

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

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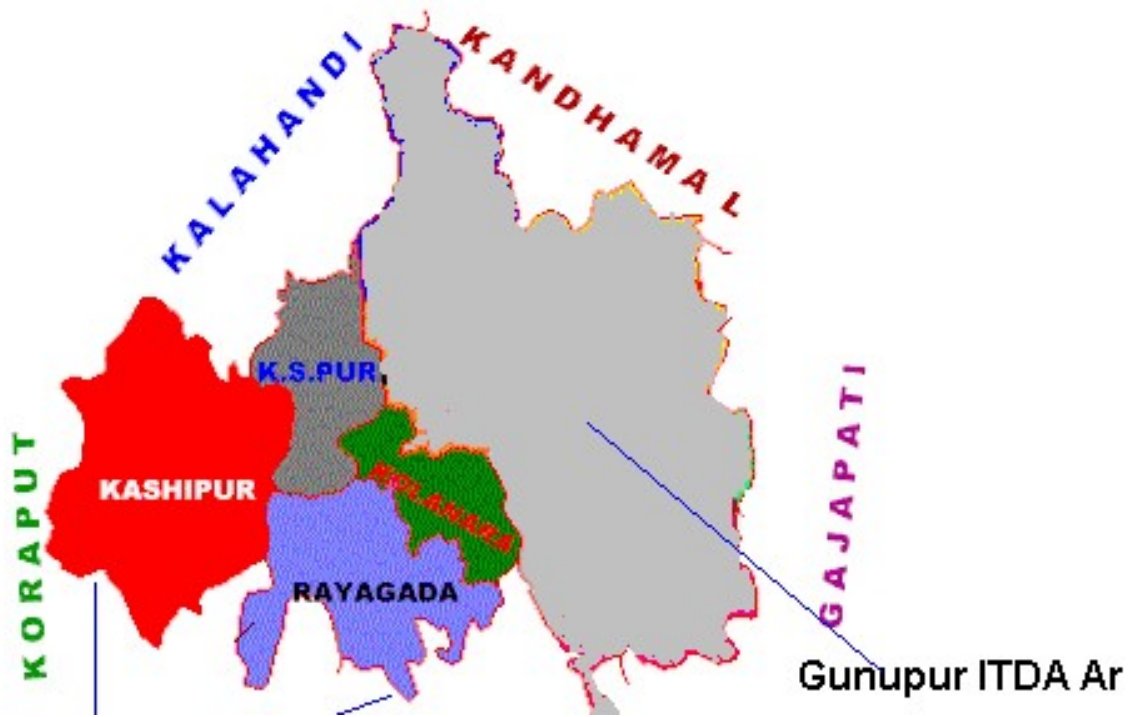
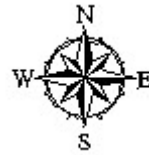
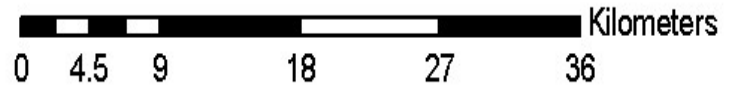
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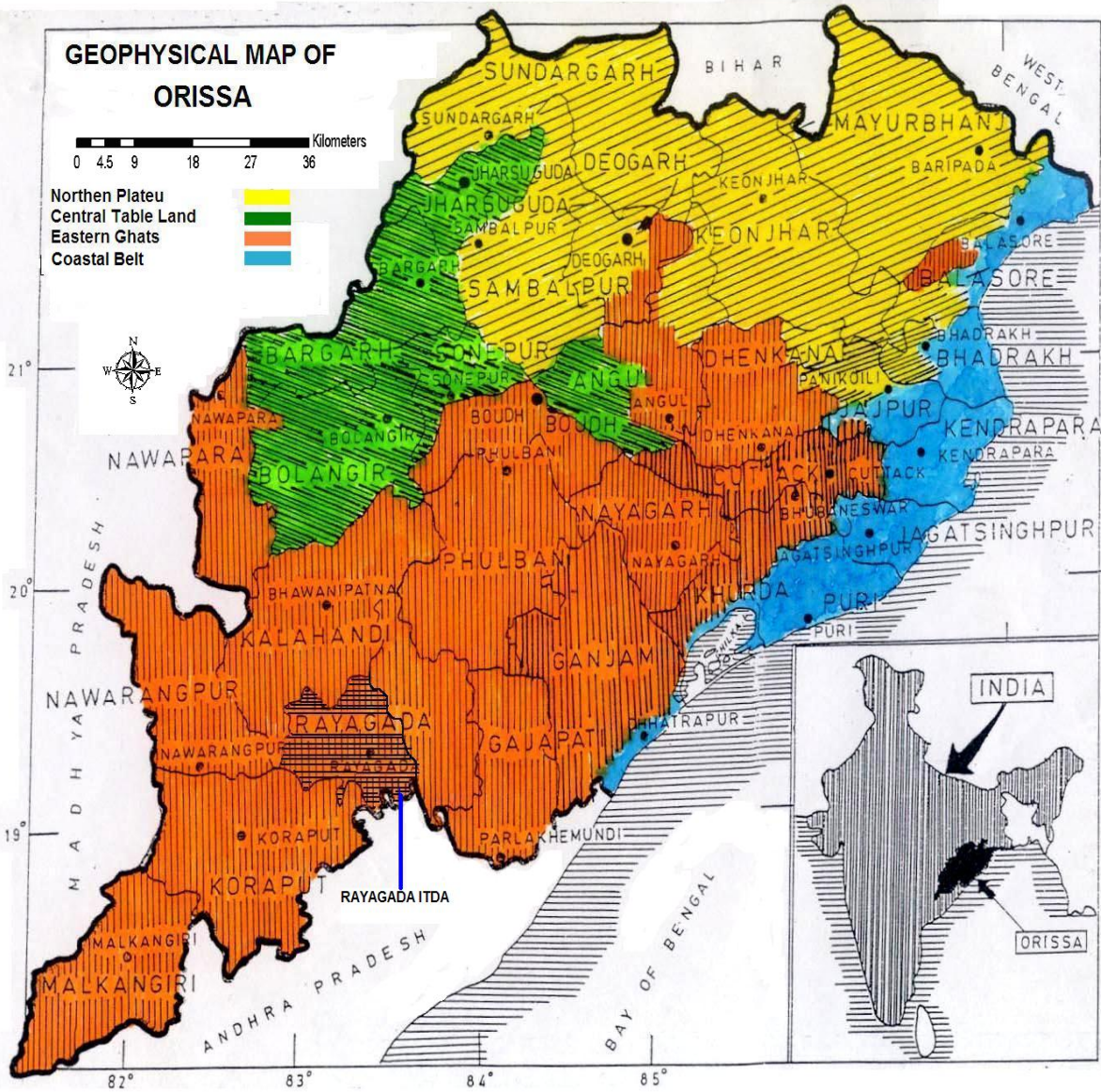
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2006-07

The Map of Rayagada I.T.D.A





RAYAGADA ITDA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The present report incorporating the Plan of Action (POA) for tribal development and execution of projects in Rayagada ITDA area of Orissa has been analyzed in various chapters. The objective of the research design has been spelt out in the chapter-I. The tribal situation in the country presents a varied picture. Some areas have high tribal concentration, while some other have scattered tribal population. The tribal development scene was critically reviewed on the eve of the Fifth Plan. The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) concept, approach and strategy have been framed with its commitment for the tribal development in our country. The Tribal Sub-Plan (1974-1979) spelt the broad strategy and priority in each state.

Scheduled Tribes constitute the weakest of the weaker section of communities. Despite their cultural heritage and reach tradition, the Scheduled Tribes are economically backward because of geographical, historic and various other reasons. Therefore, for their mainstreaming and integration scheduled tribes are provided with constitutional safeguards and special development interventions. The tribal regions are destined to specialize in mineral and forest based activities in the national economy. In long term prospective, therefore, should be urgently prepared for providing a clear direction of development to these areas keeping in view the resource potential, the socio-economic constraints and compulsions of national economy. The Rayagada ITDA area is highly potential with mineral belts and thick forests under the Eastern Ghats geophysical region of our state.

Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) a byproduct 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 are not possible, the adverse situation is to be ameliorated through sustained efforts. After the promulgation of PESA Act, opportunities are available through the PRI functionaries who are to make the autonomous existence of

Gram Sabha /Palli Sabha more vibrant as per the constitutional mandate. The Fifth Schedule of the constitution is expected to provide good governance in tribal areas.

Taking into consideration the above facts, the POA formulated for the 11th Plan period has taken into consideration the spirit of 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(I) 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. 2822.98 lakhs was made available to Rayagada ITDA, out of which SCA to TSP was Rs 1734.38 lakhs and funds under the First Proviso to Article 275 (1) was Rs. 513.39 lakhs. The total utilization of funds amounts to Rs. 2587.29 lakhs (91.65%). Under SCA to TSP it was Rs. 1700.68 lakhs (98.06%) and under Article 275 (1) it was Rs 415.73 lakhs (80.98%).

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

During the entire 11th plan period (2007-08 to 2011-12), an amount of Rs. 2041.28 lakhs has been planned to be spent for total development programmes for STs of Rayagada ITDA, out of which Rs. 1366.28 lakhs will flow from SCA to TSP and Rs. 675.00 lakhs from Article 275 (1). Out of the total plan outlay, Rs. 971.04 lakhs suggested to be spent under IGS, Rs. 330.00 lakhs under IDS and Rs. 65.24 lakhs under IEC programmes. Besides, Rs. 675.00 lakhs will be spent for creation of missing critical infrastructures under Article 275 (1).

FLOW OF FUNDS FROM RAYAGADA ITDA TO DONGRIA KONDH DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, PARSALI DURING 11TH 5-YEAR PLAN PERIOD:

Among the ST people, the Dongria Kondh PTG, a section of the Kondh tribe, living in villages of part block of Kalyansingpur in Rayagada ITDA has been identified as the most backward tribal people. Thus, it is proposed that a total sum of Rs. 51.50 lakhs will be spent during 11th plan period for creation of missing critical infrastructures under works head in the Dongria Kondh villages of Rayagada ITDA.

RAYAGADA ITDA AT A GLANCE:

- Geographical area – : 1790.37 Sq. K.M.
- Density of population – : 199 per Sq. Km.
- No.of Blocks – : 4 (Rayagada, Kashipur, Kolnara, Kalyansinghpur)
- No.of GPs – : 76
- No.of Inhabitated village – : 1122

- No.of Un-inhabitated village – : 73
- Population(2001 Census) – : Total - 3,57,281-
: Male- 1,74,670
: Female-1,82,611
- Sex ratio (2001 Census) : Total- 1,045
: ST- 1,072
: SC – 1018
- Growth Rate – (1991-2001) : Total-15.92
: ST- 16.10
- Major tribal communities – Kandha (Dongria Kandha), Saora, Paroja, Jatapu.
- Educational Institution

SSD Department

- High School – : 13 (Boys-10, Girls-03)
- Kanyashram - : Nil
- Ashram School – : 05
- Sevashram – : 24
- Residential Sevashram- : 11

Educational Department

- High School- : 33
- M.E. – : 154
- Primary School- : 470

- Veterinary Institution
 - Hospital and Dispensary – : 05
 - Livestock and Aid Centre – : 24
 - Artificial insemination – : 03
- Co-operative Institution
 - Agriculture Credit Co-operative Society- : 06
 - Nonagricultural Credit Co-operative society – : 05
 - Wholesale Primary Consumer Co-operative Store – : 06
 - Regional community marketing Cooperative society – : 22
 - Central Cooperative Bank – : 01
 - LAMPs - : 14
- Financial Institution
 - State Bank of India – 17(4 branches in each block of ITDA area)
 - Indian Overseas Bank – : 08
 - Andhra Bank – : 01
 - Indian Bank – : 01
 - Koraput Panchabati Gramya Bank (Lead Bank)- : 20

- Health Institution
 - District Hospital – : 01
 - CHC (Community) – : 01
 - P.H.C. – : 03 and 17 (New)
 - Addl. PHC – : 04
 - Sub- Centre- : 64

- Forest Area – : 24,652 Sq. Kms.

- Land use pattern– (in hectares)
 - Misc. tree groves – : 1,290
 - Cultivable waste land – : 5,154
 - Pastures – : 3044
 - Non-agricultural land – : 10,017
 - Barren land – : 58,139
 - Current fallow – : 17,849
 - Other fallow : 6,518
 - Net area shown – : 61,744

- Irrigated land (in hectares)
 - Kharif – : 9,719
 - Rabi – : 1,056
 - Cultivable area – : 23, 460
 - Per capita land – : 0.66

- Drinking water
 - Sanitary well – : 551
 - Tube well - : 2,599
 - Pipe water supply – : 22
 - Any other sources – : 27

- Anganwadi centre – : 470
 - Villages not serve by Anganwadi centre – : 652

- Major crops – : Paddy, Ragi, Till, Maize, Blackgram etc.

- BPL House Hold. –
 - ST- 45,812 (71.67%)
 - SC-10, 359(16.20%)
 - Others – 7,753(12.13%)
 - Total – 63,924

- Markets (Hats)-
 - Weekly market - : 76

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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 (i) 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 5th to 10th Plan Periods, there were several attempts at overcoming shortcomings, bottlenecks and barriers, which stood on the path of tribal development. While doing so constitutional safeguards and protective measures under the Fifth Schedule and their effective instrumentality were given top priority attention.

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

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

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

1. Guidelines for Preparation of Annual Action Plan (2005-06).

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

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

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

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

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

Objectives of the Study:

The 3 objectives of the study are,

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

Tools of the Study:

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

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

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

(b) : **Educational Institutions of Education Department.**

B-2 : Health and Family Welfare.

B-3 : Drinking Water Facilities

B-4 : Veterinary Infrastructure

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

(b) : Connectivity (Block)

(c) : Connectivity (ITDA)

(d) : Connectivity (DRDA)

(e) : Connectivity (R & B)

(f) : Connectivity (Rural Development)

(g) : Connectivity (Forest Department)

(h) : Connectivity (Micro Project)

(i) : Connectivity (Other Agencies)

B-6 : Other Infrastructure

Format – C : Income Generating Schemes

C-1 : Agriculture

C-2 : Horticulture

C-3 : Control of Shifting Cultivation

C-4 : Co-operation and Credit Management

C-5 (a) : Animal Husbandry

(b) Pisciculture

C-6 : Cottage Industry

C-7 : Irrigation

C-8 : Soil Conservation & Land Development

C-9 : Agro-Forestry

C-10 : Sericulture

C-11 : Others, including Transport & Business (Bankable Schemes)

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

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

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

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

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

Limitations of the Study:

- 1) In consonance with the conceptual frame and methodological perspective, it is apt to state here that while formulating and preparing the prospective action plan of I.T.D.A for five years during the 11th plan period, provisions under the Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act (Central Act, 1996 & State Act, 1997) are to be taken into consideration. It is mandatory that plans prepared by G.Ps are to be approved by the Gram Sabha / Palli Sabha prior to the implementation of schemes/ projects for the socio-economic development of tribals. Therefore, the current exercise shall include annual plans aggregating to five-year prospective plan, by taking G.P as the minimal unit, and shall make it location-specific wherever possible, but at least for the first year as stipulated by the local functionaries. The I.T.D.A authorities shall take necessary steps, so that the schemes/ projects as per the action plan for the village receive the approval of the concerned Gram Sabha/Palli Sabha before their implementation. From the 2nd year to the 5th year the I.T.D.a shall draw location-specific plans within the limits of funds under each sub-sector as per felt needs of the tribals and the prevailing situation in localities.
- 2) Keeping in view the existing infrastructural facilities and the capabilities of the tribal beneficiaries to undertake such schemes/ projects for sustainable development through participatory approach of a group rather than individual, have been proposed so that planning exercise becomes realistic and pragmatic while translating it into action.

- 3) Funds under different sectors and programmes are to be tentatively fixed and flexible option be provided for operationalisation in block/G.P areas of the I.T.D.A., so that tribals as stakeholders do not feel neglected or discriminated, because of their specific areal situations.
 - 4) As the present exercise is for a period of five years, the Project Administrator, within the perview of norms and conditions of Government guidelines, is to exercise his option in putting development inputs in the most backward areas during the rest four years of the plan period, on priority basis.
 - 5) The plan of Action is based on background data collected from different levels as well as from secondary sources.
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CHAPTER-II

ITDA PROFILE

Background:

The district of Rayagada is known as the most famous region of the state because of its longest human history. Although the district came into existence on the 2nd October in the year 1992, it has long and glorious historical records evident by copper plates, rock inscriptions as well as different coins, which clearly indicate that the region was the centre of attraction in all ages. In the third century B.C, during the reign of Ashoka the Great, it was covered under Kalinga Empire. The hilly tract between river Languli (in Prachi language as Bansadhara) and Nagabali, as evident by Andhra Historical Journal XXVII edition at page 46, was famous for spices. Another Bhojpur Rock inscription in Brahmi of Rastrik King Mandhata adds some facts about this region. Later, Kharvela, the only Aryan Emperor of Orissa, defeated Rastriks at the time of Samudra Gupta himself during the Chawpagada battle. The rock inscription of Allahabad inscribed by Mahamantri Harisena provides evidence to this effect. Later, the ruins of mud fort and historical idol of Mahakal Bhairab found at Champikota very near Rayagada makes it clear that this is the ancient Champagada Fort. During Ganga Vansi and Surya Vansi Kings, it was under Dadarnab Dev of Gudari Kataka. A rock inscription found at Pataleswar temple in Brahmi script provides an evidence to this effect. A subsequent literature found at Pataleswar temple speaks about the river Langully, giving supporting evidence to the various facts. This region went to Bahamanis when Mukund Dev was defeated at Gohera Tikiri in 1519. Then, it was under Nandapur Kingdom for brief period of 47 years. Biswambar Dev who was defeated and killed by Hasin Khan was perhaps the third king installed at Rayagada. Still, the Sati Kunda Goddess Majhi Ghariani and the mud fort around it speaks much about its evidence. In subsequent years it was under Bobilli, a Tahasil of Vijayanagaram. Later, during the English regime, Rayagada was covered under the Jeypore Zamindari, which continued till Independence.

Structural – Functional Growth and Development of ITDA since Inception:

The Integrated Tribal Development Project (I.T.D.P) comprising Rayagada Block came into operation from 29th August 1974. The other three blocks of Rayagada Sub-Division, namely Kolnara, K.Singpur and Kashipur were merged into Rayagada I.T.D.P in the Year 1976. Since then Rayagada I.T.D.P. and Rayagada Sub-Division became geographically co-terminus. Consequent upon its registration under Registration of Societies Act, 1860, it is redesignated as Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) from the year 1979-80. It has a Governing Body/P.L.C comprising PRI functionaries, M.L.As and District Level Officers, of the area. The Collector, Rayagada is the Chairman of the I.T.D.A. As an Agency, it has ensured greater decentralization and flexibility in decision-making process and development of Scheduled Tribes and Castes.

Location:

Rayagada ITDA comes under the Rayagada district, comprising of four blocks, such as Rayagada, Kalyansingpur, Kashipur and Kolnara. Gunupur ITDA in the East, Nabarangpur ITDA in the West, and Koraput ITDA in the South and Th-Rampur ITDA in the North, surrounds Rayagada ITDA. Rayagada and Kashipur are two Tahasils under the jurisdiction of the ITDA.

Geophysical Features:

The entire ITDA area comes under the Eastern Ghat region under Rayagada section of topography. This section of topography has high hills whose heights vary from 2000-4000 feet. The topography clearly indicates sparse habitations in the basin. The Nagavalli or Languly is the principal river in the drainage system of the region. The basin lies at an average height of 900 meters above mean sea level. The highest point in the region is the Niyamgiri(1.529 metres) hill range.

Settlement is found mainly on the riverbanks or along the line of communications. The line of communication has been developed mainly along the river course through the hills. The State Highway No. 4 passes through the basin from west to east in its southern part. The State Highway No.5 starts from Rayagada town and is extended towards north and meets with the National Highway. The broad gauge railway from Raipur (Chhattisgarh) to Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) passes through the basin longitudinally from north to south running parallel to the State High way No.5 through the gap of the hills.

In spite of physical hindrances, the region is steadily developing in terms of urbanization. Rayagada(Municipality) is an old township and is a centre of administration, education and small business.

A unique ecological niche of biodiversities, suffers from soil erosion and severe degradation in terms of loss of tree cover, generic flora and fauna. Installation of High voltage KV line, leasing out of Bamboo plants, indiscriminate tree felling due to rampant shifting cultivation by Primitive Tribes, intensive grazing, forest fire by people, wild life poaching, Akhanda sikar and bird catching are the destructive forces, which cause such degradation. Tropical moist deciduous and tropical dry deciduous type of forests include sal forest, mix forest, grass land in patches and shrubs. Most of the fauna particularly bear, fox, rabbit, jackle, wolf and tiger are found.

The entire region of ITDA receives rainfall mostly from Arabian Sea branch of Monsoon current (from 1st week of June, earlier than Bay of Bengal current). The Eastern Ghats run from Northeast to South West direction. The ITDA area that is on the leeward side gets only about 40 inches of rainfall annually. Drought hazard is very little. The humidity ranges from 92 per cent saturation during August and September and 60 per cent during the month of March and April. The high humidity coupled with luxuriant forest vegetation creates an environment for the development of a group of soil. The soil of ITDA area is laterite. For cultivated crops the soil is low in fertility. Sal is a dominant species in the hills & valleys of Vanshadhara but in Nagavali basin sal is very rare.

The jurisdiction of Mining office is at Koraput for the un-divided Koraput district (Koraput, Nowarangpur, Malkangiri and Rayagada). These districts are known for its vastness and geological diversities. Out of the above districts, the important economic mineral deposits of Rayagada district are Bauxite, Graphite, Manganese, Quartz and Gemstones. Rayagada district comes under the administrative jurisdiction of Koraput circle with Mining office having its headquarters at Koraput. No separate office has been opened for this district. However, one Assistant Mining Officer has been stationed at Rayagada district with other inspecting staff. One weighbridge of 25 M.T. capacity is situated at Seriguda in Rayagada district under supervision of Asst. Mining Officer, Rayagada. Deposits of bauxite have been found in different parts of Kashipur and Rayagada Tahasil in flat-topped hills namely Baphilimali, Sashubhumali, Sijimali, Chandragiri, Katurumali, Lakharis, Azimali, Patramali, Malipadar Dongar, Tikirimalli, Sunderghati, Ghusurimali, Niyam Donger etc. Baphilimali,

Sijimali and Kuturumalli and Niyam Donger come partly within Rayagada and partly within Kalahandi district. The main constituents of bauxite in Rayagada district are gibbsite and useful for metallurgical purpose. Manganese deposits have been identified in Rayagada district in the villages at Kutuli, Karajhola and Barijholi etc in Kashipur and Rayagada Tahasils. Manganese deposits are of Khondalitic origin found as veins and bands mostly in the hills. Quartz and Quartzite occurs in this district as small veins mostly around Rayagada Tahasil. The grade of ore is not high, except in some cases, for industrial use. Most of the Quartz and Quartzite of low grade are used for road metals.

The ITDA area lies in the Northern Eastern Ghat Agro climatic zone with a warm and humid climate. Mango, Banana, Litchi, Jackfruit are the dominant fruit crops and Ginger and Turmeric are the main spices crops. The climate is mostly suitable for plantation of different crops, like Mango, Banana, Cashew, Citrus, Guava, Jackfruit and Custard apple. Most of the inhabitants are traditional growers of mango, Kagjilime, Custard apple, and Jackfruit etc. Ginger and Turmeric are the main spices crops of the district primitively grown by the tribals. The tribal farmers used to grow ginger and turmeric crops in the hill areas without application of fertilizers and adoption of proper plant protection measures.

Places of Historical importance and Tourist interest:

The district of Rayagada is known as the most famous region of the State because of its longest human history. The District has long and glorious historical records evident by copper plates, rock inscriptions as well as different coins. This clearly indicates that the region was the centre of attraction in all ages. In the third century B.C, during the reign of Ashoka the Great, it was covered under Kalinga Empire. Another Bhojpur Rock inscription in Brahmi of Rastrik King Mandhata adds some facts about this region. Later, Kharvela, the only Aryan Emperor of Orissa, defeated Rastriks at the time of Samudra Gupta during the Chawpagada battle. The rock inscription of Allahabad inscribed by Mahamantri Harisena provides evidence to this effect. Later, the ruins of mud fort and historical idol of Mahakal Bhairab found at Champikota very near Rayagada makes it clear that this is the ancient Champagada Fort. During Ganga Vansi and Surya Vansi Kings, it was under Dadarnab Dev of Gudari Kataka. A rock inscription found at Pataleswar temple in Brahmi script provides evidence to this effect. A subsequent literature found at Pataleswar temple speaks about the river Langully, giving supporting evidence to the various facts. This region went to Bahamanis when Mukund Dev was

defeated at Gohera Tikiri in 1519. Then, it was under Nandapur Kingdom for brief period of 47 years. Biswambar Dev who was defeated and killed by Hasin Khan was perhaps the third king installed at Rayagada. Still, the Sati Kunda Goddess Majhi Ghariani and the mudfort around it speak much about its evidence. In subsequent years it was under Bobilli, a Tahasil of Vijayanagaram. Later, during the English regime, Rayagada was covered under the Jeypore Zamindari, which continued till independence.

Administrative set-up of Blocks:

The Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), Rayagada has four blocks, such as Rayagada, Kashipur, Kalyansingpur and Kolnara under its jurisdiction.

The block-wise details has been furnished in Table-I

**TABLE-I
Block Wise Area, Villages and Distance from ITDA Headquarters**

Sl. No	Block	Total Geographical area (in Sq. Kms.)	No. of G.Ps .	No.of Villages		Forest area (in Sq. Kms.)	No.of house holds	Distanc e from ITDA headqu arters
				Inha- -bited	Unin- habited			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Rayagada	356.63	15	277	16	6616	24,913	0 Km
2	Kashipur	481.86	20	416	33	1475	28,844	60Kms
3	K.Singpur	420.63	13	237	17	8975	13,343	22Kms
4	Kolnara	531.25	28	192	7	7586	15,148	28Kms
ITDA		1790.37	76	1122	73	24652	82248	

- Kolnara has the largest geographical area in the Rayagada ITDA.
- Kolnara has the highest number of GPs.
- Kashipur has the highest number of inhabited villages.
- Kashipur has the highest number of uninhabited villages.
- K.Singpur has the largest forest covered area.
- Kashipur has the highest number of households

- Kashipur is the longest distant block from the ITDA headquarters.

Administration & Management of ITDA:

ITDA Rayagada was established on 3rd February 1975 at Rayagada as its headquarters. The present sanctioned staff strength gradewise, numbers in position, no.of vacancies in each grade and further requirement of staff are mentioned below.

Staffing Pattern:

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

The present sanctioned staff of Grade-A is Project Administrator. The Grade B Officers are Spl Officer and the Asst.engineer. The Grade –C Officers are two numbers of Jr.Engineer, Headclerk, Soil Conservation Assistant, Statistical Asst. (manned by a Sr. Clerk) and a Sr. Stenographer. There are six Class-IV Staff, which belongs to Grade-D category. At present total sanctioned strength of the ITDA is 19. Two Grade-C category officials are lying vacant.

Project Level Committee (Governing Body)

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

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

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

1. Hon'ble Member of Legislative of Assembly, Bissam-cuttack
2. Hon'ble Member of Legislative of Assembly, Laxmipur- Rayagada
3. Sub-collector Rayagada
4. Executive Engineer, R& B Division
5. Project Director, DRDA, Rayagada
6. Tahasildar, Rayagada
7. B.D.O.,Kshipur
8. Chairman, K.Singpur, Panchyat Samiti
9. Chairman, Kashipur, Panchyat Samiti
10. Chairman, Rayagada, Panchyat Samiti
11. District Agriculture Officer, Rayagada
12. Asst.Soil Conservation Officer (Coffee Development, Rayagada)
13. A.S.C.O., Rayagada
14. Horticulturist, Rayagada
15. Special.Officer, DKDA, Parsali
16. I.P.O (Hq) for D.I.C.Rayagada
17. D.I.of School, Rayagada
18. Asst.Engineer, Lift Irrigation, Rayagada
19. A.E.RWSS, Rayagada
20. ADWO.Rayagada
21. W.E.O (I), Rayagada
22. W.E.O (II), Rayagada
23. WEO, Kashipur
24. J.E., RW Section (I) Rayagada
25. M.D., OAIC, Rayagada

Implementation and Supervision-

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

CHAPTER-III

DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

Block- wise population:

The demographic features of the ITDA have been discussed below:-

TABLE-II

Block-wise Distribution of Population (2001 Census)

Sl. No.	Block	Population			Density of population per Sq.Km.	Average population per inhabited village	Average population per household
		Total	Male	Female			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Rayagada	1,12,330	54,776	57,554	209	408	4.5
2	Kashipur	1,21,086	59,867	61,219	251	292	4.0
3	K.Singhpur	57,195	27,544	29,651	136	240	4.0
4	Kolnara	66,670	32,483	34,187	187	353	4.0
ITDA		3,57,281	1,74,670	1,82,611	199	320	4.00

- Kashipur block has the highest population among four blocks under Rayagada ITDA.
- The female population outnumbered the male population in all four blocks.
- The density of population is the highest in Rayagada block .The density of population of Kashipur and Rayagada blocks are higher than the density of population of Rayagada ITDA i.e 199.
- The average population per inhabited village is the maximum in Rayagada block and minimum in K.Singhpur block. The average population per inhabited village of the ITDA is 320, which is less than that of Rayagada block.
- The average population per household is 4 in the three blocks, except in Rayagada.

Ethno-Cultural Groups:

The block-wise distribution of population by social /ethno-cultural groups, ie. S.Ts and S.Cs and by sex is furnished in the following table: -

TABLE-III
Block-wise Distribution of Population by Ethno-Cultural Groups
(2001 Census)

Sl no	Block	Total Population			ST Population			SC Population		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Rayagada	1,12,330	54,776	57,554	71,417	34,225	37,192	11,483	5,673	5,810
2	Kashipur	1,21,086	59,867	61,219	74,646	36,668	37,978	24,216	12,043	12,173
3	K.Singpur	57,195	27,544	29,651	36,417	17,307	19,110	8,258	4,047	4,211
4	Kolnara	66,670	32,483	34,187	46,612	22,392	24,220	5,901	2,947	2,954
ITDA		3,57,281	1,74,670	1,82,611	2,29,092	1,10,592	1,18,500	49,858	24,710	25,148

- Total Scheduled Tribes population of the ITDA is 2,29,092 (54.16%)
- The total Scheduled Castes population of the ITDA is 49,858 (11.79%)

Growth of Population:

The block-wise growth of population of the I.T.D.A. for the decade 1991-2001 is presented in the following table: -

TABLE-III (A)
Growth of Population (1991 to 2001)

Sl. No	Block	Population		Growth rate	ST Population		Growth rate
		1991	2001		1991	2001	
1	Rayagada	96,107	1,12,330	16.88	61,695	71,417	15.76
2	Kashipur	1,01,995	1,21,086	18.72	62,742	74,646	18.97
3	K.Singpur	50,807	57,195	12.57	32,105	36,417	13.43

4	Kolnara	59,309	66,670	12.41	40,775	46,612	14.32
	ITDA	3,08,218	3,57,281	15.92	1,97,317	2,29,092	16.10

- Growth rate of total population in Kashipur block is the highest (+) 18.72 whereas in Kolnara block, it is the lowest. (+) 12.41
- Growth rate of Scheduled Tribe population is the highest (+) 18.97 in Kashipur block whereas growth rate in K.Singpur block is the lowest (+) 13.43.
- Growth rate of total population of the ITDA is (+) 15.92 whereas the growth rate of ST population is (+) 16.10.

Sex Ratio:

The block-wise sex-ratio by social /ethno-cultural groups is furnished in the following table:-

TABLE-III (B)

Block-wise Sex-ratio for Total, S.T. and S.C.Population

Sl.No.	Block	Sex ratio		
		Total	ST	SC
1	Rayagada	1050	1087	1024
2	Kashipur	1023	1036	1011
3	K.Singpur	1076	1104	1041
4	Kolnara	1052	1082	1002
	ITDA	1045	1072	1018

- The sex ratio of Kashipur Block in case of total population and ST population is 1023 and 1036 and females per 1000 males, respectively and is the lowest in comparison with other three blocks. Kolnara Block has the lowest SC sex ratio in comparison with other three blocks.
- The sex ratio of ITDA in case of ST population is 1072 females per 1000 males.
- The sex ratio of ITDA in case of SC population is 1018 females per to 1000 males.
- The sex ratio of ITDA in case of total population is 1045 females per 1000 males.

Literacy:

The block-wise literacy rates by ethnic-cultural groups and by sex groups are furnished below:-

TABLE-IV

Block-wise Literacy Rates among total, SC & ST (1991 Census) Population

Name of the Block	Literacy rate for total population			Literacy rate for SC Population			Literacy rate for ST population		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rayagada	12.77	18.87	6.79	17.81	27.51	8.81	8.23	14.23	2.56
Kashipur	13.20	22.04	4.47	16.08	27.47	4.64	6.51	12.14	1.13
K.Singpur	18.88	28.77	9.41	21.41	34.47	9.07	08.84	14.49	03.13
Kolnara	26.03	37.69	14.62	28.26	43.22	14.02	13.60	22.82	04.87
ITDA	16.47	25.13	07.99	19.02	30.80	07.42	08.91	15.78	02.32

- The percentage of total literacy is the highest in Kolnara Block and the lowest in Rayagada Block. The percentage of male literacy is the highest in Kolnara Block and lowest in Rayagada block. The percentage of female literacy is the highest in Kolnara block and the lowest in Kashipur Block.
- The percentage of SC literacy is the highest in Kolnara block and the lowest in Kashipur Block. The percentage of SC male literacy is the highest in Kolnara Block and the lowest in Kasipur Block. The percentage of SC female literacy is the highest in Kolnara block and the lowest in Kashipur Block.
- The percentage of ST literacy is the highest in Kolnara Block and the lowest in Kashipur Block. The percentage of ST male literacy is the highest in Kolnara and the lowest in Kashipur Block. The percentage of ST female literacy is the highest in Kolnara and the lowest in Kashipur Block.

TABLE-IV(i)

Block wise literacy rates for the population (2001 Census)

Name of the Block	Literacy rates for total population		
	Total	Male	Female
Rayagada	34.63	45.48	24.43
Kashipur	24.11	37.44	11.22
K.Singpur	27.87	47.49	15.78
Kolnara	33.97	46.31	22.35
Total ITDA	29.96	42.27	18.32

- The percentage of total literacy is the highest in Rayagada Block and lowest in Kashipur Block.
- The percentage of male literacy is the highest in K.Singpur Block and the lowest in Kashipur block.
- The percentage of female literacy is the highest in Rayagada block and lowest in Kashipur Block

Work Force:**TABLE-V**

Block- wise Distribution of Work Force Participation Rate (2001 Census)

Sl	Block	Work Force (Percentage in brackets)								
		Main Workers			Marginal workers			Non-workers		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Rayagada	34,193 (30.44%)	24,293 (44.35%)	9,900 (17.20%)	17,754 (15.81%)	5,494 (10.03%)	12,260 (21.30%)	60,383 (53.75%)	24,989 (45.62%)	35,394 (61.50%)
2	Kashipur	35,466 (29.29%)	24,372 (40.71%)	11,094 (18.12%)	26,645 (22.01%)	8,607 (14.38%)	18,038 (29.46%)	58,975 (48.70%)	26,888 (44.91%)	32,087 (52.41%)
3	K.Singpur	19,022 (33.26%)	13,051 (47.38%)	5,971 (20.14%)	9,713 (16.98%)	2,411 (8.75%)	7,302 (24.63%)	28,460 (49.76%)	12,082 (43.86%)	16,378 (55.23%)
4	Kolnara	20,251 (30.37%)	14,698 (45.25%)	5,553 (16.24%)	12,101 (18.15%)	3,379 (10.40%)	8,722 (25.51%)	34,318 (51.47%)	14,406 (44.35%)	19,912 (58.24%)
	ITDA	1,08,932 (30.49%)	76,414 (43.75%)	32,518 (17.81%)	66,213 (18.53%)	19,891 (11.39%)	46,322 (25.37%)	1,82,136 (50.98%)	78,365 (21.96%)	1,03,771 (56.83%)

- Workforce participation rate of the ITDA in case of main workers is 30.49% and marginal workers is 18.53% and the non-workers constitute is 50.98%.

- The highest proportion of main workers of K.Singpur is 33.26% whereas the same for marginal workers of Kashipur is 22.01% and for non-workers of Rayagada it is 53.75%.
- In case of main workers, the percentage of males is more than the females whereas in case of marginal workers and non-workers the percentage of females is more than their counterparts of the ITDA.

Occupation Distribution of Workers:

TABLE-VI

Occupational Distribution of Main Workers (2001 Census)

Sl.No	Category of main workers	No.of main workers with percentage to total workers (in brackets)		
		Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
1	Cultivators	53,312(30.44%)	37,398(21.35%)	15,914(9.09%)
2	Agricultural Labourers	42,351(24.18%)	29,708(16.96%)	12,643(7.22%)
3	Livestock, Forest, Fisheries	756(0.43%)	531(0.30%)	225(0.03%)
4	Mining and quarrying	306(0.18%)	215(0.12%)	91(0.05%)
5	Manufacturing and Processing	2483(1.42%)	1742(1.00%)	741(0.42)
	i) Household Industry	939(0.54%)	659(0.38%)	280(0.16)
	ii) Other than household industry	1544(0.88%)	1083(0.62%)	461(0.26%)
6	Construction	1,118(0.64%)	784(0.45%)	334(0.19%)
7	Trade & Commerce	2472(1.41%)	1734(0.99%)	738(0.42%)
8	Transport, Storage & Communication.	802(0.46%)	562(0.32%)	240(0.14%)
9	Other Services /Other workers.	5332(3.04%)	3740(2.14%)	1592(0.91%)
10	Total Main Workers	1,08,932(62.20%)	76,414(43.63%)	32,518(18.57%)

i) Marginal workers	66,213(37.80%)	19891(11.36%)	46,322(26.44%)
ii) Total Workers	1,75,145(100%)	96,305(54.99%)	78,840(45.01)

- As per the occupation distribution of main workers (according to 2001 census) of the ITDA in the category of cultivators are the highest i.e 30.44%
- Next to this in the above category are the agricultural labourers i.e 24. 18%
- In the category, mining and quarrying it is the lowest, ie 0.18 %

Characteristic features of Major tribal groups:

The district Rayagada was carved out of the erstwhile Koraput district on 02.10.1992, as part of the extension plan of districts in the State. The district has a population of 8,23,000 out of which 4,61,209 are tribals. In other words, the district is predominantly a tribal populated district with 56.04% of tribal population. Keeping this in view, all the 11 blocks of the district have been covered under Tribal Sub-Plan with 3 Micro Projects in operation for the pre-literate indigenous tribal communities.

The Rayagada ITDA is grounded during the year 1979-80. The total population of the ITDA is 3,57,281. But the Sch. Tribes population is 2,29,092 (54.16%). The ITDA has been the homeland of various Tribal communities with their sub –tribes. They are found in different levels of development depending upon their assimilation with the so-called mainstream. The physiography of the ITDA gives a perfect platform for the tribals in sustaining their ethno-cultural identity in the district.

The ethno-cultural map of Orissa shows those two tribes, such as the Kandha and the Saora who inhabit almost all the blocks of the district. These two tribes stand out quite prominently for their educational backwardness and continuing ethnic and cultural identity. The Kandha has a number of sub- sections, like Dongria, Kutia, Desia, Pengo etc. The Dongria Kandha has the highest concentration and found in Kalyansinghpur Block, which is a primitive section of Kandha community. The Sch. Tribe populations are the highest in the Kashipur Block numbering 74, 646 (Male-36, 668 and Female-37, 978). K. Singpur Block has the lowest ST population numbering 36,417 (Male-17, 307 and Female-19, 110). The total ST population of the ITDA is 2,29,092; out of which 1,10,592 are male and 1,18,500 are females. In all the blocks of the ITDA the female population outnumbers the male

population. The Kandha are the dominant tribal community in the ITDA. The Other tribal communities found in the ITDA areas are Poraja, Jatapu, Kondadora and Saora (Lanjia).

The Kandha:

Kandhas are believed to be from the Proto-Australoid racial stock. They have a distinct Dravidian language, called “Kui” which has developed written script recently. They are plain land dwellers exhibiting greater adaptability to the forest environment. However, due to development interventions in education, medical facilities, irrigation, plantation and so on and so forth, they have started adapting to modernity in many ways. Their traditional life style, customary traits of economy, political organization, norms, values and worldview have changed over a long period of time.

The most primitive sub- group of Kandha is the Dongria section. They inhabit the plateaus of Niyamgiri hill ranges, which cover parts of Rayagada and Koraput and Kalahandi districts. Their major concentration is found in the block of Kalyansinghpur of this ITDA. They are called Dongria or dweller of “Donger” (hill in Oriya) and love to settle in higher altitudes due to their economic demands. They are the most primitive tribe in the district and declared as one of the 13 primitive tribes of the state. On the basis of their pre-agricultural economy and very low literacy level, two Dongria Kandha development Agencies (DKDAs) are in operation in the two blocks of the Rayagada District for the integrated development. They have a subsistence economy based on foraging, hunting and gathering but they now primarily depend on a subsistence agriculture i.e. shifting cultivation or slash and burn cultivation or *Podu*.

The Dongria family is mostly nuclear, although extended families are not exceptions. The Dongria females are considered as an asset because of their contribution inside and outside the household and they contribute on equal footing with the male members in constructing a house to cultivation. A Dongria Woman does all the works for household ranging from fetching water from the distant streams, cooking, serving food to each member of the household to cultivating, harvesting and selling of produce in the market. Hence, the total domestic economy revolves around her and “she” is preferred over the “he”. Due to this, the “Bride Price” is paid to her parents when she gets married which is a striking feature of the Dongrias. However, the family is patrilineal and patrilocal.

The Dongrias practise polygyny. The family is mostly polygynous, which shows how much the Dongria society depends upon the resource of female members. In Dongria society incest taboo is prevalent. The clan or “Puja” is exogamous which means marriages are made outside the clan. But, the Dongria sub-group is endogamous. The form of acquiring mate is often by capture or force or elopement. However, marriage by negotiation is prestigious. The Dongrias have a dormitory for adolescent girls and boys, which forms a part of their enculturation and education process. The girls sleep at night in the dormitory (Daa Sala) and learn social taboos, myths, legends, stories, riddles, proverbs amidst singing and dancing the whole night, thus learning everything that is expected from a potential wife and mother.

The Dongria have a religion very close to animism. The gods and goddesses are always attributed to various natural phenomena, objects, trees, animals, etc. they have a deity for everything and anything. The Dongrias give the highest importance to earth god (Dharani Penu), who is believed to be the creator of Dongrias. For instance, in a house, there is a deity for back and front Street, kitchen, living room, implements and so on and so forth. In the Dongria society, breach of any religious conduct by any member of the society invites the wrath of spirits in the form of lack of rain fall, drying of streams, destruction of forest produce, and other natural calamities. Hence, the customary law, norms, taboos, values are greatly adhered to and enforced with high to heavy punishments, depending up on the seriousness of the crimes committed.

For social control in the village and Muttha level (regional) there are hereditary religious leaders like, Jani (religious head). Mondal (secular head) Bejuni (Sorcerer), Barik (messenger) to co-ordinate and decide by holding a meeting where, the punishment is awarded along with appeasement procedure with sacrifices of buffaloes and cocks. The punishment may be in cash or kind and may leads to ostracisation from community if not obeyed.

The most striking feature of the Dongria Kandha is that they have now adapted to horticulture and grow pineapple, orange, turmeric, ginger and papaya in plenty. Forest fruit trees, like mango and jackfruit are also found in large numbers, which fulfill the major dietary chunk of the Dongria. Besides, the Dongria practice shifting cultivation or “Podu Chasa” as it is locally called, as part of an economic need retaining the most primitive features of underdevelopment.

Dongrias are great admirer of aesthetic romanticism. Their personal adornment is unique with each male and female member using hair clips, ear rings neck rings, finger rings made of brass, iron and hyndalium prepared by themselves as well as purchased from local markets. Body tattooing is a cultural habit. In spite of various state interventions by launching of integrated development schemes/projects, Dongrias are still found to be a society full of illiteracy, impoverishment and exploitation. However, very few people or individuals have achieved status in getting Govt. employment and some sort of exposure to mainstream population. But still it has a long way to go if anything distinctive is to be achieved.



Dongria Kandha couple in traditional atteries



Dongria village (NAJU) in natural setting



**Interior House
(KUDU TIKANGA)**



wall Painting

Dongria Women Labour Co-operative (*DASIKA BATTI*)

THE SAORA:

The second backward tribal community in the area is the Saora. They are known by various names, such as “Savara”, “Sabara”, “Sora” and “Soura”. They are concentrated in parts of Gunupur adjoining to the blocks of Gumma, Serango in Gajapati district. The Saoras have their own dialect. However, written language in saora has been developed recently. They practise shifting cultivation, and a few have gradually taken up settled agriculture. Like Dongrias, they belong to Proto-Australoid racial stock. They speak Austro-Asiatic (Munda) language.

They are endogamous and the clan is absent. Another institution known as the “Birinda” is exogamous. Families are nuclear although joint or extended families are also found. Marriages are made by bride capture, elopement and by negotiations.

Instead of clan organization they have their extended lineage, called Birinda, which consists of descendants from a common ancestor of four to five generations. Marriage by negotiation is considered prestigious though expensive. The Saora’s religion is very elaborate and deep-rooted. They are polytheists and believe in a large number of deities and ancestral spirits. They practise both Podu and terraced cultivation with varieties of cereals. They also collect minor forest produce for their livelihood. They are very artistic people and are famous for their wall paintings, called *EDITAL*. Dance and music constitute part and parcel of their rich aesthetic life.

The Saoras practise swidden or shifting cultivation. They are most adept or skilled in terraced cultivation where they grow varieties of cereals and pulses.

The Saora family is polygynous. The total household economy revolves around the woman member who is hardworking and who helps her husband in ploughing and harvesting crops in addition to attending household chores exclusively.

Like the Dongrias, the Saoras are highly religious with each and every natural phenomenon attributed to the works of some Gods, deities or spirits. Therefore, the customary law, values, norms are highly respected by all members of the society for the fear of inviting personal or communal harms. The social control mechanism revolves around the religious beliefs, which are very strong.

The tribals of Rayagada observe a series of festivals. Some are closed affairs, relating to a birth or death within the family or daughter attaining puberty, others relate to sowing or harvest time and these involve the entire community. Mostly, a festival is an occasion for mahua liquor or handia liquor, a game roasted on the spirit and a night of song and dance and revealing. But that is not the end. There is an animal sacrifice too for the deities and spirits, which must be appeased first, particularly the malevolent ones so that they will not face drought or sickness.

The Saora have a traditional political organization in each village and region, having hereditary post of *Gomango* (secular head), *Buyya* (religious head), *Mondal*, *Raito* and *Barik* (messenger) discharging the function of a traditional court of law, by hearing both sides and awarding punishments. However, unlike the Dongaria, the Saoras in Rayagada have adopted Christianity in large numbers and therefore the traditional economy, polity and religion are at a crossroad. Due to its impact, they have adopted modern ways of life by joining Govt and non-govt. services. Their traditional dress pattern has changed drastically, leaving behind only a few people in the interior villages retaining their traditional cultural life style. The Saoras have made history in pre-British and British and post independence periods as a community known for their economic and political integrity.



Saora lady in her traditional dress



Saora Male in traditional dress



Saora Village Site



Saora Shamanins consecrating new ANITAL

THE PAROJA:

PAROJA, the nomenclature is derived from the local Oriya word *Praja* or *Paraja* meaning the common people who are tenants or subjects or citizens under ex-feudal lords or *Raja*. It is one of the

major tribes of southern Orissa, largely concentrated in the undivided Koraput district and the adjoining Kalahandi district. According to 1991 census, their total population is 3,53,536.

The Paroja live in big and small settlements in the company of other communities. The villages lie in the plains, at the foothills and near forests in close proximity to hill streams.

Inside the village there are two important spots - *Berna Munda* and *Nissan Munda*. The former is the seat of traditional village council. It is marked by a constellation of circular stone slabs at a central place, preferably in front of the headman's, *Muduli's* house. The latter is a monument made of a circular stone slab encircled by menhirs representing the seat of the village deity called *Hundi*. Youth dormitories for boys and girls, *Dhangda Basa Ghar* and *Dhangdi Basa Ghar* respectively were functioning till the recent past. The dormitories provide opportunity to both young men and women to meet, sing and dance together. The institution is now obsolete.

They were practising shifting cultivation extensively in the past. Gradually they took up settled cultivation. Using simple implements, they grow a variety of cereals, pulses and vegetables in their dry and wetland and kitchen garden round the year. They are fond of raising livestock. They meet a part of their subsistence needs by collecting minor forest produce. Millet and rice are their principal food. Use of liquor is customary in all rituals.

Their dress and ornaments are more or less similar to those of the neighbouring tribes, like the Kandha, the Gond, the Gadaba etc. Wearing of brass made nose rings and earrings, *khagla*, the silver neckband and *khadu*, the silver armlet and wristband is compulsory for married women. Tattooing is popular among women.

Their artistic talents find expression in *Dhemsas* and *Dungdunga* dances and *laga* songs. The most significant and colourful Paroja festivals are *chait parab* and *pus parab* observed with much pomp during December-January and March-April respectively.

The tribe is divided into two broad sections: the Bada Paroja and the Sana Paroja. Each section is further divided into two sub-sections: Bada Paroja or Sodia Paroja and Bada Jodia Paroja or Penga Paroja under the former, and Bareng Jodia Paroja and Konda Paroja or Selia Paroja under the latter. The major distinction between both the sections is that the Bada Paroja are more Hinduised than the Sana Paroja. The former do not take beef. They observe elaborate purificatory rites in the event of the

death of a cow or buffalo in their household while the latter are said to be beefeaters. Among all the four sub-sections the Selia or Chhelia who were goat-breeders in the past are given the lowest rank.

The Paroja prefer adult marriage, monogamy, cross-cousin marriage and village exogamy following the rules of clan exogamy. Marriage by negotiation is relatively an expensive affair. Those cannot afford it resort to other means, such as capture, *jhinka-utra*, elopement, *udlia*, levirate, sorrorate, etc.

The Paroja observe birth pollution till the naval cord of the newborn dries up. The name giving and first hair cutting rituals held during the first year. *Disari*, the astrologer chooses auspicious dates. The maternal uncle and grand parents play a major role in the ritual. The puberty rites are observed for girls. The pollution period continues for seven days during which they observe several taboos.

The affairs of a Paroja village are managed by a set of traditional leaders designated as *Mduli*, the secular chief, *ani*, the priest, and *Challan*, the messenger-cum-assistant. Other important magico-religious functionaries are *Disari*, *Gurumai*, *Gunia* and *Bhatanaik*. The term 'Paroja' is a local Oriya term sometimes pronounced as Paraja, Parja or Poroja. It appears to be derived from the Sanskrit word Praja, which literally means the common people i.e subjects or citizens as distinct from the former ruling chiefs called the Raja or the Zamindar in pre-independence times. One of the legendary traditions of the tribe also states that formerly the Rajas and the Prajas lived like brothers. Later the former took to luxury and comfortable living like riding horses, while the latter accepted the hardship of carrying burdens. The term 'Paraja' also has another meaning in Oriya language, namely the tenant (peasant) or Royat.

The Paroja have many features in common with the neighbouring major tribes namely, the Gond, Kandha and Gadaba. In Koraput, the Paroja live with other communities, like the Rana, Paika, Mali, Domb, Gadaba and Kandha.



Paroja dance

THE JATAPU:

JATAPU or Jatapu Dora with other synonyms like Kandha, Samanthulu, Pandra Kula Chatriya is believed to be a reformed section of Kandha, who speak Kuvi on the hills and Telugu on the plains. The name Jatapu is said to be an abbreviated form of "Konda Jatapu Doralu" meaning the lords of the Kandha community. They claim superiority over the Kandha tribe who used to have unclean food habits and primitive life style.

Like the Kandha, their mother tongue is *Kuvi* - a Dravidian tongue. They also speak the local languages like, Telugu and Oriya.

They are distributed in the Srikakulum and Vizianagaram districts of Andhra Pradesh and the neighbouring undivided Koraput and Ganjam districts of southern Orissa. In 1991 census, their total population is 9,139 having sex ratio of 962. Their level of literacy in 1981 was 10.5 %.

The tribesmen are agriculturists who practise both settled and shifting cultivation. The landless and marginal farmers among them take up wage earning and sharecropping. In the subsidiary sector they depend

upon forest collection, animal domestication, contract labour, carpentry and Siali rope making. They are non-vegetarians. Their principal diet is rice and ragi gruel. Drinking of country liquor, and Salap juice and use of tobacco is also popular among them

The tribe is divided into several exogamous totemic septs (*Vansas*) named after natural objects. They follow patrilineal rule of descent and patrilocal rule of residence. Negotiation marriages are common and cross-cousin marriage is the most preferred form. Other ways of acquiring spouses are by capture, elopement, service, and exchange. Junior levirate and sororate, divorce, remarriage of widow, widowers and divorcees are also permitted. They have no restrictions against polygyny though such instances are few. Bride Price (*Oli*) is paid in cash. Nuclear family is predominant among them though in few cases, polygynous and extended families are found.

The Jatapu society accords a better status to their women folk for their significant role in social, religious and economic affairs as well as household management. A pregnant woman is subjected to certain taboos and restrictions on her food, mobility, work and sexual life. They perform the name giving and tonsure ceremonies for the child and puberty rites for the girls. Generally they cremate the dead but bury those who die of unnatural death caused by snakebite, cholera, small pox, childbirth, attack of wild animals etc. Death pollutes not only the concerned family or lineage but also the entire populace of the village. Mourning is observed for three days and mortuary rites, on the fourth day. Thereafter the annual *Sradha* ceremony is performed every year.

They worship *Zakeri* or *Sakeri Penu* as their Chief deity and village shrine. They have the cult of ancestor worship. They observe all local Hindu festivals like *Pongal Ponguda*, *Bhagdi*, *Dussehra*, *Nuakhi* and *Samkranti* etc. Their sacred specialists are *Disari* (astrologer), *Jani* (priest) and *Pojuni* (shamanin).

At the village level *Naik* or *Dora* acts as the traditional Chief. A *Barik* belonging to Domb caste assists him.

The Jatapu are trying to reform them following the Hindu castes. They maintain communal relations with the Panja, Kandha, Lohar, Konda Dora, Eneti Dora and other communities.

TABLE-VII**(a) Major Tribal Groups with Number of Households & Population:**

S	Block	Dongria Kondh		Paroja		Gadaba		Jatapu		Saura		Total	
		H.H.	Pop.	H.H.	Pop.	H. H.	Pop.	H. H.	Pop.	H. H.	Pop.	H.H.	Pop.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Rayagada	15,043	72,287	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,043	72,287
2	Kashipur	14,210	66,957	2,017	7,689	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,227	74,646
3	K.Singpur	8,503	29,967	1,437	4,962	201	703	-	-	-	-	10,141	35,632
4	Kolnara	9,225	46,286	-	-	-	-	60	160	20	81	9,305	46,527
5	ITDA	46,981	2,15,497	3,454	12,651	201	703	60	160	20	81	50,716	2,29,092

Source :-Compiled from Interview Guide of Gram Panchayats in the ITDA areas

- Dongria Kandha, Primitive Tribe is the dominating tribal community having maximum population and households in all the blocks of the ITDA.
- Kashipur has the largest tribal population compared to other 3 blocks.
- Rayagada has the maximum households (Dongria Kondh) than other 3 blocks

(b) Distribution Pattern at the Block Level and Pockets of Tribal concentration:

- The Dongria Kandha is the dominant tribal community having population 2,15,497 and household 46,981.
- The Paroja is the second largest tribal community having population 12,651 and households 3454.
- The Gadaba is the third predominant tribal community having population 703 distributed in 201 households.
- Jatapu and Saura are the other tribal communities present in the ITDA Blocks having population of 160 in 60 households and 81 in 20 households respectively.

Land Utilization Pattern:

The block-wise land utilization pattern of the I.T.D.A is furnished in the following table: -

TABLE-VIII

Block wise Land Utilization Pattern (Area in hectare)

Sl. No	Block	Forest area	Miscree/groves	Pasture	Cultivable waste	Land put to non-agricultural use	Barren land	Current fallow	Old fallow	Net area sown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

1	Rayagada	6616	341	793	382	2557	26016	2238	1325	15542
2	Kashipur	1475	282	1215	1526	4066	6722	10584	3575	19969
3	K.Singpur	8975	197	652	2059	1461	13363	2299	578	11836
4	Kolnara	6786	470	384	1187	1933	12038	2728	1040	14397
ITDA Total		238652	1290	3044	5154	10017	58139	17849	6518	61744

- K.Singpur has the maximum forest area
- Kolnara has the maximum miscellaneous trees and groves
- Kashipur has the maximum pasture lands
- K.singpur has the maximum cultivable wastelands
- Kashipur has the maximum non-agricultural lands
- Rayagada has the maximum barren lands
- Kashipur has the maximum current fallow lands
- Kashipur has the maximum old fallow lands
- Maximum net area sown is available in Kashipur.

Major Economic Activities:

The main economic activities of the tribals of the area are agriculture, supplemented by shifting cultivation and sale of minor forest produce. Rice is principal crop supplemented by mustard and Niger oil seed. Since the tribal communities are practicing shifting cultivation the barter system still prevails among them.

Agriculture:

Area under cultivation, per capital land, Crops grown, Irrigation and yield rate:

TABLE-IX

Area under Cultivation, Irrigation and per capita land :

Sl. No.	Block	Cultivable area(in Hect.)	Area irrigated		Per capita land(in Hect.)
			Kharif	Rabi	
1	2	3	4	5	6

1	Rayagada	5,475	4,070	719	.049
2	Kashipur	7,216	767	56	.059
3	K.Singpur	5,965	2,909	213	.104
4	Kolnara	4,808	1,973	68	.072
	ITDA	23,460	9,719	1,056	.066

- The total cultivable area of the ITDA is 23,460 hecets.
- Total Irrigated land is 10,775 hecets. Out of which Kharif is 9,719 hecets and Rabi is 1,056 hecets.
- Kashipur block has the maximum cultivable land compared to other 3 blocks.
- Rayagada block has the maximum area irrigated under kharif and Kashipur has the lowest area irrigated under Kharif.
- K.singpur has the maximum area irrigated under Rabi and Kashipur has the lowest area irrigated under Rabi crops
- The per capita land of the ITDA is .066 hecets. which is lower than per capita land of K.singpur block and Kolnara block.
- The per capita land of Rayagada Block is the lowest and in the K.Singpur block it is the highest.

Major Crops and Yield rates:

The major crops grown and yield rate have been furnished in the following table: -

TABLE-X

Block-wise area under major crops

Sl	Block	Area under major crops (in hect)				
		Paddy	Ragi	Till	Maize	Black gram
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Rayagada	5475	1031	309	304	116
2	Kashipur	7212	1359	408	401	219
3	K.Singpur	5965	1123	337	332	181
4	Kolnara	4808	905	272	267	146

	ITDA	23,460	4,418	1,326	1,304	712
	<i>Yield rate</i>	<i>15.87</i>	<i>5.49</i>	<i>1.93</i>	<i>10.89</i>	<i>1.71</i>

- Paddy and maize are the major crops grown in the ITDA area and yield rate of paddy is 15.87 and maize is 10.89 respectively.
- The other crops grown in the ITDA area are ragi and till. These are off-season crops cultivated in scatted areas by the tribals.
- Other important crops grown in the ITDA area include, niger, kulthi, black gram(biri) and cotton.

Horticulture:

Rayagada ITDA lies in the North Eastern Ghat Agro climatic zone with a warm and humid climate. The mean Annual rainfall of the ITDA is 1521mm(approx.) and soil type is mainly brown forest soil with low organic matter content. Mango, Banana, Litchi, Jackfruit is the dominant fruit crops and Ginger and Turmeric are the main spices crops of the ITDA.

Rayagada ITDA area with its vast agro climatic conditions provides for enormous scope for cultivation of wide range of tropical, sub-tropical horticulture crops and temperate horticulture crops especially in Kashipur block. Fruits like mango, jackfruit, banana, pine apple, lichi, sapota, are being grown in courtyards of many households. In the recent past vegetable cultivation has been taken up in large scale in irrigated lands. Kashipur block situated at an altitude of 3000 from mean sea level develops a microclimate, which is very suitable for all types of tropical and temperate horticulture crops. So wide range of Horticultural crops like litchi, late variety of mango like Dasari, Langra, Cherukurasam and Amrapalli etc is very suitable for this climate. Similarly Guava, Lemon and citrus species are also equally suitable for this climate. Besides pine apple and spices like ginger and turmeric can be grown along the hilly slopes and ridges.

The Rayagada revenue district is divided into two Horticulture subdivisions i.e. Rayagada and Gunupur. The blocks covered under Horticulturist, Rayagada are Rayagada, Kolnara, K.Singpur and Kashipur. These four blocks are under the jurisdiction of Rayagada ITDA.

The basic horticultural infrastructures available in the ITDA area are 1(one) transit Nursery Farm at Raniguda, Rayagada, 1(one) high-density progeny orchard at Bhakurguda and One nursery at Kolnara.

The climate is mostly suitable for plantation of different crops like Mango, Banana, Cashew, and citrus, Guava, Jackfruit & Custard apple. Most of the tribal inhabitants are traditional growers of Mango, Kagjilime, Custard apple and Jackfruit. Due emphasis on diversification of fruit crop has given in the past years by the horticulturist through different departmental schemes like, Compact area fruit plantation, Back yard plantation, Kalpa Brukhya yojana and establishment of Nutritional garden in tribal and rural areas for sustainable fruit production with an ultimate goal of providing food and nutritional security to the tribals of this ITDA.

Due to advent of hybrid technology and general awareness of nutritional security among the tribal people, vegetable production has gained momentum in some pockets. Efforts have been made in the past years in supplying the farmers with improved variety seeds of different vegetable crops at highly subsidized rate through vegetable seed minikit programme @ rate of Rs. 10/- per minikit.

Ginger and Turmeric are the main spices crops of the district primitively grown by the tribals. The tribal farmers used to grow ginger and turmeric crops in the hill areas without application of fertilizers and adoption of proper plant protection measures. In order to acquaint the farmers with the scientific method of spices cultivation and achieve excellence in productivity, an exclusive demonstration-cum-seed multiplication programme is under implementation by the Horticulture Department in the ITDA areas.

Root and tuber crops are very important in the context of food and nutritional security of the tribal people. These crops also have the capacity to yield under marginal soils, adverse weather conditions and require relatively less care in terms of labour and other inputs and are comparatively free from severe pests and diseases. Therefore, efforts are under progress to popularize the cultivation of tuber crops like yam, tapioca, sweet potato, E.F.Y in the Kashipur block and other interior pockets to ensure the food and nutritional security of the poor tribals.

Some other activities like mushroom cultivation, off-season vegetable cultivation, installation of drip irrigation system and commercialization of Horticulture is under consideration and specific schemes under these items would be launched in the coming years in the ITDA areas.

During the year 2002-03, 12 hectares. of dwarf Cavandish. Variety of banana plantation has been done in the Rayagada block. The farmers covered under the programme have been provided with 30,000 suckers at the rate of Rs. 0.25 paise per sucker, procured from the certified Banana field of the farmers of Rayagada. Besides suckers, Plant Protection Chemicals has been supplied to the beneficiaries for treatment of Banana succors.

(a) Demonstration cum area expansion of spices:

Beneficiaries who agree to follow all package of practice necessity for taking up the demonstrations are selected. During 2002-2003, 160 units of ginger and 80 units of Turmeric demonstrations have been taken up. The size of each demonstration plot is 0.1 hectare and for each unit 140 kgs of ginger and turmeric seeds have been provided to the selected beneficiaries in Rayagada ITDA. Due to the long spell of drought this year, the crop was severely damaged and in most cases the yield was very low.

(b) Demonstration of Root and Tuber Crops:

During 2002-2003, 50 units of demonstration under Yam have been taken up in Kashipur Block. Under each unit, the beneficiaries have been provided with 40 kgs of yam and Plant Protection Chemicals. 61 units of demonstration of tapioca have been taken up in Kashipur Block. Under each unit the beneficiaries have been provided with 250 nos cuttings. Cultivation of other tuber crop like sweet potato will be introduced in Rayagada ITDA during 2006-07.

(c) Demonstration of Fortified Compost Pit:

During 2002-2003 a programme for taking up 237 units of demonstration under fortified compost pit in Rayagada ITDA. The beneficiaries selected have to dig a pit of prescribed size i.e. 6m X 3m X 1.5m. After digging of pit, each beneficiary will be supplied with Single Super Phosphosphate @Rs. 65/- and urea to the tune of Rs. 10/- per pit and will be motivated to utilize the same in the pit layer by layer for better de-composition of waste materials like straw, dry leaf, cow dung etc.

(d) Kalpa Brukhya Yojana :

This is a scheme for the poor tribal people in which each beneficiary is provided with 8 quality-planting materials of different fruit plants in Rayagada ITDA. The beneficiaries are motivated to grow the plants in their back yard for easy maintenance. 500 beneficiaries belonging to SC, ST and BPL categories are covered during 2003-04.

(e) Exposure Visit of Farmers to outside and inside the State:

In this scheme progressive farmers between the age group of 18 – 55 years having some plantation or cultivation experiences and having their own orchard or vegetable plots are selected for specific crops.

During 2002-2003, 24 farmers under exposure visit outside the state and 15 of farmers under exposure visit inside the state were selected from Rayagada ITDA. Meanwhile 4 farmers selected for the crop banana have already completed their exposure visit to Jalagaon of Maharastra and 14 farmers selected for the crop Mango have already completed their exposure visit to Hyderabad.

(f) Under Additional Central Assistance:

Besides, the departmental scheme there are some programmes under the scheme Additional Central Assistance,(ACA) planned by the Director of Horticulture, Orissa, Bhubaneswar in consultation with the district administration Rayagada. The scheme is exclusively meant for the SC, ST and BPL farmers.

A programme has been made for taking up 20 hectares. Of Mango and 20 hectares of Banana plantation in compact patches on Rayagada ITDA. It is planned to distribute the Amrapalli and Totapalli varieties of Mango at the rate of Rs. 1.50 per plant and D.C.variety of Banana suckers at the rate of Rs. 0.25 per sucker. Besides there is a programme for distribution of 200 plastic crates to the poor farmers in Rayagada, which will be very useful for them for, package and transportation of the farm produce like vegetables. The farmer's share at the rate of Rs. 18.50 per crate has already been deposited to the Director of Horticulture, Orissa.

Shifting Cultivation:

Shifting cultivation is still practice in ITDA areas where there is no scope for the cultivation of rice. Almost every family in the area possesses swidden land in the Kalyansingpur block where Dongria Kandha inhabits in the Micro Project. This Micro Project is in Kalyansinghpur block under the ITDA, Rayagada. In Parsali Grampanchyat, the Dongria Kandha of 3 villages such as Patalemba, Parsali and Tamakasiri were practising shifting cultivation in their plots. But under Podu prevention scheme, they have taken up Cashew plantation at present and the extent of success of cashew production in these plots is 80 per cent.

Likewise shifting cultivation is also in practice in Grampanchyats such as Sunakhekoli (village Pailima)and K.Singpur(villages Sriaguda and Janipadar are also practicing , cashew plantation in their shifting plots under Podu prevention scheme implemented through ITDA. The BPL families in the above villages are 112. The tribals of other 3 blocks of the ITDA are not practicing shifting cultivation as reported by Agriculture Department. The fallow land and land under shifting cultivation can be made most suitable for settled cultivation by planting fruit bearing trees and orchards. The development of swidden land, in fact, offers the greatest scope for natural resource development due to the sheer size of such land being available.

Forestry :

The total Forest Area of the Rayagada district is 2812. 33 Sq.Kms., out of which Reserve Forest 771.62 Sq. Kms, Demarcated Forest 1147.19, Unclassified Forest Area 0.96 Sq. Kms. and Other Mixed Forest 892.56 Sq.Kms. the Main Minor Forest Produce Collected and procure by the tribal communities are tamarind, Sal seeds, Kendu leaf, Honey, Tubers and some medicinal plants.

The tribal communities of the ITDA area are also practicing Podu cultivation in their plots. This type of agricultural practice is traditional and has been done by the tribals since pretty long. The whole of ITDA area is full of luxuriant growth of forest. There are open mix jungle through out area with the density of forest standing to be more on both sides of the perennial streams and on the hill tops and mountains. The jungles are full of trees varieties of bamboo thickets and costly timber plants. There are varieties of precious plants like *Sishu, Piasala, Sal, Gambhari, Asana, Bandhana, Champa,*

and *Dhoura* having great economic importance. In addition, the people collect a lot of mushrooms, tubers, green leaves, fruits, nuts and seeds for consumption purposes. Apart from these, there are a lot of Siali creepers, the leaves and fibers of which the Dongria Kondhs use extensively. The fruits of Jamu, harida, Bahada, Anla, Mohua, Kusuma, Kundu are great importance. Fruit bearing trees like jackfruit, tamarind, orange, the tribal people in their kitchen garden grow lemon, Guva and papaya in the swidden plots. The Sal and Siali leaf are used plentifully for the preparation of cups and plates. Brooms stick plants have a good market potential in the locality. Bamboo and tender bamboo shoots, varieties of tubers, many medicinal plants and thatching grass all having economic and for their household uses.

BPL Households:

The data on the extent of poverty in the I.T.D.A. are furnished in the following table:-

TABLE-XI

Block wise No. of BPL Households

Sl. No.	Block	No. of of BPL Households			
		ST	SC	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Rayagada	14,027	2,117	1,626	17,770 (27.80%)
2	Kashipur	15,920	5,503	3,153	24,582 (38.45%)
3	K.Singpur	7,302	1,759	1,804	10,865 (17.00%)
4	Kolnara	8,563	980	1,164	10,707 (16.75%)
	ITDA	45,812 (71.67%)	10,359 (16.20%)	7,753 (12.13%)	63,924 (100.00%)

- Rayagada ITDA has 45,812 ST, 10,359 SC and 7,753 Other Castes BPL households.
- Maximum number of BPL families belonging to ST, SC & Other Castes are in Kashipur Block.
- Minimum number of BPL families belonging to ST & SC & Other Castes is in Kolnara Block.

Household Industry – Traditional and new Artisan Groups:

Block wise information of Household Industry – traditional and new artisan groups is reflected in the table below:

TABLE -XII
District Industry Programmes.

Sl No.	Name of the Block	Skill Development under Master Craftsman (Training)	Common facilities centre programme	Small scale Industry Programme	Revolving fund for SHG Programme
1	Rayagada	960	95	644	96
2	Kashipur	990	99	536	101
3	K.Singpur	910	90	491	90
4	Kolnara	410	32	507	24
	ITDA	3270	316	2178	311

Source:-District Industries Centre, Rayagada

(Small scale Industry Programmes consisting as :- 1. Agro based, (2) Food & allied product, (3) Engineering Based, (4) Chemical Based, (5) Glass & sermonic, (6) Service Sector (7) Forest Based (8) textile Based (9) Mineral Based (10) Misc. Product)

Co-operative Societies and Marketing:

The Co-operatives are visualized as an instrument for attaining aspiration of the members and to establish socio-economic equality. Now it is one of the largest voluntary and democratic movements dedicated to the tribal communities and weaker sections of the society. Agriculture Credit Co-operatives constitutes the principal sector of the moment in tribal areas to grow the district economy including production, distribution and services. The major thrust of the cooperative sector is on agriculture and allied activities, production in shape of credit, input, agricultural implements and to extend post harvest facilities to protect the interest of the taking community.

The Orissa Co-operatives Societies, Act 1962 regulates the functioning of the Coops. Registered whereas now a parallel Act namely the Orissa Self-help Cooperatives Act 2001 also in operation in order to make the cooperatives free from Government control and managed by members.

Under the Divisional Deputy Registrar of Coop. Societies, Jeypore Division, Jeypore there are two circles each at headquarters of the Revenue Sub-Divisions of this District having local limits coterminous to each respective Sub-Division.

The date of establishment of the circles and detailed executive staff position is detailed

TABLE-XIII

Name of the Circle	Date of Estt.	Local limits
1. *Rayagada	1.4.1962	4 Blocks and 1 Municipality
2. Gunupur	1.7.1976	7 Blocks & 2. N.A.C.

*(The *Rayagada ITDA consisting of four blocks namely, Rayagada, Kashipur, Kalyansingpur and Kolnara)*

(a) Branches of central co-operative bank :

The Koraput Central Coop. Bank has opened 3 Branches i.e. at 1. Rayagada, 2. Gunupur and 3. Muniguda in the Rayagada District to finance under farm and non-farm sectors and to mobilize deposits under different scheme.

(b) Primary societies functioning in Rayagada I.T.D.A.

Primary Societies	Rayagada
1. Large sized Agril. Multipurpose Co-op Society(LAMPS)/P.A.C.S.	6
2. Co-op Agril. & Rural Development (CARD) Bank	1
3. House Building Co-op Society (H.B.C.S.)	1
4. Employees Co-op Society (E.C.S.)	2
5.Pry.Consumers Store/Students Store	5
6.Multi Purpose C0-op Society	1
7. Women Co-op Society	1
8.Cotton Growers Co-op Society	5

9. Fruit & Vegetable Growers Co-op Society	1
10. Lift Irrigation Co-op Society	1
Total :	24

(c) Coverage of agricultural families:

I.T.D.A.	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Other Caste	Total	Small farmers	Marginal farmers
Rayagada	7848	25141	11318	44307	17047	15316
NO. OF AGRIL. FAMILIES COVERED						
Rayagada	5660	21803	8837	36300	12993	14413

(d) Schematic/non-farm sector finance (by LAMP & K.C.C. Bank)

Purpose of loan	No.of Loanee	Disbursement Amount
Agrl. Term loan	60	15.23
I.R.D.P/SGSY	38	6.29
No.-Farm	70	17.19
Non-Agrl.Farm	1254	284.78
Total	1422	323.49

(e) Activities of Cooperative Department in Rayagada I.T.D.A.

Credit:

There are 13 LAMPs and one Multipurpose Coop. Society at Rayagada in the district continue to be the pivotal organization for providing agricultural credit to the farm members in shape of cash and other inputs for agriculture and allied purposes. The Central Coop. Bank through their branches is financing the LAMPs. Besides, providing credit, 9 LAMPs have opened their Mini Banks at headquarters to mobilize deposits and encourage savings.

Besides the above, the LAMPS are providing short term and medium term credit to the cultivators for agricultural operation. The two primary co-operative agriculture rural development banks providing long term credit to the agriculturists of Rayagada and Gunupur sub-division. Further the two subdivision House Building Co-operative Society Ltd.(H.B.C.S) situated at Rayagada and Gunupur are providing finance for construction of dwelling houses to the needy beneficiaries. Also

two Employees Credit co-operative societies are working in this state for providing consumption loan to the wage earners for their socio economic development.

Crop insurance:

A new crop Insurance Scheme namely Rastriya Krishi Bima Yojana (National Agriculture Insurance Scheme) has been introduced in operation since Oct. 1999. Under the Scheme both loanee and non-loanee farmers can avail benefits in the event of crop loss by natural calamities as per norms.

Kissan credit card:

In order to liberalize the loaning policy, and to provide timely agriculture credit, Kissan Credit Cards have been provided to the farmers. Under the scheme credit limit is being sanctioned in favour of the cardholders for a period of 3 years.

PROGRESS OF ISSUE OF KISAN CREDIT CARDS:

Name of the Sub-Division	Target	K.C.Cards issued	% of achievement
Rayagada	8000	7404	92.55

Vision for the future:

- Programme has been made to cover 95% of the Agrl. families by the L.A.M.P.S. and to issue Kisan Credit Card at least to all the non-defaulters.
- Efforts are on to issue 500 more K.K.Gold Cards to the farmers eligible under the scheme and to issue 500 K.K.Silver Cards also.
- Attempts are being made to cover a good No. of non-loanee farmers under the R.K.B.Y. to provide insurance facilities in case of crop loss in the event of natural calamities.
- Proposals have been devised to develop infrastructure base of the crops under R.L.T.A.P. for the K.B.K. District in Rayagada to strengthen the agricultural business sector, Development schemes and to improve the Agricultural. Market sector under construction and repair of

storage facilities, working capital assistance to LAMPS and R.C.M.S., Regulated Market Committee and Women Welfare C.S.

- One time settlement scheme for recovery of over due loans under Non Performing Assets have been introduced in the credit sector by L.A.M.P.S, K.C.C.Bank, H.B.C.S. and C.A.R.D.Bank and the scheme is in operation. Efforts are on to achieve better progress and settlement of a good No. of loan accounts from the defaulters and to reduce the N.P.A. as far as practicable.

(Source: Office of the Dy. Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Jeypore Division)

CHAPTER-IV

EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURES

Connectivity:

Connection facilities in the ITDA area

Construction of road connection is of prime importance for making communication system of development works, which will be more effective in the ITDA areas. Therefore, development of connectivity has given priority in the ITDA. Grampanchayat Roads, R and B Roads, R. D. Roads, Panchyati Samiti Roads are providing communication facilities to the villages of the project area.

Communication network in the Project area

State Highway -	399 Kms
Major district Roads	130Kms
Other District Roads –	69 Kms.
Classified village Roads-	175 Kms.
Village roads –	750 Kms.

G.P. Roads-	403 Kms
Panchyat Samiti Roads –	751 Kms
Forest Roads-	183 Kms
Railway Route Length –	208 Kms.
No.of Railway Stations-	14

TABLE-XIV

The Blockwise Road network of R & B Department is presented in the table below:

Sl. No	Name of the Block	PWD	Noof villages withy facilities	Total length of road in Km.					Present condition
				Morum	Earth	Metalled		Black topped	
				Fair weather	All weather	Fair weather	All weather	All weather	
1	Rayagada	-do-	-	-	-	-	-	86	All weather carriage way
2	Kashipur	-do-	-	-	-	-	-	75.90	All weather carriage way
3	Kolnara	-do-	-	-	-	-	-	51.50	All weather carriage way
4	Kalyansingpur	-do-	-	-	-	-	-	20.50	All weather carriage way
ITDA		-do-	-	-	-	-	-	233.90	

- Total 233.90 Kms.of Mettaled Roads runs through the Project area, which is all weather carriageways.
- Out of 4 blocks under jurisdiction of the ITDA Rayagada block covers maximum Kms of Mettaled roads.
- Kalyansingpur block which is located in the isolated area covers minimum Kms. of Mettaled roads

TABLE-XV

Block wise R & D Roads is represented in the table below:

Sl. No.	Name of the block	Rural Development	No. of villagers with facilities	Total length of road in Kms.					Funding Agency	Present condition
				Morum/Earth		Metalled		Black topped		
				Fair weather	All weather	Fair weather	All weather	Fair weather		
1	Rayagada	RD	39	-	24	-	2	64	RD	Good Bad
2	Kashipur	RD	22	-	4	-	8	40	EER W Raya gada	Middle Bad
3	Kolnara	RD	61	-	15	-	20	73	RD	Good Damage
4	Kalyansingpur	RD	34	12.90	-	-	5.20	38.50	RD PMG SY	Good Poor
	ITDA	RD	156	12.90	43	-	35.20	215.50		

- Rural Development Department has constructed 215.50 Kms black topped roads covering 156 villages of the ITDA.
- The condition of the black-topped road are not good and requires immediate repair.
- The Project area also covers 43 Kms. of earth road covering 156 villages of the ITDA.
- Likewise 156 villages covers under 12.90 Kms. of fair weather Morum roads

TABLE-XVI

Block wise Panchyat Samiti Road is reflected in the table below:

Sl. No.	Name of the block	No. of villagers with facilities	Total length of road in Kms.					Funding Agency
			Morum/Earth		Metalled		Black topped	
			Fair weather	All weather	Fair weather	All weather	All weather	
1	Rayagada	265	332.1	143	22.5	93	171.5	DRDA
2	Kashipur	431	162	279	9.5	-	14 Km.	DRDA
3	Kolnara	50	-	123	-	-	-	DRDA
4	Kalyansingpur	240	179	58	13	59	23	DRDA
	ITDA	986	673.1	603	45	152	208.5	DRDA

- The Panchyat Samiti Roads constructed in 4 blocks are funded by District Rural Development Agency covering black topped (All weather) 208.5 Kms, Morum (Fair weather) 673.1 Kms and All weather 603 Kms. respectively.

- The DRDA also constructed Metalled(fair weather) 45 Kms. and (all weather) 152 Kms.
- Out of 986 villages connected by community facilities Kashipur block has the highest such facilities.

TABLE-XVII

Block wise Gram Panchyat Roads is reflected in the table below:

Sl. No.	Name of the block	No.of villagers with facilities	Total length of road in Kms.					Funding Agency	Present condition
			Morum/Earth		Metalled		Black topped		
			Fair weather	All weather	Fair weather	All weather	All weather		
1	Rayagada	175	133	310	11.6	17.4	1	DRDA	Good
2	Kashipur	427	150	272	4	4.5	4	DRDA	Good
3	Kolnara	169	227.9	-	36.5	-	-	DRDA	Good
4	Kalyansingpur	240	87	265.5	-	30.85	17.92	DRDA	Manageable
	ITDA	1011	597.9	847.5	52.1	52.75	22.92	DRDA	

- The Grampanchyat roads in the all 4 blocks of the ITDA are funded by DRDA, Rayagada.
- The DRDA constructed 22.92 Kms. of black topped roads, Metalled (Fair weather) 52.1 Kms. (All weather)52.75 Kms. Morum /Earth(Fair weather) 597.9 Kms.(All weather) 847.5 Kms.
- 1011 villages under these 4 blocks are the facilities above categories of road network funded by DRDA in various Grampanchyats.
- Most of the roads connected to the villages are in good condition.

Educational Institutions:

The Educational Institution in the Rayagada District is mentioned categorically below:

- I) Primary Schools- 1482
- II) Middle Schools – 186
- III) Secondary Schools- 83
- IV) Colleges- 19

Education Institution of SSD Department-

The Education Institutions cover Primary School Hostels, Sevashram, Residential Sevashram, Ashram, Kanyashram, Boys High School, and Girls High School etc. in the ITDA Rayagada.

TABLE-XVIII

The Block wise existing Educational Institutions under SSD Department is reflected bellow:

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Primary School hostel	Sevashram	Residential Sevashram	Ashram	Kanya shram	Boys H/S	Girls H/S
1	Rayagada	10	8	4	1	-	4	1
2	Kashipur	15	2	2	1	-	1	1
3	Kolnara	3	7	3	2	-	4	1
4	Kalyansingpur	9	7	2	1	-	1	-
	ITDA	37	24	11	5	-	10	3

- There are 14 High Schools (10 boys & 3 girls) are operating in 3 blocks except in Kalyansingpur block where Girls High School is not existing.
- All the blocks are equipped with Primary School Hostels, Sevashram, Ashram, High Schools.
- There is no existence of Kanyashram in the ITDA areas.
- Rayagada block has all categories of schools and maximum numbers in compare to other 3 blocks.

Educational Institution under Mass Education Department:

Block wise existing Educational Institutions of Mass Education Department is reflected in the table below:

TABLE-XIX

Sl.	Block	Primary	M.E. School	High School
-----	-------	---------	-------------	-------------

No.		School		
1	Rayagada	151	56	12
2	Kashipur	131	56	12
3	Kolnara	100	32	08
4	Kalyansingpur	88	28	04
	ITDA	470	154	33

- Out of 470 Primary Schools, 151 are located in Rayagada block.
- Out of 154 M.E.Schools Rayagada & Kashipur blocks having 56 each.
- Similarly out of 33 High Schools Rayagada & Kashipur blocks having 12 each whereas Kalyansingpur has the least no.of High Schools.

Technical Educational Institutions:

Institute of Advanced Computer & Research (IACR)

The Institute of Advanced Computer & Research (IACR) has been established by Rabindranath Educational Trust, Rayagada, a registered Trust with registration No. 22/1998 having been registered at Rayagada on 22nd August 1999. The institute has been approved by the All India Council for Technical Education. On 25th September 1999 the All India Council permitted the opening of Master in Computer Application (M. C. A) Course at the Institute of Advanced Computer & Research, Rayagada. Being satisfied with the achievements made by the institute, the availability of teaching staff, library books and the required infrastructure, the All India Council has allowed enhancement of intake to 90 students from the academic session 2002-03. The first batch of students has passed out of the college during the academic session 2001-02. The second batch are now doing their project work in various industries in Hyderabad, Bangalore, Chennai, Kolkata, Bhubaneswar, etc. Many industries visited this institute for campus selection and some students have been selected in the process. Berhampur University has already granted affiliation to the college. However with the establishment of Biju Patnaik University of Technology the college stands affiliated to the said University.

On application the All India Council has permitted the opening of four year engineering course in the institute with effect from the academic session 2001-02. The institute functions from 8:00 AM to 5:15 PM.

COURSES OFFERED:

Various courses offered by the institute and their intake capacity is as follows

Discipline	Duration	Total Intake	Foreign Quota	Lateral Entry	Year of Introduction
Bachelor of Technology(B.Tech)					
Electronics & Communication Engineering	4 years	60	9	6	2001
Computer Science & Engineering		60	9	6	2001
Mechanical Engineering		60	9	6	2002
Information Technology		60	9	6	2001
Master in Computer Application(MCA)	3 years	90	14	-	1999

The institute has requested the All India Council to permit it to open Civil Engineering and Electrical & Electronics Engineering with 60 seats from the academic session 2003-04 and the order is awaited.

Majhighariani Institute of Technology and Science

1. **Bhujabal**, Sriram Vihar the campus of Majhighariani Institute of Technology and Science is ideally located on the side of the National Highway at a distance of 12 Kilometer from Rayagada surrounded with hilly areas. Breath-taking green hills make the entire area of MITS one of the most covered scenic beauty. The two rivulets in the eastern and western sides of the campus at the foothills of the hillocks make the atmosphere cozy, pollution free and congenial. The campus is divided into 4 parts 1) Biotech,2) IT Building,3) Administrative Building and 4) School of Engineering and Technology Building . In addition the campus has its own Playground, Garden, Biotech Park, and Temple etc

COURSES OFFERED:

DEGREE	COURSE	SEATS	ENTRY REQUIREMENT	SELECTION
B.Tech (4 Years) Affiliated to BPTU*	Biotechnology	40	+2 Science (MPC/BPC) Min 50%	Orissa JEE/ Non-JEE
M. Sc. (2 Years) Affiliated to Berhampur University	Biotechnology	32	Graduate Except (Humanities) Min 50 % Biology at 10+2 level	Admission Test
	Industrial Biotechnology	32	Do	Do
	Genetic Technology	32	Do	Do
	Pharmaceutical Biotechnology	32	Do	Do
	Forest Ecology & Biodiversity	32	Do	Do
	Microbiology	32	Do	Do
	Bio-informatics	32	Graduate Except (Humanities) Min 50 % Biology / Computer at 10+2 level	Admission Test

BPUT* BIJU PATTNAIK TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

LIBRARY:

MITS Library is well equipped with text and reference books by both Indian and foreign authors. The library has sufficient number of volumes as per the University curriculum. There are at present 15000 volumes of textbooks and library also subscribes to reputed and leading national and international journals pertaining to various branches. Students have the flexibility to select their books from the library independently through the Computer. Apart from that each department have their own library to take care of the special requirements. The sprawling reading room section of the library can accommodate about 150 students at a time. The library also supports the modern aids of teaching such as computer based, Tutorials, DVDS, slides, Micro documents etc.

HEALTH SERVICES:

The MITS Medicare provides free medical services and a dispensary is attached to it in the campus. It also extends its service to the hostels by routine visits and checkups. The villagers adjacent to the campus also get benefit by the MITS Medicare.

FINANCIAL AID:

MITS is also providing financial assistance to the students. The schemes are as follows

- 1 Providing scholarship to the SC/ST students.
- 2 Providing books to the financially weak and SC/ST students of each student.
- 3 Arranging study loans from the banks likes State Bank Of India, Andhra Bank, Indian Overseas Bank and Agricultural Development Bank etc.
- 4 Free accommodation is provided to the financially backward students.
- 5 For the sake of students welfare MITS is helping a students to insure themselves to the policies of LIC etc.

Health Care Facilities:

Medical Institutions:

TABLE-XX

The existing health infrastructure available in the project area is presented below:

Blockwise Medical Institutions

Sl.No.	Block	Hospital	CHC	PHC	Addl. PHC	Dispe nsary	Sub-Centre
1	Rayagada	1	-	1 5 (New)	2	-	20
2	Kashipur	-	1	- 6(New)	-	-	21
3	Kolnara	-	-	1 3(New)	1	-	13
4	Kalyansingpur	-	-	1 3(New)	1	-	10
	ITDA	1	1	3 17(New)	4	-	64

- There is only one hospital located in Rayagada.
- 17 New PHC have been established in all the 4 blocks of this ITDA.
- Rayagada ITDA due to its extreme climate condition is prone to Malaria, Diarrhea, Gastro-eneritis, Meningitis, Bacillary and Dysentery etc. The primitive tribe Dongria Kondh live in most in hygienic condition.
- The present health unit available in the ITDA is lack of required manpower and other infrastructure like ambulance, equipments and indoor works.

Anganwardi Centre:

The block wise distribution of Anganwardi centre is reflected in the table below

TABLE-XXI
Blockwise existing no.of Anganwadi Centres

Sl.No.	Block	Inhabited villages	Anganwadi Centres	Villages not served by Anganwadi Centre
1	Rayagada	277	151	126
2	Kashipur	416	131	285
3	Kolnara	192	100	92
4	Kalyansingpur	237	88	149
	ITDA	1122	470	652

- block The existing Anganwadi centres are 470 for 4,22,917 population ie one Anganwadi per 900 persons which is far from actual norm of one Anganwadi per 150 persons in each area.
- As many as 652 Revenue villages are yet to be served by Anganwadi centres .
- Highest number of villages without the Anganwadi centers is found in Kashipur block and the lowest number of villages without Anganwadi centers is noticed at Kolnara

Drinking water facilities:

The availability of drinking water facilities in different blocks of the ITDA is reflected below :

TABLE-XXII

Blockwise Rural drinking Water Supply

Sl. No.	Block	Sanitary well	Tube well	Piped water supply	Any other sources (Spring based w/s)
1	Rayagada	56	756	9	8
2	Kashipur	398	709	6	7
3	Kolnara	32	611	4	4
4	Kalyansingpur	65	523	3	8
	ITDA	551	2599	22	27

- There are 551 Sanitary well are available in the 4 blocks where Kashipur block has the highest.

- There are 2599 Tube well were constructed out of which most of them requires either repairing or to be replaced.
- The Piped water supply by the RWSS Department is not upto standard. There are only 22 water supply has been provided for Rural Drinking Water by the Department.
- During the focused group discussion in the Grampanchyat the people (tribal beneficiaries) prefer per connection and supply of Pipe water to their villages.
- The tribal settlement in the hill areas and due to the topographical condition of their areas they depend on spring water especially in the blocks of Rayagada and Kalyansingpur.

Irrigation:

The Existing irrigation facilities are reflected in the table below:

TABLE-XXIII
Irrigation facilities available in the I.T.D.A Areas

Name of the block	Area irrigated by Major/Medium Projects(in Hect.)		Area irrigated by Minor irrigation Projects(in Hect.)		Area Irrigated by Lift Irrigation point (area in Hect.)	
	Kharaf	Rabi	Kharaf	Rabi	Kharaf	Rabi
Rayagada	-	-	3165	55	905	664
Kashipur	-	-	703	48	64	08
Kolnara	-	-	1707	04	266	64
K.Singpur	-	-	2743	139	166	74
ITDA	-	-	1381	246	1401	810

- Major and Medium Irrigation Projects are totally lacking in all blocks of the ITDA.
- The land area irrigated by Minor irrigation projects during Kharif season is the highest in Rayagada block and lowest in the Kashipur block
- The Land area irrigated by Minor irrigation projects during Rabi season is highest in K.Singpur block and lowest in Kolnara block.
- The land area irrigated by Lift Irrigation Projects highest in Kharif season in Rayagada block and lowest in Kashipur block.
- The land area irrigated by Lift Irrigation Project in Rabi season highest in Rayagada block and lowest in Kashipur block.

Veterinary and Animal Husbandry:

Veterinary institution and treatment of animals and progeny born are established in the project area to provide health care facilities to animal resources.

TABLE-XXIV

Block wise existing Live Stock and Animal Husbandry Institutions:

Name of the block	Veterinary institution and personals					Treatment of Animals and progeny born in different Blocks					
	Hos-pital & Dis-pen	VAS & Asst. VAS	Live stock AID cent.	Live stock Inspe ctors	Arti ficial Insem ination	Total Animal treatm ent	Inoeu lation done	Anim als castr ated	Artific ial insemin ates on made	Progeney born	
										M	F
Rayagada	-	-	-	-	-	15565	15407	726	305	75	71
Kashipur	2	2	9	10	1	19691	10258	1381	3	-	-
Kolnara	1	2	9	12	2	21138	13328	1080	175	58	30
K.Singpur	2	2	6	5	-	17851	11512	1175	-	-	-
Total	5	6	24	27	3	74245	50505	4362	483	133	101

- There are five veterinary hospitals and dispensaries are located in three blocks except in Rayagada Block where 6 Veterinary Asst. Surgeons and Addl.V.A.S. are posted there.
- Total Animal treated during the year 2005-06 are 74245 where Kolnara block has the highest.
- 483 artificial inseminates on made in three blocks except in Kalyansingpur.

Cooperative and Financial Institutions:

Block wise existing cooperative institutions with numbers etc are reflected in the table below:

TABLE-XXV

Blockwise number of Cooperative Institutions

Block	Agriculture Credit cooperative Societies		Non-Agriculture Credit cooperative Societies		Whole sale primary and students consumer cooperative stores			Regional and specialized community marketing cooperative societies		Central cooperative Banks	
	No.of socie ties	No.of Member s	No.of societie s	No.of Member s	No.of stores	No.of branch	No.of membe rs	No.of societie s	No.of Memb ers	No. of bra nch	No.of Memb ers
Rayagada	2	10,977	4	8680	5	21	14,491	4	1025	1	34501
Kashipur	2	10,043	-	-	-	-	-	4	1025	1	34501
Kolnara	1	6,691	1	430	1	1	714	1	142	-	-
K.Singpur	1	7,221	-	-	-	-	-	2	420	-	-
ITDA	6	34,932	5	9,110	6	22	15,205	8	2,291	1	34,501

- There are 5 categories of Cooperative Institution are operating in ITDA areas.
- Rayagada is the only block where all these above Cooperative Institutions are in operation.
- Agriculture Credit Cooperative Society is the only cooperative institution operating in 4 blocks.

Financial Institutions:

The Financial Institutions of the Project Area provide timely and adequate credit facilities to the tribal beneficiaries to facilitate them and to develop their social economic conditions. The financial institution and numbers functioning in the project area is reflected in the table below:

Name of the Financial Institutions	Nos. in operation
i) State Bank of India-	17
ii) Indian Overseas Bank-	08
iii) Andhra Bank –	01
iv) Indian Bank-	01
v) Koraput Panchabati Gramya Bank (Lead Bank)-	20
vi) Koraput Central Cooperative Bank -	03
vii) Mini Banks (LAMPS)-	14

- There are 4 Nationalized Banks are operating in the ITDA areas
- State Bank of India has its branch in all the 4 blocks.
- Koraput Panchabati Gramya Bank is the Lead Bank of the district.

Market (Hats):

The Regulated Market Committee (RMC) has been established at the ITDA headquarters Rayagada to control the activities of the hats in the GPs /Villages. The Block wise weekly markets or hats operating are given in the table below.

TABLE-XXVI

Blockwise distribution of weekly market

Sl.	Name of the	Total No.of	No.of	Name of the Gram Panchayat

No	Block	GP	wmarket	with weekly market.
1	Rayagada	28	07	Dangaladi, Gajigaon, Hatseshkhal, Gumma, Kumbhikota, Kunitipentha, Penta.
2	Kashipur	20	08	Kashipur, Garakhur, Sankarada, Tikiri, Bekambo, Dengasil, Sungeri, Chandragiri
3	Kolnara	15	03	Therubali, Mukundapur, Bankilli
4	K.Singpur	13	1	Majhiguda
	ITDA	76	19	

- There are 76 Grampanchyats spreading in 4 blocks of Rayagada ITDA
- But 19 weekly markets are held either in the Grampanchyats or in the main villages.
- 7 weekly markets at Rayagada block and 8 weekly markets at Kahipur block are held in different days of the week.

Public distribution system:

Providing food security to the vulnerable people and maintaining food chain in the hunger prone areas is the prime responsibilities of the Government. Public distribution system aims at ensuring access to essential commodities to the people through fair price shops and maintaining transparency in the system of distribution. The blockwise Public Distribution Centre (PDC) and Retail Centres is reflected in the table below:

TABLE-XXVII

Blockwise Distribution of Public Distribution Centre.

Block	Grampanchyat	No.of PDC/Retail Centres	Location of PDC
Rayagada	28	28	Alubadi, Halwa, Baisingi, Chundili, Dungalodi, Durgapadu, Gajigaon, Gumma, Halua, Hatasusikhala, Jhiminipeta, K.Maligaon, Kalakona, Kutuli, Pidama, Kanupai, Matikona, Sinkubadi, Karada, minabali, Kotapeta, Loketi, Kuppi, Penta, Khumbikota, Pipulaguda, Komatalpeta, Pitamahal,
Kashipur	20	20	Adasor, Bankama, Chandragiri, Dongasil, Godiballi, Garakapur, Hadiguda, Kashipur, Kodipani, Kuchipadar, Maikancha, Mandibisi, Mansugaon, Podapadi,

			Renga, Sankarsuda, Sripai, Sungar, Talajhini, Tikiri,
Kolnara	15	14	B Khilapadar, Bankili, Bhoimoda, Dumuriguda, Dunduli, Gadisasikhal, Jhorudi, Kailashpur, Kartikaguda, Khadapoda, Kolnara, Mukundapur, Rekhapodar, Suni
K.Singpur	13	13	K.singhpur, Korapa, Majhiguda, Narayanpur, Parsali, Poloma, Pusariguda, Serigumma, Sikanpai, Singani, Sunakhardi, Dhamuripunga, Budaguda.
ITDA	76	75	

- Out of 76 Grampanchyats, 75 PDCs and Retail Centres exist under this ITDA.
- 14 PDCs /Retail Centres are exist in Kolnara block out of 15 Grampanchyat.
- Rayagada, Kashipur, K.Singpur are having PDC/Retail Centres in all the G.Ps. under their jurisdiction.

Industry:

Training Programmes of various activities organized in the ITDA is reflected in the Table below:

TABLE- XXVIII**Industry Programmes**

Sl. No.	Block	Skill Dev. under Master Craftsman (Training)	Common facility centre Programme	Small scale Industry programme	Revolving fund for SHGs programmes
1	Rayagada	960	95	644	96
2	Kashipur	910	90	491	90
3	Kolnara	410	32	507	24
4	Kalyansingpur	990	99	536	101
ITDA		3270	316	2178	311

- Skill Development under Master Craftsman (Training) is being organized in all the 4 blocks through District Industries Centre (DIC), Rayagada.
- Common facilities centre programmes are also organize regularly in the bloks of the ITDA.
- Small Scale Industry Programme such as 1) Agro based (2) Food & allied Product, (3) Engineering Based, (4) Chemical based (5) Glass & ceramic (6) Services Sector (7) Forest based (8) Textile Based (9) Mineral Based (10) Miss. Product trainings are being sponsored by ITDA through District Industries Centre (DIC), District Cottage Industries to the tribal youth in every year.

Postal Service:

Post Offices and service facilities available in the ITDA are reflected in the table below:

TABLE-XXIX**Postal Services**

Sl.No	Name of the Block	Postal Facilities and categories of Offices available		
		Head Post office	Sub-Post Office	Branch Post Office
1	Rayagada	-	2	26
2	Kashipur	-	01	21
3	Kolnara	-	01	10
4	K.Singpur	-	01	11
ITDA		-	05	68

- There is no head post office available in the ITDA area though Rayagada has been declared as a district since October 1992.
- There are 05 Sub-Post Offices and 68 Branch Post Offices are existing in 4 blocks of the ITDA.
- The Postal service and also postal facilities are rather in adequate in the ITDA areas.

CHAPTER-V

DEVELOPMENT STATUS AND PLANNED DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTION

Development Status:

During 1990s, keeping in view the regional imbalances in Orissa, a Committee was constituted under the Planning and Coordination Development to probe into the development status of all blocks in the State. The report of the Committee was made available in September 1994; the database as on the 31st March 1992 was utilized for the purpose. The exercise was accomplished on the basis of as many 11 criteria, such as

- Density of Population per Sq. Km.(1991 Census)
- Percentage of Agricultural Workers to total Main Workers (1991 Census)
- Net area sown per agricultural worker
- Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown.
- Percentage of cropping intensity.
- Percentage of Literacy (1991 Census)

- No.of Primary Schools per lakh of population
- Percentage of villages connected with all weather roads
- Percentage of villages electrified
- Percentage of problem villages provided with safe drinking water facilities and
- 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 categorization and ranking might have undergone some changes due to different development initiatives, such as provision of more development inputs for very backward blocks, implementation of special schemes/ programmes, etc but in the absence of any other reliable and latest exercise; we may utilize it for our purpose.

There are 4 blocks within the jurisdiction of Rayagada I.T.D.A. the relative development status of each block along with rank, as determined by the Committee, is stated below;

Sl. No.	Name of the block	Category	Rank
1	Rayagada	D	43
2	Kalyanasingpur	D	32
3	Kolnara	D	69
4	Kashipur	D	07

It is seen from the above table that all blocks under this ITDA are rated as ‘Very Backward’

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

The I.T.D.A.s in Orissa and elsewhere in the Country have emerged as autonomous agencies to translate policy issues and options into action in TSP areas for Tribal Welfare and Development. In fact, the I.T.D.As are agglomeration of multicultural development inputs meant for tribal development.

For undertaking planned development of the people and the area coming under Rayagada I.T.D.A, flow of funds have been made broadly on two heads, such as **Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)** and Project under First proviso to **Article 275(I) of the Constitution**. Rayagada ITDA has been established since 29th August 1974 and during this period, the project has implemented various development programmes under Individual Beneficiary-oriented (IBO) Schemes, Income Generating Schemes (IGS), Community Benefit Oriented (CBO) schemes and Infrastructure Development Programmes(IDP), Social Benefit oriented Programmes and Information, Education and Communication (I.E.C) activities. To have an overview of various planned development interventions under this ITDA, an attempt has been made to analyze and give a picture of the projects covered during the last five years. For the sake of convenience, the programmes /interventions have been broadly divided into three categories, such as *Income Generating Schemes (IGS), Infrastructure Development Schemes (IDS) and Information, Education and Communication (IEC)*.

INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)

Under Income Generating Schemes (IGS), a number of interventions have been made by the ITDA in the project area for the beneficiaries. However, it is necessary to indicate the specific sectors and activities under each of the interventions that have been extended during the last five years to have a glimpse of the *Planned Development Interventions* undertaken in the project area. The sectors where activities have been done under IGS are:

- Agriculture
- Horticulture
- Animal Husbandry
- Cottage industries
- Irrigation
- Soil Conservation
- Bankable Schemes
- Support to Self Help Groups (SHGs)

In this chapter, an attempt has been initiated to reflect year wise activities made against each sector, blocks covered with names, no. of villages covered, no. of beneficiaries covered and expenditure incurred.

Agriculture:

Rayagada ITDA is an agricultural belt area being dominating inhabited by tribals. Agriculture carries almost importance since sustenance is the major stay in this regard. The major parts of area are the highlands mostly replete with hills and hillocks. Distribution pattern of rainfall is quite erratic which is generally receipt from last part of June to second week of September (about 80 days).

Irrigation potential of this ITDA is restricted within 50 percent during the Kharif season and 7 percent during Rabi season of the total cultivable land. Therefore, the major portion of cropped area is act disposal of vagaries of nature like erratic vicissitudes of nature have a telling fact on agriculture and it needs extensive thinking while preparing a plan.

The tribal beneficiaries are generally poor with low income ie a hindrance in adoption of new technological innovative in a agricultural sector. Further, illiteracy is another major of obstacle. That is the reason the production of crops is very low.

As per the report collected from ITDA sources from the year 1994-95 to 2002-03 attempt were made by the ITDA authorities to supply seeds like paddy, maize, wheat, ragi, mung (green gram), biri(black gram), arhar, kulthi (horse gram),ground nut, til, Niger and cotton were cultivated in their agricultural land. But from 2005-06 04 numbers power tillers with accessories were supplied to SHGs with an amount of Rs.4, 35,060.00. Prior to 2005-06 emphasis were not given on land development, supply of agricultural implementation, crop demonstration and supply of plough bullocks.

Financial year	Expenditure incurred in different Sub-component under Agriculture Rs. in lakh					
	Land development	Supply of Agri. Implement	Crop Demon./Dal processing	Supply of plough bullock	Agricultural training	Total
2001-02		-		-	-	-
2002-03	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003-04	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004-05	-		-	-	-	
2005-06	-	4nos of powertillers supplied	-	-	-	4.35
2006-07	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	4	-	-	-	435

6	Basketry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Others (Specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	34	5.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	5.40

Irrigation:

Under irrigation components, the project has extended development intervention for ensuring income-generating activities through two schemes, such as – Construction of Diversion Weir and Improvement & extension of Irrigation Project. The detail Physical Achievement and financial achievement during last five years are furnished below.

Construction of Diversion Weirs:

Diversion Weir has been constructed for providing assured irrigation to the beneficiaries dependant on agriculture for their survival. This is a very important intervention under I.G.S and the analysis of table indicates that a total number of 80 Diversion Weirs has been constructed during last five years and a total amount of Rs 179.73 lakh has been spent for the intervention alone in the project area by I.T.D.A.

Achievement

(Rs in Lakh)

Financial Year	Const of D/W		Imp & Extention of Irrigation project		Total	
	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT
2001-02	10	14.13	-	-	10	14.13
2002-03	8	23.28	-	-	8	23.28
2003-04	18	41.72	7	11.87	25	53.59
2004-05	25	48.85	-	-	25	48.85
2005-06	19	51.75	-	-	19	51.75
Total	80	179.73	7	11.87	87	191.60

Miscellaneous Bankable Schemes:

Under Miscellaneous Bankable Schemes, Tractors and Mini Trucks have been provided to a number of beneficiaries by linking the beneficiaries with the Bank Loan.

Tractors:

During the period 2004-05 a total number of 1 beneficiary (S.H.G) has been provided assistance under Tractor. For this a total amount of Rs4.60 lakh has been incurred.

Minitruck:

During the period 2004-05 1 beneficiary (SHG) has been provided assistance under Minitruck . For this a total amount of Rs4.53 lakh has been incurred.

Achievement**(Rs in Lakh)**

Financial Year	No of Beneficiaries	Scheme	Amount of Subsidy	Amount of Loan	Name of S.H.G	Total	
						PT	FT
2001-02	567		38.28	38.49		567	76.77
2002-03							
2003-04							
2004-05	16	Tractor	1.60	3.00	Maa Saraswati SHG, Sungeri	36	9.10
	20	Minitruck	2.00	2.53	Maa Khandwal SHG, Godibali		
2005-06							
Total	603		41.88	44.02		603	85.90

Self Help Groups (SHGs):**Assistance under IGS:**

Besides interventions for individual beneficiaries, the ITDA has also extended interventions through mode by providing assistance to the Self Help Groups (SHGs). In fact, during the year 2002-03 to 2005-06, the ITDA has extended financial assistance to SHGs for undertaking Income Generating Activities. The analysis of table given below reveals that a total number of 469 beneficiaries has been covered under the scheme and an amount of Rs34.40 lakh has been spent for the purpose.

Achievement**(Rs in Lakh)**

Financial Year	Rayagada		Kashipur		Kolnara		K.Singhpur		Total	
	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT
2001-02										
2002-03					45	2.25			45	2.25
2003-04	55	2.75	55	2.75			95	4.75	205	10.25
2004-05										
2005-06	70	7.00	64	6.40	45	4.50	40	4.00	219	21.90
Total	125	9.75	119	9.15	90	6.75	135	8.75	469	34.40

Abstract of IGS under SCA to TSP

SI No	Source	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		Total	
		PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT
1	Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4.35	4	4.35
2	Horticulture	200	.42	-	-	-	-	625	12.22	460	16.09	1285	28.73
3	Irrigation	10	14.13	8	23.28	25	53.59	25	48.85	19	51.75	87	191.60
4	Cottage Industry	-	-	34	5.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	5.40
5	Misc Bankable Schemes	567	76.77	-	-	-	-	36	9.13	-	-	603	85.90
6	Self Help Group	-	-	45	2.25	205	10.25	-	-	219	21.90	469	34.40
Total		777	91.32	87	30.93	230	63.84	686	70.20	702	94.09	2482	350.38

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (IDS)

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

- I. Connectivity
- II. Electricity
- III. Drinking Water
- IV. Education

The magnitudes of activities under each of the above Infrastructure Development Schemes that have been extended in the project area are discussed below in brief.

Connectivity:

Connectivity is an important pre-requisite of development and is regarded as one of the key infrastructure development of a region. Rayagada I.T.D.A has given emphasis on construction of cross drainage in different remote pockets.

Construction of Cross Drainage:

The table indicated below reveals that during the last 5 years, as many as 78 numbers of Cross Drainages have been constructed in 4 blocks in Rayagada I.T.D.A project area. The analysis of table further indicates that a total amount of Rs163.23 lakhs has been spent for the construction of cross drainage in 4 blocks during the last five years.

Construction and Repair of Village link Roads:

The table indicated below also reveals that during the last 5 years, as many as 27 numbers of Village Link Roads have been constructed and repaired in 4 blocks in Rayagada I.T.D.A project area. The analysis of table further indicates that a total amount of Rs40.50lakh has been spent for the construction and repair of Village Link Roads in 4 blocks during the last five years.

Achievement

(Rs in Lakh)

Financial Year	Const of Cross Drainage		Const & Repair of Village Link Roads		Total	
	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT
2001-02	2	4.36	-	-	2	4.36
2002-03	6	16.30	3	4.11	9	20.41
2003-04	28	56.70	13	23.77	41	80.48
2004-05	13	18.87	10	10.61	23	29.49
2005-06	29	66.96	1	2.00	30	68.96
Total	78	163.23	27	40.50	105	203.73

Electricity:

Electricity is treated as one of the most important and positive human development indicator for calculating Human Development Index. Rayagada I.T.D.A has taken steps during the last 5 years to provide electricity to some of the schools and hostels of SSD Department.

Electrification of Schools and Hostels of SSD Department:

The analysis of table given below indicates that electricity has been provided to 3 Schools / Hostels of SSD Department located in 3 villages. The total expenditure incurred for providing electricity to these 3 institutions has been calculated to be Rs .56 lakh.

Achievement

(Rs in Lakh)

Finacial Year	Electrification of Schools and Hostels		Total	
	PT	FT	PT	FT
2001-02	3	.56	3	.56
2002-03				
2003-04				
2004-05				
2005-06				
Total	3	.56	3	.56

Drinking Water:

Provision of safe drinking water as a basic need has been given priority by the I.T.D.A, of Rayagada as revealed from the table below.

Achievement

(Rs in Lakh)

Finacial Year	Drinking Water	
	PT	FT
2001-02	-	2.52
2002-03	1	.45
2003-04	1	.76
2004-05	3	2.11
2005-06	-	-
Total	5	5.84

Education:

Education is the key input for development and it is highly essential to provide infrastructure to facilitate the people living in remote places to send their children for access to education. Keeping this in view, I.T.D.A Rayagada has extended interventions in some of the remote pockets of the region i.e; Construction & Repair of hostels school building and compound walls.

Construction & Repair of hostels, school building and compound walls:

As may be seen from the analysis of table below as many as 49 numbers of Hostels/School Buildings have been either repaired or constructed by Rayagada I.T.D.A during the last 5 Years in 49 villages of 4 Blocks. The data further reveal that a total amount of Rs 64.97 lakh has been spent for the Construction & Repair of hostels and school building during 2001-02 to 2005-06.

Achievement

(Rs in Lakh)

Financial Year	No of hostels/school building Repaired & Constructed	Amount Expenditured
2001-02	5	3.42
2002-03	9	10.84
2003-04	23	35.10
2004-05	11	13.85
2005-06	1	1.75
Total	49	64.97

Abstract of IDS under SCA to TSP

(Rs in Lakh)

Financial Year	Connectivity		Education		Electricity		Drinking Water		ToTal	
	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT
2001-02	2	4.36	5	3.42	3	.56	-	2.52	-	10.87
2002-03	9	20.41	9	10.84			1	.45	19	31.71
2003-04	41	80.48	23	35.10			1	.76	65	116.34
2004-05	23	29.49	11	13.85			3	2.11	37	45.46
2005-06	29	66.96	1	1.75			-	-	30	68.71
Total	105	203.73	49	64.97	3	.56	-	5.84	-	273.12

INFORMATION, EDUCATION & COMMUNICATION (IEC)

Information, Education & Communication is a very powerful means to generate awareness among the people about various development programmes and also to enhance tribal world view. I.T.D.A Rayagada has tried to extend this IEC component in the project area through three broad programmes and they are:

- I Excursion, Exhibition, Cultural Programme and Exchange Programme .
- II Computer Training for tribal youths.
- III Vocational Training for tribal youths.

Excursion, Exhibition, Cultural Programme and Exchange Programme:

In this component during last five years, no activities were covered by the I.T.D.A Rayagada.

Computer Training for tribal youths:

Under this sub component of IEC the I.T.D.A has been providing Computer training to tribal youths during the last five years and a total amount of Rs0.49 lakh has been spent.

(Rs in Lakh)

Financial Year	No of Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure
2001-02	9	0.49
2002-03	-	-
2003-04	-	-
2004-05	-	-
2005-06	-	-
Total	9	0.49

Vocational Training for tribal youths:

The second intervention that has been extended by the I.T.D.A under the IEC component is the Vocational Training for tribal youths. As the table shows a total number of 117 tribal youths have been trained in different vocations during the last 5 years and an amount of Rs 5.90 lakh has been spent on this.

(Rs in Lakh)

Financial Year	No of Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure
2001-02	27	0.91
2002-03	-	-
2003-04	-	-
2004-05	50	1.62
2005-06	40	3.36
Total	117	5.90

Abstract of IEC under SCA to TSP

(Rs in Lakh)

Sl No	Source	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		Total	
		PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT
1	Computer Training for tribal youths	9	0.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	0.49
2	Vocational Training for tribal youths	27	91.76	-	-	-	-	50	1.62	40	3.36	117	5.90

Total	36	1.41	-	-	-	-	50	1.62	40	3.36	126	6.39
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UNDER THE FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE 275 (1) OF THE CONSTITUTION

Project under First Proviso to ARTICLE 275(1) of the Constitution:

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

- I Irrigation Projects
- II Roads and Bridge Projects
- III Repair and renovation of Schools and Hostels
- IV Drinking Water

Irrigation Projects:

During the last 5 years, the ITDA ,Rayagada has constructed as many as 4 irrigation projects in 4 villages by incurring an expenditure of Rs16.27 lakh and this fund has been met out of the assistance provided under Article 275 (1) of the constitution.

(Rs in Lakh)

Financial Year	No of Projects	Amount spent
2001-02	-	-
2002-03	4	16.28
2003-04	-	-
2004-05	-	-
2005-06	-	-
Total	4	16.28

Roads and Bridge Projects:

Similarly, funds to the tune of Rs. 117.54 lakh rupees has been spent from the assistance provided under Article 275 (1) for construction and repair of roads and bridges. During the last 5 years as may be seen from the table given below, a total number of 19 roads have either been constructed or repaired.

Financial Year	No of Projects	Amount spent (Rs in Lakh)
2001-02	-	-
2002-03	6	30.79
2003-04	2	6.00
2004-05	1	50.00
2005-06	10	30.75
Total	19	117.54

Repair and Renovation of Schools and Hostels:

For the repair and renovation of schools and hostels, the I.T.D.A has spent a total amount of Rs91.75 lakh. During the last 5 years, 19 numbers of schools and hostels have been repaired and renovated out of the funds spent as indicated below.

(Rs in Lakh)

Financial Year	No of Projects	Amount spent
2001-02	-	-
2002-03	2	3.00
2003-04	1	2.00
2004-05	8	50.10
2005-06	8	36.65
Total	19	91.75

Drinking Water:

For the repair and installation of Tube well for provision of safe drinking water to the villages in the project area The ITDA Rayagada has spent Rs 3.80 lakh during last five years. The number of projects covered and amount expended are given in the table below.

(Rs in Lakh)

Financial Year	No of Projects	Amount spent
2001-02	-	-

2002-03	-	-
2003-04	-	-
2004-05	-	-
2005-06	2	1.80
Total	2	1.80

Abstract of under First Proviso to ARTICLE 275(1) of the Constitution

Sl No	Source	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		Total	
		PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT
1	Irrigation	-	-	4	16.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	16.28
2	Roads & Bridge Projects	-	-	6	30.79	2	6.00	1	50.00	10	30.75	19	117.54
3	Repair & Renovation of Schools & Hostels	-	-	2	3.00	1	2.00	8	50.10	8	36.65	19	91.75
4	Drinking Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.80	2	1.80
Total		-	-	12	50.07	3	8.00	9	100.10	20	69.20	44	227.37

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. 2822.98 lakhs was made available to Rayagada ITDA, out of which SCA to TSP was Rs 1734.38 lakhs and funds under the First Proviso to Article 275 (1) was Rs. 513.39 lakhs. The total utilization of funds (SCA and Article 275 (1) amount to Rs. 2587.29 lakhs (91.65%). Under SCA to TSP it was Rs. 1700.68 lakhs (98.06%) and under Article 275 (1) it was Rs 415.73 lakhs (80.98%). The year wise details of the allotments received and expenditures incurred are furnished in the Table below:

ALLOTMENT AND EXPENDITURE STATUS UNDER SCA TO TSP, THE FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE 275 (1) AND OTHERS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Allotment				Expenditure			
		SCA	First Proviso Article 275 (1)	Others	Total	SCA	First proviso Article 275 (1)	Others	Total
1.	2001-02	293.35	118.00	83.97	495.32	130.89	-	125.98	256.87
2.	2002-03	634.75	100.00	155.13	889.88	491.45	42.46	129.86	663.77
3.	2003-04	287.34	25.00	55.00	367.34	502.89	19.85	55.11	577.85
4.	2004-05	232.38	51.00	75.45	358.83	228.25	86.42	97.63	412.30
5.	2005-06	286.56	219.39	205.66	711.61	347.20	267.00	62.30	676.50

Total	1734.38	513.39	575.21	2822.98	1700.68	415.73	470.88	2587.29
%					98.06%	80.98%	81.86%	91.65%

CHAPTER-VI

CONCURRENT EVALUATION OF ONGOING IGS & IDS

In order to collect relevant data on Concurrent Evaluation of ongoing schemes/programmes in the I.T.D.A. area a schedule was administered and data were also collected through interview with the beneficiaries during the fieldwork.

Out of the total number of 9 case studies, 7 were individual family beneficiary oriented schemes and the rest 2 are schemes sanctioned to SHGs. The 7 cases include schemes for additional income generation through the establishment of grocery shop (2), rice vending, small business (2), tobacco cultivation and banana plantation. The rest two schemes pertain to the installation of rice huller and collection of minor forest produce, which are sanctioned to SHGs. The rice huller is operating in K.Singpur block and the scheme under the collection of minor forest produce is implemented in Kashipur block. Two grocery shops are located one each in Rayagada and K.Singpur blocks. The beneficiary family in rice vending belongs to K.Singpur block. Schemes under small business and tobacco cultivation are implemented in Kolnara block. Schemes under small business and banana cultivation are implemented in Kashipur block. All the sample beneficiaries belong to the Kandha tribe. Out of 9 cases, 7 have been given to male beneficiaries belong to the age-group 26-35 years. All the beneficiaries live in their own house, pucca (1), Kucha (5) and Semi-pucca(3) type of house and the house site area ranges from 5-27 decimals. The sample beneficiaries possess 6 acres of irrigated low land and about 21 acres of non-irrigated land. Their principal occupations are cultivation, business, masonry and wage earning. Livestock among the beneficiaries includes 9 bullocks, 2 cows, 3 goats and 8 poultry. In sample beneficiary households, out of 14 boys and girls only 6 are schools going children, of which 2 are boys and 4 are girls.

CASE-I:

An Income Generating Scheme for banana plantation was sponsored by the ITDA during the financial year 2005-06 to one beneficiary. The area is suitable as identified by the horticulturist. The beneficiary was not aware of the scheme and he takes it up for the first time. As the scheme is continuing with inputs received from the I.T.D.A the result can only be assessed after the same is completed

CASE-II:

The case pertains to small business through loan and subsidy components and it started during 2001-02, with a sum of Rs.20, 000/- of which loan is Rs.10, 000/- and subsidy is Rs.10, 000/-. The WEO of the ITDA introduced the scheme to the beneficiary. The beneficiary has utilized the fund for other purposes and there was no follow up action. Ultimately the scheme was discontinued since 2004-05. The causes of failure are absence of follow up action, lack of guidance, unsuitability of the area, etc.

CASE-III:

The scheme for running a grocery shop was sponsored by the ITDA in 2002-03 with loan of Rs.5, 000/- and subsidy of Rs.5, 000/-. The business is running well. The scheme has positive strength, i.e. The beneficiary was aware, area is suitable and it is based on the felt need. Funds were available timely and were also utilized for the purpose for which the same was sanctioned. The ITDA staff monitored the progress of the ongoing scheme. The beneficiary is of opinion that in case more funds are provided his income is likely to be enhanced.

CASE-IV:

The scheme was sponsored by the ITDA to the beneficiary in 2002-03 with loan of Rs.6, 000/- and subsidy of Rs.6000/- for running a grocery shop under small business. The WEO of the ITDA introduced the scheme to the beneficiary. The scheme has been discontinued since 2004. The scheme was monitored properly. The causes of failure of the scheme are improper utilization of funds and lack of commitment of the beneficiary

CASE-V:

The scheme sponsored by the ITDA in 2002-03 to the individual beneficiary pertains to rice vending with loan of Rs.6, 000/- and subsidy of Rs.6, 000/-. The scheme was introduced by the V.L.W. The scheme is continuing and the beneficiary has repaid loan approximately to the extent of *702 of the principal amount. The beneficiary was fully aware of the scheme and area was suitable and scheme was based on his felt need. The funds made available were utilized timely and properly. The concerned staff of ITDA monitored the scheme. As per the opinion of the beneficiary, he needs further loan for establishing a bi-cycle repairing unit.

CASE-VI:

The scheme pertains to tobacco cultivation, which was sponsored by the B.D.O., Kolnara in 2002-03 to an individual beneficiary with loan of Rs.6000/- and subsidy of Rs.6000/-. The scheme is continuing. The advantages of the scheme are that the area is suitable and the beneficiary is aware. But no expert demonstrated the technique of tobacco cultivation and no monitoring was done. Funds were not properly utilized. The beneficiary needs further funds for land development.

CASE-VII:

For running a small business the B.D.O., Kolnara sponsored the scheme having loan component of Rs.6, 000/- and subsidy of Rs.6, 000/- during 2002-03. The scheme is not continuing at present. The money sanctioned was not properly utilized. Ultimately, the scheme failed.

CASE-VIII:

The scheme was sanctioned to SHG by the I.T.D.A. during 2004-05 with a subsidy of Rs.10, 000/- for the collection of tamarind. The beneficiaries did not face any problem. The performance of the SHG in this regard is satisfactory. The scheme has its inner strength and opportunities, leading to success.

CASE-IX:

The scheme for the installation of a rice huller was sponsored by the I.T.D.A through a SHG in 2002-03. The loan component is Rs.75, 000/- and the subsidy is Rs.1, 25,000/-. The W.E.O. of the I.T.D.A. introduced the scheme among the SHG members. While implementing the scheme the beneficiaries did not face any problem. The beneficiaries need oil presser instead of rice huller, as

according to them the farmer would be more lucrative. However, the scheme is continuing satisfactorily.

Further, 4 success stories as illustrative test cases are worth mentioning. They pertain to the construction of Gram Bank, Diversion Weir, C.D.Work and construction of 5 Classrooms in the I.T.D.A area from 2000-01 to 2003-04.

Success story No.1: -

Construction of Grain Bank at Kansoor in K.Singpur Block(Parsali G.P)

Estimated Cost: Rs.70, 000/-(Funds under Grain Bank Scheme (2002-03)

An amount of Rs.70, 000/- has been sanctioned for construction of Grain Bank at Kansoor in K.Singpur Block. The Primitive Tribes(Dongria Kandha) are being harassed by Mahajans in lean season. They are bound to pay heavy interest under all circumstances. Construction of Grain Bank is a noble idea to save the PTGs from the clutches of the Mahajans. Food grains are given on soft credit to them and they repay the same with minimum interest, which is deposited and distributed among them. So, it is a case of implementation of scheme.



successful
Government

Storage
K.Singpur

Diversion
K.Singpur

House at Kansoor in Block(Parsali G.P)

Success Story No.2:-

Construction of Weir at Pidua in Block (Polama G.P.)

Estimated under Art-

A passing near Weir was



Cost: Rs.5.40 Lakh(Funds 275(1) in 2001-02.

perennial hilly stream was through K.Singpur Block village Pidua. A Diversion proposed to be constructed

in the year 2001-02 at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.40 Lakh. The Diversion Weir was irrigating around 60 acres belonging mainly to tribal lands. It is irrigating Khariff as well as Rabi seasons. The ayacut pertaining to this Diversion Weir was Padar land. The tribals have never yielded paddy before, but now the lands are being developed and paddy cultivation is done.

Diversion Weir at Pidua in K.Singpur Block (Polama G.P.)

Success Story No3: -

Construction of CD Work at Sanagumuda in Kolnara block(Badakhillapodar G.P.)

Estimated Cost:- Rs.12.00 lakh(Funds under Article-275(1) (2000-2001)

The ten-row 12 mm dia Hume pipe culvert has been constructed over Gumuda Nullah near Sanagumuda village. There is a perennial stream having catchments area of around 10 Sq. Kms. flowing near the Gumuda village and villagers of Sanagumuda, Badagumuda used to face problems for reaching G.P. have it at Badakhillapodar. Taking public demand into consideration, this CD work has been constructed and is serving its purpose.

Success Story No.4: -

Construction of 5 class rooms at Badanaikguda

Estimated Cost: - Rs.5.00 lakh (Funds under 11th Finance Commission Award (2003-2004)

The School at Badanaikguda was not having classroom at all. The classes were running in the Hostel premises. Taking all these things into consideration a proposal, which was sent to Government,

was approved and the work completed successfully. Now the problem created due to want of classroom is no more.

Success Story No.5: -

Construction of CD Work at Sananullah in Kalyansingpur Block (Majhiguda G.P)

Estimated Cost: - Rs.5.00 lakh(Funds under Art-275(1) in the year 2002-2003).

An amount of the Rs.5.00 lakh had been sanctioned for construction of CD Work on Sananullah near village Khajuriguda in K.Singpur Block. The CD located on a perennial stream on road from Jagannathpur to Majhiguda, Polama and K.Singpur grampanchyats. All weather communication is made possible for the CD work to Block Headquarters K.Singpur.



Cross Drainage Work at Sananullah in Kalyansingpur Block (Majhiguda G.P)

Success Story No.6: -

Construction of CD Work at Matikeswari Road in Kolnara Block (Kolnara G.P)

Estimated Cost: - Rs.2.00 lakh(Funds under SCA to TSP during the year 2002-2003).

An amount of the Rs.2.00 lakh had been sanctioned out of S.C.A to TSP funds 2002-03 under IDS for this CD work. The villages of Matikeswari Pipalguda, Lekapai, Ghodabadi, Dumukpadu and Champia having a tribal population around 1500 are getting benefit out of it. They are able to get all-weather road to go to Kolnara due to this CD work.



Cross Drainage Work at Matikeswari Road in Kolnara Block (Kolnara G.P)

CHAPTER-VII

PROSPECTIVE PLAN OF ACTION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

(Under SCA to TSP)

Keeping in view the problems and prospects of the ITDA area, land and forest based development programmes will form the core of the developmental efforts. The strategy that 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 infrastructure facilities which would be incidental to additional income and employment generation*
- (e) Ensuring effective people's participation and involvement of knowledgeable traditional leaders and elected representatives of Panchayat Raj Institutions,*

(f) Adopting cluster, village community and group approach with BPL families on priority basis.

Various schemes and activities under different sectors with expected results are presented hereunder:

INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)

I. AGRICULTURE:

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

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

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

(A) DEMONSTRATION OF MAIZE:

It is proposed to take up demonstration of maize in an area of Ac.0.50 with a cost of Rs.800.00 towards seeds, fertilizers and pesticide for each beneficiary. At least 25 beneficiaries in a cluster will be selected to take up this programme. The labour cost will be borne by the beneficiary. It is proposed to cover 200 beneficiaries from each of four blocks during the year 2007-08 with the financial requirement of Rs.1.60 lakh per block and Rs.6.40 lakh for all blocks.

The year –wise requirement of funds for five year will be as follows:

Year wise requirement o funds for five year

(Rs in lakh)

Sl.No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Rayagada	1.60(200)	1.68	1.76	1.85	1.94	8.83
2	Kashipur	1.60(200)	1.68	1.76	1.85	1.94	8.83
3	Kolnar	1.60(200)	1.68	1.76	1.85	1.94	8.83
4	K.Singpur	1.60(200)	1.68	1.76	1.85	1.94	8.83
Total		6.40(800)	6.72	7.04	7.40	7.76	35.32

Increasing @5% per annum

(Figures within brackets indicates no.of beneficiaries).

(B) DEMONSTRATION OF PULSES:

Demonstration pulses like arhar and black gram 100 nos. of black gram in each of four blocks in the year 2007-08. Each demonstration will be in area of Ac 0.50 per beneficiary for 25 beneficiaries in a cluster. Each demonstration will cost Rs.1000.00 towards the cost of improved seeds, fertilizers and pesticides to be borne by ITDA while the labour cost will be borne by the farmer calculated on this basis, the year wise requirement for five years will be as follows;

Year wise requirement of funds for five years

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Rayagada	2.00(200)	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
2	Kashipur	2.00(200)	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
3	Kolnar	2.00(200)	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07

4	K.Singpur	2.00(200)	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
Total		8.00(800)	8.40	8.84	9.28	9.76	44.28

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(Figures in bracket indicate physical target.)

(C) DEMONSTRATION OF SWEET POTATO:

It is proposed to educate the tribal farmers in growing sweet potato using modern techniques. Demonstration in an area of Ac.0.50 per beneficiary will be conducted for 25 beneficiaries in a cluster ITDA will provide assistance in shape of plant fertilizers and pesticide worth Rs.1000.00 to each beneficiary. It is proposed to conduct 50 demonstrations in each of four blocks during 2007-08. Yearwise requirements of funds for five years are indicated below:

Year wise requirement of funds for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs in lakh)

Sl.No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Rayagada	0.50(50)	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.62	2.80
2	Kashipur	0.50(50)	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.62	2.80
3	Kolnar	0.50(50)	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.62	2.80
4	K.Singpur	0.50(50)	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.62	2.80
Total		2.00(200)	2.12	2.24	2.36	2.48	11.20

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(Figures in bracket indicate physical target.)

(D) FARMERS TRAINING:

It is proposed to conduct training programme of 2-day duration for the farmers who will take up demonstration programme for agricultural production. One batch consisting 50 farmers will be provided with working lunch incentive honourarium training materials. The cost of a training programme will be Rs.10, 000.00 including miscellaneous expenditure. It is proposed to conduct 9 programmes for 450 beneficiaries in each block every year for five years. Year wise financial requirement will be as follows.

Year wise requirement of funds for five years(2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Rayagada	0.90(450)	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	4.50
2	Kashipur	0.90(450)	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	4.50
3	Kolnar	0.90(450)	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	4.50
4	K.Singpur	0.90(450)	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	4.50
Total		3.60(1800)	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	18.00

(Figures within bracket indicates no.of beneficiaries)

(E) EXPOSURE VISIT OF FARMERS:

Exposure visit for 25 farmers in a batch will be arranged for four days to nearby government farms in and outside State for interaction with the agriculture specialists and leading farmers. The total cost will be Rs.25,000.00, which includes daily allowances, fare and miscellaneous expenses for one visit. It is proposed to arrange two batches for each block every year. Year wise requirement of fund will be as follows.

Year wise requirement of fund for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Rayagada	0.50 (2)	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
2	Kashipur	0.50 (2)	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
3	Kolnar	0.50 (2)	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
4	K.Singpur	0.50 (2)	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
Total		2.00 (8)	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00

(Figures within bracket indicates physical target)

ABSTRACT

Scheme wise and Block wise requirement of funds under Agriculture for the year 2007-08(Rs.in lakh)

Sl	Schemes	Raya gada		Kashi pur		Kol nara		K. Singhpur		Total	
		PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT
A	Demonstration of maze	200	1.60	200	1.60	200	1.60	200	1.60	800	8.40
B	Demonstration puls	200	2.00	200	2.00	200	2.00	200	2.00	800	8.00
C	Demonstration of sweet potato	50	0.50	50	0.50	50	0.50	50	0.50	200	2.00
D	Farmers Training	450	0.90	450	0.90	450	0.90	450	0.90	1800	3.60
E	Exposure visit	50	0.50	50	0.50	50	0.50	50	0.50	200	2.00
	Total	950	5.50	950	5.50	950	5.50	950	5.50	3800	22.00

PT= Physical target (beneficiaries)

FT= Financial target

Requirement of funds under Agriculture for five years (from 2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Rayagada	5.50	5.71	5.93	6.16	6.40	29.70
2	Kashipur	5.50	5.71	5.93	6.16	6.40	29.70
3	Kolnar	5.50	5.71	5.93	6.16	6.40	29.70
4	K.Singpur	5.50	5.71	5.93	6.16	6.40	29.70

Total	22.00	22.84	23.72	24.64	25.60	118.80
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II. HORTICULTURE:

It is a popular practice among the tribals of the ITDA area as elsewhere in the State to preserve the existing fruit trees and to multiply several useful trees like mango, jackfruit, tamarind, orange, kagzilime, guava etc through plantation. Growing of turmeric, ginger, creepers and root vegetable is also common.

The climatic condition and soil consisting of brown forest type are favourable for expansion of horticultural plantation. Availability of large patches of podu ravaged area due to continuous swidden cultivation provides scope for plantation.

Horticultural plantation implemented earlier has shown good result. Horticultural infrastructures are also available in the ITDA area as there is a transit Nursery Farm at Raniguda, high density progeny Orchard at Bhakurguda and another at Kolnara. Horticulture has been taken as one of the major thrust area in the developmental strategy of Rayagada ITDA.

Approach of Action Plan will aim at educating tribal farmers in the latest scientific methods of cultivation through training and demonstration with the assistance in shape of improved seeds/ plants, fertilizers and pesticide and financial aid for turning to be provided by the ITDAs free of cost. The action programme will cover plantation of fruit trees like cashew, banana, kagzilime and mango, off-season vegetable cultivation, expansion of area under turmeric and ginger and training associated with different programmes.

(A) PLANTATION OF FRUIT TREES:

Plantation of cashew, mango, banana and kagzilime will be taken up through the SHGs, having 10members each in a cluster. Each group will be allotted with 10 Acrs of government wasteland /Podu ravaged area covered with soil conservation measures like cross bund and gully control. They will be supplied with planting materials and other inputs and financial assistance for fencing and provided with pre-planting and post planting training. The cost norms of plantation for acre of land will be as follows.

1. Banana (Dwarf Cavendish) Rs.16, 955.00
2. Kagzilime Rs.8,116.00
3. Mango Rs.4,183.00
4. Cashew Rs.3,598.00

It is proposed to cover 200 acres under each of banana (DC) and cashew and 150 acres under each of Kagzilime and Mango every year during the 11th plan period with the following financial requirement.

Requirement of fund for Plantation fruit trees during 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Block	Banana D.C.	Mango	Kagzilime	Cashew	Total
1	Rayagada	(60) 10.17	(40) 1.67	(40) 3.25	(60) 2.16	(200) 17.25
2	Kashipur	(60) 10.17	(40) 1.67	(40) 3.25	(60) 2.16	(200) 17.25
3	Kolnar	(40) 6.78	(30) 1.25	40) 3.25	(40) 1.44	(150) 12.72
4	K.Singpur	(40) 6.78	(40) 1.67	(30) 2.44	(40) 1.44	(150) 12.33
Total		(200) 33.90	(150) 6.26	(150) 12.19	(200) 7.20	(700) 59.55

(Figures in brackets indicate area in acre)

Year wise requirement of funds for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Rayagada	17.25	18.12	19.02	19.97	20.96	95.32
2	Kashipur	17.25	18.12	19.02	19.97	20.96	95.32
3	Kolnar	12.72	13.35	14.01	14.71	15.44	70.23
4	K.Singpur	12.33	12.94	13.58	14.25	14.96	68.06
Total		59.55	62.53	65.63	68.90	72.32	328.93

Increase @5% per annum.

(A-1) Pre-Planting and Post-Planting training to SHG (under plantation of fruit trees).

Training of the beneficiaries on pre-planting and post-planting will be of 2 days duration with a cost of Rs.100.00 per beneficiary. A training programme may have 50 beneficiaries in a batch. As proposed above in the plantation programme 700 beneficiaries will attend the programme each year, which will involve expenditure as given below

Year wise requirement of funds for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Rayagada	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.00
2	Kashipur	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.00

3	Kolnara	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.75
4	K.Singpur	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.75
Total		0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	3.50

(B) OFF SEASON VEGETABLE CULTIVATION:

Tribal farmers will be encouraged to take up off-season vegetable cultivation, which will bring additional income to the family. This will be taken up in the ayacut area of the irrigation project. Each beneficiary will be given awareness training for one day with a cost of Rs.50.00 each and inputs worth Rs.500.00 to be borne by the ITDA. It is proposed to select 25 farmers in a cluster and 100 farmers from each of four blocks in the year 2007-08. The year wise requirement of funds for five years will be as follows:

Year wise requirement of funds for five years (2007-08 to 2011 –12)

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Rayagada	0.55(100)	0.58	0.61	0.64	0.67	3.05
2	Kashipur	0.55(100)	0.58	0.61	0.64	0.67	3.05
3	Kolnara	0.55(100)	0.58	0.61	0.64	0.67	3.05

4	K.Singpur	0.55(100)	0.58	0.61	0.64	0.67	3.05
Total		2.20(400)	2.32	2.44	2.56	2.68	12.20

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target) (Increasing @5% per annum.)

(C) DEMONSTRATION OF TURMERIC AND GINGER:

Demonstration of turmeric and ginger will be taken up to boost production. Each demonstration will cover an area of ac.0.50 per farmer for covering 25 farmers in a cluster. Each demonstration will cost Rs.500.00 towards input assistance to be provided by the ITDA. The labour cost will be borne by the beneficiary. It is proposed to conduct 200 demonstrations in each of four Blocks in 2007-08. The year wise requirement of fund under this programme for five years will be as follows:

Year wise requirement of funds for five years (2007-08 to 2011 –12)

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Rayagada	1.00(200)	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
2	Kashipur	1.00(200)	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
3	Kolnara	1.00(200)	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
4	K.Singpur	1.00(200)	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
Total		4.00(800)	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	22.00

(Increasing @5% per annum.)

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target)

(D) FARMERS TRAINING:

It is proposed to take up training programme of 2-day duration for the farmers who will take up demonstration programmes for pulses with a cost of Rs.200.00 per beneficiary. The total number of beneficiaries to be covered annually is 800. Hence the annual expenditure will be Rs.1.60 lakh per year.

Year wise requirement of funds for five years (2007-08 to 2011 –12)

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Rayagada	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00
2	Kashipur	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00
3	Kolnara	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00
4	K.Singpur	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00
Total		1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	8.00

ABSTRACT

Scheme wise and Block wise requirement of funds under Horticulture for the year 2007-08

Sl	Scheme	Rayagada		Kashipur		Kolnara		K.Singpur		Total	
		PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT
A	Plantation of fruit trees	200	17.25	200	17.25	150	12.72	150	12.33	700	59.55
Ai	Pre Plantation & post Plantation Training	200	0.20		0.20		0.15		0.15		0.70
B	Off season Vegetable Cultivation	100	0.55	100	0.55	100	0.55	100	0.55	400	2.20
C	Demonstration of Turmeric and Ginger	200	1.00	200	1.00	200	1.00	200	1.00	800	4.00
D	Farmer training		0.40		0.40		0.40		0.40		1.60
Total		500	19.40	500	19.40	450	14.82	450	14.43	1900	68.05

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PT- Physical Target

FT – Financial Target

Requirement of fund under Horticulture for five year (from 2007-08 to 2011-12) under Horticulture:
(Rs.in lakh)

Sl.No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Rayagada	19.40	20.35	21.33	22.36	23.43	106.87
2	Kashipur	19.40	20.35	21.33	22.36	23.43	106.87
3	Kolnara	14.82	15.53	16.27	17.05	17.86	81.53
4	K.Singpur	14.43	15.12	15.84	16.59	17.38	79.36
Total		68.05	71.35	74.77	78.36	82.10	374.63

III. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

Rearing of a few varieties of domestic animals primarily meeting their own requirements is a traditional practice among the tribal people of the ITDA area. Though they rear cows and bullocks for use in ploughing the field they rarely milch the cows. They keep goat sheep pig and fowl which are mainly meant for sacrificial purposes and occasionally for meat and sale purposes. Extensive forests, pastures and follow lands are available in the area which provides scope for grazing. Annual veterinary services through six nos. of dispensaries and 32 nos. of Livestock Aid Centers exist in the ITDA area. Programmes like goat rearing and poultry birds which have been successful in the past, would be suitable for the area. It is therefore, proposed to take up the following schemes through SHGs with financial assistance from ITDA and loan from the Commercial Banks. The rate of subsidy will be Rs.50, 000.00 for one SHG. The requirement of funds under the scheme during the year 2007 –08 will be as follows.

Requirement of funds for Animal Rearing during 2007-08

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl	Block	Goat farm		Poultry farm		Training to members		No.of SHG	Total cost.
		No.of SHG	Subs idy	No.of SHG	Subs idy	No.of Member	Cost		
1	Rayagada	6	3.00	4	2.00	100	1.00	10	6.00

2	Kashipur	12	6.00	1	0.50	130	1.30	13	7.80
3	Kolnara	6	3.00	2	1.00	80	0.80	8	4.80
4	K.Singpur	8	4.00	1	0.50	90	0.90	9	5.40
Total		32	16.00	8	4.00	400	4.00	40	24.00

Year wise requirement of funds for five years (2007-08 to 2011 –12)

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Rayagada	6.00	6.30	6.61	6.94	7.28	33.13
2	Kashipur	7.80	8.19	8.59	9.01	9.46	43.05
3	Kolnara	4.80	5.04	5.29	5.55	5.84	26.52
4	K.Singpur	5.40	5.67	6.15	6.45	6.77	30.44
Total		24.00	25.20	26.64	27.95	29.35	133.14

IV. IRRIGATION:

Provision of irrigation is essential for assured agricultural production, which has been depending largely on vagaries of irregular rainfall. There are a number of Diversion Weirs which need repairs and renovation. It is now necessary to take up this work to make the projects useful to the farmers. During 2007-08 it is proposed to undertake the repairs of the following projects.

Block wise requirement of funds under irrigation during 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Name of the Diversion weir	Approximate cost
1	Rayagada	Chirapai D/W	2.50
2	Kashipur	Siadimal D/W	4.00
3	K.Singpur	Dhubathutha D/W	3.50
Total		3	10.00

Year wise requirement of funds under irrigation for five years(2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Rayagada	2.50	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	20.50
2	Kashipur	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	30.00
3	Kolnara	-	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	14.00
4	K.Singpur	3.50	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	25.50
Total		10.00	14.00	18.00	22.00	26.00	90.00

V. INDUSTRY

Rayagada ITDA is known for the large scale Industries of Ferro Alloys industry at Theruvali and the paper Mill at Jakapur. The tribal people of the area in particular have traditional skills in making leaf plates and cups, broomsticks, carpentry etc with the raw materials available in the locality. The Dongria Kondh girls have skill in embroidery work. The area has potentials for establishment of agro-based and forest-based small scale industries to provide employment to the local tribals. The strategy under this sector aim at development of skills and capacity building through training and demonstration ORMAS have been undertaking various programmes with main thrust on development of small scale industries and have established Training-cum-Demonstration units to impart training in different crafts and processing of agricultural produces and MFP items with marketing linkage. It is therefore proposed to provide assistance to the tribal SHGs existing and also new ones to be identified and organized giving preference to tribal women. The programmes under this sector will consist of (a) Press Khali making b) Dal processing, c) Tamarind processing, d) Turmeric processing, e) Hill Broom making and, f) collection of MFP and processing. Each programme will have two parts, namely training and provision of financial assistance to the SHGs after successful completion of the training to start activities.

Requirement of funds for one SHG will as follows ; For all types of units (except for press Khali stitching)

- (a) Training of 1(one)SHG having ten members for 15 days duration.
- i) Incentive money @Rs.25.00 per day
for 15 days for ten members Rs.3,750.00
 - ii) Miscellaneous expenditure
including raw materials Rs.1,000.00
 - iii) Remuneration to trainer
@ Rs.150/- per day for 15 days Rs.2,250.00
- Sub-Total Rs.7,000.00**
- (iv) Financial assistance by ITDA Rs.20,000.00
- Total Rs.27,000.00**

(b) For Press Khalli Stitching unit((Duration of training for 30 days)

- i) Incentive money @ Rs.25/- per day
for 30 days for 10 members Rs.7,500.00
- ii) Miscellaneous Expenditure including
raw materials and hiring of machinery Rs.2,000.00
- iii) Remuneration to trainer
@ Rs.150/- per day for 30 days. Rs. 4,500.00
Sub-Total Rs.14,000.00

(iv) Financial Assistance by ITDA Rs.20,000.00
Total Rs.34,000.00

**Requirement of funds for establishing processing units through SHGs during
2007-08**

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No	Block	Dal processing	Termeric processing	Tamarind Processing	Hill Broom making	Collection of MFP & processing	Press khali stitching	Total
1	Rayagada	2.16(8)	1.62(6)	2.16(8)	1.62(6)	1.89(7)	0.34(1)	9.79(36)
2	Kashipur	1.89(7)	1.62(6)	1.89(7)	1.89(7)	2.16(8)	1.02(3)	10.47(38)
3	Kolnara	1.35(5)	1.35(5)	1.35(5)	1.62(6)	1.35(5)	0.34(1)	7.36(27)
4	K.Singpur	1.35(5)	2.16(8)	1.35(5)	1.62(6)	1.62(6)	0.34(1)	8.44(31)
Total		6.75(25)	6.75(25)	6.75(25)	6.75(25)	7.02(26)	2.04(6)	36.06(132)

(Figures within brackets indicate no.of SHGs)

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

(2007-08 to 2011 –12)

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl.No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Rayagada	9.79	10.28	10.79	11.33	11.90	54.09
2	Kashipur	10.47	10.99	11.54	12.12	12.73	57.85
3	Kolnara	7.36	7.73	8.12	8.53	8.96	40.70
4	K.Singpur	8.44	8.86	9.30	9.77	10.26	46.63

4	K.Singpur	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71	8.55
Total		6.84	6.84	6.84	6.84	6.84	34.20

VII. BEE KEEPING:

Rayagada ITDA area is suitable for adopting bee-keeping as a profitable activity. The scheme will be taken up by a group 25 beneficiaries in a cluster. Each beneficiary will be supplied 5 bee-boxes each and bee-equipment for raising Indian honey bees. A batch consisting of 25 beneficiaries will be deputed to undergo training in the Department of Entomology, college of Agriculture, OUAT, Bhubaneswar . The total cost for 25 beneficiaries will be Rs.2.10 lakh towards supply of bee-boxes, be colonies and equipments plus Rs 25,000.00 for training. It is proposed to take up one group from Kashipur and Kalyansinghpur Block having 25 beneficiaries in every year for five years with the following financial requirement.

Year wise Requirement of funds for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl.No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Kashipur	(25) 2.10	(25) 2.10	(25) 2.10	(25) 2.10	(25) 2.10	(125) 10.50
2	K.Singpur	(25) 2.10	(25) 2.10	(25) 2.10	(25) 2.10	(25) 2.10	(125) 10.50
Total		(50) 4.20	(50) 4.20	(50) 4.20	(50) 4.20	(50) 4.20	(250) 21.00

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target)

ABSTRACT

Block wise requirement of funds for the year 2007-08 under Income Generating Scheme (IGS)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Sector/Scheme	Rayagada	Kashipur	Kolnara	K.Singpur	Total
1	Agriculture	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	22.00
2	Horticulture	19.40	19.40	14.82	14.43	68.05
3	Animal husbandry	6.00	7.80	4.80	5.40	24.00
4	Irrigation	2.50	4.00	-	3.50	10.00
5	Industry	9.79	10.47	7.36	8.44	36.06

6	Vocational Training	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71	6.84
7	Bee-keeping	-	2.10	-	2.10	4.20
	Total	44.90	50.98	34.19	41.08	171.15

ABSTRACT

YEAR WISE TOTAL REQUIREMENT OF FUNDS UNDER INCOME GENERATING SCHEME(IGS)DURING (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector/	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Agriculture	22.00	22.84	23.72	24.64	25.60	118.80
2	Horticulture	68.05	71.35	74.77	78.36	82.10	374.63
3	Animal Husbandry	24.00	25.20	26.64	27.95	29.35	133.14
4	Irrigation	10.00	14.00	18.00	22.00	26.00	90.00
5	Industry	36.06	37.86	39.75	41.75	43.85	199.27
6	Vocational training	6.84	6.84	6.84	6.84	6.84	34.20
7	Bee-keeping	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	21.00
	Total	171.15	182.29	193.92	205.74	217.94	971.04

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (IDS)

I. RURAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY:

Water being one of the vital needs of human the programme of Rural Drinking Water Supply has been incorporated in the *Minimum Need Programmes* in the earlier plan. This has also been included in the new programme called *Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana(PMGY)*. There are also several schemes, which cover rural drinking water scheme. In Rayagada ITDA tube wells are the major source of drinking water. Some have gone out of order and become defunct. There are also some villages, which require additional number of tube wells to ensure adequacy of supply. It is therefore

ABSTRACT

Year wise requirement of funds under Rural Drinking Water Supply for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Rayagada	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	32.50
2	Kashipur	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00
3	Kolnara	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
4	K.Singpur	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	27.50
Total		24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	120.00

II. EDUCATION:

There are 13 High Schools including three Girls high Schools, five Ashram Schools and 24 Sevashram and Residential Sevashram Schools established by S.S.Development Departments. Some of these Schools need infrastructure development like electrification, toilets, boundary walls and construction of additional classrooms, dinning hall etc. There are also 58 Primary School Hostels provided to the educational institutions of the Education department. Some of these also need repairs and revocation. It is proposed to provide funds under the following programmes during the 11th Plan Period.

Infrastructure Development of Educational Institutions of S.S Development Department:

It is proposed to take up the repairs and renovation infrastructure development of the 16 nos. of educational institution located in different Blocks during the year 2007 –08 with an approximate cost of Rs.20.00 lakh as given below.

Requirement of funds for Infrastructure Development of SSD Department during 2007-08.

(Rs.in lakh)

Block	Name and location of educational institutions	Approximate cost
1. Rayagada	a. Khumbhikota Sevashram in Kumbhikota G.P.	3.00
2. Kashipur	a. Sanamatikana Residential Sevashram	6.00
	b. Thutibara Ashram School in Tikiri G.P.	3.00
3.Kolnara	a. Kinarimada Sevashram in Rekhapadar G.P.	2.00
4. K.Singpur	a. Belkona Sevashram in Sikarpai G.P.	2.00

	Total	16.00
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ABSTRACT

Year wise requirement of funds under Education for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Rayagada	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	20.00
2	Kashipur	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	50.00
3	Kolnara	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	15.00
4	K.Singpur	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	15.00
	Total	16.00	18.00	20.00	22.00	24.00	100.00

III. CONNECTIVITY:

Road communication with the outside alongwith internal road network connecting important places is essential for the development of the area. There are 319.90 Kms. of State Highway 209.40 Kms of MDR 69 Kms of ODR and 5083.00 Kms of rural roads existing in the ITDa area of all these rural roads which are mostly katcha need regular repairs and cross drainage work. It is therefore, proposed to make financial provision for maintainance and repairs of the rural road. The list of roads under different Blocks with length and approximate cost for repairs amounting to Rs.20 lakh during 2007-08 is furnished below:

Requirement of funds for repair and improvement of Rural roads for the year 2007-08

Block	Sl. No	Name of Roads	Approximate cost
Rayagada	1	Balmati to Rayagada (G.P. Mirabaali) 1Km	1.00
	2	Kodapadi to Mirabali (G.P. Dangalodi) 1Km	1.00
	3	Gajigaon to Rayagada (G.P. Gajegaon) 1Km	1.00
	4	Karubai to Rayagada (G.P. Karubai) 1Km	1.00
	5	Kothapeta to Rayagada (G.P. Kothapeta) 1 Km	1.00
	6	Halwa to Rayagada (G.P. Bairagi Halwa) 1Km	1.00
Kashipur	7	Bhaijapadar to adojal (G.P. Kodipari) 2Km	2.00
	8	Limadon to Rauli (G.P. Gorakhpur) 1Km	1.00
	9	Kirimbaden to G.Koral (G.P. Kucheipadar) 1Km	1.00
Kolnara	10	Laxmipur to Ghatimali (G.P. Badakhilpadar) 1Km	1.00
	11	Rubadi to Sundanmali (G.P. Bankili) 1Km	1.00
	12	Sindherbai to Rupuni (G.P. Bhoimoda) 1Km	1.00
	13	Tavlabadi to Lalilri ((G.P. Kailashpur) 1Km	2.00
K.Singpur	14	Gutuli to Dhegoaguda (G.P. Badaguda) 2Km	2.00
	15	K.Singpur to Debagiri (G.P. Kalyansinghpur) 2Kms	2.00

2	Education	16.00	18.00	20.00	22.00	24.00	100.00
3	Connectivity	20.00	21.00	22.00	23.00	24.00	110.00
Total		60.00	63.00	66.00	69.00	72.00	330.00

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

Information, education and communication (I.E.C.) play a vital role in the post independent scenario in our country, especially in the context of planned development intervention. We utilize those dimensions in order to reduce the perceptible gap between our aspirations and achievements. New opportunities in all spheres pile up every now and then through challenges due to various processes including modernization, economic liberalization, globalization, etc and one has to pick and choose the best. Technology surrounds humans everywhere in all walks of life. Technological transformation is an added dimension in the path of induced socio-economic change, ideas and transforms lifestyle of people. Creation of avenues of exchange of ideas between traditional sciences and technologies and their modern counterparts is an imperative for fulfillment of our national and social needs. Information is an essential component for widening the horizon of knowledge and its diffusion is possible through communication. Currently, there is dire need to bring out a synthesis between our folk and traditional processes of communication and modern mass media including radio, television and communication channel through satellite Newspapers also constitute a viable levels of awareness, 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/implementation to the intended beneficiaries. In other words, the ideas generated through education, information channels and communication media are expected to reap the fruits of democratic decentralization of power, transparency in governance, decipherable accountability, invigoration of grassroots planning, etc., supported by political will.

In consonance with the above considerations, prospectives 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
- v. Preservation of fruits and vegetables

(B) ORIENTATION TRAINING FOR TRIBAL WOMEN:

(through NGOs & Anganwadi Workers)

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

(C) ORIENTATION TRAINING FOR ALL IN AWARENESS BUILDING:

- i. Land rules and Regulations
- ii. Combat Against Exploitation
- iii. Resource utilization and Management
- iv. Livelihood Promotion
- v. Promotion of Cultural Activities and histrionic talents in Performing Art.

- vi. Sports, Games and Recreational Activities.
- vii. Rational Use of Communication Facilities
- viii. Self Help Groups (SHGs)
- ix. PESA Act
- x. Various Development Programmes
- xi. Preparation, Printing and Distribution of Literature/Leaflets on the above aspects)

(D) ORGANIZATION OF EXHIBITIONS:

- i. Achievements through development Display and sale of SHG produce
- ii. Display and Sale of SHG produce
- iii. Seminar /Workshop
- iv. Cultural programmes
- v. Sports
- vi. Prize distribution

(E) INTER BLOCK & INTER ITDA EXCHANGE VISIT PROGRAMMES FOR BENEFICIARIES

However, the above list of programmes / schemes is 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 through the following programmes:

(A). Planned training Schemes for skill development programme on food processing like mango pickle making, dal processing, rope making, carpentry, etc will be conducted for 20 participants in a batch for two days with a cost of Rs.10,000/- for one training programme.

(B). Orientation Training Programme for tribal women for educating them in different aspects of health and hygiene, environment and ecology, selected crafts, etc. will be organized at village level. Two day programme for a batch consisting of 50 participants will be organized at a cost of Rs.10,000/-

(C). Orientation Training for Men and Women of 2 day duration for a batch consisting of 50 men or women for awareness building on various aspects of Government rules and regulations relating to land, forest, money-lending, development programmes, etc will be organized at a cost of Rs.10,000/-

(D). Block Level Annual Exhibition-cum- Workshop with cultural programme will be organized at different places of the Block area for display achievements of development programme, sale of SHGs products, etc. in addition to this sports competition will be conducted with provision for awarding prizes to the winners and also to individuals and SHGs who are found achieving excellent results in Government sponsored programme. The total cost will be within Rs.1,25,000/- for organizing one exhibition..

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

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

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	A	B	C	D	E	Total
		Training for skill up gradation	Orientation training for tribal women	Orientation training for tribal men & women	Organization of Exhibition & Sports etc. block level	Exchange visit outside the block	
1	Rayagada	(5) 0.50	(5) 0.50	(4) 0.40	(1) 1.25	- 0.50	3.15
2	Kashipur	(3) 0.30	(3) 0.30	(3) 0.30	(1) 1.25	0.50	2.65
3	Kolnara	(6) 0.60	(5) 0.50	(5) 0.50	(1) 1.25	0.50	3.35
4	K.Singpur	(4) 0.40	(3) 0.30	(2) 0.20	(1) 1.25	0.50	2.65
Total		(18) 1.80	(16) 1.60	(14) 1.40	(4) 5.00	2.00	11.80

**ABSTRACT
BLOCK WISE AND YEAR WISE REQUIREMENT OF FUNDS**

(2007-08 TO 2011-12) UNDER IEC

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Rayagada	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	3.83	17.42
2	Kashipur	2.65	2.78	2.92	3.07	3.22	14.64
3	Kolnara	3.35	3.52	3.70	3.89	4.08	18.54
4	K.Singpur	2.65	2.78	2.92	3.07	3.22	14.64
	Total	11.80	12.39	13.02	13.68	14.35	65.24

(Increasing @5% per annum)

YEAR WISE REQUIREMENT FUNDS DURING (2007-08 to 2011-12) UNDER SCA TO TSP

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector/	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
I. INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES(IGS)							
1	Agriculture	22.00	22.84	23.72	24.64	25.60	118.80
2	Horticulture	68.05	71.35	74.77	78.36	82.10	374.63
3	Animal Husbandry	24.00	25.20	26.64	27.95	29.35	133.14
4	Irrigation	10.00	14.00	18.00	22.00	26.00	90.00
5	Industry	36.06	37.86	39.75	41.75	43.85	199.27
6	Vocational training	6.84	6.84	6.84	6.84	6.84	34.20
7	Bee-keeping	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	21.00
	Sub Total	171.15	182.29	193.92	205.74	217.94	971.04
INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME(IDS)							
8	Rural Drinking water Supply	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	120.00
9	Education	16.00	18.00	20.00	22.00	24.00	100.00
10	Connectivity	20.00	21.00	22.00	23.00	24.00	110.00
	Sub-Total	60.00	63.00	66.00	69.00	72.00	330.00
INFROMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION							
11	I.E.C	11.80	12.39	13.02	13.68	14.35	65.24
	I.E.C	11.80	12.39	13.02	13.68	14.35	65.24
	GRAND TOTAL	242.95	257.68	272.94	288.42	304.29	1366.28

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

Grants under the First Proviso to Article 275 (I) of the Constitution are provided for implementation of the schemes and programmes based on the felt needs of tribal inhabiting the Scheduled Area. While formulating plan of action under this grant main thrust has to be given on irrigation projects, construction of roads and bridges to provide missing links and repairs /renovation of school and hostel buildings including all items of related works, like flooring, plastering, leak proofing of the roofs, provision of toilets, drinking water, kitchen, electrification, etc. in such a manner, based on detailed plans and estimates, so that the institutions do not need further repairs etc. for at least for another 7/10 years.

In Rayagada ITDA there are several educational institutions run by ST & SC Development Department, which require renovation and repairs and also provision of amenities. There are also Primary School Hostels(PSH) constructed by ST & SC Development Department at different places for the tribal students. Some of these PSHs need repairs. The village arterial roads connecting the interior tribal villages with places where social services are available are mostly fair weather 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. Further, it is necessary to increase the irrigation potentials. It is proposed to take up the following programmes with the grants under the First Proviso to the Article 275(I) of the Constitution during the 2007-08 to 2011-12.

(A) EDUCATION:

(i) Infrastructure Development of educational institutions under Sch.Tribe and Sch.Caste Development Department.

It is proposed to undertake repairs / renovation of educational institutions including infrastructure development of High Schools, Ashram/Kanyashram, Residential Sevashram and Sevashrams under SS Development Department furnished at statement – A with a cost of Rs.30.00 lakh during the year 2007-08. The Block wise and year wise requirement of funds will be as follows.

Statement-A

Requirement of funds for infrastructure development of educational Institutions under SSD Department for 2007-08.

Block	Sl. No.	Name and location of Educational Institute	Approximate requirement Rs.in lakh.
Rayagada	1	Boys High School, Kumbhikota, G.P. Kumbhikota	2.50
	2	Girls high School, Kandhamaligam, G.P. Kampamallian.	3.00
	3	Boys High School, Penikona, G.P. Danglodi	2.50
	4	Sevashram, Badaraising, G.P. Timidipatta	2.00
Kashipur	5	Sevashram, Badamasibhatta, G.P. Gorakhpur	1.00
	6	Sevashram, Thutiban, G.P. Gorakhpur	1.00
	7	Residential Sevashram, upparkadinga, G.P. Bakamba	2.00
	8	Girls high School, Dongasil, G.P. Dongasil.	3.00
Kolnara	9	Residential Sevashram, Amtamoda, G.P. Dondili	2.00
	10	Ashram School, Badakhilapadar, G.P. Badakhilapadar	1.50
	11	Boys high School, Khedapada, G.P. Khadapada	2.50
	12	Sevashram, Kolnara, G.P. Kolnara	1.00
Kalyansinghpur	13	Boys High School, Budaguda, G.P. Budaguda	3.00
	14	Residential Sevashram, Parsalli G.P. Parsalli	2.00
	15	Sevashram, Bijayanagan, G.P. Korpa	1.00
ITDA	Total	15 Educational Institutions	30.00

Block wise and Year wise requirement of funds for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Rayagada	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
2	Kashipur	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00
3	Kolnara	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00
4	K.Singpur	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
Total		30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	150.00

(ii) Repairs and Renovation of Primary School Hostels under SS Development;

The lists of Primary School Hostels, which will be repaired and renovated, are furnished at Statement -B with a cost of Rs.36.00 lakh during the year 2007 –08. Block wise and year wise requirement of funds during 2007-08 to 2011-12 will be as follows:

Statement-B

Requirement of funds for renovation, repair and infrastructure development of Primary School Hostels under SSD Department for 2007-08.

Block	Sl.No	Name and location of Educational Institute	Approximate
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	.		requirement Rs.in lakh.
Rayagada	1	Primary School Hostel, Kambtalpata, G.P. Kamtalpeta	1.25
	2	Primary School Hostel, Badaalubadi G.P. Badaalubadi	1.25
	3	Primary School Hostel Karabai G.P. Karabai	1.25
	4	Primary School Hostel Hatseshkhal G.P. Hatseshkhal	1.25
	5	Primary School Hostel Renta G.P. Penta	1.00
Kashipur	6	Primary School Hostel, Kobatsil G.P. Mansugaon	1.25
	7	Primary School Hostel, Bhampada G.P.	1.25
	8	Mandibisi	1.25
	9	Primary School Hostel, Godibali G.P. Godibali	1.25
	10	Primary School Hostel, Minakhundi G.P. Sripai	1.50
	11	Primary School Hostel, Maikanch, GP Maikanch	1.50
Kolnara	12	Primary School Hostel, Mukundpur, G.P. Mukundpur.	2.00
		Primary School Hostel, Dukulguda G.P. Suri	2.00
		Primary School Hostel, bhoimoda G.P. Bhomoda	2.00
Kalyansingpur	15	Primary School Hostel, K.Singpur G.P. Kalyansingpur	1.50
	16	Primary School Hostel, Dhamunipenga G.P. Dhamunipanga	1.50
	17	Primary School Hostel, Singari G.P. Singari	1.50
	18	Primary School Hostel, Jaganathpur G.P. Jaganathpur	1.50
ITDA	Total	18 Primary School Hostels	26.00

Block wise and Year wise requirement of funds for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Rayagada	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
2	Kashipur	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	40.00
3	Kolnara	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
4	K.Singpur	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
	Total	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	130.00

(B) IRRIGATION:

It is proposed to repair and improve the irrigation projects (Diversion weirs) in different Block areas during the year 2007-08 with the financial requirement as indicated at Statement-C. The year wise requirement of funds 2007-08 to 2011-12 will be as follows:

Statement-C

Requirement of funds for repairing and development Diversion Weir of Irrigation Department for the year 2007-08.

Block	Sl.No.	Name and location of Educational Institute	Approximate requirement Rs.in lakh.
Rayagada	1	Khambesa Diversion weir	8.00
	2	Dhangancheka Diversion weir	5.00
	3	Ramba Diversion weir	4.00
Kashipur	4	Pasaghati Diversion weir	5.00
	5	Tikiripada Diversion weir	5.00
	6	Sargiguda Diversion weir	5.00
Kolnara	7	Dumaguda Diversion weir	5.00
Kalyansingpur	8	Mardimunda Diversion weir	9.00
	9	Baligaon Diversion weir	6.00
	10	Kurukut Diversion weir	7.00
ITDA	Total	10 Diversion Weirs	59.00

Block wise and Year wise requirement of funds for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Rayagada	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	85.00
2	Kashipur	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	75.00
3	Kolnara	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
4	K.Singpur	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	110.00
Total		59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	295.00

(C) CONNECTIVITY:

It is proposed to improve and repair the rural roads with the approximate cost as indicated in Statement –D during the year 2007-08 to 2011-12. The year wise requirement of funds will be as follows:

Statement-D

Requirement of funds for improvement of Rural Roads repair for the year 2007-08.

Block	Sl. No.	Name and location of Educational Institute	Approximate requirement (Rs.in lakh.)
Rayagada	1	Kampamalligan to Rayagada G.P.K.Malligaon 1 Km.	1.50
	2		1.50
	3	Tadma top Rauyagada G.P. Tadma 1Km.	1.50
	4	Matikona to Rayagada G.P. Matikana Gurusubadi to Rayagada G.P. Badaalubadi 1Km.	1.50
Kashipur	5	Kiramba to pukesh G.P. Kucheipadar 1Km	1.50
	6	Molipadar to sapel G.P. Mansugaon 1Km.	2.00
	7	Pandajora to Takhiri G.P. Taljhiri 1Km.	1.50
Kolnara	8	Gujalpadu to Tarapali G.P. dumuriguda 1 Km.	1.50
		Pandratola to Burijuguda G.P. Rekhapadar 1 Km.	2.00
		Badapadia to Pujariguda G.P. Suri 1 Km.	1.50
Kalyansingpur	11	Lakhapadar to Parsalli G.P. Parsali 1 Km.	1.50
		Kuradi to Nimajhola G.P. Majhiguda 1 Km.	1.50
		Chatapadar to Tidimiska g.P. Singari 1 Km.	1..00
ITDA	Total	13 Roads	20.00

Block wise and Year wise requirement of funds for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Rayagada	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
2	Kashipur	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
3	Kolnara	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
4	K.Singpur	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
	Total	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00

ABSTRACT

BLOCK WISE TOTAL REQUIREMENT OF FUNDS UNDER DIFFERENT SECTORS DURING 2007-08 UNDER FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE –275(I) OF THE CONSTITUTION

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.	Sector/Scheme	Rayagada	Kashipur	Kolnara	K.Singpur	Total
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No.						
1	Education	16.00	15.00	13.00	12.00	56.00
2	Irrigation	17.00	15.00	5.00	22.00	59.00
3	Connectivity	6.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	20.00
	Total	39.00	35.00	23.00	38.00	135.00

YEAR WISE REQUIREMENT OF FUNDS UNDER DIFFERENT SECTORS FOR FIVE YEARS (2007-08 TO 2011-12) UNDER FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE-275(I) OF THE CONSTITUTION

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Education	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	280.00
2	Irrigation	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	295.00
3	Connectivity	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00
	Total	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00	675.00

DEVELOPMENT OF DONGARIA KONDH PTG:

The Dongria Kondh PTG, a section of the tribe Kondh, found in Kalyansingpur part block of Rayagada District/ITDA is most backward. A special Micro Project, namely Dongria Kondh Development Agency, Parsali is functioning for the total development of this PTG. Therefore, it is suggested that a total sum of Rs. 51.50 lakhs will flow from Rayagada ITDA during the 11th plan period to be spent under works head by the Dongria Kondh Development Agency, Parsali for creation of missing critical infrastructures in the Dongria Kondh villages. Details of flow of funds from Rayagada ITDA to the Micro Project are given in the table below:

Flow of funds from Rayagada ITDA to Dongria Kondh Development Agency, Parsali (during The 11th Plan Period)

Works/OWs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Works	-	16.00	9.00	13.00	13.50	51.50
OW	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	16.00	9.00	13.00	13.50	51.50

CHAPTER-VIII

TOTAL FINANCIAL OUT LAY

Total financial requirement has been worked out in details for the year 2008-09 based on expected flow of funds under SCA to TSP and Article-275 (I) of the constitution and projected for the subsequent four years of the 11th Plan Period (2007-08 to 2011-12) for each Block is presented below:

ITDA ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	SECTOR/PROGRAMME	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Income Generating Schme(IGS)	171.15	182.29	193.92	205.74	217.94	971.04
2	Infrastructure Development Scheme(IDS)	60.00	63.00	66.00	69.00	72.00	330.00
3	Information Education Communication(IES)	11.80	12.39	13.02	13.68	14.35	65.24

4	K.Singpur	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	190.00
Total		135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00	675.00

ITDA ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP) & UNDER ARTICLE –275 (I)

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	SCA to TSP	242.95	257.68	272.94	288.42	304.29	1366.28
2	Article 275 (1)	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00	675.00
	Total	377.95	392.68	407.94	423.42	439.29	2041.28

BLOCK-WISE ABSTRACT

RAYAGADA BLOCK

Year wise requirement funds for five years (2007-08 to 20011-12)
Under SCA to TSP

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	SECTOR/ PROGRAMME	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES(IGS)							
1	Agriculture	5.50	5.71	5.93	6.16	6.40	29.70
2	Horticulture	19.40	20.35	21.33	22.36	23.43	106.87
3	Animal Husbandry	6.00	6.30	6.61	6.94	7.28	33.13
4	Irrigation	2.50	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	20.50
5	Industry	9.79	10.28	10.79	11.33	11.90	54.09
6	Vocational training	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71	8.55
7	Bee-keeping	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	44.90	47.35	50.37	53.50	56.72	252.84
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME(IDS)							
1	Rural Drinking water Supply	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	32.50
2	Education	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	20.00
3	Connectivity	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	32.50
	Sub-Total(IDS)	15.50	16.25	17.00	17.75	18.50	85.00
INFROMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION(IEC)							

1	IEC	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	3.83	17.42
	Sub-Total (IEC)	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	3.83	17.42

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)

((Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	SECTOR/PROGRAMME	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Income Generating Schme(IGS)	44.90	47.35	50.37	53.50	56.72	252.84
2	Infrastructure Development Scheme(IDS)	15.50	16.25	17.00	17.75	18.50	85.00
3	Information Education Communication(IES)	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	3.83	17.42
Total		63.55	66.91	70.85	74.90	79.05	355.26

BLOCK ABSTRACT UNDER ARTICLE –275 (I)

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	SECTOR/ PROGRAMME	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Education	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	80.00
2	Irrigation	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	85.00
3	Connectivity	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
Total		39.00	39.00	39.00	39.00	39.00	195.00

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)& UNDER ARTICLE –275 (I)

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	SCA to TSP	63.55	66.91	70.85	74.90	79.05	355.26
2	Article 275 (1)	39.00	39.00	39.00	39.00	39.00	195.00
Total		102.55	105.91	109.85	113.90	118.05	550.26

KASHIPUR BLOCK

Year wise requirement funds for five years (2007-08 to 20011-12)

Under SCA to TSP

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	SECTOR/ PROGRAMME	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
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3	Connectivity	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
	Total	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	175.00

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)& UNDER ARTICLE –275 (I)

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	SCA to TSP	73.63	77.58	81.62	85.78	90.05	408.66
2	Article 275 (1)	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	175.00
	Total	108.63	112.58	116.62	120.78	125.05	583.66

KOLNARA BLOCK

Year wise requirement funds for five years (2007-08 to 20011-12)
Under SCA to TSP

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	SECTOR/PROGRAMME	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES(IGS)							
1	Agriculture	5.50	5.71	5.93	6.16	6.40	29.70
2	Horticulture	14.82	15.53	16.27	17.05	17.86	81.53
3	Animal Husbandry	4.80	5.04	5.29	5.55	5.84	26.52
4	Irrigation	-	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	14.00
5	Industry	7.36	7.73	8.12	8.53	8.96	40.70
6	Vocational training	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71	8.55
7	Bee-keeping	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total		34.19	37.72	40.32	43.00	45.77	201.00
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME(IDS)							
1	Rural Drinking water Supply	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
2	Education	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	15.00
3	Connectivity	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	27.50
Sub-Total		12.00	12.75	13.50	14.25	15.00	67.50

	INFROMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION(IEC)						
1	IEC	3.35	3.52	3.70	3.89	4.08	18.54

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	SECTOR/ PROGRAMME	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Income Generating Schme(IGS)	34.19	37.72	40.32	43.00	45.77	201.00
2	Infrastructure Development Scheme(IDS)	12.00	12.75	13.50	14.25	15.00	67.50
3	Information Education Communication(IES)	3.35	3.52	3.70	3.89	4.08	18.54
Total		49.54	53.99	57.52	61.14	64.85	287.04

BLOCK ABSTRACT UNDER ARTICLE –275 (I)

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	SECTOR/PROGRAMME	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Education	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	65.00
2	Irrigation	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
3	Connectivity	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
Total		23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	115.00

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)& UNDER ARTICLE –275 (I)

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	SCA to TSP	49.54	53.99	57.52	61.14	64.85	287.04
2	Article 275 (I)	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	115.00
Total		72.54	76.99	80.52	84.14	87.85	402.04

K.SINGPUR BLOCK

Year wise requirement funds for five years (2007-08 to 20011-12)
under SCA to TSP

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	SECTOR/ PROGRAMME	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES(IGS)							
1	Agriculture	5.50	5.71	5.93	6.16	6.40	29.70
2	Horticulture	14.43	15.12	15.84	16.59	17.38	79.36
3	Animal Husbandry	5.40	5.67	6.15	6.45	6.77	30.44
4	Irrigation	3.50	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	25.50
5	Industry	8.44	8.86	9.30	9.77	10.26	46.63
6	Vocational training	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71	8.55
7	Bee-keeping	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	10.50
Sub Total		41.08	43.17	46.03	48.78	51.62	230.68
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME(IDS)							
1	Rural Drinking water Supply	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	27.50
2	Education	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	15.00
3	Connectivity	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	27.50
Sub-Total		12.50	13.25	14.00	14.75	15.50	70.00
INFROMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION(IEC)							
1	IEC	2.65	2.78	2.92	3.07	3.22	14.64

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	SECTOR/PROGRAMME	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Income Generating Schme(IGS)	41.08	43.17	46.03	48.78	51.62	230.68
2	Infrastructure Development Scheme(IDS)	12.50	13.25	14.00	14.75	15.50	70.00
3	Information Education Communication(IES)	2.65	2.78	2.92	3.07	3.22	14.64

Total	56.23	59.20	62.95	66.60	70.34	315.32
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**BLOCK ABSTRACT
UNDER ARTICLE –275 (I)**

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	SECTOR/ PROGRAMME	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Education	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	60.00
2	Irrigation	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	110.00
3	Connectivity	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
	Total	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	190.00

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)& UNDER ARTICLE –275 (I)

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	SCA to TSP	56.23	59.20	62.95	66.60	70.34	315.32
2	Article 275 (1)	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	190.00
	Total	94.23	97.20	100.95	104.60	108.34	505.32