

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

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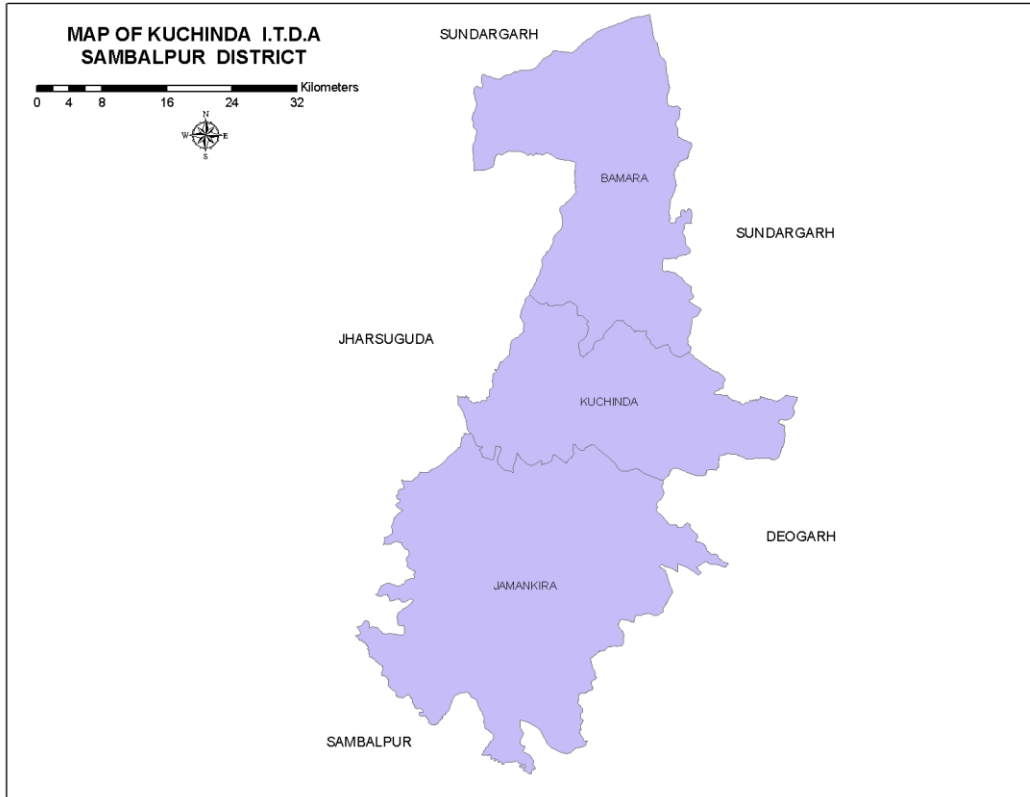
**Ministry of Tribal Affairs
Government of India**

**SC & ST RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE,
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**ST & SC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT,
GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA**

2006-07

Map of Kuchinda ITDA



KUCHINDA ITDA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY;

The present document incorporating the Plan of Action (POA) for tribal development in Kuchinda ITDA area of Orissa is primarily synchronic, empirical, analytical and descriptive. The exercise is precisely based on its threefold objectives spelt out in the beginning. TSP as a concept, approach and strategy emerged during the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79) period with its commitment for tribal development in our country. India is a multi-racial, multi-lingual and pluri-cultural country with a splendid civilizational backdrop. Tribals constitute a significant part of Indian population which subsumes three broad segments, such as folk (tribal communities), peasant (rural caste communities) and urban (town/ city dwellers) and these three segments are mutually inclusive and interact with each other, to give rise to the folk-urban continuum. Majority of Indian population is rural-based and agriculture continues to be the mainstay of economy although industries have come up recently in the realm of production. While contemplating about rural development, tribal development comes to the purview spontaneously, as both rural as well as tribal are Janus-faced, or in other words twin concepts. One notices the maximum concentration of tribal population in rural areas. Tribals constitute the weakest of the weaker section of communities. Despite their cultural heritage and rich traditions, the tribals are economically backward because of geographical, historic and various other reasons. Therefore, for their mainstreaming and integration tribals are provided with constitutional safeguards and special development interventions.

Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) a bi-product of TSP strategy is an apparatus for tribal development in areas of tribal concentration. Subsequently, the ITDP has emerged as Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) with autonomous status. The Project Administrator as the kingpin of ITDA looks into the administration and management of tribal development through implementation of schemes and projects. Each ITDA has a Project Level Committee (PLC) which acts as the governing body with the Collector of concerned district as its Chairman. The local MLA and MP along with PRI representatives and officials of line department are its members to cater to the need of successful implementation of development programmes. The Commissioner-cum-

Secretary to Government in SSD Department is at the apex of tribal development administration.

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

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

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

During the last 5 years (2001-02 to 2005-06), a sum of Rs. 929.94 lakhs was made available to Kuchinda ITDA, out of which SCA to TSP was Rs 510.23 lakhs and funds under the First Proviso to Article 275 (1) was Rs. 419.71 lakhs. The total utilization of funds amounts to Rs.717.93 lakhs (77.20%). Under SCA to TSP it was Rs. 464.32 lakhs (91.00%) and under Article 275 (1) it was Rs 253.61 lakhs (60.42%).

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

During the entire 11th plan period (2007-08 to 2011-12), an amount of Rs. 1212.73 lakhs has been planned to be spent for total development programmes for STs of Kuchinda ITDA, out of which Rs. 800.23 lakhs will flow from SCA to TSP and Rs. 412.50 lakhs from Article 275 (1). Out of the total plan outlay, Rs. 557.08 lakhs suggested to be spent under IGS, Rs. 202.56 lakhs under IDS and Rs. 40.56 lakhs under IEC programmes. Besides, Rs. 412.50 lakhs will be spent for creation of missing critical infrastructures under Article 275 (1).

ITDA AT A GLANCE:

♥ Geographical Area	-	10418(Sq. Km.)
♥ Density of Population	-	166 (per Sq. Km.)
♥ No. Of Blocks	-	3
♥ No. Of G.Ps.	-	55
♥ No. of Inhabited Villages	-	499
♥ Total Population: (2001 Census)		
Total	-	241773
Male	-	120761
Female	-	121012
S.T. Total	-	138578
Male	-	68938
Female	-	69640
♥ Growth-rate (1991-2001):		
Total	-	9.61%
S.T.	-	10.36%
S.C.	-	8.49%
♥ Sex-ratio (2001 Census) :		
Total	-	1002
S.T.	-	1010
S.C.	-	999
♥ Major Tribal Communities	-	Kisan, Gond, munda, Oraon
♥ Forest Area	-	47602 hectares
♥ Land Use:		(in hectares)

Misc. Tree Groves	-	2328
Pastures	-	7056
Cultivable waste	-	6572
Non-agricultural land	-	10212
Barren land	-	1509
Current fallow	-	11878
Other fallow	-	5698
Net area sown	-	56102
Irrigated Land :	-	12085
Total	-	148957
♥ Educational Institutions:		
• SSD Department:		
Boys'High School	-	04
Girls'High School	-	03
Ashram School	-	02
Sevashram	-	05
Residential Sevashram	-	01
Pry. School Hostel	-	51
• Education Department:		
College	-	09
High School	-	60
M.E. School	-	97
Primary School	-	351
High School Hostel	-	15
Vocational Training Centre	-	01
♥ Veterinary Institutions :		
Hospital/Dispensary	-	08
Live-stock Aid Centre	-	33
Artificial Insemination Centre	-	11
♥ Co-operative Institutions :		
LAMPS (with branches)	-	9
♥ Financial Institutions :(Banks)	-	21
♥ Health Institutions :		
Hospital	-	01
Community Health Centre	-	03
Primary Health Centre	-	11
Additional Primary Health Centre	-	5
Homeopathic Dispensary	-	06
Ayurvedic Dispensary	-	6
ANM Centre	-	57

♥ Tourist Spot
(sanctuary)

-Usakothi,

ACRONYMS USED IN THE TEXT:

AS	- Ashram School
BGB	- Baitarani Gramya Bank
BPL	- Below Poverty Line
CARD	- Co-operative Agricultural Rural Development (Bank)
CHC	- Community Health Centre
DCA	- Diploma in Computer Application
DPAP	- Draught Prone Area Development Programme
DRDA	- District Rural Development Agency
D/W	- Diversion weir
EGS	-Education Guarantee Scheme
G.P	- Gram Panchayat
H.S	- High School
HYV	- High Yielding Variety
IBO	- Individual Beneficiary-Oriented Scheme
ICDS	- Integrated Child Development Scheme
IDP	- Infrastructure Development Programme
IDS	- Infrastructure Development Scheme
IEC	- Information, Education and Communication
IGS	- Income Generating Scheme
ITDA	- Integrated Tribal Development Agency
ITDP	- Integrated Tribal Development Project
LAMPS	- Large Sized Multipurpose Society
LIC	- Livestock Inspector Centre
LIP	- Lift Irrigation Project
MIP	- Minor Irrigation Project
PA	- Project Administrator
PGDCA	- Post Graduate Degree in Computer Applications
PHC	- Primary Health Centre
PNB	- Punjab National Bank
PSH	- Primary School Hostel
RCC	- Reinforced Cement Concrete
RS	- Residential Sevashram
SBI	- State Bank of India

SC	- Scheduled Castes
ST	- Scheduled Tribes
SHG	- Self Help Group
SSD Deptt.	- Scheduled Tribes & Scheduled Castes Development Department
SFDA	- Small Farmers Development Agency
SCA	- Special Central Assistance
TD	- Tribal Development
TDCCOL	- Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation Ltd.
TSP	- Tribal Sub Plan
UBI	-United Bank of India
UGME	-Upgraded Middle English School

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CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

Concept, Approach and Strategy:

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

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

Micro Projects were formed for development intervention among Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) inside/ outside the TSP area for para (3) supra.

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

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

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

It is worth mentioning here that consequent upon the demarcation of TSP area in Orissa, viable administrative units were aggregated into Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) which were subsequently redesignated as Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) after registered under the Societies

Registration Act of 1860 to function as autonomous agencies. Out of 21 ITDAs, 19 were formed from 1974-75 to 1978-79 and in July 1979, 4 TDAs were abolished and merged with ITDPs, resulting in total 21 ITDAs in the State.

Methodological Perspective:

In consonance with the policy issues and options in relation to the Tribal Sub-Plan strategy the methodological perspectives were juxtaposed with the conceptual frame. In the beginning of the Fifth Plan Period (1974-1979), keeping in view the diversities in socio-economic, political and cultural aspects of different tribal communities in the Country, it was essentially contemplated to have major thrusts on integrated planning and implementation, people-centric planning with bottom-up approach, quantification of resources and funds, mobilization of resources, equalization of opportunities for development, promotion of participatory approach for attainment of sustainability and the like. The methodology further envisaged region-specific, resource-specific and people-specific planned development efforts in order to cater to the felt needs of people. Over the years from 5th to 10th Plan Periods, there were several attempts at overcoming shortcomings, bottlenecks and barriers, which stood on the path of tribal development. While doing so constitutional safeguards and protective measures under the Fifth Schedule and their effective instrumentality were given top priority attention.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- i) Felt need for the district should be given emphasis;
- ii) Each project suggested must be justified indicating the benefits that would accrue to the tribals;
- iii) Thrust be given to include irrigation projects, roads and bridge projects to provide missing links;
- iv) Projects suggested must have detailed plan and estimates so that future cost escalation or shortage of funds does not affect its completion;

- v) Wherever repair/ renovation of schools and hostels are suggested, the estimate for repair should cover all items of needed work like flooring, plastering, leak proofing of roofs, provision of toilet, drinking water, kitchen, electrification, etc. so that once the renovation is completed, the institution should not require any further repairs, etc. for at least next 7/10 years.

Objectives of the Study:

The 3 objectives of the study are,

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

Tools of the Study:

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

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

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

(b) : Educational Institutions of Education Department.

B-2 : Health and Family Welfare.

B-3 : Drinking Water Facilities

B-4 : Veterinary Infrastructure

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

(b) : Connectivity (Block)

(c) : Connectivity (ITDA)

(d) : Connectivity (DRDA)

(e) : Connectivity (R & B)

(f) : Connectivity (Rural Development)

(g) : Connectivity (Forest Department)

(h) : Connectivity (Micro Project)

(i) : Connectivity (Other Agencies)

B-6 : Other Infrastructure

Format – C : Income Generating Schemes

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

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

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

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

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

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

Limitations of the Study:

- 1) In consonance with the conceptual frame and methodological perspective, it is apt to state here that while formulating and preparing the prospective action plan of I.T.D.A for five years during the 11th plan period, provisions under the Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act (Central Act, 1996 & State Act, 1997) are to be taken into consideration. It is mandatory that plans prepared by G.Ps are to be approved by the Gram Sabha / Palli Sabha prior to the implementation of schemes/ projects for the socio-economic development of tribals. Therefore, the current exercise shall include annual plans aggregating to five-year prospective plan, by taking G.P as the minimal unit, and shall make it location-specific wherever possible, but at least for the first year as stipulated by the local functionaries. The I.T.D.A authorities shall take necessary steps, so that the schemes/ projects as per the action plan for the village receive the approval of the concerned Gram Sabha/Palli Sabha before their implementation. From the 2nd year to the 5th year the I.T.D.A shall draw location-specific plans within the limits of funds under each sub-sector as per felt needs of the tribals and the prevailing situation in localities.
- 2) Keeping in view the existing infrastructural facilities and the capabilities of the tribal beneficiaries to undertake such schemes/ projects for sustainable development through participatory approach of a group rather than individual, have been proposed so that planning exercise becomes realistic and pragmatic while translating it into action.
- 3) Funds under different sectors and programmes are to be tentatively fixed and flexible option be provided for operationalisation in block/G.P areas of the I.T.D.A., so that tribals as stakeholders do not feel neglected or discriminated, because of their specific areal situations.
- 4) As the present exercise is for a period of five years, the Project Administrator, within the perview of norms and conditions of Government guidelines, is to exercise his option in putting development inputs in the most backward areas during the rest four years of the plan period, on priority basis.
- 5) The plan of Action is based on background data collected from different levels as well as from secondary sources.
- 6) Prospective 5-year Plans of Action for tribal development for 12 out of 21 ITDAs were prepared by the Institute through Collaborative Endeavour with concerned ITDAs during 10th Plan period. The said exercise could not be completed for the rest 9 ITDAs due to constraints of time and personnel. Therefore, it was thought expedient to formulate and prepare plans of action for 12 ITDAs, keeping in view Government guidelines and the expected flow of funds during the 11th Plan period (2007-2012). Thus the Plan of action for Kuchinda ITDA has to be revised and presented in the content of the report.

CHAPTER-II

ITDA PROFILE

Structural – Functional Growth and Development of ITDA since Inception.

Kuchinda ITDP was started in Sept. 1975 covering three blocks such as Bamara, Jamarkira and Kuchinda which was re-designated as ITDA in March 1979 after registration under the Societies Registration Act 1860 to function as an autonomous body.

Location:

Kuchinda ITDA is situated in the western part of Orissa. The ITDA lies between 84° 21' E and 21° 44' N. The headquarters of ITDA is located at Kuchinda at a distance of 85 kms. from the district headquarters, Sambalpur. It's boundaries extended in the north to Sundergarh district, in the south to Sambalpur and Rairakhole sub-division, in the west to Sambalpur sub-division and Jharsuguda district and in the east to Deogarh district and Bonai sub-division of Sundergarh district.

Geophysical Features:

Total geographical area of the ITDA is 1460.29 sq kms. The ITDA can be broadly divided into two natural divisions, the hilly regions and the plains. The hilly regions extended to the north, east and south of Kuchinda sub-division while the remaining plain lands lying on the west & central part of the area.

The Kuchinda sub-division is broadly a hinterland of Mahanadi. It is drained by four important rivers namely, Sapai, Kharala, Malti and Bheden. Out of these four, Bheden and Kharla met together at Laso near Kuchinda and the Joint stream ultimately flows into river, the tributary of the Mahanadi. All these rivers except Malti flow from east to west of the sub-division.

The Bheden rises from the Bonai, falls into the river Ib after flowing for about 129 kms. Its total length in this subdivision is 64 kms. The Kharla has its rise from Bonai border and it meets the Bheden at Mahanadi. The mali rises from Rairakhol and falls into the Mahanadi flowing about 80 kms. It flows in this subdivision for about 24 kms. The Sapai has its rise from Sundergarh district and it falls into the Ib river after flowing about 56 kms. of which about 24 kms. are in this subdivision. These rivers are not perennial. They dry up in summer but during rainy season, they become torrential. They are not navigable nor are they harnessed for any big irrigation projects.

There are semi-evergreen species like Sal, Bijasal, Dharua, Arjun Jamun, Jhingan, Kendu, Teak, Gambhari found in the forest. Besides, Mohua, Bamboo, Spear grass and thatching grass are also found in the forest. Further Sal seed, Kusum, Nim and gum are some of the important forest-products of the area.

In the forest, wild elephant, wild buffalo, bison, tiger, wolf, chital, spotted deer, bear, barking deer, blue bull, grey ape, red-faced monkey, hare, flying squirrel, peacock, pigeon and other types of animals and birds are also found.

Types of soil predominant in the area are red and brown soil. Red soil is found in the northern region of Jamankira and Bamara blocks. It is rich in organic matter and are suitable for forest growth as well as for citrus and mango plantation, Sessamum and arhar production. Brown soil is found only in Kuchinda block. The colour of the soil is brown and contains low organic matter. The soil obstructs free drainage. Generally scrubs, pulses and millets grow well in this type of soil. The soil is also suitable for the growth of fruit trees like mango, bel and Sapeta.

The climate of the project area is characterized by very hot dry summer and well-distributed rains in the south-west monsoon. The cold season starts from November and lasts till the end of the February. The hot season follow there after and continue till the second week of June. The south-west monsoon starts from mid June to the end of the September and it receives 90 percent of the total rain fall during this period. July is the most rainiest month of the year. During last five years

(2000 to 2004), the ITDA received minimum average rain fall in the year 2000 (693.56 mm) and maximum average rain fall in the year 2003 (1433.13 mm).

Places of Historical Importance and Tourist Interest:

Different places of historical importance and tourist places are found in the ITDA area. Some of the important centers of pilgrimage located in different blocks are given below.

Usakothi:

This is a picturesque wild life sanctuary located at a distance of 50 kms. from Kuchinda and 43 kms. from district headquarters. It came into being in 1957-58. The visitors are usually attracted because of its every accessibility and varieties of colourful wild life. The Forest Rest House of Badarama situated about 1.5 kms. away from the sanctuary.

The sanctuary lies at an altitude of 1,200 ft from the sea level and covers the entire Ushakothi in the Bamara Forest Division. It's area is about 207 sq.kms. The main attraction of the sanctuary is herds of bison and sambar. Besides the visitors can see tiger, panther, bear, wild bear and leopards as well as herds of elephant, barking deer and spotted deer. The sanctuary is open for watching all the year round, but rest period is from November to June.

Badarama:

A village situated on the National High Way No. 6 in Kuchinda subdivision is center of timber producing area. A big market is held here on every Thursday, which is famous for different forest produces.

Bamara (Govindpur):

The Nagpur-Howrah line passes through Bamara railway station. It is connected by roads with Rourkela, Sundargarh and Kuchinda. The place is noted for trade in timber, bamboo and charcoal. There is a match factory, Biscuit factory and number of saw mills are found in the village. Besides a Sisal humps research center also exist in this area. The place is noted for the Makar festival which is usually held in the middle of January.

Bhojpur:

A village in Kuchinda subdivision situated 40 kms. to the west of Deogarh. This place is noted for different forest produces. Besides, there is a Ashram school and a veterinary dispensary functioning in the village. At present, a vocational training center has been constructed to provide vocational training to unemployed youths.

Guduguda water fall:

Guduguda water fall is located at Salebhadi G. P. of Kuchinda block. It is famous for picnic spot.

Administrative set up

Block wise total geographical area, forest area, no of GPs, household and distance of block headquarters from ITDA headquarters are given in Table-1

Table-1
Block-wise area, village and households

Sl. no.	Block	Total Geographical area(in sq.km)	No.of GP	No.of village			Forest area (in hect)	No.of Household (2001)	Distance from ITDA Hqs (in kms)
				Total	Inhabitated	Un-inhabitated			
1.	Bamara	505.76	17	136	134	2	18948	19259	52
2.	Jamankira	560.19	21	253	224	29	20178	19693	32
3.	Kuchinda	394.34	17	133	126	7	8476	16021	0
	Total	1460.29	55	522	484	38	47602	54973	-

- Kuchinda ITDA comprises 3 development blocks, 55 GPs and 522 villages.
- Out of total 522 villages, 38 (7.28%) villages are uninhabited.
- The total forest area of the ITDA is 47602 hecets. A major portion of the forest area (20178 hecets) i.e. 42.38%. lies in the Jamakira block, followed by Bamara block(18948 hecets)
- Bamara block is located at a long distance (52 kms) from the ITDA head quarters.

Administration and Management:

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

ITDA staff strength and staff in position

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Sanctioned staff strength	Staff in position	Vacancy position
1.	Group-A	1	1	-
2.	Group B	2	1	1
3.	Group-C	9	8	1
4.	Group D	7	7	-
	Total	19	17	2

The total sanctioned staff strength is 19, out of which one in Group-B and one in group C are lying vacant. A project level committee/Governing Body has been set up with the following members to look into the smooth implementation of different development programmes executed by the ITDA as well as district level officers out of ITDA funds in TSP area.

1. Collector- Sambalpur- Chairman
2. Project Administrator- member Secretary
3. M.P Deogarh Parliamentary Constituency- Member
4. MLA, Laikera Kuchinda Assembly constituency – Member
5. Chairpersons, Panchayat samities- member
6. All district level officers- member

CHAPTER-III

DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

Block-Wise Population:

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

Table -II

Block wise distribution of population (2001 census)

Sl No	Block	Population			Density of Population Per Sq. km.	Average Population Per inhabited Villages	Average Population Per Household
		Total	Male	Female			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bamara	88459	43948	44511	175	660	5
2	Jamankira	86188	43273	42915	154	385	4
3	Kuchinda	67126	33540	33586	170	533	4
	Total	241733	120761	121012	166	499	4

- Total population of the ITDA is 2,41,773 out of which males constitute 49.95% and females 50.05%.
- Out of 3 blocks of ITDA, Bamara block has the highest population (88,459) and Kuchinda block has the lowest population (67,126).
- In the ITDA area, density of population is 166 per Sq. km. The highest density of population (175) is found in Bamara block.
- The average population of 3 blocks per inhabited village varies between 385-660, the highest (660) being in Bamara block and the lowest (385) in Jamankira block.
- Average population per household in the ITDA and 2 blocks are equal i.e. 4 numbers except Bamra block where it is 5.

Population by Ethno-Cultural Groups:

Block- wise population of ethno-cultural groups is given in table –III.

Table-III

Block- wise distribution of population by ethno-cultural groups

Sl. No.	Block	Total population			ST Population			SC Population		
		T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Bamara	88459	43948	44511	55847 (63.13)	27594	28253	9324 (10.54)	4640	4684
2	Jamankira	86188	43273	42915	48909 (57.75)	24438	24471	9411 (10.92)	4766	4645
3	Kuchinda	67126	33540	33586	33822 (58.38)	16906	16916	10645 (15.86)	5288	5357
Total		241773 (100)	120761 (49.95)	121012 (50.05)	138578 (57.32)	68938 (57.09)	69640 (57.55)	29380 (12.15)	14694 (12.17)	14686 (12.14)

- In the ITDA area, the ST population to total population is 57.32%. ST males constitute 57.09% and Females 57.55%.
- ST concentration is the highest (63.13%) in Bamara block, and the lowest (57.75%) in Jamankira block.
- SC population who constitutions 12.15% of the ITDA population is the highest (15.86%) in Kuchinda block and the lowest (10.54%) in Bamara block.

Growth Rate:

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

Growth Rate in ITDA (1991-2001)

	Block	Total	ST	SC
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bamara	14.44	13.89	14.31
2	Jamankira	13.83	14.57	13.89
3	Kuchinda	-6.86	-0.58	-1.83
Total		9.61	10.36	8.49

- During 1991-2001, the decadal growth rate of total population is 9.61 in the ITDA area.
- The growth rate of ST (10.36) is higher than total (9.61) and SC (8.49) population.
- Kuchinda block shows negative growth rate of ST, SC and total population during the decade 1991-2001

Sex Ratio (2001):

Total	ST	SC
1002	1010	999

- Sex-ratio of total population of the ITDA area is 1002 whereas it is higher for STs (1010) and lower for SCs (999).

Literacy

Block- wise and community-wise Literacy Rate is given in table –IV

Table- IV

Block-wise Literacy Rate (1991 Census)

Sl. No	Block	Percentage of literacy								
		Total Population			ST Population			SC Population		
		T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Bamara	38.62	51.80	25.56	30.02	42.65	17.67	36.68	52.41	20.40
2	Jamankira	42.52	58.05	26.81	32.48	48.52	16.42	42.95	60.35	25.28
3	Kuchinda	42.66	56.97	28.33	29.92	36.86	15.77	40.02	55.79	24.41
Total		41.16	55.51	26.79	30.81	42.67	16.62	39.88	56.18	23.36

- Among the total population, the highest literacy is found in Kuchinda block (42.66%) and the lowest in Bamara block (38.62%).
- Among the STs, the highest literacy is found in Jamankira block (32.48%) followed by Bamra (30.02%) and Kuchinda (29.92%) block
- Total and Female literacy rate of SC population is lower than total population but higher than ST population in the ITDA area.
- The male literacy of SCs (56.18%) shows the highest percentage in comparison to total and ST male literacy rate.

Occupational Distribution of Workers:

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

Table-V (i)

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

Sl. No.	Block	Total Population			Work force					
		Total	M	F	Total worker			Non worker		
6	7				8	9	10	11		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Bamara	88459	43948	44511	44483	24606	19877	43976	19342	24634
	Jamankira	86188	43273	42915	45120	24495	20625	41068	18778	22290
	Kuchinda	67126	33540	33586	39746	20428	19318	27380	13112	14268
	Total	241733	120761	121012	129349	69529	59820	112424	51232	61192
		(100)	(49.95)	(50.05)	(53.50)	(57.57)	(49.43)	(46.50)	(42.43)	(50.57)

- In the ITDA, the working groups constitutes 53.50% of the total population
- The number of male workers (57.57%) is more in comparison with female workers who constitute 49.43% of the total female population.

Table-V (ii)

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

Sl. No.	Block	Work Force								
		Total worker			Main worker			Marginal Worker		
		T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Bamara	44483	24606	19877	22957	17397	5560	21526	7209	14317
2	Jamankira	45120	24495	20625	21665	15737	5928	23455	8758	14697
3	Kuchinda	39746	20428	19318	22855	15210	7645	16891	5218	1173
	Total	129349	69529	59820	67477	48344	19133	61872	21185	40687
		(53.50)	(57.57)	(49.43)	(52.17)	(69.53)	(31.98)	(47.83)	(30.47)	(68.02)

- In the ITDA area the working groups constitute (53.50%) of the total population.
- The number of male workers (57.57%) is more in comparison with female workers who constitute only (49.43%) of the total population.

- Out of total workers of the ITDA area, the main workers constitute 52.17% and the marginal workers 47.83%.
- Among the main workers, males constitute 69.53% and the females only 31.98%.
- Among the marginal workers, the females constitute 50.57%, which is more in comparison with male workers i.e, 42.43%.

Characteristic Features of Major Tribal Groups:

The ITDA area is inhabited by different Tribal communities. The Kisan tribe is numerically dominant tribe among all tribes in the ITDA area. A brief ethnographic note on some major tribes like Kisan, Gond, Munda and Oraon are given below.

KISAN

- Kisan the term has been derived from Hindi, which means peasant or farmer. The community is enlisted as a Scheduled tribe both in Orissa, West Bengal and Bihar. They are migrants from Nagpur area and are considered to be an offshoot of the oraon tribe. They bear different synonyms such as Kuda, Kora, Mirdha, Kola, Marva and Birhor.
- In Orissa they are concentrated in Sundargarh district and Kuchinda area of undivided Sambalpur district. As per 1991 census their census their population in Orissa is 2,66,371 and sex ratio is 999. Their percentage of literacy was 17.30% in 1981. Their mother tongue Kisan is a Dravidian language and some of them speak a local dialect called *Laria*. In addition to that they are conversant in Oriya.
- Kisan settlements are generally unclean and homogeneous. In Multi- ethnic villages they live in separate hamlets.
- The Kisan are settled cultivators, agricultural and non-agricultural wage earners and gathers of seasonal forest produce. Economically, Kisan women contribute substantially participating in different economic activities i.e., cultivation wage earning, household industry like, broom stick and mat making, besides doing their household chores. They are non-vegetarians and rice is their staple food. They also consume a variety of pulses, vegetables, edible roots and tubers, roots and tubers, leaves and flowers, collected from

the local forest. They are addicted to rice beer, country liquor and tobacco smoking.

- Kisan is an endogamous community which is divided into a number of exogamous totemic septs like Lokda (tiger), Bahata (wild dog), Bada (banyan), Kind (a fish), Topo (a bird), Kujur (a pant), Minj (kite), Aka (tortoise), Maha (crow), Hesar (paddy), Pannor (iron), Bakur (salt), Palar (kur), Majhi (Boat man) and Khalir.
- Kisan family is mostly nuclear and monogamous. Few cases of extended family are also found. Family is patrilocal and patrilineal. Marriage through negotiation is regarded as ideal and prestigious. Bride price is prevalent and cross cousin marriage is preferred. The other modes of marriage are capture, elopement and service, which are becoming rare in these days. Remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permitted and junior levirate and junior sororate are also socially approved. The wedding function is celebrated at the bride's residence and the nuptial function is performed on the fourth day at groom's residence.
- The Kisan observe birth pollution for a period of seven days. The lineage members observe purificatory rites on the seventh day and the father and mother of the new born baby observe the rites on the twenty-first day. On the same day name-giving ceremony is observed. They also observe puberty rites for an adolescent girl after a seven days pollution period. During this period the menstruating girl remains in seclusion. The community practices both burial and cremation for the dead. They observe death pollution for eleven days. On the twelfth day they observe purificatory rites.
- The Kisan profess Hinduism and worship hindu deities alongwith their traditional tutelary deities like Gonsain, Bhim Devta, Budha Band, Baghia, Samlei, etc. and observe festivals like *Rath yatra*, *Raja*, *Dasara*, *Kali Puja*, *Makar Sankranti*, *Dol Yatra*, *Janmastami*, *Nuakhia*, *Pus Punei* and *Karma*. They celebrate the occasion amidst traditional folk dance and music. Their traditional community priest Kalo or Soin officiates in the rituals and Brahmin priest worships the deities.
- The community has its own traditional council known as Jati Samaj headed by a Sardar or Kotwar whose office is hereditary. The other office bearers are Mukhia, the village head and Barika, the regional head. The Jati council

settles up intra community disputes and acts as the custodian of social values, traditions and customs.

- The community has preserved its traditional song and music. On occasions of rituals, ceremonies and festivals both men and women participate in dance singing their traditional folk songs.

GOND

- Gond is numerically the most dominant tribe of India. Their homeland covers states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. This Gond country was being called Gondwana in the medieval period. In this region, the Gonds had established several states and estates ruled by Gond Kings, Chiefs and Zamindars. Carrying a chivalrous and martial tradition, the advanced and Hinduised section of the Gond have inhabited certain parts of western Orissa. Some of them were feudal lords.
- Numbering 7,01,169 (1991 census) they constitute the largest tribe of the State next to the Kandha. Their sex ratio is 1001. In 1981 their literacy was 18.70%. they are distributed in all the districts having the largest concentration in Kalahandi.
- Agriculture is the mainstay of the Gond economy. It is supplemented by wage earning, hunting, food gathering, animal domestication and small business.



Gond Women in Action

- Culturally the tribe is dichotomized into the primitive group and the acculturated and Hinduised group. The former inhabit parts of undivided Kalahandi and Koraput districts and have retained their distinctive dress patten, food habits, customs and their own Dravidian tongue, Gondi. The latter live in Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Bolangir and parts of Kalandi districts who have attained the status of a warrior caste. The tribe has exogamous totemic clan divisions.

MUNDA

- **Munda** is a major tribe of Orissa, with a total population of 3,96,531 according to 1991 Census. Their sex ratio was 979. In 1981 their literacy was 16.20%. They are largely concentrated in the districts of western Orissa namely, Sundargah and Sambalpur. They are also known as *Horo-bon* or *Mura* meaning the village headman. They believe that they are the descendants of *Sing Banga* the supreme god and the creator. The Munda along with the Kol, the Kollohara, the Ho and the Mundari have originated from the same ancestral stock who have migrated to surrounding regions of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Tripura from their original habitat in the Kolhan region of Singbhum district, Bihar. In Mayurbhanj they are known as *Kol*,

Kolha and *Ho*. They are called *Kol* in Bihar. Apart from their mother tongue, *Mundari*, they also speak *Sadri* and *Oriya*.



- Traditionally the Munda are an agrarian community. They are recognized as the first settlers (*Khunt-Katidars*) who cleared forests and established villages. In these days they have taken up mining and industrial labour, agricultural and construction labour, small business, white-collar jobs, besides animal husbandry and forestry
- In Orissa they are divided into four sections, *Santhali*, *Nagparia*, *Kolhani* and *Tamadia*. They have a hierarchy of clans. Clusters of clans maintain group solidarity and regulate marriage and socio-economic relationships. In some villages, dominant clans own land. The clan elders mediate in fixing marriage and bride price.



Munda House

- Among them the common mode of acquiring mate is through negotiation. Other approved modes are by mutual consent, elopement, service, intrusion and exchange. Junior levirate and sororate are allowed.
- They practise both burial and cremation. Death pollution lasts for ten days and ends after purificatory rituals and feast.
- Sing Bonga, the sun god otherwise called *Dharam Debta* is their supreme god. Other deities are *Basuki mata*, the earth goddess, *Dessuali*, *Marang Bonga*, *Karam Bonga*, *Laxmi*, etc. Their priest, *Pahan* worships the deities on festive occasions at *Sarna*, the sacred grove at the village outskirts. Their important festivals are *Sarhul*, *Karma*, *Jitia*, *Diwali*, *Dussera*, *Sohrai* and *Sivaratri*. A good number of them have embraced Christianity.

ORAON

- Oraon is an agrarian tribe of Orissa. As per their legend, they got originated from the thorax, *uras* or *ur* of a holy ascetic and thus were called as *Urager*. Later were known as Oraon for their unclean food habits. They speak *Kurukh*, a Dravidian tongue. They are mainly concentrated in the districts of

Sundargarh and Sambalpur. As per 1991 census their total population in the state is 2,57,629 and sex ratio is 1017. Their literacy was 23.60% in 1981.

- They live in multiethnic villages. The Oraon have scattered settlement structures. Their houses are spacious having verandah at the front and back and an outer courtyard. The peculiarity is that their village street is at the back of all houses. They have mud houses thatched with wild grass or fireproof *naria* tiles. *Dbarani*, earth goddess, is their supreme deity.
- They cultivate rice, millets, pulses and vegetables. They also take up subsidiary occupation like. Carpentry, tile and brick making, rope making, and wage earning. Now a days some of them work in the mines and industries. Oraon women are expert in broom making and date-palm mat making.
- Their traditional dress includes a *kareya* for man and a *Khanria* for woman. They make yarns and the Gondas weave their clothes. Oraon women adorn themselves with ornaments of gold, silver and alloys, and put on tattoo mark.
- They worship a number of gods and goddesses, supernatural powers and ancestor spirits for their well-being. *Phagu*, *Sesbul*, *Kali Puja* and *Dusserah* are their main festivals.
- The tribe comprises of five exogamous sub-tribes, viz. *Bagra*, *Dhanka*, *Kharia*, *Kheudro* and *Munda* and 18 clans, *varga* groupings, named after totemic plants, animals and objects.
- They practise adult monogamous and negotiated marriages. They have preference for cross cousins. Levirate and sororate marriages are also in vogue. Bride price is the prevalent mode of marriage payment. The marriage is solemnized in the bride's father's house. The newly wed put vermilion mark on each other's forehead. The kinsmen enjoy rice-beer and the feast arranged on the occasion. They sing and dance and celebrate for three to four days.
- The Oraon observe birth purificatory rites, *chhati*, on the tenth day. The male members cut their hair and the baby is tonsured and given a bath. The Oraon priest sacrifices a fowl. They bury and cremate the dead depending upon the nature of death. The bereaved men and women purify themselves by undergoing a treatment of smoke prepared by burning rice barn and sprinkling a mixture of turmeric water and oil onto them. On an appointed

day the bones of all the deceased villages are ritually thrown to a nearby river or stream.

- Their traditional village council is constituted of the village headman, *Mahato*, Priest, *Nega*, and the village elders. At the territorial level they have *parba* organization to settle inter-village disputes.
- In the recent past some of thsm have adopted Christianity.

Land Utilization Pattern

Land Utilization Pattern is given in table VI

Table –VI

Block wise Land Utilization Pattern (Area in hectare)

Sl. No	Block	Forest area	Misc Trees & Groves	Pastures	Cultivable Waste	Land Put to Non Agri. use	Barren Land	Current Fallow s	Other Fallow	Net area sown	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bamara	18948	739	2536	2189	3403	260	4579	1479	17273	51406
2	Jamankira	20178	726	3587	3139	3699	999	4066	1689	18817	56900
3	Kuchinda	8476	863	933	1244	3110	250	3233	2530	20012	40651
Table		47602 (31.97)	2328(1 .56)	7056 (4.75)	6572 (4.41)	10212(6.85)	1509 (1.01)	11878 (7.97)	5698 (3.82)	56102 (37.66)	148957

Source: District statistical Hand Book, Sambalpur, 2001

Out of **148957** hectares as the land area in Kuchinda ITDA, 56102 hectares (37.66%) are areable land, 47602 hectares (31.97%) are forest land, 6572 hectares (4.41%) are cultivable waste land, 7056 hectares (4.75%) pasture land and 2328 hectares (1.56%) are covered under groves.

The land use pattern identifies 1.01% of the total land as barren, 1509 hectares(6.85%) land put to Non-agricultural use and 11.79% land comes under current fallow & other fallow.

Major Economic Activities

The main economic activities of the tribals of the ITDA area are agriculture, supplemented by wage earning, collection and sale of minor forest produce & hunting.

Rice is their principal crop, which is supplemented by other crops, such as Pulses, mustard, cereals, chilly etc in the area.

Agriculture

The area under cultivation is 56102 hectares. Only 12085 hectares of land of the total cultivable area is irrigated.

Live- stock rearing:

The people of the ITDA area take up subsidiary occupations, like poultry farming, goat rearing, piggery, and diary farming.

The cattle population in the ITDA area in the year 2005 (collected from veterinary Hospital) is stated below:

Table - VII
Block Wise Distribution of Cattle Population

Sl. No.	Name of the animals or Birds	Name of the Block			
		Bamara	Jamankira	Kuchinda	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bullock	29263	32743	31857	93863
2	Cow	17806	16609	16823	51238
34	Buffalo	2767	1988	4216	8971
5	Pig	6189	2623	6025	14837
6	Goat	29848	29409	27786	87043
7	Fowl	60980	71155	29357	211492

Extent of Poverty

As per 1997 BPL Survey in the ITDA area there are 37910 BPL households out of which 24113 (63.60%) are ST and 6110 (16.06%) are SC households. The block and community wise number of BPL households are given in the Table-VIII

Table-VIII

Block and community wise No. of BPL Households

Sl. No.	Block	Total	ST	SC
1	Bamara	15721	10680	2381
2	Jamankira	12476	7833	1752
3	Kuchuinda	9713	5550	1977
Total		37910	24113	6110
		(100)	(63.60%)	(16.06%)

The ST and SC Households in BPL category of the project area constitute 63.60% and 16.06% respectively to the total BPL families

CHAPTER -IV

EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES

CONNECTIVITY:

Establishment of road connection is of prime importance for making delivery system of development work more effective. Kuchinda ITDA is connected with district headquarters by Major District roads and National Highway (No. 200). National Highway No. 6 also passes through the ITDA area. All Blocks are well connected with district and ITDA by major Districts Roads (MDR). AS per the availability of data, category-wise distribution of roads are given below:

Table -IX

Category-Wise Distribution of Roads

Sl. No.	Block	GP Road		Block Road		RD Road		PWD Road	
		No. of Villages covered	Length In Kms.	No. of Villages covered	Length In Kms.	No. of Villages covered	Length In Kms.	No. of Villages covered	Length In Kms.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Bamara	121	429	98	342	14	40	5	20
2	Jamankira	205	453	183	593	12	49	6	18
3	Kuchinda	108	347	95	416	18	62	9	27
Total		434	1229	376	1351	44	151	20	65

- In the ITDA area GP road covers 1229 Kms., Block road 1351 kms., RD road 151 Kms and PWD road covers 65 Kms.

POST OFFICE:**TABLE-X****Block-Wise distribution of post office**

Sl. No.	Block	Sub-post office	Branch post office	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bamara	2	17	19
2	Jamankira	3	33	36
3	Kuchinda	3	41	44
Total		8	91	99

- There are total 99 post offices in the ITDA area to give postal services to the people.
- Out of the total post offices, there are 8 sub-post office and 91 branch post offices.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS:

Block wise educational institutions of Education Department and SSD Department are furnished in Table –(XI) & Table- (XII).

Table - XI**Block-wise Existing Educational Institutions under Education Department**

Sl. No.	Block	Primary School	ME School	High School	High School Hostel	College	Any Other (VTC)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	Bamara	121	46	23	6	3	-	199
3	Jamankira	138	22	20	5	3	-	188
4	Kuchinda	92	29	17	4	3	1	146
Total		351	97	60	15	9	1	533

- There are total 533 educational institutions under Education Department in Kuchinda ITDA.
- Among three blocks, the highest number of primary schools (138) is found in the Jamankira Bolck.
- There is one Vocational Training Centre located in Kuchinda block.

Table –XII

Block wise Existing Educational Institutions under SSD Department.

Sl. No.	Block	Seva Ashram	Residential Sevashram	Ashram	Boys High School	Girls High School	PSH	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Bamara	1	-	1	1	2	16	21
2	Jamankira	4	1	1	2	-	19	27
3	Kuchinda	-	-	1	1		16	18
Total		5	1	2	4	3	51	66

- There are total 15 educational institutions in the ITDA area, out of which 5 are Sevashrams, one Residential Sevashram, two Ashram schools, four Boys High Schools and three Girls High Schools.
- Besides, there are 51 primary school hostels exist in the ITDA area.

HEALTH CARE FACILITIES:

Medical Institutions:

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

Table –XIII

Block wise Medical Institutions

Sl No.	Block	Hospital	CH C	P H C	Addl. PHC	A.N.M. Center	Total	Homeo Phathic Dispensary	Ayurvedic Dispensary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Bamara	-	1	-	5	19	25	3	2
2	Jamankira	-	1	5	-	21	27		
3	Kuchinda	1	1	6	-	17	24	3	3
Total		1	3	11	5	57	76	6	5

- There are 3 Community Health Centers, 11 Primary Health centers, 5 Additional Primary Health centers, and 57 ANM centers exist in the ITDA area. Besides one Hospital is functioning at Kuchinda, the sub-divisional headquarters.
- There are also 6 Homeopathic dispensaries and 5 Ayurvedic dispensaries functioning in the area.

DRINKING WATER FACILITY:

Table-XIV

Block wise number and sources of drinking water supply

Sl No.	Block	No. of Wells	No. of Tube Wells	No. of Ponds	N0.of piped water
1	2	4	5	6	7
1	Bamara	328	870	126	2
2	Jamankira	317	530	174	1
3	Kuchinda	206	343	87	-
Total		851	1743	387	3

- Highest numbers of Tube wells are found in Bamara block and the lowest no. of Tube wells in Kuchinda Block.
- Only in the three villages piped water supply facility is provided.

IRRIGATION:

The exiting irrigation facilities are given in table- XV.

Table- XV

Irrigation Potentials (Area in hectare)

Sl. No.	Block	Major/ Medium Irrigation Projects	Minor Irrigation Projects	LI points	Bore well	Dug well	Other sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Bamara	-	1013	294	25	867	1283	3482
2	Jamankira	365	3085	188	85	570	551	4844
3	Kuchinda	-	956	488	65	680	1570	3759
Total		365	5054	970	175	2117	3404	12085

- Area coverage under different irrigation projects is 12085 hectares in the ITDA area.
- Only in Jamankira Block, Medium irrigation project irrigates 365 hectares of land.
- Total 5054 hectares of land is irrigated under Minor Irrigation Projects and 970 hectares of land is covered under lift irrigation projects

VETERINARY AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

Veterinary Institutions are established in the project area to provide health care facilities to animal resources. In the project area, there are one Veterinary Hospital including 7 Dispensaries, 33 Livestock Aid Centers and 11 Artificial Insemination Centers are functioning. Block wise Veterinary Institutions are given in the Table below:

Table- XVI
Block wise Veterinary Institution

Sl. No.	Block	Dispensary/ Hospital	Live stock Aid Centre	Artificial Insemination Center	Total
1	2	4	5	6	7
1	Bamara	3	10	2	15
2	Jamankira	3	11	5	19
3	Kuchinda	2	12	4	18
	Total	8	33	11	52

CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTIONS:

Table –XVII
Block-wise number of Co-operative Institution
(Agricultural Credit-Co-operative Societies)

Sl. No.	Block	No.	Scheduled Tribes	Total Membership
1	Bamara	3	6469	10784
2	Jamankira	3	5118	9848
3	Kuhinda	3	5702	11727
	Total	9	17289	32359

- There are 9 Numbers of Co-operative Institutions in the ITDA area i.e., 3 in each block.
- Kuchinda block has enrolled more members than other 2 blocks.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS:

The Financial Institutions provide adequate Credit facilities in the tribal people to develop their socio-economic conditions block wise total No. of banks are given below:

Table –XVIII
Block wise Financial Institution

Sl. No.	Block	No. of Financial Institution						
		Total	SBI	PNB	BGB	UBI	Card Bank	SDCC Bank
1	Bamara	7	4	-	2	-	-	1
2	Jamankira	6	1	2	2	-	-	1
3	Kuchinda	8	2	-	3	1	1	1
Total		21	7	2	7	1	1	3

- There are total 21 Banks in 3 blocks of the ITDA.
- Kuchinda block has the highest no. of Banks and Jamankira has the lowest.

MARKET:

The Block wise total numbers of weekly Markets is given in the table below:

Table-XIX
Block wise weekly Market

Sl. No.	Block	No. of weekly Market
1	Bamara	10
2	Jamankira	11
3	Kuchinda	9
Total		30

- In the ITDA area, 30 weekly Markets are operating.
- Some weekly Markets sit twice in a week.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Table –XX
Block wise distribution of P.D. S (SHOPS)

Sl No.	Block	No. of Retail shops
1	2	3
1	Bamara	104
2	Jamankira	103
3	Kuchinda	87
Total		294

- There are total 294 numbers of Retail fair price shops in three blocks of Kuchinda ITDA to sale daily necessities like Rice, Sugar, Wheat and Kerosene.
- In Bamara block the highest no. of retail shops (104) are functioning.

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 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 (D) Very Backward.

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

There are 3 blocks within the jurisdiction of Kuchinda I.T.D.A. and development status of each block, as determined by Committee, along with their relative rank and category have been mentioned below.

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Category	Rank
1	Bamara	D	82
2	Jamankira	D	26
3	Kuchinda	D	54

- All the 3 blocks of the ITDA comes under category-D i.e., ‘very backward’.

UNDER SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE (SCA) TO TRIBAL SUBPLAN (TSP)

The ITDAs in Orissa and elsewhere in our country have emerged as autonomous agencies to translate policy issues and options into action in TSP areas for Tribal welfare and development. In fact, the ITDAs are agglomeration of multi-sectoral development inputs meant for tribal development. For undertaking planned development of the people and area coming under Kuchinda ITDA, flow of funds have been made broadly on two heads, such as the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and project under First Proviso to Article 275(I) of the Constitution. Kuchinda ITDA has been established since 1979 and during this period, the project has implemented various development programmes under Individual Beneficiary-oriented (IBO) Schemes, Income Generating Schemes (IGS), Community Benefit-oriented (CBO) Schemes, Infrastructure Development Programmes (IDP), Social Benefit Oriented Programmes like Information, Education and Communication (I.E.C) activities. To have an overview of various planned development interventions under this ITDA, an attempt has been made to analyze and give a picture of the projects covered during the last five years (2001-02 to 2005-06). For the sake of convenience, the programmes/interventions have been broadly divided into three categories, such as *Income Generating Schemes (IGS)*, *Infrastructures Development Schemes (IDS)* and *Information, Education and Communication activities (IEC)*.

INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS):

Under Income Generating Schemes (IGS), a number of interventions have been made by the ITDA in the Project area for the beneficiaries. However, it is necessary to indicate specific sectors and activities under each of the interventions that have been extended during the last five years to have a glimpse of the planned

Development Interventions under taken in the project area, and these may be discussed below:-

- I. Agriculture
- II. Horticulture
- III. Animal Husbandry
- IV. Irrigation
- VI. Bankable Schemes
- VII. Co-Operation

AGRICULTURE:

In agriculture sector, implements like sprayer, winnower, sprinkler and power tiller have been supplied to the beneficiaries during 2001-06. A total amount of Rs. 19.70 lakh has been spent and 829 beneficiary have been covered on Agriculture head during the same period. The year wise expenditure incurred on agriculture sector is given below.

SL. No	Year	Implements supplied	Beneficiary covered	Amount spent (Rs. in lakh)
1	2001-02	-	-	-
2	2002-03	• Sprayer	300	2.54
3	2003-04	• Sprayer	300	2.42
		• Winnower	126	1.57
		• Sprinkler	31	4.80
4	2004-05	• Power Tiller	36	4.19
5	2005-06	• Power Tiller	36	4.18
Total:			829	19.70

HORTICULTURE:

Horticulture is very important for enhancing the income of the tribal people. Under Horticulture sector, interventions have been on Mango and Banana plantation by the ITDA during last two years.

The year wise expenditure incurred on Horticulture sector is given below.

SL. No	Year	Name of the scheme	Beneficiary covered	Amount spent (Rs. in lakh)
1	2001-02	-	-	-
2	2002-03	-	-	-
3	2003-04	-	-	-
4	2004-05	• Banana &Mango plantation	21	0.40
5	2005-06	• Mango plantation	10	0.17
Total:			31	0.57

ANIMAL HUSBANRY

The ITDA has extended its support to 12 SHGs in supply of Goatery in the year 2005-06. A total amount of Rs. 1.20 lakh has been spent on the above scheme.

Year	Scheme	Beneficiaries covered	Amount of Expenditure made (in lakh)
2001-02	-	-	-
2002-03	-	-	-
2003-04	-	-	-
2004-05	-	-	-
2005-06	Goatery	12	1.20
Total:		12	1.20

BANKABLE SCHEMES:

Under this programme, ITDA has made interventions in different fields to assist tribal people to generate additional income. ITDA has financed loan to scheduled Tribe people through banks and providing subsidy to implement programmes relating to Agriculture, Horticulture, Cottage Industry and different types of Petty Business. During last five years, an amount of Rs.138.46 lakh has been spent and 1428 beneficiaries have been covered. Year-wise expenditure & beneficiaries covered under bankable scheme are given below.

SL. No.	Year	No of Beneficiary covered.	Amount spent (Rs.in lakhs)
1	2001-02	322	31.15
2	2002-03	385	37.93
3	2003-04	485	45.78
4	2004-05	-	-
5	2005-06	236	23.60
Total		1428	138.46

IRRIGATION:

The Irrigation projects have been constructed for providing assured irrigation to the beneficiaries who depend on agriculture for their survival. Under this sector, the ITDA has extended development interventions for ensuing income generating activities through construction & repair of Diversion Weir, Cross-Bund, LIPs, Check Dams and WHS .A total amount of Rs.198.33 Lakh has been spent under Irrigation by the I.T.D.A during last five years . Year-wise expenditure under different Irrigation Projects are given below.

SL. No.	Year	Construction/Repair of Irrigation Projects	N0.of Projects	Amount spent (Rs.in lakhs)
1	2001-02	• D/W, Cross-Bund	3	15.87
2	2002-03	• D/W	3	16.65
		• LIP	3	15.00
3	2003-04	• WHS	1	0.41
		• DW	1	3.70
		• LIP	2	10.00
4	2004-05	• D/W	2	7.52
		• Check Dam	2	10.55
		• WHS	1	5.00
		• LIP	15	66.29
5	2005-06	• D/W	3	6.39
		• WHS	1	4.42
		• LIP	6	36.53
Total			43	198.33

CO-OPERATION:

A sum of Rs. 22,000/- has been utilized for enrollment of 552 ST members in Co-operative societies from different blocks to avail facilities from the societies.

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (IDS)

Infrastructure development is also equally important like Income Generating Schemes, because without infrastructure development in a region, forward and backward linkages to support the IGS will not be possible. Kuchinda I.T.D.A. has implemented a number of Infrastructure Development Schemes (IDS) in the project area and they can be broadly categorized under the following heads.

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

Different activities under each of the above infrastructure development schemes that have been undertaken in the area are stated below: -

CONNECTIVITY:

Connectivity is an important pre-requisite of development and is regarded as one of the key infrastructures development of a region. I.T.D.A. has given emphasis on construction of Cross Drainage in all the Blocks.

Construction of Cross Drainage:

During last five years, 7 Nos. of cross drainage have been constructed and total amount of Rs 17.16 lakh has been spent for the purpose.

Year	Number of cross drainage constructed	Amount of expenditure made (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	1	8.41
2002-03	-	-
2003-04	6	8.75
2004-05	-	-
2005-06	-	-
Total	7	17.16

EDUCATION:

Under Education sector, Construction and Repair of hostel buildings, compound walls, staff quarters and electrification of Schools etc. have been taken up during last five years.

A total amount of Rs. 72.59 lakh has been spent for the construction, repair and electrification of Schools.

Year	Construction/Repair/ electrification of Schools	Numbers	Amount of expenditure made (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	• Addl. Class Room	2	8.39
	• Boundary Wall	2	8.07
	• PSH/BHS/SA	12	16.66
2002-03	• Electrification of HS	2	1.67
	• Teachers Qurs.	2	5.00
	• Addl. Class Room	6	16.00
	• Boundary Wall	2	5.00
	• PSH/BHS/SS	3	2.44
2003-04	Teachers Qurs	1	0.80
	• Electrification of HS	2	3.83
	• PSH/BHS/SS	12	4.73
2004-05	-	-	-
2005-06	-	-	-
Total		46	72.59

DRINKING WATER:

Provision of safe drinking water as a basic need has been given priority by the I.T.D.A. To provide safe drinking water to Education Institution, hostels, Tribal habitations as many as 44 numbers of construction/repair of RCC ring well, tube well, piped water supply have been taken up in the area during the last five years.

An amount of 9.16 lakh has been spent to provide safe drinking water to villages/Institutions/hostels.

SL No	Financial year	Sinking /Repair of Tube wells	Amount of Expenditure made (Rs. in lakh)
1	2001-02	29	6.81
2	2002-03	2	0.70
3	2003-04	13	1.65
4	2004-05	-	-
5	2005-06	-	-
Total:		44	9.16

Electrification:

Electricity is treated as one of the most important and positive human development indicator for calculating Human Development Index. ITDA has taken step in the year 2001-02 to provide electricity to one village.

1	Year	No. of villages	Amount of Expenditure made (Rs. in lakh)
1	2001-02	1	0.43
2	2002-03	-	-
3	2003-04	-	-
4	2004-05	-	-
5	2005-06	-	-
Total		1	0.43

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

Information, Education and communication are a very powerful means to generate awareness among the tribal about various development programmes and also to enhance world view. ITDA, Kuchinda has tried to extend this IEC component in the project area through different types of programmes and they are as follows.

1. Excursion, exhibition, cultural programmes and exchange programmes.
(Data not available)
2. Vocational training for the tribal youths.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING:

ITDA has extended support to tribal youths for vocational training in, Tailoring and ITI Training. As the table shows a total number of 92 youths have been trained in above vocation training during last five years and an amount of Rs. 6.51 lakh has been spent.

Financial year	Name of Training	No. of Trainers	Amount of Expenditure incurred
1	3	4	5
2001-02	-	-	-
2002-03	Tailoring Training	10	0.20
2003-04	Tailoring Training	10	0.20
2004-05	ITI Training	32	2.75
2005-06	ITI Training	40	3.35
Total		92	6.51

UNDER THE FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE 175(1) OF THE CONSTITUTION

Projects under First Proviso to Article 275(1) of the constitution.

Under the Article 275(1), of the constitution, Government of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides assistance which are spent for specific purposes, such as construction and repair of existing schools, hostels and construction of irrigation projects and roads and bridge projects, in the present ITDA 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
- IV. Drinking Water Supply

IRRIGATION PROJECTS:

During the last 5 years, the ITDA has constructed as many as 10 irrigation projects in as many as villages by in carrying an expenditure of Rs.43.40 lakh and this fund has been met out of the assistance provided under Articles 275(1)

SL.No.	Financial year	No. of Projects	Amount of expenditure male (Rs. in Lakh)
1	2001-02	2	9.31
2	2002-03	-	-
3	2003-04	3	22.07
4	2004-05	1	12.02
5	2005-06	-	-
Total		6	43.40

ROADS AND BRIDGE PROJECTS:

Similarly, funds to the tune of 134.94 lakh rupees has been spent from the assistance provided under Article 275(1) for construction of and repair of roads and bridges. During the last 5 years as may be stated in the table given below a total 20

number of CD works have been constructed or repaired in all the four blocks of ITDA.

SL. No	Financial year	No. of projects covered	Amount of Expenditure made
1	2	5	6
1	2001-02	9	38.38
2	2002-03	2	45.46
3	2003-04	-	-
4	2004-05	4	32.52
5	2005-06	5	18.58
Total:		20	134.94

REPAIR AND RENOVATION OF SCHOOLS AND HOSTELS:

For the repair and renovation of schools and Hostels, the ITDA has spent a total amount of Rs.69.32 lakh during the last 5 years. 28 number of schools and hostel buildings have been repaired and renovated out of the funds spent as presented below. The schools and Hostels repaired under scheme during the last five years are as follows.

SL. No	Finacial year	No of Institution/ building	Amount of Expenditure made (in lakhs)
1	2	5	6
1	2001-02	1	10.00
2	2002-03	-	-
3	2003-04	5	21.70
4	2004-05	3	11.60
5	2005-06	19	26.02
Total:		28	69.32

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY:

Further for supply of drinking water to tribal villages and institutions Rs. 3.95 lakh rupees has been spent to sink 8 numbers of tube wells in ITDA area. Sinking tube wells under this source has been done only in the year 2004-05 & 2005-06 as indicated below.

Sl. No.	Year	No. of villages covered	Amount of expenditure incurred (in Rs. lakh)
1	2001-02	-	-
2	2002-03	-	-
3	2003-04	-	-
4	2004-05	5	3.50
5	2005-06	3	0.45
	Total	8	3.95

OTHER WORKS:

Besides, the ITDA has spent a sum of Rs. 2.00 for construction of a Mandap in the year 2001-02.

PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENT:

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

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		Total	
	INCOICME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)												
1	Agriculture	-	-	300	2.54	457	8.79	36	4.19	36	4.18	829	19.70
2	Horticulture	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	0.40	10	0.17	31	0.57
3	Animal Husbandry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	1.20	12	1.20
4	Miscellaneous bankable Scheme	322	31.15	385	37.93	485	45.78	-	-	236	23.60	1428	138.46
5	Irrigation	3	15.87	6	31.65	4	14.11	20	89.36	10	47.34	43	198.33
	Co-operation	522	0.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	552	0.22
	INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (IGS)												
6	Connectivity	1	8.41	-	-	6	8.75	-	-	-	-	7	17.16
7	Education	16	33.12	15	30.11	15	9.36	-	-	-	-	46	72.59
8	Drinking	29	6.81	2	0.70	13	1.65	-	-	-	-	44	9.16

	water supply												
	Electrification	1	0.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.43
INFORMATION EDUCATION & COMMUNICATION (IEC)													
	Vocational /ITI Training	-	-	10	0.20	10	0.20	32	2.75	40	3.35	92	6.51
ARTICLE 275 (1)													
	Irrigation	2	9.31	-	-	3	22.07	1	12.02	-	-	1	12.02
	Communication	9	38.38	2	45.46	-	-	4	32.52	5	18.58	5	18.58
	Education	1	10.00	-	-	5	21.70	3	11.60	19	26.02	28	69.32
	Drinking water supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3.50	3	0.45	8	3.95
	Others	1	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 has been Rs. 77.26 lakh excluding 2005-2006. year-wise expenditure of establishment is given below

Financial year	Amount of Expenditure Made (Rs. in Lakh)
2001-02	19.13
2002-03	17.40
2003-04	15.90
2004-05	5.24
2005-06	-
Total	72.26

ALLOTMENT AND EXPENDITURE:

During the last 5 years (2001-02 to 2005-06), a sum of Rs. 929.94 lakhs was made available to Kuchinda ITDA, out of which SCA to TSP was Rs 510.23 lakhs and funds under the First Proviso to Article 275 (1) was Rs. 419.71 lakhs. The total utilization of funds amounts to Rs.717.93 lakhs (77.20%). Under SCA to TSP it was Rs. 464.32 lakhs (91.00%) and under Article 275 (1) it was Rs 253.61 lakhs (60.42%).

Allotment and expenditure position from 2001-02 to 2005-06

(Source wise like SCA and First Proviso to Article 275(1))

Year	Allotment			Expenditure		
	SCA	Under the first proviso to Article 275(1)	Total	SCA	Under the First Proviso to Article 275(1)	Total

2001-02	96.01	59.69	155.70	96.01	59.69	155.70
2002-03	107.43	45.46	152.89	103.13	45.46	148.59
2003-04	88.64	58.43	147.07	88.64	43.77	132.41
2004-05	113.41	98.55	211.96	96.70	59.64	156.34
2005-06	104.74	157.58	262.32	79.84	45.05	124.89
Total	510.23	419.71	929.94	464.32	253.61	717.93

Missing Critical Socio-Economic Infrastructure:

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

- I. Provision of Safe Drinking water
- II. Irrigation Facilities
- III. Education Facilities
- IV. Health Care Facilities
- V. Promotion of connectivity
- VI. Electrification of Tribal Hamlets
- VII. Sinking and repair of Tube wells
- VIII. Construction of Sanitary Lavatories and Bathrooms.

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

CHAPTER-VI

CONCURRENT EVALUATION

Concurrent evaluation, which is otherwise known as ‘formative evaluation’ or ‘monitoring’ is a vital component of planned development intervention. Its advantage is that the shortcomings and bottlenecks during the implementation of schemes/programmes, which create problems for smooth implementation, are ripped at the bud. It ensures successful and positive outcome oriented accomplishment of goal of any scheme/ programme. Every scheme or programme implemented, has a life-cycle and problems at any stage, if not solved immediately, may lead to ultimate failure, i e wastage of public money and efforts of personnel in charge of projects.

Altogether, 12 case studies have been included in the report. Out of these, 6 cases pertain to individual beneficiary schemes, which are bankable, 3 schemes have been implemented though cluster approach. Out of another 3 Projects, i.e. a project for Diversion Weir with an ayacut area of 108 hectares caters to the need of 180 families of three villages, but the additional income generation per family has not been computed. One cluster scheme appears to be encouraging by generating additional income of Rs. 4800/- per family per annum. The other scheme given to one SHG is yet to yield profit and it requires constant monitoring by ITDA/Block personnel. The case studies with details are stated below:-

Case Study-1

Diesel Pump Set and Cultivation

Shri Upendra Majhi of village Tangarani of Badamal GP of Jamankira block belongs to the Kisan tribe. He is 40 years of old and possesses 2.5 acres of land. His main occupation is cultivation and he comes under BPL group. He has applied for loan through proper channel for purchase of a diesel pump set. His application was sent to the ITDA from the Block for sanction of loan. The cost of scheme was Rs. 25,000/- out of which Rs.10, 000/- was subsidy. The rate of interest was 11% per annum. Loan was sanctioned to him during 2004-05 through State Bank of India,

Jamankira. He utilized the loan amount for purchase of a diesel pump set for cultivation purpose. Now he is earning an additional income of Rs. 8000/-p.a. He is spending the amount for maintenance of his family. He has not repaid the loan yet.

Case Study-2

Stationery Shop

Shri Kishore Nayak of village Bhojpur of Jamankira Block belongs the Gond Tribe. His family is consisting of 8 members. He comes under BPL Group. He possesses one acre of land. During 2003-04, he applied for a loan through proper channel to start a small business. After verification, loan was sanctioned by the ITDA through BGB Bank. The cost of the scheme was Rs. 20,000/- out of which subsidy was Rs. 10,000/-. The rate of interest was 12% per annum. He fully utilized the amount for starting a Stationery shop. He received an additional income of Rs.6000/- p.a. He repaid Rs. 3700/- towards loan and interest. This scheme has helped him in maintaining his family properly and has raised his economic condition.

Case Study-3

Diesel Pump Set and Sprayer

Shri Bishnu Kisan of village Arjundihi of Telitileimal G.P. belongs to the Kisan tribe and comes under BPL group. He possesses 1.42 acres of land. He has 7 family members. He applied for a loan during 2000-01 for purchase of a Diesel Pump set and a sprayer. The loan was sanctioned by the ITDA through State Bank of India, Kuchinda. The cost of the scheme was Rs. 17,429/- out of which subsidy was Rs. 8,900/-. The rate of interest was 11% per annum. He repaid Rs.3, 271/- towards loan amount by utilizing Diesel Pump set and sprayer. He has received an additional income of Rs. 6500/- per annum from cultivation. It has improved his economic condition.

Case Study-4

Supply of power Tiller

Nehru SHG is functioning in the village Tanmura of Salebhadi G.P. of Kuchinda block. It is formed taking 15 members from different tribal groups like the Gond, Kisan and Munda. During the year 2004-05, the SHG applied for a Power

Tiller through block to cultivate their land. The total cost of power tiller was Rs. 1,54,754/-. The members had to deposit 10% of the total cost i.e. Rs. 15,477 /-of the Power Tiller. The Power Tiller was provided by the ITDA through Agro Industry. The members are using power tiller in cultivation of their land. It reduces their cost in agriculture activities. They also hiring the power tiller to others and earning money.

Case Study-5

Rice Huller

Shri Dibakar Majhi of Sarai village of Katangpani GP (Jamankira Block) belongs to the Gond Tribe. He is 37 years old. He comes under BPL group. He has five family members and has possessed 3.50 acres of land. He had applied for loan during 2003-04 for purchase of a rice huller. After receiving verification report of State Bank of India, the Block sent his name to ITDA for sanctioning of loan. This process took three months of time. The cost of Scheme was Rs. 30,000/-, out of which subsidy was Rs. 10,000/-. The rate of interest was 11% per annum. He had fully utilized the money for purchase of Rice Huller. He earned an additional income of 7000/- after utilizing the Rice Huller. He has not started repaying the loan amount yet. However, his additional income is helping him to meet his daily necessities and other expenses.

Case Study-6

Betel Shop

Shri Suresh Kisan of Bandar village in Bahamas G.P. of Jamankira block belongs to the Kisan Tribe. He is 40 years of old and is under matric. His primary occupation is cultivation. He has possessed 2 acres of land. He comes under BPL Group. He had applied for starting a Betel Shop through Pallisabha during 2003-04. After getting proper verification report, loan was sanctioned by the ITDA through BGB Bank within 3 months. The cost of the loan was Rs.20,000/- out of which subsidy was Rs. 10,000/-. The loan component was 10000/- with 12% interest per annum. He fully utilized the amount by starting a betel shop on the roadside of the village. He has earned an additional income of Rs. 5000/-from the betel shop. He is spending the additional income for his children's education and for other purposes.

He has repaid Rs.3000/- towards loan component. He is also willing to avail another loan for improvement of his existing shop.

Case Study-7
Tent house

Five tribal members belonging to different communities, namely Silas Khadia, Dauda Tete, Rajat Khadia, Alakhan Munda and Joseph Dungdung of village Fatatagar in Tainsor G.P. of kuchinda block intended to open a Tent House together. They applied for a loan during 2004-05 through proper channel. After verification, the ITDA sanctioned loan to them through SDCC bank, Kuchinda within three months. The cost of the loan was Rs. 25000/- per beneficiary out of which Rs. 10,000/- was subsidy. The interest rate was 12% per annum. The beneficiaries received a total sum of Rs. 1,25,000/- out of which 50,000/- was subsidy. They utilized the amount for starting a Tent house. During survey, it was found that a sum of Rs. 5900/- was repaid towards loan. They have earned an additional income of Rs. 24,000/- , which supports them in maintenance of their family and in meeting other emergency needs.

Case Study-8

Banana Plantation:

Shri Pitabasa Nayak of village Badabahal of Salebhadi G.P. of Kuchinda Block belongs to the Gond Tribe. He possesses 1.40 acres of land and comes under BPL Group. He has read up to class III. He has 8 family members. During 2004-05, ITDA had supplied 120 nos. of Banana plants with fertilizer to Shri Nayak. Initially, as his main occupation. was cultivation, he refused to accept banana plantation. However, after banana plantation was made in 0.14 acre of his own land by the ITDA, he took proper care of plantation taking guidance from the Horticulture officers. He received an additional income of Rs. 7,500/- after nine months during the same year by selling banana. Now his economic standard has been raised. The success of Sri Nayak has encouraged other villagers for adopting Banana plantation in their own land.

Case study-9

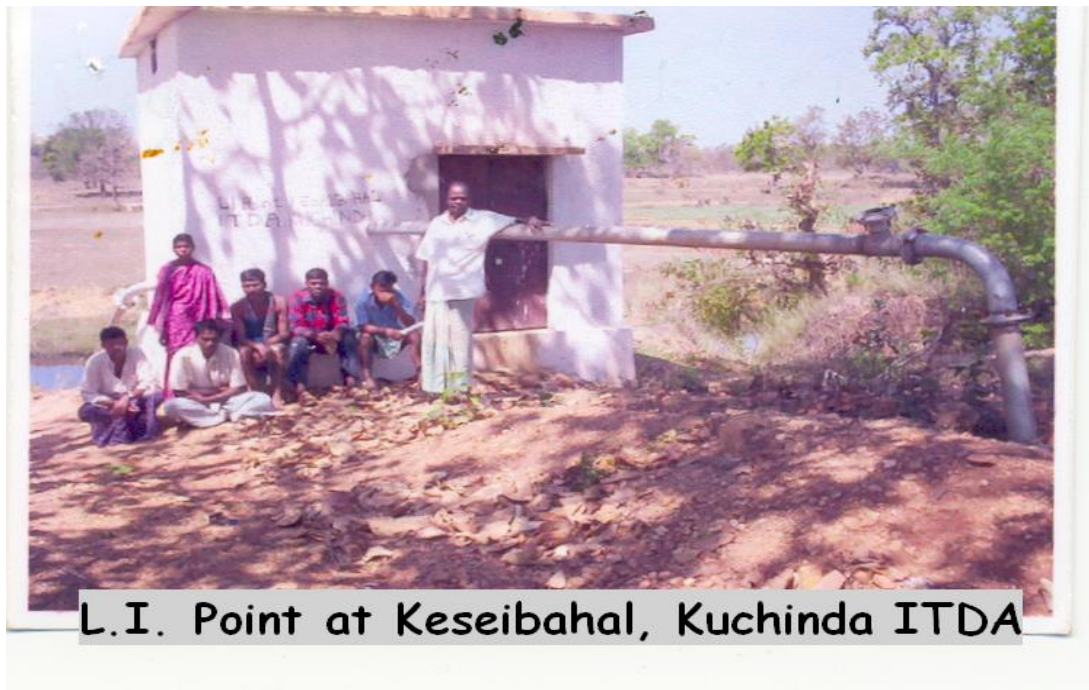
Diversion Weir:

The Diversion Weir is situated in between Badahahal and Hinjrikela villages across Budubuda Nala in Salebhadi G.P. of Kuchinda Block. It is 28 Kms. away from the block headquarters. The estimated cost of the project was Rs. 17,52,000/-. Construction of the project was started during 2001-02 and completed in 2003-04. The ayacut area of project is 108 hectares and 180 families of three villages are getting irrigation facility from the project. It has helped the beneficiaries to produce different crops like paddy, chilli and vegetables in different seasons and has raised their economic standard.

Case study-10

Lift Irrigation Point:

- Estimated cost- Rs.7,00,000/-
- Year of completion- 2006-07
- Area- Ac. 50.32
- No. of ST Beneficiary- 78
- Executive Agency- OLIC, Sambalpur



The village, Kesaibahal is situated about 20 kms away from the Kuchinda ITDA. Around 90% of households of this village come under BPL Group. Most of them depend only on cultivation. Usually they grow paddy in Khariff season and some of the villagers grow vegetables in Rabi season using Diesel Pumpset. Previously, their socio-economic condition was very miserable. After completion of

the irrigation project in the year 2006-07, they got adequate irrigation facility from the LIP. Now, they are getting good return from Khariff and Rabi crops due to assured irrigation facility .As a result; their economic condition is gradually improving. Recently they are producing chilly and varieties of vegetables in their land .Their income from vegetable cultivation varies between Rs10,000/-and Rs. 20,000/- .Now they are capable of sending their children to school.



L.I. Point at Keseibahal, Kuchinda ITDA

Case study-11

Power Tiller:



Power Tiller at Lassa, Kuchinda ITDA

The village Lassa is situated at a distance of 8 kms. from Kuchinda ITDA. The villagers depend on agriculture, horticulture and wage earning for their livelihood. Around 90% of the villagers are under BPL category. About 50% of the land area is barren. Previously, they cultivated only one crop i.e. paddy in traditional method. The tribal farmers were also exploited by the local money lenders. One SHG, namely Shrikrishna was formed during the year 2005-06 consisting of 12 members. The ITDA supplied different modern agricultural implements including a power tiller to this SHG for agricultural activities. By using these economically viable machineries, they are growing different kinds of vegetables and selling them in the local market in a good price. Now they are getting good income and their socio-economic condition has been improved a lot.



Power Tiller at Lassa, Kuchinda ITDA

Case study-12

Vented Cause Way:

- Estimated cost- Rs.24.60,000/-
- Year of completion- 2006-07
- Length- 52 mtrs.



Construction of V.C.W. at Naraharibagicha, Kuchinda ITDA



Construction VCW at Naraharibagicha

The village Baunaslaga of Baunaslaga GP is situated at 60 kms. away from the Kuchinda ITDA. The people of Baunsalaga, Govindpur and Kutarimal GP were facing a lot of difficulties of transportation and communication to Block headquarters and Sub-divisional headquarters during the rainy season as these GPs were cut off from main communication. Due to want of communication the people of these GPs were compelled to sell their agricultural products to the brokers at a very low cost.

To provide all weather communication facilities to these GPs, during the year 2006-07, the ITDA constructed a vented cause way at Naraharibagicha under Baunsalaga GP at a estimated cost of Rs.24.60,000/-. Now the people of these areas are transporting their agricultural products to different markets and selling them at a reasonable rate. People of the area who were not getting any medical facilities previously, are now availing medical facilities of PHC, CHC and District Hospital. The student of the above villages who were debarred from the studies are also getting the educational facilities. After construction of this Cause- Way, the socio-economic condition of people of above mentioned GPs has been improved a lot.

CHAPTER-VII

PROSPECTIVE PLAN ACTION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

(Under SCA to TSP)

Keeping in View the problems and prospects of the ITDA area, land and forest based programmes will form the core of the development efforts. The strategy, which will be adopted will ensure;

- a) Restoration, development and mobilization of natural resources like, land, forest and water,
- b) Optimum use of local resources of land and forest produce for adequate return through use of new skills, technology and inputs, so that value addition of commodities would fetch them enhanced profit,
- c) Development of traditional skills and providing opportunities to acquire new skills and technology through demonstration and training, so that it would result in mobilization of human resource through capacity building,
- d) Making provision of effective and adequate infrastructure facilities which would be incidental to additional income and employment generation,
- e) Ensuring effective peoples participation and involvement of knowledgeable traditional leaders and elected representatives of Panchayat Raj Institutions,
- f) Adopting cluster, village community and group approach with BPL families on property basis.

Various schemes and activities under different sectors with expedite result are presented hereunder.

INCOME GENERATING SCHEME (IGS)

I. AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the main-stay of the economy of tribal communities of the ITDA area and this is likely to be the predominant pattern in their economy for a long time to come, Hence improvement in economic condition of the tribal people will largely depend on development of agriculture aiming at the optimum use of land maximum return through introduction of modern technology and methods. Tribal

agriculture in this area is characterized by uneconomic land holding, undulated land surface, lack of adequate irrigation, use of indigenous methods of cultivation, low yielding local variety seeds and primitive techniques. Agriculture development programme will therefore aim at educating the tribal farmers through demonstration and training on new techniques of cultivation using high yielding seeds and modern implements for adequate return. Intensive cultivation of land will generate additional income as well as promote employment facilities.

Action programmes proposed for agricultural development will consist of demonstration, multi-crop technique, supply of inputs, training in modern techniques and provision of community irrigation.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

(A) DEMONSTRATION OF PADDY, FOLLOWED BY WHEAT AND THEN BY MUNG

Demonstration each in an area of Ac 0.50 provided with assured irrigation will be taken up with input assistance worth **Rs. 2650/-** per demonstration. Total 100 numbers of demonstration will be conducted in each block during 2007-08. The year-wise requirement of fund will be as follows.

Block-wise and Year wise requirement of funds for five Years.

(Rs. In Lakh)

SI No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bamara	(100) 2.65	2.78	2.92	3.06	3.21	14.62
2	Jamankira	(100) 2.65	2.78	2.92	3.06	3.21	14.62
3	Kuchinda	(100) 2.65	2.78	2.92	3.06	3.21	14.62
Total		(300) 7.95	8.34	8.76	9.18	9.63	43.86

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum.

(B) MAIZE AND MUSTARD DEMONSTRATION:

It is proposed to Conduct 100 Nos. of demonstration programmes in an area of AC.0.50 each under rain-fed area in each block to train the tribal farmers in the improved techniques for growing hybrid maize and mustard. At least 25 farmers will be selected in a cluster. The input assistance in the shape of seeds fertilizer and pesticides worth **Rs.1700/-** per demonstration will be provided by the ITDA and the farmer will bear the labour cost. The year wise financial requirement of fund will be as follows:

Block-wise and Year wise requirement of funds for five Years.

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bamara	(100) 1.70	1.78	1.87	1.96	2.06	9.37
2.	Jamankira	100) 1.70	1.78	1.87	1.96	2.06	9.37
3.	Kuchinda	100) 1.70	1.78	1.87	1.96	2.06	9.37
Total		(300) 5.10	5.34	5.61	5.88	6.18	28.11

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum.

(C) ARHAR DEMONSTRATION

It is proposed to take up 300 nos. of demonstration programmes each in AC 0.50 in size of upland under rain fed condition in all blocks during the year 2007-08. In a cluster 25 farmers will be covered. The costs of seeds and inputs, like fertilizer and pesticide worth **Rs.800/-** for each demonstration will be met by the ITDA and the labour cost will be borne by the beneficiary. The requirement fund for all Blocks during 11th plan period is shown below.

Block-wise and Year wise requirement of funds for five Years.

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bamara	(100) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.96	4.40
2.	Jamankira	(100) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.96	4.40
3.	Kuchinda	(100) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.96	4.40
	Total	(300) 2.40	2.52	2.64	2.76	2.88	13.20

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum.

(D) GROUNDNUT DEMONSTRATION:

It is proposed to conduct 150 nos. of groundnut demonstration during the year 2007-08 to train the tribal farmers in improved techniques of cultivation. In a cluster 25 farmers will be taken. Seed and input assistance worth **Rs. 2800/-** 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 Block-wise and Year wise total financial requirement will be as follows:

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

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. No	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bamara	(25) 0.70	0.74	0.77	0.81	0.85	3.87
2.	Jamankira	(25) 0.70	0.74	0.77	0.81	0.85	3.87
3.	Kuchinda	(25) 0.70	0.74	0.77	0.81	0.85	3.87
	Total	(75) 2.10	2.22	2.31	2.43	2.55	11.61

(Figures with in the bracket indicate physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(E) FARMERS TRAINING :

It is proposed to conduct training programme before crop demonstration to orient the tribal farmers in the new techniques of cultivation. The training

programme will be of two days duration for 50 farmers in a batch at a cost of **Rs.10,000/-** towards the expenditure on working launch, incentive, honorarium, training materials and relevant expenditure. Altogether 30 programmes will be organized every year. The financial requirement for five years will be as follows.

Block wise and Year wise requirement of fund for 5 years

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bamara	(10) 1.00	100	100	100	100	5.00
2.	Jamankira	(10) 1.00	100	100	100	100	5.00
3.	Kuchinda	(10) 1.00	100	100	100	100	5.00
	Total	(30) 3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00

(Figures with in the bracket indicate physical target)

(F) INCENTIVE ON USE OF HYV AND HYBRID SEEDS

In order to increase the production of different crops, the tribal farmers will be encouraged to use HYV and Hybrid seeds in place of local variety. The ITDA will supply different kind of hybrid seeds worth **Rs.1,000/-** to each farmers free of cost. 100 farmers per block per year for five years will be covered under this programme. The year wise requirement of funds will be as follows:

Block wise and Year wise requirement of fund for 5 years

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bamara	(100) 1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
2.	Jamankira	(100) 1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
3.	Kuchinda	(100) 1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
	Total	(300) 3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00

(Figures with in the bracket indicate physical target)

(G) INCENTIVE ON FARM INPUTS:

It is proposed to encourage the tribal cultivators to use implement agricultural implements worth of **Rs. 700/-** per farmer. The year-wise requirement for five years is presented below:

Block-wise and year wise requirement of fund for five years

(Rs.in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bamara	(100) 0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	3.50
2	Jamankira	(100) 0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	3.50
3	Kuchinda	(100) 0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	3.50
Total		(300) 2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	10.50

(Figures with in the bracket indicate Physical Target)

Block-wise Requirement of funds for programme under Agriculture Development for the year 2007-08

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl No.	Block	Paddy, Wheat & Mung	Maize & Mustard	Arhar	G-Nut	Farmer Training	Incentive For use of HYV & Hybrid Seeds	Incentive on farm Input	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Bamara	(100) 2.65	(100) 1.70	(100) 0.80	(25) 0.70	(10) 1.00	(100) 1.00	(100) 0.70	8.55
2	Jamankira	(100) 2.65	100) 1.70	100) 0.80	(25) 0.70	(10) 1.00	(100) 1.00	(100) 0.70	8.55
3	Kuchinda	(100) 2.65	100) 1.70	100) 0.80	(25) 0.70	(10) 1.00	(100) 1.00	(100) 0.70	8.55
Total		(300) 7.95	(300) 5.10	(300) 2.40	(75) 2.10	(30) 3.00	(300) 3.00	(300) 2.10	25.65

(Figures within the brackets indicate physical target)

ABSTRACT

Year wise and Block wise requirement of fund for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12) under Agriculture Sector

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	TOTAL
1.	Bamara	8.55	8.84	9.14	9.45	9.78	45.76
2.	Jamankira	8.55	8.84	9.14	9.45	9.78	45.76
3.	Kuchinda	8.55	8.84	9.14	9.45	9.78	45.76
Total		25.65	26.52	27.42	28.35	29.34	137.28

II. HORTICULTURE

The tribal people have great attachment to fruit bearing trees. They grow fruit bearing trees in their back yard and occasionally in up lands. In some pockets vegetable cultivation including off season vegetables has gained popularity.

In thin context modest attempt may be made for plantation of Banana(DC), Kagzilime, Cashew, Mango, and Cultivation of Vegetable in the ITDA area. It is proposed to take up following programmes.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

(A) PLANTATION OF FRUIT TREES

Plantation of Banana (DC), and Kagzilime will be taken up through SHGs having 10 members each. Each group will be allotted with 10 acres of Government waste land. They will be supplied with planting materials and other inputs and financial assistance for fencing and provided with pre-planting and post planting training. The cost of plantation per acre of land will be as follows.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Banana (Dwarf Cavendish) | Rs.17,000/- |
| 2. Kagzilime | Rs. 8,200/- |
| 3. Cashew | Rs.3,600/- |
| 4. Mango | Rs. 4,000/- |
| 5. Training per Member | Rs. 100/- |

**Block wise & Year-wise requirement of fund for plantation of fruit trees for
2007-08.**

(Rs in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Banana (DC)	Cashew	Kazilime	Mango	Pre & post plantation Training.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bamara	(10) 1.70	(10) 0.36	(10) 0.82	(20) 0.80	(50) 0.05	3.73
2.	Jamankira	(10) 1.70	(10) 0.36	(10) 0.82	(20) 0.80	(50) 0.05	3.73
3.	Kuchinda	(10) 1.70	(10) 0.36	(10) 0.82	(20) 0.80	(50) 0.05	3.73
Total		(30) 5.10	(30) 1.08	(30) 2.46	(60) 2.40	(150) 0.15	11.19

(Figures within the bracket indicate physical target)

increasing @5% per annum

ABSTRACT

Block wise & Year-wise requirement of fund under Horticulture for five years

(Rs in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bamara	3.73	3.92	4.12	4.33	4.55	20.65
2	Jamankira	3.73	3.92	4.12	4.33	4.55	20.65
3	Kuchinda	3.73	3.92	4.12	4.33	4.55	20.65
Total		11.19	11.76	12.36	12.99	13.65	61.95

III. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Rearing of a few varieties of domestic animals primarily meeting their own requirements is a traditional practice among the tribal people of the ITDA area. Though they rear cows and bullocks for use in ploughing the field they rarely milch the cows. They also keep goat, sheep, pig and fowl which are mainly meant for sacrificial purposes and occasionally for meat and sale. It is proposed to take up the following schemes through SHGs with financial assistance from ITDA. The rate of subsidy will be Rs 50,000/- for one SHG having 10 members and Rs 10,000/- for imparting training to one SHG. The requirement of funds under the scheme during the year 2007-08 will be as follows.

Block wise assistance to SHG under Animal Husbandry for 2007-08

(Rs in lakh)

Sl No.	Block	Diary Farm	Poultry Farm	Fodder development	Training to SHG members	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bamara	(5) 2.50	(4) 2.00	(2) 1.00	(11) 1.10	6.60
2	Jamakira	(4) 2.00	(3) 1.50	(2) 1.00	(9) 0.90	5.40
3	kuchida	(6) 3.00	(5) 2.50	(4) 2.00	(15) 1.50	9.00
	Total	(15) 7.50	(12) 6.00	(8) 4.00	(35) 3.50	21.00

(Figures within the bracket indicate physical target)

Block wise assistance to SHG under Animal Husbandry for five years

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bamara	6.60	6.93	7.28	7.64	8.02	36.47
2.	Jamankira	5.40	5.67	5.95	6.25	6.56	29.83
3.	Kuchinda	9.00	9.45	9.92	10.42	10.94	49.73
	Total	21.00	22.05	23.15	24.31	25.52	116.03

(Figures within the bracket indicate physical target)

increasing @5% per annum

Distribution of medicines

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department look after the health care of animal to keep them free from diseases for better productivity and reduction of mortality. Accordingly it is proposed to provide financial assistance @ Rs.50000/- per block to strengthen the local veterinary institutions to meet the expenses on medicines.

Year wise and block wise requirement of funds to Veterinary Institutions for medicines for five years.

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bamara	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
2.	Jamankira	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
3.	Kuchinda	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
Total		1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	7.50

(Figures within the bracket indicate physical target)

ABSTRACT

Block wise & Year-wise requirement of fund under Animal Husbandry for five years

(Rs in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bamara	7.10	7.43	7.78	8.14	8.52	38.97
2	Jamankira	5.90	6.17	6.45	6.75	7.06	32.33
3	Kuchinda	9.50	9.95	10.42	10.92	11.44	52.23
Total		22.50	23.55	24.65	25.81	27.02	123.53

IV-Irrigation

Provision of adequate irrigation facility is a vital need for agriculture development, which helps intensification of crops for boosting agricultural production and also providing opportunity for full time employment. There is a lot of irrigation potentials provided by rivers, rivulets, streams, and tanks in the ITDA area. Water can be suitably harnessed through lift irrigation, Diversion weir, MIPs and by repairing existing lift irrigation points.

Therefore, it is proposed to take up repairs of existing LIPs and construction and improvement of Diversion weirs WHS, minor irrigation projects during the 11th plan period.

**Block wise requirement of fund for Improvement /Repair of LIP, D/w and
WHS during the year 2007-08.**

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl No.	Block	Improvement /Repair of LIP and D/w, WHS	Total
1	2	3	6
1	Bamra	Imp. Of L.I. Point at Keseibahal	1.50
2.		Imp. Of L.I. Point at Dumuka II	1.50
3.		Imp. Of L.I. Point at Titiriposi	2.00
4.		Imp. Of L.I. Point at Sargidihi	1.50
		Renovation of D/W at Kichihar Nalla	3.00
		Sub total	9.50
	Jamankira	Imp. Of L.I. Point at Bamanagarh II	2.00
		Imp. Of L.I. Point at Kasada	1.50
		Imp. Of L.I. Point at Cheprabeda	2.00
		Diversion at Patbandha	3.00
		Sub total	8.50
	Kuchinda	Imp. Of L.I. Point at Hagrudihi	1.50
		Imp. Of L.I. Point at Sardhapalli	1.50
		Diversion weir ar Burodihi	2.50
		Const. Of WHS at Kantraguda	3.00
		Sub total	8.50
		Total	26.50

ABSTRACT

**Year wise and Block wise requirement of funds under Irrigation Projects for
five years**

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bamara	9.50	9.98	10.48	11.00	11.55	52.51
2.	Jamankira	8.50	8.93	9.38	9.85	10.34	47.00
3.	Kuchinda	8.50	8.93	9.38	9.85	10.34	47.00
	Total	26.50	27.84	29.24	30.70	32.23	146.51

Increasing @ 5% per annum

V- Co-operation

The programme of credit and marketing plays a key role in the development of tribal people. It is proposed to help the tribal people by providing loan and enhancing marketing facilities for the tribal produce at reasonable price as well as protecting the tribal in the long run from exploitation in the hands of middlemen,

money lenders and trades. Thus programme has been implemented on a priority basis in the tribal sub-plan area. According co-operative institutions in the area had been restructured as large -sized Multi purpose Co-operative Societies (LAMPS) with a view to providing a package of services to the tribal at a single door. There is a network of branches of LAMPS in the ITDA area. It is proposed to give financial assistance to tribal for enrolment as member of the LAMPS. Needy tribal farmers are to be provided with financial assistance of Rs.300/- each for enabling him to become member of the LAMPS. Block wise and year wise requirement of funds for 11th plan period is given below.

Block-wise and Year –wise requirement of funds under Co-operation for five years

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bamara	(100) 0.30	(100) 0.30	(100) 0.30	(100) 0.30	(100) 0.30	(500) 1.50
2.	Jamankira	(100) 0.30	(100) 0.30	(100) 0.30	(100) 0.30	(100) 0.30	(500) 1.50
3.	Kuchinda	(100) 0.30	(100) 0.30	(100) 0.30	(100) 0.30	(100) 0.30	(500) 1.50
Total		(300) 0.90	(300) 0.90	(300) 0.90	(300) 0.90	(300) 0.90	(1500) 4.50

(Figures within the bracket indicate physical target)

VI- INDUSTRY

There is no large scale industry in the ITDA area. But the tribal people of the area in particular have traditional skills in making leaf plates and cups, broomsticks, carpentry, black smithy, rope making, etc. It is therefore, proposed to provide assistance to the tribal SHGs. Keeping in view of the above traditional skills, following programmes under the industrial sector are proposed with a subsidy of Rs.20,000/- for one SHG having 10 members and training cost of Rs12,000/- per SHG. Requirement of funds under the programme in 2007-08 is given below.

Requirement of funds for Industry during the year 2007-08

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Rice Processing	Dal Processing	Press khalli sticking	Bambo craft	Training to SHGs	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bamara	(3) 0.60	(2) 0.40	(4) 0.80	(1) 0.20	(10) 1.00	3.00
2.	Kuchinda	(3) 0.60	(1) 0.20	(3) 0.60	(1) 0.20	(8) 0.80	2.40
3.	Jamankira	(2) 0.40	(1) 0.20	(3) 0.60	(1) 0.20	(7) 0.70	2.10
	Total	(8) 1.60	(4) 0.80	(10) 2.00	(3) 0.60	(25) 2.50	7.50

(Figures within brackets indicate nos. of SHG)

ABSTRACT

Year wise and Block wise requirement of funds under Industry for five years

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bamara	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.47	3.64	16.57
2.	Jamankira	2.40	2.52	2.64	2.77	2.91	13.24
3.	Kuchinda	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.43	2.55	11.59
	Total	7.50	7.87	8.26	8.67	9.10	41.40

increasing @5%per annum

VII-BEE KEEPING

Bee-Keeping using Indian hive bee is found suitable in only in Jamankira block of the ITDA area. The scheme will be taken up in cluster villages and each group may have 25 beneficiaries. Each beneficiary will be supplied with bee boxes and other inputs. Financial assistance will be provided by the ITDA @ **Rs. 37,000/-** for 5 beneficiaries. The cost of training programme for a batch of 25 beneficiaries will be amount **Rs. 25,000/-**. Requirement of funds for 2007-08 under Bee Keeping programme as stated below.

Requirement of funds under Bee-keeping for 2007-08

Sl. No.	Block	Supply of Inputs	Cost of Training	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2.	Jamankira	(25) 1.85	0.25	2.10
	Total	(25) 1.85	0.25	2.10

Year- wise requirement of funds under Bee Keeping for five years

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	TOTAL (Rs. in Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jamankira	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.43	2.55	11.61
	Total	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.43	2.55	11.61

Increasing @5%per annum

VIII- VOCATIONAL TRAINING

It is proposed to provide financial assistance to tribal youths having requisite qualification for undergoing training in different trades in the nearest ITIs. A group of 20 trainees in a batch will be sent to attend the training programme. The cost of training in different trades will be as follows.

Cost of training for 20 trainees

- i) Driver-cum Mechanic -Rs.1, 75,000/-
- ii) Welding and dress making –Rs.1, 60,000/-
- iii) House wiring –Rs.1.60, 000/-

Requirement of funds under Vocational Training for five years

<i>(Rs. in Lakh)</i>								
Sl. No.	Trade	No of Batches for 5 yrs.	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Driver-cum-mechanic (Light motor Vehicle)	4	1.75	-	1.75	1.75	1.75	7.00
2.	Driver-cum-mechanic (Heavy vehicle)	4	1.75	1.75	-	1.75	1.75	7.00
3.	House wiring	3	1.60	1.60	1.60	-	1.60	6.40
4.	Dress making	4	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	-	6.40
	Total	15	6.70	4.95	4.95	5.10	5.10	26.80

(Figures within bracket indicate no. of trainees.)

ABSTRACT

Block wise and year wise requirement of funds under Vocational Training for five years

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bamara	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	8.90
2.	Jamankira	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	8.90
3.	Kuchinda	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	8.90
Total		5.34	5.34	5.34	5.34	5.34	26.70

IX- COMPUTER TRAINING TO TRIBAL YOUTHS

It is proposed to provide Computer Training to Tribal Youths with a cost of Rs.3000/- per beneficiary for D.C.A course and Rs.6000/- for PGDCA course as per the Government guidance. It is proposed to assist 33 tribal youths for PGDCA and 54 tribal youths for undergoing having in DCA course during 11th plan period.

Requirement of funds under Computer Training for five years

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. No.	Course	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	PGDCA	(5) 0.30	(6) 0.36	(6) 0.36	(8) 0.48	(8) 0.48	(33) 1.98
2	DCA	(10) 0.30	(10) 0.30	(10) 0.30	(12) 0.36	(12) 0.36	(54) 1.62
Total		(15) 0.60	(16) 0.66	(16) 0.66	(20) 0.84	(20) 0.84	(87) 3.60

(Figures within brackets indicate no. of beneficiaries.)

Block-wise and year-wise requirement of funds under Computer Training to Tribal Youths for five years

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bamara	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.28	0.28	1.20
2.	Jamankira	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.28	0.28	1.20
3.	Kuchinda	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.28	0.28	1.20
Total		0.60	0.66	0.66	0.84	0.84	3.60

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (IDS)

I-COMMUNICATION:

Road communication is an important infrastructure for mobility of men as well as materials including development inputs and various product and produce of the area. It is proposed to make financial provision for maintenance and repair of the rural roads in the ITDA area. It is therefore, suggested to make Block-wise provision in Rs. 4 lakhs each for the 1st year, in creasing @ of 5% for five years to meet the urgent requirement for repairs of existing Panchayat roads and to construct roads for tribal villages. Year wise requirement of funds will be as follows:

Block wise requirement of funds under communication for 2007-08

Sl.No.	Block	Location of the CD work	No. of work	cost
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bamara	CD work at Junapani to Kandhapada	1	2.00
		CD work at Kinaboga to Similibahal	1	2.00
		Sub- total	2	4.00
2	Jamankira	CD work at Bhoipali to Dhudipali	1	2.00
		CD work at Bijadihi to N.H.200	1	2.00
		Sub-Total	2	4.00
3	Kuchinda	CD work at Bhalumal to Nagadihi Chhak	1	2.00
		CD work at Badamundaloi to Kandhapada	1	2.00
		Sub- Total	2	4.00
		Total	6	12.00

Block wise and year wise requirement of funds under communication for five years.

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. No	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bamara	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
2.	Jamankira	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
3.	Kuchinda	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
Total		12.00	12.60	13.23	13.89	14.58	66.30

(Increasing @ 5% per annum)

II-EDUCATION

There are 7 High schools including 3 for girls, 2 Ashram schools, 1 Residential Sevashram and 5 Sevashrama Schools established by SSD Department. Some of these Schools need infrastructure development like electrification, construction of toilets, boundary wall, additional class rooms and dinning hall, repair of school building, kitchen shed, etc. There are also 51 primary school hostels for tribal students under SSD Department attached with institution run by Education Department. Some of these also need repairs and renovation. It is proposed to provide funds under following programmes during 11th plan period.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

(A) Requirement of funds for repairs and renovation and provision of infrastructure facilities to schools under SSD Department during 2007-08

Sl. No.	Block	Location of Schools	<i>(Rs. In Lakh)</i> Approximate cost (Rs.in Lakh)
1.	Bamara	1.JarabagaSevashrama	1.50
		2.Uchakapat PSH	0.50
		3.Banjari R/S	1.00
		Sub- Total	3.00
2.	Jamankira	1.BadaramaS/S	1.50
		2.JamunalS/S	1.50
		3. Kulundi PSH	1.00
		Sub- Total	4.00
3.	Kuchinda	Kuntra PSH	1.00
		Bauriguda PSH	0.50

		Badbahal PSH	1.50
		Sub- Total	3.00
Total			10.00

ABSTRACT

Block-wise & Year-wise requirement of funds for renovations and repairs of Educational institutions and PSHs under SSD Department for five years.
(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bamara	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.47	3.47	16.57
2.	Jamankira	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.64	4.87	22.12
3.	Kuchinda	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.47	3.47	16.57
.	Total	10.00	10.50	11.03	11.58	12.15	55.26

(Increasing @ 5% per annum)

III-RURAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY:

Water being one of the vital needs of human being, the programme of Rural Drinking Water supply has been incorporated in the minimum needs programmes in the earlier plan. There are also several schemes which cover rural drinking water scheme. In the ITDA area, tube wells are the major source of safe drinking water. Some of the tube wells have gone out of order and become defunct. There are also some villages, which require additional number of tube wells to ensure adequacy of water supply. It is therefore proposed to install new tube wells in problem villages and also to take step for repair of defunct repairable tube wells.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

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

It is proposed to sink tube wells in problem villages on priority basis, each tube well costing Rs 50,000/- on an average. It is proposed to sink 10 new tube wells during 2007-08 with a financial requirement of Rs. 5.00 lakh for the same period. The Block wise and year-wise requirement of funds for 11th plan period is stated below.

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bamara	(3) 1.50	(3) 1.50	(5) 2.50	(5) 2.50	(5) 2.50	(21) 10.50
2.	Jamankira	(4) 2.00	(4) 2.00	(5) 2.50	(6) 3.00	(6) 3.00	(25) 12.50
3.	Kuchinda	(3) 1.50	(4) 2.00	(4) 2.00	(4) 2.00	(5) 2.50	(20) 10.00
Total		(10) 5.00	(11) 5.50	(14) 7.00	(15) 7.50	(16) 8.00	(66) 33.00

(Figures with in brackets indicates physical target)

(B) Repairs of defunct tube wells

Repair of defunct tube-wells, which need minor repairs involving low cost, will be taken up to make them fit for use .A sum of Rs 40,000/- for each of 3 blocks every year for five years has been earmarked involving a financial implication of Rs 6 lakh. The Block wise and year-wise requirement of funds for 11th plan period is stated below.

Block wise and year wise requirement of funds under repairs of tube wells for five years.

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bamara	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00
2.	Jamankira	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00
3.	Kuchinda	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00
Total		1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	6.00

ABSTRACT

Block wise & Year wise requirement of funds under drinking water supply for five years

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bamara	1.90	1.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	12.50
2.	Jamankira	2.40	2.40	2.90	3.40	3.40	14.50
3.	Kuchinda	1.90	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.90	12.00
Total		6.20	6.70	8.20	8.70	9.20	39.00

IV- ELECTRICITY:

Use of electricity and electrification of villages are taken as one of the important indicators to measure the level of socio-economic development. At the national level a target has been fixed for electrification of all villages in the country by March, 2007. Accordingly the programme under this sector will take care to provide street lighting at cost @ Rs.1 Lakh per village to tribal villages/ hamlets and also to community buildings, like the bachelors dormitories, meeting house, village library building etc. This programme is proposed to be taken up in selected villages/ hamlets subject to the condition that the concerned village Gramsabha or Gram Panchayat will bear the recurring expenditure on maintenance and payment of electrical charges after installation under this programme. It is proposed to make provision of Rs.1 Lakh per block in a year for 5 years. The requirement of fund will be as follows.

Block- wise and year-wise requirement of fund for five years

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bamara	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
2.	Jamankira	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
3.	Kuchinda	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

V. COMMUNITY FACILITY CENTER:

It is proposed to establish community facility center for organization of village meetings and training programme for SHGs. The Block-wise and Year –wise requirement of fund for establishment of community facility center is stated below.

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

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bamara	(1) 3.00	-	(1) 3.00	-	(1) 3.00	(3) 9.00
2.	Jamankira	-	(1) 3.00	-	(1) 3.00	(1) 3.00	(3) 9.00
3.	Kuchinda	(1) 3.00	-	(1) 3.00	(1) 3.00	-	(3) 9.00
	Total	(2) 6.00	(1) 3.00	(2) 6.00	(2) 6.00	(2) 6.00	(9) 27.00

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

Information, education and communication (I.E.C.) play a vital role in the post independent scenario in our country, especially in the context of planned development intervention. We utilize those dimensions in order to reduce the perceptible gap between our aspirations and achievements. New opportunities in all spheres pile up every now and then through challenges due to various processes including modernization, economic liberalization, globalization, etc. and one has to pick and choose the best. Technology surrounds humans everywhere in all walks of life. Technological transformation is an added dimension in the path of induced socioeconomic change. Ideas transform lifestyle of people. Creation of avenues of exchange of ideas between traditional science 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 process of communication and modern mass media including radio, television and communication channel through

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

Notwithstanding vast diversity in our country and challenges and opportunities marching together, there is need to look into the plight of the historically disadvantaged, relatively deprived and marginalized segments of population, i.e. the tribal and to ensure them a fair share of development output. But it is not an easy task and it requires commitment devotion, dedication and sincerity of efforts of all concerned, right from statesmen, planners, policymakers and machineries for execution to the implementation 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, prospective of action planning was determined to evolve the 5-year respective Action Plan of Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (I.T.D.As.) in our State. Under the I.E.C. therefore, the following schemes are contemplated to be included:-

A. Planned Training Schemes for Skill Up gradation:

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

**B. Orientation Training for Tribal Women's:
(Through NGOs & Anganwadi Workers)**

- v) Primary Health Care, Hygiene and Sanitation
- vi) Environmental Awareness

- vii) Food, Nutrition and Dietary practices
- viii) Child Care
- ix) Gynecology
- x) First Aid
- xi) Selected Handicrafts

C. Orientation Training for All in Awareness Building:

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

D. Organization of Exhibitions:

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

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

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

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

Activities proposed to be undertaken under this sector will be covered the following programmes:

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

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	A Training for skill up gradation	B Orientation Training for Tribal women	C Orientation Training for Tribal men & Women	D Organization Of Exhibition & Sports etc. Block level	E Exchange Visit outside the block	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bamara	(3) 0.30	(2) 0.20	(2) 0.20	(1) 1.25	0.50	2.45
2	Jamankira	(3) 0.30	(3) 0.30	(2) 0.20	(1) 1.25	0.50	2.55
3	Kuchinda	(2) 0.20	(2) 0.20	(2) 0.20	(1) 1.25	0.50	2.35
	Total	(8) 0.80	(7) 0.70	(6) 0.60	(3) 3.75	1.50	7.35

(Figures with in brackets indicates physical target)

ABSTRACT

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

(Rs in lakh)

Sl. No	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bamara	2.45	2.57	2.70	2.83	2.97	13.52
2.	Jamankira	2.55	2.68	2.81	2.95	3.10	14.09
3.	Kuchinda	2.35	2.47	2.59	2.72	2.85	12.98
	Total	7.35	7.72	8.10	8.50	8.92	40.59

ITDA: KUCHINDA

INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	25.65	26.52	27.42	28.35	29.34	137.28
2	Horticulture	11.19	11.76	12.36	12.99	13.65	61.95
3	Animal Husbandry	22.50	23.55	24.65	25.81	27.02	123.53
4	Irrigation	26.50	27.84	29.24	30.70	32.23	146.51
5	Co-operative	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	4.50
6	Industry	7.50	7.87	8.26	8.67	9.10	41.40
7	Bee Keeping	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.43	2.55	11.61
8	Vocational Training	5.34	5.34	5.34	5.34	5.34	26.70
9	Computer Training	0.60	0.66	0.66	0.84	0.84	3.60
Sub total		102.28	106.65	111.15	116.03	120.97	557.08

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (IDS)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Connectivity	12.00	12.60	13.23	13.89	14.58	66.30
2	Education	10.00	10.50	11.03	11.58	12.15	55.26
3	Rural Drinking Water	6.20	6.70	8.20	8.70	9.20	39.00
4	Electricity	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00
5	Community facility centre	6.00	3.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	27.00
Sub Total		37.20	35.80	41.46	43.17	44.93	202.56

INFORMATION, EDUCATION & COMMUNICATION (IEC)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	IEC	7.35	7.72	8.10	8.50	8.92	40.59
Sub Total		7.35	7.72	8.10	8.50	8.92	40.59

ITDA ABSTRACT (UNDER SCA TO TSP)

Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
IGS	102.28	106.65	111.15	116.03	120.97	557.08
IDS	37.20	35.80	41.46	43.17	44.93	202.56
IEC	7.35	7.72	8.10	8.50	8.92	40.59
TOTAL	146.83	150.17	160.71	167.70	174.82	800.23

PROSPECTIVE PLAN OF ACTION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE GRANTS FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE 275(I) OF THE CONSITUTION

Grants under the First Proviso to Article 275(I) of the constitution are for implementation of the schemes and programmes based on the felt needs of tribal inhabiting the Scheduled Area. While formulating plan of action under this grant, main thrust has to be given on irrigation projects, construction of roads and renovation of schools and hostel buildings including all items of related works, like flooring, plastering leak proofing of the roofs, provision of toilets, drinking water, kitchen, electrification etc. in such a manner based on detailed plans and estimates, so that the Institutions do not need further repairs etc. for at least for another 8/10 years

In Kuchinda 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 51 primary school Hostels (PSH) constructed by ST & SC Development Department at different places for tribal students. Some of these PSHs need repairs. The village arterial roads connecting the interior tribal villages with places where social services are available are mostly fair-weather katcha roads. These roads frequently damaged due to heavy rain and sometimes could not be used during rainy season as bridges on rivers and rivulet are not provided. Suitable proposals for construction of small roads and repairs etc. of the existing village roads are to be prepared and implemented. Further, it is necessary to increase the irrigation potentials to raise the irrigated area. It is proposed to take up the following programmes with the grants under First Proviso to the Article 275 (I) of the constitution during 11th plan period.

I. EDUCATION:

(A) Renovation and repairs of school building run by ST & SC Development Department.

It is proposed to take the following programmes with financial requirement during the year 2007-08 as given in the statement below.

Requirement of funds for renovation/ repairs of SSD Department Schools

Sl. No.	Block	Name of the Schools	Total
1	Bamara	1.Salahi A/S	1.50
		2.Badarama S/A	1.50
		3. Garposh GHS	2.50
		4. Jarbaga S/A	1.50
		Sub-total	7.00
2	Jamankira	1. Tikilipada S/A	1.50
		2. Katangpani A/S	2.00
		3. Jamumal S/A	1.50
		4. Banjari R/S	2.00
		Sub- total	7.00
3	Kuchinda	1. Ardabahal GHS	5.50
		Sub- total	5.50
Total			19.50

Requirement of funds for renovation repair & infrastructure improvement of SSD Department School for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bamara	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00
2.	Jamankira	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00
3.	Kuchinda	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	27.50
Total		19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	97.50

(B) Repairs and Improvement of Primary School Hostels provided by ST & SC Development Department.

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

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

Sl. No.	Block	Location of PSH	Approximate cost in Rs.
1	2	3	5
1	Bamara	1.Babunikitimal	1.50
		2.Kabribahal	1.50
		3.Mahulpali	1.50
		Sub-total	4.50
2	Jamankira	1.Fasimal	2.00
		2. Mahada	2.00
		3. Chakuliabahal	1.50
		Sub-total	5.50
3	Kuchinda	1. Ardabahal	1.50
		2.Bankey	1.50
		3.Boxma	2.00
		Sub-total	5.00
Total			15.00

Year- wise requirement of funds for repair of PSHs for five year

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bamara	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	22.50
2.	Jamankira	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	27.50
3.	Kuchinda	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

**Block wise and year wise requirement of funds under Education for five years
Under article 275 (I)**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bamara	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	57.50
2.	Jamankira	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	62.50
3.	Kuchinda	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	52.50
Total		34.50	34.50	34.50	34.50	34.50	172.50

II- COMMUNICATION:

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

Scheme-wise requirement of funds for critical infrastructure under communication (roads) for the year 2007-08 under Article 275(I)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Name of the GPs	Approximate Cost
1	Bamara	1.Mahulpali	1.50
		2.Kabribahal	2.50
		3.Rangiatikra	2.00
		Sub total	
2	Jamankira	1.Badmal	2.00
		2.Kasada	1.50
		3.Badarama	2.00
		4.Tikiba	1.50
		Sub total	
3	Kuchinda	1.Ardabahal	2.00
		2.Kutrachuan	1.50
		3.Salevadi	1.50
		Sub total	
Total			18.00

Year wise requirement of fund for connectivity for five years

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bamara	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
2	Jamankira	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00
3	Kuchinda	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
TOTAL		18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	90.00

III- IRRIGATION:

Minor Irrigation Projects:

In order to provide additional irrigation facilities it is proposed to construct WHS/ DWs in different villages where suitable water sources are available. The location and requirement of funds for proposed WHS/ DWs during 2007-08 is furnished below.

Block wise requirement of fund for irrigation (WHS/ DWs) for the year 2007-08

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Location of the WHS/ DWs	Approximate cost
1	2	4	6
1	Bamara	Kholibilung	2.00
		Nrupabagicha	2.00
		Pandriamb	2.50
		Semilibahal	3.00
		Sub-total	9.50
2	Jamankira	Mendhabahal	2.50
		Jharpur	2.00
		Dhuliapal	3.00
		Betjharan	3.00
		Sub-total	10.50
3	Kuchinda	Tiamal	2.50
		Bondabahal	2.00
		Kuntra	2.50
		Badabahal	3.00
		Sub-total	10.00
Total			30.00

**Block wise and year wise requirement of funds under Irrigation (WHS/MIP)
for five years**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bamara	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	47.50
2.	Jamankira	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	52.50
3.	Kuchinda	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
Total		30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	150.00

ITDA ABSTRACT

**Year wise and sector wise requirement of funds for five years under Article
275(I)**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Education	34.50	34.50	34.50	34.50	34.50	172.50
2	Communication	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	90.00
3	Irrigation	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	150.00
Total		82.50	82.50	82.50	82.50	82.50	412.50

CHAPTER- VIII

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

The total financial requirement to the tune of **Rs.807.58** lakh have been proposed for the 11th Plan period from the year **2007-08 to 2011-12** under different sectors out of **SCA to TSP** as furnished below:

ITDA ABSTRACT (SCATO TSP)

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	IGS	102.28	106.65	111.15	116.03	120.97	557.08
2	IDS	37.20	35.80	41.46	43.17	44.93	202.56
3	IEC	7.35	7.72	8.10	8.50	8.92	40.59
Total		146.83	150.17	160.71	167.70	174.82	800.23

UNDER THE FIRST PROVISION TO ARTICLE 275(I) OF THE CONSTITUTION

It is also proposed that various programmes out of grant **Under First Proviso to Article 275 (1)** of the Constitution will be implemented in the ITDA. The total outlay under this provision will be in the order of Rs. 412.50 lakh for five years for 11th Plan period. The sector wise financial outlay is furnished below:

ITDA ABSTRACT [UNDER ARTICLE 275 (1)]

(Rs In lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Connectivity	34.50	34.50	34.50	34.50	34.50	172.50
2	Education	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	90.00
3	Irrigation	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	150.00
Total		82.50	82.50	82.50	82.50	82.50	412.50

The total financial outlay proposed for the 11th Plan period for each year from 2007-08 to 2011-12 is presented below:

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

Source	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
SCA to TSP	146.83	150.17	160.71	167.70	174.82	800.23
Under Article 275 (1)	82.50	82.50	82.50	82.50	82.50	412.50
TOTAL	229.33	232.67	243.21	250.20	257.32	1212.73

BLOCK-WISE ABSTRACT

BAMARA BLOCK

INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	8.55	8.84	9.14	9.45	9.78	45.76
2	Horticulture	3.73	3.92	4.12	4.33	4.55	20.65
3	Animal husbandry	7.10	7.43	7.78	8.14	8.52	38.97
4	Irrigation	9.50	9.98	10.48	11.00	11.55	52.51
5	Co-operative	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
6	Industry	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.47	3.64	16.57
7	Bee-Keeping	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Vocational training	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	8.90
9	Computer cultivation	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.28	0.28	1.20
	Total	34.16	35.62	37.13	38.75	40.40	186.06

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (IDS)

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Connectivity	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
2	Education	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.47	3.64	16.57
3	Rural Drinking water	1.90	1.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	12.50
4	Electricity	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
5	Community Facility Centre	(1) 3.00	-	(1) 3.00	-	(1) 3.00	(3) 9.00
	Total	12.90	10.25	14.62	12.00	15.40	65.17

INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC)

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	IEC	2.45	2.57	2.70	2.83	2.97	13.52
	Total	2.45	2.57	2.70	2.83	2.97	13.52

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	IGS	34.16	35.62	37.13	38.75	40.40	186.06
2	IDS	12.90	10.25	14.62	12.00	15.40	65.17
3	IEC	2.45	2.57	2.70	2.83	2.97	13.52
	Total	49.51	48.44	54.45	53.58	58.77	264.75

BLOCK ABSTRACT [UNDER ARTICLE 275 (1)]

(Rs.in lakh)

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

1	Education	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	57.50
2	Communication	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
3	Irrigation	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	47.50
	Total	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	135.00

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

(Rs.in lakh)

SI No.	Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	SCA toTSP	49.51	48.44	54.45	53.58	58.77	264.75
2	Under Article275(1)	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	135.00
	Total	76.51	75.44	81.45	80.58	85.77	399.75

JAMANKIRA BLOCK

INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)

(Rs in lakh)

SI No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	8.55	8.84	9.14	9.45	9.78	45.76
2	Horticulture	3.73	3.92	4.12	4.33	4.55	20.65
3	Animal husbandry	5.90	6.17	6.45	6.75	7.06	32.33
4	Irrigation	8.50	8.93	9.38	9.85	10.34	47.00
5	Co-operative	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
6	Industry	2.40	2.52	2.64	2.77	2.91	13.24
7	Bee-Keeping	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.43	2.55	11.61
8	Vocational training	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	8.90
9	Computer cultivation	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.28	0.28	1.20
	Total	33.46	34.89	36.35	37.94	39.55	182.19

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (IDS)

SI No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Connectivity	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
2	Education	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.64	4.87	22.12
3	Rural Drinking Water	2.40	2.40	2.90	3.40	3.40	14.50
4	Electricity	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
	Community Facility Centre	-	(1) 3.00	-	(1) 3.00	(1) 3.00	(3) 9.00
	Total	11.40	14.80	12.72	16.67	17.13	72.72

INFORMATION EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC)

1	IEC	2.55	2.68	2.81	2.95	3.10	14.09
	Total	2.55	2.68	2.81	2.95	3.10	14.09

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	IGS	33.46	34.89	36.35	37.94	39.55	182.19
2	IDS	11.40	14.80	12.72	16.67	17.13	72.72
3	IEC	2.55	2.68	2.81	2.95	3.10	14.09
	Total	47.41	52.37	51.88	57.56	59.78	269.00

BLOCK ABSTRACT [UNDER ARTICLE 275 (1)]

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Education	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	62.50
2	Communication	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00
3	Irrigation	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	52.50
	Total	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	150.00

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

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	SCA to TSP	47.41	52.37	51.88	57.56	59.78	269.00
2	Under Article 275 (1)	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	150.00
	Total	77.41	82.37	81.88	87.56	89.78	419.00

KUCHINDA BLOCK

INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	8.55	8.84	9.14	9.45	9.78	45.76
2	Horticulture	3.73	3.92	4.12	4.33	4.55	20.65
3	Animal husbandry	9.50	9.95	10.42	10.92	11.44	52.23
4	Irrigation	8.50	8.93	9.38	9.85	10.34	47.00
5	Co-operative	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
6	Industry	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.43	2.55	11.59
7	Bee-Keeping	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Vocational training	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	8.90
9	Computer cultivation	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.28	0.28	1.20
	Total	34.44	36.14	37.67	39.34	41.02	188.83

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (IDS)

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Connectivity	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
2	Education	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.47	3.64	16.57
3	Rural Drinking Water	1.90	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.90	12.00
4	Electricity	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
	Community Facility Centre	(1) 3.00	-	(1) 3.00	(1) 3.00	-	(3) 9.00
	Total	12.90	10.75	14.12	14.50	12.40	64.67

INFORMATION EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC)

1	IEC	2.35	2.47	2.59	2.72	2.85	12.98
	Total	2.35	2.47	2.59	2.72	2.85	12.98

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCATO TSP)

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	IGS	34.66	36.14	37.67	39.34	41.02	188.83
2	IDS	12.90	10.75	14.12	14.50	12.40	64.67
3	IEC	2.35	2.47	2.59	2.72	2.85	12.98
	Total	49.91	49.36	54.38	56.56	56.27	266.48

BLOCK ABSTRACT [UNDER ARTICLE 275 (1)]

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Education	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	52.50
2	Communication	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00

3	Irrigation	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
	Total	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	127.50

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

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	SCA to TSP	49.91	49.36	54.38	56.56	56.27	266.48
2	Under Article275 (1)	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	127.50
	Total	75.41	74.86	79.88	82.06	81.77	393.98