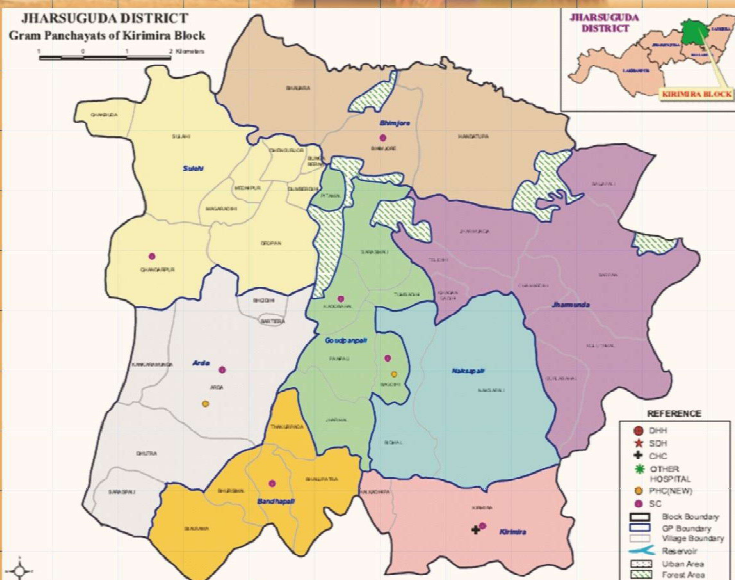


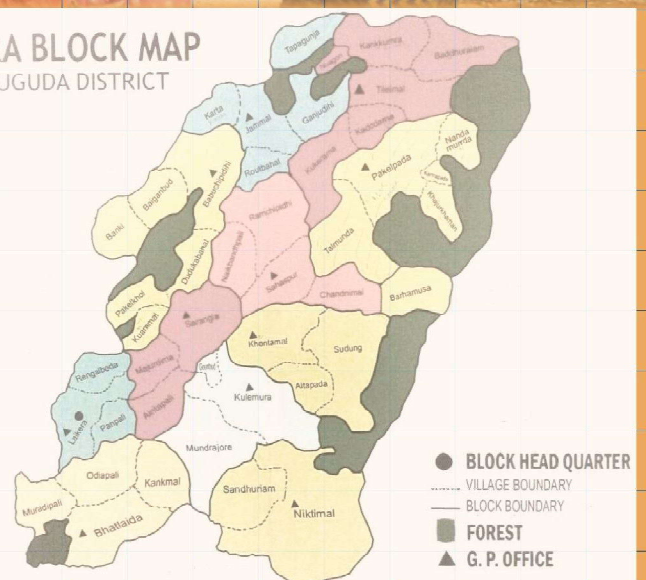
# Base Line Survey of Two Blocks Kirmira and Laikera of Jharsuguda District and Formulation of Perspective Plan for Creation of New ITDA



**JHARSUGUDA DISTRICT**  
Gram Panchayats of Kirmira Block



**LAIKERA BLOCK MAP**  
JHARSUGUDA DISTRICT



**Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes  
Research and Training Institute (SCSTRTI), Bhubaneswar  
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*Shri Trilochan Sahoo, Officer on Special Duty & Nodal Officer, SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar*

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*Ms. Sanghamitra Das, Assistant Director (Research), SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar*

*Shri Kamraj Acharya, Junior Assistant, SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar*

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*Shri Bibhuti Patnaik, IAS, District Collector, Jharsuguda*

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## **RESEARCH TEAM**

### **Project Director:**

**Prof (Dr.) A.B. Ota, IAS, Commissioner-cum-Director,  
SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar:**

### **Nodal Officer:**

**Shri Trilochan Sahoo, Officer on Special Duty, SCSTRTI**

**Dr. Pramila Prava Patnaik: Consultant**

**Shri Ashok Kumar Panda: Research Associate**

### **Associated Staff, SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar:**

**Shri L.D. Palei, Research Assistant**

**Shri S.C. Patnaik, Research Assistant**

**Shri H. Barad, Research Assistant**

**Shri Smruti Ranjan Patra, P.I**

**Ms. Seema Swain, P.I**



## Foreword

The Tribal Sub-Plan as a concept, approach and strategy owes its origin to the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79) period. Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) configuration has inherent strength to take care of tribal people. The TSP approach envisages integrated development of the Tribal areas; wherein all programmes irrespective of their sources of funding operate in unison to achieve the common goal of bringing the area at par with the rest of the State and to improve the quality of life of the Tribals. The original strategy was oriented towards taking-up family oriented income generating schemes in the sphere of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, elimination of exploitation human resources development through education and training programmes and infrastructure development programmes. This tribal development strategy has been reoriented to cover the employment-cum-income generation activities here to. The strategies more or less continue with refinement over the years with greater emphasis on tribal development.

ITDAs as nodal Tribal Development Agency were set up during the 5<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. An ITDA is set up in a block or group of blocks where the ST population is more than 50% of its/their total population. Based on this criterion, 119 Blocks of Odisha are now covered in 22 ITDAs. On the basis of 2011 census figure other two blocks namely Kirimira and Laikera of Jharsuguda district showing more than 50% ST population to the total population of the respective two blocks have been proposed for setting up of an ITDA.

Keeping this in view a baseline survey was conducted in the above mentioned two blocks. The study is empirical in nature. Data was collected from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data includes household survey adopting empirical method by administering Household Schedule, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), village survey and Key Informant Interview (KII) with concerned Line Department officials. The baseline survey provides a data base which helped in preparing the feasibility report for creation of a new ITDA along with need based perspective plan matrix for the total development of the ST people and their area. This feasibility study is based on gap analysis and requirement mapping with regard to village infrastructure facilities and access of basic amenities to households and livelihood improvement of STs. The baseline survey justifies the need for formation of a new ITDA and suggests a plan matrix for the total development of its area and ST people.

It is expected that this report and its data base will be useful to the Project Authority in preparation of long term plan in consultaion with the Gram Sabhas along with the technical supports from different line departments of Govt. of Odisha respectingthe guidelines of Vanabandhu Kalyan Yojajana and the parameters of the PESA Act, 1996.



**Prof (Dr.) A.B. Ota, IAS**  
**Commissioner-cum-Director**  
**SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar**



## **Acronyms & Abbreviations**

APL	Above Poverty Line
AWCs	Anganwadi Centers
AWW	Anganwadi Worker
BDO	Block Development Officer,
BEO	Block Education Officer,
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CC	Cement Concrete
CDMO	Chief District Medical Officer
CHC	Community Health Centre
CT	Community Toilet
DDUGKY	Din Dayal Upadhya Gramin Kousala Yojana
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
DSWO	District Social Welfare Officer
DTDP	Dispersed Tribal Development Programme
DWO	District Welfare Officer
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FRA	Forest Rights Act
Hacs	Hectares
HDR	Human Development Report
HH	Household
HQ	Head Quarter
ID	Identity
IDS	Infrastructure Development Schemes
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFR	Individual Forest Rights
IGNOAP	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension

IGNWP	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension
IGS	Income Generating Schemes
IHL	Individual Household Latrine
ITDA	Integrated Tribal Development Agency
KII	Key Informant Interview
Kms	Kilometers
LAMPS	Large Area Multi-Purpose Society
MADA	Modified Area Development Agency
MBPY	Madhu Babu Pension Yojana
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MHUs	Mobile Health Units
MoTA	Ministry of Tribal Affairs
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Produce
OBC	Other Backward Class
OC	Other Castes
PACS	Primary Agriculture Cooperative Society
PD	Project Director
PDR	Population Doctor Ratio
PDS	Public Distribution System
PEO	Panchayat Executive Officer
PHC	Public Health Centre
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institutions
PTR	Pupil-Teacher Ratio
PVTGs	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups
PWS	Piped Water Supply
ROR	Record of Rights

RWSS	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
SBM	Swachha Bharat Mission
SC	Scheduled Caste
SCA	Special Central Assistance
SCSTRTI	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research and Training Institute
SHG	Self-Help Group
Sq	Square
ST	Scheduled Tribe
T.D.C.C	Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation Ltd
TAC	Tribes Advisory Council
TD	Tribes Development
TrIGrant	Training Grant-in-Aid
TSP	Tribal Sub-Plan
VAW	Village Agriculture Worker
VBKY	Vanbandhu Kalayan Yojana
WEO	Welfare Extension Officer



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## **Executive Summary**

The general plan schemes and programmes designed for the overall development of the economy hardly improved the socio-economic status of STs. The benefit of such general welfare schemes did not percolate down towards the development of ST population of the country in any significant manner. Thus the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) Approach was initiated during Fifth Five Year Plan for socio-economic amelioration of the tribal communities. Through special tribal development agencies (ITDP/ITDA) the ST development effort was revamped and invigorated in order to fulfill the constitutional mandates of ensuring better quality of life of the schedule tribes. An ITDA is set up in a block or group of blocks where the ST population is more than 50% of its total population. The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) of Odisha now consists of 119 Blocks including Tileibani block of Deogarh District which has been declared as TSP block by Government of India recently in 2015. As per 2011 census figure other blocks, namely Kirimira and Laikera Blocks of Jharsuguda district and Jujumura Block in Sambalpur district have also been identified based on the criteria (more than 50% ST population) for setting up two new ITDAs.

### **Rationale for conducting Baseline Study:**

As per 2011 census, the ST population in Kirimira Block is 22604 (52.69%) and Laikera Block is 25886 (51.78% of its total population) and both the contiguous blocks taken together constitute 52.20% ST population of their total population, which deserve to be declared as ITDA as per the TSP norm. Only STs inhabiting area in part blocks receive benefits through MADA scheme. But the ST people residing in the remaining parts of the said two Blocks are deprived of the benefit of TSP Approach. Thus the SCSTRTI, Odisha has undertaken baseline surveys in two blocks to justify the need for formation of new ITDA for the overall development of the ST population and preparation of an Action Plan.

### **Objectives of the Study:**

The broad objective of the study is to justify the need for setting up of a new ITDA for Kirimira and Laikera blocks of Jharsuguda district comparing tribal socio-economic conditions with that of non-tribal by undertaking Baseline Survey in the said blocks and to prepare a plan matrix for developing perspective plan for the ST people and their area.

### **Universe & Sample:**

The study covered all villages (both revenue and hamlet) of Kirimira and Laikera blocks of Jharsuguda district. Hundred percent tribal HHs of the said two blocks was covered through collection of door to door HH data. One sample HH from each category from each village was drawn randomly for a comparative analysis. Under this baseline study, door to door HH data was collected. All total 5631 HHs covering 5494 tribal HHs, 58 SC HHs, 79 HHs of OC category of HHs of 41 revenue villages of 8 GPs of Kirimira and a total of 6539 HHs covering 6414 tribal HHs, 53 SC HHs, 72 HHs of OC category of 45 revenue villages of 11 GPs of Laikera were surveyed for the purpose. All total in two blocks, 12170 HHs covering 11908 ST HHs, 111 SC HHs and 151 HHs from OC category were surveyed for the purpose.

**Methodology:**

The study is empirical in nature. Data was collected from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data includes (i) household survey through empirical method administering Household Schedule, (ii) Focus Group Discussion (FGD) through village survey and (iii) Key Informant Interview (KII) with concerned Line Department officials. The secondary sources of data were collected from published and unpublished documents of Government Departments such as 2011 Census Report, District Statistical Hand Book, Economic Survey, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, website, etc. Data compilation was done through Micro-Excel format. Statistical tool like average and percentage have been used for the purpose.

**Organization of report:**

The report comprises of six chapters inclusive of executive summary. First chapter is Introduction covering study objectives, rationale, methodology and limitations. Second chapter focuses on “profile” of study area giving a picture on demographic profile of area and people. Socio-Economic Profile of villages and access to basic amenities including need assessment are reflected in third chapter. Fourth chapter discusses entirely on existing resources and infrastructure facilities. Fifth chapter identifies gaps and requirements therein and also provide a Plan matrix for the prospective ITDA. Sixth chapter is a resume of the previous discussions with suggestive recommendations.

**Limitations:**

Due to time and fund constraint, survey of other than STs could not be covered totally. Only one sample HH from each of the SC and others was taken in the study for comparative analysis. Following the Operational Guidelines of Vanbandhu KalayanYojana (VBKY), Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GOI and parameters of PESA Act, 1996 the base line survey report provides an indicative plan matrix based on real need based assessment of ST households and villages, which would be quite useful support to the proposed Project Authority (PA, ITDA) for framing a long-term (3 years) and annual action plans.

**Key findings:**

As per 2011 census, the ST population of the proposed ITDA area is 48,490 (in Kirimira Block, 22604 (52.69%) and Laikera Block, 25886 (51.78%) of its total population) which deserve to be declared as an ITDA as per the TSP norm. The ST population of both the blocks is 48,490 (52.20 % of their total population).

The present baseline study conducted in 2016 revealed that:

- There are as many as 11908 ST households and 51166 ST population from 134 villages in 19 GPs of Laikera and Kirimira blocks taken together in Jharsuguda district.

- The Base Line Survey (2016) report reveals a positive ST population growth rate of 5.5 in the area (Likera block 4.5 and Kirimira 6.5) over a period of half-a-decade (2011-2016).
- There is a favourable sex ratio of the ST population in the project area, 1007 females per 1000 males.
- ST literacy rate (70.04%) is lower than the literacy rate among general population (78.06%) indicating relative educational backwardness among tribal community.
- Income level of most of the tribal HHs is very low i.e Rs.20000 to Rs.30000/- per annum.
- Annual income of about 45% ST HHs is reported between Rs.20000/- and Rs.40000/-. Economic condition of ST HHs is poor in comparison to other social category. Average annual expenditure of ST HHs is revealed as Rs.49951.42/- which is less than the poverty line (Rs.58320/-) indicated by Rangarajan Committee. As such 8483 (71.24 %) ST HHs are reported as BPL category. This implies that the economic condition of ST HHs in Kirimira and Laikera blocks is poor.
- The living condition of tribals is worse. As many as 10657 (92.06%) HHs live in worse housing conditions. Only 8 % have pucca houses live in comfortable life.
- Road connectivity to important centres is not good. For instance 24(17.91%) villages have very poor condition of roads to access GP HQ, 26 (19.40 %) to Block HQ, 19 (14.18 %) villages face difficulties to go to nearest market place. The situation becomes worse during rainy season.
- Out of 134 villages, 11 villages and 12 villages lack supplementary feeding/pre-primary and elementary education facilities, within the radius of more than 1 km respectively.
- A total 24 (17.91%) villages, mostly cut off or hilly area, lack connectivity to GP and Block Hqs. and market centres.
- Only 916 (7.69 %) ST HHs use cooking gas. This indicates that a total of 10992 ST hhs living in kutcha and semi-pucca houses without using cooking gas creates bad and polluted environment and leads to health hazards.
- A total of 19955 (39.00%) ST people are suffering from regular ailing and/or chronic diseases.
- As many as 1191(10.00%) ST HHs have no access to safe drinking water.
- A total of 6549 (55%) ST HHs have no toilets. Awareness is lacking among tribals for using toilets. More than 2292 (35%) HHs are not using toilets even they have toilets in their house premises.
- A total of 5001 (42%) ST HHs lack electricity connection to their houses.
- A total of 171(1.44%) ST HHs are land less. They have neither recorded land nor encroachment land.
- Majority, 9884(83%) ST landholders are marginal farmers and only 0.12% belongs to large farmers' category.
- Mostly, 10360 (87%) HHs have non-irrigated land. Hence, productivity is low.



- While comparing the proposed project area figure with that of the district figure in respect of indicators like percentage of tribal population, literacy rate, Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR), occupational structure etc, the position of the former is worse.
- Most of the villages, 130 (97%), have no basic infrastructure like street light facilities.
- SHGs are not strengthened. Though out of 896 SHGs, 719 (80.24%) SHGs have bank linkages, they have not been received any training relating to income generating activities. Thus their income generating activities have not been taken up seriously and productively.
- Tribals are unaware of their rights and entitlements. No training has been provided relating to their rights and entitlements. Hence, benefits of government schemes are not reaching to them.

Taking all the indicators into consideration, the present study reveals that the said two blocks are backward in all respects. There is need for all round development of the areas and population of two blocks by setting up of an ITDA. It seems to be a deserving case for creation of a new ITDA taking Kirimira and Laikera blocks to cover tribal development interventions for the entire ST population of these two blocks.

**As per 2011 census, the ST population of the proposed ITDA area is 48,490 (52.20 %) of its total population (52.69% of 22604 population in Kirimira Block and 51.78% of 25886 population in Laikera Block). It is fulfilling the population criteria for setting up of an ITDA. Basic information of the people and area of Kirmira and Laikera Blocks portrait their backwardness both socially and economically, with highest number of problematic villages, numerical majority of the STs and high incidence of poverty among the STs.**

**The baseline survey justifies the need for declaration/formation of a new ITDA for the total development of its area and ST people. The study suggests that the Headquarters of the proposed ITDA may be located at Laikera block.**

The proposed ITDA will cater to the development needs of as many as **51,166 ST populations of 11,908 households from 134 villages in 19 GPs of Laikera and Kirimira blocks in Jharsuguda district of Odisha. For development interventions, it will give top priority to address the difficulties of the problem villages and 8483 (71.24 %) ST BPL families.**

The ambitious plan matrix suggests creation of potential irrigation for 14522 acre of land of 7835 (86.90%) ST HHs and integrated agriculture for livelihood promotion of the 8483 (71.24 %) ST BPL families and ensure connectivity to 21 inaccessible/problem village through construction of CC Road to link them with the headquarters of Blocks and GPs and Market centres. Besides, the plan looks in to the matters of creating elementary educational infrastructure for spread of elementary education for 12villages, health& nutrition infrastructure for 11 villages, power supply (street lights) for 130 villages and also extend provision of safe drinking water to 2 villages. Secondary and higher education with skill improvement of tribal youths and opening of employment avenues through vocational education

and training are the additionality of the plan.

The total project cost estimate for implementation of different schemes and programmes in the proposed Laikera and Kirimira ITDA area for development of ST people and their area as per the Plan Matrix will amount to **Rs. 554 crore 27 lakh** approximately. Out of the total cost estimate, **Rs. 473 crore 32 lakh, Rs. 80 crore 64 lakh and Rs. 31 lakh may be spent for creation of infrastructure development programmes, Income Generating Schemes and Information and Education and Communication programmes, respectively.**

For smooth functioning of the proposed new ITDA and its planning and monitoring programme, the report suggests creation of an **Apex Body namely, Project Level Committee (PLC)/Governing Body (GB)headed by the Collector and District Magistrate, Jharsuguda** and taking members from People's Representatives and District Level Line Department Officers.

Further, **an ITDA Office headed by a Project Administrator (P.A.) of OAS/OWS (I)** and assisted by a Special Officer of OWS (II) with supporting staff will be established by Govt. of Odisha which will work under the immediate control and supervision of the Collector and District Magistrate mostly for maintenance of accounts, maintaining coordination and liaison between various agencies for implementation of different programme.

The data base of this report is expected to be useful to the Project Authority while preparing a long term plan in consultation of the Gram sabhas of the project villages and with the technical supports of different line departments Govt. of Odisha and respecting the parameters of the PESA Act, 1996 as well as the guidelines of Vanabandhu Kalyan Yojana.

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# **Chapter-I**

## **Introduction**

Odisha occupies a unique position among the Indian States and Union Territories for having a rich and colorful tribal scenario. Majority of Scheduled Tribes live in hilly and forest regions. Their economy is largely subsistence oriented, non-stratified and non-specialized. Their social system is simple and aspirations and needs are limited. According to 2011 Census, the tribal population of the State is 95, 90, 756 constituting 22.85% of the total population of the State and 9.66% of the total tribal population of the country. There are 62 different tribal communities including 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in the State. Odisha has the third largest concentration of tribal population in the country. About 44.70% of the State's geographical area which is known as Scheduled Area extends over 119 out of 314 Blocks in 12 districts and a portion of SorodaTahsil of Ganjam Districts. The Scheduled Tribe population of Scheduled Area accounts for about 68.09% of total tribal population of the State. The remaining tribal population inhabits in MADA/Cluster pockets and is dispersed in other area covered under the Dispersed Tribal Development Programme (DTDP)(*Annual Activity Report 2015-16*).

### **Background**

Tribal development involves development of tribal groups in different stages of development in different regions. The Tribal Development Approach (TDA) has undergone several changes in successive plan periods according to the need and priority of development. For example, during the Second Plan period, Area Development Approach for tribal development was introduced where the identification of blocks of tribal concentration was more. But the diversity and magnitude of tribal problem could not integrated with realistic development Programmes and the concept of tribal development blocks was evolved. This resulted in identification of 75 Tribal Development (TD) blocks in the state and concerted efforts in spheres of health, education, irrigation and drinking water facilities were made.

This approach continued till the end of 4<sup>th</sup> Plan. The implementation of different Programmes in these blocks helped in the development of the areas in general and the tribals in particular. The Tribal Sub-Plan strategy has been adopted since the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974 -75) which continues to shape the core strategy for tribal development.

This strategy is based on area development approach with adequate emphasis on family oriented income generating activities taking a comprehensive view of tribal problems with the objective to narrow down the gap of socio-economic development between Tribals and others, within the framework of Nation's Five Year Plans. The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) approach envisages integrated development of the Tribal areas, where in all programmes irrespective of their sources of funding operate in unison to achieve the common goal of bringing the area at par with the rest of the State and to improve the quality of life of the Tribals. The original strategy was oriented towards taking-up family oriented income generating schemes in the sphere of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, elimination of exploitation, human resources development through education and training programmes and infrastructure development programmes. This



tribal development strategy has been reoriented to cover the employment-cum-income generation activities here to. The strategies more or less continue with refinement over the years with greater emphasis on tribal development. The Tribal Sub-Plan consists of 119 Blocks including Tileibani block of Deogarh District which has been declared as TSP block by Govt. of India during 2015.

ITDAs as nodal Tribal Development Agency were set up during the 5<sup>th</sup> Five year plan. An ITDA is set up in a Block or group of blocks where the ST population is more than 50% of its total population. Based on the criteria, 119 Blocks of Odisha covered 22 ITDAs namely, Koraput, Jeypore, Malkanagiri, Nowrangpur, Rayagada, Gunupur, ThuamulRampur, Baripada, Kaptipada, Karanjia, Rairangpur, Sundergarh, Bonia, Panposh, Keonjhar, Champua, Kuchinda, Nilagiri, Parlakhemundi, Balliguda, Phulbani and Tileibani. Other blocks namely Jujomura Block in Sambalpur district and Kirimira and Laikera Block of Jharsuguda district have also been identified based on the criteria (more than 50% ST population) for setting up ITDAs (*Refer Annexure-1*).

### **Rationale for conducting Baseline Study**

As per 2011 census, the ST population in Kirimira Block is 22604 (52.69%) and Laikera Block is 25886 (51.78% of its total population) which deserve to be declared as ITDA as per the TSP norm. The number of villages in these blocks is 45 and 42 respectively. The areas of both the Blocks are adjacent to each other. Only STs inhabiting in a portion of the blocks are enjoying the benefit for implementation of MADA scheme in the area (*See list of MADA clusters in Annexure-2*). But the ST people residing in other parts of the areas of two Blocks are deprived of the benefit of TSP Approach.

Therefore, there is a need of conducting Baseline Surveys in the said two Blocks of Jharsuguda district for preparation of Action Plan and feasibility study to justify the need for declaration/formation of new ITDA for the total development of the ST population.

Keeping this in view, SCSTRTI, Odisha has undertaken a baseline survey on the above said blocks.

### **Objectives of the Study:**

#### ***Broad objective***

To justify the need for setting up of a new ITDA for Kirimira and Laikera blocks of Jharsuguda district comparing tribal socio-economic conditions with that of non-tribal by undertaking Baseline Survey in the said blocks.

The study has been undertaken with the following objectives:

- To find demographic profile of people of the study area
- To assess socio-economic status of people of the area including their housing conditions/ownership status, land holding pattern and fiscal status.
- To examine access to basic infrastructure facilities available at each HH and village level.
- To estimate possession of material, livestock and farming assets of HHs.
- To locate productive resource base including human resources available in the area.

- To identify gaps of villages/villagers in respect of infrastructure/basic amenities/livelihood and income generation.
- To prepare requirement mapping of villages
- To justify the need for creating ITDAs in the said blocks.
- To prepare a plan matrix for developing perspective plan (indicative) in newly created ITDA.

### Universe & Sample:

The study covered all villages (both revenue and hamlet) of Kirimira and Laikera blocks of Jharsuguda district. Since the present study was undertaken for the purpose of giving benefits (under ITDA) to the deprived tribal HHs, 100% tribal HHs of Kirimira and Laikera blocks were covered. In order to justify that tribal HHs are more backward in all respects than the other castes, one sample HH from each category from each village was drawn randomly for a comparative analysis. Under this baseline study, door to door HH data was collected. All total 5631 HHs covering 5494 tribal HHs, 58 SC HHs, 79 HHs of OC category of HHs of 41 revenue villages of 8 GPs of Kirimira and a total of 6539 HHs covering 6414 tribal HHs, 53 SC HHs, 72 HHs of OC category of 45 revenue villages of 11 GPs of Laikera were surveyed for the purpose. All total in two blocks, 12170 HHs covering 11908 ST HHs, 111 SC HHs and 151 HHs from OC category were surveyed. GP wise list of villages and hamlets is given in *Annexure- 3*.

**Table 1.1: Study Coverage of Kirimira & Laikera Blocks of Jharsuguda District**

Name of Block	No. of GPs	Number of Villages	Number of Hamlets	HHs				Population			
				ST	SC	OC	Total	ST	SC	OC	Total
<b>Kirimira</b>	08	41	27	5494	58	79	5631	24092	234	298	24624
<b>Laikera</b>	11	45	21	6414	53	72	6539	27074	195	291	27560
<b>Kirimira + Laikera</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>11908</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>12170</b>	<b>51166</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>52184</b>
<i>Source: Baseline Survey 2016-17</i>											

### Methodology:

The study is empirical in nature. Data was collected from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data includes (i) HH survey through door to door approach administering Household Schedules, (ii) Focus Group Discussion (FGD) through village survey and (iii) Key Informant Interview (KII) with concerned Line Department Officials.

### Primary Sources- Household survey

Pre-tested structured schedules were designed to secure information on demographic, socio-economic status, and access to basic services and need for their sustained livelihood including their basic need /entitlement. Tools were finalized after field testing done in one of the villages of Niladriprasad GP of Banapur block. Prior to administering the final schedules, tools were

shared among the research staff and Commissioner-cum-Director of SCSTRTI for their feedback and inputs.

All tribal HHs of the select blocks were covered for personal interview. Besides, one from each category like SC,OBC and general category (whoever available) was covered for comparative analysis.(See HH schedule in Annexure-4)

### ***Focus Group Discussion (FGD)/Village schedule***

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were organized in all the villages including hamlets (by using village survey tool). In each village, 10-20 members comprising of male members/female members particularly the key persons of the village like Ward member, ASHA, AWW, SHG members, youth group, teachers and elder persons were part of the discussion. A structured village survey schedule was designed containing the enquiries like demographic status of the village, access to infrastructure and basic amenities including existence of health and education institutions, important centres, natural and human resources, existing irrigation sources and potential irrigation sources, exploring opportunities for livelihood. Gap analysis and mapping of requirements have been designed from the emerged information collected from the village study. (See Village schedule in Annexure-5)

### ***Key Informal Interviews (KII):***

A semi-structured framework was prepared for interaction with stakeholders like concerned Government officials including District Collector, PD, DRDA, Block Development Officer (BDO), Tahasildar, Deputy Director Agriculture, WEOs, PEO and DWO, DSWO, CDMO, Block Education Officer, NGOs/CBOs and cross-sections of the society with regard to the existing and potential resources for sustained livelihood of tribals and locate priority needs of local people in respect of their sustained livelihood and village development.

### ***Secondary Source:***

The secondary sources of data was collected from published and unpublished documents of Government Departments such as Census Report, Statistical Abstract of Odisha, SCSTRTI, District Statistical Hand Book, Agricultural Census, Economic Survey, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, information from different line departments like Panchayati Raj, Planning (Deputy Director), revenue, welfare, irrigation, agriculture and horticulture etc. Besides this, secondary data were also collected from information sheets from different departments, books and from website sources.

### ***Study Approach and Strategy:***

Prior to start of preparing research design and tools (quantitative and qualitative), an inception meeting was organized with concerned DWOs. Consultant and Nodal officer for the study, research staff including Asst. Director (Research) were part of the meeting. The meeting was held under the chairmanship of Commissioner-cum-Director on 15<sup>th</sup> September 2016. It was decided that all field data would be collected by the respective village and GP level teachers. All total 65 teachers for household data collection and 5 block level government officials (from education and welfare) including teachers for village data collection and supervision were

engaged under the present baseline study. Sample design and questionnaire including structured and unstructured schedules were prepared keeping the objectives in view and shared among the research staff and Director for receiving necessary feedback. Prior to administering the final schedules, field testing was done in one of the villages of Niladriprasad GP of Banapur block. All interviewers including field supervisors were provided a 2-day training (including field practice) on HH schedule, technique of data collection (both qualitative and quantitative). Each group of enumerators worked under their respective field supervisors. Overall monitoring of data collection was done by the Consultant, Research Associate and Research Assistants. For technical advice, the Nodal Officer was consulted from time to time. After cleaning and entry of data, field data was compiled and analysed under the guidance of the Consultant. Draft report was shared among research personnel and concerned district and block officials and Director, SCSTRTI prior to finalization of the report.

**Statistical tools:**

- Data compilation was done through Micro-Excel format.
- No sophisticated statistical tool was adopted for the study.
- Only statistical average and percentages has been used for the purpose.

**Organization of report:**

The study report comprises of six chapters including of executive summary. First chapter is Introduction covering study objectives, rationale, sample and methodology, study approach and strategy and limitations of the study. Second chapter focuses on “profile” of study area giving a picture on demographic profile of the block and district, occupational pattern and land utilization pattern etc. Socio-Economic Profile of villages is reflected in Third chapter analyzing personal household status, income and expenditure pattern, land holding and occupational status and access to basic amenities including need assessment. Fourth chapter discusses entirely on existing resources and infrastructure facilities. Fifth chapter gives focus on identification of gaps and requirements therein. This chapter also provides a Plan matrix indicating ‘Perspective Plan’ for the prospective ITDA. Besides, a resume’ of the previous discussions and suggestive recommendations are in addition which is reflected in Sixth chapter.

**Limitations:**

The study has following limitations:

- Due to time and fund constraint, survey of other than STs could not be covered totally. Only one sample HH from each of the SC and others was taken in the study for comparative analysis. The study would have given better results (comparative analysis) if all the HHs of other castes and communities could have been covered under the study. The comparison is not scientific because ST sample size is taken 100% (universe) whereas a small sample size of other social category is drawn.
- As per the Operational Guidelines for Implementation and Monitoring of Vanbandhu Kalayan Yojana (VBKY), Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GOI, Action plans/ Perspective Plans with outcome and monitorable targets for tribal development will be prepared after baseline assessment at the village level with involvement of experts from the local community, the block level officers, representatives of Panchayats and Gram Sabhas.

Further in the parameters of PESA Act, 1996 4. (e) every Gram Sabha shall- (i) approve of the plans, programmes and projects for social and economic development before such plans, programmes and projects are taken up for implementation by the Panchayat at the village level; (ii) be responsible for the identification or selection of persons as beneficiaries under the poverty alleviation and other programmes;

- Owing to paucity of time and fund and keeping the aforementioned two legal and administrative prescriptions in view, instead of preparing a perspective plan, the base line survey report provides an indicative plan matrix based on real need based assessment of ST households and villages. It is to be mentioned that a perspective plan needs village level (Gramsabha) meetings and meetings with concerned technical experts and department officers, which require a lot of time and fund. Hence, the present survey of 3-month duration at 3 blocks of two districts confined to a detailed data base of ST households, need assessment of the area and people along with an indicative plan matrix, which is expected to be quite useful support to the proposed Project Authority (PA, ITDA) for framing a long-term (3 years) and annual action plans in the parameters of PESA and BVKY before implementation of development programmes and welfare measures for the STs and their area.

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# Base Line Survey of Jujomura Block of Sambalpur District and Formulation of Perspective Plan for Creation of New ITDA



**Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes  
Research and Training Institute (SCSTRI), Bhubaneswar  
2017**

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Bhubaneswar*

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## **RESEARCH TEAM**

### **Project Director:**

**Prof (Dr.) A.B. Ota, IAS, Commissioner-cum-Director,  
SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar:**

### **Nodal Officer:**

**Shri Trilochan Sahoo, Officer on Special Duty, SCSTRTI**

**Dr. Pramila Prava Patnaik: Consultant**

**Shri Ashok Kumar Panda: Research Associate**

### **Associated Staff, SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar:**

**Shri L.D. Palei, Research Assistant**

**Shri S.C. Patnaik, Research Assistant**

**Shri H. Barad, Research Assistant**

**Shri Smruti Ranjan Patra, P.I**

**Ms. Seema Swain, P.I**



## Foreword

The Tribal Sub-Plan as a concept, approach and strategy owes its origin to the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79) period. Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) configuration has inherent strength to take care of tribal people. The TSP approach envisages integrated development of the Tribal areas; wherein all programmes irrespective of their sources of funding operate in unison to achieve the common goal of bringing the area at par with the rest of the State and to improve the quality of life of the Tribals. The original strategy was oriented towards taking-up family oriented income generating schemes in the sphere of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, elimination of exploitation human resources development through education and training programmes and infrastructure development programmes. This tribal development strategy has been reoriented to cover the employment-cum-income generation activities here to. The strategies more or less continue with refinement over the years with greater emphasis on tribal development.

ITDAs as nodal Tribal Development Agency were set up during the 5<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. An ITDA is set up in a Block or group of blocks where the ST population is more than 50% of its total population. Based on the criteria, 119 Blocks of Odisha are now covered in 22 ITDAs. On the basis of 2011 census figure other block namely Jujomura of Sambalpur district showing more than 50% ST population to the total population of the said block of Sambalpur district has been proposed for setting up of an ITDA.

Keeping this in view a baseline survey was conducted in the above mentioned block. The study is empirical in nature. Data was collected from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data includes household survey through empirical method by administering Household Schedule, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) through village survey and Key Informant Interview (KII) with concerned Line Department officials. The baseline survey provides a data base which helped in preparing the feasibility report for creation of a new ITDA along with need based perspective plan matrix for the total development of the ST people and their area. This feasibility study is based on gap analysis and requirement mapping with regard to village infrastructure facilities and access of basic amenities to households and livelihood improvement of STs. The baseline survey justifies the need for declaration/formation of a new ITDA for the total development of its area and ST people.

It is expected that this report and its data base including the plan matrix will be useful to the Project Authority in preparation of long term plan with the technical supports from different line departments of Govt. of Odisha and following the guidelines of Vanabandhu Kalyan Yojajana and the parameters of the PESA Act, 1996.



Prof (Dr.) A.B. Ota, IAS  
Commissioner-cum-Director  
SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar

## **Acronyms & Abbreviations**

APL	Above Poverty Line
AWCs	Anganwadi Centers
AWW	Anganwadi Worker
BDO	Block Development Officer
BEO	Block Education Officer
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CC	Concrete
CDMO	Chief District Medical Officer
CHC	Community Health Centre
CT	Community Toilet
DDUGKY	Din Dayal Upadhyaya Gramin Kousala Yojana
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
DSWO	District Social Welfare Officer
DTDP	Dispersed Tribal Development Programme
DWO	District Welfare Officer
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FRA	Forest Rights Act
Hacs	Hectares
HDR	Human Development Report
HH	Household
HQ	Head Quarter
ID	Identity
IDS	Infrastructure Development Schemes
IEC	Information, Education and Communication

IFR	Individual Forest Rights
IGNOAP	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension
IGNWP	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension
IGS	Income Generating Schemes
IHL	Individual Household Latrine
ITDAs	Integrated Tribal Development Agencies
KII	Key Informant Interview
Kms	Kilometers
LAMPS	Large Area Multi-Purpose Society
MADA	Modified Area Development Agency
MBPY	Madhu Babu Pension Yojana
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MHUs	Mobile Health Units
MoTA	Ministry of Tribal Affairs
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Produce
OBC	Other Backward Class
OC	Other Castes
PACS	Primary Agriculture Cooperative Society
PD	Project Director
PDR	Population Doctor Ratio
PDS	Public Distribution System
PEO	Panchayat Executive Officer
PHC	Public Health Centre
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institutions
PTR	Pupil Teacher Ratio
PVTGs	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups

PWS	Piped Water Supply
RoR	Record of Rights
RWSS	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
S&ME	School and Mass Education
SBM	Swachha Bharat Mission
SC	Scheduled Caste
SCA	Special Central Assistance
SCSTRTI	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research and Training Institute
SHG	Self Help Group
Sq	Square
ST	Scheduled Tribe
T.D.C.C	Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation Ltd.
TAC	Tribes Advisory Council
TD	Tribal Development
TrIGrant	Training Grant-in-Aid
TSP	Tribal Sub-Plan
VAW	Village Agriculture Worker
VBKY	Vanbandhu Kalayan Yojana
WEOs	Welfare Extension Officers

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## **Executive Summary**

The general plan schemes and programmes designed for the overall development of the economy hardly improved the socio-economic status of STs. The benefit of such general welfare schemes did not percolate down towards the development of ST population of the country in any significant manner. Thus the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) Approach was initiated during Fifth Five Year Plan for socio-economic amelioration of the tribal communities. Through special tribal development agencies (ITDP/ITDA) the ST development effort was revamped and invigorated in order to fulfill the constitutional mandates of ensuring better quality of life of the schedule tribes. An ITDA is set up in a block or group of blocks where the ST population is more than 50% of its total population. The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) of Odisha now consists of 119 Blocks including Tileibani block of Deogarh District which has been declared as TSP block by Government of India recently in 2015. As per 2011 census figure other blocks, such as Jujomura Block in Sambalpur district and Kirimira and Laikera Blocks of Jharsuguda district have also been identified based on the criteria (more than 50% ST population) for setting up two new ITDAs.

### **Rationale for conducting Baseline Study:**

As per 2011 census, the ST population in Jujomura Block is 42052 (50.06% of its total population) which deserves to be declared as ITDA as per the TSP norm. Only STs inhabiting area in part block receive benefits through MADA scheme. But the ST people residing in the remaining parts of the Block are deprived of the benefit of TSP Approach. Thus the SCSTRTI, Odisha has undertaken a baseline survey on the above said block to justify the need for declaration/formation of new ITDA for the overall development of the ST population and preparation of Action Plan.

### **Objectives of the Study:**

The broad objective of the study is to justify the need for setting up of a new ITDA for Jujomura block of Sambalpur district comparing tribal socio-economic conditions with that of non-tribal by undertaking Baseline Survey in the said block and to prepare a plan matrix for developing perspective plan for the ST people and their area in newly created ITDA.

### **Universe & Sample:**

The study covered all villages (both revenue and hamlet) of Jujomura block of Sambalpur district. Hundred Percent tribal HHs of the said block was covered through collection of door to door HH data. One sample HH from each category from each village was drawn randomly for a comparative analysis. Under this baseline study, all total 10433 HHs covering 10053 tribal HHs, 154 SC HHs, 161 OBC HHs and 65 General Category of HHs from 210 villages of 18 GPs of Jujomura Block were surveyed for the purpose.



**Methodology:**

The study is empirical in nature. Data was collected from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data includes (i) household survey through empirical method administering Household Schedule, (ii) Focus Group Discussion (FGD) through village survey and (iii) Key Informant Interview (KII) with concerned Line Department officials. The secondary sources of data were collected from published and unpublished documents of Government Departments such as Census Report, District Statistical Hand Book, Economic Survey, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, website, etc. Data compilation was done through Micro-Excel format. Statistical tool like average and percentage have been used for the purpose.

**Organization of report:**

The report comprises of six chapters inclusive of executive summary. First chapter is Introduction covering study objectives, rationale, methodology and limitations. Second chapter focuses on “profile” of study area giving a picture on demographic profile of area and people. Socio-Economic Profile of villages and access to basic amenities including need assessment are reflected in third chapter. Fourth chapter discusses entirely on existing resources and infrastructure facilities. Fifth chapter identifies gaps and requirements therein and also provide a Plan matrix for the prospective ITDA. Sixth chapter is a resume of the previous discussions with suggestive recommendations.

**Limitations:**

Due to time and fund constraint, survey of other than STs could not be covered totally. Only one sample HH from each of the SC and others was taken in the study for comparative analysis. Following the Operational Guidelines of Vanbandhu Kalayan Yojana (VBKY), Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GOI and parameters of PESA Act, 1996 the base line survey report provides an indicative plan matrix based on real need based assessment of ST households and villages, which would be quite useful support to the proposed Project Authority (PA, ITDA) for framing a long-term (3 years) and annual action plans.

**Key findings:**

- As per 2011 census, the ST population of the proposed ITDA (Jujomura Block) area was 50.06 % of its total population) which deserve to be declared as an ITDA as per the TSP norm.

The baseline survey undertaken by SCSTRTI during 2016-17 revealed that;

- The survey covered all total 10433 HHs including 10053 tribal HHs, 154 SC HHs, 161 OBC HHs and 65 General Category of HHs of 210 villages of 18 GPs in Jujomura Block of Sambalpur district.
- There are as many as 10433 ST households and 44860 ST population in Jujomura Block.

- The survey reveals a positive ST population growth of 4.4 % in the Block area over a period of half-a-decade (2011-2016).
- The proposed ITDA will cater to the development needs of as many as 10,053 tribal HHs and population covering 210 villages of 18 GPs.
- Income level of tribal HHs is very low i.e more than 68% earn below Rs.40000/- per annum.
- More than 50% tribal HHs incur expenses upto Rs.30000/- only per annum. Average annual expenditure of ST HHs is revealed as Rs.36541/- which is less than the poverty line (Rs.58320/-) indicated by Rangarajan Committee. This implies that the economic condition of ST HHs in Jujomura block is poor (Below Poverty Line (BPL)).
- Road connectivity to important centres is not good. For instance, 63(30%) villages have very poor condition of roads to access GP HQ, 65(30.95%) to Block HQ, 74(35.24%) villages face difficulties to go to nearest market place. The situation becomes worse during rainy season.
- As many as 78 (37.15%) villages mostly cut off and/or hilly area, lack connectivity to GP and Block Hqs. and market centres. Road connectivity is one of the indicators of development. The study shows that the tribal villages of Jujomura Block are not developed. It needs further development.
- The living condition of tribals is worse. As many as 9183(93%) HHs live in worse housing conditions. Only 693(7 %) have pucca houses live in descent life.
- Only 302(3%) HHs use cooking gas. This indicates that a total of 9751 ST hhs living in kutcha and semi-pucca houses without using cooking gas which creates bad and polluted environment and leads to health hazards.
- A total of 17944 (40.00%) ST people are suffering from regular ailing and/or chronic diseases.
- As many as 1847 (18.37%) ST HHs have no access to safe drinking water.
- A total of 7493(74.53%) ST HHs have no toilets. Awareness is lacking among tribals for using toilets. As many as 2335 (91.21%) HHs are not using toilets even they have toilets in their house premises.
- A total of 4767 (47.42%) ST HHs lack electricity connection to their houses.
- All total 1529 (15%) ST HHs are land less. They have neither recorded land nor encroachment land.
- As many as 7469 (87.60%) ST landholders come under marginal farmers and only 0.16% belongs to large farmer's category.
- All total 2545(57.91%) HHs have non-irrigated land. Hence productivity is low.
- While comparing the said block figure with that of the district figure in respect of indicators like percentage of tribal population, literacy rate, Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) occupational structure etc, the position of the former is worse.
- Most of the villages, 206 (98%), have no basic infrastructure like street light facilities.
- Natural and human resources are not fully and properly utilized.

- SHGs are not strengthened. Only 757 SHGs have been constituted covering 210 villages. They have not received any training relating to income generating activities. Income generating activities have not been taken up seriously and productively.
- Tribals are unaware of their rights and entitlements. No training has been provided relating to their rights and entitlements. Hence, benefits of government schemes are not reaching to them.

Taking all the indicators into consideration, the present study reveals that Jujomura block is backward in all respects. There is need for all round development of the block area and ST population by setting up of an ITDA. It is felt to be a deserving case for creation of a new ITDA taking Jujomura block to cover tribal development interventions for the entire ST population of the block.

As per 2011 census scheduled tribe population in Jujomura block is 50.6% of its total population. It is fulfilling the population criteria for setting up of an ITDA. Basic information of the Juomura Block area and its people present a picture of its backwardness both socially and economically, with highest number of problematic villages, numerical majority of the STs and high incidence of poverty among the STs.

The baseline survey justifies the need for declaration/formation of a new ITDA for the total development of its area and ST people. The study suggests that the Headquarters of the proposed ITDA may be located at Jujomura.

The proposed ITDA will cater to the development needs of as many as 44860 ST populations of 10053 households from 210 villages in 18 GPs of Jujomura block in Sambalpur district of Odisha. For development interventions, it will give top priority to address the difficulties of the problem villages and 6782 (67.46 %) ST BPL families.

The ambitious plan matrix suggests creation of potential irrigation for 7250.91 acre of land of 2545 ST HHs and integrated agriculture for livelihood promotion of the 6782 (67.46 %) ST BPL families and ensure connectivity to 78 inaccessible/problem village through construction of CC Road to link them with the headquarters of Blocks and GPs and Market centres. Besides, the plan looks in to the matters of creating elementary educational infrastructure for spread of elementary education for 7 villages, health & nutrition infrastructure for 13 villages, power supply to fully and provisions of street lights for 206 villages and also extend provision of safe drinking water to 19 villages. Secondary and higher education with skill improvement of tribal youths and opening of employment avenues through vocational education and training are the additionality of the plan.

The total project cost estimate for implementation of different schemes and programmes in the proposed Jujomura ITDA area for development of ST people and their area as per the Plan

Matrix will amount to **Rs. 462 crore 02 lakh** approximately. Out of the total cost estimate, **Rs. 424 crore 26 lakh, 37 crore 45 lakh and Rs. 30 lakh** may be spent for creation of **infrastructure development programmes, Income Generating Schemes and Information and Education and Communication programmes, respectively.**

For smooth functioning of the proposed new ITDA and its planning and monitoring programme, the report suggests creation of an **Apex Body namely, Project Level Committee (PLC)/Governing Body (GB) headed by the Collector and District Magistrate, Sambalpur** and taking members from People's Representatives and District Level Line Department Officers.

Further, **an ITDA Office headed by a Project Administrator (P.A.) of OAS/OWS (I)** and assisted by a Special Officer of OWS (II) with supporting staff will be established by Govt. of Odisha which will work under the immediate control and supervision of the Collector and District Magistrate mostly for maintenance of accounts, maintaining coordination and liaison between various agencies for implementation of different programme.

The data base of this report is expected to be useful to the Project Authority while preparing a long term plan in consultation of the Gramsabhas of the project villages and with the technical supports of different line departments Govt. of Odisha and respecting the parameters of the PESA Act, 1996 as well as the guidelines of Vanabandhu Kalyan Yojajana.

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## **Chapter - I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Odisha occupies a unique position among the Indian States and Union Territories for having a rich and colourful tribal scenario. Majority of Scheduled Tribes live in hilly and forest regions. Their economy is largely subsistence oriented, non-stratified and non-specialized. Their social system is simple and aspirations and needs are limited. According to 2011 Census, the tribal population of the State is 95, 90, 756 constituting 22.85% of the total population of the State and 9.66% of the total tribal population of the country. There are 62 different tribal communities including 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in the State. Odisha has the third largest concentration of tribal population in the country. About 44.70% of the State's geographical area which is known as Scheduled Area extends over 119 out of 314 Blocks in 12 districts and a portion of Suruda Tahsil of Ganjam Districts. The Scheduled Tribe population of Scheduled Area accounts for about 68.09% of total tribal population of the State. The remaining tribal population inhabits in MADA/Cluster pockets and is dispersed in other area covered under the Dispersed Tribal Development Programme (DTDP).

#### **Background**

Tribal development involves development of tribal groups in different stages of development in different regions. The Tribal Development Approach (TDA) has undergone several changes in successive plan periods according to the need and priority of development. For example, during the Second Plan period, area development approach for tribal development was introduced where the identification of blocks of tribal concentration was more. But the diversity and magnitude of tribal problem could not be integrated with realistic development programmes and the concept of tribal development blocks was evolved. This resulted in identification of 75 Tribal Development (TD) blocks in the state and concerted efforts in spheres of health, education, irrigation and drinking water facilities were made. This approach continued till the end of 4<sup>th</sup> Plan. The implementation of different Programmes in these blocks helped in the development of the areas in general and the tribals in particular. The Tribal Sub-Plan strategy has been adopted since the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-75), which continues to shape the core strategy for tribal development.

This strategy is based on area development approach with adequate emphasis on family oriented income generating activities taking a comprehensive view of tribal problems with the objective to narrow down the gap of socio-economic development between Tribals and others, within the framework of Nation's Five Year Plans. The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) approach envisages integrated development of the Tribal areas, where in all programmes irrespective of their sources of funding operate in unison to achieve the common goal of bringing the area at par with the rest of the State and to improve the quality of life of the Tribals. The original strategy was oriented towards taking-up family oriented income generating schemes in the sphere of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, elimination

of exploitation, human resources development through education and training programmes and infrastructure development programmes. This tribal development strategy has been reoriented to cover the employment-cum-income generation activities here to. The strategies more or less continue with refinement over the years with greater emphasis on tribal development. The Tribal Sub-Plan consists of 119 Blocks including Tileibani block of Deogarh District which has been declared as TSP block by Govt. of India during 2015.

ITDAs as nodal Tribal Development Agency were set up during the 5<sup>th</sup> Five year plan. An ITDA is set up in a Block or group of blocks where the ST population is more than 50% of its total population. Based on the criteria, 119 Blocks of Odisha covered 22 ITDA namely, Koraput, Jeypore, Malkanagiri, Nowrangpur, Rayagada, Gunupur, Thuamul Rampur, Baripada, Kaptipada, Karanjia, Rairangpur, Sundergarh, Bonia, Panposh, Keonjhar, Champua, Kuchinda, Nilagiri, Parlakhemundi, Balliguda, Phulbani and Tileibani. Other blocks namely Jujomura Block in Sambalpur district and Kirimira and Laikera Block of Jharsuguda district have also been identified based on the criteria (more than 50% ST population) for setting up ITDAs (*Refer Annexure-1*).

### **Rationale for conducting Baseline Study**

As per 2011 census, the ST population in Jujomura Block is 42052 (50.06% of its total population) which deserves to be declared as ITDA as per the TSP norm. The number of villages in the block is 124. Only STs inhabiting in a portion of the block are enjoying the benefit of implementation of MADA scheme in the area. But the ST people residing in other parts of the areas are deprived of the benefit of TSP.

Therefore, there is a need of conducting Baseline Survey at villages in the said Block of Sambalpur district for preparation of a feasibility report to justify the need for declaration/formation of a new ITDA and suggest a plan of action for the total development of the ST population. Keeping this in view, SCSTRTI, Odisha has undertaken a baseline survey in the villages of the above said block in Sambalpur district.

### **Objectives of the study**

#### ***Broad objective***

To justify the need for setting up of a new ITDA for Jujomura block of Sambalpur district comparing tribal socio-economic conditions with that of non-tribal by undertaking Baseline Survey in the said block.

- The study has been undertaken with the following objectives:
- To find demographic profile of people of the study area
- To assess socio-economic status of people of the area including their housing conditions/ownership status, land holding pattern and Fiscal status.
- To examine access to basic infrastructure facilities available at each HH and village level.



- To estimate possession of material, livestock and farming assets of HHs.
- To locate productive resource base including human resources available in the area.
- To identify gaps of villages/villagers in respect of infrastructure/basic amenities/livelihood and income generation.
- To prepare requirement mapping of villages
- To justify the need for creating ITDA in the said block.
- To prepare a plan matrix for developing perspective plan for the prospective ITDA.

### Universe & Sample

The study covered all 210 villages (both revenue villages and hamlets) of Jujomura block of Sambalpur district. Since the present study was undertaken for the purpose of giving benefits (under ITDA) to the deprived tribal HHs, 100% tribal households of the block was covered. In order to justify that tribal HHs are more backward in all respects than the other castes, one sample HH from each category from each village was drawn randomly for a comparative analysis. Under this baseline survey, door to door HH data was collected all total 10433HHs covering 10053 tribal HHs, 154 SC HHs, 161 OBC HHs and 65 General Category of HHs of 210 villages of 18 GPs of Jujomura were covered for the purpose. GP wise list of villages and hamlets is given in *Annexure - 2*.

**Table 1.1: Study Coverage of Jujomura Block of Sambalpur District**

No. of GPs	No. of Villages	No. of Hamlets	Villages + Hamlets	Total HHs				Population			
				ST	SC	OC	Total	ST	SC	OC	Total
18	124	86	210	10053	154	226	10433	37518	575	829	38922

### Methodology

The study is empirical in nature. Data was collected from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data includes household survey through door to door approach, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) through village survey and Key Informant Interview (KII) with concerned Line Department Officials.

#### Primary Sources:

##### *Household survey*

Pre-tested structured schedules were designed to secure information on demographic, socio-economic status, and access to basic services and need for their sustained livelihood including their basic need /entitlement. Tools were finalized after field testing done in one of the villages of Niladriprasad GP of Banapur block. Prior to administer the final schedules, tools were shared among the research staff and Director of SCSTRTI for their feedback and inputs.

All tribal HHs of select blocks were covered for personal interview. Besides, one from each category like SC, OBC and general category (whoever available) was covered for comparative analysis. (*See HH schedule in Annexure- 3*)

### ***Focus Group Discussion (FGD)/Village schedule***

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were organized in all the villages including hamlets (by using village survey tool). In each village, 10-20 members comprising of male members/female members particularly the key persons of the village like Ward member, ASHA, AWW, SHG members, youth group, teachers and elder persons were part of the discussion. A structured village survey schedule was designed containing the enquiries like demographic status of the village, access to infrastructure and basic amenities including existence of health and education institutions, important centres, natural and human resources, existing irrigation sources and potential irrigation sources, exploring opportunities for livelihood. Gap analysis and mapping of requirements have been designed from the emerged information collected from the village study. (*See Village schedule in Annexure- 4*)

### ***Key Informal Interviews (KII):***

A semi-structured framework was prepared for interaction with stakeholders like concerned Government officials including District Collector, PD, DRDA, Block Development Officer, Tahasildar, Deputy Director Agriculture, WEOs, PEO and DWO, DSWO, CDMO, Block Education Officer, NGOs/CBOs and cross-sections of the society with regard to the existing and potential resources for sustained livelihood of tribals and locate priority needs of local people in respect of their sustained livelihood and village development.

### ***Secondary Source***

The secondary sources of data was collected from published and unpublished documents of Government Departments such as Census report, Statistical Abstract of Odisha, SCSTRTI, District Statistical Hand Book, Agricultural Census, Economic Survey, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, information from different line Departments like Panchayati Raj, Planning (Deputy Director), revenue, welfare, irrigation, agriculture and horticulture etc. Besides this, secondary data was also collected from information sheets from different departments, books and from website sources.

### ***Study Approach and Strategy***

Prior to start of preparing research design and tools (quantitative and qualitative), an inception meeting was organized with concerned DWOs. Consultant and Nodal officer for the study, research staff including Asst. Director (Research) were part of the meeting. The meeting was held under the chairmanship of Commissioner-cum-Director on 15<sup>th</sup> September 2016. It was decided that all field data would be collected by the respective village and GP level teachers. All total 70 teachers for HH data collection and 18 teachers for village data collection and supervision were engaged under the present baseline study. Sample design and questionnaire including structured and unstructured schedules were prepared keeping the objectives in view and shared among the research staff and Director for securing necessary feedback. Prior to administering the final schedules, field testing was done in one of the villages of Niladriprasad GP of Banapur block of Khurda district. All interviewers including field supervisors were provided 2 day training (including field practice) on HH schedule,

technique of data collection (both qualitative and quantitative). Each group of enumerators worked under their respective field supervisors. Overall monitoring of data collection was done by the Consultant, Research Associate and Research Assistants. For technical advice, the Nodal officer was consulted from time to time. After cleaning and entry of data, field data was compiled and analysed under the guidance of the Consultant. Draft report was shared among research personnel and concerned district and block officials and Director, SCSTRTI prior to finalization of the report.

**Statistical tools:**

- Data compilation was done through Micro-Excel format.
- No sophisticated statistical tool was adopted for the study.
- Only statistical average and percentages has been used for the purpose.

**Organization of report**

The study report comprises of six chapters inclusive of executive summary. First chapter is Introduction covering study objectives, rationale, sample and methodology, study approach and strategy and limitations of the study. Second chapter focuses on profile of study area giving a picture on demographic profile of the block and district, occupational pattern and land utilization pattern etc. Socio-Economic Profile of villages is reflected in third chapter analyzing personal household status, income and expenditure pattern, land holding and occupational status and access to basic amenities including need assessment. Fourth chapter discusses entirely on existing resources and infrastructure facilities reflecting gap analysis and mapping of needs and requirements of the area and people and their community. Fifth chapter provides a Plan matrix indicating 'Perspective Plan' for the prospective ITDA. Besides, a resume of the previous discussions and suggestive recommendations are in addition which is reflected in Sixth chapter.

**Limitations:**

The study has following limitations:

- Due to time and fund constraint, survey of other than STs could not be covered totally. Only one sample HH from each of the SC and others was taken in the study for comparative analysis. The study would have given better results (comparative analysis) if all the HHs of other castes and communities could have been covered under the study. The comparison is not scientific because ST sample size is taken 100% (universe) whereas a small sample size of other social category is drawn.
- As per the Operational Guidelines for Implementation and Monitoring of Vanbandhu KalayanYojana (VBKY), Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GOI, Action plans/ Perspective Plans with outcome and monitorable targets for tribal development will be prepared after baseline assessment at the village level with involvement of experts from the local community, the block level officers, representatives of Panchayats and Gram Sabhas. Further in the parameters of PESA Act, 1996 4. (e) every Gram Sabha shall- i. approve of the plans, programmes and projects for social and economic development before such plans, programmes and projects are taken up for implementation by the Panchayat at the

village level; ii. be responsible for the identification or selection of persons as beneficiaries under the poverty alleviation and other programmes;

- Owing to paucity of time and fund and keeping the aforementioned two legal and administrative prescriptions in view, instead of preparing a perspective plan, the base line survey report provides an indicative plan matrix based on real need based assessment of ST households and villages. It is to be mentioned that a perspective plan needs village level (Gramsabha) meetings and meetings with concerned technical experts and department officers, which require a lot of time and fund. Hence, the present survey of 3-month duration at 3 blocks of two districts confined to a detailed data base of ST households, need assessment of the area and people along with an indicative plan matrix, which is expected to be quite useful support to the proposed Project Authority (PA, ITDA) for framing a long-term (3 years) and annual action plans in the parameters of PESA and BVKY before implementation of development programmes and welfare measures for the STs and their area.