



Evaluation of Bonai ITDA of Sundargarh District
Final Report

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Executive Summary

Introduction:

The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Research and Training Institution (SCSTRTI), with the support of Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MOTA) and under the patronage of ST & SC Development, Minorities and Backward Classes Welfare Department of Government of Odisha commissioned a study to understand the overall situation of the tribals in the ITDA area and the role of ITDA. For the evaluation, Bonai ITDA was purposefully selected as it is one of the oldest ITDA at the national level.

Objectives of the Evaluation:

The Bonai ITDA is one of the oldest ITDA at the National level and has been working for the development and welfare of different tribal communities residing in the four operational blocks of the ITDA. The broad objective of evaluation was “to understand the institutional efficiency and effectiveness of the ITDA and measures taken by the ITDA in addressing & resolving tribal development issues”. Specific objectives of the evaluation were

1. To understand the institutional capacity of the ITDA in implementing different schemes / programs and delivering required services for tribal development;
2. Assessing various measures taken to strengthen ITDA and its functioning;
3. Evaluating different tribal development measures taken and its overall outcome;
4. Identifying key bottlenecks / challenges faced by the ITDA; and
5. Recommending, on the basis of the finding of the evaluation, to deal with issues that are related to institutional functioning, service delivery and implementation of different tribal development / welfare schemes.

Evaluation Indicators:

As the evaluation objectives are linked with the overall objective of the ITDA, attempt is made to understand different aspects linked to three critical components, i.e., institutional component, socio-economic component and infrastructural component. The research questions that were attempted for exploration are;

1. Local planning process and participation of tribal communities in identification of development needs;
2. Changes in the socio-economic status of tribals due to development interventions;
3. Area development approach and benefit of created infrastructural facilities;
4. Functioning of ITDA and adequacy of institutional (ITDA) services to support tribal development;
5. Collaboration and convergence approaches and its benefits for the tribal development.

Specific indicators were framed for assessment, covering three critical and important areas, i.e., Institutional, Socio-economic and Infrastructural facilities and services. The indicators were framed in line with the ITDA objectives and expected impact for tribal development. The indicators looked in to both household level socio-economic development and community / area level development. The study also

attempted to look at some of the indicators that are beyond the general mandate of the ITDA but due to the interventions made by different other government institutions / departments in support of tribal development in ITDA area. Key indicators of evaluation by components are;

1. Institutional Indicators:

- a. Growth in financial allocation to ITDA and resource utilization;
- b. Human resource availability (sanctioned Vs availability);
- c. Key institutional challenges and its impact on tribal development.

2. Socio-Economic Indicator:

- a. Schematic Coverage under different schemes / programs;
- b. Growth in Household Expenditure and Expenditure Pattern;
- c. Effectiveness of community organizations (SHG);
- d. Access to Productive Asset base (FRA Land)

3. Infrastructural Indicators:

- a. Social Infrastructural Facilities and Services Created under Different Schemes;
- b. Infrastructural Investments and Investment Growth in Infrastructures;

In institutional aspects, the study indicators relate to financial allocation to ITDA, availability of human resources to discharge the responsibilities and key institutional challenges at the ITDA level. Specific indicators under socio-economic aspects are coverage of tribal households under different schemes / programs, improvement in educational and health care facilities, current engagement pattern and growth in household expenditure, development of skill base of tribal youths etc. The indicators under infrastructural facilities looked in to growth in infrastructures and types of infrastructures created, utilization of the infrastructures and overall outcome of the infrastructures in support of tribal development.

Study Design, Approach and Methodology:

Observational design was adopted for the evaluation, entailing exploration and empirical approach with a mixed method mode. Required data collected, following participatory approach, involving different stakeholders at different operational and functional levels. Attempt made, in agreement with the objective of the evaluation, to understand ITDA functioning, implementation of schemes / programs for tribal development, infrastructural facilities created, livelihood improvement measures taken and aspects related to tribal development.

Sample Procedure and Sample Coverage:

The tribal households residing in four operational blocks of the ITDA was considered as study population and samples were collected from all the four blocks. The samples were collected based on **Stratified Random Sampling Method**. The stratification criteria followed for sample area selection (within ITDA area) are (1) different tribal development schemes / programs implemented by ITDA; (2) remoteness and distance of the study area from ITDA / block headquarters levels, i.e., nearer to, middle and far end; and (3) areas that have demonstrated different learning lessons on tribal development. The study covered four blocks (100.0 percent), 22 GPs (40.0 percent of the GPs under ITDA), 61 villages (10.6 percent villages), 674 households and 36 community organisations (SHGs for IGA).

Study Tools:

A detail evaluation framework, including data collection framework / checklist was developed to capture required data / information from different sources. Structured schedules were designed to collect information from different sources / stakeholders. Different study instruments, designed and administered are;

- a. structured schedule for households (household schedule),
- b. structured format for SHG and IGA activities (SHG schedule); and
- c. structured checklist for secondary information (ITDA and Other Govt. Dept.);

Data Source:

Both primary and secondary data sources were used to collect required information as per the study design. The source of data at the primary level are (a) tribal households, (b) women SHGs, (c) local PRI members, (d) local ITDA officials, and (d) officials of other Govt. Departments at the district and block level. The source of data at the secondary level covered (a) ITDA, (b) Govt. Depts. (selected only) and (c) studies conducted by different institutions / individuals on different aspects. At the primary level, required data, were collected as per the designed tools through interview method, consultation and by conducting Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Information checklists were used for the collection of secondary data from the mentioned sources.

Study Findings:

Assessment Indicators:

As discussed, the key evaluation indicators of the study looked in to three critical and important areas, i.e., **Institutional, Socio-economic and Infrastructural facilities and services**. The indicators were framed in line with the ITDA objectives and expected impact for tribal development. In institutional aspects, the evaluation explored the financial allocation to ITDA, availability of human resources to discharge the responsibilities and key institutional challenges ITDA encounter. The infrastructural facilities looked in to types of infrastructures created, utilization of the infrastructures and overall outcome of the infrastructures in support of tribal development. In socio-economic aspects, the evaluation study explored different livelihood measures taken by the ITDA for tribal households.

Performance of ITDA:

Performance of the ITDA was assessed from five broad aspects, i.e., (1) **Service Delivery Capacity of the ITDA** (2) **Funds Flow to ITDA**, (3) **Human resource development**, (4) **Livelihood support services** and (5) **Infrastructural facilities**.

Service Delivery Capacity of the ITDA:

Human resources of ITDA can be categorized in to two broad sections, i.e., (1) sanctioned Government positions (regular positions) and (2) officials engaged from open sources (contractual positions). It is observed that many sanctioned posts have been remaining vacant and number of sanctioned regular posts found reduced over the years. While contractual positions have been fully filled, some of the regular positions remain vacant. In the year 2006, 88.89 percent sanctioned posts were in position. However, by the year 2020, only 66.67 percent regular positions having human resources. Poor staff strength has been one of the critical bottlenecks in delivering required services and conducting monitoring and follow-up.

Funds Flow and Growth Trend:

The ITDA has been receiving funds under different heads, i.e., (1) Article 275 (1), (2) SCA to TSP, (3) State Plan and (4) Non-Plan Funds. ITDA also having convergence benefits under District Mineral Funds (DMF) and other schemes / programs of Govt. Fund allocation to ITDA under different schemes / programs reflects fluctuating trend, i.e., there is non-linear growth in fund allocation when emerging requirement for tribal development remain high in different areas. Non-linear growth trend in fund allocation is marked for all major schemes / programs, i.e., Article 275 (1), SCA to TSP and State Plan. The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) in allocation of funds to ITDA under Article 275 (1) is positive with a CAGR value of 0.09. More or less similar situation is observed in case of funds under SCA to TSP which is having a CAGR of 0.08. In case of State Plan funds to ITDA, CAGR found to be negative (-0.06). The overall funds situation at the ITDA level is having a positive CAGR of 0.07. But the allocation growth is not smooth and year on year growth also reflects negative.

Human Resource Development:

ITDA has been focusing on three different sets of activities, i.e., (1) Skill Development Training (SDT), (2) Placement Linked Employability Training (PLET), and (3) Pre-Recruitment Training (PRT) (taken up in 2018-19). Looking at the achievements during the period 2013-14 to 2018-19, it is apparent that PLET has been given more emphasis (52.0 percent of the achievement) in comparison to SDT (43.1 percent of the achievement) and PRT (4.8 percent of the achievement). On an average, ITDA has trained 245 persons per year (fluctuating year wise) under different skill development training. But looking at the work participation rate of the tribals in main and marginal categories, the coverage seems low. Looking at the working age population in the ITDA area, targeted number for skill building seems marginal and inadequate. Enhancing employability of the tribals, which also includes self-employment, requires skill building measures in a larger scale by identifying emerging employable sectors, sector demand for different skill sets, expected growth in skill requirements in coming years (at local, district, state and national level) and interest of tribal youth. It is also essential that in case of skilled youths interested for self-employment, appropriate support system should be provided, including financial support (bankable enterprise promotion plans).

Measures for Livelihood Enhancement:

ITDA has been implementing a number of schemes for livelihood development of tribal households. Some schemes are implemented independently and some others in convergence mode. The Focus Area Development Program (FADP) and Cluster Development Approach have been the main vehicles for livelihood promotion. While cluster development approach is recent, FADP is being implemented for many years. Under FADP, ITDA has taken up different livelihood supportive activities, like agriculture development, providing assistance to SHGs, promotion of backyard poultry, sericulture etc. Under cluster development programs, emphasis has been to develop different production clusters taking agricultural commodities in to account.

WADI: Generally, farmers of low holding categories are involved in this scheme with average holding size of 3.9 acres. The average plantation area to total land holding is about 32.2 percent which differs by holding classes. Farmers have taken up Mango and Litchi along with mixed crop in the plantation area. Average number of plants per farmer found to be 66 with plant survival rate of 100.0 percent after replacement. ITDA, in collaboration with directorate of horticulture, has supported in providing plants, fertilizer and pesticides to the enrolled beneficiaries. It is estimated that average annual income of the farmers could be Rs.32,812.5, varying from

Rs.12,500.00 to Rs.50,000.00; depending upon the area coverage and number of surviving and producing plants (plants yet to yield fruit).

Sericulture: ITDA has supported pre-existing sericulture households with silk worm of 200 Gm. to improve their level of production and minimize the input cost. The supported households recorded a growth of about 6.40 percent in average production of raw silk with overall growth in net profit at 35.64 percent.

Poultry: For backyard poultry promotion, beneficiary households were provided with 20 pre-vaccinated chicklings along with cage and feeding. In spite of vaccination, mortality rate was on an average around 61.3 percent. There is growth in average annual income of the households from poultry from Rs.325.00 to Rs.765.55. Though the growth is substantial, but amount realized from selling of birds is not encouraging. Poultry has been taken up at the micro scale and low scale of operation does not contribute in creating employment opportunities for the household members nor it generates substantial income in a sustainable manner. Coupled with this, the project supported "Bana raj" variety of chicks which was not having expected market demand in comparison to indigenous variety. There is no such provision under the support for health care management of birds and its possibility and feasibility was also less due to sporadic support mechanism. There is no such remarkable change in household economy due to poultry support. It appears that before the support, required measures were not taken on management aspects, scale of operation, market requirement and overall making it a sustainable livelihood venture. The overall perspective seems missing, which, otherwise the support could have been useful in developing a poultry cluster of indigenous varieties.

Pisciculture: For the promotion of fishery, ITDA supported individual existing fishers in collaboration with directorate of fisheries and provided (1) fingerlings (5 Kg. on an average), (2) fish feed and (3) lime. The fishers report increases in catch / sell of fish from 201.87 Kg to 221.87 Kg per year. Annual household consumption of fish has also increased marginally from 41.88 Kg to 48.13 Kg. While average annual expenditure incurred by the tribal fishers towards fishing remain more or less same, income from fishery (from sale of fish) has marginally increased from Rs.20,125.00 to Rs.21,000.00. While the overall financial gain is minimal, tribal fishers could able to save on the cost of fingerlings, feeds and lime because of the support from the ITDA.

Vegetable Cultivation: ITDA has supported about 420 farmers for vegetable cultivation, covering 140 acres. ITDA support has been in the form of seeds, fertilizer and pesticides to the selected beneficiaries for vegetable farming. The beneficiary farmers are having average of 2.86 acres of land and of the total farmers, 44.4 percent are marginal farmers, 44.4 percent are small farmers and remaining 11.1 percent are having land ≥ 5 acres (semi-medium). The average area put to vegetable cultivation is about 0.25 acres which varies marginally by holding categories. However, there is no difference observed in area put to vegetable cultivation before and after the support.

Vegetable cultivation is taken up by the tribal farmers during Rabi season and vegetables grown are brinjal, okra and bitter gourd. Average area devoted under bitter gourd is comparatively higher (0.14 acres) than Brinjal (0.05 acres) and Okra (0.14 acres). Irrigation has been a constraint in the way of intensify and putting more area under vegetable cultivation during Rabi season. There is significant increase in the average production of bitter gourd (50.51 percent) in comparison to Brinjal (8.25 percent) after iTDA support. Increase in production is basically

attributed to quality of seeds and awareness of the farmers on farming practices. Net annual income of the vegetable cultivating families ranges between Rs.5,600/- to a maximum of Rs. 8,600. In comparison to pre-ITDA support, there has been increase in net income by 17.89 percent after the support. Higher production of vegetables also increased annual domestic consumption, bringing food and nutritional security to the tribal families.

IGA Through SHG: ITDA has extended support to selected SHGs to promote income generating activities. Individual IGA is higher (69.4 percent) than group IGA (30.6 percent) and engagement in agriculture production activities (83.33 percent), including vegetable cultivation is highest among all IGAs. Engagement in off-farm and non-farm activities, i.e., renting catering utensils (5.56 percent), garment business (2.78 percent) and preparation of sanitary napkin (2.78 percent) are less. About 5.56 percent groups / members are also involved in animal husbandry. In last three years (from 2016-17 to 2018-19) there is growth in income at each IGA but the rate of growth is substantial in non-farm activities in comparison to farm activities. SHGs involved in agriculture recorded a growth of about 30.6 percent in 2017-18 and a growth of about 70.2 percent in 2018-19. Horticultural income of SHGs has increased by 33.3 percent and 58.3 percent during 2017-18 and 2018-19. Growth to the tune of more than 100.0 percent recorded in other activities like renting catering instruments, garment business and sanitary napkin making.

Development of Production Clusters:

ITDA has been promoting different production clusters and has identified 16 clusters in different blocks of the ITDA. The clusters are identified based on the production types. All the clusters are agriculture production clusters which also includes one Sericulture cluster. The clusters identified are mustard production cluster (2 nos.), Sunflower production cluster (2 nos.), Groundnut production cluster (1 no.), Potato production cluster (1 no.), Chilly production cluster (1 no.) etc. A total of 2,043 beneficiaries have been identified and involved in the cluster development initiatives and total area (acre) coverage has been 523 acres.

Infrastructure Development:

ITDA has developed different infrastructures under Article 275 (1), SCA to TSP (infrastructures incidental to IGA) and State Plan fund. Different types of infrastructural works taken up are like construction of hostel building, class room repair, school and hostel compound wall, culvert, bridge, road, check dam, canal, hostel latrine, CC road, irrigation, protection wall, electrification, water supply, hat and market shed etc. Of the total number of works taken up, number of works executed in Lahuni para (28.63 percent) and Koira (27.11 percent) is relatively higher and lowest in Bonai (21.02 percent). Type of infrastructures taken up has been more or less same under different programs. Looking at the type of infrastructures created under difference schemes, it is apparent that direct livelihood supportive infrastructures like processing unit, aggregation centres, packaging units, storage houses, transit storage points, cold chain etc. are not focused upon. Even such infrastructures have been developed under SCA to TSS. When FADP and cluster development are one of the priorities, development of related and supportive infrastructures could have been beneficial in boosting production system, supply chain improvement and value addition activities.

Tribal Development Outcomes:

Overall outcome of tribal development is mapped by the framed key indicators, using different scales of measurement under different broad heads. Outcomes of tribal development based on the indicators are presented below.

Adequacy of Institutional Capacity to Address Tribal Development Issues: This evaluation aspect has four critical indicators, i.e., (1) human resource in position, (2) enhancement in funds allocation, (3) association of facilitating NGO and (4) availability of SMS for support. Mapping of these indicators reflects that more than 20.0 percent of the sanctioned position are remaining vacant (extremely poor). In case of funds allocation, overall CAGR is within 5.0 percent to 10.0 percent which is at average stage. Association of facilitating NGO (FNGO) found to be helpful in executing the schemes / programs (ranked good) but only one subject matter expert is available to provide inputs on thematic areas which can be termed as a manageable situation.

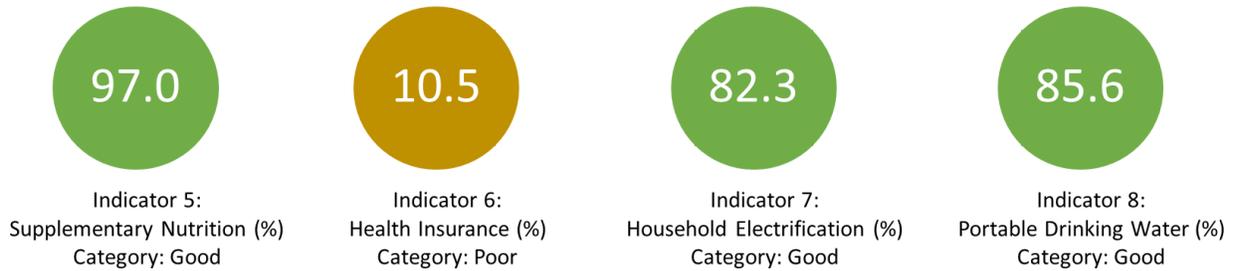


Participatory Decentralized Planning: Participation of tribal community, in general, in the local planning process is poor along with their awareness on the importance of planning and its requirement for implementing different schemes / program.

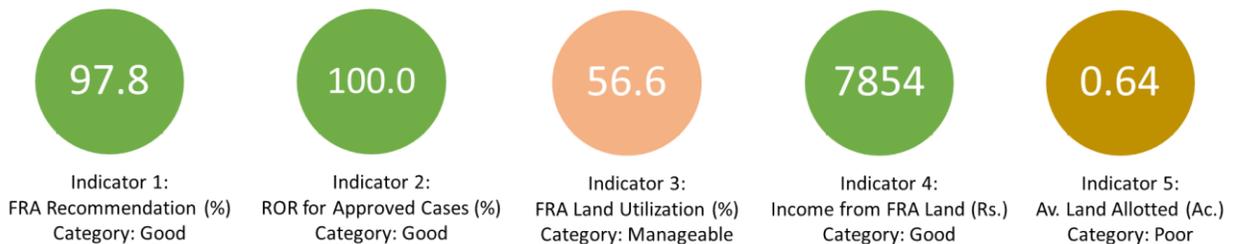
Household Accessibility to Entitlements: This aspect has seven different indicators and each indicator is mapped in scale of achievement. Rural housing has been accessed by 40.7 percent households which is an average achievement whereas, public distribution coverage is good with 95.5 per household having accessibility. Supplementary nutrition coverage also ranked “good” as more than 75.0 percent households (85.6 percent) having access. With regard to employment security (MGNREGA) more than 75.0 percent households (76.6 percent) are having job card. Household sanitation is in a “manageable rank with less than 75.0 percent households having the facility. Immunization coverage observed “good” with more than 75.0 percent potential households accessed the service whereas health insurance coverage remains under “poor” category due to coverage of less than 25.0 percent households. Though in certain indicators, performance is below average, but in many other indicators, performance observed to be average or good.



Enhancement in Facilities and Services: Against this component, two indicators were mapped, i.e., (1) household electrification in which coverage observed to be good with more than 75.0 percent households are electrified (82.3 percent); (2) access to portable drinking water which is also ranked “good” as percentage of households using tube well / bore well water for consumption is more than 75.0 percent.



Improvement in Land Holding (FRA): This component is mapped for FRA land accessibility and has got more than one indicator. In case of distribution of ROR to the approved cases, evaluation ranking is “good” with more than 75.0 percent sanctioned cases (100.0 percent) are having ROR. However, average land allotment is poor as average allotted land is less than 1.0 ha. (0.64 ha.). Utilization of FRA land for agricultural purpose ranked to be “manageable” as users fall in the rank of 50.0 percent to 75.0 percent (56.6 percent). In case of additional income from FRA land, FRA land holders have been getting additional income for which this indicator is ranked “good”.



Enhancement in Socio-Economic Condition: To understand the socio-economic development situation of tribals, different indicators were mapped that are related to this component and justify the socio-economic enhancement of tribal households. Indicators that were mapped are (1) enhancement in household asset base ranked “good” as households record in enhancement of specific asset base; (2) enhancement in livestock holding is also marked “good” as many households reported increase in this asset base; (3) enhancement in household expenditure graded as “average” as expenditure growth has been 56.4 percent which is between 50.0 percent to 75.0 percent category; (4) enhancement in farm machinery is categorized “good” as farm equipment holding has increased with the support of ITDA; (5) household indebtedness remain “average” as percentage of households having credit is in the range of 20.0 percent to 30.0 percent (27.9 percent); (6) dependency on money lender is grouped as “good” with less than 5.0 percent households having credit from money lender; (7) inter and intra state migration is classified as “manageable” with migration of 7.3 percent households that fall in to 5.0 percent to 10.0 percent category.





Indicator 4:
Money Lender Dependency (%)
Category: Good



Indicator 5:
Migration: (%)
Category: Manageable



Indicator 6:
Household Indebtedness (%)
Category: Average

Way Forward:

Based on the observations of the evaluation, initiating certain measures may help further to strengthen tribal development in the ITDA. In this regard, introspection of current operational strategy could be helpful. A structural and operational transformation may be thought of with additional experts and required human resources.

Along with micro level interventions, macro environment building would be helpful. Taking up more and more public and private collaborated projects, that benefits the local tribal population, create opportunities of employment, enhance productive infrastructure base would help in building the economic environment. To make the development plan more ownership driven and make it a sustaining effort, participatory planning process may be focused upon and activities can be framed taking people's view and their association in the implementation process.

In order to enhance the employability of the tribals, skill building measures should be taken in a large scale. Priority sectors of engagement should be identified through consultations with industry and other market players and wider coverage should be focused upon. Secondly, it is highly essential that in case of skilled youths interested for self-employment, appropriate support system should be provided, including financial support.

The monitoring mechanism may be strengthened further. For this, it is important to strengthen MIS at the ITDA level and linking with main data base system of the department. Periodic monitoring, at least once in six months period from state level would be further helpful. The MIS can be developed using GIS platform to track the activities and progress.

For income generation, SHGs have been considered as one of the means. As there has been significant support mechanism from Mission SHAKTI and OLM, ITDA support can be utilised for the promotion of off-farm and non-farm based IGAs rather than duplicating the effort and resources. Formulating SHG specific strategy in the promotion of off-far and non-farm IGA could be beneficial. Such approach can be considered as a part of cluster development strategy where production / processing / post-harvest management / service delivery can be taken up in a larger scale.

Exploring Public Private Partnership (PPP) in cluster development and enterprise promotion, including value addition and market linkage can give edge to the overall effort. Developing supportive infrastructure to manage production and marketing system in identified clusters will be helpful. However, before development of clusters, assessment may be conducted to understand current level of production, production potential with support system, households involved in the process and expected to be benefitted, available and required infrastructural facilities, current market mechanism etc.

It is observed that poor irrigation infrastructure has not been supportive for agricultural intensification, diversification and enhancing cropping intensity. So, special focus may be given to improve irrigation infrastructure under infrastructure development in Article 275 (1), SCA to TSP and State Plan.

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Abbreviations

AAY	Antyodaya Anna Yojana
ABAP	Annual Budgeted Action Plan
AI	Artificial Insemination
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery
APSSDC	Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Corporation
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
BCG	Bacille Calmette Guerin
BKVY	Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana
BPGY	Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CC	Cement Concrete
CHC	Community Health Centre
CIPET	Central Institute of Plastics Engineering & Technology
CLF	Cluster Level Federation
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Schemes
DIC	District Industrial Centre
DIP	District Irrigation Plan
DLC	District Level Committee
DMF	District Mineral Foundation
DPR	Detailed Project Report
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
EGMM	Employment Generation and Marketing Mission
F NGO	Facilitating Non-Govt. Organization
FADP	Focus Area Development Program
FADP	Focus Area Development Program
FDC	Forest Development Corporation
FRA	Forest Rights Act
GOI	Government of India
GPLF	Gram Panchayat Level Federation
IGNDP	Indira Gandhi National Disable Pension
IGNOAP	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension
IGNWP	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension
IPV	Inactivated Polio Vaccine
ITDA	Integrated Tribal Development Agency
ITDP	Integrated Tribal Development Programs
KBK	Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput
KVIC	Khadi and Village Industries Commission
MADA	Modified Area Development Agency
MBPYOAP	Madhu Babu Pension Yojana-Old Age Pension
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MMLP	Margin Money Loan Programme
MPCE	Monthly Per Capita Expenditure
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NHM	National Horticulture Mission
NITHM	National Institute of Tourism & Hospitality Management
NSFDC	National SC and ST Finance and Development Corporation

NSSO	National Sample Survey Organization
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products
OTDS	Odisha Tribal Development Society
PAC	Project Appraisal Committee
PDS	Public Distribution System
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PLET	Placement Linked Employability Training
PMAY	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
PRT	Pre-Recruitment Training
PVTG	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group
RKVY	Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
ROR	Record of Rights
RWSS	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
SC	Scheduled Caste
SCA	Special Central Assistance
SCSTRTI	Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe Research & Training Institute
SDCE	Skill Development Centers of Excellence
SDT	Skill Development Training
SECC	Socio Economic and Caste Census
SFSS	State Food Security Scheme
SHG	Self Help Group
SLDC	Sub-Division Level Committee
ST	Scheduled Tribe
STRY	Skill Training of Rural Youths
TDCC	Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations
TRI	Tribal Research Institute
TRIFED	Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation
TSP	Tribal Sub-Plan
TSS	Tribal Sub-Scheme
VTI	Vocational Training Institute
WSHG	Women Self Help Group
YOY	Year on Year
YTC	Youth Training Centers

Chapter One: Introduction and Background

1.1 Scheduled Area in Odisha:

In geographical terms the scheduled areas in the state cover an area of 69, 613.80 sq.km which is about 44.70% of the total area of the state. In exercise of powers conferred by sub paragraph 6 of the 5th Schedule to the constitution of India, the revised Presidential order the Scheduled Areas (States of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha), order 1977, declared three full undivided Districts of the state namely Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh and Koraput as well as Kuchinda sub-division of Sambalpur District, Keonjhar, Telkoi, Champua and Barbil tahasils of Keonjhar District, Khandhmal, Balliguda and G. Udayagiri tahasils of Khandhmal (Phulbani) District, R. Udayagiri and Suruda tahasils (Excluding Gazalbadi and Gocha Grama Panchayat), Guma and Raygada block of Ganjam District, Thuamul Rampur and Lanjigarh Blocks of Kalahandi District and Nilagiri block of Balasore District as scheduled areas of the state. Consequent upon the creation of 17 new Districts the scheduled areas now cover 7 Districts fully and 6 Districts in part out of a total of 30 Districts in the state.

1.2 Tribal Profile of Odisha:

Odisha is the home of 62 tribes and comprise of 22.8 percent of the total population of the State. The state is having 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). The tribes are mostly inhabited in the hilly regions of the state. Eight districts of the state are having more than 50 percent tribal population and six districts are having tribal population within 25 percent to 50 percent. Odisha is having more than 44.0 percent of the area as scheduled area and it covers about 67 percent of the tribal population (119 Blocks in 13 Districts). All the scheduled blocks come under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) area. Apart from TSP area, the state is having 45 blocks under MADA and 14 blocks identified as clusters, and 17 Micro Projects which are mostly looking for the development of PVTGs.

Table 1: Spread of Scheduled Tribes in the State of Odisha

Sl. No.	Particulars	Details
1	Districts	13
2	Block	119
3	Villages with 100 % tribal	3839
4	ITDA	22
5	MADA Blocks	45
6	Cluster Blocks	14
7	Micro Projects (for PVTG Development)	17

Source: Tribal Development Department

1.3 Geographical Distribution of Tribes in Odisha:

The State of Odisha is the house of 62 tribal communities that have been recognized as Scheduled Tribes under Art. 342 (4) of the constitution. The Government of Orissa has identified 12 tribal communities as primitive tribes on the basis of their pre-agricultural level of economy, low level of literacy and diminishing population. Broadly, there are 4 distinct geo-physical zones in which the tribes of Orissa have been distributed in uneven proportions, i.e., (a) the Northern Plateau, (b) the Central Table Land, (c) the Eastern Ghat Region, and (d) the Coastal Region.

The Northern Plateau, includes Sundargarh, Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar Districts, Bamra and Kuchinda portion of Sambalpur district and interior plains of Balasore District and Pallahara region of Angul District. In this zone, there are over 50 tribal groups reside, along with 9 major tribes such as the Santal, the Kolha, the Munda, the Bhuinya, the Oraon, the Gond, the Kisan, the Bathudi and the Bhumija. The area is also having five primitive tribes such as the Hill or Pauri Bhuinya, the Juang, the Hill Kharia, the Mankirdia and Lodha. This Central Table Land covers the whole of the Bramhani and the Mahanadi basins. There are only two major tribes, i.e., the Gond and the Sahara, along with about 40 tribal groups.

The Northern Section of the Eastern Ghat, starts from Nilagiri (Balasore District) and stretches up to Boudh border having Khond and the Sabar in prominence. The Central Section of the Eastern Ghats covers Boudh, Balliguda, G Udaygiri areas where Kondh population is prominent and the zone is commonly called the Kondh zone. The Rayagada Section of eastern ghat region comprises Parlakhemundi and Rayagada hill areas, inhabited by as many as 42 tribal communities and of them the Kondh and the Saora are most numerous.

The South-Eastern Section of the eastern ghat region is having three plateaus; (a) 3000 feet Plateau which covers Koraput and Pottangi areas and have been the home of as many as 33 tribal communities and of them the Kondh, Paroja and Gadaba are most numerous. (b) 2000 feet Plateau which covers Jeypore (Sub-Division of Koraput District) and Nawrangpur District and major tribe inhabiting in this zone is Bhattada, (c) 1000 feet Plateau, comprises of Malkangiri District, inhabited by many tribal communities and of them the Koya and the Bhuinya are most numerous. This is the area where the Bonda and Didayi live; (d) South Western Section comprises Plain country and the Dongar (a plateau of 2000 feet to 3000 feet high) of Kalahandi District. The Dongar portion includes Lanjigarh and Thuamul-Rampur areas, inhabited mostly by the Kondhs.

1.4 Tribal Development and Five-Year Plan:

After independence, tribal development was conceptualized as an integrated national development need. The Constitutional commitments prompted the policy makers and planners to accord significant priority to the welfare and development of scheduled tribes (STs) right from the beginning of the national developmental planning. The First Five Year Plan (1951-56) clearly laid down the principle that 'the general development programmes should be so designed to cater adequately to the backward classes and special provisions should be used for securing additional and more intensified development.

The Second Five Year Plan (1956-61) envisaged that the benefits of economic development should accrue more and more to the relatively less privileged classes of society in order to reduce inequalities. As for the STs, welfare programmes have to be based on respect and understanding of their culture and traditions and an appreciation of the social, psychological and economic problems with which they are faced. An important landmark during the second five-year plan was the creation of 43 Special Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks (SMPTBs) later called Tribal Development Blocks (TDBs). Each was planned for about 25,000 people as against 65,000 in a normal Block.

The Third Five Year Plan (1961-66) advocated the principle to establish greater equality of opportunity and to bring about reduction in disparities in income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power. The fourth five-year plan (1969-74) proclaimed that the basic goal was to realize rapid increase in the standard of living of the people through measures which also promote equality and social justice. An important step was setting up of six pilot projects in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa in 1971-72 as Central Sector Scheme with the primary objective of combating political unrest and Left-Wing extremism. A separate Tribal Development Agency was established for each project.

The Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78) marked a shift in the approach to Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) for the direct benefit of the development of Tribals. The TSP stipulated that funds of the State and Centre should be quantified on the population proportion basis, with budgetary mechanisms to ensure accountability, non-divertability and utilization for the welfare and development of STs. With this thrust, the concept of Tribal Sub-Plan came into action during the Fifth Plan. There has been a substantial increase in the flow of funds for the development of STs under this arrangement, resulting in the expansion of infrastructure facilities and enlargement of coverage of the target groups in the beneficiary oriented programmes.

The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) was sought to ensure a higher degree of devolution of funds so that at least 50 percent of tribal families were provided assistance to cross the poverty line. Emphasis was on family-oriented economic activities rather than infrastructure development schemes. A "Modified Area Development Approach" (MADA) was devised for pockets of tribal concentration with population of 10,000, at least half of them being STs, and 245 MADA pockets were delineated. Also, primitive tribal communities were identified for exclusive development focus.

In the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90), two national level institutions were set up viz., (a) Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation (TRIFED) in 1987 as an apex body for State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations; and (b) National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) in 1989 for the economic development of STs. The former was envisaged to provide remunerative price for the Forest and Agriculture Produce of tribals while the latter was intended to provide credit support for employment generation.

In the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97), efforts were intensified to bridge the gap between the levels of development of the STs and those of other sections of the society. Subsequently, in the 12th plan, approach to tribal development was to achieve overall improvement in the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes.

1.5 ITDA Approach to Tribal Development:

Many policies and strategies have been adopted for the development of tribal areas since the colonial period. Since the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission, various Committees and Commissions and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (since its inception in 1999) have proposed and developed plans and policies from time to time to address the issues of the Constitutional safeguards, Acts and Regulations relating to protection of the interests of tribals. As a result, several institutions have evolved in the States for implementation of such schemes and programs. These are: Autonomous District Councils in the North East, Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDA), Integrated Tribal Development Programs (ITDP), Tribal Development (TD) Blocks and Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs). Concerted efforts were started by the Central and State Governments for the formulation of separate development strategies for the development of the scheduled tribes during the Fifth Five Year Plan and subsequent plans.

Even after independence, tribal people were living in miserable socio-economic conditions. Many tribals live in inaccessible hilly areas having no connection with the outside world. Culturally they are quite primitive and for a pretty long time they were free from any political or administrative control. They had a completely isolated life characterized by poor socio-economic condition. In course of time, they came in contact with the outside world but unfortunately, such contact subjected them to exploitation.

Geographically the tribals are unevenly distributed throughout the country. Each tribe has its own customs, traditions and culture. Many of the tribal communities were still leading a primitive way of life. For a long time, the socio-economic conditions of the tribal population did not attract the attention of the policy maker and/or there was no concentrated effort given for their welfare and development. It was commonly believed that this isolation from the rest of the people in the country was responsible for such deplorable backwardness of the tribals. It is only after Independence that serious thought and systematic effort have been made for their development. The growing enthusiasm to improve the socio-economic condition of the tribals resulted in the emergence of the integrated Tribal Development Project (later known as Integrated Tribal Development Agencies-ITDA).

A new strategy developed for planning the development of the tribal communities during the Fifth Plan period. The new strategy envisages the preparation of sub-plan for the tribal areas. The first exercise in this regard was to demarcate the tribal areas based on the tribal population. These are: (a) areas, where the tribal concentration is to the tune of 50 percent or above of the total population, (b) areas with dispersed tribal population and their proportion to total population is below 50 percent, and (c) extremely backward and isolated communities.

Integrated Tribal Development Project / Agency (ITDP / A) is an area of size of one or more community development blocks in which ST population is 50 percent or more of total population of such Blocks. Complete development block(s) / panchayat samiti(s) is the minimum constituent unit of an ITDP / A. There can be more than one ITDA in a District and area of an ITDA may even consist of Blocks of more than one District. Integrated Tribal Development Agency / Authority (ITDA) is the concerned authority with jurisdiction for administration of tribal development projects.

1.5.1 The objectives of ITDA

The overall objectives of constitution and establishment of ITDA are (1) focused intervention for socio-economic development of the tribals, (2) narrowing down the disparities in the levels of development of tribal and non-tribals (including area development approach), (3) raising the productivity levels in the fields of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, forestry and so on to create an economic impact which will enable the targeted number of families in the Tribal Sub-plan to cross the poverty line; and (4) elimination of exploitation of tribals in respect of alienation of land, money lending, debt bondage, forest, excise, etc.

1.6 Overview of Bonai ITDA

In line with the plan period approaches, Government of Odisha has been taking different measures for the development and welfare of tribal population of the State through various schemes / programmes. Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDA) as the decentralized administrative units for tribal development administration have been entrusted with execution of different schemes / programmes for the development of tribals. The integrated tribal development agency, located in Bonai block of Sundargarh district is one of the 22 ITDAs functioning for the development and welfare of the tribals in four blocks under its operational jurisdiction.

Bonai ITDA is one of the oldest ITDA (earlier it was called ITDP) of the country, which was established in the year 1974 (August 1974). Subsequently, the ITDP was converted to Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), with effect from March, 1979 and registered under the Societies Registration Act. (No. XXI, 1860) bearing registration No.- 155055 / 1899 of 1978-79. Consequent upon conversion to I.T.D.A., the Government in ST & SC Development Dept. (earlier known as TRW Dep.,) notified in their Memo No. - 26242 / TRW dated 27.08.79 and indicated that ITDA would function for the all-round development of the tribals of the area.

1.7 Study Objective, Approach and Methodology:

1.7.1 The Context and Relevance of the Study

As discussed earlier, the Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) of Bonai, is one of the oldest ITDA set up in the State. A significant proportion of tribal population is catered by the ITDA in the district. Contextually, it becomes important to understand the overall development situation of the tribals in the ITDA where different interventions have been taken up by different government departments, including tribal development department. It is equally important to understand the changes that have taken place over a period of time, in specific areas, through ITDA and other interventions for the development and empowerment of tribal. The Tribal Research Institute (TRI) of the State (SCSTRTI) commissioned a study to understand the current development interventions taken up by ITDA in addressing the problems and challenges faced by the tribal. The study was also framed to look at objectively the role and functions of ITDA in making it happen through assessment of different facets of tribal development, in area as well as household development approach. Hence, the commissioned study of ITDA Bonai intends to examine such aspects in an integrated manner to understand the status of implementation of various programs with a view to identify the factors that are becoming stumbling blocks on the way of tribal development

so that the loose ends can be strengthened and the overall development of the tribals can be addressed in an improved and integrated manner.

1.7.2 Study Objective:

The broad objective of evaluation of ITDA is “to understand the institutional efficiency and effectiveness of the ITDA and measures taken by the ITDA in addressing & resolving tribal development issues”. Specific Objectives of the study were;

1. To understand the institutional capacity of the ITDA in implementing different schemes / programmes and delivering required services for tribal development;
2. To assess various measures taken by the Government to strengthen ITDA and its functioning;
3. To evaluate different tribal development measures taken up by the ITDA, under various central and state schemes, and its overall outcome in improving the socio-economic conditions of scheduled tribes in the ITDA administered areas;
4. To identify key bottlenecks / challenges faced by the ITDA in delivering its services;
5. To recommend, on the basis of the finding of the evaluation, to deal with issues that are related to institutional functioning, service delivery and implementation of different tribal development / welfare schemes.

An Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) is not only an exclusive institutional structure for development administration of tribal, but also it encompasses a defined geographical area where tribal population proportion to total population is more than 50.0 percent. Along with ITDA, it is also the responsibility of different other government departments to ensure tribal development, utilizing the apportioned TSS funds. Hence, the evaluation covered not only ITDA as an tribal development and administration unit and interventions made by the ITDA but also selected other sectors of development, taking ITDA area as an unit to understand the emerging pattern of development.

1.7.3 Study Design

The study adopted “observational study design” to capture relevant data from tribal households to understand the tribal development status in Bonei ITDA. The study was exploratory and empirical in nature with a mixed method approach. Both qualitative and quantitative techniques have been used with regard to data collection and analysis. The participatory approach has been adopted during the course of the study to understand the impact of ITDA programmes at the household and community level. Apart from tribal households, different other stakeholders were also consulted at the village, GP, block and district level like district administration, PRI members and line departments, including ITDA. List of stakeholders consulted at different levels are presented in the annexure.

1.7.4 Key Research Questions:

In agreement with the objective of the study, key research questions that were attempted for exploration are related to planning, ITDA functioning, schematic outreach of ITDA etc. Key research questions of the study are;

6. Local planning process and participation of tribal communities in identification of development needs;
7. Changes in the socio-economic status of tribals due to development interventions;
8. Area development approach and benefit of created infrastructural facilities;
9. Functioning of ITDA and adequacy of institutional (ITDA) services to support tribal development;
10. Collaboration and convergence approaches and its benefits for the tribal development.

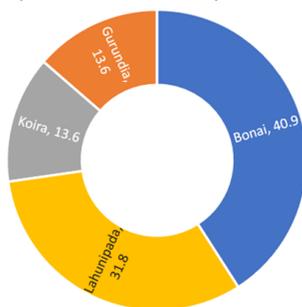
1.7.5 Review of Literature:

Available literature such as district plan document, district profile, state economic survey report, district census report etc. reviewed to understand the status of the district and ITDA blocks in different tribal development parameters. During the study process, secondary information, collected from different departments, were also reviewed to understand various initiatives taken by the departments for improving social and economic condition of the tribal through the implementation of different schemes / programmes. Other data / information collected from secondary sources such as tribal profile of the district, overall infrastructure, facility and services etc. were also reviewed and analyzed. Findings of literature review is presented in appropriate sections in the report.

1.7.6 Study Population and Sampling:

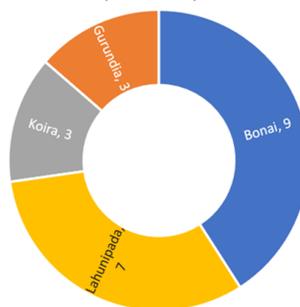
The universe of the study is limited to selected ITDA (Bonei ITDA) of Sundargarh district which is comprised of four blocks, 55 GPs and 597 villages. The study covered selected GPs and revenue villages from ITDA blocks, which were selected based on certain parameters, such as (1) concentration of different tribal development schemes / programs; (2) overall expenditure incurred under different schemes in those area (based on availability of such information); (3) socio-economic status; (4) remoteness and distance from the GPs from ITDA / block headquarters; and (5) areas that have demonstrated different learning lessons on tribal development. As the focus of the study is to evaluate the impact of the ITDA interventions, the study focused on both household and community level, including their institutions / organisations and facilities / services.

Sample GP Distribution by ITDA Blocks



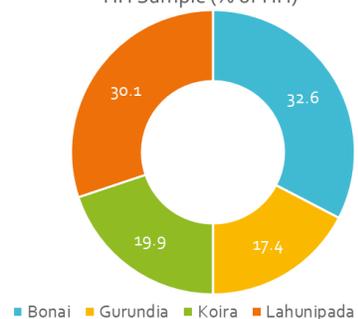
GP Coverage:
22/55 (40.0%)

No. of Sample GPs by ITDA Blocks



Village Coverage:
61/574 (10.6%)

HH Sample (% of HH)



Household Coverage:
674 Households

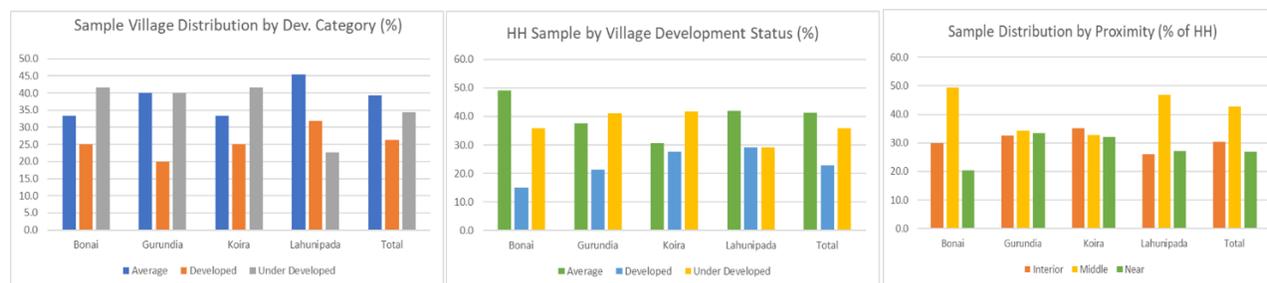


Figure 1: Sample Selection and Distribution

Initially, it was planned to cover 10 GPs (out of 55 GPs), following aforementioned parameters; 30 villages and 300 households, i.e., 10 households from each village. Later, as per the suggestion of the review committee of SCSTRTI, the sample frame was revised and large area and sample were covered to make the findings representative. Detail sample covered under the evaluation study is presented in the table and figures.

Table 2: Sample Frame of the Evaluation Study

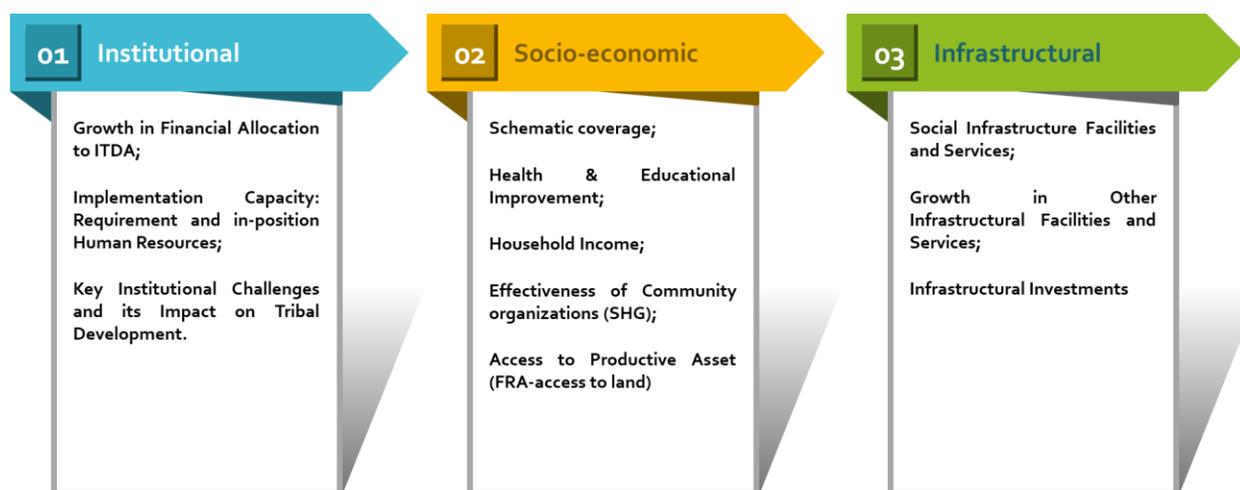
Sample Category	Coverage	Remark
District	1	Sundargarh
ITDA	1	ITDA, Bonei
No. of GP	22	Selected as per the scheme-based focus and development status
No. of Villages	61	Selected as per the scheme-based focus and development status
Tribal Households	674	Selected Randomly and purposefully

In aggregate, the study covered 40.0 percent of the GPs under ITDA administration in four blocks, 10.6 percent villages and 674 tribal households.

1.7.7 Indicators of Assessment:

The key evaluation indicators of the study looked in to three critical and important areas, i.e., Institutional, Socio-economic and Infrastructural facilities and services. The indicators were framed in line with the ITDA objectives and expected impact for tribal development. The framed evaluation indicators looked in to both household level socio-economic development (developmental gain of the tribal households) and community / area level development (infrastructural facilities). The study also attempted to look at some of the indicators that are beyond the general mandate of the ITDA but due to the interventions made by different other government institutions / departments in support of tribal development in ITDA area.

In institutional aspects, the evaluation study explored the financial allocation to ITDA, availability of human resources to discharge the responsibilities and key institutional challenges ITDA encounter. Specific indicators under socio-economic aspects are coverage of tribal households under different schemes / programmes, improvement in educational and health care facilities, income opportunities and income growth and development of skill base. The infrastructural facilities looked in to growth in infrastructures and types of infrastructures created, utilization of the infrastructures and overall outcome of the infrastructures in support of tribal development.



1.7.8 Study Tools / Instruments:

As the study is based on both primarily and secondary sources of data, a detail data collection framework / checklist was developed to capture required data / information from different sources. Structured schedules were designed to collect information from different sources / stakeholders. The study instruments that were designed and administered are as follows.

1. Structured Schedule for Household Interview;
2. Structured Format for GP and Village Planning;
3. Structured Checklist for Secondary Information;

Table 3: Study Tools and Data Sources

Study Respondents & Tools	Respondent Category	Study Instruments / Tools
	ITDA	Secondary Data / Interview Checklist
	District Social Welfare Officer	Secondary Data / Checklist
	Tribal Households / Beneficiaries	Structured Schedule / Case Study Checklist
	Other Stakeholders	Semi-Structured Schedule / FGD / Checklist
	PRI Member	Secondary Data / Checklist
	Local Service Providers	Secondary Data / Checklist
Data Sources	Source Type	Data Type
	ITDA	Secondary Data
	District Social Welfare Officer	Secondary Data
	Tribal Households / Beneficiaries	Primary Data
	Other Stakeholders	Primary Data
	Local PRI	Secondary Data
	Local Service Providers (Education / Health etc.)	Secondary Data

Note: Study Tools are Annexed to this report for reference

1.8 Limitations of the Study:

The study limitations are related to availability of secondary data from different Departments / agencies. In the absence of such data, different aspects related to tribal development could not be analysed.

Field study was undertaken during the harvesting period when study communities were involved in crop cutting. So, research team preferred to wait for their availability and scheduled the study accordingly. In this process, most of the time was consumed at the village level keeping waiting for the target mass.

The study objectively looked at evaluating the outcome of the schemes in terms of improvement in socio-economic status of the tribals who have accessed support through ITDA and other Government schemes / program. But, due to the non-availability of baseline figures on indicators (specific to study areas), the study adopted recall method for quantification of outcomes along with evaluating the performance indicators on qualitative basis. Available secondary sources of information were also used to understand the shift in indicator values.

Chapter II: Facilities and Services for Tribal Development in ITDA

2.1 Overview of ITDA:

Bonai, one of the sub-divisions of Sundergarh district, known to derive its name from its forest (*bana*) which was covering a larger part of its geographical area. Bonai ITDA is one of the oldest ITDA (earlier it was called ITDP) of the country, which was established in the year 1974 (August 1974). Subsequently, the ITDP was converted to Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), with effect from March, 1979 and registered under the Societies Registration Act. (No. XXI, 1860) bearing registration No.- 155055 / 1899 of 1978-79. Consequent upon conversion to I.T.D.A., the Government in ST & SC Development Dept. (earlier known as TRW Dep.) notified in their Memo No. - 26242 / TRW dated 27.08.79 and indicated that ITDA would function for the all-round development of the tribals of the area.

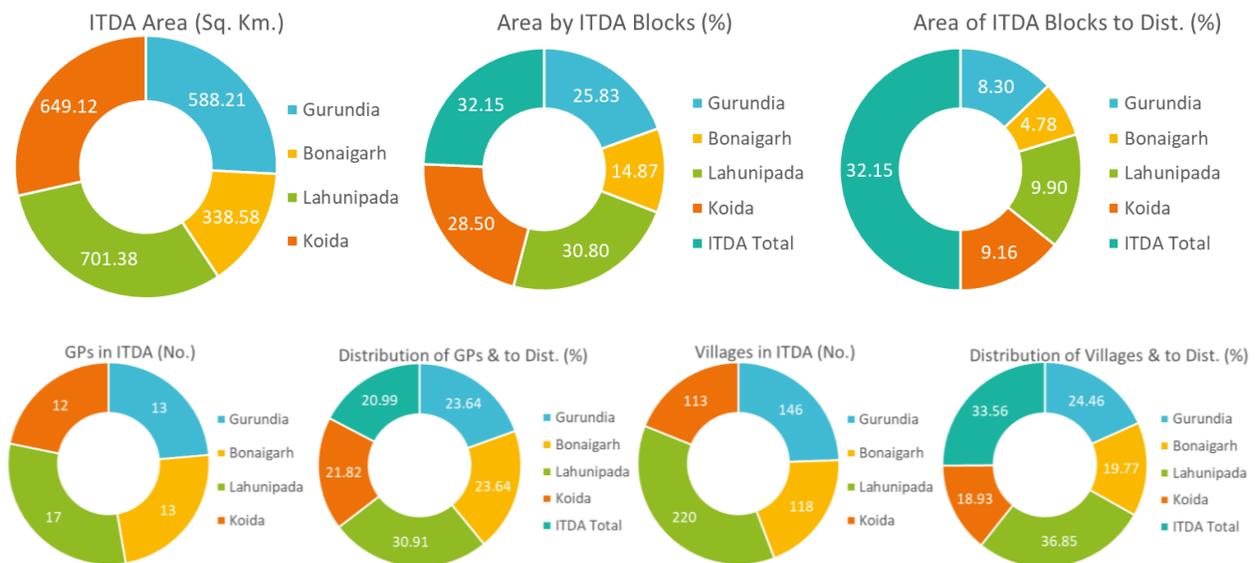


Figure 2: Overview of ITDA

The geographical area under ITDA is predominantly an isolated hilly tract with an average elevation of about 800 ft. above the sea level. It is shut on all sides by forest clad hills intersected by a few passes or gorges which connect it with the surrounding areas. Earlier, major part of the ITDA area was remaining inaccessible. But after years of development initiatives, many parts of the ITDA has now become accessible for people. However, some areas are still less accessible in comparison to other parts of the ITDA (specifically area under Koira block). The whole of east Bonai is extremely mountainous and comparatively less accessible.

Total geographical area of the ITDA is 2,277 sq. km. which is 32.15 percent of the total geographical area of the district (7,083 sq. km.). Of the total geographical area of the ITDA, geographical area under Lahunipada block is highest (30.80 percent), followed by Koida (28.50 percent) and Gurundia (25.83 percent). The ITDA headquarters of Bonaigarh is the lowest (14.87 percent) geographical area among all the ITDA blocks.

The ITDA area is having a total of 55 Gram Panchayats, i.e., 20.99 percent of the total GPs of the district and 597 villages, i.e., 33.56 percent of the total villages of the district.

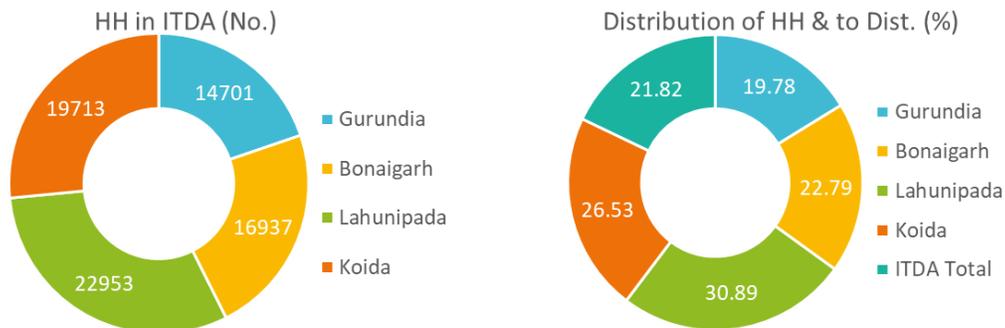


Figure 3: HH Distribution in ITDA

2.2 Tribal Household and Population

Of the total tribal households in the ITDA blocks, highest of 30.95 percent households are in Lahunipada, followed by 27.47 percent in Koida and 23.62 percent are in Gurundia. With less geographical area, in comparison to other blocks of the ITDA, Bonai is having lowest share of the total households under ITDA, i.e., 17.96 percent. Total tribal population of the blocks under ITDA enumerated to be 2,19,122, of which 49.47 percent are male and 50.53 percent area female. Population distribution among ITDA blocks reflects that, along with highest number of households, Lahunipada is having highest proportion of tribal population among all the ITDA blocks (30.82 percent), followed by Koira (27.81 percent) and Gurundia (24.28 percent). With less number of households, Bonai is having less tribal population among all the ITDA blocks (17.09 percent). Of the total households of the ITDA area, households belonging to scheduled tribe is 64.7 percent. Further, of the total population of the ITDA area, tribal population is 67.8 percent. Population distribution by sex among the tribals in the ITDA blocks follow more or less the same trend to that of the tribal population distribution.

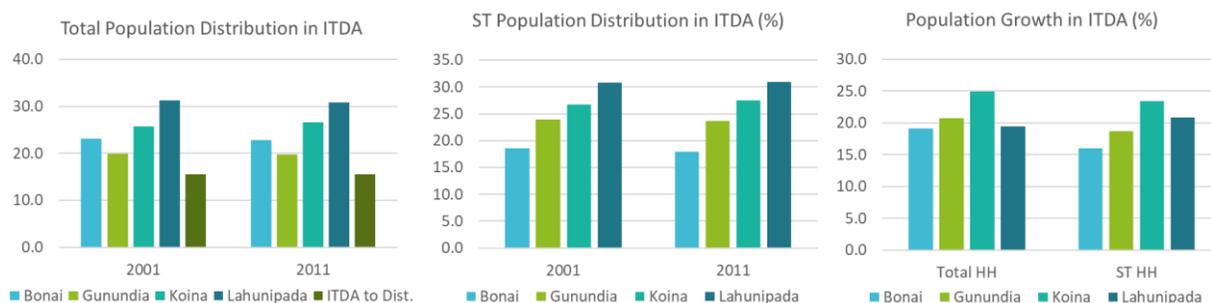


Figure 4: Population Growth: 2001 to 2011

Decadal tribal population growth rate observed to be comparatively highest in Koida block (21.56 percent) followed by Lahunipada (21.43 percent) and Gurundia (14.50 percent). Lowest tribal population growth rate is observed in Bonai with 10.79 percent. More or less similar trend observed in case of total population of the ITDA area. Of the total child population in 0-6 age group, child population of tribals in 0-6 age group is 73.26 percent of the total child population of the ITDA, covering 73.07 percent of male and 73.45 percent of female child population in the same age group of the total.

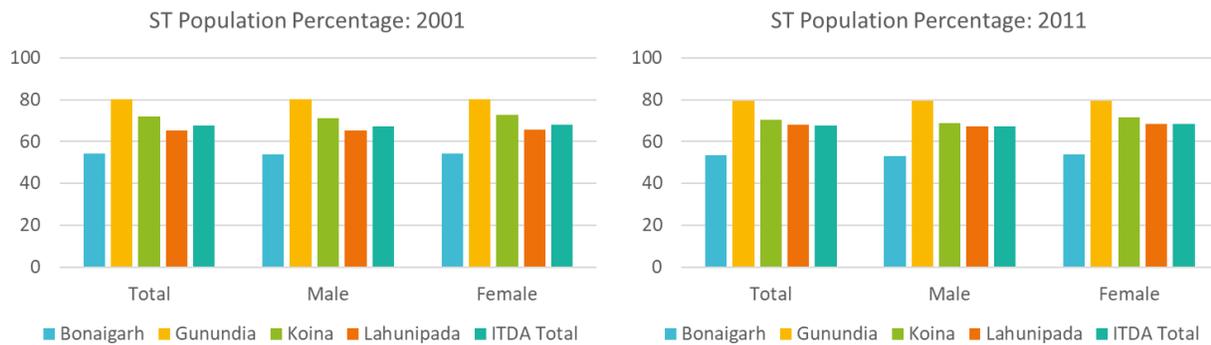


Figure 5: ST Population Percentage; 2001 & 2011

2.2.1 Sex Ratio among the Tribes

Sex ratio among the tribals of the ITDA area is (1022) higher than the sex ratio of total population in the ITDA blocks (1002). In case of both tribal and total population of the ITDA, the sex ratio has been favourable to female. Decadal population growth rate among the tribals in the ITDA area (2001 to 2011) is 17.07 whereas, total population growth rate in the ITDA geographical area is 18.38. In 0-6 age group, the sex ratio among the tribals in ITDA area found to be 978 which is less than the overall tribal sex ratio, irrespective of the age group, and marginally higher than the overall sex ratio at the ITDA level (973).

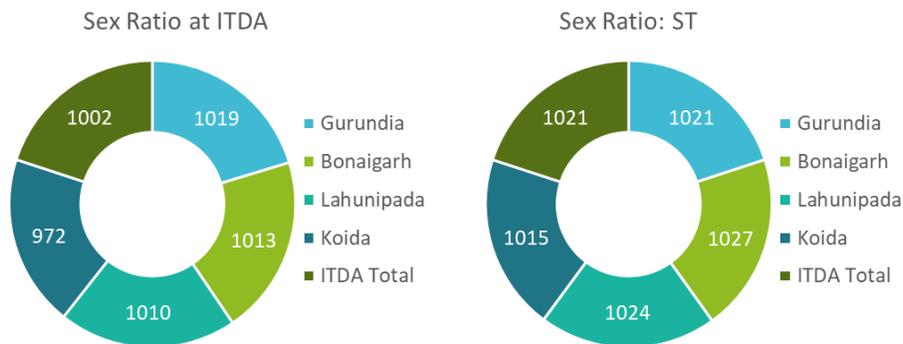


Figure 6: Sex Ratio

2.2.2 Literacy Rate:

Overall literacy rate of tribals in the ITDA is 46.25 percent with male literacy rate of 54.86 percent and female literacy rate is to the tune of 37.81 percent. Literacy gap between the total literacy rate and tribal literacy rate is 16.53 percent whereas gap in male literacy rate and female literacy rate is 18.11 percent and 14.87 percent respectively. The literacy gap between male and female within the tribal groups is 17.06

percent which is comparatively less than the literacy gap between male and female in total literacy rate in the ITDA (20.29 percentage point in case of total literacy rate at ITDA level).

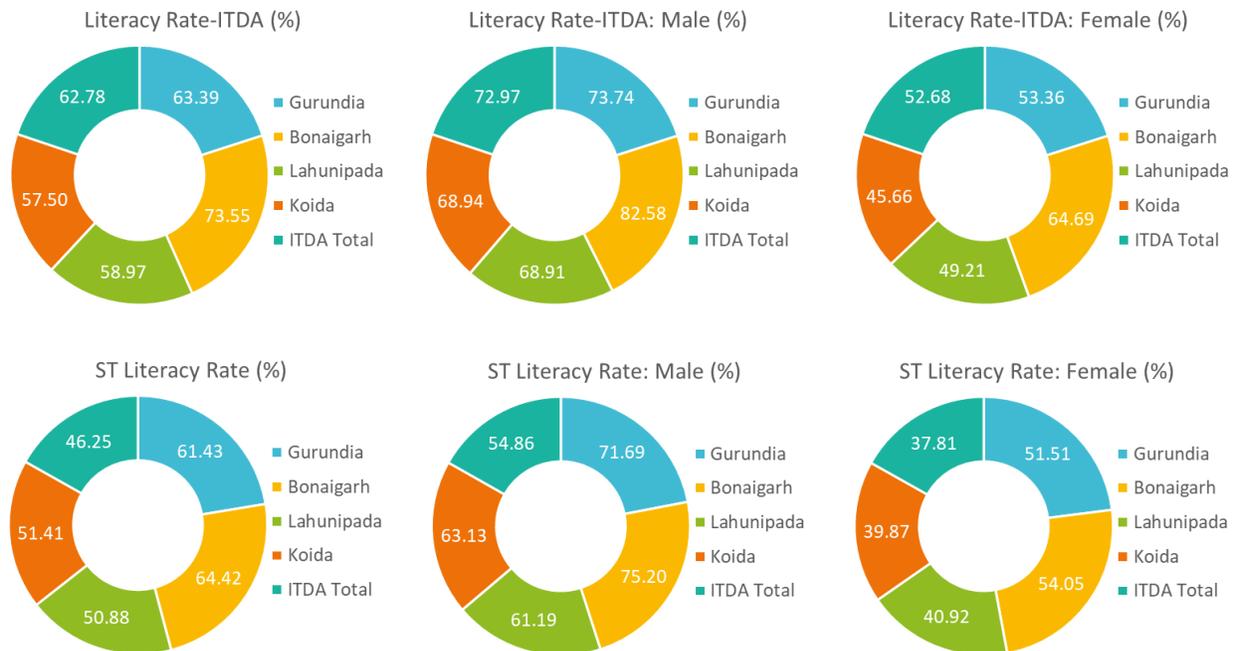


Figure 7: Literacy Rate

Literacy rate among the tribals is relatively higher in Gurundia (61.43 percent) followed by Bonaigarh (64.42 percent) and Koira (51.41 percent). Lowest literacy rate among four ITDA blocks observed in Lahunipada (50.88 percent). In case of male literacy rate among the tribals in ITDA blocks, Bonaigarh is the highest among all (75.20 percent) followed by Gurundia (71.69 percent) and Koida (63.13 percent). In case of female literacy rate, Koida is the lowest among all the blocks (39.87 percent) and Bonaigarh is the highest (54.05 percent).

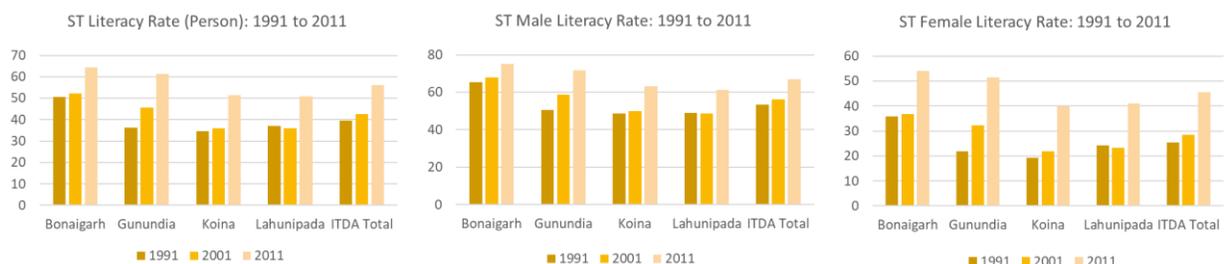


Figure 8: ST Literacy Rate: 1991 to 2011

Source: Census of Different Years; T: Total, M: Male, F: Female

Literacy rate among the tribals in the ITDA reflects a positive growth over the years, in both male and female categories. In 1991, literacy rate among the scheduled tribe was 39.62 percent which increased to 42.46 percent during 2001 and further to 56.03 percent during 2011. The tribal male literacy rate increased from 53.42 percent (1991) to 56.32 percent (2001) and further to 66.78 percent in 2011. Similarly, the female literacy rate, which was 25.42 percent in 1991, increased to 28.56 percent in 2001 and estimated literacy rate in 2011 was 45.60 percent.

2.3 Work Participation:

The work participation rate among the tribals in the ITDA is 44.79 percent which is 0.26 percentage point less than the work participation rate of the ITDA in total. Work participation is highest in Gurundia (48.73 percent) and lowest in Koida (38.09 percent). Male work participation rate among the tribals is relatively higher (53.55 percent) than that of female work participation rate (36.21 percent). Further, work participation rate of tribal male is higher by 1.14 percentage point than the total work participation rate of male. Similarly, work participation rate of tribal female is less by 1.83 percentage point from that that total work participation of women in the ITDA.

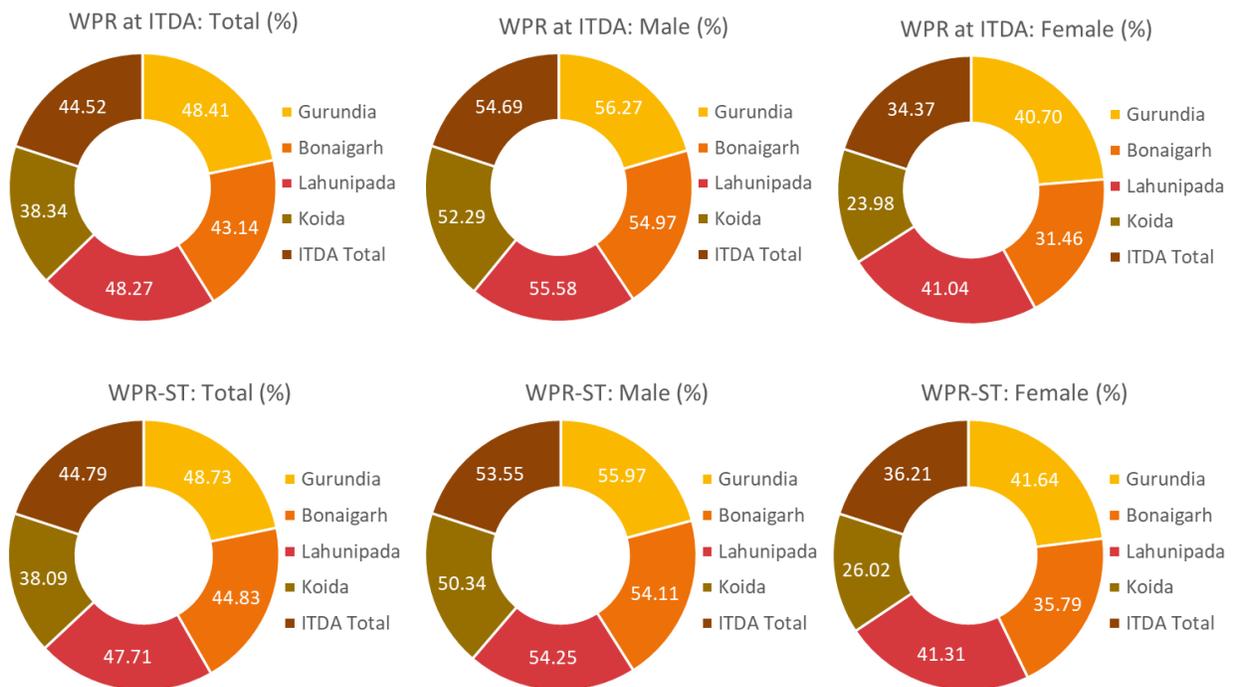


Figure 9: Work Participation Rate by Sex

Main worker to total worker is 47.89 percent and marginal worker is 52.11 percent of the total workers among the tribal. Koida is having highest percentage of main worker (62.16 percent) and Gurundia is having the lowest (42.14 percent). Tribal male main worker to total male worker is higher (62.41 percent) than tribal female main worker to tribal female worker (26.87 percent). So, it is evident that female work participation as main worker is low among the tribals. Further, tribal main worker of the ITDA is 62.61 percent of the total main worker of the ITDA; whereas, tribal male main worker is 61.61 percent and tribal female main worker is 66.22 percent of the total main male and female works of the ITDA respectively.

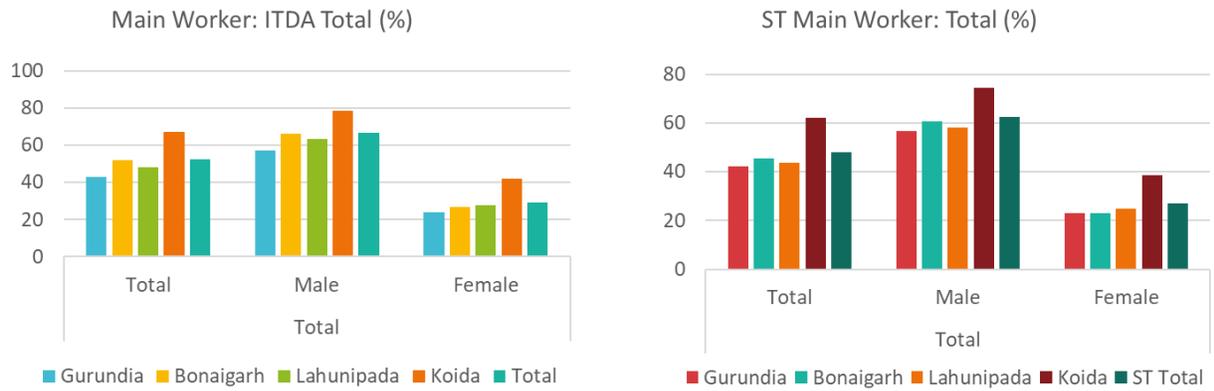


Figure 10: Main Worker in ITDA Blocks

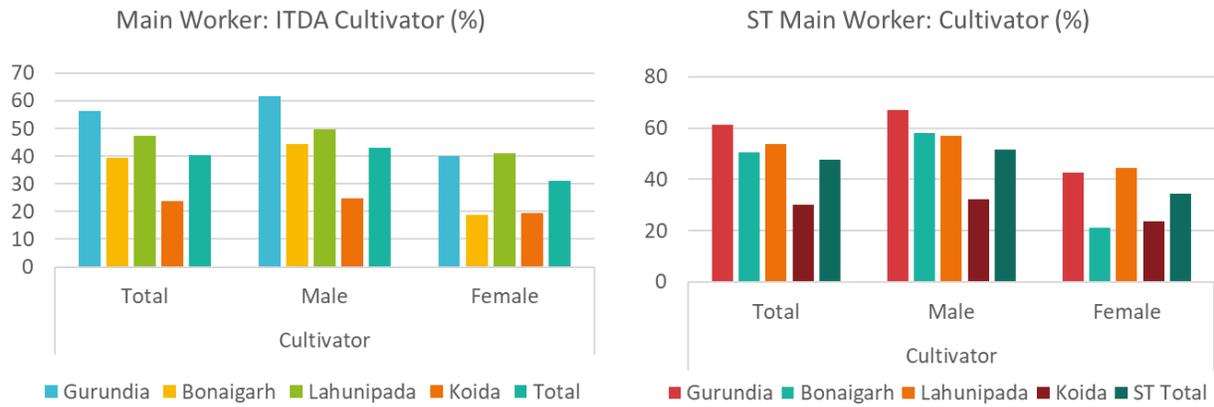


Figure 11: Main Worker, Cultivator

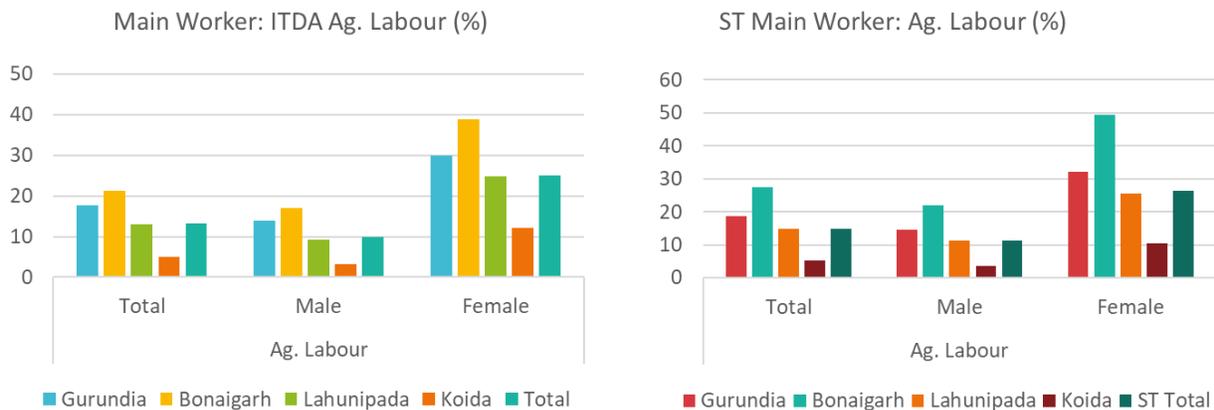


Figure 12: Main Worker, Ag. Labour

Among the tribal main workers, 47.81 percent are cultivators, which is 74.12 percent of the total main cultivators of the ITDA; 14.8 percent are agricultural labour, 1.54 percent are engaged in household industries and 35.86 percent are other workers.

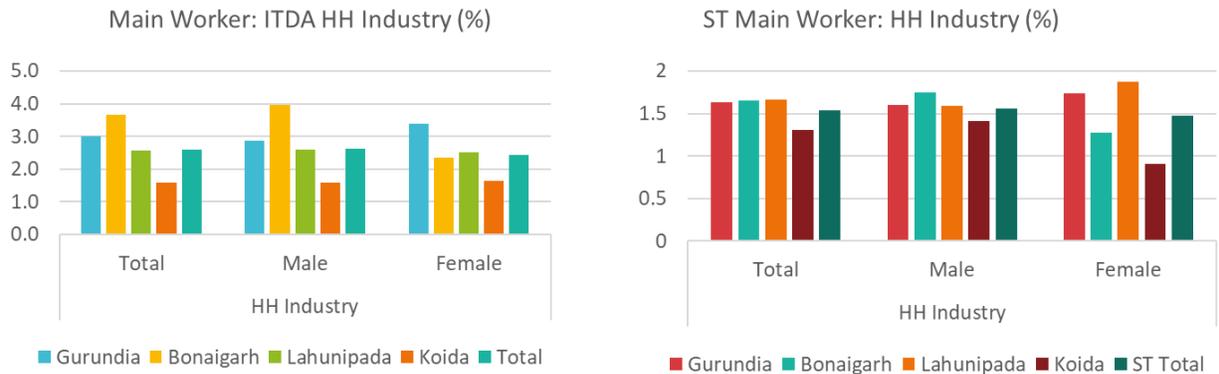


Figure 13: Main Worker, HH Industry

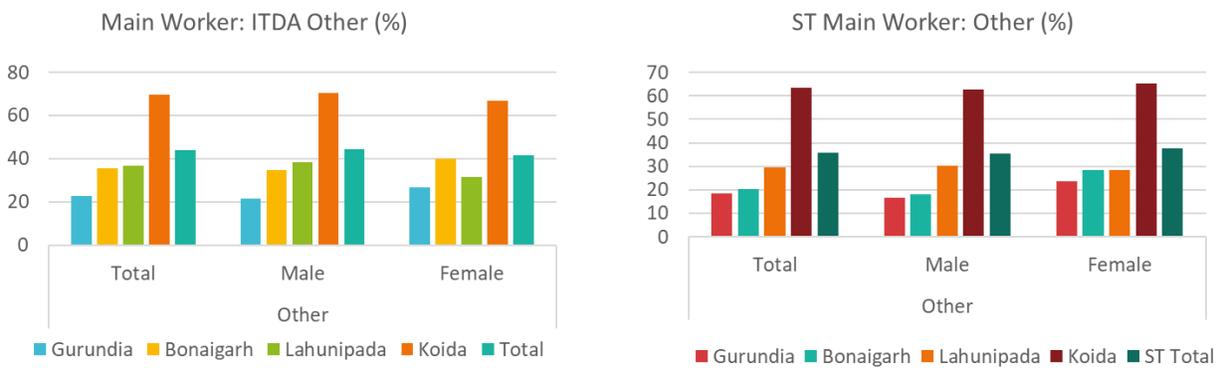


Figure 14: Main Worker, Other

In case of marginal worker, total marginal worker to total worker among the tribal is 52.11 percent, with male marginal worker to total worker is 37.59 percent and female marginal worker to total worker is 73.13 percent. Looking at the tribal marginal worker to total marginal worker at the ITDA level, it is evident that of the total marginal workers, tribal marginal worker is 74.29 percent with tribal male marginal worker is 73.98 percent and tribal female marginal worker is 74.52 percent of the total male and female marginal worker of the ITDA.

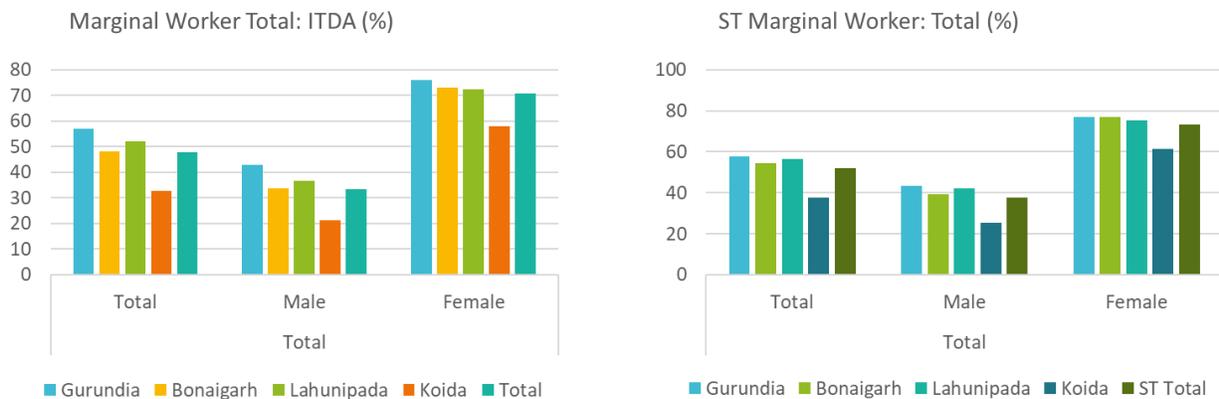


Figure 15: Marginal Worker at ITDA and ST Level

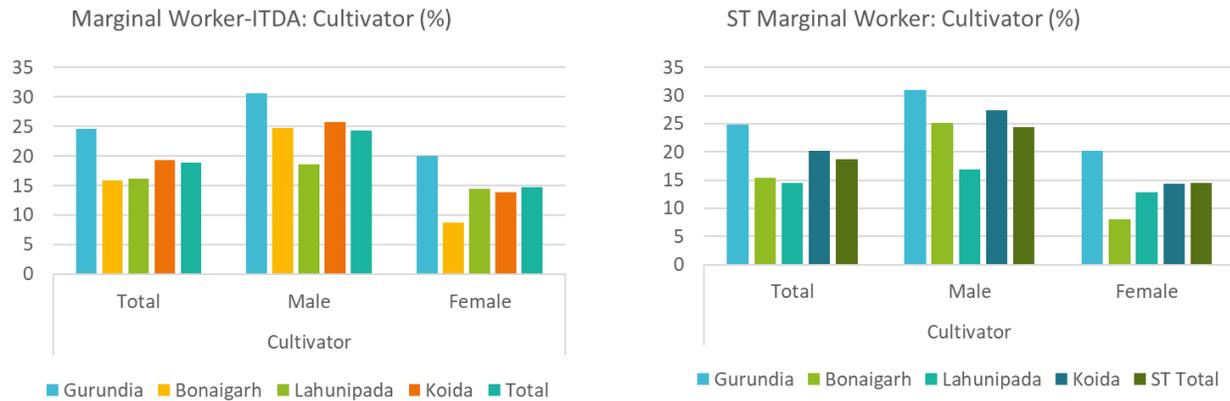


Figure 16: Marginal Worker, Cultivator

Among the marginal workers, majority are agricultural labourer (62.44 percent) followed by cultivators (18.7 percent). Engagement of marginal workers in household industries and other works is 1.91 percent and 16.96 percent respectively. Relatively high percentage of marginal workers among the tribals reflects that availability of employment is limited in general for both male and female. Among the total workers in case of tribal, female marginal worker is 73.13 percent whereas male marginal worker is 37.59 percent. This situation reflects that gainful employment for tribal women is more limited than that of male.

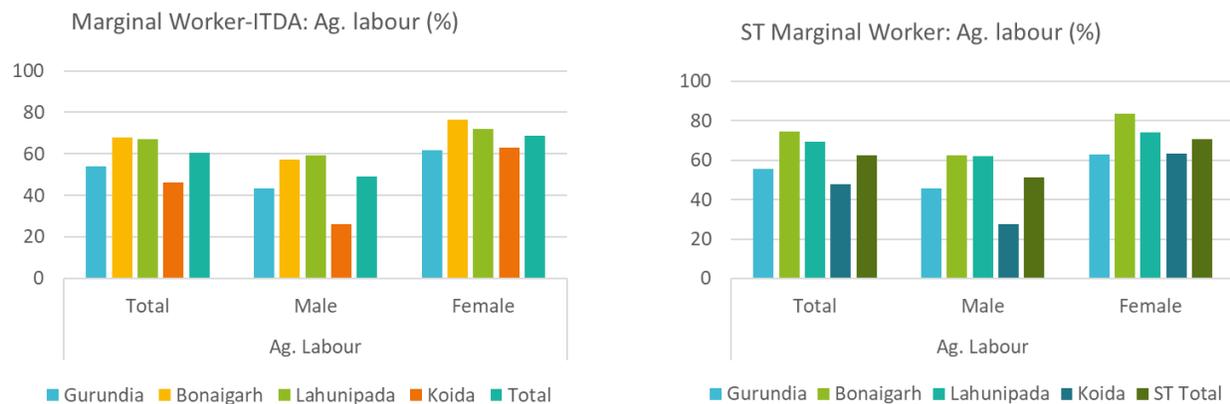


Figure 17: Marginal Worker in Ag. labour

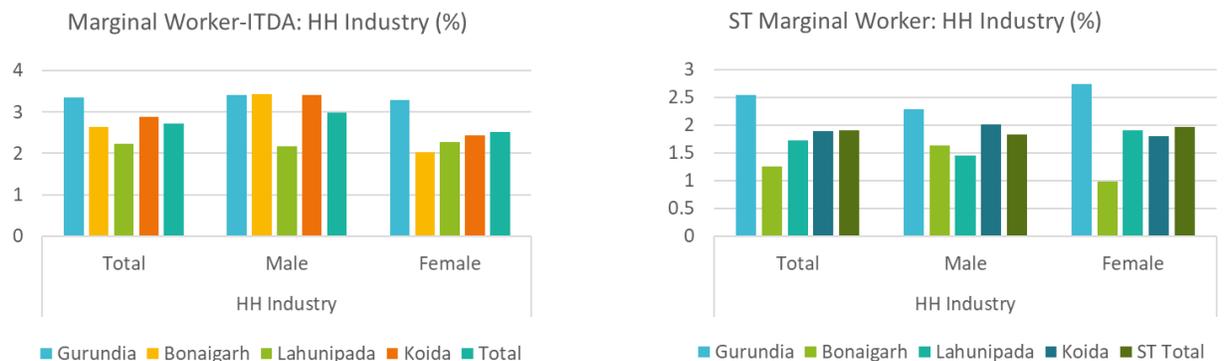


Figure 18: Marginal Worker in HH Industry

There is a difference in engagement of main and marginal tribal workers in household industries. Tribal main worker engaged in household industries is only 1.54 percent of the total main worker, which comprises 1.56 percent male and 1.48 percent female. Engagement of tribals as marginal workers in household industries is comparatively higher than tribal main workers, i.e., 1.91 percent of the total marginal workers, including 1.81 percent male marginal worker and 1.97 percent female marginal worker.

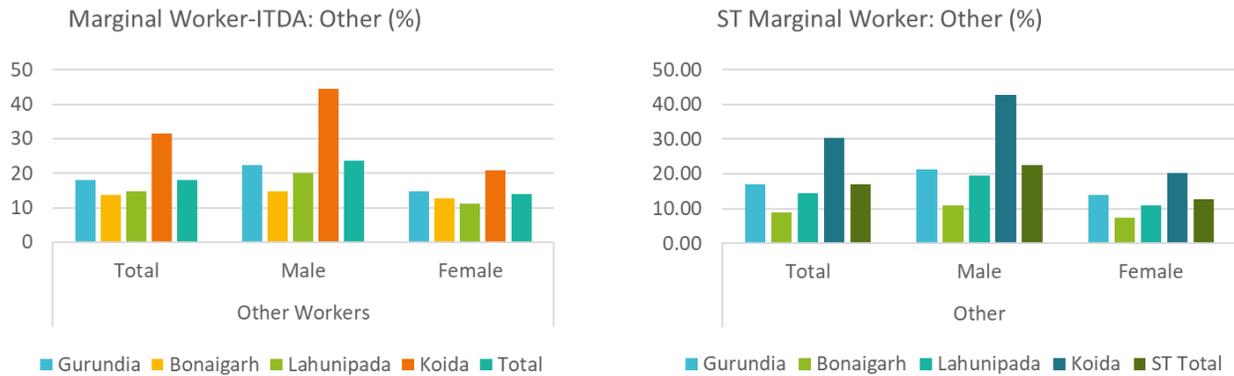


Figure 19: Marginal Worker: ST & Other

Work participation of scheduled tribes reflects a decreasing trend in ITDA blocks. Overall, work participation rate of tribals was 47.65 during 2001, whereas the figure has been reduced to 44.79 percent in the year 2011. While male work participation is remaining more or less same, there is substantial reduction in work participation of women. During 2001 the female work participation rate was 42.25, which has reduced to 36.21 percent in 2011.

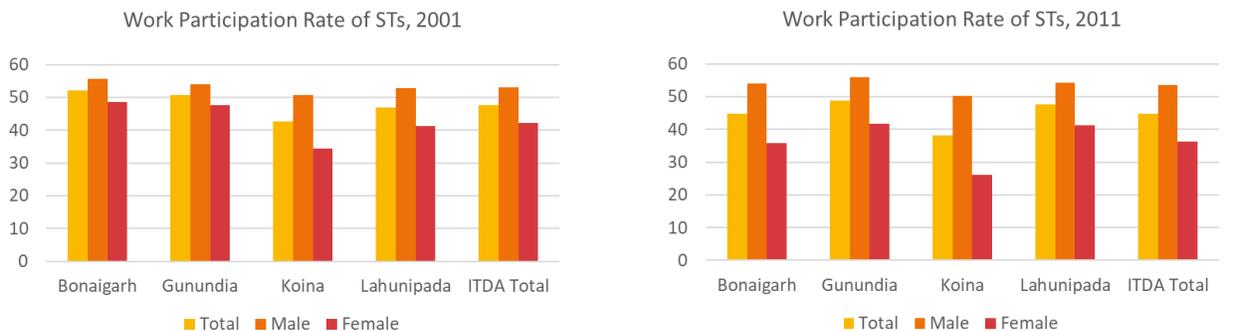


Figure 20: Work Participation Rate of ST in 2001 & 2011

So, overall engagement pattern of people in general and tribals in particular seems less conducive to support the economic growth of people in ITDA area. As agriculture has been the prime source of engagement for tribals in the ITDA (47.81 percent of the tribal main workers and 18.7 percent of tribal marginal workers), it is highly essential to strengthen agricultural support mechanism, improve agricultural production and productivity, establish remunerative supply chain and product value addition. Apart from this, diversification within agriculture sector and between / among different sectors through employment creation is essential. Any short-term approach would not be helpful and a long-term perspective plan is to be prepared to improve sectors of engagement of tribal with engagement diversification.

2.4 Educational Facility:

During 2006-07, blocks under ITDA were having 351 primary schools, 73 middle English schools and 38 high schools under administrative control of School and Mass Education Department, Govt. of Odisha. Apart from these institutions, a number of educational institutions were there under the administrative control of Tribal Development Department. There were 32 Sewashram, 3 Kanyashram and 3 Ashram schools in the ITDA area to focus exclusively on the education of tribal children. By February 2020, ITDA blocks are having 694 different schools of which 17.87 percent are in Bonai, 25.50 percent schools in Gurundia, 26.22 percent schools in Koira and 30.40 percent in Lahunipada. Of the total classified schools at the district level, 23.31 percent schools are in the ITDA area.

Table 4: Number of Schools in ITDA Area

School Category/Classification	Bonai	Gurundia	Koira	Lahunipada	ITDA Total	District Total
Schools with grades 1 to 5	60	99	110	121	390	1592
Schools with grades 1 to 8	39	52	51	61	203	811
Schools with grades 1 to 12	0	0	1	0	1	23
Schools with grades 6 to 8	3	7	2	3	15	99
Schools with grades 6 to 12	1	1	1	2	5	22
Schools with grades 1 to 10	8	4	4	9	25	188
Schools with grades 6 to 10	8	6	4	2	20	133
Schools with grades 9 to 10	5	8	9	13	35	109
Total	124	177	182	211	694	2977

Source: DPC, SSA Sundargarh

NB: School Includes: SME dept, TRW dept, Govt. Aided, Pvt recognized, Pvt unrecognized, schools funded by W&CD dept. and other Central Govt. Schools

Of the total schools under TRW in the district, 38.9 percent schools are in ITDA blocks, of which 12.2 percent are in Bonai, 14.3 percent in Gurundia, 42.9 percent in Koira and 30.6 percent in Lahunipada. Distribution of schools seems that relatively less accessible Koira block has been focused upon for the educational promotion with the establishment of comparatively higher number of educational institutions.

Table 5: TRW Schools in ITDA

ITDA Blocks	Grades 1 to 5	Grades 1 to 8	Grades 6 to 8	Grades 6 to 12	Grades 1 to 10	Grades 6 to 10	Total
Bonaigarh	5	0	0	0	0	1	6
Gunundia	3	2	0	0	1	1	7
Koira	13	4	0	0	1	3	21
Lahunipada	9	3	0	0	3	0	15
ITDA Total	30	9	0	0	5	5	49
District Total	60	25	1	3	20	17	126

Source: DPC SSA, Sundargarh

Of the total schools in four blocks under TRW, majority of schools having grades from 1 to 5 (61.2 percent), followed by schools with grades 1 to 8 (18.4 percent). Schools with grades 1 to 10 and 6 to 10 is 10.2 percent in each case. These institutions have been serving to meet the educational requirements of primary, upper primary and high school students and have been instrumental in achieving universal elementary education. Of the total 49 schools, one is educational complex, 10 schools are high schools, 34 are sewashrams and 4 are ashram schools.

Table 6: Classification of TRW Schools in ITDA

Educational Institution	Bonai	Gurundia	Koira	Lahunipara	Grand Total
Educational Complex				1	1
High School	1	2	4	3	10
Sevashram Schools	4	4	16	10	34
Ashram School		1	1	2	4
Grand Total	5	7	21	16	49

Source: Office of the PA ITDA, Bonai

The teacher and student ratio seem conducive at the ITDA area with about 1:24 whereas at the district level, the ratio is 1:31. Enrolment of students from standard 1-10 reflects that enrolment of boys is marginally higher (51.01 percent) than girls students (48.99 percent) at the district level, whereas, enrolment of girls is marginally higher (50.35 percent) in ITDA area in comparison to their boys counterpart (49.65 percent). It reflects that girl child education is being encouraged in the ITDA area by different stakeholders, which includes facilitating institutions.

Table 7: Student Enrolment and Teacher Availability

Block Name	No. of teacher	Enrollment 1-10 Classes		
		Total Boys	Total Girls	Total
Bonai	554	6,595	6,499	13,094
Gurundia	600	5,390	5,815	11,205
Koira	593	8,883	9,195	18,078
Lahunipada	753	9,538	9,324	18,862
ITDA Total	2,500	30,406	30,833	61,239
District Total	10,841	1,72,042	1,65,250	3,37,292

Source: DPC, SSA Sundargarh

For the residential education, hostel facilities are created in all the ITDA blocks, which includes boys' and girls' hostel. The hostels are of 100 seated, 200 seated and 250 seated. Details of hostel facility by ITDA blocks are presented in the table.

Table 8: Educational Institutions & Hostels under ITDA

Blocks	Institution Type	Boys 100	Girls 100	Boys 200	Girls 200	Girls 250	Boys 40/ Girls 40
Bonai	Bonai Total	1	14	1	1	1	8
	High School		1			1	
	Mass Education Hostel		9	1	1		7
	Sevashram Schools	1	4				1
Gurundia	Gurundia Total		15	1	1		10
	Ashram School		1				1
	High School		2	1	1		
	Mass Education Hostel		8				8
Koira	Koira Total	2	22	3		2	7
	Ashram School	1	1				1
	High School	1	3	2		2	
	Mass Education Hostel		5	1			2
Lahunipada	Lahunipada Total	2	20	1	2		10
	Ashram School		2	1			1
	Educational Complex	1	1				
	High School	1	2		2		

Blocks	Institution Type	Boys 100	Girls 100	Boys 200	Girls 200	Girls 250	Boys 40/ Girls 40
	Mass Education Hostel		5				7
	Sevashram Schools		10				2
	ITDA Total	5	71	6	4	3	35
ITDA Total	Ashram School	1	4	1			3
	Educational Complex	1	1				
	High School	2	8	3	3	3	
	Mass Education Hostel		27	2	1		24
	Sevashram Schools	1	31				8

Source: Office of the PA, ITDA, Bonai

2.5 Health Care:

In order to provide health care to the people in ITDA area at their door step, Government has established different health care service providing institutions, like health care sub-centres, Primary Health Care (PHC) units and Community Health Centres (CHC). The ITDA area is also having one sub-divisional hospital at Bonai, apart from PHC and CHC.

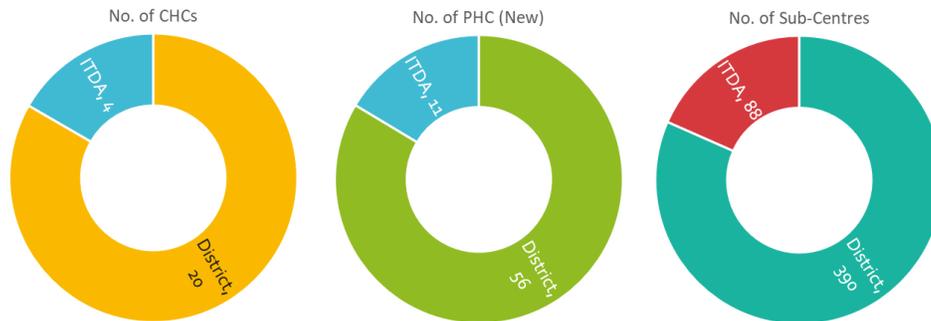
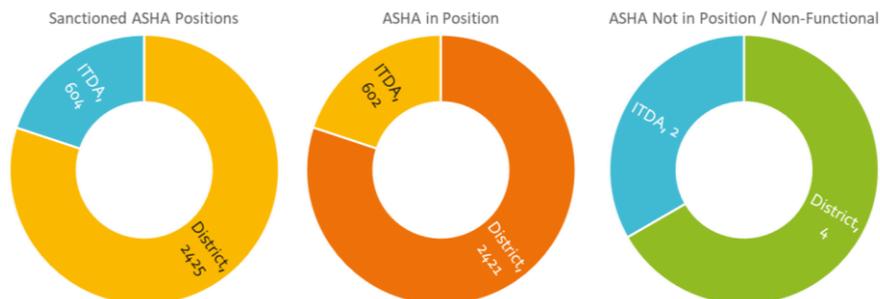


Figure 21: Health Care Institutions in ITDA

Each block under ITDA is having one CHC and two or more than two PHC (New). Of the total CHCs in the district, ITDA area is having about 20.0 percent CHCs and about 20.0 percent PHCs (New) that are functional at the district level. About 23.0 percent sub-centres of the district is functioning in ITDA area for rendering health care services.



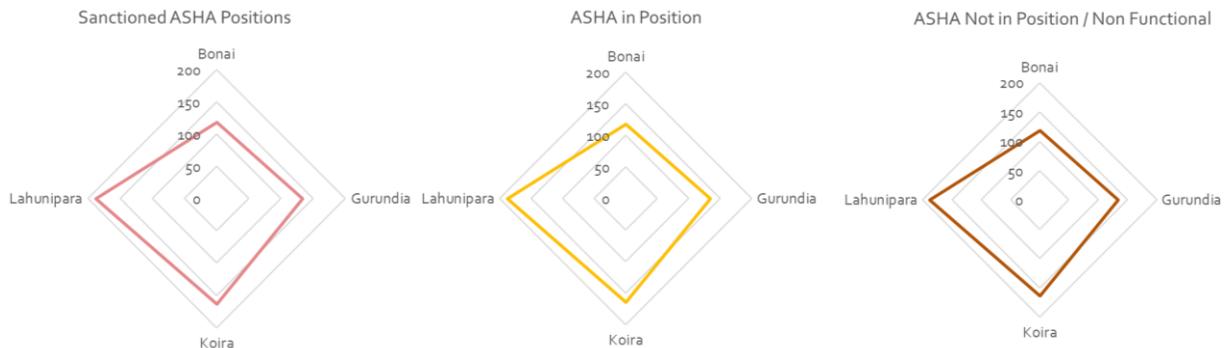


Figure 22: Village Level Health Care Services through ASHA

At the village level, ASHA workers have been engaged, almost to the sanctioned positions, to provide door level services to people, mobilize them and aware them on different health care aspects, including mother and child health care and immunization.



Free Mobile Health Unit sponsored by District Mineral Foundation

Bed Strength: Total bed strength at the ITDA level is 106 which is 16.69 percent of the total bed strength of the district. Looking at the population of the ITDA, one bed is available for 2,067 population.

Immunization Coverage: Discussion with the stakeholders reveals that immunization coverage in the blocks of the ITDA is quite satisfactory which is also confirmed by the households. As information related to the target is not available, here only immunization coverage is presented in relation to district level coverage. Child immunization for BCG found to be 14.1 percent, hepatitis (B0) coverage is 12.3 percent and polio vaccination (IPV 1 & 2) is 20.1 and 21.1 respectively. Details of immunization coverage in ITDA blocks along with other health indicators of the ITDA blocks and district in totality are presented in the annexure.

2.6 Veterinary Institutions

Blocks under ITDA are having different animal health care institutions like veterinary hospitals (8 Nos.), LI centres (25 Nos.), artificial insemination centres (AI Centres-18 Nos.), mobile veterinary units (4 Nos.) etc.

to promote animal husbandry and taking care of animal health. Different animal health care institutions in ITDA area is presented in the figure. Looking objectively, each ITDA block is having one or more veterinary institution/s and institutional focus has been on LI centre and AI centre to strengthen livestock promotional measures at the grassroots level.

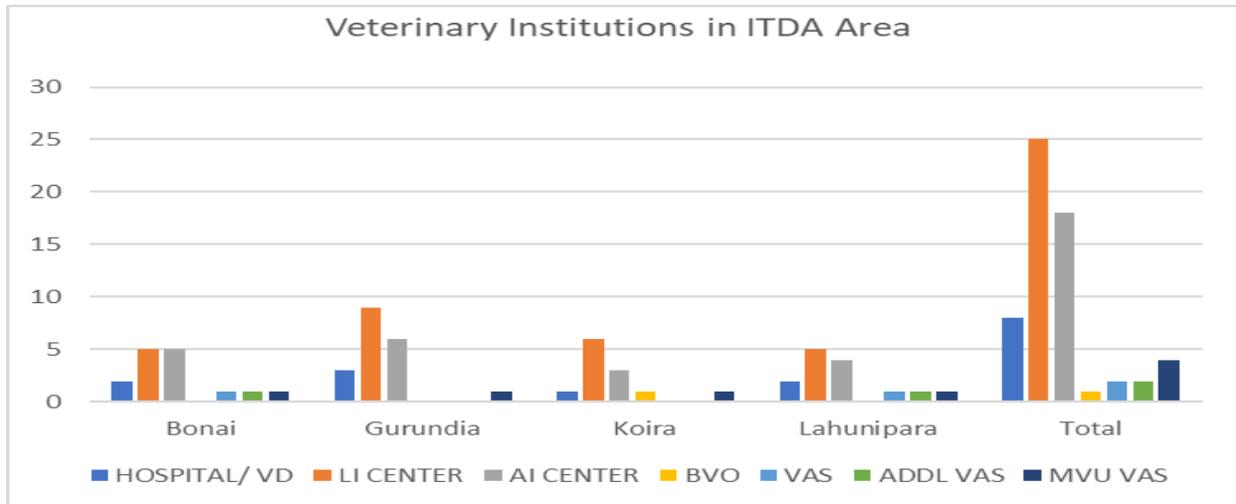


Figure 23: Veterinary Institutions in ITDA
Source: Office of CDVO, Sundargarh, February, 2020

2.7 Agriculture:

According to District Irrigation Plan (DIP), gross cropped area to the total geographical area of the ITDA is 27.1 percent (40.5 percent at the district level) and net sown area is 21.35 percent of the total geographical area of the ITDA (32.23 percent at the district level). Area sown more than once in ITDA blocks is 26.83 percent of the net sown area (18,080 ha.) (25.76 percent at the district level). Average cropping intensity at the ITDA area is about 127 (127 at the district level) which is below the state average of about 142. Cropping intensity (percent) is more or less same in all the blocks, varying in the range of 126 to 128. About 42.58 percent forest area and 31.36 percent of the waste land of the district is situated in the ITDA area¹.

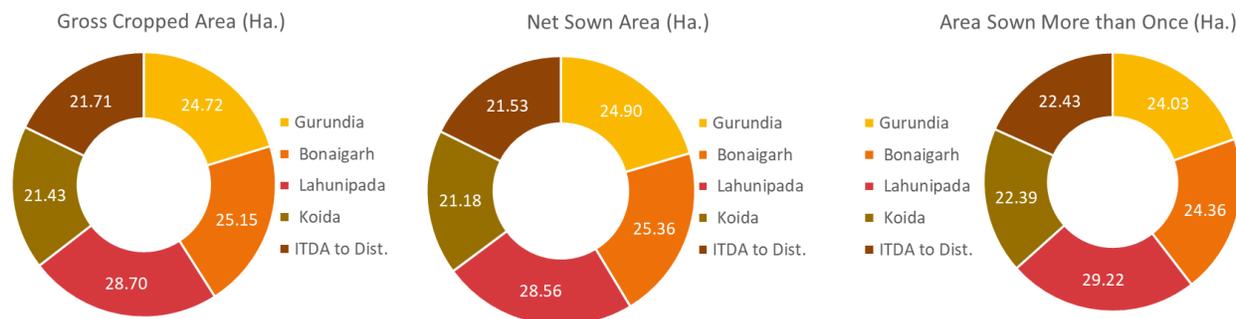


Figure 24: Gross & Net Sown Area in ITDA

¹ District Irrigation Plan, Sundargarh, 2016

Total area irrigated in the district is 1,10,816 ha. and remaining 3,13,000 ha. is rainfed. Area irrigated in Kharif is 75,390 ha. of which 18.28 percent (13,784 ha.) irrigated area is in ITDA. Of the total rainfed area of the district (3,13,000 ha.), 21.53 percent are rainfed. Area irrigated during Rabi in the ITDA is 16.57 percent of the total irrigated area of the district during Rabi. Horticulture and plantation crop area irrigated in the ITDA is 30.29 percent of the total irrigated area in the district.



Figure 25: Irrigated & Rainfed Area in ITDA

Area (Ha.) irrigated in ITDA blocks (Kharif and Rabi) is about 17.74 percent of the total irrigated area of the district whereas gross cropped area is 21.71 percent and net sown area is 21.53 percent of the district. As such status of irrigation in the district is not so encouraging and blocks under ITDA also reflects a poor irrigation scenario. Among the ITDA blocks, Lahunipada is having lowest percentage of irrigated area (15.38 percent) and highest percentage of area under irrigation is in Bonaigarh (42.87 percent). Similar status of irrigation observed during Kharif and Rabi in the ITDA blocks. Area under protected irrigation during Kharif is comparatively higher than area under irrigation during Rabi in ITDA blocks. Poor irrigation coverage in Rabi along with limited irrigation coverage in Kharif restricts agricultural intensification and for which cropping intensity in ITDA area (127 average of 4 blocks) is lower than the average cropping intensity at the State level (147 percent). In comparison to field crops, horticultural crops under irrigated condition is higher (30.29 percent of the district) than combined percentage of area irrigated in Kharif and Rabi (17.74 percent of the district).

Different crops grown in ITDA area are paddy (cereal), coarse cereals, pulses, oil seeds, vegetables etc. As provision of irrigation is limited, most of the cultivable area is used for cropping during Kharif. Area under Rabi crops is limited, however, area under vegetables during Rabi is marginally higher than area under vegetable during Kharif. Among different crops, area under cereal (paddy) is highest (50,054 ha.), followed by pulses (14,871 ha.), oil seeds (9,566) and vegetables (8,995). Area (ha.) under Kharif crops is highest

than Rabi and no summer crop is reported due to limited or no irrigation provision. Though, volume of production of different crops vary, crop productivity remains more or less same to the average productivity of crops at the district level. Area under different crop categories, production and productivity by ITDA block is presented in the table.

Table 9: Area (Ha.) under Different Crops in ITDA Blocks

Block	Season	Cereals	Coarse Cereal	Pulses	Oilseeds	Fibre	Vegetables	Other Crops
Bonei	A. Kharif	12320	650	1748	1491	42	1290	197
	B. Rabi	88	20	1659	1079	0	1323	255
	Summer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Plantation	0	0	0	0	0	0	708
	Total	12408	670	3407	2570	42	2613	1160
Lahunipada	A. Kharif	14472	1083	1814	1420	39	1298	201
	B. Rabi	119	120	1960	1206	0	1705	293
	Summer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Plantation	0	0	0	0	0	0	900
	Total	14591	1203	3774	2626	39	3003	1394
Koida	A. Kharif	10653	658	1613	858	56	909	180
	B. Rabi	51	42	1825	1134	0	778	260
	Summer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Plantation	0	0	0	0	0	0	737
	Total	10704	700	3438	1992	56	1687	1177
Gurundia	A. Kharif	12297	503	2069	1448	43	735	187
	B. Rabi	54	54	2183	930	0	957	221
	Summer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Plantation	0	0	0	0	0	0	703
	Total	12351	557	4252	2378	43	1692	1111
ITDA Total	A. Kharif	49742	2894	7244	5217	180	4232	765
	B. Rabi	312	236	7627	4349	0	4763	1029
	Summer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Plantation	0	0	0	0	0	0	3048
	Total	50054	3130	14871	9566	180	8995	4842

In irrigated condition, crop productivity in ITDA blocks is more or less same to that of the productivity of the district. But, productivity in rainfed condition is much below the average yield of the district. Crop productivity in irrigated condition is highest in Bonai and lowest in Koida. In rainfed conditions, lowest yield is marked in Lahunipada and highest in Bonaigarh.

Table 10: Crop Production and Productivity

ITDA Block	Irrigated			Rainfed			Total	
	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Production	Yield
Gurundia	17,088	6,38,713	37,378	4,404	1,52,209	34,561	7,90,921	35,969.7
Bonaigarh	19,244	8,38,205	43,557	5,283	1,91,092	36,171	10,29,297	39,863.9
Lahunipada	14,269	5,34,847	37,483	4,048	85,869	21,213	6,20,716	29,347.9
Koida	16,779	4,06,496	24,226	4,345	1,07,612	24,767	5,14,108	24,496.6
ITDA Total	67,380	24,18,261	35,890	18,080	5,36,782	29,689	29,55,042	34,578
Dist. Total	3,13,000	1,11,21,493	35,532	80,557	29,39,759	36,493	1,40,61,251	35,729

Source: District Irrigation Plan, Sundargarh, 2016;

Note: Area in Ha.; Production (Qt./Year); Yield (Kg/Ha.)

2.8 Sources of Irrigation:

Major sources of irrigation in the ITDA has been through canal irrigation (in Gurundia and Bonaigarh), through tanks / ponds / reservoir, open well and bore wells. Area irrigated through reservoir / dams is comparatively higher than other sources of irrigation. Area irrigated in ITDA blocks by source of irrigation is presented in the table.

Table 11: Irrigation Sources in ITDA Blocks (1)

ITDA Block	Canal Based		Tank / Pond / Reservoir				
	Command Area (Ha.)	Community Pond	Individual / Pvt Pond		Govt. Reservoir / Dams		
		No.	Command Area (Ha.)	No.	Command Area (Ha.)	No.	Command Area (Ha.)
Gurundia	1114.344	87	34.8	124	49.6	22	160.71
Bonaigarh	4044.616	189	75.6	170	68	51	1183.43
Lahunipada	-	220	88	232	92.8	42	4188.94
Koida	-	36	14.4	537	214.8	8	617
ITDA Total	5158.96	532	212.8	1063	425.2	123	6150.08
Dist. Total	17280.96	1933	773.2	2936	1174.4	632	18907.4

Source: District Irrigation Plan, Sundargarh, 2016;

Table 12: Irrigation Sources in ITDA Blocks (2)

ITDA Blocks	Open Well		Bore Well	
	No.	Command Area (Ha.)	No.	Command Area (Ha.)
Gurundia	920	250	281	562
Bonaigarh	880	250	279	558
Lahunipada	852	250	322	644
Koida	576	160	201	402
ITDA Total	3228	910	1083	2166
Dist. Total	18024	6690	4597	9194

Source: District Irrigation Plan, Sundargarh, 2016;

Chapter III: Performance of ITDA

The performance of ITDA was assessed from three broad critical aspects, i.e., (1) human resource development, (2) livelihood support services and (3) infrastructural facilities. In this section, attempt is also made to understand funds flow to the ITDA under different heads, i.e., funds under SCA to TSS, article 275 (1), state plan funds and funds channelized to the ITDA under any other schemes. This section also discusses about service delivery capacity of the ITDA in terms of availability of human resources.

3.1 Service Delivery Capacity of the ITDA:

For smooth functioning of the ITDA and in order to discharge the assigned responsibilities, government has sanctioned different positions for the ITDA. However, many sanctioned posts have been remaining vacant due to various reasons. Secondly, the number of sanctioned regular posts found reduced over the years and contractual posts have been created to meet the human resource requirement and infuse expertise. While contractual positions have been fully filled, some of the regular positions remain vacant. In the year 2006, 88.89 percent sanctioned posts were in position. However, by the year 2020 (February), only 66.67 percent regular positions having human resources.

Table 13: Human Resources in Position and Gap

Year	Regular			Contractual			Total			Regular	Contractual	Total
	Sanctioned	In Position	Gap	Sanctioned	In Position	Gap	Sanctioned	In Position	Gap			
2006	18	16	2				18	16	2	88.89		88.89
2007	18	17	1				18	17	1	94.44		94.44
2008	18	14	4				18	14	4	77.78		77.78
2009	19	16	3				19	16	3	84.21		84.21
2011	19	11	8				19	11	8	57.89		57.89
2013	14	9	5				14	9	5	64.29		64.29
2015	14	11	3				14	11	3	78.57		78.57
2016	15	10	5	3	3	0	18	13	5	66.67	100.00	72.22
2017	15	9	6	4	4	0	19	13	6	60.00	100.00	68.42
2018	15	8	7	4	4	0	19	12	7	53.33	100.00	63.16
2019	15	9	6	4	4	0	19	13	6	60.00	100.00	68.42
2020	15	10	5	5	5	0	20	15	5	66.67	100.00	75.00



Figure 26: Human Resource Status in ITDA

Focused interventions require experience, expertise and appropriate human resources to discharge the responsibilities. However, deficiency in human resources at the ITDA level has been one of the key reasons for limited outreach, poor monitoring and supervision of activities taken up for tribal development and ensuring quality of services and input sustainability.

Along with Sampark Sibira, an awareness campaign has been initiated in the ITDA blocks with the objective of enhancing people's awareness on various schemes and programs of ITDA. It is expected to generate development and welfare demand with enhanced awareness on different schemes and provisions of ITDA. It is also likely that such sensitization and awareness inputs will help people to access their rights and entitlement in a better manner. In the month of January, 2020; four designed vans named as Sampark Rath were started movement in the four blocks covering all the GP headquarters. Leaflets were also distributed to people for their better understanding.



Sub-Collector cum PA ITDA is inaugurating Sampark Rath

3.2 Funds Flow to ITDA:

3.2.1 Article 275 (1):

The First Proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution enable the State Government to receive grants from the Centre for up gradation of the economic and social infrastructure in the tribal areas to bring them at par with the other areas of the State. The grants are tied to specific project proposals of the State Government within the overall entitlement of each State depending on its tribal population. This is an additionality to the Tribal Sub-Plan outlay and Orissa has been receiving about 100-112 Crores annually. Normally, grant under Article 275(1) of constitution is used to take up projects that support infrastructure development, such as road communication, creation of irrigation facilities, provision of educational infrastructure, management and running of Eklavya Model Residential Schools etc.

3.2.1.1 Objective:

Following are the objectives of programmes / activities funded with Grants-in-aid under Proviso to Art. 275(1) of Indian Constitution [Art. 275(1) Grants] to bridge gap between Scheduled Tribe (ST) population and others by accelerating development of STs by ensuring;

1. Human resource development by enhancing their access to education and health services;
2. Enhanced quality of life by providing basic amenities in tribal areas I localities;

3. Substantial reduction in poverty and unemployment, creation of productive assets and income generating opportunities;
4. Enhanced capacity to avail opportunities, gain rights and entitlements and improved facilities at par with other areas; and
5. Protection against exploitation and oppression.

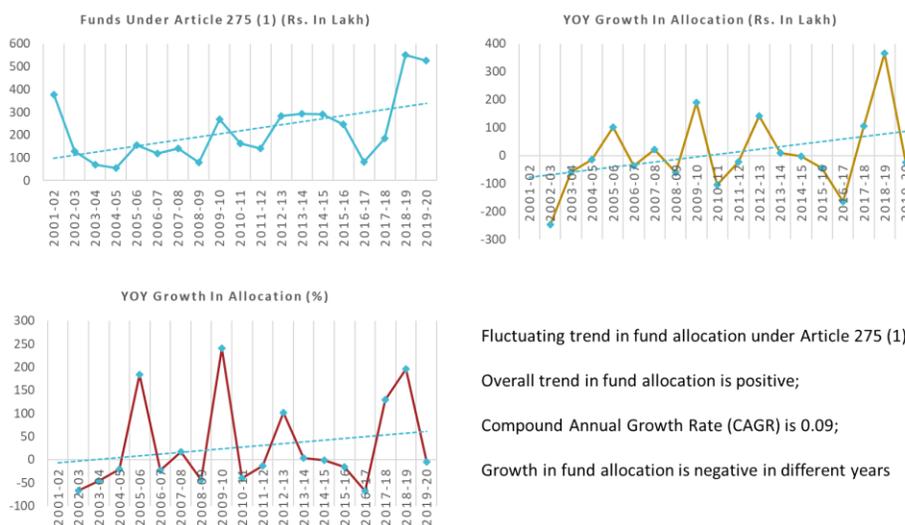
As per the provision of funding under Art. 275(1), grants must address need of plugging critical gaps. It is only an additive to State efforts for tribal development, with fund flow under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) strategy (now TSS). Grants under Art. 275(1) is stipulated to be utilized for socio-economic development tribals living in (1) Area falling under Integrated Tribal Development Agency / Project (ITDA/P), (2) Modified Area Development Agency (MADA); (3) Clusters; (4) Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs); and (5) Dispersed tribal population outside (1), (2), (3) and (4) above.

3.2.1.2 Funds Allocation Criteria:

Guidelines on criteria of inter-state allocation (from 2016-17 onwards) defines that (a) 50.0 percent funds is based on State ST population, (b) 25.0 percent based on tribal areas covered under ITDP / ITDAs and (c) remaining 25.0 percent of allocation is made as per an analysis of outcome-based performance of concerned States. Similarly, inter-district allocation of Art. 275(1) Grants follows the norm of (a) ~66% on population and (b) 33.3% on Area. (i.e., on 2:1 proportion based on population: area).

3.2.1.3 Fund Allocation under Article 275 (1):

Fund allocation to ITDA under Article 275 (1) reflects a fluctuating trend. Annual growth in funds allocation is observed in some of the years whereas in different years, allocation has reduced. The average annual allocation between 2001-2002 to 2019-20 has been 281.2 lakhs. Highest amount of allocation observed in 2018-19 where as in the preceding two years, i.e., in 2016-17 and 2017-18, allocation under Article 275 (1) is less. The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) in allocation of funds to ITDA under Article 275 (1) is only 0.09, i.e., less than 10.0 percent. Looking at the amount of allocation of funds and annual plan of activities and funds requirement, there is observable gap and this is one of the reasons for non-execution of different planned activities.



Fluctuating trend in fund allocation under Article 275 (1);
 Overall trend in fund allocation is positive;
 Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) is 0.09;
 Growth in fund allocation is negative in different years

Figure 27: Fund Allocation to ITDA Under Article 275 (1);
 Source: ITDA, Bonai

3.2.2 Special Central Assistance (SCA to TSS):

The Scheme “SCA to TSS” is a Central Scheme wherein 100% grant is provided by Government of India to the States. The basic objective of the scheme “SCA to TSS” is to support the efforts of the State Government in bridging gap between Scheduled Tribe (ST) population and other social groups through²;

1. Human resource development by enhancing access to education and health services;
2. Enhanced quality of life by providing basic amenities in tribal areas / localities for communities by interventions in the area of safe drinking water and sanitation, electrification, last mile road and communication connectivity, market development, transportation etc., wherever deficiency cannot be covered through other schemes of the Government of India / State Government;
3. Enhanced capacity to avail opportunities for livelihood through skill upgradation (subject to NSQF compliance). financial inclusion and entrepreneurship development, access to entitlements / rights / service delivery, improved facilities at par with other areas;
4. Alleviation of poverty and unemployment through measures like increasing farmers' income, income generating opportunities (Farm / Non-Farm), value chain development including food processing and creation of infrastructure / assets incidental there to.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, vide its letter no. F.No. 18015 / 03 / 2019-TSP, dated 17.09.2019 has identified different tribal dominated / scheduled areas as priority districts for SCA to TSS. In Odisha, 13 districts have been identified by the Ministry as priority districts and the study district of Sundargarh is one of the identified districts. List of priority districts identified by the Ministry is presented in the table.

Table 14: Priority Districts Identified by MOT A in Odisha for SCA to TSS

SN	District	No. of HH	Total Population	Total ST Population	ST %	Area in Sq. Km.
1	Mayurbhani	586253	2519738	1479576	58.72	10418
2	Malkangiri	137599	613192	354614	57.83	6115
3	Rayagada	226144	967911	541905	55.99	7585
4	Nabarangapur	273423	1220946	681173	55.79	5138
5	Gajapati	1 28523	577817	313714	54.29	3056
6	Kandhamal	1 72022	733 1 10	392820	53.58	6064
7	Sundargarh	479109	2093437	1062349	50.75	9942
8	Koraput	337677	1379647	697583	50.56	8534
9	Kendujhar	405272	1801733	818878	45.45	8336
10	Debagarh	75452	3 1 2520	110400	35.33	2781
11	Sambalpur	249597	1041 099	35526 1	34.12	6702
12	Nuapada	1 52210	610382	206327	33.8	3405
13	lharsuguda	136061	579505	176758	30.5	2202

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs extends special central assistance to the TSP States and Union Territories and also to North Eastern States of Assam, Manipur and Tripura as an additional grant to these states/UTs. These grants are basically meant for family-oriented income generating scheme in various TSP areas to meet the gaps, which have not otherwise been taken care of by the State Plan. The GOI guidelines broadly lay down the following norms.

² With reference to Guidelines for Programmes / Activities under Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Scheme (TSS) during 2019-20 and onwards.

1. SCA is primarily meant for income generating family-oriented schemes and infrastructure incidental thereto (not more than 30% of the total outlay);
2. Wherever a scheme is provided for any Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), SCA should not be utilised for the same. Rather, the allocations available under specific schemes can be availed of;
3. Major infrastructure development should be supplemented from the TSP flow, rather than being catered out from SCA like roads, electrification etc.;
4. Schemes for funding demonstration units should not be financed out of SCA. Rather, the follow-up of demonstrations should be catered to looking to the Special disadvantages that the tribal funds himself or herself with;
5. Tribal populace below poverty line should alone be supported with SCA financed activities;
6. In any specific schematic projects financed by outside agencies, both national and international, normally a part of the outlay is proposed as State Government contribution. Such contribution should flow from normally State Plan and not out of SCA;
7. Wherever State Government Organizations like Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (TDCCs) or Forest Development Corporations (FDCs) are dealing with schemes related to tribal welfare and development, the equity based should not be financed out of SCA, without prior approval of the GOI. This will lead to better monitoring of the concerned activities;
8. Specific sectors related to the Tribal need to be given a fillip by special schemes in the areas like sericulture, horticulture, etc out of SCA;
9. Wherever conjunctural flow of funds can be ensured from other ongoing development programmes, this must be dovetailed so as to have a better spatial and demographic coverage;

SCA is released for the economic development of the following

1. Integrated Tribal Development Agency / Project (IRDA / ITDP) area contiguous large area in which ST population is 50% or more out of a total population;
2. Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) pockets identification of pockets containing 50% or more of ST population out of a total population of 10000 and above;
3. Clusters-identified pockets containing 50% or more ST Population out of a total population of 5000;
4. Primitive Tribes-identified isolated communities among the STs characterized by the low rate of population, pre-agricultural level of technology and extremely low levels of literacy (so far 75 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) have been identified;
5. Displaced tribal population outside (a), (b), (c) and (d) above;
6. Assistance for Margin Money Loan Programme (MMLP) for Tribal Finance and Development Corporations in the States to implement MMLP;
7. Special Projects-Specific Project proposals are also received and sanctioned.

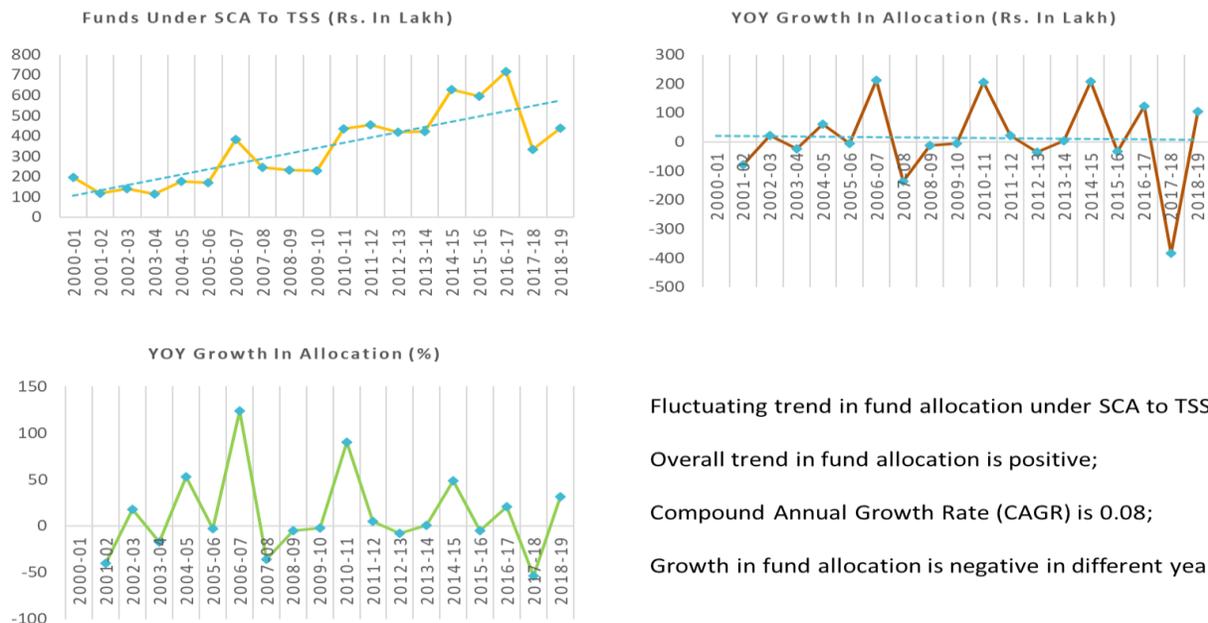
Further, the guidelines on SCA to TSS stipulates that;

1. Conjunctural use of SCA funds with dovetailing of financial resources from ongoing activities of line departments must be resorted, to ensure larger spatial and higher demographic coverage (under TSP flow concept or funds especially available under Central Sector / Centrally Sponsored Schemes.)

2. Cluster (multiple beneficiaries in one location) approach on saturation (all beneficiaries of an identified area are covered / benefitted by Government activity / programmes) basis can be an excellent modus operandi, especially for districts with $\geq 50\%$ and even for $\geq 25\%$ ST population.
3. Use of institutional finance should also be optimized. Projects modelled on Public- Private (Sector) Participation (PPP mode) can go a long way especially for Education and Health sectors and other human resource development programmes.
4. Primarily, activities of non-recurring nature (including infrastructure and equipment with at least three years life time) shall be supported under SCA to TSP. Fund for recurring component of such programmes / schemes shall be borne by State funds / TSP allocation. An illustrative list of activities for SCA funding is presented in the table below.
5. Communities with similar livelihood pattern / traditional occupation (i.e., income source same for tribal household economy) should be clubbed together for planning under SCA to TSP.
6. ST household, especially with entitled land right under FRA Act, 2006 should be covered by programmes, activities; especially designed for them. So also, should be coverage of women Self Help Groups (SHGs) beneficiaries.
7. Major infrastructure sector, like road connectivity, electricity, drinking water, major irrigation projects, housing would not be funded under SCA as substantive part of State Plan funds go into these programmes.

3.2.2.1 Funds Allocation to ITDA under SCA to TSS:

Like Article 275 (1), funds allocated under SCA to TSS also reflects a fluctuating trend. The average allocation of funds under SCA to TSS (taking 19 years in to account) has been Rs.339.42 lakhs. Average allocation under SCA to TSS has been relatively higher (55.56 percent) than allocation made under Article 275 (1). Highest allocation under SCA to TSS observed in the year 2016-17, followed by 2014-15 and 2015-16. The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) in funds under SCA to TSS found to be 0.08, i.e., less than 10.0 percent. Allocation under SCA to TSS from 2000-01 to 2018-19 is presented in the figures below.



Fluctuating trend in fund allocation under SCA to TSS;
 Overall trend in fund allocation is positive;
 Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) is 0.08;
 Growth in fund allocation is negative in different years

Figure 28: Fund Allocation to ITDA under SCA to TSS

3.2.3 Funds under State Plan:

Apart from Article 275 (1) and SCA to TSS, ITDA has received funds under State Plan. Total funds received under State plan between 2007-08 to 2019-20 amounts to Rs. 7,330.63 lakhs, i.e., on an average Rs.563.89 lakhs per year. Average amount of funds received under State Plan is comparatively higher than funds received by ITDA under SCA to TSS and Article 275 (1). However, the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) in funds is negative (-0.06). Year wise funds received by ITDA under State Plan is presented in the figures.

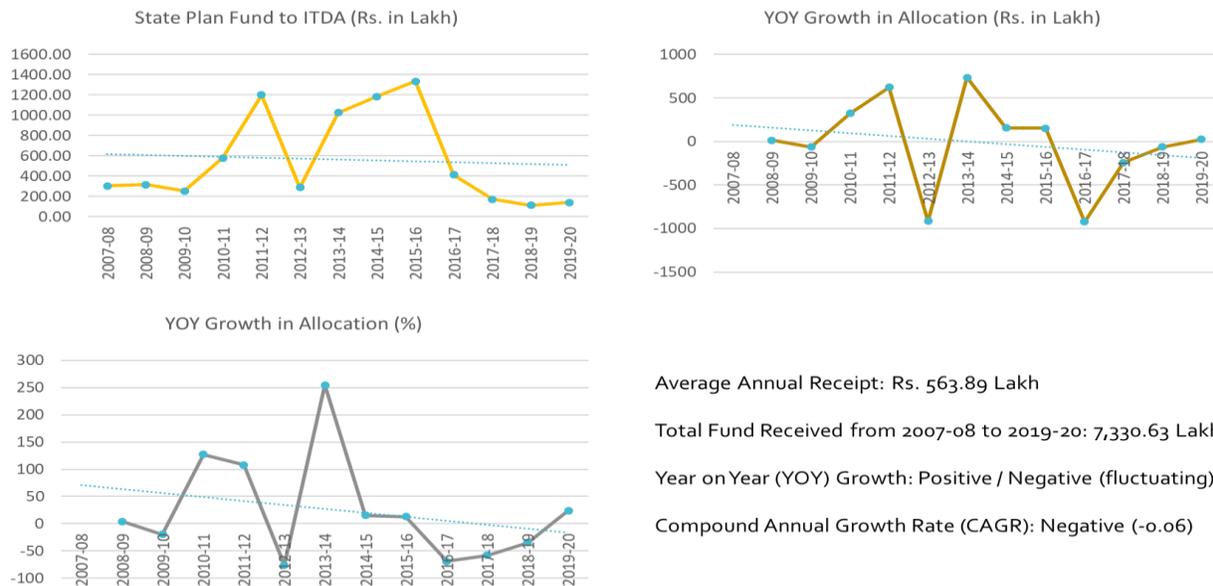


Figure 29: Fund Received by ITDA under State Plan

3.2.4 Total Funds Received by ITDA:

Apart from Article 275 (1), SCA to TSS and State Plan, ITDA has also received non-plan funds, funds under CSP and funds under other categories. Average amount of funds received by ITDA per year under different heads is about 959.15 lakhs. ITDA has received highest amount of funds, including all sources, is in the year 2015-16, followed by 2014-15 and 2013-14. The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) in total funds is positive (0.07). Total flow of funds to ITDA from 2000-01 to 2019-20 is presented in the figures.

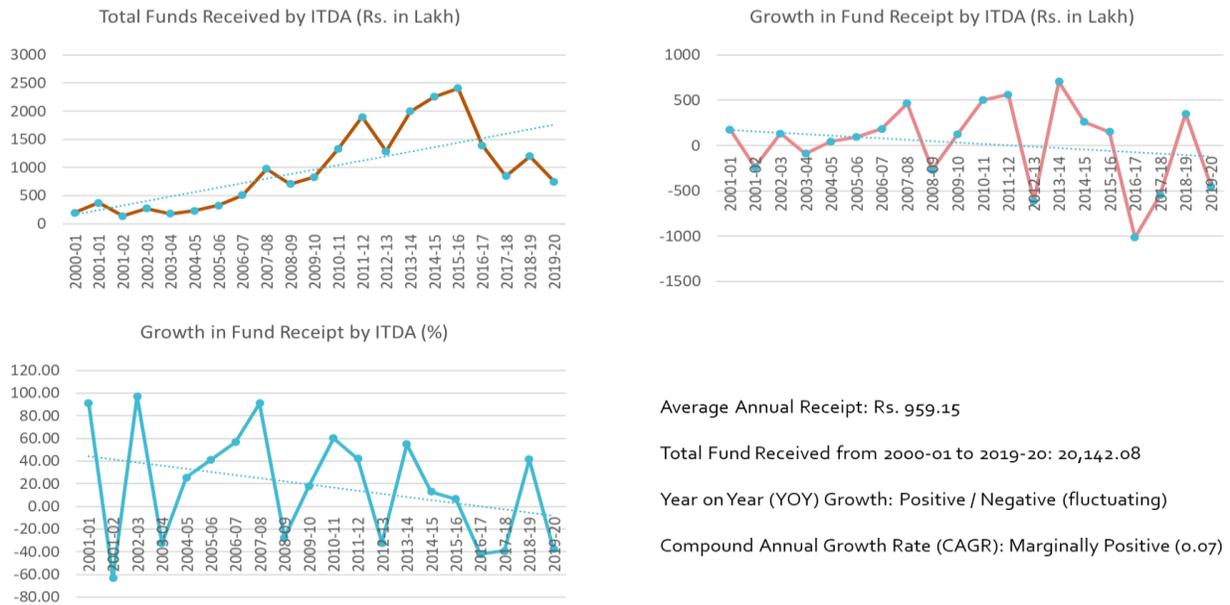


Figure 30: Total Funds Received by ITDA under Different Schemes

3.3 Human Resource Development:

Tribal Development Department of Govt. of Odisha has been scaling up skill development initiative with diversified activities to provide sustainable employment, in terms of skill-based employment & self-employment for the upliftment of tribal youths. It was understood that there is a need to emphasis on creating awareness among the ST youth on alternative employment opportunities in potential sectors and to turn them up for skill development trainings. In order to improve their participation in skill-based employment and self-employment, trainings for self-employment and pre-examination coaching for formal employment is also being taken up, looking at their present skill status.

The skill development policy of the Tribal Development Department looks at imparting training in basic & soft skills, coupled with the sector specific skills as per the choice to enhance the employability opportunities of the ST youth. The policy also looks at facilitating their access to wage employment through organizing direct placement drives.

Tribal Development Department of the Government of Odisha, has initiated to strengthen infrastructure for skill up-gradation and training of tribal youths and facilitating their placement. The Department has prepared a report and proposed to utilize and equip the existing training centers, making to full-fledged operational training centers to serve as Skill Development Centers of Excellence (SDCE) for conducting skill up gradation activities for employability of the Scheduled Tribe youths. Initially, as a part of the plan the government decided to utilize these 28 Youth Training Centers (YTCs) as Skill Development Centers of Excellence (SDCEs) for conducting skill up-gradation activities for employability of the Scheduled Tribal youths. As part of the initiation of the work, following actions have been undertaken.

1. Preparing operational guidelines for the utilization of Youth Training Centers;
2. Preparing indicative list of furniture and training equipment for each Youth Training Centre;
3. Preparing the annual training calendar of Skill Development Centre of Excellence (SDCE);

4. The Engineer-in-Chief (TW) is instructed to take further necessary action for early completion of all the remaining works of Youth Training Centers;
5. Workshops at different levels were organized with proper roadmap and plan for execution of training programmes in 28 YTCs in collaboration with Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Corporation (APSSDC), Employment Generation and Marketing Mission (EGMM), Department of Rural Development, Employment & Training Department and Technical Education Department;
6. To meet the expenditure towards maintenance of these YTCs / (SDCEs), budgetary provision has been made under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP).

The main aim of vocational training in tribal areas is to upgrade the skills of the tribal youth in various traditional / modern vocations depending upon their educational qualification, present economic trends and the market potential, which would enable them to gain suitable employment or enable them to become self-employed. Vocational training scheme is now dropped from NGO funding and subsumed under the scheme of SCA to TSS. The 'Vocational Training' is being discontinued as a part under program for promotion of education from 2018-19 since vocational training [skill / livelihood] is now considered by a Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) for funding under SCA to TSS / Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution or by State Governments from their own funds for tribal development. The objectives of Skill Development activities in the State are.

1	2	3	4	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To enhance employability of tribal youths (wage/ self-employment) and ability to adapt to changing technologies and labour market demands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To improve productivity and living standards of the tribal youths through skill development, and training and capacity building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To create opportunities for tribal youths to acquire skills and to provide employment for them after getting requisite training and skill development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To develop a high-quality skilled workforce / entrepreneur relevant to current and emerging employment market needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To create of human resource professionals with technical skills including domain knowledge and soft skills

3.3.1 Skill Development Strategy:

Based on the analysis of the existing situation of skill development in the state, following strategy is being adopted for effective implementation of skill development initiatives:

SN	Category	Adopted Strategy
1	Creating awareness among the ST youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizing 2-days residential orientation camps (Bhavitha) at mandal level to create awareness on various skill development initiatives.
2.	Career counseling and guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During Bhavitha camps, the APSSDC and ITDA staff will provide career counseling and guidance to the youth. So, the youth themselves can choose the best way based on his/her skills ability, interest etc. The same service available at YTC/SDCE
3.	Youth interest for placement-oriented Trainings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sponsoring the interested youth for basic/soft skills and sector specific skill trainings of TWD run through APSSDC training partners in the 28 YTCs.
4.	Youth interest for immediate private job (direct placement)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization of youth for direct placement drives (job mela) to provide them immediate wage employment in private sector. • The TWD is also providing post placement support to ST youth to meet the food and accommodation when they joined in new job • If the youth need skill training to get better jobs, the TWD will provide soft-skill trainings

SN	Category	Adopted Strategy
5.	Youth interest for government employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wide publicity in respect of government recruitment notification by utilizing “Bhavitha” as an effective forum • Imparting pre-examination coaching in PETCs, i.e., Police/Para military, Railway recruitment, Banking recruitment, DSC & Civil services, etc. • Sponsoring the youth for study circles for coaching and also providing competitive exam coaching through ASSSDC partners
6.	Youth interested in self-employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imparting training through VTIs in MES courses. • Sponsoring youth to reputed technical training institutes for self-employment trainings. i.e., Rural Technology Part (NIRD), National Institute of Tourism & Hospitality Management (NITHM), CIPET, NIMSME, APBIRED & RSETI, etc. • Tapping financial support of Economic Support Scheme (ESSO in respect of micro enterprises • Tapping financial support of DIC, KVICs in respect of micro, small & medium scale enterprises.
7.	Youth need post placement support to continue in the new job	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The TWD will provide the financial support to the youth who got the placement/new job opportunity at towns and other places. • The small financial support will help them to meet their food and accommodation needs initially.

As a part of human resource development, the ITDAs, including Bonai ITDA have taken up skill building activities, which covers Skill Development Training (SDT), Pre-Recruitment Training (PRT) and Placement Linked Employability Training (PLET). Different vocational employable trades area covered under Skill Development Training, such as tailoring, DTP, health care, hospitality, security system, electrician, beauty care, mobile repairing, driving etc.

Different academic / training institutions, empaneled with the government, are associated in conducting specialized trainings for the selected persons. Different institutions associated in imparting skill training are like CIPET, KIIT, Bhaba Institute of Medical Science and Research etc. The institutions are empaneled based on their area of specialization like Sanjog school of nursing for skill-based training on ANM / medical care, Data-pro Computer Pvt. Ltd for developing skill on computer application / DTP etc. These institutions have covered different number of trainees by the time of assessment based on type of skills. Of the total samples, highest of 20.0 percent trainees were covered CEPET followed by Upasana Education Trust (16.0 percent), Data-pro Computer Pvt. Ltd. (10.7 percent) and CCD, Sundargarh (10.0 percent).

Skill Training Program for Tribal Youths: Under skill training program, three different sets of activities are promoted by ITDA Bonai, namely, Skill Development Training (SDT), Placement Linked Employability Training (PLET) and Pre-Recruitment Training (PRT). Under PRT, unemployed tribal youths, interested to join armed forces are being given training support. ITDA took up PRT only in the year 2019-20 and prior to that focus was on PLET and SDT. Camps / meals were conducted by the ITDA in blocks under their jurisdiction to generate awareness among the unemployed tribal youths and provide them required counselling to enable them take up suitable courses / trades and join designated / empaneled training centres. Major trades opted by tribal youths under SDT include emerging domains, such as Computer Networking & Hardware, Tally Computer Accounting, Mobile Repairing etc. as well as core traditional domains, such as Heavy / light motor vehicle Driving Training, Electrician / House wiring, welding and fabrication, Civil work supervisor etc.

The major trades opted by tribal youths under PLET included, nursing, computer DTP, electrical, retailing etc. In SDT, skills / trades covered are like plumber, mason, hospitality, tailoring etc. Skill building under

PRT covered examination preparation for banking, clerical posts, SSC, railway jobs etc. Details of skill areas covered under these training programs are presented in the table.

Table 15: Trades Covered under Skill Building

Training Category	Name of the Trade	Duration of training	Empaneled Training institutes conducting trainings
PLET	Nursing Assistant	3 Month	Upasana Education Trust, Khurda School of Nursing, Semeoitcs Computer Academy, Datapro Computer PVT. Ltd
	Electrical	3 Month	
	Computer Repairing	3 Month	
	Computer DTP	3 Month	
	Nursing (HC & MPW)	3 Month	
	Retail Sales	3 Month	
SDT	House Wiring	6 Month	DAMITC, Rkl, Gouri ITC, SITD, Datapro Computer PVT. Ltd
	Data Entry Operator	6 Month	
	AC Refrigerator repairing	3 Month	
	Driving	3 Month	
	Carpentry	6 Month	
	Industrial Helper	6 Month	
	BPO	4 Month	
	Medical Attendant	5 Month	
	Plumber	3 Month	
	Masson	3 Month	
	Hospitality	4 Month	
	Tailoring	3 Month	
	Data Entry Operator	3 Month	
	Basic Electrical	3 Month	
Mobile Repairing	3 Month		
PRT	Banking	4 Month	Upasana Education Trust
	Clerical	4 Month	
	Railway	4 Month	
	SSC	4 Month	

Source: ITDA, Bonai,

Note: These Institutions are being involved in different skill development program

From the year 2013-14 to 2018-19, ITDA has trained a total of 1,472 persons, i.e., on an average 245 persons per year. Of the total persons trained, 52.0 percent are trained under PLET, 43.1 percent under SDT and 4.8 percent in PRT (training under PRT started in the year 2018-19).

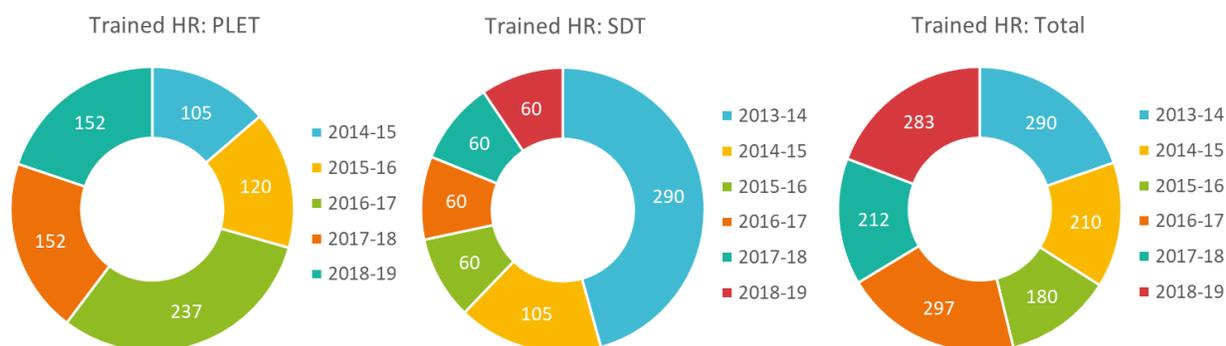


Figure 31: HR Coverage under Different Trainings

Source: ITDA, Bonai

Financial allocation and utilization for skill development reflects that in 6 years (aggregated) 76.8 percent of the total allocation is utilized by the ITDA to build the skill of human resources. Except 2016-17, in all the years, funds utilization has been more than 80.0 percent of the allocation.

Table 16: Financial Allocation and Utilization for Skill Development

Fund Received	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
PLET		30.00	26.37	67.68	46.00	46.00	216.05
SDT	45.00	49.03	26.37	88.57	32.11	44.00	285.08
PRT						3.60	3.60
Total	45.00	79.03	52.74	156.25	78.11	93.60	459.73
Expenditure Made							
PLET		17.97	25.10	34.71	57.88	44.29	179.95
SDT	42.98	49.03	25.10	42.00	16.00	25.00	158.11
PRT						15.00	15.00
Total	42.98	67.00	50.20	34.71	73.88	84.29	353.06
Expenditure Percent	95.5	84.8	95.2	22.2	94.6	90.1	76.8

Employment with market exchangeable skill set, in the current context is important. Work participation rate of the tribals reflects that manual casual labour percentage is high among the tribals who are normally unskilled. Unskilled labourer does not fetch a good return against his / her work in comparison to semi-skilled or skilled labour. Secondly, in order to enhance the employability of the tribals, which also includes self-employment, it becomes essential that skill building measures should be taken in a large scale, identifying the interested youth segment. Priority sectors of engagement should be identified through consultations with industry and other market players and wider coverage should be focused upon. Secondly, it is highly essential that in case of skilled youths interested for self-employment, appropriate support system should be provided, including financial support (bankable enterprise promotion plans). While on an average 245 persons have been trained by the ITDA per year, the planned target seems low looking at the work participation rate of the tribals.

3.4 Livelihood Support Services:

3.4.1 Focused Area Development Program (FADP):

The livelihood of the Scheduled Tribe (ST) community mostly depends on forest, agriculture and animal husbandry, apart from casual labour. Tradition approach and practices, poor management, less effective local institutions in strengthening tribal livelihoods, lack of required forward and backward linkages in livelihood area and persisting gap in establishing an end-to-end solution in the value chain make livelihood of tribes more vulnerable to various shocks and risks. Livelihood developmental interventions in Tribal Sub-Plan area under SCA are primarily being taken-up by Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) and related institutions of the Nodal Department (ST & SC Development Dept.). The ITDA has identified locally suitable interventions, broadly termed as “Focus Area Development Programmes” (FADP) that make use of available resources and capacities of local tribal communities. The FADP is expected to promote usage of alternative technologies and have the potential to make sustainable socio-economic impact in the lives of tribal population.

The Focus Area Development Programme has been implemented by 13 ITDAs of the state with funds being dovetailed from various sources like SCA to TSP & Article 275 (1) (of ST & SC Development Dept., Govt. of Odisha), MGNREGS (of Panchayati Raj Dept., Govt. of Odisha), National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and other Depts./ Donors. It is a convergence mode of operation where all concerned departments

join their effort to ensure improvement of livelihood of Scheduled Tribes. The “Odisha Tribal Development Society” (OTDS) under the administrative control of ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha is implementing “Focus Area Development Programme” (FADP) for livelihood enhancement of Scheduled Tribe families in the Tribal Sub-Plan blocks of the State.

Objectives of FADP:

Development of a decadal perspective plan for each ITDA for supporting ST families with viable alternative livelihoods has been the base for the implementation of FADP. The plan covers, Identification of specific Livelihood Focus Areas including land and non-land-based options suitable to local conditions, available resources and capacities of the tribal communities. Specific objectives of FADP are;

1. Ensure sustainable livelihoods of ST families through land and non-land-based livelihood activities;
2. Develop suitable infrastructure so as to improve the standard of living and facilitate incremental results in their livelihoods;
3. Develop backward & forward linkages and strengthen the local institutions; and
4. Improve the governance system in the tribal villages by strengthening the Community Institutions.

Process Approach:

Under FADP, a decadal growth plan is proposed to be prepared at each ITDA level in a participatory manner, after detail analysis of the sector / sub-sector potential. Currently prepared decadal Perspective Plan for FADP aims to cover about 5.12 lakh tribal families with tentative budget of Rs.1569.70 crores. Convergence of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) and Article–275(1) funds with national/state flagship schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana (BKVY) etc. has been proposed in this Plan. Overall, it is convergence mode of strengthening the livelihood of the tribals.

In each ITDA, one Facilitating NGO (FNGO) has been selected to provide handholding support for community mobilisation, participatory planning, project formulation & implementation of projects under FADP. The FNGOs, who have been engaged in ITDAs, are preparing Annual Budgeted Action Plan (ABAP), Detailed Project Report (DPR), and perspective plan on livelihood interventions for the ITDA. The sectors / sub-sectors that have been identified for intervention under FADP are as below.

Key Interventions:

Each ITDA has identified one or two focus areas that are scalable in nature, likely to create significant socio-economic impact and promote economies of scale for product aggregation, value addition and marketing. A total of 17 sectoral / sub-sectoral interventions, taken up under FADP, are presented in the table.

Table 17: FADP Intervention Areas

Sl. No.	Interventions	Sl. No.	Interventions
1	WADI/Horticulture Plantation	10	NTFP Collection & Marketing
2	Improved Agriculture	11	Production/Processing Centres
3	Vegetable Cultivation	12	Poultry Rearing
4	Lac Cultivation & Processing	13	Dairy
5	Rubber Plantation	14	Fishery
6	Sericulture	15	Apiculture
7	Farm Mechanisation	16	Micro Enterprise Development
8	Coffee Plantation	17	Goat Rearing
9	Skill Training Programme for Tribal Youth		

Table 18: List of Focused Area Development Programme by ITDA, Odisha

SN	Name of FADP	No. of ITDAs	Name of ITDA
1	Wadi/ Horticulture	16	Baripada, Kaptipada, Karanjia, Rairangpur, Keonjhar, Champua, Paralakhemundi, Th. Rampur, Phulbani, Baliguda, Rayagada, Gunupur, Koraput, Jeypore, Nawarangpur & Malkangiri
2	Poultry	12	Nilagiri, Sundergarh, Bonai, Kuchinda, Paralakhemundi, Phulbani, Baliguda, Rayagada, Gunupur, Koraput, Jeypore & Nawarangpur
3	Goat rearing	8	Kuchinda, Keonjhar, Champua, Baliguda, Gunupur, Koraput, Nawarangpur & Malkangiri
4	Rubber Cultivation	5	Baripada, Kaptipada, Karanjia, Rairangpur & Paralakhemundi
5	Coffee Cultivation	2	Rayagada & Koraput
6	Lac Cultivation & Processing	3	Nilagiri, Bonai & Nawarangpur
7	Improved Vegetable Cultivation	9	Panposh, Kuchinda, Paralakhemundi, Baliguda, Gunupur, Koraput, Nawarangpur, Th. Rampur & Keonjhar
8	Farm Mechanisation	7	Paralakhemundi, Th. Rampur, Baliguda, Gunupur, Koraput, Nawarangpur & Malkangiri
9	NTFP Collection & Mktg.	9	Kaptipada, Sundergarh, Panposh, Bonai, Keonjhar, Champua, Paralakhemundi, Baliguda & Rayagada
10	Improved Agriculture	6	Nilagiri, Panposh, Keonjhar, Phulbani, Baliguda & Gunupur
11	Fishery	11	Baripada, Kaptipada, Sundergarh, Panposh, Keonjhar, Th. Rampur, Phulbani, Koraput, Jeypore, Nawarangpur & Malkangiri
12	Micro Enterprises (Non-farm; SAP Processing, Fruit & Vegetable Aggregation / Processing, NTFP Value Addition)		Selected Clusters of 22 ITDAs
13	Handloom & Handicrafts		Selected Clusters of 22 ITDAs

Institutional Structure:

The Odisha Tribal Development Society (OTDS), a society promoted by SC & ST Development Department of Government of Odisha has been facilitating implementation of FADP in tribal development and administration areas. OTDS is a registered body under societies registration act, 1860. The society is having technical experts who facilitate in annual plan preparation and its consolidation, provide support in implementation and monitoring of the FADPs in ITDAs and facilitate convergence initiatives.

At the ITDA level, provision has been made for project manager and subject matter specialists who are expected to provide techno managerial support in project formulation, implementation, convergence, monitoring and documentation. In each ITDA, one FNGO has been selected to provide hand holding support for community mobilization, participatory formulation and implementation of projects under FADP.

3.4.2 Key Livelihood Promotion Activities:

For the promotion of livelihood of the tribals, ITDA has been implementing a number of schemes under SCA to TSS. The schemes cover different sectors, based on its identified potential and current engagement of tribal families. Support rendered by the ITDA for the promotion of livelihood of tribal household are in agriculture, horticulture, livestock promotion, lac cultivation, Seri culture etc. Specific support provided by ITDA in this regard under different livelihood interventions are as below.

Table 19: Livelihood Promotion Support to ST Families

Activity	Key Support to Tribals under the Scheme
Agriculture Development	Seeds, fertilizer, pesticide
Assistance to SHG and Micro Enterprise	SHG Management Training (Book Keeping), Business Development, Bank Linkage and loan, Subsidy through bank
Dairy	Immunization, De-worming, Insemination, Technical Guidance the Veterinary dept.
Farm Mechanisation	Hand Winner and Pedal thresher
Horticulture and WADI plantation and maintenance	Plants, Fertilizer, Pesticide, inter cropping, three-year maintenance and wage in convergence through MGNREGA
Irrigation	Diesel Pump sets (2 hp and 3 hp) and Field Channels constructed from check dam through SCA to TSP
Lac	Breed/seed
Poultry	Vaccinated chicks, feeding and bed/house
Sericulture	Tarpaulin, Plastic brushy tray, Plastic egg carrying basket and Plastic crate and revolving fund to the Cooperative Societies.
Vegetable	Seeds, fertilizer, pesticide for (Mustard, Sunflower, Groundnut, Potato, Chilly, Watermelon, Pumpkin)

Table 20: Physical Progress in Livelihood Support

Activity/Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total
Agriculture Development			350		165	370	550	2039
Agriculture Development (Area in Acer)			278		150	280	275	983
Assistance to SHG and Micro Enterprise (Members)	200	80	190		250			720
Dairy			300					300
Farm Mechanization					1503	1524		3027
Horticulture / WADI & maintenances		155	113	38	57	57	493	913
Horticulture / WADI & Maintenances (in Acer)		183.55	164.36	164.36	74.45	74.45	248	909.2
Lac	200				100			300
Poultry			300					300
Sericulture			380		1000	1000	1000	3380
Supply of Diesel Pump			398					398
Vegetable						120	300	420
Vegetable (Area in Acer)						140		140
Total Beneficiary	400	235	2635	38	3075	3071	2343	11797



Farm Machinery Support by ITDA in Collaboration with Ag. & FW Dept.

Case

Mr. Dolananda Chhadia is 50 years old farmer residing at Banjikusum village of Badgogua GP of Bonai Block. He maintains his six members family from his earning from 5 acres of land. Usually he gets about 40 quintals of paddy from the cultivated land. Apart from paddy, he also grows vegetable nearer to the homestead land for domestic consumption and selling. In the year 2016, he was provided a 3 HP diesel pump set by the ITDA and dept. of agriculture and farmers empowerment in a subsidized rate. The total cost of the pump set was about Rs.22,500/-, out of which he paid Rs.2,500/- as the beneficiary contribution. Under the scheme, ITDA provide Rs10,000/- and the remaining amount was supported by the agriculture department. The scheme helped the farmer in many ways. Prior to this, he was hiring pump set to irrigate his vegetable crop. But, after getting the pump set, he not only saved the hiring cost but also earned by renting it out to other farmers.



Tomato Cultivation by Mr. Dolananda Chhadia Using Diesel Pump

Generally, he grows Cabbage, Cauli flower, Potato and Tomato. This year (2019-20) he added brinjal to the cultivated area. In general, he gets about Rs.15,000/- from vegetable cultivation (net profit). But in the year 2017, when he took up brinjal, he earned about Rs.30,000/- only from vegetable cultivation. Cultivation of brinjal gave him an additional net income of Rs.15,000/- With

higher earnings from vegetable cultivation and income from pump set renting, he purchased a power tiller from agriculture department in the same year (2017) in a subsidized rate. Like pump set, he also rent out his power tiller to other farmers and get an additional income. In his opinion, the pump set helped him to irrigate his farm land without depending upon others.



Brinjal Cultivation by Mr. Chhadia using Pump Set

3.4.2.1 WADI:

The wadi concept has four prime dimensions, i.e., farm production, natural resource management, social mobilization and economic upliftment. From an individual farm perspective, it is a tree-based farming system, more specifically a *wadi system*, in which the agri-horti-forestry unit interacts with other production components of the farm such as annual crop fields and livestock. WADI project was started with the objective of;

- Remunerative self-employment and settlement in own environment;
- Improving efficient utilization of land and water resources.
- Reducing seasonal migration and shifting cultivation.
- Promoting food-security, improve quality of life and a clean environment.
- Improvement in agricultural practices and technologies
- Reduced dependency on forest for fuel wood & fodder.

ITDA has been promoting wadi in selected villages for self-reliance of tribal households in farming and improving farm income of the tribal households in a sustainable manner. Plan for orchard development was initiated along with the revival of intercropping and crop diversification in selected villages. Care has been taken for a long-term program which will be helpful for raising successful orchards in tribal farmer's field. The action plan has been drawn up keeping in view the provision made in National Horticulture Mission (NHM) by Horticulture Department and the MGNREGS by DRDA and a part of the expenditure borne by the participating farmers and rest funded under SCA to TSS. The ratio of the plan outlay has been kept as 51:49 in respect of Beneficiary + MGNREGS component and subsidy component under both NHM and SCA to TSP which is admissible under SCA.

WADI project has been implemented in a convergence manner with different schemes, such as schemes of Agriculture and Farmers' Empowerment Department, Forest and Environment Department, Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water Dept. etc. Under the project, different inputs were provided by the ITDA to the Wadi farmers so that their initial investment cost will be reduced and it will not be a burden on them in

the way of achieving more sustainable livelihood. Farmers were provided with different inputs for wadi plantation and its management.

Table 21: Tentative Estimation of WADI

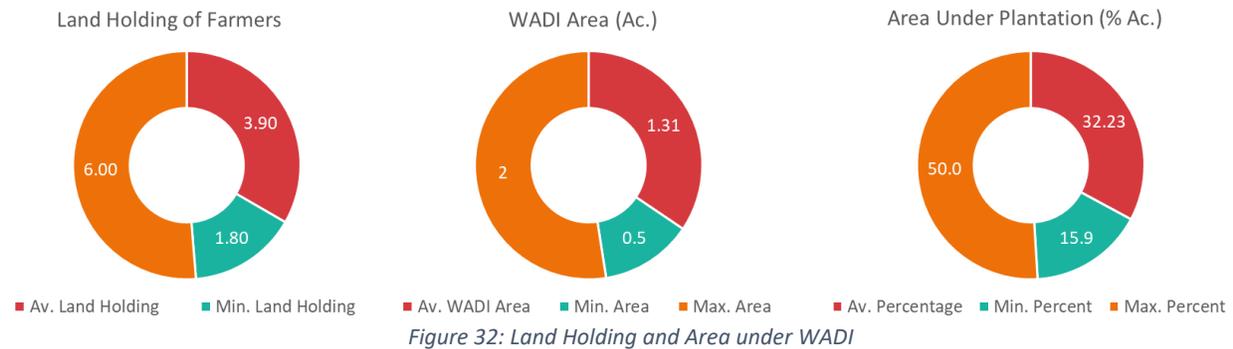
SN	Components	Amount For 1 Ac. (in Rs.)	Convergence with
A	Labour Component:		
	Land Development	4,920	MGNREGS
1	Lay out and demarcation	328	MGNREGS
2	Digging of pits (1mt x 1mt x 1mt)	4,100	MGNREGS
3	Filling of pits	820	MGNREGS
4	Planting followed by watering	492	MGNREGS
5	Irrigation- Drip System	8,200	MGNREGS
6	Intercultural operation	820	MGNREGS
7	Intercrop Vegetables Cultivation	6,560	MGNREGS
8	Application of PP Chemical	328	MGNREGS
9	Gabion & Mulching (installation)	660	MGNREGS
10	Collection of fencing material and fixing.	4,100	MGNREGS
11	Collection of staking materials and fixing	492	MGNREGS
12	Unforeseen labour works	656	MGNREGS
B	Materials Component:		
1	Cost of Planting material	1,070	SCA-TSS
2	Cost of Organic manure / fertilizer & other Organic Products	3,000	SCA-TSS
3	Cost of Organic PP Chemical	420	SCA-TSS
4	Cost of fencing materials including cost of forest species seedling	1,950	SCA-TSS
5	Cost of Gabion & Mulching (100-micron Poly mulch)	7,000	SCA-TSS
6	Cost of Intercropping Vegetable Cultivation	3,500	SCA-TSS
7	Cost of Pitchers.	1,000	SCA-TSS
8	Cost of Display Board	520	SCA-TSS
9	Transportation Charges- WADI inputs	2,500	SCA-TSS
10	Miscellaneous expenditure	250	SCA-TSS
C	Capacity Building & Manpower Support Component:		
1	Cost of Training & Capacity Building	330	SSD
2	Cost of Exposure Visit (in or outside district)	330	SSD
3	Cost of Awareness Camp (i.e. Theatre / Puppet Show / Road Show etc.)	330	SSD
4	Semi-Skilled Person (i.e., Uddyan Sathi) for supervision of WADI	1100	MGNREGS
Sub-Total: MGNREGS Component		33,576	
Sub-Total: SCA Component		21,210	
Sub-Total: SSD Component		990	
Total:		55,776	

Note: General Estimate excerpt from previous study

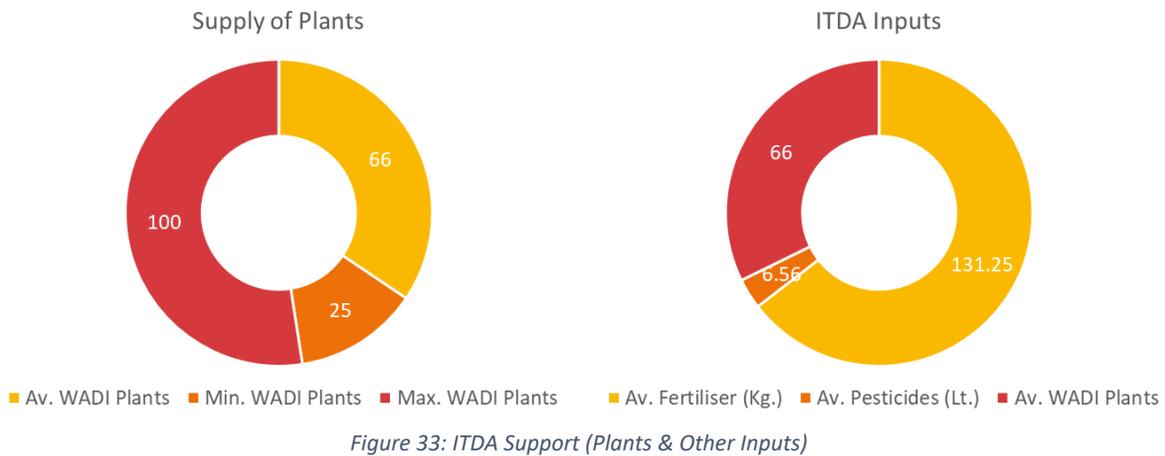
To make use of the available land optimally and to meet the short-term requirements, the project promoted intercropping and crop diversification within the Wadi plot. Farmers are oriented accordingly to take up a range of crops like grams, pulses and vegetables. For example, vegetables like tomato, brinjal, beans, chilly, pumpkin and various pulses such as cow pea, arhar, and black gram were promoted by the farmers under the project.

Generally, farmers of low holding categories are involved in wadi. The average holding size of the farmers found to be 3.9 acres, ranging from 1.8 acres to 6.0 acres. Looking at the land holding size of WADI farmers, it is evident that focus has been given to marginal and small farmers to enhance their agricultural income. The average plantation area to total land holding is about 32.2 percent, ranging between 15.9 percent to

50.0 percent. In general, higher percentage of area is devoted by the farmers for plantation crops in case of larger holding size in comparison to households having less holding.



Farmers have taken up Mango and Litchi along with mixed crop in the devoted areas. Average number of plants per farmer found to be 66, varying from 25 plants to 100 plants. Number of plants planted is dependent upon area devoted for the purpose, i.e., farmers having more area under WADI is having higher number of plants (in case of higher holding categories) and farmers having less devoted area under WADI are having lesser number of plants. In collaboration with directorate of horticulture, ITDA has supported the farmers in providing different inputs like plants, fertilizer and pesticides. Plant survival rate found to be 100.0 percent with annual replacement of plants. Average expenditure incurred in this activity, including the input support and labour cost (labour cost from MGNREGA) calculated to be Rs.94,500.00 ranging from Rs.36,000.00 to Rs.1,44,000.00.



As the scope of inter cropping and mixed cropping exists and fruit crops normally do not affect the yield of other field crops, farmers are willing to take up plantation crops. The study finds that looking at the future benefits, some marginal and small farmers have put additional area under plantation crops (difference between total area under plantation and area under wadi). As production from the trees is yet to commence, a futuristic view is taken to understand the income potential of the WADI farmers on annual basis. It is estimated that average annual income of the farmers could be Rs.32,812.5, varying from Rs.12,500.00 to Rs.50,000.00; depending upon the area coverage and number of surviving and producing plants.



Figure 34: Average Cost and Expected Income (Rs.)

All the farmers covered under wadi are of the opinion that it was a requirement for them to improve their agricultural income in a sustained manner. Though, gestation period is about 4-5 years in general, the plantation area can be utilized for other crops through inter-cropping and mixed cropping. Once the plants start yielding fruits (it is yet to yield), the income of the farmers is expected to increase.

Because of the wadi intervention under SCA to TSS, now each beneficiary farmer is having on an average 84 fruit bearing plants, ranging from 29 plants to 140 plants (including pre-existing fruit bearing plants). It is expected that the household consumption of fruits will also increase with production which will give them additional nutritional value. Wadi has also emerged as a source of engagement and average days of employment in wadi calculated to be 35 days across different seasons in a year. It is likely that once the fruit bearing plants starts yielding to its fullest capacity and intercropping is taken up in full swing, days of productive engagement will also increase.

Consultation with ITDA officials reveals that, maintenance support is also provided to the WADI farmers so that they can take care of the plants till the start of production. So, cost of maintenance of the plantation sites is also not a burden on the beneficiary farmers. However, for the protection of the plantation sites, farmers are looking for fencing and irrigation support (some farmers supported with water lifting pumps for irrigation).

Case of WADI

Mr. Gurucharan Chhadia is a 23 years young and energetic farmer from Khuntgaon village of Lahunipada block. In the year 2017-18, he was selected under the wadi plantation scheme of ITDA. In the two acre of land he has done a mixed plantation of Mango and cashew. The important thing about the case is that the farmer did not get the first-year maintenance cost. Instead of giving it off, he personally did the maintenance without depending upon the government assistance. Out of 160 plants he is able to make 130 plants survive in his wadi area. As plants are yet to come to fruit bearing stage, he has not received any income till now. But he has done the watch and ward of the total 2 acre of land. In that land he has been cultivating Pumpkin and other seasonal crops for last three years. On an average he has been earning about 70,000/- from 2 acres of land. One thing can be added in this part that this area is identified as pumpkin cluster by the dept. As marketing of the produce is ensured, most of the households in the village and nearby area cultivate Pumpkin. During discussion with Gurucharan, it was found that, some the other wadi fields could not survive because respective farmers were primarily depending upon the government assistance rather than making the initiative a success through own hard work. To make the venture profitable, he took a loan amounting to Rs.23,000/- from the cooperative society and invested in the production system.



Mr. Gurucharan Chhadia in his wadi field

3.4.2.2 Sericulture:

Sericulture is having a number of advantages which has been motivating tribal families to take it up as a livelihood. Discussion with beneficiaries reveals that for many families, it is not a new venture and they have been engaged in this activity even before receiving support from the ITDA. The ITDA has been supporting sericulture since 2015-16 and studied tribal farmers were supported in the year 2017-18. Apart from these families, the other farmers are also involved in sericulture in the studied villages and nearby localities. In ITDA area, more number of tribal households are involved in sericulture. It is observed that almost all the households who were supported by the ITDA under SCA were involved in sericulture, prior to availing support. So, ITDA has carefully selected the beneficiaries who have prior experience of sericulture and under SCA, sub-sector strengthening measure was taken up to improve the livelihood of the tribal families. The families involved in sericulture were supported with silk worm of around 200 gm.

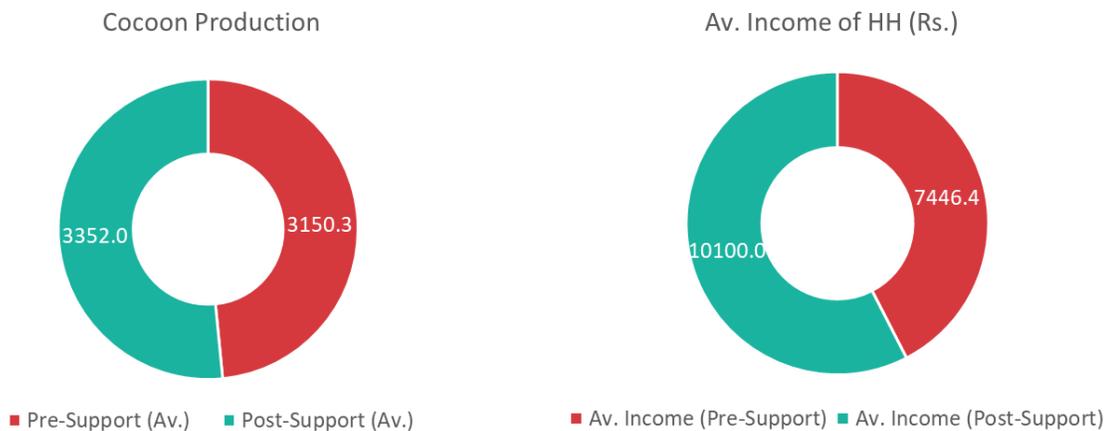
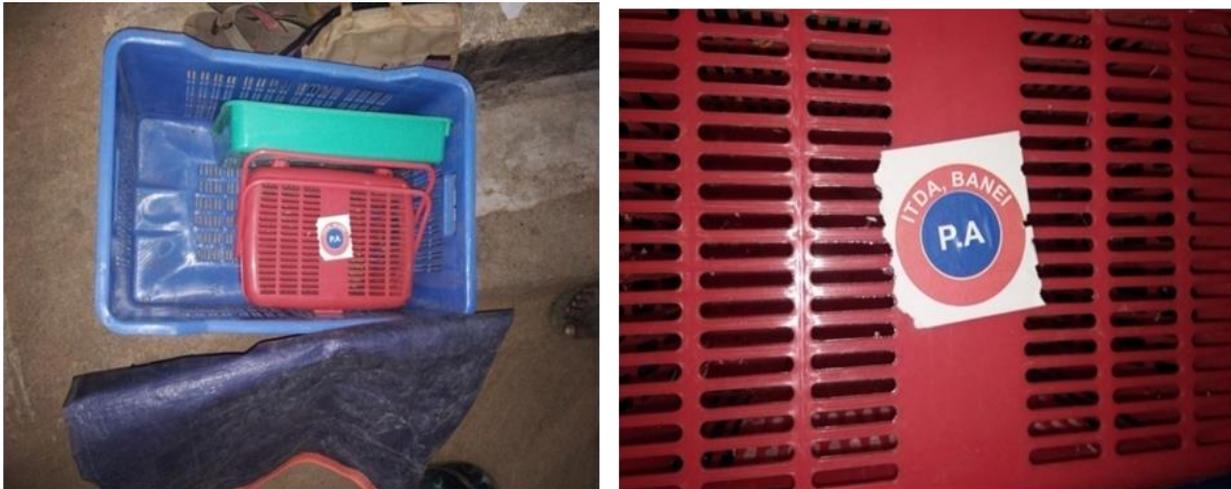


Figure 35: Cocoon Production Income (Rs.)

The households who continued sericulture, recorded a growth of about 6.40 percent in average production of raw silk (from 3150 to 3352 pieces). Though, production growth is minimal, still the project support reduced the cost of production. Overall growth in net profit from sericulture is recorded to be around 35.64 percent (from Rs.7446.4 to Rs.10,100.0). However, there is no such significant change in

days of engagement in sericulture and average days of engagement (whole working hours in a day is not utilized for this purpose) remained to be around 106 days in a year.



Rearing Kit set supplied by ITDA Bonai to the farmers

Case of Sericulture

Sericulture (Tussar production) has been one of the major livelihood options for the selected tribal families in three blocks of ITDA, i.e., Bonai, Lahunipada and Gurundia. For the promotion and production augmentation, three sericulture societies have been formed and functioning in the area. The society has been providing seeds as revolving fund to the farmers, which has been kept with the Sarsara Tussar Rearer's Co-operative Society, Bonai. For the production of tussar, rearing kit to the sericulture farmers were supplied containing one tarpaulin, one plastic brushy tray, one plastic egg carrying basket and one plastic crate. These items were distributed to 2,000 sericulture farmers in two phases. To develop the capital base, a lump sum amount of Rs. 10 lakhs were provided to the Sarsara Tassar Rearers Co-operative Society as revolving fund. The revolving fund has been helping the sericulture farmers to purchase eggs for rearing at the time of requirement. One farmer can avail 200 gram of egg or up to Rs.1000/- from the revolving fund. During the return of tassar, amount towards egg is deducted from the total amount. This is one of the positive aspects which have been continuing as a financial help to the growers and producers. It has been calculated that the farmer who are involved in rearing of 200 grams of egg, getting about ten to twelve thousand rupees after deduction of the value of egg, depending upon the crop and weather. The progressive farmers are earning more than lakhs in a season, who are cultivating 2 kg and more eggs.



Farmers are supplying their cocoons after production at Sarsara Co. Society, Bonai



An initiative for Value Addition

Initiative for Sericulture Value Addition

It is anormal practice of sericulture farmers to sell the unprocessed cocoon for immediate return. Normally no spinning is conducted to extract the thread. Discussion with producers and different other stakeholders in the locality reveals that the processed cocoon can yield around two to three times more return to the sericulture farmers. In this regard, a training program was organized by ITDA Bonai in the year 2019 for the Female members of Nuadihi village of Bonai block where women are fully involved in sericulture. About 40 households in the village are engaged in sericulture activity. The objective of the training was to orient and train the women on value addition, particularly spinning and extraction of thread. A master trainer was engaged who stayed at the village and provided training to the female members. But it was observed, even after training no one is engaged in value addition, rather they have been selling the raw cocoon. Marketing of the extracted thread has been the major issue as there is no bye back arrangement or linking the produces with remunerative markets. The producers did not get guarantee of procurement of spinning materials. However, the producers are of the opinion that spinning is possible if they get an assurance of market. The role of the society in this regard is also limited to cocoon procurement rather than procuring semi-process products. The existing market mechanisms of Government and web-based market solutions can help to the sericulture farmers and ITDA is in a better position to promote this in a collaborative manner with private sectors.

3.4.2.3 Poultry:

Promotion of poultry has been a common income supportive approach, taken by the ITDA. The studied households were provided support in the year 2015-17. Each family was provided with 20 chicklings for rearing along with cage and feeding. Before ITDA support, each beneficiary household was having around 6 birds (ranging from a minimum of 2 to a maximum of 10 birds). Provided chicks were pre-vaccinated so that mortality rate can be reduced. However, in-spite of this preventive measure, mortality rate of chicklings remained high, around 61.3 percent on an average. After high mortality, each supported family was left with 7-8 chicklings (excluding the pre-existing).

While requirement of the support is well established, as all the beneficiaries are of the opinion that it has been a supplementary source of income, still its benefits remain partial for them and below the desired level. The reasons are primarily attributed to the mortality rate of chicklings. Due to high mortality rate, the supported families could not be benefitted as they had expected.

While average number of birds per household increased, the average annual sell of birds, after the project support, has also increased marginally. There is growth in average annual income of the households from poultry, i.e., from an average of Rs.325.00 to Rs.765.55. Though the growth is substantial, but amount realized from selling of birds is not that encouraging. Further, as the poultry is of micro scale and limited

to backyard only with couple of birds, earning substantial income from poultry seems less feasible. Further, low scale of operation does not contribute in creating employment opportunities for the household members nor it generates substantial income which a family can save for other uses.

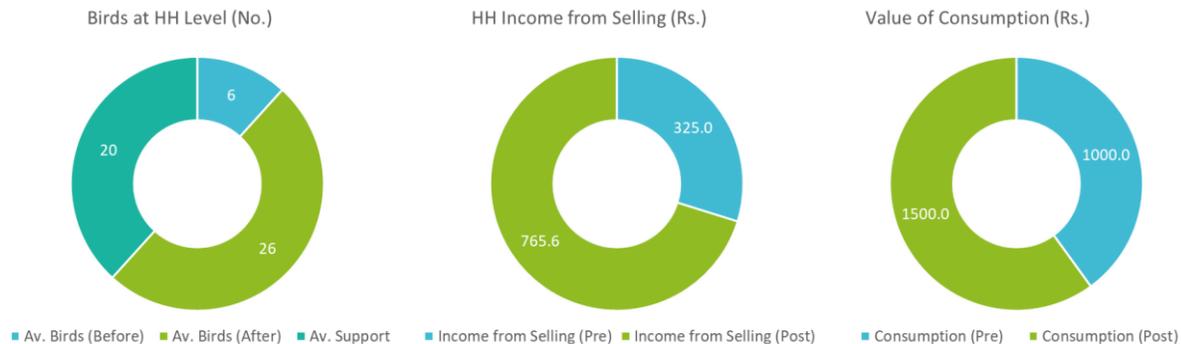


Figure 36: HH With Birds and Income (Rs.)

The project has supported “Bana raj” variety of chicks for better growth and with the expectation that it has got a market demand. But the beneficiaries are of the opinion that demand for Bana raj variety has decreased and people are now preferring indigenous (desi) varieties. Secondly, as scale of production is very minimal, it does not get a value that the families are expecting. Mostly it is sold in the village or near by local hats which does not give them a good return. Thirdly, there is no such provision under the support for health care management of birds. Veterinary services are generally not available to poultry growers for which it becomes difficult to contain the mortality rate. High mortality rate reduces their income and profitability of the initiative.

There is no such remarkable change in household economy of tribal households due to poultry support. The intervention is more sporadic and welfare driven. Looking at the performance, it seems the strategy of support has not taken in to account the management aspects, scale of operation, market requirement and overall making it a more sustainable livelihood venture. Nature of such support measures is highly unsustainable and may not yield the desired result in the long run. It demands a sector growth approach where production clusters can be developed in a PPP mode. Community organizations, more particularly the women SHGs / farmer groups can be mobilized to participate in the process in an enterprising mode and SCA funds can be utilized for promotion and strengthening of the venture. SCA fund can also be dovetailed with other available schemes for infrastructure development and access to other markets. Such approach will be beneficial to both poultry farmers as well as the private body who will be associated as an investor and also as a marketing channel.

3.4.2.4 Fishery Promotion:

Fishery is emerging as a supplementing source of livelihood for tribal families in the administrative areas of ITDA, Bonei. ITDA supported individual fishers in the year 2013-14 to take up pisciculture as a supportive livelihood option, in collaboration with directorate of fisheries. In order to promote fishery, ITDA has extended its support to the tribal beneficiaries in terms of providing (1) fingerlings (5 Kg. on an average), (2) fish feed and (3) lime. As all these supports has been helpful to the fishers, they view it as a need-based support of ITDA to improve their engagement in fishery and related income.

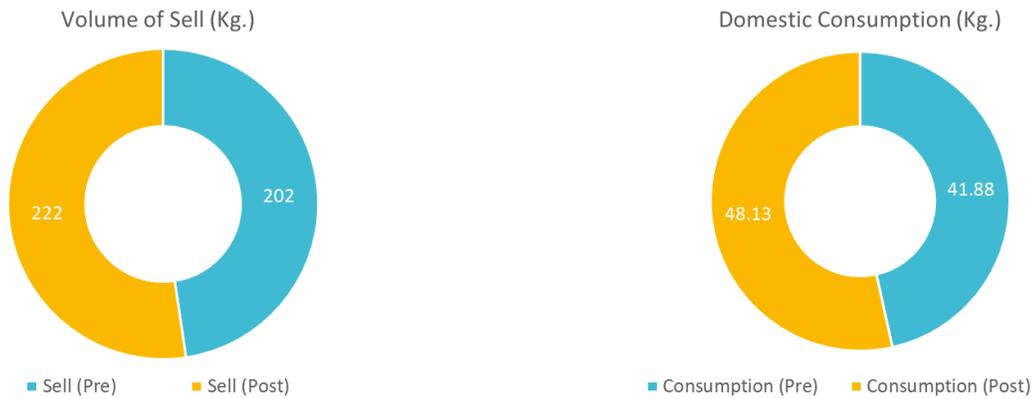


Figure 37: Sell & Consumption of Fish (Kg.)

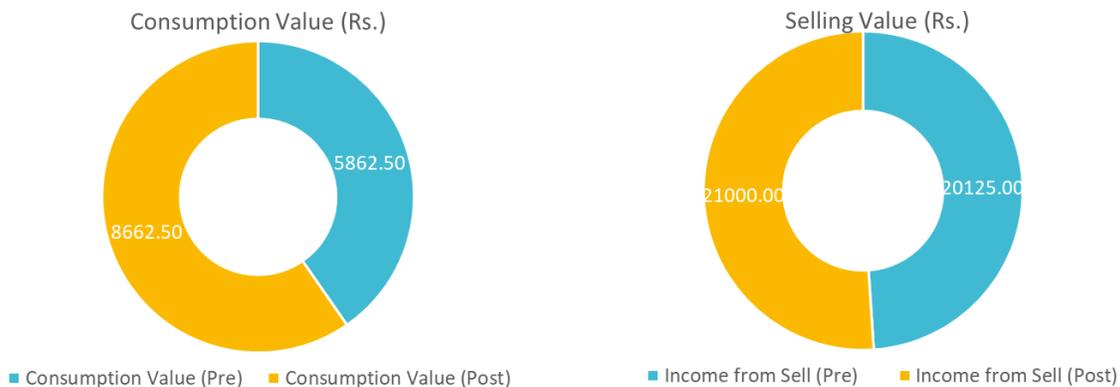


Figure 38: Value (Rs.) of Sell & Consumption of Fish

All the tribal fishers, who have been supported under SCA, reports increase in catch / sell of fish from 201.87 Kg to 221.87 Kg per year. Annual household consumption of fish has also increased marginally from 41.88 Kg to 48.13 Kg (both catch and purchased consumption). While average annual expenditure incurred by the tribal fishers towards fishing remain more or less same, income from fishery has increased from Rs.20,125.00 to Rs.21,000.00. There is no such shift in days of employment in fishing activity among the supported fishers in comparison to the pre-support situation. Overall, looking at the benefits harvested by the fishers, the overall financial gain is minimal. However, they could able to save the cost of fingerlings, feeds and lime because of the support from the ITDA.

3.4.2.5 Vegetable Cultivation:

Promotion of vegetable faming among the tribal families has been one of the livelihood promotion activities taken up by the ITDA under SCA. About 420 farmers supported for vegetable cultivation, covering 140 acres. Support of the ITDA has been in the form of seeds, fertilizer and pesticides provided to the selected beneficiaries for vegetable farming. The beneficiaries, who were supported for vegetable cultivation, are having average of 2.86 acres of land, ranging between minimum of 1.41 acre to a maximum of 5.0 acres. Of the total farmers interacted during the evaluation, 44.4 percent are marginal farmers (land holding less than 2.5 acres), 44.4 percent are small farmers having holding size ≥ 2.5 and < 5 acres and remaining 11.1 percent are having land ≥ 5 acres. So, objectively promotion of vegetable cultivation has been focused more on marginal and small farmers so that they can have better earning to supplement their livelihood from vegetable farming. The average area put to vegetable cultivation is

about 0.25 acres which varies marginally by holding categories. However, there is no difference observed in area put to vegetable cultivation before and after the support.

Vegetable cultivation is taken up by the tribal farmers primarily during Rabi season. Cultivation of vegetable in Kharif is marginal as cereal crops dominates during Kharif. In summer, vegetable cultivation is not taken up due to non-availability of irrigation facility. Different vegetables taken up by the tribal farmers during Rabi season are brinjal, okra and bitter gourd. Average area devoted under bitter gourd is comparatively higher (0.14 acres) than Brinjal (0.05 acres) and Okra (0.14 acres). Irrigation has been a constraint in the way of intensify and putting more area under vegetable cultivation during Rabi season. Due to lack of irrigation provision, cultivable land remaining fallow which is affecting cropping intensity and gross cropped area in a particular year. Farmers, who have been cultivating vegetable in small patches during Rabi, use existing water sources like dug well / bore well.

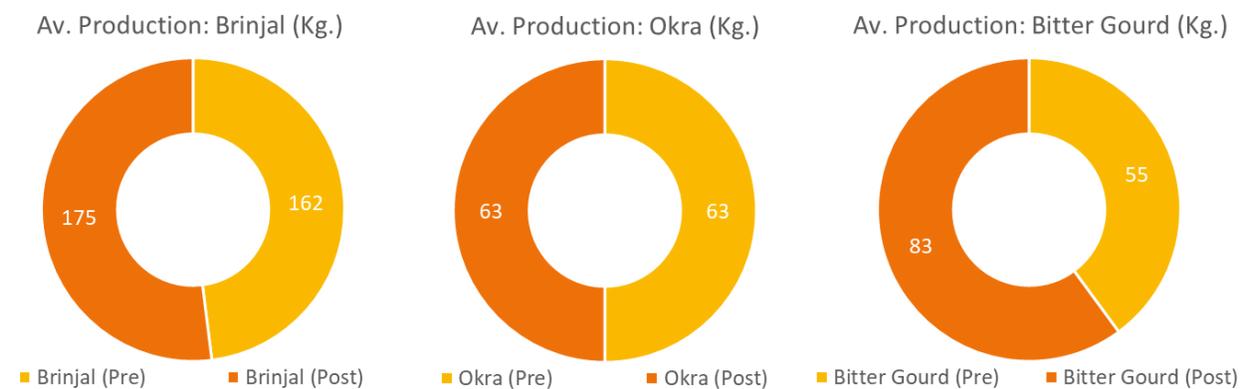


Figure 39: Average Production of Vegetables (Kg.)

Production of different crops reveals that there is significant increase in the average production of bitter gourd (50.51 percent) whereas average production of Brinjal from the cultivated area has increased by 8.25 percent in comparison to before iTDA support. Increase in production is basically attributed to quality of seeds and awareness of the farmers on farming practices.

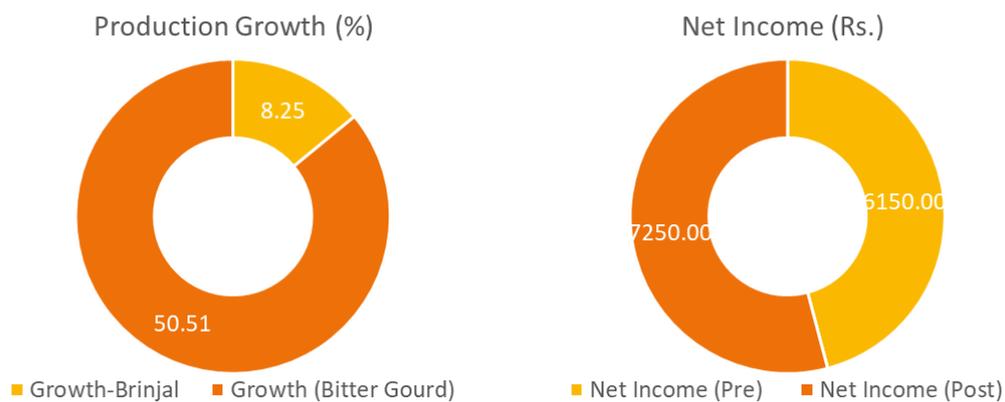


Figure 40: Production Growth (%) and Income (Rs.)

Discussion with the beneficiaries reveals that major part of the vegetable produce is sold in the locality / local market for instant cash. Marketing of the produce has been a problem for the vegetable growers.

They normally depend upon local hats for selling their produce which does not fetch desired profit. Secondly, individual aggregators / middle persons also procure vegetables from the farm gate with a lower price. Direct access to external markets is limited and it is difficult for marginal and small farmers, to venture to these markets with low production. Further, there is no such effective farmer organization / farmer producer group who can aggregate different produces, collecting it directly from the farmers / producers, establish linkage with different large-scale traders / mandis / business houses and market it attending required scale.

Average gross annual income of the vegetable cultivating families calculated to be Rs.10,094.44 and the net annual income has been Rs.7,250.00. Net annual income of the vegetable cultivating families ranges between Rs.5,600/- to a maximum of Rs. 8,600. In comparison to pre-ITDA support, there has been increase in net income by 17.89 percent after the support. Overall, vegetable cultivation has a positive impact on the farmers who have been cultivating it and supported by the ITDA. It is not a new venture which is taken up by ITDA, rather it extended a supporting hand to the farmers who have been cultivating vegetables in different scale prior to receiving support from ITDA. However, after support, some farmers take up other vegetables for cultivation, apart from the earlier ones which they have been cultivating in a small patch of land. As major focus has been on marginal and small farmers, they are the most benefited families in the overall initiatives, though level of income varies among the vegetable cultivators. Farmers normally grow vegetables in Rabi and there is a positive change in area devoted for vegetable cultivation.

Higher production of vegetables also increased annual domestic consumption, bringing food and nutritional security to the tribal families. Though, there is no noticeable change in days of engagement, as most of the farmers have been doing vegetable cultivation prior to the support, but the average net annual income has increased by 17.89 percent which is basically attributed to more area under cultivation, higher production, increment in selling price of the commodities in the market in comparison to previous situation and minimized cost of production due to ITDA support. Discussion with the beneficiary farmers reveals that the supported farmers are still continuing with the vegetable farming because it has been supplementing their income.

Case:

Khandadhar water fall is a place of tourist attraction, which comes under Lahunipada block of Bonai sub-division. About 5 to 6 km surrounding area of Khandadhar is known for litchi cultivation. Khandadhar litchi is supplied to Bhubaneswar, Rourkela, Bonai and also sold in the nearby markets. As this area is famous for litchi, ITDA, Bonai has been initiating and promoting litchi plantation in that area since 2016-17. Kanta Bhumij is residing at Barghat village of Talbahali GP of Lahunipada block. He owns 4.63 acres of agriculture land and farming is the primary source of income for his family. Like many other farmers, Kanta was also assisted by the ITDA for litchi crop. He took up horticultural crops in his land during Rabi, along with Paddy in Kharif. In 1.80 acres of land he took up litchi plantation (survived plant is about 160). He used the available gap area between the plants for vegetable cultivation. Along with adjacent litchi farmers, he continued watch and ward as the maintenance cost support was not adequate to take care for a longer period. In inter-cropping, crops cultivated are like peas, tomato, brinjal and sweet potato etc. During the lean period, they also do the labour work. This year the farmers have completed their fourth-year of plantation. With the support of irrigation department, one lift irrigation point was installed nearer to their plantation field. This LI point has been helpful for survival of litchi plants and the vegetable crops. On an average Mr. Kanta is getting Rs.40,000/- from vegetable cultivation from his litchi plantation area in a year. During discussion with the litchi growers, it was calculated that the trees will be productive after seven to nine years. Already four year is about to complete. After five to six year they will get a minimum of Rs.1,500/- from each survived litchi plant. After 15 years of the plantation, earning per plan will increase to Rs.3,000/-.



Mr. Kanta Bhumij in his litchi field

3.4.2.6 Women Self Help Group

Women self-help groups have been a means for women empowerment and socio-economic development, a platform that is being promoted for taking up different supplementing income generating activities. The evaluation covered a total of 36 women SHGs across different blocks of the ITDA, who have been supported by the ITDA for IGA. It is also observed that there are many other SHGs who are yet to be supported under ITDA but have been supported by other State initiatives like Mission SHAKTI and Odisha Livelihood Mission. Each studied village found having around 6-7 women SHGs of which selected SHGs have been supported by the ITDA.

ITDA as well as Mission SHAKTI and Odisha Livelihood Mission has taken initiatives for promotion and strengthening of SHGs through which income generation activities can be taken up, either individually or collectively. The ITDA area is having a total of 4009 SHGs (17,893 SHGs at the district level), 260 Cluster Level Federations (CLF) (excluding Koira) (1169 cluster federations at the district level) and 28 Gram Panchayat Level Federations (GPLF) (124 GPLF at the district level).

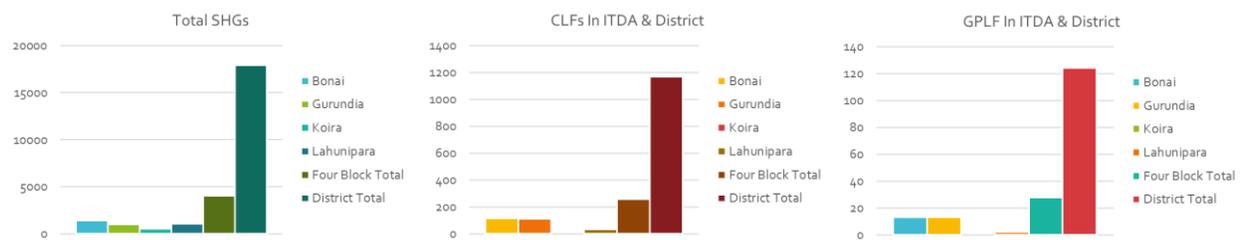


Figure 41: SHG and Their Federations in ITDA
Source: OLM, Sundargarh

The SHGs have average member strength of 10 and in some SHGs, more than 10 members are also observed. Majority of the members in the SHGs belong to below the poverty line / economically poor section. On an average, each SHG is having 9 BPL members, which reflects that in most of the SHGs, almost all the members are below the poverty line and/or economically poor. Looking at the date of formation of the SHGs, it is evident that 77.78 percent SHGs are above five years of age. Around 11.11 percent SHGs are more than 15 years old, 33.33 percent SHGs are 10-15 years old, 33.33 percent are 5-10 years old and remaining 22.22 percent are less than 5 years of age.

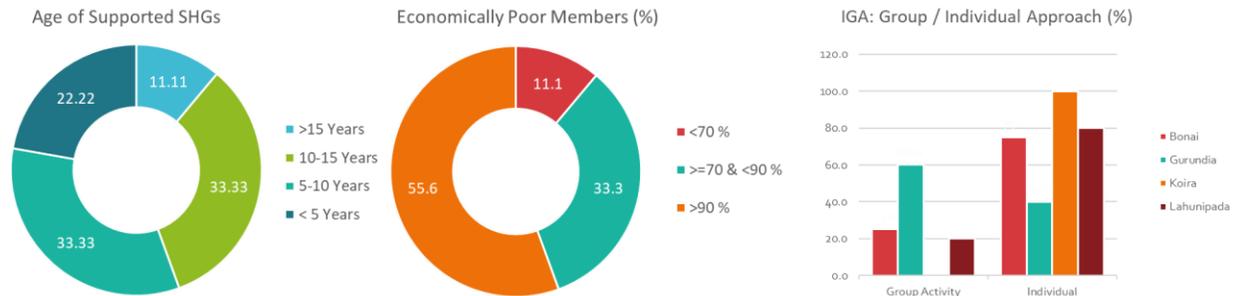


Figure 42: Age of SHG, Member Profile & IGA

The women SHGs are involved in different income generating activities, that are being supported by the ITDA. Individual IGA is more prominent in SHGs (69.4 percent) in comparison to group IGA (30.6 percent). Whether it is individual or group IGA, higher percentage are involved in agriculture production activities (83.33 percent), including vegetable cultivation. Engagement in off-farm and non-farm activities are comparatively less, i.e., renting catering utensils (5.56 percent), garment business (2.78 percent) and preparation of sanitary napkin (2.78 percent). About 5.56 percent groups / members are involved in animal husbandry.

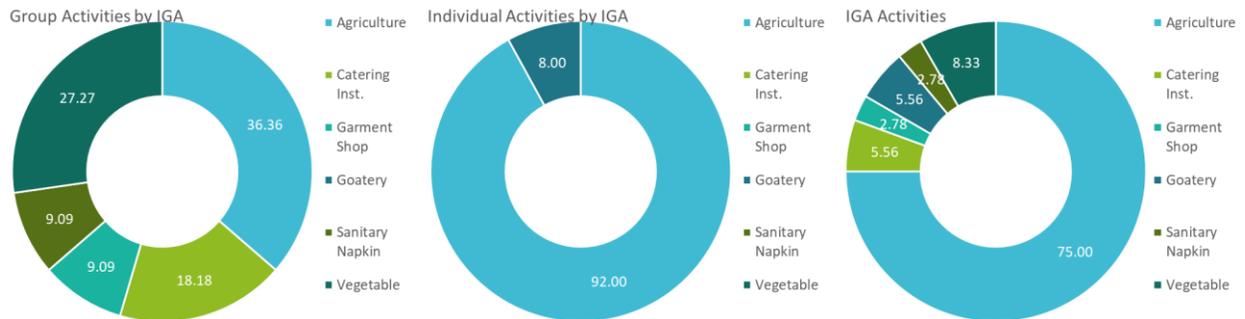


Figure 43: IGA Activities Supported by ITDA (Group / Individual)

The SHGs were provided financial support by the ITDA in different years for income generation activities under SCA to TSS. ITDA has been providing subsidy to the SHGs who have been linked with the financial institutions under SHG and bank linkage program at the rate Rs.10,000.00 per ST member. Related other activities like capacity building, SHG facilitation etc. being done by Mission SHAKTI and OLM officials. All the SHGs found trained / oriented on different aspects of SHG management from time to time.

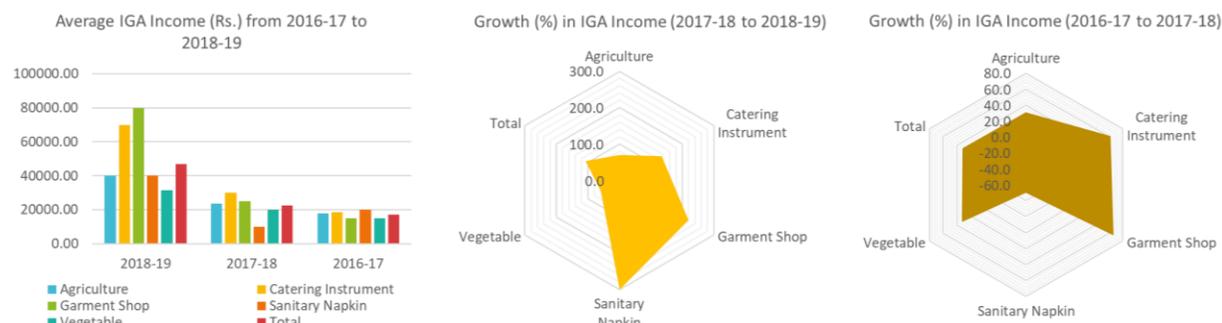


Figure 44: Average Income of the Groups Supported by ITDA

The groups and its members found continuing their IGA and income from IGA has also been increasing over the years. Available information for last three years, i.e., from 2016-17 to 2018-19 reflects that there is income growth in each IGA but the rate of growth is substantial in non-farm activities in comparison to farm activities. SHGs involved in agriculture recorded a growth of about 30.6 percent in 2017-18 and a growth of about 70.2 percent in 2018-19. Horticultural income of SHGs has increased by 33.3 percent and 58.3 percent during 2017-18 and 2018-19. Growth to the tune of more than 100.0 percent recorded in other activities like renting catering instruments, garment business and sanitary napkin making.

Group and Individual Savings:

To understand the performance of the SHGs, SHGs were categorized in to four groups, i.e., (a) SHGs <=5 years of old (new-medium), (b) SHGs in the age group of >5 and <=10 years (medium-old), (c) SHGs of >10 and <=15 years (old-older) and (d) SHGs >15 years of age (older). The average amount of savings per SHG in the age group of >15 years found to be less (Rs.25,505.75) followed by SHGs in the age group of <=5 years (Rs.31113.67). It is observed that the mean savings per SHG found to be highest in age group >10 and <=15 years (Rs.65,620.57) followed by SHGs in the age group of >5 and <=10 years (Rs.43,340.60). Attempt is made further to understand whether difference between average savings of the SHGs in all the four categories is significant and whether savings of the SHGs in different categories is dependent upon age of the SHGs. Analysis reveals that the mean difference in savings of four groups of SHGs is significant (F statistics: 5.37, sig. <0.05). But it cannot be said that mean difference is significant in all the group categories rather it is significant in one or more than one group category. It reveals that performance of older group in terms of savings is poor in comparison to groups in other categories. So, revival of the older groups through different proven measures is essential. Along with this, encouraging other groups for enhancing capital through savings instruments base would be helpful.

Apart from group savings, effort is made to understand the relation of age of the groups in aforementioned four categories with individual savings, i.e., is there any relation of age of the groups in different categories and savings of the members of corresponding groups. So, it is basically to understand relation of age of the group with individual savings. The study observed that average per member savings is significantly related to the age of the groups (Wetch statistics: 4.988, sig. <0.05) in one or more than one category but not in all the categories.

Credit Outstanding:

The SHGs have been accessing funds from different sources, like formal financial institutions, Govt. dept. including ITDA, GP and cluster level federations etc. But age of the SHGs, as per the group categories (two group categories considered for analysis, i.e., >5 and <=10 years and >10 and <=15 years) has no relation to accessing credit from any specific source (sig. >0.05). However, there is a significant difference in case of average volume of funds accessed by different categories of SHGs from all sources and its relation to

the age of the group (Wetch statistics 4.273, sig. <0.05). But the difference is not significant in all the four SHG categories rather in one or more than one category. So, it can be said that credit accessibility is less dependent upon age of the groups and more on their performance and interest.

Credit outstanding trend in different group categories is same to that of savings, i.e., lowest credit outstanding in groups in >15 years category and highest in groups in >10 years and <=15 years category. The mean difference in credit outstanding at the group level in different age categories found insignificant, (Wetch statistics: .760, sig. >0.05). It is also observed that cumulative credit accessed by groups in different categories are significantly different, at least in one or more than one groups (Wetch statistics: 6.547, sig. <0.05). It indicates that age of the group has no bearing on credit outstanding, rather it depends upon volume of credit accessed by the groups and their repayment status.

Case

Maa Narayani SHG was formed in the year 2003 and now 11 women members are associated in the SHG. Though, SHGs are primarily involved in economic activities, Narayani SHG, apart from thrift and credit, is also involved in different social activities in their locality. Because of their performance, they have been availing government facilities and also support from Odisha Livelihood Mission (OLM). Looking at the interest and performance, ITDA support the SHG with two- lakhs of rupees for initiating income generation activity (IGA). The SHG, as per the plan, utilized the fund for purchasing catering instruments / materials. The SHG has been continuing its business but profit has been nominal due to its business focus in the nearby rural areas. After two years of completion of their business, profit has now reached to about one lakh. In the beginning, the members were collecting Rs.30.0 which has now increased to Rs.150.0 per month per member which shows their enhanced ability to contribute more.

Recently, the Government of Odisha has initiated SAMPARK SIBIRA in tribal areas for developing awareness of people on different aspects, including schemes / programmes. The overarching objective of the program is to build relationship with the general people by the help of the line departments who have been implementing different govt. schemes / programs in the tribal areas. The program is designed to be held in each block for one day. For better convergence and coordination, ITDA organized consultation meeting with the line department officials, including the BDO of Bonai block. It was decided that that the SHGs will be involved in this activity. Maa Narayani SHG was selected to organize the event, including stage preparation and arranging lunch for the participants. The SAMPARK SIBIRA was organized at Bonai block with the involvement of the SHG.



SHG Members with their Catering Utensils

This year (2019-20), Maa Narayani SHG was involved in organizing SAMPARK SIBIRA, an awareness program initiated by Government of Odisha. The SHG got the contract of about Rs.85,000/- for organizing the program. The contract was found to be beneficial for the group as it helped the members to repay part of their loan from the generated profit. None of the members of the SHG were expecting to get such type of business contract, which would help them to have a better profit. All the group

members have high appreciation for the Sub-Collector and the BDO of Bonai block for taking such step and involving SHGs in the process.



Samparka Sibira: The stage is decorated by Maa Narayani SHG, Sarsara

3.4.3 Cluster Development:

In order to improve economic benefit to the producer through enhancing market accessibility, strengthening supply chain, facilitate product aggregation and to have better bargaining power, ITDA has been promoting cluster development program. ITDA has identified 16 clusters in different blocks of the ITDA. The clusters are identified based on the production types. All the clusters are agriculture production clusters which also includes one Sericulture cluster. The clusters identified are mustard production cluster (2 nos.), Sunflower production cluster (2 nos.), Groundnut production cluster (1 no.), Potato production cluster (1 no.), Chilly production cluster (1 no.) etc. A total of 2,043 beneficiaries have been identified and involved in the cluster development initiatives and total area (acre) coverage has been 523 acres. As cluster development program is very recent one, economic benefit of the program is yet to be established.

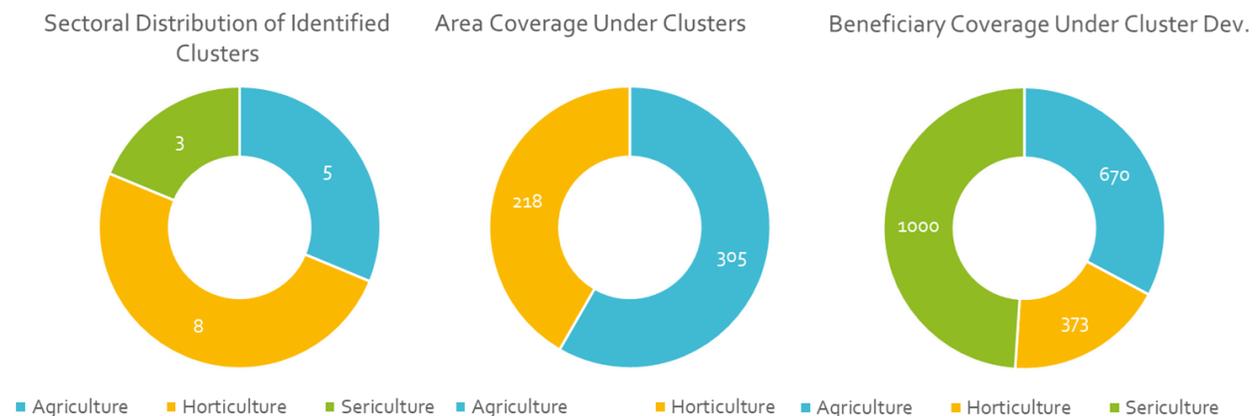


Figure 45: Cluster Development & Beneficiary Coverage



Chili Cluster; Village: Sargidihi; GP: S Balang; Block: Bonai



Chili Cluster; Village: Sargidihi; GP: S Balang; Block: Bonai

Table 22: Identified Production Clusters

Identified Clusters	No of Cluster	Units (Acres/ Nos)	Acres / No.	No of beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. in Lakh)
Mustard	2	Acr	150	300	2.72
Sunflower	2	Acr	125	250	5.75
Groundnut	1	Acr	30	120	3.01
Potato	1	Acr	30	120	5.82
Chilly	1	Acr	18	36	0.42
Watermelon	1	Acr	17.5	70	4.69
Intercrop Pumpkin	1	Acr	10	20	0.39
Intercrop Watermelon	1	Acr	2.5	10	0.67
Litchi & Mango Plantation (Maintenance)	3	Acr	140	117	0.07
Sericulture: Supply of Rearing Kit	3	No	3	1000	20.00
Total	16			2043	43.54



Sunflower Cluster; Vilalge: Jagti; GP: Mahulpada, Block: Lahunipada



Watermelon Cluster; Village: Badposh; GP: Jakeikala; Block: Bonai

In the process of evaluation, some production clusters having growth potential were identified. But the assessment is preliminary and a detail study is required for assessing the current production level, production potential, marketable surplus, current supply chain etc. Some of the above identified cluster have already been taken up by ITDA under cluster development program. With proper identification and promotional measures, a vegetable hub can be created at block level.



Pumpkin Cluster; Village: Khuntgaon; GP: Khuntgaon; Block: Lahunipada

Although Koida block comes under mining area, a GP called Gopna, adjacent to Lahunipada block has the potential for vegetable cultivation and also other crops. Proper planning, implementation and supervision required for cluster promotion. Apart from the identified potential clusters and crops, Mahua collection is a common practice and observed in many studied villages. It has been a part of the tribal livelihood and can be developed aggregately in to a potential cluster. Provision of supportive infrastructure like aggregation centre, drying unit, processing unit would be further helpful to the Mahua collecting tribal families.

Table 23: Potential Clusters Identified in ITDA Blocks

Cluster Type	Bonai	Gurundia	Koira	Lahunipada	Total
Chilly	1	1			2
Goat Rearing		1			1
Groundnut	2			1	3
Lac				1	1
Litchi				1	1
Mustard	1			2	3
Potato				2	2
Pumpkin	1			1	2
Sal Leaf Plate making				1	1
Siali Leaf Plate making		1			1
Sunflower		1			1
Taser	2				2
Tomato		1			1
Vegetable Cultivation		1	1		2
Total	7	6	1	9	23



Mustard Cluster; village: Chiktanali; GP: Jhirdapali; Block: Bonai

Case:

The siali leaf plate stitching cluster was formed recently in the month of October 2019 with the cooperation of Forest Department, District Mineral Foundation, villagers and SHGs. The unit was decided to be opened within the campus of Forest Nursery located at Dhatkiposh village of Jamudarha GP under Gurundia block. Women SHG/s have been involved in the process as a part of their income generation initiatives. The cluster covers four GPs of the block. Near about 40 SHGs are associated with the unit, whereas about 200 members are involved in different assignments. About 20 members are purely involved inside the cluster campus or at production set. Other members are being involved in collection of siali leaf from their respective villages and forests in two seasons, October to February and May to June. Payment structure is also worked out, depending upon the volume of collection, labour and

processing volume. Major activities of the cluster cover leaf collection, leaf checking, purchase of hard board paper, stitching, gum pasting and finally pressing, cutting and finishing.



Gumming: hard board & leaves



Stitching of gummed plates



Pressing the plates in the machine



Plate of different size and design

For the purpose, 50 stitching and 20 pressing machines were purchased from Kolkata. The supplier installed the machines and provided training to the members, who were supposed to work inside the unit. On an average the cluster has sold about 27,000 pieces of plates since its business operation. Two supervisors have been involved for coordination of the activities and marketing. An agreement has been signed with RMC Rourkela for procurement of plates as per their need. About one lakh plates has been stored for marketing. The cost of production of the average size plate is 3.50, where all the costs has been added. For cluster development and processing, fund amounting to Rs.34.95 lakh has been provided under DMF for purchasing of machineries, organizing training and capacity building of the SHG members.

3.5 Infrastructural Facilities:

2.5.1 Infrastructures Created by ITDA:

ITDA has created different infrastructures in different villages / blocks to provide facilities and services to the tribal population, which can also be used by others. From the year 2007 to 2018, a total of 1,446 infrastructures of different types are created by ITDA under the funds received under different heads.

Most of the infrastructures are created under Article 275 (1), followed by State plan and SCA to TSP. Of the total infrastructures created (1446 no.) between 2007 to 2018, 33.89 percent infrastructures are created under Article 275 (1), 24.83 percent under State Plan and 20.82 percent under SCA to TSP. Number of infrastructures created under different schemes are presented in the figure and table.

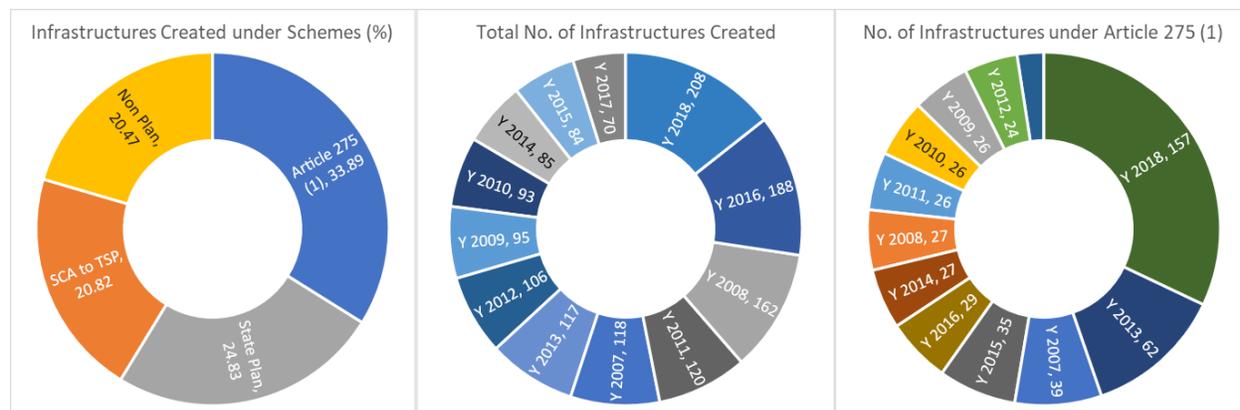


Figure 46: Total Infrastructures Created & Infrastructure Under Article 275 (1)

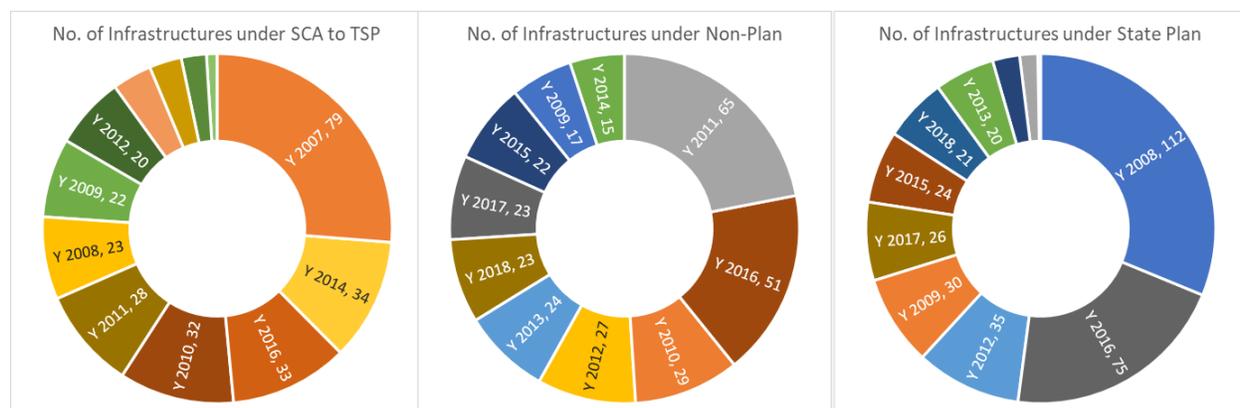


Figure 47: Infrastructures Created under SCA to TSP and State Plan

Table 24: Infrastructures Created by ITDA (No.)

Year	Article 275 (1)		Non Plan		SCA to TSP		State Plan		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
2007	39	7.96	-	-	79	26.25	-	-	118	8.16
2008	27	5.51	-	-	23	7.64	112	31.20	162	11.20
2009	26	5.31	17	5.74	22	7.31	30	8.36	95	6.57
2010	26	5.31	29	9.80	32	10.63	6	1.67	93	6.43
2011	26	5.31	65	21.96	28	9.30	1	0.28	120	8.30
2012	24	4.90	27	9.12	20	6.64	35	9.75	106	7.33
2013	62	12.65	24	8.11	11	3.65	20	5.57	117	8.09
2014	27	5.51	15	5.07	34	11.30	9	2.51	85	5.88
2015	35	7.14	22	7.43	3	1.00	24	6.69	84	5.81
2016	29	5.92	51	17.23	33	10.96	75	20.89	188	13.00
2017	12	2.45	23	7.77	9	2.99	26	7.24	70	4.84

2018	157	32.04	23	7.77	7	2.33	21	5.85	208	14.38
Total	490	100.00	296	100.00	301	100.00	359	100.00	1446	100.00

Note: All figures are in Number

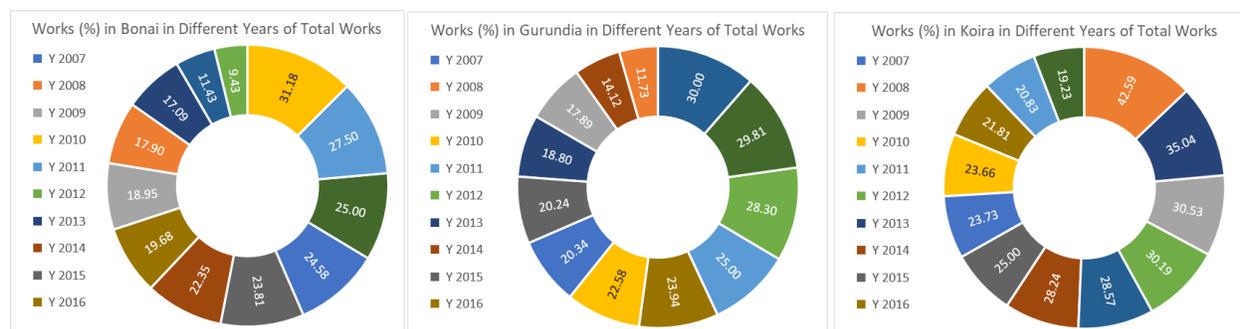


Figure 48: Infrastructural Works in Different Years and ITDA Blocks (1)

Infrastructural works taken up in different blocks seems distributed more or less equally. However, of the total number of works taken up, number of works executed in Lahunipara (28.63 percent) and Koira (27.11 percent) is relatively higher and lowest in Bonai (21.02 percent). Different types of infrastructural works taken up are like construction of hostel building, class room repair, school and hostel compound wall, culvert, bridge, road, check dam, canal, hostel latrine, CC road, irrigation, protection wall, electrification, water supply, hat and market shed etc. Number of works taken up in different blocks of the ITDA is presented in the figures.

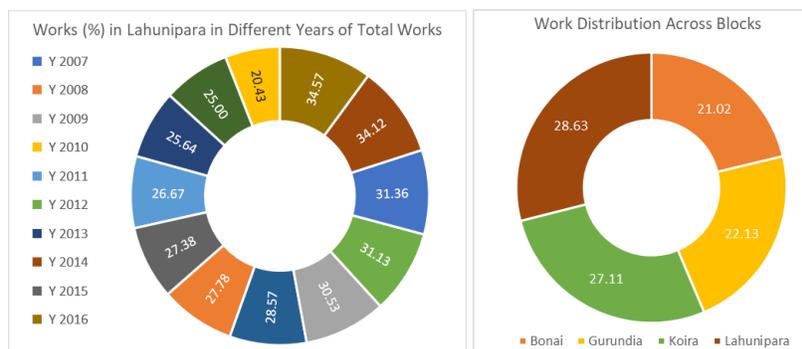
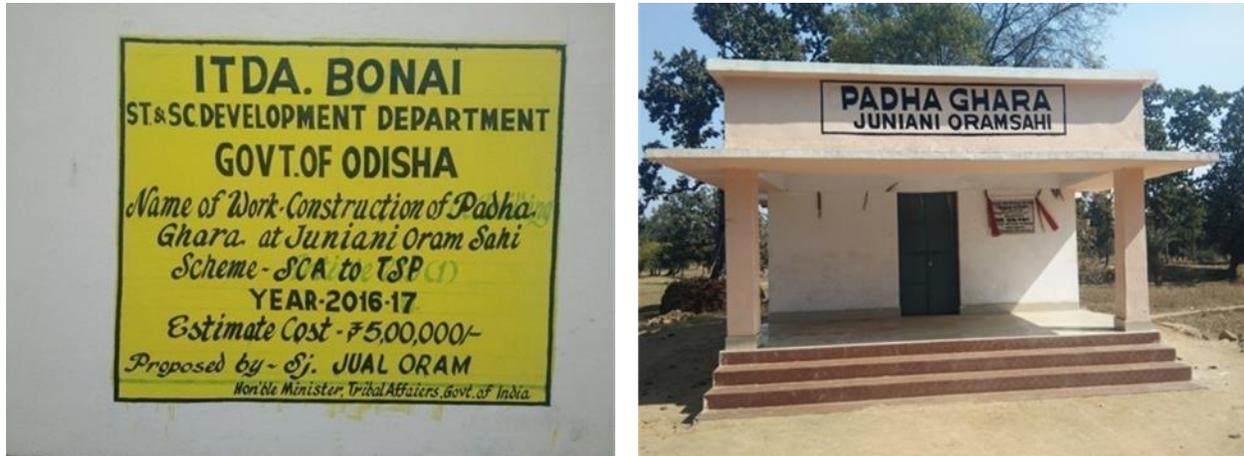


Figure 49: Infrastructural Works in Different Years and ITDA Blocks (2)

Case

ITDA has been involved for the development of the Scheduled Tribes residing within its operational jurisdiction. Different welfare and development activities have been implemented to ensure that socio-economic condition of target mass improves along with their quality of life. The interventions also cover preservation and promotion of culture of different tribal groups, apart from infrastructural and livelihood development measures. As a part of conservation and development of tribal culture, ITDA has established a number of “Padha Ghara” for the Orams under SCA to TSP. Importance of such infrastructure observed in Juniani village under Lahunipada block, where about 21 Oram households are residing having around 103 population. Initially, such type of building was not available in their locality for which they were using their houses for worshipping, meeting, and Nama Sankitran. The constructed Padha Ghara in the village has been helping the tribal families in many ways. Both male and female members are using the building for meeting and worshipping. It is also helping the local SHG members for organizing their periodic meetings. During pulse polio immunization, the construction is being used for public purpose and common village functions are also being celebrated in this place.



Construction of Padha Ghara

3.5.2 Infrastructural Works Under Article 275 (1):

Different types of infrastructure projects that have been taken up under Article 275 (1) are like educational infrastructures, road connectivity, irrigation, development of market sheds, construction of hostel buildings, village electrification etc. Infrastructural works taken up by the ITDA under Article 275 (1) is presented in the figures.

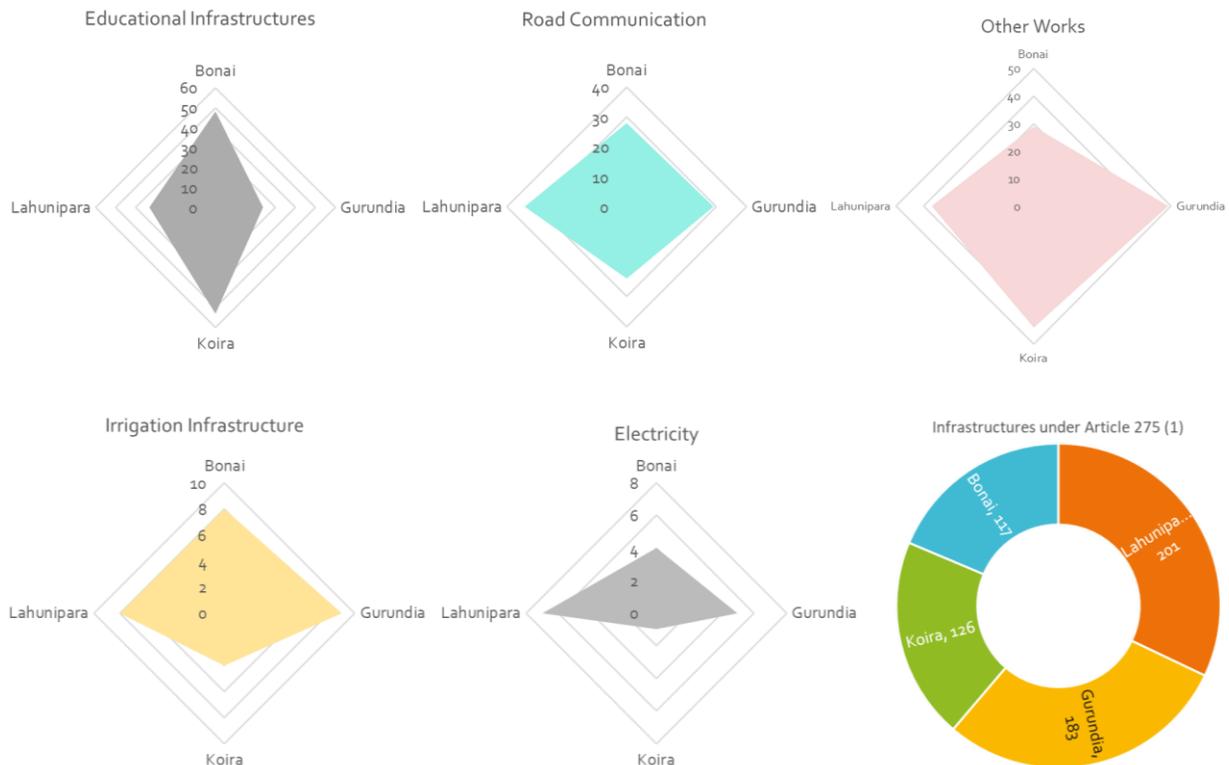


Figure 50: Infrastructural Works under Article 275 (1)

3.5.3 Infrastructure Under Non-Plan:

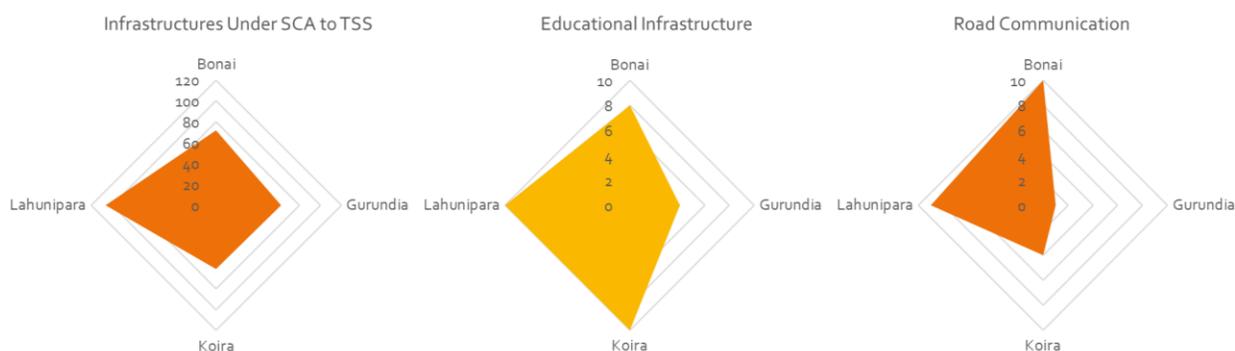
More or less, similar types of infrastructures have been created under non-plan budget available at ITDA level. Types of infrastructures created area like construction / repair of boundary wall / compound wall, school building, hostel building construction / repair, electrification, sanitation provision etc. Of the total works taken up under this fund, highest number of works have been implemented in Lahunipada, followed by Gurundia and Koira. Type of infrastructural works taken up by the ITDA under non-plan funds from the year 2007 to 2019-20 is presented in the table.

Table 25: Infrastructure Development Projects under Non-Plan Funds (Since 2007)

Type of Activity	No. of Infrastructures by ITDA Block				
	Bonai	Gurundia	Koira	Lahunipara	Total
Boundary wall	10	9	18	11	48
Compound wall		1	1		2
Electrification			2	1	3
Electrification and Sanitation	2	2	1	2	7
Hostel Building	8	9	6	7	30
Irrigation		1			1
Kitchen shed		1		5	6
MISC.	1				1
Panchayat Building	2	3		5	10
Repair of Compound Wall	1	1	3		5
Repair of School Building	4	8	8	12	32
Repair Staff Quarter	1	2	1	6	10
Sanitation	5	4	4	8	21
School Building	4	16	10	13	43
Water supply	15	22	18	19	74
Total	53	79	72	89	293

3.5.4 Infrastructures Under SCA to TSS:

As per the provisions of SCA to TSS, ITDA has been implementing different infrastructure development projects in ITDA blocks. Different infrastructures created under SCA to TSS are like construction of CC road, community hall, bridge, culvert, class rooms etc. Under SCA, infrastructures incidental to IGA are also been developed like market shed, irrigation infrastructure etc. However, some infrastructures that have been created under SCA like panchayat building, construction / repair of staff quarter etc. seems beyond the scope of SCA.



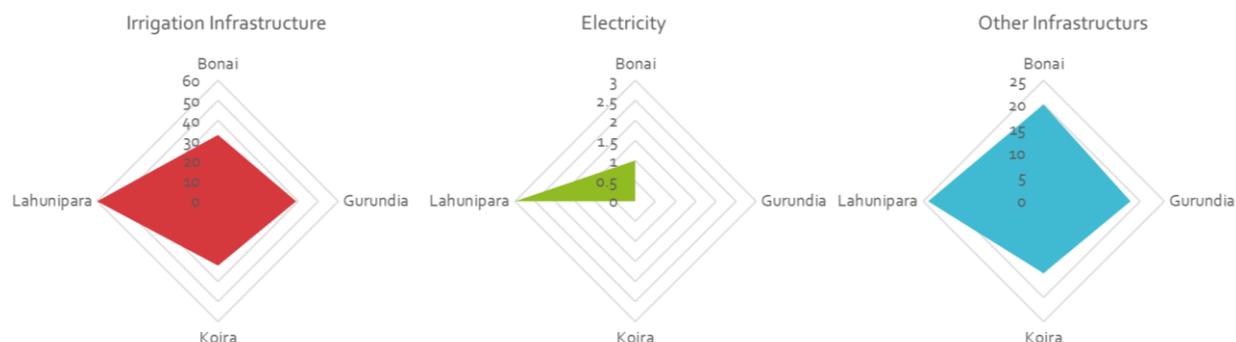


Figure 51: Infrastructural Works Under SCA to TSS

Table 26: Infrastructure Development Projects under SCA to TSS (Since 2007)

Type of Activity	No. of Infrastructures by ITDA Block				
	Bonai	Gurundia	Koira	Lahunipara	Total
Additional Class Room	2	1	2	3	8
Boundary wall	2	2	2	1	7
Bridge/Culvert	2		3	4	9
CC road	8	1	1	5	15
Check dam	4	11	15	12	42
Community Hall	2	4	1	2	9
Compound Wall	1	1	2	3	7
Cross Drainage	20	16	14	30	80
Diversion Wall	3	7	1	13	24
Electrification	1			1	2
Electrification and Sanitation		1		1	2
Hostel Building	4		4		8
Irrigation	6	5	2	5	18
Kalyan Mandap	2		1	2	5
Market Shed/Hat	2	7	1	8	18
MISC	2	1	2		5
Panchayat Building	2		1	1	4
Playground			2	2	4
Protection Wall	1	1	3	3	8
Repair of Compound Wall			2	1	3
Repair of School Building		1			1
Repair Staff Quarter	1		1		2
Sanitation	3	1			4
School Building				4	4
Solar Light				2	2
Staff Quarter		1	1	1	3
Water Supply	4	1		2	7
Grand Total	72	62	61	106	301

3.5.5 Infrastructures Under State Plan:

Different infrastructures have also been constructed under State plan funds, made available to the ITDA. There is not much difference in types of infrastructures taken up under State plan and other schemes like Article 275 (1) or SCA to TSP. Infrastructures taken up by the ITDA under State Plan fund is highlighted in the table.

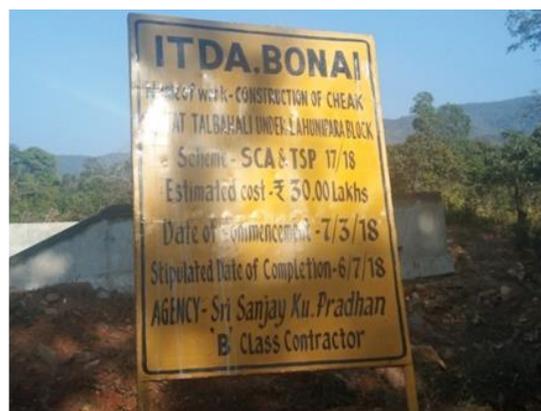
Table 27: Infrastructure Development Projects under State Plan (Since 2007)

Type of Activity	No. of Infrastructures by ITDA Block				
	Bonai	Gurundia	Koira	Lahunipara	Total
Additional Class Room	5	6	17	15	43
Compound wall			2	1	3
Electrification	9	8	17	16	50
Electrification and Sanitation	4	2	1		7
Hostel Building	4	8	17	8	37
Kitchen shed	16	11	25	16	69
Repair of Compound Wall	6	3	11	9	29
Sanitation	1	5	3	1	10
School Building				1	1
Solar Light	1	2	8	4	16
Staff Quarter	6	6	18	18	48
Water supply	10	11	14	11	46
Grand Total	62	62	133	100	359

Looking at the type of infrastructures created under difference schemes, it is apparent that direct livelihood supportive infrastructures like processing unit, aggregation centres, packaging units, storage houses, transit storage points, cold chain etc. are not focused upon. In infrastructural development, focus has been more on conventional works like class room construction, hostel building repair & maintenance etc. Even such infrastructures have been developed under SCA to TSS. When FADP and cluster development are one of the priorities of the Government, development of related and supportive infrastructures could have been beneficial in boosting production system, supply chain improvement and value addition activities.

Case

For conservation and effective use of water, a check dam is constructed at Lahunipada block which was approved in the year 2017-18 under SCA to TSP with a total project cost of Rs. 30 lakhs. Water flow to the check dam comes from Khandadhar waterfall which is a perennial source of water. It is expected that the check dam will benefit the farmers of about 20 villages on lahunipada block. Specifically, farmers of three villages, i.e., Talabali, Barghat and Budhanhuin will be benefited from the project. Presently the villagers of Budhanhuin are getting irrigation benefit from the project as it is nearer to the check dam. About 300 farmers will be benefited from the project for paddy cultivation, vegetable cultivation, and litchi cultivation.



Construction of Check dam at Talbahali GP of Lahunipada Block

Prior to the check dam, distribution canals were constructed, of about 2 kms length in three phases as a part of on-farm development activity. The last phase of construction was in the year 2016-17 amounting Rs. 8 lakhs. Before the construction of check dam, farmers could able to access water in monsoon season through temporary embankment. Now with the check dam,

farmers are expected to get water for irrigation even for Rabi and Summer crop. According to the people, the available water will be used for fruit and vegetable crops during Rabi season. As the area is having potential for litchi crop and some of the farmers are already involved in litchi cultivation, irrigation provision will be of immense help to them. Irrigation provision will also encourage other farmers to take up litchi in the irrigation command and progressive farmers who have been cultivating vegetable, will be interested for crop diversification and bringing more area under vegetable cultivation. The check dam is expected to improve crop intensification, gross cropped area and cropping intensity in the locality.



Completed Canal at Talbahali GP

Chapter IV: Outcome of Tribal Development Measures

The overall outcome of different measures taken for tribal development to improve their socio-economic condition in selected areas are discussed in this chapter. Though there have been focused interventions by the ITDA for tribal development, interventions are also made by other line departments of Government of Odisha to improve the socio-economic status of people of the ITDA in general, where focus has been on both tribal and non-tribals. Any development measures taken in the ITDA area, especially in terms of creating infrastructural facilities and provision of different services (education, health, irrigation etc.) benefits both tribal and non-tribal population of the district. While, beneficiary-oriented schemes implemented by ITDA has been focusing upon tribal households specifically, schemes / programmes implemented by other departments also cover tribal households, along with others. So, the overall outcome of tribal development initiatives cannot be attributed exclusively to the ITDA. Rather it is a collective effort of different Government institutions / departments to realize the tribal development objectives. Hence, the evaluation looks prospectively to the overall development scenario of tribals in different aspects, including actions taken by ITDA and other Government departments / agencies. Outcome of tribal development in the ITDA is assessed taking both primary and secondary data, collected during the field assessment process and also based on the reviewed literatures on tribal development outcomes.

4.1 Sample Household Characteristics:

The evaluation covered 674 tribal households from four blocks of the ITDA. Total number of persons belonging to 674 households counted to be 2,994 with an average of 4.44 persons per household. Total male population enumerated to be 1,565, i.e., 52.3 percent of the total population and female population is 1,429 (47.7 percent of the total population). Population distribution, of the total, reflects that 8.78 percent are below six years (<6 years), 16.47 percent are >=6 and <14 years, 8.52 percent are in the age groups of >=14 and <18 years, 59.55 percent are in >=18 and <60 years category and remaining 6.68 percent are in the rage of >=60 years of age group. So, majority of the population are in the productive and working age who are employed in different livelihood activities or looking for employment opportunities.

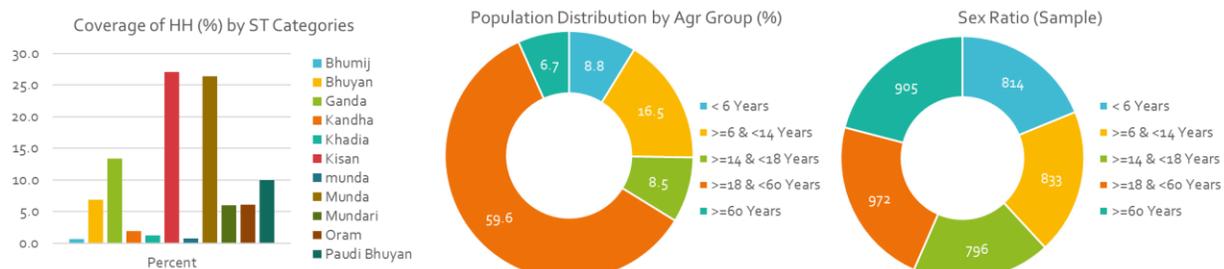


Figure 52: Household Coverage & Demographic Characteristics of Tribal HHs

The overall sex ratio has been 913 in the studied households but sex ratio varies in different age group and found to be below 900 up to the age group of <18 years. The sex ratio in the <6 years category observed to be 814, while it is 833 in the >=6 and <14 years age group. Sex ratio found to be relatively less in >=14 and <18 years age group, i.e., 796 per 1000 male population. Sex ratio of higher order observed to be in >=18 and <60 years (972) and >=60 years (905).

4.2 Dwelling Ownership:

Having a house of its own by a household is one of the prime development requirements. Both Central and State Government has been focusing upon to ensure that each household have their own house. Different measures have been taken at the ITDA level to ensure that tribal families should have their own house. Rural housing schemes (PMAY and BPGY) have been implemented to achieve this objective. According to NSSO 76th round (2018), Odisha is not having any household who does not have a dwelling unit. About 91.9 percent households own a house, which includes free hold houses, lease hold houses and house provided by employer; 2.9 percent have hired dwelling and remaining 5.0 percent are having house of other categories.

Table 28: House Ownership Status of ST Households in ITDA

ITDA Block / Tehsil	ST HH (%)	HH with house ownership status as Owned (%)		HH with house ownership status as Rented (%)		HH with house ownership status as Other (%)	
		Of Total	Of ST	Of Total	Of ST	Of Total	Of ST
Koida	68.20	63.66	93.34	2.56	3.76	1.97	2.89
Lahunipara	59.46	55.07	92.62	2.96	4.99	1.37	2.31
Gurundia	84.09	82.88	98.56	0.55	0.65	0.65	0.78
Banei	46.47	44.78	96.36	0.8	1.71	0.74	1.58
ITDA Total	60.79	57.77	95.03	1.80	2.96	1.15	1.88
District Total	64.33	62	96.38	1.53	2.38	0.76	1.19

Source: SECC

As per SECC, of the total tribal households at the ITDA level (60.79 percent of total households are ST households), 95.03 percent are having their own house (57.77 percent of total households) whereas 2.96 percent (1.80 percent of the total households of the ITDA) tribals are having a house on rental basis.

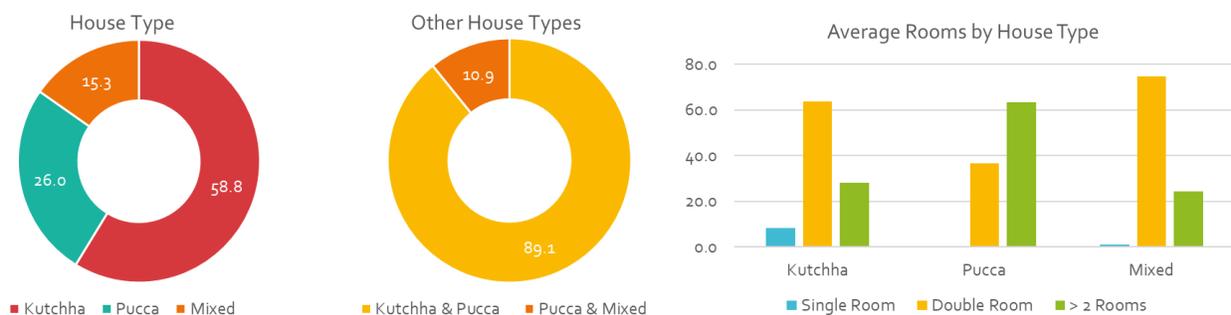


Figure 53: House Types and Average Rooms

It is observed during evaluation that almost all the studies tribal families (99.9 percent) are having their own house, irrespective of house type. About 58.8 percent families are having Kutcha houses, 26.0 percent families are having Pucca houses and 15.3 percent houses of the families are of mixed category. Some tribal families (26.0 percent) also have dual houses, i.e., Kutcha and Pucca and Kutcha and mixed. Basically, the families who have been supported under rural housing scheme for the construction of pucca house, continue to remain the old kutcha house.

The houses having single room is comparatively less (5.0 percent), irrespective of house types. Most of the houses have two (58.3 percent) or more than two rooms (36.6 percent). Number of rooms in kutcha houses also observed increased. It reflects that living conditions of the tribals at the house front is getting better with the increased number of rooms.

It is further observed that rural housing scheme of Government is having a good penetration and now many tribal families have pucca houses. But the degree of penetration in terms of coverage of tribal families (expected 100.0 percent coverage) having pucca houses is yet to be realized.

4.3 Electrification of Tribal Households:

Power supply is prime not only for quality of life but also for production functions and livelihood of the people. Of the total households, 82.3 percent houses have power supply, highest in Gurundia (94.9 percent) and lowest in Koira (73.9 percent). Electrification of pucca houses (families having pucca houses) is relatively higher (94.9 percent) than kutcha (78.3 percent) and mixed house types (76.7 percent).

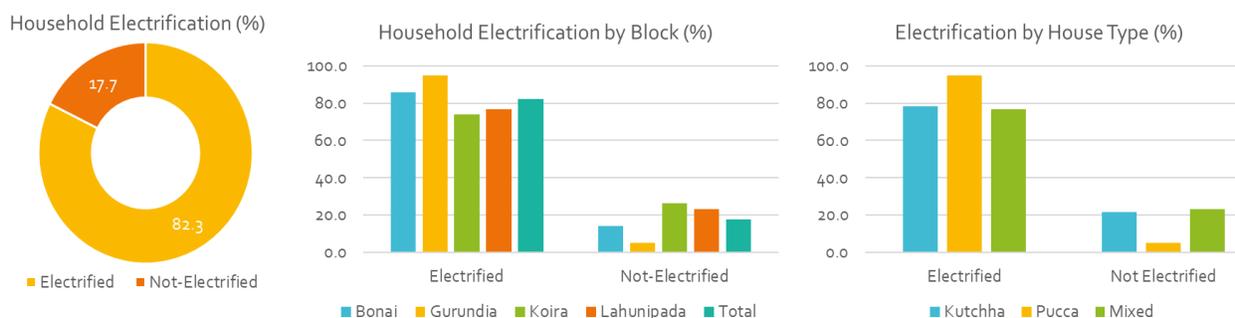


Figure 54: Household Electrification

4.4 Access of Tribal HH to Portable Drinking Water:

The status of water supply in the State, as presented by NSSO 76th round (2018) reflects that only 2.7 percent dwelling is having pipe water supply and in case of 2.3 percent dwelling, pipe water is supplied to the household yard in rural areas. Hand pump has been the major source of drinking water (63.7 percent) followed by well (10.6 percent) and public tap / stand pipe (10.2 percent). Use of spring or any other surface water is less in the State.

Table 29: Access to Water Sources (Rural)

	Piped Water Into Dwelling	Piped Water To Yard/P	Piped Water From Neighbour	Public Tap/Stand Pipe	Tube Well	Hand Pump	Well		Spring		Surface Water		
							Protected	Unprotected	Protected	Unprotected	Tank/Pond	Other Surface Water	Other
Odisha	2.7	2.3	0.2	10.2	8.3	63.7	1.7	8.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
all-India	11.3	10.3	1.0	10.3	10.9	42.9	2.9	4.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2

Source: NSSO, 76th Round, 2018

The evaluation observed that tube well / bore well has been the prime source of drinking water (85.6 percent) for the tribals at the village level. Use of open well water for drinking purpose is limited to 6.4 percent families. Use of water from pond / nala (2.1 percent households) and river / stream (3.1 percent households) for household drinking purpose is limited. Looking at accessibility to portable drinking water (tube well / bore well) at the village level, it reveals that there has been emphasis to supply portable drinking water in tribal habitations and by that health condition of the tribals. People’s dependency on community sources of drinking water is higher (98.4 percent) and own source of drinking water is limited (1.6 percent).

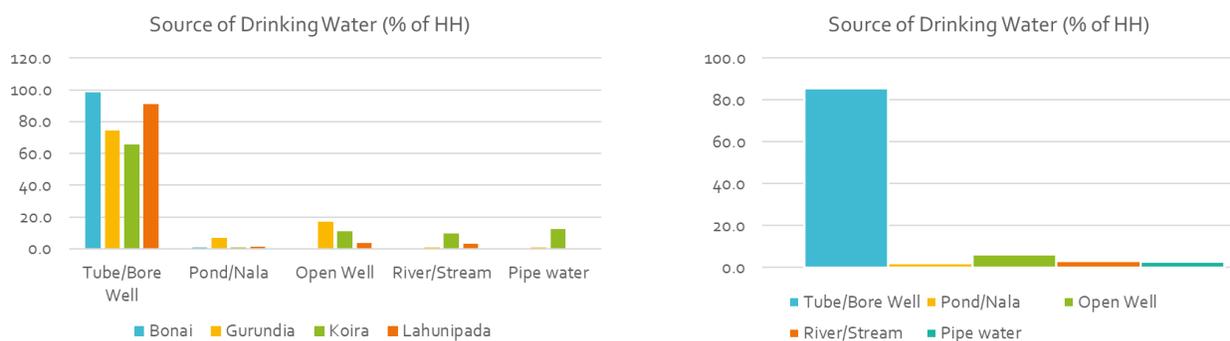


Figure 55: Source of Drinking Water

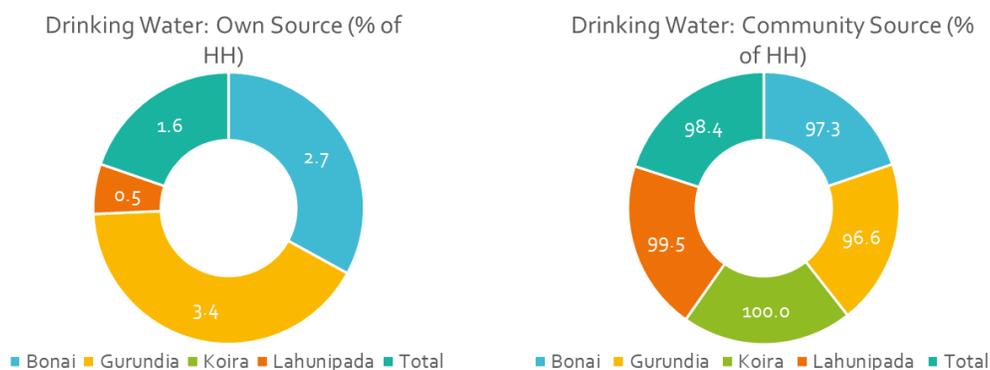


Figure 56: Own and Community Source of Drinking Water

In the year 2006-07, Bonai ITDA area was having 2,424 tube wells for drinking purpose of the people, covering a total habitation of 560 villages. By the end of 2019-20, number of tube wells / shallow tube wells increased by 151.4 percent to 6,120 numbers of tube well / shallow tube well. Provision of pipe water was limited to 12 villages in four blocks which has increased by 15.8 percent coverage, i.e., 76 villages have been connected with pipe water supply. Though number of villages under pipe water supply has increased by this, still, coverage is limited to selected villages of the ITDA area. However, provision of portable

drinking water sources has reduced community dependency on unhygienic water sources and have been supportive to improve better health conditions of people.

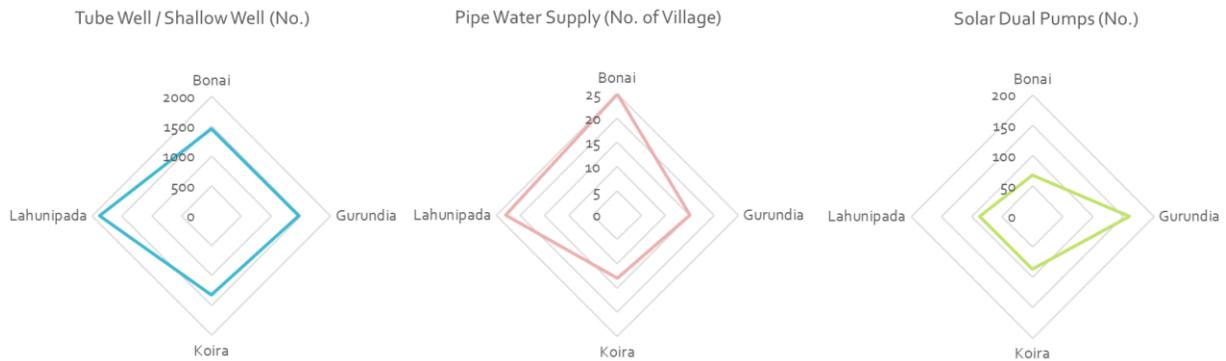


Figure 57: Source of Drinking Water for Tribal Households

For lifting / drawing water and its supply, pumps have been installed which uses both renewable and grid supplied energy. These pumps have been installed with the support of departmental funds available with RWSS, utilization of GP funds, funds given under 13th finance commission and funds available under District Mineral Foundation (DMF).

In the studied villages, it is observed that solar dual pumps have been installed through DMF. About 50% of the solar pump out of total solar pumps has been constructed through DMF. Funds available under DMF have also been used for Village electrification, construction of roads, culverts and drinking water supply and ambulance facilities for the people who are residing around the mining areas. Specifically, at Koira Block, provision of transport for school going children (school bus) has also been made under DMF.



Solar dual pumps constructed at villages by RWSS department sponsored by District Mineral Foundation

4.5 Clean Fuel Use by Tribals for Cooking:

Use of wood for cooking is prominent (76.3 percent) whereas gas for cooking fuel is limited to 23.7 percent households. Some households observed using both wood and gas (30.4 percent) for domestic cooking. The UJJALA scheme of the government has been instrumental in improving accessibility of the tribal households to clean cooking fuel.

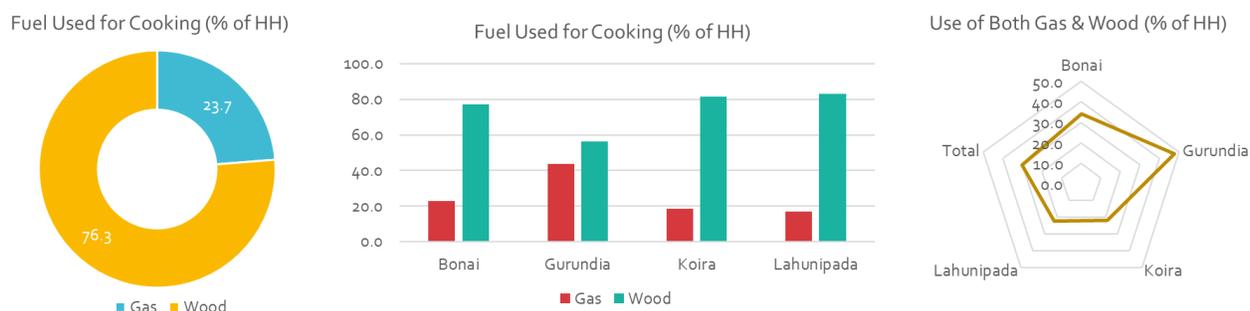


Figure 58: Use of Different Fuels by Tribal Households

4.6 Sanitation Facility in Tribal HHs:

The assessment of NSSO, in its 76th round (2018), observed that in the State of Odisha, about 40.2 percent having toilet at their home (India: 63.2 percent) for their exclusive use where as in 8.8 percent cases, toilet is available for common use (India: 7.3 percent). About 50.7 percent households not having access to latrine (India: 28.7 percent).

Table 30: Household Access to latrine (Rural)

	Exclusive Use of HH	Common Use of HH in the Building	Public / Community Use Without Payment	Public / Community Use with Payment	Others	No Latrine
Odisha	40.2	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	50.7
All-India	63.2	7.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	28.7

Source: NSSO, 76th Round, 2018

The evaluation finds that about 58.0 percent tribal families have toilet within or near to their houses. The remaining 42.0 percent households are yet to have similar facility. Pucca (73.1 percent) and mixed houses (53.4 percent) are having comparatively higher toilet facility in comparison to kutchha houses (52.5 percent). Looking at the coverage of families under toilet facility, the total sanitation mission / swachh Bharat mission seems increasing its penetration in rural tribal areas. However, using the installed toilet is very minimal among the tribes. Of the total families having toilet facility, only 26.3 percent are using it and remaining are still prefer open defecation, in spite of having toilet facility. It seems, IEC intervention and awareness outcomes are limited and behavioral change is yet to gain momentum.

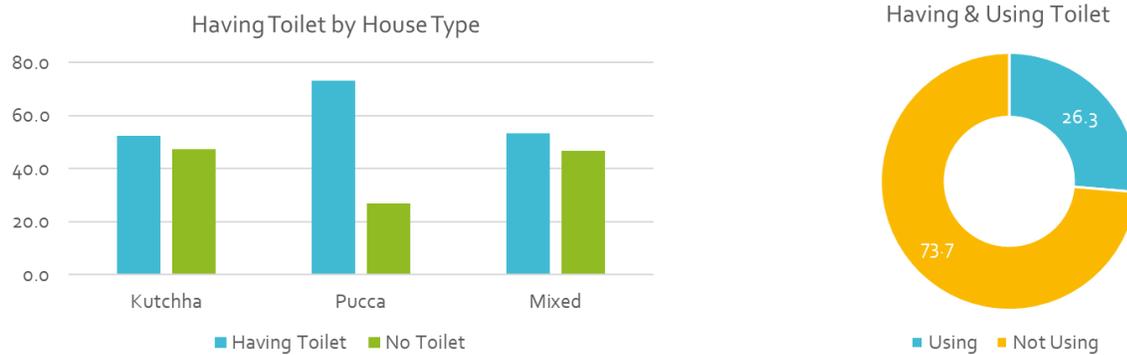


Figure 59: Household Having Toilet Facility

4.7 Asset Enhancement in Tribal HH:

Asset base of a household, in general, reflects economic wellbeing of the family. For this reason, it is considered to be an appropriate indicator of economic wellbeing measurement. In the evaluation, it is considered to be one of the indicators to understand the economic condition of the tribal families. Different asset base of households was mapped, taking current possession and possession before a minimum period of 10 years. The mean difference in asset possession is estimated to understand the significance in growth of asset base to justify enhancement in economic wellbeing of the tribal families. It is evident from the mapping that most of the tribal families have improvement in asset holding in different categories of assets, i.e., general household assets, livestock holding and farm equipment (as part of farm mechanization).

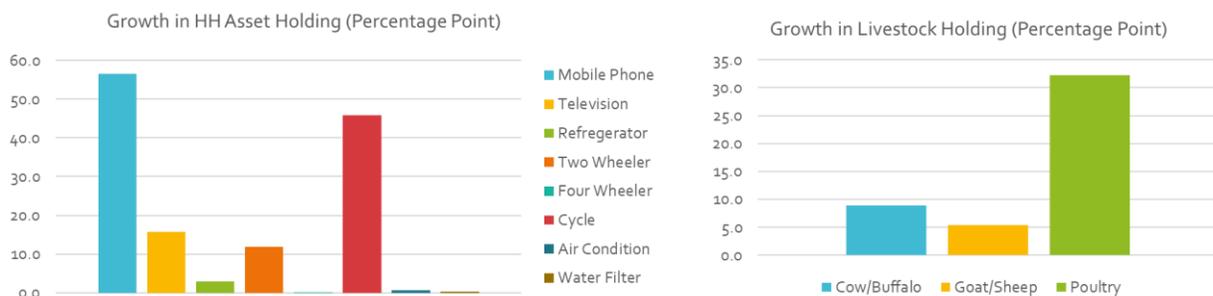


Figure 60: Growth in Household Asset Holding

There is substantial growth in asset holding of households in some of the asset categories, such as mobile phone (56.5 percentage point), television (15.7 percentage point), two-wheeler (11.9 percentage point) and cycle (45.8 percentage point). In case of some other assets, minimal positive growth is observed, like refrigerator (3.0 percentage point), four-wheeler (0.1 percentage point), air condition (0.6 percentage point) and water filter (0.3 percentage point). In livestock holding, higher order of growth is observed in poultry (32.2 percentage point), followed by cow / buffalo (8.9 percentage point) and goat / sheep (5.3 percentage point). There is reduction in holding of bullock by 5.5 percentage point and very minimal growth in rearing of pig (0.1 percentage point). The higher possession of large and small ruminants, along with birds is attributed to direct economic gain from these holdings and also a mechanism to cope with undesirable and unforeseen distress situation, apart from socio-cultural importance.

Less growth in high cost asset base like four-wheeler, three-wheeler (1.0 percentage point), air condition etc. Vis-à-vis substantial growth in comparatively less cost asset base signifies that though there has been growth in economic condition of the tribal households, the growth in purchasing power is also driven by their requirements and priorities, apart from affordability. Using mobile phone is the priority for the households in comparison to water filter; similarly, possessing a two-wheeler for mobility is of importance before having a refrigerator. However, a positive growth in asset holding justifies that there is enhancement in economic status of the tribal households in the ITDA area. Overall achievement in this regard may not be fully attributed to the ITDA, rather to the persisting economic environment and investments made by different other entities. Nevertheless, ITDA inputs in terms of community mobilization, infrastructural development, specific household targeting under different household-oriented schemes / group approach, livelihood enhancement measures of the ITDA etc. are also the contributing factors in the overall growth trend.

4.8 Access to Benefits of Forest Rights Act:

Forest Rights Act has been one of the instruments, that has been designed to give legal rights to tribals and other forest dwelling communities over the land they have been utilizing. The assessment finds that a total of 14,372 tribal households have applied for land under FRA to the local GP of which highest applications are from Gurundia (35.1 percent of total received) followed by Koira (25.2 percent) and Lahunipada (24.1 percent). Lowest percent of application among all the ITDA blocks area from Bonai (15.7 percent). Of the total applications received, GP objected to 5.2 percent applications and 94.8 percent applications recommended to SLDC for review. Of the total objected applications, highest number of applications are from Gurundia (50.2 percent) and lowest from Bonai (6.7 percent). Of the total applications recommended

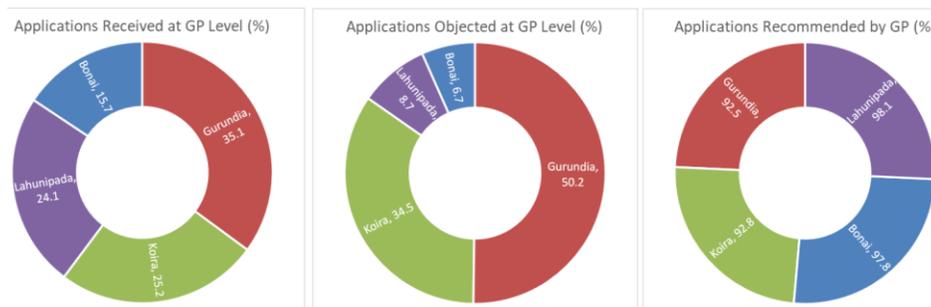


Figure 61: FRA Application & Recommendations: GP Level

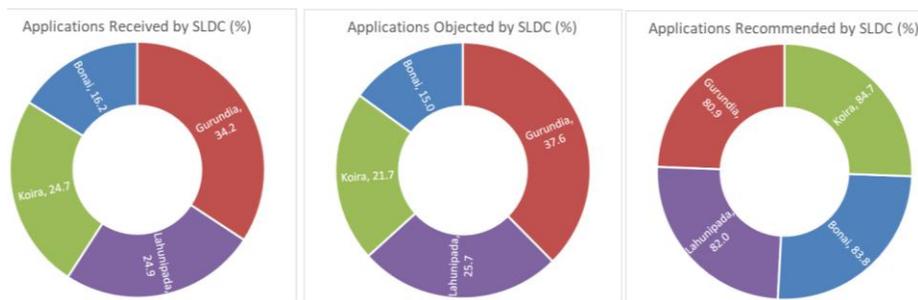


Figure 62: FRA Applications & Recommendations: SLDC Level

Some of the recommended applications were further objected at the SLDC level (17.4 percent of the total applications received by SLDC). Of the total applications received by SLDC, 82.6 percent were recommended to DLC for decision. DLC, after scrutiny and verification, rejected 2.5 percent applications, approved 75.3 percent applications and remaining 22.1 percent are pending for decision. Record of Rights (ROR) distributed to all the approved cases and average area of land distributed per approved case is 1.2 Acres.

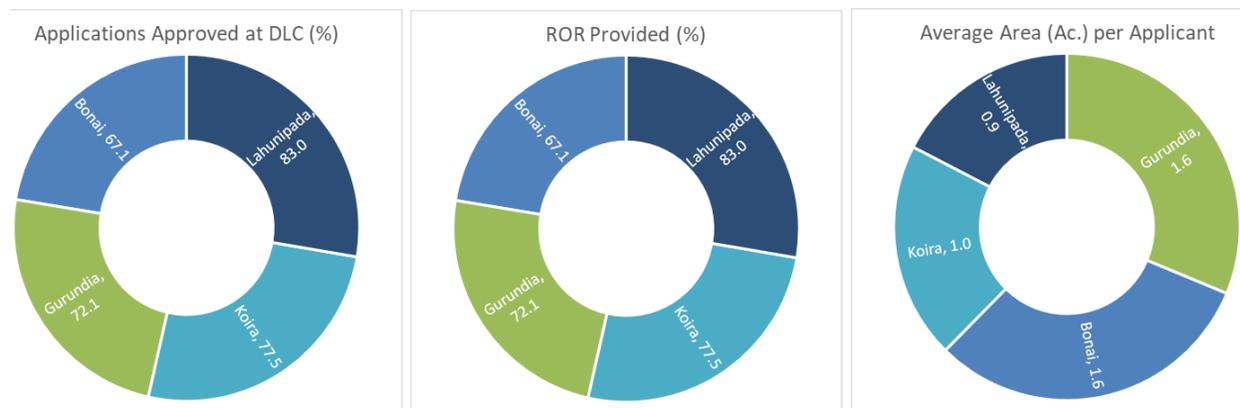


Figure 63: Application Approval and Land Allotment under FRA

In the studied sample, it is observed that 15.7 percent households, covering all the ITDA blocks are having FRA land, which comprises, 16.4 percent households in Bonai, 17.9 percent in Gurundia, 17.2 percent in Lahunipada and lowest of 10.4 percent in Koira. The average land allotted under FRA is about 0.9 acres with highest area allotted in Gurundia (1.4 acres), followed by Koira (1.1 acre) and lowest in Lahunipada (0.5 acre). Access to land under FRA by the tribal households are presented in the figure.

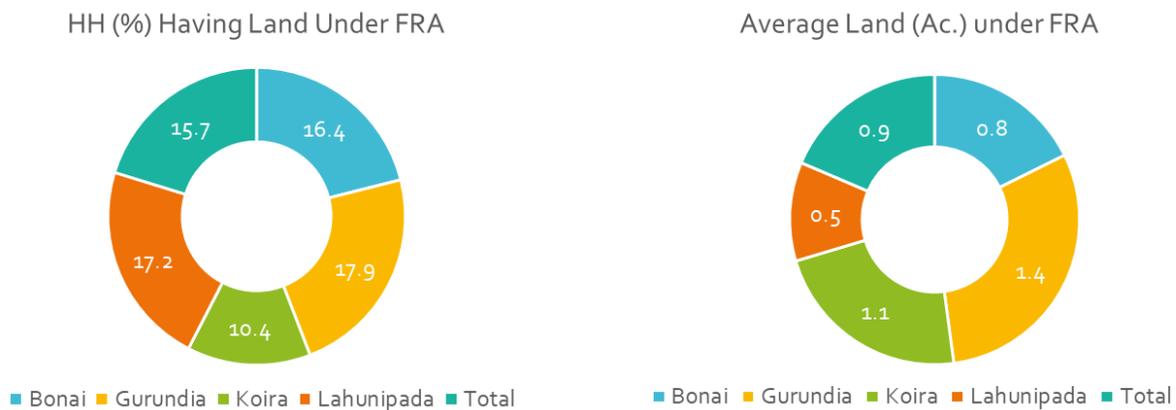


Figure 64: HH Having FRA Land and Average Area Allotted

Land allotted under FRA is being utilized for agricultural activities by 56.6 percent families of the total who have got land title under FRA. The remaining are yet to utilize the allotted land. According to 63.2 percent families, allotted land is suitable for farming whereas for 36.8 percent the allotted land under FRA is not suitable for farming for which it is not being put to farming.

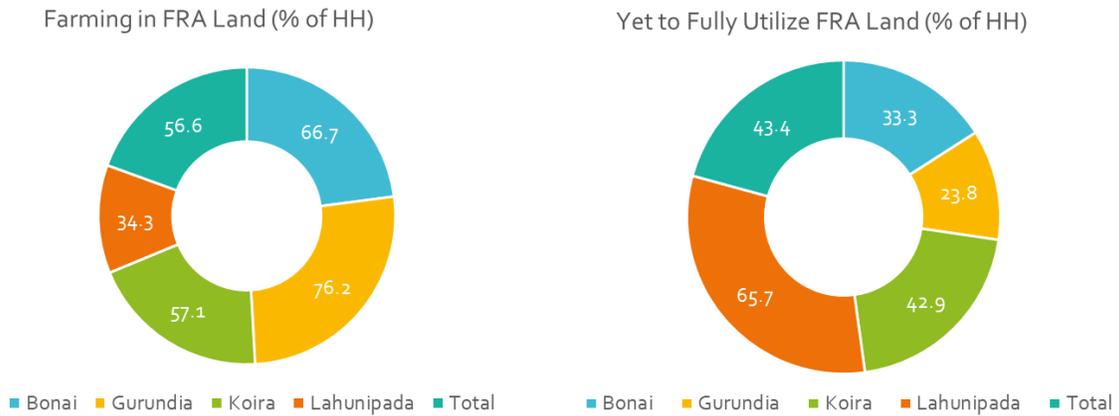


Figure 65: Use of FRA Land for Farming

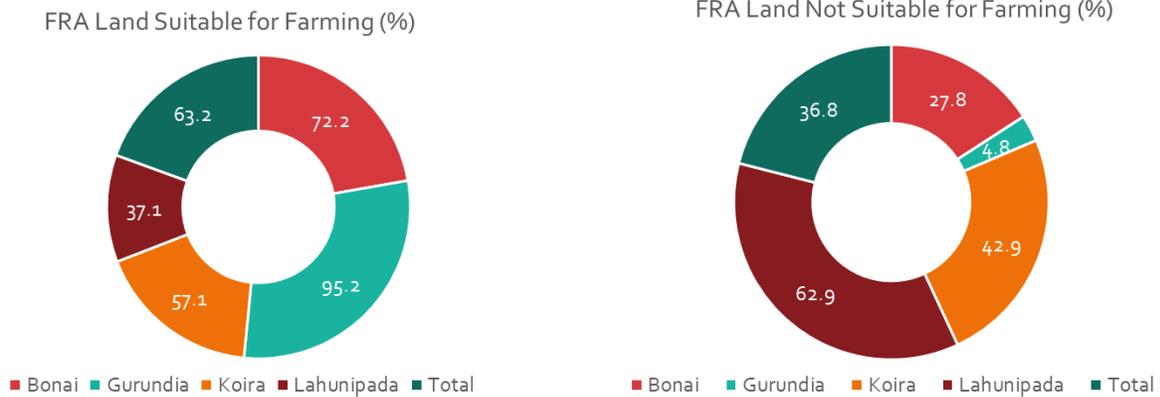


Figure 66: Suitability of FRA Land for Farming

Of the total tribal households who have been using FRA land for farming purpose, 96.7 percent use the land for Kharif crop (primarily for paddy cultivation) and 26.7 percent do Rabi crop in the allotted land. Comparatively less numbers of families doing Rabi crop in the land is primarily attributed to lack of irrigation provision. Use of FRA land for Rabi crop cultivation observed high among the tribal families in Koira (62.5 percent) and lowest in Bonai (12.5 percent).

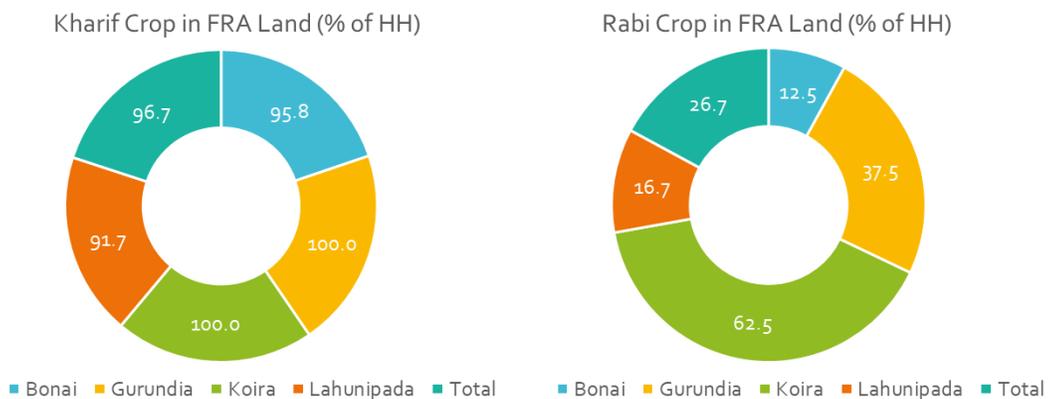


Figure 67: Use of FRA Land for Farming in Kharif and Rabi

Average income of a household from the allotted patch of FRA land, in case of its use for Kharif crop cultivation, observed to be Rs. 6,567.24, with highest earning by farmers in Bonai (Rs.8,013.04) and lowest by farmers in Lahunipada (Rs.5,272.73). Similarly, farmers using the land for Rabi crop earns between Rs.4,500.00 (Gurundia) to Rs.6,000.00 (Bonai). The gross average income (Kharif + Rabi) of a farmer is about Rs.7,854.24 in a year by using the FRA land. So, allotment of cultivable land under FRA and its appropriate use can fetch additional income to the farmers and strengthen their livelihood security.

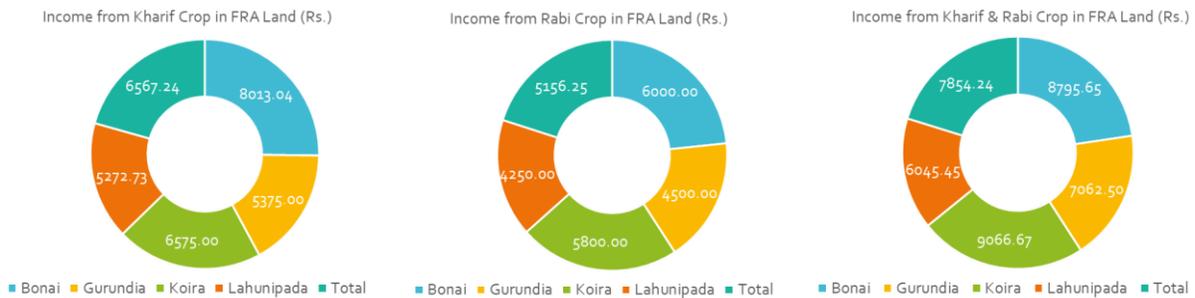


Figure 68: Average Income from Farming in FRA Land

4.9 Enrolment in Social Welfare Schemes:

Different social welfare schemes have been implemented in the ITDA area to benefit categories of people who have the scheme related entitlements. Different schemes (selected) implemented and enrolment of tribal households in the schemes, as per their entitlement is discussed below.

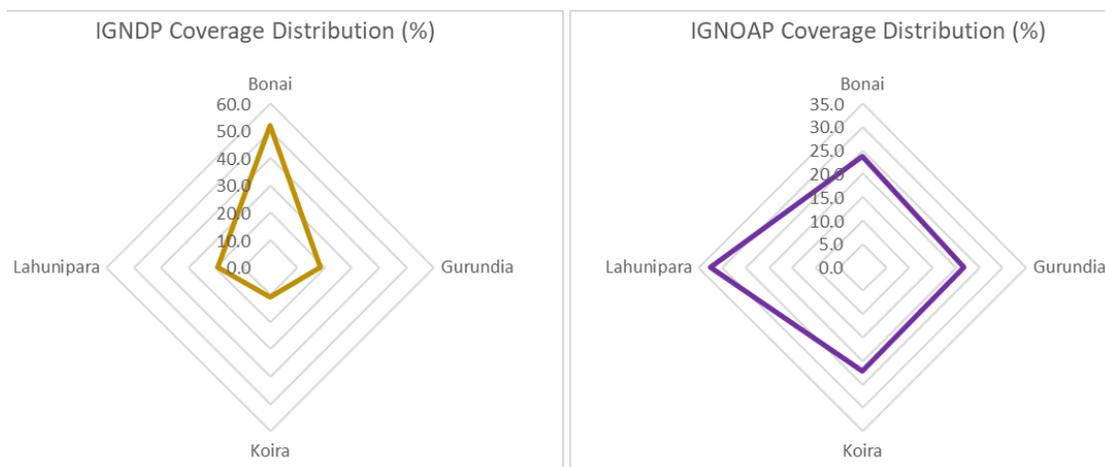


Figure 69: Accessibility of Tribal Households to Welfare Schemes (1)

Concentration / coverage of IGNDP (Indira Gandhi National Disable Pension) Scheme is higher in Bonai block of the ITDA area in comparison to other blocks, which signifies that more number of disable persons are in Bonai in comparison to other blocks of the ITDA and/or eligible persons in other blocks are yet to be covered under the scheme. Similarly, in case of IGNOAP (Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension), less coverage is in Koira and Gurundia in comparison to Lahunipara and Bonai.

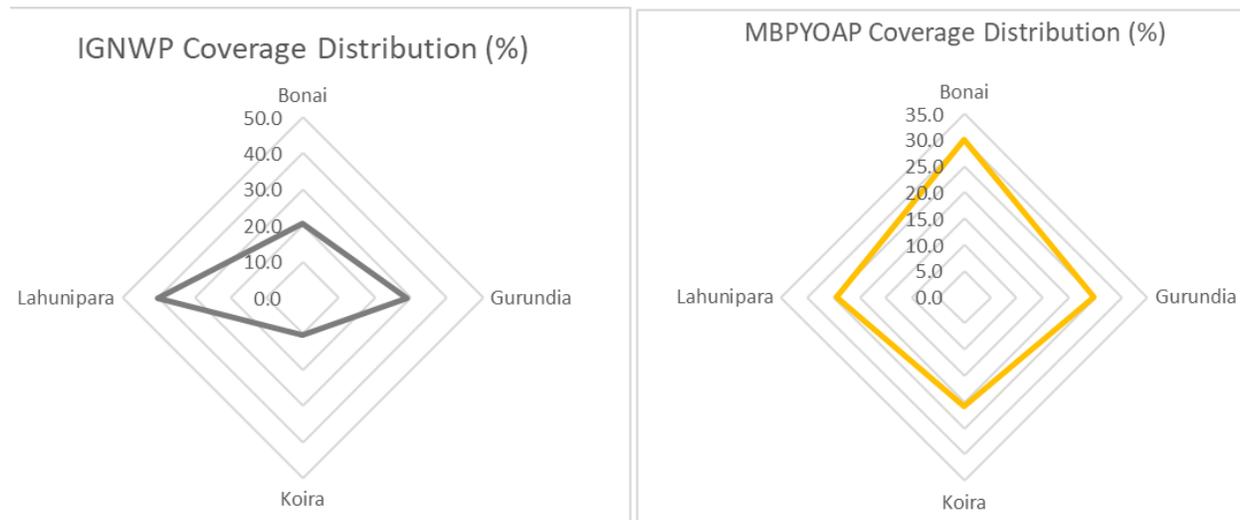


Figure 70: Accessibility of Tribal Households to Welfare Schemes (2)

In case of IGWNP (Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension), maximum coverage, of the total coverage is in Lahunipada and lowest in Koira followed by Bonai. In MBPYOAP (Madhu Babu Pension Yojana-Old Age), highest proportion of coverage, of the total covered is in Bonai and lowest in Koira. Schematic coverage in Lahunipara and Gurundia is more or less same.

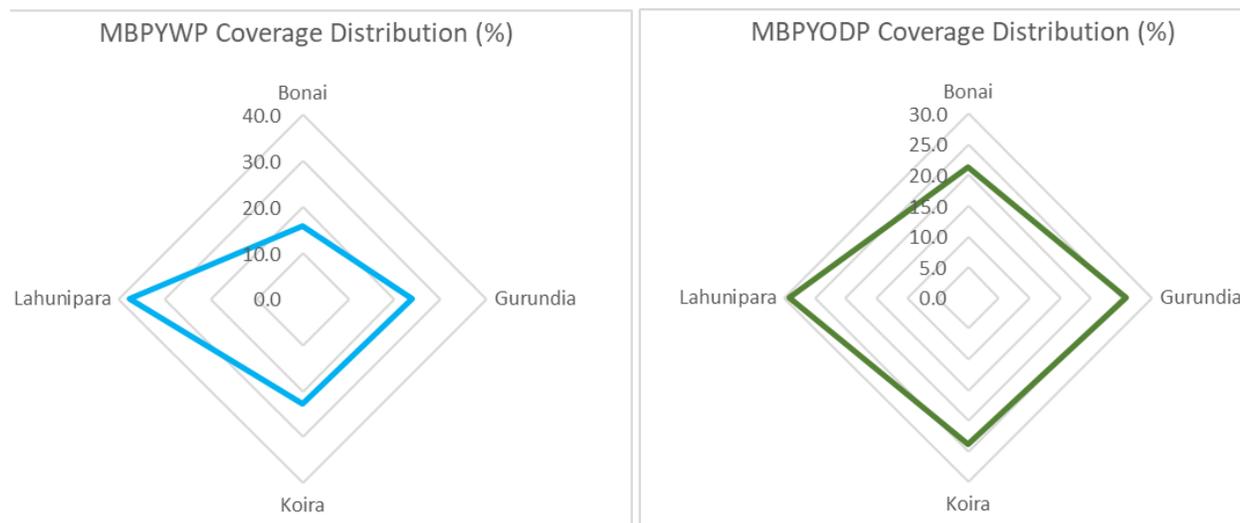


Figure 71: Accessibility of Tribal Households to Welfare Schemes (3)

Under Madhu Babu Pension Yojana (different categories), coverage details by ITDA block is presented in figures, which covers pension for old people, pension for divorcees etc. In most of the schemes / programs, coverage seems poor in Koira block in comparison to Lahunipara or Bonai and in some cases in comparison to Gurundia. Less beneficiary coverage in Koira block is attributed poor geographical accessibility which has been keeping people refrained from availing scheme related benefits. Schematic outreach is also limited from service provider side due to the same reason.

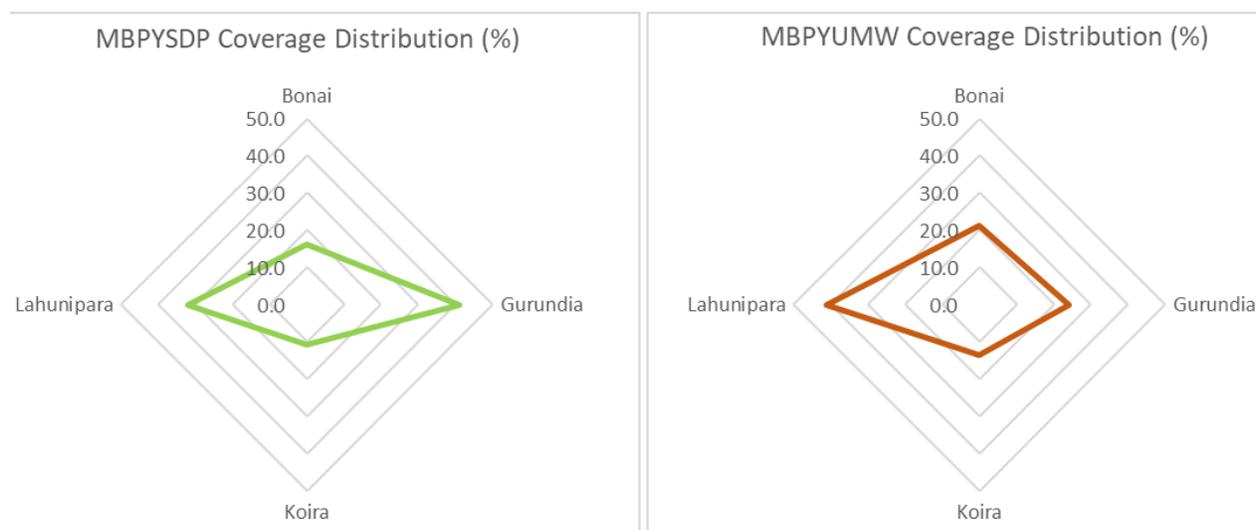


Figure 72: Accessibility of Tribal Households to Welfare Schemes (4)

4.10 Access to Public Distribution System:

The Public Distribution System (PDS) for food security is having a better penetration to all the blocks of the ITDA in comparison to social security schemes. Of the total coverage (76,570 households), highest percentage of households having food security card/s is in Lahunipara (35.6 percent) and lowest in Bonai (21.0 percent). Among the total card holders, in different food security scheme categories, 79.2 percent households are being considered as priority households, while 15.9 percent households covered under AAY, 4.5 percent under SFSS and 0.4 percent under Annapurna scheme.

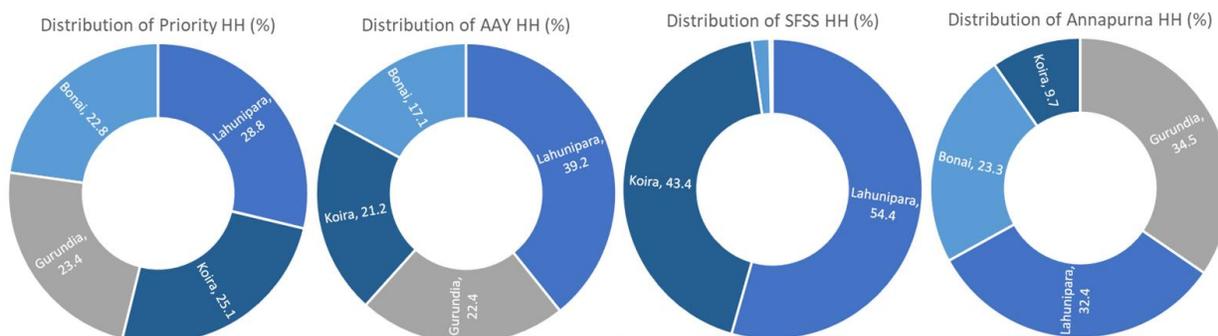


Figure 73: Accessibility of Tribal Households to Food Security Provisions

Table 31: PDS Card Holder

ITDA Blocks	Priority Households		AAY Households		SFSS Households		Annapurna Households	Total Households Having Food Security Cards HH Member
	No. of HH	HH Member	No. of HH	HH Member	No. of HH	HH Member	No. of HH	
Bonai	13820	48585	2089	7039	65	165	77	16051
Gurundia	14161	54724	2734	8098	11	30	114	17020

ITDA Blocks	Priority Households		AAY Households		SFSS Households		Annapurna Households	Total Households Having Food Security Cards
	No. of HH	HH Member	No. of HH	HH Member	No. of HH	HH Member		
Lahunipara	17438	67762	4781	15608	1862	6240	107	24188
Koira	15212	61026	2582	8108	1485	5154	32	19311
ITDA Total	60631	232097	12186	38853	3423	11589	330	76570
Bonai	22.8	20.9	17.1	18.1	1.9	1.4	23.3	21.0
Gurundia	23.4	23.6	22.4	20.8	0.3	0.3	34.5	22.2
Lahunipara	28.8	29.2	39.2	40.2	54.4	53.8	32.4	31.6
Koira	25.1	26.3	21.2	20.9	43.4	44.5	9.7	25.2
ITDA Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

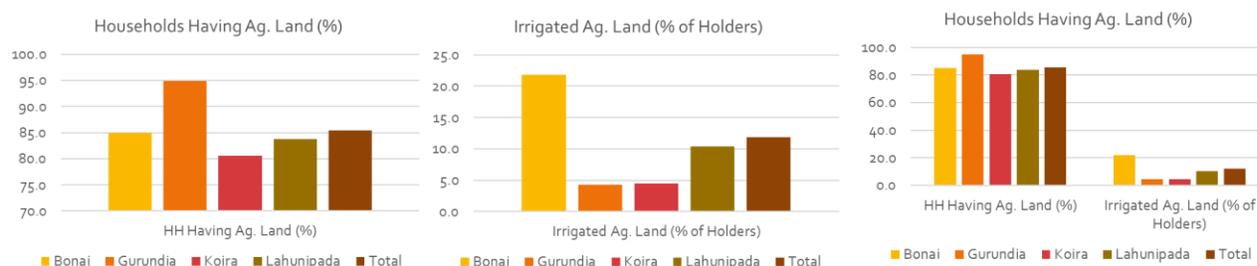
Looking at the card holding status, it is evident that attempt is being made to improve the food security situation of people in the ITDA blocks, though in certain cases, it is reported that accessibility to the benefit has been difficult due to approachability issue.

Case

Different schemes / provisions of Government found helpful to people who are in a distress situation and / or belong to poor socio-economic condition. This case is about Sukmati Munda, a widow of about 55 years, residing at Kundurburu village of Jamudihi GP under Koira block who have been benefitted under different tribal development schemes. Sukmati is the head of five-member family for whom, livelihood opportunities are limited. She has been working as a casual labour depending upon the availability of work at nearby places. Her elder daughter has been engaged in tailoring for last two years. Looking at her poor economic situation, ITDA has enrolled the family in different schemes / program to support. The family is a beneficiary of government PDS system, availing widowhood pension and free electricity. The family has been provided with a house under rural housing scheme and a toilet under Swochha Bharat Mission. Prior to electrification, ITDA supported the family with a solar light which was quite beneficial for the family to perform domestic works during evening hours. The multi scheme enrolment has been a support system for the family to lead a better life.

4.11 Land Holding Pattern:

Agriculture has been the prime source of livelihood for the tribal families in the ITDA area. Around 85.5 percent households have agricultural land of different holding size. Of the total households in different blocks, 94.9 percent households in Gurundia, 85.0 percent households in Bonai, 83.7 percent households in Lahunipada and 80.6 percent households in Koira are having agricultural land.



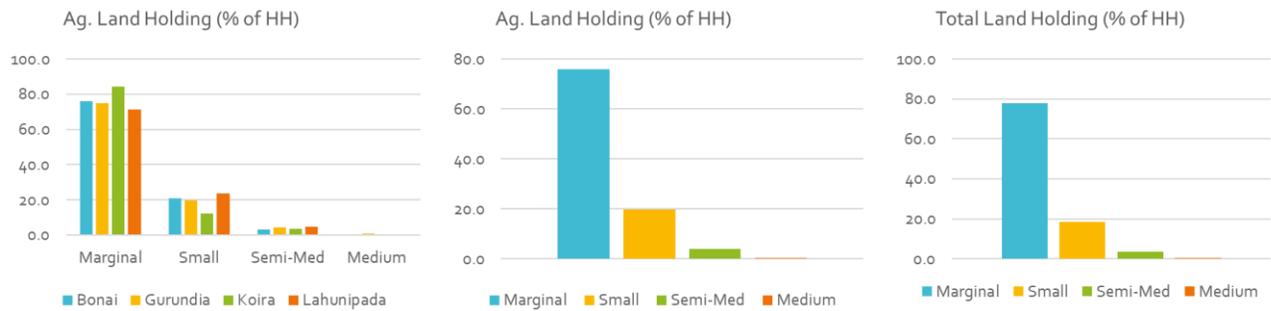


Figure 74: Land Holding of Tribal Households

Land holding pattern (agricultural land) reveals that percentage of marginal farmers among the tribals is higher (75.9 percent) who hold less than 2.5 acres of agricultural land. Small holders, holding land between 2.5 acres to 5.0 acres is 19.8 percent. Semi-medium (5.0 acres to 10.0 acres) and medium (10.0 acres to 15.0 acres) farmers are very less and no large farmer is observed. Marginal and small farmers together comprise 95.7 percent. Total land holding (agriculture and homestead / other land) further reveals that 77.7 percent are marginal and 18.4 percent are small farmers. This reflects that agriculture, though a prime source of livelihood for the majority, has been subsistence. Looking at the average crop productivity of the blocks, it is evident that agricultural income is supported by other sources to meet the family requirements.

4.12 Irrigation Coverage:

Of the total agricultural land, only 6.0 percent land is irrigated, i.e., having protective irrigation. The irrigated land belongs to only 11.9 percent land holders across the studied blocks and remaining 94.0 percent agricultural land depends upon monsoon for growing crops. Of the total area irrigated of the farmers, majority are from Bonai (21.8 percent tribal farmers), followed by 10.3 percent from Lahunipada, 4.5 percent from Koira and 4.3 percent farmers are from Gurundia. So, Poor state of irrigation coupled with low holding size has been the bottlenecks in ensuring agriculture-based livelihood to the tribal families.

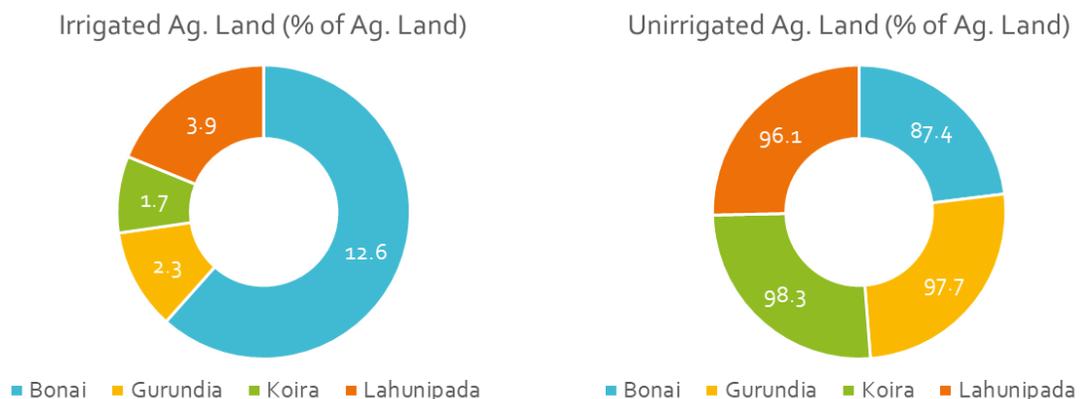


Figure 75: Area Irrigated and Unirrigated Agricultural Land of Tribals

4.13 Income Generation:

Income generation, contextually refers to different income generation activities taken up by the tribal households with additional support received from different sources, including ITDA. In general, it is the additional income opportunity created by ITDA and other agencies through schematic provisions and support mechanisms. It excludes common livelihood means that the tribal households are engaged, rather supportive to it. The income generation activities may be in the on-farm, off-farm or non-farm sectors and for the evaluation purpose, considered as additionality to the current engagement.

With this conceptual background, the evaluation observed that only 7.7 percent households (this excludes SHG based interventions) are engaged in income generating activities and all in on-farm sector, i.e., agriculture (51.0 percent), horticulture (vegetable cultivation, 33.3 percent) and fishery (15.7 percent). Off-farm and non-farm sector based IGA is not witnessed as promotional measures in this regard is limited and not observed in the sample (some demonstrated cases observed like sericulture). Input support, in terms of seeds and fertilizer, has been rendered by ITDA and related other departments for such activities to selected households and these households have been utilizing these inputs in their regular farming / livelihood activities. So, the potential of earning additional income from income generating activities observed less, apart from savings some amount of expenditure that was expected to be incurred by the tribal households in purchasing these inputs (in case if inputs are not provided). So, it is basically the support rendered to the existing livelihood activities of the tribal households, rather than promoting additional source of income for them. In most of the cases, support is individual oriented (78.8 percent), household driven and persons engaged are from the supported households. Potential of generating additional employment for people out of the supported household in a seasonal or perennial manner is limited, apart from indirect seasonal engagement for few like agricultural / daily wage laborer.

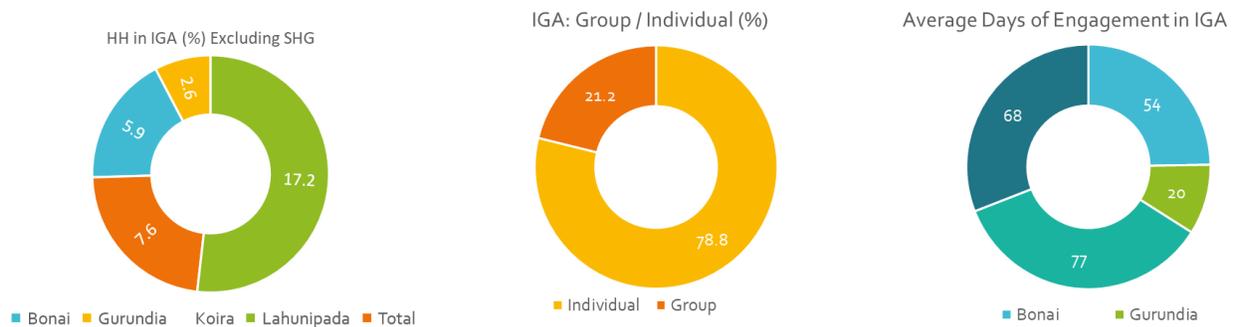


Figure 76: Tribal Households Engaged in IGA

Average days of engagement in such activities varies from 20 days (Gurundia) to 77 days (Lahunipada) with an ITDA average of 68 days. It is to be noted that the days of engagement is not additional to their prevailing engagement period, rather it is the average days of engagement in the activity where support is rendered by ITDA / other agencies.

4.14 Occupational Engagement:

The study conducted under Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) reveals that primary source of income of people in the ITDA has been manual casual labour (54.12 percent), followed by cultivation (28.62 percent) and other sectors of engagement (12.35 percent). Engagement in non-agricultural enterprise is minimal. The engagement trend at the ITDA level is more or less same to that of the district.

Table 32: Main Source of HH Income (All Caste-Rural)

ITDA Block / Tehsil	Cultivation (%)	Manual Casual Labour (%)	Part-time or Full-Time Domestic Service (%)	Foraging Rag Picking (%)	Non-agricultural Own Account Enterprise (%)	Begging / Charity / Alms collection (%)	Others
Koida	8.42	72.27	3.48	0.31	0.66	0.39	14.46
Lahunipara	36.81	44.98	2.97	0.10	1.13	0.54	13.46
Gurundia	43.04	52.28	1.21	0.01	0.48	0.14	2.83
Banei	22.55	55.78	5.00	0.32	0.83	0.53	14.98
ITDA Total	28.62	54.12	3.42	0.19	0.85	0.45	12.35
District Total	30.43	53.11	2.1	0.21	0.75	0.33	13.01

Source: SECC

Of the total ST households in the ITDA level, 61.07 percent are manual casual labour (56.60 percent at the district level) while 30.29 percent are engaged in cultivation (33.49 percent at the district level). Other sectors of engagement (as per SECC classification) of tribal families are limited.

Table 33: Main Source of Income: ST Households in ITDA

Block / Tehsil	% of ST HH	Cultivation (%)		Manual Casual Labour (%)		Domestic Service (%)		Foraging Rag Picking (%)		Non-agricultural Own Account Enterprise (%)		Begging/Charity/ Alms collection (%)		Other	
		Of ST HH	Of Total HH	Of ST HH	Of Total HH	Of ST HH	Of Total HH	Of ST HH	Of Total HH	Of ST HH	Of Total HH	Of ST HH	Of Total HH	Of ST HH	Of Total HH
Koida	68.20	9.16	6.25	80.35	54.8	1.98	1.35	0.32	0.22	0.39	0.27	0.27	0.18	7.53	5.13
Lahunipara	59.46	36.98	21.99	53.58	31.86	1.66	0.99	0.09	0.05	0.20	0.12	0.03	0.02	7.46	4.44
Gurundia	84.09	44.40	37.34	52.19	43.88	1.00	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.18	0.16	0.13	2.04	1.71
Banei	46.47	23.59	10.96	65.39	30.39	3.97	1.84	0.20	0.09	0.20	0.09	0.29	0.13	6.37	2.96
ITDA Total	60.79	30.29	18.41	61.07	37.12	2.14	1.30	0.14	0.08	0.24	0.14	0.17	0.10	5.96	3.62
District Total	64.33	33.49	21.54	56.60	36.41	1.57	1.01	0.19	0.12	0.31	0.2	0.20	0.13	7.57	4.87

Source: SECC

Agriculture has been the primary occupational engagement (34.6 percent) for persons >14 years of age group followed by wage-based (daily wage and agricultural wage) engagement (20.4 percent). Of the total persons, above 14 years of age, work participation rate found to be 68.5 percent. Other sectors of engagement, apart from agriculture and wage, found to be minimal, i.e., 1.9 percent in livestock rearing, 2.3 percent in NTFP collection, 1.3 percent in petty business, 2.5 percent in different temporary and other jobs etc. About 3.7 percent members depend upon pension for their survival. Sectors of secondary engagement remains same to that of primary engagement areas but degree of association differs. In secondary occupational engagement, collection of NTFP (22.70 percent) and wage-based employment (17.25 percent) is prominent whereas engagement in agriculture as secondary occupation is limited to 10.41 percent people. Dependency of social security pension and other pension remains more or less

same. While 68.5 percent of the population above 14 years are having primary occupational engagement, persons having supportive secondary occupation is comparatively less (57.55 percent).

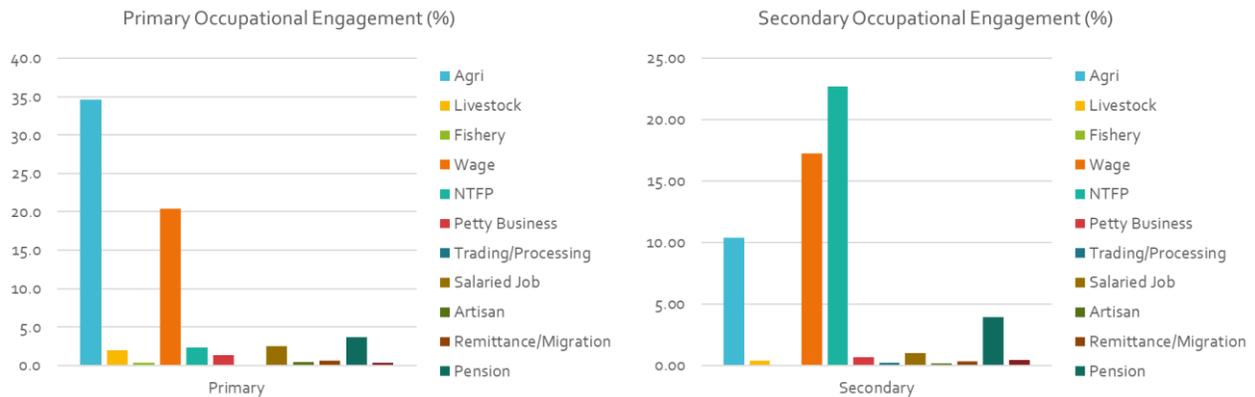


Figure 77: Primary & Secondary Occupational Engagement

Occupational engagement by sex reveals that work participation rate of male (76.5 percent) is comparatively higher than that of female (60.0 percent) in primary occupational engagement. Areas of engagement for both male and female have been same but proportion of participation to total sex specific population differs. Overall, agriculture and wage are the important engagement areas as primary occupation for both the sexes. In case of secondary occupation, the trend remains more or less same to the total engagement pattern, i.e., NTFP collection and wage employment have been the key engagement areas. Sex wise work participation by sectors of engagement is presented in the figures.

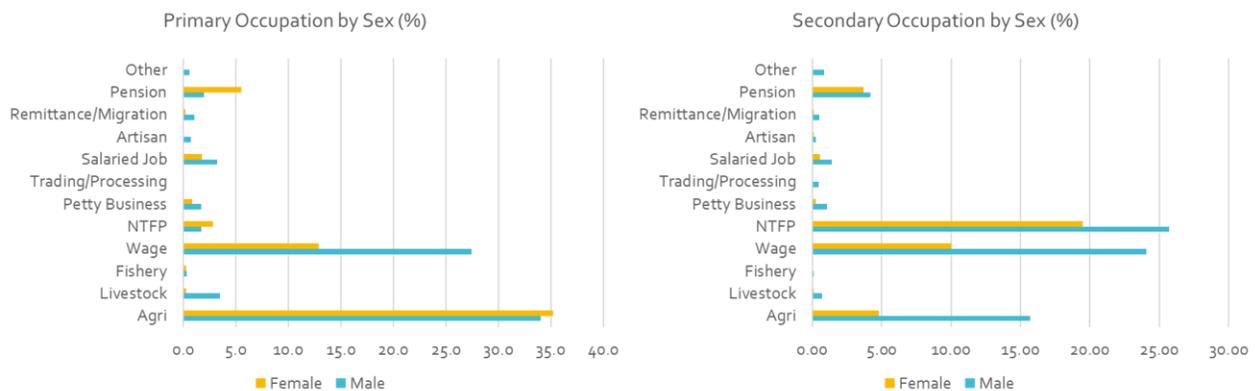


Figure 78: Primary & Secondary Occupational Engagement by Sex

There is a difference in association of male and female workers in different livelihood areas. The association is significant between sex and different major occupational categories in primary occupational engagement (Pearson Chi-Square Value: 52.738; Significance<0.05; Phi & Cramers V significant at<0.05), i.e., agriculture, daily wage, NTFP collection, petty business and temporary / permanent job in working ages (>18 years & <60 years). Like primary occupation, there is a significant association between sex and different major occupational categories (Pearson Chi-Square Value: 61.027; Significance<0.05; Phi & Cramers V significant at<0.05), in secondary occupations i.e., agriculture, daily wage and NTFP collection in working ages (>18 years & <60 years).

4.15 Household Income:

The overall income pattern, taking all social classes in to account at the ITDA level, reflects that 88.07 percent households (89.81 percent at the district level), which includes tribal households, having monthly income less than Rs.5,000.00 (of highest earning member); 5.97 percent having monthly earning in the range of Rs.5,000.00 to Rs.10,000.00 (5.34 percent at the district level); and 5.95 percent having monthly earning more than Rs.10,000.00 (4.79 percent at the district level). Distribution of households based on earning categories in the ITDA level is more or less same to that of the district.

Table 34: Monthly Income of Households: All Class in ITDA

ITDA Block / Tehsil	Total HH	HH with Salaried Job (%)	HH Own/Operate an Enterprise registered with the Govt. (%)	HH having Monthly income of highest earning HH member Less than Rs. 5,000 (%)	HH having Monthly income of highest earning HH member Between Rs. 5,000-10,000 (%)	HH having Monthly income of highest earning HH member Rs. >=10,000 (%)
Koida	8277	8.87	3.41	88.15	7.22	4.63
Lahunipara	17711	8.33	1.97	86.42	6.27	7.31
Gurundia	8404	2.40	0.35	96.87	1.76	1.37
Banei	16323	9.46	1.05	85.29	7.19	7.52
ITDA Total	50715	7.80	1.64	88.07	5.97	5.95
District Total	348141	7.62	1.57	89.81	5.34	4.79

Source: SECC

In the context of tribal households at the ITDA level, 94.44 percent ST households having monthly income less than Rs.5,000.00 (highest earning member) (93.89 percent ST households at the district level); 3.05 percent having monthly income in the range of Rs.5,000.00 to Rs.10,000.00 (3.36 percent at the district level for ST households); and 2.51 percent ST households earning more than Rs.10,000.00 per month (2.68 percent at the district level). The analysis reveals that majority of the tribal households, including other households have limited earning opportunities and situation is not specific to tribals only. The economic environment is less accommodative to the employment and earning needs of people in general and tribals in particular. So, building an economic environment through the promotion of industries / enterprises / large scale production clusters etc. seems essential.

Table 35: Monthly Income of ST Households in ITDA

ITDA Block / Tehsil	% of ST HH	% of HH with monthly Income of highest earning HH member < 5000		% of HH with monthly Income of highest earning HH member 5000 - 10000		% of HH with monthly Income of highest earning household member > 10000	
		Of ST HH	Of Total HH	Of ST HH	Of Total HH	Of ST HH	Of Total HH
Koida	68.20	93.43	63.72	4.73	3.23	1.84	1.26
Lahunipara	59.46	94.28	56.06	2.62	1.56	3.10	1.84
Gurundia	84.09	97.95	82.37	1.05	0.88	1.00	0.84
Banei	46.47	92.14	42.82	4.25	1.97	3.61	1.68
ITDA Total	60.79	94.44	94.44	3.05	1.85	2.51	1.53
District Total	64.33	93.89	60.39	3.36	2.16	2.68	1.72

Source: SECC

As income of a household is no more considered a valid indicator to measure the economic development of a household, the evaluation considered household asset as an alternative to income (discussed earlier). It is hypothesized that enhancement in household asset base is directly proportional to enhancement in

income of the household, irrespective of sources. However, for greater clarity to understand the significance level of income growth, the evaluation attempted to map income of the households to arrive in a conclusion that tribal households have improved their economic status with higher earnings with all supports received from ITDA and other institutions. Income of the households mapped for two periods, i.e., income of tribal households before 10 years (through recall method) and current income of the households (annual income of the household during the assessment-Preceding year)

It is observed that there has been a growth in income level of the tribal households in comparison to “before” situation (10 years before). The mean difference in income of tribal households in two situations, i.e., before and present, found statistically significant (z test, $p < 0.05$) in all the individual blocks of the ITDA and ITDA in total.

There is a significant difference ($\text{sig.} < 0.05$) in mean income between indebted and unindebted households. Indebted households have higher income than that of unindebted households. It indicates that accessed credit amount is utilized by the indebted families for different income generating activities. It can also be inferred alternatively that better income makes them more credit worthy in comparison to unindebted households.

But there is no significant difference ($\text{sig.} > 0.05$) in annual household income of migrating and non-migrating households. So, it can be said that migration has no significant impact on household income that would differentiate them from non-migrating households. Secondly, it can also be said migration is not limited to households that have comparatively low average annual income, rather persons also migrate from households who have relatively better average annual income, though nature of work for which they migrate varies.

4.16 Household Expenditure:

The NSSO report, 68th round reveals that the average monthly per capita expenditure of scheduled tribes in Odisha has been Rs. 629.00 in rural areas and Rs.1,049.00 in urban areas. In comparison to national level MPCE of tribals, expenditure of tribals in Odisha is less by Rs.244.00 in rural and Rs.748.00 in urban areas.

Table 36: Average MPCE by Social Groups

	Rural (Rs.)					Urban (Rs.)				
	ST	SC	OBC	Other	All	ST	SC	OBC	Other	All
Odisha	629	757	862	1018	818	1049	1089	1464	1903	1548
India	873	929	1036	1281	1054	1797	1444	1679	2467	1984
Difference	244	172	174	263	236	748	355	215	564	436

Source: NSSO, 68th round

Taking monthly per capita expenditure of tribal households in rural Odisha, with average family size of 4.5, expected monthly household expenditure is Rs. 2,831.00 and annual household expenditure is Rs.33,966.00. It is observed in the study that the average annual household expenditure of a tribal family is Rs. 34,106.00 which is more or less same with the calculated amount of expenditure based on NSSO with marginal increase.

It is evident from NSSO report (68th round) that in general, the share of expenditure on food items in relation to total expenditure has declined in both rural and urban areas, but has increased for non-food items. In the last couple of decades, the percentage expenditure on cereal and substitutes within the food basket, has declined significantly in both urban and rural areas. On the contrary, it is observed that the relative importance of some non-cereal items especially beverages, milk and milk products, fruits and nuts, meat, egg, fish and vegetables has increased.

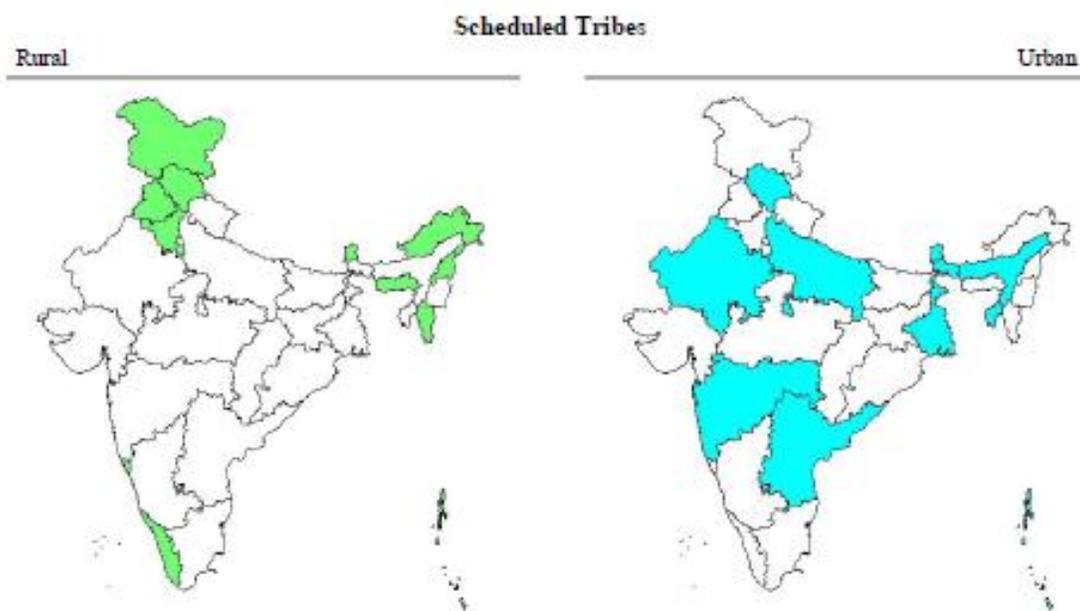
Expenditure on food and non-food items varies greatly across the states in India. Economically well-off and highly urbanized states (like Kerala, Punjab, Haryana and Maharashtra) have shown high monthly expenditure on food (though the share on food is low but in absolute rupee quite high) in both rural and urban areas.

With regard to consumption expenditure (MPCE), 60.0 % expenditure is incurred by tribal households over food items (57.0 percent by all groups) in rural and 46.0 percent in urban area (44.0 percent by all groups). Percentage of food expenditure by tribal families in rural is comparatively higher than any other social groups. Whereas, in urban area, percentage of food expenditure by tribal families is relatively less than that of families belonging to scheduled caste and other backward classes.

Table 37: Food Expenditure (%) by Social Groups

Items	Rural (Rs.)					Urban (Rs.)				
	ST	SC	OBC	Other	All	ST	SC	OBC	Other	All
Food Items	60	59	57	55	57	46	49	47	42	44
Non-Food Items	40	41	43	45	43	54	51	53	58	56
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: NSSO, 68th round



Average MPCE of persons > Rs.1053.64 (all India average) - Rural
 Average MPCE of persons > Rs.1984.46 (all India average) - Urban

4.16.1 Expenditure by Areas of Engagement:

In Rural, percentage expenditure of average MPCE in food items is high in case of agricultural labour (61.0 percent) and other labours (58.0 percent) and lowest among households engaged in different other activities. More or less similar trend observed in urban where spending of casual labour on food items is 55.0 percent of the total MPCE and lowest in case of other sectors of engagement.

Table 38: Percentage Break-up of Average MPCE-Food & Non-Food

	Item	Food Items (% MPCE)	Non-Food Items (% MPCE)	Total
Rural	Self- emp. in non- ag.	56	44	100
	Ag. lab.	61	39	100
	Other Lab.	58	42	100
	Self- emp. in ag.	57	43	100
	Others	51	49	100
	All types	57	43	100
Urban	Self- employ- ed	46	54	100
	Regular wage/ salary earning	43	57	100
	Casual Lab.	55	45	100
	Others	38	62	100
	All Types	44	56	100

Source: NSSO, 68th round

Average MPCE of tribal households observed varying based on household engagement in different occupational areas. Average household expenditure of tribal employed in non-agricultural activities (self-employed) found to be comparatively higher (Rs.1,069.00), excluding other areas of employment. In urban areas, tribals engaged in other labour works having higher MPCE followed by salaried engagement (Rs.2,059.00). More or less similar trend is also observed in Odisha like that of national level.

Table 39: Average MPCE (Rs.) by HH Types & Social Groups (National)

Rural/Urban	Household TYpes	Social Groups				
		ST	SC	OBC	Others	All Groups
Rural	Self-Empl. In Non-Agr.	1069	972	1085	1260	1111
	Agr. Lab.	721	820	845	905	828
	Other Lab.	820	916	1011	1054	968
	Self-Empl. In Agr.	913	992	1050	1306	1102
	Other	1335	1273	1438	1892	1557
	All	873	929	1036	1281	1054
Urban	Self-Employed	1500	1287	1517	2215	1806
	Regular Wage/Salary Earning	2059	1780	2037	2733	2326
	Casual Labour	946	1013	1130	1131	1090
	Other Labour	3536	1843	2530	3583	3012
	All	1797	1444	1679	2467	1984

Source: NSSO, 68th round

In the State of Odisha, average MPCE is highest in other sectors of engagement in rural (Rs.1,269.00), followed by self-employment / engagement in non-agricultural activities. Lowest MPCE is in households engaged as agricultural Labouré (Rs.628.00) and other Labouré works (Rs.724.00). Households engaged in casual Labouré in urban area also have lowest MPCE (Rs.794.00) in comparison to other sectors of engagement.

Table 40: Average MPCE (Rs.) by Household Types for Each Sector

	Rural						Urban				
	Self emp. In non-ag.	Ag. lab.	Other labour	Self-Emp. In Ag.	Other	All Types	Self emp.	Regular Wage/ Salary Earning	Casual Labour	Other	All Types
Odisha	932	628	724	803	1269	818	1257	2148	794	2187	1548
India	1111	828	968	1102	1557	1054	1806	2326	1090	3012	1984

Source: NSSO, 68th round

Like income, household expenditure is captured for two different time period, i.e., expenditure of the household before 10 years (recall method) and current level of expenditure (combining all heads of expenditure). The mean expenditure incurred by the tribal households in before and present situation found having significant difference (z test, p<0.05, two tail) in all the ITDA blocks where present level of expenditure is significantly higher than previous situation.

Looking at the areas of engagement by different households and their expenditure pattern, it is evident that per capita per month expenditure (4.5 persons per household) of households engaged in agriculture has been Rs.743.31 (before: 473.13), households engaged in wage has been Rs. 629.80 (before: 390.52), households engaged in NTFP has been Rs.430.34 (before: 352.72), households engaged in business has been Rs.727.31 (before: 410.19), temporary / permanent salaried job has been Rs.881.54 and households engaged in other activities has been Rs.558.69 (before:380.25). Highest per capita expenditure marked in case of households having livestock as their primary occupation, i.e., Rs.1,234.57 (before: 710.49).



Figure 79: MPCE & Food Expenditure by Areas of Engagement

Difference in mean expenditure between different heads of expenditure observed significant. For the understanding of expenditure difference, 4 critical areas that are relevant from study context is selected, i.e., food expenditure, expenditure in education, expenditure in health and expenditure incurred towards household asset building by tribal households. Analysis reveals that mean difference in expenditure in all these four heads is significant (p<0.05, two tail) along with significant difference in overall household expenditure. It justifies that there has been overall increment in household expenditure and also in different heads of expenditure. Significant difference in expenditure in asset building further concludes that income level of the tribal households has increased for which household level asset building has also increased.

With regard to food and non-food expenditure incurred by households, attempt is made to understand the share of food expenditure to total household expenditure. It is noticed that in “before” situation, average food expenditure was 62.82 percent to total expenditure. In “present” situation, food expenditure has reduced in tribal households to 55.37 percent with increase in other heads of expenditure

like education, health and asset building. Reduction in household expenditure in food commodities to a large extent is attributed to subsidized supply of food grain by the Government.

The mean difference in food expenditure between before and present found to be significant statistically ($p < 0.05$), i.e., amount of expenditure incurred by tribal households in present situation is significantly higher than the before situation. But the proportion of expenditure incurred in food to total expenditure has reduced. Similarly, mean difference in expenditure between before and present situation found significant ($p < 0.05$) in case of expenditure incurred by tribal households towards cloth, health care and education, i.e., higher amount of expenditure in present situation in all these heads of expenditure along with higher proportion of expenditure to total expenditure. So, in one hand when expenditure towards food has reduced, expenditure has increased in education, health and related areas.

4.16.2 Expenditure by Land Holding:

At all-India level, rural MPCE increases rapidly with the increase in size of land possessed class beyond one hectare, though it decreases marginally with the increase in size class of land possessed for classes up to one hectare. Households possessing more than one hectare of land accounted for around 25% of the rural population at all-India level. Average MPCE is highest (Rs.1438) in the highest size class of (> 4 ha.), indicating a strong positive association between MPCE and land possessed (excluding the <1 ha. range).

In Odisha, MPCE observed increasing with increased holding size for all groups. Families having holding size of 4.01+ ha. of land reflects highest MPCE (Rs.1088.00) in comparison to other holding groups, followed by holding size of 2.01 to 4.00 ha. The state trend is more or less same to the national trend with regard to higher MPCE in higher land holding categories.

Table 41: Average MPCE (%) by Land Holding Classes (Rural)

Expenditure (Rs.)	Size Class of Land Possessed (Hectares) (Rural)						All Sizes
	<0.01	0.01-0.40	0.41-1.00	1.01-2.00	2.01-4.00	4.01+	
Odisha	836	816	750	846	930	1088	818
All India	1030	1020	1000	1058	1182	1438	1054
Expenditure (%)							
Food Items	58	57	58	58	55	52	57
Non-Food Items	43	43	42	42	45	48	43
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: NSSO, 68th round

Among the land possessed size classes in rural areas, the lowest four size classes (spanning the 0-2 hectares range) show very similar consumption patterns. Beyond this range, consumption patterns show the characteristics of the relatively affluent, with the share of food falling to 55.0 percent of MPCE in the 2-4 hectares range and to 52.0 percent for the 4.01+ range.

Specific pattern of expenditure by holding size is not observed among the studied tribal households in both “before” and “present” situation. Proportionate expenditure of tribal households in food commodities of the total expenditure also does not reflect any specific trend. However, food expenditure of marginal farmers is relatively higher in both “before” and “present” situation in comparison to other land holding categories among the tribal households. In the “before” situation, small farmers have the lowest proportionate food expenditure in comparison to other holding categories and food expenditure proportion increases with holding size but remained less than the marginal farmers. In the “present” situation, proportion of food expenditure to total expenditure is lowest among medium farmers (highest

land holding category) (40.9 percent) whereas small farmers (51.79 percent) and semi-medium farmers (52.82 percent) have the similar pattern of food expenditure to the total expenditure.

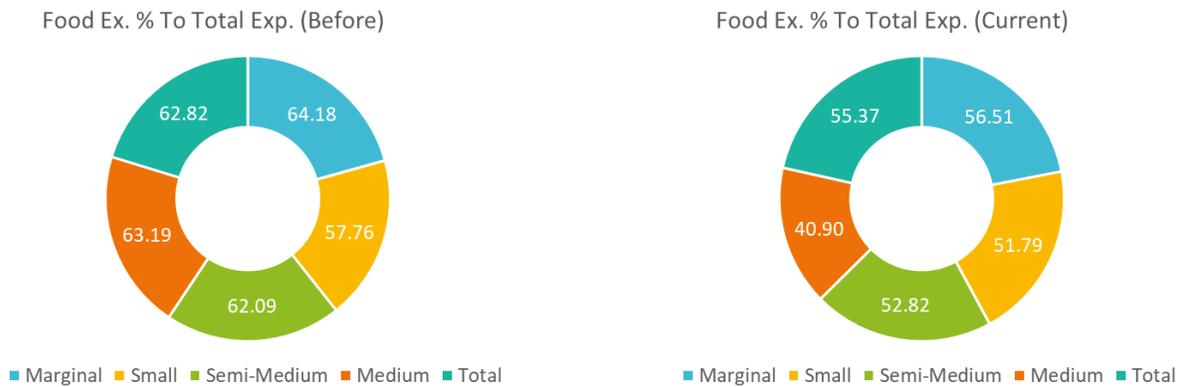


Figure 80: Food Expenditure by Land Holding

Analysis of land holding, income and expenditure reveals that land holding is significantly correlated with income, expenditure and food expenditure in the “before” situation whereas it is not having any significant correlation in the “present” situation. It reflects alternatively that apart from agriculture (relating land holding with agriculture), there has been additional contributor/s that attributes to the present income and expenditure of the households. It can be interpreted otherwise that there has been reduction in agricultural dependency and occupational diversification is gradually taking shape at the household level. The correlation matrix of land holding, income and expenditure is presented in the table.

Table 42: Correlation of Land Holding, Income and Expenditure

		Land Holding	Income Before	Income Present	Expenditure Before	Expenditure Present	Food Expenditure Before	Food Expenditure Present
Land Holding	Correlation	1	.117**	0.079	.149**	0.052	.098*	-0.005
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.005	0.059	0.000	0.213	0.019	0.904
Income Before	Correlation	.117**	1	.653**	.609**	.571**	.320**	.281**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.005		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Income Present	Correlation	0.079	.653**	1	.569**	.704**	.373**	.431**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.059	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Expenditure Before	Correlation	.149**	.609**	.569**	1	.718**	.619**	.402**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000
Expenditure Present	Correlation	0.052	.571**	.704**	.718**	1	.317**	.489**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.213	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000
Food Expenditure Before	Correlation	.098*	.320**	.373**	.619**	.317**	1	.620**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.019	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
Food Expenditure Present	Correlation	-0.005	.281**	.431**	.402**	.489**	.620**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.904	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).
 * . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

4.17 Indebtedness:

Tribal families have been taking credit from different formal and semi-formal / informal institutions to meet their financial requirements. About 27.9 percent tribal families found having credit from single or multiple sources. Among different sources, credit taken by tribal families from money lender/s observed minimal (2.13 percent) in comparison to other sources. Credit from banks / formal financial institutions is

accessed by 4.26 percent tribal families, whereas credit from cooperatives (agricultural cooperatives) is accessed by 13.83 percent families. Local SHGs have been the primary lender to majority of the households as most of the households have membership in the SHG. Of the total households who have taken credit, 84.04 percent have taken credit from SHGs. Taking credit from relative / friends (9.04 percent households) and from different shops (1.60 percent households) is also observed.

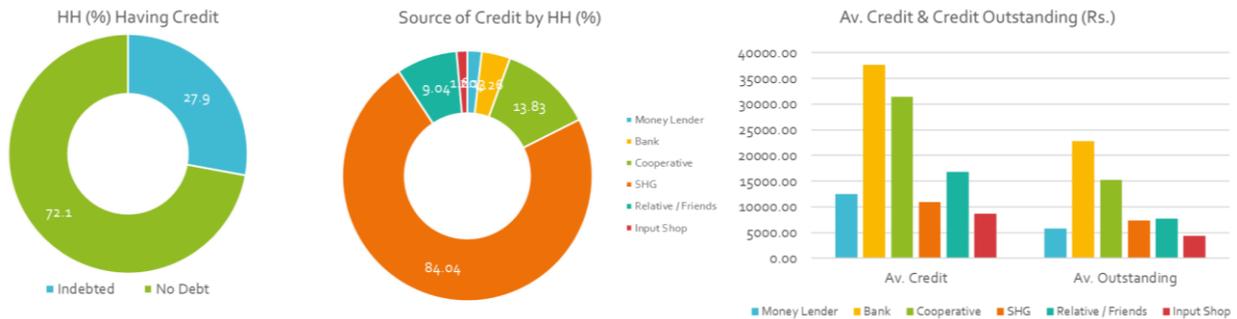


Figure 81: Credit Sources, Average Credit and Credit Outstanding

Amount of credit taken from different sources varies depending upon the need and sanctioned by credit providing entity. Average credit amount per household observed to be highest among all the sources in case of bank (Rs.37,628.00) and agricultural cooperatives (Rs.31,384.62) followed by relatives / friends (Rs.16,764.71). Looking at the average amount of credit taken from different sources and average credit outstanding, it is evident that the tribal households have been repaying the amount. Average amount of credit accessed and average credit outstanding per household in different categories are presented in the figure.

4.18 Migration:

Migration, in general, refers to movement of people from one's native place to other with an intention to get a better scope of living along with other amenities of life. While "prospect-oriented" migration is observed with people having specific market exchangeable skill sets, "distress migration" comprise of people who are forced to migrate due to situational compulsion. It is basically the landless families, wage labourers, seasonally unemployed labourers, agricultural labourers etc. who compel to migrate and, in many cases, it is primarily people belonging to socially backward classes like scheduled caste and scheduled tribes. Based on the nature of migration, the migrants can be grouped in to three broad categories, i.e., enforced migrants, voluntary migrants and distress migrants. The migrants who migrate because of the external forces are enforced migrants.

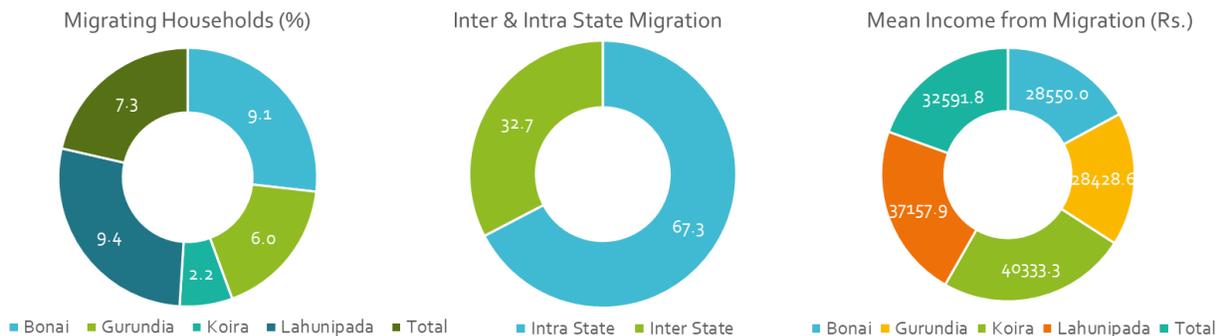


Figure 82: Migration in Studied Area

The labourers who are forced to migrate and accept the work (any work assigned to them at the migrated place) are the migrants of this category. The second category of migrants (voluntary migrants) include the people who choose migration as a better option with an intent of having better education, job and to settle themselves. These migrants are prospect- oriented migrants migrating with aspiration for improved quality of life. The third category of migrants (distress migrants) are caused due to deprivation and absence of livelihood in a particular region. Migrants under this category leave their native place due to poverty, absence of better alternatives, natural hazards like crop failure, flood, drought and other natural calamities.

Inter-State or intra-State migration, including rural-urban migration is not uncommon in Odisha. The KBK area, which also comprises scheduled area, is nationally known for distress migration. In the studied area, migration is not that rampant like KBK region. It is observed that members from 7.3 percent families migrate to different places in search of employment, leaving their original place of residence. A total of 52 adult male members, 8 female members and 10 children along with their family members from 49 families migrate to different places. Migration from Bonai (9.1 percent) and Lahunipada observed to be higher than Koira (2.2 percent) and Gurundia (6.0 percent). Migration by its nature is more intra-state (67.3 percent) than inter-state (32.7 percent). Average duration of migration varies between 4-5 months, irrespective of inter-state or intra-state migration. It is also observed that no migrant is registered at the GP or with mandated agencies before migrating.

4.19 Expectations of Tribal Households:

In the process of evaluation, attempt was made to understand key expectations of people in order to improve their quality of living. There are four major expectations, as per the mapping, i.e., (1) provision / creation of local employment (96.9 percent) where people can get engagement and earn their livelihood; (2) provision of irrigation for the cultivable / cultivated land (60.8 percent) so that the tribal farmers can utilize the available land effectively, enhance agricultural production and by that having better income; (3) having a concrete house of their own by accessing schematic provision of PMAY (27.3 percent); and (4) enrolment in UJJALA scheme of government and access to clean cooking gas. Apart from these, some tribal households also have other expectations like availing land under FRA (1.8 percent), getting benefit financial benefit of KALIA scheme (1.5 percent), support for construction of cow shed (1.3 percent) etc.

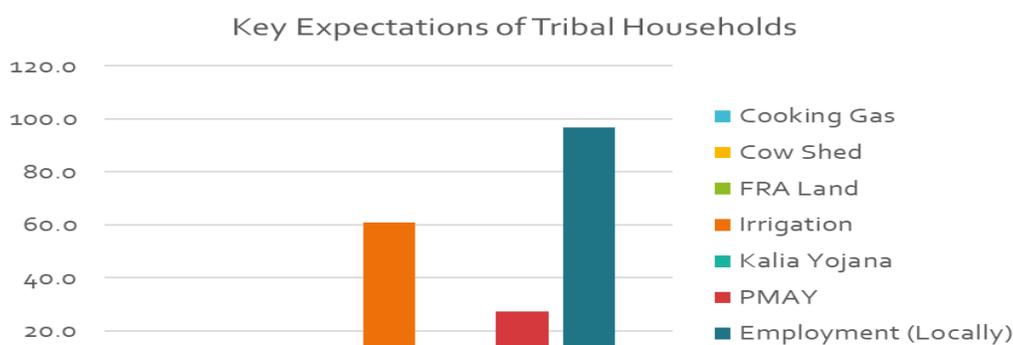


Figure 83: Key Expectations of Tribal Households for Improved Quality of Living

4.20 Overall Outcome of Tribal Development:

The overall outcome of tribal development is mapped against the framed indicators. Each evaluation component / study dimension is having different indicators and each such indicator is mapped to understand the rate of success. For mapping, each indicator further categorized in to different classes that suitably justifies the achievement rate. The classification also varies in certain indicators based on the need and normalized as per the direction of each indicator. A total of 6 components related to the project success were mapped using 30 indicators. Mapping of all the dimensions and its indicators are presented in the table.

Table 43: ITDA Intervention and Overall Outcome

Components / Dimensions	Key Indicator	Category	Observation
Adequacy of Institutional Capacity to Address Tribal Development Issues	Sanctioned Vs In-Position		
	No Vacant Position	Good	
	Vacant Position: <= 5.0% of Sanctioned	Manageable	
	Vacant Position: >5.0 % & <=10.0%	Poor	
	Vacant Position: >10.0 % & <= 20.0 %	Very Poor	
	Vacant Position: >20.0 %	Extremely Poor	33.3 %
	Availability of SMS for Support		
	No SMS:	Poor	
	1 SMS:	Manageable	01
	> 1 SMS	Good	
	Association of F-NGO:		
F-NGO Associated	Good	01	
F-NGO not Associated	Poor		
	Enhancement in Fund Allocation (CAGR %)		
	<=5.0 % Higher Allocation	Poor	
	>5.0 % & <=10.0 % Higher Allocation	Average	0.07
	>10.0 % & <=20.0 % Higher Allocation	Manageable	
	>20 % Higher Allocation	Good	
Participatory Planning	Decentralised Participatory Planning Process		
	Plan Prepared in a Participatory Manner	Good	
	Plan prepared at GP / Block / ITDA level	Poor	Poor
	People's Awareness on Planning		
	Majority of people are aware of Plans	Good	
	Less or no Awareness of Majority	Poor	Poor
Household Entitlements	Accessibility to Rural Housing		
	<=25.0 % Households	Poor	
	>25.0 % & <=50.0 % Households	Average	40.7
	>50.0 % & <=75.0 % Households	Manageable	
	>75.0 % Households	Good	
	Public Distribution System		
	<=25.0 % Households	Poor	
	>25.0 % & <=50.0 % Households	Average	

Components / Dimensions	Key Indicator	Category	Observation
	>50.0 % & <=75.0 % Households	Manageable	
	>75.0 % Households	Good	95.5
	Supplementary Nutrition		
	<=25.0 % Households	Poor	
	>25.0 % & <=50.0 % Households	Average	
	>50.0 % & <=75.0 % Households	Manageable	
	>75.0 % Households	Good	85.6
	Employment Security (Job Card)		
	<=25.0 % Households	Poor	
	>25.0 % & <=50.0 % Households	Average	
	>50.0 % & <=75.0 % Households	Manageable	
	>75.0 % Households	Good	76.6
	Sanitation		
	<=25.0 % Households	Poor	
	>25.0 % & <=50.0 % Households	Average	
	>50.0 % & <=75.0 % Households	Manageable	74.2
	>75.0 % Households	Good	
	Immunization		
	<=25.0 % Households	Poor	
	>25.0 % & <=50.0 % Households	Average	
	>50.0 % & <=75.0 % Households	Manageable	
	>75.0 % Households	Good	97.0
	Health Insurance		
	<=25.0 % Households	Poor	10.5
	>25.0 % & <=50.0 % Households	Average	
	>50.0 % & <=75.0 % Households	Manageable	
	>75.0 % Households	Good	
Household Level Facilities & Services	Household Electrification		
	<=25.0 % Households	Poor	
	>25.0 % & <=50.0 % Households	Average	
	>50.0 % & <=75.0 % Households	Manageable	
	>75.0 % Households	Good	82.3
	Access to Portable Drinking Water		
	<=25.0 % Households	Poor	
>25.0 % & <=50.0 % Households	Average		
>50.0 % & <=75.0 % Households	Manageable		
>75.0 % Households	Good	85.6	
Improvement in Land Holding (FRA Aspect)	Recommended for Land under FRA (GP)		
	<=25.0 % Applications Recommended	Poor	
	>25.0 % & <=50.0 % Recommended	Average	
	>50.0 % & <=75.0 % Recommended	Manageable	
	>75.0 % Recommended	Good	97.8
	Recommended for Land under FRA (SDLC)		
<=25.0 % Applications Recommended	Poor		
>25.0 % & <=50.0 % Recommended	Average		

Components / Dimensions	Key Indicator	Category	Observation
	>50.0 % & <=75.0 % Recommended	Manageable	
	>75.0 % Recommended	Good	83.8
	Recommended for Land under FRA (DLC)		
	<=25.0 % Applications Recommended	Poor	
	>25.0 % & <=50.0 % Recommended	Average	
	>50.0 % & <=75.0 % Recommended	Manageable	67.1
	>75.0 % Recommended	Good	
	Distribution of ROR for Approved Cases		
	<=25.0 % Approved Cases	Poor	
	>25.0 % & <=50.0 % Approved Cases	Average	
	>50.0 % & <=75.0 % Approved Cases	Manageable	
	>75.0 % Approved Cases	Good	100.0
	Average Land Allotted (Ac.)		
	<1 Ha.	Poor	0.64
	>=1 & <=2.0 Ha.	Average	
	>2.0 & <=3.0 Ha.	Manageable	
	>3.0 & <=4.0 Ha.	Good	
	Utilization of FRA Level		
	<=25.0 % of FRA Land Holders	Poor	
	>25.0 % & <=50.0 % of Holders	Average	
	>50.0 % & <=75.0 % of Holders	Manageable	56.6
	>75.0 % of FRA Land Holders	Good	
	Additional Income from FRA Land		
	ST Households having Additional Income	Good	Rs.7854.24
	No Additional Income from FRA Land	Poor	
Enhancement in Socio-Economic Condition of the Household	Enhancement in Household Asset Base		
	Enhancement in HH Asset Base	Good	Yes
	No Enhancement in HH Asset Base	Poor	
	Enhancement in Livestock Holding (% of HH)		
	Enhancement in Livestock Holding	Good	Yes
	No Enhancement in Livestock Holding	Poor	
	Enhancement in Farm Machinery Holding		
	Enhanced in Farm machinery (% of HH)	Good	Yes
	Not Enhanced (% of HH)	Poor	
	Enhancement in HH Expenditure (%)		
	<=25.0 % in Last 10-15 Years	Poor	
	>25.0 % & <=50.0 % in Last 10-15 Years	Average	
	>50.0 % & <=75.0 % in Last 10-15 Years	Manageable	56.4
	>75.0 % in Last 10-15 Years	Good	
	Reduction in Food Expenditure (in PP)		
	<=5.0 PP in Last 10-15 Years	Poor	
	>5.0 PP & <=10.0 PP in Last 10-15 Years	Average	7.9
	>10.0 PP & <=15.0 PP in Last 10-15 Years	Manageable	
	>15.0 PP in Last 10-15 Years	Good	

Components / Dimensions	Key Indicator	Category	Observation
	Household Indebtedness (% of HH)		
	<=10.0 % Households	Good	
	>10.0 % & <=20.0 % Households	Manageable	
	>20.0 % & <=30.0 % Households	Average	27.9
	>30.0 % Households	Poor	
	Dependency on Money Lender (% of HH)		
	<=5.0 % Household	Good	0.6
	>5.0 PP & <=10.0 Households	Manageable	
	>10.0 PP & <=15.0 % Households	Average	
	>15.0 % Households	Poor	
	Inter & Intra-State Migration (% of HH)		
	<=5.0 % Household	Good	
	>5.0 PP & <=10.0 Households	Manageable	7.3
	>10.0 PP & <=15.0 % Households	Average	
	>15.0 % Households	Poor	

Chapter V: Conclusion and Way Forward:

Integrated Tribal Development Project / Agency (ITDP/A) was conceptualized for focused intervention for tribal development to bridge the development gap between tribal and rest of the communities. In general, ITDA focuses on both area development approach (infrastructural facilities) and household / group development approach for economic development. Different schemes / programs have been formulated around tribal development policies and guidelines to realize the overall objective. It is realized that without mainstreaming the development process of tribals, who have a significant proportion of National and State population (in selected states), overall objective of socio-economic development cannot be realized. In this regard, efforts have been made to improve the education standard of the tribals, building their skill set, improving their livelihood-based engagement, enrolling them in different social welfare schemes / programs on priority basis, reservation in employment etc. Overall, the inclusion and positive discrimination strategy has been found beneficial for the upliftment of the tribals.

Service Delivery Capacity:

In the process of evaluation, it is observed that many sanctioned posts have been remaining vacant at the ITDA level. The number of sanctioned regular posts found reduced over the years and contractual posts have been created. The contractual positions have been filled whereas, some of the regular positions remaining vacant, including the project administrator position. By February 2020, only 66.67 percent regular positions found filled. Non-availability of required human resources at the ITDA level has been the major constraint in discharging the responsibilities. Comparing a block office, which is normally remain equipped with different category of human resources to discharge its function in a particular block, ITDA, which comprises four blocks (in the context of ITDA Bonai) and cater to the need of about 60.0 percent vulnerable population, may be equipped appropriately for focused tribal development interventions.

Funds Flow:

Fund allocation to ITDA under different heads, including SCA to TSP and Article 275 (1) reflects a fluctuating trend. Annual growth in funds allocation is observed in some of the years whereas in different years, allocation has reduced. The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) in allocation of funds to ITDA under Article 275 (1) is only 9.0 percent and more or less same in case of SCA to TSP (8.0 percent). Apart from Article 275 (1) and SCA to TSS, ITDA has received funds under State Plan and non-plan. Overall growth in funds allocation (CAGR) to ITDA is 7.0 percent. Secondly, it is also observed that utilization of available funds is also less than the receipt. Apart from direct implementation, ITDA is also found implementing certain activities in a collaboration and convergence mode with respective department/s.

Human Resource Development (Skill Development):

As a part of human resource development, the ITDA have taken up skill building activities under three broad heads, i.e., Skill Development Training (SDT), Pre-Recruitment Training and Placement Linked Employability Training (PLET). Among these three categories of training, PLET has been given emphasis

(52.0 percent of the total trained). Further, training achievement reflects that on an average 245 persons trained every year during the period 2013-14 to 2018-19. However, looking at the average number of persons trained per year and comparing the work force participation rate of tribal, it seems the coverage is marginal. As external agencies have been involved in the skill building process and there is a requirement for greater involvement of tribal youths in skill building, it becomes essential that skill building measures should be taken in a large scale.

Focus Area Development Program:

The Focus Area Development Program (FADP) has been implemented by the ITDA in a convergence mode with other departments. Key activities that have been taken up under FADP are like WADI, promotion of backyard poultry, fishery promotion, vegetable farming, farm mechanization, irrigation promotion and sericulture. It is a beneficiary-oriented scheme where support is provided to selected tribal households to take up these activities.

Livelihood Support:

For the promotion of livelihood of the tribals, ITDA has been implementing a number of beneficiary-oriented schemes under SCA to TSS. The schemes cover sectors like agriculture, horticulture, livestock promotion, lac cultivation, Seri culture etc.

Cluster Development:

Recently, the tribal development department has taken initiative for promotion of different production clusters in tribal dominated areas. ITDA has identified 16 clusters which encompass mustard production, Sunflower, Groundnut production, Potato production, Chilly production etc. A total of 2,043 beneficiaries covering area of 523 acres is being covered under the scheme.

Infrastructure Development:

ITDA has taken up infrastructure development in ITDA areas that support area development approach and infrastructures that are incidental to IGA. Different infrastructures created are like construction / repair of school buildings, boundary walls, play grounds for tribal children, irrigation infrastructures etc. However, created infrastructures are less supportive to livelihood / income generation activities such as aggregation centres, packaging and processing units, storage houses, cold chain development etc. Even such infrastructures have not been developed under SCA to TSS. A holistic and comprehensive approach to infrastructure development seems essential that support other initiatives of the government and ITDA, i.e., FADP and cluster development.

Overall Outcome:

ITDA has been implementing a number of activities under different schemes / programs. However, the overall outcome is limited, more specifically in livelihood promotion and strengthening, including improving accessibility of tribal households to various other schemes / programs and in improving the overall socio-economic status of the tribals. While Institutional capacity has been inadequate to meet the requirement, there has been no participatory planning where tribal share their concerns and activities are planned as per the actual needs of people. Accessibility of tribal households to certain schemes / programs

have been encouraging where role of ITDA is limited, but at the same time, penetration of ITDA schemes / program is also limited, looking at the total tribal population / households in the ITDA area. Land holding status of some of the tribal families found increased due to access to land under FRA. The convergence approach has been successful in implementing some of the activities in agriculture, horticulture, fishery and labour oriented activities (MGNREGA). But the outreach has been limited and accessible only to selected households. The FADP initiative has been beneficial to certain degree to the enrolled households but a comprehensive and composite approach seems essential.

Way Forward:

Formation of ITDA as an institutional structure is objectively linked to tribal development in a focused manner. Area and community development approach requires building the development environment at the macro level (taking all four blocks together and linking to district environment) and working with the tribal community at micro level. It is expected to go hand in hand, while macro environment would create demand for different services and productions, micro initiatives will take up this and attempt to address this emerging demand. Hence an appropriate strategy is expected to be devised, taking local requirements in to account and linking with the overall economic environment at the macro level. It may require departmental intervention more with the facilitation support at the ITDA level, along with district administration. Currently, ITDA strategy has been more micro oriented and macro environment building perspective is found missing. There should be more fund allocation, mobilization and investment for building the macro environment. Hence, ITDA Strategy may be suitably examined from this context and Required transformation in this regard would be helpful in the longer run. Taking up more and more public and private collaborated projects, that benefits the local tribal population, create opportunities of employment, enhance productive infrastructure base and also profitable for the investors would help in this regard. In this regard, four ITDA blocks can be considered as one unit and planning and execution can be done accordingly.

Looking at the current approach of ITDA and its different initiatives, it seems essential that ITDA should function in a mission mode, performing the role of a facilitator, apart from an executer. However, it seems less possible without a structural and operational transformation. Current structure of ITDA seems less capable of managing and taking up this responsibility in a larger scale. Hence, ITDA is expected to be well equipped with required human resources who have the thematic expertise and management ability. It will enable ITDA to improve outreach and quality of services.

The assessment reveals that preparation of tribal development plan is more centralised where participation of villagers in the overall process is limited. The decentralised planning process has been inadequate and less effective. It has failed to capture the actual needs of the tribal and preparing plan accordingly for a sustained growth in economic spheres. Secondly, the planning process should take in to account convergence benefits of other schemes / programs implemented by other line departments that support livelihood improvement of tribals. Strengthening GP level tribal development planning process expected to be more effective and outcome oriented.

Employment with market exchangeable skill set, in the current context is important. Work participation rate of the tribals reflects that manual casual labour percentage is high among the tribals who are normally un skilled. Unskilled labourer does not fetch a good return against his / her work in comparison to semi-skilled or skilled labour. Secondly, in order to enhance the employability of the tribals, which also includes self-employment, it becomes essential that skill building measures should be taken in a large scale,

identifying the interested youth segment. Priority sectors of engagement should be identified through consultations with industry and other market players and wider coverage should be focused upon. Secondly, it is highly essential that in case of skilled youths interested for self-employment, appropriate support system should be provided, including financial support (bankable enterprise promotion plans). While the target realization under different skill development training is 100.0 percent, the planned target seems low looking at the work participation rate of the tribals.

In conformity with the guidelines, SCA funds are being utilized by the tribal development and administrative unit for economic development of the tribals. Funds are also utilized for the creation of different infrastructures that are supportive to IGA. But in many cases, the results remain below the expectation due to reasons like less ownership by the target mass, poor planning and execution, inadequate monitoring and follow-up, more focus on rendering support to tribal families rather than strategy for the sustainability of support provisions etc. On the other hand, there are incidences of success where participation is ensured, ownership is established, return on investment is visible to the people and people have harvested the benefit because of the support. Such learning can be taken up for replication in the ITDA area.

The current monitoring mechanism at the ITDA level, more specifically related to livelihood improvement measures, found deficient. Assurance of sustainable use of the provided inputs through proper guidance and follow-up require improvement. The NGO model of operation has been beneficial but regular follow-up and guidance to the beneficiaries seems inadequate. As a result, many individual and group-oriented schemes where input is rendered once to the selected beneficiaries is not carried forward in a long-term basis. Such situation can be avoided through appropriate monitoring and supervision mechanism. Secondly, availability of required information / data is to be systematised and used for decision making and planning support. For this, it is important to strengthen MIS at the ITDA level and linking with main data base system of the department. Periodic monitoring, at least once in six months period from state level would be further helpful. The MIS can be developed using GIS platform to track the activities and progress.

A number of SHGs have been promoted in the ITDA area by Mission SHAKTI and Odisha Livelihood Mission. ITDA has been supporting selected SHGs for IGA promotion in terms of providing financial assistance. But involvement of SHGs in different enterprises is limited. The support rendered to the SHGs have been invested mostly by the SHGs and its member in agriculture and related activities. There has been significant support system from Mission SHAKTI and OLM for livelihood promotion through bank linkages and GPLF. In such case, ITDA support can be utilised for the promotion of off-farm and non-farm based IGAs rather than duplicating the effort and resources. Formulating SHG specific strategy in the promotion of off-far and non-farm IGA that caters to the need of a specific SHG or more than one SHG could be beneficial. Such approach can be considered as a part of cluster development strategy where production / processing / post-harvest management / service delivery can be taken up in a larger scale.

Exploring Public Private Partnership (PPP) in cluster development and enterprise promotion, including value addition and market linkage can give edge to the overall effort. Along with identifying clusters of production and supporting its development, it is also essential to develop required supportive infrastructure to manage production and marketing system. However, before development of clusters, it is essential to assess the current level of production, production potential with support system, households involved in the process and expected to be benefitted, available and required infrastructural

facilities, current market mechanism etc. So, a detail situational mapping is essential and detail cluster development plan can be prepared accordingly.

As, it is already discussed, around 60.0 percent tribal households are engaged in agricultural activities. But poor irrigation infrastructure has not been supportive to have a remunerative return by the marginal and small farm holders. The current level of cropping intensity in the ITDA area is below the state average. So, there is a need to improve the irrigation infrastructure in the ITDA blocks by which farmers can shift from mono-crop to multi-crop with crop diversification and intensification. Enhancement in irrigated area will also improve the period of engagement of farming households in agricultural activities, indirectly supporting the agricultural labour and overall production system. Looking at the available resource base for irrigation promotion (both ground water and surface water), detail irrigation and agriculture improvement plan can be prepared for implementation. Taking in to account the ground water potential and suitability, deep bore well or lift irrigation can be promoted, following the existing guidelines for bringing enhancement in irrigated agriculture. Along with this, water saving mechanisms and irrigation management system can put more area under irrigation during Kharif and Rabi. Schematic convergence and resource dovetailing is another critical area which ITDA may take up in a more vigorous manner. The TSP funds available at dept. level can be utilised along with SCA provisions and funds available from DMF for irrigation and agriculture promotion.

Table 44: Action Plan – Way Forward (Tentative)

SN	Dimensions	Key Action Points		Institution Responsible
A	Service Delivery Capacity of the ITDA	A.1	Assessment of HR Requirement	Tribal Dev. Dept.
		A.2	Placement of Experienced Human Resources	Tribal Dev. Dept.
		A.3	Assessment of Capacity Needs	SCSTRTI
		A.4	Organising Training / Exposure	SCSTRTI
		A.5	Refresher Training for ITDA Officials	SCSTRTI
B	Outreach of Scheme / Program	B.1	Identification of Left out Households (Scheme Specific)	ITDA
		B.2	Finalization of List of Potential HHs for Enrolment	ITDA
		B.3	Dist. Level Consultation & Steps for Enrolment	ITDA
		B.4	Enrolment & Benefit Follow-up	ITDA
C	Funds Flow to ITDA	C.1	Participatory Planning (GP Level)	ITDA
		C.2	Plan for Convergence with GPDP	ITDA
		C.3	Plan Prioritization	ITDA
		C.4	Preparation of Resource Envelop (GP Level)	ITDA
		C.5	Plan Consolidation (Block & ITDA Level)	ITDA
		C.6	Plan Approval at Dist. Level	Dist. Committee
		C.7	Request for Financial Resources to Dept./Ministry	ITDA
		C.8	Taking up Priority Works as per the Available Resources	ITDA
		C.9	Mobilise Additional Funds from Other Sources (CSR / DMF etc.)	Dept. / Dist. Admn. / ITDA
D	Skill Development (HR Development)	D.1	Need Assessment & Environmental Scanning	SCSTRTI
		D.2	Workshops / Meetings with Industrial Bodies / Corporates Etc.	Dept.
		D.3	Identification of Potential Youths / Persons (Using GP)	ITDA
		D.4	Current and Required Skill Mapping-Individual Level (Market Driven)	ITDA

		D.5	Empanelment of Additional Resource Agencies for Skill Dev.	Dept.
		D.6	Oranize Skill Based Training in Phased Manner	ITDA / Resource Agency
		D.7	Facilitate Developing Bankable Proposal & Linkage (May be in Group)	ITDA
		D.8	Financial Support under SCA & State Plan for Self-Employment	Dept. / ITDA
		D.9	Placement Facilitation & Tracking for 3 Years (Job Oriented)	ITDA
E	Focus Area Dev. Program (FADP)	E.1	Assessment of Current Livelihood Pattern	SCSTRTI
		E.2	Assessment of Potentials in Livelihood Sectors	SCSTRTI
		E.3	Making Cluster Development a part of Livelihood Strategy	ITDA
		E.4	Identify Off-Farm & Non-Farm Sectors of Engagement	SSCSTRTI
		E.5	Sector Development Planning - Linking Households / Clusters	SCSTRTI
		E.6	Sector Promotion Approach - SCA, State Plan & Other Resources	Dept. / ITDA
		E.7	Promotion of PPP in Sector / Cluster Development	Dept. / Dist. Admn. / ITDA
		E.8	Supply Chain & Value Chain Strengthening	ITDA
F	Cluster Development	F.1	Identification of Potential Clusters (on / off / non-farm sector)	ITDA
		F.2	Assessment of Potential, Marketable Surplus & Other Prospects	SCSTRTI
		F.3	Preparing Cluster Development Plan with Infrastructure Support Plan	SCSTRTI
		F.4	Implementation of Plan, Linking with Remunerative markets etc.	ITDA
G	Livelihood Supportive Infrastructure Development	G.1	Assessing Need of Livelihood Supportive Infrastructure (Cluster Plan)	SCSTRTI
		G.2	Detail Business Plan Preparation	SCSTRTI
		G.3	Collaboration & Convergence with PPP Approach	Dept. / Dist. Admn. / ITDA
		G.4	Linking Infrastructure Plan with Cluster & Sector Growth Plan	ITDA
H	Collaboration & Convergence	H.1	Preparation of Convergence Plan for Sector / Cluster Growth	SCSTRTI
		H.2	Approval of Convergence Plan at State / District Level	Dept. / Dist. Admn. / ITDA
		H.3	Resource Allocation / Mobilization & Plan Implementation	Dept. / Dist. Admn. / ITDA
I	Monitoring & Supervision	I.1	Designing Monitoring Plan for Each Scheme / Program / Activity	SCSTRTI
		I.2	Designing MIS and GIS Application	Dept.
		I.3	State Monitoring Team Composition & Periodic Monitoring	Dept.
		I.4	Tracking Output and Outcome Periodically	Dept.

Annexure:

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Annexure 2.1: Educational Institutions in ITDA Area:

Educational Institution under Bonai I.T.D.A.										
SN	Name of the Block	Name of the School	No. of Hostel Building							
			100 Seated		200 Seated		250 Seated		40 Seated	
			B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G
A. High School										
1	Koira	Dengula H/S		1/2009	1/2013					
2	Koira	Gopna H/S	1/2011	1/2009	1/2013					
3	Koira	Jamdihig.G.H.S.					2/2009			
4	Gurundia	Jamudaraha GHS		1/2009 1/2011	1/2013					
5	Gurundia	GurundiaGGHS		1/2009		1/2013				
6	Lahunipara	EMRS, Lahunipara								
7	Lahunipara	GGHS, Khuntagaon		1/2009		1/2013				
8	Lahunipara	Fuljhar H.S.	1/2011	1/2009		1/2013				
9	Koira	Soyamba HS		1/2009			2/2012			
10	Bonai	BaidapaliGGHS		1/2013			2/2009			
B. Ashram School										
1	Gurundia	Jodabandha A/S		1/2009						1
2	Koira	Soyamba A/S	1/2011	Jan-09						1
3	Lahunipara	Daleisara R/S		1/2009	1/2013					
4	Lahunipara	Budhabhuin R/S		1/2011 1/2013						1
C. Sevashram Schools										
1	Bonai	S. Chandrapur SS	1/2011	1/2009						1
2	Bonai	Gujapal SS		1/2009						
3	Bonai	Deoposh SS		1/2009						
4	Bonai	Badposh SS		1/2009						
5	Gurundia	Tumbei SS		1/2013						
6	Gurundia	Saplata SS		1/2013						1
7	Gurundia	Bartengela SS		1/2009						
8	Gurundia	Karda SS		1/2009						
9	Lahunipara	Brahamanidarha SS		1/2009						
10	Lahunipara	Derula SS		1/2009						
11	Lahunipara	Dhokamunda SS		1/2009						
12	Lahunipara	Mahura SS		1/2013						
13	Lahunipara	Bijaghat SS		1/2009						
14	Lahunipara	Badsahajbahal SS		1/2009						
15	Lahunipara	Takara SS		1/2009						
16	Lahunipara	Bandaberna SS		1/2011						1
17	Lahunipara	Tinko SS		1/2009						1
18	Lahunipara	Rajabasa SS		1/2013						
19	Koira	Dengula SS		1/2009						1
20	Koira	Khajuridihi SS		1/2009 1/2013						
21	Koira	Ganua SS		1/2009 1/2013						1
22	Koira	Chhidakudar SS		1/2009						
23	Koira	Hatikucha SS		1/2009						
24	Koira	Manchabeda SS		1/2009						1
25	Koira	Jhirpani SS								
26	Koira	Toda SS								
27	Koira	Fatatangar SS		1/2009						

Educational Institution under Bonai I.T.D.A.										
SN	Name of the Block	Name of the School	No. of Hostel Building							
			100 Seated		200 Seated		250 Seated		40 Seated	
			B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G
				1/2013						
28	Koira	Sanbalijore SS		1/2009						
29	Koira	Renjeda SS		1/2009						
30	Koira	Silkuta SS		1/2009						
31	Koira	Matuhanuman SS								
32	Koira	Badraxy SS		1/2009						
33	Koira	Kasira SS		1/2009 1/2011						
34	Koira	Khariabahal SS		1/2009 1/2011						1
E. Educational Complex										
1	Lahunipara	Khuntagaon	1/2011	1/2011						
F. Mass Education Hostel										
1	Bonai	Bandhabhuin		1/2009						
2	Bonai	BarghatMES		1/2009						
3	Bonai	JanglaMES		1/2009						
4	Bonai	GGHSBonai		1/2009						
5	Koira	B.JharbedaUGUPS		1/2009						
6	Koira	ChordharaMES		1/2009						
7	Lahunipara	NuaparaMES		1/2009						
8	Lahunipara	RengaliMES		1/2009						
9	Gurundia	TamperkelaMES		1/2009						
10	Gurundia	JardaMES		1/2009						
11	Gurundia	Banki HS		1/2009						
12	Gurundia	Sole MES		1/2009						
13	Gurundia	LachhadaMES		1/2009						
14	Bonai	GovindpurNUPS		1/2011						
15	Koira	NUPS, Koira		1/2011						
16	Gurundia	KundheidihaMES		1/2011						
17	Gurundia	MajuridimaMES		1/2011						
18	Bonai	RDD HS			1/2011					
19	Bonai	Bonaigarh College		1/2011		1/2013				
20	Koira	Gopabandhu HS			1/2011					
21	Bonai	Bonaigarh College		1/2013						
22	Gurundia	Gurundia College		1/2013						
23	Lahunipara	DarjingUGMES		1/2013						
24	Bonai	Badgogua HS		1/2013						
25	Koira	K.Bolang HS		1/2013						
26	Koira	Bimalagarh HS		1/2013						
27	Lahunipara	L.para College		1/2013						
28	Lahunipara	Sardhapur HS		1/2013						
29	Bonai	Gopinathpur PS								1
30	Bonai	Kasada PS								1
31	Bonai	Badgogua PS								1
32	Bonai	Babunuagaon PS								1
33	Bonai	Indrapur PS								1
34	Bonai	Jhirdapali PS								1
35	Bonai	Shihida PS								1
36	Gurundia	Jharbeda PS								1
37	Gurundia	Jarda PS								1
38	Gurundia	Bhaludunguri PS								1

Educational Institution under Bonai I.T.D.A.										
SN	Name of the Block	Name of the School	No. of Hostel Building							
			100 Seated		200 Seated		250 Seated		40 Seated	
			B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G
39	Gurundia	Pankadihi PS							1	
40	Gurundia	Lachhada PS							1	
41	Gurundia	Chandiposh PS							1	
42	Gurundia	Sole PS							1	
43	Gurundia	Gurundia PS							1	
44	Lahunipara	Uperginia PS							1	
45	Lahunipara	Rengali PS							1	
46	Lahunipara	Kapanda PS							1	
47	Lahunipara	Kisantangarpali PS							1	
48	Lahunipara	Kurda PS							1	
49	Lahunipara	Sardhapur PS							1	
50	Lahunipara	Ulsurei PS							1	
51	Koira	Bimalgarh PS							1	
52	Koira	KoiraPSH							1	

Note: B: Boys, G: Girls

Annexure 2.2: Block wise Hostel Status

Block	Education Institution	Boys 100	Girls 100	Boys 200	Girls 200	Boys 250	Girls 250	Boys 40/ Girls 40
Bonai	High School		1				1	
	Mass Education Hostel		9	1	1			7
	Sevashram Schools	1	4					1
Bonai Total		1	14	1	1		1	8
Gurundia	High School		2	1	1			
	Mass Education Hostel		8					8
	Sevashram Schools		4					1
	Ashram School		1					1
Gurundia Total			15	1	1			10
Koira	High School	1	3	2			2	
	Mass Education Hostel		5	1				2
	Sevashram Schools		13					4
	Ashram School	1	1					1
Koira Total		2	22	3			2	7
Lahunipara	Educational Complex	1	1					
	High School	1	2		2			
	Mass Education Hostel		5					7
	Sevashram Schools		10					2
	Ashram School		2	1				1
Lahunipara Total		2	20	1	2			10
Grand Total		5	71	6	4		3	35

Annexure 2.3: Institution wise number of Hostels

Education Institution	Name of the Block	Boys 100	Girls 100	Boys 200	Girls 200	Girls 250	Boys/ Girls 40	Total Hostel
Educational Complex	Lahunipara	1	1					2
Educational Complex Total		1	1					2
High School	Bonai		1			1		2
	Gurundia		2	1	1			4
	Koira	1	3	2		2		8
	Lahunipara	1	2		2			5
High School Total		2	8	3	3	3		19
Mass Education Hostel	Bonai		9	1	1		7	18
	Gurundia		8				8	16
	Koira		5	1			2	8
	Lahunipara		5				7	12
Mass Education Hostel Total			27	2	1		24	54
Sevashram Schools	Bonai	1	4				1	6
	Gurundia		4				1	5
	Koira		13				4	17
	Lahunipara		10				2	12
Sevashram Schools Total		1	31				8	40
Ashram School	Gurundia		1				1	2
	Koira	1	1				1	3
	Lahunipara		2	1			1	4
Ashram School Total		1	4	1			3	9
								0
Educational Complex	ITDA Coverage (Four Block)	1	1					2
High School		2	8	3	3	3		19
Mass Education Hostel			27	2	1		24	54
Sevashram Schools		1	31				8	40
Ashram School		1	4	1			3	9
Grand Total		5	71	6	4	3	35	124

Annexure 2.4: Block wise literacy rate

Block	Literacy Rate of ST (% to Total Population)								
	1991			2001			2011		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
Bonaigarh	50.57	65.49	35.84	52.26	67.77	36.69	64.42	75.20	54.05
Gunundia	36.12	50.50	21.96	45.60	58.88	32.36	61.43	71.69	51.51
Koira	34.59	48.60	19.17	36.05	50.03	21.88	51.41	63.13	39.87
Lahunipada	37.08	49.10	24.12	35.90	48.63	23.31	50.88	61.19	40.92
ITDA Total	39.62	53.42	25.42	42.46	56.32	28.56	56.03	66.78	45.60

Note: T: Total, M: Male, F: Female

Annexure 2.5: Population in ITDA Blocks

Block	Total Household	Total Population			Scheduled Tribe Population			Source	
		Total	Male	Female	Total Household	Total	Male		Female
Bonaigarh	14214	62476	31389	31087	7442	33801	16921	16880	Census 2001
Gunundia	12172	57801	28869	28932	9568	46457	23200	23257	
Koira	15783	71705	36633	35072	10709	51592	26070	25522	
Lahunipada	19211	85019	42445	42574	12314	55621	27695	27926	
Total	61380	277001	139336	137665	40033	187471	93886	93585	
Bonaigarh	16937	69891	34727	35164	8637	37448	18476	18972	Census 2011
Gurundia	14701	66988	33187	33801	11362	53195	26315	26880	
Koira	19713	86818	44024	42794	13213	60938	30243	30695	
Lahunipada	22953	99526	49510	50016	14883	67541	33365	34176	
Total	74304	323223	161448	161775	48095	219122	108399	110723	

Annexure 2.6: Work Participation Rate

Block	Work Participation Rate of ST (% to Total ST Population)					
	2001			2011		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Bonaigarh	52.17	55.64	48.70	44.83	54.11	35.79
Gunundia	50.75	53.96	47.54	48.73	55.97	41.64
Koira	42.62	50.70	34.37	38.09	50.34	26.02
Lahunipada	46.97	52.83	41.16	47.71	54.25	41.31
ITDA Total	47.65	53.02	42.25	44.79	53.55	36.21

Annexure 2.7: Block wise Work Force

Block		Census 2001					Census 2011				
		Baneigarh	Gurundia	Koida	Lahunipara	Total	Baneigarh	Gurundia	Koida	Lahunipara	Total
Population	Total	33801	46457	51592	55621	187471	37448	53195	60938	67541	219122
	Male	16921	23200	26070	27695	93886	18476	26315	30243	33365	108399
	Female	16880	23257	25522	27926	93585	18972	26880	30695	34176	110723
Total Workers	Total	17635	23575	21989	26126	89325	16787	25922	23212	32221	98142
	Male	9415	12518	13218	14631	49782	9997	14728	15224	18102	58051
	Female	8220	11057	8771	11495	39543	6790	11194	7988	14119	40091
Main Worker	Total	8144	10054	14340	12596	45134	7637	10923	14429	14014	47003
	Male	3681	8011	11025	9462	32179	6063	8329	11335	10502	36229
	Female	1763	2043	3315	3134	10255	1574	2594	3094	3512	10774
Marginal Worker	Total	9491	13521	7649	13350	44011	9150	14999	8783	18207	51139
	Male	3034	4507	2139	5159	14839	3934	6399	3889	7600	21822
	Female	6457	9014	5456	8361	29288	5216	8600	4894	10607	29317
Non Workers	Total	16166	22882	28141	29495	96684	20661	27273	37726	35320	120980
	Male	7506	10682	12092	13064	43344	8479	11587	15019	15263	50348
	Female	8660	12200	16049	16437	53346	12182	15686	22707	20057	70632
Work Participation Rate	Total	52.17	50.75	42.62	46.97	47.65	44.83	48.73	38.09	47.71	44.79
	Male	55.64	53.96	50.70	52.83	53.02	54.11	55.97	50.34	54.25	53.55
	Female	48.70	47.54	34.37	41.16	42.25	35.79	41.64	26.02	41.31	36.21

Annexure 2.8: Veterinary Institutions in ITDA, Bonai:

Name of the Block	HOSPITAL/ VD	LI CENTER	AI CENTER	BVO	VAS	ADDL VAS	MVU VAS
Bonai	2	5	5	0	1	1	1
Gurundia	3	9	6	0	0	0	1
Koira	1	6	3	1	0	0	1
Lahunipara	2	5	4	0	1	1	1
Total	8	25	18	1	2	2	4

Source: Office of the CDVO, Sundargarh, February 2020

Annexure 3.1: Human Resources at the ITDA Level:

SN	Post/Designation	As on February 2020			As on July 2019			As on March 2006		
		Sanctioned	In Position	Vacancy	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacancy	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacancy
Regular Post										
1	Project Administrator	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
2	Asst. Executive Engineer	1	1		1	1		1	1	
3	Special Officer	1	1		1	0	1	1	1	
4	JAO							1	1	
5	Junior Engineer							2	2	
6	Asst. Engineer	2	2		2	2				
7	Head Clerk	1	1		1	1		1	1	
8	Statistical Assistant							1	1	
9	Sr. Stenographer	1	1		1	1		1	1	
10	Accountant							1	1	
11	Senior Clerk	2	2		2	2		1	1	
12	Junior Clerk	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	
13	Driver	1	1		1	1				
14	Peon/Night Watchman	3	0	3	3	0	3	7	6	1
	Regular Total	15	10	5	15	9	6	19	17	2
	Percent		66.7	33.3		60.0	40.0		89.5	10.5
Contractual Post										
1	Junior Engineer	1	1		1	0				
2	Peon	1	1		1	1				
3	Project Manager	1	1		1	1				
4	Subject Matter Specialist	1	1		1	0	1			
5	Data Entry Operator	1	1		1	1				
	Contractual Total	5	5		5	3	1			
	Grand Total	20	15	5	20	12	7			
	Percent		75.0	25.0		60.0	35.0			

Source: ITDA, Bonai

Annexure 3.2: Staff Position since 2006

Staff Position of ITDA Bonai as on February 2020					
Sl. No.	Post/Designation	Sanctioned Strength	In Position	Vacancy Position	Remarks
Regular Post					
1	Project Administrator	1	0	1	Sub Collector is In-charge
2	Asst. Executive Engineer	1	1		
3	Special Officer	1	1		
4	JAO				
5	Junior Engineer				
6	Asst. Engineer	2	2		
7	Head Clerk	1	1		
8	Statistical Assistant				
9	Sr. Stenographer	1	1		
10	Accountant				
11	Senior Clerk	2	2		

12	Junior Clerk	2	1	1	
13	Driver	1	1		
14	Peon/Night Watchman	3	0	3	
	Regular Total	15	10	5	
Contractual Post					
1	Junior Engineer	1	1		
2	Peon	1	1		
3	Project Manager	1	1		
4	Subject Matter Specialist	1	1		
5	Data Entry Operator	1	1		
	Contractual Total	5	5		
	Grand Total	20	15	5	
Staff Position of ITDA Bonai as on 1st January 2019					
Sl. No.	Post/Designation	Sanctioned Strength	In Position	Vacancy Position	Remarks
Regular Post					
1	Project Administrator	1	0	1	
2	Asst. Executive Engineer	1	1		
3	Special Officer	1	0	1	Retired on 30.01.2019
4	Asst. Engineer	2	2		
5	Head Clerk	1	1		
6	Sr. Stenographer	1	1		Deputed at Sub Collector Office
7	Senior Clerk	2	2		
8	Junior Clerk	2	1	1	
9	Driver	1	0	1	
10	Peon/Night Watchman	3	1	2	The Person will be retired on 30.04.2019
	Regular Total	15	9	6	
Contractual Post					
1	Junior Engineer	1	1		
2	Peon	1	1		
3	Project Manager	1	1		
4	Data Entry Operator	1	1		
	Contractual Total	4	4		
	Grand Total	19	13	6	
Staff Position of ITDA Bonai as on 1st January 2018					
Sl. No.	Post/Designation	Sanctioned Strength	In Position	Vacancy Position	Remarks
Regular Post					
1	Project Administrator	1	0	1	
2	Asst. Executive Engineer	1	1		
3	Special Officer	1	0	1	
4	Asst. Engineer	2	2		
5	Head Clerk	1	0	1	
6	Sr. Stenographer	1	1		
7	Senior Clerk	2	2		
8	Junior Clerk	2	1	1	
9	Driver	1	0	1	
10	Peon/Night Watchman	3	1	2	
	Regular Total	15	8	7	
Contractual Post					
1	Junior Engineer	1	1		
2	Peon	1	1		
3	Project Manager	1	1		
4	Data Entry Operator	1	1		

	Contractual Total	4	4		
	Grand Total	19	12	7	
Staff Position of ITDA Bonai as on 1st January 2017					
Sl. No.	Post/Designation	Sanctioned Strength	In Position	Vacancy Position	
Regular Post					
1	Project Administrator	1	1		
2	Asst. Executive Engineer	1	1		
3	Special Officer	1	0	1	
4	Asst. Engineer	2	2		
5	Head Clerk	1	1		
6	Sr. Stenographer	1	0	1	
7	Senior Clerk	2	1	1	
8	Junior Clerk	2	1	1	
9	Driver	1	1		
10	Peon/Night Watchman	3	1	2	
	Regular Total	15	9	6	
Contractual Post					
1	Junior Engineer	1	1		
2	Peon	1	1		
3	Project Manager	1	1		
4	Data Entry Operator	1	1		
	Contractual Total	4	4		
	Grand Total	19	13	6	
Staff Position of ITDA Bonai as on 1st January 2016					
Sl. No.	Post/Designation	Sanctioned Strength	In Position	Vacancy Position	Remarks
Regular Post					
1	Project Administrator	1	0	1	
2	Asst. Executive Engineer	1	1		
3	Special Officer	1	1		
4	Asst. Engineer	2	2		
5	Head Clerk	1	1		
6	Sr. Stenographer	1	0	1	
7	Senior Clerk	2	1	1	
8	Junior Clerk	2	1	1	
9	Driver	1	1		
10	Peon/Night Watchman	3	2	1	One Peon retirement going on 30.04.2016
	Regular Total	15	10	5	
Contractual Post					
1	Junior Engineer	1	1		
3	Project Manager	1	1		
5	Data Entry Operator	1	1		
	Contractual Total	3	3		
	Grand Total	18	13	5	
Staff Position of ITDA Bonai as on 1st January 2015					
Sl. No.	Post/Designation	Sanctioned Strength	In Position	Vacancy Position	Remarks
1	Project Administrator	1	1		
2	Special Officer	1	1		
3	Asst. Engineer	1	1		
4	Junior Engineer	2	2		
5	Head Clerk	1	1		
6	Steno	1	0	1	Vacant from 30.05.2012 due

					to transfer
7	Senior Clerk	1	1		
8	Senior Clerk	1	1		
9	Junior Clerk	1	1		
10	Driver	1	0	1	
11	Peon	2	1	1	Vacant from 31.11.2012 due to retirement
12	Night Watchman	1	1		
	Total	14	11	3	

Staff Position of ITDA Bonai as on 1st January 2013

Sl. No.	Post/Designation	Sanctioned Strength	In Position	Vacancy Position	Remarks
1	Project Administrator	1	1		
2	Special Officer	1	1		
3	Asst. Engineer	1	1		
4	Junior Engineer	2	2		
5	Head Clerk	1	0	1	
6	Steno	1	0	1	Vacant from 30.05.2012 due to transfer
7	Senior Clerk	2	1	1	
9	Junior Clerk	1	1		
10	Driver	1	0	1	
11	Peon	2	1	1	Vacant from 31.11.2012 due to retirement
12	Night Watchman	1	1		
	Total	14	9	5	

Staff Position of ITDA Bonai as on 1st January 2011

Sl. No.	Post/Designation	Sanctioned Strength	In Position	Vacancy Position	Remarks
1	Project Administrator	1	1		
2	Special Officer	1	1		
3	Asst. Engineer	1	1		
4	Junior Agriculture Officer	1	0	1	Post Vacant from 17.05.2007
5	Junior Engineer	2	2		
6	Head Clerk	1	1		
7	Statistical Assistant	1	0	1	Post Vacant from 01.02.2010
8	Sr. Stenographer	1	0	1	Post Vacant from 01.01.2011
9	Senior Clerk	1	1		
10	Accountant	1	1		
11	Junior Clerk	1	0	1	Post Vacant from 25.05.2010
12	Driver	1	0	1	
13	Class IV Staff (Peon)	4	2	2	
14	Night Watchman	1	0	1	
15	Data Entry Operator	1	1		
	Total	19	11	8	

Staff Position of ITDA Bonai as on 1st January 2009

Sl. No.	Post/Designation	Sanctioned Strength	In Position	Vacancy Position	Remarks
1	Project Administrator	1	1		
2	Special Officer	1	1		
3	Asst. Engineer	1	1		
4	Junior Agriculture Officer	1	0	1	Post Vacant from 17.05.2007
5	Junior Engineer	2	2		
6	Head Clerk	1	1		
7	Statistical Assistant	1	1		

8	Jr. Stenographer	1	0	1	
9	Senior Clerk	1	1		
10	Accountant	1	1		
11	Junior Clerk	1	1		
12	Driver	1	0	1	
13	Class IV Staff (Peon)	4	4		
14	Night Watchman	1	1		
15	Data Entry Operator	1	1		
	Total	19	16	3	

Staff Position of ITDA Bonai as on 1st January 2008

Sl. No.	Post/Designation	Sanctioned Strength	In Position	Vacancy Position	Remarks
1	Project Administrator	1	1		
2	Special Officer	1	0	1	
3	Asst. Engineer	1	1		
4	Junior Agriculture Officer	1	0	1	Post Vacant from 17.05.2007
5	Junior Engineer	2	2		
6	Head Clerk	1	1		
7	Statistical Assistant	1	1		
8	Jr. Stenographer	1	0	1	
9	Senior Clerk	1	1		
10	Accountant	1	1		
11	Junior Clerk	1	1		
12	Driver	1	0	1	
13	Class IV Staff (Peon)	4	4		
14	Night Watchman	1	1		
	Total	18	14	4	

Staff Position of ITDA Bonai as on 1st January 2007

Sl. No.	Post/Designation	Sanctioned Strength	In Position	Vacancy Position	Remarks
1	Project Administrator	1	1		
2	Special Officer	1	1		
3	Asst. Engineer	1	1		
4	Junior Agriculture Officer	1	1		Post Vacant from 17.05.2007
5	Junior Engineer	2	2		
6	Head Clerk	1	1		
7	Statistical Assistant	1	1		
8	Jr. Stenographer	1	1		
9	Senior Clerk	1	1		
10	Accountant	1	1		
11	Junior Clerk	1	1		
12	Driver	1	0	1	
13	Class IV Staff (Peon)	4	4		
14	Night Watchman	1	1		
	Total	18	17	1	

NB: All the official staff are there as per sanctioned post except a driver post.

Staff Position of ITDA Bonai as on 1st January 2006

Sl. No.	Post/Designation	Sanctioned Strength	In Position	Vacancy Position	Remarks
1	Project Administrator	1	0	1	
2	Special Officer	1	1		
3	Asst. Engineer	1	1		
4	Junior Agriculture Officer	1	1		Post Vacant from 17.05.2007
5	Junior Engineer	2	2		
6	Head Clerk	1	1		

7	Statistical Assistant	1	1		
8	Sr. Stenographer	1	1		
9	Senior Clerk	1	1		
10	Accountant	1	1		
11	Junior Clerk	1	1		
13	Class IV Staff (Peon)	5	4	1	
14	Night Watchman	1	1		
	Total	18	16	2	

Annexure 3.3: Scheme wise fund Allocation

Year	Article 275(I)	SCA to TSP	State Plan	Non Plan	Total
2007-08	140.06	245.85	302.4	132.64	820.95
2008-09	78.59	233.42	315.98		627.99
2009-10	267.79	228.48	254.29	26.32	776.88
2010-11	162.42	434.1	577.5	85	1259.02
2011-12	140.17	455.55	1202.04	102.17	1899.93
2012-13	282.14	419.21	289.5	128.44	1119.29
2013-14	292	422	1027	97	1838
2014-15	289.92	628.52	1184.44	98.72	2201.6
2015-16	245.22	594.87	1336	105	2281.09
2016-17	81	716.67	413.5	185	1396.17
2017-18	186	333.2	174	155	848.2
2018-19	550.84	437.06	113.44	90.45	1191.79
Grand Total	2716.15	5148.93	7190.09	1205.74	16260.91

Annexure 3.4: Year wise Fund Received and Expenditure under Training (Rs. In Lakhs)

Fund Received	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
PLET		30.00	26.37	67.68	46.00	46.00	216.05
SDT	45.00	49.03	26.37	88.57	32.11	44.00	285.08
PRT						3.60	3.60
Total		79.03	52.74	156.25	78.11	93.60	459.73
Expenditure Made							
Training	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
PLET		17.97	25.10	34.71	57.88	44.29	179.95
SDT	42.98	49.03	25.10	42.00	16.00	25.00	158.11
PRT						15.00	15.00
Total	42.98	67.00	50.20	34.71	73.88	84.29	353.06

Annexure 3.5: Trade wise Imparted Trainings and Duration

Training Category	Name of the Trade	Duration of training	Empanelled Training institutes conducting trainings
PLET	Nursing Assistant	3 Month	Upasana Education Trust, Khurda School of Nursing, Semeoitcs Computer Academy, Data pro Computer PVT. Ltd
	Electrical	3 Month	
	Computer Repairing	3 Month	
	Computer DTP	3 Month	
	Nursing (HC & MPW)	3 Month	
	Retail Sales	3 Month	
SDT	House Wiring	6 Month	DAMITC, Rkl, Gouri ITC, SITD, Data pro Computer PVT. Ltd
	Data Entry Operator	6 Month	
	AC Refrigerator repairing	3 Month	
	Driving	3 Month	
	Carpentry	6 Month	
	Industrial Helper	6 Month	
	BPO	4 Month	
	Medical Attendant	5 Month	
	Plumber	3 Month	
	Masson	3 Month	
	Hospitality	4 Month	
	Tailoring	3 Month	
	Data Entry Operator	3 Month	
	Basic Electrical	3 Month	
	Mobile Repairing	3 Month	
PRT	Banking	4 Month	Upasana Education Trust
	Clerical	4 Month	
	Railway	4 Month	
	SSC	4 Month	

Annexure 3.6: Skill Development of Tribal Youth under SCA to TSP

Trade	Name of the Trade	No. of Candidates selected	No. of candidate completed training	Duration of trainees	Name of the Training institute	Amount spent
2013-14						
SDT	House Wiring	40	40	6 Month	DAMITC, Rkl	560000
SDT	DEO	20	20	6 Month	DAMITC, Rkl	300000
SDT	AC Refrigerator repairing	20	20	3 Month	Gouri ITC	189000
SDT	Driving	40	40	3 Month	Gouri ITC	252500
SDT	Driving	20	20	3 Month	Upasana Education Trust, BBSR	252500
SDT	Carpentry	20	20	6 Month	DAMITC, Rkl	210000
SDT	Industrial Helper	20	20	6 Month	DAMITC, Rkl	420000
SDT	BPO	20	20	4 Month	DAMITC, Rkl	252000
SDT	Medical Attendant	20	20	5 Month	DAMITC, Rkl	595000
SDT	Medical Attendant	20	20	5 Month	Upasana Education Trust, BBSR	595000
SDT	Plumber	20	20	3 Month	DAMITC, Rkl	210000
SDT	Masson	20	20	3 Month	DAMITC, Rkl	210000
SDT	Hospitality	10	10	4 Month	DAMITC, Rkl	252000
2014-15						
SDT	Driving	25	25	3 Month	Upasana Education Trust, BBSR	419500
SDT	Tailoring	40	40	3 Month	-do-	1098000
SDT	DEO	40	40	3 Month	SITD	252000
PLET	Nursing Assistant	50	50	3 Month	-do-	735000
PLET	Electrical	25	25	3 Month	-do-	420000
PLET	Computer	30	30	3 Month	-do-	252000
2015-16						
PLET	Computer DTP	73	72	3 Month	Data pro computer PVT. Ltd	1647000
PLET	Nursing (HC&MPW)	17	17	3 Month	-do-	388875
PLET	Retail Sales	21	21	3 Month	-do-	474000
SDT	Basic Electrical	15	15	3 Month	-do-	331800
SDT	Driving	34	34	3 Month	Upasana Education Trust, BBSR	778100
SDT	Mobile Repairing	10	10	3 Month	-do-	153750

Source: ITDA, Bonai

Annexure 3.9: Infrastructure Development from 2007 to 2018

Year	Bonai	Gurundia	Koira	Lahunipara	Total
2007	29	24	28	37	118
2008	29	19	69	45	162
2009	18	17	29	29	95
2010	29	21	22	19	93
2011	33	30	25	32	120
2012	10	30	32	33	106
2013	20	22	41	30	117
2014	19	12	24	29	85
2015	20	17	21	23	84
2016	37	45	41	65	188
2017	8	21	20	20	70
2018	52	62	40	52	208
Total	304	320	392	414	1446

Annexure 3.10: Scheme, Block and Years wise Infrastructure abstract (2007-2018):

Particulars	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Article 275 (1)	39	27	26	26	26	24	62	27	35	29	12	157	490
Bonai	11	7	8	8	8	2	11	7	9	3	1	42	117
Gurundia	8	3	4	4	6	9	17	3	6	3	3	50	116
Koira	12	12	5	5	7	6	21	11	9	9	3	26	126
Lahunipara	8	5	7	7	5	7	9	5	9	14	5	38	119
Non Plan			17	29	65	27	24	15	22	51	23	23	296
Bonai			2	5	15	4	5	2	5	7	5	3	53
Gurundia			5	6	16	9	2	4	8	16	8	6	80
Koira			6	9	13	5	8	5	2	12	6	6	72
Lahunipara			4	9	21	8	9	4	7	16	4	7	89
SCA to TSP	79	23	22	32	28	20	11	34	3	33	9	7	301
Bonai	18	4	4	12	10	2		9	1	10	1	1	72
Gurundia	16	6	4	9	8	4	2	3		5	3	2	62
Koira	16	2	4	8	4	9	6	5		2	3	2	61
Lahunipara	29	11	10	3	6	5	3	17	2	16	2	2	106
State Plan		112	30	6	1	35	20	9	24	75	26	21	359
Bonai		18	4	4		2	4	1	5	17	1	6	62
Gurundia		10	4	2		8	1	2	3	21	7	4	62
Koira		55	14		1	12	6	3	10	18	8	6	133
Lahunipara		29	8			13	9	3	5	19	9	5	100
Grand Total	118	162	95	93	120	106	117	85	84	188	70	208	1446

Annexure 3.11: Infrastructures Created by the ITDA Under Article 275 (1)

Type of Activity	Bonai	Gurundia	Koira	Lahunipara	Total
Additional Classroom	10	4	12	7	33
Boundary wall	12	7	6	7	32
Bridge/Culvert		4	1	3	8
CC road	28	25	23	31	107
Community Hall	3	11		6	20
Compound wall	2	4	8	2	16
Cross Drainage	8	8	4	7	27
Diversion weir					0
Electrification	4	4	1	5	14
Electrification and Sanitation	1			1	2
Hostel Building	12	5	12	7	36
Irrigation		1		1	2
Kalyan Mandap	1		1		2
Kitchen shed	10	4	8	6	28
Market Shed/Hat	2	1	3	2	8
Miscellaneous Works	2	5	3	4	14
Panchayat Building	1	4	1	1	7
Playground	1		2		3
Repair of School Building	3	4	10	5	22
Repair Staff Quarter		3	2	3	8
Sanitation	9	11	13	12	45
School Building			3	1	4
Solar Light		1		2	3
Staff Quarter	4	4	10	2	20
Water supply	4	6	3	4	17
Grand Total	117	116	126	119	478

Annexure 3.12: Total Infrastructures Created by the ITDA, Bonai

Block/Project Type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
All Blocks			2	2		1	4	1	3		1	2	16
Diversion wall									1				1
Electrification			1	1			2						4
Kitchen shed							1		1				2
MISC			1	1		1	1					1	5
Sanitation								1				1	2
Solar Light											1		1
Water supply									1				1
Bonai	29	29	18	29	33	10	20	19	20	37	8	52	304
Additional Classroom	2	3	1	1		1	2	3	3	1			17
Boundary wall			3	9		1	4	1		2	2	2	24
Bridge/Culvert	1		1										2
CC road			1	1	1			7		3		23	36
Check dam			1	2	1								4
Community Hall					1			1		1		2	5
Compound wall	2	1											3
Cross Drainage	5	2	1	5	4	2		1	1	1	2	4	28
Diversion wall			1		2								3
Electrification		5				1	2		2	3		1	14
Electrification and Sanitation		1		4								2	7
Hostel Building	6	2	4	1				4	1	2	3	5	28
Irrigation			1	3	2								6
Kalyan Mandap										2		1	3
Kitchen shed		5			2		3	1	5	9		1	26
Market Shed/Hat	1	1						1	1				4
MISC										3		2	5
Panchayat Building	2		1				2						5
Playground						1							1
Protection wall				1									1
Repair of Compound Wall		6	1										7
Repair of School Building	2					4			1				7
Repair Staff Quarter	1											1	2
Sanitation	6		1		5		1		1		1	3	18
School Building							1		3				4
Solar Light		1											1
Staff Quarter	1	2		1			5		1				10
Water supply			1	1	15				1	10		5	33
Gurundia	24	19	17	21	30	30	22	12	17	45	21	62	320
Additional Class Room	2	1				4	2	1		1			11
Boundary wall			2	6		1		3		2	1	3	18
Bridge/Culvert		1										3	4
CC road						2		1			1	22	26
Check dam	1	3	1	2	3			1					11
Community Hall										4		11	15
Compound wall	2	1	1				1	1					6
Cross Drainage	1	1	1	1	5	4		2		1	5	3	24
Diversion wall	3		1	1	2								7
Electrification	1					1	3			4	3		12
Electrification and Sanitation	1			2								2	5
Hostel Building		3	4					1	1	6	3	4	22
Irrigation				5	1	1							7
Kitchen shed		1		1			2		3	7		2	16
Market Shed/Hat	3	2					2		1				8
MISC.	2				1		1		1			1	6
Panchayat Building			1			4	2						7
Protection wall			1										1
Repair of Compound Wall		3	1										4

Block/Project Type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Repair of School Building	2		1			6			3	1			13
Repair Staff Quarter			2	2							1		5
Sanitation	2	1			4	3	1			3	3	4	21
School Building							2	1	7	4		2	16
Solar Light		1			1					1			3
Staff Quarter	2	1	1	1		2	3	1		1			12
Water supply	2				13	2	3		1	10	4	5	40
Koira	28	69	29	22	25	32	41	24	21	41	20	40	392
Additional Classroom	1	7				6	4	6	3	2	1	1	31
Boundary wall			1	11	2		3	4		2	2	1	26
Bridge/Culvert			1	1							1	1	4
CC road						1		2		7		14	24
Check dam			3	1		5	6						15
Community Hall	1												1
Compound wall	4	5	1				1	2					13
Cross Drainage	1	2		1	5	3				1	2	3	18
Diversion wall					1								1
Electrification		3				3	1		1	6	3	3	20
Electrification and Sanitation									1			1	2
Hostel Building	6	7	15	1				2		3	1	4	39
Irrigation				2									2
Kalyan Mandap										1		1	2
Kitchen shed		16					4	1	7	3		2	33
Market Shed/Hat	1							2	1				4
MISC	1	1		1					1		1		5
Panchayat Building	2												2
Playground	2							1				1	4
Protection wall				1		1						1	3
Repair of Compound Wall	2	11	3										16
Repair of School Building	2	2			2	1	4		4	3			18
Repair Staff Quarter	2		1								1		4
Sanitation			1	1		3	3			5	5	2	20
School Building			2			4	5	2					13
Solar Light		8											8
Staff Quarter	3	7	1	2	3	2	7	2	2				29
Water supply					12	3	3		1	8	3	5	35
Lahunipara	37	45	29	19	32	33	30	29	23	65	20	52	414
Additional Class Room		4				8	5	3		4		1	25
Boundary wall			2	7			4		2	3		1	19
Bridge/Culvert	4	1	1	1									7
CC road	1				1			4		12		18	36
Check dam	2		2	2	1			3		1	1		12
Community Hall			1	1						2		4	8
Compound wall	2	1		1		1				1			6
Cross Drainage	6	5	4		4	3		4	2	1	3	5	37
Diversion wall	5	2	1		1	2	2						13
Electrification	2	7	1			2	3			3	5		23
Electrification and Sanitation	2			1								1	4
Hostel Building			9					4		3		6	22
Irrigation	1		1		2					1		1	6
Kalyan Mandap								1		1			2
Kitchen shed		6		1	4		1	1	2	8	2	2	27
Market Shed/Hat	3	1	1				1	3	1				10
MISC					1				2		1		4
Panchayat Building	1				3		2	1					7
Playground								2					2
Protection wall		2	1										3
Repair of Compound Wall	1	9											10
Repair of School Building	1		1		2	8		1	2	1	1		17
Repair Staff Quarter	1		1	1						2	1	3	9
Sanitation		2	1	2	6	5	1	1		2	1		21
School Building	1						4	1	7	6	1		19

Block/Project Type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Solar Light		2								2		4	8
Staff Quarter	2	3				3	7	1	4	1			21
Water supply	2		2	2	7	1			1	11	4	6	36
Grand Total	118	162	95	93	120	106	117	85	84	188	70	208	1446

Annexure 3.13: Cluster Development Initiative by the ITDA:

Table 1: Cluster Development Initiatives

Activities	No of Cluster	Units (Acres/ Nos)	Acres / No.	No of beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. in Lakh)
Mustard	2	Ac.	150	300	2.72
Sunflower	2	Ac.	125	250	5.75
Groundnut	1	Ac.	30	120	3.01
Potato	1	Ac.	30	120	5.82
Chilly	1	Ac.	18	36	0.42
Watermelon	1	Ac.	17.5	70	4.69
Intercrop Pumpkin	1	Ac.	10	20	0.39
Intercrop Watermelon	1	Ac.	2.5	10	0.67
Litchi & Mango Plantation (Maintenance)	3	Ac.	140	117	0.07
Sericulture: Supply of Rearing Kit	3	No	3	1000	20.00
Total	16			2043	43.54

Annexure 3.14: Nursery and Cold Storage in ITDA Blocks

Name of the Block	Name of the Nursery	Cold Storage
Bonai	0	1
Gurundia	0	0
Koida	0	0
Lahunipara	3	
All Block	3	1

Source: Assistant Director of Horticulture, Bonai

NB: The existing cold storage is not functional

Annexure 4.1: House Ownership Status

Odisha/India	Owned			Hired		Others	HH with no dwelling units
	Freehold	Leasehold	Employer Quarter	Dwelling units with written contract	Dwelling units without written contract		
Odisha	84.4	7.0	0.5	0.6	2.3	5.0	0.0
All-India	95.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	2.2	1.2	0.0

Source: NSSO, 76th Round, 2018

Annexure 4.2: Drinking Water Sources in ITDA Blocks

ITDA Block	No of TW/SW	No of PWS	No. of Solar dual Pumps
Bonai	1454	25	68
Gurundia	1461	15	160
Koira	1328	13	87
Lahunipada	1877	23	87
Total	6120	76	402

Source: Office of the Executive Engineer, RWSS, Rajamunda, Lahunipada

Annexure 4.3: Installation of Solar Pump under Different Schemes

ITDA Block	1st Phase	2nd Phase	3rd Phase	GP Fund	13 th FCA	DMF	Total
Bonai	10	0	8	0	10	40	68
Gurundia	10	48	6	12	33	51	160
Koira	10	0	0	15	3	59	87
Lahunipada	15	0	0	8	14	50	87
Total	45	48	14	35	60	200	402

Source: Office of the Executive Engineer, RWSS, Rajamunda, Lahunipada

Annexure 4.4: Forest Rights Act and Individual Rights

Individual Forest Right Claims and Patta (ROR) Status as on 20.12.2019						
Levels	Claim Categories	Bonai	Gurundia	Koira	Lahunipada	Total
Gram Sabha Level	Received	2253	5040	3618	3461	14372
	Objected	50	377	259	65	751
	Recommended	2203	4663	3359	3396	13621
	Percent	97.8	92.5	92.8	98.1	94.8
SLDC Level	Received	2203	4663	3359	3396	13621
	Objected	357	892	514	610	2373
	Recommended	1846	3771	2845	2786	11248
	Percent	83.8	80.9	84.7	82.0	82.6
DLC Level	Received	1846	3771	2845	2786	11248
	Objected	0	0	0	0	0
	Rejected	40	54	64	127	285
	Pending	567	997	577	347	2488
	Approved	1239	2720	2204	2312	8475
	Percent	67.1	72.1	77.5	83.0	75.3
No of Patta Distributed		1239	2720	2204	2312	8475
	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Area (in acer) Distributed		1930.76	4257.87	2232.60	2014.29	10435.52
	Percent	1.6	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.2

Annexure 4.5: Social Welfare Schemes and Its Coverage

Blocks	IGNDP	IGNOAP	IGNWP	MBPYOAP	MBPYWP	MBPYODP	MBPYS DP	MBPYUMW	MBPDIV	Grand Total
Lahunipara	110	3165	1630	2560	1721	499	247	540	1	10473
Koira	62	2145	423	2163	1033	406	82	178	0	6492
Bonai	297	2305	837	3137	723	363	123	279	0	8064
Gurundia	105	2109	1167	2582	1090	439	316	314	9	8131
ITDA Total	574	9724	4057	10442	4567	1707	768	1311	10	33160
Cover %										
Lahunipara	19.16	32.55	40.18	24.52	37.68	29.23	32.16	41.19	10.00	31.58
Koira	10.80	22.06	10.43	20.71	22.62	23.78	10.68	13.58	0.00	19.58
Bonai	51.74	23.70	20.63	30.04	15.83	21.27	16.02	21.28	0.00	24.32
Gurundia	18.29	21.69	28.77	24.73	23.87	25.72	41.15	23.95	90.00	24.52
ITDA Total	100.0									

Annexure 4.6: GP wise PDS Card Holders

S N	Block Name	GP Name	Priority Cards		AAY Cards		SFSS Cards		Annapurna Household	Total Households
			Household	Member	Household	Member	Household	Member		
1	Bonai	Badgogua	675	2269	93	297	4	6	0	772
2	Bonai	Baneikela	670	2231	98	294	1	2	3	772
3	Bonai	Bhalupani	1242	4489	142	477	8	16	7	1399
4	Bonai	Bonaigarh	1160	4136	255	811	11	24	4	1430
5	Bonai	Govindpur	1128	3872	157	499	5	14	7	1297
6	Bonai	Jakeikela	1107	3767	176	680	3	5	7	1293
7	Bonai	Jhirdapali	965	3561	150	537	6	15	7	1128
8	Bonai	Kasada	1464	5195	229	778	3	6	10	1706
9	Bonai	Kenaveta	1011	3538	127	406	4	9	6	1148
10	Bonai	Kendrikela	1142	3919	166	559	3	5	9	1320
11	Bonai	Pithachor	874	3299	126	386	14	58	2	1016
12	Bonai	Ruguda	1228	4321	208	738	2	3	10	1448
13	Bonai	S.Balang	1154	3988	162	577	1	2	5	1322
1	Gurundia	Baneikela	893	3589	207	645			5	1105
2	Gurundia	Banki	745	2864	115	269	1	2	5	866
3	Gurundia	Bhaludunguri	1395	5422	267	734	1	2	15	1678
4	Gurundia	Chandiposh	1180	4670	218	715			6	1404
5	Gurundia	Gurundia	972	4106	175	659	2	6	8	1157
6	Gurundia	Jarda	899	3257	234	657			8	1141
7	Gurundia	Kucheita	844	3238	176	439			12	1032
8	Gurundia	Kundheidaha	1335	4847	199	620	4	10	12	1550
9	Gurundia	Narendra	1686	5904	229	561	2	5	1	1918
10	Gurundia	Pankadihi	1037	4180	242	754	1	5	14	1294
11	Gurundia	Sole	1489	5981	285	931			12	1786
12	Gurundia	Tamara	1050	4115	223	639			9	1282
13	Gurundia	Tamparkela	636	2551	164	475			7	807
1	Lahunipara	Badpurnapani	1314	5152	96	351	106	355	7	1523
2	Lahunipara	Bhutuda	504	1834	438	1623	38	123	3	983
3	Lahunipara	Daleisara	683	2718	497	1666	100	303	4	1284
4	Lahunipara	Darjing	1753	7191	147	508	238	885	5	2143
5	Lahunipara	Fuljhar	895	3645	830	2600	53	169	13	1791
6	Lahunipara	Haldikudar	577	2158	327	1124	57	150	2	963
7	Lahunipara	Kaleiposh	1332	5100	115	439	126	467	9	1582
8	Lahunipara	Khuntgaon	1303	4647	186	504	119	374	7	1615
9	Lahunipara	Kudheikela	675	2504	109	310	89	285	1	874
10	Lahunipara	Kuliposh	814	2916	153	480	120	396	7	1094
11	Lahunipara	Kurda	1674	6102	162	745	159	519	11	2006
12	Lahunipara	Lahunipara	1244	4667	146	329	82	264	5	1477
13	Lahunipara	Mahulpada	318	1342	496	1698	92	276	2	908
14	Lahunipara	Rajamunda	1174	4167	112	330	149	487	12	1447
15	Lahunipara	Sankhaposh	1328	5537	180	664	141	511	8	1657
16	Lahunipara	Sasyakela	1088	4413	175	609	166	591	6	1435
17	Lahunipara	Talbahali	760	3669	612	1898	27	85	5	1404
1	Koira	Koira	1500	5364	78	239	229	787		1807
2	Koira	Kashira	501	1898	180	451				681
3	Koira	Kalta	1635	6491	193	587	115	365		1943
4	Koira	Dengula	806	3460	249	811	165	591	4	1224
5	Koira	Tensa	567	2102	22	112				589
6	Koira	Patamunda	1370	5002	248	735	183	619	5	1806
7	Koira	Malda	995	3900	206	535	81	263		1282
8	Koira	Jamudihi	1075	4381	134	464	209	809	9	1427
9	Koira	San Roxy	706	3088	255	725				961

S N	Block Name	GP Name	Priority Cards		AAY Cards		SFSS Cards		Annapurna Household	Total Households
			Household	Member	Household	Member	Household	Member		
10	Koira	Soyamba	1035	4591	166	623	33	109	1	1235
11	Koira	Chordhara	1184	5005	243	896	32	106		1459
12	Koira	K.Balang	1413	5787	206	680	115	427	4	1738
13	Koira	Relhatu	620	2781	111	371	63	244		794
14	Koira	Bimlaharh	726	3097	81	295	134	435	1	942
15	Koira	Gopna	1079	4079	210	584	126	399	8	1423

Annexure 4.7: GP wise Social Security Pension Scheme

SN	Block	G.P	IGNDP	IGNOAP	IGNWP	MBPY OAP	MBP YWP	MBPY ODP	MBPY SDP	MBPY UMW	MBP DIV	Grand Total
1	Lahunipara	Badpurnapani	9	185	122	138	153	33	11	41		692
2	Lahunipara	Bhutuda	1	44	36	58	96	5	0	3		243
3	Lahunipara	Daleisara	1	183	95	106	52	27	8	25		497
4	Lahunipara	Darjing	13	201	138	188	160	45	22	40		807
5	Lahunipara	Fuljhar	8	270	109	122	116	22	9	6		662
6	Lahunipara	Haldikudar	1	115	68	104	29	16	5	10		348
7	Lahunipara	Kaleiposh	13	208	172	117	113	37	31	39		730
8	Lahunipara	Khuntgaon	12	245	66	233	132	44	16	70		818
9	Lahunipara	Kudheikela	4	128	29	85	78	16	8	12		360
10	Lahunipara	Kuliposh	4	194	73	187	79	41	8	37	1	624
11	Lahunipara	Kurda	5	272	162	278	119	46	23	44		949
12	Lahunipara	Lahunipara	11	195	131	177	141	47	29	48		779
13	Lahunipara	Mahulpada	1	174	31	103	49	9	5	10		382
14	Lahunipara	Rajamunda	8	170	106	181	110	31	22	52		680
15	Lahunipara	Sankhaposh	12	173	120	229	132	28	23	68		785
16	Lahunipara	Sasyakela	3	156	98	118	93	28	14	24		534
17	Lahunipara	Talbahali	4	252	74	136	69	24	13	11		583
1	Koira	Koira	6	127	56	295	103	31	16	38		672
2	Koira	Kashira	2	47	13	72	26	12	1	1		174
3	Koira	Kalta	5	114	50	224	121	37	5	1		557
4	Koira	Dengula	5	87	2	162	54	18	1	39		368
5	Koira	Tensa	0	31	12	96	58	17	6	3		223
6	Koira	Patamunda	3	218	25	135	80	27	2	24		514
7	Koira	Malda	4	148	12	106	57	27	3	2		359
8	Koira	Jamudihi	3	145	33	174	83	32	12	3		485
9	Koira	San Roxy	3	132	24	114	78	17	7	1		376
10	Koira	Soyamba	7	197	34	109	71	29	6	10		463
11	Koira	Chordhara	7	221	63	99	31	28	0	0		449
12	Koira	K.Balang	6	267	34	197	104	49	4	22		683
13	Koira	Relhatu	2	164	5	114	40	25	12	6		368
14	Koira	Bimlaharh	2	114	16	76	28	7	1	0		244
15	Koira	Gopna	7	133	44	190	99	50	6	28		557
1	Bonai	Badgogua	6	52	18	244	32	20	12	6		390
2	Bonai	Baneikela	2	160	27	185	10	27	4	21		436
3	Bonai	Bhalupani	8	158	19	199	46	19	1	12		462
4	Bonai	Bonaigarh	31	210	90	208	129	43	7	33		751
5	Bonai	Govindpur	37	190	76	237	48	22	13	29		652
6	Bonai	Jakeikela	22	157	86	308	62	29	18	23		705
7	Bonai	Jhirdapali	41	193	34	239	63	19	14	48		651
8	Bonai	Kasada	41	184	98	414	48	28	12	23		848
9	Bonai	Kenaveta	27	108	201	140	115	30	8	12		641

SN	Block	G.P	IGNDP	IGNOAP	IGNWP	MBPY OAP	MBP YWP	MBPY ODP	MBPY SDP	MBPY UMW	MBP DIV	Grand Total
10	Bonai	Kendrikela	23	149	53	252	35	29	9	39		589
11	Bonai	Pithachor	9	214	33	96	41	24	5	9		431
12	Bonai	Ruguda	31	158	60	497	36	32	14	15		843
13	Bonai	S.Balang	19	372	42	118	58	41	6	9		665
1	Gurundia	Gurundia	8	151	94	192	72	50	36	12		615
2	Gurundia	Bhaldunguri	14	262	119	223	156	63	40	55	1	933
3	Gurundia	Narendra	9	197	118	264	194	30	32	58	1	903
4	Gurundia	Chandiposh	4	134	122	174	88	46	20	16		604
5	Gurundia	Banki	4	67	56	141	53	26	14	20		381
6	Gurundia	Kucheita	4	109	90	111	27	15	22	12	5	395
7	Gurundia	Kundheidiha	7	229	69	258	97	40	24	32		756
8	Gurundia	Tamda	6	186	84	198	66	39	30	18		627
9	Gurundia	Banaikela	1	123	94	175	104	22	12	28		559
10	Gurundia	Pankadihi	4	183	57	241	60	36	16	12		609
11	Gurundia	Jarda	11	132	106	141	51	17	27	17	2	504
12	Gurundia	Sole	21	237	109	353	72	36	26	19		873
13	Gurundia	Tamperkela	12	99	49	111	50	19	17	15		372

Annexure 4.8: Potential Production Clusters

Cluster Type	Bonai	Gurundia	Koira	Lahunipada	Total
Chilly	1	1			2
Goatery		1			1
Groundnut	2			1	3
Lac				1	1
Litchi				1	1
Mustard	1			2	3
Potato				2	2
Pumpkin	1			1	2
Sal Leaf Plate making				1	1
Siali Leaf Plate making		1			1
Sun flower		1			1
Taser	2				2
Tomato		1			1
Vegetable Cultivation		1	1		2
Total	7	6	1	9	23

Annexure 4.9: Identified Clusters

Name of the Block	Key product	Name of the GP	Total villages under Cluster	GP 1	Villages	GP 2	Villages
Lahunipada	Potato	Sankhaposha	4	Sankhaposha,	Kasan Tangarpali, Babeidihi, Arjun Chuan, Lamsi		
Lahunipada	Groundnut	Kurda	4	Kurda	Belkudar, Kurda, Nischintpur, Tankjoda		
Lahunipada	Pumpkin	Khuntgaon	5	Khuntgaon	Khuntgaon, Suanrpali, Bichhanapati, Sulmunda, Dhudi		
Lahunipada	Litchi	Talbahali	6	Talbahali	Barghat, Budhabhuin,	Kuleiposh	Kulieposh,

Name of the Block	Key product	Name of the GP	Total villages under Cluster	GP 1	Villages	GP 2	Villages
					Talbahali		Gadruan
Lahunipada	Lac	Talbahali	18	Talbahali	Budhabhuin, Barghat, Talbahali, Karadakudar, Bad Nuagaon, San Nuagaon, Deogharia, Killinda, Tantabahal, Arjhujhari, Rangamatia, Babeihudi, Ladapani, Landamunda	Haladikudar	Sanjole, Barghat, Mukulapani, Khajurnali, Baraguda, Ranja, Sulapdihi
Lahunipada	Sal Leaf Plate making	Darjing	8	Darjing			
Bonai	Pumpkin	Jakeikala	1	Jakeikala	Badposh	Gogua	Gogua
Bonai	Mustard	Jhirdapali	7	Jhirdapali	Chandrapur, Tuniapali, Chikatnali, Jamirposh, Jhirdapali, Bijakoli, Nuadihi		
Bonai	Taser	Bhalupani	18	Bhalupani	Bandhabhuin, Bhadimara, Uskela, Barghat, Bhalupani, San Bhalupani, Jamudora	S Bolang	Sansarsara, Sarsara, S Bolang
Bonai	Taser	Pithachora	9	Pithachora	Barchhapal, Kulkutta, Dalki, Katasahi, Basasahi, Badbil, Balidhipa, Lamni, Pithachora		
Bonai	Chilly	S Bolang	2	S Bolang	S Bolang (Saraidihi), Bolang		
Bonai	Groundnut	Kenaveta	2	Kenaveta	Kantasara, Kenaveta		
Bonai	Groundnut	Jakeikala	2	Jakeikala	Jakeikala, Jamkei		
Gurundia	Tomato	Kundeidiha	8	Kundeidiha	Kundeidiha, Lachhada, Jalo, Kunjrian, Ramchhinda and Kansar	Tamparkela	Madilia, Tumbi
Gurundia	Vegetable Cultivation	Bhaludunguri	3	Bhaludunguri	Ghusuriposh, Khandapat, Madanchuan		
Gurundia	Goatery	Bhaludunguri	8	Bhaludunguri	Bartengeda, Ghusuriposh, Khandapat, Ghusuriposh, Dahichur, Kantabahal, Rani Amarabatipur, Kadampur		
Gurundia	Siali Leaf Plate making	Bhaludunguri	16	Bhaludunguri	Bijadihi, Dhitikposh, Dahichur, Rajabasa, Nalaghati, Rani Amarabatipur	Boneikela	Jamudar, Jagannathprasad
Gurundia	Sunflower	Narendra	6	Narendra	Musaposh, Sibnathpur, Badapada, Bijadihi, Jharbeda, Tikiraposh		
Lahunipada	Mustard	Kuliposh	4	Kuliposh	Bhuguda, Gadruan, Kuliposh, Kaikelaposh		
Lahunipada	Potato	Fuljhar	4	Fuljhar	Nagaria	Kuliposh	Kuliposh, Gadruan
Koira	Vegetable Cultivation	Bimlagarh	3	Bimlagarh	Kamarposh, Bimlagarh, Sanfakirmunda	K Bolang	K Bolang, Gunduriposh, Badgaon, Khriabahal
Lahunipada	Mustard	Kaleiposh	5	Kaleiposh	Laleiposh, Katapada,		

Name of the Block	Key product	Name of the GP	Total villages under Cluster	GP 1	Villages	GP 2	Villages
					Kendudihi, Nuapada, Thakurpali		
Gurundia	Chilly	Tamparkela	4	Tamparkela	Jalei, Jando, Tamparkela, Ghantiali		

Annexure 4.10: Input support under Livelihood Activities

Activities	Inputs supplied to the farmers
Agriculture Development	Seeds, fertilizer, pesticide
Assistance to SHG and Micro Enterprise	SHG Management Training (Book Keeping), Business Development, Bank Linkage and loan, Subsidy through bank
Diary	Immunization, De-worming, Insemination, Technical Guidance the Veterinary dept.
Farm Mechanization	Hand Winner, Pedal Thresher, HSP Plough, Peddler
Horticulture and WADI plantation and maintenance	Plants, Fertilizer, Pesticide, inter cropping, three year maintenance and wage convergence through MGNREGA
Irrigation	Diesel Pump sets (2 hp and 3 hp) and Field Channels constructed from check dam through SCA to TSP
Lac	Breed/seed
Poultry	Vaccinated chicks, feeding and bed/house
Sericulture	Tarpaulin, Plastic brushy tray, Plastic egg carrying basket and Plastic crate and revolving fund to the Cooperative Societies.
Vegetable	Seeds, fertilizer, pesticide for (Mustard, Sunflower, Groundnut, Potato, Chilly, Watermelon, Pumpkin)

Annexure 5.0: Officials/Personnel Consultation at Different Level

Levels of Consultation with Officials/Personnel	Designation
ITDA level	PA ITDA, Assistant Engineer, Assistant Executive Engineer, Special Officer, Head Clerk, Junior Clerk, Project Manager, livelihood and Micro Finance Expert, SMS and Data Entry Operator.
PBDA level	Special Officer, Project Manager, Livelihood Expert.
Village level	Villagers, Ward members, Krisi Mitra and CRPs where ever available, SHGs and members.
GP Level	Panchayat Extension Officers, GRS and Sarpanchs and MBK
Block level	BDOs, GPOs, WEOs, CDPOs, Block Programme Manager (OLM) and block level officials and Data Entry Operator of the block.
Sub-Division level	Sub Collector, Divisional Forest Officer, District Agriculture Officer, Assistant Director Horticulture, Sub-Divisional Veterinary Officer, Sub-Divisional Medical Officer, Assistant Fishery Officer, Executive Engineer RWSS, Executive Engineer Minor Irrigation, Block Education Officer Bonai, FRA and election section.
District level	The Collector, Sundargarh, Project Director DRDA, Chief District Medical Officer, District Project Manager (NHM), ASHA Manager, Deputy Director Planning and Statistics, Deputy Director Agriculture, Deputy Director Horticulture, Deputy Director Fishery, Chief District Medical Officer and Statistical Assistant, Assistant Director Sericulture, District Education Officer, District Social Welfare Officer and Statistical assistant, District Project Manager and Accountant (OLM), MIS District Project Coordinator (SSA)