers and rivulet are hardly provided. Thus, suitable proposals for construction of CD works, culverts and approach roads and their repairs of the existing ones are suggested for providing the villagers better communication and marketing facilities.

Requirement of fund for construction and repair of roads, bridges etc. for 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Programme	Amount
1	CD Work including improvement of Approach Road from Narayanpur to Bholagadia in Narsinghpur GP	2.00
2	CD Work including improvement of Approach Road from RD Road to Balungagadia in Arbundh GP	2.00
3	CD Work including improvement of Approach Road from Durgapur to Narsinghpur GP	1.50
4	Bridge over Ghagara river at Kesura to Ringpur road in Jamudiha GP	4.00
Total		9.50

Requirement of fund for construction and repair of roads, bridges etc. for 2007-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	CD Works/ Approach Roads	5.50	7.50	7.60	7.80	7.90	36.30
2	Culverts / Bridges	4.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	2.95	14.95
Total		9.50	9.50	10.60	10.80	10.85	51.25

C. VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION

In Nilagiri ITDA some villages in remote area lack power supply. Some of the IGS like, leaf cup pressing and processing, lift irrigation need supply of electricity without which the implementation of the scheme is not possible. So supply of electricity to tribal villages/settlements where such IGS are to be implemented is suggested. The financial requirements under the scheme are as follows:

Requirement of fund for village electrification for 2007-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	L.T. Extension	2.70	2.50	2.50	2.60	2.70	13.00

D. DRINKING WATER

Keeping the requirement of safe drinking water for the ST people in the problem villages of Nilagiri ITDA it is suggested to provide water supply by sinking of Tube wells/digging of sanitary wells in the villages. The financial requirements of the scheme are as follows:

Requirement of fund for drinking water for 2007-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Tube Well / Sanitary Well	2.20	2.50	3.00	3.00	3.50	14.20

Art. 275 (1) ACTION PLAN ABSTRACT

Requirement of Fund for Creation/Improvement of Educational Infrastructure for 2007-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
A	<u>Creation/improvement of Educational Infrastructure</u>						
1	School Building	5.50	5.60	5.70	5.70	5.70	28.20
2	Repair of Teachers' Qrs.	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	12.50
3	Science Lab.	0.70	0.80	0.70	0.70	0.75	3.65
4	Compound Wall	1.00	2.00	1.60	1.60	2.40	8.60
5	Repair of PHS and A/S and Kitchens, Latrine & Bath	1.50	1.60	1.80	1.80	1.70	8.40
6	Drinking Water Supply	2.70	1.70	1.50	1.50	1.60	9.00
7	Electrification of Class rooms and Hostels	2.10	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.40	11.50

8	Amenities (Cots, Mosquito nets. Blankets, etc)	1.50	1.75	1.75	2.00	1.50	8.50
9	Awards for Ext. Curr. Act.	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
10	Excursions	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
11	School Maintenance	0.65	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.65
	Sub Total	19.15	19.20	19.30	19.55	19.80	97.00
B	<u>Connectivity: Construction and repair of roads, bridges</u>						
1	CD Works/ Approach Roads	5.50	7.50	7.60	7.80	7.90	36.30
2	Culverts / Bridges	4.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	2.95	14.95
	Sub Total	9.50	9.50	10.60	10.80	10.85	51.25
C	<u>Village Electrification</u>						
1	L.T. Extension	2.70	2.50	2.50	2.60	2.70	13.00
D	<u>Provision of Drinking Water</u>						
1	Tube Well / Sanitary Well	2.20	2.50	3.00	3.00	3.50	14.20
TOTAL		33.55	33.70	35.40	35.95	36.85	175.45

CHAPTER-VIII

**FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT FOR 11TH PLAN
PERIOD (2007-2012)**

ITDA Abstract under SCA to TSP

(I. INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES)

SCHEME	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	TOTAL
AGRICULTURE						
Groundnut Demonstration	(46) 1.288	1.54	1.96	2.21	-	(250) 6.998
Maize & Mustard Demonstration	(17) 0.2975	(19) 0.3325	(23) 0.4025	(30) 0.525	(36) 0.63	(125) 2.1875
Short duration Paddy, Mustard & Mug	(30) 0.615	(35) 0.7175	(40) 0.82	(45) 0.9225	(50) 1.025	(200) 4.10
Paddy, Followed By Wheat & then by Mug	(30) 0.795	(35) 0.9275	(40) 1.06	(45) 1.1925	(50) 1.325	(200) 5.30
Incentive on Use of HYV Seeds (Sunflower)	(100) 1.00	(100) 1.00	(100) 1.00	(100) 1.00	(100) 1.00	(500) 5.00
Supply of Farm Implement	(3) 6.70	(3) 6.70	(3) 6.70	(3) 6.70	(3) 6.70	(15) 33.50
Farmers Training	(100) 0.20	(100) 0.20	(100) 0.20	(100) 0.20	(100) 0.20	(500) 1.00
Exposure Visit	(50) 0.50	(50) 0.50	(50) 0.50	(50) 0.50	(50) 0.50	(225) 2.50
SUB TOTAL	11.40	11.92	12.64	13.25	11.38	60.59
IRRIGATION						
Lift Irrigation Projects	-	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.00
Dug well @ 27,500/- each	(3) 0.725	(3) 0.725	(3) 0.725	(3) 0.725	(4) 1.10	(16) 4.00
Shallow Tube Wells @ 45,000/- each	(5) 2.25	(5) 2.25	(5) 2.25	(5) 2.25	(5) 2.25	(25) 11.25
Diversion Weir	75 Ben./ 35Ac. 5.00	(2) 1.00	(1) 0.50	(1) 0.50	(2) 1.00	(6) 8.00

Renno. of Tank	(1) 3.00	(2) 4.35	(1) 4.00	(3) 6.35	(1) 3.00	(8) 20.70
WHS	4 nos/ 180 Ben./ 73 Ac. 11.50	-	(2) 2.00	(2) 2.00	(2) 2.00	(10) 17.50
Cross Bundh @ 70,000/- each	-	(2) 1.40	-	-	(1) 0.70	(3) 2.10
SUB TOTAL	22.475	9.725	9.475	11.825	10.05	63.55
<u>HORTICULTURE</u>						
Off-Season Vegetable Cultivation	(100) 0.50	(100) 0.50	(100) 0.50	(100) 0.50	(100) 0.50	(500) 2.50
Backyard Plantation	(100) 0.70	(100) 0.70	(100) 0.70	(100) 0.70	(100) 0.70	(500) 3.50
Plantation of Fruit Trees (Banana & Mango):	(18) 1.77465	(20) 2.11375	(22) 2.55285	-	-	(60) 6.44125
Pre & Post Planting Training	(218) 0.21800	(220) 0.22	(222) 0.222	(200) 0.20	(200) 0.20	(1060) 1.06
SUB TOTAL	3.19	3.53	3.98	1.40	1.40	13.50
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY						
Goat Rearing	(2/20) 2.00	(2/20) 2.00	(3/30) 3.00	(4/40) 4.00	(4/40) 4.00	(15/150) 15.00
Pisciculture	(3/30) 0.60	(3/30) 0.60	(2/20) 0.40	(2/20) 0.40	(2/20) 0.40	(12/120) 2.40
SUB TOTAL	2.60	2.60	3.40	4.40	4.40	17.40
INDUSTRY						
Bee-Keeping	-	(35) 5.29	(35) 5.29	(35) 5.29	(35) 5.29	(140) 21.16
Khali Stitching	-	(10/100) 8.73	-	-	(10/100) 8.73	(20/200) 17.46
Lac Cultivation & Processing	-	-	(25/250) 5.40	25/250) 5.40	-	(50/500) 10.80
Vocational Training to Tribal Youths In Iti	(15) 1.485	(15) 1.20	(15) 1.275	(15) 1.30	(30) 2.50	(95) 7.76
SUB TOTAL	1.49	15.22	11.97	11.99	16.52	57.19
CO-OPERATION & MARKETING						

Financial assistance to tribal members for enrolment as number of the LAMPS	(100) 0.30	(100) 0.30	(100) 0.30	(100) 0.30	(100) 0.30	(500) 1.50
Share Capital assistance to tribal members of industrial/handicraft cooperative societies	(25) 0.25	(25) 0.25	(25) 0.25	(25) 0.25	(25) 0.25	(125) 1.25
Micro Credit supports to SHGs	(5/50) 2.00	(5/50) 2.00	(5/50) 2.00	(5/50) 2.00	(5/50) 2.00	(25/250) 10.00
Functioning of Grain Banks	(2) 2.50	(2) 2.60	(3) 3.75	(3) 3.85	(3) 3.95	(13) 16.65
SUB TOTAL	5.05	5.15	6.30	6.40	6.50	29.40
TOTAL	46.21	48.14	47.77	49.26	50.25	241.63

(II. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES)

SCHEME	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	TOTAL
Communication	3.00	3.10	3.21	3.32	3.44	16.07
Education	13.50	1.55	1.60	1.65	1.70	20.00
Health	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
Drinking water	6.50	6.55	6.60	6.60	6.70	33.00
Electricity	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
TOTAL	29.00	17.25	17.51	17.73	18.06	99.55

(III. INFORMATION, EDUCATION & COMMUNICATION)

SCHEME	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	TOTAL
Orientation training for tribal men/ women	(5) 0.50	(5) 0.55	(5) 0.60	(5) 0.65	(5) 0.70	(25) 3.00
Orientation training for tribal men & women	(5) 0.50	(5) 0.55	(5) 0.60	(5) 0.65	(5) 0.70	(25) 3.00
Organization of Exhibition & sports, etc. block level	(1) 1.00	(1) 1.05	(1) 1.10	(1) 1.15	(1) 1.20	(5) 5.50
Exchange visit outside the block	(2) 0.50	(2) 0.65	(2) 0.70	(2) 0.75	(2) 0.75	(10) 3.35

Exchange visit to outside State	1.06	-	-	-	1.15	2.21
TOTAL	3.56	2.80	3.00	3.20	4.50	17.06

**SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OUTLAY
SCA TO TSP**

(Rs. in

Lakh)

SCHEME	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	TOTAL
I. INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)						
AGRICULTURE	11.40	11.92	12.64	13.25	11.38	60.59
IRRIGATION	22.48	9.72	9.48	11.82	10.05	63.55
HORTICULTURE	3.2	3.53	3.97	1.40	1.40	13.50
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	2.60	2.60	3.40	4.40	4.40	17.40
INDUSTRY	1.49	15.22	11.97	11.99	16.52	51.78
CO-OPERATION & MARKETING	5.05	5.15	6.30	6.40	6.50	29.40
TOTAL	46.19	48.14	48.76	49.26	50.25	241.60
II. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (IDS)						
<u>COMMUNICATION</u>	3.00	3.10	3.21	3.32	3.44	16.07
<u>EDUCATION</u>	13.50	1.55	1.60	1.65	1.70	20.00
<u>HEALTH</u>	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
<u>DRINKING WATER</u>	6.50	6.55	6.60	6.60	6.70	32.95
<u>ELECTRICITY</u>	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
TOTAL	29.00	17.25	17.51	17.73	18.06	99.55
III. INFORMATION, EDUCATION & COMMUNICATION (IEC)						
ORIENTATION TRAINING FOR TRIBAL MEN/WOMEN	(5) 0.50	(5) 0.55	(5) 0.60	(5) 0.65	(5) 0.70	(25) 3.00
ORIENTATION TRAINING FOR TRIBAL MEN & WOMEN	(5) 0.50	(5) 0.55	(5) 0.60	(5) 0.65	(5) 0.70	(25) 3.00
ORGANIZATION OF EXHIBITION & SPORTS, ETC. BLOCK LEVEL	(1) 1.00	(1) 1.05	(1) 1.10	(1) 1.15	(1) 1.20	(5) 5.50
EXCHANGE VISIT OUTSIDE THE BLOCK	(2) 0.50	(2) 0.65	(2) 0.70	(2) 0.75	(2) 0.75	(10) 3.35

EXCHANGE VISIT TO OUTSIDE STATE	1.06	-	-	-	1.15	2.21
TOTAL	3.56	2.80	3.00	3.20	4.50	17.06
(I + II + III) GRAND TOTAL	78.77	68.19	68.28	70.19	72.81	358.24

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OUTLAY

First Proviso to Article 275 (1) (Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Creation/improvement of Educational Infrastructure	19.15	19.20	19.30	19.55	19.80	97.00
2	Connectivity	9.50	9.50	10.60	10.80	10.85	51.25
3	Village Electrification	2.70	2.50	2.50	2.60	2.70	13.00
4	Drinking Water	2.20	2.50	3.00	3.00	3.50	14.20
Total		33.55	33.70	35.40	35.95	36.85	175.45

11TH. PLAN OUTLAY OF NILAGIRI ITDA

(2007-08 to 2011-12)

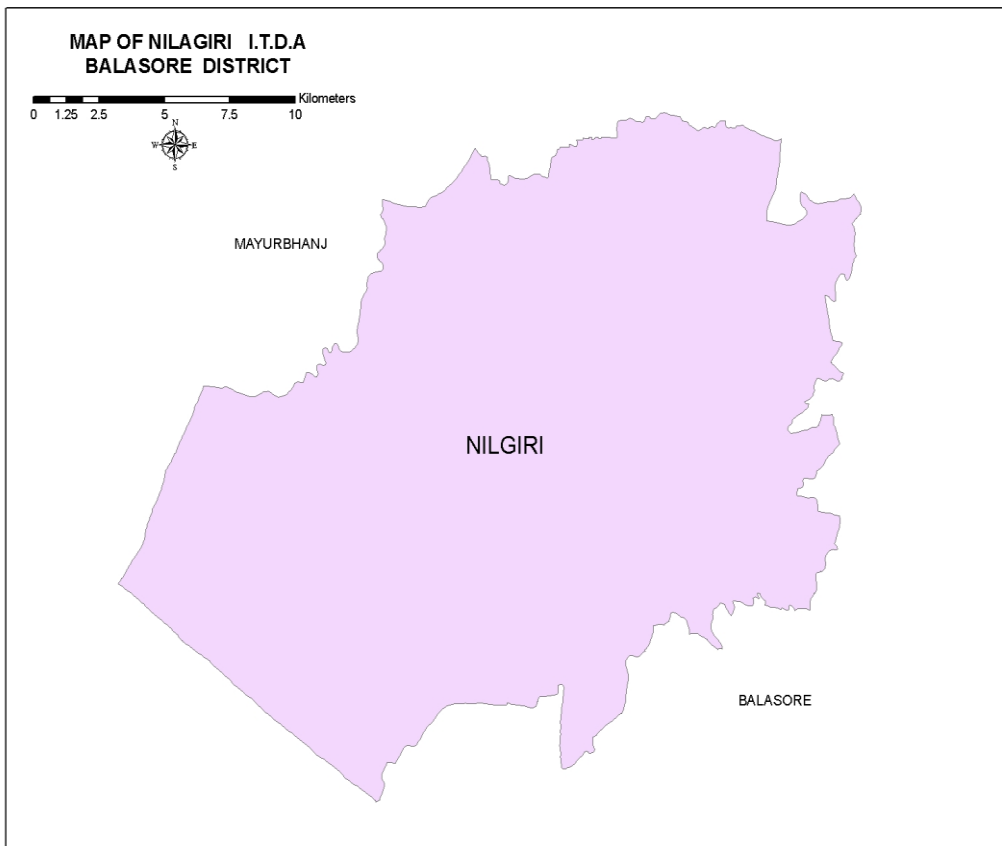
(Rs. in

Lakh)

PROGRAMME	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2007-12
SCA TO TSP	78.77	68.19	68.28	70.19	72.81	358.24
ART. 275 (I)	33.55	33.70	35.40	35.95	36.85	175.45
TOTAL	112.32	101.89	103.68	106.14	109.66	533.69

ANNEXURE -I

Map of Nilagiri ITDA



ANNEXURE-II

ADDENDUM TO ACTION PLAN

A. Resettlement of Mankirdia PTG

The Mankirdia tribe of Nilagiri ITDA area cry for development intervention. No one is going to save them from the difficulties of landlessness, houselessness, and joblessness as their forest based traditional livelihood has been snatched away by restrictions of forest conservation measures; provide them food as they live on the edge of starvation; and pull them back to health, as they suffer from ailments resulting from lack of proper nutrition and inaccessible health services. They live in extreme conditions of backwardness, poverty and the deprivations, educationally, economically and socially. All the families of the Mankirdias are below poverty line. The literacy among the Mankirdias is leveled at 0%. All the Mankirdias are houseless and live in leaf huts. They are the poorest of the poor tribal of the ITDA areas and no Micro Project has been formed in the ITDA area for their development. So far only two Mankiria families have been extended meager assistance of Rs. 2000/- only by Nilagiri ITDA. In absence of a special development programmes for the semi nomadic people in the ITDA, they continue to live amidst abject poverty and squalor and deprivation. Thus it is suggested to take up resettlement development intervention for the PTG. Initially the development programmes for 10 semi nomadic Mankirdia families will be taken. After observation of their success, the same will be extended to another 10 Mankirdia families in the succeeding year. This programme is proposed for implementation out of the special grant to be available to Nilagiri ITDA under Development of Primitive Tribal Groups (Central Sector Scheme), a 100% centrally funded scheme. Preferably, a reputed NGO of the locality will be selected to undertake the PTG development intervention under the supervision of PA, Nilagiri ITDA.

Infrastructure Development Schemes (IDS):

1. Establishment of Pre Primary School

The Mankirdia temporary settlements have neither schools nor Anganwadi centers. Their children in the age group of below 6 years are deprived of pre-schooling and supplementary nutrition feeding facilities. Therefore, it is proposed to establish 1 Pre Primary School so as to enable them to go up in the Ashram Schools.

- No. of Schools to be established: 1
- Total no. Intakes: 20-30
- No of Tribal Teachers to be engaged: 1
- No of School Building to be constructed: 1
- Period of functioning: 5 years (2007-12)
- Total cot of school establishment and functioning for 5 Years: **Rs. 1,59,000/-**

Financial Estimate for Setting up of School for 2007-08

S.N.	Items/Particulars	Unit	Amount (in Rs)	Remarks
1	Cost of School Building	1 No.	80,000/-	Labour will be contributed b

	Size (L15'xB12').			PTGs
2	Honorarium of Part time Teacher @ Rs. 1,000/- per month for 12 months	1 No.	12,000 /-	Local ST with HSC pass and proficiency in Tribal language to be engaged on part-time basis.
3	Dress (School Uniforms) Two pairs per student @ Rs 300/- each	30 Pairs	9,000/-	To be supplied free of cost for 5 years
4	Study materials (Primer, Book Slates, Chalks, Blackboard, Charts, Maps, Learning Toys, Games materials etc.) @ Rs 150/- each for 30 students	-	4,500/-	To be supplied free of cost for a year
5	Contingencies @ Rs 500/- per year	-	500/-	
TOTAL			1,06,000/-	
Total cost of school establishment and functioning for 5 Years:		1No	1,59,000/-	

2. Housing, Link Roads, Safe Drinking Water and Solar Lights

There are 20 Mankirdia households. All of them have no houses. They live in leaf huts that are temporarily built by them. In the mean time they have given up their semi nomadic habit and use to live at one place through out the year. Thus each of the Mankirdia families will be provided with 4 dc of homestead land. The Mankirdia temporary settlements lack good houses, approach roads, safe drinking water, electricity etc. Therefore, it is proposed to provide the following infrastructure facilities at one Mankirdia settlement on an experimental basis to change their nomadic life style completely. After observation of the success of the programme similar programme will be taken up in other Mankirdia settlements.

Financial Estimate for Housing, Link Road, Drinking Water, Solar Lights

S.N.	Items/Particulars	Unit	Amount (in Rs)	Remarks
1	Construction of houses for 20 Mankirdia families at village Mahalibasa of Khunta-1 Block @ Rs 28,000 /-each	20 Houses	5,60,000/-	Labour will be contributed by Mankirdia on payment of wages. The Village Committee will take up the construction work.
2	Sinking of 1 Tube Well in Mankirdia Colony @ Rs 70,000 /-	1 Tube Well	70,000 /-	To make provision for safe drinking water for the Mankirias.
3.	Village link Road to	1	25,000/-	Labour will be contributed

	Mankirdia Colony @ Rs. 25,000/-	Village		by Mankirdia on payment of wages. The Village Committee will take up the construction work.
4	Provision of Solar Lights (Lanterns and Street lights)	1 Village.	50,000/-	OREDA will Provide the Solar lights on payment of cost
TOTAL			7,05,000/-	

3. Health and Nutrition Programme

The Mankirdia people, especially their women folk and children are less conscious about their diseases, nutritional and health related problems. Malaria, skin diseases, water borne diseases and malnutrition are common among them. Their settlements lack health care facilities and supplementary feeding programme within easy reach. Therefore, it is proposed to organize health check up and awareness camps once in a month at every village for all the PTGs people of the settlements in Nilagiri ITDA. Besides, special supplementary feeding programme for the nursing and expectant mothers and children in the age group 0-6 yr. At all the settlements, where such facilities are not available, will be implemented with a view to raise their nutritional status. The details of the programmes including the financial estimates are as follows:

Financial Estimate of Health and Nutrition Programme

S.N.	Items/Particulars	Unit	Amount (in Rs)	Remarks
1	Organization of health check up and awareness camps once a quarter for 100 people @ Rs 150/- each x 20 quarters	20 Camps /100 Benef.	3,00,000/-	Doctor of local PHCs, ANM, and Anganwadi workers of the locality will be associated in the programme
2	Supplementary Feeding programme (@ Rs 5/- each x 300 days x 80 No. Beneficiaries x 5 years)	1 Center/ 80 Benef..	6,00,000 /-	Children 0-6 yr., Expectant Mothers and Nursing Mothers suffering from malnutrition are to be provided with food.
	Incentive for the Cook-cum-Caretaker @ Rs.150/- PM each for 60 Months	1 No. for 5 Years	9,000 /-	The Cook-cum-Caretaker will be selected from among the PTG of the concerned settlement
Sub Total			6,09,000 /-	
TOTAL			9,09,300/-	

Income Generating Schemes (IGS)

1. Backyard Plantation & Animal Husbandry

All the Mankirdia families landless and they are found at BPL. They do not get two square meals a day. On an experiment basis we propose to undertake the following IGS programme for 20 women, one from each Mankirdia family, in-group mode.

- Backyard Plantation
- Backward poultry
- Goatery
- Promotion of rope making

Financial Estimate of Backyard Plantation & Animal Husbandry Units:

S.N.	Items/Particulars	Unit	Amount (in Rs)	Remarks
1	Backyard Plantation in 10 dc. of land @ Rs 1,000/- each for 20 families	2.50 Ac./ 20 Families	20,000/-	JAO/ JHO/ JSO of ITDA area will give technical Guidance for plantation of lemon, papaya, banana, drumstick, mango etc.
2	Goatery Units: Supply of 4 goats and one buck with shed to each family @ Rs. 13,000/- for 20 Mankirdia families	20 Units/ 20 Families.	2,60,000 /-	Mankirdia people will purchase of goats under the supervision of NGO Functionaries and PRI Representatives
3.	Backward Poultry Units: Supply of 10 Hens and one Cock of Giriraja/ Banaraja variety with shed to each Family @ Rs. 7,000/- for 20 Mankirdia families	20 Units/ 20 Families.	1,40,000 /-	Mankirdia people will purchase of Hens and Cocks under the supervision of NGO Functionaries and PRI Representatives.
4.	Financial assistance for promotion of rope making @ Rs 5000/- each to 20 families	20 Families	1,00,000/-	Inclusive of training and supply of tools
TOTAL			5,20,000 /-	

Information Education and Communication (IEC) Activities:

1. Awareness creation through Training:

All the new Mankirdia Gramsabha members are ignorant and their PRI Representatives are new entrants, particularly from weaker sections and women. It is necessary to build their capabilities to formulate and enact various programmes of economic development and social justice. PRI Representatives and Gram Sabha members should be sensitized about the PESA Act, Right to Information Act and NREGS Act, enacted and implemented in the interests of the Scheduled Tribes and. their participation in development programmes. Therefore, it is suggested to organize the following training programmes:

- Three -day awareness training programme at GP headquarters.
- District, DRDA, ITDA/Subdivision and Block Administration and NGO functionaries will be associated in the Training Programme.
- The Trainees will be provided food and refreshment and reading materials during the Training at village level.
- The Trainers and Guest Speakers will be given honorarium, Transportation & DA, food and refreshment for imparting Trainings.
- The training cost includes camp, light, sound, inauguration and valedictory arrangements, contingencies, etc.

Financial Estimate of Training Programme

S.N.	Items/Particulars	Unit	Amount (in Rs)	Remarks
1	Organization of a three-day Training programme on Implementation of PESA Act, Right to Information Act and NGERP Act for PRI Representatives.	One/ 50 Trainees	50,000/-	Resource Persons from ITDA/Sub Division, Block Offices and NGOs will be invited to impart the Training
TOTAL			50,000 /-	

Abstract of Funds Requirement

Sl No	Programme	Amount (in Rs.)
1.	IDS:	
	Setting up of Schools	1,59,000/-
	Housing, Link Roads, Drinking Water, Solar lights	7,05,000/-
	Health and Nutrition Programme	9,09,300/-
	Sub Total	<u>17,73,300/-</u>
2.	IGS: Backyard Plantation & Animal Husbandry	5,20,000 /-
3.	IEC Activities: Training Programmes	50,000 /-
Total (IDS + IGS + IEC)		23,43,300/-

B. Women Development:

The ST women folk comprise 30,522 populations in Nilagiri ITDA area (2001). The female literacy is leveled at 9.55% (1991). The women comprise nearly 50% of the workforce. Most of the female workers are engaged in agro-forest based occupations. They contribute their labour for the family income and considered as the asset of the family. Low-level literacy, less than 10%, indicates their educational backwardness. Besides, they lack awareness on health, nutrition, development programmes and anti exploitative measures implemented by Govt. Keeping this background in view the action plan in the preceding chapter has tries to address the problems and issues by incorporating the programmes, mostly in-group mode, indicated there. At least 50% of the total finance should go in favour of Women Self Help Groups. Besides, it suggests equal proportion of funds that would match their population proportion for the women development intervention.

ANNEXURE –III
Profiles of Grampanchayats in Nilagiri Block/ITDA

Profile of Ayodhya G.P:

• Name of the G.P	Ayodhya, 20 Kms distance from the Block/ ITDA
• Total Geographical Area	10.336 in sq kms
• Total Cultivable Area	1450 acres
• Land Holding per household	0.87 acres
• Total population (1991)	5137
• Total population (2001)	6656, (M-3360, F- 3296)

• The decadal growth rate	29.57	
• Total population (2001)	6656	
• Sex ratio	981	
• Density per Sq Kms	644	
• Total S.T. population	2261 (M-1151, F-1110), Sex ratio-	
• Total S.C. population	1448 (M-714, F-734), Sex ratio-	
• Total Literate	3209, 48.21%(M-1962, 61.14%, F-1247, 38.86%)	
• No. of village in the G.P	7	
• Village wise total population & literacy	Population	Literacy
• Kathapal	T-450, M-235, F-215	T-230, M-140, F-90
• Khaspadia	T-287, M-154, F-133	T-174, M-109, F-65
• Ayodhya	T-3555, M-1764, F-1791	T-1757, M-1033, F-724
• Badia	T-439, M-217, F-222	T-286, M-161, F-125
• Gopal pur	T-1376, M-700, F-676	T-429, M-309, F-120
• Balipal	T-549, M-290, F-259	T-333, M-210, F-123
• Raipala	Not available	
• Major S.T Communities		
• Bhumija	Household-498, Population-1206, 18.12%	
• Kolha	House hold-365, Population-881, 13.24%	
• Sahar/ Dharua	House hold-60, Population-145, 2.18%	
• Baiga	Household-12, Population-29, 0.43 %	
• Major Crop Grown	Paddy, Mung, Biri, Groundnut, Sunflower, Patato, and vegetable cultivation	
• Major festival	Raja	
• Major Problems	Unemployment, landlessness and under development land.	
• Prospect for Sustainable Income Generating Activities	Agriculture, vegetable cultivation, pisciculture	
• Missing Critical Economic & Social Infrastructures	Agriculture, Horticulture	
• Core Programme	Irrigation	
• Core village	Ayodhya	

Infrastructural Facilities

• Communication	Village pucca road-5, G.P. Road connected – 18 villages (22kms)
• Education	
<i>Education Deptt</i>	
Primary School	6
M.E.School	1
E.G.S. Centre	1
High School	2
<i>SSD Deptt</i>	
Primary School Hostel	1
• Health Institution	
A.N.M Centre	1

Mini Health center	1
• Drinking water facilities	
Well	15
Pond	18
Tube well	42
Pipe water	24 within schools premises
• Veterinary Institution	1
• Electrification	
L.T. Extension	5 villages
• Other Infrastructur	
Rest shed	1
Weekly Hat	1
Market shed	4
Market pindi	10
G.P. building	1
Post office	1
• Co-operative & credit Management	
LAMP	5 villages (162 beneficiaries)
No. of Anganbadi Centre	8 nos
No. of BPL Families	1079
• Schemes implemented	
<i>Cottage Industry</i>	
Sworna Joyanti Gramin Swarajgar Yojana	4 village (16 beneficiaries)
Orissa State Finance Development Corporation	1 village (2 beneficiaries)
Prime Minister Rojagar Yojana	1 village (2 beneficiaries)
<i>Agriculture</i>	
Oil Seed Production Programme	2 villages (5 beneficiaries)
National Pulse Development Programme	2 villages (2 beneficiaries)
Central Sector Rice Mini kit	4 villages (16 beneficiaries)
On fram Trial	1 villages (1 beneficiaries)
<i>Irrigation Tank (Renovation)</i>	2 villages (45 beneficiaries)
<i>Transport & Business</i>	
Sworna Joyanti Gramin Swarajgar Yojana	4 villages (38 beneficiaries)
Schedule Caste Finance Co-opertive Corporation	3 villages (11 beneficiaries)
IEC Activities	
Palla	5 village (300 beneficiary amount Rs. 1750/-)
askathia	3village (200 beneficiary amount Rs. 600/-)

Profile of Arabandha G.P:

• Name of the G.P	Arabandha, 25 Kms distance from the Block/ITDA
• Total Geographical Area	11.433 Sq Kms
• Total Cultivable Area	1352.10 acres
• Land Holding per household	1.01 hect
• Total population (1991)	3619
• Total population (2001)	4315, Male- 2169, Female-2146
• The decadal growth rate	19.23
• Sex ratio	989

• Density per Sq Kms	377	
• Total S.T. population	3165, Male-1589, Female-1576, Sex ratio-992	
• Total S.C. population	206, Male-102, Female-102, Sex ratio-1000	
• Total Literate	1533 (35%), Male-966 (63.01%), Female-537 (35.02%)	
• No. of villages in the G.P.	6	
• Village wise total population & literacy	Population	Literacy
• Arabandha	T-1317, M-667, F-650	T-388, M-262, F-126
• Bhandagaon	T-683, M-331, F-352	T-239, M-166, F-73
• Shaladhar	T- 1020, M-515, F-505	T- 271, M-175, F-96
• Palasabada	T-578, M-300, F-278	T-238, M-155, F-83
• Khamatana	T-66, M-34, F-32	T-31, M-18, F-13
• Upperdiha	T-651, M-322, F-329	T-366, M-220, F-146
• Major S.T Communities		
• Bathudi	Household –389, population- 1301, 30.15%	
• Bhumij	Household –215, population- 720 , 16.68%	
• Santal	Household –213, population -712 , 16.50%	
• Kolha	Household –70, population- 235, 5.45%	
• Bhuiyan	Household –52, population-175, 4.05%	
• Major Crop Grown	Paddy, Mung, Patato, Sweet patato and vegetable	
• Major Problems	Unemployment, landlessness, In adequate health care, Drinking water and Education facilities	
• Prospect for Sustainable Income Generating Activities	Agriculture, vegetable cultivation	
• Missing Critical Economic & Social Infrastructures	Irrigation, Communication, Health care and Education	
• Core village	Arabandha	

Infrastructural Facilities

• Communication	Village connected with pucca road-6 villages, G.P Road connect 10 villages –15Km
• Education	
<i>Education Deptt</i>	
Primary School	4
M.E.School	2
E.G.S. Centre	2
High School	1
<i>SSD Deptt</i>	

Primary School Hostel	1
• Health Institution	
A.N.M Centre	1
No. of Anganbadi Centre	5
• Drinking water facilities	
Well	18
Pond	16
Tube well	27
• Electrification	
L.T. Extension	6 villages
• Other Infrastructur	
G.P Godown	1
Weekly Hat	1
G.P. building	1
Post office	1
• Co-operative & credit Management	
LAMP	6 villages (218 beneficiaries)
S.H.G	1 village (15 beneficiaries)
• No. of BPL Families	948
• Schemes implemented	
<i>Cottage Industry</i>	
Sworna Joyanti Gramin Swarajgar Yojana	2 villages (48 beneficiaries)
Intigrated Tribal Development Agency	5 villages (14 beneficiaries)
Orissa Khadi & village Industry	1 villages (1 beneficiaries)
Prime Minister Rojagar Yojana	1 village (1 beneficiaries)
<i>Agriculture</i>	
Intigrated Tribal Development Agency	5 village (16 beneficiaries)
Central Sector Rice Mini kit	4 villages (4 beneficiaries)
Paddy Bond Plantation	4 villages (10 beneficiaries)
Oil seed Production Programme	4 villages (10 beneficiaries)
<i>Irrigation : W.H.S</i>	2 villages (45 beneficiaries)
Dug well	1 group 1 village (8 beneficiaries)
<i>Transport & Business</i>	
Sworna Joyanti Gramin Swarajgar Yojana	6 villages (73 beneficiaries)
Intigrated Tribal Development Agency	6 villages (16 beneficiaries)
Schedule Caste Finance Co-opertive Corporation	6 villages (9 beneficiaries)
• Moderately Backward village	Bhandagan
IEC Activities	
Daskathia	1 village (40 beneficiaries amount Rs. 200/-)

Profile of Begunia G.P:

• Name of the G.P	Begunia, Distance 14 kms from the Block / ITDA
• Total Geographical Area	5.020 Sq kms
• Total Cultivable Area	820 acres
• Land Holding per household	8.72 acres
• Total population (1991)	3159

• Total population (2001)	3795, (M-1956, F-1839)	
• The decadal growth rate	20.13	
• Sex ratio	940	
• Density per Sq Kms	756	
• Total S.T. population	1001, (M-510, F-491), Sex ratio-963	
• Total S.C. population	1263, (M-643, F-620), Sex ratio-964	
• Total Literate	1923, 50.67% (M-1148, 59.70%, F-775, 40.30%)	
• No. of villages in the G.P	11	
• Village wise total population & literacy	Population	Literacy
• Dhobati	T-4, 302, M-153, F-149	T-128, M-80, F-48
• Duma Gandira	T-417, M-218, F-199	T-321, M-176, F-145
• Nishankapur	T-460, M-238, F-222	T-252, M-151, F-101
• Kusunpur	T-268, M-137, F-131	T-68, M-48, F-20
• Pathar Godia	T-86, M-41, F-45	T-54, M-31, F-23
• Sansha Pal	T-69, M-35, F-34	T-53, M-29, F-24
• Bhaktananda pur	T-117, M-62, F-55	T-65, M-38, F-27
• Naichyan pur	T-332, M-168, F-164	T-239, M-127, F-112
• Tatapada	T-205, M-105, F-100	T-133, M-75, F-58
• Ramchandrapur	T-86, M-43, F-43	T-49, M-27, F-22
• Begunia	T-1453, M-756, F-697	T-561, M-366, F-195
• Major ST Communities		
• Kolha	Household-262, population- 874, 23.03%	
• Sahar/ Dharua	Household-33, population –110, 2.90%	
• Major Crop Grown	Paddy, Mung, Biri, Potato, Sweet potato	
• Major festivals	Raja	
• Major Problems	Unemployment, Sanitation, Irrigation, Communication	
• Prospect for Sustainable Income Generating Activities	Agriculture, Vegetable cultivation & Pisciculture	
• Missing Critical Economic & Social Infrastructures	Drinking water, Healthcare, Communication & Sanitation	
• Core programme	Agriculture, Crop Demonstration, and vegetable cultivation	
• Core village	Begunia	

Existing Infrastructural Facilities

• Communication	Village with pucca road-11, G.P Road connect-15, village-10 kms
• Education	
<i>Education Deptt</i>	
Primary School	3
M.E.School	2
E.G.S. Centre	2

High School	1
• Health Institution	
A.N.M Centre	2
No. of Anganbadi Centre	4 nos
• Drinking water facilities	
Well	5
Pond	9
Tube well	33
• Electrification	
L.T. Extension	8 villages
• Other Infrastructur	
Post office	1
• Co-operative & credit Management	
LAMP	11 villages (127 beneficiaries)
No. of BPL Families	642
• Schemes implemented	
<i>Cottage Industry</i>	
Sworna Joyanti Gramin Swarajgar Yojana	6 villages (10 beneficiaries)
Intigrated Tribal Development Agency	2 villages (4 beneficiaries)
<i>Agriculture</i>	
Central Sector Rice Mini kit	1 villages (1 beneficiary)
National Pulse Development Programme	1 villages (1 beneficiary)
Oil seed Production Programme	2 villages (4 beneficiaries)
<i>Transport & Business</i>	
Sworna Joyanti Gramin Swarajgar Yojana	5 villages (48 beneficiaries)
Schedule Caste Finance Co-opertive Corporation	4 villages (6 beneficiaries)
IEC Activities	
Palla	1 village (60 beneficiaries, amount spent Rs.350/-)

Profile of Berhampur G.P:

• Name of the G.P	Berhampur, Distance-22 Kms from the Block / ITDA
• Total Geographical Area	5.076 Sq kms
• Total Cultivable Area	980.60 acres
• Land Holding per household	1.42 acres

• Total population (1991)	2544	
• Total population (2001)	2745, (M-1422, F-1323)	
• The decadal growth rate	7.90	
• Sex ratio	930	
• Density per Sq Kms		
• Total S.T. population	563, (M-287, F-276), Sex ratio-62.48	
• Total S.C. population	119, (M-59, F-60), Sex ratio-1017	
• Total Literate	1715, 62.48% (M-984, 57.38%, F-731, 42.62%)	
• No. of villages in the G.P	3	
• Village wise total population & literacy	Population	Literacy
• Berhampur	T-1432, M-740, F-692	T-1020, M-567, F-453
• Punaria	T-371, M-191, F-180	T-216, M-132, F-84
• Anala Pal	T-942, M-491, F-451	T-479, M-285, F-194
• Major S.T Communities		
• Kolha	Household-42, Population-141, 5.14%	
• Santal	Household- 36, Population-120, 4.73%	
• Bathudi	Household-32, Population-108, 3.93%	
• Bhumij	Household-30, Population-101, 3.68%	
• Lodha	Household-28, Population-93, 3.39%	
• Major Crop Grown	Paddy, Mung, Potato & vegetable	
• Major Festivals	Raja	
• Major Problems	Unemployment, Landlessness, Under developed land, Sanitation	
• Prospect for Sustainable Income Generation Activities	Agriculture, Soil conservation & petty business	
• Missing Critical Economic & Social Infrastructures	Veterinary services, Education & Health care	
• Core programme	Agriculture, Crop Demn, vegetable cultivation	
• Core village	Berhampur	

Infrastructural Facilities

• Communication	Village with pucca Road-5 villages G.P. Road connects-10 village-10Kms
• Education	
<i>Education Deptt</i>	
Primary School	3
E.G.S. Centre	2
High School	2
Collage	1
<i>S.S.D Deptt</i>	
Primary School Hostel	1
• Health Institution	
P.H.C	1
A.N.M Center	1
No. of Anganbadi Centre	6 nos

• Drinking water facilities	
Well	17
Pond	14
Tube well	27
Pipe water	13
• Veterinary Institution	
Veterinary Dispensary	1
• Electrification	
L.T. Extension	5 village
Street Light	1 village
• Other Infrastructure	
G.P Godown	1
Rest shed	1
Weekly hat	1
Market shed	7
Post office	1
• Co-operative & credit Management	
Self Help Groups	2 villages (22 beneficiaries)
LAMP	5 villages (390 beneficiaries)
U.Co Bank	1
• No. of BPL Families	586
• Schemes implemented	
<i>Cottage Industry</i>	
Swarna jayanti Gramin Swarajogar Yojana	5 villages (27 beneficiaries)
Orissa State Finance Development Coroperation	1 village (1 beneficiaries)
Intrigated Tribal Development Agency	5 village (10 beneficiaries)
<i>Agriculture</i>	
Intrigated Tribal Development Agency	9 villages (26 beneficiaries)
National Pulse Development Programme	3 villages (3 beneficiaries)
Central Sector Rice Mini kit	7 villages (10 beneficiaries)
Oil seeds Production Programme	9 villages (23 beneficiaries)
Sugar cane development	1 village (1 beneficiaries)
Paddy Band plantation	2 village (6 beneficiaries)
• Irrigation	
Dug well	4villages (30 beneficiaries)
W.H.S	2 village (35 beneficiaries)
<i>Transport & Business</i>	
Swarna jayanti Gramin Swarajogar Yojana	5 villages (73 beneficiaries)
Intrigated Tribal Development Agency	3 villages (4 beneficiaries)
Orissa State Finance Development Coroperation	3 villages (6 beneficiaries)
IEC Activities	
Daskathia	1 village (40 beneficiaries, amount spent Rs.200/-)

Profile of Bhounria Bad G.P:

• Name of the G.P	Bhounria Bad distance from the Block / ITDA-20 kms
• Total Geographical Area	11.414 in Sq kms
• Total Forest Area	15 acres

• Total Cultivable Area	1650.10 acres	
• Land Holding per household	1.12 acres	
• Total population (1991)	4940	
• Total population (2001)	5845 (M-2965, F-2880)	
• The decadal growth rate	18.32	
• Sex ratio	971	
• Density per Sq Kms	512	
• Total S.T. population	4716 (M-2354, F-2362), Sex ratio-1003	
• Total S.C. population	205 (M-108, F-97), Sex ratio-898	
• Total Literate	1835,31.39% (M-1232, 67.14%, F-603, 32.86%)	
• No. of villages in the G.P	4	
• Village wise total population & literacy	Population	Literacy
• Hatimunda	T-1666, ST-1339, SC-74	T-593, M-403, F-190
• Kudimpada	T-519, ST-514, SC-	T-125, M-88, F-37
• Bhounriabod	T-2839, ST-2781, SC-780	T-546, M-412, F-134
• Jodibali	T-821, ST-82, SC-131	T-571, M-329, F-242
• Major S.T Communities		
• Kolha	Household-504, Population- 1688, 28.88%	
• Bhumija	Household-447, Population-1498, 25.63%	
• Santal	Household-261, Population- 872, 24.92%	
• Bathudi	Household- 168, Population- 564, 9.65%	
• Kora	Household-21, Population- 70, 1.20%	
• Major Crop Grown	Paddy, vegetable, Mung, Biri, Maize, Ground nut, Sunflowers,	
• Forest species	Gambhari, Asan, Kurum, Kusur and Mango.	
• Major Festival	Raja	
• Major Problems	Un employed, landlessness & inadequate sanitation	
• Prospect for Sustainable Income Generating Activities	Agriculture, Pisciculture, offseason, vegetable cultivation	
• Missing Critical Economic & Social Infrastructures	Irrigation, Education, Health & Communication	
• Core Programme	Agriculture, & Horticulture	
• Core village	Bhounriabad	

Existing Infrastructural Facilities

• Communication	Village Pucca Road- 4, G.P road connects-17 villages-25 Kms
• Education	
<i>Education Deptt</i>	
Primary School	4
M.E.School	1
E.G.S. Centre	2
<i>SSD Deptt</i>	

Primary School Hostel	1
Boys High School	1
Primary School Hostel	1
• Health Institution	
A.N.M Centre	2 nos
No. of Anganbadi Centre	6 nos
• Drinking water facilities	
Well	41
Pond	12
Tube well	37nos
Pipe water	3 schools
• Veterinary Institution	
L. I.Centre	1
• Electrification	
L.T. Extension	3 villages
• Other Infrastructure	
G.P Godown	1
Weekly Hat	1
G.P. building	1
Post office	1
• Co-operative & credit Management	
LAMP	1 villages (142 beneficiaries)
• No. of BPL Families	776
• Schemes implemented	
<i>Cottage Industry</i>	
Sworna Joyanti Gramin Swarajgar Yojana	4 villages (17 beneficiaries)
<i>Agriculture</i>	
Oil seed production Programme (O.P.P)	3 villages (5 beneficiaries)
Intigrated Tribal Development Agency	3 villages (11 beneficiaries)
Paddy Bond Plantation	3 villages (11 beneficiaries)
<i>Irrigation</i>	2 nos- 4 villages (65 beneficiaries)
Dug well	(2 party)-2 villages-16 beneficiaries
W.H.S	4 villages (97 beneficiaries)
<i>Transport & Business</i>	
Sworna Joyanti Gramin Swarajgar Yojana	4 villages (20 beneficiaries)
Intigrated Tribal Development Agency	4 villages (21 beneficiaries)
Sch. Castes Finance Cooperation	4 villages (6beneficiaries)
IEC Activities	
Palla	1 village (50 beneficiaries, amount spent Rs. 350/-)

Profile of Chhatrapur G.P:

• Name of the G.P	Chhatrapur, Distance-20kms from the Block / ITDA
-------------------	--

• Total Geographical Area	7.670	
• Total Forest Area	10.50 acres	
• Total Cultivable Area	1230 acres	
• Land Holding per household	1.25 acres	
• Total population (1991)	3307	
• Total population (2001)	3905 (M-2029, F-1876)	
• The decadal growth rate	18.08	
• Sex ratio	925	
• Density per Sq Kms	509	
• Total S.T. population	1894 (M-988, F-906), Sexratio-917	
• Total S.C. population	216 (M-116, F-100), Sexratio-862	
• Total Literate	1881, 48.17% (M-1148, 61.03%, F-733, 38.97%)	
• No. of villages in the G.P	6	
• Village wise total population & literacy	Population	Literacy
• Chhatrapur	T-1, 602, ST-593, SC-103	T-744, M-427, F-317
• Pharsipal	T-337, ST-247, SC-84	T-92, M-65, F-27
• Kaduari	T-1001, ST-399, SC-16	T-580, M-354, F-226
• Bhalukapasi	T-324, ST-34, SC-13	T-220, M-134, F-86
• Khuntadiha	T-368, ST-348, SC-20	T-130, M-89, F-41
• Madhupuria	T-273, ST-273,	T-115, M-79, F-36
• Major S.T Communities		
• Bhumiya	Household-161, Population-540, 13.83%	
• Santal	Household-323, Population- 1082,27.72%	
• Lodha	Household-56, Population- 189, 4.84%	
• Major Crop Grown	Paddy, Sweet potato, Patato, Mung & Biri	
• Forest Special	Sal, Piasal, Kusum, Asam, Sisu, Mango & Gamlhari	
• Forest Animals	Elephant, Peacock, Wolf & Beer, Parrot & Pigion	
• Forest collection	Sal Seed, Mahula flower & Kendu	
• Major Festival	Raja	
• Major Problems	Unemployment, Landlessness, Inadquate Communication & Health care	
• Prospect for Sustainable Income Generating Activities	Beekeeping, Offseason vegetable cultivation, Agriculture & Horticulture	
• Missing Critical Economic & Social Infrastructures	Irrigation, Communication, Healthcare & Drinking water	
• Core Programme	Agriculture & Horticulture	
• Core village	Chhatrapur	

Existing Infrastructural Facilities

• Communication	Villages connected with pucca Road- 6 villages, G.P road-3 villages (13 beneficiaries), Block Road- 2 villages- 5kms
------------------------	--

• Education	
<i>Education</i>	
Primary School	4
M.E.School	2
E.G.S. Centre	2
<i>SSD Deptt</i>	
Primary School Hostel	1
• Health Institution	
A.N.M Centre	2
No of Anganbadi Centre	4 nos
• Drinking water facilities	
Well	16nos
Pond	17 nos
Tube well	35 nos
• Veterinary Institution	
Veterinary Dispensary	1
• Electrification	
L.T. Extension	6 villages
Street light	1 village
• Other Infrastructure	
G.P Godown	1
Rest Shed	1
Weekly Hat	1
G.P. building	1
• Co-operative & credit Management	
• Self Help Group	1 village (11 beneficiaries)
LAMP	6 villages (253 beneficiaries)
• No. of BPL Families	773 families
• Schemes implemented	
<i>Agriculture</i>	
National Pulse Development Programme	2 villages
• Oil seed Production Programme	8 villages
• Central Sector Rice Mini kit	9 villages
• On farm Trial	1
• Intigrated Tribal Development Agency	7
• Paddy Bond Plantation	3
<i>Irrigation</i>	
Dug well	5 villages (38 beneficiaries)
Diversion weir	3 villages (105 beneficiaries)
• Schemes implemented	
<i>Transport & Business</i>	
Sworna Joyanti Gramin Swarajgar Yojana	5 villages (14 beneficiaries)
Sch. Caste Finance Co-opertive Corporation	1 village (1 beneficiary)
Intigrated Tribal Development Agency	3 villages (4 beneficiaries)
Orissa Khadi and Village Industries	1 villages (2 beneficiaries)
• Prime Minister Rojagar Yojana	1 villages (1 beneficiary)
IEC Activities	
Das Kathia	1 village (30 beneficiaries, Rs200/- amount spent)

Profile of: Dharampur G.P

• Name of the G.P	Dharampur, Distance- 20km from the Block / ITDA	
• Total Geographical Area	5.565 in sq kms	
• Total Cultivable Area	752 acres	
• Land Holding per household	0.90 acres	
• Total population (1991)	2879	
• Total population (2001)	3389 (M-1748, F-1641)	
• The decadal growth rate	17.71	
• Sex ratio	939	
• Density per Sq Kms	609	
• Total S.T. population	662 (M-330, F-332), Sex ratio-1006	
• Total S.C. population	596 (M-293, F-303), Sex ratio-1034	
• Total Literate	1931,56.98% (M-1137, 58.88%, F-794, 41.12%)	
• No. of villages in the G.P	3	
• Village wise total population & literacy	Population	Literacy
• Dharampur	T-1414, M-737, F-677	T-910, M-527, F-383
• Ishanandi	T-385, M-206, F-179	T-294, M-173, F-121
• Bounsha pala	T-1590, M-805, F-785	T-727, M-437, F-290
• Major S.T Communities		
• Bathudi	Household-61, Population-202, 5.96%	
• Sahara / Dharua	Household-32, Population-107, 3.16%	
• Santal	Household-28, Population-94, 2.77%	
• Kolha	Household-31, Population-103, 3.04%	
• Bhumij	Household-21, Population-72, 2.12%	
• Major Crop Grown	Paddy, Mung & Potato, vegetable	
• Major festival	Raja	
• Major Problems	Inadequate Health & Veterinary Services, Unemployment	
• Prospect for Sustainable Income Generating Activities	Agriculture & Vegetable cultivation & Horticulture	
• Missing Critical Economic & Social Infrastructures	Irrigation, Health care	
• Core Programme	Agriculture & Horticulture	
• Core village	Bounshapal	

Existing Infrastructural Facilities

• Communication	Village with Pucca Road-2, G.P Road-2 village-4 beneficiaries, Block Road-1 village- 2kms
• Education	
<i>Education Deptt</i>	
Primary School	2
M.E.School	2
E.G.S. Centre	2
<i>SSD Deptt</i>	
Primary School Hostel	1
• Health Institution	
No. of Anganbadi center	4 nos
• Drinking water facilities	
Well	6
Pond	13
Tube well	20
Pipe water	15 no
• Electrification	
L.T. Extension	6 villages
• Other Infrastructures	
Post office	1
• Co-operative & credit Management	
LAMP covers	3 villages (224 beneficiaries)
SHG Group	1 village (12 beneficiaries)
• No. of BPL Families	678
• Schemes implemented	
<i>Agriculture</i>	
National Pulse Development Programme	3 village (3 beneficiaries)
Oil Production Programme	2 villages (3 beneficiaries)
Central Sector Rice Mini kit	5 villages (9 beneficiaries)
Paddy Bond Plantation	2 villages (5 beneficiaries)
On firm Trial	1 villages (1 beneficiary)
<i>Transport & Business</i>	
Sworna Joyanti Gramin Swarajgar Yojana	3 villages (24 beneficiaries)
Intigrated Tribal Development Agency	1 village (1 beneficiary)
Sch.Caste Finance Co-operative Cooperation	3 villages (5 beneficiaries)
IEC Activities	
Palla	2 villages (100 beneficiaries, amount spent Rs 700/-)
Daskathia	2 villages (70 beneficiaries, amount spent Rs.400/-)

Profile of G.P: Dhobasila

• Name of the G.P	Dhobasila, Distance-6kms from the Block	
• Total Geographical Area	9.602 in Sq. Kms	
• Total Cultivable Area	1750 acres	
• Land Holding per household	1.03 acres	
• Total population (1991)	5492	
• Total population (2001)	6779 (M-3406, F-3373)	
• The decadal growth rate	23.43	
• Sex ratio	990	
• Density per Sq Kms	706	
• Total S.T. population	2994, (M-1492, F-1502), Sexratio- 1007	
• Total S.C. population	792, (M-407, F-385), Sex ratio- 946	
• Total Literate	3191, 47.07% (M-1829, 57.29%, F-1363, 42.71)	
• No. of villages in the G.P	8	
• Village wise total population & literacy	Population	Literacy
• Dhobasila	T-3163, M-1594, F-1569	T-1426, M-818, F-608
• Kendukhuntha	T-793, M-410, F-383	T-486, M-288, F-198
• Sarupala	T-299, M-148, F-151	T-229, M-122, F-107
• Radhikadeipur	T-142, M-75, F-67	T-122, M-67, F-55
• Kantabania	T-2031, M-999, F-1032	T-712, M-414, F-298
• Karadiha	T-158, M-81, F-77	T-117, M-71, F-46
• Badhia Chandra pur	T-57, M-29, F-28	T-36, M-17, F-19
• Agira	T-136, M-70, F-66	T-63, M-31, F-32
• Major S.T Communities		
• Bhumija	Household-413, Population-1384, 20.41%	
• Kolha	Household-363, Population-1219, 17.98%	
• Santal	Household-58, Population-191, 2.82%	
• Tharua	Household-23, Population-77, 1.13%	
• Bathudi	Household-20, Population-68, 1%	
• Major Crop Grown	Paddy, Mung, Biri, Potato, Vegetables, Ground Nut	
• Major Festivals	Raja	
• Major Problems	Unemployment, landlessness, Inadquate irrigation	
• Prospect for Sustainable Income Generation Activities	Agriculture, Vegetable cultivation and Pisciculture	
• Missing Critical Economic & Social Infrastructures	Irrigation, Healthcare, Education	
• Core Programme	Agriculture & Horticulture	
• Core village	Dhobasila	

Infrastructural Facilities

• Communication	Village with Pucca Road-8 G.P Road-32 villages-20 Kms
• Education	
<i>Education Deptt</i>	
Primary School	2
M.E.School	2
E.G.S. Centre	1
High School	2
<i>S.S.D Deptt</i>	
Primary School Hostel	1
• Health Institution	
A.N.M Center	1
No. of Anganbadi Centre	7 nos
• Drinking water facilities	
Well	23
Pond	21
Tube well	69
• Electrification	
L.T. Extension	6 villages
• Other Infrastructure	
G.P Godown	1
Rest Shed	1
G.P. building	1
Post office	1
• Co-operative & credit Management	
LAMP	8 villages (58 beneficiaries)
• No. of BPL Families	1269
• Schemes implemented	
<i>Cottage Industry</i>	
Swarna jayanti Gramin Sodak Yojana	1 village (1 beneficiaries)
Prime Minister Rojagar Yojana	1 village (1 beneficiaries)
Special Employment Programme	1 village (1 beneficiaries)
<i>Agriculture</i>	
National Pulse Development Programme	1 village (2 beneficiaries)
Intrigated Tribal Development Agency	3 village (4 beneficiaries)
Central Sector Rice Mini kit	5 village (9 beneficiaries)
Oil seeds production programme	14 village (25 beneficiaries)
Paddy Bond plantation	3 village (11 beneficiaries)
<i>Transport & Business</i>	
Swarna jayanti Gramin Sodak Yojana	6 village (31 beneficiaries)
Intrigated Tribal Development Agency	4 village (5 beneficiaries)
Scheduled Castes Finance Coperative Coroperation	3 village (3 beneficiaries)
IEC Activities	
Daskathia	1 village (35 beneficiaries, amount spent Rs.200/-)

Profile of Garadihi G.P:

• Name of the G.P	Garadihi, Distance-18 Kms from the Block / ITDA	
• Total Geographical Area	24.474 in Sq Kms	
• Total Forest Area	138.00 acres	
• Total Cultivable Area	2530.acres	
• Land Holding per household	1.85 acres	
• Total population (1991)	4529	
• Total population (2001)	5455 (M-2762, F-2693)	
• The decadal growth rate	20.45	
• Sex ratio	975	
• Density per Sq Kms	223	
• Total S.T. population	3396 (M-1701, F-1695), Sex ratio-996	
• Total S.C. population	765 (M-392, F-373), Sex ratio-952	
• Total Literate	2295,42.07% (M-1436, 62.57%, F-859, 37.43%)	
• No. of villages in the G.P	15	
• Village wise total population and literacy	Population	Literacy
• Chandiri pur	T-201, M-104, F-97	T-99, M-60, F-39
• Kadam Godi	T-210, M-113, F-97	T-120, M-70, F-50
• Kanjiamba (Bad)	T-122, M-59, F-63	T-93, M-51, F-42
• Kanjiamba (San)	T-38, M-18, F-20	T-20, M-12, F-8
• Sridhar pur	T-15, M-7, F-8	T-9, M-4, F-5
• Tihudia Bod	T-71, M-37, F-34	T-50, M-30, F-20
• Kakudi pal	T-122, M-68, F-54	T-86, M-57, F-29
• BankiSahi Kodamal	T-7, M-4, F-3	T-7, M-4, F-3
• Banki sahi Mahal	T-346, M-174, F-172	T-214, M-129, F-85
• Tihudi Sana	T-18, M-5, F-13	T-9, M-4, F-5
• Nuapad	T-139, M-79, F-60	T-77, M-54, F-23
• Garadihi	T-3447, M-1744, F-1703	T-1372, M-859, F-513
• Siarimala	T-264, M-126, F-138	T-58, M-42, F-16
• Sapabania	T-219, M-112, F-107	T-65, M-47, F-18
• Ambajhara	T-208, M-98, F-110	T-13, M-12, F-1
• Dwarikasuni	T-28, M-14, F-14	T-3, M-1, F-2
• Major S.T Communities		
• Kolha	Household-402, Population-1349, 24.73%	
• Bhumija	Household-346, Population-1156, 21. 19%	
• Santal	Household-182, Population-610, 11.18%	
• Bathudi	Household-43, Population- 143, 2.62%	
• Sahara / Dhasua	Household-41, Population-138, 2.53%	
• Major Crop Grown	Paddy, Mung, Biri, Potato, Ground nut	
• Forest Species	Sal, Piasal, Asan, Kusum, Gambhari & Mango	
• Forest animal	Wolf, Elephant, Beer, Parrot & Peacock & Monkey	
• Forest Collection	Lac, Mahula Flower, Sal/ Siali leaves & Jhuna	
• Major Problems	Un employment, Land development, Drinking water	

• Prospect for Sustainable Income Generating Activities	Agriculture, vegetable cultivation & Pisciculture & Bee keeping.
• Missing Critical Economic & Social Infrastructures	Irrigation
• Core village	Garadihi

Existing Infrastructural Facilities

• Communication	Village with Pucca Road-7, G.P Road-7 villages-25Kms
• Education	
<i>Education Deptt</i>	
Primary School	6
M.E.School	2
E.G.S. Centre	3
High School	1
<i>S.S.D Deptt</i>	
Primary School Hostel	1
• Health Institution	
A.N.M Centre	2
Mini Health center	1
No. of Anganbadi Centre	7
• Drinking water facilities	
Well	22
Pond	14
Tube well	57
• Veterinary Institution	
L. I. Centre	1
• Electrification	
L.T. Extension	13 village
• Other Infrastructure	
G.P Godown	1
Rest shed	1
Weekly Hat	1
G.P. building	1
Post office	1
• Co-operative & credit Management	
LAMP	14 villages (15 beneficiaries)
• No. of BPL Families	909
• Schemes implemented	
<i>Cottage Industry</i>	
Swarna jayanti Gramin Sodak Yojana	4 villages (38 beneficiaries)
Orissa State Finance Development Coroperation	1 village (1 beneficiaries)
Intrigated Tribal Development Agency	2 village (2 beneficiaries)
Prime Minister Rojagar Yojana	1 village (1 beneficiary)
<i>Agriculture</i>	
Intrigated Tribal Development Agency	2 village (4 beneficiaries)
Central Sector Rice Mini kit	4 village (8 beneficiaries)
Oil seeds Production Programme	9 village (15 beneficiaries)
On farm Trial	2 villages (2 beneficiaries)
Paddy Bond Plantation	6 villages (11 beneficiaries)
National Pulse Development Programme	1 village (1 beneficiary)
<i>Irrigation</i>	
Dug well	1village (15 beneficiaries)
W.H.S	2 nos, 2 villages (78 beneficiaries)
Diversion weir	2 villages (57 beneficiaries)
Tank MIP (i)	1 village (38 beneficiaries)
<i>Soil Conservation</i>	
National Water shed Development Project in Rain fed Area	10 villages (3235 beneficiaries)
<i>Transport & Business</i>	
Swarna jayanti Gramin Sodak Yojana	8 village (31 beneficiaries)
Intrigated Tribal Development Agency	8 village (23 beneficiaries)

Scheduled Castes Finance Co-operative Corporation	3 village (7 beneficiaries)
IEC Activities	
Daskathia	1 village (40 beneficiaries, amount spent Rs.200/-)

Profiles of Jadida G.P:

• Name of the G.P	Jadida, Distance 23 kms from the Block / ITDA	
• Total Geographical Area	3.095 Sq.Kms.	
• Total Forest Area	Nil	
• Total Cultivable Area	610.00 acres	
• Land Holding per household	0.70 acres	
• Total population (1991)	2968	
• Total population (2001)	3468, (Male-1777, Female-1691)	
• The decadal growth rate	16.85	
• Sex ratio	952	
• Density per Sq Kms	880	
• Total S.T. population	1294, (Male-675, Female-619), Sex ratio-917	
• Sex ratio		
• Total S.C. population	283, (Male-142, Female-141), Sex ratio-993	
• Sex ratio		
• Total Literate	1761,50.78%, (Male-1010, 57.35%, Female-751, 42.65%)	
• No. of villages in the G.P	7	
• Village wise total population & literacy	Population	Literacy
• Jadida	T-84, M-39, F-45	T-66, M-35, F-31
• Jamudihi	T-751, M-394, F-357	T-276, M-172, F-104
• Podasula	T-1793, M-905, F-888	T-838, M-468, F-370
• Maladiha	T-9, M-3, F-6	T-6, M-3, F-3
• Jokanard	T-216, M-112, F-104	T-145, M-79, F-66
• Jogannathpur	T-312, M-158, F-154	T-205, M-118, F-87
• Kharadiha	T-303, M-166, F-137	T-225, M-135, F-90
• Major S.T Communities		
• Bathudi	Households-165, Population- 554, 15.97%	
• Santal	Households- 124, Population- 416, 11.99%	
• Bhumija	Households- 97, Population-3249.34%	
• Major Crop Grown	Paddy, Mung, Potato, sweet potato, Ground Nut, Sunflower, Chilly and Garlic	
• Major Problems	Landlessness, undeveloped land, unemployment and lack of sanitation	
• Prospect for Sustainable Income Generating Activities	Horticulture, Agriculture, vegetable cultivation	
• Missing Critical Economic & Social Infrastructures	Irrigation, Education, Healthcare	

• Core village	Jadida
----------------	--------

Existing Infrastructural Facilities

• Communication	Village pucca Road-7, 10kms-G.P Road connected 9 villages
• Education	
<i>Education Deptt.</i>	
Primary School	2
M.E.School	1
E.G.S. Centre	1
High School	2
<i>S.S.D Deptt.</i>	
Primary School Hostel	1
• Health Institution	
A.N.M Centre	2
No. of Anganbadi Centre	4nos
• Drinking water facilities	
Well	8
Pond	5
Tube well	26
• Veterinary Institution	
L. I. Centre	1
• Electrification	
L.T. Extension	6 villages
• Other Infrastructur	
G.P Godown	1
Rest shed	1
G.P. building	1
Post office	1
• Co-operative & credit Management	
LAMP	7 villages (50 beneficiaries)
• No. of BPL Families	620
• Schemes implemented	
<i>Cottage Industry</i>	
Sworna Joyanti Gramin Swarajgar Yojana	3 villages (28 beneficiaries)
Orissa State Finance Co-operative Corporation	1 village (3 beneficiaries)
Orissa Khandi and Village Industries	1 village (1 beneficiary)
Prime Minister Rojagar Yojana	2 villages (2 beneficiaries)
<i>Agriculture</i>	
Central Sector Rice Mini kit	1 village (2 beneficiaries)
Oil seed Promotion Programme	2 village (3 beneficiaries)
<i>Soil Conservation</i>	

International Water side Development Programme	4 villages (2589 beneficiaries)
<i>Transport & Business</i>	
Sworna Joyanti Gramin Swarajgar Yojana	5 villages (32 beneficiaries)
Intigrated Tribal Development Agency	3 villages (5 beneficiaries)
Schedule Caste Finance Co-opertive Corporation	3 villages (5 beneficiaries)
IEC Activities	

Profile of Jamudihi GP:

• Name of the G.P	Jamudihi, Distance-10 kms from Block / ITDA	
• Total Geographical Area	10.446 sq kms	
• Total Forest Area	5.00 acres	
• Total Cultivable Area	1760.00 acres	
• Land Holding per household	1.42 acres	
• Total population (1991)	4,241	
• Total population (2001)	4,959, (M-2, 519, F-2, 440)	
• The decadal growth rate	16.93	
• Sex ratio	969	
• Density per Sq Kms	475	
• Total S.T. population	2,567 (M-1, 290, F-1, 277), Sex ratio-990	
• Total S.C. population	258 (M-123, F-135), Sex ratio-1097	
• Total Literate	2581, 52.05% (M-1583, 61.33%, F-998, 38.67%)	
• No. of villages in the G.P	2	
• Village wise total population & Literacy	Population	Literacy
• Jamudiha	T-4, 373, M-2, 436, F-255	T- 2,215, M-1, 357, F-858
• Badabila	T-586, M-131, F-3	T-366, M-226, F-140
• Major S.T Communities		
• Bhumija	Household-399, Population-1, 338, 26.98%	
• Santal	Household-148, Population-493, 9.94%	
• Kolha	Household-112, Population-373, 7.52%	
• Dharua	Household-107, Population-360, 7.26%	
• Major Crop Grown	Paddy, Mung, Gram, Corriander, Cow pea, Vegetable, Til, Maize, Sweet patato	
• Major festival	Raja	
• Forest species	Asan, Kurum, Mango, and Gambhari	
• Animal specials	Wolf, Beer, Peacock, Parrot	
• Forest collection	Wood, Mahula flower, Sal/ Siali leaves, Mango, and Sal seed	
• Major Problems	Un employment, landlessness, Inadquate communication, Education, Health care	
• Prospect for Sustainable Income Generation Activities	Agriculture, Irrigation, and vegetable cultivation	
• Missing Critical Economic & Social Infrastructures	Irrigation, Communication, Education and Health care	
• Core Programme	Agriculture & Horticulture	

• Core village	Jamudiha
----------------	----------

Existing Infrastructural Facilities

• Communication	Village connected with pucca road-2, 19 kms G.P road connects 10 villages
• Education	
<i>Education Deptt.</i>	
Primary School	3
E.G.S. Centre	2
<i>S.S.D Deptt</i>	
Sevashram	1
• Health Institution	
A.N.M Centre	1
No. of Anganbadi Centre	7 nos
• Drinking water facilities	
Well	22
Pond	7
Tube well	34
• Veterinary Institution-	
Artificial Insemination Centre	1
• Electrification	
L.T. Extension	2 villages
• Other Infrastructural	
G.P Godown	1
Rest Shed	1
G.P. building	1
Post office	1
• Co-operative & credit Management	
LAMP	2 villages (199 beneficiaries)
• No. of BPL Families	950
• Schemes implemented	
<i>Cottage Industry</i>	
Sworna Joyanti Gramin Swarajgar Yojana	2 villages (22 beneficiaries)
Orissa Sch.Caste Finance Development Co-operation	1 villages (1 beneficiary)
<i>Agriculture</i>	
Oil seed Production Programme	2 villages (5 beneficiaries)
Paddy Bond Plantation	1 village (11 beneficiaries)
<i>Irrigation</i>	
W.H.S	2 villages (2 party) 51 beneficiaries
<i>Transport & Business</i>	

Sworna Joyanti Gramin Swarajgar Yojana	4 villages (28 beneficiaries)
Intigrated Tribal Development Agency	4 villages (6 beneficiaries)
Schedule Caste Finance Co-opertive Corporation	2 villages (4 beneficiaries)
IEC Activities	
Daskathia	1 village (30 beneficiaries, amount spent Rs 200/-)

Profile of Kans G.P:

• Name of the G.P	Kansa, Distance-18 kms from the Block / ITDA	
• Total Geographical Area	6.888 in sq kms	
• Total Cultivable Area	1230 acres	
• Land Holding per household	1.50 acres	
• Total population (1991)	2995	
• Total population (2001)	3260 (M-1650, F-1610)	
• The decadal growth rate	8.85	
• Sex ratio	970	
• Density per Sq Kms	473	
• Total S.T. population	710 (M-350, F-360)	
• Total S.C. population	557 (M-286, F-271)	
• Total Literate	1727, 52.97% (M-1004, 58.14%, F-723, 41.86 %)	
• No.of villages in the G.P	5	
• Village wise total population & literacy	Population	Literacy
• Kansa	T-1530, M-83, F-747	T-817, M-479, F-338
• Naduapala	T-162, M- 83, F-79	T-107, M- 55, F-52
• Sangrampur	T-1235, M-616, F- 619	T-620, M-370, F- 250
• Karanjia	T-154, M-76, F-78	T-74, M-41, F-33
• Kolhapada	T-179, M-92, F-87	T-109, M-59, F-50
• Major S.T Communities		
• Kolha	Household-140, Population- 470, 14.42%	
• Bathudi	Household-46, Population- 154, 4.72%	
• Santal	Household-26, Population- 86, 2.64%	
• Major Crop Grown	Paddy, Wheat, Mung, Potato, Sweet Potato, Biri, Sunflower, Groundnut, & Cow pea	
• Major Problems	Unemployment, landlessness, inadquate Irrigation, Sanitation,& Education	
• Prospect for Sustainable Income Generating Activities	Agriculture, Vegetable cultivation, Pisciculture	
• Missing Critical Economic & Social Infrastructures	Irrigation, Education, Communication & Healthcare	
• Core village	Kansa	

Infrastructural Facilities

• Communication	Villages connected with pucca Road- 5 villages, G.P Road-5 villages-9 kms, Block road-1 vilage-1km
• Education	
<i>Education Deptt</i>	
Primary School	1
M.E.School	2
E.G.S. Centre	2
High School	1
<i>S.S.D Deptt</i>	
Primary School Hostel	1
• Health Institution	
A.N.M Centre	1
P.H.C (N) (Mini Health care)	1
No. of Anganbadi Centre	4nos
• Drinking water facilities	
Well	12
Pond	13
Tube well	32
• Veterinary Institution	
L.I. Centre	1
• Electrification	
L.T. Extension	4 villages
• Other Infrastructures	
G.P Godown	1
Weekly hat	1
G.P. building	1
Post office	1
S.B.I	1
• Co-operative & credit Management	
Grain bank	5 villages (180 beneficiaries)
• No. of BPL Families	602
• Schemes implemented	
<i>Cottage Industry</i>	
Sworna Joyanti Gramin Swarajgar Yojana	2 villages (3 beneficiaries)
<i>Agriculture</i>	
Intigrated Tribal Development Agency	3 villages (3 beneficiaries)

National Pulse Development Programme	1 villages (2 beneficiaries)
Oil Production Programme	10 villages (17 beneficiaries)
Central Sector Rice Mini kit	8 villages (16 beneficiaries)
<i>Transport & Business</i>	
Sworna Joyanti Gramin Swarajgar Yojana	5 villages (52 beneficiaries)
Intigrated Tribal Development Agency	4 villages (6 beneficiaries)
Sch. Caste Finance Co-opertive Corporation	2 villages (2 beneficiaries)
IEC Activities	
Palla	1 village (50 beneficiaries, amount spent Rs.350/-)

Profile of Krushna Chandra Pur G.P:

• Name of the G.P	K.C.Pur, Distance-23 kms from the Block / ITDA	
• Total Geographical Area	30.00 sq kms	
• Total Forest Area	315 acres	
• Total Cultivable Area	482 acres	
• Land Holding per household	0.37 acres	
• Total population (1991)	4438	
• Total population (2001)	5183 (M-2659, F- 2524)	
• The decadal growth rate	16.79	
• Sex ratio	949	
• Density per Sq Kms	173	
• Total S.T. population	4367 (M-2204, F-2163)	
• Total S.C. population	142 (M-76, F-66)	
• Total Literate	1331, 25.68% (M-925,69.50%, F-406,30.50%)	
• No. of villages in the G.P	4	
• Village wise total population & literacy	Population	Literacy
• Kishore Ch. Pur	T-881, M-445, F-436	T-314, M-207, F-107
• Betakata	T-1678, M-846, F-832	T-337, M-228, F-109
• Rasia	T-2134, M- 1106, F-1028	T-513, M- 372, F-141
• Chandigada	T- 490, M-262, F-228	T- 167, M-118, F-49
• Major S.T Communities		
• Bhumija	House hold-612, Population- 2046, 39.47%	
• Santal	House hold-296, Population- 989, 19.08%	
• Kolha	House hold-250, Population- 837, 16.15%	
• Bathudi	House hold-99, Population-335, 6.46%	
• Sahar / Dharua	House hold-41, Population-138, 2.66%	
• Tharua	House hold-6, Population-22,0.42%	
• Major Crop Grown	Paddy, Mung, Maize, Ground Nut, Carrinder, Til, Mustard, Patato & Sweet patato	
• Forest Species	Sal, Piasal, Asan, Kurum, Kusum, Gambhari & Mango	
• Forest Animals	Wolf, Elephant, fox, Peacock, Parrot, & Monkey	

• Forest collection	Lac, Sal/ Siali leaves, Mahula flower, Jhuna & Mango
• Major Problems	Un employment, Landlessness, Under developed land
• Prospect for Sustainable Income Generating Activities	Bee keeping, Agriculture, vegetable cultivation & Pisciculture
• Missing Critical Economic & Social Infrastructures	Irrigation, Communication, Health, Drinking water
• Core Programme	Agriculture & Horticulture
• Core village	Krushna Chandra Pur

Existing Infrastructural Facilities

• Communication	Village with pucca Road-5, G.P Roadconnect -10 villages-30 kms
• Education	
<i>Education Deptt</i>	
Primary School	9
M.E.School	2
E.G.S. Centre	5
High School	2
<i>S.S.D Deptt</i>	
Primary School Hostel	1
• Health Institution	
A.N.M Centre	1
Mini Health center	1
No. of Anganbadi Centre	8 nos
• Drinking water facilities	
Well	28
Pond	12
Tube well	43
• Electrification	
L.T. Extension	4 villages
• Other Infrastructures	
G.P Godown	1
Rest Shed	1
Weekly Hat	1
G.P. building	1
Post office	1
• Co-operative & credit Management	
LAMP	4 villages (130 beneficiaries)
• No. of BPL Families	1169
• Schemes implemented	
<i>Cottage Industry</i>	
Sworna Joyanti Gramin Swarajgar Yojana	3 villages (5 beneficiaries)
Intigrated Tribal Development Agency	4 villages (15 beneficiaries)
<i>Agriculture</i>	
Intigrated Tribal Development Agency	8 villages (61 beneficiaries)
National Pulse Development Programme	2 villages (2 beneficiaries)
Oil Production Programme	5 villages (13 beneficiaries)
Central Sector Rice Mini kit	8 villages (41 beneficiaries)
Paddy bond plantation	3 villages (9 beneficiaries)

<i>Irrigation</i>	
Dug well	3 villages (24 beneficiaries)
<i>Sericulture</i>	
Tussar cultivation	11 villages (30 beneficiaries)
<i>Transport & Business</i>	
Sworna Joyanti Gramin Swarajgar Yojana	3 villages (36 beneficiaries)
Intigrated Tribal Development Agency	3 villages (19 beneficiaries)
Sch. Caste Finance Co-opertive Corporation	3 villages (4 beneficiaries)
IEC Activities	
Palla	1 villages (45 beneficiaries, amount spent Rs.200/-)
• Most backward village in ITDA	Risia
• Model village in ITDA	Betakata

Profile of K.P.Lakhraj G.P:

• Name of the G.P	K.P.Lakhraj distance- 18 kms from the Block /ITDA	
• Total Geographical Area	8.610 Sq Kms	
• Total Cultivable Area	1470 acres	
• Land Holding per household	1.01 acres	
• Total population (1991)	4965	
• Total population (2001)	5802 (M-3031, F-2771)	
• The decadal growth rate	16.06	
• Sex ratio	914	
• Density per Sq Kms	674	
• Total S.T. population	2943 (M-1533, F-1410), Sexratio-920	
• Total S.C. population	767 (M-385, F-382), Sex ratio-992	
• Total Literate	2328,40.12% (M-1448, 62.20%, F-880, 37.80%)	
• No. of villages in the G.P	8	
• Village wise total population & literacy	Population	Literacy
• K.P.Lakhraj	T-389, ST-97, SC-17	T-231, M-145, F-86
• Kuanrapur mahal	T-1319, ST-727, SC-32	T-490, M-303, F-187
• Chitrakhunta	T-1037, ST-746, SC-17	T-289, M-178, F-111
• Karangia	T-47, ST-12, SC-	T-33, M-15, F-18
• Chandipur	T-1148, ST-555, SC-98	T-583, M-373, F-210
• Gobardhanpur	T-447, ST-45, SC-43	T-224, M-145, F-79
• Mardarajpur	T-465, ST-33, SC-338	T-195, M-115, F-80
• Kathagochhi	T-950, ST-728, SC-222	T-283, M-174, F-109
• Major S.T Communities		
• Kolha	House hold-436, Population- 1463, 25.21%	
• Bhumija	House hold-396, Population-1323, 22.80%	
• Tharua	Household- 26, Population- 88, 1.52%	
• Kisan	Household-19, Population-65, 1.12%	
• Major Crop Grown	Paddy, Wheat, Patato, Sweet patato, Biri, Groundnut & pea	

• Major Problems	Unemployment, landlessness, Inadquate Healthcare
• Prospect for Sustainable Income Generating Activities	Agriculture, Irrigation, Vegetable cultivation, Pisciculture
• Missing Critical Economic & Social	Irrigation, Healthcare & Education
• Core village	K.P.Lakharaj

Existing Infrastructural Facilities

• Communication	Village connected with pucca road-8 villages, G.P road connects -10 villages –20kms
• Education	
<i>Education Deptt</i>	
Primary School	4
M.E.School	3
E.G.S. Centre	2
High School	2
Collage	1
<i>S.S.D Deptt</i>	
Primary School Hostel	1
• Health Institution	
A.N.M Centre	1
No. of Anganbadi Centre	7nos
• Drinking water facilities	
Well	15
Pond	12
Tube well	47
• Veterinary Institution	
L.I.Centre	1
• Electrification	
L.T. Extension	6 villages
• Other Infrastructure	
G.P Godown	1
Market Shed	11
Weekly Hat	1
Market pindi	14
G.P. building	1
Post office	1
• Co-operative & credit Management	
LAMP	8 villages (68 beneficiaries)
• No. of BPL Families	995
• Scheme Implemented	
<i>Cottage Industry</i>	
Sworna Joyanti Gramin Swarajgar Yojana	2 villages (3 beneficiaries)
• Prime Minister Rojagar Yojana	1 village (1 beneficiary)

<i>Agriculture</i>	
Intigrated Tribal Development Agency	1 village (3 beneficiaries)
Oil seed Production Programme	12 villages (20 beneficiaries)
On farm Trial	1 village (1 beneficiary)
<i>Irrigation</i>	
MIP	1 village (32 beneficiaries)
<i>Transport & Business</i>	
Sworna Joyanti Gramin Swarajgar Yojana	6 villages (39 bebeneficiaries)
Prime Minister Rojagar Yojana	3 villages (6 beneficiaries)
Sch. Caste Finance Co-opertive Corporation	4 villages (9 beneficiaries)
<i>IEC Activities</i>	
Palla	1 village (140 beneficiaries, amount spent Rs.350/-)
Das Kathia	1 village (30 beneficiaies, amound spent Rs 200/-)

Profile of Machhua G.P:

• Name of the G.P	Machhua, Distance-10kms from the Block / ITDA	
• Total Geographical Area	4.385 Sq kms	
• Total Cultivable Area	890 acres	
• Land Holding per household	1.25 acres	
• Total population (1991)	2725	
• Total population (2001)	2812 (M-1449, F-1363)	
• The decadal growth rate	3.19	
• Sex ratio	941	
• Density per Sq Kms	641	
• Total S.T. population	1258 (M-631, F-627), Sex ratio-994	
• Total S.C. population	263 (M-127, F-136), Sex ratio-1071	
• Total Literate	1237, 43.99% (M-807, 65.24%, F-430, 34.76%)	
• No. of the villages in the G.P	5	
• Village wise total population & literacy		
• Kaliapada	T- 392, M-203, F-189	T- 68, M-54, F-14
• Sirgiri	T-640, M-339, F-301	T-402, M-245, F-157
• Machhua	T-885, M-427, F-458	T-293, M-188, F-105
• Kalyani	T-707, M-380, F-327	T-348, M-242, F-106
• Kaliapada (Boda)	T-188, M-100, F-88	T-126, M-78, F-48
• Major S.T Communities		
• Kolha	Household-229, Population-768, 27.31%	
• Bhumija	Household-106, Population-356, 12.66%	
• Bathudi	Household- 24, Population-79, 2.81%	
• Tharua	Household-16, Population-55, 1.95%	
• Major Crop Grown	Paddy, Mung, Biri, Kuldhi, Potato, Vegetable, onion, Til, Sweet Patato, and Garlic	
• Major festivals	Raja	
• Major Problems	Unemployment, landlessness, Inadquate Sanitation & Education facilities	

• Prospect for Sustainable Income Generating Activities	Agriculture, Vegetable cultivation & Pisciculture
• Missing Critical Economic & Social Infrastructures	Irrigation, Communication, Healthcare & Education
• Core Programme	Agriculture, Land development & vegetable cultivation
• Core village	Machhua

Existing Infrastructural Facilities

• Communication	Connected with pucca Road-5 villages, G.P.Road connects - 6 villages,12kms
• Education	
<i>Education Deptt</i>	
Primary School	2
M.E.School	2
E.G.S. Centre	2
<i>SSD Deptt</i>	
Primary School Hostel	1
• Health Institution	
A.N.M Centre	1
No. of Anganbadi Centre	4
• Drinking water facilities	
Well	6
Pond	12
Tube well	30
• Veterinary Institution	
L.I.Centre	1
• Electrification	
L.T. Extension	5 villages
• Other Infrastructure	
G.P Godown	1
G.P. building	1
Post office	1
• Co-operative & credit Management	
LAMP	6 villages (85 beneficiaries)
• No. of BPL Families	377
• Schemes implemented	
<i>Cottage Industry</i>	
Sworna Joyanti Gramin Swarajgar Yojana	1 village (1 beneficiary)
Orissa Sch. Caste FinanceDevelopment Coroperation	1 village (1 beneficiary)
Intigrated Tribal Development Agency	1 village (2 beneficiary)

<i>Agriculture</i>	
Intigrated Tribal Development Agency	1 village (1 beneficiary)
National Pulse Development Programme	2 villages (5 beneficiaries)
Oil Production Programme	6 villages (10 beneficiaries)
Central Sector Rice Mini kit	1 village (1 beneficiary)
<i>Transport & Business</i>	
Sworna Joyanti Gramin Swarajgar Yojana	9 villages (37 beneficiaries)
Sch. Caste Finance Coroperation	2 villages (2 beneficiaries)
<i>IEC Activities</i>	
Daskathia	1 village (45 beneficiaries amount spent Rs. 200/-)

Profile of Mahisapatt G.P:

• Name of the G.P	Mahisapatta, Distance-18 kms from the Block / ITDA	
• Total Geographical Area	7.236 in Sq kms	
• Total Forest Area	3.00 acres	
• Total Cultivable Area	870.00 acres	
• Land Holding per household	0.73 acres	
• Total population (1991)	4118	
• Total population (2001)	4756, (M-2436, F-2320)	
• The decadal growth rate	15.49	
• Sex ratio	952	
• Density per Sq Kms	657	
• Total S.T. population	3759, (M-1916, F-1843), Sex ratio-962	
• Total S.C. population	126, (M-65, F-61), Sex ratio-938	
• Total Literate	1679, 35.30% (M-1154, 68.73%, F-525, 31.27%)	
• No. of villages in the G.P	3	
• Village wise total population & literacy	Population	Literacy
• Sathilobalbalia	T-1622, M-842, F-780	T-545, M-382, F-163
• Mahisapatta	T-1570, M-829, F-741	T-577, M-402, F-175
• Patna	T-1564, M-765, F-799	T-557, M-370, F-187
• Major S.T Communities		
• Bhumija	Household- 676, Population- 2264, 47.60%	
• Kolha	Household-275, Population-922, 19.39%	
• Bathudi	Household-143, Population-480, 10.09%	
• Sahar/ Dharua	Household-21, Population-70, 1.47%	
• Tharua	Household-7, Population-23,0.48%	
• Major Crop Grown	Paddy, Mung, Cow pea, Ground nut, Corrinde, Garlic, Sunflowers, Potato & Chilly	
• Major festival	Raja	
• Forest Species	Sal, Kusum, Gambhari, & Mango	
• Forest collection	Jhuna, Mahula flower, Sal/ Siali leaves, Mango,	

	Lac and Mango
• Forest Animal	Elephant, Wolf, Peacock, Parrot & Jockal
• Major Problems	Un employment, landlessness, Under developed land & Lac of Sanitation
• Prospect for Sustainable Income Generating Activities	Agriculture, vegetable cultivation & Pisciculture
• Missing Critical Economic & Social Infrastructures	Irrigation, Education, Healthcare & Drinking Water
• Core Programme	Land development, Agriculture and vegetable cultivation
• Core village	Mahisapatta

Existing Infrastructural Facilities

• Communication	Village Pucca Road- 3, G.P Road-6 villages-8 Kms
• Education	
<i>Education Deptt.</i>	
Primary School	3
M.E.School	2
E.G.S. Centre	3
High School	1
<i>SSD Deptt.</i>	
Primary School Hostel	1
• Health Institution	
A.N.M Centre	1
No. of Anganbadi Centre	7 nos
• Drinking water facilities	
Well	10
Pond	10
Tube well	40
• Electrification	
L.T. Extension	3 villages
• Other Infrastructures	
G.P Godown	1
Weekly Hat	1
G.P. building	1
Post office	1
• Co-operative & credit Management	
LAMP	3 village (41 beneficiaries)
• No. of BPL Families	784
• Schemes implemented	
<i>Cottage Industry</i>	
Sworna Joyanti Gramin Swarajgar Yojana	3 villages (13 beneficiaries)
Orissa Sch.Caste Finance Development Co-operation	1 village (1 beneficiary)
Prime Minister Rojagar Yojana	1 village (1 beneficiary)
<i>Agriculture</i>	

Central Sector Rice Mini kit	3 villages (10 beneficiaries)
Oil seed Production Programme	3 villages (4 beneficiaries)
Paddy Bond Plantation	3 villages (10 beneficiaries)
• Irrigation	
WHS	2 nos- 4 villages (65 beneficiaries)
• Soil Conservation	
International Water shade Development Programme	1 village (1411 beneficiaries)
<i>Transport & Business</i>	
Sworna Joyanti Gramin Swarajgar Yojana	3 villages (32 beneficiaries)
Intigrated Tribal Development Agency	3 villages (4 beneficiaries)
Sch. Caste Finance Development Coroperation	3 villages (7 beneficiaries)
IEC Activities	
Daskathia	1 village (40 beneficiaries, amount spent Rs.200/-)

Profile of Matiale G.P:

• Name of the G.P	Matiale, Distance-20 kms from the Block/ ITDA	
• Total Geographical Area	8.945 in sq kms	
• Total Forest Area	10.50 acres	
• Total Cultivable Area	1730.00 acres	
• Land Holding per household	1.68 acres	
• Total population (1991)	3572	
• Total population (2001)	4124 (M-2071, F-2053)	
• The decadal growth rate	15.45	
• Sex ratio	991	
• Density per Sq Kms	461	
• Total S.T. population	3133, (M-1557, F-1576), Sex ratio-1012	
• Total S.C. population	136, (M-72, F-64), Sex ratio- 889	
• Total Literate	1616, 39.19%, (M-1058, 65.47%, F-558, 34.53%)	
• No. of village in the G.P	1	
• Name of the village	Population	Literacy
• Matiale	T-4124, M-2021, F-2053	T-1616, M-1058, F-558
• Major S.T Communities		
• Bathudi	Household-211, Population-980, 23.76%	
• Bhumija	Household-209, Population-970, 23.52%	
• Kolha	Household-190, Population-880, 21.34%	
• Santal	Household-35, Population-163, 3.95%	
• Munda	Household-30, Population-140, 3.39%	
• Major Crop Grown	Paddy, Mung, Biri, Potato, Vegetables	
• Major festival	Raja	
• Forest Species	Sal, Piasal, Asan, Kusum, Gambhari and Mango	
• Forest collection	Sal/Siali leaves, Mahula, Jhuna, Mango, and lac	
• Animal species	Elephant, Wolf, Peacock, Parrot,	
• Major Problems	Un employment	
• Prospect for Sustainable Income Generation Activities	Agriculture, Vegetable cultivation, Pisciculture	

• Missing Critical Economic & Social Infrastructures	Irrigation, Healthcare, Drinking water facility
• Core Programme	Land development, Agriculture and vegetable cultivation
• Core village	Matiali

Existing Infrastructural Facilities

• Communication	village Pucca road-13, G.P Road-13 villages –17 Kms
• Education	
<i>Education Deptt</i>	
Primary School	4
M.E.School	1
E.G.S. Centre	1
High School	1
<i>S.S.D Deptt</i>	
Ashram School	1
• Health Institution	
A.N.M Centre	1
No. of Anganbadi Centre	7
• Drinking water facilities	
Well	22
Pond	20
Tube well	39
• Veterinary Institution	
L.I.Centre	1
• Electrification	
L.T. Extension	1
• Other Infrastructure	
G.P Godown	1
G.P. building	1
• Co-operative & credit Management	
LAMP	1 village (353 beneficiaries)
• No. of BPL Families	805
• Schemes implemented	
<i>Cottage Industry</i>	
Swarna jayanti Gramin Swarajgar Yojana	1 village (44 beneficiaries)
Orissa State Finance Development Coroperation	1 village (1 beneficiaries)
<i>Agriculture</i>	

Oil seeds Production Programme	3 villages (13 beneficiaries)
Central Sector Rice Mini Kit	2 villages (7 beneficiaries)
Paddy Bond Plantation	1 village (6 beneficiaries)
<i>Transport & Business</i>	
Swarna jayanti Gramin Swarajgar Yojana	1 village (45 beneficiaries)
Intrigrated Tribal Development Agency	1 village (11 beneficiaries)
Orissa State Finance Development Coroperation	1 village (16 beneficiaries)
IEC Activities	
Palla	1 village (35 beneficiaries, amount spent Rs.350/-)

Profile of Naranpur G.P:

• Name of the G.P	Naranpur, Distance-16Km from the Block / ITDA	
• Total Geographical Area	9.434 in Sq Kms	
• Total Forest Area	12.70 acrs	
• Total Cultivable Area	1652.00acrs	
• Land Holding per household	1.60acres	
• Total population (1991)	3466	
• Total population (2001)	3941, (M-2024, F-1917)	
• The decadal growth rate	13.70	
• Sex ratio	947	
• Density per Sq Kms	418	
• Total S.T. population	2387, (M-1283, F-1149), Sex ratio-896	
• Total S.C. population	87, (M-43, F-44), Sex ratio-1023	
• Total Literate	1514, 38.42% (M-969, 64.00% F-545, 36.00%)	
• No. of villages in the G.P	6	
• Village wise total population and literacy	Population	Literacy
• Naranpur	T-2767, M-1442, F-1325	T-1015, M-681, F-334
• Nuagaon Boda	T-101, M-45, F-56	T-25, M-19, F-6
• Dalimbapa	T-734, M-367, F-367	T-277, M-156, F-121
• Santokipada	T-60, M-27, F-33	T-45, M-23, F-22
• Badatokipoda	T-162, M-81, M-81	T-88, M-51, F-37
• Charunikula	T-117, M-62, F-55	T-64, M-39, F-25
• Major S.T Communities		
• Kolha	Household-279, Population-930, 23.60%	
• Santal	Household-231, Population-773, 19.61%	
• Bathudi	Household-107, Population-361, 9.16%	
• Bhumija	Household-96, Population-323, 8.19%	
• Major festival	Raja	
• Major Crop Grown	Paddy	
• Forest species	Asan, Arjuna, Karanja, Konei, Neem, Sal, Hinjil,	

	Gambhari & Mango
• Forest animal	Monkey, Wolf
• Forest collection	Mango, Sal, Siali leaves, Mahula flower & lac
• Major Problems	Under developed land, Un-employment
• Prospect for Sustainable Income Generating Activities	Agriculture, Vegetable Cultivation, Horticulture & Petty business
• Missing Critical Economic & Social Infrastructures	Irrigation, Sanitation & Education
• Core Programme	Agriculture, Horticulture
• Core village	Naranpur

Existing Infrastructural Facilities

• Communication	Village with Pucca Road-6, G.P.Road connected villages-25Kms, Block Road-2-1Kms
• Education	
<i>Education Deptt</i>	
Primary School	3
M.E.School	2
E.G.S. Centre	3
High School	1
<i>S.S.D Deptt</i>	
Sevashram	1
• Health Institution	
A.N.M Centre	1
No. of Anganbadi Centre	5 nos
• Drinking water facilities	
Well	24
Pond	12
Tube well	41
• Electrification	
L.T. Extension	6 village
• Other Infrastructur	
G.P Godown	1
Rest Shed	1
G.P. building	1
Post office	1
• Co-operative & Credit Management	
LAMP	2 villages (235 beneficiaries)
• No. of BPL Families	858
• Schemes implemented	
<i>Cottage Industry</i>	
Swarna joyanti Gramin Swarajgar Yojana	3 villages (11beneficiaries)

Intrigred Tribal Development Agency ITDA	2 villages (4 beneficiaries)
Orissa Khadi and Village Industry	1 village (1 beneficiaries)
Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana	1 village (1 beneficiary)
• Schemes implemented	
<i>Agriculture</i>	
Central Sector Rice Mini kit	1 village (3 beneficiaries)
Oil seeds Production Programme	1 village (2 beneficiaries)
<i>Irrigation</i>	
Dug well	1 group, 1 village (7 beneficiaries)
<i>Transport & Business</i>	
Swarna joyanti Gramin Swarajgar Yojana	5 villages (25 beneficiaries)
Intrigred Tribal Development Agency	2 villages (4 beneficiaries)
IEC Activities	
Daskathia	1 village (32 beneficiaries, amount spent-Rs.200/-)

Profile of Narasing pur G.P:

• Name of the G.P	Narasing pur, Distance-20 kms form the Block / ITDA	
• Total Geographical Area	11.595 Sq kms	
• Total Forest Area	Nil	
• Total Cultivable Area	2030 acres	
• Land Holding per household	1.43 acres	
• Total population (1991)	4773	
• Total population (2001)	5667 (M-2911, F-2756)	
• The decadal growth rate	18.73	
• Sex ratio	947	
• Density per Sq Kms	489	
• Total S.T. population	1884 (M-960, F-924), Sexratio-962	
• Total S.C. population	1184 (M-599, F-585), Sex ratio-977	
• Total Literate	2961, 52.25%, (M-1834, 61.94%, F-1127, 38.06%)	
• No. of the villages in the G.P	8	
• Village wise total population & literacy	Population	Literacy
• Narasingpur	T-1395, M-701, F-694	T-720, M-437, F-283
• Baichana Ranpur	T-668, M-333, F-335	T-313, M-217, F-96
• Puruna Gaon	T-663, M-367, F-296	T-432, M-271, F-161
• Tiridesh	T-1427, M-745, F-682	T-617, M-406, F-211
• Birasahapur	T-337, M-179, F-158	T-206, M-123, F-83
• Durgapur	T-703, M-352, F-351	T-395, M-232, F-163
• Ambikapur	T-330, M-168, F-162	T-232, M-126, F-106
• Nimba pala	T-144, M-66, F-78	T-46, M-22, F-24
• Major S.T Communities		
• Kolha	Household-286, Population-935, 16.50%	

Bhumija	Household-255, Population-879, 15.51%
• Major Crop Grown	Paddy, Mung, Cow pea, Ground Nut, Corriander, Potato, Sweet Potato, vegetable, Garlic and Sugar cane
• Major Problems	Unemployment, landlessness Inadeqate Education & Health care facilities
• Prospect for Sustainable Income Generating Activities	Agriculture, vegetable cultivation & Irrigation Pisciculture
• Missing Critical Economic & Social Infrastructures	Irrigation, Health care & Education
• Core village	Tiridesh

Existing Infrastructural Facilities

• Communication	Villages connected with pucca Road-8, G.P Road-5 villages, Block road-5 village 4 km
• Education	
<i>Education Deptt.</i>	
Primary School	3
M.E.School	2
E.G.S. Centre	2
High School	1
<i>S.S.D Deptt.</i>	
Primary School Hostel	1
• Health Institution	
A.N.M Centre	1
No. of Anganbadi Centre	8
• Drinking water facilities	
Well	14
Pond	12
Tube well	36
• Electrification	
L.T. Extension	6 villages
• Other Intrastructural	
G.P Godown	1
Weekly Hat	2
G.P. building	1
Post office	1
• Co-operative & credit Management	
LAMP	8 villages (84 beneficiaries)
• No. of BPL Families	1041
• Schemes implemented	
<i>Cottage Industry</i>	

Sworna Joyanti Gramin Swarajgar Yojana	3 villages (5 beneficiaries)
<i>Agriculture</i>	
Oil seed Production Programme	14 villages (26 beneficiaries)
National Puls Development Programme	5 villages (5 beneficiaries)
Central Sector Rice Mini kit	6 village (26 beneficiaries)
Intigrated Tribal Development Agency	1 village (9 beneficiaries)
Paddy Bond Plantation	3 villages (11 beneficiaries)
<i>Transport & Business</i>	
Sworna Joyanti Gramin Swarajgar Yojana	6 villages (27 beneficiaries)
Intigrated Tribal Development Agency	3 villages (3 beneficiaries)
Schedule Caste Finance Co-opertive Corporation	3 villages (4 beneficiaries)
<i>IEC Activities</i>	
Daskathia	1 village (30 beneficiaries, amount spent Rs.200/-)

Profile of Pitahata G.P:

• Name of the G.P	Pitahata, Distance- 25kmsfrom the Block / ITDA	
• Total Geographical Area	12.856Sq km, Distance-25 kms	
• Total Forest Area	650 acres	
• Total Cultivable Area	1630.60 acres	
• Land Holding per household	1.51 acres	
• Total population (1991)	2968	
• Total population (2001)	4294, (M-2236, F-2058)	
• The decadal growth rate	44.68	
• Sex ratio	920	
• Density per Sq Kms	334	
• Total S.T. population	3400, (M-1623, F-1777), Sexratio- 1095	
• Total S.C. population	89 (M-47, F-42), Sexratio- 894	
• Total Literate	1641,38.22% (M-1150, 70.08%, F- 491, 29.92%)	
• No. of village in the G.P	3	
• Village wise total population and literacy	Population	Literacy
• Pitahata	T-1439, M-745, F-694	T-591, M- 388, F-203
• Jamuna	T-1663, M-870, F-793	T-642, M-438, F-204
• Nuagaon Saran	T-1192, M-621, F-571	T-408, M-324, F-84
• Major S.T Communities		
• Bhumija	Household-357, Population-1191, 27.74%	
• Kolha	Household-130, Population-436, 10.15%	
• Bathudi	Household-152, Population-492, 11.46%	
• Santal	Household-316, Population-996, 23.19%	
• Lodha	Household-64, Population-285, 6.64%	
• Major Crop Grown	Paddy, Mung, Potato, Sweet potato, vegetable & Horticulture	
• Forest Species	Sal, Siali	

• Major Problems	Un employment, Inadquate Irrigation facilities
• Prospect for Surtainable Income Generating Activities	Sericulture, Agriculture, Horticulture & Vegetable Cultivation
• Missing Critical Economic & Social Infrastructures	Irrigation, Health Care & Education
• Core village	Pitahata

Existing Infrastructural Facilities

• Communication	Connection with Pucca road- 3 villages, G.P. Road connects-10 villages
• Education	
<i>Education</i>	
Primary School	3
M.E.School	1
E.G.S. Centre	3
High School	1
<i>S.S.D Deptt</i>	
Primary School Hostel	1
• Health Institution	
A.N.M Centre	1
No. of Anganbadi Centre	5
• Drinking water facilities	
Well	12
Pond	21
Tube well	32
• Veterinary Institution	
L.I Centre	1
• Electrification	
L.T. Extension	2 villages
• Other Infrastructur	
G.P Godown	1
Rest Shed	1
Weekly Hat	1
Market Shed	4
G.P. building	1
Post Office	2
• Co-operative & credit Management	
S.H.G	2 villages (21 beneficiaries)
• No. of BPL families	997
• Schemes implemented	

<i>Cottage Industry</i>	
Swarna Joyanti Swrojagar Yojana	4 villages (9 beneficiaries)
Intrigreded Tribal Development Agency	2 villages (3 beneficiaries)
Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana	1 village (1 beneficiary)
<i>Agriculture</i>	
Central Sector Rice Mini kit	3 villages
Oil shed Product Programme	5 villages
Intrigreded Tribal Development Agency	2 villages
Paddy Bond Plantion	1 village
<i>Irrigation</i>	
Dug well	5 villages (38 bebeficiaries)
<i>Sericulture</i>	
Tussar Cultivation	9 villages (50 beneficiaries)
IEC Activities	
Das kathia	1 village, (40 beneficiaries, amount spent Rs.200/-)

Profile of Radha Kishore Pur G.P:

• Name of the G.P	Radha Kishore Pur, Distance- 23 kms from the Block / ITDA	
• Total Geographical Area	6.188 Sq Kms	
• Total Forest Area	Nil	
• Total Cultivable Area	1200 acres	
• Land Holding per household	1.55 acres	
• Total population (1991)	2754	
• Total population (2001)	3048, (M-1531, F-1517)	
• The decadal growth rate	10.68	
• Sex ratio	991	
• Density per Sq Kms	493	
• Total S.T. population	1200, (M-585, F-615), Sexratio-1051	
• Total S.C. population	361, (M-182, F-179), Sexratio-984	
• Total Literate	1502, 49.28% (M-903, 60.12%, F-599, 39.88%)	
• No. of villages in the G.P	3	
• Village wise total population & literacy	Population	Literacy
• R. K. Pur	T-1472, M-723, F-749	T-631, M-374, F-257
• Pundal	T-1180, M-598, F-582	T-653, M-398, F-255
• Berhampur	T-396, M-210, F-186	T-218, M-131, F-87
• Major S.T Communities		
• Kolha	Households-358, Population-1200, 39.37%	
• Major Crop Grown	Paddy, Til, Sunflower, Sweet potato, Biri & Mung	
• Major Problems	Unemployment, Landlessness	
• Prospect for Sustainable Income Generation Activities	Irrigation, Vegetable cultivation, Agriculture & Horticulture	
• Missing Critical Economic & Social Infrastructures	Irrigation, Communication, Drinking water, Education & Health centre	

• Core Programme	Agriculture & Horticulture
• Core village	Radha Kishore Pur

Infrastructural Facilities

• Communication	Village connected Pucca Road-3 villages, G.P Road connecte 11 villages-12Kms, Block road –2villages-2 Kms
• Education	
<i>Education Deptt</i>	
Primary School	3
M.E.School	1
E.G.S. Centre	2
<i>S.S.D Deptt</i>	
Primary School Hostel	1
• Health Institution	
A.N.M Centre	1
Mini health care (PHC-N)	1
• Drinking water facilities	
Well	8
Pond	6
Tube well	30
• Electrification	
L.T. Extension	4 villages
• Other Intrastructure	
Post office	1
• Co-operative & credit Management	
LAMP	3 villages-133 beneficiaries
• No. of BPL Families	525 beneficiaries
• Schemes implemented	
<i>Agriculture</i>	
Oil seeds Production Programme	5 villages
Central Sector Rice Mini kit	3 villages
<i>Transport & Business</i>	

Swarna jayanti Gramin Swrojagar Yojana	3 villages (14 beneficiaries)
IEC Activities	
Palla	1 village (35 beneficiaries, amount spent Rs.350/-)

Profile of Sajanagarh G.P:

• Name of the G.P	Sajanagarh, Distance-6kms from the Block / ITDA	
• Total Geographical Area	11.627 sq. kms	
• Total Forest Area	70 acres	
• Total Cultivable Area	1235 acres	
• Land Holding per household	0.78 acres	
• Total population (1991)	5115	
• Total population (2001)	6272 (Male-3003, Female-3269)	
• The decadal growth rate	22.62	
• Sex ratio	1089	
• Density per Sq Kms	539	
• Total S.T. population	4619, (Male-2166, Female-2453) Sex ratio-1132	
• Total S.C. population	159, (Male-80, Female-79) Sex ratio-988	
• Total Literate	2406 38.36% (Male-1386, 57.6%, Female-1020, 42.4%)	
• No. of villages in the G.P	5	
• Village wise total population & literacy	Population	Literacy
• Sajanagarh	T-2223, M-1145, F-1078	T-1145, M-701, F-444
• Nuasahi	T-885, M-442, F-443	T-277, M-186, F-91
• Banthiapada	T-774, M-275, F-499	T-459, M-155, F-304
• Tenda	T-1486, M-703, F-783	T-335, M-208, F-127
• Kushamian	T-904, M-438, F-466	T-190, M-136, F-54
• Major S.T Communities		
• Bathudi	Household- 497, population-1663, 26.51%	
• Bhumija	Household-586, population-1961, 31.26%	
• Santal	Household-192, population-643, 10.25%	

• Kolha	Household-92, population-310, 4.94%
• Major Crop Grown	Paddy, vegetable, Garlic, Mung,
• Forest Species	Asan & Arjuna & Mango, Sal & Piasal, Saguan
• Animal Species	Elephant, Peacock, Bear, Wolf, Parrot
• Forest collection	Sal seed, Mahula flower, Sial leaves
• Major Problems	Unemployment, Inadquate Health care, Drinking water and Electricity facilities
• Prospect for Sustainable Income Generating Activities	Sericulture, Vegetable cultivation, Animal Husbandry & Petty Business
• Missing Critical Economic & Social Infrastructures	Irrigation, Communication, Drinking water, Health & Education
• Core Programme	Agriculture & Horticulture
• Core village	Sajanagarh

Existing Infrastructural Facilities

• Communication	Villages with Pucca Road- 5 villages, G.P road connect-13 villages
• Education.	
<i>Education Deptt</i>	
Primary School	6
M. E. School	1
No. of High School	1
E.G.S. Centre	2
<i>SSD Deptt.</i>	
Sevashram	1
Primary School hostel	1
Girls High School	1
High School	1
• Health Institution	
A.N.M Centre	2
Mini Health care P.H.C (N)	1
No. of Anganbadi Centre	7
• Drinking water facilities	
Well	28
Pond	9
Tube well	48
Pipe water	6
• Veterinary Institution	
L.I. Centre	1
• Electrification	
L.T. Extension	7 villages
Street light	1 village
• Other Infrastructure	
G.P Godown	1
Rest shed	2
Weekly hat	1
G.P. building	1

• Co-operative & credit Management	
LAMP	1 village (185 beneficiaries)
• No. of BPL Families	1158
• Schemes implemented	
<i>Cottage Industry</i>	
Sworna Joyanti Gramin Swarajgar Yojana	3 no of villages (21 beneficiaries)
Prime Minister Rojagar Yojana	1 village (1 beneficiaries)
<i>Agriculture</i>	
Central Sector Rice Mini kit	5 village (23 beneficiaries)
Oil seed Production Programme	2 village (7 beneficiaries)
Paddy Bond plantation	2 village (11 beneficiaries)
<i>Irrigation</i>	
Water harvesting Structure	2 villages (25 beneficiaries)
Diversion weir	3 villages (20 beneficiaries)
<i>Soil Conservation</i>	
International Water shade Development Programme	5 Villages (5114 beneficiaries)
IEC Activities	
Daskathia	1 village (40 beneficiaries, amount spent Rs.200/-)
• Least backward village of ITDA	Nua Sahi,

Profile of Siadimal G.P:

• Name of the G.P	Siadimal, Distance-18 kms from block	
• Total Geographical Area	8.168 sq kms	
• Total Forest Area	212 acres	
• Total Cultivable Area	1372 acres	
• Land Holding per household	1.55 acres	
• Total population (1991)	3091	
• Total population (2001)	3545 (M-1740, F-1805)	
• The decadal growth rate	14.69	
• Sex ratio	1037	
• Density per Sq Kms	434	
• Total S.T. population	3002 (M-1465, F-1537) Sexratio-1049	
• Total S.C. population	110 (M-55, F-55), Sex ratio-1000	
• Total Literate	925, 26.09% (M-637, 68.86%, F-288, 31.14%)	
• No. of villages in the G.P	4	
• Village wise total population & literacy	Population	Literacy
• Siadimal	T-1526, ST-2626, SC-91	T-780, M-533, F-247
• Chhatrapur	T-54, ST--, SC-19	T-39, M-24, F-15
• Bankisal	T-348, ST-42, SC--	T-102, M-77, F-25
• Gokulpani	T-42, ST-42, SC--	T-4, M-3, F-1
• Major S.T Communities		
• Bhumija	Household-896, Population-3002	
• Major Crop Grown	Paddy, Mung, Biri, Corriander, Potato & Sweet potato	

• Forest Special	Sal, Piasal, Asan, Kurum, Gambhari & Mango
• Forest Animals	Elephant, Peacock, Wolf, Parrot, Bear
• Forest collection	Wood, Sal Seed, Siali leaves, Mahula flower & Kendu, Mango
• Major Festival	Raja
• Major Problems	Unemployment, Sanitation & Communication, Education & Health
• Prospect for Sustainable Income Generating Activities	Agriculture, Off season Vegetable cultivation
• Missing Critical Economic & Social Infrastructures	Irrigation, Communication, Drinking water & Health care
• Core Programme	Agriculture & Horticulture
• Core village	Siadimal

Existing Infrastructural Facilities

• Communication	Village connected with pucca road-4 villages, G.P road-25 villages 30kms
• Education	
<i>Education</i>	
Primary School	1
M.E.School	1
E.G.S. Centre	2
Primary School Hostel	1
<i>S.S.D Deptt</i>	
Sevashram	1
• Health Institution	
A.N.M Centre	1
• Drinking water facilities	
Well	12 nos
Pond	6 nos
Tube well	28 nos
• Electrification	
L.T. Extension	4 villages
• Other Infrastructure	
G.P Godown	1
G.P. building	1
Post office	1
• Co-operative & credit Management	
LAMP	4 villages (13 beneficiaries)
• No. of BPL Families	764
• Schemes implemented	

<i>Agriculture</i>	
National Pulse Development Programme	2 villages (2 beneficiaries)
Intigrated Tribal Development Agency	1 village (1 beneficiary)
On firm Trial	1 village (1 beneficiary)
<i>Soil Conservation</i>	1 village (1 beneficiary) School
<i>Irrigation</i>	
Tank, MIP (Renovation)	1 village (20 beneficiaries)
Diversion weir	3 villages (93 beneficiaries)
<i>Transport & Business</i>	
Swarba Jayanti Gramin Swarajgar Yojana	2 villages (34 beneficiaries)
• IEC Activities	
Palla	1 village (52 beneficiaries- Rs50/- spent)

Profile of Telipal G.P:

• Name of the G.P	Telipal, Distance-20 kms from the Block / ITDA	
• Total Geographical Area	8.563 sq kms	
• Total Forest Area	60 acres	
• Total Cultivable Area	1215 acres	
• Land Holding per household	1.52 acres	
• Total population (1991)	2533	
• Total population (2001)	3187 (M-1602, F-1585)	
• The decadal growth rate	25.82	
• Sex ratio	989	
• Density per Sq Kms	372	
• Total S.T. population	2620 (M-1302, F-1319), Sex ratio-1013	
• Total S.C. population	14 (M-5, F-9)	
• Total Literate	983, 30.84% (M-655, 66.63%, F-328, 33.37%)	
• No. of villages in the G.P	4	
• Village wise total population & literacy	Population	Literacy
• Gohira	T-413, M-213, F-200	T-167, M-110, F-57
• Telipal (i)	T-1132, M-594, F-538	T-317, M-220, F-97
• Telipal (ii)	T-1303, M-621, F-682	T-306, M-209, F-97
• Bhogabandha	T-339, M-174, F-165	T-193, M-116, F-77
• Major S.T Communities		
• Bhumija	Household-268, Population-897, 28.14%	
• Santal	Household-336, Population-1132, 35.52%	
• Kolha	Household-162, Population-538, 16.88%	

• Bathudi	Household-11, Popualtion-37, 1.16%
• Major Crop Grown	Paddy, Mung, Biri & Patato
• Forest Special	Mango, Kendu, Bandhan, Asan & Kusum
• Forest Animals	Elephant, Wolf, Peacock, Beer
• Forest collection	Sal seed, Mahula flower, Kendu, Jhuna & Gum
• Major Festival	Raja
• Major Problems	Un employment, Inadquate Drinkwater & Veterinary Services, Under developed Land
• Prospect for Sustainable Income Generating Activities	Bee Keeping, vegetable, Agriculture & Horticulture
• Missing Critical Economic & Social Infrastructures	Irrigation, Communication, Health, & Education
• Core Programme	Bee Keeping, Agriculture & Horticulture
• Core village	Telipal (i)

Existing Infrastructural Facilities

• Communication	Village with pucca Road-5, G.P Road connects-10 villages-30 kms
• Education	
<i>Education Deptt</i>	
Primary School	9
M.E.School	2
E.G.S. Centre	5
High School	2
<i>SSD Deptt</i>	
Primary School Hostel	1
• Health Institution	
A.N.M Centre	1
Mini Health center	1
• Drinking water facilities	
Well	28
Pond	12
Tube well	43
• Electrification	
L.T. Extension	4 villages
• Other Infrastructures	
G.P Godown	1
Rest Shed	1
Weekly Hat	1
G.P. building	1
Post office	1
• Co-operative & credit Management	
LAMP	2 villages (123 beneficiaries)
• No. of BPL Families	736
• Schemes implemented	
<i>Agriculture</i>	
Oil Production Programme	1 village (3 beneficiaries)

Central Sector Rice Mini kit	4 villages (26 beneficiaries)
Paddy Bond Plantation	1 village (4 beneficiaries)
<i>Sericulture</i>	
Tussar cultivation	2 villages (20 beneficiaries)
<i>Irrigation</i>	
Dug well	7 villages (48 beneficiaries)
Diversión weir	2 villages (55 beneficiaries)
W.H.S	2 villages (60 beneficiaries)
<i>Transport & Business</i>	
Sworna Joyanti Gramin Swarajgar Yojana	1 village (2 beneficiaries)
Intigrated Tribal Development Agency	2 nos (12 beneficiaries)
Prime Minister Rojagar Yojana	1 village (1 beneficiary)
<i>IEC Activities</i>	
Palla	1 village (42 beneficiaries, amount spent Rs.350/-)

Profile of Tentulia G.P:

• Name of the G.P	Tentulia, Distance-31Kms from the Block / ITDA	
• Total Geographical Area	7.281 in Sq Kms	
• Total Cultivable Area	1130 acres	
• Land Holding per household	1.50 acres	
• Total population (1991)	2734	
• Total population (2001)	3030, (M-1591, F-1511)	
• The decadal growth rate	10.83	
• Sex ratio	995	
• Density per Sq Kms	416	
• Total S.T. population	1561, (M-784, F-777), Sex ratio-991	
• Total S.C. population	274, (M-149, F-125), Sex ratio-839	
• Total Literate	1213,40.03% (M-805, 66.36%, F-408, 33.64%)	
• No. of villages in the G.P	6	
• Village wise total population and literacy	Population	Literacy
Tentulia	T-1083, M-556, F-527	T- 482, M-310, F-172
Karigadia	T-395, M-205, F-190	T-156, M-113, F-43
Bhaunara	T-408, M-197, F-211	T-170, M-112, F-58
Kuanara Bhoudia	T-112, M-49, F-63	T-38, M-23, F-15
Chadabadi	T-520, M-274, F-246	T-197, M-135, F-62
Bauriora	T-512, M-238, F-274	T-170, M-112, F-58
• Major S.T Communities		
• Bathudi	Household-321, Population-1075, 35.48%	
• Kolha	Household-100, Population-336, 11.09%	
• Omantya	Household-27, Population-90, 2.97%	
• Santal	Household-17, Population-57, 1.88%	
• Major Crop Grown	Paddy, Mung, Biri, Ground Nut, Potato, Sweet	

	Potato, Sunflower & Vegetable
• Major Problems	Un-employment, land devt, Sanitation & Drinking water
• Prospect for Sustainable Income Generating Activities	Agriculture, Vegetable Cultivation & Pisc-culture & Horticulture
• Missing Critical Economic & Social Infrastructures	Irrigation, Drinking water, Education & Health care
• Core Programme	Agriculture & Horticulture
• Core village	Tentulia

Existing Infrastructural Facilities

• Communication	Village with Pucca Road-4 G.P.Road-8, (18 Km)
• Education	
<i>Education Deptt</i>	
Primary School	2
M.E.School	1
E.G.S. Centre	1
High School	1
<i>SSD Deptt</i>	
Primary School Hostel	1
• Health Institution	
A.N.M Centre	1
No. of Anganbadi Centre	4 nos
• Drinking water facilities	
Well	12
Pond	15
Tube well	25
• Electrification	
L.T. Extension	2 villages
• Other Infrastructur	
G.P Godown	1
G.P. building	1
Post office	1
• Co-operative & credit Management	
LAMP	4 villages (169 beneficiaries)
S.H.G	2 villages (22 beneficiaries)
• No. of BPL Families	803
• Schemes implemented	

<i>Cottage Industry</i>	
Swarna joyanti Gramin Sodak Yojana	3 villages (10 beneficiaries)
Orissa State Finance Development Coroperation	1 village (1 beneficiaries)
Intrigrated Tribal Development Agency	3 villages (3 beneficiaries)
• Schemes implemented	
<i>Agriculture</i>	
Intrigrated Tribal Development Agency	4 villages (50 beneficiaries)
National Pulse Development Programme	1 village (1 beneficiaries)
Oil seed Production Programmme	8 villages (9beneficiaries)
Central Sector Rice Mini kit	8 villages (30 beneficiaries)
• Irrigation	
Dug well	1 group, 1 villages (7 beneficiaries)
<i>Transport & Business</i>	
Swarna joyanti Gramin Swarajgar Yojana	5 villages (43 beneficiaries)
Intrigrated Tribal Development Agency ITDA	4 villages (7 beneficiaries)
Orissa State Finance Development Coroperation	5 villages (29 beneficiaries)
IEC Activities	
Palla	1 village (50 beneficiaries, amount spent Rs.350/-)
