

PROSPECTIVE PLAN OF ACTION
FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF
BONAI I.T.D.A.

DURING 11TH PLAN PERIOD
(2007-08 TO 2011-12)

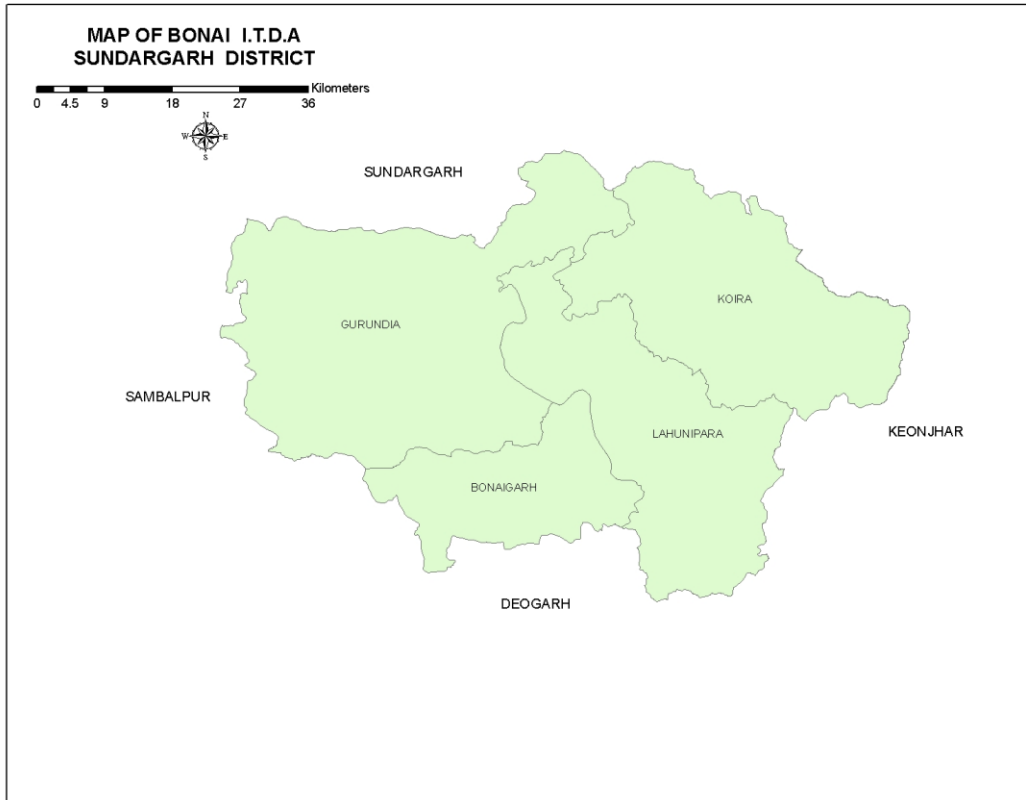
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SC & ST RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE,
BHUBANESWAR

ST & SC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

2006-2007

Map of Bonai ITDA



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The present document on the plan of action (POA) for tribal development in Bonai ITDA area of Orissa is primarily synchronic, empirical, analytical and descriptive. The exercise is precisely based on its three fold objectives spelt out in the beginning. TSP as a concept, approach and strategy emerged during fifth five year plan (1974-79) period for tribal development in our Country. India is a multiracial, multilingual and pluri cultural country with a splendid civilization backdrop. Tribals constitute a significant part of Indian population which subsumes three broad segments, such as folk (tribal communities) peasant (rural caste communities) and urban (town / city dwellers) and these three segments are mutually inclusive and interact with each other and give rise to the folk-urban continuum. Majority of Indian population is rural based and agriculture continues to be the mainstay of economy although industries have come up recently in the realm of production. It comes to the preview spontaneously, as both rural as well as tribal are Janus – faced, and in other words twin concepts. One notices the maximum concentration of tribal population in rural areas. Tribals constitute the weakest of the weaker section of communities. Despite their cultural heritage and rich tradition the tribals are economically backward because of geographical, historic and various other reasons. Therefore, for the mainstreaming and integration tribals are provided with constitutional safeguards and special development intervention.

Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), a bi-product of TSP strategy is an apparatus for Tribal Development in areas of Tribal Concentration, Subsequently; the ITDP has emerged as Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) with autonomous status. The Project Administrator as the kingpin of ITDA looks into the administration and management of tribal development through implementation of schemes and projects. Each ITDA has a Project Level committee (PLC) which acts as the Governing Body with the Collector of concerned district as its chairman. The local MP / MLA along with PRI representative and officials of line department are its members to cater to the need of successful implementation of development programmes. The Commissioner- Cum– Secretary to Government in SSD Department is at the apex of Tribal Development Administration.

Sustainable tribal development through people's participation is at the apogee or zenith of our country's goal – currently, tribal societies are facing various challenges due to modernization, economic liberalization globalization and other socio – cultural processes of change. Every challenge has a response. Therefore, in the context of changing realities, the synergy of tribal development is out to the seek appropriate response. There are various problems in tribal pockets, such as eco – hostile habitat, food insecurity, lack of viable economic alternatives for live hood promotion, health hazards, coupled with inadequate health services, malnutrition infant and maternal mortality, perpetuation of illiteracy and lack of educational facility, lack of connectivity and safe drinking water, unemployment, relative deprivation and marginalization, etc. In case total solution of all problems are not possible, the adverse situation is to be ameliorated through the PRI functionaries who are to make the autonomous existence of Gram Sabha / Pali Sabha more vibrant as per the constitutional mandate. The fifth Schedule of the constitution is expected to provide good Governance in Tribal areas.

Taking into consideration the above facts the POA formulated for the 11th Plan Period has taken into consideration the spirit of communication or group effort instead of individual effort, for instance SHGs have been given priority in implementation of schemes under IGS, IDS and IEC, out of the flow of funds from SCA to TSP and from the First Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the constitution.

ALLOTMENT AND EXPENDITURE FOR LAST 5 YEARS (2001-02 TO 2005-06):

During the last 5 years (2001-02 to 2005-06), a sum of Rs. 1570.63 lakhs was made available to Bonai ITDA, out of which SCA to TSP was Rs. 839.05 lakhs and funds under the First Proviso to Article 275 (1) was Rs. 731.58 lakhs. The total utilization of funds amounts to Rs. 1558.12 lakhs (99.20 %). Under SCA to TSP it was Rs. 856.54 lakhs (102.09 %) and under Article 275 (1) it was Rs. 731.58 lakhs (100.00 %). The expenditures exceed to the allotments as the unspent balance by end of 31st March was utilized.

PLAN OUTLAY FOR 11TH PLAN PERIOD (2007-08 TO 2011-12):

During the entire 11th plan period (2007-08 to 2011-12) an amount of Rs. 1662.23 lakhs has been planned to be spent for total development programmes for STs of Bonai ITDA, out of which Rs.1129.73 lakhs will flow from SCA to TSP and

Rs. 532.50 lakhs from Article 275 (1). Out of the total plan outlay, Rs. 794.11 lakhs suggested to be spent under IGS, Rs. 265.94 lakhs under IDS and Rs. 69.68 lakhs under IEC programmes. Besides, Rs. 532.50 lakhs will be spent for creation of missing critical infrastructures under Article 275 (1).

FLOW OF FUNDS FROM BONAI ITDA TO PAUDIBHUYAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (PBDA), KHUNTAGAON DURING 11TH 5-YEAR PLAN PERIOD:

Among the ST people, the Paudi Bhyuan PTG, a section of the Bhuyan tribe, living in villages of part block of Lahunipada in Bonai ITDA of Sundargarh district has been identified as the most backward. Thus, it is proposed that a total sum of Rs. 112.00 lakhs will be spent during 11th plan period for creation of critical missing infrastructures under works head in the Paudi Bhuyan villages of PBDA, Khuntagan Micro Project and Bonai ITDA.

ITDA AT A GLANCE

• Geographical area	-	2,322	(Sq. Kms.)
• Density of Population	-	119	(Per sq. Kms.)
• No of Blocks	-	4	
• No of Inhabited Villages	-	574	
Total Population	-	2,77,001	
• Male	-	1,39,336	
• Female	-	1,37,665	
• ST Total	-	1,87,471	
• Male	-	93,886	
• Female	-	93,585	

Growth Rate

No. of Educational Institutions

SSD Dept.

• High School	-	4
• Kanyashram	-	3
• Ashram School	-	3
• Sevashram	-	32
• Model School	-	1

Educational Dept.

• College	-	5
• High School	-	57
• ME School	-	73
• Primary School	-	340

Veterinary Institutions

• Hospital & Dispensary	-	8
• Livestock Aid Centre	-	9
• Artificial Insemination Centre	-	

Financial Institutions

• Co-operative	-	18
• Commercial Bank	-	3

No. of Health Institutions

• District / Sub Divisional Hospital	-	1
• Other Hospitals	-	3
• Community Health Centre	-	2
• Primary Health Centre	-	(N)
• Mobile Health Unit	-	2
• Homoeopathic Dispensary	-	3
• Anganbadi Centre	-	21

Growth Rate

• Total	-	13.90
• ST	-	15.20
• SC	-	22.40

Sex Ratio (2001 Census)

• Total	-	992
• ST		993
• SC		995

Major Tribal Communities

- Bhuyan, Kisan, Oraon, Gond, Kolha and Mundari

• Forest Area	-	66,602	Hect.
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Land use Pattern

• Misc Tree Groves	-	1,139
• Pastures	-	6,201
• Cultivable waste	-	12,540
• Non-agricultural Land	-	8,024
• Barren Land	-	51,864
• Old Fallow	-	9,849
• Net area sown	-	41,185
• Irrigated Land	-	7,099
• Total	-	10,255
• Rabi	-	3,156
• Per Capita Land	-	0.21

Live Stock

• Cow	-	7,20,538
• Buffalo	-	7,75,490
• Goat	-	41,39,849
• Sheep	-	66,584
• Pig	-	1,17,815
• No. of Self Help Groups	-	10
• No. of BPL Households	-	47,390

Indebtedness

• Total amount of Loan	-	Rs.273.84 Lakh
• Loan Overdue	-	Rs.224.11 Lakh
• Loan outstanding	-	Rs.512.25 Lakh

Co-operative Society and Marketing

- 18 no. of Co-operative Societies in ITDA Bonai area
- 13 LAMPS are functioning in Bonai ITDA area.
- Members – 40,361
- Working capital – 965.72 lakhs.
- TDCC branch is functioning in ITDA Bonai area.

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CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

Concept, 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 percent or more tribal population in administrative units, like block / taluk / district, (2) pockets of tribal concentration for dispersed tribal people outside the area of 50 percent 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 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 (i) the State Plan, (ii) Central and Centrally Sponsored, (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 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 TD 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 a meliorating problems of weaker sections. Later 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 State & 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 integration 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 redesignated 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.

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 intergrated 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 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 Minister 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, Dairy Units (supply of

milch animals), Irrigation Projects, Bee-Keeping, Vocational Training in it is 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.

Objectives of the Study:

The 3 objectives of the study are,

- 1) to prepare review profile of the ITDA incorporating its structural 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.

Tools of the Study:

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

Format - A : Generation 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-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 Focus Group Interview.

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 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 a fixable 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 Administrators, within the preview of norms and contains 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.

- 6) Prospective 5-year Plans of Action for tribal development for 12 out of 21 I.T.D.A.s were prepared by the Institute through Collaborative endeavour with concerned ITDAs during the 10th Plan period. The said exercise could not be completed for the rest 9 ITDAs due to constraints of time and personnel. Therefore, it was thought expedient to formulate and prepare plans of action for 12 ITDAs, keeping in view government guidelines and the excepted flow of funds during the 11th Plan Period (2007-2012). Thus the plan of action for Bonai ITDA has to be revised and presented in the content of the report.

CHAPTER – II

ITDA PROFILE

Structural and Functional Growth and Development of ITDA since inception

The Bonai Integrated Tribal Development Project (I.T.D.P.) consisting of 4 blocks has been functioning since August 1974 at Bonai. The I.T.D.P. was coordinating and monitoring the activities of all development schemes undertaken by the project, out of the funds released by State and Central Governments under different plan and non-plan heads. Subsequently the ITDP has been converted to Integrated Tribal Development Agency (I.T.D.A) with effect from March, 1979. I.T.D.A. has been registered under the Societies Registration Act. (No. XXI, 1860) bearing registration No.- 155055 / 1899 of 1978-79. Consequent upon conversion to I.T.D.A., the Government in TRW Deptt., at present, ST & SC Development Deptt. Notified in their Memo No. – 26242 / TRW dated 27.08.79 and indicated that I.T.D.A. would function for the all round development of the tribals of the area.

Location:

Bonai is one of the subdivisions of Sundergarh district. Bonai derives its name from its forest (bana) which covers almost one-tenth of district. Bonai I.T.D.A. is situated in the eastern side of the district surrounded by Deogarh district in the South, Keonjhor district in the east, Panposh I.T.D.A. in the north and Kuchinda I.T.D.A. of Sambalpur district in the west.

Geophysical Features:

The Project area is chiefly an isolated hilly tract with an average elevation of about 800 ft. above the sea level. It is shut on all sides by forest clad hills intersected by a few passes or gorges which connect it with the surrounding areas. It is inaccessible to the travelers and beasts of burden, except at the regular passes, with the exception of the flat cultivated plain about ninety to hundred square miles varying from 190 ft to 600 ft. in elevation. On the left bank of the Brahmani between Bonaigarh and Kamarposh Balong, and the small patch of Koira is situated at an elevation of about 2000 ft. The whole of east Banai is extremely mountainous.

The principal peaks are Mankadanacha (3664 ft.) and Badamgarh, both on the Keonjhar boundary, Kumirital (3495 ft.), the Biehakani (2964 ft.) at Khandadhar (3000 ft.) comes under I.T.D.A. area. Apart from that Rengalbera, Baghabindha, Raipiri and the Kantamunda comes under Gurundia Police Station. The other important peaks of Koira are Balia and Karasapani.

South-east portion is covered with forest clad hills intersected by gorges and in the narrow valleys of the Brahmani with its tributaries. The area is cross-crossed by many hill streams.

The east and west of the Brahmani river which within the Bonai I.T.D.A. is flanked by high ranges of mountains, like Mankadanacha, Chhetitoka and Biehakani. The other peaks, like Badamgarh of 3525 ft., Kunsitor of 3495 ft. and Khandadhar water fall 3000 ft. high exist within Bonai I.T.D.A. besides, some unnamed peaks of considerable heights are also found.

The soil of Bonai I.T.D.A. comes under categories of red soil. It is of laterite origin. In most of the area, the terrain is rocky.

The major flora grown in the forest area are Sal, Piasls, Assan, Mahul, Kendu, Mango and Jackfruit trees. The wild animals found in the forest are elephants, bear and wild bore. The tiger and poisonous snakes are also found in deep forest.

Some cultivated lands in Bonai I.T.D.A. are along the river valleys laying between hill ranges. The cultivated lands are classified into bahal, berna, gada and baribagait. The bahal, otherwise called pani bahal is served reservoirs and is secured from crop failure. The berna land is classified in to two classes; (i) berna and (ii) pani berna. Tha pani berna gets more percentage of water. Mal is embanked land slopes to catch the surface drainage coming down to the land. The lower mal lands, called pani mal get excellent drainage and grow good varieties of rice. Goda is generally up land which entirely depends on rain water. Over and above, there was very little irrigation facilities in the past. So the cultivators were depending upon rain fall. It was calculated that 3.18 percent of total cultivated area was only irrigated through irrigation project. Karachi irrigation project located at Koira block was the largest minor irrigation project within Sundergarh district. It was proposed to irrigate 280 hectares in Kharif and 280 hectares in Rabi season. There were 53 small irrigation projects which irrigate about 600 hectares of land.

There is extensive iron ore deposits in Bichakani hill. This has gained importance on account of its yield of iron ore of millions of tons. Iron ore are for used in Rourkela Steel Plant which is hardly at a distance of 100 kms. from the Barsuan quarries.

There are 21 Irrigation Projects in Bonai I.T.D.A. area. These irrigation Projects comprise 458.97 hectares catchment area. These irrigation projects are designed to irrigate 6178.12 hectares of cultivable land.

Places of Historical Importance and Tourist Interest:

Bonaigarh is the headquarters of Bonai Sub-division and is on the banks of river, Brahmani. The river surrounds it on the north and the east. The ex-Ruler's palace is situated at the end of the wide road with rows of house on either side. Temples like, Radhakrushna, Banerwar, Kumari, Hanuman and Jagannath are important temples of the place. Kumari (Durga) is the family deity of the ex-Ruler. Chaitra Parva is the memorable festival of Bonaigarh. This festival, despite tribal origin, is celebrated by all. In this festival people of different castes participate. It takes place in the month of April.

A perennial rivulet, called Korapani Nala has famous tourist place of interest. Khandadhar which means sword edge and the fall lies in the village Nandapani. It is situated at a distance of 19 kms. from Bonaigarh. This pleasant spot amidst thick jungles and mountains is ideal for lovers of nature. This 800 feet high waterfall is said to be the highest one in Orissa. Recently Orissa Tourist Development Corporation has constructed a Panth Nivas near Khandadhar waterfall which attracts tourists.

Administrative Set up:

Table – I
Block wise area, Number of Villages and Distance from ITDA Headquarters

Sl. No.	Block	Total Geographical area (in Sq. Km.)	No. of G.P.	No. of Villages		Forest area in Sq. Kms.	No. of house holds	Distance from ITDA Hqrs.
				In-habited	Un-inhabited			
1.	Bonaigarh	389	13	106	11	149	14,214	2
2.	Lahunipada	701	17	218	3	110	19,211	25
3.	Koina	647	12	108	4	194	15,783	60
4.	Gunundia	585	13	142	4	218	12,172	50
	Total	2,322	55	574	22	671	61,380	137

- Bonai I.T.D.A. comprises four blocks such as 1) Bonaigarh, 2) Lahunipada, 3) Koira and 4) Gurundia. These four blocks consist of 55 Gram Panchayats and 590 villages. The population is 24,386 and total area is 2,322 sq. kms.
- Lahunipada block (701 sqkm.) has the highest geographical area and has the lowest in Bonaigarh (389) block.
- Lahunipada block has the highest number (17) of G.Ps and the lowest is in Bonaigarh block.
- Maximum number of inhabited villages are located in Gurundia (142) block and the lowest in Bonaigarh (106) block.
- Maximum number of uninhabited villages are located in Bonaigarh (11) block and the minimum in Lahunipada (3) block.
- Maximum forest cover is found in Gurundia (281 sq.kms.) block and the minimum in Lahunipada (110 sq.kms.).
- Maximum number of households are found in Lahunipada (19,211) block and the lowest in Gurundia block.
- Koira block headquarters is farthest (60 kms.) from I.T.D.A. headquarters.

Administration & Management of ITDA:

ITDA Bonai was established on March, 1979 at Bonai as its headquarters. The present sanctioned staff strength grade wise, numbers in position, no. of vacancies in each grade and further requirement of staff are mentioned below.

Staffing Pattern

A senior Officer in Orissa Administrative Service Cadre in the rank of Sub-Collector / ADM/ Indian Administrative Service is posted as the Project Administrator of this ITDA. One Special Officer from the cadre of Orissa Welfare Service/ Orissa Administrative Service/ from other Departments is posted in the ITDA who looks after the establishment matters, drawing and disbursing and other routine day-to-day work of the office. One Asst.Engineer is posted in the ITDA who looks after the constructions of roads, buildings, and water harvesting structures, culverts and Diversion Weirs. Two Jr. Engineers assist the Asst.Engineer in the above works within the jurisdiction of the ITDA. These technical officers are deputed from the Departments, like PWD, Irrigation and Rural Development. The ministerial staffs are deputed from the district offices as Head clerk, Sr.Assistant, Stenographer, Accountant, Jr.Clerk and Drivers. The Statistical Assistant keeps the record of various schemes, programmes, statistical information, funds received from various sources, like SCA to TSP, under Article-275(1) from Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GOI, 11th

Finance Commission and activities and programmes by the line departments from their own fund.

The present sanctioned staff of Grade-A is Project Administrator. The Grade B Officers are Spl Officer and the Asst.Engineer. The Grade –C Officers are two numbers of Jr.Engineer, Headclerk, Statistical Asst. and a Sr. Stenographer. There are eight Class-IV Staff, which belongs to Grade-D category. At present total sanctioned strength of the ITDA is 16. Two Grade-C category officials are lying vacant.

Project Level Committee (Governing Body)

Collector of the Sundergarh district is the Chairman of the Governing body of the ITDA, Bonai. During the Governing body meeting, the Collector welcomes the Hon'ble M.LAs and the other members and initiates the agenda-wise discussion.

As per the procedure, proceedings of the last Governing Body meeting are circulated among all the members before 15 days of the next meeting for their comments. After receiving the comments from the members the agenda for the next meeting is prepared by the Project Administrator. The Project Administrator acts as the convener of the Governing Body of the ITDA.

The following are the other members of the Governing body of the ITDA Bonai:

1. Hon'ble Members of Legislative of Assembly
2. Sub-collector, Bonai
3. Executive Engineer, R& B Division
4. Project Director, DRDA, Bonai
5. Tahasildar, Bonai
6. B.D.Os of four Blocks of ITDA
7. Chairman, Panchyat Samities
8. District Agriculture Officer,
- 9 Asst.Soil Conservation Officer (A.S.C.O)
- 10 Horticulturist,
- 11 Special.Officer
- 12 I.P.O (Hq) for D.I.C.
- 13 D.I.of School,
- 14 Asst.Engineer,
- 15 Lift Irrigation,
- 16 A.E.RWSS
- 17 ADWO. W.E.O
- 18 M.D., OAIC,

Implementation and Supervision-

The Project Administrator, ITDA and other categories of staff directly work under the supervision and guidance of the Collector, Sundergarh who is also the Chairman of the Governing Body. Sch.Tribes and Sch.Castes Development Department is the Administrative Head of the Integrated Tribal Development Agency and the Commissioner-cum-Secretary is the administrative head. The officers of SSD Department also supervise and evaluate the functioning of the ITDA and implementation of various schemes, programmes and projects, from time to time.

CHAPTER – III

DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

Block wise Population:

As per 2001 census, Block wise Distribution of Population is given in Table-11

Table – II

Block wise Distribution of Population (2001 Census)

SI No	Block	Population			Density population (In Sq. Km)	Average Population per inhabited villages	Average population per Households
		Total	Male	Female			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bonaigarh	62,476	31,389	31,087	161	589	4
2.	Lahunipada	85,019	42,445	42,574	121	390	4
3.	Koira	71,705	36,633	35,072	111	664	4
4.	Gurundia	57,801	28,869	28,932	99	407	4
	Total	2,77,001	1,39,336	1,37,665	119	482	4

- Lahinipada block has the maximum number of population (85,019) and Gurundia block (57,801) has the minimum number.

- The density of population is the in Bonaigarh (161) block and the lowest in Gurundia (99) block.
- The highest number of average population per inhabited villages is found in Koira (664) block whereas the lowest in Lahunipada (390) block.
- The average population per household in all blocks is estimated at 4.

Population by Ethno-Cultural Group:

Block wise Distribution of Population by Ethno-Cultural Group is given in Table-111

TABLE – III
Blockwise Distribution of Population by Ethno – Cultural Groups (2001 Census)

Sl No	Block	Total population			S.T. Population			S.C. Population		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Bonaigarh	62,476	31,389	31,087	33,801 (54.10)	16,921	16,880	7,843 (12.55)	3,830	4,013
2.	Lahunipada	85,019	42,445	42,574	55,621 (65.42)	27,695	27,926	5,404 (6.36)	2,672	2,732
3.	Koira	71,705	36,633	35,072	51,592 (71.95)	26,070	25,522	4,431 (6.18)	2,249	2,182
4.	Gurundia	57,801	28,869	28,932	46,457 (80.37)	23,200	23,257	3,196 (4.53)	1,570	1,626
	Total	27,7001 (100)	1,39,336 (50.30)	1,37,665 (49.70)	1,87,471 (67.68)	93,886 (67.38)	93,585 (67.98)	20,874 (7.54)	10,321 (7.41)	10,553 (7.67)

- In the ITDA area, the S.T. population to total population is 67.68%, S.T. males contribute 67.38% and females 67.98%.

- S.T. concentration is the highest (80.37%) in Gurundia block, followed by Koira block (71.95%) and the lowest (54.10%) in Bonaigarh block.

S.C. population who contribute (7.54%) of the ITDA population is the highest (12.55%) in Bonaigarh block and the lowest (4.53%) in Gurundia block.

Growth Rate:

The population growth has been calculated by taking in to account the population of 1991. In 2001 Census, the population growth rate is increased to 11.79 in Bonai Block. In Lahunipada Block the growth has been calculated 11.79 in 2001.

In Gurundia Block (1991-2001) the growth rate has been calculated as 10.80. In Koira Block growth rate (1991-2001) has been calculated as 14.56. In Bonai I.T.D.A. area the growth rate has been calculated as 12.20.

Sex Ratio (2001 Census) :

In I.T.D.A. area, the sex ratio is 992(no. of female per 1000 males). In Lahunipada it is 1,015, in Gurundia Block 1001, in Koira 965 and in Bonai it is 995.

Literacy:

Block wise Distribution of Population by Ethno-Cultural Group is given in Table-1V.

TABLE – IV
Block wise Literacy Rates (1991 Census)

Sl No	Block	Percentages of Literacy								
		Total population			S.T. Population			S.C. Population		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Bonaigarh	50.71	65.49	35.84	36.03	52.29	20.00	50.10	68.68	31.97
2.	Lahunipada	37.08	49.10	24.12	34.38	49.99	19.18	47.47	58.71	25.59
3.	Koira	34.59	48.60	19.77	25.30	38.40	11.85	33.09	55.16	25.07
4.	Gurundia	36.12	50.50	21.96	24.25	36.53	11.95	43.77	60.29	27.89
	Total	39.62	53.42	25.42	29.99	44.30	15.74	43.61	60.71	27.63

- The total literacy rate for S.C. population (43.61) is more in comparison with that of total population (39.62) and S.T. population (29.99).

- The male literacy and female literacy of S.C. also show the highest percentage in comparison with total S.T. male, female literacy.
- Among the total population the highest literacy is found Bonaigarh block (50.71) and the lowest in Koira block (34.59). This may be due to some infrastructure incidental to the education available in Bonai block in comparison with interior block.
- But among STs, the literacy percentage is the highest (36.03) in Bonaigarh block and the lowest (24.25) in Gurundia block.
- Among the SCs, the literacy rate is the highest (50.10) in Bonaigarh block but the lowest (38.09) in Koira block.

Occupational Distribution of Workers:

Block wise Occupational Distribution of Workers and Workforce Participation Rate is given in Table-V& Table-VI.

TABLE – V
Block wise Distribution of Workers (2001 Census)

Sl No	Block	Work force (Percentage in brackets)								
		Population			Total Workers			Non Workers		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Bonaigarh	62,476	31,389	31,087	30,419	17,329	13,990	32,057	14,060	17,997
2.	Lahunipada	85,019	42,445	42,574	38,937	22,487	16,486	46,046	19,958	26,088
3.	Koira	71,705	36,633	35,072	30,248	19,237	11,011	41,457	17,396	24,061
4.	Gurundia	57,801	28,869	28,932	29,356	15,750	13,606	28,445	13,119	15,326
	Total	2,77,001	1,39,336	1,37,665	1,28,996	74,803	54,193	1,48,005	64,533	83,472
		(100)	(50.30)	(49.70)	(46.57)	(53.68)	(39.36)	(53.43)	(46.31)	(60.63)

- In the I.T.D.A. area, the working groups constitute 46.57% of the total population.
- The percentage of male workers is 53.68 which is more in comparison with female workers who constitute only 39.36% .

TABLE – VI
Blockwise Distribution of Workforce Participation Rate (2001 Census)

Sl			Work force
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No	Block	Total Worker			Main Worker			Marginal Worker		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Bonaigarh	30,419	17,329	13,090	15,631	12,492	3,139	14,788	4,837	9,951
2.	Lahunipada	38,973	22,487	16,486	20,198	15,240	4,958	18,775	7,247	11,528
3.	Koira	30,248	19,237	11,011	20,817	16,466	4,351	9,431	2,771	6,660
4.	Gurundia	29,356	15,750	13,606	13,111	10,411	2,700	16,245	5,339	10,906
	Total	1,28,996 (100)	74,803 (57.99)	54,193 (42.01)	69,757 (54.757)	54,609 (73.00)	15,148 (27.55)	15,239 (11.81)	20,194 (27.00)	39,045 (72.05)

- Out of total workers of ITDA area, the main workers constitute 54.08% and the marginal workers 11.81% .
- Among the main workers, the males constitute 73.00% and the females only (27.55%).
- Among the marginal workers, the females constitute (72.05%) which is more in comparison with male workers (27.00%).

Chariterstic Features of Major Tribal Groups:

In the I.T.D.A. area, the Kisan, Bhuinya, Gond, Kolha are dominant ethnic groups. Besides these tribal Communities,one PTG Pauri Bhuniya is also inhabiting in the area.

The tribes in the project area arranged in numerical order are the Kisan, Bhuiyan, Oraon, Gonda, Kolha and Mundari. Their households numbers estimated at Universal Bench Mark Survey (1978-80) of S.C. & S.T. & T.I. are stated below.

Sl. No.	Tribe	Households with percentage within brackets
1.	Kisan	3,948 (28.45)
2.	Bhuyan	3,491 (25.15)
3.	Oraon	2,750 (19.80)
4.	Gond	1,905 (13.72)
5.	Kolha	979 (7.05)
6.	Mundari	809 (5.83)

	Total	13,882 (100.00)
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Total households of dominant Scheduled Tribes in project area are 13,882. Both Paudi or Hill Bhuiyan and Plains Bhuiyans are said to be original inhabitants of the area, whereas the Kisan, Oraon, Gonda, Kolha and Mundari are regarded as migrants. According to present survey relating to collaborative Research and Development work conducted in I.T.D.A. area, the total tribal population in the area is 2,43,486 and total household is 66,279. The average size of household is calculated as 4. Concentration of the Scheduled Tribes is highest in Bonaigarh block. In the area tribals have adopted household industries like hand pounding of rice, rope making, basket making, pottery etc. The rich forest growth also provides them source of livelihood. The steel, fertilizer and cement industries also provide them employment facilities. The analysis of socio-cultural and economic account of each Scheduled Tribe of the area would give detail account of each community. Brief ethnographic accounts of some major tribes are given below.

KISAN

The term Kisan is a Hindi word means cultivator. It was believed that Kisans are original inhabitant of Bada Nagapur. Previously, hunting and forest collection were their main source of livelihood.

In Orissa, the concentration of Kisan tribe is more in Sambalpur district followed by Sundergarh district. Kisan tribe lives together with other castes and tribes. The construction of house is neatly arranged on either side of village road. Each Kisan house has its own compound. The houses are rectangular in size with one door in each room. Kisan household articles are same as other Hinduised people. The household utensils include plates and pots made of brass, bell metal and aluminium. Dress and ornaments are almost alike with their neighbouring tribes like Gond and Oraon. The Tatto-marks are mainly seen among old women.

Rice is their principal food which is eaten twice a day. On festive occasion special cakes and non-vegetarian item are taken. Liquor they consume are made of rice and smoking and chewing of tobacco are commonly used. Besides tobacco paste are habitual among them.

Agriculture is their main occupation. Those who do not have agricultural land they work in industry and mines to earn their livelihood.

The tribe has several clan organizations (Bansa). Their number is around fourteen. These clans are named after manual water habit, birds, crops and metals. Clan generally (Bansa) exogamous. Marriages within the clan are not permitted. Sometime the clans have Sub-Groups, which names after the place from where the forefathers were migrated. In various social occasions, happiness and amusement are expressed in dance and music. In specific occasions, specific dance, music and songs are performed. Besides, Jatra are very popular among the Kisan.

The headman of a Kisan village has got a special status. All the elders form an informal group under the leadership of the headman, who is the secular head. The village priest is called Kalo. The witchcraft or the witch doctor *Ad Mati* assists the Sing, the spiritual priest and also teaches in their society.

In Bonaigarh I.T.D.A. Kisan are habitating in Bonaigarh, Gurundia and Lahunipada block but in Kaira block very few Kisans are habitating. They are conscious of their socio-economic status. They are trying very much for improvement of their economic condition.

BHUIYAN:

Bhuiyans are inhabiting in Banspal Block of Keonjhor district and its adjoining area in Bonaigarh Sub-division of Sundergarh district and Pallahara Sub-division of Dhenkanal District. The word 'Bhuiyan' has come from Sanskrit word '*Bhumi*' means 'earth'.

The percentage of literacy among Bhuiyan is very low. The size of village are generally small. The settlement pattern are uniform. The Bhuiyans are also inhabiting in other areas. Generally there is a courtyard in front of the house. Besides a living room, a cowshed is also found in most of the house. In every village there is a youth dormitory called '*Mandaghar or Dabarghar*' like Juangs which used as guest house and meeting place for elders.

The economic pursuit of Bhuiyan include wet and dry cultivation and shifting cultivation. This is supplemented by rope making, carpentry and forest collection. Mat making among the women is a recreational activity of Bhuiyan women. The heavier work like ploughing, sowing, cutting of trees and fishing are done by men

while lighter works like harvesting and domestic works are done by women. Cultivation is done by family members. The extra labour for cultivation is not hired but done by exchange basis. A man having no drought animals may take help of another having such animals. Besides they domesticate cow, bullock, buffalo, goat, sheep and fowl. Rice is their staple food. The pulses are eaten on festive occasions. The edible roots, tubers, flower and fruit supplement their food. They take locally prepared alcohol drinks like Mahua liquor, rice-beer (Pachi), toddy (extracted date palms) and salap from sago-palms.

Bhuiyan are classified into sixteen type. Some classifications are based on descriptive and other classifications are according to mythological origin. Family is purely patrilocal, a smallest social structure. Bhuiyan believe in existence of innumerable deities living in village springs surrounding hills and forests. Their Gods are Dharm Devata (Sun God) and Basumati (Earth Goddess) who are benevolent.

There is also traditional political system, panchayat in each village which meets at *Darbar*. The headman (Pradhan) presides over village Panchayat. The Panchayat sits in dispute over property, and distribution of shifting land and organization of ceremony. Previously, this organization was collecting the revenue (Rayat).

There is innumerable health problem in the area. The main disease is Malaria. The out migration due to unemployment problem cause various venereal diseases, Tuberculosis. Above all, the D.R.D.A. and Block Development authority is looking after the development activities of tribe.

ORAON

Oraon is an agrarian tribe of Orissa. As per their legend, they got originated from the thorax, *uras* or *ur* of a holy ascetic and thus were called as *Urager*. Later they were known as Oraon for their unclean food habits. They speak *Kurukh*, a Dravidian tongue. They are mainly concentrated in the districts of Sundargarh and Sambalpur. As per 1991 census their total population in the state is 2,57,629 and sex ratio is 1017. Their literacy was 23.60 % in 1981.

They live in multiethnic villages. The Oraon have scattered settlement structures. Their houses are spacious having verandah at the front and back and an outer courtyard. The peculiarity is that their village street is at the back of all houses. They have mud

houses thatched with wild grass or fireproof *naria* tiles. *Dharani*, earth goddess, is their supreme deity.

They cultivate rice, millets, pulses and vegetables. They also take up subsidiary occupations like, carpentry, tile and brick making, rope making and wage earning. Now a days some of them work in the mines and industries. Oraon women are expert in broom making and date-palm mat making.

Their traditional dress includes a *Kareya* for man and a *Khanria* for woman. They make yarns and the Gonda weave their clothes. Oraon women adorn themselves with ornaments of gold, silver and alloys, and put on tattoo marks.

They worship a number of gods and goddesses, supernatural powers and ancestor spirits for their wellbeing. *Phagu*, *Seshul*, *Karama*, *Kali puja* and *Dusserah* are their main festivals.

The tribe comprises of five exogamous sub-tribes, viz. *Bagra*, *Dhanka*, *Kharia*, *Kheudro* and *Munda* and 18 clans, *varga* groupings, named after totemic plants, animals and objects.

They practise adult monogamous and negotiated marriages. They have preference for cross cousins. Levirate and sorrorate marriages are also in vogue. Bride price is the prevalent mode of marriage payment. The marriage is solemnized in the bride's father's house. The newly wed put vermilion mark on each other's forehead. The kinsmen enjoy rice-beer and the feast arranged on the occasion. They sing and dance and celebrate wedding for three to four days.

The Oraon observe birth purificatory rites, *chhati*, on the tenth day. The male members cut their hair and the baby is tonsured and given a bath. The Oraon priest sacrifices a fowl. The baby inherits the name of one of its ancestors, which is selected by divination. They bury and cremate the dead depending upon the nature of death. The bereaved men and women purify themselves by undergoing a treatment of smoke prepared by burning rice barn and sprinkling a mixture of turmeric water and oil onto them. On an appointed day the bones of all the deceased villagers are ritually thrown to a nearby river or stream.

Their traditional village council is constituted of the village headman, *Mahato*, priest, *Naega*, and the village elders. At the territorial level they have *parha* organization to settle inter-village disputes.

In the recent past some of them have adopted Christianity.



Oraon Men and Women in Dance

GOND

GOND is numerically the most dominant tribe of India. Their homeland covers states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. This Gond Country was being called Gondwana in the medieval period. In this region, the Gonds had established several states and estates ruled by Gond kings, chiefs and Zamindars. Carrying a chivalrous and martial tradition, the advanced and Hinduised section of the Gond have inhabited certain parts of western Orissa. Some of them were feudal lords.

Numbering 7,01,169 (1991 census) they constitute the largest tribe of the State next to the Kandha. Their sex ratio is 1001. In 1981 their literacy was 18.70 %. They are distributed in all the districts having the largest concentration in Kalahandi.

Agriculture is the mainstay of the Gond economy. It is supplemented by wage earning, hunting, food gathering, animal domestication and small business.

Culturally the tribe is dichotomized into the primitive group and the acculturated and Hinduised group. The former inhabit parts of undivided Kalahandi and Koraput districts and have retained their distinctive dress pattern, food habits, customs and their own Dravidian tongue, *Gondi*. The latter live in Sambalpur,

Sundargarh, Bolangir and parts of Kalahandi districts who have attained the status of a warrior caste. The tribe has exogamous totemic clan divisions.

Marriage is prohibited between brother clans. Cross cousin marriage and marriage by negotiation are common. Marriage by service is socially permitted. Marriage is celebrated with dancing, singing and drinking. The Hinduised Gonds get the services of Brahman priest, barber and washerman. The Primitive section has its own tribal priest. The Hinduised section observes death pollution for 10 days. Purificatory rites performed on the tenth day. For the primitive section it lasts for 4 days. They erect menhirs to commemorate the dead.

They are polytheists. While the primitive group continues to worship their tribal deities along with some Hindu deities, their acculturated counterparts have included a large number of Hindu deities into their pantheon. The Hinduised Gonds abstain from eating beef and drinking liquor. They have attained the status of a peasant and warrior caste.

KOLHA :

The tribe mostly inhabiting in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Maharashtra States. They have migrated to neighbouring districts like Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and partly to Sundargarh. The tribe is mostly inhabiting in mining and industrial belt of Bihar – Orissa border and is exposed to industrialization.

The traditional occupation of Kolha was collection of forest produce. But gradually they have adopted to wet cultivation. Their method of cultivation has improved due to long association with Mohants. The primary occupation of Kolha is agriculture. Due to meager land holding they are forced to remunerative daily wages and engaged as daily labourer in industrial area. The cultivable land is divided into two categories like low land where paddy is cultivated, high land (Dhipa land) where vegetable, blackgram, redgram, mustard are cultivated. The bullocks are borrowed but no hiring charges are paid. In return, service is offered in other form whenever is necessary.

Family is regarded as smallest unit and it is nuclear in composition. But joint family is also found among them. Monogamy is commonly practised but polygamy is rarely followed. Descent is count through male side. Father is considered the head of

the family. Marriage always held outside the clan. Adult marriage and Cross-causin marriage are widely practised. Widow marriage is preferred.

Festival is always regarded as socio-religious recreational activities. Besides domestic rituals, community festivals are observed. After harvest, *Magha Pudi* is observed before eating of fruits. *Hera Parab* is related to agricultural activities and *Jannam celebration* is observed for first eating of crops.

The Pradhan is regarded as head of the village and head of traditional Panchayat system. The developmental activities are look after by him. In village dispute, final verdict is given by him, where the fine is imposed.

Life style of Kolha is changing fast due to development programmes by I.T.D.A.

MUNDARI:

Mundari, Munda, Kol (-Lohara and Kol) belongs to a single ethnic group. The Munda in their language called Harok (Men) and their tribe Horo (Mankind). Kollha, Munda and Mundari are of same ancestral stock. But Kolha retain their ancestral origin where as the Munda are gradually remaining apart from their ancestral origin and coming close to Hindu origin where their original character is gradually vanishing and Hinduized character is found among them.. These tribal inhabiting small number inBonaiI.T.D.A.

Land -Utilization Pattern:

Block wise land -utilization pattern is given below.

Table – VII
Block wise Land -Utilization Pattern (Area in Hectare)

Sl No	Block	Forest Area (in Hect.)	Misc. / Tree / Grooves	Pasture	Cultivable Waste	Land part to nonagricultural use	Barren Land	Current fellow	Old fellow	Net area shown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Bonaigarh	14,709	46	1,027	1,124	1,624	771	2,914	626	9,943
2.	Lahunipada	11,125	40	2,717	2,806	2,442	30,910	3,137	1,665	12,924
3.	Koira	19,221	59	1,538	5,760	2,010	12,144	5,233	2,925	7,297
4.	Gurundia	21,547	23	1,844	5,196	1,948	7,277	3,608	2,551	13,333
	Total	66,602	168	7,126	15,086	8,024	51,12	14,862	7,767	44,497

- Out of total land 2,15,264 (Hect.) in the ITDA, 44,497 hecets. (20.67%) are arable land, 66,602 (30.94%) hecets. are forest land, 15,086 hecets (7.01%) are cultivable

waste while 7,126 hec. (3.31%) are pasture land and 168 hec. (0.8%) are covered under grooves.

Major Economic Activities:

The main economic activities of the tribals of the area are agriculture, supplemented by shifting cultivation, collection and sale of minor forest produce, hunting and food gathering. Rice is their principal crop supplemented by mustard and Niger oil seed. In course of time, tribal communities have been monetized; however, barter system still prevails in interior areas.

Agriculture

Out of total cultivable land of 59,383 hec., only 10,255 (17.27%) hec. of land are irrigated. Out of total irrigated land, 7099 hec. (69.22%) are irrigated in Kharif season and 3,156 hec. (30.78%) in Rabi season.

Table – VIII
Area Under Cultivation, Irrigation & Per Capita Land

SI No	Block	Total Cultivable land (in Hectare)	Area Irrigated		
			Total	Kharif	Rabi
1.	Bonaigarh	11,067	2,192	1,601	591
2.	Lahunipada	16,730	2,956	1,949	1,007
3.	Koira	13,057	4,641	3,331	1,310
4.	Gurundia	18,529	466	218	248
	Total	59,383	10,255	7,099	3,156

Horticulture

The highland in Bonai ITDA is the potential resource for horticulture programme, including plantation of fruits, flowers, spices, roots and tubers, aromatic plants and herbal gardens. The medium lands are suitable for vegetable cultivation. It's agro climatic condition and soil type supports a wide range of horticultural crops.

Under different development programmes, medium land has been developed with fruit trees, like banana, mango and K. lime and equal area has been covered under vegetables and spices, like tomato, cauliflower, cabbage, raddish, beans, ginger, turmeric, chilli, coriander leaf, and tuber crops, like yam, colocasia.

Livestock Rearing

Besides agriculture, the people of the ITDA area take up subsidiary occupation, like poultry farming, goat rearing and diary farming. The cattle population in the ITDA area in the year 2001 is stated below.

Sl. No	Cattle	Number (2001)
1.	Cow (Cross bred and indigenous)	7,20,538
2.	Buffalo	7,75,490
3.	Sheep	66,584
4.	Goat	4,39,849
5.	Pig	1,17,815
6.	Poultry	12,72,578

Mining Labour

There is extensive deposit of iron ore in Bichakani hill which is situated at a distance of 100 kms. away from Rourkela Steel Plant. A majority of the workers from tribal communities are working mostly in iron ore mines.

Household Industry

In the ITDA area activities like Khali stitching, Cotton weaving, Basket making, Selling of tusser loom are practiced. Most of the tribals are engaged in these activities. In many villages of Bonai ITDA, cotton weavers are mostly panas, Gondas or Hansi. They weave cloth which is coarse but durable. The clothes woven by Hansis are somewhat finer than the cloth woven by panas. But due to mass mill made yarn the local yarn has lost its market. So the cotton cultivation has been reduced. The weavers become wage earners or petty cultivators.

Bamboo mats are prepared by scheduled tribes and Scheduled Castes like Khond, Turi and Dom. Besides, Doms also make bamboo wicker trunker, called peteras and bamboo and palm leaf mats and fans. In Khuntugaon area in Bonai Block such co-operative societies are working.

The sericulture programme on which the beneficiaries are acquainted, sell the tusser in the local market. They learn weaving and spinning through sericulture training organized in the block.

Extent of Poverty

Block –wise and Community wise No. of BPL Household is given in Table – IX.

Table – IX
Blockwise No. of BPL Household

Sl No	Block	S.T.	S.C.	Others	Total
1.	Bonai	5,665	1,689	1,875	9,229
2.	Lahinipada	9,773	2,252	2,628	14,653
3.	Koira	8,454	486	2,166	11,106
4.	Gurundia	10,242	663	1,297	12,202
	Total	34,134(72.33%)	5,090(10.79%)	7,966(16.88%)	47,190(100%)

- Total no. of BPL households in the ITDA area is 47,390. Among them, ST BPL households is 34,134(72.33%), SC BPL households is 5,090(10.79%) and OC BPL households is 7,966(16.88%).
- In the I.T.D.A. area, Lahunipada block has the highest no. of BPL households.

Self Help Groups

There are a number of SHGs are functioning in the ITDA area. The S.H.Gs are engaged in basket making, MFP collection and sale of agro-based materials.

Co-operative Society and Marketing

In the ITDA area 18 nos. of Co-operative Societies and 13 LAMPS are functioning. Total no. of members registered in the Co-operative Societies and LAMPS are 40,361. Total working capital of the Societies is 965.72 lakhs.

CHAPTER – IV

EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE

Connectivity (Rail, Road & Waterways)

Establishment of road connectivity is vital for implementing development activities. In ITDA area G.P., Block and other Departments have constructed roads. Block-wise roads constructed under R & D Department, forest and other Departments are presented below.

Blockwise Roads Under R & D Deptt.

R.D. Road

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|------------|
| 1. Fair weather Road | - | 73.179 Kms |
| 2. All Weather | - | 10,480 Kms |

3. Metal Road (Black-topped) - 82,377 Kms

Panchayat Road

Fair weather road of 813.900 Kms and all weather morum road of 44 Kms and metal road of 89.05 kms have been constructed by village panchayats.

Post Office

There are total 74 nos. of Post Offices in the ITDA area. Out of them, 11 nos. are Sub-post offices and rest 63 are branch post offices. In Bonai Block 24 nos., in Gurundia Block 19 nos, in Koira Block 13 nos and in Lahunipada Block 18 nos Post Offices are located.

4.2. Educational Institutions

There are different categories of Educational Institutions established by Education Department, S.T.S.C. Development Department, Non-Government Organization, Missionaries and Private Bodies. All total there are 655 no. of Educational Institutions in Bonai I.T.D.A. The statement regarding no of different categories of schools is given below.

1.	Primary School	-	140
2.	Primary School Hostel	-	35
3.	Open Primary School	-	11
4.	Middle English School	-	73
5.	High School	-	57
6.	Sevashram	-	32
7.	Ashram School	-	3
8.	Kanyashram	-	3
9.	College	-	3
10.	Educational Guarantee Scheme	-	69
11.	Non-Government Organization	-	14
12.	English Medium School	-	9
13.	Missionaries School	-	4

Table-X

Existing Educational Institutions under Education Department

Sl No	Block	Primary School/ Open Primary School	Primary School Hostel	Middle English School	High School	Total
1.	Bonai	74	9	19	13	115
2.	Lahinipada	98	4	18	-	120

3.	Koira	74	4	14	10	102
4.	Gurundia	105	18	22	15	160
	Total	351	35	73	38	497

Table-XI

Existing Educational Institutions under SSD Department

Sl No	Block	Sevashram	Kanyashram	Ashram School	Total
1.	Bonai	4	1	1	6
2.	Lahinipada	9	2	-	11
3.	Koira	15	-	2	17
4.	Gurundia	4	-	-	4
	Total	32	3	3	38

Health Care Facilities

The existing health care facilities of Bonai ITDA areas are given in the Table below.

Table-XII

Existing health care facilities

Sl No	Block	Hospital	Dispensary	PHC	CHC	Homoepathic Dispensaries	Ayurvedic Dispensaries	ANM Centers	Private Nursing home
1.	Bonai	1	-	3	-	1	3	-	1
2.	Lahunipada	-	-	3	1	1	3	-	-
3.	Koira	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	-
4.	Gurundia	-	1	4	-	2	2	-	-
	Total	1	1	13	2	4	9	82	1

Drinking Water Facilities:

Out of total 579 villages, 560 villages have been provided with 2,424 numbers of Tube-wells and in 12 village's drinking water facilities have been provided through pipe water.

Table-XIII

Drinking water provision in different blocks

Sl No	Block	No. of Tube well	Pipe water in no of villages
1.	Bonai	547	4

2.	Lahunipada	780	4
3.	Koira	570	3
4.	Gurundia	527	1
	Total	2424	12

Irrigation

The existing Irrigation facilities of Bonai ITDA areas are given in the Table below.

Table-XIV

Irrigation facilities created in different Blocks of ITDA

Sl No	Block	Area Irrigated by Minor Irrigation Projects		Area Irrigated by LIP Projects		Total	
		Khariff	Rabi	Khariff	Rabi	Khariff	Rabi
1.	Bonai	1267	100	137	208	1404	308
2.	Lahunipada	3240	530	111	109	3351	639
3.	Koira	1353	300	4	9	1357	309
4.	Gurundia	42	-	85	82	127	82
	Total	5902	930	337	408	6239	1338

- Out of total 7577 hect. of irrigated land, 6239 hect. are irrigated during khariff season and 1338 hect. are irrigated during Rabi season.
- The land area irrigated by Minor irrigation projects during Khariff season is highest in Lahunipada block (3240 Hect.) and by lift irrigation projects (137 Hect.) in Bonai block.
- The land area irrigated by Minor irrigation projects during Rabi season is also highest in Lahunipada block (530 Hect.) and by lift irrigation projects (208 Hect.) in Bonai block.

Veterinary & Animal Husbandry

Verterinary Institutions were established in the project area in order to provide health care facilities to animal resources. In the project area, 8 hospitals, 25 livestock centers and 8 artificial insemination centers are functioning to cater to the need of the animal resources. The existing veterinary institutions are given below.

Table-XV

Blockwise Existing Livestock and Animal Husbandry Institution

Sl No	Block	Hospital & Dispensary	V.A.S. & Addl. V.A.S.	Lvestock Aid Centre	L.S. Inspector	Artificial Insemination centers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bonai	2	1	5	5	1
2.	Lahunipada	2	2	5	6	3
3.	Koira	1	1	6	6	3
4.	Gurundia	3	1	9	7	-
	Total	8	5	25	24	8

Co-operative, Credit and Marketing

Agricultural Credit Co-Operative Societies in different Blocks is presented below.

Table-XVI

Agricultural Credit Co-Operative Societies in different Blocks

Sl No	Block	No. of Societies	No. of Members	Working Capital
1.	Bonai	3	14471	675.87
2.	Lahunipada	3	16138	494.88
3.	Koira	3	8580	368.34
4.	Gurundia	4	13150	827.86
	Total	13	52339	2366.95

During the year 2004-2005 , there are 13 numbers of Agricultural Co-operative societies in the ITDA area.Out of 13 numbers of Agricultural Co-operative societies,4 nos.are exist in Gurundia block and 3 each in other 3 blocks. In Agency area there are 52339 members in the said co-operative societies. The total working capital is Rs. 2366.95 lakhs.

Grain Bank

Total 122 nos. of Grain Banks are operating in ITDA area. In Bonia block 24 nos., in Gurundia block 18 nos., in Lahunipada block 36 nos. and in Koira block 14 nos. of Grain Banks are operating. The funding agency of such institution is ITDA and it is implemented by concerned blocks.

Women Specific Programme

Total 200 women specific programme are operating in Boani ITDA area. ITDA is the funding Agency and Integrated Child Development Projects are implementing such programme.

Storage, marketing and other Facilities

In the ITDA area there exist one Cold Storage ,24 Godowns, 34 Bus Rest Sheds and 70 Market Pindis.The existing Storage and marketing Facilities is given below.

Table-XVII
Storage and marketing Facilities

Block	Cold Storage	Godown	Bus Rest Shed	Market Pindi
Gurundia	-	10	6	12
Koira	-	4	15	19
Lahunipada	-	7	5	35
Bonai	1	3	8	4
Total	1	24	34	70

Public Distribution System

Providing food security to the vulnerable people and maintaining food chain in the drought prone areas is the primary responsibility of the Government. The public Distribution System aims at ensuring access to essential commodities to the people, fair price shops and maintaining transparency in the system of distribution. Public Distribution System is presented in table XVIII.

Table-XVIII
Public Distribution System of Bonai ITDA

Block	No. of Retail Shop	Rice in (MT)	Wheat in (MT)	Sugar in (MT)	Kerosene in (KLB)	Edible Oil in (KG)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Bonai	67	1866.0	-	222.0	720	-
Gurundia	60	2244.0	-	293.0	828	-
Lahunipada	48	2763.0	-	335.0	1032	-
Koira	43	1953.0	-	266.0	864	-
Total	218	8826.00	-	1116.00	3444	-

- There are total 218 Retail shops in four blocks of ITDA area.

CHAPTER – V

DEVELOPMENT STATUS AND PLANNED DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTION

Development Status:

During 1990s, keeping in view the regional imbalance 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 data base as on the 31 st March, 1992 was utilized for the purpose. The exercise was accomplished on the basis of as many 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 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 (ix) 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 lyengar 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 categorization 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 are 4 blocks within the jurisdiction of Bonai I.T.D.A. their development status. as determined by the Committee, is stated below along with relative rank and category of each block:

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Category	Rank
1.	Gurundia	C	99
2.	Koira	B	181
3.	Bonai	B	177
4.	Lahunipada	C	158

There are two “developing blocks” (B) and two “backward blocks” (C) in the ITDA area.

Under Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)

The ITDAS IN Orissa and elsewhere in the country have emerged as autonomous agencies to translate policy issued and options into action in TSP areas Tribal Welfare and Development. In fact the ITDAS are agglomerations of multi-sectoral development inputs meant for tribal development. For undertaking planned development of the people and the area under Bonai ITDA, flow of funds have been made broadly in two heads, such as Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and project under First proviso to article 275(1) of the Constitution. Bonai ITDA has been established since 1979 and during this period, the project has implemented various development programmes under Individual Beneficiary Oriented (IBO) Schemes, Income Generating Schemes (IGS), Community Benefit Oriented Programmes, Infrastructure Development Schemes (IDS) Special Benefit Oriented Programmes and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities. To have an overview of various planned development interventions under this ITDA, an attempt has been made to analyze and give a picture of the projects implemented during last five years. For the sake of convenience, the programmes / intervention have been broadly divide into there categories, such as Income Generating Schemes (IGS), Infrastructure Development Schemes (IDS) and Information, Education and Communication (IEC).

Income Generating Schemes (IGS)

Under Income Generating Schemes (IGS) a number of interventions have been made by the ITDA in the project area for the beneficiaries. Hence, it is necessary to indicate the specific sections and activities under each of the intervention that have been extended during the last five years to have a glimpse of the planned Development interventions undertaken in the project area. The activities which have been under IGS are:

- Agriculture
- Horticulture
- Animal Husbandry
- Cottage Industry
- Irrigation
- Soil Conservation
- Bankable Schemes

- Support to Self Help Groups

In this section, attempt has been made to show yearwise activities made against each activity (sectionwise) in different Block, with names, number of villages number of beneficiaries concerned and expenditure incurred.

Agriculture

So far as Agriculture section is concerned interventions have been made in 4 blocks areas, such as supply of agricultural implements, supply of improved seeds, supply of inputs, supply of plough bullocks, crop demonstration, agricultural training, etc. During last 5 years a total amount of Rs.22.56 lakh has been spent on Agricultural head of IGS in the project area. The yearwise break-up and Scheme wise expenditure are given below.

Financial Year	Supply of Agricultural Plants	Supply of Improved Seeds	Supply of Inputs	Supply of Plough Bullocks	Crop Demonstration	Agricultural Training	Total (Rs. in)
2001-2002	3.00	1.20	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.05	6.25
2002-2003		0.50	1.00	0.46	0.50	0.05	2.51
2003-2004	2.00	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.40	0.05	4.95
2004-2005	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	0.60	-	3.60
2005-2006	3.25	1.00	1.00	-	-	-	5.25
Total	9.25	4.20	4.20	1.96	2.00	0.15	22.56

Supply of Agricultural Implements

In the project area, during last 5 years Agricultural Implements have been supplied to 665 beneficiaries covering all the 4 blocks with a total expenditure Rs. 9.25 lakh. The expenditure incurred on the scheme is given below.

Financial Year	Block Covered	Village Covered	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in)
2001-2002	Bonai, Lahunipada	20	220	3.00
2002-2003	-	-	-	-
2003-2004	Gurundia, Bonai	20	115	200
2004-2005	Bonai, Koira	22	65	1.00
2005-2006	Koira, Lahunipada	15	775	3.25
Total	I.T.D.A.	17	665	9.25

Supply of Plough Bullock

During the last 5 years, 19 nos. of beneficiaries have been supplied with plough bullock with a total expenditure of Rs.1.96 lakh. In the process, all the 4 Blocks have been covered. The expenditure incurred on the scheme is given below.

Financial Year	Block Covered	Village Covered	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount of Expenditure (Rs. in)
2001-2002	Bonai, Lahunipada	5	5	0.50
2002-2003	Lahunipada	4	4	0.46
2003-2004	Gurundia	10	10	1.00
2004-2005	-	-	-	-
2005-2006	-	-	-	-
Total	I.T.D.A.	19	19	1.96

Crop Demonstration

Crop Demonstration is very important in the project area under study. The data reveals that during last 5 years total number of 965 beneficiaries distributed in 4 blocks have been covered under the Scheme. The total expenditure incurred in this component is Rs.2 lakh. All the villages from 4 blocks have been covered.

Financial Year	Block Covered	Village Covered	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount of Expenditure (Rs. in)
2001-2002	Bonai, Lahunipada	25	225	0.50
2002-2003	Lahunipada, Koira	27	230	0.50
2003-2004	Gurundia, Koira & Bonai	30	240	0.40
2004-2005	Bonai, Lahunipada & Koira	35	260	0.60
2005-2006	-	-	-	-
Total	I.T.D.A.	117	965	2.00

Supply of Improved Seeds

Improved seeds have been supplied to the beneficiaries of all the 4 Blocks during the last 5 years and the expenditure incurred is 4.20 lakh and 800 beneficiaries were covered.

Financial Year	Block Covered	Village Covered	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in)
----------------	---------------	-----------------	----------------------	-------------------------------

2001-2002	Bonai, Koira	25	175	0.80
2002-2003	Lahunipada, Gurundia	15	125	0.50
2003-2004	Bonai, Koira	12	150	0.50
2004-2005	Koira, Gurundia	18	200	0.40
2005-2006	Gurundia, Bonai, Koira	17	150	2.00
Total	I.T.D.A.	87	800	4.20

Supply of Inputs

During Last 5 years, 500 numbers of beneficiaries have been supplied agricultural inputs and an amount of 5.00 lakh has been spent in all 4 Blocks.

Financial Year	Block Covered	Village Covered	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount of Expenditure (Rs. in)
2001-2002	Bonai, Koira & Lahunipada	25	100	1.00
2002-2003	Gurundia, Koira	25	100	1.00
2003-2004	Gurundia, Koira & Lahunipada	25	100	1.00
2004-2005	Lahunipada, Koira	25	100	1.00
2005-2006	Lahunipada, Gurundia	25	100	1.00
Total	I.T.D.A.	6.25	500	5.00

Agriculture Training

Agriculture Training conducted by the ITDA covered 75 beneficiaries of 4 blocks and an amount of Rs.15,000 has been spent.

Financial Year	Block Covered	Village Covered	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount of Expenditure (Rs. in)
2001-2002	Bonai, Lahunipada	7	25	0.05
2002-2003	Gurundia, Koira	8	25	0.05
2003-2004	Lahunipada, Bonai	5	25	0.05
2004-2005	-	-	-	-
2005-2006	-	-	-	-
Total	I.T.D.A.	20	75	0.15

Horticulture

Horticulture is a very important and meaningful intervention for enhancing the level of earning of the tribals. As revealed from the secondary sources data collected from the ITDA, Primarily 4 (four) specific interventions have been extended by the project authority of ITDA, during the last 5 years which are stated below and an amount of Rs.11.05 lakh has been spent.

- Plantation
- Backward Plantation
- Medicinal Plants / Herbs
- Horticulture Training

Plantation

During last 5 years, plantation programmes have been taken up in 2 years (2001-2002 and 2002-03) and 270 beneficiaries have been benefited covering all the 4 blocks. A total amount of Rs.1,70,656 was spent for the purpose.

Financial Year	Block Covered	Village Covered	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount of Expenditure (Rs. in)
2001-2002	Bonai, Lahunipada, Koira, Gurundia	15	120	76,656
2002-2003	Bonai, Lahunipada, Koira, Gurundia	12	150	94,000
2003-2004	-	-	-	-
2004-2005	-	-	-	-
2005-2006	-	-	-	-
Total	I.T.D.A.	27	270	1,70,656

Backward Plantation

Backward Plantation has been started as livelihood option supported by the ITDA in the project area during last five years and 532 beneficiaries were covered from all the 4 blocks and an amount of Rs.5,53,404 has been provided as financial assistance.

Financial Year	Block Covered	Village Covered	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount of Expenditure (Rs. in)
2001-2002	Bonai, Koira, Gurundia	25	100	1,00,000
2002-2003	Gurundia, Lahunipada, Koira	26	120	1,10,000
2003-2004	Koira, Gurundia	28	130	1,20,000
2004-2005	Lahunipada, Gurundia	25	150	1,30,000
2005-2006	Gurundia	10	32	93,404
Total	I.T.D.A.	114	532	5,53,404

Medical Plants & Herbs

During last 5 years, Medicinal Plantation was taken up in all blocks uniformly. An amount of Rs.1,88,940 has been spent for the purpose and 125 beneficiaries are covered in the project area.

Financial Year	Block Covered	Village Covered	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount of Expenditure (Rs. in)
2001-2002	Bonai, Koira	4	30	0.50
2002-2003	Gurundia, Lahunipada	2	20	0.20
2003-2004	Bonai, Koira	4	40	0.60
2004-2005	Bonai, Lahunipada,	2	20	.030
2005-2006	Gurundia, Lahunipada	12	15	28,940
Total	I.T.D.A.		125	1,88,940

Horticulture Training

Training and capacity building are important components for success of any programme. The ITDA provided Horticulture Training to 80 beneficiaries from all the 4 blocks and an amount of Rs.1,92,000 has been spent during last 5 years.

Financial Year	Block Covered	Village Covered	No. of Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure (Rs. in)
2001-2002	Bonai, Koira,	15	40	30,000
2002-2003	Gurundia, Lahunipada,	12	50	40,000
2003-2004	Koira, Gurundia	15	40	3,000
2004-2005	Bonai, Lahunipada, Koira	20	60	50,000
2005-2006	Gurundia, Koira	15	50	42,000
Total	I.T.D.A.	77	240	1,92,000

Animal Husbandry

The tribal people in ITDA project area are used to goat rearing, poultry, sheep rearing and pisciculture, which are important means of livelihood. The ITDA has extended two kinds of activities under Animal Husbandry, such as Milch Cow and Pisciculture.

Milch Cow

ITDA has sanctioned a sum of Rs.60,000 for providing Milch Cows to 8 numbers of beneficiaries in 4 blocks. This supports the tribal families for development of their livelihood.

Financial Year	Block Covered	Village Covered	No. of Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure (Rs. in)
2001-2002	Bonai, Koira,	2	4	30,000
2002-2003	Gurundia, Lahunipada,	3	4	30,000
2003-2004	-	-	-	-
2004-2005	-	-	-	-
2005-2006	-	-	-	-
Total	I.T.D.A.	5	8	60,000

Pisciculture

The ITDA has supported 64 numbers of beneficiaries spread over 3 villages of 3 blocks in the project area and an amount of Rs.25,000 has been spent.

Financial Year	Block Covered	Village Covered	No. of Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure (Rs. in)
2001-2002	Bonai, Koira,	2	20	15,000
2002-2003	Lahunipada	1	10	10,000
2003-2004	-	-	-	-
2004-2005	-	-	-	-
2005-2006	-	-	-	-
Total	I.T.D.A.	3	30	25,000

Cottage Industry

Bonai ITDA has also supported a good number of beneficiaries in the Cottage Industry scheme and an amount of Rs.15.00 lakh has been spent for 60 numbers of beneficiaries during last 5 years. Beneficiaries from 4 blocks have been provided with financial assistance.

Financial Year	Block Covered	Village Covered	No. of Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure (Rs. in Lakh)
2001-2002	Bonai, Lahunipada	20	60	4.00
2002-2003	Gurundia, Koira	15	10	3.00
2003-2004	Lahunipada, Koira	20	25	2.00
2004-2005	Bonai, Lahunipada,	20	40	2.00
2005-2006	Lahunipada, Gurundia	15	25	4.00
Total	I.T.D.A.	90	110	15.00

Irrigation:

Under Irrigation component, the I.T.D.A. has extended assistance for activities through 6 schemes during last five years and a total amount of Rs. 139.08 lakh has been spent.

Construction of Diversion Weir:

Diversion Weir has been constructed for providing better irrigation facilities to the farmers including the beneficiaries from all the 4 blocks and an amount of Rs.89.18 lakh has been spent during last five years. Under this scheme, total 1300 number of beneficiaries have been covered.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure (Rs.In Lakh)
2001-2002	Bonai, Koira	25	250	20.15
2002-2003	Gurundia, Lahunipada	30	300	30.03
2003-2004	Bonai, Lahunipada	25	250	20.00
2004-2005	Koira	30	300	10.00
2005-2006	Gurundia	20	200	9.00
Total	I.T.D.A.	130	1300	89.18

Construction and Repair of M.I.P.

In Bonai ITDA area, 11 M.I.Ps. have been constructed during last five years and old M.I.Ps. have also been repaired and an amount of Rs. 29. lakh has been spent and as many as 425 beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure (Rs.In Lakh)
2001-02	Bonai, Lahunipada	20	100	
2002-03	Koira, Gurundia	21	80	
2003-04	Lahunipada, Koira	22	50	
2004-05	Gurundia, Lahunipada	18	100	
2005-06	Koira, Bonai	14	115	
Total	I.T.D.A.	98	425	29.20

Installation and Repair of LIP

In the ITDA area, 14 LIPs have been constructed and old LIPs also repaired during last five years and an amount of Rs. 8.20 lakh has been spent and 242 beneficiaries have been covered. Under this sub-component during last 5 years, total number of 782 beneficiaries from 40 villages of 4 blocks have been covered. A total expenditure of Rs. 8.20 lakh has been spent during last five years.

Dug Well / Bore Well:

In the ITDA area, Dug Well and Bore Well have been constructed in different tribal villages. A total amount of Rs. 7.50 lakh has been spent during last five years covering 82 beneficiaries.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure (Rs.In Lakh)
2001-2002	Bonai, Koira	-	20	1.50
2002-2003	Lahunipada, Koira	-	20	1.00
2003-2004	Gurundia, Koira, Lahunipada	-	30	2.50
2004-2005	Gurundia, Lahunipada	-	12	2.50
2005-2006	-	-	-	-
Total	I.T.D.A.	-	82	7.50

Diesel Pump Sets and Sprinklers

Diesel Pump Sets and Sprinklers have been supplied to the beneficiaries for better cultivation under livelihood promotion programme. An amount of 3.00 lakh has been spent during last 5 years and 60 beneficiaries have been covered.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure (Rs.In Lakh)
2001-2002	Bonai, Koira	5	20	1.00
2002-2003	Gurundia, Lahunipada	2	10	0.50
2003-2004	Koira Lahunipada	2	10	0.50
2004-2005	Bonai, Lahunipada	5	20	1.00
2005-2006	-	-	-	-
Total	I.T.D.A.	14	60	3.00

Farm Pond:

In the ITDA area, a number of beneficiaries have been benefited through the Farm Pond Scheme. An amount of Rs. 1.50 lakh has been spent during the last five years for the purpose.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure (Rs.In Lakh)
2001-2002	Bonai	3	20	0.50
2002-2003	Lahunipada	3	20	0.50
2003-2004	Koira	3	20	0.50
2004-2005	-	-	-	-
2005-2006	-	-	-	-
Total	I.T.D.A.	9	60	1.00

Soil Conservation:

An amount of Rs.15.91 lakh has been spent and 572 beneficiaries were benefited.

Water Harvesting Structure (WHS)

In the ITDA area, Water Harvesting Structures have been constructed from which 429 beneficiaries of 46 villages are getting benefit and an amount of Rs.13.41 lakh has been spent for the purpose.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure (Rs.In Lakh)
2001-2002	Bonai	18	100	4.20
2002-2003	Lahunipada	12	100	4.20
2003-2004	Bonai	16	120	5.01
2004-2005	-	-	-	-
2005-2006	-	-	-	-
Total	I.T.D.A.	46	429	13.41

Miscellaneous Plantation:

In the ITDA area, Miscellaneous Plantation has been taken up in five villages of 4 blocks and 60 beneficiaries have been benefited through plantation and an amount of Rs. 2.50 lakh has been spent during last Five Years.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure (Rs.In Lakh)
2001-2002	Bonai	2	20	1.00
2002-2003	Lahunipada, Koira	2	30	1.00
2003-2004	Gurundia	1	10	0.50
2004-2005	-	-	-	-
2005-2006	-	-	-	-
Total	I.T.D.A.	5	60	2.50

Miscellaneous Bankable Schemes (Diesel Pumpsets):

In the ITDA area, a total number of 92 beneficiaries from 32 villages of 4 blocks have been provided assistance under Diesel Pumpset. For this purpose, a total amount of Rs.8.00 lakh has been spent during last five years.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure (Rs.In Lakh)
2001-2002	Bonai, Koira	12	30	2.00
2002-2003	Lahunipada, Gurundia	10	30	2.00
2003-2004	Bonai, Lahunipada	5	10	2.00
2004-2005	Gurundia, Koira	5	22	2.00
2005-2006	-	-	-	-
Total	I.T.D.A.	32	92	8.00

Transport and Other Business:

In ITDA area transport and other business activities have been taken up by 55 beneficiaries in 25 villages and an amount of Rs.5.00 lakh has been spent for the purpose.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure (Rs.In Lakh)
2001-2002	Lahunipada, Koira	8	10	2.00
2002-2003	Gurundia, Bonai	5	10	1.00
2003-2004	Gurundia, Lahunipada	2	10	1.00
2004-2005	Bonai, Koira, Lahunipada	10	25	2.00
2005-2006	-	-	-	-
Total	I.T.D.A.	25	55	5.00

Self Help Groups:

The ITDA has also extended intervention through group mode by providing assistance to the Self Help Groups (SHGs) under Income Generating Schemes. Under

SHG formation, an amount of Rs. 9.00 lakh has been spent during last 5 years and 90 beneficiaries are covered.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure (Rs.In Lakh)
2001-2002	Bonai, Koira	10	30	2.00
2002-2003	Koira, Lahunipada	10	20	2.00
2003-2004	Lahunipada, Gurundia	10	20	1.00
2004-2005	Gurundia, Bonai	10	20	4.00
2005-2006	-	-	-	-
Total	I.T.D.A.	40	90	9.00

Infrastructure Development Schemes (IDS):

Infrastructure Development is also equally important as that of Income Generating Schemes, because without infrastructure development in a region, forward and backward linkages to support the IGSs will not be possible, ITDA Bonai has undertaken a number of Infrastructure Development Schemes (IDS) in the project area and they can be broadly categorized under the following heads:

- Connectivity
- Electricity
- Drinking Water
- Education

Different Infrastructure Development Schemes extended in the Project area is stated below.

Connectivity:

Connectivity is an important pre-requisite of development and it is considered as one of the key Infrastructure development of a region. Bonai ITDA has given emphasis on construction of cross drainage, Bridges & Culverts, Village Link Roads in different remote pockets, and an amount of Rs.125.25 lakh has been spent during last 5 years.

Construction and Repair of Cross Drainage:

During the last 5 years as many as 27 numbers of Cross Drainage have been constructed in 27 villages in 4 blocks of ITDA. Total amount of Rs.81.23 lakh has been spent for the purpose.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure (Rs.In Lakh)
2001-2002	Bonai, Koira	5	10	20.00
2002-2003	Lahunipada, Koira	3	8	15.00
2003-2004	Gurundia, Lahunipada	5	10	20.00
2004-2005	Bonai, Lahunipada	7	6	10.00
2005-2006	Gurundia, Koira	7	25	16.23
Total	I.T.D.A.	27	59	81.23

Construction and Repair of Bridges & Culverts

During last 5 years, an amount of Rs.25.75 lakh has been spent for construction of Small Bridges and Culvert in 12 villages of 3 Blocks.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Amount of Expenditure (Rs.In Lakh)
2001-2002	Bonai	2	5.00
2002-2003	Koira	4	10.00
2003-2004	Lahunipada	3	6.00
2004-2005	Bonai	3	4.75
2005-2006	-	-	-
Total	I.T.D.A.	12	25.75

Construction & Repair of Village Link Roads

An amount of Rs.18.50 lakh has been spent during last 5 years for construction and repair of village link roads for better communication facilities. Total 32 villages have been covered this scheme.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure (Rs.In Lakh)
2001-2002	Bonai, Koira	5	15	4.00
2002-2003	Lahunipada, Gurundia	8	12	4.00
2003-2004	Gurundia, Koira	10	13	4.00
2004-2005	Lahunipada, Bonai	9	15	6.50
2005-2006	-	-	-	-
Total	I.T.D.A.	32	55	18.50

Electricity

Electricity is considered as one of the important and positive human development indicators for calculating Human Development Index. Bonai ITDA has taken steps during the last five years to provide electricity to some of the Schools, Hostels and Villages. Total amount of Ra.6,79,000 lakh has been spent for the purpose.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	No. of Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)
2001-2002	Bonai, Korria, Lahuunipada	5	120	2.00
2002-2003	Gurundia, Koira, Lahunipada	5	125	2.00
2003-2004	Lahunipada, Gurundia	10	200	2.79
2004-2005	-	-	-	-
2005-2006	-	-	-	-
Total	I.T.D.A.	20	445	6,79,000

Drinking Water

Provision of safe drinking water is a basic need of the people. An amount of 57.01 lakh has been spent for the purpose during last 5 years and 790 beneficiaries of 62 villages have been covered under the scheme.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	No. of Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)
2001-2002	Bonai,	20	320	29.69
2002-2003	Lahunipada, Koira,	15	100	10.32
2003-2004	Gurundia, Lahunipada,	15	150	5.00

	Koira			
2004-2005	Lahunipada, Koira, Gurundia	12	220	12.00
2005-2006	-	-	-	-
Total	I.T.D.A.	62	790	57.01

Education

Education is the key input for development. It facilitates children for access to education. Keeping this in view, ITDA, Bonai has extended two kinds of interventions in some of the remote pockets of the region. The two major interventions under this component are:-

(1) **Construction & Repair of Hostels, School Compound Walls.**

(2) **Supply of Cots, Beds, Mosquito Nets to SSD Deptt. Schools/Hostels and amenities for water supply.**

An amount of Rs.81.42 lakh has been spent during last five years for the purpose.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	No. of Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)
2001-2002	Bonai, Koira	20	12	15.00
2002-2003	Lahunipada	15	15	20.32
2003-2004	Lahunipada, Koira	20	12	15.10
2004-2005	Bonai, Gurundia	15	15	20.00
2005-2006	Koira, Lahunipada	10	10	11.00
Total	I.T.D.A.	80	64	81.42

Information, Education & Communication (IEC)

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) is a very powerful means to generate awareness among the people on various development programmes. ITDA has extended these IEC activities in the project area through three broad programmes.

- Excursion, Exhibition Exchange & Cultural Programme.
- Computer Training for the Tribal Youths.
- Vocational training for the Tribal Youths.

An amount of Rs.1.51 lakh has been spent for IEC activities during last five years.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	No. of Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)
2001-2002	Bonai, Koira	8	40	30,000

2002-2003	Lahunipada , Gurundia	7	50	40,000
2003-2004	Lahunipada Bonai,	5	20	20,00
2004-2005	Bonai, Gurundia	20	60	61,000
2005-2006	-	-	-	-
Total	I.T.D.A.	40	170	1,51,000

Computer Training for Tribal Youths

An amount of Rs.6.12 lakh has been spent during last 5 years on Computer Training for the Tribal Youths.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	No. of Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)
2001-2002	Bonai, Koira	12	40	2.00
2002-2003	-	-	-	-
2003-2004	Gurnia, Lahumipada,Koira	15	50	3.00
2004-2005	Gurnia, Lahumipada,Koira	8	20	1.12
2005-2006	-	-	-	-
Total	I.T.D.A.	35	110	6.12

Vocational Programme for Tribal Youths

Under the above programme, training were imparted to 60 Tribal Youths and an amount of Rs.4.93 lakh has been spent during last five years.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	No. of Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)
2001-2002	Bonai, Lahunipada	8	15	1.50
2002-2003	Koira, Lahunipada	7	15	1.50
2003-2004	Goira, , Gurundia	2	15	1.50
2004-2005	Gurundia, Lahunipada	8	15	043
2005-2006	-	-	-	-
Total	I.T.D.A.	25	60	4.93

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

Projects under the First Proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution, Government of India Ministry of Tribal Affairs allocates assistnace which are spent for specific purposes, such as construction and repair of existing schools, hostels construction of irrigation projects and roads and bridges etc. In Bonai ITDA 4 distint activities have been undertaken and they are :

- Irrigation Projects
- Roads and Bridges Projects
- Repairs and Renovation of Schools and Hostels, Health Institutions.
- Electrification and Drinking Water.

Irrigation Projects

A total amount of Rs.38.21 lakh has been spent during last 5 years for a number of irrigation projects in the Bonai ITDA area.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	No. of Irrigation Project	Amount of Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)
2001-2002	Bonai, Lahunipada	24	3	15.20
2002-2003	Gurundia, Koira,	14	2	10.00
2003-2004	Lahunipada	10	1	5.00
2004-2005	Gurundia,	10	1	8.01
2005-2006	-	-	-	-
Total	I.T.D.A.	58	7	38.21

Roads & Bridges

An amount of Rs.319.83 lakh has been spent during last 5 years for construction and repair of roads and bridges. During last 5 years 75 roads have been constructed and 112 villages were covered under the schemes.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	No. of Road & Bridge	Amount of Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)
2001-2002	Bonai, Koira	25	R-25,B-1	60.00
2002-2003	Lahunipada ,Gurundia	27	Road -20	50.00
2003-2004	Koira, Lahunipada	20	Road -15	50.00
2004-2005	Gurundia, Koira	30	Rs - 10, B - 1	80.00
2005-2006	Bonai, Lahunipada	10	R - 30, B - 1	79.00
Total	I.T.D.A.	112	R -105, B-3	319.83

Repair and Renovation of Schools, Hostels and Health Institutions

Under repair and renovation of Schools, Hostels and Health Institutions the ITDA has spent Rs.176.29 lakh. 47 numbers of Schools and Hostels have been repaired under the scheme.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	No. of Schools, Hostels Health Institution	Amount of Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)
2001-2002	Bonai, Koira	20	Sch-5, H-5, He-2	50.00
2002-2003	Lahunipada ,Gurundia	25	Sch-8 H-2, He-1	60.70
2003-2004	Koira, Lahunipada	15	Sch-5, H-2	20.00
2004-2005	Gurundia , Lahunipada	20	Sch-5, H-3	20.39
2005-2006	Lahunipada, Bonai	15	Sch-5, He-4	25.20
Total	I.T.D.A.	95	Sch-28, H-12, He-7	176.29

Electrification and Drinking Water :

In these two sectors, the ITDA, Bonai has spent Rs.31.01 lakh for electrification and drinking water facilities for the tribal beneficiaries during the last 5 years. As many in 17 villages were electrified and 62 tube wells have been sunk during last five years.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Electrified Village / Tube well	Amount of Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)
2001-2002	Bonai, Koira, Lahunipada	30	E-5, T-10	10.00
2002-2003	Gurundia, Koira, Lahunipada	15	E-6, T-10	5.00
2003-2004	Koira, Gurundia	15	E-4, T-12	5.00
2004-2005	Lahunipada, Gurundia	10	E-2, T-20	6.01
2005-2006	Koira, Gurundia	5	T-10	5.00

Total	I.T.D.A.	75	E-17, T-62	31.01
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Allotment & Expenditure (2001-06)

Financial Year	Allotment		Total	Expenditure		Total
	SCAto TSP	Article 275(1)		SCAto TSP	Article 275(1)	
2001-2002	168.88	323.60	492.48	200.50 (118.72)	323.60 (100.00)	524.10 (106.42)
2002-2003	178.16	147.59	325.75	172.77 (96.97)	147.59 (100.00)	320.36 (98.34)
2003-2004	151.72	92.90	244.62	206.89 (136.36)	92.90 (100.00)	299.79 (122.55)
2004-2005	155.76	86.50	242.26	131.63 (84.51)	86.50 (100.00)	218.13 (90.04)
2005-2006	184.53	80.99	265.52	144.75 (78.44)	80.99 (100.00)	225.74 (85.02)
Total	839.05	731.58	1570.63	856.54 (102.087)	731.58 (100.00)	1558.12 (99.20)

Missing Critical Socio – economic Infrastructure

The intervention so far made in the ITDA areas on various components indicate that a large number of interventions in the field of Income Generating Schemes, Infrastructure Development Schemes and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) have been extended in the project area, but there are some Missing Critical Socio-economic Infrastructures observed from the analysis of tables which are given below.

- Provision of Safe Drinking Water
- Irrigation Facilities
- Education Facilities
- Health Care facilities
- Promotion of Connectivity
- Electrification of Tribal Hamlets
- Sinking and Repair of Tube wells.
- Construction of Sanitary Lavatories and Bath

Since the above activities which are essential in the project area have been addressed to some extent, it is suggested that working in to the felt needs of the people, feasibility and appropriateness of the schemes, the ITDA may take steps to extend such interventions.

SCHEMEWISE PHYSICAL & FINANCE ACHIEVEMENT FOR LAST 5 YEARS (2001-2006) (RS. IN LAKH)

Sl.	Name of the	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	Total
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No	Scheme	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)							
1.	Agriculture	2.05	3.70	7.38	4.10	5.33	22.56
2.	Horticulture	-	1.10	2.28	3.45	4.22	11.05
3.	Animal Houbandry	-	0.11	0.19	0.25	0.30	0.85
4.	Cottage Industry	1.20	2.50	3.30	3.00	4.20	15.00
5.	Irrigation	35.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	32.08	138.08
6.	Soil Conservation	2.20	-	3.71	5.00	3.00	13.91
7.	Miscellous Bankable	3.00	2.50	4.00	5.00	4.50	19.00
8.	Self Help Groups (SHG)	2.00 45.45	2.00 31.91	2.00 5.86	3.00 46.60	4.00 58.63	13.00 233.45
INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (IDS)							
1.	Connectivity	18.00	25.00	32.00	28.00	22.28	125.28
2.	Electricity	-	3.25	2.10	1.44	-	6.74
3.	Drinking Water	5.20	8.50	12.25	12.25	15.06	57.01
4.	Eduation	12.00	15.25	20.25	20.25	13.42	81.42
	Total	35.20	52.00	66.85	66.85	50.76	270.80
INFORMATION, EDUCATION & COMMUNICATION (IEC)							
1.	Excursion Exhibition Exchange Programme	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.16	0.19	0.65
2.	Computer Training for Tribal Youths	0.86	3.26	0.34	0.72	1.00	6.18
3.	Vocational Training other Training	0.60	0.87	1.15	1.48	1.72	8.79
	Total	1.54	4.23	1.61	2.33	2.91	12.62
4.	Project under first proviso to article 275(1) Constitution	244.83	90.50	56.33	89.74	83.89	565.34

ABSTRCT

Sl.	Scheme	2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006		Total	
		Phy	Finan.	Phy	Finan.	Phy	Finan.	Phy	Finan.	Phy	Finan.	Phy	Finan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	IGS Sub Total		45.45		31.91		50.86		46.60		58.63		233.45
2.	IDS Sub Total		35.20		52.00		66.80		65.69		50.76		270.50
3.	IEC Sub Total		1.54		4.23		1.61		2.33		2.91		12.62
	Total		82.19		88.14		119.32		114.62		112.30		516.57

Article 275(1)		244.83		90.50		56.33		89.79		83.84		563.84
GRAND TOTAL		327.02		178.64		175.65		204.41		196.19		1081.91

CHAPTER – VI

CONCURRENT EVALUATION

Concurrent Evaluation or monitoring or formative evaluation is undertaken for assessing the ongoing schemes / programmes. It helps smooth implementation by eradicating bottlenecks and shortcomings in the process itself. Therefore, concurrent evaluation is construed as vital component of schemes / programmes, right from their initiation till completion. While formulating and preparing 5 years Prospective Action Plan for the I.T.D.A. during the 11th Plan period (2007-08 to 2011-12) case studies of the beneficiaries were collected and analyzed. Total 5 case studies have been appended which speaks of success / failure of schemes implemented in the I.T.D.A. area.

CASE STUDY – I

Sri Narayan Bhumij belongs to the Bhumij tribe, aged 51 years and from Litasahi of Lahunipada block of Bonai I.T.D.A. His family consists of eleven members out of which male members are seven and female members are four. Out of them six male and 4 female members are above the age group of 0-14 years. As regard educational qualification he is just a literate. He owns 0.67 acre of non-irrigated land. His house site land is Acre 0.33. He has a katcha house with khapar thatch. His main occupation is cultivation and secondary occupation is vegetable cultivation. He has also knowledge of khapar making . He owns 7 goats, one cow with one calf and 10 fowls.

In 2003-04 he had taken a loan of amount of Rs.20,000/- from ITDA for cultivation of vegetables, such as tomato, cabbage, green peas and ladies finger. He has not repaid anything towards principal and interest of the loan during the time of survey. The beneficiary has not faced any difficulties in receiving the assistance from the ITDA.

Last year, Narayan got Rs.10,500/- from sale of vegetables and Rs.8,000/- from share cropping of paddy and Rs.11,000/- from wage earning. The beneficiary irrigate his land from the locally available irrigation facilities. Now he requires additional assistance for purchase of a sprinkler set for better and scientific irrigation which will give him more income to maintain better standard of living .

CASE STUDY – II

Shri Ramachandra Dehuri, a Paudi Bhuiyan belongs to Kosiba village of Koira block of Bonai ITDA. He is 48 years of age and is married. His family consists of 8 persons out of which 2 males and three females are above 14 years of age. His primary occupation is cultivation and secondary occupation is wage earning. The beneficiary owns 10 acres of cultivable land, out of which 5 acres is medium land and 5 acres is high land. He gets Rs.6000/- from cultivation and Rs.2,000/- from wage earning.

From the ITDA, he has taken a loan, amounting to Rs.12,000/-with 50% subsidy during the year 2003-04. He utilized the loan amount for purchase of bullock and development of land. An additional income is expected from the cultivation in developed land.

CASE STUDY – III

Shri Bijoy Kumar Ekka, a beneficiary of 28 years of age is a married person and an inhabitant of Bardagoan village of Gurundia block. He belongs to Oraon tribe. He is a matriculate. His primary occupation is business and secondary occupation is cultivation. His family consists of 5 members. He has two daughters and one son who are below 14 years of age.

He owns one acre of cultivable land, one plot of 30 decimals and another plot of 70 decimals. He resides in a rented house but in this rented house, half portion has been used as shop and half has been used as living room. He has one pair of bullock and six numbers of fowl.

In 2002-2003 he had taken loan under Grocery shop scheme from the Bonai ITDA. The loan amount was Rs.25,000/- .Out of this loan amount, Rs.12,500/- was subsidy. The shop is managed by his wife. He deals with grocery items with other local items. The beneficiary looked after the purchase of commodities for the grocery shop and cultivation of land.

He has repaid the first installment of Rs.2,500/- in the bank. The beneficiary has not faced any difficulty in availing the scheme. The beneficiary has planned to set up a diesel rice mill. He has proved to be a successful beneficiary of Bardagoan village in Gurundia block of Bonai ITDA.

CASE STUDY – IV

Shri Pankaja Kumar Dehuri, aged 35 years is a matriculate and belongs to the Paudi Bhuiyan tribe. His total family members are 15, out of which male members are 6 and female members are 9. He owns a pucca house in 10 decimals of land. His total cultivable land is 9 acres out of which 3 acres are irrigated. He earns around Rs.36,000/- per annum from cultivation.

During the year 2002-03, the beneficiary took a loan from bank amounting to Rs.25,000/- ,out of which loan component was Rs.15,000/- and subsidy was Rs.10,000/-. He started a grocery shop by utilizing the loan amount. He earned Rs.3,600/- from the grocery shop in the same year. He has already repaid Rs.12,000/- towards principal and Rs.934/- towards interest by April 2004. Shri Pankaja Kumar Dehuri is regarded as a successful beneficiary

CASE STUDY –V

Shri Kailash Kisan is of 55 years of age. He belongs to the Kisan tribe of Jadaloi village of Gurundia block. He has educational qualification up to Class – III. His total family consists of 8 members. Among them male members are six and female members are two. Out of them 2 members are above 14 years and six members are below 14 years. He has constructed a house over 39 decimals of land. He possesses 10 acres of cultivable land, out of which low and medium land are 1 acre each and high land is 7 acres.

During the year 2001-2002, the beneficiary has earned 35 quintals of paddy from his 10 acres of land which cost Rs.17,500/- .

The beneficiary started a cycle repairing shop during the year 2002-2003. He took a loan of Rs.20,000/- for further development of the shop in which loan component was Rs.10,000/- and subsidy was Rs.10,000/-. He was not faced any difficulties for getting the loan from the Bonai ITDA. The repayment of loan is Rs.400/- per month towards principal. He is paying the monthly installments in time. He has not faced any difficulties in implementation of scheme. He is successfully running the shop and it is expected to generate additional income for him.

CASE STUDY –VI

During the field work a case study was conducted on the community development scheme to record the present status of the scheme. Badjone Diversion Weir is located in Kalsora village of Kurmundihi Gram Panchayat in Bonani block.

Sri Kartik Munda belongs to the Munda tribe and is about 50 years of age. His family consists of 6 members out of which 5 are males and two are females. Only one female member of family is below 14 years of age.

His house is built on 0.08 decimals of land. He has possessed 3 acres of cultivable land consisting of 15 nos. of Plots. Out of total cultivable land, 2 Acres is low land.

Beneficiary has produced 2 quintals of potato with the cost of Rs.1,000.00, Tomato 1.5 quintal with cost of Rs.400/- and produced wheat with cost of Rs.300/-. He is working as a daily labourer. In last year he has earned Rs.3000/- from wage earning and in total the income of the beneficiary in last year was Rs.4,700/-

He has one pair of bullocks which he is using for cultivation. The beneficiary Shri Kartik Munda is using water from the Dug well for horticulture and agriculture. Under community scheme he is using the water for the irrigation of horticulture crops and wheat. He is getting the irrigation facilities from the community Dug well scheme. So this is a success story.

The beneficiary requires further assistance of Rs.20,000/- for purpose of agricultural implements and to utilize them in land development. So he can get more products. The additional income can increase his economic status.

CASE STUDY –VII

Shri Aavos Kisan belongs to Kisan tribe is an inhabitant of village Chandapur in Bonai block.. He is 41 years of age. He read upto class 3. His family consists of 8 members. Out of them five are males and three are females. In his family only one member is below 1 year. He resides with his family in a Katcha house. He has domestic animals which include 4 bullocks, 3 cows and three calves.

He has possessed 6.85 Acres of land. The entire lands are divided into 10 plots of cultivable land. Out of total land, 3.15 acres are irrigated, 3.50 acres are high land and 0.20 acre is house site.

Lift Irrigation point is constructed during 2003-2004 in Chandapur village of Bonai block meant for community irrigation purpose. Shri Aavos is one of the beneficiaries of this lift Irrigation Project. It irrigates his 3.15 acres of land. Last year he had cultivated wheat, potato, onion, tomato and paddy. From these he earned Rs.8,000/- .

From community irrigation scheme, he used the water from Lift Irrigation Project He has cultivated onion of 2 kgs free of cost. The beneficiary has utilized ½

hectare of land. From the scheme he has earned Rs.3000/- by using lift irrigation project.

Towards water tax he has deposited Rs.200/- for the year 2003-2004. He requires an additional scheme of land development to the tune of Rs.10,000/-. Besides, he requires Rs.18,000/- for purchase of a Diesel Pump /-. As the water from lift irrigation projects are not sufficient, the Diesel pump set is necessary for him for regular irrigation purpose.

CASE STUDY –VIII

The beneficiary Shri Purna Munda, aged 38 belongs to the Munda tribe. His total family members consist of 18, out of which three are male members and five are females. He has workmanship of preparation of Khaper and carpentry. He has 3 acres of cultivable land. These lands are divided into 6 plots. Out of this land, 2 acres is low land and one acre is high land. He cultivates brinjal, cabbage, mustard and jhudang and paddy in the land and has earned Rs.15,000/-during the year 2003-04. The beneficiary has got 3 pairs of bullock, 5 cows, 3 goats and one calf.

During 2002-03 beneficiary has taken a sprinkler set under community benefit scheme from the Bonai ITDA. This spinkler has helped him to get the additional financial support.

CHAPTER - VII

PROSPECTIVE PLAN OF ACTION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

(Under SCA to TSP)

Keeping in view the problems and prospects of the ITDA area, land and forest-based development programmers will form the core of the developmental efforts. The 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 infrastructural facilities which would be incidental to additional income and employment generation;
- ensuring 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.
- Various schemes and activities under different sectors with expected results are presented hereunder;

INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)

AGRICULTURE

Action Programme proposed for agricultural development will consist of demonstration, multicrop technique, dry farming, supply of inputs and provision of community development. There are such crops like paddy, mustard, groundnut, sunflower and maize schemes will be introduced in the five years prospective plan. A total amount of Rs.214.57 lakh has been planned to be spent during 5 years from 2007 to 2012. One year action plan has been prepared and an amount of Rs.38.86 will be spent during the financial year (2007-2008). Total amount of fund of **Rs.86.08** is proposed to be spent for demonstration of paddy during five years.

Demonstration of Paddy

Demonstration of Paddy for 600 beneficiaries with assured irrigation facilities will be taken up with input assistance in 4(four) Blocks of ITDA area and 150 nos. of demonstration will be conducted in each Block during 2007-2008. The unit cost of each demonstration is **Rs.2600/-**. Total requirement of fund for Demonstration of Paddy is given below.

Year wise requirement of funds

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	YEAR					Total
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bonai	(150) 3.90	4.09	4.29	4.51	4.73	21.52
2.	Lahunipada	(150) 3.90	4.09	4.29	4.51	4.73	21.52
3.	Koira	(150) 3.90	4.09	4.29	4.51	4.73	21.52
4.	Gurundia	(150) 3.90	4.09	4.29	4.51	4.73	21.52
	Total	(600) 15.60	16.36	17.16	18.04	18.92	86.08

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target).

Demonstration of Mustard

Demonstration of Mustard which is proposed to be taken up in the ITDA area will be cover 500 beneficiaries during 2007-2008 (150 nos. each in Bonai and Lahunipada block and 100 beneficiaries each in Koira and Gurundia block). The unit cost of demonstration of mustard is **Rs.1700/-**. The year wise requirement of fund will be as follows.

Year wise requirement of funds

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	YEAR					Total
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bonai	(150) 2.55	2.68	2.81	2.95	3.11	14.10
2.	Lahunipada	(150) 2.55	2.68	2.81	2.95	3.11	14.10
3.	Koira	(100) 1.70	1.78	1.87	1.96	2.06	9.37
4.	Gurundia	(100) 1.70	1.78	1.87	1.96	2.06	9.37
	Total	(500) 8.50	8.92	9.36	9.82	10.34	46.94

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target).

Demonstration of Groundnut

It is proposed to conduct groundnut demonstration by imparting training to tribal farmers in improved technique of cultivation. Seeds and improved input assistance worth **Rs.2800/-** will be provided by the ITDA and labour cost will be borne by the beneficiary. The year wise requirement of fund will be as follows.

Year wise requirement of funds

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	YEAR					Total
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bonai	(50) 1.40	1.47	1.54	1.62	1.70	7.73
2.	Lahunipada	(50) 1.40	1.47	1.54	1.62	1.70	7.73
3.	Koira	(50) 1.40	1.47	1.54	1.62	1.70	7.73
4.	Gurundia	(30) 0.84	0.88	0.93	0.97	1.02	4.64
	Total	(180) 5.04	5.29	5.55	5.83	6.12	27.83

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target).

Demonstration of Sunflower

Demonstration of sunflower cultivation is more beneficial for the tribal beneficiaries in the ITDA area. Each demonstration will cover input assistance worth of **Rs.2000/-**. All total 180 beneficiaries will be covered in each year. The financial requirement of fund will be as follows.

Year wise requirement of funds

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	YEAR					Total
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bonai	(50) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
2.	Lahunipada	(50) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
3.	Koira	(40) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.96	4.40
4.	Gurundia	(40) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.96	4.40
	Total	(180) 3.60	3.78	3.96	4.16	4.36	19.86

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target).

Demonstration of Maize

Demonstration of Maize cultivation is beneficial for the tribals. Maize cultivation is also feasible in the area. Demonstration of Maize cultivation with assured irrigation facilities will be taken up with input assistance worth of **Rs.1700/-** in an Ac.0.50 each. The year wise financial requirement of fund will be as follows.

Year wise requirement of funds

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	YEAR					
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bonai	(100) 1.70	1.79	1.88	1.97	2.06	9.40
2.	Lahunipada	(100) 1.70	1.79	1.88	1.97	2.06	9.40
3.	Koira	(80) 1.36	1.43	1.50	1.58	1.66	7.53
4.	Gurundia	(80) 1.36	1.43	1.50	1.58	1.66	7.53
	Total	(360) 6.12	6.44	6.76	7.10	7.44	33.86

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target).

ABSTRACT

Block wise requirement of funds under Agriculture Sector for the year 2007-2008

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl No.	Programme	Bonai		Lahunipada		Koira		Gurudia		Total	
		Phy.	Financial	Phy.	Financial	Phy.	Financial	Phy.	Financial	Phy.	Financial
1.	Paddy	150	3.90	150	3.90	150	3.90	150	3.90	600	15.50
2.	Mustard	150	2.55	150	2.55	100	1.70	100	1.70	500	8.50
3.	Groundnut	50	1.40	50	1.40	50	1.40	30	0.84	180	5.04
4.	Sunflower	50	1.0	50	1.00	40	0.80	40	0.80	180	3.60
5.	Maize	100	1.70	10	1.70	80	1.36	80	1.36	360	6.12
	Total	500	10.55	500	10.55	420	9.16	40	8.60	1820	38.86

Year wise requirement of funds under Agriculture Sector for 5 years (2007-2012)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	YEAR					
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bonai	10.55	11.08	11.63	12.21	12.82	58.29
2.	Lahunipada	10.55	11.08	11.63	12.21	12.82	58.29

3.	Koira	9.16	9.61	10.08	10.58	11.11	50.54
4.	Gurundia	8.60	9.02	9.47	9.93	10.43	47.45
	Total	38.86	40.79	42.81	44.93	47.18	214.57

HORTICULTURE PLANTATION OF FRUIT TREES

In the development process, horticultural plantation is considered as one of the lasting solution under padu prevention programme. It is proposed to take up mainly Banana, Kagzi-lime -Plantation Programme in different block areas as per the latest guideline issued by the Government. The unit cost of Banana (DC) is 17,000, Banana Champa is 7,700/- and kagzilime is 8,200/-. The year wise financial requirement of fund will be as follows.

Block wise requirement of funds under Horticulture Development for the year 2007-2008

Sl No	Block	Plantation Banana(D.C.)	Plantation of Banana (Champa)	Plantation of Kagzilime	Plantation & post plantation Training	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bonai	(30) 5.10	(20) 1.54	(20) 1.64	(50) 0.05	(120) 8.33
2.	Lahunipada	(30) 5.10	(20) 1.54	(30) 2.46	(50) 0.05	(130) 9.15
3.	Koira	(20) 2.55	(10) 0.77	(30) 2.46	(50) 0.05	(110) 5.83
4.	Gurundia	(30) 5.10	(10) 0.77	(30) 2.46	(50) 0.05	(120) 8.38
	Total	(110) 17.85	(60) 4.62	(110) 9.02	(200) 0.20	31.69

Year wise requirement of funds under Horticulture Sector for 5 years (2007-2012)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	YEAR					Total
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bonai	8.33	8.75	9.19	9.65	10.13	46.05
2.	Lahunipada	9.15	9.61	10.09	10.60	11.13	50.58
3.	Koira	5.83	6.12	6.42	6.74	7.08	32.19
4.	Gurundia	8.38	8.80	9.24	9.70	10.18	46.30
	Total	31.69	33.28	33.28	36.69	38.52	175.12

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

Animal Husbandry is a subsidiary source of income of tribals. It is proposed to take up diary farm ,pig rearing and poultry farm in the area. All schemes will be sponsored through SHG. A sum of Rs. 50,000/- may be spent Per SHG and training programme costing Rs.10,000 may be imparted to each SHG. For the year 2007-08 Rs. 18.60 lakh is proposed for the purpose and requirement of funds for five years is Rs. 102.75 lakh. Total 62 nos.of beneficiaries will be covered and training programme for all the beneficiaries will be arranged.

Block wise requirement of funds under Animal Husbandry for the year 2007-2008

Sl. No.	Block	Diary Farm	Pig Rearing	Poultry Farm	Cost of Training	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bonai	(2) 1.00	(4) 2.00	(2) 1.00	(8) 0.80	4.80
2.	Lahunipada	(2) 1.00	(2) 1.00	(2) 1.00	(6) 0.60	3.60
3.	Koira	-	(8) 4.00	(1) 0.50	(9) 0.90	5.40
4.	Gurundia	(2) 1.00	(4) 2.00	(3) 1.00	(8) 0.80	4.80
Total		(6) 3.00	(18) 9.00	(7) 3.50	(31) 3.10	18.60

Year wise requirement of funds under Animal Husbandry for 5 years (2007-2012)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	YEAR					Total
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bonai	4.80	5.04	5.29	5.55	5.83	26.51
2.	Lahunipada	3.60	3.78	3.97	4.17	4.38	19.90
3.	Koira	5.40	5.67	5.95	6.25	6.56	29.83
4.	Gurundia	4.80	5.04	5.29	5.55	5.83	26.51
Total		18.60	19.53	20.50	21.52	22.60	102.75

IRRIGATION:

Provision of adequate irrigation facility is a vital need for agricultural development which provides full time employment to the people. There is a lot of irrigation potentials to be provided by number of rivers, perennial hill streams flowing in the area and big tanks from which water can be harnessed through lift irrigation

projects. It is proposed for installation of new projects and repairments of existing WHS. Yearwise requairment of funds with name of the Irrigation projects to be covered during 2007-08 is given below.

Block wise requirement of funds under Irrigation for the year 2007-2008

Sl. No	Block	Irrigation Project	Cost (In Lakh)
1.	Bonai	Construction of WHS Chandrapur Kundunali nallah	4.00
		Imp. of Kasada MIP	2.00
		Imp. of WHS at Sangogua	2.00
		Total	8.00
2.	Lahunipada	Imp. of Badnuagaon D.W.	2.00
		Imp. of Deula D.W.	3.00
		Construction of WHS Kundunalikela	3.00
		Total	8.00
3.	Koirā	Const of D.W. at Rangamatia	5.00
		Imp. of W.H.S. at Dengula	2.00
		Total	7.00
4.	Gurunida	Cost. Of D.W. at Jalei	3.00
		Imp of W.H.S. at Suvnathpur	2.00
		Imp. of W.H.S. at Kurdapali	2.00
		Total	7.00
Sub Total			30.00

Year wise requirement of funds under Irrigation for 5 years (2007-2012)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	YEAR					Total
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bonai	8.00	8.40	8.82	9.26	9.72	44.20
2.	Lahunipada	8.00	8.40	8.82	9.26	9.72	44.20
3.	Koirā	7.00	7.35	7.72	8.11	8.52	38.70
4.	Gurundia	7.00	7.35	7.72	8.11	8.52	38.70
Total		30.00	31.50	33.08	34.74	36.48	165.80

INDUSTRY:

Some of the Tribal groups have traditional skill in making different items of handicraft and art objects and also processing and preservation of consumer goods. Cottage industry like Khalli stitching, Bamboo Craft, Stone Carving and Dal Processing Programmes can be implemented in the ITDA area. Training for SHGs will be organized for better functioning of the programme. Year wise requirement of funds with physical target for the year 2007-08 is given below.

Block wise requirement of funds under Industry for the year 2007-2008

Sl. No.	Block	Press-Khali Making	Bamboo Craft	Stone Carving	Dal Processing	Cost of Training	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bonai	(4) 0.80	(2) 0.40	(1) 0.20	(2) 0.40	(9) 1.16	2.96
2.	Lahunipada	(4) 0.80	(2) 0.40	(1) 0.20	(2) 0.40	(9) 1.16	2.96
3.	Koira	(6) 1.20	(2) 0.40		(4) 0.80	(11) 1.44	3.84
4.	Gurundia	(6) 1.20	(2) 0.40	(1) 0.20	(2) 0.40	(11) 1.44	3.64
Total		(20) 4.00	(8) 1.60	(3) 0.60	(10) 2.00	5.20	13.40

Year wise requirement of funds under Industry for 5 years (2007-2012)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	YEAR					Total
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bonai	2.96	3.11	3.26	3.42	3.59	16.34
2.	Lahunipada	2.96	3.11	3.26	3.42	3.59	16.34
3.	Koira	3.84	4.03	4.24	4.45	4.67	21.23
4.	Gurundia	3.64	3.82	4.01	4.21	4.42	20.10
Total		13.40	14.07	14.77	15.50	16.27	74.01

BEEKEEPING:

Beekeeping using Italian honey bee is found to be suitable for Bonai area. The scheme will be taken up in cluster of villages and in each group may have 25 beneficiaries. Each beneficiary will be given 5 bee boxes. Training programme for 25

beneficiaries in a batch will be organized by Government Agency. The unit cost for 25 beneficiaries will be Rs. 1.85 lakh & for training programme for 25 beneficiaries will be Rs. 25,000/-. Total 100 nos. of beneficiaries will be covered under the scheme. During the year 2007-2008, an amount of **Rs. 8.40** lakh will be spent. Total requirement of funds for 5 years (2007-2012) will be **Rs. 46.40** lakh. The financial requirement is given below.

Block wise requirement of funds under Bee keeping for the year 2007-2008

Sl. No.	Block	Supply of inputs	Cost of Training	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bonai	(25) 1.85	0.25	2.10
2.	Lahunipada	(25) 1.85	0.25	2.10
3.	Koira	(25) 1.85	0.25	2.10
4.	Gurundia	(25) 1.85	0.25	2.10
Total		(100) 7.40	1.00	8.40

Year wise requirement of funds under Bee keeping for 5 years (2007-2012)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	YEAR					Total
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bonai	2.10	2.205	2.315	2.43	2.55	11.60
2.	Lahunipada	2.10	2.205	2.315	2.43	2.55	11.60
3.	Koira	2.10	2.205	2.315	2.43	2.55	11.60
4.	Gurundia	2.10	2.205	2.315	2.43	2.55	11.60
Total		8.40	8.82	9.26	9.72	10.20	46.40

COMPUTER TRAINING:

It is proposed to provide computer training to tribal youths with a cost of Rs. 6,000 per beneficiary for PGDCA course and Rs.3,000 for DCA course as per the Government guidelines. Assistance to 22 tribal youths for PGDCA course and 32 youths for DCA course will be provided. Beneficiaries will be selected from all the blocks. Total **Rs.2.28** lakh will be required for computer training during five years(2007-08 to 2011-12). The financial requirement is given below.

Requirement of funds under Computer Training for the year 2007-2008

Sl. No.	Course	YEAR					
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	PGDCA	(3) 0.18	(3) 0.18	(5) 0.30	(5) 0.30	(6) 0.36	(22) 1.32
2.	DCA	(6) 0.18	(6) 0.18	(6) 0.18	(6) 0.18	(8) 0.24	(32) 0.96
Total		(9) 0.36	(9) 0.36	(11) 0.48	(11) 0.48	(14) 0.60	(54) 2.28

Blockwise & Yearwise requirement of funds under Computer Training for 5 years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	YEAR					
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bonai	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.57
2.	Lahunipada	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.57
3.	Koira	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.57
4.	Gurundia	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.57
Total		0.36	0.36	0.48	0.48	0.60	2.28

Vocational Training:

It is proposed to provide financial assistance to tribal youths having requisite qualification, for undergoing training in ITI and other training centre. A group of 20 trainees in a batch will be sent to attend the training. The cost of training in different trades will be as follows:

Components of training Programmes

Sl. No.	Name of the trade	Duration of training	Minimum qualification	Unit cost of training	No. of batches
1.	Driver-cum-Mechanic (Heavy vehicle)	4 months	VIII Class	Rs.1,75,000/-	1
2.	Driver-cum-Mechanic	4 months	VIII Class	Rs.1,75,000/-	1

	(Light vehicle)				
3.	House wiring	6 months	VIII Class	Rs.1,62,000/-	4
4.	Dress-making	6 months	VIII Class	Rs.1,60,000/-	2
Total:				Rs.6,72,000 /-	8

It is proposed to provide assistance to 8 batches of trainees in different trades during the 11th Plan period with the following financial requirement.

Yearwise requirement of funds under Vocational Training for 5 years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Trade	YEAR					Total
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Driver-cum-Mechanic (Heavy Motor Vehicles)	-	-	(20) 1.75	- -	- -	(20) 1.75
2.	Driver-cum-Mechanic (Light Motor Vehicles)	-	-	-	-	(20) 1.75	(20) 1.75
3.	House Wiring	(20) 1.62	-	(20) 1.62	(20) 1.62	(20) 1.62	(80) 6.48
4.	Dress Making	-	(20) 1.60	-	(20) 1.60	-	(40) 3.20
	Total	(20) 1.62	(20) 1.60	(40) 3.37	(40) 3.22	(40) 3.37	(160) 13.18

Block wise and Yearwise requirement of funds under Vocational Training for 5 years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	YEAR					Total
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bonai	0.405	0.40	0.8425	0.805	0.8425	3.295
2.	Lahunipada	0.405	0.40	0.8425	0.805	0.8425	3.295
3.	Koira	0.405	0.40	0.8425	0.805	0.8425	3.295

4.	Gurundia	0.405	0.40	0.8425	0.805	0.8425	3.295
	Total	1.62	1.60	3.37	3.22	3.37	13.18

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (IDS)

Connectivity:

Communication is an important infrastructure for mobility of men as well as materials including development inputs and various products and produce of the area. The Panchayat Samiti road which is recently Kucha roads needs repair at regular interval. There are also some tribal villages not connected by roads. It is therefore, suggested to make blockwise provision to repair the road frequently. Total requirement of funds for repair of road during the year 2007-2008 is estimated to be **Rs. 20.00** lakh and for five years is **Rs. 110.50** lakh. The financial requirement is given below.

Block wise requirement of funds under Communication during the year 2007-2008

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl No.	Block	Communication	Cost (In Lakh)
1	Bonai	C.D. work on Kasada to Kandhaipost road	2.00
		C.D. work on Bhagapati to Jakaikela road	2.00
		Total	4.00
2.	Lahunipada	C.D. work on Kalipash to Bhujimunda Sahi	2.50
		C.D. work on Telgate-Ulsuree road	2.50
		Total	5.00
3.	Koira	C.D. work on K.Bolang to Dalimdihi road	2.00
		C.D. work on Bad Balijore to Bank road	2.00
		Total	4.00
4.	Gurundia	C.D. work on Sivnathbure to Dealsali road	3.00
		C.D. work on Kuchaita – Hatiada road	2.00
		C.D. work Tamra to Jodra road	2.00
		Total	7.00
Sub Total			20.00

Yearwise requirement of funds under Communication for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	YEAR					Total
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bonai	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
2.	Lahunipada	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.79	6.08	27.63
3.	Koira	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
4.	Gurundia	7.00	7.35	7.72	8.10	8.50	38.67
Total		20.00	21.00	22.05	23.15	24.30	110.50

Education:

Education is treated as a basic component of development intervention. Educational development can ensure bringing a sizeable population to the main stream of development. Therefore, it has always been stressed that there should be expansion of educational facilities in tribal areas both by Education Department as well as ST/SC.Development Deptt. There are also other difficulties like inadequacy of schools, non-availability of teachers etc. Keeping these difficulties in view, efforts are made to bridge the gap. For the year 2007-2008 an amount Rs. **10.00** lakh is estimated to be spent for education. The financial requirement for Education is given below.

Block wise requirement of funds under Education during the year 2007-2008

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl No.	Block	Name of Educational Institutions	Cost (In Lakh)
1	Bonai	Con.of comp. Wall of Indrapur PSH	1.00
		Rep. Of Jhirdapali PSH	1.00
		Total	2.00
2.	Lahunipada	Repair of Fatatagar S.S.	1.00
		Repair of Dhakamnda S.S.	1.00
		Repair of Kurda S.S.	1.00
		Total	3.00
3.	Koira	Repair of Hatikucha S.S.	1.00
		Repair of Sahajbahal S.S.	1.00
		Total	2.00
4.	Gurundia	Repair of Jodabandha AS hostel	1.00
		Repair of Gurundia G.G.H.S.	1.00
		Repair of Lachhada P.S.H.	1.00
		Total	3.00
Sub Total			10.00

Yearwise requirement of funds under Education for 5 years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	YEAR					Total
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bonai	2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
2.	Lahunipada	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.46	3.63	16.54
3.	Koira	2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
4.	Gurundia	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.46	3.63	16.54
Total		10.00	10.50	11.02	11.56	12.14	55.22

Drinking water:

Water is one of the vital needs of human and accordingly the programme under drinking water supply had found a place in the minimum need programme in the earlier plan. The same programme is now incorporated in Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Jojona (PMGY). Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), Sector Reform projects and Swajaladhara. In Bonai ITDA area, provision of drinking water facility will be taken up with an estimated cost of **Rs. 10.00** lakh for the year 2007-08 and **Rs.55.22** lakh for 5 years. Block wise financial requirement for drinking water supply is given below.

Blockwise & yearwise requirement of funds under Drinking Water for 5 years (Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	YEAR					Total
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bonai	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.46	3.63	16.54
2.	Lahunipada	2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
3.	Koira	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.46	3.63	16.54
4.	Gurundia	2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
Total		10.00	10.50	11.02	11.56	12.14	55.22

Health and medicine:

Public health is a basic component of human development. The tribals, particularly living in remote areas have been suffering from Malaria, respiratory disease, gastro-intestine and skin disease. Adoption of traditional method of treatment and use of fake medicines, derth of protected drinking water and pollution of air and water in recent time, have created health hazads. Though Government has established a number of health centres,the people living in remote areas are not getting the actual benefit from it.So it is proposed to spend Rs. 1.00 lakh.in each block every year on

INFORMATION, EDUCATION & COMMUNICATION (IEC)

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) play a vital role in the post independent scenario in our country, especially in the contest of planned development intervention. We utilize there demising in order to reduce the perceptible gap between our supination and achievements. New opportunities in all sphere 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 in an added diversion in the path of induced socioeconomic changes. Ideas transform life style of people. Creation of avenues of exchange of ideas between traditional sciences and technologies and their modern containments is an imperative for fulfillment of our national and social need. Information is on essential component for widening the horizan of knowledge and its diffusion in possible through Communication, Currently, there is dire need to bring out a synthesis between our folk and traditional processes of communication and modern mass medial including radio, television and communication channel through satellite, Newspaper also

constitute a viable levels of awareness etc. Education, being the key input of development endeavour, not only liberates human from the darkness of ignorance but also enhances human capabilities the cure up with adaptive mechanisms for sustainable livelihood maintenance. It may be stated here that all three component in their own ways helps people in their nation building endeavors.

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 in the tribals and to ensure them a fair share the development input. But it is not an easy task and it requires commitment, devotion, dedication and sincerity of efforts of all concerned, right from statemen, planners, policy makers and machineries for execution to the implementation intended beneficiaries. On 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, ingression of grass root planning etc. supported by political will.

In consonance with above consideration, perspectives of action planning were determined to evolve the 5 year Prospective Action Plan of Integrate Tribal Development Agencies (ITDA) on our state. Under the IEC, therefore, the following schemes are contemplated to be included.

A. Planned Training Schemes for skill Up gradation

- Food Processing
- Carpentry
- Rope Making
- Dal Processing

B Orientation Training for Tribal Women: (Through NGO & Anganbadi Worker)

- Primary Health Care
- Environment Awareness
- Food, Nutrition and Dietary Practices
- Child Care
- Gynecology
- First Aid

- Selected Handicrafts

C. Orientation Training for AI in Awareness Building

- Land rules and Regulation
- Combat Against Exploitation
- Livelihood Promotion
- Promotion of Cultural Activities
- Sports, Games and Recreational Activities
- Resources Utilization and Management
- Retinal Use of Communication Facilities.
- Self Help Group (SHG)
- PESA ACT (SHG)

D. Organisation of Exhibition

- Achievement Trough Development
- Display and sale of SHG Produce
- Seminar/Workshop
- Cultural Programme
- Award of Prizes Through Competition.

E. Inter Block and Inter Exchange visit Programme.

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

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

Activities prepared to be undertaken under the sector will be covered the following programmes.

A. Planned training schemes for skill development programme on food processing like mango pickle making, dal processing, rope making, carpentry etc., will be conducted 20 participants in the batch for 2 days a cost of Rs. 10,000 in one training programme.

B. Orientation Training Programme for tribal women for education there on different aspects of health and hygine, 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/-

C. Orientation Training for Men & Women of 2 days duration for a batch consisting of 50 men and women for awareness building on various aspects of Government Rules and Regulation relating to land, forest, development, money leading programmes etc. will be organized at a cost of Rs. 10,000/-.

D. Orientation of Exhibition of Block level: Annual Exhibition – Cum – Workshop will cultural programme will be organized at different places of the Block such for display achievements of development programme sale of SHG produces. In addition to this for according competition will be conducted with provision for according prizes to the winner and also to the individual and SHG. Who are found achieving excellent results in Government sponsored programme. The total cost will be spent 1.25 lakh

E. Exchange visit to other places outside the Block: Exchange visit other places outside the Block for participation in exhibition, visit to nearby ITDAs for the beneficiaries to interact with the technical experts and individuals who have excelled in various economic fields will be organized. For this purpose the sum of Rs. 50,000 will provided annually for each block. The requirement of fund undertaking various programmes will be follows.

Scheme wise requirement of fund under IEC activities for the year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl No.	Block	Training for Skill upgradation	Orientation Trg. Programme for Women	Orientation Trg. Programme for Boys & Girls	Exchange visit inside the State	Exchange visit outside the State	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bonai	(5) 0.50	(5) 0.50	(4) 0.40	(1) 1.25	- 0.50	3.15
2.	Lahunipada	(5) 0.50	(5) 0.50	(4) 0.40	(1) 1.25	- 0.50	3.15
3	Koira	(5) 0.50	(5) 0.50	(4) 0.40	(1) 1.25	- 0.50	3.15
4	Gurundia	(5) 0.50	(5) 0.50	(4) 0.40	(1) 1.25	- 0.50	3.15
	Total	(20) 2.00	(20) 2.00	(10) 1.60	(4) 5.00	- 2.00	(54) 12.60

(Figures within brackets indicate no. of programmes)

Block wise & Yearwise requirement of funds under IEC activities for five Years
(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	YEAR					
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bonai	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	3.83	17.42
2.	Lahunipada	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	3.83	17.42
3.	Koira	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	3.83	17.42
4.	Gurundia	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	3.83	17.42
Total		12.60	13.24	13.92	14.60	15.32	109.68

ITDA : BONAI

INCOME GENERATING SCHEME (IGS)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	38.86	40.79	42.81	44.93	47.18	214.57
2.	Horticulture	31.69	33.28	34.94	36.69	38.52	175.12
3	Animal Husbandry	18.60	19.53	20.50	21.52	22.60	102.75
4.	Irrigation	30.00	31.50	33.08	34.74	36.48	165.80
5	Industry	13.40	14.07	14.77	15.50	16.27	74.01
6	Bee keeping	8.40	8.82	9.26	9.72	10.20	46.40
7	Vocational Training	1.62	1.60	3.37	3.22	3.37	13.18
8	Computer Training	0.36	0.36	0.48	0.48	0.60	2.28
Sub Total		142.93	149.95	159.21	166.80	175.22	794.11

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (IDS)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Communication	20.00	21.00	22.05	23.15	24.30	110.50
2.	Education	10.00	10.50	11.02	11.56	12.14	55.22
3.	Health	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
4.	Drinking Water	10.00	10.50	11.02	11.56	12.14	55.22
5.	Common Facility Centre	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
Sub Total		49.00	51.00	53.09	55.27	57.58	265.94
INFORMATION, EDUCATION & COMMUNICATION (I.E.C.)							
1	I.E.C.	12.60	13.24	13.92	14.60	15.32	69.68
Sub Total		12.60	13.24	13.92	14.60	15.32	69.68

ITDA ABSTRACT

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	IGS	142.93	149.95	159.21	166.80	175.22	794.11
2	IDS	49.00	51.00	53.09	55.27	57.58	265.94
3	IEC	12.60	13.24	13.92	14.60	15.32	69.68
Total		204.53	214.19	226.22	236.67	248.12	1129.73

PROSPECTIVE PLAN OF ACTION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE GRANTS - FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE 275 (1) OF THE CONSTITUTION

Grant under the First Provisio to Articles 275(1) the Constitution are provided for implementation of the Schemes and Programmes based on the felt needs of Tribals inhabiting the Scheduled area. While formulating plan of action under this grant main thrust has to be given on irrigation projects, construction of roads and bridges to provide missing links and repair / renovation of schools and hostel buildings including all items of related works like flooring, plastering, leak proofing of the roads, provision of toilets, drinking water, kitchen, electrification etc. in such a manner, based on detailed plans and estimates, so that the institution do not need further repair etc. for atleast another 7 / 10 years.

In Bonai ITDA, there are several Educational Institution run by ST & SC Development Department which requires renovation and repairs and also provision of amenities. There is also primary School Hostel (PSH) constructed by ST / SC Dev. Deptt. at different places for the tribal students. Some of there PSH need repairs. The village arterial roads connecting the interior tribal villages with places where social services are available, home mostly fair-weather katcha road. These roads are frequently damaged due to heavy rain and sometimes could not be used during rainy season, as bridges on rivers and rivulet are not provided. Suitable rivers and relevant are not provided. Suitable proposals for construction of small roads and repair etc. of the existing village roads are to be prepared and implemented. Further it is necessary to increase irrigation potentials to raise the irrigated area. It is proposed to take up the following programmes with the grants under the First Provisio to the Article 275(1) by the Constitution during the 11th plan period.

(A) EDUCATION:

1. Renovation and Repairs of School and Hostel Buildings and Provision of amenities to the Schools run by ST / SC Development Department.

It is suggested to take the following programmes with financial requirement during the Year 2007-2008.

**Requirement of Fund for Renovation / Repair and Infrastructure Improvement
of SSD Department School during 2007-08**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.	Name of the Block	Teachers Quarter	School Building	Provision of Electricity	Supply of Pipe Water	Compound Wall	Dining Hall	Canteen & Bath	Amount Requirement (In Rs. lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Bonai	(3) 6.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3) 6.00
2.	Lahunipada	(3) 6.00	(1) 3.00	(1) 0.50	-	-	(1) 2.00	-	11.50
3.	Koria	(2) 4.00	-	-	-	(2) 4.00	(1) 1.50	(1) 1.00	10.50
4.	Gurundia	(2) 4.00	-	(1) 0.50	(2) 2.00	(2) 4.00	(1) 1.50	-	12.00
	Total	(10) 20.00	(1) 3.00	(2) 1.00	(2) 2.00	(4) 8.00	(3) 5.00	(1) 1.00	(24) 40.00

**Requirement of Fund for Renovation / Repair and Infrastructure Improvement
of SSD Department School for five years**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	YEAR					Total
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bonai	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
2.	Lahunipada	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	57.50
3.	Koria	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	52.50
4.	Gurundia	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	60.00
	Total	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	200.00

2. Requirement and Improvement of Primary School Hostels provided by ST & SC Development Department

It is proposed to undertake the repair and renovation of PSH located in different Gram Panchayats with following financial requirement during the Year 2007-2008.

**Requirement and Improvement of Primary School Hostels provided by ST & SC
Development Department during 2007-08**

(Rs. in lakh)

SL. No.	Block	Location of PSH	No. of PSH	Approximate Cost
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1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bonai	-	4	5
2.	Lahunipada	-	4	6.00
3.	Koria	-	3	4.50
4.	Gurundia	-	3	4.50
	Total	-	14	21.00

Yearwise requirement of funds for repair of PSH for 5 years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	YEAR					Total
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bonai	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
2.	Lahunipada	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
3.	Koria	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	22.50
4.	Gurundia	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	22.50
	Total	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	105.00

ABSTRACT

Blockwise and Yearwise requirement of funds under Education for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	YEAR					Total
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bonai	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	60.00
2.	Lahunipada	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	87.00
3.	Koria	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	75.00
4.	Gurundia	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	82.00
	Total	61.00	61.00	61.00	61.00	61.00	305.00

B. COMMUNICATION:

It is proposed to take up repairs of the existing village roads, construction of bridges and new roads in the rural areas to provide critical connectivity to tribals with the following financial requirement.

Requirement of fund under Communication during the year of 2007-2008

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Road in Length (in Km.)	Approximate Cost
1	2	3	4

1.	Bonai	4.00	6.00
2.	Lahunipada	4.00	6.00
3.	Koria	5.00	7.50
4.	Gurundia	4.00	6.00
Total		17.00	25.50

Blockwise and Yearwise requirement of funds under Communication for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	YEAR					Total
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bonai	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
2.	Lahunipada	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
3.	Koria	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	37.50
4.	Gurundia	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
Total		25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	127.50

(C) MINOR IRRIGATION PROJECT

In order to provide additional irrigation facilities, it is proposed to construct WHS in different villages where suitable sources are available. The location and approximate requirement of funds proposed during 2007-2008 are furnished below.

Requirement of funds under Minor Irrigation Projects during the year of 2007-2008

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Name of the G.P	Location of Village	Areas (in Ac)	Approximate Cost	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bonai	-	-	30	6.00	-
2.	Lahunipada	-	-	40	7.00	-
3.	Koria	-	-	20	3.50	-
4.	Gurundia	-	-	20	3.50	-
Total		-	-	110	20.00	-

Blockwise and Yearwise requirement of fund under Minor Irrigation Projects for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	YEAR					Total
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bonai	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
2.	Lahunipada	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00
3.	Koria	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	17.50
4.	Gurundia	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	17.50
Total		20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00

ABSTRACT

Block wise Yearwise requirement of funds for 5 years under Article 275(1)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.	Block	YEAR
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No.		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bonai	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	120.00
2.	Lahunipada	30.50	30.50	30.50	30.50	30.50	152.50
3.	Koria	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	130.00
4.	Gurundia	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	130.00
	Total	106.50	106.50	106.50	106.50	106.50	532.50

DEVELOPMENT OF PAUDIBHUYAN PTG:

Among the ST people, the Paudi Bhyuan PTG, a section of the Bhuyan tribe, living in villages of part block of Lahunipada in Bonai ITDA of Sundargarh district has been identified as the most backward. Thus, it is proposed that a total sum of **Rs. 112.00** lakhs will be spent during 11th plan period for creation of critical missing infrastructures under works head in the Paudi Bhuyan villages of PBDA, Khuntagan Micro Project and Bonai ITDA. The year wise break up of flow of funds from Bonai ITDA for development of Paudi Bhuyan PTG is stated below.

Flow of funds from Bonai ITDA to Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Kunntagaon

Works/OWs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Works	-	27.00	32.00	18.00	35.00	112.00
OW	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	27.00	32.00	18.00	35.00	112.00

CHAPTER-VIII

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

[UNDER SCA TO TSP]

The total financial requirement to the tune of **Rs. 1129.73** lakh have been proposed for the 11th Plan period from the year 2007-2012 under different sectors out of **SCA to TSP** as furnished below:

ITDA ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	IGS	142.93	149.95	159.21	166.80	175.22	794.11
2	IDS	49.00	51.00	53.09	55.27	57.58	265.94
3	IEC	12.60	13.24	13.92	14.60	15.32	69.68
	TOTAL	204.53	214.19	226.22	236.67	248.12	1129.73

UNDER FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE 275 (1)

It is also proposed to take up various programmes out of grant **under First Proviso to Article 275 (1)** of the Constitution which will be implemented in the ITDA. The total outlay under this provision will be in the order of **Rs. 532.50** lakh for five years during 11th Plan period. The programme wise financial outlay is furnished below:

ITDA ABSTRACT [UNDER ARTICLE 275 (1)]

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Education	61.00	61.00	61.00	61.00	61.00	305.00
2.	Communication	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	127.50
3.	Irrigation	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00
Total		106.50	106.50	106.50	106.50	106.50	532.50

The total financial outlay proposed for the 11th Plan period for each year from 2007-2012 will be as follows:

ITDA ABSTRACT [SCA TO TSP & UNDER ARTICLE 275 (1)]

(Rs. in lakh)

Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
SCA to TSP	204.53	214.19	226.22	236.67	248.12	1129.73
Under Article 275 (1)	106.50	106.50	106.50	106.50	106.50	532.50
TOTAL	311.03	320.69	332.72	343.17	354.62	1662.23

BLOCK-WISE ABSTRACT

BONAI BLOCK

IGS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	10.55	11.28	11.63	12.21	12.82	58.29
2.	Horticulture	8.33	8.75	9.19	9.65	10.13	46.05
3	Animal Husbandry	4.80	5.04	5.29	5.55	5.83	26.51
4	Irrigation	8.00	8.40	8.82	9.26	9.72	44.20
5	Industry	2.96	3.11	3.26	3.42	3.59	16.34
6	Bee keeping	2.10	2.205	2.315	2.43	2.55	11.60
7	Vocational Training	0.405	0.40	0.8425	0.805	0.8425	3.295
8	Computer Training	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.57
Total		37.235	39.075	41.4675	43.445	45.6325	206.855

IDS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Communication	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
2.	Education	2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
3.	Health	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
4.	Drinking Water	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.46	3.63	16.54
5.	Common Facility Centre	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	6.25
Sub Total		11.25	11.70	12.17	12.66	13.18	60.96

I.E.C.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	I.E.C.	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	3.83	17.42
Sub Total		3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	3.83	17.42

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	IGS	37.235	39.075	41.4675	43.445	45.6325	206.855
2	IDS	11.25	11.70	12.17	12.66	13.18	60.96
3	IEC	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	3.83	17.42
TOTAL		51.635	54.085	57.1175	59.755	62.6425	285.235

BLOCK ABSTRACT [UNDER ARTICLE 275(I)]

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Education	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	60.00
2.	Communication	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
3.	Irrigation	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
Total		24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	120.00

BONAI BLOCK ABSTRACT [SCA TO TSP & UNDER ARTICLE 275 (1)]

(Rs. in lakh)

Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
SCA to TSP	51.635	54.085	57.1175	59.755	62.6425	285.235
Under Article 275 (1)	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	120.00
TOTAL	75.635	78.085	81.1175	83.755	86.6425	405.235

LAHUNIPADA BLOCK

IGS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	10.55	11.08	11.63	12.21	12.82	58.29
2.	Horticulture	9.15	9.61	10.09	10.60	11.13	50.58
3.	Animal Husbandry	3.60	3.78	3.97	4.17	4.38	19.90
4.	Irrigation	8.00	8.40	8.82	9.26	9.72	44.20
5	Industry	2.96	3.11	3.26	3.42	3.59	16.34
6	Vocational Training	0.405	0.40	0.8425	0.805	0.8425	3.295
7	Bee keeping	2.10	2.205	2.315	2.43	2.55	11.60
8	Computer Training	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.57
Sub Total		36.855	38.675	41.0475	43.015	45.1825	204.775

IDS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Communication	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.79	6.08	27.63
2.	Education	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.46	3.63	16.54
3.	Health	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
4.	Drinking Water	2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
5.	Common Facility Centre	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	6.25
Sub Total		12.25	12.75	13.27	13.82	14.40	66.49

I.E.C.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	I.E.C.	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	3.83	17.42
Sub Total		3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	3.83	17.42

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	IGS	36.855	38.675	41.0475	43.015	45.1825	204.775
2	IDS	12.25	12.75	13.27	13.82	14.40	66.49
3	IEC	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	3.83	17.42
TOTAL		52.255	54.735	57.7975	60.485	63.4125	288.685

BLOCK ABSTRACT [UNDER ARTICLE 275(I)]

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-12	2011-11	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Education	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	87.50
2.	Communication	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
3.	Irrigation	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00
Total		30.50	30.50	30.50	30.50	30.50	152.50

LAHUNIPADA BLOCK ABSTRACT [SCA TO TSP & UNDER ARTICLE 275 (1)]

(Rs. in lakh)

Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
SCA to TSP	52.255	54.735	57.7975	60.485	63.4125	288.685
Under Article 275 (1)	30.50	30.50	30.50	30.50	30.50	152.50
TOTAL	82.755	85.235	88.2975	90.985	93.9125	441.185

KOIRA BLOCK

IGS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	9.16	9.61	10.08	10.58	11.11	50.54
2.	Horticulture	5.83	6.12	6.42	6.74	7.08	32.19
3.	Animal Husbandry	5.40	5.67	5.95	6.25	6.56	29.83
4	Irrigation	7.00	7.35	7.72	8.11	8.52	38.70
5.	Industry	3.84	4.03	4.24	4.45	4.67	21.23
6.	Bee Keeping	2.10	2.205	2.315	2.43	2.55	11.60
7	Vocational Training	0.405	0.40	0.8425	0.805	0.8425	3.295
8	Computer Training	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.57
Total		33.825	35.475	37.6875	39.485	41.4825	187.955

IDS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Communication	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
2.	Education	2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
3.	Health	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
4.	Drinking Water	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.46	3.63	16.54
5.	Common Facility Centre	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	6.25
Total		11.25	11.70	12.17	12.66	13.18	60.96

I.E.C.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	I.E.C.	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	3.83	17.42
Sub Total		3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	3.83	17.42

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

1	IGS	33.825	35.475	37.6875	39.485	41.4825	187.955
2	IDS	11.25	11.70	12.17	12.66	13.18	60.96
3	IEC	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	3.83	17.42
TOTAL		48.225	50.485	53.3375	55.795	58.4925	266.335

BLOCK ABSTRACT [UNDER ARTICLE 275(I)]

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Education	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	75.00
2.	Communication	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	37.50
3.	Irrigation	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	17.50
Total		26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	130.00

KOIRA BLOCK ABSTRACT [SCA TO TSP & UNDER ARTICLE 275 (1)]

(Rs. in lakh)

Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
SCA to TSP	48.225	50.485	53.3375	55.795	58.4925	266.335
Under Article 275 (1)	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	130.00
TOTAL	74.225	76.485	79.3375	81.795	84.4925	396.335

GURUNDIA BLOCK

IGS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	8.60	9.02	9.47	9.93	10.43	47.45
2.	Horticulture	8.38	8.80	9.24	9.70	10.18	46.30
3.	Animal Husbandry	4.80	5.04	5.29	5.55	5.83	26.51
4	Irrigation	7.00	7.35	7.72	8.11	8.52	38.70
5.	Industry	3.64	3.82	4.01	4.21	4.42	20.10

6.	Bee Keeping	2.10	2.205	2.315	2.43	2.55	11.60
7	Vocational Training	0.405	0.40	0.8425	0.805	0.8425	3.295
8	Computer Training	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.57
Total		35.015	36.725	39.0075	40.855	42.9225	194.525

IDS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Communication	7.00	7.35	7.72	8.10	8.50	38.67
2.	Education	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.46	3.63	16.54
3.	Health	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
4.	Drinking Water	2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
5.	Common Facility Centre	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	6.25
Sub Total		14.25	14.85	15.48	16.13	16.82	77.53

I.E.C.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	I.E.C.	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	3.83	17.42
Sub Total		3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	3.83	17.42

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	IGS	35.015	36.725	39.0075	40.855	42.9225	194.525
2	IDS	14.25	14.85	15.48	16.13	16.82	77.53
3	IEC	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	3.83	17.42
TOTAL		52.415	54.885	57.965	60.635	63.5725	289.475

BLOCK ABSTRACT [UNDER ARTICLE 275(I)]

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Education	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	82.50
2.	Communication	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
3.	Irrigation	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	17.50
Total		26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	130.00

GURUNDIA BLOCK ABSTRACT [SCA TO TSP & UNDER ARTICLE 275 (1)]

(Rs. in lakh)

Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
SCA to TSP	52.415	54.885	57.965	60.635	63.5725	289.475
Under Article 275 (1)	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	130.00
TOTAL	78.415	80.885	83.9675	86.635	89.5725	419.475