

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

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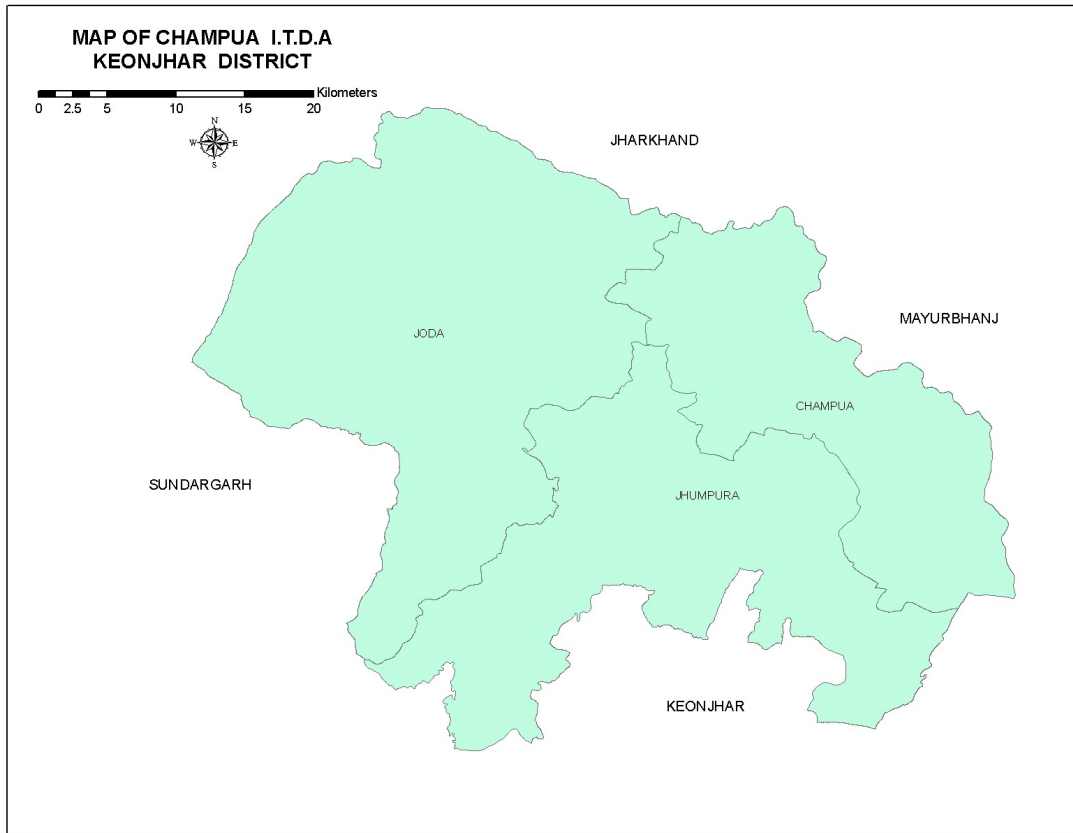
**Ministry of Tribal Affairs
Government of India**

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

2006-07

Map of Champua ITDA



CHAMPUA ITDA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

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

Sustainable tribal development through people's participation is at the apogee or zenith of our country's goal. Currently, tribal societies are facing various challenges due to modernization, economic liberalization, globalisation and other socio-cultural processes of change. Every challenge has a response. Therefore, in the context of changing realities, the synergy of tribal development is ought to seek appropriate response. There are glaring problems in tribal pockets, such as eco-hostile habitat of food insecurity; lack of viable economic alternatives for livelihood promotion, health hazards,

coupled with inadequate health services malnutrition, infant and maternal mortality; perpetuation of illiteracy and lack of educational facilities; lack of connectivity, and safe drinking water; unemployment, relative deprivation and marginalisation, etc. In case total solutions of all problems are not possible, the adverse situation is to be ameliorated through sustained efforts. After the promulgation of PESA Act, opportunities are available through the PRI functionaries who are to make the autonomous existence of Gram Sabha/ Palli Sabha more vibrant as per the constitutional mandate. The Fifth Schedule of the constitution is expected to provide good governance in tribal areas.

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

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

During the last 5 years (2001-02 to 2005-06), a sum of Rs. 1068.61 lakhs was made available to Champua ITDA, out of which SCA to TSP fund was Rs 657.88 lakhs and funds under the First Proviso to Article 275 (1) was Rs. 410.73 lakhs. The total utilization of funds amounts to Rs. 971.42 lakhs (90.91%). Under SCA to TSP it was Rs. 618.22 lakhs (93.97 %) and under Article 275 (1) it was Rs 353.20 lakhs (85.99%).

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. 1481.94 lakhs has been planned to be spent for total development programmes for STs of Champua ITDA, out of which Rs. 980.94 lakhs will flow from SCA to TSP and Rs. 501.00 lakhs from Article 275 (1). Out of the total plan outlay, Rs. 686.21 lakhs suggested to be spent under IGS, Rs. 245.84 lakhs under IDS and Rs. 48.89 lakhs under IEC programmes. Besides, Rs. 501.00 lakhs will be spent for creation of critical infrastructure in ST villages under Article 275 (1).

ITDA AT A GLANCE:

♥ Geographical Area	-	1257 (Sq. Kms.)
♥ Density of Population	-	236 (per Sq. Km.)
♥ No. of Blocks	-	3
♥ No. of G.Ps.	-	60
♥ No. of Inhabited	-	401

Villages

♥ Total Population: (2001 Census)		
	Total	- 300589
	Male	- 151944
	Female	- 148645
	S.T. Total	- 155244
	Male	- 77940
	Female	- 77304
♥ Growth-rate(1991-2001):		
	Total	- 17.72
	S.T.	- 18.99
	S.C.	- 15.93
♥ Growth-rate(1971-2001):		
	Total	- 49.86
	S.T.	- 45.25
	S.C.	- 57.40
♥ Sex-ratio(2001 Census) :		
	Total	- 978
	S.T.	- 988
	S.C.	- 980
♥ Major Tribal Communities	-	,Bhuiyan, Bhumij, Gond, Kol, Munda, Santal & Sounti, Bathudi
♥ Forest Area	-	20928 hectares
♥ Land Use:		(in hectares)
	Misc. Tree Groves	- 1783
	Pastures	- 2436
	Cultivable waste	- 8539
	Non-agricultural land	- 9782
	Barren land	- 17951
	Current fallow	- 16924
	Old fallow	- 4575
	Net area sown	- 56366
	Irrigated Land:	
	Total	- 11777
	Kharif	- 6996
	Rabi	- 4771
	Per Capita Land	- 0.22
♥ No. of Self Help Groups		

(SHG) for Women - 409

♥	Educational Institutions:		
	• SSD Department:		
	High School	-	02
	Boys' High School	-	01
	Girls' High School	-	01
	Kanyashram/ Ashram School	-	03
	Sevashram	-	06
	Residential Sevashram	-	03
	• Education Department:		
	College	-	10
	High School	-	70
	M.E. School	-	119
	Primary School	-	301
♥	Veterinary Institutions :		
	Hospital & Dispensary	-	5
	Live-stock Aid Centre	-	18
♥	Co-operative Institutions :		
	LAMPS (with branches)	-	6
♥	Financial Institutions :		
	Commercial Banks-		18
	Co-operative Banks	-	04
	Gramya Bank	-	10
	1 State Bank	-	04
♥	Health Institutions :		
	Hospital	-	03
	Dispensary	-	05
	Community Health Centre	-	02
	Primary Health Centre	-	07
	Additional Primary Health Centre	-	11
	Homeopathic Dispensary	-	06
	Ayurvedic Dispensary	-	11
	ANM Centre	-	79

ACRONYMS USED IN THE TEXT:

AB	- Allahabad Bank, Andhra Bank,
AS	- Ashram School
ARWSP	- Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme
ANM	- Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwife (Centre)
BGB	- Baitarani Gramya Bank
BPL	- Below Poverty Line
BOB	- Bank of Baroda
BOI	- Bank of India
CARD	- Co-operative Agricultural Rural Development (Bank)
CBO	- Community Benefit Oriented Scheme
CHC	- Community Health Centre
DCA	- Diploma in Computer Application
DPAP	- draught Prone Area Development Programme
DRDA	- District Rural Development Agency
GP	- Gram Panchayat
HS	- High School
HYV	- High Yielding Variety
IAY	- Indira Awas Yojana
IBO	- Individual Beneficiary-Oriented Scheme
ICDS	- Integrated Child Development Scheme
IDP	- Infrastructure Development Programme
IDS	- Infrastructure Development Scheme
IEC	- Information, Education and Communication
IGS	- Income Generating Scheme
ITDA	- Integrated Tribal Development Agency
ITDP	- Integrated Tribal Development Project
KCCOB	- Keonjhar Credit Co-operative Bank
KS	- Kanyashram
LAMPS	- Large Sized Multipurpose Society
LIC	- Livestock Inspector Centre
LIP	- Lift Irrigation Project
MES	- Middle English School
MIP	- Minor Irrigation Project
PA	- Project Administrator
PGDCA	- Post Graduate Degree in Computer Applications

PFCS	- Pisciculture Federation Co-operative Society
PHC	- Primary Health Centre
PSH	- Primary School Hostel
RCC	- Reinforced Cement Concrete
RS	- Residential Sevashram
SBI	- State Bank of India
SC	- Scheduled Castes
ST	- Scheduled Tribes
SHG	- Self Help Group
SSD Deptt.	- 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
UCO	-United Commercial Bank

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CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

Concept, Approach and Strategy:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Methodological Perspective:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Thrust be given to include irrigation projects, roads and bridge projects to provide missing links;
- Projects suggested must have detailed plan and estimates so that future cost escalation or shortage of funds does not affect its completion;
- 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 pervuew of norms and conditions of Government guidelines, is to exercise his option in putting development inputs in the most backward areas during the rest four years of the plan period, on priority basis.

- 5) The plan of Action is based on background data collected from different levels as well as from secondary sources.

CHAPTER-II

ITDA PROFILE

Structural – Functional Growth and Development of ITDA since Inception

Champua ITDA was started as an ITDP w.e.f. 1.4.1976 and was converted to an Agency (ITDA) registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 vide Registration No. 15076/1920 dated 15.03.1979.

Location:

Champua ITDA is located at the sub-divisional Headquarters, Champua covering the whole of the sub-division in the district of Keonjhar. It is situated on the right bank of river Baitarani which forms the border between Orissa and Jharkhand States. It is bounded by Singhbhum district of Jharkhand State in the North, Mayurbhanj district in the East, Sundergarh district in the West and the Sadar sub-division of Keonjhar district in the South.

The project area lies between $85^{\circ} 14'6''$ and $85^{\circ} 48'30''$ E longitude and $21^{\circ} 49'24''$ and $22^{\circ} 16' 45''$ N latitude. It comprises two Tahasils, namely Champua and Badabil, 4 police stations i.e. Champua, Bonai, Joda and Badabil and three Tribal Development blocks, namely Champua, Jhumpura and Joda.. The National High Way No. 6 meets the National High Way No.215 (Jarada-Champua road) at Kendujhargarh. . Mode of communication is by bus services and mode of transportation of goods is through trucks.

Geophysical Features:

The project area comes under two agro climatic regions of Keonjhar district such as Hill region of Bhuyanpirh and Sub-mountainous region. Joda block comes under the hill ranges of Gandhamardan and Kiriburu having undulated topography intercepted with mountains and hills with altitudes ranging from 488to 610 meters from the sea level. The soil type is red laterite with high iron content and acidic in reaction It is subject to heavy soil erosion and lacks fertility. Champua and Jhumpura blocks come under sub-mountainous region. This region has fewer mountains but hilly with gradual sloppy terrains exposed to soil erosion. The valley pockets are having comparatively deeper soil and fertile patches.

River Baitarani is flowing through the project area. Besides, Aradei or Oronai River meets Baitarani at about 8 Kms South of Champua. There are also network of hill streams running in all directions of the Project.

The Project area is characterized by a number of hills and forests. There are some tablelands on the summit of those hills that are fit for both pasture and tillage. However, the slopes have lost stones and boulders with a network of hill streams running in all directions. The forest area constitutes 20928 hectares and is characterized by a number of hills and forests.

The forests are of monsoon type locally classified into two categories i.e. (1) Tropical moist deciduous and (2) Tropical semi-evergreen forest. The important semi evergreen forest species include Sal, Asan, Bija, Canes, Kurum, Konga, etc. Sal constitutes the most conspicuous species. Other forest products are tusser, cocoons, lac, etc.

The fauna of the project area includes animal species, like tiger, elephant, bear, wolf, jackal, hyena, rabbit, sambar, etc. and birds, like peafowl, red spur fowl, pigeon, etc., poisonous snakes like Cobra, Vipers also are found in the forest of the project area.

Minor forest produce includes mahula, kendu leaf, sal seeds, honey, wax, resin, tussar, tamarind, siali leaves, fibers, etc.

The climate is characterized by an oppressive hot summer, high humidity and well-distributed rainfall during the monsoon months. The hot season commences in the beginning of March and the heat is progressive in the subsequent months. In the month of May hottest temperature is recorded when the mean daily maximum temperature reaches about 40° C. December is usually the coldest month of the year when the mean daily minimum temperature varies between 5° to 7° C.

The annual rain fall of the project was 1485.3 mm. (District Statistical Handbook, Keonjhar 2001), the maximum being in Champua block (1917.6 mm.) and minimum in Joda Block 91167.0 mm.). The peak period for rain is from June to August.

The soil content of the project area varies from red lateritic to sandy loam with acidic characteristic. The oldest rock units comprise mica, sillimanite, quartz, schist with some calc-magnesian gneisses. These rocks are exposed around Champua. Important deposits in the Keonjhar district are located in the areas of Joda, Barbil, Gurda, etc. The main iron ores of high-grade haematite are found in Joda cast hills. And also extensive deposits of manganese ore are found in Joda cast hills of Barbil.

Two important mines, namely Iron plant at Barbil and Ferro Manganese plant (TISCO) at Joda are located in the project area. A part of the high grade ore produced in the district is utilized in the Ferro-Manganese plant at Joda.

Places of Historical Importance and tourist Interest:

There are two important waterfalls namely *Murga* fall and *Handibhanga* fall situated in the project area. The *Murga* fall, a perennial spring about one km. up among the high hills and thick forests descending from a height of about 25 meters is located in Champua block. Underneath the fall the Shrine of Lord Shiva, known as *Murga Mahadev* is situated. The place provides scope for a fine picnic spot and thousands of people from surrounding villages gather there on the day of *Makar Sankranti*. The fall is situated at a distance of about 37 Kms. from Champua and about 20 kms. away from Joda block headquarters.

The *Handibhanga* fall is about 30 meters in height. It is located in the *Handibhanga* hill ranges in *Handibhanga* village, at a distance of about 3 Kms. in the Joda-Basantapur road in Joda block.

Administrative Set Up:

Block-wise area, number of villages and total number of households are furnished in Table – 1.

Table – 1

Block wise Area, Village and Households

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Geographical Area (in Sq. Km)	No. of G.Ps.	No. of Villages		Forest Area in Sq. Km.	No. of Households (2001 Census)	Distance from ITDA Head-quarters
				Inhabited	Un inhabited			
1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	
1	Champua	345.50	23	145	-	-	21012	2 Kms.
2	Jhumpura	484.33	22	148	-	-	20718	22 Kms.
3	Joda	427.27	15	108	-	-	22894	35 Kms.
ITDA Total :		1257	60	401	-	-	64604	-

The highlights of the table-1 are as follows:

- The total geographical area of the project is 1273.42.sq kms

- Among three blocks, Jhumpura is having the highest geographical area(484.33sq kms), the lowest being Joda (427.27sq kms) block.

Administration and Management:

- The Project Administrator (PA) is at the apex of ITDA administration.
- The pattern and particulars of staff strength since inception are not available and information on the above till the period of the study (2005) is shown in the following statement.

Staffing pattern, sanctioned strength and no. in position.

Sl. No.	Staff position	Categories of Staff				Total
		Grade - A	Grade - B	Grade - C	Grade - D	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Sanctioned staff strength	01	02	09	07	19
2.	Number in position	01	01	09	07	18
3.	No. of vacancy	-	01	-	-	1

Project Level Committee (Governing Body):

The management of the ITDA is done through the Project Level Committee. The Committee prepares, approves and monitors plans and programmes implemented for development of ST communities and the project area. The composition of the committee is shown below:

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. Collector of Keonjhar district | Chairman |
| 2. P.A., ITDA | Member-Secretary |
| 3. M.Ps /M.L.As of the area | Members |
| 4. Chairman of the all Panchayat Samities | Member |
| 5. Project Director, DRDA | Member |
| 6. Sub-Collector | Member |
| 7. The Lead Bank Manager of the district | Member |
| 8. A Representative of ST & SC Dev. Deptt. | Member |
| 9. Two Tribal Members of Zilla Parishad | Member |
| 10. A Representative of NGOs | Member |
| 11. A Development Expert nominated by Collector | Member |
| 12. A Representative of Community based | Member |

Organization of the area.

CHAPTER-III**DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES****Block-wise Population:**

Block-wise distribution of population, density per sq. km., average population per inhabited villages and average population per household are furnished in Table-II.

Table – II**Block-wise Distribution of Population (2001 Census)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Total Population			Density of population per sq. km.	Average population per inhabited village	Average population per household
		Total	Male	Female			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	100485	50347	50138	290	693	5
2	Jhumpura	97725	49096	48629	201	660	5
3	Joda	102379	52501	49878	240	948	4
TOTAL		300589	151944	148645	236	750	5

Brief highlights of the above table are given below:

- The total population of the project (3300589) shows that males (151944) have outnumbered females (148645) as per 2001 Census.
- Distribution of population in three blocks shows that Champua) block has the highest population (100485), followed by Jhumpura (97725) and Joda (102379) blocks.
- Of these three blocks, density of population per sq. km is the maximum in Champua (290) block and the minimum in Jhumpura (201) block.
- Average concentration of population per inhabited villages is the maximum in Joda (948) block, followed by Champua (693) and Jhumpura (660) blocks.
- Average population per household is 5 each in Champua and Jhumpura blocks and 4 in Joda block.

Population by Ethno-Cultural Groups (Block-wise):

Distribution of ethno-cultural groups i.e. Sch. Tribes and Sch. Castes population in the three blocks of the project and their percentage is shown in Table-III.

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

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Total population			Sch. Tribe population			Sch. Caste population		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Champua	100485	50347	50138	45419 (45.20)	22781 (45.25)	22638 (45.15)	8650 (8.61)	4379 (8.70)	4271 (8.52)
2	Jhumpura	97725	49096	48629	48112 (49.23)	24098 (49.08)	24014 (49.38)	6427 (6.58)	3199 (6.52)	3228 6.64
3	Joda	102379	52501	49878	61713 (60.28)	31061 (59.16)	30652 (61.45)	9879 (9.65)	5033 (9.59)	4846 (9.72)
Total		300589	151944	148645	155244 (51.65)	779040 (51.30)	77304 (52.01)	24956 (8.30)	12611 (8.30)	12345 (8.31)

The main points of Table-III are discussed below:

- In the project area, percentage of Sch. Tribes to total population is 51.65 as against 22.13 per cent for the State. The SC population is 8.30 as against 16.53 per cent for the State.
- Of the three blocks, Joda block is having maximum concentration of Sch. Tribes (61713) and that constitutes 60.28 per cent of the total population of the respective block as against 51.65 per cent for the whole of ITDA area.
- Minimum concentration of Sch. Tribe population is found in Champua (45419) block constituting 45.20 per cent of the total population of the block, which is below the percentage of tribal concentration of the ITDA (51.65%).
- Among the Sch. Castes, the highest concentration is found in Joda block (9.65%), which is higher than the percentage of Sch. Caste population for the whole of ITDA area (8.30%).
- Jhumpura block is having the lowest concentration of Sch. Castes (6.58%) as against 8.30 per cent for the whole of ITDA area.

Joda block is found to have maximum concentration of both Sch. Tribe and Sch Caste population. This is so because of migration of these communities from other areas to places of work in the mines as skilled and unskilled labourers.

Growth of Population

The growth rate of total population and ST and SC population in the ITDA area from 1971 to 2001 is shown to assess the trend in growth of population since inception of ITDA till 2001. Besides, the decadal growth rate from 1991 to 2001 is also shown in the statement given below:

Statement Showing Growth Rate:

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Growth rate (%) of population					
		1971-2001 Census			1991-2001 Census		
		Total	ST	SC	Total	ST	SC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	48.57	50.92	94.43	17.05	20.79	14.13
2	Jhumpura	60.51	62.98	32.57	17.11	18.98	13.45
3	Joda	42.06	30.57	50.64	18.99	17.71	19.30
Total (ITDA)		49.86	45.25	57.40	17.72	18.99	15.93

The highlights of the statement are as follows

- The growth rate of total population of the project during the period from 1971-2001) was 49.86%, the highest being in Jhumpura block (60.51%) and the lowest in Joda block (42.06%).
- Among the Sch. Tribes, the growth rate was 45.25 in the ITDA, the maximum 62.98 in Jhumpura block and the minimum 30.59 in Joda block.
- The growth rate among the SC is 57.40 (ITDA), the highest being in Jhumpura block (94.43%)
- The decadal growth rate of total population (1991-2001) comes to 17.72 per cent for the total and 18.99 per cent for the ST and 15.93 per cent for the SC in the whole ITDA area as against growth rate of 16.25, 15.83 and 18.57 per cent for total, ST and SC for the whole State.
- Block figures show the highest decadal growth of total population (18.99%) in Joda block, the lowest being 17.05 per cent in Champua block.
- Among the ST communities, the highest decadal growth (20.79) is found in Champua block and the lowest 17.71 in Joda block.
- Similarly, among the SC communities, growth rate is the highest (19.30) in Joda block and the lowest (14.13%) in Champua block.

Sex Ratio (2001):

Sex ratio of different social groups in the three blocks is shown in the following statement.

Statement Showing Sex Ratio

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Sex Ratio		
		Total population	ST population	SC population
1	2	3	4	5
1	Champua	996	994	975
2	Jhumpura	973	997	1009
3	Joda	950	987	963
Total (ITDA)		978	988	980

The findings of the statement are given below:

- The general trend of Sex ratio among the total and ST and SC shows that males outnumbered the females in the project area as well as in the two blocks except in Jhumpura (1009) block where the reverse is noticed.
- Among the total population of the project area, the sex ratio is 978 as against 972 for the State.
- Sex ratio among the Sch Tribes of the project comes to 988 whereas that in the State is 1003. This shows a decreasing trend of female population in the project area in comparison with the male population.
- Among the Sch. Castes of the ITDA, the sex ratio is 980 as against 979 for the State.

Literacy:

Latest block-wise literacy status is not available. So literacy status of the project area as per 1991 census is shown in Table – IV.

**Table – IV
Block-wise Literacy Rates (1991) Census**

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Percentage of Literacy								
		Total			Sch. Tribe			Sch. Caste		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Champua	41.31	55.90	26.83	28.18	42.36	14.57	51.01	71.35	31.53
2	Jhumpura	40.00	53.34	24.75	25.29	36.81	13.89	42.64	60.88	24.93
3	Joda	25.11	36.36	13.10	19.38	31.31	8.59	36.88	53.13	19.56
Total		35.47	48.53	21.56	24.04	36.31	12.05	43.73	61.88	25.62

As per the data collected during field work (2005) percentage of literacy among all social-groups inhabiting the project area is 44.56 per cent, while among males

it is 55.95 per cent and among females 32.97 per cent. The literacy rate the State is 63.98 per cent for the total population whereas it is 37.37 among the ST and 55.53 per cent among the SC (2001 Census).

The gist of Table-IV is summarized below:

- Total ST Literacy in the project was 24.04 per cent.
- In Champua block the highest percentage of literacy is found (28.18%) among the ST the lowest 19.38 percent is in Joda block.
- Sex-wise literacy status shows that male literacy is almost 2 to 3 times higher than the female literacy in all the three blocks as well as in the whole of ITDA i.e. 12.05 among females as against 36.31 among males.
- Among the SC of the project area, literacy rate is about 2 times higher 43.73 per cent than among the ST (ST 36.31 per cent).
- Sex-wise literacy among the SC shows that while male literacy is 61.88 per cent, the female literacy is 25.62 per cent. A similar trend is observed in the three blocks.

Work Force:

Block and Sex-wise work force participation rate of the total population of Champua project is furnished in Table-V.:

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

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Total population			Total Workers			Non Workers		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Champua	100485	50347	50138	42170 (42)	25483 (51.0)	16687 (33.28)	58315 (58)	24864 (49.0)	33451 (66.72)
2	Jhumpura	97725	49096	48629	44259 (45.28)	25601 (52.14)	18658 (38.37)	53466 (54.71)	23495 (47.86)	29971 (61.63)
3	Joda	102379	52501	49878	38962 (38.06)	26411 (50.31)	12551 (25.17)	63417 (61.94)	26090 (49.69)	37327 (74.83)
Total		300589	151944	148645	125391 (41.72)	77495 (51.00)	47896 (32.22)	175198 (58.28)	74449 (49.00)	100749 (67.78)

Contd.....

Sl.	Name of	Total Workers	Main Workers	Marginal Workers
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No	the Block	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Champua	42170	25483	16687	24588 (58.30)	19631 (77.04)	4957 (29.71)	17582 (41.70)	5852 (22.96)	11730 (70.29)
2	Jhumpura	44259	25601	18658	24906 (56.27)	19128 (74.72)	5778 (30.97)	19353 (43.73)	6473 (25.28)	12880 (69.03)
3	Joda	38962	26411	12551	29750 (76.36)	22354 (84.60)	7396 (58.93)	9212 (23.64)	4057 (15.40)	5155 (41.07)
Total (ITDA)		125391	77495	47896	79244 (63.20)	61113 (78.86)	18131 (37.85)	46147 (36.80)	16382 (21.14)	29765 (62.15)

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total population and total worker population)

The main points of the table are briefly stated below:

- In the ITDA area, total workers constituted 41.72 per cent of the total population as per 2001 Census as against 38.79 for the State. Among the males the work force participation rate was 51.00 per cent while it was 32.22 per cent among the females.
- The work force participation rate is the highest in Jhumpura block (45.28%). Work force participation rate among males (52.14%) and females (38.37%), is also the highest in Jhumpura block.
- Among the total workers, 63.20 per cent were main workers and 36.80 per cent were marginal workers in the project area as per 2001 Census.
- Sex-wise classification shows that 78.86 per cent constitutes main worker and 21.14 per cent marginal worker among the males while it was 37.85 per cent and 62.15 per cent among the females respectively.
- Block-wise distribution reveals that percentage of main workers was the highest in Joda block (76.36%). Among the males and females the percentage of main worker was also the highest in Joda block which was 84.60 per cent and 58.93 per cent, respectively. The main workers participation rate was also higher than that in the ITDA

Work force participation rate for ST was 48.49 per cent and for SC 39.33 percent in the State as per 2001 Census.

Characteristic features of Major Tribal Groups:

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

List of tribal groups with no. of households

Table-VI
Block wise household

Sl. No.	Block	Tribes				
		Kolha & Munda	Bhuiyan	Sounti	Munda Lohara, munda	Gond
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Joda	4489	1562	72	1260	45
2.	Jhumpura	2401	816	670	93	352
3.	Champua	1872	662	1248	38	793
	Total	8766	3040	1990	1391	1210

Contd.

Sl.No.	Block	Tribes				
		Bhumija	Bathudi	Santal	Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Joda	86	11	166	1533	8117
2.	Jhumpura	513	857	436	-	6307
3.	Champua	570	211	122	-	5688
	Total	1169	1089	724	1533	20112

(Sources UBMS-1978)

- As per *UBMS data(1978),SCSTRTI*, the total tribal house hold in the ITDA area was **20112**
- Kolha & Munda was the dominant tribal groups found in the area.
- Santal (724) was the minor tribal groups of the area.

Brief ethnographic accounts of major tribes are given below.

BHUIYAN:

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

per cent respectively in 1991 showing some improvement over 1961 which stood at 10.30 per cent 18.34 per cent and 2.09 per cent.

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

BHUMIJ

The Bhumij has a population of 178,214 in 1991 in the State. It has a low recorded, growth rate of 13.07 per cent during 1981-91, Sex-ratio had gone down to 983 in 1991 from 1016 in 1981. the literacy rate among the total, males and females had improved to 21.11 per cent, 33.76 per cent and 8.09 per cent respectively in 1991. The Bhumij is numerically a major tribe in Orissa having their main concentration in Mayurbhanj, Balasore and Keonjhar districts. The Bhumij living in Keonjhar district have forgotten their own mother tongue and speak Oriya. Their population in Keonjhar ITDA will be around 40,000. They mainly concentrate in Ghatgaon, Harichandpur and Saharpada block areas. There they live in multi-ethnic villages, in separate settlement detached from other tribes and castes. Exclusively their tribesmen inhabit certain settlements. They do not enjoy the services of the Hindu brahmana, barber and washerman. They speak Oriya and have forgotten their own dialect. Their society is divided into exogamous clans Khilli. The Karji, Naik and Bentak are invariably used as surnames. Payment of bride price still exists and marriage ceremonies and festive

occasions are celebrated with dancing, singing and feasting. They are mostly landless and those owning land are either marginal or small cultivations. They primarily earn their livelihood from wage earning from agriculture or construction works. They do not migrate to other places for wage-earning. In addition to this the tiny houses with a few items of household articles speak of their poor economic condition.

SOUNTI

The Sounti, also known as Saunti, constitutes one of the highly acculturated tribal groups of the ITDA area. They with a population around 40,000 are found in Keonjhar, Patna, Saharpada and Ghatagon block areas. The Members of the tribe in the past-received special privileges from the ruling chiefs of Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj ex-States and treated them Jala-chala caste by the traditional Hindu Society. The Sountis had a population of 96,251 in 1991 showing a decadal growth rate of 41.81 during 1981-1991. Their literacy position stood at 38.92 per cent for the total population, 56.46 per cent for the males and 22.69 per cent for the females. They live in village with mixed population although their settlements are set up in places isolated from the habitation of other castes and tribes. In the use of dresses and ornaments they look like caste Hindus. They celebrate of the occasions of marriage and death rites as per their own traditions and customs. Tribes living in a village constitute a well-knit social group during celebration of socio-religious ceremonies. They have clan organization called kelli, which are part and parcel of the marriage ceremony. They practice settled cultivation in whatever land they possess and grow rice as the main crop. But most of them are landless or marginal farmers. They supplement their income from agriculture by wage-earning and petty business. A few have joined white-collar jobs. Now a day some have started understanding improved methods of cultivation with government help.

KOL AND MUNDA

Kol is a major tribe, originally belonging to Kolhan region of Singhbhum District, now in Jharkhand State. Some of them had migrated to Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra and are now known variously, namely Kol, Kolha, Ho, Munda, and Mundari in different regions. In Keonjhar ITDA with a population around one lakh are scattered over all block areas. They speak Mundari as their mother tongue and some of them speak and understand Oriya and Sadri, as a common lingua franca. The Hos, Kols and the Kolhas have been separately enumerated by the census organization. Their strength, literacy etc. are discussed separately. The Hos had a population of 50,892 during 1991 recording a growth rate of 14.37 per cent during 1981-1991 decade and sex ratio of 1088 females per 1000

males. The Kol with a population of 5,777 had shown a negative growth rate of 36.41 per cent. The Kolhas had a population 404869 with a growth rate of 24.00 per cent during 1981-1991. The Hos had literacy rate for total, males and females respectively 34.75 per cent, 51.74 per cent and 19.38 per cent, which were higher than those of other two groups. The Kol had literacy rate of 26.68 per cent for the total, 39.24 per cent for the males and 16.72 per cent for the females. Similarly the Kolhas had 15.39 per cent for the total 25.11 per cent for the males and 5.81 per cent for the females which were the lowest rates. They live in the midst of other tribes and castes in multi ethnic villages, but in separate settlements detached from the main settlement. They prefer to live close to their agricultural fields, privately owned by them. They build spacious houses with attractive coloured paintings on walls. They prefer to have nuclear type of family, which is patrilocal and patrilineal. Their society is divided into sensal exogamous clans called Kur. The secular headman of the village is called Manjhs and the secular headman known as Pahan. Payment of bride price to bride's parents is still prevalent. Traditionally they are an agrarian community. In the past they were recognized as the first settlers (Khunt-Katidars) who cleared forests and established villages. They are also found continuing this habit at and living in forest villages in many parts of the State. They are primarily settled agriculturists and rice is their main crop as well as their staple food. They also carry on forest collections wherever available. In these days, they are found engaged mining and industrial workers, agricultural labourer and construction labour and occasionally small business and white collar Jobs. They are known as very hardy and labourious people. They particularly males are habituated to their home made traditional drink, called handi or handia (rice-beer). They are fond of dance and music, which form part of celebration on festive occasions Majority of the land owning households are either marginal or small formers and some of them temporarily go on migration to work under contractors in construction works, mines and industries. Incidence of landlessness is comparatively more.



Munda farmer cultivating Cucumber

BATHUDI

The Bathudi with a population of 171074 in the State during 1991 census recorded a growth of 15.61 per cent during 1981-1991. The Sex ratio stood at 1000 females in 1991. the literacy rates for their total population, males and females stood at 33.38 per cent, 51.10 per cent and 15.80 per cent respectively, showing improvement over the corresponding position which stood at 8.29 per cent, 13.63 per cent 3.01 per cent, respectively. The Bathudi are one of the highly acculturated tribes in the ITDA area, found mainly in Patna, Saharapada and Keonjhar block areas. They speak Oriya language as their mother tongue. They claim that their fore fathers were involved in fighting with other tribal groups for supremacy at different places. They like a ritually clean group abstain from eating food and alcoholic drink, which are considered unclean by the Hindus. They also do not accept cooked food from higher caste Hindus. They dress themselves as neighbouring Hindus. The Hindu castes accept them as a clean caste and provide them with the services of the brahmana, barber and the washerman during observance of marriage and death rites. They have gotras like Hindu neighbours as well as exogamous clans, called Khilli derived from military or domestic services rendered by their ancestors to the local chiefs in the past. They have secular headman, called the

Badnaik at the village level and the Mahanaik for a group of neighbouring villages to look after their tribal matters. They follow the local Hindus in their religious practices and socio-religious rites. In marriage they have still retained the system of payment of bride- price to the girl's parents, which is common custom in tribal society. They are primarily dependant on settled agriculture supplemented by wage earning and petty business. They are skilled in making rope from sabai grass. Paddy is their main crop and some of them grow maize, groundnut, sugar and vegetables. Majority of them are marginal or small farmers. They rear domestic animals like goat and sheep primarily for sale. They keep bullocks for ploughing . Their economic condition is not satisfactory for which they need outside support for adopting improved methods for cultivation of commercial crops.



A Bathudi Man in His Cornfield



Sabai Grass Rope Making by A Bathudi Woman

SANTAL

The Santal with 6,29,782 persons in 1991 had registered decadal growth rate of 18.65 per cent during 1981-91. Their sex ratio had gone down from 1025 females in 1981 to 959 in 1991 per 1000 males. They have recorded literacy rate at 24.97 per cent for all persons 37.56 per cent for males and 10.77 per cent for females. The Santal with a population of around 25,000 are mainly inhabit in Harichandpur, Keonjhar and Saharpada block areas. They speak their own language called Santal although most of them can speak and understand Oriya. They represent one of the prograssive tribal groups in the area. They live in the midst of other castes and tribes, although some villages have exclusively with their own group. In villages they have a tendency to live close to their agricultural land as well as in houses built on both sides of a village street. They possess spacious houses with multi-coloured designs on walls. They maintain their houses very neat and clean. Both men and women put on modern dresses and women put on ornaments of costly metals like gold and silver. Most of them possess traditional and

modern household articles. They have twelve exogamous totemistic clans. The headman of the village called Manjhi who looks after the tribal matters. They have their own deities which they worship on festive occasions. They also attend Hindu festivals. All festivals are celebrated with feasting, dancing, singing and drinking their traditional rice beer. They are primarily settled agriculturists. They collect forest produce, wherever available and go for hunting and rear domestic animal, like bullock, goat, sheep, pig and poultry. Educated persons have started doing white-collar jobs. Some of them go to work under contractors engaged in construction works and mines. Some of them also serve as semi-skilled and some as skilled workers in industries and mines and some other work as truck drivers. They are expert in digging earthwork. They are hardy and labourious. Rice is their staple food. Some of them are very good in cultivation. They have been advancing well with the passage of time.

GOND

Gond is numerically the most dominant tribe of India. Their homeland covers states like 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. Culturally the tribe is dichotomized into the primitive group and the acculturated and Hinduised group. The former inhabit parts of undivided Kalahandi and Koraput districts and have retained their distinctive dress pattern, food habits, customs and their own Dravidian tongue, *Gondi*. The latter live in Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Bolangir and parts of Kalahandi districts who have attained the status of a warrior caste. The tribe has exogamous totemic clan divisions. Marriage is prohibited between brother clans. Cross cousin marriage and marriage by negotiation are common. Marriage by service is socially permitted. Marriage is celebrated with dancing, singing and drinking. The Hinduised Gonds get the services of Brahman priest, barber and washerman. The Primitive section has its own tribal priest. The Hinduised section observes death pollution for 10 days. Purificatory rites performed on the tenth day. For the primitive section it lasts for 4 days. They erect menhirs to commemorate the dead.

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

Land Utilization Pattern:

Land utilization pattern of the 3 blocks of the ITDA is furnished in Table–VII.

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

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Forest Area	Misc tree crops & groves not included in net area	Perma- nent pasture other grazing land	Culti- vable waste	Land put to non- agricultural uses	Barren & un culti- vable lands	Current fallows	Old fallows	Net area shown
1	Champua	1556	1162	815	3426	3193	877	5048	909	17161
2	Jhumpura	8113	536	666	1160	3644	7735	6755	1395	18922
3	Joda	11259	85	955	3953	2945	9339	5111	2271	20283
Total (ITDA)		20928	1783	2436	8539	9782	17951	16924	4575	56366

(Source : 2001 Statistical Handbook Keonjhar)

The summary of Table – VII is furnished below: -

- Figures given in table VII exclude urban area, reserve forests and project areas.
- Forest area constitutes 15 per cent of the total land area of the project.
- Total cultivable land available in the area constitutes 64905 hectares of which cultivable wasteland is 8539 hectares and net area shown is 56366 hecets.

Major Economic Activities

The main economic activities of the tribals of the area is agriculture supplemented by collection of minor forest produces, wage earning. The tribals of Joda block mainly work as labourer in minings.

Agriculture:

The agricultural lands in the project area are classified into high, medium and low lands. Extent of each category of land and areas provided with irrigation facilities are shown in Table-VIII.

Table-VIII

Area under Cultivation, Irrigation and Per Capita land

(in hectare)

	Cultivable Area (in He)				Area irrigated in He			Per capita land (in Hec)
	High	Medium	Low	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	
ITDA	33914 (51.16)	26762 (40.37)	5618 (8.47)	66,294	6996	4771	11777 (17.76)	0.22

(Percentage is shown within brackets)

The analysis of the table is shown below: -

- High lands constitute 51.16 per cent of the total cultivable land, followed by Medium (40.37%) and low (8.47%) lands.
- Out of total 66,294 hectares of land, 11777 hectares or 17.76 per cent of land are provided with irrigation during both kharif and Rabi.
- Per capita land holding of the project area is 0.22 hectares.
- Paddy constitutes the major crop of the area. Out of the total cultivable area, 66,294 hect, 44,080 hec or 66.50 percent are under paddy cultivation while area under non-paddy constitutes 22,214 hect or 33.50 per cent.

Estimated area of paddy cultivation (in ha), yield rate (in quintals) and quantity of paddy production (in quintals) in the three blocks of the project are given in the following Table IX:-

Table-IX

Block-wise Area under major crops (Area in Hect.)

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Autumn			Winter		
		Estimated area (in He)	Yield Rate (in Qunl.)	Paddy Production (in Qunl_)	Estimated area	Yield rate	Paddy product
1	Champua	5848	19.21	112359	10141	28.27	286728
2	Jhumpura	7505	11.06	52976	10008	17.46	174705
3	Joda	2336	8.60	20090	3998	11.88	47484

Source : 2001 Statistical Handbook Keonjhar

The analysis of the above table is as follows:-

- During both autumn and winter, the yield rate is 19.21 and 28.27 qnpls respectively. Quantity of paddy production is more in Champua than the other two blocks.
- In Joda block both production and yield rate (8.60 and 11.88 respectively) during autumn and winter is comparatively lower than the other two blocks. It is so because, Joda block is a mining area and people are mostly engaged in the mines as skilled and unskilled labourers.
- The total numbers of cultivators in the project are 37,748, total numbers of agricultural family are 33,553 and total numbers of agriculture labourer are 20,502.
- Besides, paddy the people of the project area cultivate other crops and cereals like wheat, maize, green gram, black gram, oil seeds, like til, groundnut, mustard etc.

Horticulture:

The project area constitutes the catchment area of the river Baitarani and its tributaries. The agro-climatic condition, soil type, altitude of the area is suitable for cultivation of a wide range of horticultural crops, like potato, cashew nut, lemon, papaya, fruits, like mango including off-season vegetables.



Vegetables cultivation by a Bathudi man

In high lands, which constitute more than 51 per cent, varieties of fruit crops, flowers, and root and tuber crops are grown. In medium lands, they grow vegetables, like tomato, cauliflower, cabbage, beans, raddish etc. During rainy season, off-season vegetables, like tomato, cauliflower, cabbage, beans, and raddish are also grown.



Santal women working in the Tomato field

Forestry

The important items of minor forest produce available in the forests of the project area are kendu leaf, sal seed, mohua flower and seeds, honey, wax, resin, tassar, tamarind etc. Items, like tamarind, Mohua flowers and seeds are mostly collected from khesra forests that being nearer to the habitation. Other items are usually collected from the reserve forest and most of the minor forest produce items are usually diffused over a wide area due to scattered trees in the forests and thus do not provide much subsistence to the people.

Mining labour

The whole of Joda block and a part of Jhumpara block is having a lot of mines, such as iron and manganese. As a result, number tribal communities specially the Gond and Santal from Champua and Jhumpara

blocks temporarily migrate to Joda block and other work sites as skilled and unskilled labourers in the mining operations.

Self Help Groups (SHGs)

Blockwise number of SHGs formed by S.T members that are functioning in the project area are given below:-

Sl. No	Name of the Block	No.of SHGs
1	Champua	123
2	Jhumpura	160
3	Joda	126
	Total (ITDA)	409

- There are 409 SHGs functioning in the three blocks of the project area.
- Maximum number of SHGs (160) are in Jhumpura block, followed by Joda (126) and Champua (123)



Transactions of Self Help Group (SHG) of Munda Women

CHAPTER-IV

EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES

Connectivity

The project area is connected by three categories of roads, such as R.D road, Panchayat Samiti road and G.P road. Besides, there is one railway line that provides communication to Tata-Barabil in Joda block.

The block-wise connectivity network available to number of villages and the status of the roads indicating the length of the roads are given in table X, XI and XII each indicating R.D roads, Panchayat Samiti Roads and G.P roads respectively. The project is not provided with R & B roads.

Block wise R.D. roads

Block-wise picture of the R.D roads in the project are furnished in Table X.

Table-X

Block wise R.D. roads

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Total no. of village	R.D. Roads			
			Connected to no. of villages	Fair weather in km	All weather in km	Total in km.
1	Champua	145	9	-	42	42
2	Jhumpura	148	20	26	51	77
3	Joda	108	-	-	-	-
	Total	401	29	26	93	119

It is found from the table- X that

- A total number of 29 villages in the project area are provided with R.D roads of 26 kms fair weather and 93 kms of all weather roads.
- Joda block is not provided with R.D roads
- Out of total 29 villages connected with R.D roads maximum i.e. 20 villages are in Jhumpura block

Block-wise Panchayat Samiti roads

A brief account of block-wise Panchayat Samiti roads that provides communication to number of villages, the length and status of the roads are shown in Table-XI.

Table-XI

Block-wise P.S. Road

Sl. No	Name of the Block	No.of villages	Fair weather in kms	All weather in Kms	Total in kms
1	Champua	66	-	273	273
2	Jhumpura	133	124	80	204
3	Joda	42	-	70	70
	Total (ITDA)	241	124	423	547

Analysis of the table-XIII gives the following picture.

- Out of total 401 villages in the project, 241 village (60%) are provided with Panchayat Samiti roads of 547 kms length. The lengths of all weather roads are 423 kms and fair weather roads 124 kms.
- In Jhumpura block maximum number of 133 villages are provided with 204 kms length of P.S roads followed by Champua (66 villages) and Joda(42 villages).
- Champua block is provided with maximum length of all weather roads (273 km.), the minimum being 70 kms in Joda block.

Block -wise Gram Panchayat roads

Block wise communication network to number of villages provided by the G.P is shown in table XII.

Table XII

Block-wise G.P Road

Sl. No	Name of the Block	No.of villages	Fair weathers in kms	All weathers in kms	Total road in km.
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1	Champua	143	-	481	481
2	Jhumpura	135	318	79	397
3	Joda	108	-	579	579
	Total (ITDA)	386	318	1139	1457

The main points of the table are as follows:

- The G.P has provided roads to 386 villages that constitute 96.26 per cent of the total villages in the project area.
- The total length of roads in the project is 1457 kms of which 21.8 per cent are fair-weather and rest 78.2 per cent are all weather roads.
- The maximum numbers of villages (143) that are having G.P roads are in Champua block, minimum villages (108) in Joda block.
- The maximum length of the roads (579) is in Joda block and all of them are all weather roads.
- All the G.P roads are all-weather, except in Jhumpura block where there are 318 kms of fair-weather road.

Post Office

Block-wise number of Post Offices located in the ITDA is presented in Table XIII.

Table-XIII

Sl. No	Name of the Block	No. of Post Office
1	Champua	23
2	Jhumpura	28
3	Joda	23
Total (ITDA)		74

- It is seen from the above table that there are 74 numbers of Post Office that provide services to 60 G.Ps of the ITDA.
- Jhumpura block is having maximum numbers (28) of Post office and Champua and Joda equal numbers of each 23 Post Office.

Educational Institutions:

Block wise existing educational institutions under Education Department are shown in Table –XIV

Table XIV

Block-wise existing educational institutions under Education Deptt.

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Primary School	M.E School	High School	No.of Private College	Private Womens' College
1	Champua	111	42	26	4	1
2	Jhumpura	107	42	30	4	-
3	Joda	83	35	14	-	1
Total (ITDA)		301	119	70	8	2

The findings of the table are as follows: -

- There are 301 Primary Schools run by Education Deptt. that caters the need of 300589 population of three blocks of the ITDA. As per the Educational survey 1991, the Primary School and population ratio is 1:300 and the ratio for the ITDA comes to 1:999. Thus Primary Schools are not adequate in the project area.
- Block wise analysis shows that the Primary School ratio is 1:905, 1:913 and 1:1233 in Champua, Jhumpura and Joda blocks, respectively. Joda block is found far below as per the norm.
- In case of M.E School the norm (Educational Survey 1991) is 1:500 whereas the ratio in Champua, Jhumpura and Joda block is 1:2525, 1:2327 and 1:2925 respectively which show the inadequacy of M.E schools in all the three blocks of the project.
- There are 70 High Schools in the three blocks of the project area. The number of High Schools per G.P comes to more than one in two blocks, Champua and Jhumpura, except in Joda.
- There are 8 nos. of Private Colleges 4 each in Champua and Jhumpura blocks and 2 Private Women's Colleges one each in Champua and Joda blocks.

Block-wise existing educational institutions under Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Development Department are shown in Table –XVI.

Block-wise Existing Educational Institution under SSD Deptt.

Block-wise number of different types of schools and hostels run by SSD Deptt is shown in table- XV.

Table-XV

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Primary School Hostel	Sevashram	Residential Sevashram	Ashram	Boys High School	Girls High School	Special Adivasi Hostel	High School
1	Champua	19	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
2	Jhumpura	18	2	-	2	-	-	-	1
3	Joda	13	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Total (ITDA)	50	6	3	3	1	2	1	2

A brief note on the table is as follows.

- The project area is having two types of hostels, namely Primary School hostel (50 nos.) and Special Adivasi hostel (1 number) for the Sch.Tribe students of the project.
- Categories of schools functioning at the project are Sevashram, Residential sevashram, Ashram, Boys High School Girls High School and High School.
- Block-wise scenario shows that Champua block is having more number of SSD Deptt Schools and Joda block the less number of such institutions.

Health Care Facilities

Block wise type and number of health care facilities available in the project area are furnished in Table XVI.

Table-XVI

Blockwise Medical Institutions

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Type/No of institutions							
		Hospital	Dispensary	CHC	PHC	Additional PHC	ANM Centre	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Homeopathic Dispensary
1	Champua	1	2	1	2	6	27	5	4
2	Jhumpura	1	1	1	4	3	27	3	1
3	Joda	1	2	-	1	2	25	3	1
	Total (ITDA)	3	5	2	7	11	79	11	6

The main points as revealed from the table-XVI are given below:-

- There are 3 hospitals one each located in the three blocks of the area that caters to the need of health service to 300589 people of the project.
- In addition to 5 allopathic hospitals, 11 Ayurvedic and 6 Homeopathic dispensaries are functioning in the area.
- Besides 2 CHC, 7 PHC and 11 Additional PHC and 79 ANM centers are functioning in the area.

Drinking Water Facilities

Drinking water is one of the basic needs of the people. Block wise type and number of drinking water facilities available in the project are show in Table-XVII.

Table-XVII
Blockwise Drinking Water Facilities

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Sources of Drinking water				
		Well	Tube-well	Sanitary well	Ponds	Piped water
1	Champua	229	586	-	183	4
2	Jhumpura	146	485	-	133	-
3	Joda	137	202	178	110	-
	Total (ITDA)	512	1273	178	426	4

The following points emerge from the table –XVII: -

- Categories of safe drinking water facilities available in the project area are well, tube-well, sanitary well and piped water.
- There are also 426 ponds that they also use for drinking purposes.
- In the project area, 3.05 per cent households are provided with safe drinking water as against the rural norm 35.26 per cent in the State as per 1991 Census.

Land Development (Soil Conservation Measures)

During past years, soil conservation measures, like construction of WHS, miscellaneous tree plantation, cashew plantation, crop-demonstration, gully control have been implemented in the project area out of which the tribal beneficiaries are getting

significant benefits. After execution of watershed, it is thought of taking the activity in a selected block of the ITDA area for a period of five years with the expectation that after completion of the project the beneficiaries will get some durable assets.

Irrigation

The irrigation potential existing in the ITDA area is furnished below Table-XVIII :-

**TABLE-XVIII
No.of Irrigation Projects**

Sl. No.	Irrigation projects	No.of Projects	Irrigation Potential (in Hect.)	
			Kharif	Rabi
1.	Minor Irrigation	14	809.13	53.00
2.	Lift Irrigation	125	2797.00	1800.00
3.	Dugwell	2305	1294.00	750.40
4.	Panchayat Samiti MIP	89	-	-
5.	WHS	25	350.00	5.00
6.	L.I Point (Private)	7	64.00	39.00
	Total	2565	5314.13	2647.4

- The ITDA is having total number of 2565 different categories of irrigation projects.
- Of all categories of irrigation projects, dug well constitute & the maximum in number i.e. 2305.
- Maximum irrigation potential is provided through lift irrigation projects, the potential being 2797.0 He in Kharif and 1800.0 He in Rabi.

Veterinary and Animal Husbandry:

Block wise veterinary services available in the project area is shown in Table-XIX.

**Table-XIX
Block-wise Veterinary Services**

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Veterinary Institutions			
		Hospital	Dispensary	L.I Centre	Animal shed
1	Champua	1	2	10	1

2	Jhumpura	-	2	5	-
3	Joda	-	-	3	-
	Total (ITDA)	1	4	18	1

- It is seen from the above table that there is only one veterinary institution in the Champua block of the project area.
- Among the veterinary institutions, the L.I centers constitute the maximum (18), followed by Dispensary (4)
- There is only one animal shed in Champua block of the project.

Co-operation, Credit and Marketing

Co-operation and Credit Institutions

Block wise Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies are given in Table- XX

Table-XX

Blockwise Credit C-operative Societies & their Status

Sl. No	Name of the Block	No.of societies	Membership no.	Working capital SRs. In lakhs	Loan advances Rs in lakh	Loans over due	Loan outstanding
1	Champua	3	14950	199.60	31.14	100.00	115.00
2	Jhumpura	2	17090	70.95	23.14	158.00	
3	Joda	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	5	32040	270.59			

(Source: District Statistical Handbook, Keonjhar-2001)

- The table shows that there are as many as 5 numbers of agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies in the ITDA of which 3 are in Champua and 2 in Jhumpura block.
- In Joda block, there is no agricultural Co-operative Society.
- There are 32040 members enrolled in the society, the maximum (17090) being in Jhumpura block.
- Working capital up to 270.59 lakhs has been utilized for the members. Besides, there are 6 nos of LAMPs functioning. A total of 15987 Sch.Tribe families 3763 Sch.Caste families and 14,963 other caste families are enrolled as members of Co-operative Society / LAMPs. Moreover, there are one R.C.M.S, two wholesale centers functioning in the project area.

Financial Institutions

A block wise list of banks and financial institutions that are functioning in the project area is furnished in Table-XXI.

Table-XXI

Block-wise Credit & Financial Institutions

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Credit & financial institutions									
		Bank of India (BOI)	KCCB	Card Bank	Allahabad Bank	Andhra Bank	BOB	Baitarani Gramya Band (BGB)	Commercial Bank	State Bank of India (SBI)	LAMPS
1	Champua	1	1	1				4	3	1	3
2	Jhumpura	1	1				1	2	5	1	2
3	Joda	2	2		1	1	1	4	1	2	1
	Total	4	4	1	1	1	2	10	9	4	6

The table shows the following facts:

- Joda block is having the maximum number financial institutions, followed by Champua block.
- Each block is having LAMPS the maximum being in Champua block (3)

Storage, Market & Marketing Agencies

Markets:

Marketing facilities available in the project area is given table XXII

Table XXII
Blockwise distribution of weekly markets

Sl. No	Name of the Block	No.of Weekly Hat
1	Champua	24
2	Jhumpura	16
3	Joda	11
	Total	51

Block-wise distribution of weekly markets is furnished in Table XXII that shows the following facts:-

- There are 51 numbers of weekly hats held in the project area.
- Champua block is having the maximum (24) numbers of weekly hats, followed by Jhumpura (16) and Joda (11) blocks

Storage facilities

Storage facilities available in the project area is given table XXIII

Table-XXIII

Block-wise storage facilities

Sl. No	Name of the Block	No. of Godown
1	Champua	27
2	Jhumpura	23
3	Joda	15
	Total	65

Blockwise storage facilities available in the project area are shown in Table-XXIII.

The analysis of the table is as follows:-

- The project area is having 65 numbers of Godowns for storing purposes.
- Champua block is having the maximum number of Godowns, (27) followed by Jhumpura (23) and Joda (15) blocks

Public Distribution System (PDS)

Block wise number of retail shops and allotment of essential commodities are given in Table XXIV:

Table XXIV

Sl. No	Name of the Block	No.,of retail shops	Allotment of essential commodities		
			Rice in MT	Sugar in MT	Kerosene Oil (ink lit)
1	Champua	20	31051	503.98	1565.5
2	Jhumpura	18	3017.0	452.9	1560.3

3	Joda	15	2845.7	563.9	1654.0
	Total	53	-	-	-

The main highlight of the table given is as follows:-

- There are total 53 numbers of retail shops in the projected area.
- Champua block is having the maximum number of retail shops (20), followed by Jhumpura (18) and Joda (15) blocks.
- Essential commodities, like rice, sugar and kerosene oil is supplied to these shops.

Household and Cottage Industry

The project area is having only 406 Small Scale Industries.

CHAPTER-V

DEVELOPMENT STATUS AND PLANNED DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTION

DEVELOPMENT STATUS:

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

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

There are 3 blocks within the jurisdiction of Champua I.T.D.A and their development status, as determined by the above committee, is stated below:

Sl. No.	Name of the block	Category	Rank
1.	Champua	B	226
2.	Jhumpura	B	189
3.	Joda	A	289

From the above analysis of the table, it is revealed that out of total 3 blocks, 2 blocks are developing whereas the rest 1 block is a developed one.

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

Champua ITDA is functioning from April 1976 and has completed 30 years of establishment. From the Fifth Five Year plan period (1974 - 79) to the Tenth Plan Period (2002-07), the project has undertaken various protective and development measures, such as elimination of exploitation in the field of land alienation, money lending, forestry operation and development of basic infrastructures, like communication, drinking water, health, education, electricity etc. that are incidental to income generation. Besides to raise the economic status of Sch. Tribes inhabiting the project area, the project has undertaken development programmes in sectors, like land development, agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry etc. and for undertaking above development programmes, flow of funds has been made broadly from two heads, such as Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and project under First Proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution.

From the above analysis of the table, it is revealed that out of total 3 blocks, 2 blocks are developing whereas the rest 1 block is a developed one.

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

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

INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES

Under Income Generating Schemes (IGS), number of intervention has been made by the ITDA, which are indicated below.

1. Agriculture
2. Horticulture
3. Irrigation
4. Animal Husbandry
5. Pisciculture
6. Misc. Bankable Schemes
7. Support to SHG

The year wise activities undertaken in above sectors are highlighted below.

AGRICULTURE:

In the Agriculture Sector, intervention has been made under programmes, such as i) Crop Demonstration (ii) Supply of Plough Bullock and (iii) Supply of Agricultural Implements.

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

Year and Scheme wise expenditure under Agriculture for five years (Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Financial year	Schemes			Total
		Crop demonstration	Supply of plough bullock	Supply of Agriculture implements	
1.	2001-02	0.30 (50 Ben/25Ac)	-	-	0.30
2.	2002-03	0.55 (1000 Ben/200Ac)	3.85 (85)	-	4.40
3.	2003-04	0.55 (150Ben/30Ac)	1.96 (48Ben)	-	2.51
4.	2004-05	-	-	4.14 (30Ben)	4.14
5.	2005-06	-	-	7.19	

				(50Ben)	
	Total	1.40 1200Ben/255Ac	5.81 (133Ben/)	11.33(80Ben)	18.54

(figures within brackets indicate physical target)

- Crop demonstration programme over an area of 255 Ac for 1200 tribal farmers from three blocks, Champua, Jhumpura and Joda are covered incurring an expenditure of Rs. 1.4 lakh in five years.
- Under supply of plough bullock, as many as 133 beneficiaries are covered with an expenditure of Rs. 5.81 lakh.
- Agriculture implements are provided to 80 tribal farmers incurring an expenditure of Rs.11.33 lakh.

Thus, the ITDA has spent total amount of Rs. 18.54 lakh under Agriculture Sector in last five years.

HORTICULTURE

ITDA has not undertaken any programmes under Horticulture sector during the period 2001-04 and 2005-06. It has undertaken plantation of fruit bearing trees during the year 2004-05 covering 50 tribal beneficiaries with an expenditure Rs. 0.73 lakh.

Year and Scheme wise expenditure under Horticulture for five years

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Financial year	Scheme	
		Fruit Plantation	Total
1.	2001-02	-	-
2.	2002-03	-	-
3.	2003-04	-	-
4.	2004-05	0.73 (50Ben)	0.73 (50Ben)
5.	2005-06	-	-
	Total	0.73 (50Ben)	0.73 (50Ben)

(figures within brackets indicate physical target)

IRRIGATION

To provide assured irrigation facilities, ITDA has undertaken programmes under 3 heads i.e. (i) Construction and Repair of MIP (ii) Installation and repair of LIP (iii) Construction of WHS. The achievements made and expenditure incurred under the sector in five years is shown below:-

Year and Scheme wise expenditure under Irrigation for five years

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Financial year	Scheme			Total
		Construction and repair of MIP	Installation and repair of LIP	WHS	
1.	2001-02	35.19 (750)	9.56 (185)	-	44.75 (935)
2.	2002-03	47.52 (935)	-	Not indicated (11 nos./1175 ben./732.46 ac.)	47.52 (935)
3.	2003-04	34.21 (12)	-	Not indicated (6 nos./615 ben.)	34.21 (12)
4.	2004-05	83.30 (886)	12.26 (142)	Not indicated (6 nos./311 ben./319.64 ac.)	95.56 (1028)
5.	2005-06	70.31 (907)	15.11 (158)	Not indicated 22nos./907 ben./732.61 ac.	85.42 (1065)
	Total	270.53 (3490)	36.93 (485)		307.46 (7183)

(figures within brackets indicate physical target)

- It is seen that importance has been given on construction of new MIP and repair of existing ones. The total coverage under this sector during five years has been 3490 projects incurring an expenditure of Rs. 270.53 lakh.

- Under installation and repair of LIPs, the ITDA has spent Rs. 36.93 lakh covering 485 beneficiaries.
- Moreover 45 nos of WHSs have been constructed covering 907 beneficiaries over an ayuacut area of 1784.71Acs.The expenditure incurred is not given by the ITDA.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal Husbandry forms an important means of livelihood of the tribal people of the project area. Keeping this in view, ITDA has undertaken 4 kinds of activities under Animal Husbandry Sector covering 53 beneficiaries with a total expenditure of Rs. 13.28 lakh. The year wise expenditure and coverage for five years has been shown below:-

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

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Financial year	Schemes					Total
		Goatery units	Poultry units	Piggery units	Milch cow	Supply of Bullock	
1.	2001-02	0.70 (7)	0.50 (5)	-	-	8.00 (174)	9.20
2.	2002-03	1.40 (14)	0.78 (8)	0.10 (1)	0.10 (1)	-	2.38
3.	2003-04	1.20 (12)	0.50 (5)	-	-	-	1.70
4.	2004-05	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	2005-06	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	3.30 (33)	1.78 (18)	0.10 (1)	0.10 (1)	8.00 (174)	13.28

(figures within brackets indicate physical target)

- Under Goatery as many as 33 beneficiaries are covered with financial assistance Rs. 3.30 lakh.
- So far as poultry is concerned, financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 1.78 lakh has been given to 18 beneficiaries during three years 2001-04.
- Pig rearing has been tried as a livelihood option during the year 2002-03 involving expenditure of Rs.0.10 lakh for one beneficiary.
- Milch cow is supplied to a single beneficiary with financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 0.10 lakh.

- During the year 2001-02 174 beneficiaries are supplied with bullock incurring an expenditure of Rs. 8 lakh.

PISCICULTURE

Under Pisciculture sector ITDA has provided 102 tribal fish farmers with stocking of fingerlings incurring an total expenditure of Rs. 1.37 during last five years.

The year -wise coverage and expenditure is given below.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Financial year	Stocking of fingerlings	Total
1.	2001-02	0.20 (2)	0.20 (2)
2.	2002-03	0.60 (50)	0.60 (50)
3.	2003-04	0.57 (50)	0.57 (50)
4.	2004-05	-	-
5.	2005-06	-	-
	Total	1.37 (102)	1.37 (102)

(figures within brackets indicate physical target)

MISCELLANEOUS BANKABLE SCHMES

Under Miscellaneous Bankable Schemes the beneficiaries are provided with assistance under Diesel pump set, Grocery shop, Tea shop, Small business like Auto Rickshaw, Small business etc. A total expenditure of Rs. 22.12 lakh has been spent under the sector covering to 227 beneficiaries. The year wise expenditure incurred and numbers of beneficiaries under each scheme are shown below for a detail

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Financial year	Schemes (Amount of Expenditure)				Total
		Diesel pump set	Grocery shop	Tea shop	Other business	
1.	2001-02	3.33 (25)	1.74 (20)	0.20 (2)	0.87 (20)	6.14
2.	2002-03	1.44 (15)	-	-	5.99 (58)	7.43
3.	2003-04	1.20 (12)	-	-	7.35 (75)	8.55
4.	2004-05	-	-	-	-	-
5.	2005-06	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	5.97	1.74	0.20	14.21	22.12

		(52)	(24)	(2)	(153)	(227)
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(figures within brackets indicate physical target)

SUPPORT TO SELF HELP GROUPS (SHGs)

During the year 2005-06, the ITDA has extended interventions through group approach by providing assistance to Self Help Groups (SHGs) for undertaking income generating schemes. The total expenditure under this has been Rs.9.70 lakh which is indicated below.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Financial year	Amount of Expenditure	Total
1.	2001-02	-	-
2.	2002-03	-	-
3.	2003-04	-	-
4.	2004-05	-	-
5.	2005-06	9.70 (1128)	9.70 (1128)
	Total	9.70 (1128)	

(figures within brackets indicate physical target)

The scheme wise and year-wise expenditure in ITDA incurred under Income Generating Schemes (IGS) for five years is shown below.

IGS ABSTRACT

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	Financial year	Schemes (Amount of Expenditure)							Total
		Agriculture	Horticulture	Irrigation	Animal Husbandry	Pisciculture	Misc. Bankable scheme	Support to SHG	
1.	2001-02	0.30	-	44.75	9.20	0.20	6.14	-	60.59
2.	2002-03	4.40	-	47.52	2.38	0.66	7.43	-	62.33
3.	2003-04	2.51	-	34.21	1.70	0.57	8.55	-	47.54
4.	2004-05	4.14	0.73	95.56	-	-	-	-	100.43
5.	2005-06	7.19	-	85.42	-	-	-	9.70	102.31
	Total	18.54	0.73	307.46	13.28	1.37	22.12	9.70	373.20

(figures within brackets indicate physical target)

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHME (IDS)

Infrastructure development of the area is equally important as it is incidental to income generating scheme. As such, ITDA, Champua has undertaken a number of Infrastructure Development Scheme in the project area. The schemes are broadly categorized under the following sectors:-

1. Connectivity
2. Drinking water
3. Education

The activities under each sector are highlighted below in brief.

CONNECTIVITY

Under connectivity sector, 107 cross drainage are constructed incurring an expenditure of Rs. 217.16 lakh.

The year wise coverage and amount spent is given below.

Expenditure under communication for five years

<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>			
Sl.No.	Financial year	Construction of cross drainage	Total
1.	2001-02	37.83 (36)	37.83 (36)
2.	2002-03	31.28 (13)	31.28 (13)
3.	2003-04	90.78 (50)	90.78 (50)
4.	2004-05	56.34 (6)	56.34 (6)
5.	2005-06	0.93 (2)	0.93 (2)
	Total	217.16 (107)	217.16 (107)

(figures within brackets indicate physical target)

DRINKING WATER

Provision of safe drinking water being a basic need, ITDA has undertaken programmes for sinking and repair of sanitary wells and construction and repair of RCC ring wells. Total expenditure incurred under this is Rs. 1.54 lakh.

The year- wise expenditure and coverage is shown below:-

Expenditure under drinking water for five years (Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Financial year	Sinking and repair of sanitary well	Construction and repair of RCC ring well	Total
1.	2001-02	-	-	-
2.	2002-03	-	-	-
3.	2003-04	1.01 (3)	-	1.01
4.	2004-05	-	0.53 (1)	0.53
5.	2005-06	-	-	-
	Total	1.01 (3)	0.53 (1)	1.54 (4)

(figures within brackets indicate physical target)

EDUCATION

Education being a key input for development, ITDA has given priority to this sector. It has spent Rs.22.15 lakh for construction and repair of hostel, school buildings and compound walls.

The year -wise expenditure is shown below:-

Expenditure under Education for five years (Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Financial year	Scheme	Total
		Construction and repair of hostel school building and compound wall	
1.	2001-02	4.04 (13)	4.04 (13)
2.	2002-03	9.97 (18)	9.97 (18)
3.	2003-04	7.93	7.93

		(6)	(6)
4.	2004-05	0.21 (1)	0.21 (1)
5.	2005-06	-	-
	Total	22.15 (37)	22.15 (37)

(figures within brackets indicate physical target)

IDS ABSTRACT

Expenditure Rs. in lakh

Sl. No.	Financial year	Schemes			Total
		Connectivity	Drinking water	Education	
1.	2001-02	37.83	-	4.04	41.87
2.	2002-03	31.28	-	9.97	41.25
3.	2003-04	90.78	1.01	7.93	99.72
4.	2004-05	56.34	0.53	0.21	57.08
5.	2005-06	0.93	-	-	0.93
	Total	217.16	1.54	22.15	240.85

(figures within brackets indicate physical target)

INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC)

Expenditure under Information Education and Communication (IEC) for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Financial year	Schemes		Total
		Computer training to tribal youths	Vocational training	
1.	2001-02	-	-	
2.	2002-03	0.52 (15)	0.38 (10)	0.90 (25)
3.	2003-04	0.46 (15)	0.32 (10)	0.78 (25)
4.	2004-05	2.07 (50)	-	2.07 (50)
5.	2005-06	0.42 (14)	-	0.42 (14)
	Total	3.47 (94)	0.70 (20)	4.17 (114)

(figures within brackets indicate physical target)

FIRST PROVISO TO ARTICLE 275 (1)

Under the first proviso to Article 275 (1) of the constitution, Govt. of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, allocates assistance which are spent for specific purposes, such as construction and repair of existing schools, hostels, construction of irrigation projects and roads and bridge projects.

Champua ITDA has undertaken activities only under construction of roads and bridges and has spent Rs. 353.20 for 88 projects in five years.

The years- wise expenditure for five year is shown below.

Expenditure under First Proviso to Article 275(1) for five years (Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Financial year	Roads and Bridges	Total
1.	2001-02	18.32 (5)	18.32 (5)
2.	2002-03	62.72	62.72
3.	2003-04	52.31	52.31
4.	2004-05	60.77 (12)	60.77 (12)
5.	2005-06	159.08 (53)	159.08 (53)
	Total	353.20 (70)	353.20 (70)

(figures within brackets indicate physical target)

PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENT

The total physical and financial achievement made by ITDA in five years under Income Generating Schemes (IGS), Infrastructure Development Schemes (IDS), Information Education and Communication (IEC) and under First Proviso to Article 275(1) are furnished below:-

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	Total
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INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)							
1.	Agriculture	0.30 (50)	4.40 (1085)	2.51 (198)	4.14 (30)	7.19 (50)	18.54 (1413)
2.	Horticulture	-	-	-	0.73 (50)	-	0.73 (50)
3.	Irrigation	44.75 (935)	47.52 (935)	34.21 (12)	95.56 (1028)	85.42 (1065)	307.46 (3975)
4.	Animal Husbandry	9.20 (12)	2.38 (24)	1.70 (17)	-	-	13.28 (53)
5.	Pisciculture	0.20 (2)	0.60 (33)	0.57 (53)	-	-	1.37 (88)
6.	Miscellaneous Bankable Schemes	6.14 (67)	7.43 (73)	8.55 (87)	-	-	22.12 (227)
7.	Support to SHGs	-	-	-	-	9.70 (1128)	9.70 (11.28)
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (IDS)							
8.	Connectivity	37.83 (36)	31.28 (13)	90.78 (50)	56.34 (6)	0.93 (2)	217.16 (107)
9.	Drinking water	-	-	1.01 (3)	0.53 (1)	-	1.54 (4)
10.	Education	4.04 (13)	9.97 (18)	7.93 (6)	0.21 (1)	-	22.15 (38)
INFORMATION EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC)							
11.	Computer training to tribal youth	-	0.52 (15)	0.46 (15)	2.07 (50)	0.42 (14)	3.47 (94)
12.	Vocational training	-	0.38 (10)	0.32 (10)	-	-	0.70 (20)
PROJECT UNDER FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE 275(1)							
13.	Roads and Bridges	18.32 (5)	62.72	52.31	60.77 (12)	159.08 (53)	353.20

(figures within brackets indicate physical target)

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

The allotment and expenditure status given below shows that Rs.657.88 lakh have been allotted during the year 2001-2006 under SCA to TSP and Rs.618.22 lakh have been spent for development works. Under the first proviso to Article 275 (1), Rs. 410.73 lakh

have been allotted of which Rs.353.20 lakh have been spent for undertaking different projects. The year -wise allotment and expenditure status is given below:-

**ALLOTMENT AND EXPENDITURE STATUS UNDER SCA TO TSP
AND THE FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE 275 (1)**
(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Financial year	Allotment			Expenditure		
		SCA	First proviso Article 275 (1)	Total	SCA	First proviso Article 275 (1)	Total
1.	2001-02	114.65	61.00	175.65	102.46	18.32	120.78
2.	2002-03	131.55	50.00	181.55	104.48	62.72	167.20
3.	2003-04	113.21	83.00	196.21	148.04	52.31	200.35
4.	2004-05	137.77	37.35	175.12	159.05	60.77	219.82
5.	2005-06	160.70	179.38	340.08	104.19	159.08	263.27
	Total	657.88	410.73	1068.61	618.22	353.20	971.42

(figures within brackets indicate physical target)

ESTABLISHMENT COST

The year wise cost for Establishment charges furnished below shows that the total establishment cost of ITDA has been Rs. 77.41 lakh and the annual cost various between Rs. 14 lakh to Rs.16 lakh.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Financial year	Amount of expenditure
1.	2001-02	14.71
2.	2002-03	15.43
3.	2003-04	16.08
4.	2004-05	14.32
5.	2005-06	16.87
	Total	77.41

(figures within brackets indicate physical target)

Missing Critical Socio-Economic Infrastructure

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

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

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

CHAPTER – VI

CONCURRENT EVALUATION

While undertaking concurrent evaluation of schemes/projects of Champua ITDA 8 case studies were conducted by investigators and they were related to such schemes as (1) Supply of Agricultural Implements to SHG, (2) Mango plantation, (3) Construction of Hostel Building and (4) Construction of Hostel Building (5) Construction of W.H.S (6) Micro Credit support to Tribal Self Help Groups (SHG) (7) Construction of Addl. Classroom of Panchayat Samiti College) 8) Construction of C.D work for a High School. All such projects were funded by ITDA., Champua. The first two were sanctioned out of the flow of funds from the head, SCA to TSP and other 4 out of funds from the First Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution. The ITDA has followed the instruction of the SSD Department for not including any individual tribal beneficiaries for provision of development inputs.

It was felt imperative to apply SWOT analysis to interpret case studies collected during investigation. The case study-I reveals that the scheme sanctioned for the SHG consisting of all women members lacks inherent strength in the operational context. Moreover, the opinion of the SHG was not taken before selecting it for the sanction of the scheme. It is, therefore, a positive weakness. The cost of maintenance of machineries is to be borne by the SHG and it seems to be quite high along with the remuneration to be paid to the driver. However, the potentiality and the opportunity have to be explored. At this stage, there is need for follow up action by ITDA., personnel through constant monitoring. The beneficiaries cherish to take the advantages of the scheme by cultivating off-season vegetables, in view of their demand in mining area, in addition to paddy cultivation. In addition, they also need a pump set for bringing L.I point in operation. They have gained marginal profit by hiring out the tiller. It was envisaged that in case the problems faced by the SHG were not attended to quickly it might lead to failure and stand as a threat in the path of development intervention.

Case study-II shows that the scheme has inherent strength. A diesel pump set along with its accessories was necessary for watering of plants. They had explored opportunity for inter-cropping and growing up of pulses and vegetables. It was quite heartening that the W.E.O, and S.A of Champua I.T.D.A duly monitored the scheme.

The case studies -III & IV were incomplete at the time of investigation. Therefore, the benefits could only accrue after their completion.

The case study-V relates to the construction of one Water Harvesting Structure (WHS), which has benefited 71 tribal farmers. The case study-VI pertains to micro-credit support to 97 SHGs consisting of 1128 tribal women beneficiaries. The case study-VII relates to the construction of Additional class –room that benefited as many as 120 tribal students in Panchayat Samiti College in Jhumpura blocks. The case study-VIII pertains to the construction of CD work, which has promoted communication by road and also marketing nexus.

The case studies furnishing details are presented below:-

The ITDA Champua did not cover any individual beneficiary under Income Generating Schemes as per the instructions of the ST-SC Dev. Deptt. SHGs were selected for providing various income generating schemes, like supply of agricultural implements, bee units, mango plantation etc. Besides, irrigation projects, like construction of WHS, L.I. Point, Dug-wells are taken under IGS schemes. A few schemes are evaluated to know the status of the programmes as case studies. The case studies are discussed below:

Case Study – I: Supply of Agriculture implements to SHG.

Concurrent evaluation of the use and benefits of agriculture implements supplied to SHG was done to know whether such assets are being carefully utilized to augment their income and to ensure retention of assets by the beneficiaries.

The evaluation findings are presented below:

Name of the scheme- Supply of Diesel Power Tiller, Sprayer and Thresher to SHG.

Block	-	Jhumpura
G. P	-	Arsala

Village	-	Teliarsala
Funding Agency	-	ITDA, Champua
Total Project cost	-	Rs. 1,23,552/-

- Year of supply – March, 2005
- Beneficiaries share – Rs. 13, 728/-
- No of Sch. Tribe Beneficiary – 11 (Santal – 10, Tamudia - 1)
- Landholding size of Beneficiaries – 2 acs to 3 acs per beneficiary family.

The SHG was provided with agriculture implements such as Diesel Power Tiller, Sprayer and Thresher. The group was formed during 1999-2000 by a group of un-married women in Teliarsala village of Arsala G.P under Jhumpura Block, Formerly they had a tailoring unit provided by an NGO working at Keonjhar TADASA. This scheme was not successful due to the marketing problem of the products. Some women got married and the SHG became dormant. The group again started functioning from 2002-2003 by a group of 11 married women.

During the year Feb, 2005 Jhumpura Block sponsored the name of the above SHG to the ITDA as per their requirement to supply agricultural implements to the SHG, The package constituted a diesel power tiller, sprayer and thresher. The total cost of the package was Rs. 1,23,552/- of which Rs. 13,728/- (10% of the total cost) was to be born by the SHG. After deposit of Rs. 13,728/-, One day training was given to the members of the SHG. Then an agreement was signed between ITDA and the SHG, which contained that the assets cannot be transferred, mortgaged or sold without the approval of the ITDA. Agro-Industry Deptt. supplied the assets to the SHG.

The members of the SHG used the power tiller to cultivate their lands, the sprayer for spraying pesticides and thresher for threshing proposes. Besides, they are giving the above implements to other farmers for agriculture proposes, on hire basis @ Rs. 60/- per hour without diesel and @Rs. 50/- per hour with diesel. Outside the G.P they are getting Rs. 250/- per hour without fuel. The remuneration of the Driver for driving the power tiller is Rs. 15/- per hour. They are also giving the sprayer on hire @ Rs. 10/- per day. The opinion of the beneficiaries about the scheme is as follows:-

- Opinion of the SHG was not taken before selection.

- The diesel power tiller should be provided with facility for driving it.
- Maintenance charge is higher. After one or two tilling, the tiller (fuda) is damaged which costs them Rs. 750/- per tiller and for other accessories Rs. 200 to 300/- . The Driver takes Rs. 50/- per day as his remuneration.
- The Scheme will provide them with more income since they will bring lands for cropping in the coming year.
- Moreover, after paddy they will also cultivate off- season vegetables, like tomato, cabbage, radish, bitter gourd for which there is a large demand in the mining area of Joda.
- Further, they have proposed for cultivation of wheat, as there is a L.I. Point over the Ardi River near the village. But, though there is no electric supply due to theft of the electric wires, the L.I project is not functioning. They require a pump set to be supplied to them that would solve the problem.

They have fetched an amount of Rs. 7286/- by hiring the tiller and spent Rs. 2500/- (approx) towards the maintenance and driver remuneration with in a period of six months.

As observed during the field study the problem the members of the SHG, being all women, they solely depend upon the driver for using the tiller as physical strength is required to drive it in the mud of the agriculture filed.

Case study - II:

Name of the Project	-	Kemundia Mango Plantation
Block	-	Champua
G. P	-	Uchhaballi
Village	-	Kemundia
Funding Agency	-	ITDA, Champua
● Implementing Agency	-	Horticulture Deptt.
● Total Project cost	-	Rs. 46013.00 (Approx)
● No of beneficiary	-	15 (S.T – Sounti)
● Coverage Area	-	11 acs.

- Year of supply - 2003-2004

The Scheme was sanctioned for 15 Sch. Tribe beneficiaries all belonging to Sounti Community. All the 15 beneficiaries belong to one family and possessed 11 acs of patta land in their nerve. The land is surrounded by nalas on its three sides, which are tributary of the river Baitarani.

During the months of July and August, 500 plants were supplied to the beneficiaries. They paid labour charges for three months and Rs. 10,000/- towards digging of pits and fencing the land, besides for watering the plants. In the month of September they are again supplied with 70 numbers of plants. Due to heavy summer, all the 70 plants died. Again they were provided with 50 plants. In the first year they were provided with 7 bags and in the 2nd year, 6 bags of pesticides. Specialists from horticulture department imparted training to the beneficiaries for the use of the pesticides. As observed the plants are in a healthy condition, except a few. The opinions of the beneficiaries are as follows:

- They are satisfied with the growth of plants.
- There should be provision for watch and ward charges.
- A diesel pump set and thin and long pipe may be provided for watering the plantation from the surrounding nala.
- Inter cropping like black gram, cow pee, green gram, tuber crops and vegetables like *ruma*, lady's finger, brinjal, bean, tomato cultivation would also be successful if facilities for water are made available.
- There is constant supervision by the W.E.O Champua block and S. A. ITDA.

Since the plantation had started during 2003-04, the success of the scheme can only be assessed after getting the first cropping.

Case study – III :

Name of the Project	-	Construction of Hospital
Block	-	Champua
G. P	-	Karanjia
Funding Agency	-	ITDA, Champua
Head of Account	-	Article 275 (1)/2004 – 2005
Estimated cost	-	Rs, 10,00,000/-

Agreement number - F₂ – 6/2004-05
Agreement value - Rs. 9,42,057.44

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here is a New PHC functioning at Karanjia G. P headquarters of Champua block having staff strength of one each a Medical officer, Pharmacist, Attendant and Sweeper all working on Contract basis. It is proposed to build a hospital building with indoor facilities at Karanjia.

The work is sanctioned out of funds from the first provision to Article 275 (1) of Indian Constitution for an amount of Rs. 10,00,000. The required procedure was followed, the tender was called for through a local daily Newspaper. The estimate of the work was technically sanctioned by Additional Project Director (Tech.), DRDA, Keonjhar for Rs. 10,00,000/- and approved by the Project Administrator.

The proposed structure constituted a consultant room, an office room, a dressing room, a storeroom, one male ward, one female ward and an attached bath room. Besides, there is provision for 6 numbers of toilets and one Verandah. The procedure was dully followed and the progress of the construction work is highlighted below. The work was assigned to Shri Shyam Ghan Sahoo, Engineer Contractor on the lowest tender an agreement was made with him for execution of the work as per the OPWD code. The date of commencement of the project was 15.03.2005 and the date of completion was 15.7.2005. The construction work is done upto lintel level till the time of evaluation. Till 12.08.2005 centering work is under progress for roof slab casting. The work is not completed in due date due to the illness of the contractor. He has applied for extension of time for completion of the work up to 15.11.2005 and PA, ITDA, grants it. The first R/A bill amounting to Rs. 2,52,308/- has been paid on 13.06.2005 up to lintel level.

It is observed that progress in construction work is not satisfactory.

Case study - IV:

Name of the project	–	Construction of 40 seated hostel building at BJS High School
Block	-	Jhumpura
G. P	-	Asanpat
Funding Agency	-	ITDA, Champua
Head of Account	-	Article 275 (1)/04-05
Estimated Cost	-	Rs. 8,00,000/-
Agreement Value	-	Rs. 7,89,884.21

Balabhadra Jagganath School (BJS) was established on 03.07.78 in village Asanpat of Asanpat G.P in Jhumpura Block. It has classes from VIII to X.

Educational Deptt runs the school. However, enrolment of ST students is more in this school. During the study, the, enrolment position was as shown below:-

	Community			Class
	VIII	IX	X	
Sch. Tribe (Bathudi)	51	30	26	
Sch. Castes	1	1	3	
Other castes	18	17	18	
Total	70	48	47	

The tribal students are coming from their own home. Therefore it is approved in the P.L.C meeting of 2004 – 05 to construct a 40 seated hostel building. The work has been given to Shri Gagan Behari Sahoo, Contractor of Gundunia following the OPWD procedure through F₂ tender process. The agreement value of the work is Rs. 7,89,884.21 only. The date of commencement & completion of the work were 15.03.2005 to 15.07.2005, respectively.

It is observed during the study that till 10.08.2005, the construction work is up to the lintel level only. It is found that due to the illness of the contractor, he has requested for extension of time for another 5 months for completion of the work.

The work is in progress. The 1st /R bill will be paid after completion of the building up to roof level as per the actual measurement and delay in construction work is noted.

Case study - V:

Name of the project	–	Construction of W.H.S at Sunariposhi
Block	-	Champua
Funding Agency	-	ITDA, Champua
Head of Account	-	S.C.A to TSP
Estimated Cost	-	Rs. 8,46,000/-
Year of commencement	-	2003-04
Year of completion	-	2004-05
Ayacut Area	-	45.92 acres

Village Sunariposhi is predominately a tribal village most of the tribal people are small and marginal farmers. They mainly depend on agriculture which is based on rain fed. Due to situation like draught and lack of irrigation facility, they were reluctant to cultivate their land and were mainly earning lively hood as labourer in other sectors like mining periphery. In order to augment their economic life through agriculture sector and make viable of their agriculture land this irrigation; project was taken up at an estimated Cost of Rs. 8.46 lakhs under S.C.A during the year 2004-05. On completion of this same, it gives benefit to 71 ST beneficiaries giving irrigation coverage to Ac.45.92 of land. The tribal people out of this facility started cultivation of their land both in Kharif and Rabi. In addition to peddy, they also cultivate wheat, oilseeds, groundnuts and vegetable like tomato, [potato, cabbages, cauliflower, brinjal, onion, chilly, ladyfinger, water millan, cucumber and other seasonal vegetable. The above activity augments their economic life by enhancing per capita income

Case study - VI:

Name of the project – Micro Credit Support to Tribal Self Help Groups (SHG)

Funding Agency - ITDA, Champua

Head of Account - S.C.A to TSP

Total no.of Tribal SHG- 97

Total amount of Micro Credit Support released-Rs.9, 7 lakhs

Total no.of Tribal Women enrolled- 1128

Micro-Credit, which includes micro saving, is gradually emerging as one of the most effective strategies to alleviate poverty largely through Self Help Groups in general and women group in particular. It can effectively generate employment and sustain income of the households by giving them opportunities of work. Although Micro-Credit institutions are effective weapons in the war against rural poverty, they alone cannot neutralize non-physical symptoms of poverty, which deprive the poor of a full social existence. Efforts are needed to promote and strengthen Micro finance institutions to optimize their war against poverty.

The concept of Micro-credit programmes though first initiated in Bangladesh in the year 1976 but subsequently it is being accepted by all developing Countries as one of the most effective weapon for eradicating rural poverty and empowerment of poor and downtrodden women. As such 97 tribal SHGs are given Micro Credit Support @ 10,000/- per SHG to strengthen their group activities without exploitation of local money lenders and to save indebtedness. They have been given training; Animators are being engaged to

train them in maintenance off Accounts. Gradually they are being linked with banks and subsidy is being released towards the raw material cost up to Rs.30, 000/- per SHG. As such 1128 tribal women are enrolled under this ITDA in 97 SHGs with relatively homogenous background. They are pursuing economic activities for income generation purpose, which is locally viable.

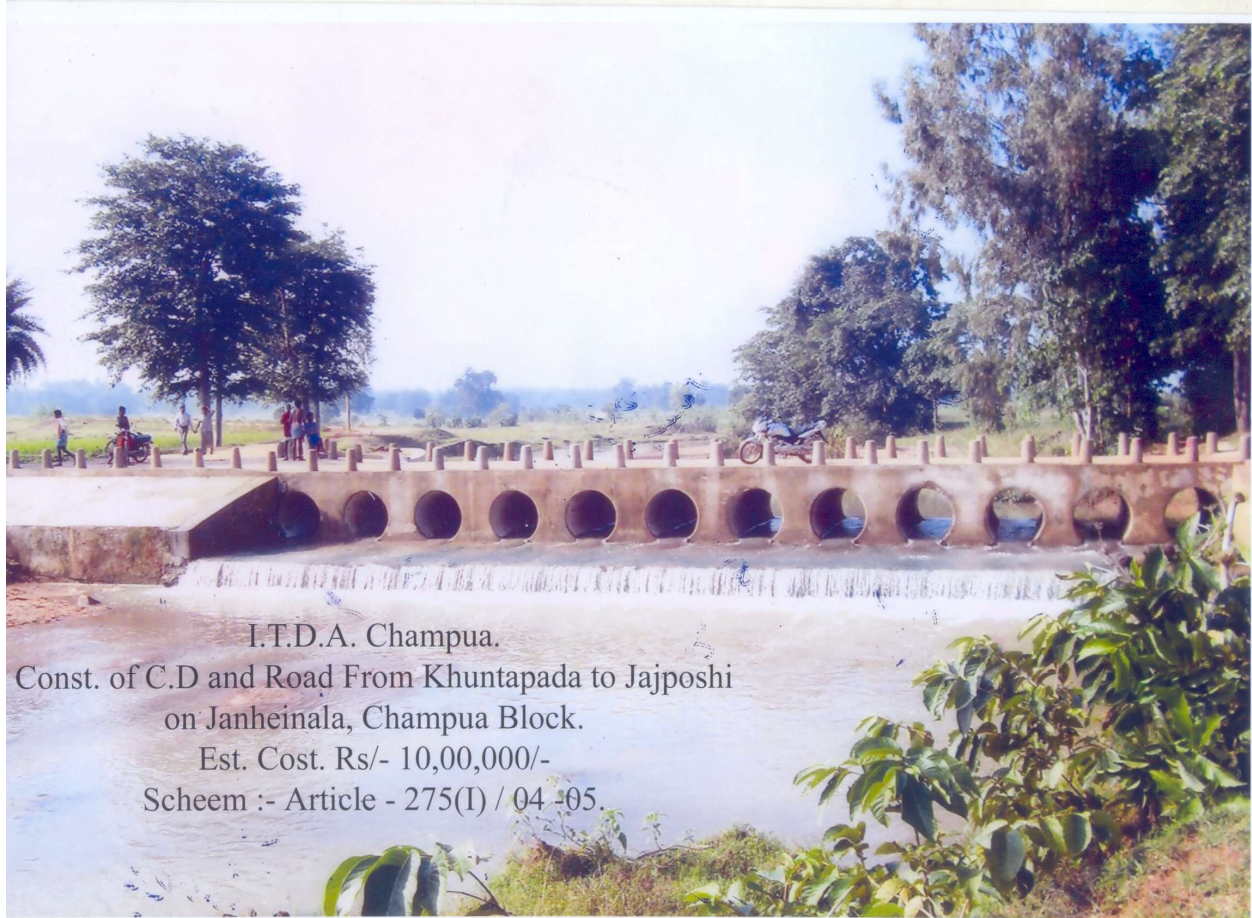
Case study – VII:

Name of the project	–	Construction of Addl. Classroom of Panchayat Samiti College
Block	-	Jhampura
Name of the Scheme	-	Article-275 (1)
Estimated Cost	-	Rs. 5,00 lakhs
Year of commencement	-	2005-06
Year of completion	-	2005-06

Life without education is miserable and imperfect. Education makes men perfect. It not only rings an intellectual change in human beings but also in the society as a whole. It is an instrument, which empowers people to fight against poverty, misery, super situation etc. and keep them away from wine. It not only enables; people to understand his rights, duties and responsibilities but also make them conscious to participate in the growth process. In order to bring the tribal people to mainstream, wide educational facilities are to be provided to them. At this backdrop, this; project was taken up at the Estimate Cost Rs.5.00 lakhs under Article 275(I). Due to completion of this project 120 nos of tribal students get benefit from different angles.

Case study- VIII:

Name of the project	–	Construction of C.D work on Khuntapada to Jajaposi
Block	-	Champua
Name of the Scheme- Article	-	275 (1)
Estimated Cost	-	Rs. 10.00 lakhs
Year of commencement	-	2004-05
Year of completion	–	2005-06

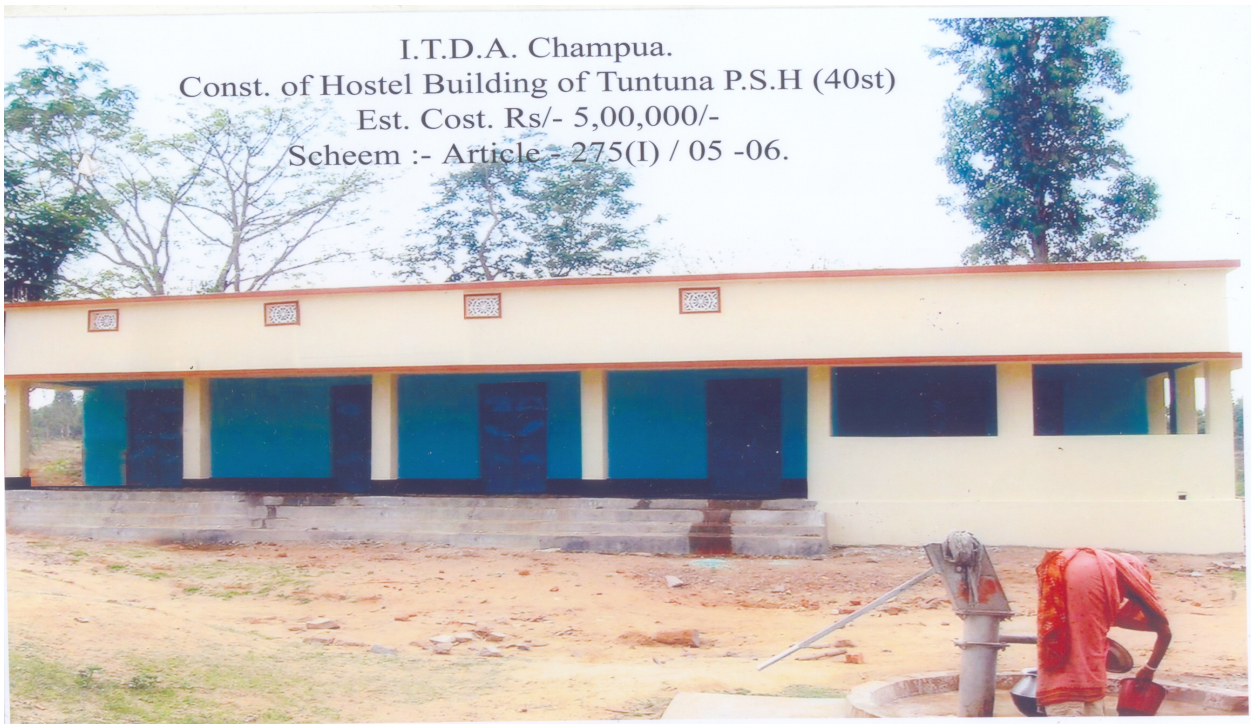


Communication is the lifeline so far as connectivity programme is concerned, particularly in tribal area it helps to promote their economic life. It not only brings change in their social life but also augment their economic life. The village Khuntapada Jajaposhi is pre-dominantly a tribal village. Most of them are small and marginal farmers. Agriculture is their main livelihood. At this backdrop, the above project is taken up at an estimated cost of Rs.10.00 lakhs under Article 275 (I). On completion of the project during the year 2005-06 more than 9000 people got benefit to make their agricultural

products access to market. This project is linked to three tribal G.Ps, namely Khuntapada, Jajaposhi & Sadangi as well as to P.W.D Road. the P.W.D road again connects N.H-6. Consequent upon this benefit, the beneficiaries of Khuntapada, Jally & Phulkane get access to market to sell their products in time. It has changed their economic life by enhancing per capita income.

Case study- IX:

Name of the project	-	Construction of Hostel building of Tuntua PSH
Block /ITDA	-	Champua
District	-	Keonjhar
Name of the Scheme- Article	-	275 (1)
Estimated Cost	-	Rs. 5.00 lakh
Year of commencement	-	2005-06
Year of completion	-	2005-06



Keeping the requirement of the extension of educational infrastructure in the tribal area in view the construction of Construction of 40 seated Hostel Building of Tantuna PSH of Champua Block/ITDA of Keonjhar District, Orissa has been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs under Article 275 (1). 40 tribal students

from different tribal villages, like Sarei, Sasang, Sanni, Urty and Tuntuna are being benefited.

CHAPTER - VII

PROSPECTIVE PLAN OF ACTION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

(Under SCA to TSP)

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

- (a) restoration, development and mobilization of natural resources, like, land, forest and water;
- (b) optimum use of local resources of land and forest produce for adequate return through use of new skills, technology and inputs, so that value-addition of commodities would fetch them enhanced profit;
- (c) development of traditional skills and providing opportunity to acquire new skills and technology through demonstration and training, so that it would result in mobilization of human resource through capacity building;
- (d) making provision of effective and adequate infrastructural facilities which would be incidental to additional income and employment generation;
- (e) ensuring effective people's participation and involvement of knowledgeable traditional leaders and elected representatives of Panchayat Raj Institutions; and

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

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

INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)

AGRICULTURE:

Agriculture is a predominant economy of tribal communities of the ITDA area and this pattern is likely to continue in their economy for a long time to come. Tribal agriculture in the area, on the other hand, is characterized by uneconomic and unproductive landholdings, undulated land surface, inadequate irrigation facilities and use of traditional skill and primitive technology. High and medium land constitute more than 90 per cent of agricultural land and about 66.50 per cent of the total cultivable land is used for a single crop, i.e. paddy. Only 17.76 per cent of the cultivable area sown is provided with irrigation during both Kharif and Rabi.

Improvement of economic condition of the tribal people will largely depend on development of agriculture aiming at the optimum use of land and maximum return through introduction of modern technology and scientific methods. Agricultural programmes will aim at crop diversification, introduction of cash crops and new HYV crops, empowering the tribal cultivators through crop demonstration and training programmes on new techniques of cultivation and use of improved modern implements, etc. Intensive agricultural practice will generate additional income as well as promote employment facilities.

While implementing agriculture schemes some important socio-cultural and other factors may be looked after. Most of the tribal communities celebrate long festive occasions mostly from January to March when the entire community participate by stopping work. So important field-based programmes may not be implemented at that time. Secondly, woman in tribal society is an equal partner in agricultural operation and in decision-making process in many important aspects of the household. Accordingly, participation of women in training and demonstration programmes along with their husbands should be ensured.

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

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

(A) ARHAR DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMME:

The details of the programme are as follows:

- It is proposed to cover 75 nos of demonstration programmes, 25 each in Champua, Jhumpura and Joda blocks in the first year i.e 2007-08.
- Each demonstration programme will be taken covering an area Ac 0.50 of land under rain- fed conditions.
- The package of each demonstration programme includes seeds and inputs, like fertilizer and pesticides worth Rs. 800/- which will be provided by the ITDA. The labour cost will be borne by the beneficiary.
- The requirement of funds under this programme during the year 2007-08 will be (Rs.800/- x 75/-) Rs.60,000/-
- Requirement of funds in the subsequent years (2008-09 to 2011-12) is calculated increasing @ 5 % per annum.
- The year -wise requirement of fund will be as follows :

Year-wise requirement of funds for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	0.20 (25)	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.10
2.	Jhumpura	0.20 (25)	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.10
3.	Joda	0.20 (25)	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.10
Total		0.60 (75)	0.63	0.66	0.69	0.72	3.30

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(B) GROUNDNUT DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMME:

The details of the programme will be as follows:

- It is proposed to cover 50 nos of demonstration programmes, 20 each from Champua and Jhumpura blocks and 10 from Joda block in the first year i.e 2007-08.
- Each demonstration programme will be taken to cover an area of Ac. 0.50 of land under rain- fed conditions.
- The package of each demonstration programme will be worth Rs.2800/- which will be provided by the ITDA. The labour cost will be borne by the beneficiary.
- The requirement of funds under this programme during the year 2007-08 will be (Rs2800/- x 50/-) Rs.1, 40,000/-.
- Requirement of funds in the subsequent years (2008-09 to 2011-12) is calculated increasing @ 5 % per annum.
- The year- wise requirement of funds is given below.

Year-wise requirement of 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	Champua	0.56 (20)	0.59	0.62	0.65	0.68	3.1
2.	Jhumpura	0.56 (20)	0.59	0.62	0.65	0.68	3.1
3.	Joda	0.28 (10)	0.29	0.31	0.32	0.34	1.54
Total		1.40 (50)	1.47	1.55	1.62	1.70	7.74

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(C) WHEAT AND MUSTARD DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMME:

The programme is detailed below:

- It is proposed to cover 80 nos of demonstration programmes, 30 each in Champua and Jhumpura block and 20 in Joda block during the first year i.e 2007-08.
- Each demonstration programme will be taken over an area of Ac. 0.50 of land under rain fed conditions.

- Each demonstration programme will be worth Rs. 1700/- which will be provided by the ITDA. The labour cost will be borne by the beneficiary.
- The requirement of funds under this programme during the year 2007-08 will be (Rs.1700/- x 80/-) Rs.1, 36,000/-
- Requirement of funds in the subsequent years (2008-09 to 2011-12) is calculated at @ 5 % increase per annum.

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	Champua	0.51 (30)	0.54	0.57	0.60	0.63	2.85
2.	Jhumpura	0.51 (30)	0.54	0.57	0.60	0.63	2.85
3.	Joda	0.34 (20)	0.36	0.38	0.40	0.42	1.9
Total		1.36 (80)	1.44	1.52	1.60	1.68	7.6

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(D) DEMONSTRATION OF SHORT-DURATION PADDY, FOLLOWED BY MUSTARD

- It is proposed to conduct 60 demonstration programmes, 20 each in three blocks in an area of AC. 0.50 each with assured irrigation facility in the year 2007-08 in all blocks to train farmers in intensive multi-cropping pattern.
- The input assistance worth **Rs. 2,050/-** per demonstration programme will be provided by the ITDA. Thus the requirement for the year 2007-2008 will be (Rs.2050 x 60)

Rs. 1,23,000/-.

- The year-wise financial requirement is indicated below:

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	Champua	0.41 (20)	0.43	0.45	0.47	0.49	2.25
2.	Jhumpura	0.41 (20)	0.43	0.45	0.47	0.49	2.25
3.	Joda	0.41 (20)	0.43	0.45	0.47	0.49	2.25
Total		1.23 (60)	1.29	1.35	1.41	1.47	6.75

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(E) DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMME OF PADDY, FOLLOWED BY WHEAT

- Demonstration programme in an area of Ac. 0.50 each provided with assured irrigation will be taken up with input assistance worth **Rs.2,650/-** per demonstration. Around 100 nos. of demonstration programme will be conducted 40 each in Champua and Jhumpura block and 20 in Joda block during 2007-08. Requirement of funds during 2007-08 will be (Rs 2650/-x 100)Rs 2,65,000/-.
- The year-wise requirement of fund will be as follows:

Year-wise requirement of funds for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	1.06 (40)	1.11	1.16	1.21	1.27	5.81
2.	Jhumpura	1.06 (40)	1.11	1.16	1.21	1.27	5.81
3.	Joda	0.53 (20)	0.55	0.57	0.59	0.61	2.85
Total		2.65 (100)	2.77	2.89	3.01	3.15	14.47

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(F) FARMERS TRAINING:

- Tribal farmers are to be trained in use of modern techniques of cultivation so as to enable them to get better yield.
- Training is proposed to be given in batches, each constituting of 50 trainees @ Rs 10,000 /- per batch.

- It is proposed to conduct 4 training programmes in three blocks during the year 2007-2008 and the financial requirement will be at Rs 0.40/- (Rs10,000 x 4).

The year-wise requirement of fund is given below:

Year-wise requirement of fund

(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	Champua	0.20 (2)	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.10
2.	Jhumpura	0.10 (1)	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.60
3.	Joda	0.10 (1)	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.60
Total		0.40 (4)	0.43	0.46	0.49	0.52	2.30

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(G) EXPOSURE VISIT:

- Exposure visit for 25 farmers in a batch will be arranged for four days in nearby Government farms / C.R.R.I., Cuttack for interaction with the scientists and leading farmers.
- The total cost per a batch will be Rs.25,000/- which includes daily allowance, fare and miscellaneous expenses for each visit.
- It is proposed to impart training to one batch to be selected from each block during the year 2007-08 and the financial requirement will be (3 x 25000/-) 0.75 lakh.

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

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

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	0.25 (1)	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	1.35
2.	Jhumpura	0.25 (1)	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	1.35
3.	Joda	0.25 (1)	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	1.35
Total		0.75 (3)	0.78	0.81	0.84	0.87	4.05

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

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

- In order to boost the production of different crops, the tribal farmers will be encouraged to use HYV and Hybrid seeds in lieu of local variety.
- The ITDA will supply seeds of different kind worth **Rs.1, 000/-** to each farmer free of cost.
- It is proposed to cover 275 farmers, 100 each in Champua and Jhumpura block and 75 in Joda block.

The year-wise requirement of funds is as follows:

Year-wise requirement of funds for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	1.00 (100)	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
2.	Jhumpura	1.00 (100)	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
3.	Joda	0.75 (75)	0.79	0.83	0.87	0.91	4.15

Total	2.75 (275)	2.89	3.03	3.17	3.31	15.15
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(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(I) INCENTIVE ON FARM IMPLEMENTS :

- It is proposed to encourage the tribal cultivators to use improved agricultural implements. The unit cost is Rs. 700/- per farmer.
- In the year 2007-2008, it is proposed to supply to 250 farmers @ 100 farmers in each of Champua and Jhumpura blocks and 50 in Joda block and the cost of the project is (Rs.700 x 250) Rs. 1.75.

The year-wise requirement for five years is presented below:

Year-wise requirement of funds for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	0.70 (100)	0.73	0.76	0.80	0.84	3.83
2.	Jhumpura	0.70 (100)	0.73	0.76	0.80	0.84	3.83
3.	Joda	0.35 (50)	0.37	0.39	0.41	0.43	1.95
Total		1.75 (250)	1.83	1.91	2.01	2.11	9.61

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(J) DEMONSTRATION ON IMPROVED FARM IMPLEMENTS:

- It is proposed to conduct three demonstrations on farm implements, such as (a) Self –propelled paddy transplanter, b) Tractor-operator, Rotavator, Axil Flow Thressar and pit hole digger, c) Self-propelled paddy reaper, d) Multi-crop Thressar and e) Power operated shelter at a total cost of Rs. 30,000/- @ the rate of one in each of the 3 blocks.
- In this programme implements will be hired, cost of inputs, provision of lunch and payment of honorarium and miscellaneous expenditure will be borne by the ITDA.
- In each programme 50 farmers will be covered.

The year- wise requirement is given below:-

Year-wise requirement of funds 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	Champua	0.30 (1)	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
2.	Jhumpura	0.30 (1)	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
3.	Joda	0.30 (1)	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
Total		0.90 (3)	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	4.50

(K) CREATION OF COMMUNITY IRRIGATION POTENTIAL:

- Requirement of water resource is essential for crop intensity programme to get assured return. Erratic nature of monsoon and inadequate irrigation projects greatly hamper the agricultural operation.
- Therefore, it is suggested that in every block a Water Users Association with minimum of 30 farmers will be formed and lift irrigation points will be installed to irrigate 10 hectares which will be managed by Water Users Associations using diesel pump set.
- It is proposed to install one such project @ 90 per cent subsidy in each block every year. The requirement of funds for 3 blocks in five years is as follows:

The year-wise requirement of funds is as follows:

Year-wise requirement of funds for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.70	2.35	7.05
2.	Jhumpura	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.70	2.35	7.05
3.	Joda	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.60	2.30	6.90

Total	3.00	3.00	3.00	5.00	7.00	21.00
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Block-wise Requirement of Funds for Programmes under Agricultural Development for the year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Programme	Champua		Jhumpura		Joda		Total	
		Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	Arhar demonstration	25	0.20	25	0.20	25	0.20	75	0.60
B.	Groundnut demonstration	20	0.56	20	0.56	10	0.28	50	1.40
C.	Wheat & Mustard demonstration	30	0.51	30	0.51	20	0.34	80	1.36
D	Demonstration of Short duration paddy followed by mustard	20	0.41	20	0.41	20	0.41	60	1.23
E.	Demonstration of Paddy followed by wheat	40	1.06	40	1.06	20	0.53	100	2.65
F	Farmer's training (50 in a batch)	2	0.20	1	0.10	1	0.10	4	0.40
G.	Exposure visit (25 in a batch)	1	0.25	1	0.25	1	0.25	3	0.75
H	Incentive on use of HYV & Hybrid seeds	100	1.00	100	1.00	75	0.75	275	2.75
I	Incentive on farm inputs	100	0.70	100	0.70	50	0.35	250	1.75
J.	Demonstration on improved farm implements		0.30		0.30		0.30		0.90
K	Creation of community irrigation potential		1.00		1.00		1.00		3.00
Total :			6.19		6.09		4.51		16.79

A B S T R A C T

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	6.19	6.43	6.67	7.62	8.53	35.44
2.	Jhumpura	6.09	6.33	6.57	7.52	8.43	34.94
3.	Joda	4.51	4.67	4.84	5.60	6.47	26.09
Total		16.79	17.43	18.08	20.74	23.43	96.47

HORTICULTURE:

The tribal people are habituated in raising fruit-bearing trees. They grow such species in their backyards.. In some pockets vegetable cultivation including off-season vegetables, like Jack fruit, mango, K. lime, has gained popularity. In the absence of irrigation facilities, some local cultivators are seen growing vegetables in riverbeds in summer season. Thus the tribal farmers of this area have ability and attitude to grow vegetables and horticultural crops. In the project area, there is great demand for vegetables due to coming up of new industries and opening of mining activities.

In this context, modest attempt may be made for value addition of vegetables and cash crops for deriving lucrative income by sale through enlargement of the scope of marketing nexus. It is proposed to take up the following programmes under this sector.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

(A) OFF-SEASON VEGETABLE CULTIVATION:

- The tribal farmers will be encouraged to take up off-season vegetable cultivation which will bring them additional income from sale of vegetables at a higher price than in the normal season.
- Each tribal farmer will be provided with seeds and other inputs like fertilizer and pesticide worth **Rs. 500/-**.
- It is proposed to cover 200 farmers under this programme annually in all three Blocks during the year 2007-08 with the following financial requirement.

The year-wise requirement of funds is as follows

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	0.40 (80)	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
2.	Jhumpura	0.35 (70)	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.31	1.85
3.	Joda	0.25 (50)	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.39	1.35
Total		1.00 (200)	1.04	1.08	1.12	1.16	5.40

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(B) AWARENESS CAMP ON OFF SEASON VEGETABLE CULTIVATION

- It is proposed to organise 6 nos of awareness camps 2 each in three blocks in the year 2007-2008 @ Rs.2500/- per camp (50farmers) for one day.Labour cost of around Rs.500/- will be borne by the farmers.

The requirement of funds for five years is as follows:

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	0.05 (2)	0.05 (2)	0.05 (2)	0.05 (2)	0.05 (2)	0.25
2.	Jhumpura	0.05 (2)	0.05 (2)	0.05 (2)	0.05 (2)	0.05 (2)	0.25
3.	Joda	0.05 (2)	0.05 (2)	0.05 (2)	0.05 (2)	0.05 (2)	0.25
Total		0.15 (6)	0.15 (5)	0.15 (6)	0.15 (6)	0.15 (6)	0.75

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

(C) POTAT DEMONSTRATION:

- Potal is a perennial crop and is remunerative because of low labour cost and less investment. As such it is proposed to introduce potal (vegetable) under vegetable cultivation as a new crop among the tribal farmers having land provided with irrigation facility.
- The farmers will be supplied with roots and technical guidance through demonstration.
- It is proposed to start 15 units in clusters in the year 2007-08 with the following financial requirement @ **Rs.5000/-** per unit.

The requirement of funds for five years is as follows:

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	0.25 (5)	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	1.35
2.	Jhumpura	0.25 (5)	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	1.35
3.	Joda	0.25 (5)	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	1.35
Total		0.75 (15)	0.78	0.81	0.84	0.87	4.05

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(D) BACKYARD PLANTATION:

- The tribal beneficiaries will be supplied with improved variety of suckers like papaya, guava, banana and inputs, like fertilizer and pesticide worth **Rs. 700/-** each as subsidy and the labour cost will be borne by the beneficiary.
- These will be planted in their backyard so that all members of the family can take care of plants easily as and when required.
- During the year 2007-2008, 125 beneficiaries are to be covered which will cost Rs.87.000/- (Rs0.007x125).

The requirement of funds for five years is as follows:

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	0.35 (50)	0.37	0.39	0.41	0.44	1.96
2.	Jhumpura	0.35 (50)	0.37	0.39	0.41	0.44	1.96
3.	Joda	0.17 (25)	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.95
Total		0.87 (125)	0.92	0.97	1.02	1.09	4.87

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

(E) PLANTATION OF K.LIME

- It is proposed to take up KagziLime plantation of minimum 10 acs each in a cluster in a G.P in a block.
- During the year2007-2008,total area of 30 acs, @ 10acs of plantation in each block through one SHG (10 members) is to be taken @ Rs. 8116 or Rs.8200/- per acr. including all costs except labour which will be borne by the beneficiary.

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

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	0.82 (10)	0.86	0.90	0.95	1.00	4.53
2.	Jhumpura	0.82 (10)	0.86	0.90	0.95	1.00	4.53
3.	Joda	0.82 (10)	0.86	0.90	0.95	1.00	4.53

Total	2.46 (30)	2.58	2.70	2.85	3.00	13.59
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Increasing @ 5% per annum

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

(F) PLANTATION OF MANGO

- It is proposed to take up mango plantation of minimum 10 acrs each in a cluster in a G.P in a block.
- During the year 2007-2008, total area of 30 acs, @ 10 acs of plantation in each block through one SHG is to be taken @ Rs. 4182.50 or Rs.4200/- per acr. including all costs except labour which will be borne by the beneficiary.

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

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	0.42 (10)	0.44	0.46	0.49	0.51	2.32
2.	Jhumpura	0.42 (10)	0.44	0.46	0.49	0.51	2.32
3.	Joda	0.42 (10)	0.44	0.46	0.49	0.51	2.32
Total		1.26 (30)	1.32	1.38	1.47	1.53	6.96

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

(G) PRE-PLANTING AND POST PLANTING TRAINING TO SHG MEMBERS

- The members of SHG who will take up programmes of plantation of fruit trees will be imparted training for 2 days on pre planting and post planting techniques.
- The cost of each training will be Rs. 100/- per beneficiary.

The block-wise and year wise requirement is as follows:-

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	0.02 (20)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.10
2.	Jhumpura	0.02 (20)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.10
3.	Joda	0.02 (20)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.10
Total		0.06 (60)	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.30

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

(H) TRAINING ON PRESERVATION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

- The tribal farmers are to be trained in the techniques of preservation of fruits and vegetables @ Rs.5000/- per unit (50 beneficiaries) which includes training materials, working lunch and training allowance for two days.
- It is proposed to organize 6 programmes, 2 each in Champua, Jhumpura and Joda blocks in the year 2007-2008.

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

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	0.10 (2)	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.50

2.	Jhumpura	0.10 (2)	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.50
3.	Joda	0.10 (2)	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.50
Total		0.30 (6)	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Programme	Champua		Jhumpura		Joda		Total	
		Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	Off-season vegetable cultivation	80	0.40	70	0.35	50	0.25		1.00
B.	Awareness camp on off season vegetable cultivation	2	0.05	2	0.05	1	0.05		0.15
C.	Potal demonstration	5	0.25	5	0.25	5	0.25		0.75
.D	Backyard plantation	50	0.35	50	0.35	25	0.17		0.87
E.	Plantation of k.lime	10	0.82	10	0.82	10	0.82	30	2.46
F	Plantation of mango	10	0.42	10	0.42	10	0.42	30	1.26
G	Pre-planting and post planting training to SHG members	20	0.02	20	0.02	20	0.02	60	0.06
H	Training on preservation of fruits and vegetables	2	0.10	2	0.10	2	0.10		0.30
Total :			2.41		2.36		2.08		6.85

ABSTRACT

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	2.41	2.52	2.63	2.76	2.89	13.21
2.	Jhumpura	2.36	2.46	2.56	2.68	2.80	12.86
3.	Joda	2.08	2.17	2.26	2.37	2.47	11.35

Total	6.85	7.15	7.45	7.81	8.16	37.42
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Increasing @ 5% per annum

SOIL CONSERVATION

The project area is prone to soil erosion, specially the Joda block being coming under the hilly region of Bhuniyapirh is subject to heavy erosion. To combat with soil erosion the following soil conservation measures are suggested.

(A) Cashew Plantation

- It is proposed for plantation of Cashew in 30 acs of land in a cluster with inter-cropping of Sesamum, Cowpea, Groundnut and pulses in the year 2007-2008.
- The cost of plantation per acre is Rs.3598/-

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

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	0.54 (15)	0.56	0.58	0.60	0.63	2.91
2.	Jhumpura	0.36 (10)	0.38	0.40	0.42	0.44	2.00
3.	Joda	0.18 (5)	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.22	1.00
Total		1.08 (30)	1.13	1.18	1.23	1.29	5.91

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

Gully Control

- Gully Control measures are proposed to check slit erosion.
- It is proposed for 5 Gully Control measures in the year 2007-2008, 2 each in Jhumpura and Joda block and 1 in Champua block.
- The unit cost of each gully will be Rs.20,000/-

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

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	0.20 (1)	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.00
2.	Jhumpura	0.40 (2)	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00
3.	Joda	0.40 (2)	-	0.40	0.40	0.40	1.60
Total		1.00 (5)	0.60	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.60

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Soil Conservation for the year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Programme	Champua		Jhumpura		Joda		Total	
		Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	Cashew Plantation	15	0.54	10	0.36	5	0.18	30	1.08
B.	Gully Control	1	0.20	2	0.40	2	0.40	5	1.00
Total :			0.74		0.76		0.58		2.08

ABSTRACT

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Soil Conservation 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	Champua	0.74	0.76	0.78	0.80	0.83	3.91
2.	Jhumpura	0.76	0.78	0.80	0.82	0.84	4.00
3.	Joda	0.58	0.59	0.60	0.61	0.62	3.00

Total	2.08	2.13	2.18	2.23	2.29	10.91
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Increasing@ 5%per annum

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

Tribal communities of the project area are in the habit of rearing domestic animals and birds primarily for their own necessity. They rear cows and bullocks, for use as draught animals and poultry birds, goats, sheep for consumption and sacrificial purposes. Besides, birds and eggs are also sold in the local market. The project area being a mining area there is high demand for poultry birds and goats, as well as dairy products. Keeping this in view, the animal husbandry programmes are suggested which will help the tribal people to get a substantial income. The programme should be taken up in groups of beneficiary households who would be provided with proper training and follow up action. This would create full time employment and generate additional income for the beneficiary. The geophysical condition is also suitable for good pasture resources. Marketing of the products are normally not a problem in the area due to the existence of a number of mines and industries especially in Joda block of the project area. As regards milk and milk products linkage to OMFED organization will be good solution for assured marketing facility.

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

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

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

animal farms as well as to strengthen the local Veterinary Institutions with funds to meet the expenses on medicines.

A) ESTABLISHMENT OF DAIRY FARM

- Under this scheme, it suggested to establish 3 diary farms one each in the three blocks of the project in the first year (2007-08).
- The unit cost of each farm is Rs. 50,000/-, thus the total requirement in the year 2007-08 would be (Rs.50,000x3)=Rs.1,50,000/-.

Block wise and year wise requirement of funds for 5 years is given below.

Block-wise financial assistance to SHG for establishing Dairy farms with assistance of Commercial Banks

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	0.50 (1)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
2.	Jhumpura	0.50 (1)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
3.	Joda	0.50 (1)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
Total		1.50 (3)	1.56	1.65	1.74	1.83	8.28

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(B) GOAT FARM

- Under this sector, it is proposed to establish 11 farms in the first year 2007-08,3 each in Champua and Jhumpura blocks and 5 in Joda block.
- The unit cost of each farm is Rs.25,000/-. The requirement of fund in the year 2007-08 is thus (Rs.25,000/- x 11) Rs. 2,75,000/-

The block wise and yearwise financial requirement for 5 years is given below.

Block wise requirement of fund under Goatary farm

(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	Champua	0.75 (3)	0.79	0.83	0.87	0.91	4.15
2.	Jhumpura	0.75 (3)	0.79	0.83	0.87	0.91	4.15
3.	Joda	1.25 (5)	1.31	1.37	1.43	1.49	6.85
Total		2.75 (11)	2.89	3.03	3.17	3.31	15.15

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(C) POULTRY FARM

- It is proposed for 9 poultry farms 3 each in the three blocks of the project area during the period 2007-08 @ Rs.50,000/- per farm.
- Thus, the financial requirement would be (Rs.50,000/-x8) Rs.4,00,000/-

The blockwise financial requirement for five years is given below.

Block-wise requirement of fund under poultry farm

(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	Champua	1.50 (3)	1.57	1.65	1.73	1.82	8.27
2.	Jhumpura	1.50 (3)	1.57	1.65	1.73	1.82	8.27

3.	Joda	1.50 (3)	1.57	1.65	1.73	1.82	8.27
Total		4.50 (9)	4.71	4.95	5.19	5.46	24.81

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(D) FODDER DEVELOPMENT

- Fodder development is to be taken in three blocks for which an amount of Rs.1.50 lakh is earmarked for each year at the tune of Rs..05 lakh per block.

The financial requirement for the five years is shown below.

Block-wise requirement of fund under Fodder Development

(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	Champua	0.50 (1)	0.50 (1)	0.50 (1)	0.50 (1)	0.50 (1)	2.50
2.	Jhumpura	0.50 (1)	0.50 (1)	0.50 (1)	0.50 (1)	0.50 (1)	2.50
3.	Joda	0.50 (1)	0.50 (1)	0.50 (1)	0.50 (1)	0.50 (1)	2.50
Total		1.50 (3)	1.50 (3)	1.50 (3)	1.50 (3)	1.50 (3)	7.50

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

(E) TRAINING TO SHG MEMBERS

- The members of SHGs covered under the animal husbandry programmes are to be trained in the techniques of the concerned programmes for better and successful result.

- The cost of each training programme would be Rs.10,000/- for a batch consisting of 20 members for 10 days. In the first year (2007-08), it is proposed to conduct 13 training programmes, 4 each in Champua and Jhumpura blocks and 5 in Joda block and the requirement would be (Rs.10,000/-x13)=Rs.1,30,000/-.

Requirement for five years is given below;

Block-wise requirement of fund under Training to SHG Members

(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	Champua	0.40 (4)	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00
2.	Jhumpura	0.40 (4)	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00
3.	Joda	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
Total		1.30 (13)	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	6.50

(Figures within brackets indicate n.o of batches)

F) BLOCK WISE PROVISION OF FUND TO VETERINARY INSTITUTIONS FOR MEDICINE AND ANIMAL CARE

i) Disease control through AI Centre

- Provision for control of diseases through A.I center is proposed and for that an amount of Rs.20,000/- each in Champua , Jhumpura and Joda blocks in the year 2007-08 is allotted.

The five years' requirement is shown below;

Block-wise requirement of fund under Disease Control through AI Centre

(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	Champua	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.00
2.	Jhumpura	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.00
3.	Joda	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.00
Total		0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	3.00

ii) Health Control through Mobile Unit

- Health check-up and disease control of animals is proposed for which an amount of Rs. 80,000/- is earmarked in the year [2007-08 @ Rs.30,000/-](#) @ Rs20,000 for Champua and Rs.30,000 each for Jhumpura and Joda blocks.

The financial requirement for five year is given below:-

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.00
2.	Jhumpura	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
3.	Joda	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
Total		0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	4.00

A B S T R A C T

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Programme	Champua		Jhumpura		Joda		Total	
		Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	Dairy Farm	1	0.50	1	0.50	1	0.50	3	1.50
B.	Goatery farm	3	0.75	3	0.75	5	1.25	11	2.75
C.	Poultry Farm	3	1.50	3	1.50	3	1.50	9	4.50
.D	Fodder Development	1	0.50	1	0.50	1	0.50	3	1.50
E.	Training to SHG members	4	0.40	4	0.40	5	0.50	13	1.30
F	Diseases Control through A.I. Centre	-	0.20	-	0.20	-	0.20	-	0.60
G.	Health Control through Mobile Unit	-	0.20	-	0.30	-	0.30	-	0.80
Total :			4.05		4.15		4.75		12.95

ABSTRACT

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	4.05	4.18	4.33	4.48	4.64	21.68
2.	Jhumpura	4.15	4.28	4.43	4.58	4.74	22.18
3.	Joda	4.75	4.90	5.07	5.24	5.42	25.38
Total		12.95	13.36	13.83	14.30	14.80	69.24

Increasing @ 5% per annum

PISCICULTURE:

The project area is very poor in fishing activities due to scarcity of minor irrigation projects. There is only one minor irrigation project, namely Jagadala M.I.P in Jhumpura block . Accordingly the prospective action plan has been made for five years.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

(A) ASSISTANCE FOR STOCKING OF IMC FINGERLINGS JAGDALA MIP AND CONSTRUCTION OF FISH LANDING PLATFORM:

- It is proposed for providing financial assistance for stocking of fingerlings for sale among the local fish farmers and construction of a fish landing shed in Jagadala M.I P in Jhumpura block.
- An amount of Rs.60,000/- is proposed in the first year (2007-08) with 5 per cent increase in subsequent years.

The financial requirement for five years is shown below.

							<i>in lakh)</i>
Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Jhumpura	0.60 (10)	0.63	0.66	0.69	0.72	3.30
3.	Joda	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		0.60 (10)	0.63	0.66	0.69	0.72	3.30

(Figures within brackets indicate n.o of batches)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(B) TRAINING OF TRIBAL FISH FARMERS:

- Training programme for fish farmers on capture fishing practices and new techniques for production of fish and for members of PFC Societies on reservoir management will be organized.
- Demonstration on culture fishing will be taken up in tanks of the area. The cost of each demonstration will be **Rs.7000/-**.
- Training on capture fishing will be given to a batch consisting of 25 fish farmers that costs @ **Rs.600/-** per farmer. Thus each training programme will cost Rs.15,000/-.

The programmes are as follows:-

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

- Demonstration programme on culture fishing to the fish farmers of Jhumpura block is proposed @ Rs.7,000/- per demonstration programme.
- Two demonstration programmes are proposed in the first year (2007-08)

Requirement for five years is shown below:-

(Rs. in lakh)

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

(Figures within brackets indicate n.o of batches)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

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

- Training on capture fishing @ Rs.15,000/- per training, 3 training programmes are proposed in the year 2007-08 in the three blocks of the project area.

Five year financial requirement is as follows:-

(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	Champua	0.15 (1)	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.85
2.	Jhumpura	0.15 (1)	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.85
3.	Joda	0.15 (1)	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.85
Total		0.45 (3)	0.48	0.51	0.54	0.57	2.55

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Programme	Champua		Jhumpura		Joda		Total	
		Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	Assistance for reservoir stocking	-	-	10	0.60	-	-		0.60
B.	Demonstration on Culture fishing	-	-	2	0.14	-	-		0.14
C.	Training on capture fishing	1	0.15	1	0.15	1	0.15		0.45
Total :			0.15		0.89		0.15		1.19

Increasing @ 5% per annum

A B S T R A C T

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.85
2.	Jhumpura	0.89	0.94	0.99	1.04	1.09	4.95
3.	Joda	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.85
Total		1.19	1.26	1.33	1.40	1.47	6.65

Increasing @ 5% per annum

IRRIGATION:

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

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

The financial requirement under each sector is given below:

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

(A) Lift Irrigation Projects (New)

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

- Champua block- Ramchandrapur L.I points provided with water source from the Reba and Baitarani rivers over an ayacut area of 50 acres.
- Jhumpura block -Sanneuli L.I point with water source from the Baitarani with an ayacut area of 40 acres and Gidhibas water source from the Ardei river with an ayacut area of 35 acres.
- Joda block -Bandhubeda L.I point water source from the Baitarani river with an ayacut area of 35 acres.

The five year financial requirement is as follows:-

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Construction of L.I.Ps for five year

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	5.20 (55)	5.46	5.73	6.01	6.61	29.01
2.	Jhumpura	6.00 (75)	6.28	6.60	6.93	7.27	33.08
3.	Joda	3.00 (35)	3.14	3.30	3.46	3.63	16.53
Total		14.20 (165)	14.88	15.63	16.40	17.51	78.62

(Figures within brackets indicate ayacut area)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(B) Improvement and Repairs of defunct LIPs:

- Under this programme Rs. 2,00,000/- each per Champua and Jhumpura blocks and 1,00,000 in Joda block is proposed in the year 2007-2008.
- Thus the total requirement will be Rs.5,00,000/-.

The five years financial requirement is as follows:-

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Improvement and Repairs of defunct LIPs for five year

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	2.00	2.40	2.60	2.80	3.00	12.80
2.	Jhumpura	2.00	2.40	2.60	2.80	3.00	12.80
3.	Joda	1.00	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	6.40
Total		5.00	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	32.00

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(C) Construction of Water Harvesting Structure (WHS)

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

- Champua block -Balabhadrapur WHS, with an aycut area of 90 acres.
- Jhumpura block -Barakhandia WHS, with an aycut area 41 acres.
- Joda block- Badakalimati WHS, with an aycut area 89 acres

The five years financial requirement is as follows.

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	12.00 (90)	12.60	13.23	13.89	14.58	66.30
2.	Jhumpura	12.00 (41)	12.60	13.23	13.89	14.58	66.30
3.	Joda	12.00 (41)	12.60	13.23	13.89	14.58	66.30

Total	36.00 (172)	37.80	39.69	41.67	43.74	198.90
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(Figures within brackets indicat ayacut area)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(D) Repair of WHS

- The existing WHS need time to time reaire and maintenance.
- A sum of Rs.7, 00,000/-, at the rate of Rs. 2,50,000 each in Champua and Jhumpura blocks and Rs.2,00,000/-is proposed under this sector in the first year (2007-08).

The total requirment of funds for the five years is given below:-

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	2.50	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	15.10
2.	Jhumpura	2.50	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	15.10
3.	Joda	2.00	2.40	2.60	2.80	3.00	12.80
Total		7.00	8.70	8.90	9.10	9.30	43.00

Increasing @ 5% per annum

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Programme	Champua		Jhumpura		Joda		Total	
		Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	Construction of LI point	95	5.20	75	6.00	35	3.00		14.20
B.	Repair of LI point	-	2.00	-	2.00	-	1.00		5.00
C.	Construction of WHS	175	12.00	61	12.00	190	12.00		36.00
D.	Repair of WHS	-	2.50	-	2.50	-	2.00		7.00
Total :			21.70		22.50		18.00		62.20

Increasing @ 5% per annum

A B S T R A C T

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	21.70	23.61	24.71	25.85	27.34	123.21
2.	Jhumpura	22.50	24.43	25.58	26.77	28.00	127.28
3.	Joda	18.00	19.34	20.43	21.55	22.71	102.03
Total		62.20	67.38	70.72	74.17	78.05	352.52

Increasing @ 5% per annum

CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING:

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

In the Champus ITDA, 6 nos of LAMPs are there, 3 in Champua, 2 in Jhumpura and 1 in Joda block.

The ITDA is having as many as 409 SHGs and the number is increasing day by day. The success of SHGs largely depends on strengthening of cooperative network and creating co-operative spirit among the members to achieve the desired goal.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

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

(A) Financial assistance to tribals for enrolment as members of the LAMPS.

- Needy tribal farmers are to be provided with financial assistance of Rs.300.00 each for enabling them to become member of the LAMPS.
- It is proposed to finance 150 beneficiaries in the year 2007-2008, 50 in each block to enroll themselves in the LAMPs @ Rs.300/- per beneficiary.

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

Year-wise Financial Requirement (Rs. in lakh)

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Financial Assistance for enrolment as member of the LAMPS 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	Champua	0.15 (50)	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.75
2.	Jhumpura	0.15 (50)	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.75
3.	Joda	0.15 (50)	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.75
Total		0.45 (150)	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	2.25

(Figures within the bracket indicate physical target)

(B) Share Capital Assistance to Tribal Members of Industrial/ Handicraft Cooperative Societies.

(C)

- It is proposed to provide incentive to tribals working in industrial and those who are engaged in different handicrafts so as to enhance their credit absorbing capacity.
- It is proposed to cover 70 members @ Rs.1000/- per member as share capital in the year 2007-08.

The financial requirement for five years is given below:-

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Share Capital Assistance to Tribal Members of Industrial/ Handicraft Cooperative Societies 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	Champua	0.30 (30)	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
2.	Jhumpura	0.30 (30)	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
3.	Joda	0.10 (10)	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.50
Total		0.70 (70)	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	3.50

(Figures within the bracket indicate physical target)

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Cooperation and Marketing for the year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Programme	Champua		Jhumpura		Joda		Total	
		Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	Financial assistance to tribal members for enrolment as member of the LAMPS.	50	0.15	50	0.15	50	0.15		0.45
B.	Share Capital assistance to tribal	30	0.30	30	0.30	10	0.10		0.70

	members of industrial/ handicraft cooperative societies.								
Total :		80	0.45	80	0.45	60	0.25		1.15

A B S T R A C T

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Cooperation and Marketing 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	Champua	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	2.25
2.	Jhumpura	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	2.25
3.	Joda	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.25
Total		1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	5.75

COTTAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES:

The tribal groups inhabiting the project area have traditional skills like preparation of leaf plates and cups, bamboo and masonry work etc. On the otherhand sufficient resources are also available in the project area. It is required to develop some of these village and cottage industries adopting modern machinery and technology so as to create full time employment opportunity for the skilled tribal youths.

Moreover, in the entire Joda block and part of Jhumpura block there are lot of mines, such as Iron and Manganese and industries. In these mines area large number of vehicles are plying every day. As such, vocational training on some important trades like

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

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

(A) BEE-KEEPING:

Bee-Keeping using Indian Hive bee is found to be suitable in Champua and Jhumpura blocks. The Scheme will be taken up in cluster of villages on an experimental basis. The programmes are as follows:

(i) Indian Hive Bee

- It is proposed to cover 25 beneficiaries on experimental basis @ Rs.37,025/- for five beneficiaries under the sector in the year 2007-08
- The financial outlay for five years is given below:

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	1.11 (15)	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	5.55
2.	Jhumpura	0.74 (10)	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	3.70
3.	Joda	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		1.85 (25)	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	9.25

(Figures within the bracket indicate Physical target)

(ii) Training and Demonstration programmes on Bee-Keeping

- Training and demonstration programme on bee keeping to beneficiaries will help in skill development in bee keeping for success of the scheme.
- The trainees are to undergo training in the Deptt. Of Entomology, college of Agriculture, OUAT, Bhubaneswar for 3 days.

- The unit cost of each programme including traveling expenses and pocket allowance Rs.20/- per day(for five days including to and fro movement) is approximatelyRs.22,000/- for 25 beneficiaries.
- The year wise requirement of funds for five years is given below:

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Training and Demonstration on Bee-keeping for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	0.22 (25)	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	1.10
2.	Jhumpura	0.22 (25)	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	1.10
3.	Joda	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		0.44 (50)	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	2.20

(Figures within the bracket indicate Physical target)

(B) VOCATIONAL TRAINING TO TRIBAL YOUTHS IN ITIs:

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

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

- It is proposed to train two batches in Driver-cum-Mechanic (light motor vehicle) in the year 2007-2008 from three blocks.
- Tribal youths having qualification up to classVIII are to be selected.
- The duration of the traing will be for 6 months costing Rs.1.75 each per batch.

The total requirement for five years is given below:

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	1.75 (20)	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	8.75
2.	Jhumpura	0.87 (10)	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	4.35
3.	Joda	0.87 (10)	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	4.35
Total		3.49 (40)	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49	17.45

(Figures within the bracket indicate Physical target)

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

- It is proposed to train two batches in Driver-cum-Mechanic (heavy motor vehicle) in the year 2007-2008 from three blocks.
- Tribal youths having qualification up to classVIII are to be selected.
- The duration of the traing will be for 6 months @ of Rs.1.745 each per batch.

The total requirement for five years is given below:

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	0.87 (10)	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	4.35
2.	Jhumpura	0.87 (10)	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	4.35
3.	Joda	1.75 (20)	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	8.75
Total		3.49 (40)	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49	17.75

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

(ii) Repair of Electrical and Electronic Appliances

- It is proposed to train one batch of tribal youths in Repair of Electrical and Electronic Appliances in the year 2007-2008 from three blocks.
- Tribal youths having qualification up to classVIII are to be selected.
- The duration of the traing will be for 6 months @ of Rs.1.67each per batch.

The total requirement for five years is given below:

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	0.83 (10)	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	4.15
2.	Jhumpura	0.42 (5)	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	2.1
3.	Joda	0.42 (5)	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	2.1
Total		1.67 (20)	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	8.35

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

(iv) House wiring

- It is proposed to impart training to two batches of tribal youth in House wiring in the year 2007-2008 from three blocks.
- Tribal youths having qualification up to class VIII are to be selected.
- The duration of the training will be for 6 months @ of Rs.1.62 each per batch.

The total requirement for five years is given below:

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	1.62 (20)	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	8.10
2.	Jhumpura	0.81 (10)	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	4.05
3.	Joda	0.81 (10)	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	4.05
Total		3.24 (40)	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24	16.20

(Figures within the bracket indicate Physical target)

(v) Training on Masonry work

- Tribal youths of the project area who have skill in Masonry work and requisite qualification are to be selected for this training.
- It is proposed to impart training to two batches of tribal youth in Masonry work in the year 2007-2008 from three blocks.
- The duration of the traing will be for 6 months @ of Rs.1.73 each per batch.

The total requirement for five years is given below:

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	1.73 (20)	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	8.65
2.	Jhumpura	0.86 (10)	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	4.30
3.	Joda	0.86 (10)	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	4.30
Total		3.45 (40)	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	17.25

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

(vi) Training on Dress making

- It is proposed to impart training to one batch of tribal youths in Dress making in the year 2007-2008 from three blocks.
- Tribal youths having qualification up to classVIII are to be selected.
- The duration of the training will be for 6 months @ of Rs.1.60 each per batch.

The total requirement of funds for five years is given below:

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	0.80 (10)	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	4.00

2.	Jhumpura	0.40 (5)	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00
3.	Joda	0.40 (5)	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00
Total		1.60 (20)	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	8.00

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

(vii) Khalli Stitching

- Tribal youths of the project area who have skill in Khalli Stitching are to be selected for this training.
- It is proposed to impart training to one batch of tribal youth in Khalli Stitching in the year 2007-2008 in three blocks.
- The duration of the training will be for 1 months @ of Rs.1.20 lakh per batch (20 trainees).

The total requirement for five years is given below:

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	0.60 (10)	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	3.00
2.	Jhumpura	0.30 (5)	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
3.	Joda	0.30 (5)	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
Total		1.20 (20)	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	6.00

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

ABSTRACT

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Programme	Champua		Jhumpura		Joda		Total	
		Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

2.	Jhumpura	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	27.45
3.	Joda	5.41	5.41	5.41	5.41	5.41	27.05
Total		20.43	20.43	20.43	20.43	20.43	102.15

(Figures within the bracket indicate Physical target)

COMPUTER TRAINING TO TRIBAL YOUTHS:

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

Training of DCA:

- Tribal youths having requisite qualification are to be provided with training for D.C.A. course.
- It is proposed to train 18 youths in the year 2007-2008. @ **Rs.3,000/-** per trainee as per the Govt guideline

The financial requirement for five years is given below:-

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	0.18 (6)	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.90
2.	Jhumpura	0.18 (6)	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.90
3.	Joda	0.18 (6)	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.90
Total		0.54 (18)	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	2.70

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Training of PGDCA

- It is proposed to impart training to 8 candidates, 3 each from Champua and Jhumpura block and 2 in Joda block in the year 2007-08
- The cost per trainee is Rs.6,000/-.

The year-wise requirement of funds is indicated below:

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	0.18 (3)	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.90
2.	Jhumpura	0.18 (3)	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.90
3.	Joda	0.12 (2)	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.60
Total		0.48 (8)	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	2.40

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

ABSTRACT

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Computer training for the year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Programme	Champua		Jhumpura		Joda		Total	
		Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	DCA	6	0.18	6	0.18	6	0.18	18	0.54
	PGDCA	3	0.18	3	0.18	2	0.12	8	0.48
Total :			0.36		0.36		0.30		1.02

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

(Rs. in lakh)

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

1	Champua	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	1.80
2.	Jhumpura	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	1.80
3.	Joda	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
Total		1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	5.10

(Figures within the bracket indicate Physical target)

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (IDS)

COMMUNICATION:

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

(I) Construction of roads:

Under constrution of roads the following works are proposed to be taken up in the first year (2007-2008) in the three blocks of the ITDA.

- Champua block- i) Rangamatia to Baitarani Dangaghat road
 ii) Macmillanpur to Hrudurampur
- Jhumpura i) Asuria to Asanpat road (BT & MT)
- Joda- i) Panduliposi to Kendudihi road
 ii) Balda village to Tada Pani road
 iii) PWD road to Dabuna Adibasi Sahi road

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

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.46	3.63	16.54
2.	Jhumpura	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.46	3.63	16.54
3.	Joda	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
Total		10.00	10.50	11.01	11.55	12.12	55.18

Increasing @ 5% per annum

ii) Improvement of roads

Champua block- i) Balabhadrapur to Pokharia river ghat road

Jhumpura i) Sabakadhanjaypur to Dasarathipur

Joda- i) From NH 215 to Kendra village road (BT & MT)
ii) Naradapur village road
ii) Lasarada village road

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

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	4.00	4.42	4.63	4.86	5.10	23.01
2.	Jhumpura	9.00	9.45	9.92	10.41	10.93	49.71
3.	Joda	7.63	8.01	8.41	8.83	9.27	42.15
Total		20.63	21.88	22.96	24.10	25.30	114.87

Increasing @ 5% per

annum

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	7.00	7.57	7.93	8.32	8.73	39.55
2.	Jhumpura	12.00	12.60	13.22	13.87	14.56	66.25
3.	Joda	11.63	12.21	12.82	13.46	14.13	64.25

Total	30.63	32.38	33.97	35.65	37.42	170.05
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Increasing @ 5% per annum

EDUCATION:

Education is treated as the basic component of development intervention, ST and SC Development Department have established a number of special schools like 2 Boys High Schools, 1 Girl's High School and 3 Ashram Schools, 3 Residential Sevashrams and 6 Sevashrams primarily meant for ST and SC students and High Schools In addition to these, Education Department have established a number of High Schools and Primary Schools. The ST & SC Development Department have constructed 50 Primary School Hostels and one special Adibasi Hostel for tribal students reading in educational institutions run by the above two Departments. Some of the school buildings, hostels and teacher's quarters of the ST and SC Development Department need repairs, some are to be provided with compound walls , teacher's quarters, dining hall, kitchen room, science laboratory, provision of electricity, drinking water, toilets and repairs of the existing ones. Further some of the Primary School Hostels constructed by ITDA earlier need repairs. The programmes under this Sector will consist of (a) Improvement of infrastructural facilities to educational Institutions run by ST & SC Development Department and (b) Repairs of Primary School Hostels constructed by the ST& SC Development Department.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

A .Improvement of Infrastructural Facilities in Hostels of Educational Institutions run by SSD Department:

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

Requirement of fund for provision of infrastructural facilities to schools under SSD Department during 2007-08

Champua block- i) Badanai PSH, Tunutuna PSH, Rangamatia PSH

Jhumpura Nil

Joda- i) Jajanga PSH, Sebaka Quarters of Loida pada, Belda PSH

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

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

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	Champua	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	11.00
2.	Jhumpura	-	1.50	1.57	1.65	1.73	6.45
3.	Joda	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	11.00
Total		4.00	5.70	5.97	6.25	6.53	28.45

Increasing @ 5% per annum

HEALTH

Public health is an important component of human development. Presently the people, i.e the tribals living in inaccessible pockets have been suffering from malaria, diseases of respiratory system, gastro-intestine and skin diseases. There is need for constant health check up to cure the disease at the primery stage. Therefore, it is is proposed to Organise Health Camps and make provision for supply of medicines to tribal patients. It is proposed to organize 2 camps in each block for five years @ Rs. 5,000/- per camp.

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

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Health 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	Champua	0.10 (2)	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.50
2.	Jhumpura	0.10 (2)	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.50
3.	Joda	0.10 (2)	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.50
Total		0.30 (6)	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50

(Figures within brackets indicate n.o of batches)

RURAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

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

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

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

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

It is proposed to sink tube wells in problem villages on priority basis, each tube well costing Rs.1 lakh on an average per tube-well in all of blocks. Requirement of funds under this programme for the 11th plan period as indicated below:-

Champua block-	i) At Rangala Beda Naik Sahi ii) Jali R/S iii) Ramachandrapur PSH
Jhumpura	i) Sri Rampur Munda Sahi ii) Badaneuli PSH iii) Nahabeda PSH
Joda-	I) Gobindapur PSH ii) Guali R/S iii) Balda PSH

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

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

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
2.	Jhumpura	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
3.	Joda	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
Total		3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	3.60	16.50

Increasing@ 5% per annum

(B) Repairs of repairable defunct tube wells

Some of these wells which are repairable for use may be identified and repaired under this programme, a sum of **Rs.20,000/-** for Champua and Jhumpura blocks and Rs.25,000 in Joda block the year 2007-2008 have been earmarked involving a financial implication of Rs. 0.65 lakhs.

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

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

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.10
2.	Jhumpura	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.10
3.	Joda	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	1.35
Total		0.65	0.68	0.71	0.74	0.77	3.55

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds Under Drinking water 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	Champua	1.20	1.26	1.32	1.38	1.44	6.60
2.	Jhumpura	1.20	1.26	1.32	1.38	1.44	6.60
3.	Joda	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.43	1.49	6.85

Total	3.65	3.83	4.01	4.19	4.37	20.05
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Increasing@ 5% per annum

ELECTRICITY

Champua Sub-division consists of 409 numbers of villages and 11 numbers of hamlets, out of which 305 numbers of villages were electrified as per 1991 Census. Besides, some of the school and hostels run by SSD Department are not provided with electricity. Keeping the above facts in view, five year action plan is prepared to provide electricity to the interior tribal pockets and Educational Institutions of SSD Department on priority basis.

- During the year 2007-08, an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakh has been earmarked for Champua and Jhumpura blocks and Rs.1.70 lakh for Joda block.
- In the subsequent years, allotment is earmarked on the basis of 5 per cent increase.

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

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

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	1.50	1.57	1.64	1.72	1.80	8.23
2.	Jhumpura	1.50	1.57	1.64	1.72	1.80	8.23
3.	Joda	1.70	1.78	1.86	1.95	2.04	9.33
Total		4.70	4.92	5.14	5.39	5.64	25.79

Increasing@ 5% per annum

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Programme	Champua		Jhumpura		Joda		Total	
		Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

1	Construction of roads		3.00		3.00		4.00		10.00
2.	Improvement of roads		4.00		9.00		7.63		20.63
3.	Improvement of Infrastructural Facilities in Hostels of Educational Institutions run by ST & SC Development Department:		2.00		-		2.00		4.00
4	Organisation of Health Camps		0.10		0.10		0.10		0.30
5	Installation of new tube wells (drinking water)	3	1.00	2	1.00	2	1.00		3.00
6	Repairs of repairable defunct tube wells		0.20		0.20		0.25		0.65
7	<i>Electricity</i>		1.50		1.50		1.70		4.70
Total :			11.80		14.80		16.68		43.28

A B S T R A C T

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	11.80	12.60	13.19	13.82	14.47	65.88
2.	Jhumpura	14.80	17.03	17.85	18.71	19.62	88.01
3.	Joda	16.68	17.50	18.35	19.24	20.16	91.93
Total		43.28	47.13	49.39	51.77	54.25	245.82

Increasing@ 5% per annum

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

Information, education and communication (I.E.C.) play a vital role in the post-independent scenario in our country, especially in the context of planned development

intervention. We utilize those dimensions in order to reduce the perceptible gap between our aspirations and achievements. New opportunities in all spheres pile up every now and then through challenges due to various processes including modernization, economic liberalization, globalization, etc. and one has to pick and choose the best. Technology surrounds humans everywhere in all walks of life. Technological transformation is an added dimension in the path of induced socio-economic change. Ideas transform lifestyle of people. Creation of avenues of exchange of ideas between traditional sciences and technologies and their modern counterparts is an imperative for fulfillment of our national and social needs. Information is an essential component for widening the horizon of knowledge and its diffusion is possible through communication. Currently, there is dire need to bring out a synthesis between our folk and traditional processes of communication and modern mass media including radio, television and communication channel through satellite Newspapers also constitute a viable level of awareness, etc. Education, being the key input of development endeavour, not only liberates humans from the darkness of ignorance but also enhances human capabilities to come up with adaptive mechanisms for sustainable livelihood maintenance. It may be stated here that all three components in their own ways help people in their nation building endeavours.

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

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

A. Planned Training Schemes for Skill Up-gradation:

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

- iv) Dal Processing

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

- v) Primary Health Care, Hygiene and Sanitation
- vi) Environmental Awareness
- vii) Food, Nutrition and Dietary Practices
- viii) Child Care
- ix) Gynaecology
- x) First Aid
- xi) Selected Handicrafts.

C. Orientation Training for All in Awareness Building:

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

D. Organisation of Exhibitions:

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

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

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

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

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

A) Training for skill up gradation:

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

Under this programme it is proposed to take up 10 nos of training programmes,4 each in Champua and Joda block and 2 in Joda block in the year2007-2008. The year wise requirement of funds for five in the three blocks is given bellow:

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	Champua	0.40 (4)	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
2.	Jhumpura	0.40 (4)	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
3.	Joda	0.20 (2)	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.10
Total		1.00 (10)	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50

(Figures within brackets indicate no.of programmes)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

B) Orientation training for tribal women:

Orientation Training Programme for tribal women for educating them on different aspects of health and hygiene, environment and ecology, selected crafts, etc. will be

organized at village level. Two day programme for a batch consisting of 50 participants will be organized at a cost of **Rs.10,000/-**.

It is proposed to train 20 batches of tribal women,8 each in Champua and Jhumpura block and 4 in Joda block in the year 2007-2008.

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

Block wise and year wise requirement of fund for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	0.80 (8)	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.96	4.4
2.	Jhumpura	0.80 (8)	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.96	4.4
3.	Joda	0.40 (4)	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
Total		2.00 (20)	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	11.00

(Figures within brackets indicate no.of programmes)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

C) Orientation training for tribal men & women:

- Orientation Training for Men and Women of 2 days duration for a batch consisting of 50 men or women for awareness building on various aspects of Government rules and regulations relating to land, forest, money-lending, development programmes , etc. will be organized at a cost of **Rs. 10,000/-**.
- It is proposed to conduct 7 programmes, 3 in Champua and 2 each in humpura and Joda blocks.

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

Block wise and year wise requirement of fund for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	0.30 (3)	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.34	1.60
2.	Jhumpura	0.20 (2)	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.10
3.	Joda	0.20 (2)	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.10
Total		0.70 (7)	0.73	0.76	0.79	0.82	3.80

(Figures within brackets indicate no. of programmes)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

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

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

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

Block wise and year wise requirement of fund for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	1.25 (1)	1.31	1.37	1.43	1.50	6.86
2.	Jhumpura	1.25 (1)	1.31	1.37	1.43	1.50	6.86
3.	Joda	1.25 (1)	1.31	1.37	1.43	1.50	6.86
Total		3.75 (3)	3.93	4.11	4.29	4.50	20.58

(Figures within brackets indicate no. of programmes)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

E) Exchange visit outside the block

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

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

Block wise and year wise requirement of fund for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Champua	0.50 (1)	0.52	0.53	0.55	0.57	2.67
2.	Jhumpura	0.50 (1)	0.52	0.53	0.55	0.57	2.67
3.	Joda	0.50 (1)	0.52	0.53	0.55	0.57	2.67
Total		1.50 (3)	1.56	1.59	1.65	1.71	8.01

(Figures within the bracket indicate no. of programmes)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

ABSTRACT

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Programme	Champua		Jhumpura		Joda		Total	
		Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	Training for skill up-gradation	4	0.40	4	0.40	2	0.20	10	1.00
B.	Orientation training for tribal women	8	0.80	8	0.80	4	0.40	20	2.00
C	Orientation training for tribal men & women	3	0.30	2	0.20	2	0.20	7	0.70
D	Organization of Exhibition & sports, etc. block level	1	1.25	1	1.25	1	1.25	3	3.75
E	Exchange visit outside the block	1	0.50	1	0.50	1	0.50	3	1.50
Total :			3.25		3.15		2.55		8.95

Sub Total	124.66	131.31	136.19	143.25	150.80	686.21
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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.	Communication	30.63	32.38	33.97	35.65	37.42	170.05
2.	Education	4.00	5.70	5.97	6.25	6.53	28.45
3.	Health	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
4.	Drinking Water	3.65	3.83	4.01	4.19	4.37	20.05
5.	Electricity	4.70	4.92	5.14	5.39	5.64	25.79
Sub Total		43.28	47.13	49.39	51.78	54.26	245.84

INFORMATION, EDUCATION & COMMUNICATION (IEC)

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

1	Training for skill up-gradation	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
2	Orientation training for tribal women	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	11.00
3	Orientation training for tribal men & women	0.70	0.73	0.76	0.79	0.82	3.80
4	Organization of Exhibition & sports, etc. block level	3.75	3.93	4.11	4.29	4.50	20.58
5	Exchange visit outside the block	1.50	1.56	1.59	1.65	1.71	8.01
Sub Total		8.95	9.37	9.76	10.18	10.63	48.89
TOTAL		176.89	187.81	195.34	205.21	215.69	980.94

ITDA ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	IGS	124.66	131.31	136.19	143.25	150.80	686.21
2	IDS	43.28	47.13	49.39	51.78	54.26	245.84
3	IEC	8.95	9.37	9.76	10.18	10.63	48.89
TOTAL		176.89	187.81	195.34	205.21	215.69	980.94

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

Grants under the First Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution are provided for implementation of the schemes and programmes based on the felt needs of tribals inhabiting the Scheduled Area, while formulating plan of action under this grant main thrust has to be given on irrigation projects, construction of roads and bridges to provide missing links and repairs/ renovation of school and hostel buildings including all items of related works, like flooring, plastering leak proofing of the roofs, provision of toilets,

drinking water, kitchen, electrification, etc. in such a manner, based on detailed plans and estimates, so that the institutions do not need further repairs etc. at least for another 7/10 years.

The village arterial roads of the project area connecting the interior tribal villages with places where social services are available are mostly fair-weather katcha roads. These roads are frequently damaged due to heavy rain, and sometimes could not be used during rainy season, as bridges on rivers and rivulet are not provided. Suitable proposals for construction of small roads and repairs etc. of the existing village roads are to be prepared and implemented.

There are several educational Institutions run by ST & SC Development Department, which require renovation and repairs and also provision of amenities. There are also 50 Primary School Hostels (PSH) constructed by ST & SC Development Department for the tribal students. Some of these PSHs need repairs. Further, it is necessary to increase the irrigation potentials to raise the irrigated area which presently stands at 17.76 per cent of the net area sown. It is proposed to take up the following programmes with the grants under the First Proviso to the Article 275 (1) of the Constitution during the 11th Plan period.

(A) Construction & Improvement of roads.

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

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

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Name of the project	Approximate cost
1	Champua	Construction of Macmillianpur to Haridapur Road	3.00
		Construction of Rasabantala-Pichhabeda Road	10.00

		Construction of Kundaposi village drain	3.00
		Sub Total :	16.00
2	Jhumpura	Improvement of Road from Jamunaposi to Rasabantala Road (BT & MT)	4.00
		Improvement of Road Chauthia to Kalinga (BT)	4.00
		Improvement of Rajabasa main road to Ardei	3.00
		Sub Total :	11.00
3	Joda	Improvement of road from Haramatha to Kolhapanduli	4.00
		Construction of Lasarada to Gumlei Road	4.00
		Improvement of Raod from Birikala to Mursuan (BT & MT)	4.00
		Construction of Pursootampur to Kankadapat road	4.00
		Sub Total :	16.00
		Total :	43.00

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

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

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Name of the project	Approximate cost
1	Champua	Special repair to Rajia PSH	0.50
		Special repair to Bardhan PSH	0.50
		Special repair to Sadangi PSH	0.50
		Construction of dining-cum-kitchen shed at Jally R/S	3.50
		Sub Total :	5.00
2	Jhumpura	Construction of Staff quarters at Teliarsala A/S	3.00

Total	100.20	100.20	100.20	100.20	100.20	501.00
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CHAPTER-VIII

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

[UNDER SCA TO TSP]

The total financial requirements to the tune of Rs. 980.94 lakh have been proposed for the 11th Plan period (2007-2012) under different sectors out of **SCA to TSP** is furnished below:-

ITDA ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	IGS	124.66	131.31	136.19	143.25	150.80	686.21
2	IDS	43.28	47.13	49.39	51.78	54.26	245.84
3	IEC	8.95	9.37	9.76	10.18	10.63	48.89
TOTAL		176.89	187.81	195.34	205.21	215.69	980.94

Block-wise requirement of funds for five years is given below.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Champua	60.63	64.00	66.36	69.54	73.08	333.61
2	Jhumpura	61.00	65.85	68.52	72.02	75.58	342.97
3	Joda	55.26	57.96	60.46	63.65	67.03	304.36
TOTAL		176.89	187.81	195.34	205.21	215.69	980.94

UNDER FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE 275 (1)

It is also prepared 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 the provision will be in the order of **Rs. 501.00 lakh** for five years during 11th Plan period. The programme 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	Communication	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00	215.00

8	Computer Training	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	1.80
Sub Total		45.58	48.00	49.63	52.03	54.76	250.00

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.	Communication	7.00	7.57	7.93	8.32	8.73	39.55
2.	Education	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	11.00
3.	Health	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.50
4.	Drinking Water	1.20	1.26	1.32	1.38	1.44	6.60
5.	Electricity	1.50	1.57	1.64	1.72	1.80	8.23
Sub Total		11.80	12.60	13.19	13.82	14.47	65.88

INFORMATION, EDUCATION & COMMUNICATION (IEC)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Training for skill up-gradation	0.40	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
2	Orientation training for tribal women	0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.96	4.40
3	Orientation training for tribal men & women	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.34	1.60
4	Organization of Exhibition & sports, etc. block level	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.43	1.50	6.86
5	Exchange visit outside the block	0.50	0.52	0.53	0.55	0.57	2.67
Sub Total		3.25	3.40	3.54	3.69	3.85	17.73
TOTAL		60.63	64.00	66.36	69.54	73.08	333.61

BLOCK-ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	IGS	45.58	48.00	49.63	52.03	54.76	250.00
2	IDS	11.80	12.60	13.19	13.82	14.47	65.88
3	IEC	3.25	3.40	3.54	3.69	3.85	17.73
TOTAL		60.63	64.00	66.36	69.54	73.08	333.61

BLOCK-ABSTRACT [UNDER ARTICLE 275 (1)]

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Commu nic- ation	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	80.00
2	Educati on	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
3	Irrigatio n	15.30	15.30	15.30	15.30	15.30	76.50
TOTAL		36.30	36.30	36.30	36.30	36.30	181.50

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

Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
<i>SCA to TSP</i>	60.63	64.00	66.36	69.54	73.08	333.61
<i>Under Article 275 (1)</i>	36.30	36.30	36.30	36.30	36.30	181.50
TOTAL	96.93	100.30	102.66	105.84	109.38	515.11

JHUMPURA BLOCK

(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
INCOME GENERATING SCHEME (IGS)							
1	Agriculture	6.09	6.33	6.57	7.52	8.43	34.94
2.	Horticulture	2.36	2.46	2.56	2.68	2.80	12.86
3.	Soil Conservation	0.76	0.78	0.80	0.82	0.84	4.00
4	Animal Husbandry	4.15	4.28	4.43	4.58	4.74	22.18
5.	Pisciculture	0.89	0.94	0.99	1.04	1.09	4.95
3.	Irrigation	22.50	24.43	25.58	26.77	28.00	127.28
6.	Co-operation & Marketing	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	2.25
7	Cottage & small scale Industry	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	27.45
8	Computer Training	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	1.80
Sub Total		43.05	45.52	47.23	49.71	52.20	237.71
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (IDS)							
1.	Communication	12.00	12.60	13.22	13.87	14.56	66.25
2.	Education	-	1.50	1.57	1.65	1.73	6.45
3.	Health	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.50
4.	Drinking Water	1.20	1.26	1.32	1.38	1.44	6.60
5.	Electricity	1.50	1.57	1.64	1.72	1.80	8.23
Sub Total		14.80	17.03	17.85	18.72	19.63	88.03
INFORMATION, EDUCATION & COMMUNICATION (I.E.C.)							

1	Training for skill up-gradation	0.40	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
2	Orientation training for tribal women	0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.96	4.40
3	Orientation training for tribal men & women	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.10
4	Organization of Exhibition & sports, etc. block level	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.43	1.50	6.86
5	Exchange visit outside the block	0.50	0.52	0.53	0.55	0.57	2.67
Sub Total		3.15	3.30	3.44	3.59	3.75	17.23
TOTAL		61.00	65.85	68.52	72.02	75.58	342.97

BLOCK-ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	IGS	43.05	45.52	47.23	49.71	52.20	237.71
2	IDS	14.80	17.03	17.85	18.72	19.63	88.03
3	IEC	3.15	3.30	3.44	3.59	3.75	17.23
TOTAL		61.00	65.85	68.52	72.02	75.58	342.97

BLOCK-ABSTRACT [UNDER ARTICLE 275 (1)]

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
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	Marketing						
7	Cottage & small scale Industry	5.41	5.41	5.41	5.41	5.41	27.05
8	Computer Training	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
Sub Total		36.03	37.79	39.33	41.51	43.84	198.50
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (IDS)							
1.	Communication	11.63	12.21	12.82	13.46	14.13	64.25
2.	Education	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	11.00
3.	Health	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.50
4.	Drinking Water	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.43	1.49	6.85
5.	Electricity	1.70	1.78	1.86	1.95	2.04	9.33
Sub Total		16.68	17.50	18.35	19.24	20.16	91.93
INFORMATION, EDUCATION & COMMUNICATION (I.E.C.)							
1	Training for skill up-gradation	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.10
2	Orientation training for tribal women	0.40	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
3	Orientation training for tribal men & women	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.10
4	Organization of Exhibition & sports, etc. block level	1.25	1.31	1.37	1.43	1.50	6.86
5	Exchange visit outside the block	0.50	0.52	0.53	0.55	0.57	2.67
Sub Total		2.55	2.67	2.78	2.90	3.03	13.93
TOTAL		55.26	57.96	60.46	63.65	67.03	304.36

BLOCK-ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	IGS	36.03	37.79	39.33	41.51	43.84	198.50
2	IDS	16.68	17.50	18.35	19.24	20.16	91.93
3	IEC	2.55	2.67	2.78	2.90	3.03	13.93
TOTAL		55.26	57.96	60.46	63.65	67.03	304.36

BLOCK-ABSTRACT [UNDER ARTICLE 275 (1)]

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Communication	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	80.00
2	Education	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	27.50
3	Irrigation	15.20	15.20	15.20	15.20	15.20	76.00
TOTAL		36.70	36.70	36.70	36.70	36.70	183.50

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

Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
<i>SCA to TSP</i>	55.26	57.96	60.46	63.65	67.03	304.36
<i>Under Article 275 (1)</i>	36.70	36.70	36.70	36.70	36.70	183.50
TOTAL	91.96	94.66	97.16	100.35	103.73	487.86