

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

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

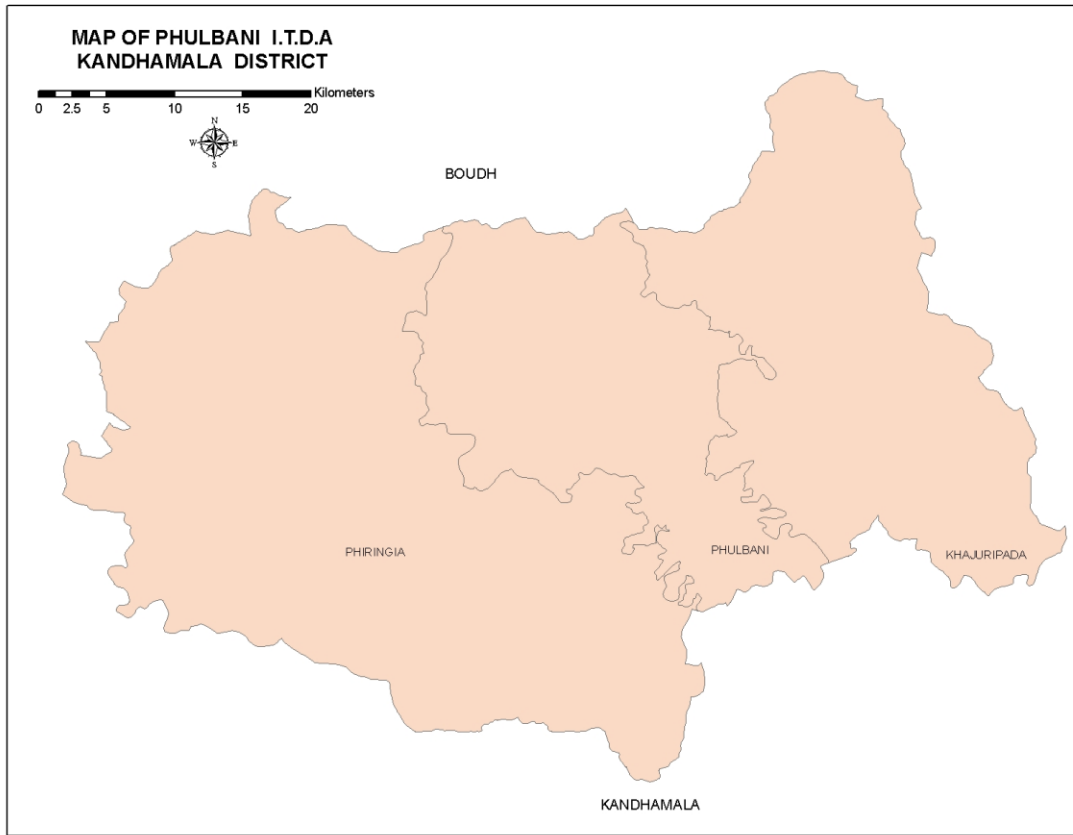
Sponsored by
**Ministry of Tribal Affairs
Government of India**

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

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

2006-07

Map of Phulbani ITDA



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

□ Introduction:

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

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

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

□ ITDA Profile and Demographic Features:

Phulbani ITDA was launched on dt.30.12.1975 as ITDP. It covers 3 blocks of Phulbani Sub-division of Kandhmal District, 44 GPs and 844 villages with 35,092 households and 1,53,830 population, out of which **85,327 (55.47%)** are STs. The sex ratio of ST is 1013 females per 1000 males. There is a rise of literacy of ST from 4.5 % in 1971 to 34.22 % in 2001, still they are educationally lagging far behind the total population and SCs. 50.77 % of its total population form the workforce. The cultivators form 31.66 % of the work force and agricultural

labourers comprise another 31.10 %. The STs such as Kondh and the SC namely Pano are numerically preponderant groups in the ITDA area.

More than 40 percent (30466 hectare) of the geographical area of Phulbani ITDA is covered by forest. Out of the total land area, **25321** hectares are arable lands, **4221** hectares are cultivable wasteland while **2823** hectares are pasture and grazing land and **401** hectares are covered under tree crops and grooves.

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

□ **Existing Infrastructures and Development Status:**

Out of total 876 villages of Phulbani I.T.D.A area, 720 villages have road communication facility. There are 1 Post Office, 70 branch and Sub Post Offices in 44 GPs. There are 326 Primary Schools and 55 ME Schools, which do not conform the population norm per primary school. It has 35 Primary School Hostels. Still 9 GPs are deprived of the facility. In 44 GPs there are 27 high schools only. Only one Kanyashram of ST & SC Development Dept. in the ITDA area, which has been upgraded to a Girls' High School provides limited scope for promotion of tribal girls' education. On an average one of the existing 17 Primary Health Centers/ Mini Health Centers/Dispensaries serving 9,448 population, appear to be good health infrastructure but still most of the tribals in remote pockets do avail health care services. There are only 191 Anganwadi Center/ Sub Centre at 844 villages. On an average one Anganwadi Center serves 805 people as against the prescribe norm of 150. This indicates inadequacy of ICDS facilities in the ITDA area. There are 1573 tube wells, 264 of them are reported to be defunct and of no use. As many as 99 different categories of irrigation projects operate in the ITDA area, which irrigate 4105 hectares lands in Kharif and 4105 hectares lands in rabi seasons. There are 4 Veterinary Hospitals/Dispensaries, 50 Livestock Centers and Livestock Aid Centers and 11 Artificial Insemination Centers to take care of cattle health and extension programmes. In Phulbani ITDA area 6 LAMPs and 8 Cooperative Societies operate to strengthen the cooperative movement. There are 16 weekly hats and 45 retail Shops to facilitate marketing of tribal produce.

The Agency area has adequate forest wealth. Mahula flower, Sal seed, Kendu, Jhuna, Gum, honey etc. are some of the important minor forest produce available abundantly in the forest. The forest area is also hospitable for Bee keeping.

□ **Planned Development Intervention:**

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

IGS: Funds to the tune of Rs 222.67 lakh was spent under different income generating schemes primarily through group mode for development of 554 STs. Highest expenditure (Rs. 176.01 lakh) is incurred on irrigation projects followed by Rs. 16.29 lakh on agriculture activities and Rs. 6.27 lakh on cottage industries. There is capricious fluctuation in the annual expenditure pattern of Phulbani ITDA in half a decade.

IDS: Phulbani ITDA had utilized funds to the tune of about 96.45 lakh for 139 projects for creation and maintenance of infrastructures. It created community infrastructures and extended basic minimum facilities for promotion of education, health, communication and providing drinking water, electricity etc. facilities. Communication projects were prioritized with the largest numbers of 25 projects and the highest expenditure of 60.27 lakh followed by 43 projects for drinking water at a cost of Rs. 20.20 lakh and 61 projects for 14.79 lakh on creation of education infrastructure.

Out of fund under Article 275 (i) a sum of 39.49 lakh was spent for 6 irrigation projects, Rs 113.99 for 22 no. of Roads and Bridges Projects: 22 nos. and Rs 66.53 lakh for Repairs and Renovation of Schools and Hostels and provision for amenities of 88 items over a period of 5 years.

Allotment and expenditures: Funds to the tune of Rs. 962.43 lakh was made available to Phulbani ITDA and Rs. 580.66 lakh spent by it during past five years (2001-02 to 2005-06) for development programmes. A total of 554 beneficiaries were benefited by different development schemes. Out of the total expenditure, funds to the tune of Rs **360.85** lakh were spent under SCA to TSP and Rs **219.81** lakh under Article 275 (i). It was reported that a sum of Rs 94.12 was spent for Administrative purpose.

Development Status: According to overall measurement by State Planning and Coordination Development (1994) the development status of all 314 blocks were categorized into 4 development groups, such as (A) Developed, (B) Developing, (C) Backward and (D) Very Backward. Out of the total 3 blocks, 2 blocks, like Khajuripada and Phulbani are 'backward' and 1 (Phiringia block) is 'very backward'.

□ **Concurrent Evaluation:**

Only 5 case studies/success stories of ongoing schemes, implemented by Phulbani ITDA during the period (2003-04 to 2005-06), were collected in course of undertaking concurrent evaluation. Out of 5 cases, 2 programmes were implemented under the funds, like SCA to TSP and 3 programmes under First Proviso to Article 275 (1). Of the 5 programmes, 3 relates to schemes of water supply to tribal settlement and educational institutions and the remaining 2 programmes relate to extending infrastructure facilities, like road communication to inaccessible tribal villages and providing residential quarters to the School. The scheme of water supply provides safe drinking water to the tribal people at villages and students at schools and save them from the water contamination diseases, besides watering the fruit trees and vegetable crops raised in the school gardens. The construction works, like bridge and culverts undertaken in the ITDA area extend communication facilities to the area and people satisfactorily whereas the creation of educational infrastructures have helped facilitate checking the teachers' absenteeism at schools and hostels.

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

The goal of the plan is to embrace the entire field of development; economic, educational, social and cultural so as to liberate the ST people of Phulbani ITDA from the perennial scourges of unemployment, relative deprivation, ignorance and disease. The plan foresees promotion of the ITDA area as a hub of agro-forest based activities related to honey, khali stitching, hill broom making etc. on the basis of the traditions of small and cottage industries.

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

The development strategy suggested will ensure better livelihood through Self Help Group mode and participation of the community and people on voluntary basis for creation of assets and infrastructure. The plan proposes the development programmes for the members of ST (BPL) families and women. The requirements of fund for the plan are a pool of non-lapsable sources, SCA to TSP and First Proviso to Article 275 (1).

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

□ Flow of Funds:

➤ SCA TO TSP:	Rs 486.41 Lakh
➤ ART. 275 (I):	Rs 250.00 Lakh
<hr/>	
➤ TOTAL:	Rs 736.41 Lakh

□ Allocation of Funds:

➤ Income Generating Schemes:	Rs 352.47 Lakh
➤ Infrastructure Development Schemes:	Rs. 359.53 Lakh
➤ Information, Education & Communication:	Rs. 24.41 Lakh
<hr/>	
➤ TOTAL:	Rs 736.41 Lakh

PHULBANI ITDA AT A GLANCE

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

	<u>All Persons</u>
	Female - 54257
	Male - 55975
	Total - 110232

Scheduled Tribes

Female - 30522

Male - 30834

Total - 61356

- Sex Ratio (2001 Census):

All communities - 969

ST - 990

SC - 977

- Growth Rate- (1991- 2001):

Total + 14.42 %

ST + 21.58%

SC + 18.46%

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

- Educational Institutions

SSD. Department

High School- 1 no.

Girls' High School- 1 no.

Karyashrams - 2 nos.

Ashram Schools- 2 nos.

Sevashrams - 6 nos.

Primary School Hostels- 22 nos.

Education Department

Colleges- 4 nos.

High Schools - 30 nos.

M . E Schools- 37nos.

Primary Schools - 91 nos.

- Vetenirary Institutions

Hospital & Dispensary - 2 nos.

Live Stock & Aid Center - 7

Artificial Inseminations Centers - 18

- Co-operative Institution/ Societies
 - (1) Co-operative Societies- 12 nos.
 - (2) LAMPs - 2 nos.
- Finanancial Institutions
 - Commercial Banks - 8 nos.
- Health Institutions
 - (1) Hospital - 1 no.
 - (2) P.H.C. - 1 no.
 - (3) ANM Centres - 30 nos.
 - (4) leprosy Center- 5 nos.
 - (5) Homeopathy Dispensary - 3 nos.
 - (6) Ayurvedic Dispensary- 2 nos.
 - (7) Anganwadi Centers- 141 nos.
- Forest area - 965 hect.
- Land use pattern:
 - (i) Miscellaneous Tree grave- 332 hect.
 - (ii) Cultivable waste Land- 656 hect.
 - (iii) Pastures- 1252 hect.
 - (iv) Non agricultural Land- 2658 hect.
 - (v) Barren Land- 656 hect.
 - (vi) Current fallow- 1014 hect.
 - (vii) Net area sown- 14761 hect.
- Irrigated Land:
 - (i) Kharif - 4,570 hect.
 - (ii) Rabi- 1,381 hect.
 - (iii) Total - 5,951 hect.
 - (iv) Per captia Land- 0.13 hect.

- Drinking Water

- (1) Sanitary well - 403 nos.

- (2) Tube well (working)- 585/911 nos.

- (3) Piped water supply- 61 nos.

- Major crops grown - paddy maize, ragi, niger, arhar, horse gram

- BPL Households Total - 20,844

- Market (Hats) Weekly Markets - 41

C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
<i>Map of Phulbani ITDA</i>	<i>i</i>
<i>Executive Summary</i>	<i>ii</i>
Chapter-I	
Introduction	1- 6
Chapter-II	
ITDA Profile	7-12
Chapter-III	
Demographic Features	13-20
Chapter-IV	
Existing Infrastructures	21-28
Chapter-V	
Development Status & Planned Development Intervention (Under SCA to TSP)	29-42
Chapter-VI	
Concurrent Evaluation	43-48
Chapter VII	
Prospective Plan of Action for Sustainable Development (Under SCA to TSP)	49-78
Chapter-VIII	
Financial Requirement for 11 th Plan Period (2007-2012)	79-86

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Concepts, Approach and Strategy:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.2 Methodological Perspective:

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

development, promotion of participatory approach for attainment of sustainability and the like. The methodology further envisaged region-specific, resource-specific and people-specific planned development efforts in order to cater to the felt needs of people. Over the years from 5th to 10th Plan Periods, there were several attempts at overcoming shortcomings, bottlenecks and barriers, which stood on the path of tribal development. While doing so constitutional safeguards and protective measures under the Fifth Schedule and their effective instrumentality were given top priority attention.

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

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

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

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

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

- i) 70% of the allocation is to be proposed for IGS and 30% of the allocation for IDS.
- ii) Infrastructure projects proposed should support promotion of income generation.

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

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

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

1.3 Objectives of the Study:

The 3 objectives of the study are,

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

1.4 Tools of the Study:

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

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

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

(b) : Educational Institutions of Education Department.

B-2 : Health and Family Welfare.

B-3 : Drinking Water Facilities

B-4 : Veterinary Infrastructure

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

(b) : Connectivity (Block)

(c) : Connectivity (ITDA)

(d) : Connectivity (DRDA)

(e) : Connectivity (R & B)

(f) : Connectivity (Rural Development)

(g) : Connectivity (Forest Department)

(h) : Connectivity (Micro Project)

(i) : Connectivity (Other Agencies)

B-6 : Other Infrastructure

Format – C : Income Generating Schemes

C-1 : Agriculture

C-2 : Horticulture

C-3 : Control of Shifting Cultivation

C-4 : Co-operation and Credit Management

C-5 (a) : Animal Husbandry

(b) Pisciculture

C-6 : Cottage Industry

C-7 : Irrigation

C-8 : Soil Conservation & Land Development

C-9 : Agro-Forestry

C-10 : Sericulture

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

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

D-1 : Training

D-2 : Publicity, Cultural Programme & Exhibition

D-3 : Allotment and Expenditure (ITDA)

D-4 : Scheme-wise Physical Target and Achievement since inception.

D-5 : Scheme-wise Financial Target and Achievement since inception

D-6 : ITDA Particulars.

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

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

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

1.5 Limitations of the Study:

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

CHAPTER – II

ITDA PROFILE

2.1 Structural -Functional Growth and Development of ITDA since Inception

Phulbani ITDP was launched on dt. 30.12.1975. Its nomenclature was changed to ITDA on 1.4.1979. The Phulabani I.T.D.A. covers entire Phulbani Sub-division of Kandhmal District.

2.1.1 Location:

Phulbani ITDA area lies between 83° 75' to 84° 50' E Longitudes and 20° 25' to 20° 70' N Latitudes. This I.T.D.A. comprises of three blocks, namely Phulbani, Khajuripada and Phiringia, 44 Gram Panchayats and 876 villages. This I.T.D.A. area is bounded on the north by Boudh sub-division of Boudh district, on the south by Balliguda sub-division Kandhmal district, on the east by Ganjam district and on the west by the Sonepur district of Orissa. Phulbani is the headquarters of the ITDA and it is well connected with Bhubaneswar, the State capital of Orissa by roadways.

2.1.2 Geophysical Features:

The Phulabani I.T.D.A. covers an area of 2017.61 sq kms. The I.T.D.A. is covered by forest and hills. There are number of hill streams, nullahs running in the I.T.D.A. area. The rivers Salki, Sunamundi and Bagh flow in this project area. Putudi waterfall, Kantamal waterfall and Katangi cave are the gifts of nature to the project area.

Forest occupies 991.6 sq kms (40.53% of the total geographical area) of the project. The important tree species in the forest area are Sal, Piasal, Mahula, Gambhari, Bamboo, etc. Elephants, spotted deer, Kutra, wild pigs are common throughout the forest area.

The climate of this area is sub-tropical. The normal rainfall of the district is 1597 mms. Although this is adequate for a good Khariff, and Rabi crop, yet due to un-even distribution of the rainfall and occasional long dry spells the project area some times face drought. The maximum temperature reaches up to 44°C and the minimum temperature comes down to 3°C.

o.		cal area (in Sq. Km.)		Inhabited	Un- Inhabited	sq km	holds	head- quarters (in km.)
1	Khajuripada	372.49	11	239	9		11,274	
2	Phulabani	307.39	13	210	-		7804	0
3	Phiringia	632.66	20	395	23		16,014	30
Total		1312.54	44	844	32	991.6	35,092	-

2.1.5 Administration and Management:

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

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

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

The PLC and the Governing Body of the ITDA are the supervising body of the development programmes. Besides, the Collector and the Chairman of the ITDA and Director, ST/SC Development Department have control over the administration and finance and they periodically monitor the development programmes.

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

Phulbani ITDA Staff Strength					
Sl. No.	Category of posts	Sanctioned Staff	Staff in position	Vacancy position	Requirement

		strength			
1.	<u>Group - A</u>	01	I/C	01	01
2.	Group – B	02	02	-	01
3.	Group – C	10	10	-	03
4.	Group – D	07	07	-	-
	Total:	20	19	01	01

- The total sanctioned staff strength of this I.T.D.A is 20.
- The Sub-Collector, Phulabani was in the additional charge of the post of P.A, I.T.D.A.

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

For every development project the base line data is a prerequisite. This would help compare and estimate the past development scenario with the future one. In the mean time about four decades have passed since the inception of Phulabani ITDA and the STs would have been marched ahead with the development interventions by it. Thus the then facts and figures captured in the Universal Bench Mark Survey (UBMS, 1978-79) have much relevance. The UBMS presents a profile of Phulabani ITDA as indicated in the following statement.

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

Sl. No.	Particulars of items	Magnitude	
		No.	%
A. AREA:			
1.	Location: Between 83° 75' to 84° 50' E Longitudes and 20° 25' to 20° 70' N Latitudes		
2.	Geographical Area	1110.01 Sq km	
3.	Forest Area		
B. COMPOSITION OF BLOCKS/GPS/VILLAGES.			
1.	Blocks	3 (Khajuripada, Phulbani, Phiringi)	
2.	Grampanchayats		
3.	Villages	1117	
4.	Dominant S.T Communities	Kondh	
	Dominant S.C Communities	Domb, Pano	
	Dominant O.C Communities	Brahman, Karan, Khandayat, Gauda, Sundhi	
C. DEMOGRAPHY			
1.	Households		
	S.T.	13452	(58.89)
	S.C.	4989	(21.84)
	O.C	4402	(19.27)
	Total	22843	(100.00)
2.	Population (1971)		
	ST	59,458	(59.27)
	SC	19,888	(19.82)

	OC	20,978	(20.91)
	Total:	1,00,324	(100.00)
3.	Density of population	90 persons per sq km	
PHULBANI ITDA: STATUS			
5.	Level of literacy		
	S.T. Male	9081	
	Female	803	
	Total	9884	(4.5)
	S.C. Male	3812	
	Female	421	
	Total	4233	(4.8)
	O.C. Male	4922	
	Female	921	
	Total	5843	(4.9)
6.	School going children (S.T)		
	0-6 year	964	
	6-11 years	4037	
	11-16 years	896	
7.	Average number of literates per family		
	S.T.	0.8	
	S.C.	0.8	
	O.C.	1.4	
D. HOUSING (ST)			
1.	Houseless households	181	(1.35)
2.	House site less households	4	(0.03)
3.	Houseless and house site less households	217	(1.61)
E. LAND HOLDING (ST)			
1.	Landless households	838	(6.23)
2.	Land owing households	12,614	(93.77)
3.	Marginal farmers (within 2.5 Ac)	5,617	(44.53)
4.	Small farmers (2.6 to 5 Ac)	4186	(33.19)
5.	Big farmers (5.1Ac and above)	2807	(22.25)
F. HOUSEHOLDS DEPENDING ON SHIFTING CULTIVATION (ST)			
1.	Fully	282	(5.41)
2.	Partly	4927	(94.59)
	Total	5209	(38.72)
G. HOUSEHOLD PRACTISING COTTAGE INDUSTRY (ST)			
1.	Back smithy	51	(39.23)
2.	Carpentry	68	(52.31)
3.	Weaving	2	(1.54)
4.	Bamboo work	9	(6.92)
	Total	130	(0.97)
H. CATTLE POSSESSION (ST)			

1.	No of domestic animals	30,202	
2.	No of domestic birds	10,818	
I. MEMBERSHIP IN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY			
1.	S.T.	364	(2.71)
2.	S.C.	55	(1.10)
3.	O.C.	164	(3.73)
	Total	583	(2.55)
J. INDEBTEDNESS (ST)			
	Private source	1079	(8.02)
	Institutional source	3512	
1	Agriculture	411	(8.95)
2	Irrigation	211	(4.59)
3	Animal husbandry	66	(1.44)
4	Education	3204	(69.76)
5	Others	701	(15.26)
	Total	4593	(34.14)
K. GOVT. ASSISTANCE RECEIVED (ST) SINCE 1970			
1	Agriculture	411	(8.95)
2	Irrigation	211	(4.59)
3	Animal husbandry	66	(1.44)
4	Education	3204	(69.76)
5	Others	701	(15.26)
	Total	4593	(34.14)
L. LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT			
1	Least Backward Blocks	1	
2	Medium Backward Blocks	1	
3	Most Backward Blocks	-	

CHAPTER – III

DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

3.1 Population

As per 2001 Census the total population of Phulbani ITDA area were 1,53,830, out of which 76,959 were males and 76,871 females. The sex ratio was 999 females per 1000 males. The density of population was 117 persons per sq km. The average population size per village and per household was 182 and 4 respectively (See Table-II).

TABLE – II
Distribution of population (2001 Census)

Block	Population			Density of population for Sq. Km.	Average population per inhabited village	Average population per household
	Total	Male	Female			
Khajuripada	46,755	23,511	23,244	126	189	4.14
Phulbani	34,976	17,543	17,433	114	167	4.48
Phiringia	72,099	35,905	36,194	114	172	4.50
Total	1,53,830	76,959	76,871	117	182	4.38

- The density of population has increased by 27 persons per sq km over a period of 3 decades (1971-2001).
- Over the same period, the average population size per household has remained the same (4.39).

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

There were 1,53,830 populations in the Phulbani ITDA area. Out of them 85,327 (55.47%) populations were ST and 33, 638 (21.87%) population was SC (2001 Census). For details of community wise and sex wise population, see Table – III.

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

Block	Total Population			S.T. Population			S.C. Population		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Khajuripada	46,755	23,511	23,244	23,554 (50.38)	11843	11711	14,528 (31.07)	7284	7244
Phulbani	34,976	17,543	17,433	19,813 (56.65)	9908	9905	6,886 (19.69)	3426	3460
Phiringia	72,099	35,905	36,194	41,960 (58.20)	20827	21133	12,224 (16.95)	6043	6181
Total	1,53,830	76,959	76,871	85,327 (55.47%)	42578	42749	33,638 (21.87%)	16753	16885

3.3 Growth of Population:

Over the period (1971-2001), the growth of ST population of Phulbani ITDA was 34.46 %. As regards population growth during 1991-2001, the S.T with 21.58% population growth are slightly ahead of the population growth of S.C (18.46%) and all communities (14.42%). The highest growth rate of ST indicates a positive impact of socio-economic development intervention by the ITDA on the ST people.

3.4 Sex Ratio:

The ST sex ratio is 1013 females per 1000 males. Among SC people, the females outnumber their male counterpart and the sex ratio for all communities shows reverse trend (2001 Census).

3.5 Literacy

As per 2001 census in Phulbani ITDA area the general literacy rate is leveled at 39.04 %. The ST literacy rate is 34.22 %, which is less than that of the SC (44.32%) and OC (45.71%). Table-IV sketches the literacy status of different ethno-cultural groups in Phulbani ITDA area.

TABLE - IV**Literacy Rates (2001Census)**

Name of the Block	No of Literate persons				% of Literacy			
	Total	O.C	S.C	S.T	Total	O.C.	S.C.	S.T
Khajuripada	18800	3975	6500	8325	(40.20)	(45.83)	(44.74)	(35.34)
Phulabani	13863	3888	3050	6925	(39.63)	46.97)	(44.29)	(34.95)
Phiringia	27385	8075	5360	13950	(37.98)	(45.07)	(43.85)	(33.25)
Total	60048	15938	14910	29200	(39.04)	(45.71)	(44.320)	(34.22)

- The literacy rate of the scheduled tribe population in three Blocks varies from 34% to 35%.

- The literacy rate of ST of three Blocks of the ITDA is the lowest in comparison to SC and OC and all communities.

3.6 Work Force:

As per 2001 census the work force of Phulbani ITDA area comprises 78,095 (50.77 % of total population). Among them 42197 (54.03 %) are males and 35898 (45.97 %) females workers. Of the total workers, 39699 are main workers and 38396 are marginal workers. Figures in Table - V provides a picture of workforce of the ITDA area.

T A B L E - V
Block-wise Distribution of Work Force (2001 Census)

Name of the Block	Main Workers			Marginal Workers			Non Workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Khajuripada	12886 27.56 %	9780 41.59 %	3106 13.21 %	10209 21.84 %	3224 13.71 %	6985 29.71 %	23660	10507	13153
Phulabani	8383 23.97 %	6479 36.93 %	1904 10.92 %	8874 25.37 %	2705 15.42 %	6169 35.39 %	17719	8359	9360
Phiringia	18340 25.44 %	14587 40.63 %	3834 10.59 %	19313 26.79 %	5422 15.10 %	13891 38.38 %	34356	15896	18460
Total	39699 25.80 %	30846 40.08 %	8853 11.52 %	38396 24.96 %	11351 14.75 %	27045 35.18 %	75735	34762	40973

3.7 Occupational Distribution of Workers.

The main work force in Kandhamal Tehasil in Phulbani ITDA the cultivators form 31.66 % of the work force, agricultural labourers comprise another 31.30 % and 7.81 % earn their livelihood from workers in household industry and 29.43 % from other works, like 'livestock, forest, fisheries etc. (see Table - VI).

TABLE - VI

Occupational distribution of Main Workers (2001 Census)

Sl. No.	Category of main workers	Main workers with percentage to total workers	
		No	%
1	2		
1	Cultivators.	27,812	(31.66 %)
2	Agricultural Labourers.	27,321	(31.10 %)
3	Workers in Household Indutry	6,863	(7.81 %)
4	Other Workers	25,849	(29.43 %)

3.8 Features of Major Ethno-cultural groups:

The area and habitat with its varied ethno-cultural groups, like ST, SC and OC seem to be an anthropological and sociological goldmine. The STs, such as the Kondh and the SC namely Pano are numerically preponderant groups in the area. The following write up give short accounts of major ST and SC of the area.

Kondh

- There is heavy concentration of the Kondh population in the project area.
- The Kondh live in single ethnic villages as well as heterogeneous villages with other communities.
- The Kondh houses are rectangular in shape and are lineally arranged on either side of the village street.
- They speak a language called “Kui” which has no script.
- The family is the smallest social unit among the Kondh, which is of nuclear type. The Kondh family is based on patrilineal, patriarchal, virilocal and patrilocal principles.
- The Kondh social structure is remarkable for its clan organization which functions socially as well as territorially. The clans are regulative factors in social intercourse and they also provide the focus for social activities.
- The Kondh religion is distinguishable by its fear of the unknown and malevolent focus of nature and based on animism and polytheism. Kondh religion is based on magico-religious rituals. Dharani Penu is the supreme deity of the Kondh. Jani is the sacerdotal head of the Kondh. They observe number of festivals such as Chait Parba, Taku Puja, Nuakhia, Kaman Puja, Purnikalia Puja etc.
- Adult marriage is the principle among the Kondh. The most common form of marriage among the Kondh is through negotiation and by elopement.
- The Kondh observe birth and death Rituals. Name giving ceremony is one of the biggest family functions.
- Every Kondh village has a set of traditional leaders. “Naik” is the secular head of the Kondh. “Jani” is the sacerdotal head. “Chhatia / Barik” is the village messenger. All these posts are hereditary in character.
- The traditional village council is the most potent unit of social control. The traditional village leaders and some elderly person form the village council. Litigation, theft, violation of social norms etc are brought before the village council. Unanimous decision is the principle of the village council.
- Agriculture is the main occupation of the Kondhs. Besides agriculture they also sustain their livelihood through animal husbandry, wage earning and forest collection. A portion of Kondh populations is also engaged in Governmental and non-Governmental service.

Pano

- Pano is the largest scheduled caste community in the project area.
- The Panos do not have single ethnic village, but they live in multi-ethnic villages or along with the Kondhs.

- They built their house in separate cluster, keeping much distance from the Kondhs or other higher caste people.
- In the caste hierarchy the Panos occupy a very low position.
- They serve as intermediaries among the Kondh and out side people.
- They also have nuclear family system.
- The marriage, birth and death rites are observed as per local Hindu rites.
- They have their own Brahmin to officiate the social rituals known as “Pan Baishnav”.
- They observe all the Kondh festivals.
- A substantial section of the Panos has been converted to Christianity.
- The main occupation of the Panos of the project area is petty business, supplemented by agriculture and wage earning.

3.9 Major Economic Activities

Agriculture is the mainstay of the area and people. For the development of the agricultural production a number of M.I.Ps, water-harvesting structures, cross bonds, diversion weirs have been constructed. The major irrigation project is Pilasalki Dam over Salki River. The economy also of this area and people is forest based and a large section of the population derives their sustenance from the forest. Agriculture is supplemented by collection and sale of minor forest produce, hunting and food gathering. Rice is the principal crop supplemented by turmeric, mustard and niger oil seeds. The people have been accustomed now with horticulture including vegetable and other cash crop cultivation. Bee keeping and leaf cup and plate making with value addition have been popularized and also rewarding. Mainly money is the medium of exchange in all the economic transactions; still barter system is vogue in the interior tribal pockets.

3.10 Land Utilisation Pattern.

More than 40 per cent of the geographical area of this project area is covered by forest. The inhabitants of this area cultivate thee types of land, i.e., (i) “Siru Keta” (Low land) (ii) Panga Keta” (up land) and (iii) “Saru Repa Keta” (plain land). About 30 years ago Sweden cultivation was rampantly practised. But now a days shifting cultivation is absent in phulbani I.T.D.A area. TABLE – VII show the land utilization pattern in different block of the I.T.D.A area.

TABLE – VII

Block-wise Land Utilisation Pattern (Area in Hectare)

Name of the block	Forest area	Net area sown	Barren and uncultivable land	Cultivable waste land	Misc. tree and grooves	Pasture and grazing land
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII

Khajuripada	4657	8132	17221	1185	136	938
Phulbani	12858	5890	4154	352	225	1145
Phiringia	12951	11299	26677	2684	40	740
Total	30466	25321	48052	4221	401	2823

TABLE – VII (Cont.)

Name of the block	Land put to non-agriltural use	Current fallows	Otherfallows
I	VIII	IX	X
Khajuripada	1690	2568	1939
Phulbani	1285	2978	1535
Phiringia	1723	4742	2447
Total	4698	10288	5921

➤ The average size of land holding is calculated as 1.02 hectare per family.

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

As per the UBMS survey (1978-79) in Phulbani ITDA area there were 838 (6.23%) landless ST households. Among 12,614 land owning households, 5,617 (44.53%) households were marginal farmers, 4186 (33.19%) small farmers and 2807 (22.25%) big farmers.

As per the data sourced by Directorate of Economics & Statistics (2001) in Phulbani ITDA, the total area under paddy cultivation was 18563 hect. The area under paddy cultivation was 6254 hect during autumn season., 12275 hect. in winter season and only 34 hect. in summer season. Table–VIII below explains block-wise areas under paddy cultivation in different seasons and their yield rate.

TABLE – VIII

Block – wise area under paddy cultivation (in hect.) and yield rate (in qntl.)

Block	Autumn Season			Winter Season		
	Area	Yield Rate	Production (in qntl.)	Area	Yield Rate	Production (in qntl.)
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
Khajuripada	1679	9.85	16538	4105	13.40	55016
Phulbani	1121	8.93	1006	3284	10.44	34286
Phiringia	3454	9.20	31794	4886	9.96	48651
Total	6254	10.81	49338	12275	12.06	137953

TABLE – VIII (CONT.)

Block – wise area under paddy cultivation (in hect.) and yield rate (in qntl.)

Block	Summer Season			Total		
	Area	Yield Rate	Production (in qntl.)	Area	Yield Rate	Production (in qntl.)
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
Khajuripada	8	11.34	91	5792	12.37	71645
Phulbani	1	28.77	29	4406	10.06	44321
Phiringia	25	14.30	358	8365	9.66	80803
Total	34	20.60	478	18563	11.79	206769

- The yield rate of paddy per hectare varies from 8.93 quintal to 9.85 quintal during autumn, and from 9.96 quintal to 13.40 quintal during winter and from 11.34 qntl. to 28.77 quintal during summer.
- The yield rate of paddy is highest (13.40 qntl. during winter and 9.85 qntl. during autumn) in Khajuripada Block and 28.77 qntl. during summer in Phulbani Block.

The major crops grown in the area is paddy supplemented by wheat, maize, ragi, greengram, blackgram, and horsegram, til, mustard, arhar, groundnut, potato, jute and sugarcane.

3.11 Horticulture:

In Phulbani ITDA area tree crops and grooves cover 401 hectares land. Besides, 48052 hectares cultivable wasteland can be put under for horticulture programme. The extent of areas available for horticulture is more in Phiringia and Khajuripada Blocks than that of the Phulbani Block.

3.12 Shifting Cultivation.

As many as 5209 (38.72%) ST households were identified as depending on shifting cultivation. Of them, 282 (5.41%) households depended on shifting cultivation fully and 4927 (94.59%) households partly to eke out their livelihood (UBMS, 1978-79). At present with the development intervention of Phulbani ITDA the practice of shifting cultivation is reported to be wined away.

3.13 Livestock Rearing:

Almost all the ST households of Phulbani ITDA had possessed domestic animals and birds. The total cattle population was 41020; of them 30,202 were domestic animals and 10,818 domestic birds (UBMS, 1978-79).

3.14 Household Industry – Traditional and new Artisan Groups.

The ST people of Nilagiri ITDA area are the traditional artisans, like blacksmith, carpenter, bamboo worker, weaver etc. As per the UBMS (1978-79) as many as 130 ST

households were reported practising cottage industries in the trades of backsmithy (68), carpentry (52), bamboo work (9) and weaving (67). Leaf plate making and beekeeping and turmeric and dal processing have been provided to the new enterprising persons in the recent past.

3.15 Extent of poverty.

As per the BPL Census (1997) in Kandhmal district there were as many as 27,481 households under BPL category.

TABLE -XI

Block-wise No. of BPL Households

Block	No. of BPL Households			
	ST	SC	Total BPL	%
Khajuripada	3841	3233	8248	(70 %)
Phulbani	3841	1716	6576	(78 %)
Phiringia	7058	2847	12657	(74 %)
Total	14,740	7,796	27,481	(74 %)

3.16 Indebtedness.

As recorded in the UBMS (1978-79), there were 4593 (34.14 %) indebted ST families in Phulbani ITDA area. Of them 1079 households had obtained loan from private source and 3512 households from institutional source. The purposes of obtaining loans were for education (69.76%), agriculture (8.95%), irrigation (4.59%), animal husbandry (1.44%) and others (15.26%). This indicates that the ST people are aware about utilization of loans from institutional source for the improvement of their income and education.

CHAPTER – IV

EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURES

4.1 Connectivity (Rail, Road and Waterways):

4.1.1 Communication facilities in the I.T.D.A area:

The delivery system of development work becomes more effective in an area with development of its road connection. The communication network of Phulbani I.T.D.A. area has been improved since last 15 years. The national highway does not ply through this district. The entire Phulbani district has no railway line. There is a good network of District Roads, Forest Roads, Gram-Panchayat Roads, Village Roads, Panchayat Samity Roads, Classified village roads and urban Roads in this I.T.D.A area. Out of total 876 villages of this I.T.D.A area, 720 villages have road communication facility. The existing road communication facilities, like G.P roads, Block roads and R.D. roads connecting to different villages/places within the ITDA area is given in Table XII.

TABLE-XII

Different Categories of Roads

Name of Block	Total length of road (in K.M)							Nos. of Villages Without Roads
	Morum/Earth		Metal		Black Top		ement	
	Fair Weather	All Weather	Fair Weather	All Weather	Fair Weather	All Weather		
Khujuripada	108	419	29	63	15	62	56	43/248

Phulbani	75	336	25	58	8	102	25	21/210
Phiringia	352	437	141	197	11	120	44	92/418
Total	535	1192	195	318	34	284	125	156/876

- Highest number of villages (92/418) are without road facilities in Phiringia Bolck, followed by 43/248 villages in Khujuripada Block and 21/210 in Phulbani Bolck.

4.1.2 Post Office

As regards the postal communication, the area is facilitated with 1 Post Office, 3 Sub-Post Offices and 67 Branch Post Offices. Besides, there are 11 Telephone Exchanges with 4079 working connections for consumers. The block wise list of different categories of Post Offices is furnished below.

TABLE-XIII

Block Wise No. of Post Office

Name of block	Head Post Office	Sub- Post Office	Branch Post Office	Telephone Exchange	Total
Khajuripada	-	1	13	4	14
Phulbani	1	1	35	4	37
Phiringia	-	1	19	3	20
Total	1	3	67	11	71

4.2 Existing Educational Institutions

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

TABLE-XIV

Existing Educational Institutions under Education Department

Block	Primary School	M.E School	High School	College	EGS Center	AWC	Total
Khajuria	98	32	7	1	20	74	232
Phulbani	80	12	6	-	NA	53	151
Phiringia	148	11	11	1	NA	64	235
Total	326	55	24	2	20	191	618

- Under Education Department there are 326 Primary Schools, 55 Secondary Schools, 24 High Schools and 2 Colleges functioning in this I.T.D.A area. Besides, 20 EGS Centres and 191 Anganwadi centers are functioning in the project area. In Phulabani Block area there are no Colleges but two Colleges come under Phulabani N.A.C area.

TABLE-XV

Existing Educational Institutions under SSD Department

Block	Primary School Hostel	High School	Girls' High School	Ashram School (HE)	Sevashram (Primary)/ Res.	Total
Khajuriapada	5	1	-	1	8	15
Phulbani	11	-	1	1	7/1	21
Phiringia	19	2	-	-	10/3	34
Total	35	3	1	2	17/4	70

- Beside Educational Institutions of Education Department, there are 35 Primary School Hostels, 25 Sevashrams, 1 Kanyashram, 2 Ashram schools and 3 Boys High School run under S.S.D. Department.
- Total number of Primary Schools of SSD and Education Depts. in the project area is 361. The average population per school is 426, which is slightly more than the norm of 300 populations per primary school.
- Similarly, the number of M.E School is 58, which shows 2649 populations per M.E School, that is about 5 times more than the actual population norm per school.
- The project area is facilitated with 35 Primary School Hostels. Still 9 GPs are not served by Primary School Hostels. As per the Govt. norm one GP should have one Primary School Hostel.
- There are 27 high schools in 44 GPs, which do not confirm the norm of at least one High school per GP.
- There is only one Girls' High School that provides limited scope for promotion of girls' education.
- The above analysis reveals that the existing educational institutions are not adequate enough to serve all population for their easy access to the educational facilities.

4.3 Health Care Facilities:

4.3.1 Medical Institutions

In Phulbani I.T.D.A area there exist 2 hospitals, 10 P.H.Cs and 1 Upgraded P.H.C and 43 A.N.M Centres 1 Dispensary, 4 Homeopathic Dispensaries and 1 Ayurvedic Dispensary. In this I.T.D.A. area 19 posts of Doctors, 1 post of pharmacist and 7 posts of Nurse are laying vacant. Out of total no. of 43 A.N.M Centres, 13 A.N.M Centers run without building. The existing health infrastructure available in the Agency area is presented in Table XVI.

TABLE - XVI
Block wise Health/Medical Institutions

Block	Primary Health Center (PHC)/ Addl. PHC	UG P.H.C	Hospital	ANM Center	Dispensary	Homeopathic Dispensary	Ayurvedic Dispensary
Khajuripada	4	-	-	13	-	1	-
Phulbani	3	-	1	11	1	2	-
Phiringia	3	1	1	19	-	1	1
Total	10	1	2	43	1	4	1

4.4 Drinking Water Facilities.

There are 1309 Tube wells and 1074 wells in Phulbani I.T.D.A area. All the three block headquarters have tap water supply. The block wise details of drinking water facilities available are shown in the below given in Table-XVII.

TABLE--XVIII
Block wise Rural Drinking water Supply and Sanitation

Block	Well				Tube well			
	P.	F.	NF	WF	P.	F.	NF	WF
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Khjuripada	547	416	131	17/248	525	438	87	15/248
Phulbani	326	306	20	10/210	338	310	28	14/210
Phiringia	476	352	124	131/418	710	561	149	244/18
Total	1349	1074	275	158/876	1573	1309	264	53/876

TABLE—XVIII (Cont.)

Block	Pond				Pipe Water			
	P.	F.	NF	WF	P.	F.	NF	WF
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Khjuripada	248	89	58	31/248	1	1	-	247/248
Phulbani	210	37	36	1/210	1	1	-	209/210
Phiringia	418	118	90	28/418	1	1	-	417/418

Total	876	244	184	60/876	3	3	-	873/876
--------------	------------	------------	------------	---------------	----------	----------	----------	----------------

P-Present/ F-Functioning/ NF-Nont Functioning/ WF-Without Facility

- There are 275 defunct wells and 264 defunct tube wells, which need repair and 184 ponds, which are not functioning, need be renovated.
- More numbers of wells and tube wells are found defunct in Khjuripada and Phiringia blocks.
- In the ITDA area as many as 156 villages and 53 villages out of total 876 villages have no wells and tube wells respectively at all.
- Priority need be given there for providing drinking water where no such facilities available or the existing facilities are defunct.

4.5 Electrification:

Out of 876 total villages of Phulbani I.T.D.A, 374 villages have been supplied with power and 502 villages are yet to be provided with electricity. Each village without electricity facility has been supplied with one solar light. But some of these solar lights are found to be out of order for lack of maintenance and most of them are missing. Table-XIX shows the status of electrification in the I.T.D.A area.

Table-XIX

Electrification of Tribal Villages

Name of block	Total no. of villages	No. of villages electrified	No. of Villages without Power Supply
Khujuripada	248	159	89
Phulabani	210	113	97
Phiringia	418	102	316
Total	876	374	502

4.6 Irrigation.

There are a number of irrigation projects, such as M.I.P, L.I Points, Check Dams, Diversion Weirs, W.H.S, Cross Bounds, E.RS and C.I.P etc. Besides minor irrigation projects, this I.T.D.A has a major irrigation project named Pillasalki Irrigation Project situated in Balaskumpa G.P. of Khajuripada block. The existing Irrigation facilities and the potentialities of different irrigation projects in the I.T.D.A area are furnished in Table-XIX

Table-XIX

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

Name of block	Major Irrigation Project	Minor Irrigation Project	Lift Irrigation Project	Total
----------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------

	Kharif (Hect)	Rabi (Hect)	Kharif (Hect)	Rabi (Hect)	Kharif (Hect)	Rabi (Hect)	Kharif (Hect)	Rabi (Hect)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Khajuripada	1812	1200	447	10	52	40	2311	1250
Phulbani	221	-	771	30	176	140	1168	170
Phiringia	-	-	404	5	222	180	626	185
Total	2033	1200	1622	45	450	360	4105	1605

Table-XIX (Cont.)

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

Name of blocks	L.I.P		M.I.P		Check Dam		D.Weir		W.H.S	
	No.	No. of Ben.	No.	No. of Ben.	No.	No. of Ben.	No.	No. of Ben.	No.	No. of Ben.
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Khajuripada	3	120	7	475	9	325	5	230	2	75
Phulabani	3	115	8	964	5	205	6	290	3	109
Phiringia	3	449	6	707	23	870	11	370	5	180
Total	9	684	21	2146	37	1400	22	890	10	364

Ben. – Beneficiaries

- In the project area 5710 hectares lands are irrigated. Of them, 4105 hectares (%) are irrigated in kharif season and 1605 hectares (%) in Rabi season.
- There are 9 LIPs, 21MIPs, 37Check Dams, 22 Diversion Weir and 10 WHSs which irrigate lands of as many as 5484 ST beneficiaries.
- MIPs irrigate agricultural lands of the highest number of ST households (2146).

4.7 Veterinary and Animal Husbandry

Veterinary Institutions have been established in Phulbani ITDA area to provide health care facilities to animal resources. There are 4 Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries, 5VAS & Addl. VAS and 25 L.I. Centers, 25 Live Stock Aid Centers and 11 Artificial Insemination Centres in the project area. The existing Veterinary Institutions are given in Table-XIX.

**TABLE XIX
Existing Livestock and Animal Husbandry/Veterinary Services**

Block	Hospital & Dispensary	V.A.S. & Addl. V.A.S	Livestock Aid Centre	Livestock Inspectors	Artificial Insemination Centre
Khajuripada	2	2	8	8	4
Phulabani	-	-	7	7	5
Phiringia	2	3	10	10	2
Total	4	4	25	25	11

4.8 Co-operation, Credit and Marketing

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

4.8.1 Cooperative Organization

To strengthen the cooperative movement in Phulbani ITDA area 6 LAMPS and 8 Cooperative Societies are operating. Besides, 2 branches of Central Cooperative Banks and Regional and Specialized Commodity Marketing Co-operative Societies are operating in all the 3Blocks. The Block wise existing Cooperative Societies in the Project area is presented in Table-XX.

TABLE-XX
Existing Cooperative Societies

Block	Agril. Credit Coop. Society		Non-Agril. Credit Coop. Society		LAMPS	
	Nos.	Members	Nos.	Members	Nos.	ST Members
Khajuripada	2	11,838	-	-	2	4747
Phulabani	1	5,748	2	785	2	5777
Phiringia	3	11,907	-	-	2	5344
Total	6	29,493	2	785	6	15868

4.8.2 Credit Institutions

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

TABLE-XXI
Financial Institutions

Name of Blocks	No. of Commercial Banks
Khajuripada	2
Phulbani	2
Phiringia	4
Total	8

4.9 Market

There are 38 nos. of godowns and 16 nos of weekly hats, which are connected with communication facilities. Besides weekly hats, there are 71 no. of rest sheds, 131 no of market sheds, 3 nos. of market pindis and 45 no of retail shops, which facilitate marketing of tribal produce in the ITDA area. There is no cold storage facility in this project area. The Block wise existing market infrastructures in the Project area is presented in Table-XXII.

TABLE-XXII

Marketing Facilities

Name of Block	No of Godwons	Weekly Hat	Market Shed	Market Pindi	Rest Shed	No. of Retail Shop
Khajuripada	14	4	46	1	27	13
Phulbani	10	3	31	1	11	13
Phiringia	14	9	54	1	33	19
Total	38	16	131	3	71	45

4.10 Household and Cottage Industry.

In the entire Kondhmal district there are 62 no. of SSI Units, 781 no of cottage industries and 2861 no. of handloom industries. Such figures in respect of 3 blocks of the Phulbani ITDA are not available separately.

4.11 Forestry

The Kondhmal district has adequate forest areas, which can be classified, as reserve forest, demarketed protected forest, undemarketed forest, unclassified forest and other forest. Mahula flower, Sal seed, Kendu, Jhuna, Gum, Honey etc. are some of the important minor forest produce available abundantly in the forest. The Block wise forest in the Project area is presented in Table-XXIII.

TABLE-XXIII

Forest Area

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Area in Hect.
1	Khajuripada	4657
2	Phulbani	12858
3	Phiringia	12951
Total		30466

CHAPTER - V

DEVELOPMENT STATUS AND PLANNED DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTION

Development Status:

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

Committee decided to utilize the above indicators in order to identify the level of backwardness or level of development of blocks. For overall measurement, Sudarshan and Iyengar method was employed. All 314 blocks of the State were categorized into 4 development groups, such as (A) Developed, (B) Developing, (C) Backward and (D) Very Backward.

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

There are 3 blocks within the jurisdiction of Phulbani I.T.D.A., such as Khajuripada, Phulbani and Phiringia. Their relative development status, as determined by the Committee, is furnished below along with their category and rank:

Sl. No.	Name of the block	Category	Rank
1.	Khajuripada	C	147
2.	Phulbani	C	163
3.	Phiringia	D	50

Out of the total 3 blocks 2 blocks, namely Khajuripada and Phulbani are 'backward' and 1 (Phiringia Block) is 'very backward',

Under SCA to TSP

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

5.1 Income Generating Schemes:

Under Income Generating Schemes (IGS), a number of interventions have been made by the ITDA in the project area for employment and income generation of the beneficiaries. The specific sectors and activities under each of the development interventions that were extended during the last five years as reported by Phulbani ITDA could be estimated as follows.

Abstract

Sl. No.	Scheme	No. Ben.	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakh)	Year	No. Ben.	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakh)
1.	Agriculture	165	16.29	2001-02	142	35.29
2.	Horticulture	60	5.90	2002-03	72	16.48
3.	Animal Husbandry	32	3.20	2003-04	121	34.03
4.	Cottage Industry	85	6.27	2004-05	35	27.68
5.	Irrigation	60	176.01	2005-06	184	91.19
6.	Bankable Schemes	80	8.00	TOTAL	554	222.67
7.	Self Help Groups	72	7.20			
TOTAL		554	222.67			

- Highest expenditure (176.01lakh) is incurred on irrigation projects followed by 16.29 lakh on agriculture activities and 6.27 lakh on cottage industries as the thrust IGS activities.
- Development intervention through group mode with bank linkages has gained confidence of the people.
- There are capricious fluctuation in the annual expenditure pattern of the ITDA over the past half a decade. The 5th year (2005-06) shows the highest amount of expenditure (91.19 lakh).

In this section, an attempt has been made to show year wise expenditure incurred against each sector. Over a period of last 5 years, funds to the tune of Rs 222.67 lakh was spent for 554 ST beneficiaries under different income generating schemes as discussed below.

5.1.1 Agriculture:

Development interventions in Agriculture sector was made by supply of plough bullock only. The year wise break up of expenditures is given Table at 5-1.

Table 5-1

Achievements under Agriculture Sector

Financial Year	Schemes Covered	Achievement	
		No. of Beneficiary	Expenditure incurred (Rs in lakh)
2001-02	Supply of plough bullock	80	7.85
2002-03	Supply of plough bullock	30	2.94
2003-04	Supply of plough bullock	55	5.50
2004-05	-	-	-
2005-06	-	-	-
Total		165	16.29

- Over a period of 3 years funds to the tune of Rs.16.29 lakh was spent for supply of plough bullock for 165 ST beneficiaries in the ITDA area.
- No agriculture development programmes were taken up in the ITDA area during last two years, 2004-05 and 2005-06.

5.1.2 Horticulture:

Horticulture as an important development intervention in the project area seems not to be given much importance by the project authority. As revealed from the secondary source data collected from the I.T.D.A, horticulture programmes, like plantation of banana, vegetable cultivation and floriculture were undertaken. The year wise break up of expenditures is given at Table 5-2.

Table 5-2

Achievements under Horticulture Sector

Financial Year	Schemes Covered	Achievement	
		No. of Beneficiary	Expenditure incurred (Rs in lakh)
2001-02	Vegetable cultivation	25	2.40
2002-03	Vegetable cultivation	05	0.50
2003-04	Vegetable cultivation	23	2.30
	Floriculture & banana plantation	07	0.70
2004-05	-	-	-
2005-06	-	-	-
TOTAL		60	5.90

- Over a period of 5 years funds to the tune of Rs.5.90 lakh was spent on horticulture development programmes for 60 ST beneficiaries in the ITDA area.
- Out of 60 beneficiaries, 53 were covered under vegetable cultivation and the rest 7 under floriculture, & banana plantation.

- Horticulture development intervention programme did not find place for implementation in the last 2 years (2004-05 and 2005-06).

5.1.3 Animal Husbandry:

Keeping their interest and feasibility of the Animal Husbandry programme in view, Phulbani I.T.D.A has assisted as many as 32 ST households with rearing of goats. A sum of Rs 32.320 lakh was spent for implementing the scheme. The year wise break up of expenditure is given at Table 5-3.

Table 5-3

Financial Year	Schemes Covered	Achievement	
		No. of Beneficiary	Expenditure incurred (Rs in lakh)
2001-02	-	-	-
2002-03	-	-	-
2003-04	Rearing of goats	2	0.20
2004-05	-	-	-
2005-06	Rearing of goats	30	3.00
TOTAL		32	3.20

- Animal husbandry programme is limited to goat rearing only and it was not implemented for 3 years (2001-02, 2003-04 and 2005-06).

5.1.4 Cottage Industry:

Phulbani I.T.D.A had also supported a good number of beneficiaries in the cottage industry sector. In this sector, financial assistance for 6.27 lakh was extended to 85 ST beneficiary families under Bee keeping. The year wise break up of expenditure is given Table at 5-4.

Table 5-4

Financial Year	Schemes Covered	Achievement	
		No. of Beneficiary	Expenditure incurred (Rs in lakh)
2001-02	-	-	-
2002-03	-	-	-
2003-04	-	-	-
2004-05	Bee keeping	25	1.88

2005-06	Bee keeping	60	4.39
TOTAL		85	6.27

- Cottage industry programmes were not implemented during first 3 years (2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04).

5.1.5 Irrigation:

Of all the IGS undertaken by ITDA, Irrigation Projects feature as the most important ones with the expenditure of the highest amount (Rs.176.01 lakh) and involving creation of as many as 60 different irrigation projects and helping in increased agricultural productions. The year wise break up of expenditure is given at Table 5-5.

Table 5-5
Achievements under Irrigation Sector

Financial Year	Schemes Covered	Achievement	
		No. of Beneficiary	Expenditure incurred (Rs in lakh)
2001-02	Diversion Wires	10	36.47
	Extension of canal	03	4.17
2002-03	Diversion Wires	02	5.94
	Extension of canal	03	3.90
2003-04	Diversion Wires	10	22.93
2004-05	Diversion Wires	06	22.00
	Extension of canal	04	4.00
2005-06	Diversion Wires	18	72.60
	Extension of canal	04	4.00
TOTAL		60	176.01

- Out of 60 Irrigation projects, 36nos. are diversion wires and 14 nos. are extension of canal.
- Highest expenditure was incurred for construction of 18 nos. diversion wires amounting to Rs 72.60 lakh in the year 2005-06.

5.1.6 Bankable Schemes:

The ITDA had made arrangements for extending financial supports to the educated tribal youths and interested tribal workers in different occupations through bankable schemes for their income and employment generation. The year wise expenditure incurred on different bankable schemes is stated at Table 5-6.

Table 5-6

Achievements under Bankable Schemes

Financial	Schemes Covered	Achievement
-----------	-----------------	-------------

Year		No. of Beneficiary	Expenditure incurred (Rs in lakh)
2001-02	Supply of diesel pump sets	24	2.40
	Transport and other business	17	2.10
2002-03	Supply of diesel pump sets	32	3.20
	Transport and other business	07	0.70
2003-04	Supply of diesel pump sets	24	2.40
	Transport and other business	08	0.80
2004-05	-	-	-
2005-06	-	-	-
TOTAL		112	11.60

- Over a period of 5 years funds to the tune of Rs. 11.20 lakh were spent on bankable schemes for 112 ST beneficiaries in the ITDA area.
- Out of 112 cases, 80 nos. are assisted for supply of diesel pump sets and 32 nos are assisted for transport and other business.
- Development intervention programme through bankable schemes did not find place for implementation in the last 2 years (2004-05 and 2005-06).

5.1.7 Self Help Group:

The ITDA had capitalized the human and natural potentiality and resources of the area and provided micro credit support the STs by organizing different income generating programmes through SHGs only in the last year (2005-06). The total expenditures incurred under these programme for 72 SHGs come to Rs 7.20 Lakh (See Table 5-7).

Table 5- 7

Achievements of Self Help Group

Financial Year	Schemes Covered	Achievement	
		No. of Beneficiary	Expenditure incurred (Rs in lakh)
2001-02 to 2004-05	-	-	-
2005-06	Micro Credit Support to SHGs	72	7.20
Total		72	7.20

5.2 Infrastructure Development Schemes:

Phulbani I.T.D.A had undertaken a number of Infrastructure Development Schemes (139 nos. of projects), like connectivity, electricity, drinking water, education to support the IGSs programmes in the project area over a period of last 5 years. Funds to the tune of Rs 96.45 lakh was spent by Phulbani ITDA for creation of infrastructures incidental to income generating schemes. Table below indicates year wise and scheme wise different IDS programmes and amount spent on them.

Year wise and Scheme wise IDS programmes for 2001-2006

Sl. No.	Scheme	No. Projects	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakh)	Year	No. Projects	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakh)
1.	Connectivity	25	60.27	2001-02	70	19.90
2.	Electricity	10	01.19	2002-03	2	2.20
3.	Drinking Water	43	20.20	2003-04	17	17.20
4.	Education	61	14.79	2004-05	22	26.70
				2005-06	28	30.45
6.	TOTAL	139	96.45	TOTAL	139	96.45

- Highest expenditure (60.27lakh) is incurred on connectivity programmes followed by 20.20 lakh on drinking water supply to tribal bastees and 14.79 lakh on creation of education infrastructure.

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

5.2.1 Connectivity:

Connectivity is an important pre-requisite of development and is regarded as one of the key infrastructures development of a region. Phulbani I.T.D.A had given emphasis on construction of culverts and small bridges and cross drainage works in different remote pockets under this programme. The analysis of table indicates details of the schemes taken up, amount spent during the last 5 years.

Table 5-8
Achievements under Connectivity programme

Financial Year	Schemes Covered	Achievement	
		No. of Projects	Expenditure incurred (Rs in lakh)
2001-02	Construction of culverts and bridges	3	6.53
2002-03	Construction of cross drainage	2	2.20
2003-04	Construction of culverts and bridges	7	12.33
2004-05	Construction of culverts and bridges	7	20.23
2005-06	Construction of cross drainage	6	18.98
TOTAL		25	60.27

- A total of 25 projects under connectivity programmes were taken up at a cost of 60.27 lakh during last 5 years.
- Out of 25 projects, 17 nos. are culverts and small bridges and 8 nos. are cross drainage works.
- Highest amount (20.23 lakh) was spent under the programme for 7 no. of culverts and bridges projects in the year 2004-05.

5.2.2 Electricity:

Under electricity programme Phulbani ITDA had extended power supply to Tribal bustees and Schools and Hostels of SSD Depart. A sum of Rs 1.19 lakh was spent in three years for power supply to 10 Tribal villages/Schools and Hostels. The year wise expenditures under power supply by the ITDA is as follows:

Table 5-9
Achievements under Electricity programme

Financial Year	Schemes Covered	Achievements	
		No. of Villages	Expenditure incurred (Rs in lakh)
2001-02	Solar lights for tribal bustees &	1	0.12
	Electrification of Schools and hostels	5	0.27
2002-03	-	-	-
2003-04	-	-	-
2004-05	Solar lights for tribal bustees	2	0.40
2005-06	Solar lights for tribal bustees	2	0.40
TOTAL		10	1.19

- There is no electrification programme in two years, 2002-03 & 2003-04.
- Out of 10 programmes, 5 each is for providing Solar lights for tribal bustees and electrification of Schools and Hostels.

5.2.3 Drinking Water:

Provision of safe drinking water as a basic need was given priority by Phulbani I.T.D.A as revealed from the analysis of table below. The analysis of table shows that a total number of 43 RCC ring wells and sanitary wells were constructed or repaired during the last five years, except the years 2002-03, in the villages of 3 blocks with an expenditure of Rs.20.20 lakhs. The year wise break up the expenditures is as follows:

Table 5-10

Achievements under Supply of Drinking Water

Financial Year	Schemes Covered	Achievements	
		No. of Villages	Expenditure incurred (Rs in lakh)
2001-02	Sinking & repair of sanitary wells	7	1.95
2002-03	-	-	-
2003-04	Sinking & repair of sanitary wells	9	4.60
2004-05	Sinking & repair of sanitary wells	9	3.89
2005-06	Sinking & repair of sanitary wells	18	9.76
TOTAL		43	20.20

5.2.4 Education:

Phulbani ITDA had extended two kinds of interventions in some of the remote pockets of the region. The two major interventions under this component are Construction & Repair of hostels, Schools buildings and compound walls and Supply of Cots, Beds, Mosquito Nets to SSD Department School Hostels and Amenities, like electrification and water supply. The year wise break up the expenditures is as follows:

Table 5-11

Achievements under Education			
Financial Year	Schemes Covered	Achievements	
		No. of Villages	Expenditure incurred (Rs in lakh)
2001-02	Construction & Repair of hostels, Schools	11	6.99
	Supply of Cots, Beds, Mosquito Nets to SSD Department PSH and Amenities, like electrification and water supply.	43	4.04
2002-03	-	-	-
2003-04	-	-	-
2004-05	Construction & Repair of hostels, Schools	1	0.27
	Supply of Cots, Beds, Mosquito Nets to SSD Department School Hostels and Amenities, like electrification and water supply.	4	2.18
2005-06	Construction & Repair of hostels, Schools	1	0.27
	Supply of Cots, Beds, Mosquito Nets to SSD Department School Hostels and Amenities, like electrification and water supply.	1	1.04
TOTAL		61	14.79

- Education programme is missing for two consecutive years, 2002-03 and 2003-04 in ITDA area..

- A total sum of Rs. 14.79 lakhs was spent for creation of educational infrastructures in 61 villages.
- Out of 61 villages, construction and repair of hostels and schools are done in 13 villages and provisions, like cots, beds, mosquito nets electrification and water supply are made in the educational institutions of 48 villages.

5.3 Information, Education And Communication (I.E.C):

Information, Education and Communication is a very powerful means to generate awareness among the people about various development programmes and also to enhance tribal worldview. I.T.D.A, Phulbani had tried to extend this IEC component in the project area through two broad programmes stated as follows:

- ❑ Computer training for the tribal youths
- ❑ Vocational training (driving & mechanical) for the tribal youths

Table 5-12

Achievements under I.E.C Activities

Financial Year	Schemes Covered	Achievements	
		No. of Villages	Expenditure incurred (Rs in lakh)
2001-02	Vocational training (Driving & mechanical)	10	0.78
2002-03	-	-	-
2003-04	Computer Training for tribal youths	10	0.90
	Vocational training (Driving & mechanical)	10	0.78
2004-05	Vocational training (Driving & mechanical)	20	1.84
2005-06	Vocational training (Driving & mechanical)	56	5.85
TOTAL		106	10.15

In this component, during the last 5 years, Phulbani I.T.D.A spent a total amount of Rs.10.15 lakh for imparting vocational training to as many as 106 tribal youths in the trades, like computer Training, driving and mechanical. This was done with a view to generating employment and income of the beneficiaries.

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

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

Under Article 275 (1), of the Constitution, Government of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs allocates assistance, which is spent for specific purposes, such as 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 Bridges Projects
- III. Repairs and Renovation of Schools and Hostels

The schemewise and yearwise physical and financial achievement made is stated below.

Financial Year	Schemes Covered	Achievements	
		No. of Projects	Expenditure incurred (Rs in lakh)
2001-02	Irrigation Projects	2	7.37
	Roads and bridge projects	6	30.99
2002-03	Irrigation Projects	2	14.56
	Roads and bridge projects	4	16.94
	Supply of SV Lamps to SSD Schools	46	3.00
2003-04	Irrigation Projects	1	1.56
	Roads and bridge projects -	3	13.06
2004-05	Irrigation Projects	1	3.00
	Roads and bridge projects	6	34.53
	Supply of Cots, Beds, Mosquito Nets to SSD Department School Hostels and Amenities, like electrification and water supply.	8	6.47
2005-06	Irrigation Projects	-	13.00
	Roads and bridge projects	3	18.47
	Construction & Repair of hostels, Schools, supply of Cots, Beds, Mosquito Nets to SSD Department School Hostels and Amenities, like electrification and water supply.	34	57.06
TOTAL		116	219.56

5.4.1 Irrigation Projects:

During the last 5 years, the I.T.D.A had constructed as many as 6 Irrigation Projects in villages by incurring an expenditure of Rs.39.49 lakh and this fund has been met out of the assistance provided under Article 275 (1). Break up 5years expenditures and nos. of projects implemented are given below:

Financial Year	Number of Projects Impleted	Amount of Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	2	7.37
2002-03	2	14.56
2003-04	1	1.56

2004-05	1	3.00
2005-06	-	13.00
TOTAL	6	39.49

5.4.2 Roads and Bridge Projects:

Similarly, funds to the tune of Rs. 113.99 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 22 nos. of roads and bridges were constructed or repaired in the villages covering all the 3 blocks of the I.T.D.A. Break up of 5years expenditures and nos. of projects created are given below:

Financial Year	Number of Projects Created	Amount of Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	6	30.99
2002-03	4	16.94
2003-04	3	13.06
2004-05	6	34.53
2005-06	3	18.47
TOTAL	22	113.99

5.4.3 Repair and Renovation of Schools and Hostels:

Phulbani ITDA had spent a total amount of Rs. 66.53 lakh during the last 5 years, for construction and repair of schools and hostels and supply of cots, beds, mosquito nets to SSD Department School Hostels and providing amenities, S.V. Lamps. Break up 5years expenditures and nos. of projects created are given below:

Financial Year	Number of Projects Created	Amount of Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	-	-
2002-03	46	3.00
2003-04	-	-
2004-05	8	6.47
2005-06	34	57.06
TOTAL	88	66.53

- Only 46 SV Lamps are supplied to SSD Schools/Hostels in the year 2003-04.

- No provision for school infrastructure for two years- 2001-02 and 2003-04.
- Only in 2005-06 construction of school and hostel buildings have taken place
- In the last two years, 2004-05 and 2005-06 provisions like cots, beds, mosquito nets have been supplied to the students.

5.5 Allotment and Expenditure:

Funds to the tune of Rs. 962.43 lakh was made available to Phulbani ITDA and Rs. 580.66 lakh spent by it during past five years (2001-02 to 2005-06) for development programmes. A total of 554 beneficiaries were benefited by different development schemes. Out of the total expenditure, funds to the tune of Rs **360.85** lakh were spent under SCA to TSP and Rs **219.81** lakh under Article 275 (i). It was reported that a sum of Rs 94.12 was spent for Administrative purpose. The details of allotment and expenditure is presented below.

Source wise, like SCA and First Proviso to Article 275 (I)

Year	Allotment (Rs. in Lakh)					Expenditure (Rs. in Lakh)			
	C	SC	O	Under first proviso to Article 275 (i)	Total	S	Under first proviso to Article 275 (i)	Total	
2001	43	65	18	45	17	73	38	112	
2002	34	65	22	18	14	53	34	88.16	
2003	46	53	61	43	20	53	14	67	
2004	46	71	35	27	18	56	44	100	
2005	61	80	18	102	26	12	88	219	
Tot	233	336	155	236	96	36	219	580	

NB:

OB: Opening Balance

(Amount above 0.50 is counted as 1.00 and below it, is considered as 0.00)

5.7 Establishment Cost:

The analysis of table placed below reveals that during the last five years, the total establishment cost of the I.T.D.A was 94.12 lakh rupees. Further year wise figure shows that each year over the last five years, annual establishment cost has been fluctuating between 17.82 lakh rupees to 19.12 lakh rupees. Year wise break up of expenditure under establishment charges is given below.

Financial Year	Staff Strength	Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	20	17.82
2002-03	20	19.16
2003-04	20	19.16
2004-05	19	18.86

2005-06	19	19.12
TOTAL		94.12

5.8 Missing Critical Socio-Economic Infrastructure:

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

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

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

CHAPTER-VI

CONCURRENT EVALUATION

As many as 5 case studies/success stories of ongoing schemes, implemented by Phulbani ITDA during the period from 2003-04 to 2005-06, were collected from the Office of PA, ITDA. Out of 5 cases, 2 programmes were implemented under SCA to TSP funds and 3 programmes were implemented under First Proviso to Article 275 (1) funds.

Of the 5 programmes, 3 relates to schemes of water supply to tribal settlement and educational institutions, both for the purposes of drinking water as well as watering the crops/plants. The remaining 2 programmes stand for creating and extending infrastructure facilities, like road communication to inaccessible tribal villages and providing residential quarters to the School Teachers in the ITDA area.

The construction of drinking water at Matunga village at a cost of Rs 0.50 lakh under SCA to TSP fund in the year 2005-06 is one of the example of such development activities undertaken by Phulbani ITDA which provide safe drinking water to the tribal people withing easy reach and saving them from the water contamination diseases. Similarly, water supply to the educational institutions, like Lambagudri Ashram School and Belapadar Residential Sebashram of SSD Developmet Department ensure the provision of safe drinking water to the tribal students and teachers at schools and hostels, beside watering the plants and crops raised in the school gardens.

A good example of linking tribal villages in inaccessible pockets under connectivity programmes taken up by Phulbani ITDA is CD work on Jamjhari – Salaguda Road constructed at a cost of Rs 7.00 lakh under Article 275 (1) fund. This connectivity project helps fulfill the long demand of about 2500 ST people of 20 villages, and extend communication facilities to the area and people.

Attempts made towards propmotion of education among the tribal children by way of creating educational infrastructures under Article 275 (1) funds has been justified through construction of Teachers' quarters at Sartaguda Sevashram at a cost of Rs.1, 75,000/-. This project helps facilitate checking the teachers' absenteeism at schools and hostels and ensures their service to the school and students.

The success stories along with the supporting still photographs as collected from PA Phulbani ITDA are reproduced below.

SUCCESS STORY – I

- Name of the Work : Drinking Water Well at “Matunga”
- Source of Funding : SCA to TSP
- Cost of the Project : Rs.50,000/-
- Year of Grant : 2005-2006
- Date of Commencement : 20.05.2005
- Date of Completion : 20.09.2006
- Name of the Executing Agency: ITDA, Phulbani (Department)

One Drinking Water Well has been sunk in village Matunga under Arapaju GP of Khajuripada Block. Getting clear drinking water from the well benefits about 15 tribal families. Before hand, the tribal people were facing lot of difficulties and were compelled to collect water from the nalla/ chuan for their cooking as well as bathing purpose as a result of which they were suffering from different skin diseases and diarrhea etc. However, after construction of the Drinking Water Well, the people of the village are happy because they are getting fresh drinking water through out the year from the well sunk by ITDA in their village.



SUCCESS STORY – II

- ❑ Name of the Work : CD work on “Jamjhari – Salaguda Road”
- ❑ Source of Funding : Article 275 (1)
- ❑ Cost of the Project : Rs.7,00,000/-
- ❑ Year of Grant : 2004-2005
- ❑ Date of Commencement : 14.01.2005
- ❑ Date of Completion : 31.03.2006
- ❑ Name of the Executant : ITDA, Phulbani (Through Tender)

The CD work is constructed on ‘Jamjhari – Salaguda Road’ at village Tadri in Jamjhari G.P. of Phulbani Block. Most of the interior tribal pockets are disconnected from GP/ Block headquarters by small rivers and nallas. It is therefore, attempted to construct CD works on different small rivers and nallas to make the roads all weather and connect the interior tribal pockets with district and block headquarters in order to enable the tribal people to avail proper education, medical as well as marketing facilities.

Jamjhari-Salaguda road connects Dadki GP of Phulbani Block to Salaguda GP of Phiringia Block covering more than 20 numbers of villages. More than 2500 people are being benefited by construction of this CD work on the road which helps facilitate the marketing of their surplus agriculture and horticulture produces as well as minor forest produce and getting different consumer goods in reasonable prices from the nearby block and district headquarters and other growth centres.



SUCCESS STORY – III

- ❑ Name of the Work : Teacher Quarter at Sartaguda Sevashram.
- ❑ Source of Funding : Article 275 (1)
- ❑ Cost of the Project : Rs.1,75,000/-
- ❑ Year of Grant : 2005-2006
- ❑ Date of Commencement : 21.12.2005
- ❑ Date of Completion : 31.05.2006
- ❑ Name of the Executing Agency: ITDA, Phulbani (Department)

The Teachers quarters have been constructed at Sartaguda Sevashram in Tudipaju GP of Phulbani Block. Five classes are running in the schools with a total strength of 83 students. One 40 seated Primary School Hostel is also running in the school. There were 2 Teachers quarters available in the school against a total strength of 5 Teachers as a result of which they were facing difficulties for their stay in the school premises. Due to construction of the Teachers quarters, the accommodation problem of teachers is solved to some extent. After stay of teachers in the school campus the remedial coaching classes are running properly in the evening hours for the boarders and the health care of the boarders as well as sanitation of the school premises is looked into properly as a result of

which the inmates of the PSH as well as other day scholars are being benefited in a great way.



SUCCESS STORY - IV

- ❑ Name of the Work : Water Supply in “Belapadar R/S”
- ❑ Source of Funding : Article 275 (1)
- ❑ Cost of the Project : Rs.2,50,000/-
- ❑ Year of Grant : 2003-2004
- ❑ Date of Commencement : 24.02.2004
- ❑ Date of Completion : 18.10.2005
- ❑ Name of the Executing Agency: ITDA, Phulbani (Department)

Belpadar Ashram School is functioning at Belpadar under Dadaki GP of Phulbani Block. 100 inmates are residing in the hostel of the Residential Sevashram. Before completion of the project, the inmates as well as day-scholar students were facing much problems for want of drinking water. Most of the open well as well as tube wells were found unsuccessful due to existing coal strata. However, this project i.e., digging of bore

well with motor fitting and overhead tank was taken up during the year 2003-04 out of funds received under First Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution. This is a successful project, which is providing sufficient drinking water as well as water for irrigation of kitchen garden developed in the school. Different vegetable crops viz. Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brinjal, Tomato, Ladies finger etc. are produced in the kitchen garden of the school which is supplementing the nutritious food of the 100 inmates of the school saving some scholarship money.



SUCCESS STORY – V

- ❑ Name of the Work : Water Supply in “Lambagudri A/S”
- ❑ Source of Funding : SCA to TSP
- ❑ Cost of the Project : Rs.50,000/-
- ❑ Year of Grant : 2003-2004
- ❑ Date of Commencement : 24.02.2004
- ❑ Date of Completion : 30.03.2005
- ❑ Name of the Executing Agency: ITDA, Phulbani (Department)

Lambagudri Ashram School is functioning at Lambagudri under Dutimendi GP of Khajuripada Block. 160 inmates are residing in the hostel of the Ashram School. Besides, at present 40 boarders of Adapaju PSH are also residing in the school premises. Before completion of the project, the inmates as well as day-scholars were facing much problem for want of drinking water. This project i.e. digging of bore well with motor fitting was taken up during the year 2003-04 out of funds received under SCA to TSP. This is a successful project, which is providing sufficient drinking water as well as water for irrigation of kitchen garden developed in the school. Different vegetable crops viz. Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brinjal, Tomato, Ladies finger etc. are grown in the kitchen garden of the school which are supplementing the nutritious food of the 200 inmates of the school saving some scholarship money.



CHAPTER - VII

PROSPECTIVE PLAN OF ACTION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

(Under SCA to TSP)

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

Vision: The vision of the plan is to liberate the BPL ST families of Phulbani ITDA from the perennial scourages of poverty, ignorance and disease. The goal of the plan is to embrace the entire field of development; economic, educational, social and cultural.

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

- ▶ Development of members of ST (BPL) families,
- ▶ Development of women. and
- ▶ Development of area, habitat and environment

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

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

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

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

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

- restoration, development and mobilization of natural resources like, land, forest and water;

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

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

INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)

Agro-forest based economic activities injected with fresh dynamism and allied schemes are suggested to be the focus/core programmes of this planning effort. Besides, the plan focuses promotion of agro-forest based indigenous

cottage industries and allied activities. The objective is to generate employment and income and create assets and infrastructure for the STs and their women, who are below poverty line.

AGRICULTURE:

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

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

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

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

(A) ARHAR DEMONSTRATION:

It is proposed to conduct arhar demonstration programme to train 1500 tribal farmers in improved techniques of cultivation. Seed and input assistance @ Rs. 800/- per demonstration in an area of Ac. 0.50 will be provided by the ITDA and the labour cost will be borne by the beneficiary. The total financial requirement will be as follows:-

Year-wise requirement of fund

(Rs. in lakh)

Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
-------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	-------

Khajuripada	(100) 0.80	(100) 0.84	(100) 0.88	(100) 0.92	(100) 0.97	(500) 4.41
Phulabani	(100) 0.80	(100) 0.84	(100) 0.88	(100) 0.92	(100) 0.97	(500) 4.41
Phiringia	(100) 0.80	(100) 0.84	(100) 0.88	(100) 0.92	(100) 0.97	(500) 4.41
Total	(300) 2.40	(300) 2.52	(300) 2.64	(300) 2.76	(300) 2.91	(1500) 13.23

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target)

(B) DEMONSTRATION OF BLACKGRAM:

It is proposed to undertake blackgram demonstration in an area measuring Ac. 0.50 each. The demonstration will be conducted for training in intensive cropping pattern. The input assistance @ Rs. 1,000/- per demonstration will be provided by the ITDA. The year-wise and blockwise financial requirement of funds for 5 years is indicated below:

Year-wise requirement of fund

(Rs. in lakh)

Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Khajuripada	(50) 0.50	(50) 0.52	(50) 0.54	(50) 0.56	(50) 0.59	(250) 2.71
Phulabani	(50) 0.50	(50) 0.52	(50) 0.54	(50) 0.56	(50) 0.59	(250) 2.71
Phiringia	(60) 0.60	(60) 0.63	(60) 0.66	(60) 0.69	(60) 0.72	(300) 3.30
Total	(160) 1.60	(160) 1.67	(160) 1.74	(160) 1.81	(160) 1.90	(800) 8.72

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target)

(C) RAGI DEMONSTRATION:

It is proposed to undertake 1500 nos. of ragi demonstration in an area measuring 0.50 Ac. each for 1500 STs. The demonstration will be conducted for training in intensive cropping pattern. The input assistance in the shape of seeds, fertilizer and pesticides worth of Rs. 500/- per demonstration will be provided by the ITDA. The year-wise and block-wise financial requirement of funds for 5 years is indicated below:

Year-wise requirement of fund

(Rs. in lakh)

Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Khajuripada	(100) 0.50	(100) 0.52	(100) 0.54	(100) 0.56	(100) 0.59	(500) 2.71
Phulabani	(100) 0.50	(100) 0.52	(100) 0.54	(100) 0.56	(100) 0.59	(500) 2.71
Phiringia	(100) 0.50	(100) 0.52	(100) 0.54	(100) 0.56	(100) 0.59	(500) 2.71
Total	(300) 1.50	(300) 1.56	(300) 1.62	(300) 1.68	(300) 1.77	(1500) 8.13

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target)

(D) MAIZE FOLLOWED BY MUSTARD DEMONSTRATION:

It is proposed to conduct mustard demonstration after maize in an area of Ac. 0.50 each in rain-fed area to train the tribal farmers in the improved techniques for growing hybrid maize and mustard. The input assistance in the shape of seeds, fertilizer and pesticide worth Rs.2050/- per demonstration will be provided by the ITDA and the farmer will bear the labour cost. The year-wise and block-wise financial requirement of funds for 5 years is indicated below:

Year-wise requirement of fund

(Rs. in lakh)

Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Khajuripada	(62) 1.27	(62) 1.33	(62) 1.39	(62) 1.45	(62) 1.52	(310) 6.96
Phulabani	(62) 1.27	(62) 1.33	(62) 1.39	(62) 1.45	(62) 1.52	(310) 6.96
Phiringia	(62) 1.27	(62) 1.33	(62) 1.39	(62) 1.45	(62) 1.52	(310) 6.96
Total	(186) 3.81	(186) 3.99	(186) 4.17	(186) 4.35	(186) 4.56	(930) 20.88

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target)

(E) FARMERS TRAINING:

It is proposed to conduct training programme before taking up different demonstrations to orient the tribal farmers in the new techniques of cultivation. The training programme will be of two day duration for 50 farmers in a batch at a cost of Rs.5,000/- towards the expenditure on working lunch, incentive, honorarium, training materials and miscellaneous expenditure. Altogether 10 programmes will be organized @ 2 programmes every year. The year-wise and block-wise financial requirement of funds for 5 years is indicated below:

Year-wise requirement of fund

(Rs. in lakh)

Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Khajuripada	(200) 0.20	(200) 0.21	(200) 0.21	(200) 0.22	(200) 0.23	(1000) 1.07
Phulabani	(200) 0.20	(200) 0.21	(200) 0.21	(200) 0.22	(200) 0.23	(1000) 1.07
Phiringia	(400) 0.40	(400) 0.42	(400) 0.44	(400) 0.46	(400) 0.48	(2000) 2.20
Total	(800) 0.80	(800) 0.84	(800) 0.86	(800) 0.90	(800) 0.94	(4000) 4.34

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target)

(F) EXPOSURE VISIT:

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

Year-wise requirement of fund

(Rs. in lakh)

Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Khajuripada	(2) 0.50	(2) 0.50	(2) 0.50	(2) 0.50	(2) 0.50	(10) 2.50
Phulabani	(2) 0.50	(2) 0.50	(2) 0.50	(2) 0.50	(2) 0.50	(10) 2.50
Phiringia	(2) 0.50	(2) 0.50	(2) 0.50	(2) 0.50	(2) 0.50	(10) 2.50
Total	(6) 1.50	(6) 1.50	(6) 1.50	(6) 1.50	(6) 1.50	(30) 7.50

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target)

(G) SUPPLY OF PLANT PROTECTION EQUIPMENTS:

It is proposed to supply plant protection equipments to 30 farmers @ Rs 500/- each for every block. The total cost of supply of plant protection equipments to 450 farmers in 3 blocks will be Rs. 2.550 lakh. The year-wise and block-wise requirement of fund for five years is as follows:

Year-wise requirement of fund

(Rs. in lakh)

Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Khajuripada	(30) 0.15	(30) 0.16	(30) 0.17	(30) 0.18	(30) 0.19	(150) 0.85
Phulabani	(30) 0.15	(30) 0.16	(30) 0.17	(30) 0.18	(30) 0.19	(150) 0.85
Phiringia	(30) 0.15	(30) 0.16	(30) 0.17	(30) 0.18	(30) 0.19	(150) 0.85
Total	(90) 0.45	(90) 0.48	(90) 0.51	(90) 0.54	(90) 0.57	(450) 2.55

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target)

(H) CREATION OF COMMUNITY IRRIGATION POTENTIAL:

It is proposed to construct community irrigation projects in every block every year at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh each. Over a period of 5 years, there will be creation of community assets, like different irrigation projects at a cost of Rs. 15.00 lakh. The year-wise and block-wise requirement of fund for five years is as follows:

Year-wise requirement of fund

(Rs. in lakh)

Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Khajuripada	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
Phulabani	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
Phiringia	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
Total	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target)

A B S T R A C T

Block wise Requirement of Funds for programmes under Agriculture Sector in the Year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

SL NO.	Programme	Khajuripada		Phulabani		Phiringia		Total	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	Arhar demonstration	100	0.80	100	0.80	100	0.80	300	2.40
2	Blackgram demonstration	50	0.50	50	0.50	60	0.60	160	1.60

3	Ragi demonstration	100	0.50	100	0.50	100	0.50	300	1.50
4	Maize followed by mustard	62	1.27	62	1.27	62	1.27	186	3.81
5	Farmers training	200	0.20	200	0.20	400	0.40	800	0.80
6	Exposer visit	50	0.50	50	0.50	50	0.50	150	1.50
7	Supply of PP equipments	30	0.15	30	0.15	30	0.15	90	0.45
8	Creation of community irrigation	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	3.00
	Total	592	4.92	592	4.92	802	5.22	1986	15.06

A B S T R A C T

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Khajuripada	4.92	5.08	5.23	5.39	5.59	26.21
2	Phulabani	4.92	5.08	5.23	5.39	5.59	26.21
3	Phiringia	5.22	5.40	5.58	5.76	5.97	27.93
	Total	15.06	15.56	16.04	16.54	17.15	80.35

HORTICULTURE:

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

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

(A) PLANTATION OF FRUIT TREES (BANANA & K. LIME):

The area has suitable patches of land for plantation of fruit-bearing trees, like banana and k.lime. It is proposed to take up banana (DC and Champa) and k.lime

plantation programme in the ITDA areas during the plan period. The cost of plantation will be as follows:

1. Banana (DC): Rs.17655/- or Rs 17,700/- per one acre
2. Banana (Cha,mpa): Rs.7,700/- per one acre
3. K. Lime : Rs.8,116/- or Rs 8,200/- per one acre
4. Pre and Post Plantation Training: Rs 100/- per beneficiary

The plantation will be taken up in private land and the beneficiaries will contribute their labour towards preparing the pits for composts and arrangements for watch and ward as a measure of their participation. Pre and post planting training will be imparted to the beneficiaries. The cost of the scheme includes the costs of grafts, fertilizer, fencing and training. The block-wise requirement of funds during 2007-08 is as follows:

Block-wise requirement of funds for 2007-08 with physical targets

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl No.	Block	Plantation Programme				
		Banana (DC)	Banana (Champa)	K. Lime	Pre and Post Plantation Training	Total
1	Khajuripada	(10) 1.77	(10) 0.77	(10) 0.82	(30) 0.03	(30) 3.39
2	Phulabani	(10) 1.77	(10) 0.77	-	(20) 0.02	(20) 2.56
3	Phiringia	(10) 1.77	(10) 0.77	(10) 0.82	(30) 0.03	(30) 3.39
	Total	(30) 5.31	(30) 2.31	(20) 1.64	(80) 0.08	(80) 9.34

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target in Ac.)

The year-wise and block-wise requirement of funds for 5 years is as follows:

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Blocks	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Khajuripada	3.39	3.55	3.72	3.90	4.09	18.65
Phulabani	2.56	2.68	2.81	2.95	3.09	14.09
Phiringia	3.39	3.55	3.72	3.90	4.09	18.65
Total	9.34	9.78	10.25	10.75	11.27	51.39

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target in Ac.)

(B) OFF-SEASON VEGETABLE CULTIVATION:

The tribal farmers will be encouraged to take up off-season vegetable cultivation which will bring them additional income from sale of vegetables at a comparatively higher price than in the normal season. Each tribal farmer will be provided with seeds and other inputs, like fertilizer and pesticide worth Rs. 500/-. It is proposed to cover 450 progressive farmers under this programme in 5 years. The year-wise and block-wise requirement of funds for the programme for 5 years is as follows:

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Blocks	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Khajuripada	(30) 0.15	(30) 0.16	(30) 0.17	(30) 0.18	(30) 0.19	(150) 0.85
Phulabani	(30) 0.15	(30) 0.16	(30) 0.17	(30) 0.18	(30) 0.19	(150) 0.85
Phiringia	(30) 0.15	(30) 0.16	(30) 0.17	(30) 0.18	(30) 0.19	(150) 0.85
Total	(90) 0.45	(90) 0.48	(90) 0.51	(90) 0.54	(90) 0.57	(450) 2.55

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target in Ac.)

(C) TURMERIC & GINGER:

The Phulbani ITDA area is suitable for spices like, turmeric and ginger cultivation. It is proposed to cover 90 ST beneficiaries in every year in 3 blocks under the spices cultivation. Each tribal farmer will be provided with seeds and other inputs, like fertilizer and pesticide worth Rs. 500/-. It is proposed to cover 450 progressive farmers under this programme in 5 years. The year-wise and block-wise requirement of funds for the programme for 5 years is as follows:

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Blocks	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Khajuripada	(30) 0.15	(30) 0.16	(30) 0.17	(30) 0.18	(30) 0.19	(150) 0.85
Phulabani	(30) 0.15	(30) 0.16	(30) 0.17	(30) 0.18	(30) 0.19	(150) 0.85
Phiringia	(30) 0.15	(30) 0.16	(30) 0.17	(30) 0.18	(30) 0.19	(150) 0.85
Total	(90) 0.45	(90) 0.48	(90) 0.51	(90) 0.54	(90) 0.57	(450) 2.55

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target in Ac.)

(D) MUSHROOM CULTIVATION:

The tribal progressive farmers will be introduced with mushroom cultivation so as to enhance their supplementary incomes. The beneficiaries will be supplied with mushroom spawn and essential inputs worth Rs. 2,000/- each, as subsidy and the labour cost will be borne by the beneficiary. It is proposed to cover 375 progressive farmers under this programme in 5 years. The year-wise and block-wise requirement of funds for the programme for 5 years is as follows:

Requirement of funds for five year with physical targets

(Rs. in lakh)

Blocks	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Khajuripada	(25) 0.50	(25) 0.52	(25) 0.54	(25) 0.56	(25) 0.58	(125) 2.70
Phulabani	(25) 0.50	(25) 0.52	(25) 0.54	(25) 0.56	(25) 0.58	(125) 2.70
Phiringia	(25) 0.50	(25) 0.52	(25) 0.54	(25) 0.56	(25) 0.58	(125) 2.70
Total	(75) 1.50	(75) 1.56	(75) 1.62	(75) 1.68	(75) 1.74	(375) 8.10

(Figures within the bracket indicate physical target of beneficiaries)

A B S T R A C T

Block wise Requirement of Funds for programmes under Horticulture Sector in the Year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

SL NO.	Programme	Khajuripada		Phulabani		Phiringia		Total	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	Plantation Of Fruit Trees (Banana & K. Lime)	(30)	3.39	(20)	2.56	(30)	3.39	(80)	9.34
2	Off-Season Vegetable Cultivation	(30)	0.15	(30)	0.15	(30)	0.15	(90)	0.45
3	Turmeric & Ginger	(30)	0.15	(30)	0.15	(30)	0.15	(90)	0.45
4	Mushroom Cultivation	(25)	0.50	(25)	0.50	(25)	0.50	(75)	1.50

Total	(115)	4.19	(105)	3.36	(115)	4.19	(335)	11.74
--------------	--------------	-------------	--------------	-------------	--------------	-------------	--------------	--------------

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Blocks	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Khajuripada	4.19	4.39	4.60	4.82	5.05	23.05
Phulabani	3.36	3.52	3.69	3.87	4.05	18.49
Phiringia	4.19	4.39	4.60	4.82	5.05	23.05
Total	11.74	12.30	12.89	13.51	14.15	64.59

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

Tribal communities are accustomed to livestock rearing primarily for meeting their own requirements. They keep cow and bullock to use as draught animals, goat, sheep, pig and fowl for sacrificial purpose and some of the tribal groups give cattle, goat and sheep as bride price to the bride's family. Various animal husbandry programmes implemented in the past have shown good result by providing supplementary income to beneficiary households. The present planning process aims at ameliorating the economic condition of the BPL families in particular and those marginal and small farmers through animal husbandry programmes in general. Under such programme a group of beneficiary households will be provided adequately with proper training for adopting as full time employment and generating income. The geophysical condition providing good pasture resources in throughout Phulbani ITDA area, which is hospitable to goatery development. There is a great demand for marketing of animal products in the area.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

(A) DIARY FARM:

There is scope for establishment of dairy farms and the people have shown interest to take up the scheme in the ITDA area. It is proposed to set up of 2 units of dairy farms at a cost of Rs. 0.50 lakh per unit.

There is also ample scope for goat rearing in Phulbani ITDA area. The ST people are also interested for taking up of goat rearing which is reported to be a lucrative economic activity. The unit cost of goat rearing is Rs. 0.50 lakh each.

All the beneficiaries proposed to be covered under the animal husbandry programmes are to undertake training for their skill development and improved farming method at a cost of Rs 10,000/- per training programme.

This programme also includes taking of measures, like cattle health care and control of their diseases at a cost of Rs. 0.50 lakh per block every year for 5 years.

Block wise Requirement of Funds for programmes under Animal husbandry Scheme in the Year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

SL NO.	Programme	Khajuripada		Phulabani		Phiringia		Total	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	Dairy farm	(2)	1.00	(2)	1.00	(1)	0.50	(5)	2.50
2	Goat Rearing	(4)	2.00	(2)	1.00	(5)	2.50	(11)	5.50
3	Training	(6)	0.60	(4)	0.40	(6)	0.60	(16)	1.60
4	Cattle Health Care	-	0.50	-	0.50	-	0.50	-	1.50
Total		(12)	4.10	(8)	2.90	(12)	4.10	(32)	11.10

Block –wise and year-wise requirement of funds under Animal husbandry for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Blocks	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Khajuripada	4.10	4.30	4.52	4.65	4.88	22.45
Phulabani	2.90	3.05	3.20	3.36	3.53	16.04
Phiringia	4.10	4.30	4.52	4.65	4.88	22.45
Total	11.10	11.65	12.24	12.66	13.29	60.94

IRRIGATION

If irrigation is assured to ST farmers of Phulbani ITDA, their agricultural productions during kharif and rabi seasons would be enhanced and consequently, they would derive additional income. Therefore, there is need for installing LI Projects and improvement and repair of defunct MIPs. After the completion of the irrigation structures, the beneficiaries would be persuaded to form Panipanchayats to whom the irrigation projects would be handed over for their maintenance and water management.

(A) LIFT IRRIGATION PROJECTS & IMPROVEMENT OF MIPs:

Requirement of water, especially for rabi season, is essential for crop intensity programme. So it is suggested that a Water Users Association with minimum of 30 farmers will be formed and lift irrigation points will be installed at a cost of 2.70 lakh per project. Water Users Association using diesel pump set would manage the lift point. It is proposed to install 20 projects over a period of 5 years @ 4 LI projects every year.

Besides, 4 defunct MIPs are to be improved at accost of 0.75 lakh per project. The requirement of funds for five years will be as follows:

Block wise Requirement of Funds for the Irrigation programmes in the Year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

SL NO.	Blocks	LI Project		Improvement of MIP		Total	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	Khajuripada	(1)	2.70	(1)	0.75	(2)	3.45
2	Phulabani	(1)	2.70	(1)	0.75	(2)	3.45
3	Phiringia	(2)	5.40	(2)	1.50	(4)	6.90
Total		(4)	10.80	(4)	3.00	(8)	13.80

Block –wise and year-wise requirement of funds under LI Project for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Blocks	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Khajuripada	3.45	3.62	3.80	3.98	4.18	19.03
Phulabani	3.45	3.62	3.80	3.98	4.18	19.03
Phiringia	6.90	7.26	7.60	7.95	8.35	38.06
Total	13.80	14.50	15.20	15.91	16.71	76.12

COTTAGE INDUSTRY:

The Phulbani forest area is hospitable for bee keeping. Besides, it provides scope for carrying out leaf plate making and hill broom making. The ST people have traditional skills in the trades, like bee keeping, leaf cup and hill broom making. These programmes have already been implemented and found popular in the ITDA area. Raw materials required for undertaking these cottage industries are available in resource-rich forests of the area. Some of these cottage industries can be developed adopting modern machinery and technology, for providing employment to the ST youths in 3 blocks who are interested to undergo the training and implement the programmes. Keeping the above facts in view, following programmes under the Cottage Industry Sector are proposed for generation of employment and income to ST people.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

COTTAGE INDUSTRY:

The Phulbani forest area is hospitable for bee keeping. Besides, it provides scope for carrying out leaf plate making and hill broom making. The ST people have traditional skills in the trades, like bee keeping, leaf cup and hill broom making. These programmes have already been implemented and found popular in the ITDA area. Raw materials required for undertaking these cottage industries are available in resource-rich forests of

the area. Some of these cottage industries can be developed adopting modern machinery and technology, for providing employment to the ST youths in 3 blocks who are interested to undergo the training and implement the programmes. Keeping the above facts in view, following programmes under the Cottage Industry Sector are proposed for generation of employment and income to ST people.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

KHALI STITCHING/TURMERIC PROCESSING/HILL BROOM MAKING:

Collection of siali and sal leaf from the forest area and preparation of different usable leaf made items, like cups and plates is a favourable work of the STs of Phulbani area. Lack of awareness and poor condition do not permit them to bring improvement on the traditional way of making leaf plates. Besides, they also face difficulty in marketing of the products. The ST people will collect the raw material as usual from the forest and prepare sal and siali leaf plates add value and prepare the processed leaf plates and market the products.

The unit cost of different cottage industry programmes will be as follows:

1. 1 unit of khali stitching (10 beneficiaries) in-group mode: Rs. 0.20 lakh.
2. 1 unit of turmeric processing (10 beneficiaries) in-group mode: Rs. 0.20 lakh.
3. Cost of Training to beneficiaries @ Rs.156/- per trainee:

The Block wise and year wise requirement of fund under cottage industries programmes will be as follows:

Block wise requirement of funds under cottage industry for 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Block	Khali Stitching	Turmeric Processing	Hill Broom Making	Cost of Training	Total
Khajuripada	(2) 0.40	(2) 0.40	(4) 0.80	8 progs. 1.00	2.60
Phulabani	(2) 0.40	(2) 0.40	(2) 0.40	6 progs. 0.48	1.68
Phiringia	(4) 0.80	(1) 0.20	(4) 0.80	9 progs. 1.16	2.96
Total	(8) 1.60	(5) 1.00	(10) 2.00	23 progs. 2.64	7.24

Block wise Year-wise requirement of funds under cottage industry for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Khajuripada	2.60	2.73	2.87	3.01	3.16	14.37

Phulabani	1.68	1.76	1.85	1.94	2.04	9.27
Phiringia	2.96	3.11	3.26	3.42	3.59	16.34
Total	7.24	7.60	7.98	8.37	8.79	39.98

VOCATIONAL TRAINING TO TRIBAL YOUTHS IN ITIs:

It is proposed to provide financial assistance to tribal youths of Nilagiri ITDA having requisite qualifications, for undergoing training in ITIs and other Training Centers on different trades, like Driving & Mechanic heavy and light motor vehicle, Electricals house weiring, Dress Making. The numbers of trainees from 3 blocks and the cost of the training programmes in different trades will be as follows:-

The cost for each trainee for undertaking the training programmes in different trades will be as follows:

1. Driver -um- Mechanic HV/LV: Rs 8,750/-
2. House Electrical Weiring: Rs 8,100/-
3. Dress Making: Rs 8,000/-

Cost estimate and requirements of different Vocational Trainings

Trade	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Driver -um- Mechanic HV	-	-	(20) 1.75	-	-	(20) 1.75
Driver -um- Mechanic LV	-	-	-	(20) 1.75	-	(20) 1.75
House weiring	(20) 1.62	-	-	-	(20) 1.62	(40) 3.24
Dress making	-	(20) 1.60	-	-	-	(20) 1.60
Total	(20) 1.62	(20) 1.60	(20) 1.75	(20) 1.75	(20) 1.62	(100) 8.34

Block wise Year-wise requirement of funds for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Khajuripada	0.54	0.53	0.58	0.58	0.54	2.77
Phulabani	0.54	0.53	0.58	0.58	0.54	2.77
Phiringia	0.54	0.54	0.59	0.59	0.54	2.80
Total	1.62	1.60	1.75	1.75	1.62	8.34

BEE-KEEPING:

Bee-Keeping scheme will be taken up by the interested ST households in cluster of villages who have shown interests. A total of 250 beneficiaries have been proposed to be assisted under beekeeping/hill broom making programmes in a cluster of villages. One month training programme will be organized by the ITDA for all the new beekeepers.

The total requirement of fund for 2007-08 will be as follows:

Requirement of funds for 2007-08*(Rs in Lakh)*

SL NO.	Blocks	Supply of Inputs		Training programme		Total	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	Khajuripada	(25)	1.85	-	0.20	(25)	2.05
2	Phulabani	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Phiringia	(25)	1.85	-	0.20	(25)	2.05
Total		(50)	3.70	-	0.40	(50)	4.10

Block wise Year-wise requirement of funds for five years*(Rs. in lakh)*

Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Khajuripada	2.05	-	2.05	2.05	2.05	8.20
Phulabani	-	2.05	-	2.05	-	4.10
Phiringia	2.05	2.05	2.05	-	2.05	8.20
Total	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10	20.50

COMPUTER TRAINING FOR TRIBAL YOUTHS:**Course-wise and year-wise requirement of funds for five years***(Rs. in lakh)*

Copurse	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
PGDCA	(3) 0.18	(3) 0.18	(3) 0.18	(3) 0.18	(3) 0.18	(15) 0.90
DCA	(5) 0.15	(5) 0.15	(5) 0.15	(5) 0.15	(5) 0.15	(25) 0.75
Total	(8) 0.33	(8) 0.33	(8) 0.33	(8) 0.33	(8) 0.33	(40) 1.65

Block-wise and year-wise requirement of funds for five years*(Rs. in lakh)*

Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Khajuripada	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.55
Phulabani	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.55
Phiringia	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.55
Total	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	1.65

ABSTRACT**Block-wise total requirement of funds under IGS for 2007-08***(Rs. in lakh)*

Projects/Schemes	Khajuripada	Phulabani	Phiringia	Total
Agriculture	4.92	4.92	5.22	15.06
Horticulture	4.19	3.36	4.19	11.74
Animal Husbandry	4.10	2.90	4.10	11.10
Irrigation	3.45	3.45	6.90	13.80
Cottage Industry	2.60	1.68	2.96	7.24
Vocational Training	0.54	0.54	0.54	1.62
Beekeeping	2.05	-	2.05	4.10
Computer Training	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.33
Total	21.96	16.96	26.07	64.99

Year-wise total requirement of funds under IGS*(Rs. in lakh)*

Projects/Schemes	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Agriculture	15.06	15.56	16.04	16.54	17.15	80.35
Horticulture	11.74	12.30	12.89	13.51	14.15	64.59
Animal Husbandry	11.10	11.65	12.24	12.66	13.29	60.94
Irrigation	13.80	14.50	15.20	15.91	16.71	74.12
Cottage Industry	7.24	7.60	7.98	8.37	8.79	39.98
Vocational Training	1.62	1.60	1.75	1.75	1.62	8.34
Beekeeping	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10	20.50
Computer Training	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	1.65
Total	64.99	67.64	70.53	73.17	76.14	352.47

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (IDS)

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

CONNECTIVITY:

Communication is an important infrastructure for mobility of men as well as materials including development inputs and various products and produce of the area. All the villages of the ITDA area have road facilities but all of them are not all weather roads. Some existing roads are in bad condition and need immediate repair. All these in the interior tribal pockets require construction of culverts and bridges, which is incidental to income generating schemes. It is therefore, suggested to make a provision of Rs.7 lakh for 1st year, increasing @ of 5% for five years to meet the urgent requirement for repairs of existing Panchayat roads and to construct culverts and bridges on the roads for tribal villages. The requirement of funds will be as follows:

Requirement of funds for 2007-08

(Rs in Lakh)

Blocks	Name of Road	Length	Approximate Cost
Khajuripada	Dimirikhhol to Ganjuguda	1 km	1.00
	Baidamunda to Krandimaska	1 km	1.00
Phulabani	Bangalsahi to Kudansuga	1 km	1.00
	Nedipanga to Budanpanga	1 km	1.00
	Dediganda to Patharkanali	½ km	0.50
	Banakera to Gagadapadara	½ km	0.50
Phiringia	Upardandikia to Sarangada	½ km	0.50
	Balandapada to Raiguda	½ km	0.50

	Takeriguda to Pandupadara	½ km	0.50
	Pahireju to Kadampurda	½ km	0.50
Total	10 nos. of roads	7 km	7.00

Block wise Year-wise requirement of funds for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Khajuripada	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	11.00
Phulabani	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	3.60	16.50
Phiringia	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	11.00
Total	7.00	7.35	7.70	8.05	8.40	38.50

Increasing @ 5% per annum

EDUCATION:

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

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

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Block	Name of the school	Approaximate Cost
Khajuripada	Jakariju Sevashram in Jakariju GP.	0.30
	Lambabadi Sevashram	0.30
Phulabani	Malickpada Sevashram	0.30
	Sainipadar Sevashram	0.30

Phiringia	Damingia Sevashram	0.35
	Mulipanga Sevesharam	0.35
Total	6 Sevashrams	1.90

(B) Year-wise requirement of funds for Renovations and Repairs of Schools & PSHs under SSD Department during 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Block	Name of the school	Approximate Cost
Khajuripada	Balaskumpa	0.25
	Dutipada	0.15
Phulabani	Alami	0.25
	Dadaki	0.15
Phiringia	Dindragaon	0.25
	Kasinpadar	0.22
Total	6 PSHs	1.27

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2007-12
Khajuripada	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
Phulabani	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
Phiringia	1.17	1.23	1.28	1.34	1.40	6.42
Total	3.17	3.33	3.48	3.64	3.80	17.42

Increasing @ 5% per annum

COMMON FACILITY CENTRE:

The plan propose to created common facilities centers in inaccessible villages to provide pre-primary education, PDS facilities and anganwadi provisions in thse centers so as to make these facilities available to the people within easy reach. The yearwise and block wise break up of this programme is as follows.

Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2007-12
-------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------

Khajuripada	5.00	-	-	-	-	5.00
Phulabani	-	5.00	-	-	-	5.00
Phiringia	-	-	-	5.00	-	5.00
Total	5.00	5.00	-	5.00	-	15.00

HEALTH:

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

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

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Khajuripada	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
Phulabani	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
Phiringia	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
Total	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.48	3.66	16.59

Increasing @ 5% per annum

RURAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

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

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

(A) Installation of new tube wells (drinking water)

It is proposed to sink tube wells in problem villages on priority basis, each tube well costing Rs.1 lakh on an average. One new Tubewell will be sunk in the Kondh settlements.

(B) Repairs of defunct tube wells

The tube wells in all the villages under 25 GPs which have been reported to be out of order are to be repaired for which an average sum of Rs.60, 000/- per annum has been earmarked. The total expenditure for repair of tube wells in the ITDA area for five years comes to Rs.3.00 lakh.

The requirement of funds under drinking water programme is as follows.

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Khajuripada	1.32	1.38	1.44	1.50	1.56	7.20
Phulabani	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.49	0.51	2.32
Phiringia	2.26	2.37	2.49	2.62	2.76	12.50
Total	4.00	4.19	4.39	4.61	4.83	22.02

Increasing @ 5% per annum

ABSTRACT

Block wise requirements of fund IDS for 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.	Block	Sector
-----	-------	--------

No.		Education	Rural Drinking water	Health	Community Facility centre	Connectivity	Total
1.	Khajuripada	1.00	1.32	1.00	5.00	2.00	6.82
2.	Phulabani	1.00	0.42	1.00	-	3.00	6.92
3.	Phiringia	1.17	2.26	1.00	-	2.00	8.43
Total		3.17	4.00	3.00	5.00	7.00	22.17

Year wise requirements of fund IDS for 2007-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	Connectivity	7.00	7.35	7.70	8.05	8.40	38.50
2.	Education	3.17	3.33	3.48	3.64	3.80	17.42
3.	Community Facility Centre	5.00	5.00	-	5.00	-	15.00
4.	Health	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.48	3.66	16.59
5.	Rural Drinking water	4.00	4.19	4.39	4.61	4.83	22.02
Total		22.17	23.02	23.87	19.78	20.69	109.53

INFORMATION, EDUCATION & COMMUNICATION (IEC)

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

Education, being the key input of development endeavour, not only liberates humans from the darkness or ignorance but also enhances human capabilities to come up with adaptive mechanisms for sustainable livelihood maintenance. It may be stated here that all three components in their own ways help people in their nation building endeavours.

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

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

A. Orientation Training for Tribal womens:

(Through NGOs & Anganwadi Workers)

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

B. Orientation Training for All in Awareness Building:

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

C. Organisation of Exhibitions:

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

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

However, the above list of programmes / schemes 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 by the following programmes:

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

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

Scheme-wise and Year-wise requirement of fund for IEC activities for 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Block	Training for Skill up gradation	Orientation training for tribal women	Orientation training for tribal men & women	Organization of Exhibition & sports, etc	Exchange visit outside the block	Total
Khajuripada	(2) 0.20	(2) 0.20	(2) 0.20	(1) 0.45	(1) 0.20	1.25
Phulabani	(2) 0.20	(2) 0.20	(2) 0.20	(1) 0.48	(1) 0.30	1.38
Phiringia	(3) 0.30	(3) 0.30	(3) 0.30	(1) 0.50	(1) .40	1.80
Total	(7) 0.70	(7) 0.70	(7) 0.70	(3) 1.43	(3) 0.90	4.43

Block-wise and year-wise requirement of fund for I.E.C. activities for 5 years

(Rs. in lakh)

Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Khajuripada	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.44	1.51	6.88
Phulabani	1.38	1.45	1.52	1.60	1.68	7.63
Phiringia	1.80	1.89	1.98	2.07	2.16	9.90
Total	4.43	4.65	4.87	5.11	5.35	24.41

ABSTRACT SCA TO TSP

Year wise requirements of fund under SCA to TSP for 2007-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	IGS	64.99	67.64	70.53	73.17	74.14	352.47
2.	IDS	22.17	23.02	23.87	19.78	20.69	109.53
3.	IEC	4.43	4.65	4.87	5.11	5.35	24.41
	Total	91.59	95.31	99.27	98.06	102.18	486.41

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

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

Grants under the First Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution are provided for creating critical infrastructure in TSP areas. Thus the action plan for 2007-12 of Nilagiri

ITDA envisages creation and development of critical infrastructure. The thrust areas and programme priorities are:

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

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

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

Programmes	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
A. Creation/improvement of Educational Infrastructure	75.00
B. Connectivity: Construction and repair of roads, bridges	75.00
C. Irrigation	100.00
TOTAL	250.00

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

A. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE

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

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

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Block	Programme	Amount
--------------	------------------	---------------

Khajuripada	Boys High School, Nuagaon village/GP	1.00
	Residential Sevashram at Dadaki village/GP	1.00
	Sevashram at Lambabadi village	0.50
	Sevashram at Jakereju village/GP	0.50
Phulabani	Residential Sevashram at Balandapada	1.00
	Kanyashram at Ganjuguda	1.00
	Sevashram at Tudipuju	1.00
Phiringia	Phiringia Boys High School	1.00
	Residential Sevashram at Bajhudunguri	1.00
	Sevashram at Pipalpada	0.50
	Sevashram at Kangapadar	0.50
Total		9.00

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

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-12	2011-11	Total
1	Khajuripada	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00
2	Phulabani	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00
3	Phiringia	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00
Total		9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	45.00

Requirement of fund for creation/improvement of PSHs for 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Block	Location	Amount
Khajuripada	PSH at Gudari	1.00
	PSH at Parikudi	1.00
Phulabani	PSH at Keredi	1.00
	PSH at Mimina	1.00
Phiringia	PSH at Jajeshpanga	1.00
	PSH at Kasinipadar	1.00
Total		6.00

The financial requirement during the 11th plan period (2007-12) under Development PSHs will be as follows:-

Requirement of fund for PSHs for 2007-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-12	2011-11	Total
1	Khajuripada	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00
2	Phulabani	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00
3	Phiringia	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00
Total		6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00

ABSTRACT

Block wise and yearwise financial requirement during the 11th plan period (2007-12) under Development educational infrastructure will be as follows:-

Requirement of fund under Development of Educational Infrastructure for 2007-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-12	2011-11	Total
1	Khajuripada	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
2	Phulabani	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
3	Phiringia	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
Total		15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	75.00

B. IRRIGATION STRUCRURE PROJECTS:

If irrigation is assured to ST farmers of Phulbani ITDA, their agricultural productions during kharif and rabi seasons would be enhanced and consequently, they would derive additional income. Therefore, there is need for construction of 60 irrigation structures of different types Diversion Weir, Check Dam and WHS at the cost of Rs. 82.90 lakh, keeping the feasibility of the projects in view. After the completion of the irrigation structures, the beneficiaries would be persuaded to form Panipanchayats to

whom the irrigation projects would be handed over for their maintenance and water management. The requirement of funds for irrigation structures for the first year will be as follows:

The financial requirement during the 11th plan period (2007-12) under Irrigation Sector will be as follows:-

Requirement of fund for Irrigation for 2007-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Block.	Programme with Location	Target	
		Physical	Financial
Khajuripada	WHS at Srabag in Bilabadi GP	8 Ac.	1.60
	WHS at Adamenju in Sudrukumpa GP	8 Ac.	1.60
	<u>Check Dam at Kurupadi in Adasipada GP</u>	<u>5Ac.</u>	0.40
	<u>Check Dam at Baradiguda in dapada GP</u>	<u>5Ac.</u>	0.40
Phulabani	<u>WHS at Betainpada in Jamujhari GP</u>	8 Ac.	1.60
	WHS at Pangapaju in Kartingia GP	8 Ac.	1.60
	WHS at Palachi in Jamujhari GP	<u>8Ac.</u>	1.60
	Check Dam at Katiniguda in Kartingia GP	15Ac	1.20
<u>Phiringia</u>	WHS Rugudikuti in Phiringia GP	8 Ac	1.60
	Diversion Wire at Gadapanja in Krandibali GP	44 Ac	2.20
	Diversion Wire at Kamatana in Krandibali GP	22 Ac	1.10
	Diversion Wire at Gerupada in Kelapada GP	22 Ac	1.10
Total (6 WHSs, 3 Check Dams & 3 Diversion Weirs)			15.00

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

Block wise and year-wise requirement of fund for Irrigation Structures for

5 years

(Rs. in lakh)

Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Khajuripada	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
Phulabani	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
Phiringia	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
Total	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	75.00

C. CONNECTIVITY

ABSTRACT

Sector wise and year-wise requirement of fund under 275 (1) for 5 years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Education	15.00	15.75	15.00	15.00	15.00	75.00
Irrigation	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	75.00
Communication	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00
Total	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	250.00

FINANCIAL OUYLAY FOR 11TH PLAN

SL. NO.	SOURCE	AMOUNT REQUIRED
1.	SCA TO TSP	486.41
2.	ARTICLE 275 (1)	250.00
TOTAL		736.41

CHAPTER-VIII

TOTAL FINANCIAL OUTLAY FOR 11TH PLAN PERIOD (2007-2012)

Total financial requirement of funds has been calculated based on expected flow of funds under SCA to TSP and Article-275 (1) of the Constitution to Phulbani ITDA. The requirement of funds for the year 2007-2008 has been worked out in detail and

projected for the subsequent four years of the 11th plan period (2007-2008 to 2011-2012).

The total requirements of funds to the tune of **Rs. 486.41** lakhs have been proposed under SCA to TSP and **Rs.250.00** lakh under Article-275 (1) of the Constitution.

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

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

ITDA ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	IGS	64.99	67.64	70.53	73.17	76.14	352.47
2.	IDS	22.17	23.02	23.87	19.78	20.69	109.53
3.	IEC	4.43	4.65	4.87	5.11	5.35	24.41
Total		91.59	95.31	99.27	98.06	102.18	486.41

UNDER FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE 275 (1)

It is also proposed to take up various programmes out of grant **under First Proviso to Article 275 (1)** of the Constitution which will be implemented in the ITDA. The total outlay under this provision will be in the order of **Rs. 250.00** lakh for five years during 11th Plan period. The programme wise financial outlay is furnished below:

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

ITDA ABSTRACT {UNDER ARTICLE 275(1)}

(Rs. in lakh)

Sectors	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Education	15.00	15.75	15.00	15.00	15.00	75.00
Irrigation	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	75.00
Communication	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00
Total	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	250.00

ITDA ABSTRACT {SCA TO TSP& UNDER ARTICLE 275(1)}

Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	-------

SCA to TSP	91.59	95.31	99.27	98.06	102.18	486.41
Under Article 275(1)	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	250.00
Total	141.59	145.31	149.27	148.06	152.18	736.41

BLOCKWISE ABSTRACT

KHAJURIPADA BLOCK

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
	IGS						
1.	Agriculture	4.92	5.08	5.23	5.39	5.59	26.21
2.	Horticulture	4.19	4.39	4.60	4.82	5.05	22.05
3.	Animal husbandry	4.10	4.30	4.52	4.65	4.88	22.45

4.	LI Project	3.45	3.62	3.80	3.98	4.18	19.03
5	Cottage Industry	2.60	2.73	2.87	3.01	3.16	14.37
6	Vocational Trainings	0.54	0.53	0.58	0.58	0.54	2.77
7	Bee-Keeping	2.05	-	2.05	2.05	2.05	8.20
8	Computer Training	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.55
9	Sub Total	21.96	20.76	23.76	24.59	25.56	116.63
	IDS						
1	Connectivity	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	11.00
2	Common Facility Centre	5.00	-	-	-	-	5.00
3	Education	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
4	Health	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
5	Drinking water	1.32	1.38	1.44	1.50	1.56	7.20
6	Sub Total	10.32	5.58	5.84	6.11	6.38	34.23
7	IEC	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.44	1.51	6.88
TOTAL		33.53	27.65	30.97	32.14	33.45	157.74

ABSTRACT(SCA TO TSP)

Sl. No.	Source	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	IGS	21.96	20.76	23.76	24.59	25.56	116.63
2	IDS	10.32	5.58	5.84	6.11	6.38	34.23
3	IEC	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.44	1.51	6.88
TOTAL		33.53	27.65	30.97	32.14	33.45	157.74

ABSTRACT
{UNDER THE FIRST PROVISIO TOARTICLE-275(1) OF THE
CONSTITUTION}

Sl. No.	Block/ Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VII
1	Education	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
2.	Irrigation	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
3.	Communication	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
	Total	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	75.00

ABSTRACT

{SCA TO TSP & UNDER THE FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE-275(1) OF THE
CONSTITUTION}

Sl. No.	Source	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	SCA To TSP	33.53	27.65	30.97	32.14	33.45	157.74
2	ARTICLE- 275(1)	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	75.00
	TOTAL	48.53	42.65	45.97	47.14	48.45	232.74

PHULABANI BLOCK

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
	IGS						
1.	Agriculture	4.92	5.08	5.23	5.39	5.59	26.21
2.	Horticulture	3.36	3.52	3.69	3.87	4.05	18.49

3.	Animal Husbandry	2.90	3.05	3.20	3.36	3.53	16.04
4.	LI Project	3.45	3.62	3.80	3.98	4.18	19.03
5	Cottage Industry	1.68	1.76	1.85	1.94	2.04	9.27
6	Vocational Trainings	0.54	0.53	0.58	0.58	0.54	2.77
7	Bee-Keeping	-	2.05	-	2.05	-	4.10
8	Computer Training	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.55
9	Sub Total	16.96	19.72	18.46	21.28	20.04	96.46
IDS							
1	Connectivity	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	3.60	16.50
2	Common Facility Centre	-	5.00	-	-	-	5.00
3	Education	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
4	Health	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
5	Drinking water	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.49	0.51	2.32
	Sub Total	5.42	10.69	5.96	6.25	6.53	34.85
IEC		1.38	1.45	1.52	1.60	1.68	7.63
TOTAL		23.76	31.86	25.94	29.13	28.25	138.94

ABSTRACT(SCA TO TSP)

Sl. No.	Source	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	IGS	16.96	19.72	18.46	21.28	20.04	96.46
2	IDS	5.42	10.69	5.96	6.25	6.53	34.85

3	IEC	1.38	1.45	1.52	1.60	1.68	7.63
	TOTAL	23.76	31.86	25.94	29.13	28.25	138.94

ABSTRACT
{UNDER THE FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE-275(1) OF THE
CONSTITUTION}

Sl. No.	Block/ Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VII
1	Education	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
2.	Irrigation	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
3.	Communication	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
	TOTAL	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	80.00

ABSTRACT

{SCA To TSP & UNDER THE FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE-275(1) OF THE
CONSTITUTION}

Sl. No.	Source	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	SCA To TSP	23.76	31.86	25.94	29.13	28.25	138.94
2	ARTICLE-275(1)	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	80.00
	TOTAL	39.76	47.86	41.94	45.13	44.25	218.94

PHIRINGIA BLOCK

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
	IGS						

1.	Agriculture	5.22	5.40	5.58	5.76	5.97	27.93
2.	Horticulture	4.19	4.60	4.82	4.80	5.05	23.05
3.	Animal Husbandry	4.10	4.30	4.52	4.65	4.88	22.45
4.	LI Project	6.90	7.26	7.60	7.95	8.35	38.06
5	Cottage Industry	2.96	3.11	3.26	3.42	3.59	16.34
6	Vocational Trainings	0.54	0.54	0.59	0.59	0.54	2.80
7	Bee-Keeping	2.05	2.05	2.05	-	2.05	8.20
8	Computer Training	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.55
9	Sub Total	26.07	27.16	28.31	27.30	30.54	139.38
IDS							
1	Connectivity	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	11.00
2	Common Facility Centre	-	-	5.00	-	-	5.00
3	Education	1.17	1.23	1.28	1.34	1.40	6.42
4	Health	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
5	Drinking water	2.26	2.37	2.49	2.62	2.76	12.50
6	Sub Total	6.43	6.75	12.07	7.42	7.78	40.45
IEC		1.80	1.89	1.98	2.07	2.16	9.90
TOTAL		34.30	35.80	42.36	36.79	40.48	189.73

ABSTRACT(SCA TO TSP)

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

1	IGS	26.07	27.16	28.31	27.30	30.54	139.38
2	IDS	6.43	6.75	12.07	7.42	7.78	40.45
3	IEC	1.80	1.89	1.98	2.07	2.16	9.90
TOTAL		34.30	35.80	42.36	36.79	40.48	189.73

ABSTRACT
{UNDER THE FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE-275(1) OF THE
CONSTITUTION}

Sl. No.	Block/ Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VII
1	Education	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
2.	Irrigation	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
3.	Communication	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	40.00
TOTAL		19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	95.00

ABSTRACT

SCA To TSP & UNDER THE FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE-275(1) OF THE
CONSTITUTION:

Sl. No.	Source	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	SCA To TSP	34.30	35.80	42.36	36.79	40.48	189.73
2	ARTICLE-275(1)	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	95.00
TOTAL		53.30	54.80	61.36	55.79	59.48	284.73
