

**PROSPECTIVE PLAN OF ACTION**  
**FOR**  
**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**  
**OF KARANJIA ITDA**  
**DURING 11<sup>TH</sup> PLAN PERIOD**  
**(2007-08 TO 2011-12)**

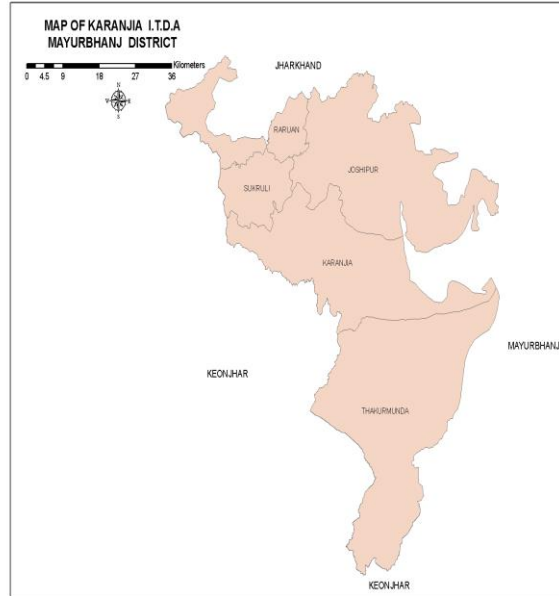
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**GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA**

**2006-07**

## Map of Karanjia ITDA



## **KARANJIA ITDA**

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:**

The present document incorporating the Plan of Action (POA) for tribal development in Karnjia 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 perview 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, globalisation 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 is 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 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period has taken into consideration the spirit of communitisation or group effort instead of individual effort, for instance SHGs have been given priority in implementation of schemes under IGS, IDS and IEC, out of the flow of funds from SCA to TSP and from the First Proviso to Article – 275 (1) of the Constitution.

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

During the last 5 years (2001-02 to 2005-06), a sum of Rs. 1654.89 lakhs was made available to Karanjia ITDA, out of which SCA to TSP was Rs 1135.69 lakhs and funds under the First Proviso to Article 275 (1) was Rs. 519.20 lakhs. The total utilization of funds amounts to Rs. 1201.07 lakhs (72.58%). Under SCA to TSP it was Rs. 913.48 lakhs (80.43%) and under Article 275 (1) it was Rs 287.59 lakhs (55.39 %).

**PLAN OUTLAY FOR 11<sup>TH</sup> PLAN PERIOD (2007-08 TO 2011-12):**

During the entire 11<sup>th</sup> plan period (2007-08 to 2011-12), an amount of Rs. 2029.63 lakhs has been planned to be spent for total development programmes for STs

of Karanjia ITDA, out of which Rs. 1344.63 lakhs will flow from SCA to TSP and Rs. 685.00 lakhs from Article 275 (1). Out of the total plan outlay, Rs. 941.56 lakhs suggested to be spent under IGS, Rs. 335.42 lakhs under IDS and Rs. 67.65 lakhs under IEC programmes. Besides, Rs. 685.00 lakhs will be spent for creation of missing critical infrastructures under Article 275 (1).

**FLOW OF FUNDS FROM KARANJIA ITDA TO HILL-KHARIA & MANKIRDIA DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, JASHIPUR FOR 11<sup>TH</sup> 5-YEAR PLAN PERIOD:**

Among the ST people, the Hill-Kharia (a section of the Kharia Tribe) & Mankirdia PTGs, living in villages of parts of Jashipur block and Karanjia block in Karanjia ITDA have been identified as most backward. Thus, it is proposed that a total sum of Rs. 22.19 lakhs will be spent during 11<sup>th</sup> plan period for creation of missing critical infrastructures under works head in the hill-Kharia and Mankirdia villages of Karanjia ITDA.

**ITDA AT A GLANCE**

♥ Geographical Area	-	3077 (Sq. Kms.)
♥ Density of Population	-	237 (per Sq. Km.)
♥ No. of Blocks	-	5
♥ No. of G.Ps.	-	70
♥ No. of Inhabited Villages	-	767
♥ Total Population: (2001 Census)		
	Total	- 371630
	Male	- 185557
	Female	- 186073
	S.T. Total	- 224918
	Male	- 111887
	Female	- 113031
♥ Growth-rate (1991-2001):		
	Total	- 18.88%
	S.T.	- 10.15%
	S.C.	- 114.72%

♥	Growth-rate (1971-2001):		
	Total	-	46.64%
	S.T.	-	33.91%
	S.C.	-	128.47%
♥	Sex-ratio(2001 Census) :		
	Total	-	1003
	S.T.	-	1010
	S.C.	-	1004
♥	Major Tribal Communities	-	Bhuiyan, Bhumij, Gond, Kol, Munda, Santal & Sounti, Bathudi, Hill Kharia Mankidia
♥	Forest Area	-	20195 hectares
♥	Land Use:		(in hectares)
	Misc. Tree Groves	-	1531
	Pastures	-	7114
	Cultivable waste	-	8454
	Non-agricultural land	-	12226
	Barren land	-	3019
	Current fallow	-	13893
	Other fallow	-	11476
	Net area sown	-	75996
	Irrigated Land :		
	Total	-	449118 Acrs.
	Per Capita Land	-	0.23 Hect.
♥	No. of Self Help Groups (SHG) for Women	-	837
♥	Educational Institutions:		
	• SSD Department:		
	Boys'High School	-	03
	Girls'High School	-	01
	Kanyashram/ Ashram School	-	01
	Sevashram	-	23
	Residential Sevashram	-	05
	Pry. School Hostel	-	69
	College Hostel	-	01
	Gynamandir	-	01

• Education Department:		
College	-	12
High School	-	88
M.E. School	-	134
Primary School	-	449
High School Hostel	-	06
♥ Veterinary Institutions :		
Dispensary	-	05
Live-stock Aid Centre	-	31
♥ Co-operative Institutions :		
LAMPS (with branches)	-	08
♥ Financial Institutions :		
Co-operative Banks	-	02
Baitarani Gramya Bank	-	09
State Bank	-	05
Bank of India	-	02
United Bank of India	-	02
♥ Health Institutions :		
Hospital	-	01
Community Health Centre	-	04
Primary Health Centre	-	08
Additional Primary Health Centre	-	05
Homeopathic Dispensary	-	05
Ayurvedic Dispensary	-	05
ANM Centre	-	74

## ACRONYMS USED IN THE TEXT

AS	- Ashram School
BGB	- Baitarani Gramya Bank
BI	-Bank of India
BPL	- Below Poverty Line
BOI	- Bank of India
CARD	- Co-operative Agricultural Rural Development (Bank)
CHC	- Community Health Centre
DCA	- Diploma in Computer Application
DPAP	- Draught Prone Area Development Programme
DRDA	- District Rural Development Agency
EGS	-Education Guarrente Scheme
G.P	- Gram Panchayat
H.S	- High School
HYV	- High Yielding Variety
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
MIP	- Minor Irrigation Project
PA	- Project Administrator
PGDCA	- Post Graduate Degree in Computer Applications
PFCS	- Pisciculture Federation Co-operative Society
PHC	- Primary Health Centre



PSH	- Primary School Hostel
RCC	- Reinforced Cement Concrete
RS	- Residential Sevashram
SBI	- State Bank of India
SC	- Scheduled Castes
ST	- Scheduled Tribes
SHG	- Self Help Group
SSD Deptt. Department	- Scheduled Tribes & Scheduled Castes Development Department
SFDA	- Small Farmers Development Agency
SCA	- Special Central Assistance
TD	- Tribal Development
TDCCOL	- Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation Ltd.
TSP	- Tribal Sub Plan
UBI	-United Bank of India
UGME	-Upgraded Middle English School

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# **CHAPTER – I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **Concept, Approach and Strategy:**

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

At the initial stage, the essential task of Government of India, in this context, was to identify and demarcate the areas of tribal concentration in different States and Union Territories (except North-Eastern region), (1) having 50 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 ITDPs, resulting in total 21 ITDAs in the State.

### **Methodological Perspective:**

In consonance with the policy issues and options in relation to the Tribal Sub-Plan strategy the methodological perspectives were juxtaposed with the conceptual frame. In the beginning of the Fifth Plan Period (1974-1979), keeping in view the diversities in socio-economic, political and cultural aspects of different tribal communities in the Country, it was essentially contemplated to have major thrusts on 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 5<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> 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. 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period guidelines and instructions issued by ST & SC Development Department, Government of Orissa are followed. They are mentioned below:

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

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

- i) 70% of the allocation is to be proposed for IGS and 30% of the allocation for IDS.
- ii) Infrastructure projects proposed should support promotion of income generation.
- iii) No road or school project should be included under SCA to TSP.

- iv) All IGS activities should be taken up by identifying SHGs/ Clusters village-wise.
- v) Assistance to stray individual beneficiaries not to be recommended.
- vi) Instructions given for schemes under horticulture, agriculture and allied sectors, like Pisciculture, Backyard Poultry Units, Dairy Units (supply of milch animals), Irrigation Projects, Bee-Keeping, Vocational Training in it is for 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 11<sup>th</sup> 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 2<sup>nd</sup> year to the 5<sup>th</sup> 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 pervue of norms and conditions of Government guidelines, is to exercise his option in putting development inputs in the most backward areas during the rest four years of the plan period, on priority basis.
- 5) The plan of Action is based on background data collected from different levels as well as from secondary sources.



## **CHAPTER-II**

# **ITDA PROFILE**

### **Structural – Functional Growth and Development of ITDA since Inception.**

Karanjia ITDA was started as an ITDP w.e.f 01.04.1974 and was converted to an agency (ITDA) registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 on 09.03.1979.

#### **Location:**

Karanjia ITDA is located at the Sub-divisional Headquarters, Karanjia in the district of Mayurbhanj. It is bounded by Singhbhum district of Jharkhand State in South and Rairangpur Sub-division of Mayurbhanj district in West and Sadar Sub-division of Mayurbhanj district in East. It covers entire Panchpir Sub-division of Mayurbhanj district with area of 3077 sq kms. Similipal Reserve Forest forms a part of this ITDA project area. A Micro Project namely Hill Kharia and Mankidia Development Agency at Jashipur is also functioning within the ITDA Sub Plan area.

The Project area lies between 21° 17' N and 22° 3' N latitude and between 85° – 40' E and 87°-10' E longitude. It comprises two Tahasils namely Karanjia and Raruan, 4 Police Stations i.e. Jashipur, Karanjia, Raruan and Thakurmunda and 5 tribal development blocks, namely Jashipur, Karanjia, Raruan Sukuruli and Thakurmunda. A portion of National Highway No.6 lying in Mayurbhanj District passes through Jashipur block and Tangabilla G.P of Jashipur block. The major district road No-10 i.e. Rairangpur. Jashipur-Karanjia-Dhenkikote road connects Rairangpur with jashipur, Tangabila and Karanjia District road No.10 (A) passes through Karanjia, Kendumundi, G.P Headquarter of Karanjia block and Thakurmunda. Besides the project area is provided with community Development roads, G.P roads and Forestroads. The only mode of transportation to the ITDA is by Private/Govt bus services.

#### **Geophysical Features:**

The project area is divided into two natural divisions, the hilly area that forms a part of the Similipal Hill ranges and the un-dulating plains with fertile lands.

Forests cover 20195 Hecs of the project area. The project area is covered by a group of hills known as Similipal hill and Chahala hills ranges. Similipal forest comprises a single compact block which represents a virgin semi-evergreen forest expressing the climatic climax type of vegetation. The central core of the forest covers the ridges and valleys of ranges of hills and mountains in spite undisturbed by any biotic factors. The forest growth is thick and impenetrable and is dominated by gigantic growth of large number of tree species, the chief being Sal (*Shorea robusta*). Thus, the forest type ranges from semi-evergreen to dry deciduous. Semi evergreen is characterized by species like *Champaka, Kadamba, Mesua* etc., moist deciduous type by *Sal, Arjun, Asan, Kurum, Jamu, Mahua, Harida, Bahada* etc., Dry-deciduous by *Sal, Runj, Rosewood, Gharai* etc., In the South Similipal area of the project, there are plateaus and valleys and extensive grass lands with sparse stunted tree growth. In the Similipal hills ranges of the project 1076 species of plant including 87 orchids have been identified.

The part of the project area that forms the Similipal hill ranges has a rich variety of animals. The census data gives a list of 42 species of mammals, 231 species of birds and 29 species of reptiles. The major animal species, namely Tiger, Leopard, Elephant, Spotted deer, Sambar, Gaur and Wild Boar, birds like red jungle Fowl, Green Pigeon, flying Squirrel, various types of rats, mica and reptiles like cobra, viper and kraits are found in the forest ranges of the project area.

The project area is characterized by red soil which is of lateritic origin. In most part of the project area the soil is rocky and gravely with patches of black cotton soil.

The project area is watered mainly by rivers, namely the Burhabalang, the Kharkei, the Deo, the Khairi- Bhandan and the Salandi rivers. On the western boundary of the project, river Baitarani flows for a short distance. Besides, there are number of nalla has and rivulets in the project area, some of which are perennial.

Minor forest produce available in the project area are honey, wax, resin, tusser, sal and silali leaves etc.

The project area shows moderate physiographic condition. The climate is characterized by an oppressive hot summer, high humidity nearly all the year round and well distributed rainfall during the monsoon seasons. The year may be divided in to four seasons. The summer is from March to May and the period from June to September is the South-West monsoon season October and November constitute the post-monsoon months and the winter is from December to February. The maximum temperature is 42°C during the summer and minimum temp. is 3 °C during winter. The average rainfall of the product is about 1443 mm.

Block wise temperature and rainfall of the ITDA area is furnished below:

### **Block wise Temperature**

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Temp. (in degree centigrade)	
		Minimum	Maximum

1.	Jashipur	5	42
2.	Karanjia	7	43
3.	Raruan	7	39
4.	Sukruli	8.4	48.6
5.	Thakurmunda	14	44

Source ITDA, Karanjia Data collected on May, 2004)

### **Block wise Rain fall**

Sl. No	Name \of the Block	Rain fall in mm.		
		Minimum	Maximum	Average
1.	Jashipur	1.0	454.0	150.25
2.	Karanjia	1.2	259.0	100.28
3.	Raruan	25.0	532.0	148.76
4.	Sukruli	35.0	609.6	157.43
5.	Thakurmunda	3.0	345.0	104.88

(Source ITDA Karanjia during May, 2004 survey)

The project area has the richest deposit of china clay found in Karanjia and Jashipur block areas. Besides, asbestos deposits are found near Jashipur block, steatite deposits in Kendumundi G.P of Karanjia block, iron ore deposits in Thakurmunda block, limestone deposits in Gudugudia G.P of Jashipur block.

### **Places of Historical Importance and Tourist Interest:**

#### **Kichakeswari Temple:**

The old monuments of Mayurbhanj district are mostly centred round in Khiching G.P in Rauran block of the Karanjia ITDA. Goddess, Kachakeswari temple situated at Khiching at a distance of about 16 miles north west to Karanjia and about 91 miles to Baripada is a place having historical importance. It is famous for a group of temples and archaeological materials of medieval period.

#### **Khching Museum:**

It is the largest local museum in the State of Orissa with a good collection of antiquities . It contains materials, such as I) stone sculptures, ii) lithic implements, iii) beads, iv) pottery, v) copper plates and vi) sanads.

#### **National Park, Similipal:**

It is situated about three miles away from Gudugudia G.P in Jashipur block. Well furnished rest houses for the tourists are located at Gudugudia, Nawana, Chahala, Jamuria, Barehipani, Jashipur and Bhanjabasa.

#### **Watch Tower:**

Watch towers are located at Rajupal, Bilapogha, Cambiguda, Jenabilli, Tinadiha, Upper Barakamuda, Bhanjibasa in Jashipur and Thakurmunda blocks from where the tourists would watch the scenic beauty and the wild animals of the Similipal National Park.

### **Barhaeipani water Fall:**

It is situated at a distance of about 65 kms from Karanjia ITDA in the Similipal hills. It is a place of tourist interest.

### **Salt Licks:-**

Salt licks are located at Rajupal, Baliapogha and Dominigoda in Karanjia ITDA to attract wild animals within the visible range of visitors.

### **Ramtrith:**

The crocodile rearing centre at Jashipur block situated at a distance of about 2 kms away from Jashipur block.

### **Adipur village:**

Adipur village is situated at Raruan block which is famous for vast relics of temples and sculptures belonging to Budhists Jaina or Hindu culture,

### **Bhimkund:**

Bhimkund is situated in the vicinity of Booring village in Thakurmunda block. It is a large and deep pool of Baitarani famous for the celebration of Makar festival. During the festival people from different parts of Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar districts gather here to take an auspicious bath.

### **Administrative set up:**

Administrative set up i.e. area, number of villages and total number of households in the five blocks of the project are shown in Table-I

**Table-I**  
**Block-wise area, Village & Households**

Sl.	Name \of	Geograp	No.of	No.of villages	Forest	No.of	Distance
-----	----------	---------	-------	----------------	--------	-------	----------

No	the Block	hical area in Sq. kms	G.Ps	Inhabited	Un-inhabited	area in Hec.	House holds (2001 census)	from ITDA Head quarter in kms
1.	Jashipur	442.32	20	230		6144	19.444	25
2.	Karanjaia	314.17	13	157	1	3412	16.785	0
3.	Raruan	212.48	12	110		1528	12.774	22
4.	Sukruli	174.08	9	90		578	11.142	26
5.	Thakur munda	424.90	16	180	4	8533	18.330	45
	<b>Total</b>		<b>70</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>20195</b>	<b>78.475</b>	

(District statistical hand book Mayurbhanj 2001, Directorate of Economics and Statistics Orissa).

- Among the five blocks, Jashipur block is having the highest geographical area (442.32 sq. kms) and the lowest being in Sukruli (174.08 sq. kms) block.
- There are total 70 G.Ps in the project.
- Jashipur block is having the maximum number of G.Ps (20) and the minimum (9) in Sukruli block.
- There are as many as 772 villages out of which 767 are inhabited villages and 5 are un-inhabited villages. Jashipur block is having the maximum number of villages (230) and Sukruli block the minimum number of villages (90).
- As per 2001 census, the ITDA is having total no. of 78,475 number of households.
- Jashipur block is having the maximum number of households (19,444) and Sukruli block the minimum number of households (11,142).

### Administration & Management:

The Project Administrator (PA) is the key person of the ITDA administration. The other categories of staffs and sanctioned staff strength and staff position of the ITDA is given below.

Sl.No.	Staff position	Grade-A	Grade-B	Grade-C	Grade-D	Total
1.	Sanctioned staff strength	01	05	08	07	21
2.	No.in position	01	04	07	07	19
3.	No.of vacancy	-	01	01	-	02
4.	Requirement	-	01	01	-	02

- Out of total 21 sanctioned posts there are 2 vacancies one each in Grade-B and Grade-C

- The categories of staff show that there are 1 Grade A, 5 Grade-B, 8 Grade-C and 7 Grade-D staff in the ITDA.

### **Project Level Committee (Governing Body):**

There is a Project Level Committee functioning in the ITDA that prepare, approve, implement and monitor plans and programmes meant for development of ST communities and the Scheduled area.

The Committee consist of the following members:

- |    |                                 |   |                  |
|----|---------------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. | Collector, Mayurbhanj           | - | Chairman         |
| 2. | Project Administrator           | - | Member-Secretary |
| 3. | Local M.P                       | - | Member           |
| 4. | M.L.A, Karanjia                 | - | Member           |
| 5. | Chairperson, Panchayat Samities | - | Members          |
| 6. | One Tribal Lady Representative  | - | Member           |
| 7. | All District level Officers     | - | Members          |

## **CHAPTER-III**

### **DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES**

#### **Block -wise Population:**

Block - wise distribution of population, density (per sq km) average population per inhabited villages and average size of the households are given in Table-II.

**TABLE-II**  
**Block-wise Distribution of population (2001 census)**

Sl.No.	Name of the block	Total Population			Density of Population per sq. kms	Average Population per inhabited village	Average Population per household
		Total	Male	Female			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Jashipur	88,845	44,499	44,346	201	386	5
2.	Karanjia	81,390	40,817	40,573	259	518	5
3.	Raruan	59,041	29,466	29,575	278	537	5
4.	Sukruli	52,239	25,966	26,273	300	580	5
5.	Thakurmunda	90,115	44,809	45,306	212	501	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,71,630</b>	<b>1,85,557</b>	<b>1,86,073</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>5</b>

- The total population of the project area is 3,71,630 as per 2001 census of which males constitute 1,85,557 and females 1,86,073
- The female are seen outnumbering the males.
- Block- wise distribution of population shows that Thakurmunda block is having the highest population (90,115), followed by Jashipur (88,845), Karanjia (81,390) Raruan(59,041) and Sukruli (52,239) blocks.
- Of the 5 blocks in the project, density of population per sq, km is the maximum in Sukruli block (300) and the minimum in Jashipur block (201).
- As regards average size of population per inhabited villages, Sukruli block occupies the highest position (580), followed by, Raruan (537), Karanjia (518), Thakurmunda (501) and Jashipur (386) in descending order.

- Average population per household in each block is 5 persons each.

### Population by Ethno-Cultural Groups:

Social or ethno-cultural groups, such as Sch-Tribe, Sch.Caste and Other Caste groups inhabit the project area. Sex-wise distribution of population of these groups in 5 blocks of the project area is shown in table-III.

**Table-III**  
**Block-wise Distribution of population by Ethno-cultural groups (2001 census)**

Sl. No	Name of the block	Total population			Sch.Tribe population			Sch.Caste population		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1.	Jashipur	88,845	44,499	44,346	59,888 (67.40)	29,901	29,987	7,106 (8.00)	3,530	3,576
2.	Karanjia	81,390	40,817	40,573	50,527 (62.08)	25,255	25,272	9,939 (12.21)	5,015	4,924
3.	Raruan	59,041	29,466	29,575	29,918 (50.67)	14,904	15,014	5,208 (8.82)	2,592	2,616
4.	Sukurli	52,239	25,966	26,273	27,551 (52.74)	13,609	13,094	8,525 (16.31)	4,215	4,310
5.	Thakurmunda	90,115	44,809	45,306	57,034 (63.29)	28,218	28,816	14,036 (15.07)	7,015	7,021
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,71,630</b>	<b>1,85,557</b>	<b>1,86,073</b>	<b>2,24,918 (60.52)</b>	<b>1,11,887</b>	<b>1,13,031</b>	<b>44,814 (12.05)</b>	<b>22,367</b>	<b>22,447</b>

(Figures with in bracts indicate percentage)

The Sch.Tribe population constitutes 60.52 per cent of the total population of the ITDA where as the State figure is 22.13 per cent.

- The highest concentration of Sch.Tribe population is found in Jashipur block constituting 67.40 per cent of the total population of the respective block as against 60.52 per cent for the whole of ITDA.
- Raruan block is having the lowest concentration of Sch.Tribe population (50.67%) among the five blocks.
- The Sch.Caste population of the project area constitute 12.05 per cent of the total population.
- Block Sukurli is having the highest Sch.Caste population i.e. 16.31 per cent the lowest being in Jashipur block.

### Growth of Population:

The growth rate of Total , Sch.Tribe and Sch. Caste population for the period 1971 to 2001 in the ITDA area is shown to assess the trend in growth of population since inception of the ITDA till 2001. Further, the decadal growth rate of population from 1991 to 2001 is also furnished in the table given below.

**Table-IV**  
**Block-wise Growth Rate of Population**

Sl.No.	Name of the	Growth rate (%) of population
--------	-------------	-------------------------------



	block	1971-2001 census			1991-2001 census		
		Total	ST	SC	Total	ST	SC
1.	Jashipur	41.81	42.27	59.50	15.16	14.81	23.65
2.	Karanjia	42.08	20.60	61.64	16.64	8.20	92.05
3.	Raruan	32.09	32.41	51.04	18.36	15.89	47.70
4.	Sukruli	36.68	15.72	180.00	18.40	1.33	168.16
5.	Thakurmunda	78.17	51.28	51.82	25.72	9.00	332.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>46.64</b>	<b>33.91</b>	<b>128.47</b>	<b>18.88</b>	<b>10.15</b>	<b>114.72</b>

A brief analysis of the above table is given below.

- In the project area the growth rate of population from the period 1971-2001 is remarkable among the Sch.castes i.e. 128.47 percent followed by total population (46.64%) and Sch.Tribe population (33.91%). Thus, growth rate among the Sch.Tribes is comparatively less.
- Almost a similar pattern of growth rate is there in five blocks of the project during 1971-2001. Both for the Total population and Sch.Tribe population growth rate is the highest in Thakurmunda block, which is 78.17 and 51.28 per cent, respectively.
- The lowest growth rate among the Sch.Tribes is 15.72% in Sukruli block. Whereas among the Sch.Castes is the highest (180.00%) from the period 1971-2001,
- The decadal growth of population (1991-2001) in the project area is the highest among Sch.Castes (114.72%) followed by Total population (18.88%) and Sch.Tribe population (10.15%). The growth rate among the Sch.Castes is remarkably higher than among the total population and Sch.Tribe population.
- Block-wise growth rate shows that among the Sch.Tribe population, the highest growth rate i.e. 15.89 per cent is in Raruan block as against 332.7 per cent among the Sch.castes in Thakurmunda block.
- The lowest decadal population growth among the Sch.Tribes is 1.33 per cent in Sukurli block as against 23.60 per cent among the Sch.Castes in Jashipur block.

#### Sex ratio (2001 Census):

Sex ratio among the ethno-cultural groups in the blocks of the ITDA is given in the following table.

**Table-V**  
**Block-wise sex Ratio**

Sl.No.	Name of the block	Sex Ratio		
		Total population	ST population	SC population

1.	Jashipur	997	1003	1013
2.	Karanjia	994	1001	982
3.	Raruan	1004	1007	1009
4.	Sukurli	1012	1024	1022
5.	Thakurmunda	1011	1021	1001
	Total	1003	1010	1004

- The sex ratio among the total population shows that in the project area females outnumbered males, the ratio being 1003 females per one thousand males as against 972 for the state.
- A similar trend is noticed in Raruan (1004), Sukuruli (1012) and Thakurmunda (1011) blocks
- In Jashipur and Karanjia blocks reverse is noticed where males outnumbered females, the sex ratio being 997 and 994 females per 1000 males, respectively.
- Among the Sch.Tribe population the females outnumbered the males in each block as well as in the total project area.
- Further, the sex ratio is the highest in Sukuruli block (1024) as against 1010 in the project area.
- Among the Sch.Castes, the females outnumbered the males in ITDA area (1004) as against 979 for the State.
- The females among the Sch.Castes outnumbered males in all block except Karanjia (982) block where the reverse is noticed.

### Literacy (1991 Census):

Literacy states of the total population, Sch. Tribe and Sch. Caste population of the project area based on 1991 census is furnished below in table-VI.

**Table-VI**  
**Block-wise Literacy Status (As per 1991 census)**

Sl. No	Name of the block	Total			Sch.Tribe			Sch.Caste		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1.	Jashipur	34.27	48.37	20.15	21.67	33.43	10.04	46.29	63.59	28.52
2.	Karanjia	35.21	50.02	20.58	28.00	40.47	15.77	44.53	64.00	24.75
3.	Raruan	40.07	56.90	23.97	27.12	41.99	13.10	44.92	65.42	25.02
4.	Sukurli	37.18	52.90	21.94	26.73	41.38	12.84	43.73	61.17	27.58
5.	Thakurmunda	26.47	39.07	14.01	18.62	30.21	7.17	41.42	57.07	25.02

- Literacy rate among the total population of the project area is 34.6 per cent. (As per data collected from the ITDA).

- Among all communities in each block literacy among the males is higher than that of females.
- Among the Sch.Tribes, literacy percentage is the highest in Karanjia (28.00%) block and lowest in Thakurmunda (18.62%) block.
- Sex ratio literacy status shows that among the Sch.tribes, literacy rate is the highest that is 41.99 per cent among the males it is being 15.77 per cent among the females.
- Among the Sch. Cstes, the percentage of literacy is higher than the total population as well as Sch. Tribe population i.e. 44.92 per cent. (Raruan block). Among the Sch.Caste male population percentage of literacy is highest 65.42 (Raruan block) and among the females 28.52 in Jashipur block.

### Work Force:

Sex-wise work force participation rate of total population in different blocks of the project area is furnished in table VII (A).

**Table-VII (A)**

**Block-wise distribution of work force participation rate (2001 census)**

Sl. No	Name of the block	Total population			Total workers			Non workers		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1.	Jashipur	88.845	44.449	44.346	43.733 (49.22)	23.631 (53.10)	20.102 (45.33)	45.112	20.868	24.244
2.	Karanjia	81.390	40.817	40.573	40.083 (49.25)	21.350 (52.31)	18.733 (46.17)	41.307	19.467	21.840
3.	Raruan	59.041	29.466	29.575	29.552 (50.05)	15.604 (52.96)	13.948 (47.16)	29.489	13.862	15.627
4.	Sukruli	52.239	25.966	26.273	23.154 (44.32)	13.076 (50.36)	10.078 (38.36)	29.085	12.890	16.195
5.	Thakurmunda	90.115	44.809	45.306	44.221 (49.07)	22.694 (50.65)	21.527 (47.51)	45.894	22.115	23.779
<b>Total</b>		<b>3.71.630</b>	<b>1.85.557</b>	<b>1.86.073</b>	<b>1.80.743 (48.64)</b>	<b>96.355 (51.93)</b>	<b>84.388 (45.35)</b>	<b>1.90.887</b>	<b>89.202</b>	<b>1.01.685</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate percentage)*

- In the project area, total workers constitute 48.64 per cent of the total population and among males work force participation rate is 51.93 per cent and among females 45.35 per cent, respectively.

- Similarly in five blocks of the ITDA among the total population work force participation rate varies from above 40 per cent to 50 per cent. It is the highest in Raruan block (50.05%) and the lowest in Sukurli block (44.32%).
- The work force participation rate among males varies between 50 per cent to above 53 per cent. It is the highest i.e. 53.10 per cent in Jashipur block and the lowest i.e. 50.36 per cent in Sukurli block.
- Distribution of female work force participation rate in different blocks shows that the highest is 47.51 per cent in Thakurmunda block and the lowest is 38.36 per cent in Sukurli block.
- The work force participation rate both in the ITDA and the block is higher among the male population than female population.

### Classification of Workforce:

Classification of work force in to main and marginal worker is presented below in table-VII (B).

**TABLE-VII(B)**

#### Classification of work force (2001 census)

Sl. No	Name of the block	Total workers			Main workers			Marginal workers		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1.	Jashipur	43.733	23.631	20.102	25.712 (58.79)	17.916 (75.82)	7.796 (38.78)	18.021 (41.21)	5.715 (24.18)	12.306 (61.22)
2.	Karanjia	40.083	21.350	18.733	19.521 (48.70)	14.557 (68.18)	4.964 (26.50)	20.562 (51.30)	6.793 (31.82)	13.769 (73.50)
3.	Raruan	29.552	15.604	13.948	17.313 (58.58)	11.835 (75.85)	5.478 (39.27)	12.239 (41.42)	3.769 (24.15)	8.470 (60.73)
4.	Sukurli	23.154	13.076	10.078	10.307 (44.51)	8.387 (64.14)	1.920 (19.05)	12.847 (55.49)	4.689 (35.86)	8.158 (80.95)
5.	Thakurmunda	44.221	22.694	21.527	25.505 (57.68)	18.014 (79.39)	7.491 (34.80)	18.716 (42.32)	4.680 (20.62)	14.036 (65.20)
Total		1.80.743	96.355	84.388	98.358 (54.42)	70.709 (73.38)	27.649 (32.76)	82.385 (45.58)	25.646 (26.62)	56.739 (67.24)

*(Figures within brackets indicate percentage)*

- Classification of total workers into main workers and marginal workers shows that main workers among the total population constitute 54.42 per cent and rest 45.58 per cent marginal workers area.
- Among the male workers 73.38 per cent of males are main workers.
- Among the female workers, maximum number i.e. 67.24 per cent is marginal workers.

- A similar pattern is observed in five blocks of the project area. Main worker participation rate among the male workers varies between 64.14 per cent (Sukurli block) to 79.38 per cent (Thakurmunda block).
- Among the female workers, the work force participation among the main workers varies between 19.05 per cent (Sukurli block) to 39.27 per cent (Raruan block).
- Female workers are mainly engaged as marginal workers, the highest being 80.95 per cent in Sukruli block and lowest 60.73 per cent in Raruan block.
- Among the male workers, maximum i.e. 35.86 per cent (Sukurli block) are marginal workers, the minimum being is 24.15 per cent in Raruan block.

### **Characteristic Features of Major Tribal Groups:**

Various tribal communities like Bhuiyan, Bhumij, Kolha & Munda, Bathudi, Santal, Gond, Hill Kharia and Mankirdia are inhabiting in the ITDA area. Block wise distribution of Major Tribal Groups are given below.

### **List of tribal groups with no. of household (approximate):**

The block-wise list of tribal groups and the no. of households of each group is given below.

**Table-VIII**  
**Block wise household (as per UBMS)**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Tribes</b>	<b>Kolha &amp; Munda</b>	<b>Bathudi</b>	<b>Gond</b>	<b>Santal</b>	<b>Ho</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
1.	Jashipur	3134	2362	419	1255	482
2.	Karanjia	1600	2420	920	1000	620
3.	Raruan	2453	330	1172	29	237
4.	Sukurli	2140	506	1141	-	8
5.	Thakurmunda	1878	843	231	1136	1524
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11205</b>	<b>6461</b>	<b>3883</b>	<b>3420</b>	<b>2871</b>

**Contd.**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Tribes</b>	<b>Sounti</b>	<b>Bhuiyan</b>	<b>Bhumija</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
1.	Jashipur	5	233	449	1103	8778
2.	Karanjia	440	280	140	-	7660

3.	Raruan	6	20*9	173	-	4676
4.	Sukruli	634	173	65	-	4687
5.	Thakurmunda	1585	105	-	-	7639
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2670</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>1103</b>	<b>33,440</b>

(Sources UBMS-1978)

- As per *UBMS data (1978)*, *SCSTRTI*, the total tribal house hold in the ITDA area was **33,440**.
- Kolha & Munda was the dominant tribal groups found in the area.
- Bhumija (827) was the minor tribal group of the area.

Brief ethnographic accounts of major tribes are given below.

## **BHUIYAN**

The Bhuiyan tribe can broadly be divided into two sections, namely, the plains Bhuiyan who are acculturated and have adopted settled cultivation and the Paudi Bhuiyans who are primitive and practise shifting cultivation in the hills. The Paudi Bhuiyans are found in the Bhuiyanpirh in Banspal block and adjoining Telkoi and Keonjhar block areas. Their population may be around 50,000. The plain Bhuiyan live in various parts of the ITDA area. In the whole State the Bhuiyans numbered 246, 373 in 1991 recording a growth rate of 18.34 per cent during 1981-91. Their sex ratio increased from 984 females per 1000 males in 1981 to 1022 in 1991. The literacy rates for the total Bhuiyan population, males and females stood at 35.37 per cent, 52.84 per cent and 18.17 per cent respectively in 1991 showing some improvement over 1961 which stood at 10.30 per cent 18.34 per cent and 2.09 per cent.

The Bhuiyan had been enjoying special privileges, like communal ownership of land and forest and management of their own socio-economic matters by their own tribes before independence. They speak Oriya as their mother tongue. The Pauri Bhuiyan in particular, have clan organization called Khilli as well as observe village exogamy, which regulated marriage in the past. Payment of bride price to bride's parents is still in practice. Village was enjoying the customary rights over land and forests within the traditional village boundary in the past, functions as well knitted social unit on various occasions. They had traditional secular headman called Pradhan or Naik and the religious headman called Dehuri. Over the villages, there is higher level council called the Pirh or Bar, consisting of several neighbouring villages, headed by Sardar for looking after inter-village matters. In the past the Pauri Bhuiyan had well-organized youth dormitory. The dormitory house called the Mandaghar and Darbarghar with dancing place in front of it still exists. Youths do not sleep in this house. Dancing and singing constitute integral part of the festive occasions. The Pauri Bhuiyan are ardent shifting cultivators. Many also carry on settled cultivation in valley land. They grow paddy, niger mustard arhar, biri maize and vegetables. Some of them have adopted improved methods of cultivation. They still largely depend on forest collection. The traders through manipulation of weights and measures invariably cheat them.

## **BHUMIJ**

The Bhumij has a population of 178,214 in 1991 in the State. It has a low recorded, growth rate of 13.07 per cent during 1981-91, Sex-ratio had gone down to 983 in 1991 from 1016 in 1981. the literacy rate among the total, males and females had improved to 21.11 per cent, 33.76 per cent and 8.09 per cent respectively in 1991. The Bhumij is numerically a major tribe in Orissa having their main concentration in Mayurbhanj, Balasore and Keonjhar districts. The Bhumij living in Keonjhar district have forgotten their own mother tongue and speak Oriya. Their population in Keonjhar ITDA will be around 40,000. They mainly concentrate in Ghatgaon, Harichandpur and Saharpada block areas. There they live in multi- ethnic villages, in separate settlement detached from other tribes and castes. Exclusively their tribesmen inhabit certain settlements. They do not enjoy the services of the Hindu brahmana, barber and washer man. They speak Oriya and have forgotten their own dialect. Their society is divided into exogamous clans Khilli. The Karji, Naik and Bentak are invariably used as surnames. Payment of bride price still exists and marriage ceremonies and festive occasions are celebrated with dancing, singing and feasting. They are mostly landless and those owning land are either marginal or small cultivations. They primarily earn their livelihood from wage earning from agriculture or construction works. They do not migrate to other places for wage- earning. In addition to this the tiny houses with a few items of household articles speak of their poor economic condition.

## **KOL AND MUNDA**

Kol is a major tribe, originally belonging to Kolhan region of Singhbhum District, now in Jharkhand State. Some of them had migrated to Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra and are now known variously, namely Kol, Kolha, Ho, Munda, and Mundari in different regions. In Keonjhar ITDA with a population around one lakh are scattered over all block areas. They speak Mundari as their mother tongue and some of them speak and understand Oriya and Sadri, as a common lingua franca. The Hos, Kols and the Kolhas have been separately enumerated by the census organization. Their strength, literacy etc. are discussed separately. The Hos had a population of 50,892 during 1991 recording a growth rate of 14.37 per cent during 1981-1991 decade and sex ratio of 1088 females per 1000 males. The Kol with a population of 5,777 had shown a negative growth rate of 36.41 per cent. The Kolhas had a population 404869 with a growth rate of 24.00 per cent during 1981-1991. The Hos had literacy rate for total, males and females respectively 34.75 per cent, 51.74 per cent and 19.38 per cent, which were higher than those of other two groups. The Kol had literacy rate of 26.68 per cent for the total, 39.24 per cent for the males and 16.72 per cent for the females. Similarly the Kolhas had 15.39 per cent for the total 25.11 per cent for the males and 5.81 per cent for the females which were the lowest rates. They live in the midst of other tribes and castes in multi ethnic villages, but in separate settlements detached from the main settlement. They prefer to live close to their agricultural fields, privately owned by them. They build spacious houses with attractive coloured paintings on walls. They prefer to have nuclear type of family, which is patrilocal and patrilineal. Their society is divided into sensal exogamous clans called Kur. The secular headman of the village is called Manjhs and the secular headman known as Pahan. Payment of bride price to bride's parents is still prevalent.

Traditionally they are an agrarian community. In the past they were recognized as the first settlers (Khunt-Katidars) who cleared forests and established villages. They are also found continuing this habit at and living in forest villages in many parts of the State. They are primarily settled agriculturists and rice is their main crop as well as their staple food. They also carry on forest collections wherever available. In these days, they are found engaged mining and industrial workers, agricultural labourer and construction labour and occasionally small business and white collar Jobs. They are known as very hardy and labourious people. They particularly males are habituated to their home made traditional drink, called handi or handia (rice-beer). They are fond of dance and music, which form part of celebration on festive occasions Majority of the land owning households are either marginal or small formers and some of them temporarily go on migration to work under contractors in construction works, mines and industries. Incidence of landlessness is comparatively more.

## **BATHUDI**

The Bathudi with a population of 171074 in the State during 1991 census recorded a growth of 15.61 per cent during 1981-1991. The Sex ratio stood at 1000 females in 1991. the literacy rates for their total population, males and females stood at 33.38 per cent, 51.10 per cent and 15.80 per cent respectively, showing improvement over the corresponding position which stood at 8.29 per cent, 13.63 per cent 3.01 per cent, respectively. The Bathudi are one of the highly acculturated tribes in the ITDA area, found mainly in Patna, Saharapada and Keonjhar block areas. They speak Oriya language as their mother tongue. They claim that their fore fathers were involved in fighting with other tribal groups for supremacy at different places. They like a ritually clean group abstain from eating food and alcoholic drink, which are considered unclean by the Hindus. They also do not accept cooked food from higher caste Hindus. They dress themselves as neighbouring Hindus. The Hindu castes accept them as a clean caste and provide them with the services of the brahmana, barber and the washerman during observance of marriage and death rites. They have gotras like Hindu neighbours as well as exogamous clans, called Khilli derived from military or domestic services rendered by their ancestors to the local chiefs in the past. They have secular headman, called the Badnaik at the village level and the Mahanaik for a group of neighbouring villages to look after their tribal matters. They follow the local Hindus in their religious practices and socio-religious rites. In marriage they have still retained the system of payment of bride- price to the girl's parents, which is common custom in tribal society. They are primarily dependant on settled agriculture supplemented by wage earning and petty business. Paddy is their main crop and some of them grow maize, groundnut, sugar and vegetables. Majority of them are marginal or small farmers. They rear domestic animals like goat and sheep primarily for sale. They keep bullocks for ploughing . Their economic condition is not satisfactory for which they need outside support for adopting improved methods for cultivation of commercial crops.

## **SANTAL**

The Santal with 6,29,782 persons in 1991 had registered decadal growth rate of 18.65 per cent during 1981-91. Their sex ratio had gone down from 1025 females in



1981 to 959 in 1991 per 1000 males. They have recorded literacy rate at 24.97 per cent for all persons 37.56 per cent for males and 10.77 per cent for females. The Santal with a population of around 25,000 are mainly inhabit in Harichandpur, Keonjhar and Saharpada block areas. They speak their own language called Santal although most of them can speak and understand Oriya. They represent one of the prograssive tribal groups in the area. They live in the midst of other castes and tribes, although some villages have exclusively with their own group. In villages they have a tendency to live close to their agricultural land as well as in houses built on both sides of a village street. They possess spacious houses with multi-coloured designs on walls. They maintain their houses very neat and clean. Both men and women put on modern dresses and women put on ornaments of costly metals like gold and silver. Most of them possess traditional and modern household articles. They have twelve exogamous totemistic clans. The headman of the village called Manjhi who looks after the tribal matters. They have their own deities which they worship on festive occasions. They also attend Hindu festivals. All festivals are celebrated with feasting, dancing, sinking and drinking their traditional rice beer. They are primanily settled agriculturists. They collect forest produce, wherever available and go for hunting and rear domestic animal, like bullock, goat, sheep, pig and poultry. Educated persons have started doing white-collar jobs. Some of them go to work under contractors engaged in construction works and mines. Some of them also server as semi-skilled and some as skilled workers in industries and mines and some other work as truck drivers. They are expert in digging earthwork. They are hardy and labourious. Rice is their staple food. Some of them are very good in cultivation. They have been advancing well with the passage of time.

## **GOND**

Gond is numerically the most dominant tribe of India. Their homeland covers states like Utter 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 chivarlous and martial tradition, the advanced and hinduised section of the Gond have inhabited certain parts of western Orissa. Some of them were feudal lords. Numbering 7,01,169 (1991 census) they constitute the largest tribe of the State next to the Kandha. Their sex ratio is 1001. In 1981 their literacy was 18.70 %. They are distributed in all the districts having the largest concentration in Kalahandi. Agriculture is the mainstay of the Gond economy. It is supplemented by wage earning, hunting, food gathering, animal domestication and small business. Culturally the tribe is dichotomized into the primitive group and the acculturated and Hinduised group. The former inhabit parts of undivided Kalahandi and Koraput districts and have retained their distinctive dress pattern, food habits, customs and their own Dravidian tongue, *Gondi*. The latter live in Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Bolangir and parts of Kalahandi districts who have attained the status of a warrior caste. The tribe has exogamous totemic clan divisions. Marriage is prohibited between brother clans. Cross cousin marriage and marriage by negotiation are common. Marriage by service is socially permitted. Marriage is celebrated with dancing, singing and drinking. The Hinduised Gonds get the services of Brahman priest, barber and washerman. The Primitive section has its own tribal priest. The Hinduised section observes death pollution for 10 days. Purificatory rites performed on the

tenth day. For the primitive section it lasts for 4 days. They erect menhirs to commemorate the dead.

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

## **HILL KHARIA**

Hill Kharia is the highland group among the Kharia. The other groups are Dhelki and Dudh Kharia. Majority of the Kharia lives in the forest ranges of Similipal, Singhbhum, Manbhum of Bihar, Bankura and Midnapur of West Bengal, Balasore, Keonjhar, Sundargarh, Dhenkanal and Sambalpur. The Hill-Kharia are also known as *Pahari Khadia* and included in the list of Primitive Tribal Groups.

Total population of 21 villages covered by HK&M (Hill Kharia & Mankirdia) Micro Project is 1660.

They are the autochthons of the Similipal hills. Wild animals like elephants, tigers, bears, deers, monkeys and wild dogs are seen in the Similipal National Park. The total Similipal area is full of big trees like *Sal*, *Mohua*, *Karanja*, *Simili* and other forest species. The Hill Kharia very well adapt to the natural environment of Similipal.

They used to settle in the foothills. They live in small thatched huts. The houses are found scattered. They live in small groups of 20 to 25 families.

They prepare their own hunting implements, bow and arrow, agricultural implements, fishing nets and traps. They use leaf cups and leaf plates.

The village deity *Thakurani* and supreme deity *Dharani Devta* reside in a place called *sal* at the outskirts. They also worship Sun god, *Dharam* and other deities and spirits by offering them sacrifices of goat, fowl, liquor and other ritual food. They perform their characteristic dance and music and play *changu*, flute, *nagna* etc. *Nua Khia*, *Raja*, *Makar*, *Pusa Parab*, and *Chait Parab* are some of their main festivals.

They have arranged-marriage practice. They prefer cross cousin marriage. They pay bride price. After marriage, the newly wed set up separate establishments. They have joking relationship between grand parents and grand children, sister-in-laws and brother in laws and avoidance relationship between elder brother and younger brother's wife. Life cycle rituals are meticulously observed. Birth pollution continues for 21 days; after that the name giving ceremony is observed. They bury the dead and the death ritual is observed on the tenth day.

The village council is constituted of the village head, priest, *Dehury* and the village elders. Cases of theft and homicide are adjudicated in the village council.

The Santal, Bathudi and a few scheduled caste people are the neighbours of the Hill Kharia.

## BIRHOR/ MANKIRDIA

Birhor/ Mankirdia is an aboriginal group of people, simple and shy. They trap and eat monkeys and thus called as *Mankidia*, *Mankidi* or *Mankirdia*. In their tongue *Birhor* means *men of jungle*. The *jaggi*, settled group and the *uthulu*, nomadic group are the two main sections. The latter group is found in Orissa. They are of Kolarian origin and belong to Proto-Australoid group.

They speak Munda. They also speak Oriya and are multilingual in habit. They claim to be the descendants of Sun. They are mostly found in forest areas of Sundargarh, Sambalpur, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts. As per 1991 census their total population was 3468. Their sex ratio is 1001. In 1981 literacy was 3.4 %.

Birhor is a nomadic tribe. They are transhumants. They shuttle between market and forest. They repeatedly change their settlements, *tanda*. They select their settlement sites on the basis of proximity to sources of water and the local weekly market, and aboveboard, availability of *siali* fibres, jutes and monkeys. They construct cone shaped leaf huts, *kumba*, and dwell there.

The shrine for their clan god and dormitory houses is also made of leaves.

They pursue hunting and gathering economy, make ropes and rope made crafts out of Siali fibres and *jutes*, and when needed they work as labourers. They have minimum assets like coarse clothes, a few silver bead ornaments, earthen and aluminum utensils, bamboo baskets, axe, knife, bow and arrow, monkey catching nets and date palm mats.

They practise monogamy and proceed with marriage negotiations for adults only. Payment of bride price is prevalent. They believe in rebirth, bury the dead, observe life cycle rituals and lead a life of 'be happy and merry'.

### Land utilization pattern:

Land utilization pattern in five blocks of the project area is highlighted below in Table IX.

**Table-IX**

#### Land utilization pattern of different blocks (Area in hecets)

Sl. No	Block	Forest area	Misc. tree crops & groves not included in net area sown	Pasture and other grazing land	Cultivable waste	Land put to non.A g. use	Berren and uncultivable land	Current fallow	Other fallow	Net area sown	Total area
1.	Jashipur	6144	188	1172	2602	3617	592	4504	1394	21204	41417
2.	Karanjia	3412	623	1488	2594	2534	306	1799	3518	15164	31438
3.	Raruan	1528	403	813	756	2076	269	1281	1041	13065	21242

4.	Sukruli	578	126	603	1019	1597	601	1535	987	10313	17359
5.	Thakur munda	8533	181	3038	1483	2402	1251	4774	4536	16250	42448
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20195</b>	<b>1531</b>	<b>7114</b>	<b>8454</b>	<b>12226</b>	<b>3019</b>	<b>13893</b>	<b>11476</b>	<b>78996</b>	<b>153904</b>

(Source-District statistical Hand Book, Mayurbhanj –2001)

- In the project, area under forest is 20195 Hects.
- Total cultivable land available in the project is 84450 Hects. ( cultivable waste- 8454 Hect net area sown 75996 Hects).
- Block-wise distribution shows that the maximum i.e 2602 Hects of cultivable waste land is available in Jashipur block in which net area sown is also the highest (21204 Hects).
- Pasture and other grazing land also available in all the three blocks, the maximum being in Thakurmunda block (3038 Hects), followed by Karanjia (1488 Hects), Jashipur (1172 Hects), Raruan (813 Hects) Sukruli (603 Hects) blocks.

### Land Holding:

Block-wise per capita land holding size of the total population is given below in table –X.

**Table-X**

#### Land Holding Size

Sl.No	Block	Per capita land holding in hec.
1.	Jashipur	0.26
2.	Karanjia	0.22
3.	Raruan	0.23
4.	Sukruli	0.22
5.	Thakurmunda	0.20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.23</b>

- In the project area, the per capita land holding among the total population is 0.26 hec.
- The per capita land holding is highest in Jashipur block i.e. 0.26 hec and lowest in Thakurmunda (0.20 Hects) block

### Major Economic Activities:

The major economic activities of the Sch.Tribes of the project area constitute agriculture, horticulture, forest collection animal husbandry. Wage earning and traditional cottage industry. A brief account of each is given below.

## Agriculture:

Out of the total area of 153904 hectares, the project area has the net area sown is 75996 Hectares (49.38 per cent). The land utilization pattern shows that there are a large extent of culturable waste (8454 Hect) and follow lands (25369 Hect.), some of which were once cultivated but after abandonment have remained un-cultivated for a long time. Thus, a large area not utilized for cultivation, at present, can be reclaimed for agricultural purpose and horticulture plantation.

## Irrigation Potential:

Source wise irrigation potential created in different blocks of the project area is given below in Table-XI.

**Table-XI**  
**Block-wise cultivable area & source-wise Irrigation potential created in the blocks.**

(Area in Hectare)

Sl. No	Name of the block	Cultivable area in Hect.	Area under MIP irrigated		Area irrigated LIP		Total		Total area irrigated
			Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	
1.	Jashipur	23806	1830	1488	335	259	2165	1747	3912 (16.43)
2.	Karanjia	17758	1594	1019	658	574	2252	1593	3845 (21.65)
3.	Raruan	13921	1308	560	428	326	1736	886	2622 (18.97)
4.	Sukruli	11332	520	684	488	310	1008	994	2002 (17.67)
5.	Thakurmunda	17733	871	1858	77	98	948	1956	2904 (16.38)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>84450</b>	<b>6123</b>	<b>5609</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>1567</b>	<b>8109</b> <b>53.05</b>	<b>7176</b> <b>46.95</b>	<b>15285</b> <b>(18.10)</b>

(Source: District statistical Hand book, Mayurbhanj 2001)

(Figure with in the bracket indicate percentage)

- The project area receives irrigation facility from two major sources i.e. minor irrigation projects and Lift Irrigation Projects during both Kharif and Rabi.
- Out of the total cultivable area 84450 hectares in the project area, 15285 hectares i.e. only 18.10 per cent are provided with irrigation facilities.
- Of the total irrigation facilities provided, Kharif and Rabi constitute 53.05 per cent and 46.95 per cent, respectively.
- Block-wise figures show that Karanjia has provided with maximum i.e. 21.65 per cent of irrigation facility during both Kharif and Rabi, the minimum being in Thakurmunda (16.38 per cent) block.

### **Cropping Pattern:**

The principal crops of the project are paddy, pulses oil seeds, fibre crops, tobacco and vegetables.

Paddy constitutes the major crops of the area. Area under paddy cultivation and yield rate of paddy per hectare in the five blocks of the ITDA are given below in Table XII.

**Table-XII**  
**Block-wise estimated area under paddy cultivate yield rate of production**

<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Block</b>	<b>Area cultivated (paddy in hect.)</b>	<b>Yield rate in quintal</b>
1.	Jashipur	19851 (83.39)	12.66
2.	Karanjia	13891 (78.22)	16.88
3.	Raruan	12215 (88.38)	12.83
4.	Sukruli	9976 (88.03)	15.94
5.	Thakurmunda	15505 (87.44)	14.03
<b>Total</b>		<b>71438</b> <b>(84.59)</b>	<b>14.47</b>

*(Source: District Statistical Hand Book, Mayurbhnaj 2001).*

*(Figure within brackets indicate percentage)*

- In the ITDA area, 71438 Hects of land are put under paddy cultivation and that constitutes 84.59 per cent of total cultivable land. The yield rate of paddy per Hect. comes to 14.47 quintals in the ITDA area.
- Block-wise figures show that the maximum ie. 88.38 per cent of land are under paddy cultivation in Raruan block and the minimum 78.22 per cent in Karanjia block.
- The yield rate of paddy is highest i.e. 16.99 quintal per hectare in Karanjia block and the lowest 12.66 quintal in Jashipur block.

- Besides paddy other crops and cereals such as wheat, maize, arher, groundnut, mustard, potato and jute are cultivated by the people of the project area.

### **Horticulture:**

The light red soil of the project is suited for raising orchards. Mango groves are found in many parts of the project area. Banana and papaya are more common in Karanjia ITDA area. Fruits like Kagize lime, lichu, pine-apple are grown in orchards. The produces of the above fruits are usually marketed in the locality.

The people also grow varieties of vegetables. Among winter season Vegetables, cauliflower, potato, lady's finger, peas, raddish are note worthy. Among the Kharif vegetables like pumpkin, brinjal chillies etc. are important.

### **Animal Husbandry:**

The Sch.Tribe communities of the ITDA area rear goats and sheep mainly for table purposes and for use in festive occasions. They rear plough bullocks for cultivation purposes. Almost all the Sch.Tribe households are in the habit of maintaining indigenous poultry as their demand for table purposes is very high. Thus, they get a substantial income from goat, sheep and poultry.

### **Forest:**

The role of forest in the economy of the Sch.Tribes of the project area is important. They get their fire-wood, brush wood, thatching grass and fruits, tubers in large varieties to use as food during lean seasons. Mohua tree serves their purpose of food and drink. They use mahua flowers for food and drink and store the dried flowers for lean season consumption. The flowers are also used as cattle feed, while the thick oil produced from the seeds is used for lighting as well as cooking medium.

Sabaigrass is found near Gudugudia and Nawana in Similipal hills. The Hill Kharia tribe prepare ropes and containers etc. from sabai grass and fibers collected from the forest.

The Sch. Tribes also collect minor forest produce such as honey, lac, tanning barks, myrabolan, wax, resin, sabai grass, tusser, arrowroots etc. from which they derive income by marketing the products in local markets as well as to petty business man and out side visitors.

### **Cottage & Small Scale Industries:**

Sabi grass is available in the forests near Gudugudia and wawana in similipal hill. Besides, silali fibres also available in the forest. Among the Sch.tribes mainly the Hill kharia make ropes and other articles out of sabaigrass and silali fibre and sell it in local market. This is the indigenous household industry forms the main occupation of landless Hill Kharia households.

Leaf plate making from sal and siali leaves forms another indigenous household industry of a majority of tribal groups of the project area. The leaf plates are collected in bundles at G.P level and are also sent outside the district.

In Khiching (Sukruli block) and its neighbouring G.Ps there are several families of stone carvers. They work using a kind of stone called, serpentine, which has different colours and shades and available in neighbouring localities. There is a Stone Workers Society that employs the families of stone carvers. The society produces various marketable goods, like stone utensils, images etc. There is a show room and sale centre at Khiching for these products.

### **Self Help Groups (SHGs):**

As many as 837 SHGs have been formed by Sch. Tribes and that are functioning in ITDA area in different blocks. SHGs primarily undertake activities, like rice processing, leaf plate making, rearing of goat etc. The block wise distribution of the SHGs are shown below:

Sl.No	Block	No.of SHGs.
1.	Jashipur	297
2.	Karanjia	152
3.	Raruan	37
4.	Sukruli	45
5.	Thakurmunda	306
<b>Total</b>		<b>837</b>

- The blockwise distribution and number of SHGs shows that, the maximum number i.e. 306 SHGs are formed in Thakurmunda block followed by Jashipur (297) block.
- Raruan block is having the lowest number of SHGs (37).

### **Extent of Poverty:**

BPL census was conducted in 1997 in Mayurbhanj district for the total rural families. Block wise list of 1997 BPL census is furnished below to assess the extent of poverty among the total rural population in the ITDA area.

**Table-XIII**  
**Block wise total number of BPL families**

Sl.No	Block	Total Rural families	Total BPL families	% of BPL
1.	Jashipur	21408	16964	79
2.	Karanjia	17839	12930	72
3.	Raruan	14312	11476	80
4.	Sukruli	11854	9386	79



5.	Thakurmunda	22650	15285	67
<b>Total</b>		<b>88063</b>	<b>66041</b>	<b>74.99</b>

(Source: District Statistical Hand Book, Mayurbhanj 2001 )

- In the ITDA area 74.99 per cent rural families are Below Poverty Line (BPL).
- In Ruran block the highest number of rural families i.e. 80 per cent are below poverty line.
- The lowest number of rural families below poverty line is 67 per cent in Thakurmunda block.
- Thus, the extent of poverty is very acute in almost all the blocks of the ITDA area.

## CHAPTER-IV

### EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES

The status of various existing infrastructure facilities, like connectivity educational institutions health care facilities, drinking water etc. are presented below to have an overview of the facilities available in the five blocks of the ITDA area.

#### Connectivity:

There are five categories of communication net work such as, G.P road, Block road, R.D road P.W.D road and Forest road that provide communication facilities to the villagers of the ITDA area. The block-wise and category wise net work and length in kms and status of these roads are shown below:

#### R.D Roads:

A brief account of the length, status and number of villages provided with R.D roads in 5 blocks of the project area is furnished below in Table-XIV

**TABLE-XIV**  
**Block-wise R.D. road**

Sl.No	Block	Total no.of village	R.D. Roads			
			Connected to no.of villages	Fair weather in kms	All weather kms.	Total length in kms
1.	Jashipur	230	8	5	14	19
2.	Karanjia	157	-	-	-	-
3.	Raruan	110	13	3	19	22
4.	Sukruli	90	-	-	-	-
5.	Thakurmunda	180	8	48	16	64
<b>Total</b>		<b>767</b>	<b>29</b> <b>(3.79)</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>105</b>

(Figures within brackets indicate percentage)

- As many as 29 or 3.79 per cent villages out of 767 are provided with R.D roads of 105 kms in length.
- Of the total 105 kms road, 56 kms are fair weather road and rest 49 kms are all weather road.
- In Thakurmunda block, the total length of R.D roads are the maximum i.e. 64 kms, the minimum being in Jashipur block (19 kms).
- Maximum number of villages i.e. 13 in Raruan block is provided with communication net work through R.D roads.

**Panchayat Samati Road (Block road):**

Communication net work provided through block roads to the five blocks is given below.

**Table-XV  
Block-wise Panchayat Samiti Road**

Sl. No	Block	Panchayat Samiti Road			
		No.of villages covered	Fair weathers in kms	All weather in km	Total in km.
1.	Jashipur	19	32	11	43
2.	Karanjia	148	102	191	293
3.	Raruan	45	29	55	84
4.	Sukruli	62	-	108	108
5.	Thakurmunda	29	25	32	57
<b>Total</b>		<b>303</b> (39.50)	<b>188</b> (32.14)	<b>397</b> (67.86)	<b>585</b>

(Figures within brackets indicate percentage)

- In the ITDA area block roads constitute total 585 kms in length connecting to 303 (39.50%) villages.
- Out of the total length of block roads, 188 kms (32.14%) are fail weather road and 397 kms (67.86%) are all weather road.
- Maximum number of villages i.e 148 are provided with block road net work in Karanjia block, the Head quarters of Karanjia ITDA. Here the length of the road is also the maximum (293 kms).
- Jashipur block is provided with block road communication to minimum number of village i.e 19 with the minimum length of 43 kms of all the other blocks.

**Gram Panchayat Roads:**

Block-wise communication facilities provided through Gram panchayats to number of villages, length in kms of these roads and status is furnished in Table-XVI

**Table-XVI  
Block wise Gram Panchayat Road**

Sl.No	Block	Gram Panchayat Roads
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		No.of villages	Fair weather in kms	All weather kms.	Total length in kms
1.	Jashipur	207	361	353	714
2.	Karanjia	61	22	260	282
3.	Raruan	104	28	121	149
4.	Sukruli	114	2	216	218
5.	Thakurmunda	141	99	447	546
<b>Total</b>		<b>627</b> <b>(81.75)</b>	<b>512</b> <b>(26.82)</b>	<b>1397</b> <b>(73.18)</b>	<b>1909</b>

(Figures within brackets indicate percentage)

- In the ITDA 627 number of villages constituting 81.75 per cent of total villages are provided with communication network through G.P roads.
- The total length of G.P roads in ITDA area is 1909 kms of which 26.82 per cent are fair weather road and 73.18 all weather.

#### P.W.D Road:

The connectivity net work provided by P.W.D in different blocks of the project area is furnished in table XVII below:

**Table XVII**  
**Block- wise P.W.D Roads**

Sl.No	Block	P.W.D Road			
		Connected to no.of villages	Fair weather ( in kms)	All weather ( in kms)	Total length (in kms)
1.	Jashipur	14	5	17	22
2.	Karanjia	-	-	-	-
3.	Raruan	-	-	-	-
4.	Sukruli	-	-	-	-
5.	Thakurmunda	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>14</b> <b>(18.25)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>

(Figures within brackets indicate percentage)

- Large number of villages in Jashipur and Thakurmunda blocks are provided with connection by G.P road being 207 and 141 respectively. The length of G.P roads in the above two blocks is also larger i.e. 714 kms and 546 kms in Jashipur and Thakurmunda blocks respectively.
- In Raruan block less number of village (104) having G.P road communication facility where the length of the road is 149 kms which is also minimum in comparison to other blocks.
- It is found from the table that only 18.25 per cent of villages in the project area are provided with connectivity by P.W.D roads

- The total length of P.W.D roads in project area is 22 kms of which 5 kms are fair weather and 17 kms all weather roads.
- Jashipur block is only provided with this facility.

### Forest Road:

A brief account of existing forest road in project area is given below in table-XVIII.

**Table-XVIII**  
**Block- wise Forest Road**

Sl.No	Block	Forest Road			
		no.of villages	Fair weather in kms	All weather kms.	Total length in kms
1.	Jashipur	64	143	40	183
2.	Karanjia	-	-	-	-
3.	Raruan	-	-	-	-
4.	Sukruli	-	-	-	-
5.	Thakurmunda	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>64</b> <b>(8.34)</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>183</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate percentage)*

- The table shows only Jashipur block in the project area is provided with forest roads that connect to 64 villages (8.34%).
- The length of the forest road is 183 kms of which 143 kms are fair weather road and only 40 kms all weather road.

### Post Office:

Block wise number of post office located in the project area is given below in table-XIX.

**Table –XIX**  
**Block wise number of Post office**

Sl.No	Block	No.of Post office
1.	Jashipur	18
2.	Karanjia	6
3.	Raruan	12
4.	Sukruli	7
5.	Thakurmunda	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>57</b>

- As many as 57 number of post offices are located in the project area.
- Block wise location of post office shows that Jashipur is having the maximum i.e. 18 post offices and the minimum being 4 in Thakurmunda block.

### **Educational Institutions:**

Two categories of schools i.e, schools run by Education Deptt. and by SSD Deptt. is functioning in the project area and each category is discussed below.

### **Education Department Schools:**

Block-wise numbers of different categories of schools run by educational Deptt. is given in table-XX.

**Table-XX**

Block-wise existing Educational Institutions under Education Deptt.

Sl. No	Block	Primary school	M.E school	High school	College	EGS	High school hostel
1.	Jashipur	102	36	27	2	36	6
2.	Karanjia	107	23	13	2	5	-
3.	Raruan	72	25	14	3	-	-
4.	Sukurli	74	26	16	3	-	-
5.	Thakurmunda	94	24	18	2	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>449</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>6</b>

- There are 449 Primary schools, 134 M.E schools. 88 High schools in the project area.
- There are 6 numbers of hostels for High school student in Jashipur block.
- Besides, under Education Guarantee Scheme, 41 centers are there in the project area.
- The project area is also having 12 numbers of colleges.
- Block-wise figure of the existing primary schools show that block Jashipur and Karanjia is having large numbers i.e. 102 and 107, respectively, followed by Thakurmunda block (94).
- Almost a similar pattern in case of M.E Schools is seen.
- As regards colleges, the number is more in Raruan and Sukurli block 3 each in each block.

- EGS facility is only available in Jashipur and Karanjia blocks.

### SSD Deptt Schools:

Categories of schools numbers present in different blocks in the project area are given below in Table XXI.

**Table-XXI**  
**Block wise Existing Educational Institution under SSD Deptt.**

Sl .No	Block	Primary school	Seva shram	Residential seva shram	Ashram	Kanyashram	Boys high school	Girl high school	Gynamandir	Any other
1.	Jashipur	16	9	2	-	-	1	-	3	College hostel-1
2.	Karanjia	9	4	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
3.	Raruan	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Sukruli	7	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Thakurmunda	27	7	2	1	-	-	1	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>

- The project area is having as many as 69 primary school hostels for Sch.Tribe students in five blocks, the maximum being in Thakurmunda block (27). Sukruli block is having the minimum number of such facilities (7).
- Other categories of SSD schools i.e. Sevashram (23nos.), Residential Sevashram (5nos.), Ashram (1), Kanyashram (1), Boys High School (3) and Girls High School (1) are located in the five blocks of ITDA area.
- Besides, there is one each Gynamandir and college hostel functioning in Jashipur block.
- Of all the blocks, Thakurmunda is provided with the maximum number of educational institution (38) run by SSD Deptt followed by Jashipur (32) and Karanjia block (16).
- Of all the blocks, Raruan and Sukruli are having less number of educational facilities run by SSD Deptt.

### Health Care Facilities:

Types of health care facilities available in different blocks of the project area are shown below in Table XXII :

**Table XXII**  
**Block-wise Medical Institution**

Sl .No	Block	Hospital	CHC	PHC	Addi. PHC	ANM. Centre	Homeo Pathic dispensary	Ayurvedic dispensary
1.	Jashipur	-	1	2	-	17	2	2
2.	Karanjia	1	1	2	-	21	1	1
3.	Raruan	-	-	-	3	8	1	-
4.	Sukruli	-	1	2	1	12	1	1
5.	Thakur munda	-	1	2	1	16	-	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>

- In Karanjia block a sub-divisional hospital is located and the people of other blocks depend for critical cases of health problems.
- Besides, there are 4 nos of CHC, 8 nos. PHC, 5 nos. of Additional PHC and 74 nos. of A.N.M Centre are functioning in the ITDA area.
- Further, there are 5 nos of each Homeopathic and Ayurvedic dispensaries functioning in the project area.
- Block wise location shows that each block is having all categories of health institutions except additional PHCs in Jashipur and Karanjia blocks.

### **Drinking Water Facilities:**

Safe drinking water is one of the most important infrastructure that being the basic need of the people. Almost all types diseases generally occur from polluted water. The source of drinking water facilities available in different blocks of the project area are furnished below in Table-XXIII.

**Table-XXIII**  
**Block-Wise Drinking Water Facilities**

Sl. No	Name of the block	Sources of Drinking water				
		Well	Tubwell	Pond	Cistern	Pipewater
1.	Jashipur	285	562	192	-	-
2.	Karanjia	157	414	172	-	-
3.	Raruan	-	469	-	-	6
4.	Sukruli	-	390	-	-	33
5.	Thakurmunda	236	467	102	39	-
	<b>ITDA</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>2302</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>

- The project is provided with five categories of drinking water facilities, such as well, Tube well, Pond, Cistern and piped water.
- The project area is having the maximum number 2302 Tube-wells followed by wells (678).
- There are 466 ponds which the people of the project area also use for drinking proposes.
- Cisterns are 39 in number, located only in Thakurmunda block.
- In Raruan and Sukruli blocks there are provisions for piped water and the numbers are 6 and 33, respectively. This provision is made by a NGO Gram Bikash,a branch of Surajala Dhara.

### **Irrigation Facility:**

An account of number of existing irrigation facilities and the potentials covered by each category in the five blocks of the project is given in Table below.

**Table-XXIV**

**Existing Irrigation potential in the IDIA area is furnished below.**

<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Irrigation Project</b>	<b>No.of projects</b>	<b>Irrigation Potential (in ACS)</b>
1	Minor Irrigation Project	49	44169
2	L.I.Point	132	6590
3	Dugwell	1201	838
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1382</b>	<b>449118</b>

- Three categories of irrigation facilities such as Minor Irrigation Project, Lift Irrigation Projects and Dug wells form the main source of irrigation in the project area.
- Dug well project is highest being 1201 in the project area but lowest in the project area but lowest in supplying irrigation potential only to 838 Acs of aycut area.
- Maximum irrigation potential is 441690 Acs provided by 49 numbers of MIPs in the total project.
- There are 132 L.I points that provides irrigation to an aycut area of 6590 Acs.



## Veterinary & Animal Husbandry:

Veterinary Institutions that are functioning in the five blocks of the project area and are given in Table XXV.

**Table-XXV**  
**Block-wise Veterinary Institutions**

Sl.No	Name of the block	Veterinary Institutions		
		Veterinary dispensary	L.I. center	Total
1.	Jashipur	1	5	6
2.	Karanjia	1	9	10
3.	Raruan	1	6	7
4.	Sukruli	1	4	5
5.	Thakurmunda	1	7	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>36</b>

The table shows the following significant points:-

- Two types of Veterinary Institutions i.e. Veterinary Hospital and Livestock Inspector centers are there in the project area.
- Each block in the project area is having veterinary hospital one each.
- Total numbers of L.I centers functioning at the project area are 31, the maximum (9) is in Karanjia block and minimum (4) is Sukruli block.

## Cooperation, Credit, Storage & Marketing:

### Cooperation and Credit Institutions

Existence of block wise agricultural credit cooperative societies, membership status and financial position is given in Table XXVI.

**Table-XXVI**

### Block-wise Credit Co-operative Societies

Sl. No	Name of the Block	No.of Societies	Member-ship No.	Working Capital Rs. In Lakhs	Loan advances Rs. In Lakhs	Loan over due	Loan out –standing
1.	Jashipur	2	9158	79.76	52.94	37.82	50.98
2.	Karanjia	2	11996	198.71	85.81	98.47	50.73
3.	Raruan	1	9223	99.09	49.59	29.85	150.16
4.	Sukruli	1	7018	75.75	55.69	48.55	50.19
5.	Thakurmunda	2	9267	101.07	81.86	68.87	100.30

	<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>46662</b>	<b>554.38</b>	<b>325.89</b>	<b>283.56</b>	<b>402.36</b>
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(Source District statistical Handbook, Mayurbhanj-2001)

- The table shows that there are as many as 8 numbers of Cooperative Societies that supplies working capital, loan advances to their members for agriculture proposes in the ITDA area.
- The enrolment of members is 46662, the maximum being from Karanjia block (11996).
- The Society has provided working capital of Rs. 554.38 lakh to its members.
- The Society has also given loan advances amounting to Rs. 325.89 lakh in the whole of project area.
- The amount of loan over due and loan outstanding are Rs. 283.56 lak and 402.36 lakh, respectively.

### **Financial Institutions:**

A block-wise location of banks and financial institutions are shown below in table-XXVII.

**Table-XXVII**  
**Block-wise Credit and Financial Institutions**

Sl. No	Name of the Block	BGB	SBI	Bank of India	Co-operative Bank	United Bank of India	Lamps
1.	Jashipur	4	-	-	-	-	1
2.	Karanjia	4	1	-	1	-	3
3.	Raruan	1	-	1	-	2	2
4.	Sukruli	-	2	-	-	-	-
5.	Thakurmunda	-	2	1	1	-	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>

- The table shows that, Karanjia block is having maximum number of (9) financial institutions.
- Banks such BGB, SBI, BI, UBI and Cooperative Banks are there in the project area the maximum being of State Banks (9).
- Besides, 8 numbers of LAMPs are found functioning in the project area, the maximum being in Karanjia block.

### **Storage & Marketing:**

#### **Markets**

Block wise number of weekly markets functioning in the ITDA area as furnished in Table XXVIII.

**Table-XXVIII**  
**Block-wise distribution weekly market**

Sl. No	Name of the Block	No.of weekly Hat
1.	Jashipur	6
2.	Karanja	4
3.	Raruan	8
4.	Sukruli	7
5.	Thakurmunda	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>

- It is seen from the table that as many as 26 numbers of weekly markets or hats are hold in the project area.
- The maximum number of weekly hats (8) is hold in Raruan block.
- In Thakurmunda only are weekly hat is held which is the minimum of all blocks.

**Storage Facilities:**

Block wise number of Go downs existing in the project area that provides storage facilities is furnished below in Table-XXIX.

**Table-XXIX**

**Block –wise Storage facilities**

Sl. No	Name of the Block	No. of Go down
1.	Jashipur	21
2.	Karanja	13
3.	Raruan	-
4.	Sukruli	2
5.	Thakurmunda	15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>

- It is found from the table that there are a total number of 51 Godowns in the project area.
- Jashipur block is having the maximum number of Godowns (21) and the minimum 2 is in Sukruli block.
- Raruan block does not have any Godowns.

**Public Distribution System (PDS):**

An account of number of retail shops in the 5 blocks of the project area and allotment status of Essential Commodities during the period 2001 is given in Table-XXX.

**Table-XXX**

**Block-wise No.of Retail shops and allotment of essential commodities**

Sl. No	Name of the Block	No. of retail shop	Allotment of essential Commodities		
			Rice in MT	Sugar in MT	Kerosene oil (in lit)
1.	Jashipur	73	1863.44	383.60	1005.994
2.	Karanjia	71	2151.70	339.60	875.076
3.	Raruan	46	1453.44	265.55	717.996
4.	Sukruli	61	1524.93	231.05	617.066
5.	Thakurmunda	54	1840.70	368.05	906.078
	<b>Total</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>8834.21</b>	<b>1587.85</b>	<b>4122.21</b>

(Source District statistical Handbook, Mayurbhanj-2001)

- It is found from the table that there are as many as 305 number of retail shops in the project area.
- Jashipur block is having the maximum (73) of retail shops, the minimum being is Raruan block (46).
- Essential commodities, such as rice, sugar and kerosene oil are supplied to these shops.
- Rice (8834.21 MT) and Kerosene oil (4122.21MT) from the major essential commodities.

**N.G.Os:**

Number of N.G.Os functioning in project area and their activities are highlighted below.

Sl.No.	Name of the NGOs.	Headquarters	Activities
1.	Centre for Regional Education, Forest and Tourism Development Agency (CREFTDA)	Jashipur	In the field of Health, Education and Income Generation programmes
2.	Binapani Yuvak Sangh	Jashipur	Adult Education
3.	Gram Vikas (Branch of Swajala Dhara)	Raruan	Provision for sanitary facilities i.e toilet bathroom and piped water supply.

## **CHAPTER-V**

# **DEVELOPMENT STATUS AND PLANNED DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTION UNDER SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE (SCA) TO TRIBAL SUB PLAN**

### **DEVELOPMENT STATUS:**

During 1990s, keeping in view the regional imbalances in Orissa, a Committee was constituted under the Planning and Coordination Department to probe into the development status of all blocks in the State. The report of the Committee was made available in September, 1994. The data base as on the 31<sup>st</sup> 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.

The Karanjia ITDA covers as many as 5 blocks, such as Jashipur, Karanjia, Raruan, Sukruli and Thakurmunda. Their development status, as determined by the Committee, is stated below:

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the block</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Rank</b>
1.	Jashipur	C	130
2.	Karanjia	C	109
3.	Raruan	B	172
4.	Sukruli	C	91
5.	Thakurmunda	D	40

But all 5 blocks, 1 block is 'developing' and 3 blocks are 'backward' and rest 1 block is 'very backward'. Their relative rank under specific category have been mentioned above.

Karanjia ITDA came into existence w.e.f. 1.4.1974 during Fifth Five Year Plan period and thus completed about 33 years of its establishment till date. During the Fifth Five year plan period, (1974-79) to the Tenth Plan period (2002-2007) the project has undertaken various protective and development measures for the Sch. Tribe communities inhabiting the project area. The ITDA has taken steps to raise the economic status of Sch. Tribes of the project area along with infrastructure development measures that are incidental to income generation.

For implementation of the programmes the flow of funds has been made broadly from 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 interventions made under development programmes are divided into three broad categories i.e. Income Generation Schemes (IGS), Infrastructure Development Schemes (IDS) and Information, Education and Communication (IEC).

A brief account of the planned development interventions made by the ITDA during the last five years (2001-02 to 2005-06) is given below based on the data provided by ITDA.

## **INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)**

Under Income Generating Schemes (IGS), interventions have been made under the following sectors:-

- Agriculture
- Horticulture
- Irrigation
- Animal Husbandry
- Cottage Industry
- Soil Conservation
- Miscellaneous Bankable schemes
- Support to Self Help Groups (SHGs)

The year wise activities undertaken in each of the above sectors are given below: -

**Agriculture:**

Under Agriculture sector, interventions have been made in two sectors, supply of agricultural implements to tribal farmers and crop demonstration in tribal farmers' land.

Year-wise coverage and the expenditure incurred under the above sectors are furnished below.

**Year-wise Expenditure under Agriculture**

*(Rs. In lakh)*

Sl. No.	Year	Supply of Agriculture Implement	Crop Demonstration (In Ac)	Total in Rs.
1.	2001-02	0.67 (120 ben)	0.74 (25.)	1.41
2.	2002-03	-	1.95 (200)	1.95
3.	2003-04	-	0.99 (50)	0.99
4.	2004-05	-	-	-
5.	2005-06	-	0.85 (50)	0.85
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.67 (120 ben)</b>	<b>4.53 (125)</b>	<b>5.20</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate physical unit)*

- Agricultural implements are supplied only during the year 2001-02 to 120 beneficiary with an expenditure of Rs.0.67 lakh.
- Under crop-demonstration, except in the year 2004-05 in rest 4 years, demonstration programmes have been taken up over an area of 125 Ac incurring expenditure amounting to Rs.4.53 lakh.

- In the year 2002-03, the maximum extent of land (200 AC) incurring an expenditure Rs.1.95 lakh has been taken up.

Thus, under Agriculture sector the ITDA has spent total amount of **Rs.5.20 lakh** in the five blocks during last five years.

### **Horticulture:**

The ITDA has undertaken programmes under plantation of fruit bearing trees; like Mango, Cashew, Kagize lime, Pine apple, Banana etc, Vegetable cultivation and plantation of medicinal plants and herbs.

The financial implication and coverage of the above programmes are furnished below: -

### **Year-wise Expenditure Under Horticulture**

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Plantation of fruit bearing trees (Mango, Cashew, K. lime, Pineapple, Banana etc). (inAc)	Vegetable cultivation (inAc)	Medicinal plants and Herbs (inAc)	Total
1.	2001-02	-	1.11 (20)	-	1.11
2.	2002-03	0.50 (5)	1.25 (20)	-	1.75
3.	2003-04	0.45 (5)	1.50 (20)	0.43 (in schools)	2.38
4.	2004-05	2.71 (60)	-	-	2.71
5.	2005-06	2.49 (80)	0.46 (10)	-	2.95
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6.15</b> <b>(150)</b>	<b>4.32</b> <b>(70)</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>10.90</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate physical unit)*

- Under plantation of fruit-bearing trees, except the year 2001-02, in the subsequent four years. Plantation has been done over an area of 150 Ac. involving an expenditure of Rs.6.15 lakh in the ITDA area.
- Similarly vegetable cultivation has been taken up during the year 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2005-06 except in 2004-05. a sum of Rs.4.32 lakh has been spent over an area of 70 acs. In the ITDA area.



- Medicinal plants and herbs plantation programme has been done only during the year 2003-04 in the schools run by SSD Deptt and Rs.0.43 lakh has been spent for this.

Under Horticulture programme total amount of **Rs.10.90 lakh** has been spent during last five years.

### **Irrigation:**

Irrigation is an important sector as an income generating scheme (IGS). Under this sector, ITDA has undertaken 5 categories of irrigation projects i.e. (i) Construction of Diversion Wire (D/W), (ii) Construction of Community Bundh, (iii) Construction of Community Irrigation Projects (CIP), (iv) Construction of Minor Irrigation projects (MIP), (v) Repair of M.I.Ps and (vi) Installation of Lift Irrigation Projects 9LIP) to provide assured irrigation facilities in the project area.

The year-wise achievements made and expenditure incurred under the projects in five years is given below.

### **Year-wise Expenditure Under Irrigation**

**(Rs.in lakh)**

Sl. No.	Name of the project	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		Total	
		No.	Fin. In Rs.	No.	Fin. In Rs.	No.	Fin. In Rs.	No.	Fin. In Rs.	No.	Fin. In Rs.	No.	Fin. In Rs.
1.	Construction of D/W	2	5.50 (500c/95 ben)	2	5.00 (480ac/87 ben)	8	45.00 (496 ac/343 ben)	9	27.00 (367 ac/272 ben)	2	13.00 (165 ac/130 ben)	23	95.50 (1126 ac/927 ben)
2.	Construction of community bundh (CB)	1	2.50 (20 ac/38 ben)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.50 (38 ben)
3.	Construction of C.I.P	2	4.00 (40 ac/78 ben)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4.00 (40 ac/78 ben)
4.	Construction of MIP	9	20.10 (200 ac/274 ben)	32	29.54 (340ac.260 ben)	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	49.64 (540 ac/34 ben)
5.	Repair of MIP	-	-	-	-	3	17.00(159 ac/270 ben)	-	-	-	-	3	17.00 (159 ac/270 ben)
6.	Construction of Check Dam	-	-	-	-	1	4.00 (40 ac/72 ben)	-	-	-	-	1	4.00 (40 ac/72 ben)
7.	Installation of LIP	-	-	2	14.17 (20 ac/55 ben)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14.17 (20 ac/55 ben)

	<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>32.10</b> (310 ac/585 ben)	<b>36</b>	<b>48.71</b> (408 ac/402 ben)	<b>12</b>	<b>66.00</b> (695 ac/ 685 ben)	<b>9</b>	<b>27.00</b> (367 ac/272 ben)	<b>2</b>	<b>13.00</b> (165 ac/130 ben)	<b>73</b>	<b>186.81</b> (1945 ac/2074 ben)
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*(Figures within brackets indicate physical unit)*

- Number of projects, aycut are in Ac, number of beneficiaries with expenditure incurred under the above six categories of the project is shown in the above table.
- Maximum coverage is made under D/W project incurring an expenditure of Rs.95.50 lakh in an aycut area of 1126 acs covering 927 beneficiaries in five years.
- Next to D/W comes Minor Irrigation Projects under which Rs.49.64 lakh have been spent over an ayacut area 540 acs covering 634 beneficiaries followed by repair of MIP and other project.

Thus under irrigation project ITDA has incurred total expenditure of Rs.186.81 lakh over total ayacut area of 1945 Ac covering 2074 beneficiaries during last five years 2001-02 to 2005-06.

### **Pisciculture:**

During last 5 years, ITDA has not taken much programmes pisciculture sector. During the year 2005-06, for development of pisciculture 4 programmes have been taken up with an expenditure of Rs.0.32 lakh.

### **Year-wise Expenditure Under Pisciculture**

*(Rs.in lakh)*

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Expenditure incurred</b>
1.	2001-02	-
2.	2002-03	-
3.	2003-04	-
4.	2004-05	-
5.	2005-06	0.32 (4)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.32</b> <b>(4)</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate physical unit)*

### **Cottage Industry:**

For development of cottage industry, ITDA has interventions made under two sectors i.e. Bee-Keeping and Rubber plantation during last 5 years. Year-wise coverage and expenditure incurred are furnished in the following table.

**Year-wise Expenditure Under Cottage Industry**

*(Rs.in lakh)*

Sl.No.	Year	Expenditure incurred under Bee-Keeping	Expenditure incurred under Rubber plantation	Total
1.	2001-02	0.44	3.37 (100 )	3.81
2.	2002-03	2.12 (100 ben)	-	2.12
3.	2003-04	0.06	1.84 (100 )	1.90
4.	2004-05	3.23 (50 ben)	1.08 (100 )	4.31
5.	2005-06	3.31 (50 ben)	4.13 (100 )	7.44
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9.16 (200 ben)</b>	<b>10.42 (400 )</b>	<b>19.58</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate physical unit)*

- Under Bee Keeping 200 beneficiaries have been covered incurring an expenditure of Rs.9.16 lakh during last five years.
- Under bee keeping, maximum number of beneficiaries 100 has been covered with an expenditure Rs.2.12 lakhs in the year2002-2003.
- Under rubber plantation projects, except in the year 2002-03, ITDA has undertaken the programme covering 100 each beneficiaries in each four years. Thus, total coverage under rubber plantation programme is 400 beneficiaries with an expenditure of Rs.10.42 lakh in the ITDA.

Thus, under cottage industry **Rs.19.58 lakh** has been spent during last 5 years.

**Soil Conservation:**

Under soil conservation sector, plantation of Cashew is the only programme that ITDA has undertaken.

Year-wise plantation programme is shown in table below.

**Year-wise Expenditure Under Soil Conservation**

*(Rs.in lakh)*

Sl.No.	Year	Expenditure
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		incurred under plantation	Cashew
1.	2001-02	4.27 (100 )	
2.	2002-03	3.20 (100 )	
3.	2003-04	1.60 (100 )	
4.	2004-05	-	
5.	2005-06	-	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9.07</b> <b>(300 )</b>	

*(Figures within brackets indicate physical unit)*

- The plantation programme has not been undertaken during the year 2004-05 to 2005-06.
- The total expenditure under Cashew plantation is **Rs.9.07 lakh** in an area of 300 Acs. during the last 5 years in the project.

#### **Miscellaneous Bankable Scheme:**

The ITDA has also made interventions to provide subsidy through bank linkage to the beneficiaries to create assets like diesel pump set etc. and for doing small business like grocery shop, tea shop etc.

The year wise interventions made under the above programmes are shown below.

#### **Year-wise Expenditure Under Miscellaneous Bankable Scheme**

**(Rs.in lakh)**

Sl.No.	Year	Diesel pump set	Transport and other business	Total
1.	2001-02	0.80 (8)	8.04 (119)	8.84 (127)
2.	2002-03	1.42 (20)	5.32 (52)	6.74 (72)
3.	2003-04	1.17 (12)	7.20 (85)	8.37 (97)
4.	2004-05	-	-	-
5.	2005-06	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3.39</b> <b>(40 ben)</b>	<b>20.56</b> <b>(256 ben)</b>	<b>23.95</b> <b>(296ben)</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate physical unit)*

- The ITDA has incurred an expenditure of Rs.23.95 lakh covering 296 beneficiaries during the years 2001-02 to 2005-06.

- As many as 45 beneficiaries are given subsidy by the ITDA through banks for purchase of diesel pumpset incurring an expenditure of **Rs.3.39 lakh** during last five years.
- ITDA has covered 256 beneficiaries for doing small business incurring an expenditure of **Rs.20.56 lakh**.

### Support to Self Help Groups:

- During the year 2005-06, only ITDA has made interventions through group approach by way of providing assistance to SHGs.
- As many as 100 SHGs are covered incurring an expenditure of Rs.10.25 lakh.

A brief account of interventions made during last five years 2001-02 to 2005-06 by the ITDA through various sectors for income generation of the Sch.Tribes inhabiting the project area is given below.

The scheme-wise and year-wise abstract showing expenditure incurred under Income Generating Schemes (IGS) for five years is furnished below.

### IGS ABSTRACT

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No	Financial year	Expenditure incurred on different Schemes								Total
		Agri	Horti.	Irri.	Pisci	Cottage	Soil conservation	Misc.	Support to SHG	
1.	2001-02	1.41	1.11	32.10	-	3.81	4.27	8.84	-	51.54
2.	2002-03	1.95	1.75	48.71	-	2.12	3.20	6.74	-	64.47
3.	2003-04	0.99	2.38	66.00	-	1.90	1.60	8.37	-	81.24
4.	2004-05	-	2.71	27.00	-	4.31	-	-	-	34.02
5.	2005-06	0.85	2.95	13.00	0.32	7.44	-	-	10.25	34.81
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5.20</b>	<b>10.90</b>	<b>186.81</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>19.58</b>	<b>9.07</b>	<b>23.95</b>	<b>10.25</b>	<b>266.08</b>

- The ITDA has spent **Rs.266.08 lakh** under IGS.

### INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (IDS)

Development of human resource is linked with the development of natural resource and infrastructures like connectivity, education, health etc. Besides, infrastructure is also incidental to income generating schemes.

Thus, ITDA has given equal importance for development of infrastructure facilities in the project area.

The interventions has been under the following sectors:-

- Connectivity
- Electrification of Tribal Bustees
- Drinking water
- Education
- Irrigation

### 1. Connectivity

Under connectivity interventions has been made for construction of cross drainages, construction culverts, small bridges, MIPs, WHS, Small bridges, installation and repair of LIPs, Construction brides.

Year wise expenditure incurred under this sector is given in the following table.

#### Year-wise Expenditure Under Connectivity

*(Rs.in lakh)*

Sl.No.	Year	Construction of Cross Drainage	Construction & Bridges	Total
1.	2001-02	-	-	
2.	2002-03	-	-	
3.	2003-04	-	-	
4.	2004-05	27.08 (2723 ben)		27.08
5.	2005-06	10.00 (855 ben)	40.00 (2920 ben)	50.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>37.08</b> <b>(3578 ben)</b>	<b>40.00</b> <b>(2920 ben)</b>	<b>77.08</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate physical unit)*

- During the last five years the expenditure incurred to the tune of **Rs.77.08 lakh** benefiting 6498 number of beneficiaries under LIPs, WHSs and D/W projects.

### Electrification:

Supply of electricity to tribal basties of the project has been taken up during 2002-03 only as shown in the following table.

**Year-wise Expenditure Under Electrification**

*(Rs.in lakh)*

Sl.No.	Year	Electrification of Tribal Basti	Total
1.	2001-02	-	-
2.	2002-03	6.15 (125 ben)	6.15
3.	2003-04	-	-
4.	2004-05	-	-
5.	2005-06	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>6.15</b> <b>(125 ben)</b>	<b>6.15</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate physical unit)*

- Expenditure for electrification during 2002-03 was to the tune of **Rs.6.15 lakh** covering 125 beneficiaries.

**Drinking water:**

Under this sector, intervention have been made for sinking and repair of tube-wells and construction and repair of R.C.C. ring wells during last five as shown in the following table.

**Year-wise Expenditure Under Drinking water**

*(Rs.in lakh)*

Sl.No.	Year	Sinking and repairs of Tube wells	Construction and repair of RCC ringbels	Total
1.	2001-02	-	10.90 (587 ben/20 no)	10.90
2.	2002-03	15.71 (520 ben/26 nos.)	7.08 (406 ben/18 nos.)	2351
3.	2003-04	1.09 (40 nos./2 nos.)	1.09 (49 ben./2 Nos.)	2.18
4.	2004-05	-	-	-
5.	2005-06	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>16.80</b> <b>(560 ben/ 28 nos)</b>	<b>19.79</b> <b>(1042 ben./40 nos.)</b>	<b>36.59</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate physical unit)*

- Sinking and repair of drinking wall was taken only during the year 2002-03 and 2003-04, incurring total expenditure to the tune of Rs.16.80 and 28 nos of projects beneficiating 560 number of beneficiaries.
- Under construction and repair of R.C.C ring well, interventions have been made during the year 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04, incurring an expenditure to the tune of Rs.19.79 lakh for 40 nos of projects benefiting 1042 beneficiary.

Thus, under drinking water supply the total expenditure incurred to the tune of **Rs.36.95 lakh.**

### Education:

For improvement in education sector, interventions have been made for construction and repair of hostel buildings and compound walls and construction of Anganwadi centers. The following table shows year-wise achievement.

### Year-wise Expenditure Under Education

*(Rs.in lakh)*

Sl.No.	Year	Critical support to Educational Institutions	Construction Repair of hostels school building	Construction of Angan wadi centre AWN	Total
1.	2001-02	8.24	-	-	-
2.	2002-03	-	30.70 (15)	16.80 (6)	47.50
3.	2003-04		-	1.93 (1)	1.93
4.	2004-05	-	-	-	-
5.	2005-06	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>8.24</b>	<b>30.70</b> <b>(15 nos)</b>	<b>18.73</b> <b>(7 nos)</b>	<b>49.43</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate physical unit)*

- Under construction and repair of school and hostel buildings, interventions has been made only during the year 2002-03 and 2003-04 incurring an expenditure to tune of Rs.30.70 lakh for construction 6 Sevashram, 2 High Schools, 6 Primary School Hostel and one Kanyashram.



- As many as 7 Anganwadi Centres 6, during 2002-03 and 1,2003-04 have been constructed incurring expenditure to the tune of Rs.16.80 and Rs.1.93 lakhs respectively.

Thus, total expenditure under education sector was to the tune of **Rs.49.43 lakh**.

### **Irrigation:**

ITDA had under taken intervention in the irrigation sector through measures like construction of MIP, WHS, D/W etc. as shown below in the table.

#### **Year-wise Expenditure Under Irrigation**

*(Rs.in lakh)*

Sl.No.	Scheme	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	Total
1.	Construction of MIP		-	9.00 (74 Ac/160 ben)	63.00 (831 Ac/1298 ben)	27.00 290 Ac/480 ben	99.00
2.	Construction of WHS		-	4.00 (38 Ac/72 ben)	6.00 (65 ac/110 ben)	-	10.00
3.	Inovation of Tank		-	4.00 (37 Ac/72 ben)	-	-	4.00
4.	Construction of Check Dam		-	4.00 (39 Ac/73 ben)	6.00 (80 Ac/140 ben)	-	10.00
5.	Construction of D/W		-	4.00 (35 Ac/75 ben)	-	-	4.00
6.	Construction of Cross Dam		-	5.00 (52 Ac/90 ben)	6.00 (80 Ac/147 ben)	12.0 (60 Ac/118 ben)	23.00
7.	Construction of CIP		-	-	3.00 (40 Ac/75 ben)	-	3.00
8.	Construction of Cross Bundh		-	-	4.00 (40 Ac/80 ben)	-	4.00
9.	Installation	13.61	-	-	-	-	13.61

	of LIP	(36 Ac/64 ben)					
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13.61</b>		<b>30.00</b>	<b>88.00</b>	<b>39.00</b>	<b>170.61</b>

- Under irrigation sector, a sum of **Rs. 170.61 lakh** have been spent for various development measures over an ayicut area of 1824 Ac. covering 3049 beneficiaries.
- Maximum coverage had been made under construction of MIPs (Rs.99.00/-) followed by construction of Croos Dam (23.00/-)
- Maximum coverage has been made during the year 2003-04 to 2005-06.

The interventions that have been made by the ITDA for development of Infrastructure facilities during last five years under different sectors are shown in the following table.

### Scheme & Year-wise IDS Abstract

*(Rs.in lakh)*

Sl. No.	Scheme	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	Total
1.	Connectivity	-	-	-	27.08	50.00	77.08
2.	Electrification of Tribal Basti	-	6.15	-	-	-	6.15
3.	Drinking water	10.90	23.51	2.18	-	-	36.59
4.	Education	8.24	49.43	-	-	-	57.67
5.	Irrigation	13.61	-	30.00	88.00	39.00	170.61
	<b>Total</b>	<b>32.75</b>	<b>79.09</b>	<b>32.18</b>	<b>115.08</b>	<b>89.00</b>	<b>348.10</b>

- Under irrigation sector, maximum works have been under taken incurring expenditure to the tune of **Rs.170.61 lakhs** followed by Communication (**Rs.77.08 lakh**), Education (**Rs.57.67**), Drinking water (**Rs.36.59**) and Electrification (**Rs.6.15 lakh**) during last five years.

The total expenditure under Infrastructure Development IDS was to the tune of **Rs.348.10 lakh**.

### INFORMATION EDUCATION AND INFORMATION ON (IEC)

To develop awareness among the Sch.Tribes inhabiting the project area, the following interventions under IEC sector have been made during last five years.

- Exhibition and Cultural programme
- Vocational Training
- Awareness of Development programme

Year-wise activities are given in the following table.

**Abstract**  
**Scheme wise & Year-wise IEC Activities**

*(Rs.in lakh)*

Sl.No.	Year	Exhibition & Cultural programme	Vocation training			Training and awareness programme on stone carving	Total
			Driver cum mechnic	Computer training	Repair of electrical electronic appliances		
1.	2001-02	0.40	-	2.62 (25 ben)	-	-	3.02
2.	2002-03	0.50	-	-	-	-	0.50
3.	2003-04	0.50	-	0.33 (10 ben)	-	0.92 (20 ben)	1.75
4.	2004-05	0.50	0.83 (20 ben)	-	-	-	1.33
5.	2005-06	0.50	1.17 (37 ben)	1.30 (41 ben)	0.85 (16 ben)	-	3.82
<b>Total</b>		<b>2.40</b>	<b>2.00</b> <b>(57 ben)</b>	<b>4.25</b> <b>(76 ben)</b>	<b>0.85</b> <b>(20 ben)</b>	<b>0.92</b> <b>(20 ben)</b>	<b>10.42</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate physical unit)*

- Maximum expenditure (Rs.3.82 lakh) has been incurred during the year 2005-06 followed by 2001-02 (Rs.3.02 lakh).
- During the year 2002-03, minimum interventions have been made incurring expenditure to the tune of Rs.0.50 lakh only for organizing exhibitions.
- The total expenditure under IEC is to the tune of **Rs.10.42 lakhs** during the last five years.

**First proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution.**

The information sheet provided by ITDA have only mentioned about the estimated cost of Rs.561.68 lakhs under sectors like communication, irrigation, education, drinking water & electricity for five years. Thus, no project-wise actual expenditure incurred during 5 years is furnished by the ITDA. As such the year-wise expenditure position under First proviso to Article 275 (1) collected from SSD Dept is shown in the following table.

**Expenditure under First proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution**

*(Rs.in lakh)*

Sl.No.	Year	Expenditure under Article 275 (1)
1.	2001-02	41.50

2.	2002-03	51.39
3.	2003-04	123.00
4.	2004-05	62.42
5.	2005-06	9.28
	<b>Total</b>	<b>287.59</b>

(Source-SSD Deptt)

- Maximum expenditure i.e. Rs 123.00 lakh has been incurred during 2003-04
- The total expenditure under the sector during last five years is to the tune of **Rs.287.59 lakh**

### ACHEIVEMENT DURING LAST FIVE YEARS

The achievements made by ITDA under Income Generating Schemes (IGS), Infrastructure Development Schemes (IDS) and Information's Education and Communication (IEC) and under First Proviso to Article 275 (i) of the constitution during last five years is given below.

### Expenditure under different sectors for last five years (2001-06)

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Scheme	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	Total
1.	IGS	51.54	64.47	81.24	34.02	34.81	266.08
2.	IDS	32.75	79.09	32.18	115.08	89.00	348.10
3.	IEC	3.02	0.50	1.75	1.33	3.82	10.42
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>87.31</b>	<b>144.06</b>	<b>115.17</b>	<b>150.43</b>	<b>127.63</b>	<b>624.60</b>
	First proviso to Article 275(i)	41.50	51.39	123.00	62.42	9.28	287.59
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>41.50</b>	<b>51.39</b>	<b>123.00</b>	<b>62.42</b>	<b>9.28</b>	<b>287.59</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>128.81</b>	<b>195.45</b>	<b>238.17</b>	<b>212.85</b>	<b>136.91</b>	<b>912.19</b>

(As per data provided byITDA)

### ALLOTMENT AND EXPENDITURE STATUS UNDER SCA TO TSP AND THE FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE 275(1) OF THE CONSTITUTION

The allotment and expenditure statement given below shows that Rs.1135.69 lakh have been allotted during the year 2001-06 under SCA to TSP and Rs.913.48 lakh have been spent for development work.As the statement provided by ITDA is miss

matching with the expenditure calculated and given above under SCA to TSP, the allotment and expenditure statement collected from STSC Dev. Deptt is furnished below.

Under the first proviso to Article 275 (1), Rs.519.20 lakh have been allotted of which only Rs.287.59 lakh have been spent for undertaking different projects.

The year wise allotment and expenditure statement is given below:-

**ALLOTMENT & EXPENDITURE STATUS UNDER SCA TO TSP & FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE 275 (I):**

*(Rs.in lakh)*

Sl.No	Financial year	Allotment			Expenditure		
		SCA	First proviso to Article 275(I)	Total	SCA	First proviso to Article 275(I)	Total
1.	2001-02	218.17	41.50	259.67	178.56	41.50	220.06
2.	2002-03	229.09	104.47	333.56	171.57	51.39	222.96
3.	2003-04	197.23	123.00	320.23	183.59	123.00	306.59
4.	2004-05	247.67	112.30	359.97	232.19	62.42	294.61
5.	2005-06	243.53	137.93	381.46	147.57	9.28	156.85
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1135.69</b>	<b>519.20</b>	<b>1654.89</b>	<b>913.48</b>	<b>287.59</b>	<b>1201.07</b>

*(Source: STSC Dev. Deptt)*

**ESTABLISHMENT COST**

The year-wise cost under Establishment charges is given below:

*(Rs.in lakh)*

Sl.No	Financial year	Allotment Received	Expenditure	Balance surrender
1.	2001-02	19.97	19.51	0.46
2.	2002-03	20.84	18.04	2.80
3.	2003-04	19.76	19.17	0.59
4.	2004-05	20.61	19.33	1.28
5.	2005-06	22.83	22.06	0.77
	<b>Total</b>	<b>104.01</b>	<b>98.11</b>	<b>5.90</b>

- The total establishment cost of ITDA during last five years has been Rs.98.11 lakhs out of the allotment of Rs.104.01 for the purpose.
- The cost per annum varies between maximum of Rs.22.06 lakhs to minimum of Rs.18.04 lakhs.

## **Missing Critical Socio-Economic Infrastructure**

The interventions so far made in the ITDA areas on various components indicate that a large number of interventions in the field of Income Generating Schemes, Infrastructure Development Schemes and 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 is given below:

- I. Provison 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 ITDA shall take steps to extend such interventions in future.

## ***CHAPTER – VI***

# **CONCURRENT EVALUATION**

In this context, as many as 8 case studies have been collected and presented in the report. Out of the total case studies, only 4 cases pertain to schemes under group finance by which group mobilization and women empowerment are achieved and rest under IGS sanctioned for individual beneficiaries. Currently individual beneficiary schemes are not allowed by the State although they were sanctioned in the past. The present thrust is to promote the cause of a group instead of individuals.

In 4 bankable schemes under IGS, the goal of additional income generation has been achieved to some extent, but in certain cases the loan along with interest has not been recovered yet. Unless and until the repayment of the loan burden is completely over, the accrual of additional income appears to be apparent than real. Irregularity in repayment of loan along with its interest has an adverse effect. The process requires constant monitoring and persuasion by the ITDA officials and by this development endeavour will be fruitless. Inspire of these, the beneficiaries are able to raise their income and in some cases to a remarkable extent.

### **The case-studies with details are furnished below: -**

I.T.D.A. , Karanjia has taken up a good number of projects. Success of a few them are indicated below :

- 1. Cashew plantation in tribal lands in village Bala and Kurulia of Karanjia Block :**

Since 1999-2000 this I.T.D.A. has taken up Cashew Plantation programme in 236 Acres of tribal lands involving 265 S.T. families in village Bala and Kurulia of Karanjia Block. After three years' maintenance the plantation is handed over to the beneficiaries. Fruiting starts from the 4<sup>th</sup> year. Beneficiaries are collecting cashew nuts from the 4<sup>th</sup> year onwards. Plantation has been taken up in three phases in these two villages which are presently in the 5<sup>th</sup> year, 6<sup>th</sup> year and 7<sup>th</sup> year. On average one cashew plant is yielding 2 K.G. and per acre yield comes to 150 K.G., the cost of which is around Rs.4500/-. Plantation has been done in their own lands, which was previously lying unutilized. No seasonal crop was being raised prior to the said plantation. The tribal beneficiaries are getting additional income over and above their normal annual income. I.T.D.A. has spent Rs. 12,18,860/- towards the plantation programme in three phases over an area of 236 acres in a span of 5 years. The beneficiaries can harvest for a minimum period of 25 years of the plant life.



*Cashew plantation in tribal lands in village Bala and Kurulia*

## **2. Rubber Plantation**

This I.T.D.A. has undertaken Rubber Plantation in collaboration with Rubber Board of India in village Batapondugondi of Jashipur Block since 2000-2001 with total estimate of Rs. 49.30 lakhs for a period of 9 years of maintenance. Till date we have spent Rs. 14.94 lakhs towards I.T.D.A. share. Rubber Board has contributed equal share. This plantation programme covers 100 acres of tribal land involving 107 families. The beneficiaries are partly engaged in the maintenance and cultural operation of the plantation regularly which gives some additional income to the beneficiaries indirectly. The survival position of the plantation is approximately 98 %. The said lands were laying waste without any normal seasonal crops. After 9<sup>th</sup> year of maintenance the beneficiaries shall get income about Rs. 45,000/- per hectare by collecting latex from the plant.

In the meantime, we have supplied bee boxes and bee equipments to 25 beneficiaries (out of the above beneficiaries) for rearing honey bee in the plantation area. This will add to their income.





*Rubber Plantation in collaboration with Rubber Board of India in village Batapondugondi*

### 3. Income Generating Activities through S.H.G. approach:

Through I.T.D.A. support, 100 Women S.H.G.s have taken up different Income Generating Activities to increase their group income as well as individual income. Out of the above SHGs, during last Kharif season, 8 SHGs have taken groundnut cultivation under seed village programme under the guidance of I.T.D.A. and Agriculture Department. Each group has taken up groundnut cultivation in 4 acres of upland. Each group has spent around Rs. 7,500/- towards cost of cultivation of groundnut in 4 acres of land. In return, they have got average yield of 3.00 quintals per acre, the cost which is Rs. 6,000/-. The SHGs have sold their produce to the Orissa State Seeds Corporation @ Rs. 20/- per K.G. of pods. The other SHGs are taking other activities like pisciculture , goat farming , small business , khali stitching , poultry (Banaraj bird ) .

### 4. Construction of Budhigaon Diversion Weir on river Deo in Karanjia Block.

This Diversion weir is constructed on river Deo at village Budhigaon of Karanjia Block. In the year 2003-04 the headwork was reconstructed out of SCA to TSP fund amounting to Rs. 5.00 lakh. Though this project was first constructed in 1987-88 with earthen canals, the head sluice and diversion weir had been completely damaged, which affected the irrigation system. Presently, after renovation of head works, the project is irrigating 100 acres in Kharif season and 50 acres in Rabi season. In the ayacut tribals are cultivating paddy during Rabi season. Due to construction of this project the farmers are producing nearly 10 to 12 quintal of paddy per acre in Kharif and 15 to 18 quintals of paddy per acre in Rabi season . Thus in Kharif season nearly 1000 quintals and 750 quintals of





paddy in Rabi season are being produced, which benefit 60 tribal families. The farmers are being motivated to grow non-paddy crops like vegetables, pulses and oil seeds during Rabi season.



*Budhigaon Diversion Weir on river Deo in Karanja Block*



*Budhigaon village*

### **Bankable Scheme(Individual)**

**5. Grocery Shop-** Shri Juria Ho, 32 years old of Suanpal village in Dhalabani G.P of Jashipur Block belongs to Kolha tribe. He is married and blessed with 2 sons. He has education up to class IV. He possesses 2 Ac. of low un-irrigated land. His main occupation is business supplemented by cultivation. Besides his mother and wife sell liquor (handia). He possesses one pair of bullock, 12 goats and few poultry birds. His two sons are reading in school.

Previously, Shri Juria Ho has a small grocery shop in which he has invested approximately Rs.700. He had applied for a grocery shop in the year 1999-2000. At that time, the subsidy limitation was 50% ie Rs.6,000/- or 50% of the project cost. The scheme cost was Rs.20,000/-. After approval in the Gram Sabha, Bank of India and then by the BDO Jashipur, his application was sent to the ITDA for sanction of the subsidy amount. The ITDA placed the subsidy amount in the Bank in the name of Shri Jurio Ho. The Bank released the money in 3 installments. In the first installment Bank released Rs.12, 000/- with which Shri Juria Ho purchased rice, oil, dal and other grocery items in March, 2000. After one month he got the second installment of Rs.5,000/- which also he invested for purchase of grocery articles. The next month he got the last installment amount of Rs.3, 000/- with which he purchased rice. Thus, he invested the total amount in the shop. He also opened a betel shop out of this loan money in his village.

His loan component was 14,000/- and as per the norms of the scheme he had to repay it from the second month. The Bank fixed Rs.250/- towards principal and interest (12%) per month However, Shri Juria Ho started repaying more than the fixed installment as and when it is possible, though not regularly. He has repaid Rs.17,181/-

of which Rs.12,782 towards principal and Rs.4399/- towards interest. The balance amount Rs.7,218 is outstanding in the Bank of which the subsidy amount is Rs.6,000/- to be adjusted at the end and the rest amount of Rs.1,218/- is to be paid by him. Thus last year, the total income of Shri Juria Ho was Rs.53, 000/-

The scheme helped him a lot and it fetched him more income. Shri Juria Ho has given details of his success and economic achievements during the period 2000-2004 as shown below:

- He developed his old house and spent an amount of Rs.60, 000/- towards it.
- He purchased a new house-site costing Rs.10,000/- and constructed one two-roomed house for which he spent Rs.70,000/-
- He purchased 2 acs. of cultivated land in two installments and spent Rs.70,000/- for the purpose.
- He purchased a two wheeler, Bajaj M-80 in 2001-02 for which he spent Rs.25,000/-
- He has opened a Recurring deposit account in Sahara India with a monthly subscription of Rs.700/-.

**6 . Paddy processing-** Smt Parbati Singh, aged 32 years belongs to the village Dhalabani of Dhalabani G.P of Jashipur Block. She belongs to Bhuiyan tribe .She is just literate. She is unmarried and living with her parents.

Khalli stitching is her primary occupation. Her family possesses 1.5Acs.of un-irrigated land. She has applied for loan for paddy processing under the IGS sponsored by ITDA in the first quarter of 2001-2002.

The unit cost of the scheme was Rs.20,000/- in which subsidy was Rs.10,000/-. Thus the loan component was Rs.10,000/- as per the guide line with a interest of 12.%. Parbati received a sum of Rs.20,000/- in two phases. In the first phase in April she had received10,000/- and in the second phase in October she had received the rest Rs.10,000/-. She had utilized the amount in purchasing the paddy processing unit such as Paddy, Utensils, Husking pad etc. and fully utilized the amount. She has repaid a sum of Rs.10,861 towards principal and Rs.2290/- towards interest during the last 3 years. She has not faced any problem in getting the amount. The scheme fetched her an additional income of Rs.3, 000/- per annum.

**7. Diesel Pump set-** ShriGandharb Naik, son of Shri Swara Naik belongs to village Denua of Nuagaon G.P under Raruan Block. He is 26 years of age and unmarried living with his parents. His family consists of five members. He is just a literate.

He possesses 2.40 acs of un-irrigated both low, medium and high land. His primary occupation is cultivation,. Vegetable vending (business) is his subsidiary occupation. He is also skilled in plastic rope making. He possesses one pair of plough bullock and few goats and poultry birds.

He had applied for loan to purchase one diesel pump set for vegetable cultivation in the year 2002-03 through BDO Raruan. After approval in the Gram Sabha and verification by the field officer BOI, Raruan, it was send to ITDA where it is referred to DTC (District Technical Committee) as the Scheme was asset creating one, quotations are invited from the approved dealers by the DTC. As per the guideline, Gandharab was asked his choice of the company and he opted for Crompton Greaves (1.5 Hp). The unit cost of the scheme was 20,000/- of which Rs.10,000/- was the subsidy amount. Of Rs.20,000/- the asset value (Diesel pump set) was Rs.12,000/- and input assistance was Rs.8,000/-. The loan was sanctioned on dated 8.3.03 and the amount is disbursed in 3 phases i.e. Rs.12175/- on 24.3.03 (for purchase of pump set), Rs.347/- on dated 16.6.03 and Rs.3,000/- on 12.4.04 aggregating to total loan amount of Rs.15,522/- with a rate of 12% interest. The rest loan amount i.e. Rs.4478/- Gandharab refused to receive for the fear of payment of higher interest amount and he managed with his own resources to meet the requirement of input.

The pump set helped him to grow vegetables in large quantities fetching him an additional income of Rs.12,000/- to Rs.14,000/- per annum. He has repaid only Rs.800/- on dated 29.12.03 towards both interest and principal. As stated by him, he has deferred repayment of loan and kepping his earnings for his sister's marriage, construction of the house and for his own marriage.

**8. Stone Carving-** Shri Babu Munda, aged 37 years belongs to village Ghukhali of Sukruli block. He belongs to the Ho tribe. He has qualification up to class V. He is married and is living with his family.

He possesses 0.75 Acs of agriculture land. Stone carving is his primary occupation and cultivation forms his secondary occupation.

He had applied for stone carving under IGS. As per the guideline of the scheme, the Block first approved it in 'Palli Sabha' and sent it to State Bank of India (Khiching) for verification. After verification by field officer, it was returned back to the Block . Then the application was sent to the ITDA for sanction of the subsidy amount . The processing took 3 months.

The unit cost of the scheme was Rs.20,000/- in which subsidy was 50 percent of the total scheme cost or limited to Rs10,000/- . The loan component was Rs.10,000/- with 12% interest per annum. Shri Babu Munda had received Rs.20,000/- loan in two phases . He had faced no problem in getting the money. He had fully utilized the money in preparation of stone articles. He had repaid Rs.10,877 towards principal and interest. He earned additional income of Rs.3,000/- per annum.

## ***CHAPTER - VII***

# **PROSPECTIVE PLAN OF ACTION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

### ***(Under SCA to TSP)***

The preceding chapters have dealt with existing infrastructural facilities, natural and human resources, irrigation potential etc. available in the five blocks of the project area. Besides, planned development interventions under taken by the ITDA during last five years i.e. from 2001-02 to 2005-06 are given in the chapter V which also highlights on sustainability of various developmental programmes in the project area.

Thus, 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; and
- (f) adopting cluster, village community and group approach with BPL families on priority basis.

Various schemes and activities under different sectors(IGS,IDS &IEC) with expected results are presented hereunder :-

## ***INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)***

Approaches for development under income generating schemes are proposed under the following broad heads.

1. Agriculture
2. Horticulture
3. Animal Husbandry
4. Pisciculture
5. Irrigation
6. Cooperation and Marketing
7. Cottage and Small Scale Industries
8. Cooperation and Marketing

Under each sector, the following procedure is followed while preparing the prospective action plan for the 11<sup>th</sup> plan period.

- Emphasis is given on cluster approach where land and plantation programmes are concerned.
- Development programmes are proposed through group approach i.e. providing assistance to SHGs.
- The year wise financial requirement of funds is proposed on the basis of the year –wise tentative budget by ST.SC.Dev Dept under SCA to TSP for the 11<sup>th</sup> plan period for Karanjia ITDA.
- Block -wise requirement is proposed on the basis of BPL household, educational status and natural resources like land ,water etc. of the blocks.
- Area or unit specific proposal is given for the first year (2007-08). In the subsequent years (2008-09 to 2011-2012), requirements are given by increasing

5 % per annum. ITDA will identify the thrust area for the specific programmes in these years and utilized the funds each year as per the norm.

- In case of training programmes in ITIS and other Institutions funds are given as per the Govt. guideline.

## **AGRICULTURE:**

The economy of the tribal communities of the project area revolves round agriculture, horticulture and allied activities and forms their main sources of livelihood. As such, improvement of the economic condition of the people largely depends upon development of these sectors with maximum use of natural and human resources. However, tribal agriculture in the project area is still characterized by the use of primitive method of cultivation, inadequate knowledge in use of modern agricultural implements, chemical fertilizers and pesticides, high yielding varieties of seeds in addition to un-economic landholding, undulated land surface, lack of adequate irrigation facility.

Therefore, agricultural programmes will aim at facilitating to educated the tribal formers through demonstration programmes in their land and training them in new techniques of cultivation.

### ***PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN***

Proposective action plan for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12) under agriculture sector will cover the following programmes.

- i) Demonstration programmes
- ii) Farmers' training programmes
- iii) Exposure visits

#### **(A) ARHAR DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMME:**

The details of the programme are as follows:

- The package of each demonstration programme includes seeds and inputs, like fertilizers and; pesticides worth Rs.800/- which will be provided by the ITDA.

- During the first year 2007-08, total number of 275 demonstration programmes 1 is proposed.
- The requirement of funds for first year is to the tune of Rs.2.20 lakh.

The yearwise requirement of funds in the five blocks of the ITDA is given below: -

### 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	Jashipur	0.80 (100)	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
2.	Karanjia	0.40 (50)	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
3.	Raruan	0.20 (25)	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.10
4.	Sukruli	0.40 (50)	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
5.	Thakurmunda	0.40 (50)	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
<b>Total</b>		<b>2.20 (275)</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>2.42</b>	<b>2.53</b>	<b>2.65</b>	<b>12.11</b>

*Increasing @ 5% per annum*

*(Figures within brackets indicate indicate number of demonstration programmes)*

### (B) GROUNDNUT DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMME:

- The unit cost per demonstration of Groundnuts over an area of 0.50 AC of land under rain-fed conditions is Rs.2800/-
- During the year 2007-08, total 200 demonstration programmes will be taken up incurring an expenditure of Rs.5.60 lakh.

The requirement of funds for 5 years under the demonstation programme is shown below: -

### 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	Jashipur	0.70 (25)	0.74	0.78	0.82	0.86	3.90
2.	Karanjia	1.40 (50)	1.47	1.54	1.62	1.70	7.73



3.	Raruan	0.70 (25)	0.74	0.78	0.82	0.86	3.90
4.	Sukruli	1.40 (50)	1.47	1.54	1.62	1.70	7.73
5.	Thakurmunda	1.40 (50)	1.47	1.54	1.62	1.70	7.73
<b>Total</b>		<b>5.60</b> <b>(200)</b>	<b>5.89</b>	<b>6.18</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>6.82</b>	<b>30.99</b>

(Figures within brackets indicate number of Demonstration programme)

Increasing 5% per annum

**(C) SHORT DURATION PADDY, FOLLOWED BY MUSTARD:**

- It is proposed to conduct 200 demonstration programmes in an area of AC. 0.50 per each programme with assured irrigation facility in the year 2007-08 in all blocks to train farmers in intensive multi-cropping pattern.
- The input assistance worth **Rs. 2,050/-** per demonstration programme will be provided by the ITDA. Thus the requirement for the year 2007-2008 will be to the tune of 4.11 lakh. The year-wise financial requirement is indicated 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	Jashipur	0.51 (25)	0.54	0.57	0.60	0.63	2.85
2.	Karanja	0.51 (25)	0.54	0.57	0.60	0.63	2.85
3.	Raruan	1.03 (50)	1.08	1.13	1.19	1.25	5.68
4.	Sukruli	1.03 (50)	1.08	1.13	1.19	1.25	5.68
5.	Thakurmunda	1.03 (50)	1.08	1.13	1.19	1.25	5.68
<b>Total</b>		<b>4.11</b> <b>(200)</b>	<b>4.32</b>	<b>4.53</b>	<b>4.77</b>	<b>5.01</b>	<b>22.74</b>

(Figures within brackets indicate indicate number of demonstration programme))

Increasing @ 5% per annum

**(D) DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMME OF PADDY, FOLLOWED BY WHEAT:**

- The unit cost per demonstration programme over an area of 0.50 AC with assured irrigation facilities is Rs.2650/-.
- As many as total 125 programmes is proposed in the year 2007-08 with requirement of funds to the tune of Rs.3.32 lakh.

The year -wise and block- wise requirement of funds for five years is shown 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	Jashipur	1.33 (50)	1.40	1.46	1.53	1.60	7.32
2.	Karanjia	0.66 (25)	0.69	0.72	0.76	0.80	3.63
3.	Raruan	1.33 (50)	1.40	1.46	1.53	1.60	7.32
4.	Sukruli	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Thakurmunda	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>3.32 (125)</b>	<b>3.49</b>	<b>3.64</b>	<b>3.82</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>18.27</b>

(Figures within brackets indicate number of Demonstration programme)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

### (E) DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMME OF MAIZE:

- The unit cost of each demonstration programme of maize over an area of 0.50 AC under rainfed conditions is Rs.800/-.
- During the year 2007-08, total 150 demonstration programmes, 50 each in Jashipur, Karanjia and Thakurmunda blocks with a financial requirement of Rs.1.20 lakh is proposed.

The year wise requirement of funds in the five blocks for the ITDA 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	Jashipur	0.40 (50)	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
2.	Karanjia	0.40 (50)	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
3.	Raruan						

4.	Sukruli						
5.	Thakurmunda	0.40 (50)	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.20 (150)</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>6.60</b>

(Figures within brackets indicate number of Demonstration programme))

Increasing @ 5% per annum

**(F) FARMERS TRAINING:**

- Training is to be imported to the tribal farmers to acquaint them with use of modern techniques of cultivation for better yield.
- Training will be given in batches for two days each batch constituting of 50 trainees the cost being @ Rs.10, 000/- per batch.
- During the year 2007-08, it is proposed to conduct 19 such training programmes.
- The financial requirement is to the tune of Rs.1.90 lakh.

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	Jashipur	0.50 (5)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
2.	Karanjia	0.40 (4)	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
3.	Raruan	0.30 (3)	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.38	1.70
4.	Sukruli	0.30 (3)	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.38	1.70
5.	Thakurmunda	0.40 (4)	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.90 (19)</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>2.33</b>	<b>10.56</b>

(Figures within brackets indicate no.of bactches)

**(G) EXPOSURE VISIT:**

- Exposusre visits for farmers are psroposed for development of awareness and technical know how through interaction.
- In a batch of 25 farmers will be arranged four days visit to nearby Govt. Farms/CRRRI Cuttack.

- The total cost of each visit is Rs.25, 000/- that includes daily allowances, fare, miscellaneous expenses etc.
- It is proposed to impart training to 8 batches during the year 2007-08. The financial requirement will be Rs.2.00 lakh

The year wise requirement of funds for five years is furnished 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	Jashipur	0.50 (2)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
2.	Karanjia	0.50 (2)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
3.	Raruan	0.25 (1)	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	1.35
4.	Sukruli	0.25 (1)	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	1.35
5.	Thakurmunda	0.50 (2)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
<b>Total</b>		<b>2.00 (8)</b>	<b>2.08</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>2.41</b>	<b>10.98</b>

(Figures within brackets indicate number of trainings)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

#### (H) INCENTIVE ON USE OF HYV AND HYBRID SEEDS:

- To boost the rate of yield of different crops, the tribal farmers will be encouraged to use High Yielding Varieties (HYV) and Hybrid seeds instead of local varieties.
  - Under this project, each farmer will be supplied with seeds of different kind worth Rs.1, 000/- by the ITDA.
  - During the year 2007-08, it is proposed to cover total 290 farmers, 100 each from Jashipur and Karanjia and 30 each from Raruan, Sukruli and Thakurmunda blocks. The requirement of funds will be Rs. 2.90 lakh
- The year wise requirement of funds is furnished 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	Jashipur	1.00 (100)	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50

2.	Karanjaia	1.00 (100)	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
3.	Raruan	0.30 (30)	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.38	1.70
4.	Sukruli	0.30 (30)	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.38	1.70
5.	Thakurmunda	0.30 (30)	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.38	1.70
<b>Total</b>		<b>2.90</b> <b>(290)</b>	<b>3.06</b>	<b>3.22</b>	<b>3.38</b>	<b>3.54</b>	<b>16.10</b>

(Figures within brackets indicate number of farmers)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

**(I) INCENTIVE ON FARM IMPLEMENTS:**

- The programme is proposed to encourage the tribal farmers to use improved agricultural implements.
- The unit cost of the programme is Rs.700/- per farmer
- In the year 2007-08, it is proposed to give incentives to 200 farmers, 50 each from Jashipur, Karanjaia and Raruan block and 25 each from Sukruli and Thakurmunda blocks and the requirement is to the tune of Rs.1.41 lakhs

The year wise requirement of funds for five years 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	Jashipur	0.35 (50)	0.37	0.39	0.41	0.43	1.95
2.	Karanjaia	0.35 (50)	0.37	0.39	0.41	0.43	1.95
3.	Raruan	0.35 (50)	0.37	0.39	0.41	0.43	1.95
4.	Sukruli	0.18 (25)	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.22	1.00
5.	Thakurmunda	0.18 (25)	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.22	1.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.41</b> <b>(200)</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>7.85</b>

(Figures within brackets indicate number of farmers)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

**(J) DEMONSTRATION ON IMPROVED FARM IMPLEMENTS:**

- Demonstration programmes on farm implement such as (a) Self propelled paddy transplanter, (b) Tractor-operator, Rotavator, Axil Slow Thressar and Pit hole digger, (c) Self propelled paddy reaper, (d) Multi-crop thresher and (e) Power operated shelter.
- The unit cost per demonstration programme constiting 50 farms each is Rs.30,000/- and implements will be hired, cost of inputs and payment of honorarium and miscellaneous expenditure will be borne by the ITDA.
- During the year 2007-08, 10 numbers of demonstration programmes are proposed, 2 each in each five blocks. The requirement of funds will be Rs.3.00 lakh. Year wise requirement of funds for five year is shown 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	Jashipur	0.60 (2)	0.60 (2)	0.60 (2)	0.60 (2)	0.60 (2)	3.00
2.	Karanjia	0.60 (2)	0.60 (2)	0.60 (2)	0.60 (2)	0.60 (2)	3.00
3.	Raruan	0.60 (2)	0.60 (2)	0.60 (2)	0.60 (2)	0.60 (2)	3.00
4.	Sukruli	0.60 (2)	0.60 (2)	0.60 (2)	0.60 (2)	0.60 (2)	3.00
5.	Thakurmunda	0.60 (2)	0.60 (2)	0.60 (2)	0.60 (2)	0.60 (2)	3.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>3.00</b> <b>(10)</b>	<b>3.00</b> <b>(10)</b>	<b>3.00</b> <b>(10)</b>	<b>3.00</b> <b>(10)</b>	<b>3.00</b> <b>(10)</b>	<b>15.00</b>

(Figures within brackets indicate number of Demonstration programmes)

Increasing @ per annum

Block-wise requirement of funds under different proposed projects in agriculture Sector showing physical targets during the year 2007-2008 are given below:-

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Scheme	Jashipur		Karanjia		Raruan		Sukuruli		Thakurmunda		Total	
	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin
Arhar demonstration programme	100	0.80	50	0.40	25	0.20	50	0.40	50	0.40	2.20	2.75

Groundnut demonstration programme	25	0.70	50	1.40	25	0.70	50	1.40	50	1.40	200	5.60
Short duration paddy, followed by mustard	25	0.51	25	0.51	50	1.03	50	1.03	50	1.03	200	4.11
Demonstration Programme of Paddy, followed by wheat	50	1.33	25	0.66	50	1.33	-	-	-	-	125	3.32
Demonstration programme of maize	50	0.40	50	0.40	-	-	-	-	50	0.40	150	1.20
Farmers training	5	0.50	4	0.40	3	0.30	3	0.30	4	0.40	19	1.90
Exposure visit	2	0.50	2	0.50	1	0.25	1	0.25	2	0.50	8	2.00
Incentive on use of HYV and Hybrid seeds	100	1.00	100	1.00	3	0.30	3	0.30	3	0.30	290	2.90
Incentive on farm implements	50	0.35	50	0.35	50	0.35	25	0.18	25	0.18	200	1.41
Demonstration on improved farm implements	2	0.60	2	0.60	2	0.60	2	0.60	2	0.60	10	3.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>6.69</b>		<b>6.22</b>		<b>5.06</b>		<b>4.46</b>		<b>5.21</b>		<b>27.64</b>

*Increasing @ 5% per annum*

Under Agriculture Sector requirement of funds will be to the tune of **Rs.151.20 lakh** during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) in the five blocks of the Karanjia ITDA. The block- and year-wise requirement of funds is shown below:-

**A B S T R A C T**  
**Block-wise and Year-wise requirement of funds under**  
**Agriculture Sector for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan (2007-2008 to 2011-2012)**

*(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	Jashipur	6.69	7.00	7.32	7.65	7.99	36.65
2.	Karanjia	6.22	6.50	6.79	7.10	7.41	34.02
3.	Raruan	5.06	5.30	5.53	5.78	6.03	27.70
4.	Sukruli	4.46	4.66	4.86	5.08	5.30	24.36





1	Jashipur	0.50 (100)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
2.	Karanjia	0.50 (100)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
3.	Raruan	0.50 (100)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
4.	Sukruli	0.25 (50)	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	1.35
5.	Thakurmunda	0.50 (100)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
<b>Total</b>		<b>2.25 (450)</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>2.47</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>2.73</b>	<b>12.39</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate number of beneficiary)*

*Increasing @ 5% per annum*

### **(B) POTATO DEMONSTRATION:**

- The soil of the area is suitable for potato demonstration and there is also good scope for marketing of the produce.
- The farmers will be supplied with potato seeds and technical guidance through demonstration programmes @ Rs.2000/- per acre of demonstration.
- It is proposed to take up 80 demonstration programmes and the financial requirement will be to the tune of Rs.1.60 lakh.

The year -wise requirement of funds for five years is 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	Jashipur	0.40 (20 ac.)	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
2.	Karanjia	0.40 (20 ac.)	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
3.	Raruan	0.40 (20 ac.)	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
4.	Sukruli						
5.	Thakurmunda	0.40 (20 ac.)	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.60 (80 ac.)</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>8.80</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)*

*Increasing @ 5% per annum*

**(C) BACKYARD PLANTATION:**

- The tribal beneficiaries will be supplied with improved variety of suckers like papaya, guava, banana and inputs, like fertilizer and pesticide worth **Rs. 700/-** each as subsidy and the labour cost will be borne by the beneficiary.
- These will be planted in their backyard so that all members of the family can take care of plants easily as and when required.
- During the year 2007-2008, 500 beneficiaries are to be covered which will cost Rs.3.50 lakh.

The year- wise requirement of funds for five years is 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	Jashipur	0.70 (100)	0.74	0.78	0.82	0.86	3.90
2.	Karanjia	0.70 (100)	0.74	0.78	0.82	0.86	3.90
3.	Raruan	0.70 (100)	0.74	0.78	0.82	0.86	3.90
4.	Sukruli	0.70 (100)	0.74	0.78	0.82	0.86	3.90
5.	Thakurmunda	0.70 (100)	0.74	0.78	0.82	0.86	3.90
<b>Total</b>		<b>3.50</b> <b>(500)</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>3.90</b>	<b>4.10</b>	<b>4.30</b>	<b>19.50</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate number of beneficiary)*

*Increasing @ 5% per annum*

**(E) PLANTATION OF K. LIME:**

- KagziLime plantation will be taken up in an area of minimum 10 ACS each in a cluster in a G.P in a block through one SHG (10 members).

- The unit cost is @ Rs. 8116 or Rs.8200/- per Ac including all costs except labour which will be borne by the beneficiary.
- It is proposed for plantation over 60 Acs under this programe during the year 2007-08 with the financial requirement of Rs4.92 lakh.

The year- wise requirement of funds for five years is 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	Jashipur	1.64 (20)	1.72	1.81	1.90	1.99	9.06
2.	Karanjia	1.64 (20)	1.72	1.81	1.90	1.99	9.06
3.	Raruan	0.41 (5)	0.43	0.45	0.47	0.49	2.25
4.	Sukruli	0.41 (5)	0.43	0.45	0.47	0.49	2.25
5.	Thakurmunda	0.82 (10)	0.86	0.90	0.94	0.98	4.50
<b>Total</b>		<b>4.92 (60)</b>	<b>5.16</b>	<b>5.42</b>	<b>5.68</b>	<b>5.94</b>	<b>27.12</b>

(Figures within brackets indicate area in Acs))

Increasing @ 5% per annum

### (F) PLANTATION OF MANGO:

- It is proposed to take up mango plantation of minimum 5 to10 acrs each in a cluster in a G.P in a block through one SHG, @ Rs. 4182.50 or Rs.4200/- per Ac. including all costs except labour which will be borne by the beneficiary.
- During the year2007-2008, total area of 75Acs, @ 10acs of plantation is proposed and the financial requirement will be to the tune ofRs3.15 lakh

The year- wise requirement of funds for five years is 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	Jashipur	0.42 (10)	0.44	0.46	0.49	0.51	2.32
2.	Karanjia	0.84 (88)	0.88	0.92	0.97	1.01	4.62
3.	Raruan	0.21 (5)	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.25	1.15
4.	Sukruli	0.84 (88)	0.88	0.92	0.97	1.01	4.62
5.	Thakurmunda	0.84 (88)	0.88	0.92	0.97	1.01	4.62
<b>Total</b>		<b>3.15 (75)</b>	<b>3.30</b>	<b>3.45</b>	<b>3.64</b>	<b>3.79</b>	<b>17.33</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate in Acrs)*

*Increasing @ 5% per annum*

**(G) PLANTATION OF BANANA:**

- Two varieties of banana i.e. Dwarf Cavendish (DC) and Champa © are proposed for plantation.
- The unit cost per Acre of DC variety is Rs.17,000/- and for C variety is Rs.7,700/-
- DC variety is proposed in Jashipur block in an area of 20 Acres in a cluster and the requirement of funds will be to the tune of 3.40 lakh during the year 2007-08.
- Chapa variety of banana is proposed in Karanjia and Thakurmunda block in an area of 10 Acres each and the financial requirement will be to the tune of 0.77/- in each block during the year 2007-08.
- The total requirement of funds during the year 2007-08 under both varieties of banana plantation will be to the tune of 4.94 lakh in an area of 40 Acres.

The year- wise requirement of funds for five years is 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	Jashipur	3.40 (20 DC.)	3.57	3.75	3.94	4.14	18.80
2.	Karanjia	0.77 (10 C.)	0.81	0.84	0.89	0.93	4.25

3.	Raruan	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Sukruli	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Thakurmunda	0.77 (10 C.)	0.81	0.84	0.89	0.93	4.25
<b>Total</b>		<b>4.94 (40)</b>	<b>5.19</b>	<b>5.45</b>	<b>5.72</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>27.30</b>

(Figures within brackets indicate area in Acres)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

#### (H) PLANTATION OF CASHEW:

- Cashew plantation alongwith inter crops like Seesamum, Cow pea ,Groundnut and Pulses can be done.
- Plantation cost per acre of cashew is Rs.3598/- or 3600/-.
- During the year 2007-08 it is proposed for plantation in total 30 acres and the financial requirement will be Rs. 1.08 lakh.

The year- wise requirement of funds for five years is 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	Jashipur	0.36 (10)	0.38	0.40	0.42	0.44	2.00
2.	Karanjia	0.20 (10)	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.10
3.	Raruan	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Sukruli	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Thakurmunda	0.20 (10)	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.10
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.08 (30)</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>6.00</b>

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

#### (I) PLANTATION OF ZINGER:

- The unit cost of Zinger cultivation per acre is Rs.2000/- and labour cost will be borne by the beneficiary.
- It is proposed for cultivation of zinger in an area of 20 acres during the year 2007-08 and the requirement of funds will be to the tune of Rs. 0.40 lakh.



3.	Raruan	0.10 (2)	0.10 (2)	0.10 (2)	0.10 (2)	0.10 (2)	0.50
4.	Sukuruli	0.10 (2)	0.10 (2)	0.10 (2)	0.10 (2)	0.10 (2)	0.50
5.	Thakurmunda	0.10 (2)	0.10 (2)	0.10 (2)	0.10 (2)	0.10 (2)	0.50
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.60 (12)</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>3.00</b>

(Figures within brackets indicate no of programmes)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

Block-wise Requirement of Funds under various projects proposed in Horticultural Sector with physical targets during the first year 2007-08 is given below:-

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Scheme	Jashipur		Karanjia		Raruan		Sukuruli		Thakurmunda		Total	
	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin
Off-season vegetable cultivation	100	0.50	100	0.50	100	0.50	50	0.25	100	0.50	450	2.25
Potato demonstration	20	0.40	20	0.40	20	0.40	-	-	20	0.40	80	1.60
Backyard plantation	100	0.70	100	0.70	100	0.70	100	0.70	100	0.70	500	3.50
Plantation of K.lime	20	1.64	20	1.64	5	0.41	5	0.41	10	0.82	60	4.9
Plantation of Mango	10	0.42	20	0.84	5	0.21	20	0.84	20	0.84	75	3.15
Plantation of Banana	DC-20	3.40	C-10	0.77	-	-	-	-	C-10	0.77	40	4.94
Plantation of Cashew	10	0.36	10	0.36	-	-	-	-	10	0.36	30	1.08
Plantation of Zinger	10	0.20	10	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	0.40
Pre planting\and post planting training to SHG members	3	0.15	3	0.15	2	0.10	2	0.10	2	0.10	12	0.60
<b>Total</b>		<b>7.77</b>		<b>5.56</b>		<b>2.32</b>		<b>2.30</b>		<b>4.49</b>		<b>22.44</b>

Under Horticulture Sector requirement of funds will be to the tune of **Rs.123.64** lakh during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12 in the five blocks of the Karanjia ITDA. The block and year-wise requirement of funds is shown below:-

**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	Jashipur	7.77	8.15	8.56	8.99	9.42	42.89
2.	Karanjia	5.56	5.83	6.12	6.42	6.71	30.64
3.	Raruan	2.32	2.43	2.55	2.67	2.79	12.76
4.	Sukruli	2.30	2.41	2.52	2.64	2.75	12.62
5.	Thakurmunda	4.49	4.71	4.94	5.18	5.41	24.73
<b>Total</b>		<b>22.44</b>	<b>23.53</b>	<b>24.69</b>	<b>25.90</b>	<b>26.08</b>	<b>123.64</b>

**ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:**

Tribal communities of the project area are in the habit of rearing domestic animals and birds primarily for their own necessity. They rear cows and bullocks, for use as draught animals and poultry birds, goats, sheep for consumption and sacrificial purposes. Besides there is also demand for Goats and poultry birds in the local market for table proposes. Keeping this in view, the animal husbandry programmes are suggested which will help the tribal people to get a substantial income. The programme should be taken up in groups of beneficiary households who would be provided with proper training and follow up action. This would create full time employment and generate additional income for the beneficiary. The geophysical condition and good pasture resources available in all the blocks is also suitable for taking up animal



husbandry programmes. As regards milk and milk products linkage to OMFED organization will be good solution for assured marketing facility.

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

### ***PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN***

Presently a group approach is usually adopted in the implementation of animal resource development programmes by engaging SHGs to take up such schemes, like dairy farm, goat farm, poultry, duckery and fodder development. The SHGs are to be given financial assistance by the ITDA and loans through Commercial Bank and training to equip its members with the knowledge of animal care techniques by experts of the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department who will also look after the health care of the animals to keep them free from diseases for better productivity and to reduce mortality. Accordingly, it is proposed to provide financial assistance for adoption of animal farms as well as to strengthen the local Veterinary Institutions with funds to meet the expenses on medicines.

#### **A) ESTABLISHMENT OF DAIRY FARM:**

- The unit cost of each farm is Rs. 50,000/-.
- Under this scheme, it suggested to establish 6 dairy farms in the first year (2007-08) with the financial requirement to tune of Rs 3.00 lakh.

Block wise and year wise requirement of funds for 5 years 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
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>

1	Jashipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Karanjia	1.00 (2)	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
3.	Raruan	1.00 (2)	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
4.	Sukruli	1.00 (2)	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
5.	Thakurmunda	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>3.00 (6)</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>3.30</b>	<b>3.45</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>16.50</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)*

*Increasing @ 5% per annum*

**(B) ESTABLISHMENT OF GOAT FARM:**

- The unit cost of each farm is Rs.25, 000/-.
- Under this sector, it is proposed to establish 18 farms in the first year 2007-08 and the financial requirement will be to tune of Rs 4.50 lakh.

The block- wise and year-wise financial requirement for 5 years 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	Jashipur	1.25 (5)	1.31	1.37	1.44	1.51	6.88
2.	Karanjia	0.75 (3)	0.79	0.83	0.87	0.91	4.15
3.	Raruan						
4.	Sukruli						
5.	Thakurmunda	2.50 (10)	2.62	2.75	2.89	3.03	13.79
<b>Total</b>		<b>4.50 (18)</b>	<b>4.72</b>	<b>4.95</b>	<b>5.20</b>	<b>5.45</b>	<b>24.82</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)*

*Increasing @ 5% per annum*

**(C) ESTABLISHMENT OF POULTRY FARM:**

- The unit cost of each farm is Rs.50, 000/-.

- It is proposed for 10 poultry farms during the period 2007-08 with the financial requirement to the tune of Rs.5.00 lakh.

The block-wise financial requirement for five years 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	Jashipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Karanjia	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Raruan	1.50 (3)	1.57	1.65	1.73	1.82	8.27
4.	Sukruli	2.50 (5)	2.62	2.75	2.89	3.03	13.79
5.	Thakurmunda	1.00 (2)	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
<b>Total</b>		<b>5.00 (10)</b>	<b>5.24</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>6.05</b>	<b>27.56</b>

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

### (D) ESTABLISHMENT OF SHEEP FARM:

- The unit cost of each farm is Rs.25, 000/-.
- It is proposed for 7 sheep farms during the period 2007-08 with the financial requirement to the tune of Rs.1.75 lakh.

The block-wise financial requirement for five years is given below.

(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	Jashipur	1.25 (5)	1.31	1.37	1.44	1.51	6.88
2.	Karanjia	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Raruan	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Sukruli	-	-	-	-	-	-

5.	Thakurmunda	0.50 (2)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.75</b> <b>(7)</b>	<b>1.83</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>2.02</b>	<b>2.12</b>	<b>9.64</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)*

*Increasing @ 5% per annum*

**(E) ESTABLISHMENT OF DUCK UNIT:**

- The unit cost of each farm is Rs.50, 000/-.
- It is proposed for 8 duck units during the period 2007-08 with the financial requirement to the tune of Rs.4.00 lakh.

The block-wise financial requirement for five years is given below.

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jashipur	2.50 (5)	2.62	2.75	2.89	3.03	13.79
2.	Karanjia	1.00 (2)	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
3.	Raruan	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Sukruli	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Thakurmunda	0.50 (1)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
<b>Total</b>		<b>4.00</b> <b>(8)</b>	<b>4.19</b>	<b>4.40</b>	<b>4.62</b>	<b>4.84</b>	<b>22.05</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)*

*Increasing @ 5% per annum*

**(F) FODDER DEVELOPMENT:**

- Fodder development is to be taken in the five blocks for which an amount of Rs.2.50 lakh is earmarked for each year at the tune of Rs.0.50 lakh per block.

The year- wise financial requirement for the five years is shown 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	Jashipur	0.50 (1)	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
2.	Karanjia	0.50 (1)	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
3.	Raruan	0.50 (1)	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
4.	Sukruli	0.50 (1)	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
5.	Thakurmunda	0.50 (1)	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
<b>Total</b>		<b>2.50</b> <b>(5)</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>12.50</b>

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

**(G) TRAINING TO SHG MEMBERS:**

- The members of SHGs covered under the animal husbandry programmes are to be trained in the techniques of the concerned programmes for better and successful result.
- The cost of each training programme would be Rs.10,000/- for a batch consisting of 50 members for 10 days. In the first year (2007-08), it is proposed to conduct 54 training programmes and the financial requirement would be 5.40 lakhs.

The year- wise financial requirement for the five years is shown 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	Jashipur	1.60 (16)	1.68	1.76	1.85	1.94	8.83
2.	Karanjia	0.80 (8)	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
3.	Raruan	0.60 (6)	0.63	0.66	0.69	0.72	3.30
4.	Sukruli	0.80 (8)	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41

5.	Thakurmunda	1.60 (16)	1.68	1.76	1.85	1.94	8.83
<b>Total</b>		<b>5.40 (54)</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>5.94</b>	<b>6.23</b>	<b>6.54</b>	<b>29.78</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)*

*Increasing @ 5% per annum*

**(H) BLOCK WISE PROVISION OF FUNDS TO VETERINARY INSTITUTIONS FOR MEDICINE AND ANIMAL CARE**

**i) Disease control through AI Centre:**

- Provision for control of diseases through A.I center is proposed and for that an amount of Rs.1.30 in each year is allotted.

The year- wise and block-wise financial requirement of funds for the five years is shown 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	Jashipur	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
2.	Karanjia	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
3.	Raruan	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.00
4.	Sukruli	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.00
5.	Thakurmunda	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>6.50</b>

**ii) Health Control through Mobile Unit:**

- Health check-up and disease control of animals is proposed for which an amount of Rs. 1.30 lakh is earmarked in each year.

The year- wise and block-wise financial requirement for five year is given below: -

**Block-wise requirement of fund under Health control through mobile unit**

(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	Jashipur	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
2.	Karanjia	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
3.	Raruan	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.00
4.	Sukuruli	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.00
5.	Thakurmunda	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>6.50</b>

Block-wise Requirement of funds under various projects proposed in Animal Husbandry Sector with physical targets during the first year 2007-08 is given below:-

**A B S T R A C T**

**Block-wise Requirement of Funds for Programmes under Animal Husbandry for the year 2007-08**

(Rs. in lakh)

Scheme	Jashipur		Karanjia		Raruan		Sukuruli		Thakurmunda		Total	
	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin
Establishment of dairy farm	-	-	2	1.00	2	1.00	2	1.00	-	-	6	3.00
Goatary farm	5	1.25	3	0.75	-	-	-	-	10	2.50	18	4.50
Poultry farm	-	-	-	-	3	1.50	5	2.50	2	1.00	10	5.00
Establishment of sheep farm	5	1.25							2	0.50	7	1.75
Establishment of duck unit	5	2.50	2	1.00	-	-	-	-	1	0.50	8	4.00
Fodder development	1	0.50	1	0.50	1	0.50	1	0.50	1	0.50	2	2.50
Training to SHG members	16	1.60	8	0.80	6	0.60	8	0.80	16	1.60	54	5.40
Disease control through AI		0.30		0.30		0.20		0.20		0.30		1.30

centre											
Health control through mobile unit		0.30		0.30		0.20		0.20		0.30	1.30
<b>Total</b>		<b>7.70</b>		<b>4.65</b>		<b>4.00</b>		<b>5.20</b>		<b>7.20</b>	<b>28.75</b>

Under Animal Husbandry Sector requirement of funds will be to the tune of **Rs.155.85 lakh** during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) in the five blocks of the Karanjia ITDA. The block and year-wise requirement of funds is shown below: -

**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	Jashipur	7.70	8.02	8.35	8.72	9.09	41.88
2.	Karanjia	4.65	4.83	5.01	5.19	5.38	25.06
3.	Raruan	4.00	4.15	4.31	4.47	4.64	21.57
4.	Sukruli	5.20	5.41	5.63	5.86	6.10	28.20
5.	Thakurmunda	7.20	7.49	7.81	8.15	8.49	39.14
<b>Total</b>		<b>28.75</b>	<b>29.90</b>	<b>31.11</b>	<b>32.39</b>	<b>33.70</b>	<b>155.85</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)*

*Increasing @ 5% per annum*

**PISCICULTURE:**

The project area is very poor in fishing activities due to scarcity of minor irrigation projects. Accordingly the prospective action plan has been made for five years in the blocks having the facilities.

**PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN**

**(A) STOCKING OF FINGERLINGS:**



- It is proposed for providing financial assistance for stocking of fingerlings for sale among the local fish farmers.
- During the year 2007-2008, it is proposed for stocking of fingerlings in Sinoi reservoir with an ayucat area of 75 Acs in Jashipur block and Batasahi MIP in Sukruli block. The financial requirement will be to the tune of Rs.7.00 lakh.

The block-wise financial requirement for five years is shown below:

**Block-wise requirement of fund under stocking of fingerlings**

*(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	Jashipur	5.00 (75ac)	5.25	5.51	5.79	6.08	27.63
2.	Karanjia	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Raruan	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Sukruli	2.00 (1 no)	2.40	2.60	2.80	3.00	12.80
5.	Thakurmunda						
<b>Total</b>		<b>7.00</b>	<b>7.65</b>	<b>8.11</b>	<b>8.59</b>	<b>9.08</b>	<b>40.43</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)*

*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 PFC Societies 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.7000/-**.
- Training on copature fishing will be given to a batch consisting of 25 fish farmers that costs @ **Rs.600/-** per farmer. Thus each training programme will cost Rs.15, 000/-.

The programmes are as follows:-

**(i) Demonstration Programme on Culture fishing:**

- Four demonstration programme on culture fishing to the fish farmers of Jashipur and Sukruli block is proposed @ Rs.7,000/- per demonstration programme with financial requirement of Rs0.28 lakh during the year 2007-2008 .

Block-wise requirement for five years is shown below: -

**Block-wise requirement of fund under Demonstration Programme on Culture fishing**

*(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	Jashipur	0.14 (2)	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.80
2.	Karanjia	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Raruan	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Sukruli	0.14 (2)	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.80
5.	Thakurmunda	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.28 (4)</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>1.60</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)*

*Increasing @ 5% per annum*

**(ii) Training on Capture Fishing:**

- Training on capture fishing @ Rs.15, 000/- per training is proposed in four blocks(except Raruan) of the project.
- Four training programmes are proposed in the year 2007-08 with the financial requirement of Rs.0.60 lakh

Block-wise requirement for five years is shown below: -

**Block-wise requirement of fund under Training on Capture Fishing**  
(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	Jashipur	0.15 (1)	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.85
2.	Karanjia	0.15 (1)	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.85
3.	Raruan	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Sukuruli	0.15 (1)	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.85
5.	Thakurmunda	0.15 (1)	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.85
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.60 (4)</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>4.25</b>

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

Block-wise Requirement of funds under various projects proposed in Pisciculture Sector with physical targets during the first year 2007-08 is given below:

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Scheme	Jashipur		Karanjia		Raruan		Sukuruli		Thakurmunda		Total	
	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin
Stocking of fingerlings	Sinoi reserver - 25 Ac Kumud abi MIP 50 ac.	2.00 3.00	-	-	-	-	MIP-Batis ahi	2.00	-	-		7.00
Demonstration Programme on Culture fishing	2	0.14	-	-	-	-	2	0.14	-	-	4	0.28
Training on Capture Fishing	1	0.15	1	0.15	-	-	1	0.15	1	0.15	4	0.60
<b>Total</b>		<b>5.29</b>		<b>0.15</b>				<b>2.29</b>		<b>0.15</b>		<b>7.88</b>

Under Pisciculture Sector requirement of funds will be to the tune of **Rs.45.43 lakh** during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) in the five blocks of the Karanjia ITDA. The block and year-wise requirement of funds is shown below: -

## 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	Jashipur	5.29	5.56	5.84	6.14	6.45	29.28
2.	Karanjia	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.85
3.	Raruan	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Sukruli	2.29	2.71	2.93	3.15	3.37	14.45
5.	Thakurmunda	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.85
<b>Total</b>		<b>7.88</b>	<b>8.59</b>	<b>9.11</b>	<b>9.65</b>	<b>10.20</b>	<b>45.43</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)*

*Increasing @ 5% per annum*

### **IRRIGATION:**

The crop production in the project area mostly depends on rainfall. Irrigation facility is also very much limited as only 17.76 per cent land is provided with irrigation during both Kharif and Rabi. On the otherhand for success of agricultural and horticultural programmes, irrigation facility is a vital requirement. Besides, there is lot of water sources provided by a number of rivers, rivulets. These water sources are to be suitably harnessed by installation of Lift Irrigation Projects. The existing Lift Irrigation Projects are also to be repaired.

Besides Water Harvesting Structures(WHS) are to be constructed in different water scarcity areas basing on representation of the villagers. Besides, the existing WHS are also to be repaired.

The financial requirement under each sector is given below:

## **PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN**

### **(A) Construction Lift Irrigation Projects LIP:**

The following LI Projects over an ayacut area of 165 Acres are proposed to take up in the first year (2007-08) in the three blocks of the ITDA.

- Jashipur block- Sitopanti LI point-75 Acres Rs.3.50 lakh.

The five year financial requirement is as follows:-

### **Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Construction of L.I.Ps 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	Jashipur	3.50	3.68	3.86	4.05	4.25	19.34
2.	Karanjia	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Raruan	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Sukruli	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Thakurmunda	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		3.50	3.68	3.86	4.05	4.25	19.34

*Increasing @ 5% per annum*

### **(B) Improvement and Repairs of defunct LIPs:**

- Jashipur Block- Improvement of Analakari L.I point – 5o Acres Rs.2.00 lakh.
- Tahakurmunda Block- Improvement of Mahuldhia LIP Rs.2.50 lakh.

Improvement of Hatioguda LIP Rs.1.50 lakh.

The block- wise five years financial requirement is as follows:-

### **Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Improvement and Repairs of defunct LIPs 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	Jashipur	2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
2.	Karanjia	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Raruan	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Sukruli	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Thakurmunda	4.00	4.42	4.63	4.86	5.10	23.01
<b>Total</b>		<b>6.00</b>	<b>6.52</b>	<b>6.84</b>	<b>7.18</b>	<b>7.54</b>	<b>34.08</b>

*Increasing @ 5% per annum*

**(C) Construction of Water Harvesting Structure (WHS):**

The following WHS are proposed to be constructed in the year 2007-08.

- Jashipur block- WHS at Dhalabani G.P- Rs.2.00 lakh.  
WHS at Podagada G.P Rs.2.00 lakh
- Karanjia block-WHS at Mirignandi G.P Rs.2.00 lakh  
WHS at Dhari G.P Rs.2.00 lakh.

The block-wise five years financial requirement is as follows.

**Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Construction of WHS 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	Jashipur	4.00	4.42	4.63	4.86	5.10	23.01
2.	Karanjia	4.00	4.42	4.63	4.86	5.10	23.01
3.	Raruan	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Sukruli	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Thakurmunda	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>8.00</b>	<b>8.84</b>	<b>9.26</b>	<b>9.72</b>	<b>10.20</b>	<b>46.02</b>

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

*Increasing @ 5% per annum*

**(D) Improvement of WHS:**

- The existing WHS need time to time repair and maintenance.
- A sum of Rs.3,00 lakh is proposed under this sector in the first year (2007-08).

- Jashipur- Kukurbheck WHS Rs.2.50 lakh.
- Karanjia- Chitraposi WHS Rs.0.50 lakh.

The block-wise total requirement of funds for the five years is given below:-

**Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Repair of WHS  
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	Jashipur	2.50	2.63	2.76	2.90	3.04	13.83
2.	Karanjia	0.50	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
3.	Raruan	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Sukruli	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Thakurmunda	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>3.48</b>	<b>3.65</b>	<b>16.59</b>

*Increasing @ 5% per annum*

**(E) Construction of MIP:**

- A sum of Rs.14.00 lakh is proposed under this sector in the first year (2007-08).
- Jashipur- Sadhbani MIP Rs.2.00 lakh.  
Mahaprasad MIP Rs.3.00 lakh
- Karanjia- MIP at Batapalasa Rs.2.00 lakh  
MIP at Tato Rs. 2.00 lakh
- Sukruli – MIP at Arjunabela G.P Rs.5.00 lakh

**Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under construction of  
MIP for five years**

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jashipur	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.79	6.08	27.63
2.	Karanjia	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
3.	Raruan	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Sukruli	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.79	6.08	27.63

5.	Thakurmunda	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>14.00</b>	<b>14.70</b>	<b>15.43</b>	<b>16.21</b>	<b>17.02</b>	<b>77.36</b>

*Increasing @ 5% per annum*

**(F) Improvement of MIP:**

- A sum of Rs.11.50 lakh is proposed under this sector in the first year (2007-08).
- Jashipur- Mudakata MIP Rs.2.00 lakh
- Karanjia- MIP at Kerakera Rs.1.50 lakh  
MIP at Balu Rs. 1.00 lakh
- Sukruli – MIP at Kiajhara Rs.2.00 lakh  
MIP at Jhadogosoda Rs.2.00 lakh
- Thakurmunda- MIP at Saliabeda Rs.1.50 lakh  
MIP at Bhaliadaela Rs.1.50 lakh

**Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Repair of MIP for five years**

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jashipur	2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
2.	Karanjia	2.50	2.63	2.76	2.90	3.04	13.83
3.	Raruan	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Sukruli	4.00	4.42	4.63	4.86	5.10	23.01
5.	Thakurmunda	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.47	3.64	16.57
<b>Total</b>		<b>11.50</b>	<b>12.30</b>	<b>12.91</b>	<b>13.55</b>	<b>14.22</b>	<b>64.48</b>

*Increasing @ 5% per annum*

**(G) Installation of Dugwell:**

- A sum of Rs.9.50 lakh is proposed under this sector in the first year (2007-08).
- Raruan- Dugwell at Panapataria G.P Rs.2.00 lakh  
Dugwell Baidyanath G.P Rs. 3.00 lakh
- Sukruli – Dugwell at Galasahi G.P Rs. 2.50 lakh
- Thakurmunda- Dugwell at Jarka G.P Rs.2.00 lakh

**Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Dug well new MIP for five years**

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



1	Jashipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Karanjia	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Raruan	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.79	6.08	27.63
4.	Sukuruli	2.50	2.63	2.76	2.90	3.04	13.83
5.	Thakurmunda	2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.43	11.06
<b>Total</b>		<b>9.50</b>	<b>9.98</b>	<b>10.48</b>	<b>11.01</b>	<b>11.55</b>	<b>52.52</b>

*Increasing @ 5% per annum*

Block-wise Requirement of funds under various projects proposed in Irrigation Sector with physical targets during the first year 2007-08 is given below: -

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

*(Rs. in lakh)*

Scheme	Jashipur		Karanjia		Raruan		Sukuruli		Thakurmunda		Total	
	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin
Lift Irrigation Projects (New)	-	3.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.50
Improvement and Repairs of defunct LIPs	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.00	-	6.00
Construction of Water Harvesting Structure (WHS)	-	4.00	-	4.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.00
Repair of WHS	-	2.50	-	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.00
Repair of MIP	-	2.00	-	2.50	-	-	-	4.00	-	3.00	-	11.50
Construction of MIP	-	5.00	-	4.00	-	-	-	5.00	-	-	-	14.00
Installation of Dugwell	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	-	2.50	-	2.00	-	9.50
<b>Total</b>		<b>19.00</b>		<b>11.00</b>		<b>5.00</b>		<b>11.50</b>		<b>9.00</b>		<b>55.50</b>

*Increasing @ 5% per annum*

Under Irrigation Sector requirement of funds will be to the tune of **Rs.324.39 lakh** during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) in the five blocks of the Karanjia ITDA.

The block and year-wise requirement of funds is shown below: -

### **A B S T R A C T**

### **Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Irrigation 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	Jashipur	19.00	20.18	23.18	26.74	26.85	115.95
2.	Karanjia	11.00	11.77	12.35	12.97	13.61	61.70
3.	Raruan	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.79	6.08	27.63
4.	Sukruli	11.50	12.30	12.90	13.55	14.22	64.47
5.	Thakurmunda	9.00	10.67	10.15	10.65	14.17	54.64
<b>Total</b>		<b>55.50</b>	<b>60.17</b>	<b>64.09</b>	<b>69.70</b>	<b>74.93</b>	<b>324.39</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)*

*Increasing @ 5% per annum*

## **CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING:**

In the development niche of tribals, credit and marketing play a vital role. The provision for loan and enhancement of marketing facilities in one hand will protect the tribals from exploitation by the middlemen money lenders and traders and in the other hand, enable them to get reasonable price for their products. In the tribal sub-plan area, accordingly Large-sized Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies (LAMP) have been structured with the objective to provide a package of services to the tribals and credit facility to STs.

In the Karanjia ITDA, 8 nos of LAMPs are there, 1 in Jashipur , 3 in Karanjia,2 in Raruan and 2 in Thakurmunda blocks.

The ITDA is having as many as 837 SHGs and the number is increasing day by day. The success of SHGs largely depend on strengthening of cooperative network and creating co-operative spirit among the members to achieve the desired goal.

### **PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN**

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

#### **Financial assistance to tribals for enrolment as members of the LAMPS:**

- Needy tribal farmers are to be provided with financial assistance of Rs.300.00 each for enabling them to become member of the LAMPS.

- It is proposed to finance 300 beneficiaries in the year 2007-2008 to enroll themselves in the LAMPs and financial requirement will be to the tune of RS.0.91 lakh.

The year-wise financial requirement for five years under the sector is given below.

**Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under enrolment as members of the LAMPs for five year**  
(Rs. in lakh)

**ABSTRACT**

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jashipur	0.15 (50)	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.75
2.	Karanjia	0.30 (100)	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
3.	Raruan	0.23 (75)	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	1.15
4.	Sukruli						
5.	Thakurmunda	0.23 (75)	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	1.15
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.91 (300)</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>4.55</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate no of beneficiaries)*

**COTTAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES:**

The tribal groups inhabiting the project area have traditional skills like preparation of leaf plates and cups, work on stone carving, making of ropes, bamboo and masonry work etc. On the other hand sufficient resources are also available in the project area. It is required to develop some of these village and cottage industries adopting modern machinery and technology so as to create full time employment opportunity for the skilled tribal youths. Bee-keeping is proposed in highly potential blocks as a cottage industry.

In addition, vocational training on some important trades like Driver-cum-Mechanic (light and heavy moter vehicle) and small industries, like repairing units in electrical and electronic appliances etc if given to the tribal youths will create good opportunity for self employment. The training will be imparted in ITIs.The following programmes are proposed under this sector.

### **PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN**

**(A) BEE-KEEPING:**

Bee-keeping is proposed in highly potential blocks. Abailability of be foraging plants must be ensured and accordingly 25 beneficiary from 5 villages in the block is to be selected. Iindian Hive Bee is proposed under this project.

Trainig and demonstrfation on Bee-Keeping is to be taken in AICRP (Honey bee Deptt of Entomology, College of Agriculture, OUAT., Bhubaneswar 751003.

Bee-Keeping units using Indian Hive bee is found to be suitable in Jashipur, Karanjia and Thakurmunda blocks. The Scheme will be taken up in cluster of villages. The programmes are as follows:

**(i) Indian Hive Bee**

- The unit cost will be @ Rs.37,025/- for five beneficiaries
- During the year 2007-08,it is proposed to cover 75 beneficiries with financial requirement to the tune of Rs5.55 lakh.

The block and year-wise financial outlay for five years is given below:

**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	Jashipur	1.85 (25)	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	9.25

2.	Karanja	1.85(25)	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	9.25
3.	Raruan	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Sukruli	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Thakurmunda	1.85 (25)	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	9.25
<b>Total</b>		<b>5.55 (75)</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>27.75</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)*

*Increasing @ 5% per annum*

**(ii) Training for Bee keeping:**

Training and demonstration programme on bee keeping to beneficiaries will help in skill development in bee keeping for success of the scheme.

- The trainees are to undergo training in the Deptt. Of Entomology, college of Agriculture, OUAT, Bhubaneswar for 3 days.
- The unit cost of each programme including traveling expenses and pocket allowance Rs.20/- per day(for five days including to and fro movement) is approximatelyRs.22,000/- for 25 beneficiaries.
- During the year 2007-08,it is proposed to cover 75 beneficiaries with financial requirement to the tune of Rs0.66 lakh.

The year- wise requirement of funds for five years is given below:

**Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Training and Demonstration on 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	Jashipur	0.22 (25)	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	1.10
2.	Karanja	0.22 (25)	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	1.10
3.	Raruan	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Sukruli	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Thakurmunda	0.22 (25)	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	1.10
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>3.30</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)*

**(B) VOCATIONAL TRAINING TO TRIBAL YOUTHS IN ITIs:**

- It is proposed to provide financial assistance to tribal youths having requisite qualification, for undergoing training in ITIs and other training centres. A group of 20 trainees in a batch will be sent to attend the training.
- For vocational training the tribal youths will have qualification up to class-VIII except for Mechanic in Auto Electricals and Electronics (Class-X)
- Duration of training is for six months. The training group will constitute of 20 members each.

Block and yearwise prospective plan of under the above sector proposed are given below showing requirement of funds and physical coverage

**(i) Driver-cum-Mechanic (light motor vehicle)**

- Tribal youths having qualification up to class VIII are to be selected.
- The duration of the training will be for 6 months costing Rs.1.75 each per batch.
- It is proposed to train two batches for Driver-cum-Mechanic (light motor vehicle) in the year 2007-2008 with financial requirement to the tune of Rs3.49 lakh.

The block and year-wise total requirement of funds 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	Jashipur	0.87 (10)	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	4.35
2.	Karanjia	0.87 (10)	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	4.35
3.	Raruan	0.87 (10)	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	4.35
4.	Sukruli	0.44 (5)	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	2.20
5.	Thakurmunda	0.44 (5)	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	2.20
<b>Total</b>		<b>3.49 (40)</b>	<b>3.49</b>	<b>3.49</b>	<b>3.49</b>	<b>3.49</b>	<b>17.45</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)*

**(ii) Driver-cum-Mechanic (heavy motor vehicle)**

- Tribal youths having qualification up to class VIII are to be selected.
- The duration of the training will be for 6 months @ of Rs.1.745 each per batch.

It is proposed to train one batch in Driver-cum-Mechanic (heavy motor vehicle) in the year 2007-2008 with financial requirement to the tune of Rs 1.76 lakh. The block and year-wise total requirement of funds 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	Jashipur	0.44 (5)	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	2.20
2.	Karanjia	0.44 (5)	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	2.20
3.	Raruan	0.44 (5)	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	2.20
4.	Sukruli	0.44 (5)	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	2.20
5.	Thakurmunda	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.76 (20)</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>8.80</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)*

**(iii) Repair of Electrical and Electronic Appliances**

The training cost per a batch is Rs1.675 lakh.

- It is proposed to train two batches of tribal youths in Repair of Electrical and Electronic Appliances in the year 2007-2008 with financial requirement to the tune of Rs 3.33 lakh.

The block and year-wise total requirement of funds 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	Jashipur	0.83 (10)	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	4.15
2.	Karanjia	0.83 (10)	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	4.15
3.	Raruan	0.83 (10)	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	4.15
4.	Sukruli	0.42 (5)	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	2.10
5.	Thakurmunda	0.42 (5)	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	2.10
<b>Total</b>		<b>3.33 (40)</b>	<b>3.33</b>	<b>3.33</b>	<b>3.33</b>	<b>3.33</b>	<b>16.65</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)*

**(iv) PLUMBER**

- Tribal youths having qualification up to class VIII are to be selected.
- The duration of the training will be for 6 months @ of Rs.1.785 or Rs1.79 lakh per batch.
- It is proposed to train two batches of tribal youths in the year 2007-2008 with financial requirement to the tune of Rs 1.80 lakh.

The block and year-wise total requirement of funds 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	Jashipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Karanjia	0.45 (5)	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	2.25
3.	Raruan	0.45 (5)	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	2.25
4.	Sukruli	0.45 (5)	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	2.25
5.	Thakurmunda	0.45 (5)	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	2.25
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.80 (20)</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>9.00</b>

*(Figures within the bracket indicate Physical target)*

**(v) Training on Masonry work**



- Tribal youths of the project area those who have skill in Masonry work and requisite qualification are to be selected for this training.
- The duration of the traing will be for 6 months @ of Rs.1.73 each per batch.
- It is proposed to train two batches of tribal youths in the year 2007-2008 with financial requirement to the tune of Rs 3.46 lakh.

The block and year-wise total requirement of funds 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	Jashipur	0.87 (10)	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	4.35
2.	Karanjia	1.30 (15)	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	6.50
3.	Raruan	0.43 (5)	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	2.15
4.	Sukruli	0.43 (5)	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	2.15
5.	Thakurmunda	0.43 (5)	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	2.15
<b>Total</b>		<b>3.46 (40)</b>	<b>3.46</b>	<b>3.46</b>	<b>3.46</b>	<b>3.46</b>	<b>17.30</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)*

**(vi) Training on Dress making:**

- Tribal youths having qualification up to classVIII are to be selected.
- The duration of the training will be for 6 months @ of Rs.1.60 each per batch.
- It is proposed to train one batch of tribal youths in the year 2007-2008 with financial requirement to the tune of Rs 1.60 lakh.

The block and year-wise total requirement of funds 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	Jashipur	0.40 (5)	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00
2.	Karanjia	0.40 (5)	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00
3.	Raruan	0.40 (5)	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00
4.	Sukruli						
5.	Thakurmunda	0.40 (5)	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.60 (20)</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>8.00</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)*

**(vii) Khalli Sticking:**

- Tribal youths of the project area who have skill in Khalli Sticking are to be selected for this training.
- The duration of the training will be for 6 months @ of Rs.6,000/- per batch.
- It is proposed to train two batches of tribal youths in the year 2007-2008 with financial requirement to the tune of Rs 2.40 lakh.

The block and year-wise total requirement of funds 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	Jashipur	1.20 (20)	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	6.00
2.	Karanjia	0.60 (10)	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	3.00
3.	Raruan	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Sukruli	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Thakurmunda	0.60 (10)	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	3.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>2.40 (40)</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>12.00</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)*

**STONE CARVING:**

A sum of Rs 1.00 lakh each is year marked for five years to train the tribals of the Sukruli block having skill in stone carving and for publicity in Metro Cities. Year-wise total requirement of funds 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	Jashipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Karanjia	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Raruan	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Sukruli	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
5.	Thakurmunda	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)*

Block-wise Requirement of funds under various projects proposed under Cottage and Small Scale Industry Sector with physical targets during the first year 2007-08 is given below: -

**ABSTRACT**

**Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Cottage and Small Scale Industries for the year 2007-08**

*(Rs. in lakh)*

Scheme	Jashipur		Karanjia		Raruan		Sukuruli		Thakurmunda		Total	
	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin
Bee Keeping	25	1.85	25	1.85	-	-	-	-	25	1.85	75	5.55
Training on Bee Keeping	25	0.22	25	0.22	-	-	-	-	25	0.22	75	0.66
Driver-cum-Mechanic light motor vehicle	10	0.87	10	0.87	10	0.87	5	0.44	5	0.44	40	3.49
Driver-cum-Training Heavy motor vehicle	5	0.44	5	0.44	5	0.44	5	0.44	-	-	20	1.76

Repair electrical and electronic appliance	10	0.83	10	0.83	10	0.83	5	0.42	5	0.42	40	3.33
Plumber	-	-	5	0.45	5	0.45	5	0.45	5	0.45	20	1.80
Dress making	5	0.40	5	0.40	5	0.40	-	-	5	0.40	20	1.60
Massonary	10	0.87	15	8.30	5	0.43	5	0.43	5	0.43	40	3.46
Khali stitching	20	1.20	10	0.60	-	-	-	-	10	0.60	40	2.40
Stone carving	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	1.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>6.68</b>		<b>6.96</b>		<b>3.42</b>		<b>3.18</b>		<b>4.81</b>		<b>25.05</b>

Under Cottage and Small Scale Industry Sector requirement of funds will be to the tune of **Rs.125.25 lakh** during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) in the five blocks of the Karanjia ITDA.

The block and year-wise requirement of funds is shown below: -

### ***ABSTRACT***

#### **Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds for five years under Cottage and Small Scale Industry**

*(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	Jashipur	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	33.40
2.	Karanjia	6.96	6.96	6.96	6.96	6.96	34.80
3.	Raruan	3.42	3.42	3.42	3.42	3.42	17.10
4.	Sukruli	3.18	3.18	3.18	3.18	3.18	15.90
5.	Thakurmunda	4.81	4.81	4.81	4.81	4.81	24.05
<b>Total</b>		<b>25.05</b>	<b>25.05</b>	<b>25.05</b>	<b>25.05</b>	<b>25.05</b>	<b>125.25</b>

### **COMPUTER TRAINING TO TRIBAL YOUTHS:**

In the project area there are good numbers of tribal youths with Graduate and Post Graduate qualification .As such they are proposed to be provided with computer training so as to enable them to be self-employed in various Non Govt and Govt sectors.The following programmes are proposed under this sector.

#### **Training on DCA:**

- Tribal youths having requisite qualification are to be provided with training for D.C.A. course.
- It is proposed to train 35 youths in the year 2007-2008. @ **Rs.3,000/-** per trainee as per the Govt guideline.The financial requirement will be to tune of Rs1.05 lakh.

The block and year-wise total requirement of funds for five years is given below:

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

*(Rs. in lakh)*

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Block</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
1	Jashipur	0.30 (10)	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
2.	Karanjia	0.30 (10)	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
3.	Raruan	0.15 (5)	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.75
4.	Sukruli	0.15 (5)	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.75
5.	Thakurmunda	0.15 (5)	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.75
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.05 (35)</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>5.25</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)*

#### **Training on PGDCA**

- The cost per trainee is Rs.6,000/-.



<b>Total</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>11.25</b>
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### Income Generating Schemes (IGS):

Under **Income Generating Schemes (IGS)** requirement of funds will be to the tune of **Rs.939.64 lakh** during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) for five blocks of the Karanjia ITDA. Year and scheme-wise and block-wise requirement of funds under IGS is shown below: -

### YEAR WISE AND SCHEME -WISE REQUIREMENT OF FUNDS UNDER IGS FOR FIVE YEAR (2007-08 TO 2011-12)

#### ABSTRACT

Sl No	Schemes	Year wise requirement of funds (in lakhs)					
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	Agriculture	27.68	28.94	30.23	31.57	32.95	151.37
2.	Horticulture	22.19	23.28	24.44	25.65	26.83	122.39
3.	Cottage and small scale industries	25.05	25.05	25.05	25.05	25.05	125.25
4.	Irrigation	55.50	60.17	64.09	69.70	74.93	324.39
5.	Animal Husbandry	28.60	29.74	30.95	32.22	33.50	155.01
6.	Fishery	7.88	8.59	9.11	9.65	10.20	45.43
7.	Computer training	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	11.25
8.	Cooperatives	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	4.55
	<b>Total</b>	<b>170.06</b>	<b>178.93</b>	<b>187.03</b>	<b>197.00</b>	<b>206.62</b>	<b>939.64</b>

### BLOCK & YEAR-WISE REQUIREMENT OF FUNDS UNDER IGS FOR FIVE YEARS (2007-08 TO 2011-12)

#### ITDA ABSTRACT OF IGS

(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	Jashipur	54.85	57.36	61.75	66.79	68.40	309.15
2.	Karanjia	35.84	37.37	38.73	40.17	41.62	193.73
3.	Raruan	20.05	20.78	21.56	22.36	23.19	107.94
4.	Sukruli	28.31	30.00	31.30	32.68	34.08	156.37
5.	Thakurmunda	31.01	33.42	33.69	35.00	39.33	172.45

Total	170.06	178.93	187.03	197.00	206.62	939.64
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## ***INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (IDS)***

### **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 network as surveyed need improvements and be provided with new facilities. 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.

#### **(I) Construction of roads:**

Under construction of roads the following works are proposed to be taken up in the first year (2007-2008) with the financial requirement of Rs.16.50 lakh



- Jashipur block- Construction of road in Podagada G.P-length 4 kms Rs.3.00 lakh
- Karanjia block-Construction of road in Batapalasa G.P –length 3 kms Rs.3.50 lakh.
- Raruan block-Construction of road in Gadapalasa G.P –length 10 kms Rs.5.00 lakh
- Sukruli block- Construction of road in Arjuna bela G.P-length 5 kms Rs.5.00 lakh.

The year-wise requirement of funds for five years is indicated below

**Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Construction of roads 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	Jashipur	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.46	3.63	16.54
2.	Karanjia	3.50	3.68	3.86	4.05	4.25	19.34
3.	Raruan	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.79	6.08	27.63
4.	Sukruli	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.79	6.08	27.63
5.	Thakurmunda	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>16.50</b>	<b>17.33</b>	<b>18.18</b>	<b>19.09</b>	<b>20.04</b>	<b>91.14</b>

*@ 5% increase per annum*

**ii) Improvement of roads**

Under improvement of roads the following works are proposed to be taken up in the first year (2007-2008) with the financial requirement of Rs.11.00 lakh

- Jashipur block- Improvement of road in Tangabela G.P-length 5 kms Rs.2.00 lakh
- Karanjia block-Improvement of road in Rasamtala G.P –length 10 kms Rs.2.00 lakh.
- Raruan block-Improvement of road in Panapatia G.P –length 10 kms Rs.2.00 lakh
- Sukruli block- Improvement of road in Arjuna bela G.P-length 10 kms Rs.2.00 lakh.
- Thakurmunda block- Improvement of road in Saliabeda G.P –length 10 kms Rs.3.00 lakh

The year-wise requirement of funds for five years is indicated below:-

**Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Improvement of roads 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	Jashipur	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.43	11.04
2.	Karanjia	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.43	11.04
3.	Raruan	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.43	11.04
4.	Sukruli	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.43	11.04
5.	Thakurmunda	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.47	3.64	16.57
<b>Total</b>		<b>11.00</b>	<b>11.55</b>	12.11	<b>12.71</b>	<b>13.36</b>	<b>60.73</b>

*@ 5% increase per annum*

**EDUCATION:**

Education is treated as the basic component of development intervention, ST and SC Development Department have established a number of special schools like 3 Boys High Schools, 1 Girl's High School, 1 Kanyashram and 1 Ashram School, 5 Residential Sevashrams and 23 Sevashrams primarily meant for ST and SC students. In addition to these, Education Department has established a number of High Schools and Primary Schools. The ST & SC Development Department have constructed 69 Primary School Hostels and one special Adibasi Hostel for tribal students reading in educational institutions run by the above two Departments. Some of the school buildings, hostels and teacher's quarters of the ST and SC Development Department need repairs, some are to be provided with compound walls, teacher's quarters, dining hall, kitchen room, Science laboratory, provision of electricity, drinking water, toilets and repairs of the existing ones. Further some of the Primary School Hostels constructed by ITDA earlier need repairs. The programmes under this Sector will consist of (a) Improvement of infrastructural 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 Infrastructural Facilities in Hostels of Educational Institutions run by SSD Department:

Infrastructural development of following hostels and educational institutions will be taken up. The following works are proposed to be taken up in the first year (2007-2008) with the financial requirement of Rs.9.00 lakh.

- Jashipur block- Repair of school building of Angarpada S/A Rs.2.00 lakh
- Karanjia block-.Repair of staff quarters of Hatibari S/A Rs.1.00 lakh
- Raruan block- Repair of Godapalasa PSH Rs.2.00 lakh
- Sukruli block- Repair of school building of Ghagi S/A Rs.1.00 lakh
- Thakurmunda block- Repair of school building and staff quarters at Kesadiha S/A Rs.3.00 lakh

The year-wise requirement of funds for five years is indicated below:-

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

							<i>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	Jashipur	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.43	11.04
2.	Karanjia	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.21	5.51
3.	Raruan	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.43	11.04
4.	Sukruli	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.21	5.51
5.	Thakurmunda	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.47	3.64	16.57
<b>Total</b>		<b>9.00</b>	<b>9.45</b>	<b>9.91</b>	<b>10.39</b>	<b>10.92</b>	<b>49.67</b>

*@ 5% increase per annum*

## **RURAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY:**

Water is one of the vital needs of humans and accordingly the programme under drinking water supply found a place in the Minimum Needs Programme in the earlier plan. The same programme is now incorporated in Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY). Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), Sector Reform Projects and Swajaladhara. In the ITDA area there are 3896 tube wells and 401 sanitary wells till the end of 2003 installed by government under different programmes. But it has been reported that some are damaged and became defunct and are not in use and some have completely dried up. There are also some villages which have inadequate safe drinking water sources and some of them dry up during summer. Thus, programmes under this sector will consist of (a) Repairs and Renovation of existing sources and (b) Providing new sources to problem villages and established bustees as critical infrastructure.

It is proposed to undertake following programmes during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period to provide protected drinking water supply to those villages/ hamlets having no sources and inadequate water supply.

### **PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN**

#### **(A) Installation of new tube wells**

It is proposed to sink tube wells in problem villages on priority basis, each tube well costing Rs.0.70 lakh on an average per tube-well in all of blocks. Requirement of funds under this programme for the 11<sup>th</sup> plan period as indicated below:-

Under installation of tube well the following works are proposed to be taken up in the first year (2007-2008) with the financial requirement of Rs.9.80 lakh

Jashipur block- Dudura Makandi bastis  
Matiagada PSH  
Rugudi PSH

Karanjia block- Bhalia diha Adibasi Sahi  
Mota Adibasi Sahi

Raruan block- Raruan Panposi Adibasi Sahi  
Godapalasa Adibasi Sahi  
Takudipala Adibasi Sahi

Sukruli block-. Deuli Adibasi Sahi  
Kujiam Adibasi Sahi  
Upperdiha Naik Sahi

Thakurmunda block- Simidiha Adibasi Sahi  
Mituni Adibasi Sahi  
Chitupada Naik Sahi

The year-wise requirement of funds for five years is indicated below:-

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

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Block</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
1	Jashipur	2.10 (3)	2.20	2.31	2.43	2.55	11.59
2.	Karanjia	1.40 (2)	1.47	1.54	1.62	1.70	7.73
3.	Raruan	2.10 (3)	2.20	2.31	2.43	2.55	11.59
4.	Sukruli	2.10 (3)	2.20	2.31	2.43	2.55	11.59
5.	Thakurmunda	2.10 (3)	2.20	2.31	2.43	2.55	11.59
<b>Total</b>		<b>9.80 (14)</b>	<b>10.27</b>	<b>10.78</b>	<b>11.34</b>	<b>11.90</b>	<b>54.09</b>

*@ 5% increase per annum*

### **(B) Repairs of repairable defunct tube wells**

Some of these wells which are repairable for use may be identified and repaired under this programme.

Under repair of tube well the following works are proposed to be taken up in the first year (2007-2008) with the financial requirement of Rs.1.50 lakh @ 0.30 lakh to each block. The year-wise requirement of funds for five years is as follows:

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

@ 5% increase

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jashipur	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.34	1.60
2.	Karanja	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.34	1.60
3.	Raruan	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.34	1.60
4.	Sukruli	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.34	1.60
5.	Thakurmunda	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.34	1.60
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>8.00</b>

@ 5% increase per annum

## ELECTRICITY

Karanja Sub-division consists of 767 numbers of villages and there is no electricity to a large number of villages. Besides, some of the school and hostels run by SSD Department are not provided with electricity. Keeping the above facts in view, five year action plan is prepared to provide electricity to the interior tribal pockets and Educational Institutions of SSD Department on priority basis.

- During the year 2007-08, an amount of Rs. 13.00 lakh has been earmarked for electricity supply.

Jashipur block-Bakala S/A Rs.1.00 lakh

Bakartala S/A Rs.2.00 lakh

Karanja block- Electrification of Batatainsira tribal bastis Rs.3.00 lakh

Raruan block- Fagu UGMES Rs.2.00 lakh

Sukruli block-Jethana tribal bastis Rs.2.00 lakh

Thakurmunda block- Champajhar S/A Rs.1.50 lakh

Badamahula Diha S/A Rs.1.50 lakh

The year-wise requirement of funds for five years is as follows:

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

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

1	Jashipur	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.47	3.64	16.57
2.	Karanjia	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.47	3.64	16.57
3.	Raruan	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.43	11.04
4.	Sukuruli	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.43	11.04
5.	Thakurmunda	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.47	3.64	16.57
<b>Total</b>		<b>13.00</b>	<b>13.65</b>	<b>14.33</b>	<b>15.03</b>	<b>15.78</b>	<b>71.79</b>

@ 5% increase per annum

Block-wise Requirement of funds under various projects proposed under IDS with physical targets during the first year 2007-08 is given below: -

### **ABSTRACT**

#### **Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under IDS for the year 2007-08**

(Rs. in lakh)

<b>Scheme</b>	<b>Jashipur</b>	<b>Karanjia</b>	<b>Raruan</b>	<b>Sukuruli</b>	<b>Thakurmunda</b>	<b>Total</b>
Construction of roads	3.00	3.50	5.00	5.00	-	16.50
Improvement of roads	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	11.00
Improvement of Infrastructural Facilities in Hostels of Educational Institutions run by ST & SC Development Department:	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	3.00	9.00
Installation of new tube wells (drinking water)	2.10 (3)	1.40 (2)	2.10 (3)	2.10 (3)	2.10 (3)	9.80 (14)
Repairs of repairable defunct tube wells	0.30 (15)	0.30 (15)	0.30 (15)	0.30 (15)	0.30 (15)	1.50 (75)
Electricity	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	13.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.40</b>	<b>11.20</b>	<b>13.40</b>	<b>12.40</b>	<b>11.40</b>	<b>60.80</b>

Under Infrastructure development schemes (IDS), requirement of funds will be to the tune of **Rs.335.42 lakh** during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) for five blocks of

the Karanjia ITDA. Year and scheme-wise and block-wise requirement of funds under IDS is shown below: -

## A B S T R A C T

### Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under IDS 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	Jashipur	12.40	13.01	13.64	14.31	15.02	68.38
2.	Karanjia	11.20	11.76	12.33	12.93	13.57	61.79
3.	Raruan	13.40	14.06	14.74	15.48	16.26	73.94
4.	Sukruli	12.40	13.01	13.64	14.32	15.04	68.41
5.	Thakurmunda	11.40	11.96	12.56	13.17	13.81	62.90
<b>Total</b>		<b>60.80</b>	<b>63.80</b>	<b>66.91</b>	<b>70.21</b>	<b>73.70</b>	<b>335.42</b>

*@ 5% increase per annum*

## **INFORMATION, EDUCATION & COMMUNICATION (IEC)**

Information, education and communication (IEC) 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 level of awareness, etc. 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 and 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) Gynaecology
- 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 Recrational 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. Organisation of Exhibitions:**

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

**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) Training for skill up gradation:**

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.

Under this programme it is proposed to take up 10 nos of training programmes, in the year 2007-2008 and the financial requirement will be to the tune of Rs 1.00 lakh.

The block and year- wise requirement of funds for five years is given below: -

#### **Block wise and year wise requirement of fund for five years**

*(Rs. in lakh)*

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Block</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
1	Jashipur	0.20 (2)	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.10
2.	Karanjia	0.20 (2)	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.10
3.	Raruan	0.20 (2)	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.10
4.	Sukruli	0.20 (2)	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.10
5.	Thakurmunda	0.20 (2)	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.10
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.00 (10)</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>5.50</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate no. of programmes)*

*Increasing @ 5% per annum*

### **B) Orientation training for tribal women:**

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/-**.

It is proposed to train 20 batches of tribal women in the year 2007-2008 the financial requirement will be to the tune of Rs 2.00 lakh. The year wise requirement of funds for five is given below:

**Block wise and year wise requirement of fund 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	Jashipur	0.50 (5)	0.53	0.55	0.57	0.59	2.74
2.	Karanjia	0.40 (4)	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
3.	Raruan	0.30 (3)	0.31	0.33	0.35	0.37	1.66
4.	Sukruli	0.30(3)	0.31	0.33	0.35	0.37	1.66
5.	Thakurmunda	0.50 (5)	0.53	0.55	0.57	0.59	2.74
<b>Total</b>		<b>2.00 (20)</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>11.00</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate no.of programmes)*

*Increasing @ 5% per annum*

**C) Orientation training for tribal men & women:**

- Orientation Training for Men and Women of 2 days 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/-**.
- It is proposed to conduct 6 programmes and the financial requirement will be to the tune of Rs 0.60 lakh.

The year wise requirement of funds for five in the three block is given below: -

**Block wise and year wise requirement of fund 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	Jashipur	0.10 (1)	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.60
2.	Karanjia	0.10 (1)	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.60
3.	Raruan	0.10 (1)	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.60
4.	Sukruli	0.10 (1)	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.60
5.	Thakurmunda	0.20 (2)	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.10
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.60 (6)</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>3.50</b>

(Figures within brackets indicate no.of programmes)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

#### D) Organization of Exhibition & Sports, etc. at block level

Organization of Exhibition at block Level, Annual Exhibition-cum-Workshop with cultural programme will be organized at different places of the block areas for display of achievements of development programme, sale of SHG's products, etc. In addition to this sports competition will be conducted with provision for awarding prizes to the winners and also to the individuals and SHGs who are found achieving excellent results in Government sponsored programme. The cost of each programme will be within **Rs. 1,25,000/-**.

It is proposed to conduct 1 programme each in five blocks and the financial requirement will be to the tune of Rs 6.25 lakh in the year 2007-2008.

The year -wise requirement of funds is given below:-

#### Block wise and year wise requirement of fund 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	Jashipur	1.25 (1)	1.31	1.37	1.43	1.50	6.86

2.	Karanja	1.25 (1)	1.31	1.37	1.43	1.50	6.86
3.	Raruan	1.25 (1)	1.31	1.37	1.43	1.50	6.86
4.	Sukruli	1.25 (1)	1.31	1.37	1.43	1.50	6.86
5.	Thakurmunda	1.25 (1)	1.31	1.37	1.43	1.50	6.86
<b>Total</b>		<b>6.25 (5)</b>	<b>6.55</b>	<b>6.85</b>	<b>7.15</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>34.30</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate no.of programmes)*

*Increasing @ 5% per annum*

### **E) Exchange visit outside the block**

Exchange visit to other places outside the block for participation in exhibitions, exposure visit to nearby ITDAs for the beneficiaries to interact with the technical experts and individuals who have excelled in various economic fields will be organised. For this purpose a sum of **Rs. 50,000/-** will be provided annually for each block.

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

### **Block wise and year wise requirement of fund for five years**

*(Rs. in lakh)*

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Block</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
1	Jashipur	0.50 (1)	0.52	0.53	0.55	0.57	2.67
2.	Karanja	0.50 (1)	0.52	0.53	0.55	0.57	2.67
3.	Raruan	0.50 (1)	0.52	0.53	0.55	0.57	2.67
4.	Sukruli	0.50 (1)	0.52	0.53	0.55	0.57	2.67
5.	Thakurmunda	0.50 (1)	0.52	0.53	0.55	0.57	2.67

<b>Total</b>	<b>2.50</b> <b>(5)</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>2.65</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>13.35</b>
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*(Figures within brackets indicate no.of programmes*

*Increasing @ 5% per annum*

Block-wise Requirement of funds under various schemes proposed under IEC activities with physical targets during the year 2007-08 is given below: -

### **ABSTRACT**

#### **Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under IEC Activities for the year 2007-08**

*(Rs. in lakh)*

Scheme	Jashipur	Karanja	Raruan	Sukuruli	Thakurmunda	Total
<b>Training for skill up-gradation</b>	0.20 (2)	0.20 (2)	0.20 (2)	0.20 (2)	0.20 (2)	1.00 (10)
<b>Orientation training for tribal women</b>	0.50 (5)	0.40 (4)	0.30 (3)	0.30 (3)	0.50 (5)	2.00 (20)
<b>Orientation training for tribal men &amp; women</b>	0.10 (1)	0.10 (1)	0.10 (1)	0.10(1)	0.20(2)	0.60 (6)
<b>Organization of Exhibition &amp; sports, etc. block level</b>	1.25 (1)	1.25 (1)	1.25 (1)	1.25 (1)	1.25 (1)	6.25 (5)
<b>Exchange visit outside the block</b>	0.50 (1)	0.50 (1)	0.50 (1)	0.50 (1)	0.50 (1)	2.50 (5)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.55</b>	<b>2.45</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>2.65</b>	<b>12.35</b>

*(Figures within brackets indicate no.of programmes)*

Requirement of funds under IEC activities will be to the tune of **Rs.67.65 lakh** during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) for five blocks of the Karanja ITDA.

Year-wise and block-wise requirement of funds under IEC activities is shown below: -

### **A B S T R A C T**

#### **Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under IEC 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	Jashipur	2.55	2.68	2.79	2.91	3.04	13.97

2.	Karanjia	2.45	2.57	2.68	2.80	2.93	13.43
3.	Raruan	2.35	2.46	2.57	2.69	2.82	12.89
4.	Sukruli	2.35	2.46	2.57	2.69	2.82	12.89
5.	Thakurmunda	2.65	2.78	2.89	3.01	3.14	14.47
<b>Total</b>		<b>12.35</b>	<b>12.95</b>	<b>13.50</b>	<b>14.10</b>	<b>14.75</b>	<b>67.65</b>

@ 5increase per annum

## KARANJIA ITDA

### SECTOR WISE REQUIREMENT OF FUNDS UNDER SCA to TSP FOR FIVE YEARS

Sl.No	Scheme	Year wise Requirement of Funds (in lakhs)					
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	Total
<b>INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)</b>							
1.	Agriculture	27.64	28.90	30.18	31.55	32.93	151.20
2.	Horticulture	22.44	23.53	24.69	25.90	27.08	123.64
3.	Cottage & Small scale Industry	25.05	25.05	25.05	25.05	25.05	125.25
4.	Irrigation	55.50	60.17	64.09	69.70	74.93	324.39
5.	Animal Husbandry	28.75	29.90	31.11	32.39	33.70	155.85
6.	Fishery	7.88	8.59	9.11	9.65	10.20	45.43
7.	Computer Training	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	11.25
8.	Co-operatives	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	4.55
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>170.42</b>	<b>179.30</b>	<b>187.39</b>	<b>197.40</b>	<b>207.05</b>	<b>941.56</b>
<b>INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (IDS)</b>							
1.	Construction of Road	16.50	17.33	18.18	19.09	20.04	91.14
2.	Improvement of Roads	11.00	11.55	12.11	12.71	13.36	60.73
3.	Improvement of Infrastructure facilities in SC ST Dev. School	9.00	9.45	9.91	10.39	10.92	49.67
4.	Installation of New Tube well	9.80	10.27	10.78	11.34	11.90	54.09
5.	Repair of Tube well	1.50	1.55	1.60	1.65	1.70	8.00



6.	Electricity	13.00	13.65	14.33	15.03	15.78	71.79
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>60.80</b>	<b>63.80</b>	<b>66.91</b>	<b>70.21</b>	<b>73.70</b>	<b>335.42</b>
<b>INFORMATION EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC)</b>							
1.	Training scheme for skill up gradation	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
2.	Orientation training for tribal women	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	11.00
3.	Orientation training for tribal men and women	0.60	0.65	0.70	0.75	0.80	3.50
4.	Orientation training of exhibition at block level	6.25	6.55	6.85	7.15	7.50	34.30
5.	Exchange visit	2.50	2.60	2.65	2.75	2.85	13.35
<b>Total</b>		<b>12.35</b>	<b>12.95</b>	<b>13.50</b>	<b>14.10</b>	<b>14.75</b>	<b>67.65</b>

#### ITDA ABSTRACT

Sl.No	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-2011	2011-2012	Total
1.	IGS	170.42	179.30	187.39	197.40	207.05	941.56
2.	IDS	60.50	63.80	66.91	70.21	73.70	335.42
3.	IEC	12.35	12.95	13.50	14.10	14.75	67.65
<b>Total</b>		<b>243.57</b>	<b>256.05</b>	<b>267.80</b>	<b>281.71</b>	<b>295.50</b>	<b>1344.63</b>

### PROSPECTIVE PLAN OF ACTION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE GRANTS- 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. at least for another 7 / 10 years.

The village arterial roads of the project area connecting the interior tribal villages with places where social services are available are mostly fair-weather katcha 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.

There are several educational Institutions run by ST & SC Development Department, which require renovation and repairs and also provision of amenities. There are also 50 Primary School Hostels (PSH) constructed by ST & SC Development Department for the tribal students. Some of these PSHs need repairs. Further, it is necessary to increase the irrigation potentials to raise the irrigated area which presently stands at 17.76 per cent of the net area sown. 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 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period.

**(A) Construction & Improvement of roads.**

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

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

**Block-wise Project Specific Requirement of Funds for Construction and Improvement of Communication Network under Article 275 (1) for the Year 2007-08**

*(Rs. in lakh)*

Sl.	Block	Name of the project	Approximate
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<b>No.</b>			<b>cost</b>
1	Jashipur	Construction of CD work at Chakadi Tentua Nulla in Siatia of Chakadi G.P	5.00
		<b>Sub Total :</b>	<b>5.00</b>
2	Karanjia	Construction of Shyamchandrapur to Ramchandrapur road in Dudhiani G.P	8.00
		<b>Sub Total :</b>	<b>8.00</b>
3	Raruan	Construction of CD work from Bilesuan to Raruan	4.00
		Improvement of road with CD work to Tanguri sahi to Regha sahi in Nuagaon G.P	4.00
		<b>Sub Total :</b>	<b>8.00</b>
4	Sukruli	Construction of CD work with improvement of road from Bangiri posi village to Jhadaghosda	5.00
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>5.00</b>
5.	Thakurmunda	Construction of bridge at Boring to Nuagaon	15.00
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>15.00</b>
		<b>Total</b>	<b>41.00</b>

**(B) Renovation and Repairs of School and Hostel Buildings and provision of amenities to the Schools run by ST & SC Development Department**

The project area is having 18 nos. of different types of Schools and 50 nos. of P.S.H. run by SSD.Dept.These requiries repaire and minor construction work. Therefore, it is suggested to take upRthe following programmes with financial requirement during the year 2007-08.

**Block-wise Project Specific Requirement of Funds for Improvement of Educational Institutions under Article 275 (1) for the Year 2007-08**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Block</b>	<b>Name of the project</b>	<b>Approximate cost</b>
1	Jashipur	Construction of Sunapal S/A ST Girls Hostel with toilet, repair and construction of boundry wall of school building	5.00
		Construction of staff quarters and girls hostel with toilet at Bakartala S/A	3.00
		Construction of ST Girls Hostel with toilet at Kudarbisida NUPS	3.00
		<b>Sub Total :</b>	<b>11.00</b>
2	Karanjia	Construction of school building compound wall of Hatibari S/A	4.00

		Repair of school building and staff quarters and construction of ST girls hostel with toilet MATA S/A	7.00
		<b>Sub Total :</b>	<b>11.00</b>
3	Raruan	Construction of ST Girls Hostel with toilet and compound wall of Fagu UGME school	5.00
		Repair of Gambharia PSH	1.00
		Repair of Baidyanath PSH	1.00
		Repair of Budamara PSH	1.00
		Repair of Maricha PSH	1.00
		Repair of Fulcomp PSH	1.00
		<b>Sub Total :</b>	<b>10.00</b>
4	Sukruli	Construction of compound wall ST Girls Hostel with toilet and staff quarters of Bhramarposi S/A	5.00
		Construction of compound wall ST Girls Hostel with toilet and staff quarters of Pokharia S/A	5.00
		Construction of compound wall and Hostel building Chaturanjali S/A	3.00
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>13.00</b>
5.	Thakurmunda	Construction of ST Girls Hostel with toilet and staff quarters of Kesdiha S/A	5.00
		Additional hostel building for ST girls hostel with toilet and repair of staff quarter of Champa Jhara S/A	5.00
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>10.00</b>
		<b>Total</b>	<b>55.00</b>

**(C) Minor Irrigation Projects:**

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

**Block-wise Project Specific Requirement of Funds for Irrigation)  
under Article 275 (1) for the Year 2007-08**

*(Rs. in lakh)*

Sl. No.	Block	Name of the project	Approximate cost
1	Jashipur	Construction of canal system of D/W Thakurgoda	10.00
		<b>Sub total</b>	<b>10.00</b>



<b>Total</b>	<b>137.00</b>	<b>137.00</b>	<b>137.00</b>	<b>137.00</b>	<b>137.00</b>	<b>685.00</b>
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## A B S T R A C T

### Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Article-275(1) 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	Jashipur	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	130.00
2.	Karanjia	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	145.00
3.	Raruan	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	140.00
4.	Sukruli	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	115.00
5.	Thakurmunda	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	155.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>137.00</b>	<b>137.00</b>	<b>137.00</b>	<b>137.00</b>	<b>137.00</b>	<b>685.00</b>

*@ 5%increase per annum*

#### DEVELOPMENT OF HILL-KHARIA & MANKIRDIA PTGs:

The Hill-Kharia (a section of the Kharia Tribe) & Mankirdia PTGs found in Kalyansingpur living in villages of parts of Jashipur block and Karanjia block in Karanjia ITDA have been identified as most backward. A special Micro Project, namely Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia Development Agency, jashipur is functioning for the total development of the PTGs. Therefore, it is suggested that a total sum of Rs. 22.19 lakhs will flow from Karanjia ITDA during the 11<sup>th</sup> plan period to be spent under works head by the Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia Development Agency, Jashipur for creation of missing critical infrastructures in the Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia villages. Details of flow of funds from Karanjia ITDA to the Micro Project are given in the table below:

#### Flow of funds from Karanjia ITDA to Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia Development Agency, Jashipur

Works/OWs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Works	-	8.51	10.08	1.80	1.80	22.19
OW	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8.51</b>	<b>10.08</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>22.19</b>

***CHAPTER-VIII***

**TOTAL FINANCIAL OUTLAY FOR 11<sup>TH</sup>  
PLAN PERIOD (2007-2012)**

Total financial requirement of funds has been calculated based on expected flow of funds under SCA to TSP and Article-275(1) of the Constitution to Karanjia ITDA. The requirement of funds for the year 2007-2008 has been worked out in detail and projected for the subsequent four years of the 11<sup>th</sup> plan period (2007-2008 to 2011-2012).

The total requirement of funds to the tune of **Rs.1344.63** lakhs has been proposed under SCA to TSP and **Rs.685.00** lakhs under Article-275(1) of the Constitution.

**SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANT TO TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (SCA TO TSP):**

The sector and year-wise and requirement of funds under SCA to TSP for ITDA and the five blocks are shown below: -

**ITDA ABSTRACT (SCA to TSP)**

Rs. In lakh

Sl.No	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-2011	2011-2012	Total
1.	IGS	170.42	179.30	187.39	197.40	207.05	941.56
2.	IDS	60.50	63.80	66.91	70.21	73.70	335.42
3.	IEC	12.35	12.95	13.50	14.10	14.75	67.65
	<b>Total</b>	<b>243.57</b>	<b>256.05</b>	<b>267.80</b>	<b>281.71</b>	<b>295.50</b>	<b>1344.63</b>

**BLOCK ABSTRACT**

(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	Jashipur	68.83	72.03	77.11	82.89	85.29	386.15
2.	Karanjia	49.15	51.34	53.37	55.51	57.72	267.09
3.	Raruan	36.05	37.57	39.13	40.80	42.54	196.09
4.	Sukruli	44.13	46.59	48.68	50.92	53.23	243.55
5.	Thakurmunda	45.41	48.52	49.51	51.59	56.72	251.75
	<b>Total</b>	<b>243.57</b>	<b>256.05</b>	<b>267.80</b>	<b>281.71</b>	<b>295.50</b>	<b>1344.63</b>

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

The Sector and year-wise and requirement of funds funds under First Provisio to Article-275 (1) of the Constitution for ITDA and the five blocks are shown below:





<b>275(1)</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>380.57</b>	<b>393.05</b>	<b>404.80</b>	<b>418.71</b>	<b>432.50</b>	<b>2029.63</b>

## BLOCK- WISE ABSTRACT

### JASHIPUR BLOCK

Sl.No	Scheme	Year wise Requirement of Funds (in lakhs)					
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	Total
<b>INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)</b>							
1.	Agriculture	6.69	7.00	7.32	7.65	7.99	36.65
2.	Horticulture	7.77	8.15	8.56	8.99	9.42	42.89
3.	Industry & Small scale Industry	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	33.40
4.	Irrigation	19.00	20.18	23.18	26.74	26.85	115.95
5.	Animal Husbandry	7.70	8.02	8.35	8.72	9.09	41.88
6.	Fishery	5.29	5.56	5.84	6.14	6.45	29.28
7.	Computer Training	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	3.00
8.	Co- operatives	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.75
	<b>Total</b>	<b>53.88</b>	<b>56.34</b>	<b>60.68</b>	<b>65.67</b>	<b>67.23</b>	<b>303.80</b>

<b>INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (IDS)</b>							
1.	Communication	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.46	3.63	16.54
2.	Improvement of Roads	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.43	11.04
3.	Education	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.43	11.04
4.	New Tube well	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.43	2.55	11.59
5.	Repair of Tube well	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.34	1.60
6.	Electricity	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.47	3.64	16.57
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12.40</b>	<b>13.01</b>	<b>13.64</b>	<b>14.31</b>	<b>15.02</b>	<b>68.38</b>

<b>INFORMATION EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC)</b>							
1.	Planned Training Scheme for skill upgradation	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.10

2.	Orientation Training for Tribal women	0.50	0.53	0.55	0.57	0.59	2.74
3.	Orientation training for tribal men and women	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.60
4.	Organisation of Exhibition at Block level	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.43	1.50	6.86
5.	Exchange visit	0.50	0.52	0.53	0.55	0.57	2.67
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.55</b>	<b>2.68</b>	<b>2.79</b>	<b>2.91</b>	<b>3.04</b>	<b>13.97</b>

### BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA to TSP)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-2011	2011-2012	Total
1.	IGS	53.88	56.34	60.68	65.67	67.23	303.80
2.	IDS	12.40	13.01	13.64	14.31	15.02	68.38
3.	IEC	2.55	2.68	2.79	2.91	3.04	13.97
	<b>Total</b>	<b>68.83</b>	<b>72.03</b>	<b>77.11</b>	<b>82.89</b>	<b>85.29</b>	<b>386.15</b>

### BLOCK ABSTRACT [UNDER ARTICLE-275(1)]

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-2011	2011-2012	Total
1.	Communication	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
2.	Education	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	55.00
3.	Irrigation	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>26.00</b>	<b>26.00</b>	<b>26.00</b>	<b>26.00</b>	<b>26.00</b>	<b>130.00</b>

### JASHIPUR BLOCK ABSTRACT [SCA to TSP & UNDER ARTICLE-275(1)]

Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-2011	2011-2012	Total
<b>SCA to TSP</b>	<b>68.83</b>	<b>72.03</b>	<b>77.11</b>	<b>82.89</b>	<b>85.29</b>	<b>386.15</b>
<b>Under Article-275(1)</b>	<b>26.00</b>	<b>26.00</b>	<b>26.00</b>	<b>26.00</b>	<b>26.00</b>	<b>130.00</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>94.83</b>	<b>98.03</b>	<b>103.11</b>	<b>108.89</b>	<b>111.29</b>	<b>516.15</b>

## KARANJIA BLOCK

Sl.No	Scheme	Year wise Requirement of Funds (in lakhs)					
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	Total
<b>INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)</b>							
1.	Agriculture	6.22	6.50	6.79	7.10	7.41	34.02
2.	Horticulture	5.56	5.83	6.12	6.42	6.71	30.64
3.	Cottage Industry & Small scale Industry	6.96	6.96	6.96	6.96	6.96	34.80
4.	Irrigation	11.00	11.77	12.35	12.97	13.61	61.70
5.	Animal Husbandry	4.65	4.83	5.01	5.19	5.38	25.06
6.	Fishery	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.85
7.	Computer Training	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	3.30
8.	Co-operatives	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35.50</b>	<b>37.01</b>	<b>38.36</b>	<b>39.78</b>	<b>41.22</b>	<b>191.87</b>

<b>INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (IDS)</b>							
1.	Communication	3.50	3.68	3.86	4.05	4.25	19.34
2.	Improvement of Roads	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.43	11.04
3.	Education	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.21	5.51
4.	New Tube well	1.40	1.47	1.54	1.62	1.70	7.73
5.	Repair of Tube well	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.34	1.60
6.	Electricity	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.47	3.64	16.57
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11.20</b>	<b>11.76</b>	<b>12.33</b>	<b>12.93</b>	<b>13.57</b>	<b>61.79</b>

<b>INFORMATION EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC)</b>							
1.	Planned Training Scheme for skill upgradation	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.10
2.	Orientation Training for Tribal women	0.40	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
3.	Orientation training for tribal men and women	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.60
4.	Organisation of	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.43	1.50	6.86



4.	Irrigation	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.79	6.03	27.63
5.	Animal Husbandry	4.00	4.15	4.31	4.47	4.64	21.57
6.	Fishery	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Computer Training	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	1.35
8.	Co-operatives	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	1.15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20.30</b>	<b>21.05</b>	<b>21.82</b>	<b>22.63</b>	<b>23.46</b>	<b>109.26</b>

#### INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (IDS)

1.	Communication	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.79	6.08	27.63
2.	Improvement of Roads	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.43	11.04
3.	Education	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.43	11.04
4.	New Tube well	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.43	2.55	11.59
5.	Repair of Tube well	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.34	1.60
6.	Electricity	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.43	11.04
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13.40</b>	<b>14.06</b>	<b>14.74</b>	<b>15.48</b>	<b>16.26</b>	<b>73.94</b>

#### INFORMATION EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC)

1.	Planned Training Scheme for skill upgradation	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.10
2.	Orientation Training for Tribal women	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.35	0.37	1.66
3.	Orientation training for tribal men and women	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.60
4.	Organisation of Exhibition at Block level	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.43	1.50	6.86
5.	Exchange visit	0.50	0.52	0.53	0.55	0.57	2.67
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>2.57</b>	<b>2.69</b>	<b>2.82</b>	<b>12.89</b>

#### BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA to TSP)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-2011	2011-2012	Total
1.	IGS	20.30	21.05	21.82	22.63	23.46	109.26
2.	IDS	13.40	14.06	14.74	15.48	16.26	73.94
3.	IEC	2.35	2.46	2.57	2.69	2.82	12.89
	<b>Total</b>	<b>36.05</b>	<b>37.57</b>	<b>39.13</b>	<b>40.80</b>	<b>42.54</b>	<b>196.09</b>

**BLOCK ABSTRACT [UNDER ARTICLE-275(1)]***(Rs. in lakh)*

Sl.No	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-2011	2011-2012	Total
1.	Communication	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	40.00
2.	Education	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
3.	Irrigation	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>28.00</b>	<b>28.00</b>	<b>28.00</b>	<b>28.00</b>	<b>28.00</b>	<b>140.00</b>

**RARUAN BLOCK ABSTRACT [SCA to TSP& UNDER ARTICLE-275(1)]**

Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-2011	2011-2012	Total
<b>SCA to TSP</b>	<b>36.05</b>	<b>37.57</b>	<b>39.13</b>	<b>40.80</b>	<b>42.54</b>	<b>196.09</b>
<b>Under Article-275(1)</b>	<b>28.00</b>	<b>28.00</b>	<b>28.00</b>	<b>28.00</b>	<b>28.00</b>	<b>140.00</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>64.05</b>	<b>65.57</b>	<b>67.13</b>	<b>68.80</b>	<b>70.54</b>	<b>336.09</b>

**SUKRULI BLOCK**

Sl.No	Scheme	Year wise Requirement of Funds (in lakhs)					
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	Total
<b>INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)</b>							
1.	Agriculture	4.46	4.66	4.86	5.08	5.30	24.36
2.	Horticulture	2.30	2.41	2.52	2.64	2.75	12.62
3.	Cottage Industry & Small scale Industry	3.18	3.18	3.18	3.18	3.18	15.90
4.	Irrigation	11.50	12.30	12.90	13.55	14.22	64.47
5.	Animal Husbandry	5.20	5.41	5.63	5.86	6.10	28.20
6.	Fishery	2.29	2.71	2.93	3.15	3.37	14.45
7.	Computer Training	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	2.25
8.	Co-operatives	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>29.38</b>	<b>31.12</b>	<b>32.47</b>	<b>33.91</b>	<b>35.37</b>	<b>162.25</b>

**INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (IDS)**

1.	Communication	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.79	6.08	27.63
2.	Improvement of Roads	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.43	11.04
3.	Education	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.21	5.51
4.	New Tube well	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.43	2.55	11.59
5.	Repair of Tube well	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.34	1.60
6.	Electricity	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.43	11.04
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12.40</b>	<b>13.01</b>	<b>13.64</b>	<b>14.32</b>	<b>15.04</b>	<b>68.41</b>

<b>INFORMATION EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC)</b>							
1.	Planned Training Scheme for skill upgradation	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.10
2.	Orientation Training for Tribal women	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.35	0.37	1.66
3.	Orientation training for tribal men and women	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.60
4.	Organisation of Exhibition at Block level	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.43	1.50	6.86
5.	Exchange visit	0.50	0.52	0.53	0.55	0.57	2.67
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>2.57</b>	<b>2.69</b>	<b>2.82</b>	<b>12.89</b>

### **BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA to TSP)**

*(Rs. in lakh)*

Sl.No	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-2011	2011-2012	Total
1.	IGS	29.38	31.12	32.47	33.91	35.37	162.25
2.	IDS	12.40	13.01	13.64	14.32	15.04	68.41
3.	IEC	2.35	2.46	2.57	2.69	2.82	12.89
	<b>Total</b>	<b>44.13</b>	<b>46.59</b>	<b>48.68</b>	<b>50.92</b>	<b>53.23</b>	<b>243.55</b>

### **BLOCK ABSTRACT [UNDER ARTICLE-275(1)]**

*(Rs. in lakh)*

Sl.No	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-2011	2011-2012	Total
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1.	Communication	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
2.	Education	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	65.00
3.	Irrigation	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>23.00</b>	<b>23.00</b>	<b>23.00</b>	<b>23.00</b>	<b>23.00</b>	<b>115.00</b>

**SUKRULI BLOCK ABSTRACT [SCA to TSP& UNDER  
ARTICLE-275(1)]**

Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-2011	2011-2012	Total
<b>SCA toTSP</b>	<b>44.13</b>	<b>46.59</b>	<b>48.68</b>	<b>50.92</b>	<b>53.23</b>	<b>243.55</b>
<b>Under Article-275(1)</b>	<b>23.00</b>	<b>23.00</b>	<b>23.00</b>	<b>23.00</b>	<b>23.00</b>	<b>115.00</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>67.13</b>	<b>69.59</b>	<b>71.68</b>	<b>73.92</b>	<b>76.23</b>	<b>358.55</b>

**THAKURMUNDA BLOCK**

Sl.No	Scheme	Year wise Requirement of Funds (in lakhs)					
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	Total
<b>INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)</b>							
1.	Agriculture	5.21	5.44	5.68	5.94	6.20	28.47
2.	Horticulture	4.49	4.71	4.94	5.18	5.41	24.73
3.	Cottage Industry & Small scale Industry	4.81	4.81	4.81	4.81	4.81	24.05
4.	Irrigation	9.00	10.67	10.15	10.65	14.17	54.64
5.	Animal Husbandry	7.20	7.49	7.81	8.15	8.49	39.14
6.	Fishery	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.85
7.	Computer Training	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	1.35
8.	Co-operatives	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	1.15
<b>Total</b>		<b>31.36</b>	<b>33.78</b>	<b>34.06</b>	<b>35.41</b>	<b>39.77</b>	<b>174.38</b>

<b>INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (IDS)</b>							
1.	Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Improvement of Roads	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.47	3.64	16.57
3.	Education	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.47	3.64	16.57

4.	New Tube well	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.43	2.55	11.59
5.	Repair of Tube well	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.34	1.60
6.	Electricity	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.47	3.64	16.57
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11.40</b>	<b>11.96</b>	<b>12.56</b>	<b>13.17</b>	<b>13.81</b>	<b>62.90</b>

<b>INFORMATION EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC)</b>							
1.	Planned Training Scheme for skill upgradation	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.10
2.	Orientation Training for Tribal women	0.50	0.53	0.55	0.57	0.59	2.74
3.	Orientation training for tribal men and women	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.10
4.	Organisation of Exhibition at Block level	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.43	1.50	6.86
5.	Exchange visit	0.50	0.52	0.53	0.55	0.57	2.67
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.65</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>3.01</b>	<b>3.14</b>	<b>14.47</b>

### **BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA to TSP)**

*(Rs. in lakh)*

Sl.No	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-2011	2011-2012	Total
1.	IGS	31.36	33.78	34.06	35.41	39.77	174.38
2.	IDS	11.40	11.96	12.56	13.17	13.81	62.90
3.	IEC	2.65	2.78	2.89	3.01	3.14	14.47
	<b>Total</b>	<b>45.41</b>	<b>48.52</b>	<b>49.51</b>	<b>51.59</b>	<b>56.72</b>	<b>251.75</b>

### **BLOCK ABSTRACT [UNDER ARTICLE-275(1)]**

*(Rs. in lakh)*

Sl.No	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-2011	2011-2012	Total
1.	Communication	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	75.00
2.	Education	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
3.	Irrigation	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>31.00</b>	<b>31.00</b>	<b>31.00</b>	<b>31.00</b>	<b>31.00</b>	<b>155.00</b>

### **THAKURMUNDA BLOCK ABSTRACT [SCA to TSP& UNDER ARTICLE-275(1)]**

<b>Sources</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-2011</b>	<b>2011-2012</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>SCA toTSP</b>	<b>45.41</b>	<b>48.52</b>	<b>49.51</b>	<b>51.59</b>	<b>56.72</b>	<b>251.75</b>
<b>Under Article- 275(1)</b>	<b>31.00</b>	<b>31.00</b>	<b>31.00</b>	<b>31.00</b>	<b>31.00</b>	<b>155.00</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>76.41</b>	<b>79.52</b>	<b>80.51</b>	<b>82.59</b>	<b>87.72</b>	<b>406.75</b>