

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

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

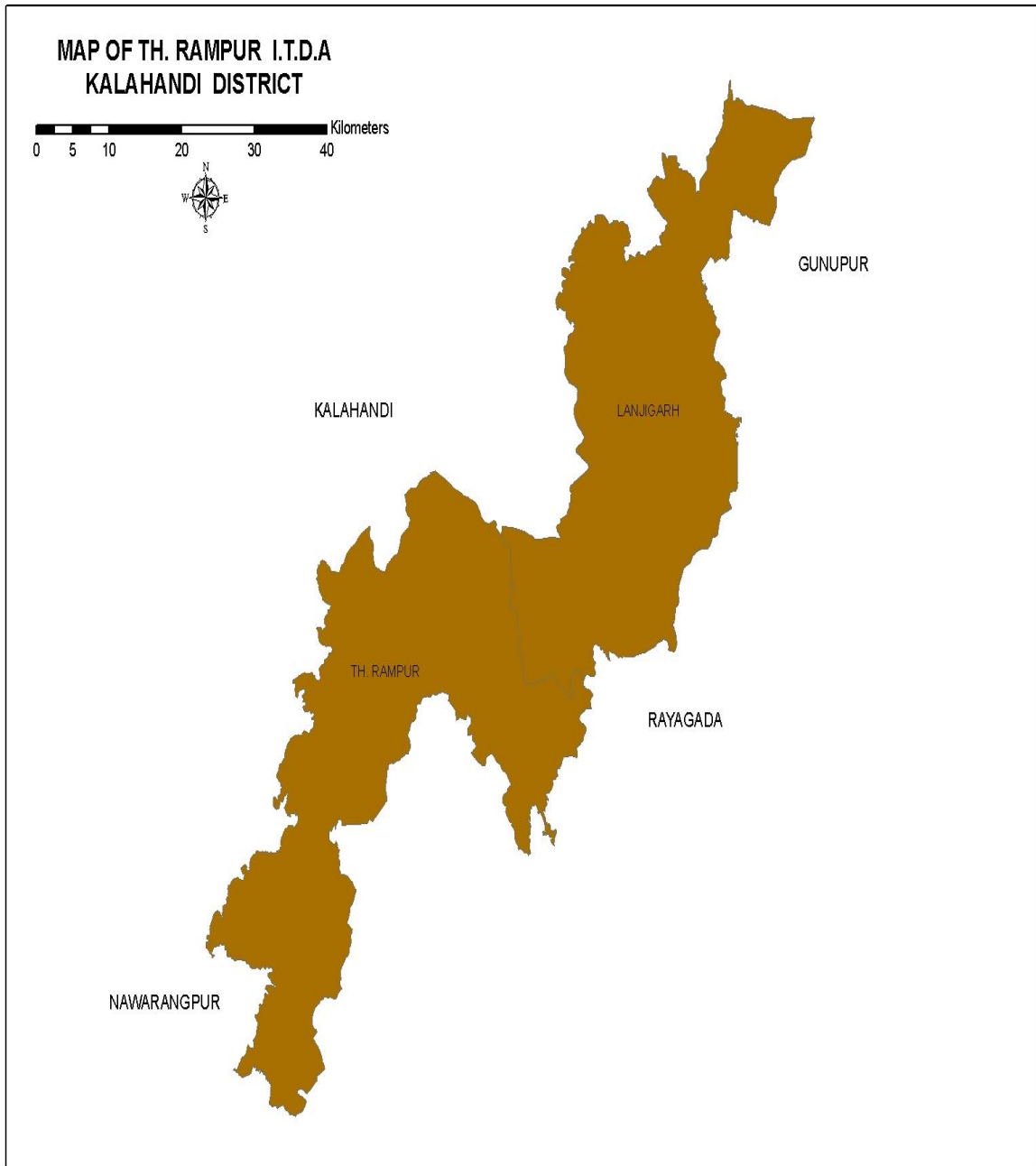
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THUAMUL RAMPUR I.T.D.A.

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I - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The present document incorporating the Plan of Action (POA) for tribal development in Thuamul Rampur ITDA area of Orissa is primarily synchronic, empirical, analytical and descriptive. The exercise is precisely based on its threefold objectives spelt out in the beginning. TSP as a concept, approach and strategy emerged during the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79) period with its commitment for tribal development in our country. India is a multi-racial, multi-lingual and pluri-cultural country with a splendid civilizational 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, to 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. While contemplating about rural development, tribal development comes to the purview spontaneously, as both rural as well as tribal are Janus-faced, or 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 traditions, the tribals are economically backward because of geographical, historic and various other reasons. Therefore, for their mainstreaming and integration tribals are provided with constitutional safeguards and special development interventions.

Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) a biproduct 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 MLA and MP along with PRI representatives 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 ought to seek appropriate response. There are glaring problems in tribal pockets, such as eco-hostile habitat of food insecurity; lack of viable economic alternatives for livelihood promotion, health hazards, coupled with inadequate health services malnutrition, infant and maternal mortality; perpetuation of illiteracy and lack of educational facilities; lack of connectivity, and safe drinking water; unemployment, relative deprivation and marginalisation, etc. In case total solution of all problems are not possible, the adverse situation is to be ameliorated through sustained efforts. After the promulgation of PESA Act, opportunities are available through the PRI functionaries who are to make the autonomous existence of Gram Sabha/ Palli 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 communalization 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. The total requirement of funds is reflected in the abstract at the end of the document.

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 807.18 lakhs was made available to Th. Rampur ITDA, out of which SCA to TSP was Rs 287.80 lakhs and funds under the First Proviso to Article 275 (1) was Rs. 519.38 lakhs. The total utilization of funds amounts to Rs 797.07 lakhs (98.75%). Under SCA to TSP it was Rs. 277.69 lakhs (96.49 %) and under Article 275 (1) it was Rs. 519.38 lakhs (100%).

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. 595.83.lakhs has been planned to be spent for total

development programmes for STs of Th. Rampur ITDA, out of which Rs. 395.83 lakhs will flow from SCA to TSP and Rs. 200.00 lakhs from Article 275 (1). Out of the total plan outlay, Rs. 274.72 lakhs(69.40%) suggested to be spent under IGS, Rs 98.47 lakhs(24.88%) under IDS and Rs. 22.64 lakhs (5.72%)under IEC programmes. Besides, Rs. 200.00 lakhs will be spent for creation of missing critical infrastructures under Article 275 (1).

FLOW OF FUNDS FROM TH. RAMPUR ITDA TO KUTIA KONDH DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, LANJIGARH DURING 11TH V-YEAR PLAN PERIOD:

Among the ST people, the Kutia Kondha PTG, a section of the Kondha tribe, living in villages of Lanjigarh block has been identified as the most backward. Thus, it is proposed that a total sum of Rs. 40.50 lakhs will be spent by the ITDA during 11th plan period for creation of missing critical infrastructures under works head in the villages of Kutia Kondha Micro Project coming under Th. Rampur ITDA.

II - ITDA : AT A GLANCE

♥ Geographical Area	-	742.59 Sq. Km.
♥ Density of Population	-	190 per Sq. Km.
♥ No. of Blocks	-	2
♥ No. of G.Ps.	-	37
♥ No. of Inhabited Villages	-	697
♥ Total Population: (2001 Census)		
Total	-	1,40,912
Male	-	69,560 (49.36%)
Female	-	71,352 (50.64%)
S.T. Total	-	74,543 (52.90%)
Male	-	36,537 (52.53%)
Female	-	38,006 (53.27%)
♥ Growth-rate(1991-2001):		
Total	-	+20.69
S.T.	-	+22.45
S.C.	-	+23.31

♥	Growth-rate(1971-2001):		
	Total	-	+82.87
	S.T.	-	+86.83
	S.C.	-	+95.72
♥	Sex-ratio(2001 Census) :		
	Total	-	1026
	S.T.	-	1040
	S.C.	-	1018
♥	Literacy(1991 Census)		
	Total	-	14.43%
	ST	-	9.70%
	SC	-	17.50%
♥	Major Tribal Communities	-	Kandha,Paroja, Gond, Kondadora Saora
♥	Forest Area	-	4,2061 hectares(56.64%)
♥	Land Use Pattern:	-	(in hectares)
	Misc. Tree Groves	-	320
	Pastures	-	2854
	Cultivable waste	-	5314
	Non-agricultural land	-	6286
	Barren land	-	2658
	Current fallow	-	6708
	Other fallow	-	5937
	Net area sown	-	36793
	Irrigated Land :		
	Total	-	3768
	Kharif	-	2792
	Rabi	-	976
	Per Capita Land	-	0.30
♥	Live-stock (2002-03):		
	Cow	-	Not available
	Buffalo	-	
	Goat	-	
	Sheep	-	
	Pig	-	
	Duck	-	
	Poultry	-	
♥	No. of Self Help Groups (SHG) for Women	-	525

♥	No. of BPL Households :		
	Total	-	29878
	S.T.	-	15224
♥	Educational Institutions:		
	• SSD Department:		
	Kanyashram/ Ashram School	-	2
	Residential Sevashram	-	1
	Primary School Hostel	-	24
	• Education Department:		
	College	-	1
	High School	-	20
	M.E. School	-	32
	Primary School	-	162
♥	Veterinary Institutions :		
	Hospital & Dispensary	-	3
	Live-stock Aid Centre	-	17
♥	Co-operative Institutions :		
	LAMPS (with branches)	-	6
♥	Financial Institutions :		
	Commercial and Co-operative Banks	-	7
♥	Health Institutions :		
	Other Hospitals	-	1
	Community Health Centre	-	1
	Primary Health Centre (New)	-	1
	Mobile Health Unit	-	7
	Homeopathic Dispensary	-	3
	Ayurvedic Dispensary	-	4
	Anganwadi Centres	-	172

ACRONYMS USED IN THE TEXT

APL	- Above Poverty Line
AAY	- Annapurna Antadoya Yojona
AS	- Ashram School
AIC	- Artificial Insemination Centre
ARWSP	- Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme
ANM	- Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwife (Centre)
BGB	- Baitarani Gramya Bank
BPL	- Below Poverty Line
BOB	- Bank of Baroda
BOI	- Bank of India
CARD	- Co-operative Agricultural Rural Development (Bank)
CBI	- Central Bank of India
CBO	- Community Benefit Oriented Scheme
CHC	- Community Health Centre
CRRRI	-Central Rice Research Institute
DCA	- Diploma in Computer Application
DPAP	- Draught Prone Area Development Programme
DRDA	- District Rural Development Agency
EGS	- Education Guarantee Scheme
GP	- Gram Panchayat
HS	- High School
HYV	- High Yielding Variety
IAY	- Indira Awas Yojana
IBO	- Individual Beneficiary-Oriented Scheme
ICDS	- Integrated Child Development Scheme
IDP	- Infrastructure Development Programme
IDS	- Infrastructure Development Scheme
IEC	- Information, Education and Communication
IGS	- Income Generating Scheme
ITDA	- Integrated Tribal Development Agency

ITDP	- Integrated Tribal Development Project
KS	- Kanyashram
LAMPS	- Large Sized Multipurpose Society
LIC	- Livestock Inspector Centre
LIP	- Lift Irrigation Project
MES	- Middle English School
MIP	- Minor Irrigation Project
MFAL	- Marginal Farmer & Agricultural Labour
NM	- National Highway
PA	- Project Administrator
PGDCA	- Post Graduate Degree in Computer Applications
PFCS	- Pisciculture Federation Co-operative Society
PNB	- Punjab National Bank
PHC	- Primary Health Centre
PMGY	- Prime Minister Gramadaya Yojana
PMRY	- Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana
PSH	- Primary School Hostel
PTG	- Primitive Tribal Group
RCC	- Reinforced Cement Concrete
RS	- Residential Sevashram
SBI	- State Bank of India
SC	- Scheduled Castes
SHC	- Sub Health Centre
ST	- Scheduled Tribes
SHG	- Self Help Group
SSD Deptt. Department	- Scheduled Tribes & Scheduled Castes Development
SFDA	- Small Farmers Development Agency
SCA	- Special Central Assistance
TD	- Tribal Development
TDCCOL	- Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation Ltd.
TSP	- Tribal Sub Plan

UBI - Union Bank of India
UNDP - United National Development Programme
UT - Union Territory

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 per cent or more of tribal population in administrative units, like block / taluk/ district, (2) pockets of tribal concentration for dispersed tribal people outside the area of 50 per cent tribal concentration; (3) primitive and isolated tribal groups / sub-groups inside and / or outside the area of tribal concentration. Soon after necessary identification and demarcation, the next step was to formulate and implement need based special development for tribals. In the TSP area, Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) were formed for Para (1), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) and Cluster Approach Pockets were set up outside the TSP area for Para (2), and Micro Projects were formed for development intervention among Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) inside/ outside the TSP area for Para (3) supra.

Another outstanding feature of the TSP strategy was concerned with financial parameters and quantification of funds. The total outlay for TSP flowed from (1) the State Plan, (ii) Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes, (iii) Special Central Assistance and (iv) Institutional Finance. The quantum of outlay in the State Plan was determined, keeping in view (a) total population, (b) the geographical area, (c) the comparative level of development, and (d) the State of social services.

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

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

It is worth mentioning here that consequent upon the demarcation of TSP area in Orissa, viable administrative units were aggregated into Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) which were subsequently 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 ITDAs, 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 integrated planning and implementation, people-centric planning with bottom-up approach, quantification of resources and funds, mobilization of resources, equalization of opportunities for development, promotion of participatory approach for attainment of sustainability and the like. The methodology further envisaged region-specific, resource-specific and people-specific planned development efforts in order to cater to the felt needs of people. Over the years from 5th to 10th Plan Periods, there were several attempts at overcoming shortcomings, bottlenecks and barriers, which stood on the path of tribal development. While doing so constitutional safeguards and protective measures under the Fifth Schedule and their effective instrumentality were given top priority attention.

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

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

were prepared for collection of primary data from the field and secondary data from concerned offices in the ITDA area.

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

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

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

- i) 70% of the allocation is to be proposed for IGS and 30% of the allocation for IDS.
- ii) Infrastructure projects proposed should support promotion of income generation.
- iii) No road or school project should be included under SCA to TSP.
- iv) All IGS activities should be taken up by identifying SHGs/ Clusters village-wise.
- v) Assistance to stray individual beneficiaries not to be recommended.
- vi) Instructions given for schemes under horticulture, agriculture and allied sectors, like Pisciculture, Backyard Poultry Units, Diary Units (supply of milch animals), Irrigation Projects, Bee-Keeping, Vocational Training in it is for Income Generation through some important trades and Computer Training for ST youths, are to be followed.

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

- i) Felt need for the district should be given emphasis;
- ii) Each project suggested must be justified indicating the benefits that would accrue to the tribals;

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

Objectives of the Study:

The 3 objectives of the study are,

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

Tools of the Study:

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

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

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

(b) : Educational Institutions of Education Department.

B-2 : Health and Family Welfare.

B-3 : Drinking Water Facilities

B-4 : Veterinary Infrastructure

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

(b) : Connectivity (Block)

(c) : Connectivity (ITDA)

(d) : Connectivity (DRDA)

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

Format – C : Income Generating Schemes

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

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

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

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

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

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

Limitations of the Study:

- 1) In consonance with the conceptual frame and methodological perspective, it is apt to state here that while formulating and preparing the prospective action plan of I.T.D.A for five years during the 11th plan period, provisions under the Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act (Central Act, 1996 & State Act, 1997) are to be taken into consideration. It is mandatory that plans prepared by G.Ps are to be approved by the Gram Sabha / Palli Sabha prior to the implementation of schemes/ projects for the socio-economic development of tribals. Therefore, the current exercise shall include annual plans aggregating to five-year prospective plan, by taking G.P as the minimal unit, and shall make it location-specific wherever possible, but at least for the first year as stipulated by the local functionaries. The I.T.D.A authorities shall take necessary steps, so that the schemes/ projects as per the action plan for the village receive the approval of the concerned Gram Sabha/Palli Sabha before their implementation. From the 2nd year to the 5th year the I.T.D.A shall draw location-specific plans within the limits of funds under each sub-sector as per felt needs of the tribals and the prevailing situation in localities.
- 2) Keeping in view the existing infrastructural facilities and the capabilities of the tribal beneficiaries to undertake such schemes/ projects for sustainable development through participatory approach of a group rather than individual, have been proposed so that planning exercise becomes realistic and pragmatic while translating it into action.
- 3) Funds under different sectors and programmes are to be tentatively fixed and flexible option be provided for operationalisation in block/G.P areas of the I.T.D.A., so that tribals as stakeholders do not feel neglected or discriminated, because of their specific areal situations.
- 4) As the present exercise is for a period of five years, the Project Administrator, within the perview of norms and conditions of Government guidelines, is to exercise his option in putting development inputs in the most backward areas during the rest four years of the plan period, on priority basis.
- 5) The plan of Action is based on background data collected from different levels as well as from secondary sources.

- 6) Prospective 5-year Plans of Action for tribal development for 12 out of 21 ITDAs 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 expected flow of funds during the 11th Plan period (2007-2012). Thus the plan of action for Thuamul Rampur ITDA has to be revised and presented in the content of the report.

CHAPTER – II **ITDA PROFILE**

Structural – Functional Growth and Development of ITDA Since Inception:

Thuamul Rampur ITDA was started functioning during the year 1974-75 covering two Blocks, namely Thuamul Rampur and Lanjigarh of Bhawanipatna Sub-division of Kalahandi district. This project subsequently re-designated as ITDA after registration under the Societies Registration Act. No. XXI of 1860 w.e.f. 15.3.1979 to function as an autonomous body.

Location:

Thuamul Rampur ITDA is situated in the south-western part of Orissa. The ITDA lies between $19^{\circ}3'N$ and $21^{\circ}5' N$ latitude and between $82^{\circ} 20'E$ and $83^{\circ} 47'E$ longitude. It is bounded by Bolangir and Nuapara district in the north, Nawarangpur and Rayagada district in the south and Nawarangpur district and Chhatisgarh State in the east. It consists of 2 development blocks namely, Thuamul Rampur and Lanjigarh.

The ITDA headquarters is located at Bhawanipatna which is also the district headquarters. It is connected with State capital through road via Bolangir-Kesinga and Bhawanipatna. Another road passes through Daspalla-Phulbani and Baliguda to Bhawanipatna.

Geophysical Features:

Out of total geographical area of 8364.0 sq. kms. of the district, the ITDA area covers 742.59 (8.88%) sq. kms. The geographical area of the Thuamul Rampur block is 340.65 sq. kms. and that of the Lanjigarh block is 401.94 sq. kms.

Physiographically, the ITDA can be broadly divided into two regions i.e. the hilly region and the plateau region.

The principal hill ranges of the area belong to the Eastern Ghats. It covers almost the entire eastern and southern parts of the district. The hill ranges are named at different points differently after the villages near foothills. The main peaks in these ranges are Tangri Donger (1229 m.), Kattighara (953 m.) and Karlapat (1,213 m.). The highest peak Tangri Donger is situated in Thuamul Rampur police station. Another hill, Mahulpatna which is of 1220 mts. is situated in the border of the district.

The Tel, Indravati and Jonk, which form tributaries of large rivers, like Mahanada and Godavari are the principal rivers of Kalahandi district. Most of the hill streams of the district are perennial. The Sagada, Rat, Indravati, Badanala rivers carry a strong stream of perennial water in the upper and middle reaches and lose it in their sandy beds when they descend to the plains. Moter, Hoti, Bulat, Utei, Rel, Raul flows through the mountainous tract in the north-eastern part of the district. The tributaries and sub-tributaries supply water to most part of the Thuamul Rampur, Lanjigarh block and other adjacent areas.

The forests cover an area of 42.05 sq. kms. which constitute 5.66% of the project area. The chief species grown in the forest are teak sal, Asan, Dharua, Mohul, Harida, Bahada, Kasi, Jamun, Bija, Bandhan, Sisu, Kusuma, Amla, Bel, Simul, etc. Bamboo forests are also found abundantly in the area. Besides, gold mohur, chandan trees are planted recently in the area by the Govt. village sides are covered with mango, jackfruit and tamarind trees. Among the fauna the elephant, bison, sambhar, black buck, antelope, spotted deer, mouse deer, hare, tiger, leopard, hyena, wolf, wild dog, jackal, fox, slath bear, boar and birds like, pea, fowl, bus quail, button quail, green pigeon, migratory ducks, gadwall, blue winged teal, spurred, goose, goose teal, whistling teal are found in fair numbers.

The climate of the area is equal to north-eastern corner of the Deccan Plateau, like hot summer and high humidity.. Summer generally commence in the month of March and continue up to the middle of June till the onset of the monsoon. Rainy Season continues up to the end of September. December is the coldest month during the winter. During the summer maximum temperature is 43⁰ C. The average rainfall of the area is 1534.5mm. The annual average rainfall of the area is 510 mm.

The soil found in the area are laterite and alluvial types. The important minerals available in the area are khondalite, quartzite, bauxite, granite, graphite, manganese, galena, granulite gnesis. Khandalites, granulite gnesis, manganese, quartzite and granulites are quarried extensively for use as road metal and building materials.

A mining project is operating through a multi-national company in Lanjigarh block of the ITDA which producing Alumina from Bauxite.

Places of Historical Importance and Tourist Interest

AMPANI: Ampani is situated at a distance of 77 kms. from Bhawanipatna on the Bhawanipatna-Jeypore road. The place is famous for the deity *Budharaja* installed in a

small temple at the foot of a hill. During the Durga Puja a festival is held there which is attended by a large number of people.

ASURGARH: It is known for the remnants of an old fort. An oval shaped tank covering an area of 200 acres is present here. Between the tank and the river Sandul lie the ruins of a fort called, Asurgarh. It has four entrance points, one each on the east, west, south and north where the deities Ganga Devi, Kalapahad, Vaishnavi and Budharaj respectively are worshipped. Inside the fort, there is a small hamlet where goddess *Dokari* (literary name old lady), the presiding deity of the fort, is worshipped. The control part of the fort has a higher elevation with a mound on it, which is supposed to be the ruins of a place. Local people believe that the fort was the seat of a demon king, called Gosinhadaitya.

BELKHANDI: Belkhandi or Rajpadar, situated at the confluence of the river Tel and the cities in Kesinga police station. It is 32 kms. from Kesinga and is connected by bus service. From excavation, a temple consecrated to Goddess Chandi and the beautiful images of Saptamatruka was found out. The annual Sivaratri festival of *Lord Dhabaleswar* in Dhabaleswar temple at Belkhandi attracts a large number of pilgrims.

BHAWANIPATNA: Bhawanipatna, situated in 19° 54'N and 83° 10'E is the headquarters of the district, and was the headquarters of the Kalahandi ex-state. The town has been nomenclature after its presiding deity Bhawanishankar. Besides, the town contains a number of small and big temples dedicated to Manikeswari and Gopinath (inside the king's palaces) Kalithakurani, Balaji Mahaprabu, Rasikaraj, Ramaswamy, Bhawanishankar, Bhandeswar, Jagannath, Madanmohan, Jaleswar, Tara Tarini, and Radhakrushna.

The annual car festival of Jagannath and the Ramanavami festival of the deity Ramaswamy attract large crowds. *Manikeswami* is the family deity of the Naga rulers of Kalahandi. The annual Dussera festival of the deity with its accompanying *Lakhabindha* (target shooting) ceremony used to be celebrated with great pomp and show during the days of Durbar administration.

KARIAPAT: It is situated in 82° 9'E longitude and 19° 41'N latitude, is a small village in Thuamul Rampur police station. There is a waterfall called, Khanduala fall at the foot of a hill the top of which is the abode of female deity called *Khanduala*. At Karlapat there is a temple dedicated to *Manikeswari*. This place is locally famous for manganese mines.

KHARIAR: Khariar is a town in Nawapara sub-division situated midway between Nawapara and Bhawanipatna. An all-weather motorable road connecting this town is from Khariar road, which is 78 kms. from the town. The temple of *Dadhibaman* (locally called Badagudi), which stands in the heart of the town. It is believed to be more than 500 years old.

PHURLI JHARAN: It is situated in Kalahandi Tahasil about 13 kms. from Bhawanipatna by road. It is a waterfall of about 60 feet high surrounded by evergreen forest. People usually come here for picnic and for enjoying the beautiful sight of the waterfall. Regular bus service is available to this place from Bhawanipatna. There is an Inspection Bungalow at Sagada which is 2 kms. from Phurli Jharan.

RABANDARH: It is a place of great scenic beauty lying about 12.8 kms. from Bhawanipatna and approachable by an earthen road. It is named after a small waterfall inside a mountain gorge.

TANWANT: It is a village about 7 kms to the south of Nawapara situated at the foot of a hill. The riverside, which takes its origin in the hill, creates a waterfall at Bogthola which is about 1 km to the west of Tanwant. The village has a temple dedicated to goddess '*Konabhoinra*'. Near the temple the relics of a ruin fort can be seen. There is a large water reservoir close to it.

Administrative Set Up:

Block wise total geographical area, forest area, no. of GPs, households and distance of block headquarters from ITDA headquarters are presented in *Table -I*.

Table-I

Block-wise area, village and households

Sl No.	Name of the block	Total geographical	No. of	No. of villages	Forest Area	No. of House-	Distance from
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		Area(in sq.km.)	G.P.	Inhabited	Un inhabited	Total	(inhect.)	hold (2001)	ITDA Hqs. (in km.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Th. Rampur	340.65	16	275	23	298	21710	16299	73 kms.
2	Lanjigarh	401.94	21	422	58	480	20351	17613	48 kms.
Total		742.59	37	697	81	778	42061 (56.64)	33912	-

*Source: (i) District Statistical handbook Kalahandi, 2001
(ii) Census of India, 2001*

It is seen from the Table-I that

- ◆ Th. Rampur ITDA comprises 2 blocks, 37 GPs and 778 villages.
- ◆ Out of total 778 villages, 81 (10.41%) villages are uninhabited.
- ◆ Total No. of households of the ITDA is 33,912 out of which 16,299 households is in Th. Rampur block and 17,613 in Lanjigarh block.
- ◆ The total forest area of the ITDA is 42,061 (56.64%) hecets. out of which 21,710 hecets lies in Th. Rampur block, and 20,351 (48.38%) hectare in Lanjigarh block
- ◆ Th. Rampur block is situated at a distance place, i.e. 73 kms from the ITDA headquarters than Lanjigarh block which is located only at 48 kms. away from the ITDA headquarters.

Administration and Management:

The ITDA has its own staff to carry out its official administration and field level work. Category wise sanctioned number of posts and staff in position in the ITDA is stated below:

ITDA staff strength and staff in position

Sl No	Designation of the Posts	Sanctioned Staff Strength	Staff in Position	Vacancy Position
1	Project Administrator	01	01	Nil

2	Special Officer	01	Nil	01
3	Assistant Engineer	01	01	Nil
4	Junior Engineer	02	02	Nil
5	Head Clerk	01	01	Nil
6	Senior Stenographer	01	01	Nil
7	Soil conservation Assistant	01	Nil	01
8	Statistical Assistant	01	01	Nil
9	Senior Clerk	02	02	Nil
10	Junior Clerk	02	02	Nil
11	Driver	01	01	Nil
12	Peon	07	06	01
Total		21	18	03

Source: ITDA Office, Thuamul Rampur.

- ♦ The total sanctioned staff strength is 21 out of which 03 posts, one each in Grade B, Grade C and Grade D are lying vacant.
- ♦ Besides, the above staff in the ITDA, a Project Level Committee/ Governing Body has been set up with the following members to look into the smooth implementation of different development programmes executed by ITDA as well as by district level officers out of ITDA funds in TSP area.
 1. Collector, Kalahandi – Chairman
 2. Project Administrator – Member–Secretary
 3. M.P., Kalahandi Parliamentary Constituency – Member
 4. MLA, Kalahandi Assembly Constituency- Member
 5. Chairpersons, Panchyat Samities- Members
 6. Two tribal members of Zilla parishad - Member
 7. One Development Expert - Member
 8. One member from reputed NGO of the area – Member
 9. Member of one Community based organisation- Member
 10. District level officers – Members

The PLC meets once in a quarter of year to discuss problems of the area, to review the allotment, expenditure and physical and financial achievements and to discuss and approve the annual action plan prepared by the ITDA for implementation in the area.

CHAPTER – III

DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

Block-wise population

As per 2001 census, Block wise distribution of population is given in *Table-II*.

Table- II

Block-wise distribution of population (2001 census)

Sl No.	Block	Population			Density of Population per Sq. km.	Average population per in habited villages	Average population per Household
		Total	Male	Female			
1	Th. Rampur	65767	32483	33284	193	239	4
2	Lanjigarh	75145	37077	38068	187	178	4
Total		140912	69560	71352	190	202	4

Source: Census of India 2001

- ♦ Total population of the ITDA is 1,40,912, out of which males constitute 49.36% and females 50.64%.
- ♦ Between two blocks of ITDA, Lanjigarh block has more population (75,145) in comparison to that of Th. Rampur (65,767) block.
- ♦ In ITDA area, the density of population is 190 per sq. km., 193 in Th. Rampur block and 187 in Lanjigarh block.
- ♦ The average population per inhabited villages is 202 in the ITDA area, 239 in Th. Rampur block and 178 in Lanjigarh block.
- ♦ Average population per household in the ITDA and the two blocks are equal i.e. 4 members per household.

Population by Ethno-cultural Group (Block-wise):

Block wise ethno cultural group is presented in *Table-III*.

Table –III

**Block wise distribution of population by ethno-cultural group
(2001 Census)**

SI No.	Block	Total population (% within bracket)			ST population (% within bracket)			SC population (% within bracket)		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Th. Rampur	65767	32483	33284	37850 (57.55)	18543 (57.09)	19307 (58.01)	16872 (25.65)	8417 (25.91)	8455 (25.40)
2	Lanjigarh	75145	37077	38068	36693 (48.83)	17994 (48.53)	18699 (49.12)	18097 (24.08)	8912 (24.04)	9185 (24.13)
Total		140912 (100)	69560 (49.37)	71352 (50.57)	74543 (52.90)	36537 (52.53)	38006 (53.27)	34969 (24.82)	17329 (24.91)	17640 (24.72)

- ♦ In the ITDA area, the percentage of ST population to total population is 52.90%. ST males constitute 52.53% and females 53.27%.
- ♦ ST concentration is found more (57.55%) in Th. Rampur block in comparison to that of Lanjigarh (48.83%) block.
- ♦ Total, male and female population of SC constitutes 24.82%, 24.91% and 24.72% respectively of the ITDA population.

Growth Rate:

The following statement shows growth rate by social groups/ ethno-cultural groups:

Growth Rate in ITDA

Period	Total	ST	SC
1991-2001	+ 20.69	+ 22.45	+ 23.31
1971-2001	+ 82.87	+ 86.83	+ 95.72

- ♦ During 1991-2001 the decadal growth rate is + 23.31 among SCs, + 22.45 among STs and + 20.69 among total population.

- ♦ The population growth during the period (1971-2001) presents a higher trend in the growth rate. It is highest (95.72%) among SC population, followed by ST (+86.83%) and total (+82.87%) population.
- ♦ It transpires from the above table that there is positive impact of socio-economic development intervention among the STs, as the growth rate has improved over decades, especially after the establishment of ITDA.

Sex Ratio (2001):

Total	ST	SC
1026	1040	1018

Sex ratio of the total population of the ITDA area is 1026 whereas it is the higher for STs (1040) followed by SCs (1018).

Literacy:

Block-wise and Community-wise Literacy Rate of ITDA is presented in *Table-IV*.

Table – IV

Block-wise Literacy Rate (1991 Census)

Sl No.	Block	Percentage of literacy								
		Total Population			ST Population			SC population		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Th. Rampur	6323	5402	921	1,721	1,623	98	2,188	1,837	351
		14.10	24.50	4.06	6.90	13.25	0.77	19.29	19.29	6.02
2	Lanjigarh	10520	8389	2131	3,032	2,657	375	1,763	1,469	302
		14.61	23.33	5.91	12.49	21.90	3.09	15.68	15.68	5.38
ITDA Total		16343	13791	3052	4753	4280	473	3951	3306	653
		14.43	23.79	5.19	9.70	17.55	1.92	17.50	29.58	5.71

- ♦ The total literacy rate for SC population (17.50%) is more in comparison to that of total population (14.43%) and ST population (9.70%).
- ♦ The male literacy and female literacy of SCs also show the highest percentage in comparison to total and ST male, female literacy rates.
- ♦ Among total population and ST population the literacy rate is higher in Lanjigarh block (14.61% and 12.49% respectively) in comparison to Th. Rampur blocks.
- ♦ But among SCs, the reverse picture is found. Literacy rate is the more in Th. Rampur block (19.29%) than in Lanjigarh block (15.68%). .

Growth of Literacy

Decade	Total	ST	SC
1991	14.43	9.70	17.50
2001	22.55	N.A.	N.A.

The above statement shows that the total literacy of the ITDA area over a decade (1991-2001) has increased by 8.12%.

Occupational Distribution of Workers:

Block-wise different categories of workers, non-workers, work force participation rate and their percentage are presented in *Table V (i) and Table V (ii)*.

Table V (i)

Block-wise distribution of Work Force participation rate (2001 census)

Sl. No.	Block	Total Population			Work force					
		Total	Male	Female	Total worker			Non worker		
					Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Th. Rampur	65767	32483	33284	33841	17494	16347	31926	14989	16937
2	Lanjigarh	75145	37077	38068	37318	20661	16657	37827	16416	21411
ITDA Total		140912 (100)	69560 (49.36)	71352 (50.64)	71159 (50.50)	38155 (54.85)	33004 (46.26)	69753 (49.50)	31405 (45.15)	38348 (53.74)

Source: Census of India 2001, final population Totals: At a glance

- In the ITDA area, the working groups constitute 50.50% of the total population.

- The percentage of male workers (54.85%) is more in comparison to female workers who constitute 46.26% of the total female population.

Table V (ii)
Block-wise Distribution of Work Force Participation Rate (2001 census)

Sl. No.	Block	Work force								
		Total worker			Main Worker			Marginal Worker		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Th. Rampur	33841	17494	16347	20179	13140	7039	13662	4354	9308
2	Lanjigarh	37318	20661	16657	21886	16766	5120	15432	3895	11587
Total		71159	38155	33004	42065	29906	12159	29094	8249	20845
		100.00	53.62	46.38	59.11	78.38	36.84	40.89	21.62	63.16

- Out of total workers of the ITDA area, the main workers constitute 59.11% and the marginal workers 40.89%.
- Among the main workers, the males constitute 78.38% and the females only 36.84%.
- But among the marginal workers, the females constitute 63.16%, which is much more than the male workers (21.62%).

Characteristic features of Major Tribal Groups:

Various tribal communities found inhabiting Th. Rampur ITDA area may be grouped under several categories basing on their level of socio-economic development. In the first category, comes the Kutia Kondh, a primitive section of the Kondh tribe who constituting the most backward group identified as PTG in the present development strategy by Government. The second category comprises the Binjal and Saora who are settled agriculturists and agricultural labourers. In the third category, there are acculturated tribal groups, namely the Sounti, Gond and Kandha who are not distinguishable from neighbouring caste people. Besides these tribal groups, there are 14 types of Scheduled Castes communities like Dom, Pano, Ghasi, Dhoba, etc. inhabit in the ITDA area. Numerically the Dom has occupied top position in the area. Besides, Brahmin, Khandayat, Kumbhara, Teli, Mali, Sundhi, constitute the other caste groups.

Table-VI

Block-wise Distribution of Major Tribes

Sl No	Blocks	Kandha		Paraja		Gond		Kondadora		Saura, Saora, Savar	
		House hold	Pop	House hold	Pop	House hold	Pop	House hold	Pop	House hold	Pop
1.	Th. Rampur	3766	18200	1134	5260	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Lanjigarh	3513	15477	-	-	273	1194	214	1109	79	333
	Total	7279	33677	1134	5260	273	1194	214	1109	79	333

- Besides different tribal communities, PTGs like Kutia Kondh is inhabiting in the area.
- As per the population of different tribes, the major dominant tribes of the area are Kandha (33677), Paroja (5260), Gond (1194), Kondadora (1109), and Saora (333).
- Tribes like Kandha, Gond, Kondadora, and Saora are found only in Lanjigarh block.
- The Primitive tribe Kutia Kondh is found only in Lanjigarh block.

Brief ethnographic accounts of some major tribes are as follows.

KANDHA

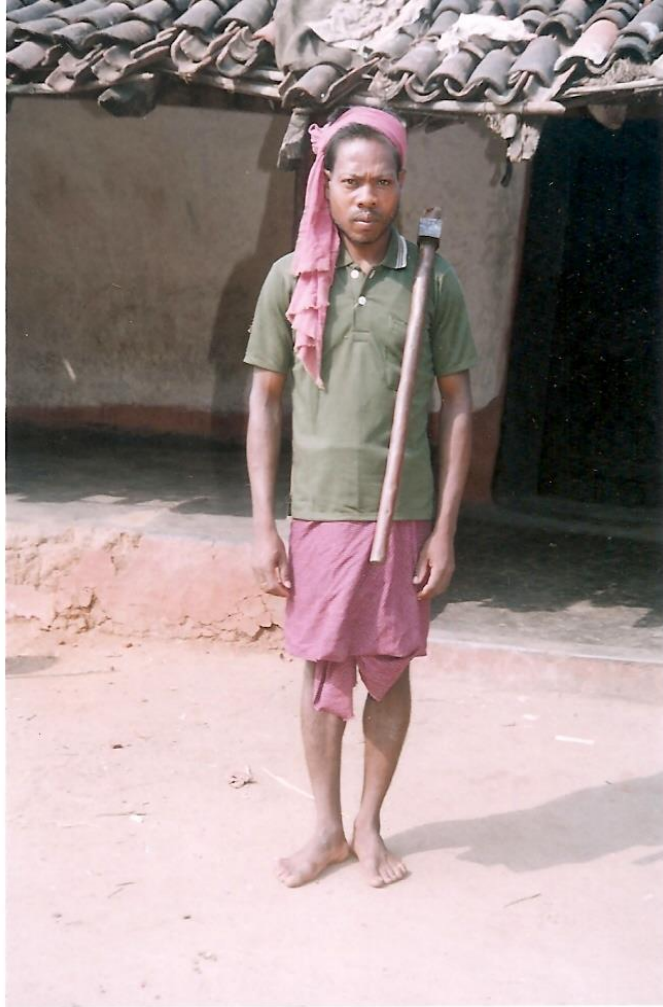
- **KANDHA** is numerically the largest tribe of Orissa. Numbering 11,40,314 individuals in 1991 census, they constituted 17.5 per cent of the total tribal population of the State. The sex ratio is 973. In 1981 their literacy was 12.40 %. They are largely concentrated in the undivided Phulbani, Kalahandi and Koraput districts. They speak *Kui* and *Kuvi*, the dialects of the Dravidian language. The Desia section speaks Oriya.
- The tribe is distributed in various pockets of southern Orissa forming several endogamous territorial sections, namely, Kutia, Dongria, Desia, Sitha, Nanguli, Jhamia, Pengo, Jhuria, Malua etc. with the suffix Kandha. Territorial and exogamous clan groups called *Kuda* or *Bons* form each section.

- The Kandha villages have linear settlement pattern. *Jarkhiri*, the altar of their earth goddess, *Dharni Penu*, lies at the centre of the village street in between two rows of houses. The institution of youth dormitory is called in various names, such as, *Dhangda-Dhangdi Basa*, *Dhangda-Dhangdi-Ghar*, *Dhanger*, *Idu* etc.



A Kutia Kondh Village

- Their subsistence activities revolve round land and forest. Different sections of them earn their livelihood by pursuing shifting and settled cultivation, hunting, food gathering, animal husbandry, wage earning etc. The Dongria Kandha are expert horticulturists.
- The dress pattern and adornments among them vary from section to section. Generally men put on loincloth and grow long hairs. Women wear pieces of cloth as skirts and aprons. Nowadays they wear coloured saris. The women put on tattoo marks.



A Kutia Kondh Male



A Kutia Kondh Female

- They acquire mates by negotiation, service, bride capture. Levirate and sororate practices are there. Brideprice is paid in cash and kinds. They follow both burial and cremation practices. Death pollution continues for ten days and purificatory rites are performed on the eleventh day.
- Dharni Penu, earth goddess is their supreme deity. In the past, the Kandha used to make human sacrifices called *Meriah*. The British rulers had suppressed this custom and now it is substituted by buffalo sacrifice. *Jatrukudi*, village deity, *Gungi Penu*, stream deity, *Bhima Penu*, mountain god, *Lai Penu*, the forest god, *Sita Penu*, deity of wealth, *Birna Penu*, rain god etc. are propitiated by them. They also worship ancestral spirits, ghosts and other benevolent and malevolent spirits and firmly believe in the efficacy of black and white magic. Their mangico-

religious activities are conducted by various specialists designated as *Jani, Lamba* and *Pujari*. *Dishari*, the astrologer, *Beju, Bejuni and Kalisi*. Sacrifice of buffalo, goats, pigs, pigeons, chicks, cocks etc. is indispensable in Kandha rituals. Their important festivals are *Kedu* or *Meriah* and *Chait Parab*.

- The village functionaries are *Saanta, Mondal, Jani, Bismajhi* and *Barik*. At the regional level they have *Mutha* organization headed by *Mandal, Majhi* or *Patro*. Now the traditional leaders are losing their importance and replaced by democratically elected leaders.

PAROJA

- **PAROJA**, the nomenclature is derived from the local Oriya word *Praja* or *Paraja* meaning the common people who are tenants or subjects or citizens under ex-feudal lords or *Raja*. It is one of the major tribes of southern Orissa, largely concentrated in the undivided Koraput district and the adjoining Kalahandi district. According to 1991 census, their total population is 3,53,536.
- The Paroja live in big and small settlements in the company of other communities. The villages lie in the plains, at the foothills and near forests in close proximity to hill streams.
- Inside the village there are two important spots - *Berna Munda* and *Nissan Munda*. The former is the seat of traditional village council. It is marked by a constellation of circular stone slabs at a central place, preferably in front of the headman's, *Muduli's* house. The latter is a monument made of a circular stone slab encircled by menhirs representing the seat of the village deity called *Hundi*. Youth dormitories for boys and girls, *Dhangda Basa Ghar* and *Dhangdi Basa Ghar* respectively were functioning till the recent past. The dormitories provide opportunity to both young men and women to meet, sing and dance together. The institution is now obsolete.
- They were practising shifting cultivation extensively in the past. Gradually they took up settled cultivation. Using simple implements, they grow a variety of cereals, pulses and vegetables in their dry and wetland and kitchen garden round the year. They are fond of raising livestock. They meet a part of their subsistence needs by collecting minor forest produce. Millet and rice are their principal food. Use of liquor is customary in all rituals.

- Their dress and ornaments are more or less similar to those of the neighbouring tribes like the Kondh, the Gond, the Gadaba etc. Wearing of brass made nose rings and earrings, *khagla*, the silver neckband and *khadu*, the silver armlet and wristband is compulsory for married women. Tattooing is popular among women.
- Their artistic talents find expression in *Dhemsā* and *Dungdunga* dances and *laga* songs. The most significant and colourful Paroja festivals are *chait parab* and *pus parab* observed with much pomp during December-January and March-April respectively.
- The tribe is divided into two broad sections: the Bada Paroja and the Sana Paroja. Each section further divided into two sub-sections: Bada Paroja or Sodia Paraja and Bada Jodia Paraja or Penga Paraja under the former, and Bareng Jodia Paraja and Konda Paraja or Selia Paraja under the latter. The major distinction between both the sections is that the Bada Paroja are more Hinduised than the Sana Paroja. The former do not take beef. They observe elaborate purificatory rites in the event of the death of a cow or buffalo in their household while the latter are said to be beefeaters. Among all the four sub-sections the Selia or Chhelia who were goat-breeders in the past are given the lowest rank.
- The Paroja prefer adult marriage, monogamy, cross-cousin marriage and village exogamy following the rules of clan exogamy. Marriage by negotiation is relatively an expensive affair. Those cannot afford it resort to other means, such as capture, *jhinka-utra*, elopement, *udlia*, levirate, sorrorate, etc.
- The Paroja observe birth pollution till the naval cord of the newborn dries up. The name giving and first hair cutting rituals held during the first year. *Disari*, the astrologer chooses auspicious dates. The maternal uncle and grand parents play a major role in the ritual. The puberty rites are observed for girls. The pollution period continues for seven days during which they observe several taboos.
- The affairs of a Paroja village are managed by a set of traditional leaders designated as *Mduli*, the secular chief, *Jni*, the priest, and *Challan*, the messenger-cum-assistant. Other important magico-religious functionaries are *Disari*, *Gurumai*, *Gunia* and *Bhatanaik*.

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.



Gond Women in Action

- 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.

KONDA DORA

- **KONDA DORA** is a small Dravidian speaking tribe of southern Orissa. In local language Konda Dora (*Konda* - hills and *Dora* - Chief) means "Lords of the hills". They have ethnic affinity with the Kandha tribe.
- They are largely concentrated in the areas bordering Andhra Pradesh in Koraput, Rayagada, Gajapati and Ganjam districts. They live in small numbers in other districts viz, Phulbani, Kalahandi, Bolangir, Sundargarh and Keonjhar districts. In 1991 census, their total population is 19,285 and sex ratio is 832. In 1981 their literacy was 10 per cent in the State. They have forgotten their mother tongue Konda and now speaking Kuvi, Telgu and Oriya.
- The tribe according to Thurston (1909: 351) has two broad divisions viz - *Pedda* (big) and *Chinna* (little). The *Pedda* is the traditional group while *Chinna* is the Teluguised section of the tribe. They are divided into a number of exogamous totemistic septs such as, *Sodalu* (*ragi*), *Bidikolu* (earthen vessel), *Palakolu*, *Boralu* (Cobra), *Koku* (cow), *Kotra* (wild goat).
- In their society, though polygyny and child marriages are not prohibited, adult marriage and monogamy are commonly practised. Cross cousin marriages are preferred and parallel cousin marriages are strictly prohibited. The most prestigious type of marriage is by negotiation (*Unigulu Purugulu Peli*). Since this is very expensive, there are other options for marriage such as by elopement (*udulia*), by

capture (*Jhika*), exchange (*Konda Marpu*) by service (*illarikam*), junior levirate, junior sororate. Payment of bride price (*Chintam biyam*) is in vogue in all types of marriages. Divorce is permitted with the approval of their traditional council (*Kulam Panchayatam*). Among them family is predominantly nuclear patrilineal and patrilocal. Descent, inheritance and succession go along the male line.

- Pregnancy and childbirth are welcome events in Konda Dora household. A mid-wife called *Dadi Budhi* assists in childbirth. After undergoing seven days birth pollution, name giving (*purudi tirumanam*) is done on the eighth day. After one year tonsure (*putu kapu*) is performed. They also observe puberty rites for the girls involving seven days pollution and seclusion. Persons dying a natural death are cremated. In case of unnatural deaths, burial is done. After observing the death pollution for three days, they observe purificatory rites on the fourth day.
- In the religious sphere, they are in transition between animism and Hinduism. They have an elaborate pantheon comprising Hindu deities and their own tribal deities. Their priest, *Pujari*, worships the village deities. Animal sacrifices are made on various occasions to appease the deities. Their important festivals are *Makar*, *Thakurani Parab*, *Dhanya Nuakhia*, *Ugadi*, *Dassara*, etc. There are other magico-religious functionaries like *Disari* (astrologer), *Beju* (male shaman) and *Bejuni* (female shaman) who act in their respective fields of specialization.
- They have their traditional village council (*Kulam Panchayatam*) headed by a *Kula Peda* who is assisted by a bearer-cum-messenger called *Pillipudamari*. They also have inter-village community council - *Jati Panchayatam* headed by a *Jati Peda*. These councils deal with their customary affairs in their respective jurisdictions.
- The economic organization of the Konda Dora centres round land and forest. Agriculture is the mainstay of their subsistence economy. It is supplemented by a variety of vocations like wage earning, contractual labour, shifting cultivation, forest collection, cattle herding, etc. They are socio-economically backward. Spread of education among them is slow.

SAORA

- **LANJIA SAORA** is one of the primitive groups of the Saora tribe. Apart from Orissa the Saora are widely distributed in many parts of central India, such as, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal. In Orissa, the Lanjia Saora are concentrated in Rayagada and Gajapati districts.
- As per 1991 census the Saora population in Orissa was 403710. The growth rate (1971-81) was 8 per cent and the sex ratio, 1015. Their literacy was 14.15 % in 1981. In the absence of separate enumeration for the Lanjia Saora their exact population is not known. However, their population in two Micro Project areas is 7,587. They belong to Proto-Australoid racial stock and speak a dialect called *Sora* that comes under the Austro-Asiatic family of Munda group of languages.
- The settlements are located in undulating terrain and houses remain scattered. Close to the settlements megaliths are erected to commemorate the dead kins. An ordinary house is a one-roomed thatched rectangular dwelling having stone and mud walls with high plinth verandah.



Saora Village Site

- The guardian deity of the village is represented by two wooden posts, called *Gasadasum* or *Kitungsum* installed at the entrance of the settlement.
- The subsistence economy of the Lanjia Saora rests primarily on shifting cultivation and importantly on terrace cultivation. Occasional hunting, fishing and round-the-year forest collection supplement it. They exhibit a high degree of indigenous skill and technological out-fit preparing the terrace beds and in their water management system. Mainly rice is grown in terrace fields and mixed crop of minor millets, cereals and pulses in the swiddens. They have their traditional system of labour cooperative known as *ansir* which ensures smooth conduct of agricultural activities. In a way it is the hallmark of Lanjia Saora economy. Their ordinary meal consists of rice or millet gruel. They enjoy alcoholic drinks and smoke tobacco.
- The aesthetic life of the Lanjia Soara is reflected through their colourful dance, typical music and the wall paintings, *anital*, in particular. The icons are so skillfully dreamt and drawn that these have made them famous among the scholars and artists of the country and abroad.

Traditionally the men used to wear loincloth and women a skirt. The latter use ornaments to adorn their ear, nose, waist and ankle



Saora Male in traditional dress



Saora lady in her traditional dress

- Most of the festivals revolve round agricultural cycle and lifecycle rituals. *Guar* is celebrated to commemorate the dead. The Saora society is divided into as many 25 subdivisions based on occupation, food habit, social status, customs and traditions. The Lanjia Saora is one of them. The family is mostly nuclear; the well to do practise polygyny. *Birinda*, extended family is characteristic of the Saora social organization. Women even after marriage continue to belong to the brother's *Birinda*.
- The Lanjia Saora pantheon includes numerous gods, deities and spirits, benevolent and malevolent. They get worshipped with fear and anxiety. People offer sacrifices for safety and wellbeing of the family members.
- *Gomango* is the secular head of the village. He is assisted by *buya*, the ritual head. *Disari* is the village astrologer. The other important functionary is the shaman called *Kudan*, male, and *Kudenboi*, female.

Land Utilization Pattern:

Block-wise Land Utilization Pattern is given in *Table-VII*.

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

Sl. No.	Block	Forest area	Misc tree groves	Pastures	Culti-vable waste	Land put to non agri-cultural use	Barren land	Current fallow	Other fallow	Net area sown
1.	Th. Rampur	20351	282	2102	3161	3053	8156	5020	1944	21506
2.	Lanjigarh	21710	38	752	2153	3233	13502	1688	3993	15287
ITDA Total		42061	320	2854	5314	6286	21658	6708	5937	36793

Out of 90075 hectares of the total land area in Th. Rampur ITDA, 36793 hectares (40.35%) are areable land, 42061 hectares (46.70%) are forest land, 5314 hectares (5.90%) are cultivable wasteland while 2854 hectares (3.17%) are pastureland and 320 hectares (0.36%) are covered under grooves .Total cultivable land available in the area constitute 42,107 hectares of which 5314 hectares are cultivable wasteland and net area sown is 36793 hectares.

The land use pattern identifies 24.04% of the total land area as barren, 6.97% land put to non-agricultural use and 14.04% are found fallow.

Major Economic Activities:

The main economic activities of the tribals of the area is 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

The area enjoys a short monsoon period. Most of the farming communities of the area are small and marginal farmers. The farmers are used to mono crop system of cropping usually with long duration local paddy. Again the yield rate of different crops in the area is low due to poor soil condition, lack of assured irrigation and ignorance of the majority of the cultivators to switch over to scientific method of farming.

Table -VIII
Area under cultivation, irrigation and per capita land (Area in Hect.)

Sl. No.	Block	Cultivable area	Area Irrigated			Per capita land
			Total	Kharif	Rabi	
1.	Th. Rampur	24667	458	306	152	0.38
2.	Lanjigarh	17440	3310	2406	824	0.23
Total		42107	3768	2792	976	0.30

Source: District statistical Handbook, Kalahandi, 2001.

The area under cultivation is 42107 hectares. The per capita landholding comes to 0.30 hectares. Only 3768 hectares (10.24%) of the total cultivable area are irrigated. Out of the total irrigated area, 2792 hectares (74.10%) are irrigated in kharif season and only 976 hectares (25.90%) in Rabi season.

The major crops grown in the area are rice, supplemented by ragi and kosala. The other agricultural crops of the area are maize, jowar, green gram, black gram, horse gram, arhar, cow pea, oil seeds, like til, mustard, lin seed, castor and groundnut. Besides, vegetables like potato, tomato, onion, pumpkin, guard and condiments like chilli, coriander, garlic, ginger, turmeric etc. are cultivated in the area.

Horticulture

The climate and topography of Th. Rampur block and Lanjigarh block are excellently suitable for horticultural plantation. In Th. Rampur area mango, banana, pineapple, papaya, etc. are grown on a limited scale. But Lanjigarh area is noted for banana, orange, pineapple, papaya, guava, jack fruit, etc. Cashew nuts are being cultivated as hill slopes affected by shifting cultivation. .



Kitchen Garden of Kutia Kondh Beneficiary

Now different development programmes provide impetus to the people in the area which have great potentiality to grow fruits like citrus ,guava etc. The State Government contemplated to establish fruit orchards in each Gram Panchayat. Grafts and seedlings of various fruit trees are being raised in the transit nurseries both at Bhawanipatna and Khariar for sale and distribution to the farmers in the districts.

The soil and climatic conditions of Thuamul Rampur area have been found excellently suitable for Coffee Plantation. The average elevation of the area varies between 2500 feet to 3000 feet (750 mt. To 900 mt.) which is conducive to the growth of coffee plants. Now the coffee plantation in the area has been taken up as soil conservation measures.

Forestry

The ITDA area is noted for its rich forests, which covers 46.70% of its total geographical area.

The most important forest produce are firewood, timber, bamboo and kendu leaf. Bamboos of excellent quality are the predominant products in the forest tracts in Lanjigarh and Bhawanipatna tahasils.

Forest has provided subsidiary sources of income to the local people. Collection of minor forest products like myrabolams, brown grass, mohua flowers and seeds, sabai grass tamarind, honey and kendu leave, firewood and cutting of timber and bamboo are some of the important subsidiary occupations. Besides a large number of local inhabitants collect numerous species of fruits and roots obtained from the forest is their main source of subsistence.

Firewood, timber and bamboo are imported in large quantities outside the district. Kendu leaves possess a good market both inside the country and abroad.

Livestock Rearing

People supplement their income by rearing livestock and developing dairy farming cattle rearing is prevalent among the local people. Domestic poultry farming is prevalent widely among the scheduled castes and tribal communities. Birds and eggs are sold by the local people in the weekly markets. Due to lack of market and transport difficulties poultry and dairy farms have not developed on a commercial basis. Piggery is widely prevalent among scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes. Goat and sheep are also reared for meat purposes. There is a livestock breeding-cum-dairy farm and poultry unit at Bhawanipatna.

To help the local people in marketing their poultry and eggs poultry co-operating societies have been developed in the area. Besides fodder cultivation has been taken up some people to substitute the shortage of natural pasture.

Fishing

There are a number of fisherman families in the district who fish from rivers tanks and swamps and sell them in local markets. Fishing is an important source of livelihood of a number of people living on the banks of the rivers. The number of fishing communities is quite negligible in the area. People use traditional fishing implements like nets, bamboo traps and angling rods for fishing.

Mining Labour

Compared to other districts of Orissa, Kalahandi is rather poorly endowed with mineral resources. Low grade deposits of graphite, manganese, bauxite, lithomargic clay, cobalt and galore are the important minerals found locally. Mining operation in most of the areas are irregular and is done by manual labour in which the local people are employed.

Small Scale Industry

Small-scale industries like rice mill, saw mill, oil mill, sugar factory, rethreading and resoling of motor tyres. Gudakhu, umbrella wasing soap, manufacsturing unit, iron gates, grills, agricultural implements, aluminium factory are established in the area. These factories provide employment to local people. The rice mill and saw mill constitute the majority of industrial labourers. As the rice mill are of seasonal nature, the percentage of casual labour is more than the permanent employees.

Household Industry

The most important household industries in the ITDA area are handloom weaving, pottery, black smithy, basket making, rope and fibre making, brick making, carpentry, leather work, mat weaving, broom making and lac processing. Around 5% people of the area are engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs. The All India Handloom Board, the All India Handicrafts Board, etc. helped the poor artisans in improving the techniques and in augmenting production.

Weaving of cotton is one of the oldest cottage industries of the district. The handloom weavers comprise of some members of the SCs and STs and of Bhulia caste. Some co-operative societies have been organized to preserve the traditional skill of these artisans.

Self Help Groups (SHGs)

There are as many as 525 women SHGs operating in the ITDA area. These SHGs are getting financial assistance from ITDA. The Block wise numbers of women SHGs are given in *Table- IX*

Table- IX
Block-wise numbers of women SHGs

SL No.	Block	Number of SHG
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1	Th. Rampur	303
2	Lanjigarh	222
Total		525

- 303 no. of SHGs (252) are found in Th. Rampur block and 222 in Lanjigarh block.
- The main activities of the SHGs are agro-forest based.

Extent of Poverty

As per 1997 BPL Survey, in the ITDA area, there are 29878 BPL households, out of which 15,224 (50.95%) are ST and 6596 (28.77%) are SC households. The block and community wise no. of BPL households are given in *Table - X*.

Table-X
Block and Community-wise no. of BPL Households

Sl. No.	Block	Total	ST	SC	OC
1.	Th. Rampur	15226	8429	4438	2359
2.	Lanjigarh	14652	6795	4158	3699
ITDA Total		29878	15224(50.95%)	6596(28.77%)	6058

- The ST and SC households in BPL category of the project area constitute 50.95% & 28.77% respectively.
- The number of ST BPL households is found more 8429 (55.36%) in Thuamul Rampur block than in Lanjigarh block is 6795 (46.38%).

Co-operative Societies and Marketing:

In the ITDA area, total 14744 members have been registered in 6 Agriculture Credit Cooperative Societies. Working capital of the society is Rs. 44.63 lakh and loan amount to the tune of Rs.4.58 lakh is taken up by the members. (*Source: district Statistical Handbook, Kalahandi, 2001*).

CHAPTER IV

EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES

Connectivity:

Establishment of road connection is of prime importance for making delivery system of development work more effective. Therefore, development of connectivity has been given greater priority in the I.T.D.A area. The block Th. Rampur is 73 kms. away and Lanjigarh is about 62 kms. away from Dist. headquarters. There are 46 other District roads, 309 Forest roads in the district.

Educational Institution:

There are 37 Panchayats and 711 villages in the project area. The number of existing Educational Institutions in the project area under Education Deptt and SSD Deptt is given below in Table –**XI** and **XII**.

Table -XI
Existing Educational Institutions under Education Department

Sl. No.	Block	Primary School	M.E. School	High School	College	Total
1.	Th. Rampur	76	15	9	-	100
2.	Lanjigarh	86	17	11	1	115
	Total	162	32	20	1	215

Source: District Statistical Handbook, Kalahandi, 2001

- Total no. of Primary School in the project area is 162.
- There are 32 nos. of M.E. Schools, 20 nos. of High Schools and one college in the project area.

Table -XII
Existing Educational Institutions under SSD Department

Sl. No	Block	Ashram School	Kanyashram	Residential Sevashram	Primary School Hostel	Total
1.	Th. Rampur	1	-	-	12	13
2.	Lanjigarh	-	1	1	12	14
	Total	1	1	1	24	27

- Out of 27 no of Schools run by SSD Department, 24 are Primary School Hostels, one is Ashram School, one is Kanyashram and one is Residential Sevashram.

Health Care Facilities:

Medical institution

The existing health infrastructure available in the project area is presented in *Table-XIII*

Table -XIII
Block-wise Medical Institution

Sl. No	Block	Sub-divisional Hospital	Other Hospital	Community Health Center	Primary Health Center	Mobile Health Unit	Homeopathic Dispensary	Ayurvedic Dispensary
1.	Th. Rampur	-	1	1	-	3	2	2
2.	Lanjigarh	-	-	-	1	4	1	2
	Total	-	1	1	1	7	3	4

Source: District Statistical Handbook, Kalahandi, 2001

- The total number of existing primary health centre is 7, on an average 20128 population depends on one primary health centre which shows the inadequacy of the primary health centre for the people in the project area, deviating from the actual norm of 3000 population per one PHC.
- The other existing health infrastructures are also inadequate in the project area.

Anganwadi Centre

- There are 172 Anganwadi Centres in the project area. These centers are looking after feeding of nutritional food for expectant mother and children of the project area.

Drinking water facilities:



Installation of Tube Well in a Kutia Kondh Village

The availability of drinking water facilities in different Blocks of Th. Rampur ITDA is given in ***Table- XIV***

Table -XIV
Block-wise Rural Drinking water Supply

Sl. No	Block	Tube well		Sanitary well	
		No. of village covered	No. of Tube Wells	No. of village covered	No of Sanitary wells
1.	Th. Rampur	241	476	31	129
2.	Lanjigarh	394	1028	51	47
	Total	635	1504	84	176

Source: District Statistical Handbook, Kalahandi, 2001

- There are no tube wells in 10 villages of the Project area.
- In Thuamul Rampur block 476 tube wells and 129 sanitary wells are present, whereas 1028 no. of tube wells and 47 sanitary wells are present in Lanjigarh block.
- In Lanjigarh block more villages are covered under drinking water facilities
- Not a single village of the project area is connected with pipe water facility.

Irrigation:

The existing Irrigation facilities is given in *Table - XV*

Table-XV

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

Sl. No.	Block	Area irrigated by Medium Irrigation Projects (in hect.)		Area irrigated by Minor Irrigation Project (in hect.)		Area irrigated by L.I. Point (in hect.)	
		Khariff	Rabi	Khariff	Rabi	Khariff	Rabi
1	Th. Rampur	-	-	86	20	220	132
2	Lanjigarh	-	-	1726	368	760	456
Total		-	-	1812	388	980	588

Source: District Statistical Handbook, Kalahandi, 2001

- Medium Irrigation Projects do not exist in any of the two blocks.
- The land area irrigated by Minor Irrigation Projects during Khariff season is 1812 hecets and in Rabi is 388 hecets .
- The area irrigated under Lift Irrigation Point is 220 hecets and 760 hecets in Kharif season and 132 hecets and 456 hecets in Rabi season.in Th. Rampur block and Lanjigarh block respectively.

Veterinary and Animal Husbandry:

Veterinary Institutions are established in the project area to provide health care facilities to animal resources. The existing Veterinary Institutions are given in *Table – XVI*.

Table -XVI

Block-wise Existing Livestock and Animal Husbandry Institutions

Sl. No.	Block	Hospital & Dispensary	V.A.S. & Addl. V.A.S	Livestock Aid Centre	Livestock Inspectors	Artificial Insemination Centre
1	Th. Rampur	1	1	8	5	-
2	Lanjigarh	2	2	9	6	-

Total	3	3	17	11	-
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Source: District Statistical Handbook, Kalahandi, 2001

- In the project area, 3 veterinary Hospitals, 3 V.A.S., 17 Livestock Aid Centres, 11 Livestock Inspectors are present.
- There is no Artificial Inspection center in the project area.

Cooperative and Financial Institutions:

Cooperative organization:

The number of co-operative societies present in the project area is given in *Table - XVII*

Table -XVII

Block-wise No. of Co-Operatives Institutions

Sl. No.	Block	No. of Financial Institution					
		Agrl. Co-operative societies	Non-Agrl. Co-operative societies	Consumer Credit Co-operative Societies	Specialized Commodity Marketing Co-operative Societies	Co-operative Banks	Co-operative Banks
1	Th. Rampur	3	-	NA	-	1	1
2	Lanjigarh	3	-	NA	-	-	-
	Total	6	-	NA	-	1	1

Public Distributing System:



A Grain Bank in Kutia Kondh Area

Providing food security to the people and maintaining food chain in the hunger prone areas is the prime responsibility of the Government. Public Distributing System aims at ensuring access to essential commodities to the people through fair price shops and maintaining transparency in the system of distribution. Public Distribution System is presented in the *Table-XVIII*.

Table -XVIII

Public Distribution System of Keonjhar I.T.D.A

Sl. No.	Block	No. of Retail shop	No. of B.P.L. Card Holder	Beneficiary covered under SGSY
1	Th. Rampur	47	15226	71
2	Lanjigarh	56	14652	71
	Total	103	29878	142

Source: District Statistical Handbook, Kalahandi, 2001

- In the project area, 29878 families are BPL Card Holders and only 142 families are covered under SGSY scheme.

Post Office:

Block-wise Post Offices is presented in the *Table-XIX*

Table -XIX
Block-wise No. of Post Office

Sl. No.	Block	Sub-Post Office	Branch Post Offices	Sub-Treasury	Total
1.	Th. Rampur	-	2	1	3
2.	Lanjigarh	15	17	1	33
	Total	15	19	2	36

Source: District Statistical Handbook, Kalahandi, 2001

- There are 36 Post Offices in the ITDA area including two Sub Treasury..
- Besides ,there are 15 Sub-Post Offices and 19 Branch Post Offices in the Project area to provide postal facilities to the people.

Financial Institutions:

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

Table -XX
Block-wise Financial Institutions

Sl. No.	Block	No. of Financial Institution				Total
		State Bank	Gramya Bank	Indian Overseas Bank	LAMP	
1	Th. Rampur	1	3	0	3	7
2	Lanjigarh	2	3	1	3	0
	Total	3	6	1	6	16

Source: District Statistical Handbook, Kalahandi, 2001

- In the project area 4 Commercial Banks is situated in Th. Ramapur Block and 6 in Lanjigarh block.
- There are 3 nos. of LAMPS is situated in each block

Kutia Kondh Development Agency:

For the all-round development of Kutia Kondh (PTG),one Micro Project namely, Kutia Kondh Development Agency ,Lanjigarh is functioning since 1983.The Headquarters of KKDA is located at Lanjigarh,62 Kms away from Th.Rampur ITDA, Bhawanipatna. Ministry of Tribal Affairs(GOI) is providing Special Central Assistance for the PTG on cent percent subsidy basis for their Socio-Economic development.

CHAPTER – V

DEVELOPMENT STATUS AND PLANNED DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTION

DEVELOPMENT STATUS:

During 1990s, keeping in view the regional imbalances in Orissa, a Committee was constituted under the Planning and Coordination Development to probe into the development status of all blocks in the State. The report of the Committee was made available in September, 1994. the data base as on the 31st March, 1992 was utilized for the purpose. The exercise was accomplished on the basis of as many as 11 criteria, such as (i) Density of Population per Sq. Km. (1991 Census), (ii) Percentage of Agricultural Workers to total Main Workers (1991 Census), (iii) Net area sown per agricultural worker, (iv) Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown, (v) Percentage of cropping intensity, (vi) Percentage of Literacy (1991 Census), (vii) No. of Primary Schools per lakh of population, (viii) Percentage of villages connected with all weather roads, (ix) Percentage of villages electrified, (x) Percentage of problem villages provided with safe drinking water facilities and (xi) No. of medical institutions per lakh of population. The Committee decided to utilize the above indicators in order to identify the level of backwardness or level of development of blocks. For overall measurement, Sudarshan and Iyengar method was employed. All 314 blocks of the State were categorized into 4 development groups, such as (A) Developed, (B) Developing, (C) Backward and (D) Very Backward.

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

There are 2 blocks within the jurisdiction of Thuamul-Rampur I.T.D.A. and their development status, as determined by the above Committee, is stated below:

Sl.	Name of the	Category	Rank
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No.	block		
1.	Lanjigarh	D	8
2.	Thuamul-Rampur	D	3

The above 2 blocks have been categorized under 'D' category as they are very backward.

UNDER SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE (SCA) TO TRIBAL SUB PLAN (TSP)

Thuamul Rampur I.T.D.A is functioning from the Year 1974-75 and completed 31 years of establishment. From the Fifth Five Year Plan period (1974-79), the project has undertaken various protective and development measures, such as elimination of exploitation in the field of land alienation, money lending, forestry operation and development of basic infrastructures, like Communication, drinking water, health, education, electricity, etc. not incidental to income generation. Besides to raise the economic status of Sch. Tribes inhabiting the project area, the project has under taken development programmes in sectors like land development, agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, etc. and for undertaking above development programmes, flow of funds have been made broadly on 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.

The programmes implemented have been broadly divided into three categories, such as ***Income Generating Schemes (IGS), Infrastructure Development Schemes (IDS) and Information, Education and Communication (IEC).***

A brief note on the plan development intervention made by ITDA during the last five years (2001-02 to 2005-06) is given below.

INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS):

Under Income Generating Schemes (IGS), a number of interventions have been made by the ITDA, which are indicate below:

I. Agriculture

- II. Horticulture
- III. Animal Husbandry
- IV. Pisciculture
- V. Irrigation
- VI. Industry
- VII. Sericulture
- VIII. Vocational training
- IX. Miscellaneous

The year-wise activities with physical activities and expenditure incurred under above Sector are highlighted below:

AGRICULTURE:

In the Agriculture Sector, interventions have been made under programmes such as Agricultural Demonstration, Supply of Plough Bullock, Land Development and Diesel Pump sets.

Number of beneficiaries covered and expenditure incurred under the above programmes for five years is given below:

Year wise and scheme-wise expenditure under Agriculture for five years

(Rs. in Lakh)

Financial Year	Land Development & Supply of Plough Bullock	Land Reforms	Supply of Agr. Implement	Agricultural demonstration	Diesel Pump set	Diesel Huller	Storage bins	Total
2001-02	1.90 (19)	0.20 (4)	-	1.50 (300)	0.10 (1)	-	-	3.70
2002-03	0.40 (4)	-	-	-	0.10 (1)	0.10 (1)	-	0.60
2003-04	0.90 (9)	-	-	-	-	-	1.208	2.108
2004-05	-	-	1.38 (6)	-	-	--	-	1.38
2005-06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3.2	0.20	1.38	1.50	0.20	0.10	1.208	7.788

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

- More expenditure is incurred on Land Development and Supply of Plough Bullock (Rs. 3.2 lakh) followed by Agriculture demonstration programme (Rs. 1.50 Lakh) and supply of Agricultural Implements (Rs.1.38 lakh) during five years 2001-02 to 2005-06, but more beneficiaries (300) are covered under Agricultural demonstration programme.

HORTICULTURE:

Under Horticulture sector, I.T.D.A has undertaken programmes like Vegetable, Mango and Banana Plantation during the last 5 years.

Year-wise and Scheme-wise expenditure under Horticulture programme is given below:

Year wise and Scheme-wise expenditure incurred under Horticulture for five years

(Rs. in Lakh)

Financial Year	Schemes			
	Vegetable cultivation	Mango plantation	Banana Plantation	Total
2001-02	-	-	1.25 (50)	1.25
2002-03	0.10 (1)	-	3.20 (52)	3.30
2003-04	0.10 (1)	-	0.40 (4)	0.50
2004-05	-	3.82 (53)	5.00 (50)	8.82
2005-06	-	1.30433 (57)	4.34 (25)	5.64433
TOTAL	0.20	5.12433	14.19	19.51433

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

- Out of total expenditure of Rs. 19.51 lakh incurred on horticultural programmes during 2001-02 to 2005-06, Rs. 14.19 lakh (72.73%) are spent on banana plantation, Rs.5.12 lakh (26.24%) on mango plantation and only Rs.0.20 lakh (1.03%) on vegetable cultivation.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

Animal Husbandry forms an important means of livelihood of the tribal people in the Project area. Keeping this fact in view, the I.T.D.A, has introduced low cost Goatery schemes in the project area. The year-wise expenditure and beneficiary coverage for five years has been shown below:

Year wise and Scheme-wise expenditure incurred under Animal Husbandry for five years

(Rs. in Lakh)

Financial Year	Goatery	Total
2001-02	0.80 (8)	0.80
2002-03	0.30 (3)	0.30
2003-04	3.60 (36)	3.60
2004-05	-	-
2005-06	-	-
TOTAL	4.70	4.70

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

- Under Goatery scheme as many as 47 beneficiaries are covered with financial assistance of Rs.4.70 lakh.
- No beneficiary is covered under goatery scheme during the year 2004-05 and 2005-06.

PISCICULTURE:

Under Pisciculture Sector ITDA has provided assistance to beneficiaries for stocking of fingerlings, fish landing center and fish storage building. Year-wise total number of beneficiaries and expenditure incurred is given below:

Year wise and Scheme-wise expenditure incurred under Pisciculture for five years

(Rs. in Lakh)

Financial Year	Assistance for fingerlings	Fish landing center	Fish storage building	Total
2001-02	1.50	-	-	1.50
	(6)	-	-	-
2002-03	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
2003-04	8.00	-	-	8.00
	(80)	-	-	-
2004-05	12.124	3.00	1.00	16.124
	(120)	(6)	(1)	-
2005-06	12.50	-	-	12.50
	(120)	-	-	-
Total	34.124	3.00	1.00	38.124

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

- Total 326 numbers of beneficiaries are covered under Pisciculture programme and an amount of Rs.38.124 lakh has been spent under this programme during 2001-02 to 2005-06.
- Total 6 numbers of fish landing center of Rs. 3.00 lakh and 1 storage building of Rs.1.00 lakh has been constructed during the year 2004-05 and beneficiaries are provided with financial assistance of Rs.34.12 lakh during last five years.

IRRIGATION:

To provide assured irrigation facility to tribal beneficiaries, ITDA has undertaken diversion wire project during 2001-02 to 2005-06. Total 27 numbers of diversion weir have been constructed during the last five years. An amount of Rs.84.11 lakh has been spent for the same purpose.



Cross Drainage in Goipeta Village

Diversion Weir Constructed by ITDA

Year-wise number of diversion wire and expenditure incurred is given below:

Year-wise and Scheme-wise expenditure incurred under Irrigation for five years

(Rs. in Lakh)

Financial Year	Diversion weir	Total
2001-02	19.00 (6)	19.00 (6)
2002-03	31.09 (11)	31.09 (11)
2003-04	10.00 (14)	10.00 (14)
2004-05	11.70 (3)	11.70 (3)
2005-06	12.32 (3)	12.32 (3)
TOTAL	84.11 (27)	84.11 (27)

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

- To provide assured irrigation facilities, ITDA has undertaken programmes like Diversion Weir.

- It is seen that importance has given in construction of Diversion weir. All total, 27 projects have been completed during last five years, incurring an expenditure of Rs. 84.11 lakh.

INDUSTRY:

Under Industry sector, an amount of only Rs.2.40 lakh has been spent during last five years. During 2001-02, Rs. 0.30 lakh has been spent on leaf plate making and during 2002-03, Rs. 2.10 lakh on brick making.

The year-wise expenditure incurred under Industry is given below:

Year wise and Scheme-wise expenditure incurred under Industry for five years

(Rs. in Lakh)

Financial Year	Leaf plate making	Brick making	Total
2001-02	0.30	-	0.30
	(3)	-	(3)
2002-03	-	2.10	2.10
	-	(21)	(21)
2003-04	-	-	-
	-	-	-
2004-05	-	-	-
	-	-	-
2005-06	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Total	0.30	2.10	2.40
	(3)	(21)	-

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

SERICULTURE:

Under Sericulture Programme an amount of Rs.6.60 lakh has been spent during 2001-02 and 2002-03.

The year-wise expenditure incurred under Sericulture is given below:

Year-wise and Scheme-wise expenditure incurred under Sericulture for five years

(Rs. in Lakh)

Financial Year	Sericulture	Total
----------------	-------------	-------

2001-02	3.15 (15)	3.15 (15)
2002-03	3.45 (15)	3.45 (15)
2003-04	-	-
2004-05	-	-
2005-06	-	-
TOTAL	6.60	6.60

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

VOCATIONAL TRAINING:

Under Vocational training, ITDA has spent money to the tune of Rs. 16.94 lakh during the last five years from 2001-02 to 2005-06.

The year-wise and scheme-wise expenditure under Vocational training for five years has been shown below:

Year wise and Scheme-wise expenditure incurred under Vocational Training for five years

(Rs. in Lakh)

Financial Year	Computer training	Driving	Micro Credit support	Total
2001-02	4.266	-	-	4.266
	(16)	-	-	-
2002-03	-	1.20	-	1.20
	-	(10)	-	-
2003-04	-	1.5161	-	1.5161
	-	(10)	-	-
2004-05	-	-	8.40	8.40
	-	-	-	-
2005-06	-	1.55853	-	1.55853
	-	(12)	-	-
Total	4.266	4.27463	8.40	16.94063
	(16)	(32)	-	-

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

- Under this sector, Computer training, Driving training and Micro credit support has been provided to SHGs / beneficiaries.

- Out of Rs. 16.94 lakh, Rs. 4.27 lakh (25%) each has been spent on Computer training and Driving training and Rs. 8.40 lakh (50%) on Micro credit support to SHGs.

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEMES:

Under miscellaneous sector assistance for small shop, provision of generator set, cycle repair, etc. are covered.

Year-wise and scheme-wise expenditure incurred under Miscellaneous sector is given below.

(Rs. in lakh)

Financial Year	Schemes (Amount of expenditure)			
	Small shop	Generator set	Cycle repair	Total
2001-02	3.10 (31)	-	-	3.10 (31)
2002-03	2.50 (25)	0.40 (4)	0.30	3.20
2003-04	0.40 (4)	0.10 (1)	-	0.50
2004-05	-	-	-	-
2005-06	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6.00	0.50	0.30	6.80

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

- During 2001-02 to 2005-06, the ITDA has spent Rs. 6.80 lakh under miscellaneous sector.
- Out of total Rs.6.80 lakh spent on miscellaneous sector, Rs. 6.00 lakh (88.24%) assistance has been provided for small shop business, Rs. 0.50 lakh (7.35%) for purchase of generator set and Rs. 0.30 lakh (4.41%) for cycle repair.

Scheme-wise and Year-wise Expenditure incurred under Income Generating Schemes (IGS) for five years

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Agriculture	Horticulture	Animal Husbandry	Pisci culture	Irrigation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2001-02	3.70	1.25	0.80	1.50	19.00
2	2002-03	0.60	3.30	0.30	-	31.09
3	2003-04	2.108	0.50	3.60	8.00	10.00
4	2004-05	1.38	8.82	-	16.124	11.70
5	2005-06	-	5.64433	-	12.50	12.32
	TOTAL	7.788	19.51433	4.70	38.124	84.11

Contd.....

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Industry	Sericulture	Vocational training	Miscellaneous	Total
1	2	8	9	10	11	12
1	2001-02	0.30	3.15	4.266	3.10	37.066
2	2002-03	2.10	3.45	1.20	3.20	45.24
3	2003-04	-	-	1.5161	0.50	26.2241
4	2004-05	-	-	8.40	-	46.424
5	2005-06	-	-	1.55853	-	32.02286
	TOTAL	2.40	6.60	16.94063	6.80	186.97696

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (I. D. S):

Infrastructure Development of the area is equally important, as it is incidental to Income Generating Schemes. As such ITDA, Thuamul Rampur has undertaken a number of Infrastructure Development Schemes (IDS) in the project area. The schemes are broadly categorized under the following sectors:

- I. Communication
- II. Education
- III. Health
- IV. Drinking Water
- V. Electricity

COMMUNICATION:

Under Communication 10 numbers of cross drainages are constructed incurring an expenditure of Rs. 37.09 lakh and a Bridge of Rs. 10 lakh.

The year-wise coverage and amount spent is given below

Year-wise Expenditure under Communication for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Financial Year	Construction of Cross Drainage	Construction of Bridge	Total
2001-02	0.40 (1)	-	0.40
2002-03	11.50 (4)	-	11.50
2003-04	0.19 (1)	10.00 (1)	10.19
2004-05	10.00 (2)	-	10.00
2005-06	15.00 (2)	-	15.00
TOTAL	37.09	10.00	47.09

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

EDUCATION:

Education being a key input for development. ITDA has given priority to this sector. It has spent Rs.30.45861 lakh for construction and repair of hostel, school buildings and compound walls. Year-wise expenditure is

given below:

Year-wise and item-wise Expenditure under Education for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Financial Year	Construc- tion of school/ VTC	Repair of PSH	Repair of compound wall	Water supply to school	Const. of Kitchen/ latrine/ bath	Const. of teacher quarters	Total
2001-02	-	0.71380	-	0.31484	-	7.80 (6)	8.82864
2002-03	1.90	1.50	2.00	-	-	4.00 (2)	9.40
2003-04	-	4.95481	2.00	0.32516	4.95	-	12.22997
2004-05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005-06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1.90	7.16861	4.00	0.64	4.95	11.00	30.45861

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

HEALTH:

Under Health sector, expenditure to the tune of Rs.7.00 lakh has been spent during last five years from 2001-02 to 2005-06.

Year-wise expenditure is given below:

Year-wise Expenditure under Health for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Financial Year	Health and Sanitation	Total
2001-02	1.00	1.00
2002-03	1.00	1.00
2003-04	1.00	1.00
2004-05	4.00	4.00

2005-06	-	-
TOTAL	7.00	7.00

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

DRINKING WATER:

As provision of safe drinking water being a basic need of the people, ITDA has undertaken programmes for sinking and repair of open wells and platform around the wells. Expenditure made on digging of wells is shown below.

Year-wise Expenditure under Drinking water for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Financial Year	Digging of wells with Platform	Total
2001-02	-	-
2002-03	0.25 (2)	0.25
2003-04	-	-
2004-05	-	-
2005-06	-	-
TOTAL	0.25	0.25

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

ELECTRICITY:

ITDA has spent an amount of Rs. 1.41 lakh only during 2004-05 for electrification of tribal village. Expenditure made on electrification is shown below.

Year-wise Expenditure under Electricity for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Financial Year	Electrification of tribal village	Total
2001-02	-	-
2002-03	-	-

2003-04	-	-
2004-05	1.41 (2)	1.41 (2)
2005-06	-	-
TOTAL	1.41	1.41

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Scheme-wise and Year-wise Expenditure incurred under Infrastructure Development Schemes (IDS) for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Communi- cation	Education	Health	Drinking Water	Electricity	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2001-02	0.40	8.82864	1.00	-	-	10.22864
2	2002-03	11.50	9.40	1.00	0.25	-	22.15
3	2003-04	10.19	12.22997	1.00	-	-	23.41997
4	2004-05	10.00	-	4.00	-	1.41	15.41
5	2005-06	15.00	-	-	-	-	15.00
	TOTAL	47.09	30.45861	7.00	0.25	1.41	86.20861

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

During last five years i.e. 2001-02 to 2005-06, no expenditure has been incurred on Information, Education and Communication activities by the ITDA.

ADMINISTRATIVE COST:

During the year 2002-03 the ITDA has purchased one vehicle costing Rs. 4.50 lakh for fieldwork. This expenditure is included in the expenditure incurred under SCA to TSP during the last five years i.e. 2001-02 to 2005-06 by ITDA. The Statement is given below:

(Rs. in lakh)

Financial Year	Purchase of Vehicle for ITDA
2002-03	4.50 (1)

ABSTRACT

Expenditure under SCA to TSP for five years (2001-2002 to 2005-2006)

(Rs. in lakh)

Financial Year	IGS	IDS	IEC	Administrative Cost	TOTAL
2	3	4	5	6	7
2001-02	37.066	10.22864	-	-	47.29464
2002-03	45.24	22.15	-	4.50	76.39
2003-04	26.2241	23.41997	-	-	49.64407
2004-05	46.424	15.41	-	-	61.834
2005-06	32.02286	15.00	-	-	47.02286
TOTAL	186.97696	86.20861	-	4.50	277.68557

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

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

Under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution, Government of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs allocates assistance which are spent for specific purposes such as construction and repair of existing schools, hostels and construction of irrigation projects and roads and bridge projects etc. In the present I.T.D.A. under reference, 4 distinct activities have been undertaken and they are:

- I. Education**
- II. Communication**
- III. Irrigation**
- IV. Housing**

EDUCATION:

REPAIR AND RENOVATION OF SCHOOLS AND HOSTELS:

For the repair and renovation of Schools and Hostels, the I.T.D.A has spent a total amount of Rs.101.25 lakh during the last 5 years i.e. from 2001-02 to 2005-06. The expenditure incurred under different items during the last five years is given below:

Financial Year	REPAIR AND RENOVATION							
	Hostel		Add./Repair of Classroom		Kitchen/ Dinning		Latrine/ Bathroom/ sanitation	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2001-02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002-03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003-04	5	35.66	2	3.00	-	-	1	0.15
2004-05	5	30.25	4	11.00	3	3.50	2	2.50
2005-06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	10	65.91	6	14.00	3	3.50	3	2.65

Contd.....

Financial Year	Repair and Renovation								
	Electrification		Boundary wall		Sevashram/ Ashram		Total		
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
2001-02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002-03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003-04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	38.81
2004-05	1	0.40	4	8.25	2	1.50	21	57.40	
2005-06	-	-	2	5.04	-	-	2	5.04	
TOTAL	1	0.40	6	13.29	2	1.50			101.25

COMMUNICATION:

ROADS AND BRIDGE PROJECTS:

Funds to the tune of 256.073 lakh has been spent from the assistance provided under Article 275 (1) for construction and repair of roads and bridges. The expenditure incurred for the same is given below.

Financial Year	Project Covered									Total expenditure incurred (Rs. in Lakh)
	Road		Bridge				CD Road		Total	
	No.	Exp.	No.	Exp.	No.	Exp.	No.	Exp.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2001-02	-	-	-	-	1	40.00	-	-	1	40.00
2002-03	2	32.13	-	-	1	36.343	1	22.00	4	75.473
2003-04	4	25.00	1	5.00	1	15.00	-	-	6	45.00
2004-05	7	38.00	-	-	1	10.00	3	7.00	11	70.00
2005-06	1	15.60	-	-	1	10.00	-	-	3	25.60
TOTAL		110.73	-	5.00	6	111.345	4	29.00	-	256.073

IRRIGATION PROJECTS:

During the last 5 years, the I.T.D.A has constructed as many as 40 Irrigation Projects by incurring an expenditure of Rs.124.057 lakh and this fund has been met out of the assistance provided under Article 275 (1).

Financial Year	Project Covered									Expenditure incurred (Rs. in Lakh)	
	D/W		Lift Irrigation		MIP		Check Dam		Total No. of projects		
	No.	Exp.	No.	Exp.	No.	Exp.	No.	Exp.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
2001-02	1	4.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	4.00
2002-03	13	59.557	1	2.00	2	6.50	-	-	-	16	68.057
2003-04	17	37.00	-	-	5	13.00	1	2.00	-	23	52.00
2004-05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005-06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	31	100.557	1	2.00	7	19.50	1	2.00	40	124.057	

HOUSING:

During the year 2004-05, the I.T.D.A has constructed as many as 50 numbers of houses under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) by incurring an expenditure of Rs.38.00 lakh and this fund has been met out of the assistance provided under Article 275 (1).

Financial Year	Indira Awas Yojana		Total
	No.	Exp.	
1	2	3	4
2001-02	-	-	-
2002-03	-	-	-
2003-04	-	-	-
2004-05	50	38.00	38.00
2005-06	-	-	-
TOTAL	50	38.00	38.00

ABSTRACT
EXPENDITURE INCURRED UNDER THE FIRST PROVISO TO
ARTICLE 275 (1) OF THE CONSTITUTION:
(2001-2002 to 2005-2006)

(Rs. in lakh)

Financial Year	Education	Communication	Irrigation	Housing	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
2001-02	-	40.00	4.00	-	44.00
2002-03	-	75.473	68.057	-	143.53
2003-04	38.81	45.00	52.00	-	135.81
2004-05	57.40	70.00	-	38.00	165.40
2005-06	5.04	25.60	-	-	30.64
TOTAL	101.25	256.073	124.057	38.00	519.38

ALLOTMENT AND EXPENDITURE:

The total allotment received and expenditure incurred by ITDA in five years under SCA to TSP and First Proviso to Article 275 (1) are furnished below:

ABSTRACT

Sl. No.	Financial Year	SCA to TSP			ARTICLE – 275 (1)		
		Allotment received	Expend. Incurred	Balance	Allotment received	Expend. Incurred	Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	2001-02	4729564	4729564	0	4400000	4400000	0
II	2002-03	7189000	7189000	0	14353000	14353000	0
III	2003-04	4978000	4964407	13593	13581000	13581000	0
IV	2004-05	6814000	6183400	630600	16540000	16540000	0
V	2005-06	5070000	4702286	367714	3064000	3064000	0
TOTAL		28780464	27768557	1011907	51938000	51938000	0

Physical and Financial Achievement:

**Scheme-wise Physical and Financial Achievement for last five years
from 2001-02 to 2005-06**

Income Generating Schemes (IGS)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Schemes				
		Agriculture	Horticulture	Animal Husbandry	Pisci culture	Irrigation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2001-02	3.70	1.25	0.80	1.50	19.00
2	2002-03	0.60	3.30	0.30	-	31.09
3	2003-04	2.108	0.50	3.60	8.00	10.00
4	2004-05	1.38	8.82	-	16.124	11.70
5	2005-06	-	5.64433	-	12.50	12.32
	TOTAL	7.788	19.51433	4.70	38.124	84.11

Contd.....

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Schemes				
		Industry	Sericulture	Vocational training	Miscellaneous	Total
1	2	8	9	10	11	12
1	2001-02	0.30	3.15	4.266	3.10	37.066
2	2002-03	2.10	3.45	1.20	3.20	45.24
3	2003-04	-	-	1.5161	0.50	26.2241
4	2004-05	-	-	8.40	-	46.424
5	2005-06	-	-	1.55853	-	32.02286
	TOTAL	2.40	6.60	16.94063	6.80	186.97696

Infrastructure Development Schemes (IDS)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Schemes					
		Communi- cation	Education	Health	Drinking Water	Electricity	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2001-02	0.40	8.82864	1.00	-	-	10.22864

2	2002-03	11.50	9.40	1.00	0.25	-	22.15
3	2003-04	10.19	12.22997	1.00	-	-	23.41997
4	2004-05	10.00	-	4.00	-	1.41	15.41
5	2005-06	15.00	-	-	-	-	15.00
	TOTAL	47.09	30.45861	7.00	0.25	1.41	86.20861

First Proviso To Article 275 (1) Of The Constitution:

(Rs. in lakh)

Financial Year	Education	Communication	Irrigation	Housing	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
2001-02	-	40.00	4.00	-	44.00
2002-03	-	75.473	68.057	-	143.53
2003-04	38.81	45.00	52.00	-	135.81
2004-05	57.40	70.00	-	38.00	165.40
2005-06	5.04	25.60	-	-	30.64
TOTAL	101.25	256.073	124.057	38.00	519.38

ABSTRACT

(Rs. in lakh)

Financial Year	IGS	IDS	Administrative Cost	IEC	Project Under First Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution	Total
2	3	4	5	6	6	7
2001-02	37.066	10.22864	-	-	44.00	91.29464
2002-03	45.24	22.15	4.50	-	143.53	215.42
2003-04	26.2241	23.41997	-	-	135.81	185.45407
2004-05	46.424	15.41	-	-	165.40	227.234
2005-06	32.02286	15.00	-	-	30.64	77.66286
TOTAL	186.97696	86.20861	4.50	-	519.38	797.06557

Missing Critical Socio-Economic Infrastructure:

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

- I. Provision of Safe Drinking Water
- II. Irrigation Facilities
- III. Educational Facilities
- IV. Health Care Facilities
- V. Promotion of Connectivity
- VI. Electrification of Tribal Hamlets
- VII. Sinking and repair of Tube Wells
- VIII. Construction of Sanitary Lavatories and Bathrooms

Since the above activities which are essential in the project area have been addressed to some extent, it is suggested that looking into the felt needs of the people, feasibility and appropriateness of the schemes, the I.T.D.A shall take steps to extend such interventions.

CHAPTER-VI

CONCURRENT EVALUATION

As many as 8 case studies have been included in the ITDA. All case studies pertain to IGS, implemented by individual beneficiaries under bankable schemes. As reported, one beneficiary, namely Shri Dhaneswar Majhi of Madang Guda village in Thuamul Rampur block as a successful banana cultivator has received award from the Hon'ble Chief Minister. It may be stated here that unless there is constant monitoring by ITDA personnel, sustainability of such schemes cannot be ensured.

The case studies with details are stated below:

Case Studies Relating to IGS:

The success I.G.S schemes floated by I.T.D.A. for the development of tribals can be known to some extent through case studies given below.

Case – 1 Sri. Sajing Majhi, son of Kendra Majhi, age about 29 years of Jalkrida village of Lanjigarh block belongs to the Kandh Tribe. His primary occupation is small business and secondary is cultivation. He has educational qualification up to Class - IV. He possesses 2 acres of cultivable land.

He has taken Rs15, 000/- loan from I.T.D.A during the year 2002-2003, out of which 50% is loan and the rest is subsidy. He has taken loan for purchase of a generator set and a Mike set. In the last year he has earned

Rs.10,000/- from this small business and Rs.3,800/- from cultivation. He is a successful beneficiary.

Case – 2 Sri Mugu Majhi is from Jalkrida Village of Lanjigarh Block. His age is about 47 years and belongs to Kandha Tribe. He is just a literate. His Primary occupation is wage earning and secondary is cultivation. He possesses 2 Acs. of cultivable land.

He has taken Rs.28,800/- from I.T.D.A for adopting goatery scheme during 2003-2004. In the last year, 2004-2005 he has earned Rs.4,000/- from this scheme. He is a successful beneficiary.

Case – 3 Sri. Teli Majhi is an inhabitant of village Jalkirida village of Lanjigarh Block. He belongs to the Kandha Tribe. His primary occupation is small business and secondary is cultivation. In the year 2002-2003, Sri. Majhi has taken a loan of Rs.15,000/- out of which loan component was 50%. This loan was sanctioned to him for development of a bi-cycle repairing shop and selling of the bi-cycle parts. In the year 2003-2004, he earned Rs.6000/- from this business and earned Rs. 3,500/- from cultivation. He has paid Rs.1,000/- towards principal and Rs.300/- towards interest. He is a successful beneficiary.

Case – 4 Sri Rajendra Majhi is an inhabitant of Madanguda Village of Thuamul Rampur block. He belongs to Kandha Tribe. His primary occupation is cultivation. He has 4 acres of cultivable land.

During year 2003-2004, he was supplied with 600 banana suckers with required pesticides for plantation. During the year 2004-2005, he earned additional income of Rs.1,200/- from this business. His economic standard has been improved to some extent.

Case – 5 Sri. Dhaneswar Majhi of Madanguda Village of Thuamul Rampur Block belongs to Kandha Tribe. His primary occupation is cultivation. He has 4 Acs.of cultivable land. His agricultural land is used for banana plantation to earn additional income.

During the year 2002-2003, 600 banana suckers were supplied to him by the I.T.D.A. for banana plantation. During 2003-2004, he earned additional income of Rs.1,5000/- from this plantation. As a successful cultivator he has received award prize from Chief Minister for banana plantation. So, he is a successful beneficiary through I.G.S. scheme.

Case – 6 Sri. Sonaru Majhi is from Madanguda Village of Thuamul Rampur block. He belongs to Kandha Tribe. His primary occupation is cultivation. He possesses 4 acres of cultivable land.

During the year 2003-2004, I.T.D.A has supplied 600 banana suckers under banana plantation scheme. With the suckers, 4 bags of D.A.P urea, , 4bags of growmore and 4 bags of potato were supplied for cultivation. During the year 2003-2004, Sri. Majhi earned Rs. 15,000/- as an additional income which shows his success in this field.

Case – 7 Sri. Lakhan Majhi is from Madanguda village of Thuamul Rampur Block. His primary occupation is cultivation. He possesses 4 Acs.of cultivable land. During the year 2000-2001 he was supplied with 600 banana suckers with DAP potatoes and Urea fertilizer for plantation. During the year 2003-2004 he earned an additional income of Rs-12,000/- from banana plantation. So he is a successful beneficiary.

Case – 8 Sri. Kala Majhi is of Madanguda Village of Thuamula Rampur Block. He belongs to Kandha Tribe. His primary occupation is cultivation and he has possessed 1 Ac.of cultivable land.

During the year 2003-2004, he was supplied with 600-banana suckers under the I.G.S. scheme. During the year 2004-2005, he sold banana, out of which he earned an additional income of Rs.3000/- from this plantation. so he is a successful beneficiary.

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 programmes will form the core of the developmental efforts. The strategy, which will be adopted will ensure;

- (a) restoration, development and mobilization of natural resources like, land, forest and water;
- (b) 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,
- (c) 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,
- (d) making provision of effective and adequate infrastructural facilities which would be incidental to additional income and employment generation;
- (e) ensuring effective people's participation and involvement of knowledgeable traditional leaders and elected representatives of Panchayat Raj Institutions,
- (f) 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)

I - AGRICULTURE

Agriculture with a sizable share of horticulture is the main source of livelihood of tribal people in the ITDA area. Hence improvement of economic condition of the people will largely depend on development of agriculture and horticulture with maximum use of land and human resources. Tribal agriculture in this area is characterized by uneconomic landholding, undulated land surface, lack of adequate irrigation; use of indigenous methods of cultivation, low yielding local variety seeds and primitive techniques. Agriculture development programme will therefore aim at educating the tribal farmers through demonstration and training on new techniques of cultivation using high yielding seeds and modern implements for adequate return . Diversification of cropping pattern and adoption of new crops will generate income and employment.

Action programmes to be proposed for agricultural development will consist of demonstration of maize, pulses like arhar, black gram for supplying to dal processing units ,farmers training and exposure visit.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

(A) ARHAR DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMME:

- It is proposed to conduct 200 nos. of demonstration programmes, 100 in each block , 25 beneficiaries in a cluster in the 1st year i.e. 2007-08.
- Each demonstration programme will be taken covering an area Ac 0.50 of land under rain- fed conditions.
- The package of each demonstration programme includes seeds and inputs, like fertilizer and pesticides worth **Rs. 800/-**, which will be provided by the ITDA.
- The labour cost will be borne by the beneficiary.

- The requirement of funds under this programme during the year 2007-08 will be (Rs.800/- x 100/- x 2 blocks) Rs.1,60,000/-
- The year -wise requirement of fund will be as follows:

Year-wise requirement of funds for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Th. Rampur	(100) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
2.	Lanjigarh	(100) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
Total		(200) 1.60	1.68	1.76	1.84	1.94	8.82

(Figures within brackets indicate no. of beneficiaries)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(B) DEMONSTRATION OF BLACK GRAM:

- The area is suitable for production of black gram. It is proposed to cover 200 nos of demonstration programmes, 100 each in both the blocks, 25 beneficiaries in a cluster in the first year i.e 2007-08.
- Each demonstration programme will be taken to cover an area of Ac. 0.50 of land under rain-fed conditions.
- The package of each demonstration programme includes seeds and inputs like fertilizer and pesticides worth **Rs.800/-** which will be provided by the ITDA.
- The labour cost will be borne by the beneficiary.
- The requirement of funds under this programme during the year 2007-08 will be (Rs.800/- x 100/- x 2 blocks) Rs.1,60,000/-
- Requirement of funds in the subsequent years (2008-09 to 2011-12) is calculated increasing @ 5 % per annum.
- The year- wise requirement of funds is given below.

Year-wise requirement of funds for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Th. Rampur	(100) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41

2.	Lanjigarh	(100) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
Total		(200) 1.60	1.68	1.76	1.84	1.94	8.82

(Figures within brackets indicate no. of beneficiaries)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(C) DEMONSTRATION OF MAIZE FOLLOWED BY MUSTARD:

- It is proposed to conduct 100 nos of demonstration programmes @ Ac. 0.50 each in rain fed area in each block to train tribal farmers in the improved techniques for growing hybrid maize and mustard.
- The input assistance in the shape of seeds, fertilizer and pesticide worth **Rs. 1,700/-** per demonstration will be provided by the ITDA.
- The farmers will bear the labour cost.
- The total requirement of funds under this programme during the year 2007-08 will be (Rs.1700 x 100 x 2 blocks) = Rs.3,40,000/-
- Requirement of funds in the subsequent years (from 2008-09 – 2011-12) will be calculated @ 5% increase per annum.

The year- wise requirement of funds will be as follows:

Year-wise requirement of funds for five years

<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>							
Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Th. Rampur	(100) 1.70	1.79	1.88	1.97	2.07	9.41
2.	Lanjigarh	(100) 1.70	1.79	1.88	1.97	2.07	9.41
Total		(200) 3.40	3.58	3.76	3.94	4.14	18.82

(Figures within brackets indicate no. of beneficiaries)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(D) FARMER'S TRAINING:

- It is proposed to conduct training programmes to orient the Tribal farmers in the new techniques of cultivation.

- The training programmes will be conducted for 2 days.
- There will be 50 farmers in a batch for training programme at a cost of **Rs 10,000** /- towards the expenditure or working lunch, incentive, honorarium, training materials and miscellaneous expenditures.
- Altogether 12 training programmes will be organized every year (six programmes in each block).
- The total requirement of funds under this programme during the year 2007-08 will be (Rs.800/- x 6 x 2 blocks) Rs.1,20,000/-
- The total financial requirement of funds for farmer's training for five years will be as follows.

Year-wise requirement of funds for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Th. Rampur	(6) 0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	3.00
2.	Lanjigarh	(6) 0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	3.00
Total		(12) 1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	6.00

(Figures within brackets indicate no. of training programme)

(E) INCENTIVE ON USE OF HYV AND HYBRID SEEDS.

- In order to boost the production of different crops, the tribal farmers will be encouraged to use HYV and Hybrid seeds in lieu of local variety.
- The ITDA will supply seeds of different kind worth **Rs.1,000/-** to each beneficiary free of cost.
- It is proposed to cover 140 beneficiaries under this programme in 2 blocks per year for five years.

2.	Lanjigarh	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00
Total		4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00

Block-wise Requirement of Funds for Programmes under Agricultural Development for the year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Programme	Th. Rampur		Lanjigarh		Total	
		Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	Arhar demonstration	100	0.80	100	0.80	200	1.60
B.	Black gram demonstration	100	0.80	100	0.80	200	1.60
C.	Maize & Mustard demonstration	100	1.70	100	1.70	200	3.40
D	Farmer's training	6	0.60	6	0.60	12	1.20
E.	Incentive on use of HYV & Hybrid seeds	80	0.80	60	0.60	140	1.40
F	Creation of community irrigation potential	-	2.00	-	2.00	-	4.00
Total :		-	6.70	-	6.50	-	13.20

A B S T R A C T

Block-wise and Year-wise requirement of funds under Agriculture for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Th. Rampur	6.70	7.04	7.39	7.76	8.15	37.04
2.	Lanjigarh	6.50	6.82	7.16	7.52	7.90	35.90

Total	13.20	13.86	14.55	15.28	16.05	72.94
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II - HORTICULTURE

Horticultural plantation scheme has been considered as one of the lasting solutions under Podu prevention programmes. Some part of Th. Rampur and Lanjigarh block area have podu-ravaged land on hill slopes.

Plantation of fruit bearing trees in suitable patches of podu-ravaged area has been considered as a lasting solution to refrain tribal people from shifting cultivation.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

(A) PLANTATION OF FRUIT TREES:

- It is proposed to take up Banana (Dwarf Cavendish and champa varieties), Kagzilime, and Mango plantation programme in both blocks as per the guideline issued by the Govt.
- It is proposed to cover 20 acres land each for Dwarf Cavendish and champa varieties banana, 20 acres for kagzilime and 30 acres for mango plantation in two blocks.
- SHGs having 10 members each will be allotted land upto 10 acres @ one acre to each beneficiary with assistance including all costs except labour which will be borne by the beneficiary. The cost of plantation including plants, inputs and fencing comes to **Rs.17,000/-** for banana (Dwarf Cavendish (DC), **Rs.7,700/-** for banana (Champa variety), **Rs.8,200/-** for Kagzilime and **Rs.4,200/-** for Mango.
- Training on pre planting and post planting techniques will be conducted for 2 days @ Rs.100/- per beneficiary.

It is proposed to take up the following programmes in both the blocks.

Requirement of funds for the year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Banana (D.C.)	Banana (Champa)	Kagzilime	Mango	Pre planting & post planting training	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Th. Rampur	(10) 1.70	(10) 0.77	(10) 0.82	(20) 0.84	(50) 0.05	4.18
2.	Lanjigarh	(10) 1.70	(10) 0.77	(10) 0.82	(10) 0.42	(40) 0.04	3.75
Total		(20) 3.40	(20) 1.54	(20) 1.64	(30) 1.26	(90) 0.09	7.93

(Figures within brackets indicate area in acre)

Year-wise requirement of funds for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Th. Rampur	4.18	4.39	4.61	4.84	5.08	23.10
2.	Lanjigarh	3.75	3.94	4.14	4.35	4.57	20.75
Total		7.93	8.33	8.75	9.19	9.65	43.85

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(B) DEMONSTRATION OF HYBRID VEGETABLE

- Cultivation of hybrid vegetable can supplement the income of the people by selling them in the local market.

- Therefore, it is proposed to take up 100 nos. of demonstration programmes on hybrid vegetables (75 in Th. Rampur block and 25 in Lajigarh block).
- The unit cost of each demonstration programme will be **Rs.500/-** per beneficiary.
- The requirement of funds under this programme during the year 2007-08 will be (Rs. 500 x 100 programmes) = Rs.50,000/-.
- The total requirement of funds for five years @ 5% increase per annum is given below:

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Th. Rampur	0.38 (75)	0.40	0.42	0.44	0.46	2.10
2.	Lanjigarh	0.12 (25)	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.70
Total		0.50 (100)	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.62	2.80

(Figures within brackets indicate no. of programmes)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(C) DEMONSTRATION OF TURMERIC (in Cluster):

- In order to boost up the production of turmeric the tribal farmers will be encouraged to expand the area under turmeric cultivation.
- It is proposed to demonstrate turmeric cultivation in an area of 0.10 Ac. of land of each beneficiary.
- Total 100 nos. of demonstration programmes are proposed to take up during the year 2007-08 in both the blocks.
- The unit cost of each demonstration programme will be **Rs.500/-**
- The requirement of funds under this programmes for the year 2007-08 will be (Rs. 500 x 100 programmes) = 50,000/-
- The year-wise total requirement of funds for five years @ 5% increase per annum is given below:

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Th. Rampur	0.12 (25)	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.70
2.	Lanjigarh	0.38 (75)	0.40	0.42	0.44	0.46	2.10
Total		0.50 (100)	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.62	2.80

(Figures within brackets indicate no. of programmes)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(D) DEMONSTRATION OF GINGER (in Cluster):

- Kalahandi area is suitable for ginger cultivation. Therefore, it is proposed to encourage the tribal farmers to take up ginger cultivation in large number.
- Total 100 nos. of demonstration programmes on ginger cultivation are proposed during the 1st year i.e. 2007-08 in both the blocks
- The unit cost of each demonstration programme is **Rs.500/-**.
- The requirement of funds under this programmes during the year 2007-08 will be (Rs. 500 x 100 programmes) = 50,000/-
- The year-wise total requirement of funds for five years @ 5% increase per annum is given below:

year-wise requirement of funds for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Th. Rampur	(50) 0.25	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	1.35
2.	Lanjigarh	(50) 0.25	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	1.35
Total		(100) 0.50	0.52	0.54	0.56	0.58	2.70

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

Block-wise Requirement of Funds for Programmes under Horticultural Development for the year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Programme	Th. Rampur		Lanjigarh		Total	
		Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	Plantation of fruit trees	50	4.18	40	3.75	90	7.93
B.	Demonstration of Hybrid vegetables	75	0.38	25	0.12	100	0.50
C.	Demonstration of turmeric	25	0.12	75	0.38	100	0.50
D.	Demonstration of ginger	50	0.25	50	0.25	100	0.50
Total :			4.93		4.50		9.43

A B S T R A C T

Block-wise and Year-wise requirement of funds under Horticulture for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Th. Rampur	4.93	5.18	5.44	5.71	5.99	27.25
2.	Lanjigarh	4.50	4.73	4.97	5.22	5.48	24.90
Total		9.43	9.91	10.41	10.93	11.47	52.15

Increasing @ 5% per annum

III - ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

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

condition of the BPL families in particular and those marginal and small farmers through animal husbandry programmes in general. Under such programme a group of beneficiary households will be provided adequately with proper training for adopting as full time employment and generating income. The geophysical condition providing good pasture resources in many parts of the ITDA which will provide good potential for goatery, piggery and sheep rearing. Marketing of animal products will not be a problem of the people as the demand for the same is rising due to the establishment of new industries and opening of mining activities in the area.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

The following schemes are suggested under animal husbandry sector, which will be implemented through SHGs. The financial assistance to the SHGs is be provided by the ITDA with banks linkage for loan components. The beneficiaries are to be properly trained by the experts from Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Deptt. The frequent health check-up of the animals should be ensured by the concerned Deptt.

(A) ESTABLISHMENT OF GOAT & POULTRY FARM AND TRAINING TO SHG MEMBERS:

- Under this scheme, it is proposed to establish 9 goatary farms and 3 poultry farms during the first year 2007-08.
- The unit cost of each goatary and poultry farm is **Rs. 50,000/-**.
- These farms would be implemented through SHGs, each consisting of 10 members.
- The members of SHGs are to be trained in the technique of the concerned programmes for successful and better result.
- The cost of training programme would be **Rs. 10,000/-** for a batch consisting of 10 members for 10 days.

The financial requirement for the 1st year i.e2007-08 is given below.

Requirement of funds for the year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Goatary farm	Poultry farm	Training to SHG members	Total

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Th. Rampur	(5) 2.50	(1) 0.50	(6) 0.60	(6) 3.60
2.	Lanjigarh	(4) 2.00	(2) 1.00	(6) 0.60	(6) 3.60
Total		(9) 4.50	(3) 1.50	(12) 1.20	(12) 7.20

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

(B) SUPPLY OF MEDICINES TO VETERINARY INSTITUTIONS AND MOBILE UNITS:

- It is proposed to supply medicines to Veterinary Institutions and Animal Health Care Mobile units to keep them free from diseases and for better productivity.
- An amount of **Rs. 20,000/-** is proposed to be spent each on supply of medicines to veterinary institutions as well as to animal health care mobile unit in each block for five years.

The financial requirement for the 1st year i.e.2007-08 is given below.

Requirement of funds for the year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Supply of medicine to V.I.	Supply of medicine through mobile unit	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Th. Rampur	0.20	0.20	0.40
2.	Lanjigarh	0.20	0.20	0.40
Total		0.40	0.40	0.80

A B S T R A C T

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Animal Husbandry for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Th. Rampur	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
2.	Lanjigarh	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
Total		8.00	8.40	8.82	9.26	9.72	44.20

Increasing @ 5% per annum

IV - PISCICULTURE

Thuamul Rampur ITDA area has a number of water reservoirs, MIPs and Private and public tanks having potentials for undertaking pisciculture programme. Fishery programmes so far undertaken have gained popularity as a sustainable benefit among the local people. On the other hand, demand for fish is rising with the growing of industrialization and opening of mining activities in the area. Thuamul Rampur ITDA has provided financial assistance under different programmes for development of fishery. It is proposed to continue the on going long term fishery programmes started by the ITDA and provide assistance to train the beneficiaries in culture fishing and improved technique of pisciculture through demonstration. It is proposed to conduct following programmes during the 11th Plan period.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

(A) CONSTRUCTION OF FISH LANDING SHED AND ASSISTANCE FOR PRODUCTION OF FINGERLINGS:

- In the project area, there are six reservoirs, which can be used for stocking of fingerlings by the registered PFCS for sale among the local fish farmers.
- Financial assistance will be provided for production of fingerlings and undertaking construction of fish landing sheds in the reservoirs.

- An amount of **Rs.1,20,000/-** for financial assistance for production of fingerlings as well as construction of fish landing sheds is proposed in the first year (2007-08) with 5 per cent increase in subsequent years for the said purpose in Lanjigarh block only.
- The financial requirement for production of fingerlings and construction of fish landing shed for five years is given below.

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Th. Rampur	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Lanjigarh	1.20	1.26	1.32	1.39	1.46	6.63
Total		1.20	1.26	1.32	1.39	1.46	6.63

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(B) TRAINING OF TRIBAL FISH FARMERS:

- Training programme for fish farmers on capture fishing practices and new techniques for production of fish and for members of PFCS on reservoir management will be organized.
- Demonstration on culture fishing will be taken up in tanks of the area. The cost of each demonstration will be **Rs.7,000/-**.
- Training on capture fishing will be given to a batch consisting of 25 fish farmers @ **Rs. 600/-** per farmer. Thus, each training programme will cost **Rs.15,000/-**.

The requirement of funds under culture fishing and capture fishing for five years is given below

Requirement of funds for culture fishing for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Th. Rampur	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Lanjigarh	0.14 (2)	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.80
Total		0.14 (2)	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.80

(Figures within brackets indicate n.o of batches)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

Requirement of funds for Capture Fishing for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Th. Rampur	(1) 0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.85
2.	Lanjigarh	(1) 0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.85
Total		(2) 0.30	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.38	1.70

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

A B S T R A C T

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Pisciculture programme for five year

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Th. Rampur	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.85
2.	Lanjigarh	1.49	1.57	1.65	1.74	1.83	8.28
Total		1.64	1.73	1.82	1.92	2.02	9.13

Increasing @ 5% per annum

V - IRRIGATION

The crop production in the project area is mostly depends on rainfall. Irrigation facility is also very poor in the area. Out of 42107hectares of cultivable land, only 1820 (4.32%) hectares of land are irrigated during Kharif season and only 368 (0.87%) hectares of land during Rabi season. Therefore, for the success of agricultural and horticultural programmes, provision of irrigation facility is a vital requirement. Besides, water sources provided by a number of rivers, rivulets are to be suitably harnessed by installation of Lift Irrigation Projects and repair of existing Lift Irrigation Projects.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

(A) LIFT IRRIGATION PROJECTS (New)

- Installation of new Lift Irrigation Project will be taken up by ITDA through Orissa Agro Industry Corporation (OAIC) Ltd, Kalahandi. The total requirement of new LIPs is 99 during 11th Plan Period. But it is proposed to take up 3 projects each year spread over 2 blocks during 11th Plan Period according to available fund. .

(B) IMPROVEMENT AND REPAIR OF DEFUNCT LIPs:

- During 2001-02 to 2005-06 there are 11 nos. of defunct LIPs in ITDA area. It is proposed to identify defunct LIPs which can be repaired and renovated for making them operable. Estimation of each such LIPs will be prepared after proper investigation and may be executed after getting approval of the appropriate authority. A tentative provision of **Rs.1 lakh** each

year for 2 blocks has been proposed for the same purpose.

Year-wise requirement of fund is given below:

Block-wise requirement of funds for the year 2007-08

Sl. No.	Block	New LIP		Improvement of defunct LIP		Total	
		Phy.	Financial	Phy.	Financial	Phy.	Financial
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Th. Rampur	2	4.00	-	1.00	-	5.00
2.	Lanjigarh	1	2.00	-	1.00	-	3.00
Total		3	6.00	-	2.00	-	8.00

A B S T R A C T

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Irrigation programme for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Th. Rampur	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.79	6.08	27.63
2.	Lanjigarh	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	16.59
Total		8.00	8.40	8.82	9.27	9.73	44.22

Increasing @ 5% per annum

VI - INDUSTRY

The tribal groups inhabiting the project area prepare hill broomsticks and leaf plates and cups from sal leaf. Sufficient resources are also available in

the project area. Again training can be given to them in dal and turmeric processing techniques. It is required to develop these cottage industries by adopting modern machinery and technology so as to create full time employment opportunity for the skilled tribal youths.

It is therefore proposed to provide assistance to existing tribal SHGs and also to new ones to be identified and organized giving preference to tribal women. The programmes under this sector will consist of (a) Press Khalli stitching, (b) Dal processing (c) Turmeric processing and (d) Hill broom making.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

(A) PRESS KHALLI STITCHING, DAL PROCESSING, TURMERIC PROCESSING & HILL BROOM MAKING:

- SHGs of the project area who have skill in Khalli Stitching are to be selected for this training.
- It is proposed to impart training on Khalli Stitching to 2 SHGs consisting of 10 trainees per group selected from 2 blocks..
- For Dal processing, 3 SHGs and for turmeric as well as Hill broom making 2 SHGs each are to be selected from 2 blocks and trained.

Requirement of funds for one SHG (consisting of 10 members) will be as follows:

A. Requirement of fund for press khalli stitching unit (duration of training for 30 days)

i.	Incentive money @ Rs. 25/- per day for 30 days for 10 members	Rs. 7,500/-
ii.	Miscellaneous expenditure including raw materials and hiring of machinery	Rs. 2,000/-
iii.	Remuneration to trainer @ Rs.150/- per day for 30 days	Rs. 4,500/-

	Sub Total :	Rs.14,000/-
iv. Financial Assistance by ITDA		Rs.20,000/-

	Total :	Rs.34,000/-
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B. Requirement of fund for all other types of units (except for press khalli stitching) (duration of training for 15 days)

- i. Incentive money @ Rs. 25/- per day for

	15 days for 10 members	Rs. 3,750/-
ii.	Miscellaneous expenditure including raw Materials	Rs. 1,000/-
iii.	Remuneration to trainer @ Rs.150/- per day for 15 days	Rs. 2,250/-
	Sub Total :	Rs. 7,000/-
iv.	Financial Assistance by ITDA	Rs.20,000/-
	Total :	Rs.27,000/-

Block-wise requirement of funds for establishing processing units through SHGs during the year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Press Khalli Stitching	Dal processing	Turmeric processing	Hill broom making	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Th. Rampur	(1) 0.34	(2) 0.54	(1) 0.27	(1) 0.27	(5) 1.42
2.	Lanjigarh	(1) 0.34	(1) 0.27	(1) 0.27	(1) 0.27	(4) 1.15
Total		(2) 0.68	(3) 0.81	(2) 0.54	(2) 0.54	(9) 2.57

(Figures within brackets indicate No. of SHGs)

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Industry Sector for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Th. Rampur	1.42	1.49	1.56	1.64	1.72	7.83
2.	Lanjigarh	1.15	1.21	1.27	1.33	1.40	6.36
Total		2.57	2.70	2.83	2.97	3.12	14.19

VII - SERICULTURE

Tribal tussar growers may be encouraged to grow tussar in a large scale by providing financial assistance to them.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

- It is proposed to cover total 200 beneficiaries for 11th Plan period.
- Each beneficiary is to be provided with an assistance of **Rs. 1,000/-**.
- Each year 40 beneficiaries in two blocks will be covered.

Year-wise requirement of funds is given below:

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Sericulture Sector for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Th. Rampur	(20) 0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.10
2.	Lanjigarh	(20) 0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.10
Total		(40) 0.40	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20

(Figures within brackets indicate no. of beneficiary)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

VIII - BEE-KEEPING

Bee-Keeping is found to be suitable in the ITDA area. The Scheme may be taken up in cluster of villages.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

- It is proposed to cover 50 beneficiaries (25 beneficiaries in a cluster in each block) during the year 2007-08
- The unit cost of bee equipment (Indian Hive bee) is Rs.37,025/- or **Rs. 37,000/-** for five beneficiaries.

- The beneficiaries are to be trained on the above scheme in the Deptt. of Entomology, College of Agriculture, OUAT, Bhubaneswar.
- The unit cost of training for 25 beneficiaries including demonstration cost, traveling expenses to and fro to Bhubaneswar, pocket allowances (Rs.20/- per day per trainee) is Rs.24,125/- or say **Rs.25,000/-** for five days.

The requirement of fund for the year 2007-08 is given below:

Block-wise requirement of funds for bee keeping during the year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Bee equipment	Training cost	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Th. Rampur	(25) 1.85	(25) 0.25	2.10
2.	Lanjigarh	(25) 1.85	(25) 0.25	2.10
Total		(50) 3.70	(50) 0.50	4.20

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Bee-Keeping for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Th. Rampur	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	2.56	11.63
2.	Lanjigarh	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	2.56	11.63
Total		4.20	4.42	4.64	4.88	5.12	23.26

IX – VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR TRIBAL YOUTHS

- It is proposed to provide financial assistance to tribal youths having requisite qualification, for undergoing training in different trades in the nearest ITI.
- The cost of training for 20 trainees in a batch in different trades has been indicated in the Guidelines of the Government.
- It is proposed to select 7 batches from among tribal youths to undergo training in different trades like Driver-cum-mechanic (light vehicle), Driver-cum-mechanic (Heavy vehicle), House wiring and mechanic Auto Electrical and Electronics in ITI during 11th plan period.

Year-wise requirement of funds under vocational training for five years is as follows;

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Trade	No. of batches	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Driver-cum-mechanic (light vehicle)	2	-	(1) 1.75	-	-	(1) 1.75	3.50
2.	Driver-cum-mechanic (Heavy vehicle)	2	(1) 1.75	-	-	(1) 1.75	-	3.50
3.	House wiring	2	-	-	(1) 1.60	(1) 1.60	-	3.20

4	Mechanic Auto Electrical & Electronics	1	-	-	-	-	(1) 1.75	(1) 1.75
Total		7	(1) 1.75	(1) 1.75	(1) 1.60	(2) 3.35	(2) 3.50	11.95

The tribal youths are to be selected in equal number from two blocks. The year-wise requirement for each of two blocks will be as follows:

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under vocational Training for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Th. Rampur	0.875	0.875	0.80	1.675	1.75	5.975
2.	Lanjigarh	0.875	0.875	0.80	1.675	1.75	5.975
Total		1.75	1.75	1.60	3.35	3.50	11.95

X - COMPUTER TRAINING TO TRIBAL YOUTHS

In the project area there are a number of unemployed tribal youths having graduate and post graduate qualification. It is proposed to provide them with Computer Training so as to enable them to be self employed as well as to be employed in Non-Govt. and Govt. sectors. The following programmes are proposed under this sector.

TRAINING ON DCA AND PGDCA COURSE:

- Tribal youths having requisite qualification are to be provided with training for DCA course.
- It is proposed to train 5 youths in two blocks for DCA course @ **Rs.3,000/-** per trainee.

- It is proposed to impart training to 5 candidates on PGDCA course, 3 from Thuamul Rampur block and 2 from Lanjigarh block during 11th plan period.
- The cost of training per trainee for PGDCA course is **Rs. 6,000/-** as per Government Guideline.

The year-wise requirement of fund is indicated below:

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	PGDCA	(1) 0.06	-	(1) 0.06	(1) 0.06	(1) 0.06	(4) 0.24
2.	DCA	-	(2) 0.06	(2) 0.06	(2) 0.06	(2) 0.06	(8) 0.24
Total		(1) 0.06	(2) 0.06	(3) 0.12	(3) 0.12	(3) 0.12	(12) 0.48

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds for Training on Computer for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Th. Rampur	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.24
2.	Lanjigarh	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.24

Total	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.48
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ABSTRACT

**Year-Wise Total Requirement of funds during 11th Plan
Period
(2007-08 to 2011-12) for Income Generating Scheme(IGS)
(Under SCA to TSP)**

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector/	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
I	Agriculture	13.20	13.86	14.55	15.28	16.05	72.94
II	Horticulture	9.43	9.91	10.41	10.93	11.47	52.15
III	Animal Husbandry	8.00	8.40	8.82	9.26	9.72	44.20
IV	Pisciculture	1.64	1.73	1.82	1.92	2.02	9.13
V	Irrigation	8.00	8.40	8.82	9.27	9.73	44.22
VI	Industry	2.57	2.70	2.83	2.97	3.12	14.19
VII	Sericulture	0.40	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
VIII	Bee-keeping	4.20	4.42	4.64	4.88	5.12	23.26
IX	Vocational training	1.75	1.75	1.60	3.35	3.50	11.95
X	Computer Training	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.48
Total		49.25	51.65	54.05	58.44	61.33	274.72

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (IDS)

I - COMMUNICATION

Communication forms an important infrastructure for mobility of men as well as materials including development inputs and various produce of the area. The existing communication net-work in the project area is worstly affected due to continuous ply of heavy vehicles due to location of number of mines and industries. Besides the Panchayat Samiti roads, which are mostly Katcha roads requires repair at regular intervals. There are also some tribal villages not connected by roads. Therefore, the following programmes are suggested under this sector.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS:

Under repair of roads, the following works are proposed to be taken up during the first year (2007-2008) in 2 blocks of the ITDA.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	Block	Name of the project	Amount required
1	Th. Rampur	(1) Approach Road,Tukguda	1.00
		(2) Cause Way,Sargipadar	1.00
	Sub-Total	2	2.00
2	Lanjigarh	(1)) Cause Way,Ushabahali	1.00

		(2) Cause Way, Serkojhola	1.00
	Sub- Total	2	2.00
Total		4	4.00

The requirement of funds for repair of roads is Rs.4.00 lakh in 2 blocks during the year 2007-08. The total financial requirement under communication @ 5% increase per annum for five years is given below.

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Communication for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Th. Rampur	2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
2.	Lanjigarh	2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
Total		4.00	4.20	4.42	4.64	4.88	22.14

@ 5% increase per annum

II - EDUCATION

Education is treated as the basic component of development intervention. The overall literacy rate in the ITDA is only 14.43% as against 38.44% in the whole district in 2001. The literacy rate of tribal males and females stood at 17.55% and 1.92% per cent respectively in 1991. ST and SC Development Department and Education Department have established a number of schools to provide educational facilities to the tribal students. Some of the school buildings, hostels and teacher's quarters need repair, some

are to be provided with compound walls , teacher’s quarters, dining hall, kitchen room, science laboratory, provision of electricity, drinking water and toilet facilities. Further some of the Primary School Hostels constructed by ITDA earlier need repair. The programmes under this Sector will consist of the following activities.

- (a) Improvement of infrastructure facilities to educational Institutions run by ST & SC Development Department and
- (b) Repairs of Primary School Hostels constructed by the ST & SC Development Department.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

- (a) **Improvement of Infrastructure Facilities in Hostels of Educational Institutions run by SSD Department:**

Infrastructure development of following hostels of educational institutions will be taken up.

Requirement of funds for provision of Infrastructure Facilities to Schools under SSD Department during 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Name of the School	Construction/ repair of compound wall	Construction/ repair of Latrine/ bath	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Th. Rampur	Dumerpadar H/S	-	(1) 0.15	0.15
		Gopalpur H/S	(1) 0.10	(1) 0.15	0.25
		Sub-Total	0.10	0.30	0.40

2.	Lanjigarh	Bengaon H/S	-	0.10	0.10
		Khaguda H/S	0.80	-	0.80
		Lanjigarh H/S	-	0.15	0.15
		Sub-Total	0.80	0.25	1.05
Total			0.90	0.55	1.45

(b) **Repair of Primary School Hostels Constructed by SSD Department:**

Some of the hostels provided by Primary Schools by SSD Department need repair. It is proposed to take up repair works of the PSHs in different blocks with the following financial requirement.

Requirement of funds for repair of PSHs for the year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Location of PSHs	Number	Approximate cost
1	2	3	4	5
1	Th. Rampur	Tashiguda	1	1.50
		Mahulpatna	1	1.00
		Sub-Total	2	2.50
2.	Lanjigarh	Basantapada	1	1.50
		Sub-Total	1	1.50
Total			3	4.00

ABSTRACT

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds for renovation and repair of Educational Institutions and PSHs under SSD Department for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Th. Rampur	2.90	3.05	3.20	3.36	3.53	16.04
2.	Lanjigarh	2.55	2.68	2.81	2.95	3.10	14.09
Total		5.45	5.73	6.01	6.31	6.63	30.13

@ 5% increase per annum

III - HEALTH

Public health is a basic component of human development. Presently the people, specially the tribals living in inaccessible pockets in particular have been suffering from malaria, diseases of respiratory system, gastro-intestine and skin diseases. Adoption of traditional method of treatment and use of fake medicines, dearth of protected drinking water and pollution of air and water in recent time have created health hazards.

Therefore, it is proposed to organize health camps and make provision for supply of medicines to tribal patients. It is proposed to organize 2 camps in each block for five years @ **Rs10,000/-** per camp.

Year-wise requirement of funds @ 5% increase per annum for five years is given below:

ABSTRACT

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Health Programmes for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Th. Rampur	(2) 0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.10
2.	Lanjigarh	(2) 0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.10
Total		(4) 0.40	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20

@ 5% increase per annum

IV - RURAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

Water is one of the vital need of the human being and accordingly the programme under drinking water supply has found a place in the Minimum Need programmes in the earlier plan. The same programme is now incorporated in Pradhan Mantri Gramodyoga Yojana (PMGY), Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), Sector Reform Projects and Swajaladhara. There are some villages which have no adequate safe drinking water sources and some of them dry up during summer. Thus, programmes under this sector consists of (a) Providing new water sources to problem villages and (b) Repairs and Renovation of existing sources.

The following programmes during the 11th Plan period are to be undertaken to provide protected drinking water supply to those villages/ hamlets having no sources and inadequate drinking water supply.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

(a) Installation of New Tube Wells (For drinking water)

It is proposed to sink tube wells on priority basis, each tube well costing **Rs.50,000/-** on an average. Block-wise requirement of funds under this programme for the 11th plan period is given below.

Year wise requirement of fund for installation of new Tube Wells

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	Th. Rampur	(7) 3.50	(8) 4.00	(8) 4.00	(8) 4.00	(9) 4.50	(40) 20.00
2.	Lanjigarh	(5) 2.50	(5) 2.50	(6) 3.00	(7) 3.50	(7) 3.50	(30) 15.00
Total		(12) 6.00	(13) 6.50	(14) 7.00	(15) 7.50	(16) 8.00	(70) 35.00

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

@ 5% increase per annum

(b) Repair of Defunct Tube Wells

Some of the tube wells which are repairable for use may be identified and repaired under this programme. An amount of **Rs. 40,000/-** may be provided to each block in each year for five years for the repair of defunct Tube Wells. Block-wise financial requirement of funds for repair of tube wells for five years is given below.

Year-wise requirement of funds for repair of defunct Tube Wells

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	Th. Rampur	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00
2.	Lanjigarh	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00
Total		0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	4.00

ABSTRACT

Block-wise & Year wise requirement of fund under Drinking water supply for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	Th. Rampur	3.90	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.90	22.00
2.	Lanjigarh	2.90	2.90	3.40	3.90	3.90	17.00
Total		6.80	7.30	7.80	8.30	8.80	39.00

@ 5% increase per annum

V – ELECTRIFICATION OF TRIBAL VILLAGE / BASTI

Total	17.65	18.65	19.67	20.71	21.79	98.47
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INFORMATION, EDUCATION & COMMUNICATION (I.E.C.)

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

communication and modern mass media including radio, television and communication channel through satellite. Newspapers also constitute a viable levels of awareness. Education, being the key input of development endeavour, not only liberates humans from the darkness of ignorance but also enhances human capabilities to come up with adaptive mechanisms for sustainable livelihood maintenance. It may be stated here that all three components in their own ways help people in their nation building endeavours.

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

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

A. Planned Training Schemes for Skill Up-gradation:

- i) Food Processing
- ii) Carpentry
- iii) Rope Making
- iv) Dal Processing

**B. Orientation Training for Tribal women:
(through NGOs & Anganwadi Workers)**

- v) Primary Health Care, Hygiene and Sanitation
- vi) Environmental Awareness
- vii) Food, Nutrition and Dietary Practices
- viii) Child Care

- ix) Gynecology
- x) First Aid
- xi) Selected Handicrafts.

C. Orientation Training for All in Awareness Building:

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

D. Organization of Exhibitions:

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

E. Inter-Block & Inter-ITDA Exchange Visit Programmes.

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

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

Activities proposed to be undertaken under this sector will be covered as follows:-

- (A) **Planned training Schemes for skill development programme** on food processing like mango pickle making, dal processing, rope making, carpentry, etc. will be conducted for 20 participants in a batch for two days with a cost of **Rs. 10,000/-** in one training programme.
- (B) **Orientation Training Programme for tribal women** for educating them on different aspects of health and hygiene, environment and ecology, selected crafts, etc. will be organized at village level. Two day programme for a batch consisting of 50 participants will be organized at a cost of **Rs.10,000/-**.
- (C) **Orientation Training for Men and Women** of 2 day duration for a batch consisting of 50 men or women for awareness building on various aspects of Government rules and regulations relating to land, forest, money-lending, development programmes, etc. will be organized at a cost of **Rs. 10,000/-**.
- (D) **Organization of Exhibition at Block Level:** Annual Exhibition-cum-Workshop with cultural programme will be organized at different places of the Block area for display achievements of development programme, sale of SHG's products, etc. In addition to this sports competition will be conducted with provision for awarding prizes to the winners and also to the individuals and SHGs who are found achieving excellent results in Government sponsored programmes. The total cost will be within **Rs. 1,25,000/-**.
- (E) **Exchange visit to other places outside the Block:** Exchange visit to other places outside the block for participation in Exhibition exposure visit to nearby ITDAs for the beneficiaries to interact with the technical experts and individuals who have excelled in various economic fields will be organized. For this purpose a sum of **Rs. 50,000/-** will be provided annually for each Block. The requirement of fund for undertaking various programmes will be as follows:

It is proposed to take up 2 nos. each of training programmes for skill up-gradation, 2 nos. of Orientation Training Programmes for tribal women, 2 nos. of Orientation Training Programmes for tribal men and women and organization of exhibition and sports at block level in two batches. Besides, a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 2 nos. of exchange visit programmes, one in each block.

The financial requirement for the assistance for the year 2007-08 is given below.

Scheme-wise requirement of funds under I.E.C. activities for the year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.	Block	A	B	C	D	E	Total
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No.		Training for skill up-gradation	Orientation training for tribal women	Orientation training for tribal men & women	Organization of Exhibition & sports, etc. block level	Exchange visit outside the block	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Th. Rampur	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-
		0.10	0.10	0.10	1.25	0.50	2.05
2.	Lanjigarh	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-
		0.10	0.10	0.10	1.25	0.50	2.05
Total		(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	-	
		0.20	0.20	0.20	2.50	1.00	4.10

(Figures within brackets indicate no.of programmes)

Scheme-wise and Year-wise requirement of fund under I.E.C. activities for five years

(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	Th. Rampur	2.05	2.15	2.26	2.37	2.49	11.32
2.	Lanjigarh	2.05	2.15	2.26	2.37	2.49	11.32
Total		4.10	4.30	4.52	4.74	4.98	22.64

@ 5% increase per annum

ITDA : THUAMUL RAMPUR

INCOME GENERATING SCHEME (IGS)

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector/	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
I	Agriculture	13.20	13.86	14.55	15.28	16.05	72.94
II	Horticulture	9.43	9.91	10.41	10.93	11.47	52.15
III	Animal Husbandry	8.00	8.40	8.82	9.26	9.72	44.20
IV	Pisciculture	1.64	1.73	1.82	1.92	2.02	9.13
V	Irrigation	8.00	8.40	8.82	9.27	9.73	44.22
VI	Industry	2.57	2.70	2.83	2.97	3.12	14.19
VII	Sericulture	0.40	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
VIII	Bee-keeping	4.20	4.42	4.64	4.88	5.12	23.26

IX	Vocational training	1.75	1.75	1.60	3.35	3.50	11.95
X	Computer Training	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.48
Sub-Total		49.25	51.65	54.05	58.44	61.33	274.72

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (IDS)

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector/	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
I	Communication	4.00	4.20	4.42	4.64	4.88	22.14
II	Education	5.45	5.73	6.01	6.31	6.63	30.13
III	Health	0.40	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
IV	Rural Drinking Water Supply	6.80	7.30	7.80	8.30	8.80	39.00
V	Electrification of Tribal Basti	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
Sub-Total		17.65	18.65	19.67	20.71	21.79	98.47

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

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.	4.10	4.30	4.52	4.74	4.98	22.64
Sub Total		4.10	4.30	4.52	4.74	4.98	22.64

ITDA ABSTRACT(UNDER SCA TO TSP)

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

1	IGS	49.25	51.65	54.05	58.44	61.33	274.72
2	IDS	17.65	18.65	19.67	20.71	21.79	98.47
3	IEC	4.10	4.30	4.52	4.74	4.98	22.64
TOTAL		71.00	74.60	78.24	83.89	88.10	395.83

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

Grants under the First Proviso to Article 275 (1) of 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 repairs/ renovation of school and hostel buildings including all items of related works, like flooring, plastering, leak proofing of the roofs, provision of toilets, drinking water, kitchen, electrification, etc. in such a manner, based on detailed plans and estimates, so that the Institutions do not need further repairs etc. for at least another 7 to 10 years.

In Thuamul-Rampur ITDA there are several educational Institutions run by ST & SC Development Department, which require renovation and repairs and also provision of amenities. There are also 135 Primary School Hostels (PSH) constructed by ST & SC Development Department at different places for the tribal students. Some of these PSHs need repairs. The village arterial roads connecting the interior tribal villages with places where social services are available are mostly fair-weather kutcha roads. 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 proposals for construction of small roads and repairs etc. of the existing village roads are to be prepared and implemented. Further, it is necessary to increase the irrigation potentials to raise the irrigated area, which presently stands at 8.95 per cent of the total cultivable area. It is proposed to take up the following programmes with the Grants under the First Proviso to the Article 275 (1) of the Constitution during the 11th Plan period.

I - EDUCATION

I. Renovation and Repairs of School and Hostel Buildings and provision of amenities to the Schools run by SSD Department

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

Requirement of funds for renovation, repairs and Infrastructure improvement of SSD Department Schools

Sl. No.	Block	Name of the school	Compound wall	Latrine & bath	Amount required
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Th. Rampur	Gunupur High School	-	(1) 2.50	(1) 2.50
2	Lanjigarh	Madhupur Kanyashram	(1) 2.50	-	(1) 2.50
Total			(1) 2.50	(1) 2.50	(2) 5.00

Requirement of funds for renovation, repair and infrastructure improvement of SSD Deptt. Schools for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Th. Rampur	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	12.50
2.	Lanjigarh	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	12.50
Total		5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00

II. Repairs and Improvement of Primary School Hostels provided by SSD Department

It is proposed to undertake the repairs and renovation of PSH located in different Gram Panchayats with the following financial requirement during the year 2007-08.

Block-wise requirement of funds for repairs and improvement of PSHs of SSD Department for the year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Location of PSH	No. of PSH	Approximate cost
1	Th. Rampur	Srimaska	1	1.50
		Nakundi	1	1.50
		Mardiguda	1	1.50
		Kachalekha	1	2.50
		Sub Total	4	7.00
2.	Lanjigarh	Sindhipadar	1	1.50
		Biswanathpur	1	1.50
		Bangasur	1	2.00
		Sub Total	3	5.00
Total			7	12.00

**Year-wise requirement of funds for repairs and improvement of PSH
for five years**

(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	Th. Rampur	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00
2.	Lanjigarh	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
Total		12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	60.00

ABSTRACT

**Block-wise and Year-wise requirement of funds under Education for
five years under Article 275(1)**

(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	Th. Rampur	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	47.50
2.	Lanjigarh	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	37.50
Total		17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	85.00

II - COMMUNICATION

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

**Scheme-wise requirement of funds for Critical Infrastructure under
Communication (Roads) for the year 2007-08**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Name of the Roads	Approximate cost
1	2	3	4

1	Th. Rampur	Th. Rampur-Melkandel road	3.00
		Udayagiri road	3.00
		Sub Total	6.00
2.	Lanjigarh	Bankakunduru-Behelpada road	3.00
		Biswanathpur-Bijaypur road	3.00
		Sub Total	6.00
Total			12.00

Year-wise requirement of funds under Communication for five years
(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	Th. Rampur	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
2.	Lanjigarh	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
Total		12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	60.00

Increasing @ 5% per annum

III - IRRIGATION

In order to provide additional irrigation facilities, it is proposed to provide Diversion wire and construction of MIP in different villages where suitable sources are available. The location and approximate requirement of funds proposed during 2007-08 are furnished below:

Block-wise (location specific) requirement of funds under irrigation for the year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Name of the GP	No. of Diversion wire	Approximate cost

Total	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	200.00
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DEVELOPMENT OF KUTIA KONDH PTG:

The Kutia Kondh PTG, a section of the Kondh tribe, found in Lanjigarh block of Th. Rampur ITDA is most backward. A special Micro Project, namely Kutia Kondh Development Agency, Lanjigarh is functioning for the total development of this PTG. Therefore, it is suggested that a total sum of Rs. 40.50 lakhs will flow from Th. Rampur ITDA during the 11th plan period to be spent under works head by the Kutia Kondh Development Agency, Lanjigarh for creation of missing critical infrastructure in the Kutia Kondh villages. Details of flow of funds from Th. Rampur ITDA to this Micro Project are given in the table below:

Flow of funds from Th. Rampur ITDA to Kutia Kondh Development Agency, Lanjigarh

Works/OWs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	20010-11	2011-12	Total
Works	2.00	10.50	7.00	16.00	5.00	40.50
OW	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2.00	10.50	7.00	16.00	5.00	40.50

CHAPTER-VIII

TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT FOR 11TH PLAN PERIOD (2007- 08 to 2011-12)

[UNDER SCA TO TSP]

The total financial requirement to the tune of **Rs. 395.83 lakh** have been proposed for the 11th Plan period from the year 2007-2012 under different sectors out of **SCA to TSP** is furnished below:

ITDA: THUAMUL RAMPUR

INCOME GENERATING SCHEME (IGS)

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector/	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
I	Agriculture	13.20	13.86	14.55	15.28	16.05	72.94
II	Horticulture	9.43	9.91	10.41	10.93	11.47	52.15
III	Animal Husbandry	8.00	8.40	8.82	9.26	9.72	44.20
IV	Pisciculture	1.64	1.73	1.82	1.92	2.02	9.13
V	Irrigation	8.00	8.40	8.82	9.27	9.73	44.22
VI	Industry	2.57	2.70	2.83	2.97	3.12	14.19
VII	Sericulture	0.40	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
VIII	Bee-keeping	4.20	4.42	4.64	4.88	5.12	23.26
IX	Vocational training	1.75	1.75	1.60	3.35	3.50	11.95
X	Computer Training	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.48
Sub-Total		49.25	51.65	54.05	58.44	61.33	274.72

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (IDS)

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector/	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
I	Communication	4.00	4.20	4.42	4.64	4.88	22.14
II	Education	5.45	5.73	6.01	6.31	6.63	30.13
III	Health	0.40	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
IV	Rural Drinking Water Supply	6.80	7.30	7.80	8.30	8.80	39.00

V	Electrification of Tribal Basti	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
Sub-Total		17.65	18.65	19.67	20.71	21.79	98.47

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

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.	4.10	4.30	4.52	4.74	5.98	22.64
Sub Total		4.10	4.30	4.52	4.74	5.98	22.64

ITDA ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	IGS	49.25	51.65	54.05	58.44	61.33	274.72
2	IDS	17.65	18.65	19.67	20.71	21.79	98.47
3	IEC	4.10	4.30	4.52	4.74	5.98	22.64
TOTAL		71.00	74.60	78.24	83.89	88.10	395.83

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 to be implemented in the ITDA. The total outlay under this provision will be in the order of Rs. 200.00 lakh for five years for 11th Plan period. The programme wise financial outlay is furnished below:

ITDA 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	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	85.00
2.	Communication	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	60.00
3.	Irrigation	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	55.00
Total		40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	200.00

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	71.00	74.60	78.24	83.89	88.10	395.83
Under Article 275 (1)	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	200.00
TOTAL	111.00	140.60	118.24	123.89	128.10	595.83

BLOCK-WISE ABSTRACT

THUAMUL RAMPUR BLOCK

IGS

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
I	Agriculture	6.70	7.04	7.39	7.76	8.15	37.04
II	Horticulture	4.93	5.18	5.44	5.71	5.99	27.25
III	Animal Husbandry	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
IV	Pisciculture	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.85
V	Irrigation	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.79	6.08	27.63
VI	Industry	1.42	1.49	1.56	1.64	1.72	7.83
VII	Sericulture	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.10
VIII	Bee-keeping	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	2.56	11.63
IX	Vocational training	0.875	0.875	0.80	1.675	1.75	5.975
X	Computer Training	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.24
Sub-Total		25.405	26.645	27.88	30.115	31.60	141.645

IDS

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
I	Communication	2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
II	Education	2.90	3.05	3.20	3.36	3.53	16.04
III	Health	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.10
IV	Rural Drinking Water Supply	3.90	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.90	22.00
V	Electrification of Tribal Basti	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	3.00
Sub-Total		10.00	9.76	11.03	10.31	12.11	53.21

I.E.C.

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.	2.05	2.15	2.26	2.37	2.49	11.32
Sub Total		2.05	2.15	2.26	2.37	2.49	11.32

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	25.405	26.645	27.88	30.115	31.60	141.645
2	IDS	10.00	9.76	11.03	10.31	12.11	53.21
3	IEC	2.05	2.15	2.26	2.37	2.49	11.32
TOTAL		37.455	38.555	41.17	42.795	46.20	206.175

BLOCK 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	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	47.50
2.	Communication	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
3.	Irrigation	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
Total		20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	102.50

THUAMUL RAMPUR 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	37.455	38.555	41.17	42.795	46.20	206.175
Under Article 275 (1)	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	102.50
TOTAL	57.955	59.055	61.67	63.295	66.70	308.675

LANJIGARH BLOCK

IGS

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector/	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
I	Agriculture	6.50	6.82	7.16	7.52	7.90	35.90
II	Horticulture	4.50	4.73	4.97	5.22	5.48	24.90
III	Animal Husbandry	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
IV	Pisciculture	1.49	1.57	1.65	1.74	1.83	8.28
V	Irrigation	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	16.59
VI	Industry	1.15	1.21	1.27	1.33	1.40	6.36
VII	Sericulture	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.10
VIII	Bee-keeping	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	2.56	11.63
IX	Vocational training	0.875	0.875	0.80	1.675	1.75	5.975
X	Computer Training	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.24
Sub-Total		23.845	25.005	26.17	28.325	29.73	133.075

IDS

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector/	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
I	Communication	2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
II	Education	2.55	2.68	2.81	2.95	3.10	14.09
III	Health	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.10
IV	Rural Drinking Water Supply	2.90	2.90	3.40	3.90	3.90	17.00
V	Electrification of Tribal Basti	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	2.00
Sub-Total		7.65	8.89	8.64	10.40	9.68	45.26

I.E.C.

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.	2.05	2.15	2.26	2.37	2.49	11.32
Sub Total		2.05	2.15	2.26	2.37	2.49	11.32

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	23.845	25.005	26.17	28.325	29.73	133.075
2	IDS	7.65	8.89	8.64	10.40	9.68	45.26
3	IEC	2.05	2.15	2.26	2.37	2.49	11.32
TOTAL		33.545	36.045	37.07	41.095	41.90	189.655

BLOCK 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	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	37.50
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		19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	97.50

LANJIGARH 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	33.545	36.045	37.07	41.095	41.90	189.65 5
Under Article 275 (1)	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	97.50
TOTAL	53.045	55.545	56.57	60.595	61.40	287.155