

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

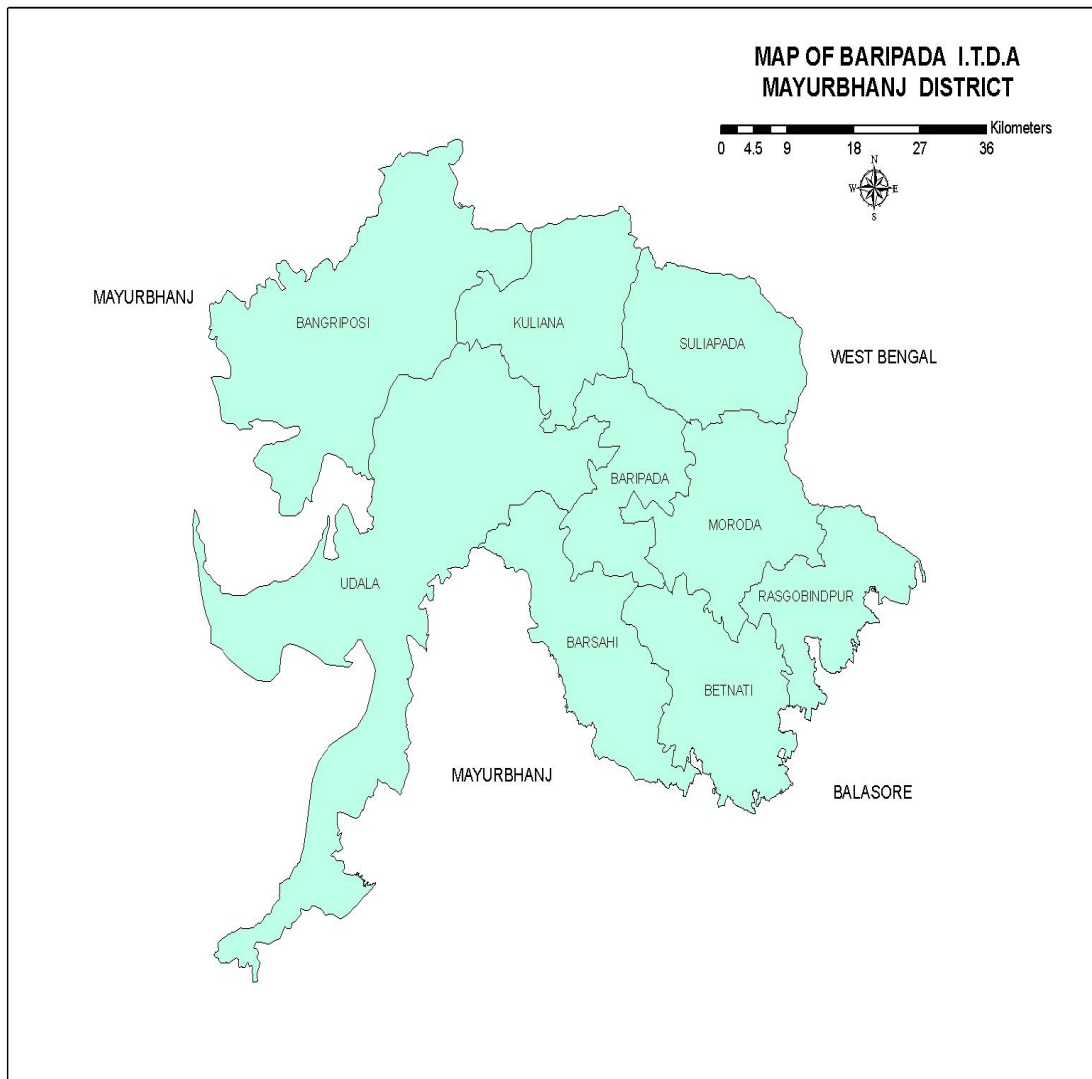
Sponsored by
**Ministry of Tribal Affairs
Government of India**

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

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

2006-07

Map of Baripada ITDA



BARIPADA I.T.D.A.**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:**

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

Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) a byproduct of TSP strategy is an apparatus for tribal development in areas of tribal concentration. Subsequently, the ITDP has emerged as Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) with autonomous status. The Project Administrator as the kingpin of ITDA looks into the administration and management of tribal development through implementation of

schemes and projects. Each ITDA has a Project Level Committee (PLC) which acts as the governing body with the Collector of concerned district as its Chairman. The local MLA and MP along with PRI representatives and officials of line department are its members to cater to the need of successful implementation of development programmes. The Commissioner-cum-Secretary to Government in SSD Department is at the apex of tribal development administration.

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

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

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

During the last 5 years (2001-02 to 2005-06), a sum of Rs. 3420.76 lakhs was made available to Baripada ITDA, out of which SCA to TSP was Rs. 2367.70 lakhs and funds under the First Proviso to Article 275 (1) was Rs. 1053.06 lakhs. The total utilization of funds amounts to Rs. 2586.91 lakhs (75.62%). Under SCA to TSP it was Rs. 1666.67 lakhs (70.39%) and under Article 275 (1) it was Rs. 920.24 lakhs (87.39%).

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

During the entire 11th plan period (2007-08 to 2011-12), an amount of Rs. 4148.09 lakhs has been planned to be spent for total development programmes for STs of Baripada ITDA, out of which Rs. 2742.37 lakhs will flow from SCA to TSP and Rs. 1405.72 lakhs from Article 275 (1). Out of the total plan outlay, Rs. 2742.37 lakhs suggested to be spent under IGS, Rs. 688.20 lakhs under IDS and Rs. 137.48 lakhs under IEC programmes. Besides, Rs. 1405.72 lakhs will be spent for creation of missing critical infrastructures under Article 275 (1).

FLOW OF FUNDS FROM BARIPADA ITDA TO LODHA DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, MORADA DURING 11TH V-YEAR PLAN PERIOD:

Among the ST people, the Lodha PTG, a section of the Lodha tribe, living in villages of part block of Morada has been identified as the most backward. Thus, it is proposed that a total sum of Rs. 75.00 lakhs will be spent during 11th plan period for creation of missing critical infrastructures under works head in the Lodha villages of the Micro Project coming under Baripada ITDA.

ITDA AT A GLANCE:

♥ Geographical Area	-	2724.25 (Sq. Kms.)
♥ Density of Population	-	343 (per Sq. Km.)
♥ No. of Blocks	-	10
♥ No. of G.Ps.	-	177
♥ No. of Inhabited Villages	-	1764
♥ Total Population: (2001 Census)		

	Total	-	9,30,367
	Male	-	4,72,521
	Female	-	4,57,846
	S.T. Total	-	4,97,677
	Male	-	2,52,235
	Female	-	2,45,442
♥	Growth-rate(1991-2001):		
	Total	-	15.11
	S.T.	-	16.96
	S.C.	-	6.33
♥	Growth-rate(1971-2001):		
	Total	-	58.84
	S.T.	-	58.65
	S.C.	-	46.66
♥	Sex-ratio(2001 Census) :		
	Total	-	969
	S.T.	-	973
	S.C.	-	980
♥	Major Tribal Communities	-	Santal, Bhuiyan, Bathudi, Bhumij, Kolha, Khadia, Munda, Lodha, Mahali & Mankirdia
♥	Forest Area	-	226.64 hectares
♥	Land Use:		(in hectares)
	Misc. Tree Groves	-	24204
	Pastures	-	9121
	Cultivable waste	-	21643
	Non-agricultural land	-	26782
	Barren land	-	2083
	Current fallow	-	24243
	Old fallow	-	18124
	Net area sown	-	118213
	Irrigated Land :		
	Total	-	39560
	Kharif	-	29587
	Rabi	-	10073
♥	No. of BPL Households :		
	Total	-	140857
	S.T.	-	93437
♥	Educational Institutions:		

• SSD Department:		
High School	-	4
Kanyashram	-	1
Ashram School	-	4
Sevashram	-	31
Residential Sevashram	-	2
• Education Department:		
College	-	27
High School	-	196
M.E. School	-	322
Primary School	-	1155
♥ Veterinary Institutions:		
Hospital & Dispensary	-	19
Live-stock Aid Centre	-	77
♥ Co-operative Institutions :		
LAMPS (with branches)	-	20
♥ Financial Institutions :		
Commercial and Co-operative Banks	-	54
♥ Health Institutions :		
District Hospital	-	01
Other Hospitals	-	04
Community Health Centre	-	09
Primary Health Centre (New)	-	36
Mobile Health Unit	-	01
Homeopathic Dispensary	-	10
Ayurvedic Dispensary	-	12

ACRONYMS USED IN THE TEXT

APL	- Above Poverty Line
AAY	- Annapurna Antadoya Yojona
AS	- Ashram School
AIC	- Artificial Insemination Centre
ARWSP	- Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme
ANM	- Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwife (Centre)
BGB	- Baitarani Gramya Bank
BPL	- Below Poverty Line
BOB	- Bank of Baroda
BOI	- Bank of India
CARD	- Co-operative Agricultural Rural Development (Bank)
CBI	- Central Bank of India
CBO	- Community Benefit Oriented Scheme
CHC	- Community Health Centre
CRRI	- Central Rice Research Institute
DCA	- Diploma in Computer Application
DPAP	- draught Prone Area Development Programme
DRDA	- District Rural Development Agency
EGS	- Education Guarantee Scheme
GP	- Gram Panchayat
HS	- High School
HYV	- High Yielding Variety
IAY	- Indira Awas Yojana
IBO	- Individual Beneficiary-Oriented Scheme
ICDS	- Integrated Child Development Scheme
IDP	- Infrastructure Development Programme
IDS	- Infrastructure Development Scheme
IEC	- Information, Education and Communication
IGS	- Income Generating Scheme
ITDA	- Integrated Tribal Development Agency
ITDP	- Integrated Tribal Development Project

KS	- Kanyashram
LAMPS	- Large Sized Multipurpose Society
LIC	- Livestock Inspector Centre
LIP	- Lift Irrigation Project
MES	- Middle English School
MIP	- Minor Irrigation Project
MFAL	- Marginal Farmer & Agricultural Labour
NM	- National Highway
PA	- Project Administrator
PGDCA	- Post Graduate Degree in Computer Applications
PFCS	- Pisciculture Federation Co-operative Society
PNB	- Punjab National Bank
PHC	- Primary Health Centre
PMGY	- Prime Minister Gramadaya Yojana
PMRY	- Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana
PSH	- Primary School Hostel
PTG	- Primitive Tribal Group
RCC	- Reinforced Cement Concrete
RS	- Residential Sevashram
SBI	- State Bank of India
SC	- Scheduled Castes
SHC	- Sub Health Centre
ST	- Scheduled Tribes
SHG	- Self Help Group
SSD Deptt.	- Scheduled Tribes & Scheduled Castes Development Department
SFDA	- Small Farmers Development Agency
SCA	- Special Central Assistance
TD	- Tribal Development
TDCCOL	- Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation Ltd.
TSP	- Tribal Sub Plan
UBI	- Union Bank of India
UNDP	- United National Development Programme
UT	- Union Territory

C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
<i>Map of Baripada ITDA</i>	<i>i</i>
<i>Executive Summary</i>	<i>ii</i>
<i>Acronyms</i>	<i>iii</i>
Chapter-I	
Introduction	1- 8
Chapter-II	
ITDA Profile	9-14
Chapter-III	
Demographic Features	15-42
Chapter-IV	
Existing Infrastructures	43-54
Chapter-V	
Development Status & Planned Development Intervention (Under SCA to TSP)	55-85
Chapter-VI	
Concurrent Evaluation	86-91
Chapter VII	
Prospective Plan of Action for Sustainable Development (Under SCA to TSP)	92-156
Chapter-VIII	
Financial Requirement for 11 th Plan Period (2007-2012)	157-181

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

Concept, Approach and Strategy:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Methodological Perspective:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Objectives of the Study:

The 3 objectives of the study are,

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

Tools of the Study:

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

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

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

(b) : Educational Institutions of Education Department.

B-2 : Health and Family Welfare.

B-3 : Drinking Water Facilities

B-4 : Veterinary Infrastructure

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

(b) : Connectivity (Block)

(c) : Connectivity (ITDA)

(d) : Connectivity (DRDA)

(e) : Connectivity (R & B)

(f) : Connectivity (Rural Development)

(g) : Connectivity (Forest Department)

(h) : Connectivity (Micro Project)

(i) : Connectivity (Other Agencies)

B-6 : Other Infrastructure

Format – C : Income Generating Schemes

C-1 : Agriculture

C-2 : Horticulture

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

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

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

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

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

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

Limitations of the Study:

- 1) In consonance with the conceptual frame and methodological perspective, it is apt to state here that while formulating and preparing the prospective action plan of I.T.D.A for five years during the 11th plan period, provisions under the Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act (Central Act, 1996 & State Act, 1997) are to be taken into consideration. It is mandatory that plans prepared by G.Ps are to be approved by the Gram Sabha / Palli Sabha prior to the implementation of schemes/ projects for the socio-economic development of tribals. Therefore, the current exercise shall include annual plans aggregating to five-year prospective plan, by taking

G.P as the minimal unit, and shall make it location-specific wherever possible, but at least for the first year as stipulated by the local functionaries. The I.T.D.A authorities shall take necessary steps, so that the schemes/ projects as per the action plan for the village receive the approval of the concerned Gram Sabha/Palli Sabha before their implementation. From the 2nd year to the 5th year the I.T.D.A shall draw location-specific plans within the limits of funds under each sub-sector as per felt needs of the tribals and the prevailing situation in localities.

- 2) Keeping in view the existing infrastructural facilities and the capabilities of the tribal beneficiaries to undertake such schemes/ projects for sustainable development through participatory approach of a group rather than individual, have been proposed so that planning exercise becomes realistic and pragmatic while translating it into action.
- 3) Funds under different sectors and programmes are to be tentatively fixed and flexible option be provided for operationalisation in block/G.P areas of the I.T.D.A., so that tribals as stakeholders do not feel neglected or discriminated, because of their specific areal situations.
- 4) As the present exercise is for a period of five years, the Project Administrator, within the pervue of norms and conditions of Government guidelines, is to exercise his option in putting development inputs in the most backward areas during the rest four years of the plan period, on priority basis.
- 5) The plan of Action is based on background data collected from different levels as well as from secondary sources.
- 6) Prospective 5-year Plans of Action for tribal development for 12 out of 21 ITDAs were prepared by the Institute through Collaborative endeavour with concerned ITDAs during the 10th Plan period. The said exercise could not be completed for the rest 9 ITDAs due to constraints of time and personnel. Therefore, it was thought expedient to formulate and prepare plans of action for 12 ITDAs, keeping in view government guidelines and the expected flow of funds during the 11th Plan period (2007-2012). Thus the plan of action for Keonjhar ITDA has to be revised and presented in the cotent of the report.

CHAPTER – II

ITDA PROFILE

Structural – Functional Growth and Development of ITDA Since Inception:

Baripada ITDA was registered during the year 1978-79 under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 to cater to the development needs of the Sch. Tribes. The ITDA area comprises semi-plains in the eastern side and a part of the foot hills of Similipal Hill range.

Location

Entire Baripada revenue sub-division consisting of 10 Blocks comes under the jurisdiction of Baripada ITDA. It has 177 Gram Panchayats with as many as 1920 villages (1764 inhabited villages and 126 uninhabited). The total geographical area is 2724.25 sq. kms. According to 2001 census, the total population of the ITDA is 930,567 (male-472,521, female – 457,846). Out of this the Sch. Tribe population (497677) constituted 53.49 (male-252235, female – 245442).

The agency area lies between 21° 35'N and 22° 15'N latitude and between 86° 40'E and 87° 15'E longitude respectively. Its spread over the eastern division of the Mayurbhanj plains sloping down from the foot of the Similipal Hill range, at north to the borders of

the district Balasore and Midnapur (West Bengal) in the east. The annual rainfall, on an average, is 1690.35 mm. The average temperature of the area is 27°C with the maximum of 45°.6 C during Summer and the minimum of 9°.2 C during the winter.

The ITDA is connected with all block headquarters by all-weather roads, which are either hard topped or kuchha.

About 45 kms. from Railway track from Rupsa to Bangiriposi was laid in the agency area during the rulers of Mayurbhanj ex-State. At present, it has been converted with broad gauge. Four ferry ghats (one in Baripada, two in Badasahi and one in Rasgovindpur) exist across Budhabalanga and its tributaries. As many as 78 passenger rest sheds are located across the hardtop and kuchha arterial roads.

Geophysical Feature:

The central part of Mayurbhanj district is covered by a group of hills known as the similipal range and undulating plains raising and taking in gentle slopes over the remaining portion. The eastern portion which slopes gently from the foot of these hills towards the sea is the geographical area of ITDA. Baripada comprising 10 blocks is Betnati, Suliapada, Moroda, Kuliana, Samakhunta, Badasahi, Rasgovindpur, Bangripasi, Saraskona and Baripada. It is served by a number of hill-streams, i.e. 'Nullas' forming an ideal land for cultivation. The area is mainly undulating except along the few rivers as it comprises ridges, slopes and depressions. The agriculture lands are mostly terraced to catch the surface drainage coming from up lands.

Forests of a) Northern Tropical Moist Deciduous, b) North Tropical Semi-evergreen and c) Mix Deciduous Hill Type are found in the ITDA area.

The Budhabalanga is the major natural run off in the agency area. It has important tributaries, like Katranala, Palpala, Chipatnala etc. The Jambhira is the other important natural run off of the area.

The rocks of the area are mostly Khondolite and Charnokite. Kudappa straits are found in the blocks of Bangripasi and Saraskona. Granite and Gneiss is found mostly in the blocks of Samakhunta, Badasahi and Kuliana.

The soil of the plains is loose and loamy with tinges of red and black. The sloppy landscape is built of Haematitic and Keolinic soil with little humus content.

The land of the ITDA area, according to the agricultural classification, is categorized as a) Jal-awal(fertile wet land),Jal-duyam (second class wet land), Jal-suyam (third class wet land), Badi or Khamar (fertile wet land with good percolation, Pal or Gadi (river side land) and Ashu / Gora / Dahi (up land with little water carrying capacity).

The ITDA area is rich in Mineral deposits like Vanadi Ferous and Tetanic Ferous minerals. Minerals like Magnetite and Kyanite are found over huge areas of the Sub-division. Highly localized deposits of Galena and Nickel are found in the North –western part of the project area. Economic potential of different blocks of the ITDA area is givenbelow.

Economic potential of different blocks of the ITDA area

Sl. No .	Block	Natural and man made Potential(resources)						
		Soil type	Hill /Mountain	Land	River	Mineral / Mine/quarry	Geological formation and forest	Man made resources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Bangripasi	Red lateritic & clay with send	Hillocks	Sarad-II & Wet land	Budhabalang a	Copper,Flient, Granite & Slate stone	Cave at Duarsuni Reserve & un reserved forest	
2	Baripada	Alluvial light & Haematitic soil	-	Sarad-I,II & III	Budhabalang a	Granite, morum & Sand	Reserve & un reserved forest	Dams & MIPs at Badjod, Kinfulia & Rajbasa
3	Barasahi	Red lateritic & Alluvial	Hillocks	Sarad-I,II & III & Wet land	Budhabalang a & Gangalur	Morum & stone	Lakes at Manitri, Madhapur & Pratappur & Reserve forest.	Archeological findings at GPs of Bireswarpur and Pratapur
4	Betanati	Loamy & Alluvial & Black cotton	Hillocks	Sarad-I,II & III	Budhabalang a	Morum & stone	Protected forest	-
5	Kuliana	Red lateritic & Loamy Keolinic	Hillocks	Ashu & Sarad-I	Balang, Chipatnal & Kalajhineinal a	Flient stone, Granite & Plate stones	Lake at Nodhana & reserve/ Protected forest	-
6	Morada	Red lateritic & Keolinic	-	Sarad-I,II & III	Jambhira Nala & mohanty nala	Laterite stone & Morum	Reserve & Protected forest	-
7	Rasgovindpur	Alluvial light & Haematitic soil	-	Sarad-I,II & III & Jal Dwayam & Jal Swayam	Jambhira nala, Batianala, Balanga & Subranarekha	Morum, sand and lateerite stone blocks	Reserve & Protected forest	Airstrip & fair at Deosul
8	Samakhunta	Red lateritic	Similipal hill range	Dahi, Ashu & Sarad-I,II,III	Balang,& Palpala	Granite & Morum	Reserve & Protected forest, Lack at Mohulia & spring at Chandanpur	-

9	Saraskona	Loosekeol inic	Hillocks	Sarad-I,II & III	Subarnarekha , Katra & Dudhkhil	Flint stone & Granite	Waterfall of Khandiadarh a & Reserve forest.	Dams at Kolasara, Budhabani & Mutha
10	Suliapada	Stickiloo my & Keolinic	-	Sarad-I,II & III	Monaty, Jambhira and Mahisa Nalas	Granite & Morum	Reserve & Protected forest	-

- The consolidated data indicate that soil types of the area is clay with sand and loose red lateritic with patches of alluvial soil located in the blocks of Rasgovindapur and Baripada. A good stretch of black cotton soil is located in the blocks of Betanati and Suliapada.
- Small hillocks are found in the blocks of Barasahi, Betanati, Kuliana and Saraskona.
- ‘Sarad’ land of varieties -I, II & III, is widely distributed in the agency area. Some wet land namely, Jal ayam, Jal dwayam and Jal Swayam are located along sallow riverbanks.
- The Budhabalanga and the Subarnarakha are two major rivers of the agency area.
- Copper bearing minerals are found in Bangriposi block whereas all other blocks have quarries of morum and stone.

Many geophysical formations, like waterfall, spring, lake and cave are found in the agency area.

Quite a wide range of flora and fauna species are found in the project area. Sal is one of the common species of tree found throughout the length and breadth of the area. *Piasal*, *Siris*, *Kusum*, *Bandhan*, *Gambhari*, *Kendu*, *Mohua* and mango have greater presence in plain areas. The dry plain lands are covered with bamboo and wild grass. At present game animals are dwindling in number. Scavenging animals, like jackal, hyena as well as small herbivores, like rabbit and barking deer have their abode in primary forest patches. Bear and wild boar have rare presence whereas tiger and elephant occasionally stray into the plain forests from nearby Similipal forest range.

Places of Historical Importance and Tourist Interest

A number of places of pre-historic, historic, religious and tourist importance exists in the project area. Baidipur of Badasahi police station is famous for pre-historic findings. Amarda located near Rasgovindpur is a seat of Shaivism and has much religious and historical bearing. Rainbandha near Badasahi is famous for fine species of old architectural designs and archeological findings. Both Haripur and Manitri have historical and religious importance. Halidia, Lulung, Simila and Balidiha are famous picnic spots of the area.

Administrative Set-up:

There are 10 development blocks with 177 Gram Panchayats and 1764 inhabited and 126 uninhabited villages. As per 2001 Census there were 1,98,256 households with the maximum number i.e. 28,785 in Badasahi Block, followed by Betanati with 27,101. The forest area with 226.64 square kms. constitutes 8.36 per cent of total geographical area of 2,709.42 square kms.

Table-I

Block-wise area, village and households

Sl No.	Name of the block	Total Geographical Area (in sq. km.)	No. of G.P.	No. of villages (2001)		Forest Area (in hect.)	No. of House-hold (2001)	Distance from ITDA Hqs. (in km.)
				Inhabited	Un inhabited			
1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10
1	Bangriposi	300.94	12	212	15	51.20	20,107	
2	Baripada	203.45	11	100	3	16.07	12,788	0 Km.
3	Barasahi	312.13	30	211	13	12.36	28,785	
4	Betanati	298.29	22	220	6	19.64	27,101	
5	Kuliana	295.63	17	207	28	30.95	18,512	
6	Morada	283.59	20	163	6	21.50	19,554	
7	Rasgovindpur	234.51	15	164	13	5.06	16,625	
8	Samakhunta	193.07	14	119	17	8.52	15,523	
9	Saraskona	312.03	15	184	16	32.19	19,637	
10	Suliapada	275.78	15	184	9	29.15	19,624	
Total		2709.42	177	1764	126	226.64	1,98,256	

Administration & Management:

The Project Level Committee(PLC) / the Governing Body (GB) of the ITDA has been constituted with members drawn from different executing agencies (Govt., Corporation, Board etc.), Financial Institutions(Banks) and the public statesman (MP,MLA & Zila Parisada Chairman or their representatives). The Chairmanship of the GB is vested in the Collector of the District in which is the ITDA is located. The Project Administrator(PA.) of the ITDA assumes the role of its Member Secretary. He is the convener of the PLC meetings. The Governing Body, is abided by the policy decisions of the Central Government, discusses and approves the Action Plans (Annual or Five Year) to

be executed by the ITDA. The PLC /GB, as per rule, conducts meeting quarterly (four sittings in a year) to approve the projects/schemes and monitor the ongoing development activities of the ITDA. Due to various constrains the PLC/ GB meetings are being convened twice a year. The last PLC meeting of the Bripada ITDA was conducted in the month of August 2004.

Sanctioned and present strength of the staffs of the ITDA

Post	Strength		Vacancy
	Sanctioned	Present	
Project Administrator	1	1	-
Special Officer	1	-	1
Asst.Engineer	1	1	-
Jr. Engineer	5	5	-
Jr. Agl.Officer	1	-	1
Head Clerk	1	1	-
Steno	1	1	-
Sr. Clerk	1	1	-
Statistical Assistant	1	-	1
Jr.Clerk	3	3	-
Driver	1	1	-
Peon	7	6	1
Total	25	21	4

From the above statement it is revealed that altogether 4 posts are lying vacant, i.e. 2 in Grade-B, 1 in Grade-C and 1 in Grade – D.

CHAPTER – III

DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

Block-wise population:

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

Table- II

Block-wise distribution of population (2001 census)

Sl No.	Block	Population			Density of Population per Sq. km.	Average population per in habited villages	Average population per Household
		Total	Male	Female			
1	Bangiriposi	91603	46385	45218	304	432	5
2	Baripada	60341	30978	29363	296	603	5
3	Barasahi	130850	66603	64247	419	620	5
4	Betanati	128908	65404	63504	432	586	5
5	Kuliana	88647	45245	43402	300	428	5
6	Morada	94015	47361	46654	331	577	5

7	Rasgovindpur	83632	42287	41345	355	508	5
8	Samakhunta	70889	35821	35068	367	596	5
9	Saraskona	89374	45812	43562	286	486	5
10	Suliapada	92108	46625	45483	334	501	5
Total		930367	472521	457846	343	527	5

- ♦ The density population is 343 per sq. km in the whole ITDA area. It is the highest i.e. 432 in Badasahi block and the lowest in i.e. 286 in Saraskona block. The average population size per village is 527 and per household 5 persons.

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

Block wise ethno cultural group is presented in Table-111.

Table –III

Block wise Distribution of Population by Ethno-cultural Group (2001 Census)

Sl No.	Block	Total population (% within bracket)			ST population (% within bracket)			SC population (% within bracket)		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Bangiriposi	91603	46385	45218	62151	31266	30885	4824	2410	2414
					67.85	67.41	68.30	5.27	5.20	5.33
2	Baripada	60341	30978	29363	43284	22089	21195	1778	891	887
					71.73	71.31	72.18	2.95	2.88	3.02
3	Barasahi	130850	66603	64247	63883	32592	31291	11534	5876	5658
					48.42	48.93	48.70	8.81	8.82	8.81
4	Betanati	128908	65404	63504	52122	26421	25701	11189	5632	5557
					40.43	40.40	40.47	8.68	8.61	8.75
5	Kuliana	88647	45245	43402	58522	29793	28729	4829	2459	2370
					66.02	65.85	66.19	5.45	5.43	5.46
6	Morada	94015	47361	46654	39874	20174	19700	9183	4631	4552
					42.41	42.60	42.23	9.77	9.78	9.76
7	Rasgovindpur	83632	42287	41345	44764	22580	22184	5562	2826	2736

					53.52	53.40	53.66	6.65	6.68	6.62
8	Samakhunta	70889	35821	35068	45641	22923	22718	2784	1407	1377
					64.38	63.99	64.78	3.93	3.93	3.93
9	Saraskona	89374	45812	43562	50770	25685	25085	5527	2766	2761
					56.81	56.07	57.58	6.18	6.04	6.34
10	Suliapada	92108	46625	45483	36666	18712	17954	5330	2683	2647
					39.81	40.13	39.47	5.79	5.75	5.82
Total		930367	472521	457846	497677	252235	245442	62530	31581	30949
					53.49	53.38	53.61	6.72	6.68	6.76

- Population by ethno-cultural groups in different blocks is presented in Table – III and it shows that the tribal population, constituted 53.49 per cent and the SC 6.72 per cent in the Block. The highest concentration of STs was in Baripada (71.73%) and the lowest (39.81%) in Suliapada.

Growth Rate:

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

Growth Rate in ITDA

Period	1991-2001	1971-2001
Total	15.11	58.84
ST	16.96	58.65
SC	6.33	46.66

- The population growth showing the period (1971-2001) is the highest (58.84%) among the total population, followed by ST (58.65%) and SC (46.66%).
- During 1991-2001 the growth rate is highest (16.96%) among the ST population followed by total population (15.11%) and is lowest among SC (6.33%) compared to total and ST population.

Sex Ratio (2001):

Total	ST	SC
969	973	980

- Sex-ratation in the ITDA is the highest for SC (980) followed by ST (973) and total population (969).

Literacy:

Block-wise and Community-wise Literacy Rate of ITDA is presented in Table–IV.

Table – IV
Block-wise Literacy Rate (1991 Census)

SI No.	Block	Percentage of literacy								
		Total Population (2001)			ST Population (1991)			SC population (1991)		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Bangiriposi	46.46	61.36	31.25	21.56	34.32	8.76	44.20	59.44	28.50
2	Baripada	46.36	59.08	32.92	25.00	37.03	12.62	32.69	45.86	18.69
3	Barasahi	53.35	66.17	40.12	25.61	38.84	11.94	29.19	22.10	14.33
4	Betanati	54.51	67.28	41.41	19.09	31.29	6.31	27.29	38.66	15.50
5	Kuliana	50.07	64.18	34.83	26.13	39.93	11.82	42.96	57.94	24.71
6	Morada	52.83	67.08	38.46	22.07	34.34	9.23	38.28	52.91	23.00
7	Rasgovindpur	54.76	69.38	39.88	23.24	36.80	9.37	41.35	58.85	23.74
8	Samakhunta	47.97	62.06	33.59	20.52	31.45	9.67	24.59	33.18	18.94
9	Saraskona	52.19	82.16	36.57	21.64	33.12	9.92	34.52	48.33	19.88
10	Suliapada	54.01	68.74	39.00	27.02	43.07	10.79	31.21	44.96	16.49
ITDA Total		57.66	65.60	37.33	20.24	31.25	9.31	29.55	43.46	15.51

- Among total population the highest literacy rate is found in Rasgovindpur block and lowest in Baripada block as per 2001 Census.
- Among ST population the literacy rate is highest (27.02%) in Suliapada block and is lowest (19.09) is Betanati block as per 1991 Census.

Occupational Distribution of Workers:

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

Table-V
Block-wise distribution of Work Force participation rate (2001 census)

SI No.	Block	Total Workers			Work force (percentage in Brackets)					
		Total	Male	Female	Main worker			Marginal worker		
					Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Bangiriposi	42713	24322	18391	23946	17875	6071	18767	6447	12320
		46.63	52.43	40.67	56.06	73.49	33.01	43.94	26.51	66.99
2	Baripada	30469	16800	13669	17761	13115	4646	12708	3685	9023
		50.49	54.23	46.55	58.29	78.06	33.99	41.71	21.94	66.01
3	Barasahi	59319	35253	24066	32537	25263	7274	26782	9990	16792
		45.33	52.93	37.46	54.85	71.66	30.22	45.15	29.34	69.34
4	Betanati	55922	34910	21012	35531	27428	8103	20391	7482	12909
		43.38	53.38	33.09	63.54	78.57	38.56	36.46	21.43	61.44
5	Kuliana	39794	23504	16290	24534	18490	6044	25260	5014	10246
		44.89	51.95	37.53	61.65	78.67	37.10	38.35	21.33	62.90
6	Morada	48706	25601	23105	28032	19427	86.05	20674	6174	14500
		51.81	54.05	49.52	57.55	75.88	37.24	42.45	24.12	62.76
7	Rasgovindpur	35273	21375	13898	24393	17430	6963	10880	3945	6935
		42.33	50.55	33.61	69.15	81.54	50.10	30.85	18.46	49.90
8	Samakhunta	32286	18923	13363	19020	14567	4453	13266	4356	8910
		45.54	52.83	38.11	58.91	76.98	33.32	41.09	23.02	66.68
9	Saraskona	39218	23513	15705	23555	18140	5415	15633	5373	10290
		43.88	51.32	36.05	60.06	77.15	34.48	39.94	22.85	65.52
10	Suliapada	46659	25021	21638	25882	18306	7576	20777	6715	14062
		50.66	53.66	47.57	55.47	73.16	35.01	44.53	26.84	64.99
ITDA Total		430359	249222	181137	255191	190041	65150	175168	59181	115987
		46.26	52.74	39.56	59.30	76.25	35.97	40.70	23.75	64.03

Continued....

Table-V
Block-wise distribution of Work Force participation rate (2001 census)

Sl No.	Block	Non-Workers		
		Total	Male	Female
1	2	12	13	14
1	Bangiriposi	48890	22063	26827
		53.37	47.57	59.33
2	Baripada	29872	14178	15694
		49.51	45.77	53.45

3	Barasahi	71531	31350	40181
		54.67	47.07	62.54
4	Betanati	72986	30494	42492
		56.62	46.62	66.91
5	Kuliana	48853	21741	27112
		55.11	48.05	62.47
6	Morada	45309	21760	23549
		48.19	45.95	50.48
7	Rasgovindpur	48359	20912	27447
		57.67	49.45	66.39
8	Samakhunta	38603	16898	21705
		54.46	47.17	61.89
9	Saraskona	50156	22299	27857
		56.12	48.68	63.95
10	Suliapada	45449	21604	23845
		49.34	46.34	52.43
ITDA Total		500008	223299	276709
		53.74	47.26	60.44

- In the ITDA area, the total workers constitute 46.26% of the total population.
- The male workers (52.74%) is more in comparison to female workers 939.56%).
- Out of total workers in ITDA, the main workers constitute 59.30% and the marginal workers 40.70%.
- Among the main workers the male constitute 76.25% and the female 35.97% only.
- Among the marginal workers the female constiute 64.03% and the male 23.75% which is very less the comparison to females.

Characteristic features of Major Tribal Groups:

Tribes like Santal, Bathudi and Bhuyan are the dominant tribes and the Kol-Lohara, Lodha and Mankirdia are the vulnerable tribal groups of the agency area. The tribal groups belonging to both (dominant & vulnerable) groups in different G.Ps are shown in Annexure-II.

The Block-wise number of households belonging to different Tribal groups is furnished at Table – VI.

TABLE – VI
Block-wise number of households belonging to major Tribes

Sl. No	Block	No. of Households of Major Tribes					
		Santal	Bhumij	Bathudi	Bhuiyan	Kolha	Munda
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	3868	845	443	1208	1274	22
2	Baripada	3250	853	463	158	131	-
3	Barasahi	2634	2675	1305	840	952	289
4	Betanati	3218	2639	76	65	253	49
5	Kuliana	4222	1097	1371	224	122	69
6	Morada	3675	707	23	45	113	-
7	Rasgovindpur	3845	223	71	162	-	-
8	Samakhunta	1128	1878	632	113	-	2026
9	Saraskona	2526	1278	70	1856	820	100
10	Suliapada	2884	406	406	84	5	4
Total		31250	12601	4860	4755	3670	2559

Continued

Sl. No	Block	No. of Households of Major Tribes					
		Kharia	Saora, Sahara, Mahali	Mahali	Sabar Lodha	Others	Total
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Bangriposi	443	71	119	-	424	8717
2	Baripada	502	52	-	36	75	5520
3	Barasahi	28	41	45	147	497	9453
4	Betanati	93	16	-	10	112	6531
5	Kuliana	366	19	14	42	109	7655
6	Morada	362	134	35	136	92	5322
7	Rasgovindpur	57	39	47	-	666	5110
8	Samakhunta	79	39	53	129	336	6413
9	Saraskona	270	31	125	-	115	7191
10	Suliapada	136	6	-	143	178	4252
Total		2336	448	438	643	2604	66164

Source : UBMS 1978-1980 SCSTRTI, BBSR

- In this ITDA area, the Santal and the Bhumij are the major dominant tribes.

- The important ST communities living in the area are the Santal, the Bhuiyan, the Bathudi, the Bhumij, the Kolha, the Khadia and the Munda. The vulnerable tribal groups like the Mahali, the Lodha, the Mankirdia are found in a few blocks.

Brief ethnographic accounts of some major tribes are as follows-

SANTAL is the third largest tribe in India after the Gond and the Bhil. In Orissa its population is 7,77,204 and Sex ratio is 976. In 2001 their literacy is 40.46%. Santals are found distributed mostly in districts of Mayurbhanj, Balasore and Keonjhar. They speak Santali, one of the Munda languages. They have developed a script called *OLChiki*. They are also conversant in Oriya and Hindi languages.

The Santal settlements have parallel rows of houses facing the common street. In front of the house of Manjhi, the village Chief, they have *Manjhithan*, the sacred place and the seat of *Manjhi-haram*, the founding ancestor deity. *Jaher*, the sacred grove in the outskirts of the village is regarded as the abode of all Santal deities. The Santal build beautiful multi-roomed houses of definite artistic design having spacious compounds and courtyards. They paint the walls with different colours, mainly red and black. Roofs are either thatched or tiled.

Men wear coarse *dhoti* and *gamuchha* and women wear short check saris mostly of blue and green colour. Women put on tattoo marks.

The Santal are agriculturists. Besides, they work as wage earners, mining and industrial labourers. They also raise livestock.

They are divided into several totemic exogamous clans, *Paris*. Each clan is further divided into sub-clans, maximal lineages, *Bansa*, and minimal lineages, *Kutum*. The kinsmen, at the level of broad groups refer to each other as *kutum pele*, lineal kins and *bandhu pele*, affines.

Marriage, *bapla* is a significant event in Santal life. The common types of marriages permitted in their society are by negotiation, by elopement, by intrusion and by service. They practise junior levirate marriages also.

They observe *Janam Chatiar*, purificatory ritual on the seventh or ninth day of birth, and *natyam*, name giving ceremony within one year. Death rites are observed within ten to twenty days of death. The bone of the deceased is ceremonially immersed in a holy river, termed as Damodar.

Sing Bonga, Sun God otherwise called *Thakur* or *Dharam* is their Supreme Deity who is revered as the creator of the universe. Their important village deities are *Marang Buru*,

Monreko Tureiko, Jaher Era, Gosani Era and Manjhi Haram. Besides there are a number of other deities like hill and forest deities, earth goddess (*Basumata*), ancestral spirits (*Hapranko Bonga*), household spirits (*Abe Bonga*) etc. Their festivals such as *Erok-Sim, Harihar-Sim, Janthan, Sahari, Magha Sim, Baha* and *Iri-Guldi-Sim* are associated with agricultural activities and eating of first fruits.

The traditional village council is headed by the secular chief, *Manjhi* assisted by *Paramanik*, the deputy chief, *Naik*, the village priest, *Jog Majhi*, the Moral Guardian, and *Gadet*, the messenger. At the inter-village level they have inter-village council called *Pirha* or *Pargana*.

The Santal are very fond of song and dance that they perform on all ceremonial and festive occasions. They play musical instruments like *Tamak, Dhol, Bhuang, Sarangi* and flutes. Hinduization as well as industrialization and urbanization have brought about changes in their life style.



Scenic view of Kankadkenda Irrigation Project
Santal of Baripada ITDA



Traditional Village Council of Santal

PAUDI BHUINYA belongs to the primitive section of the Bhuinya tribe. *Bhuinya* is derived from a Sanskrit word *Bhumi* meaning land or earth. The tribe is variously found mentioned as Bhuiya, Bhuiyan and Bhuinya. The tribe belongs to the Munda group of tribes.

They have no tribal language of their own; they speak Oriya. The Bhuiyan are widely distributed in many parts of Orissa, Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Chhotanagpur. Desh Bhuinya or Mala Bhuinya is one of the sections of the Bhuinya represented mainly by Pauri Bhuinya. The Pauri Bhuinya distinguish themselves from other sections of the Bhuinya by adopting *banghy*, a wooden carrying lever as their tribal emblem. The Pauri Bhuinya inhabit the Bhuinya Pirh of Keonjhar district, Bonai Hills of Sundargarh district and Nagira Hills of Dhenkanal district. The population of the Pauri Bhuinya inhabiting the Micro Project areas (as the tribe is not enumerated separately) is 10,510 (1993-94 survey) approximately.

They have scattered settlements. The new village site is inaugurated by ceremoniously affixing a carved wooden post, *khunta*, representing *Gaisiri*, the village deity, in the centre to ensure protection and blessings of ancestor gods. The Pauri houses are without windows having only one door. The tutelary deity of family is placed in one corner near the hearth. They make regular offerings there. The Pauri Bhuinya have dormitories for

the unmarried boys that serve as a guest house, elders' meeting place and granary of the village.

The Pauri males and females dress just like the caste neighbours. Pauri women adorn themselves with a number of bangles, nose rings, ear rings, toe rings, anklets made of brass alloy and cover their neck and chest with multi coloured bead necklaces.

The Pauris believe in many gods and goddesses. *Dharam Devta*, *Sun god*, and *Basukimata*, earth goddess, are regarded as their supreme deities. They also worship the spirits of hills, rivers of their territory called *pat* and the common worship of these *pats* reflects their tribal solidarity. *Dihuri* is their priest.

The Pauri Bhuinya dances have a social and religious significance. Women dance while the men play Changu, drums and sing songs. The Pauri Bhuinyas observe a series of festivals which mark the turning points in the annual round of their economic life such as distribution of forest land for cultivation, felling trees, eating new crops, etc. Some of their festivals are: *Magh Podoi*, *Ama Nua*, *Katha jatra*, *Boram Devata*, etc.

Their lineal kins as *kutumbs* at a bigger level form a corporate group called *khilli*. They follow *khilli* exogamy. Marriage by capture, *ghicha*, is the most common type and other types include marriage by elopement, *dhripala*, and love marriage, *phulkhusi*. Bride price is prevalent and it varies depending on the status of the family. Besides, their essential events of life like birth, marriage and death are observed ceremoniously.

The village council includes all the adult members of the community headed by *Naik* or *Pradhan*. At inter village level, a group of Pauri villages of a territory form a confederacy called *bar* or *pirh* headed by a *Sardar*.

BATHUDI is one of the Hinduised tribes of Orissa. They have synonyms like Batudi, Bahutuli, Bathuhuli etc.

They are concentrated in northwest parts of Orissa, particularly in the districts of Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and Nilagiri Subdivision of Balasore. As per 2001 Census their population is 1,96,846 and Sex ratio is 1003. In 2001 their literacy is 49.57%. They have no other separate tribal dialect and have adopted Oriya as their mother tongue.

Bathudi settlements are generally unclan and homogenous. In multi-ethnic villages they live in separate hamlets.

Bathudis are settled cultivators and wage earners. They cultivate rice and different cash crops like pulses, sugarcane and oil seeds. Bathudi women supplement the family income by preparing flattened and fried rice and making *sal* or *siali* cups and plates and selling these in the market. They collect seasonal forest produce and engage in household industry like *sabai* grass rope making. In Balasore district some of them collect gold dust from the Suvarnarekha. Rice is their principal food and they are generally not addicted to country liquor or rice beer.

Bathudis observe local Hindu festivals and worship Hindu deities along with other tribal deities including the deities of *Sarna* - the sacred grove. Their important festivals are *Raja*, *Makar Sankranti*, *Nuakhia*, *Dussehra*, *Gamha Purnima*, etc. Their traditional priest *Dehury* remains in charge of attending to their village deities.

Bathudis have given up their dance and music, language and tattooing etc. However, they have retained their famous *Chhau* dance (*Akhada*) - a gymnastic and fighting exercise as part of the tradition of a warrior tribe.

The community is divided into several exogamous septs (*Gotra or Khili*), viz. *Saluka* (wood husking) *Kusmardia* (wild grass), *Nag* (serpent), *Thariyar* (a wild fruit), *Panipuk* (water insect), *Sankhiyar* (conch), *Dhanphul* (paddy flower) and *Parasar*, *Sailya*, *Kashyap*, *Bharadwaja*, etc. somewhat resembling those of the Hindu castes.

Family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Marriages are monogamous though there are few cases of polygyny in their society. Marriage through negotiation is commonly practised and bride price both in cash and kind including paddy, rice and clothes is given to the brides' parents before marriage. Hindu Baishnab before the marriage administers the rites of *Karna Mantra* to the bride and the groom. The marriage ritual is conducted at the bride's place following *Vedic* rites. The Brahman priest performs the rites. Musicians belonging to Domb or Ghasi community play music on this occasion. The family hosts a feast to kinsmen, villagers and guests. Other modes of acquiring mates, by service and by capture have become rare these days. Marriage of widows, widowers, divorcees, junior levirate and sororate are permissible, but cross cousin marriage is tabooed.

Birth pollution is observed for nine days, during which the mother of the child is prohibited to enter into kitchen and touch the cooking pots and utensils. Name giving is observed on the twenty-first day. The Bathudi practise both cremation and burial for the dead. The death pollution continues for ten days. On the tenth day the purificatory rites conducted by a Brahman priest are observed. Service castes like Barber and Washer man render their services on this occasion. They also celebrate annual *Sradha* rites utilizing the services a Brahman priest.

The Bathudi have their own community council (*Jati Samaj*) headed by a hereditary Chief called *Desh Pradhan* in Mayurbhanj, and *Mahanaik* in Keonjhar to deal with their community matters. At the village level, *Pradhan* the secular Chief and his associates, *Desh Chatia*, *Dakua* and *Chowkia* manage the communal affairs.



Tribal Woman of Bathudi Community is making rope from Sabai Grass.



Tribal Couple of Bathudi Community at work to earn Livelihood
(Leaf Plate Making)

BHUMIJ/ BHUMIJA etymologically means "sons of earth". It is one of the Munda group of tribes, Hinduised a great deal. Bhumijas are found in Orissa, West Bengal, and Bihar. In Orissa they are largely concentrated in the districts of Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh, Keonjhar and Balasore. Their population is 2,48,144 and Sex ratio is 984. In 2001 their literacy is 36.48%.

They live in mud houses with thatched roof. Inside the houses they have provision for storage of grains, and outside cattle shed. Ritual paintings with rice powder are often made on the walls. They possess some household articles and musical instruments, all made by themselves.

Their dress and ornaments are almost similar to their Hindu neighbours. It is prohibited to take beef. Rice is their staple food. Rice-bear and toddy are their common drinks. On festive occasions they take mohua liquor. They eat varieties of vegetables, green leaves and tubers. Kitchen is considered as sacred, prohibited for outsiders.

Bhumijas are basically settled agriculturists. They grow rice, cereals, pulses, oil seeds and vegetables. The landless families work as agricultural labourers, wage earners. In the long past, they were engaged in hunting and trapping birds. Bhumijas have four hierarchical divisions on the basis of their social and occupational hierarchy.

Bhumijas propitiate a number of deities. *Baram, Sing Bonga, Dharam Devta, Gram Devta, Jahaburu, Karakata, Baghut, Deoshali* and *Buru* are their revered deities Bhumija believe in ghosts, spirits and efficacy of black and white magic. They practise ancestral worship on all occasions. They sacrifice goats, sheep and fowls to appease the deities.

Saharai, Karma, Banda Parba, Nuakhia, Makar and *Tusu* are the main festivals. They also participate in Hindu festivals like *Siva ratri, Dhulla Puja, Dusserah* etc. During festivals and ceremonies they eat, drink, sing and dance the whole night.

They are divided into a number of endogamous sections such as: Tamaria, Haldipokharia, Teli and Seri or Dehuri Bhumij. Each division further consists of a number of exogamous totemic groups, *killis*. Some of the totemic groups are: *Hotalva, Tutia, Sura, Naga, Tirai, Marum* and *Mati*. They have surnames like *Chalki, Kachchyap, Hemrom, Chapra, Saral, Tesa, Hemla, Khatu, Ghugushyama* etc.

They generally practise monogamy but polygyny is limited to a few. Cross cousin, levirate and sorrorate marriages are in vogue. They acquire mates in different ways and bride price is still prevalent.

Bhumijas observe ritual prohibitions attached to childbirth, puberty and death. Dead bodies are generally cremated; buried in case of accidental and abnormal deaths. Bhumija social organization is well delineated.

At the village level, the council of village elders is headed by *Pradhan* and at the inter-village level by *Sardar*. The religious head is *Dehuri*. They get ritual services of Brahman priest, barber and washer man.

They live in villages with other ethnic groups of tribes and castes like, Santal, Kharia, Bathudi, Ho and Hindu castes

HILL KHARIA is the highland group among the Kharia. The other groups are Dhelki and Dudh Kharia. Majority of the Kharia lives in the forest ranges of Similipal, Singhbhum, Manbhum of Bihar, Bankura and Midnapur of West Bengal, Balasore, Keonjhar, Sundargarh, Dhenkanal and Sambalpur. The Hill-Kharia are also known as *Pahari Khadia* and included in the list of Primitive Tribal Groups.

Total population of 21 villages covered by HK&M (Hill Kharia & Mankirdia) Micro Project is 1660. Their population is 1,88,331 and Sex ratio is 1015. In 2001 their literacy is 45.23%.

They are the autochthons of the Similipal hills. Wild animals like elephants, tigers, bears, deers, monkeys and wild dogs are seen in the Similipal National Park. The total Similipal area is full of big trees like *Sal*, *Mohua*, *Karanja*, *Simili* and other forest species. The Hill Kharia very well adapt to the natural environment of Similipal.

They used to settle in the foothills. They live in small thatched huts. The houses are found scattered. They live in small groups of 20 to 25 families.

They prepare their own hunting implements, bow and arrow, agricultural implements, fishing nets and traps. They use leaf cups and leaf plates.

The village deity *Thakurani* and supreme deity *Dharani Devta* reside in a place called *sal* at the outskirts. They also worship Sun god, *Dharam* and other deities and spirits by offering them sacrifices of goat, fowl, liquor and other ritual food. They perform their characteristic dance and music and play *changu*, flute, *nagna* etc. *Nua Khia*, *Raja*, *Makar*, *Pusa Parab*, and *Chait Parab* are some of their main festivals.

They have arranged-marriage practice. They prefer cross cousin marriage. They pay bride price. After marriage, the newly wed set up separate establishments. They have joking relationship between grand parents and grand children, sister-in-laws and brother in laws and avoidance relationship between elder brother and younger brother's wife. Life cycle rituals are meticulously observed. Birth pollution continues for 21 days; after that the name giving ceremony is observed. They bury the dead and the death ritual is observed on the tenth day.

The village council is constituted of the village head, priest, *Dehury* and the village elders. Cases of theft and homicide are adjudicated in the village council.

The Santal, Bathudi and a few scheduled caste people are the neighbours of the Hill Kharia.

LODHA was known as a criminal tribe until the revocation of the criminal Tribes Act in 1956. It is widely accepted that the tribe derived its name from the word *lubdhaka* meaning the *fowler* or *trapper*. They claim their ancestry to Byadha or Kirata, the Savara king Viswabasu and consider Lord Jagannath as the supreme deity. They take pride in giving their identity as *Lodha Savar*.

They are found in a contiguous area stretching from northwest of the Chhotnagpur plateau to the southeast of the river basin of Subarnarekha. In Orissa, their population is 8,905 and Sex ratio is 971. In 2001 their literacy is 27.00% They are mainly concentrated in Suliapada and Morada Blocks of Mayurbhanj district.

They used to have one-roomed houses with raised verandah in the front. In side the house, close to the hearth there is a raised earthen platform called *isan*. This is said to be the seat of the family deity. A few household artifacts for multipurpose use are found in a Lodha house.

Apart from pursuing cultivation Lodhas eke out their living by rearing and collecting cocoons, selling firewood and preparing ropes out of *sabai* grass. The Lodha women are hard working and at the same time clever. Almost all Lodha men and women are adept in agricultural activities like transplanting, weeding and harvesting.

They have exogamous totemic clans like *Bhotda*, *Malik*, *Bag*, *Nayak*, *Dandapat*, *Paramanik*, *Ahori*, *Bhuria* and *Kotal*. They practise clan exogamy. Child marriage is still prevalent among them. After marriage the ladies put vermilion mark on forehead and iron bangle around the wrist. The practice of bride price is still in vogue in their community.

The local people look at the Lodha with suspicion.

MAHALI is a small tribal community found mainly in Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh districts of Orissa. They are generally known for their bamboo work. The Mahali have migrated from Bihar and Bengal. Their population is 17,131 and Sex ratio is

1014. In 2001 their literacy is 37.96%. They speak Munda language along with Santali and Oriya.

Mahalīs live in multi-ethnic villages. Their houses consist of two to three rooms including a cowshed. The houses are mud walled and have thatched or tiled roofs.

They sell bamboo baskets in the local markets. A few of them have taken up cultivation. Mahalīs take non-vegetarian food like snails, crabs, termites, beef and *handia*, rice beer.

Men usually wear *dhoti* or napkin and the women sari. The Mahali women use silver ornaments and are fond of tattooing on their forehead, arms, chin and ankles.

There are five sections among them. They are: *Boasphor*, bamboo workers, *Patar*, basket makers and cultivators, *Sulunkhi*, cultivators and labourers, *Tanti*, palanquin bearers and *Mahali Munda*, a sub-group of the Munda tribe. Both child and adult marriages are practised in their society. Bride price is in vogue. Levirate, sororate and divorce are allowed.

They observe birth pollution for nine days. They generally bury the dead. But now they are cremating. Mahalīs are divided into a number of exogamous and totemic clans.

Like the Santal they worship *Marang Buru*, the supreme deity, *Bana Kuanri*, *Maneiko Tureiko*, *Babajī*, *Bada Chandi* and *Ranga chandi*. They appease the supernatural deities to be free from disease and misfortunes.

They love to sing and dance in every festive occasion. They observe festivals like *Baha Saharal* and *Bandana* and *Ma-Mane*, which are generally observed in February-March and October-November respectively and the rituals are performed by the village priest, *Naya*. The Mahali village council is composed of *Naya*, the priest, *Majhi*, the secular headman, *Gadeat*, the messenger and a few elders. The village council adjudicates disputes.

There are cultural similarities between the Mahali, the Santal and the Munda tribes. The Mahalīs have been ascribed a lower status among the neighbouring tribes.

MUNDA is a major tribe of Orissa, with a total population of 4,80,252 according to 2001 Census. Their sex ratio is 982. In 2001 their literacy was 39.59%. They are largely concentrated in the districts of western Orissa namely, Sundargarh and Sambalpur. They are also known as *Horo-hon* or *Mura* meaning the village headman. They believe that they are

the descendants of *Sing Banga* the supreme god and the creator. The Munda along with the Kol, the Kollohara, the Ho and the Mundari have originated from the same ancestral stock who have migrated to surrounding regions of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Tripura from their original habitat in the Kolhan region of Singhbhum district, Bihar. In Mayurbhanj they are known as *Kol*, *Kolha* and *Ho*. They are called Kol in Bihar. Apart from their mother tongue, *Mundari*, they also speak *Sadri* and Oriya.

Traditionally the Munda are an agrarian community. They are recognized as the first settlers (*Khunt-Katidars*) who cleared forests and established villages. In these days they have taken up mining and industrial labour, agricultural and construction labour, small business, white-collar jobs, besides animal husbandry and forestry

In Orissa they are divided into four sections, *Santhali*, *Nagparia*, *Kolhani* and *Tamadia*. They have a hierarchy of clans. Clusters of clans maintain group solidarity and regulate marriage and socio-economic relationships. In some villages, dominant clans own land. The clan elders mediate in fixing marriage and bride price.

Among them the common mode of acquiring mate is through negotiation. Other approved modes are by mutual consent, elopement, service, intrusion and exchange. Junior levirate and sororate are allowed.

They practise both burial and cremation. Death pollution lasts for ten days and ends after purificatory rituals and feast.

Sing Bonga, the sun god otherwise called *Dharam Debta* is their supreme god. Other deities are *Basuki mata*, the earth goddess, *Dessuali*, *Marang Bonga*, *Karam Bonga*, *Laxmi*, etc. Their priest, *Pahan* worships the deities on festive occasions at *Sarna*, the sacred grove at the village outskirts. Their important festivals are *Sarhul*, *Karma*, *Jitia*, *Diwali*, *Dussera*, *Sohrai* and *Sivaratri*. A good number of them have embraced Christianity.



Cropping for Cash

Vegetable Cultivation by a Munda Farmer



Workmanship on Wood
Munda Farmer Making a Wooden Plough

MANKIRDIA (BIRHOR) is an aboriginal group of people, simple and shy. They trap and eat monkeys and thus called as *Mankidia*, *Mankidi* or *Mankirdia*. In their tongue *Birhor* means *men of jungle*. The *jaggi*, settled group and the *uthulu*, nomadic group are the two main sections. The latter group is found in Orissa. They are of Kolarian origin and belong to Proto-Australoid group.

They speak Munda. They also speak Oriya and are multilingual in habit. They claim to be the descendants of Sun. They are mostly found in forest areas of Sundargarh, Sambalpur, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts. As per 2001 census their total population was 1,050. Their sex ratio is 937. In 2001 literacy was 5.49%.

Birhor is a nomadic tribe. They are transhumants. They shuttle between market and forest. They repeatedly change their settlements, *tanda*. They select their settlement sites on the basis of proximity to sources of water and the local weekly market, and aboveboard, availability of *siali* fibres, jutes and monkeys. They construct cone shaped leaf huts, *kumba*, and dwell there.

The shrine for their clan god and dormitory houses is also made of leaves.

They pursue hunting and gathering economy, make ropes and rope made crafts out of Siali fibres and *jutes*, and when needed they work as labourers. They have minimum assets like coarse clothes, a few silver bead ornaments, earthen and aluminum utensils, bamboo baskets, axe, knife, bow and arrow, monkey catching nets and date palm mats.

They practise monogamy and proceed with marriage negotiations for adults only. Payment of bride price is prevalent. They believe in rebirth, bury the dead, observe life cycle rituals and lead a life of 'be happy and merry'.

Land Utilization Pattern:

- The land use of pattern of the area is shown in **Table-VII**. According to it the total geographical area of ITDA is 2704.28 Sq.Kms. The net area sown spreads over 118213 hectares of land, 26782 hectares of land are put to non-agricultural use. Land under other categories are Current Fallow – 24243 hectares, Misc.Tree Crops – 24204 hectares, Cultivable Wasteland – 21643 hectares, Others Fallow – 18124 Hectares, Forest Land– 13881 hectares, Pasture Land – 9121 hectares and Barren land – 2083 hectares. It shows that pasture/grazing land is in short supply and the extent of forest area is not so significant.

- A total of 118213 hectares of land is under settled cultivation. This land is used for raising cereals, millets, pulses, oil seeds and vegetables. The misc. tree crops and groves extend over 24204 hectares of land. Cultivable wasteland extending to 21643 hectares is usually coming under plantation of sabai grass, bamboo and bulk plantation of trees, like cashew nut, acacia and eucalyptus under soil conservation and other economic upliftment programmes.

TABLE – VII
Land use pattern of different blocks of the ITDA area

Sl. No	Block	Land use pattern (Area in Hect.)								
		Forest	Misc.tree /groves	Perm anent Pasture	Culti vable wast	Land put to non agricultural use	Barren land	Current fallow	Other fallow	Net area sown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Bangriposi	3712	281	1037	1688	3046	684	2054	922	16951
2	Baripada	216	6733	128	1628	1376	8	2752	2156	4219
3	Barasahi	288	1807	1194	1874	3840	24	3378	2110	17630
4	Betanati	2271	911	1198	1728	3227	21	1915	578	17022
5	Kuliana	1749	1626	2222	1902	2529	608	4919	1504	11108
6	Marada	993	4127	513	4340	1941	61	1909	3633	10179
7	Rasgovindapur	288	2145	665	1091	2774	142	2002	1537	10054
8	Samakhunta	1354	764	1378	2472	1859	334	1861	941	6695
9	Saraskona	3464	275	689	2658	4042	115	1864	1837	15384
10	Suliapada	2937	5535	97	2262	2148	86	1589	2906	8971
Total		13881	24204	9121	21643	26782	2083	24243	18124	118213

The extent of practice of plant culture is reflected in *Table VIII*. According to it 455 hectares of land are under orchards and backyard horticultural practices.

TABLE –VIII

**Area under different kinds of Economic activities and
average land holding size (in Hect.)**

Sl. No	Block	No.of households	Area under Economic Activities		Landholding size(settled cultivation land only)
			Settled cultivation	Orchard / Horticulture	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bangriposi	15527	16951	8	1.09
2	Baripada	1956	4219	10	0.42
3	Barasahi	22114	17630	15	0.80
4	Betanati	19965	17022	5	0.85
5	Kuliana	13999	11108	5	0.79
6	Morada	15197	10179	378	0.67
7	Rasgovindpur	12023	10054	10	0.84
8	Samakhunta	11078	6095	10	0.60
9	Saraskona	14700	15384	12	1.05
10	Suliapada	14491	8979	2	0.62
Total		149050	118213	455	0.79

- There are, at present, 21 Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies functioning with total membership of 90836. The total working capital of these societies is Rs.1571.85 lakh. 50.05 % of this amount (Rs.786.65 lakh) has been advanced to the members. The loans over due and the loan outstanding against the loanees are to the extent of Rs.246.91 lakh and Rs.1316.68 lakh respectively.. Quite a number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been established in every G.P of the 10 blocks under the aegies of *Mission Sakti* to boost the family income through the participation of women folk in economic activities. Their exact number is not known. The size of outstanding loan amount is Rs.1316.68 lakh. It constitutes 83.77% of the total working capital.
- Most of the settled cultivation land is rain fed and capable of raising single crop a year. Narrow strips of wetland are used to raise double crops.
- Swidden cultivation (shifting cultivation) is not practised by any of the ethnic groups of the Project Area.

- The average land holding size (settled cultivation land only) is estimated at 0.79 Hectare per family.
- The number of landless households is 11075. It comprises 7.43% of the total households of the area. The problem of landlessness is more in Kuliana block (11.95%). It is low in Bangriposi block (1.61%) . The extent of landlessness prevailing in different blocks is shown in *Table –IX*

TABLE –IX

The extent of landlessness in different Blocks

Sl. No.	Block	Total Households	Landless households	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bangriposi	15527	250	1.61
2	Baripada	10642	735	6.91
3	Barasahi	22114	1773	8.02
4	Betanati	17161	788	4.59
5	Kuliana	16039	1917	11.95
6	Morada	15197	1675	11.02
7	Rasgovindpur	12023	687	5.71
8	Samakhunta	11078	655	5.91
9	Saraskona	14700	1110	7.55
10	Suliapada	14816	1485	10.02
Total		149050	11075	7.43

Major Economic Activities:

- The Sch.Tribes of the area mostly depend on agriculture for their subsistence. Some of them, like Kol-Lohara go for blacksmithy, Mahalis for bamboo work, Mankirdias for rope making from siali bark and Kharia for wage earning.
- Landless tribals, particularly the Kharias go on seasonal migration to neighbouring districts to work in crop fields and brick kilns as wage labourers. This act of going on sessional migration is known as ‘Namal’.

Major Crops and Yield Rates:

TABLE – X
Block-wise Major Crops Grown

Sl. No.	Block	Major Crops	Area under Cultivation (in Acs.)
1	2	3	4
1	Bangriposi	Paddy, oil seed, vegetable, maize, arhar, groundnut, sabai	22,232
2	Baripada	Paddy, oil seed, vegetable, maize, groundnut, sabai	13,579
3	Barasahi	Paddy, vegetable, groundnut	32,373
4	Betanati	Paddy, oil seed, vegetable, pulses, groundnut, sabai	N.A
5	Kuliana	Paddy, oil seed, vegetable	24,811
6	Morada	Paddy, oil seed, vegetable	33,644
7	Rasgovindpur	Paddy, oil seed, vegetable	25,501
8	Samakhunta	Paddy, oil seed, vegetable	21,601
9	Saraskona	Paddy, oil seed, vegetable	26,595
10	Suliapada	Paddy, oil seed, vegetable	32,780

In the agency area, maximum Cultivable area comes under Moroda (33,644 Acs.) block.

Household Industry and other non-Farming Activities:

Tribal ethnic groups engaged in cottage industries and other non-farm economic activities are furnished below. According to it, the maximum of 118 households are engaged in leaf cup and plate making and the minimum in black smithy. Under non-farm sector the maximum numbers of 177 households are engaged in carpentry and the minimum of 35 households in other activities.

TABLE – XI
Tribals engaged in Cottage Industries and Other Non-firm Activities

Sl. No.	Block	Cottage Industries					
		Sabai rope making	Leaf cup & Plate making	Mat making	Rope Making from vine bark	Bamboo work	Black smithy

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	5	9	18	-	7	-
2	Baripada	7	9	11	-	21	1
3	Barasahi	17	17	-	-	5	1
4	Betanati	12	14	10	5	-9	-
5	Kuliana	13	10	5	-	13	-
6	Morada	10	13	4	2	11	-
7	Rasgovindpur	9	10	3	2	10	1
8	Samakhunta	12	14	8	5	10	-
9	Saraskona	10	14	4	3	9	-
10	Suliapada	8	8	-	-	4	-
Total		103	118	63	17	96	3

Contd.

Sl. No.	Block	Other Non-farming activities					
		Brick & Tile making	Earth digging	Masonry	Carpentry	Stone / morum quarrying	Others
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Bangriposi	3	5	18	18	9	3
2	Baripada	3	3	11	11	8	4
3	Barasahi	1	1	30	30	13	5
4	Betanati	4	12	22	22	8	4
5	Kuliana	6	7	17	17	7	3
6	Morada	6	12	20	20	12	3
7	Rasgovindpur	5	3	15	15	8	3
8	Samakhunta	3	-	14	14	9	3
9	Saraskona	1	5	13	15	9	3
10	Suliapada	-	4	15	15	8	4
Total		32	52	175	177	91	35

Forestry:

Quite a wide range of flora and fauna species are found in the project area. Sal is one of the common species of trees found throughout the length and breadth of the area. Piasal, Sinie, Sisu, Asan, Neem, Kusum, bandhan, Gambhari, Kendu, Mahua and Mango have greater presence in plain areas. The tribals collect the forest produces like honey, Jhuna, Sal leave, Sal Seeds, Harida, Bahada, Amla, fire wood for their livelihood.

BPL Households:

Block-wise No. of BPL Households is given below.

TABLE – XII

Block-wise No. of BPL Households

(in hect.)

Sl. No.	Block	BPL Households		Percentage
		Total	Tribal	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bangriposi	19425	15246	78.49
2	Baripada	12210	9370	76.74
3	Barasahi	20588	11460	55.66
4	Betanati	14250	7620	53.47
5	Kuliana	14863	10110	68.69
6	Morada	11150	6500	58.30
7	Rasgovindpur	9850	6350	64.47
8	Samakhunta	13089	9214	70.39
9	Saraskona	14482	11617	80.22
10	Suliapada	10950	5850	53.43
Total		140857	93437	66.33

- From the above table it transpires that out of total 10 blocks, the highest percentage (80.22%) of BPL households are found in Saraskona block and the lowest (53.43%) in Suliapada block, whereas for the ITDA it is estimated at 66.33%.
- In the agency area 140857(94.50%), out of the total number of 149050 households have been living Below Poverty Line (BPL). Out of them, 93437 households (66.33%) belong to various tribal communities.

CHAPTER IV

EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES

Connectivity:

- Facilities relating to surface communication (road & water transports), Postal and Telephone are available in agency area. Data on the subject have been furnished in **Table - XIII**. The roads have been constructed and maintained by two broad types of agencies namely a) the G.P. and b) Other than G.P. The roads are either hard

topped or kucha. According to it 1,000 kms. of hardtop road and 3161 kms. of kucha road exist in agency area.

- About 45 Kms. of Railway track (narrow gauge) had been laid in the agency area during the reign of different kings of the Ex-State of the then Mayurbhanj. At present, it is being converted into broad gauge.
- Four ferry ghats (one in Baripada, two in Badasahi and one in Rasagovindapur) exist across Budhabalanga and its tributaries.
- As many as 78 passenger rest sheds are located across the hardtop and kacha arterial roads.
- There are 178 Post Offices and 175 Institutional Telephone facilities are available in the agency area.

TABLE – XIII

Infrastructure Facilities relating to Connectivity available in ITDA area

Sl.No.	Block	GP	Connectivity facilities					
			*Hard top road(Km.)	*Kutch Road	Ferry Ghat	Rest Shed	Post Office	Tel. Phone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Bangriposi	18	15	200	-	4	17	18
2	Baripada	11	105	350	1	5	11	11
3	Barasahi	30	120	380	2	12	30	30
4	Betanati	22	85	290	-	8	24	22
5	Kuliana	17	92	320	-	6	17	17
6	Morada	20	200	360	-	9	20	20
7	Rasgovindpur	15	145	310	1	15	15	15
8	Samakhunta	14	116	251	-	6	14	12
9	Saraskona	15	95	340	-	6	15	15
10	Suliapada	15	27	360	-	12	15	15
Total		177	1000	3161	4	83	178	175

**Provisional (stated by elected representatives).*

Education:

- In the agency area there exist 1155 Primary Schools (run by Education Department) with the student strength of 124107. 50.5% of it numbering 62738 belong to different Scheduled Tribe communities. As many as 3094 teachers are engaged in imparting primary education is furnished in **Table- XIV**

TABLE – XIV

**No. of Primary Schools with student and teacher strength
(Education Department)**

Sl. No.	Block	No. of		Students	
		Primary Schools	Teachers	Total	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bangriposi	125	334	10124	6593
2	Baripada	85	222	8804	5644
3	Barasahi	129	363	19262	8652
4	Betanati	168	473	15708	6352
5	Kuliana	101	253	11986	7623
6	Morada	119	294	12624	4305
7	Rasgovindpur	99	278	12030	5309
8	Samakhunta	84	237	8920	5708
9	Saraskona	128	341	12330	7711
10	Suliapada	117	299	12319	4841
Total		1155	3094	124107 (100.00)	62738 (50.5)

- Altogether 322 Middle Schools exist in the agency area with a students strength of 12505. 42.3% of it numbering 5298 belongs to different Sch. Tribe communities. The number of teachers engaged in these schools is 914 and is furnished in **Table- XV**

TABLE – XV
No.of Middle Schools, their student and teacher strength

Sl. No.	Block	No. of			
		Middle school	Teachers	Students	
				Total	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bangriposi	29	65	1236	642
2	Baripada	18	64	954	467
3	Barasahi	54	127	1809	823
4	Betanati	53	128	1632	428
5	Kuliana	26	72	979	695
6	Morada	44	99	1422	488
7	Rasgovindpur	34	110	966	352

8	Samakhunta	20	53	1081	629
9	Saraskona	25	75	1051	522
10	Suliapada	39	121	1375	452
Total		322	914	12505 (100.00)	5298 (42.3%)

- The number of Secondary (High) Schools existing in ITDA area is 196. with a total students strength of 27276. Out of it 10925 (40.5%) belong to different ST communities. 1508 teachers are engaged in teaching the students in these schools and it is furnished in **Table - XVI**

TABLE – XVI

No. of Secondary Schools; their student and teachers strength

Sl. No.	Block	No. of			
		Secondary Schools	Teachers	Students	
				Total	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bangriposi	15	112	2134	958
2	Baripada	14	137	2617	1572
3	Barasahi	28	195	3804	1363
4	Betanati	27	212	3822	737
5	Kuliana	15	129	2140	1118
6	Morada	30	228	3135	1118
7	Rasgovindpur	23	164	3052	1354
8	Samakhunta	10	81	1289	701
9	Saraskona	14	115	2179	892
10	Suliapada	20	135	3104	1102
Total		196	1508	27276 (100.00)	10925 (40.5%)

- Altogether 27 Colleges, one exclusively for the girls, have been established in the agency area with total student strength of 12188. 19.2% of it (2346) belongs to different tribal communities. The teacher strength of these colleges is 467 (**Table – XVII**).

TABLE – XVII

No. of Colleges; their student and teachers strength

Sl. No.	Block	No. of			
		Colleges	Teachers	Students	
				Total	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bangriposi	3	42	1078	417

2	Baripada	2	21	308	48
3	Barasahi	3	42	891	130
4	Betanati	3	87	2359	211
5	Kuliana	1	8	1338	331
6	Morada	2	47	1099	189
7	Rasgovindpur	5	97	2131	333
8	Samakhunta	2	24	528	221
9	Saraskona	2	51	1247	306
10	Suliapada	4	48	1209	160
Total		27	467	12188 (100.00)	2346 (19.2%)

- The ST & SC Development Department runs 42 different types of schools with a student strength of 6788. Out of 42 such schools 4 are Ashram Schools, 31 are Sevashrams, 2 are Residential Sevashrams, one is a Kanyashram, 2 are Girl's High Schools and 2 are High Schools. The block-wise enrolment of the tribal students in such schools is shown in ***Table- XVIII***

TABLE – XVIII

No. of ST & SC Development Department Schools with their student strength

Sl. No.	Block	No. of	
		Schools	Students
1	2	3	4
1	Bangriposi	4	335
2	Baripada	1	202
3	Barasahi	6	721
4	Betanati	3	597

5	Kuliana	7	1446
6	Morada	5	717
7	Rasgovindpur	6	1046
8	Samakhunta	4	811
9	Saraskona	3	416
10	Suliapada	3	497
Total		42	6788

Animal Health Care:

- Infrastructure facilities relating to Animal Health Care of each GP have been reflected in their respective profiles.
- It is reveal that 86 out of 177 GPs have 96 different types of infrastructure facilities relating to Animal Health Care. From among them only one is a Veterinary Hospital (VH) whereas 18 are Veterinary Dispensaries (VD) and 77 are Livestock Aid Centres (LAC).
- The status of buildings catering to the Animal Health Care reveal that the Veterinary Hospital functions in a damaged building. Three out of 18 Veterinary Dispensaries also function in damaged buildings. 22 Livestock Aid Centres do not have their own buildings whereas 16 functions in damaged structures.
- More than half of the number of G.P. of the blocks of Baripada, Kuliana, Morada and Samakhunta do not have any infrastructure to handle animal health care needs.
- The number of posts sanctioned under various categories and their present strength is reflected in **Table- XIX** According to it 10 out of 22 sanctioned post of Veterinary Doctor are lying vacant. From among the 20 posts of Livestock Inspector, 11 are yet to be filled up. From among 36 sanction posts of other category (lower level non-technical) only five are lying vacant. This reveals that technical staff is not available to their desired strength.

TABLE –XIX

Sanctioned posts and their present strength in Veterinary Institutions (only VH & VD)

Sl. No	Block	Doctor		Livestock Inspector		Others	
		Sanct ioned	Vacant	Sanctioned	Vacant	Sanctioned	Vacant
1	Bangriposi	2	1	2	1	4	-
2	Baripada	2	-	2	1	2	-
3	Barasahi	5	2	3	3	5	-

4	Betanati	3	1	3	1	6	2
5	Kuliana	1	-	1	-	2	1
6	Morada	2	1	2	2	3	-
7	Rasgovindpur	3	2	3	2	5	1
8	Samakhunta	1	-	1	-	3	1
9	Saraskona	2	2	2	1	4	-
10	Suliapada	1	1	1	-	2	-
Total		22	10	20	11	36	5

Irrigation:

- Source-wise irrigation potentials created in different blocks of ITDA area (as on 1998-99) is shown in **Table-XX** According to it major/ medium irrigation projects exist in the blocks of Kuliana and Samakhunta. Minor irrigation and lift irrigation facilities exist in all the blocks. A total of 29587 hect. of land are irrigated in Kharif and 10073 hect. in Rabi season.

TABLE - XX
Source-wise irrigation potential created in different blocks of the ITDA
area
(in hect.)

Sl. No.	Block	Major/ Medium Irrigation Projects	Minor Irrigation Projects	Lift Irrigation projects	Total
		Kharif/ Rabi	Kharif/ Rabi	Kharif/ Rabi	Kharif/ Rabi
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bangriposi	-/-	480/-	712/396	1192/396
2	Baripada	-/-	1219/283	315/180	1534/463
3	Barasahi	-/-	2877/326	1763/1171	4640/1497
4	Betanati	-/-	1277/51	1283/815	2560/866

5	Kuliana	2645/1009	168/-	584/375	3397/1384
6	Morada	-/-	2657/518	1084/617	3741/1135
7	Rasgovindpur	-/-	441/43	1732/1210	2173/1253
8	Samakhunta	4173/1608	1366/-	215/136	5754/1744
9	Saraskona	-/-	652/-	587/332	1239/332
10	Suliapada	-/-	1612/-	1745/1003	3357/1003
Total		6818/2617	12749/1221	10020/6235	29587/10073

Infrastructure facilities support to Local Economy:

- The infrastructure facilities supportive to local economy at micro level are shown in respective GP profiles. The block-wise consolidated figures given in **Table-XXI** reveal that there is no cold storage facility in the agency area. A total number of 171 go-downs have been constructed in GPs. There exist 54 branches of different commercial banks in the agency area along with 20 LAMPs, 135 weekly markets, 78 market sheds and 43 market pindis. Rest sheds numbering 100 have been constructed by the block authorities by the side of public roads.

TABLE – XXI
Infrastructure facilities support to Local Economy

Sl. No.	Block	No.of G.P.	Cold Storage	Go-down	Bank	LAMPs	Weekly Market	Market Shed	Market Pindi	Rest Shed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Bangriposi	18	-	18	6	2	8	3	4	10
2	Baripada	11	-	11	3	-	11	10	8	5
3	Barasahi	30	-	30	7	2	20	7	8	14
4	Betanati	22	-	22	6	2	18	13	2	12
5	Kuliana	17	-	14	4	3	13	9	9	1
6	Morada	20	-	18	6	2	25	9	-	36
7	Rasgovindpur	15	-	14	7	3	13	6	6	14
8	Samakhunta	14	-	14	5	2	11	7	4	6
9	Saraskona	15	-	15	5	2	8	7	1	1

10	Suliapada	15	-	15	5	2	8	7	1	1
Total		177	-	171	54	20	135	78	43	100

Electricity and Power Supply:

- 168 out of 177 G.Ps. of the agency area have been provided with electricity through L.T Extension. All the GPs of the Blocks of Baripada, Kuliana, Morada, Rasgovindpur and Saraskona have L.T. Extensions. Power supply for domestic consumption is available in 149 G.Ps. All G.Ps. headquarters of the blocks of Baripada, Kuliana and Rasgovindpur have been provided with street light facilities. 26 G.Ps. belong to the blocks of Bangriposi (8), Baripada, (4) Moroda (6) Samakhunta (3) and Saraskona (5) have Solar light facilities. Data on extent of electrification and power supply have been given in *Table- XXII*.

TABLE – XXII

The Extent of Electrification and Power Supply available in Blocks
(figures indicate the No. of G. Ps)

Sl. No.	Block	No. of G.P	L.T. Extension	House connection	Street Light	Solar light
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bangriposi	18	17	15	3	8
2	Baripada	11	11	10	11	4
3	Barasahi	30	28	26	28	-
4	Betanati	22	21	19	21	-
5	Kuliana	17	17	15	17	-
6	Morada	20	20	18	17	6
7	Rasgovindpur	15	17	12	17	-

8	Samakhunta	14	14	12	13	3
9	Saraskona	15	11	11	3	5
10	Suliapada	15	12	11	12	-
Total		177	168	149	142	26

Drinking Water:

- Stand posts meant for supply of pipe water have been provided in eight rural areas – one at GP headquarters of Bangriposi (Bangriposi Block), Chandua (Kuliana block) and Suliapada (Suliapada block). Two GP headquarters of each of the blocks of Betonati and Moroda namely Betnoti and Baisingha as well as Chitrada and Dantiamuhana have also been provided with pipe water facilities. The headquarters of the Baripada Sadar block also have pipe water facilities.
- All revenue villages of the agency area have been provided with safe drinking water sources like sanitary well and tube well.
- To some extent 202 villages spread over all the blocks still depend on streams /cisterns for drinking water. As many as 36 villages located in different blocks depend on Ponds for the purpose of drinking water as yet.
- Some SC & ST habitats (hamlets) still face the problem of getting safe drinking water nearby.
- The source of drinking water, their numbers and the number of problem habitations are given in *Table- XXIII*.

TABLE – XXIII

The number of drinking water sources and the problem habitation of the agency area

Sl. No.	Block	Drinking water sources					Remarks
		Pipe Water (PW)	Sanitary Well (SW)	Tube Well (TW)	Stream/ Cistern	Pond	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	Bangriposi	All villages (211)	All villages(249)	13	3	6 SC & 119 ST hamlets need T Ws
2	Baripada	Baripada	All villages (205)	All villages (142)	25	2	13 ST hamlets need T Ws. PW in Rajabasa.

3	Barasahi	-	All villages (387)	All villages (261)	27	5	32 SC and 19 ST hamlets need T Ws. PW in Barasahi
4	Betanati	Betanati & Baisinga	All villages (384)	All villages (348)	25	3	18 SC & 79 ST hamlets need TWs
5	Kuliana	Chandua	All villages (350)	All villages (268)	19	6	7 SC & 55 ST hamlets need TWs. PW in Kuliana
6	Morada	Chitrada & Dantiamuhan	All villages (320)	All villages (229)	23	5	-
7	Rasgovindpur	-	All villages (315)	All villages (238)	25	3	10 SC & 37 ST hamlets need TWs. PW in Rasgovindapur
8	Samakhunta	-	All villages (325)	All villages (289)	12	9	9 SC & 51 ST hamlets need TWs. PW in Samakhunta.
9	Saraskona	-	All villages (335)	All villages (271)	15	3	7 SC & 88 ST Hamlets need T.Ws. PW in Pokhana
10	Suliapada	Suliapada	All villages (375)	All villages (339)	18	4	3 SC & 10 ST hamlets need TWs. PW in Baghada.
Total		8	3207	2634	202	36	

Human Health Care:

- Different kinds of Human Health Care facilities available in different blocks have been reflected.
- It is revealed that out of 177 GPs infrastructure facilities, (307 in number) relating to Human Health Care are available in 150 GPs. Out of it four are hospitals (one each in the Block Headquarters of Bangripasi, Barasahi, Betanati and Morada). From among the nine community health centers two are located in the Bangripasi block and one each in the Barasahi block, Betanati, Kuliana, Rasgovindapur, Samakhunta, Saraskona and Suliapada. Out of six Public Health Centres two are located in Bangripasi block and one each in the blocks of Baripada, Betanati, Morada and Samakhunta. From among the 30 Additional Public Health Centres / Public health Centres (New), the maximum of five are located in block of Morada whereas the minimum of one in the blocks of Bangripasi and Baripada. Altogether 235 Sub-centres are located along the length and breadth of the agency area. The agency area also has 10 Homoeopathic and 12 Ayurvedic dispensaries. An eye Hospital run by an NGO is located at Rasgovindpur.
- All GPs of Baripada and Suliapada have Human Health Care facilities of one form or other.

- The number of sanctioned posts, staff in position and status of building of the health institutions have been given in **Table - XXIV**.
- Out of 80 sanctioned posts of Doctors two are lying vacant. In case of Pharmacist, it is one out of the total sanctioned posts of 50. All sanctioned posts of Nurses and Mid-wives (45) are filled up.
- The problem of posts lying vacant is very acute in case of Medical staff of lower order (Class-IV). Out of 459 such posts only 187 are filled up.
- From among the 49 Government health institutions with facilities for treating indoor patients 44 have good buildings. From rest of five buildings meant for Human Health Care one at Badasahi is heavily damaged, two (one at Baripada and the other at Rasgovindapur) are not readily available for rendering services, one at Kuliana block is under construction and one at Suliapada need urgent repairs.
- Most of the Homeopathic and Ayurvedic dispensaries are functioning in rented houses.

TABLE – XXIV
Posts (sanctioned and in position) and status of buildings of health institutions of the agencies area

Block	No.of Health Institutes	Staff				Status of the building				
		Doctor	Pharmacist	Nurse/ Midwife	Others	In good Condition	Damaged	Under Construction	Need Repairs	Not readily available
		Sanction/ In position	Sanction/ In position	Sanction/ In position	Sanction/ In position					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bangriposi	6	9/9	6/6	7/7	52/25	6	-	-	-	-
Baripada	2	3/3	2/2	2/2	32/9	1	-	-	-	1
Barasahi	6	10/10	6/6	6/6	63/20	5	1	-	-	-
Betanati	5	9/9	5/5	6/6	53/23	5	-	-	-	-
Kuliana	5	6/6	5/5	3/3	41/22	4	-	1	-	-
Morada	7	14/14	8/7	7/7	63/25	7	-	-	-	-
Rasgovindpur	5	8/6	5/5	4/4	38/17	4	-	-	-	1
Samakhunta	4	6/6	4/4	3/3	38/10	4	-	-	-	-
Saraskona	4	7/7	4/4	4/4	37/18	4	-	-	-	-
Suliapada	5	8/8	5/5	3/3	42/18	4	-	-	1	-
Total	49	80/78	50/49	45/45	459/187	44	1	1	1	2

CHAPTER – V

DEVELOPMENT STATUS AND PLANNED DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTION

Development Status:

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

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

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

There are altogether 10 blocks within the jurisdiction of Baripada I.T.D.A. and their development status, as determined by the above Committee, is stated below:

Sl. No.	Name of the block	Category	Rank
1.	Bangriposi	D	81
2.	Baripada	C	117
3.	Barasahi	C	137
4.	Betanati	C	95
5.	Kuliana	D	45
6.	Morada	C	106
7.	Rasgovindpur	C	105
8.	Samakhunta	C	103
9.	Saraskona	D	79
10.	Suliapada	C	90

It transpires from the analysis of the above table, that out of total 10 blocks 7 are categorized as backward blocks and the rest 3 are very backward.

Level of Development:

- According to level of development (as per data provided by the Panchayat Secretaries and grass root elected members covering different related attributes) the 10 blocks of the ITDA may be clubbed as belong to a) the Least Backward Blocks, b) Moderately Backward Blocks and c) the Most Backward Blocks. According to the statement given below two Blocks namely Baripada and Betanoti are identified

as belong to the former and the Blocks of Kuliana, Morada and Suliapada to the latter and the majority of 5 Blocks namely Bangriposi, Barasahi, Rasgovindapur, Samakhunta and Saraskona to the middle category.

Classification of Blocks according to level of development:

Sl. No	Level of Development	Blocks
1	Least Backward	Baripada & Betanati
2	Moderately Backward	Bangriposi, Barasahi, Rasgovindapur, Samakhunta & Saraskona
3	Most Backward	Kuliana, Morada & Suliapada

Major Problems:

- Practice of crop husbandry is not conducive to soil and climatic condition. Farmers are not expose to intensive agricultural practices.
- Landless as well as marginal tribal households go for seasonal migration, locally termed as *Namal* to nighbouring districts living their family in villages. Temporary absence of the family heads leaves the households in economic as well as social maladjustment. The children avoid to attend school. The family members are deprived of the desired social security.
- Nearly half of the target population are females and are found engaged seasonally in crop fields. This workforce is unorganise and they are under utilized in labour sector.
- Educated tribal youths and able-bodied persons have no scope for engagement in any sustainable economic pursuits.
- Adequate human healthcare as well as animal healthcare facilities are not reachable to the tribals because of remoteness and distance of their settlements from service centers that cater such facilities.
- Adequate drinking water facilities are yet to be available to many tribal villages / hamlets throughtout the year.
- Though quite a good number of schools of various categories are located nearby, the tribal children do not attend the same because of their participation in economic pursuits like collection of MFP and non-economic pursuits like taking care of their younger brothers and sisters during the absence of their parents.
- The unemployment educated tribal youths do not find any suitable job/vocation to supplement their family income. They do not have proper vocational training to take up economic pursuits under non-agriculture / non-labour sector.
- Any economic activities relating to “Group Participation” for production of goods and services is yet to be taken up by either enlightened tribal groups or “*Ushered In*” idle tribal work force. Though this group possess a great economic force, it is not tapped yet.
- Tribal villages/ hamlets at remote areas are not electrified and a few fortunate with power connection facilities are unable to develop their quality of life through economic progress.
- Quite a large number of tribal villages are not properly communicated (either by road or by telephone). This leaves the deprived tribals of getting remunerative price for their material or non-material produce.

Felt needs of the Tribals:

The tribal of the agency area expressed felt needs coming under various sectors. Some of the felt needs are flow and lift irrigation, input assistance for non-traditional crops, production and marketing of processed goods, meaningful

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

The I.T.D.As in Orissa and elsewhere in the Country have emerged as autonomous agencies to translate policy issues and options into action in TSP areas for Tribal welfare and development. In fact, the I.T.D.As are agglomeration of multisectoral development inputs meant for tribal development. For undertaking planned development of the people and the area coming under Keonjhar ITDA, flow of funds have been made broadly on two heads, such as Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and Project under First proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution. Keonjhar ITDA has been established since 1979 and during this period, the project has implemented various development programmes under Individual Beneficiary-oriented (IBO) Schemes, Income Generating Schemes (IGS), Community Benefit-oriented (CBO) schemes, Infrastructure Development Programmes (IDP), Social Benefit Oriented Programmes and Information, Education and Communication (I.E.C) activities. To have an overview of various planned development interventions under this ITDA, an attempt has been made to analyze and give a picture of the projects covered during the last five years. For the sake of convenience, the programmes/interventions have been broadly divided into three categories, such as *Income Generating Schemes (IGS)*, *Infrastructure Development Schemes (IDS)* and *Information, Education and Communication (IEC)*.

INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES:

Under Income Generating Schemes (IGS), a number of interventions have been made by the ITDA in the project area for the beneficiaries. However, it is necessary to indicate the specific sectors and activities under each of the interventions that have been extended during the last five years to have a glimpse of the Planned Development Interventions undertaken in the project area. The sectors where activities have been done under IGS are:

- I. Agriculture

- II. Horticulture
- III. Animal Husbandry
- IV. Cottage Industry
- V. Irrigation
- VI. Soil Conservation
- VII. Bankable Schemes
- VIII. Support to Self Help Groups (SHGs).

In this section, an attempt has been made to show year wise activities made against each activity (Sector Wise), Blocks covered with names, number of villages covered, number of beneficiaries covered and expenditure incurred.

AGRICULTURE:

In Agriculture sector, interventions have been made in 3 areas such as Supply of Plough Bullock, Supply of Agricultural Implement and Crop Demonstration. During the last 5 years, a total amount of **Rs.38.34** lakhs has been spent on Agriculture sector of the IGS in the project area. The break-up of year wise and scheme-wise expenditure is given below.

Financial Year	Expenditure incurred in Different Sub-Component under Agriculture (Rs. in Lakh)			
	Supply of Plough Bullock	Supply of Agr. Implement	Crop Demonstration	Total
2001-02	1.54	5.12	0.40	7.06
2002-03	0.20	3.58	1.00	4.78
2003-04	-	2.20	0.33	2.53
2004-05	-	-	-	-
2005-06	-	22.07	1.90	23.97
Total	1.74	32.97	3.63	38.34

Supply of Plough Bullock:

In this sector, during the last five years, 43 numbers of beneficiaries have been supplied with Plough Bullocks with a total expenditure of Rs.1.74 lakh. 6 have been covered under the scheme-wise the financial year 2001-02 and 2002-03 and there has been no intervention in this component at all in the next 3 years.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	Kuliana, Shamakhunta, Bangriposi & Saraskana	-	37	1.54
2002-03	Morada, Suliapada, Bangriposi & Saraskana	-	6	0.20
2003-04	-	-	-	-
2004-05	-	-	-	-
2005-06	-	-	-	-
Total	6	-	43	1.74

Supply of Agricultural Implements:

During the last five years, 563 numbers of beneficiaries have been supplied Agricultural Implements with a total expenditure of Rs.32.97 lakh. In this sector 10 blocks have been covered..

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	Kuliana, Shamakhunta, Bangriposi & Saraskana	-	81	5.12
2002-03	Suliapada, Morada, Barasahi, Kuliana, Shamakhunta, Bangriposi & Saraskana	-	53	3.58
2003-04	All 10 Blocks under Baripada ITDA	-	34	2.20
2004-05		-	-	-
2005-06	Suliapada, Morada, Barasahi, Kuliana, Shamakhunta, Bangriposi & Saraskana	-	395	22.07
Total	10	-	563	32.97

Crop Demonstration:

In the project area crop demonstration is a very important intervention. During the last 5 years, a total number of 690 beneficiaries distributed in 10 blocks have been covered under this scheme. An amount of expenditure made on this component by the I.T.D.A. is Rs. 03.63 lakh.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	-		60	0.40
2002-03	All 10 Blocks under Baripada ITDA	-	200	1.00
2003-04	-do-	-	30	0.33
2004-05	-	-	-	-
2005-06	All 10 Blocks under Baripada ITDA	-	400	1.90
Total			690	3.63

HORTICULTURE:

In this sector interventions have been made in 4 types of plantation to increase the economical condition of the tribal beneficiaries.

- I. Plantation
- II. Backyard plantation
- III. Vegetable cultivation
- IV. Nursery and Seed Farms

Plantation:

The table below indicate that a total number of 38 beneficiaries in 2 villages have been extended this scheme with an expenditure of Rs.1.35 lakh in the year 2004-05 only.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	-	-	-	-
2002-03	-	-	-	-
2003-04	-	-	-	-
2004-05	Morada and Suliapada	-	38	1.35
2005-06	-	-	-	-
TOTAL			38	1.35

Backyard Plantation:

In this sector only during 2001-02 backyard plantation as an intervention has been extended in the project area. The table below indicates that 10 blocks have been extended this scheme with an expenditure of Rs. 5.61 lakh.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	Baripada, Rasagovindpur, Shamakhunta, Suliapada, Barasahi, Kuliana, Morada and Bangriposi	110	2500	5.61
2002-03	-	-	-	-
2003-04	-	-	-	-
2004-05	-	-	-	-
2005-06	-	-	-	-
TOTAL			2500	5.61

Vegetable Cultivation:

During last 5 years, 260 beneficiaries have been extended this scheme with an expenditure of Rs. 1.01 lakh.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	-	-	-	-
2002-03	-	-	130	0.50
2003-04	Baripada -	2 schools	130	0.51
2004-05	-	-	-	-
2005-06	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		2	260	1.01

Nursery and Seed Farms:

The Project has also set up of Nurseries and Seed farms in two schools and provided financial assistance to 400 beneficiaries with a total expenditure of Rs.0.63 lakh during the financial year 2001-02.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	-	2 schools	400	0.63
2002-03	-	-	-	-
2003-04	-	-	-	-
2004-05	-	-	-	-
2005-06	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		2 schools	400	0.63

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

In this sector Piggery and Pisciculture are two important means of livelihood of the tribal people in the I.T.D.A area.

Piggery:

Piggery as a livelihood option also has been supported by the ITDA in the project area during the period 2002-03 and 2003-04 to 4 beneficiaries in Betanati block. An amount of Rs.0.28 lakh has been provided as financial assistance to 4 beneficiaries.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	-	-	-	-
2002-03	Betanati	-	3	0.18
2003-04	Betanati	-	1	0.10
2004-05	-	-	-	-
2005-06	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		-	4	0.28

Pisciculture:

In this sector, the table below indicates that 839 number of beneficiaries from 9 villages and 4 blocks have been provided as financial assistance an amount of Rs.8.56 lakh during last 5 years..

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred(Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	Baripada, Barasahi	-	5	0.43
2002-03	-	-	-	-
2003-04	Baripada, Suliapada, Barasahi and Kuliana	-	173	1.70
2004-05	-	-	197	0.67
2005-06	-	9	464	5.76
TOTAL		9	839	8.56

COTTAGE INDUSTRY:

Baripada I.T.D.A has supported a good number of beneficiaries in the cottage industry sector. In this sector, financial assistance has been extended under Bee keeping, Sericulture, Carpentry, Khalistiching, Basketry and any other such as Sabai roof making, Trading, Khali dona and small business.

Bee Keeping:

In this Sector, 75 beneficiaries in the block (Baripada) has been provided financial assistance. For this, an amount of Rs.5.84 lakh has been spent during the last 5 years.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	-	-	-	0.51
2002-03	-	-	-	-
2003-04	Baripada	-	25	1.42
2004-05	Baripada	-	50	2.48
2005-06	-	-	-	1.43
TOTAL		1	75	5.84

Sericulture:

In this scheme, the table below indicates that a total number of 80 beneficiaries in two blocks and 80 villages have been provided financial assistance of Rs. 13.38 lakh during the last 5 years.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	-	-	-	-
2002-03	-	-	-	-
2003-04	Kuliana, Bangiriposhi	-	20	1.12
2004-05	-do-	-	30	4.56
2005-06	-	2	30	7.80
TOTAL		2	80	13.38

Carpentry:

In this scheme, a financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 0.24 lakh have been provided to 3 number of beneficiaries in 3 blocks during the financial year 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	-	-	1	0.10
2002-03	-	-	1	0.06
2003-04	-	-	1	0.08
2004-05	-	-	-	-
2005-06	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		-	3	0.24

Khalli Stitching:

In this sector, the Project has encouraged 50 number of beneficiaries spread over 7 blocks during 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 with an expenditure of Rs. 2.75 lakh.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	Morada, Rasagovindpur, Shamakhunta, and Bangriposi	-	10	0.59
2002-03	Morada, Suliapada, Rasagovindpur, Kuliana Bangriposi and Barasahi	-	30	1.70
2003-04	-d0-	-	10	0.46
2004-05	-	-	-	-
2005-06	-	-	-	-
TOTAL			50	2.75

Basketry:

The table below indicates that only during the financial year 2001-02 and 2002-03 Basketry as an intervention has been extended in the project area. A total number of 12 beneficiaries in one block has been extended in this scheme with an expenditure of Rs. 0.72 lakh.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	-	-	6	0.36
2002-03	-	-	6	0.36
2003-04	-	-	-	-
2004-05	-	-	-	-
2005-06	-	-	-	-
TOTAL			12	0.72

Others:

(Sabai roof making, Trading, Khalli Cup making & Small Business)

In this sector, during last 5 years, a total number of 729 beneficiaries from 10 blocks have been covered with a total expenditure of Rs. 42.07 lakh.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	All 10 blocks under Baripada ITDA	-	245	15.31
2002-03	Baripada, Morada, Suliapada, Betanati, Barasahi, Kuliana, Rasagovindpur, Shamakhunta and Saraskona	-	232	9.70
2003-04	-do-	-	252	16.40
2004-05	-	-	-	-
2005-06	-	-	-	0.96
TOTAL	10	-	729	42.37

IRRIGATION:

Under Irrigation the ITDA has been steps for construction repair of MIPs and installation and repair of LIPs.

Construction Repair of MIPs:

This scheme has been extended to a large number of beneficiaries. During the last five years a total number of 9195 beneficiaries from 256 villages of 10 blocks have been covered. The total amount of expenditure of Rs.667.59 lakh has been spent during the last five years.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	Barasahi, Betanati, Baripada, Suliapada, Morada, Bangriposi, Saraskona, Shamakhunta	-	903	58.18
2002-03	All 10 blocks under Baripada ITDA	43	1609	110.95
2003-04	-do-	82	2818	204.38
2004-05	-do-	90	2198	189.66
2005-06	-do-	41	1667	104.42
TOTAL	10	256	9195	667.59

Installation and Repair of LIPs:

In this scheme the table below indicates that a total number of 1576 beneficiaries have been benefited in 48 villages of all the 10 Blocks have been covered during the last five years with an expenditure of Rs. 112.79 lakh.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	Baripada, Shamakhunta, Barasahi, Kuliana, Morada, Bangriposi,	11	274	17.10
2002-03	Morada, Betanati, Shamakhunta, Barasahi and Baripada	5	150	6.95
2003-04	Suliapada, Rasgovindpur, Saraskona, Bangriposi and Kuliana	5	138	12.59
2004-05	All 10 blocks under Baripada ITDA	17	664	47.39
2005-06	Kuliana, Barasahi, Bangriposi, Morada, Saraskona, Betanati, Baripada and Shamakhunta	10	350	28.76
TOTAL	10	48	1578	112.79

Others:
(Pisciculture, Training SHG)

In this scheme only one beneficiaries have been covered during the financial year 2001-02 with a total expenditure of Rs. 2.32 lakh.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	-	-	1	2.32
2002-03	-	-	-	-
2003-04	-	-	-	-
2004-05	-	-	-	-
2005-06	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	1	2.32

SOIL CONSERVATION:

Water Harvesting Structure under Watershed Development Project:

Under this project, the ITDA has constructed 2 Water Harvesting Structures (WHS) in the project area covering 2 villages in two Blocks (Saraskona and Baripada) covering

186 number of beneficiaries with an expenditure of Rs.10.16 lakh during the financial year 2001-02.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	Saraskona, Baripada	2	186	10.16
2002-03	-	-	-	-
2003-04	-	-	-	-
2004-05	-	-	-	-
2005-06	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	2	186	10.16

MISCELANEOUS PLANTATION:

(A) Sabai Plantation

In this project, the ITDA has encouraged 186 number of beneficiaries spread over 5 blocks during the financial year 2001-02 with a total amount of expenditure of Rs.1.61 lakh.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	Shamakhunta, Saraskona, Morada, Bangriposi and Rasgovindpur	-	106	1.61
2002-03		-	-	-
2003-04		-	-	-
2004-05		-	-	-
2005-06		-	-	-
TOTAL	5	-	106	1.61

(B) Rubber Plantation:

As regards rubber plantation 98 beneficiaries from 1 villages in one block have been provided financial assistance for this, an amount of expenditure of Rs.13.19 lakh has been spent during the last 5 years.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	Shamakhunta,	1	48	4.49
2002-03	-do-	-	-	2.55 (3 rd year share)
2003-04		-	-	-
2004-05		-	-	-
2005-06		-	-	6.15
TOTAL	1	1	98	13.19

BANKABLE SCHEMES:

Under miscellaneous Bankable schemes, paddy processing, Diesel pumps sets and Transport and other Business have been provided to a number of beneficiaries by linking the beneficiaries with the Bank loan.

(A) Paddy Processing:

During the financial year 2001-02 only one beneficiaries in one block (Barasahi) has been covered with an expenditure of Rs.0.10 lakh.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	Barasahi	-	1	0.10
2002-03	-	-	-	-
2003-04	-	-	-	-
2004-05	-	-	-	-
2005-06	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	-	1	0.10

(B) Diesel Pump Set:

In this project area, a total number of 35 beneficiaries from all 10 blocks have been provided assistance under Diesel Pump Set during the financial year 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 with a total amount of expenditure of Rs.7.22 lakh.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	Baripada, Morada, Suliapada, Barasahi, Shamakhunta, Bangriposi Saraskona	-	1	3.94
2002-03	Baripada, Barasahi, Bangriposi, Kuliana	-	8	0.76
2003-04	All 10 blocks under Baripada ITDA	-	26	2.52
2004-05		-	-	-
2005-06		-	-	-
TOTAL	10	-	35	7.22

**(C) Transport and Other Business:
(Auto Rikshaw, Small Business, Tractor, Workshop (specify),
Cold Stores and Food Processing Unit)**

Under this project, during the financial year 2001-02 a total number of 104 beneficiaries from 9 villages has been provided assistance under Transport and Other Business with a total amount of expenditure of Rs.6.95 lakh.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	Baripada, Morada, Betanati, Barasahi, Rasgovindpur, Kuliana Shamakhunta, Bangriposi, Saraskona	-	104	6.95
2002-03	-	-	-	-
2003-04	-	-	-	-
2004-05	-	-	-	-
2005-06	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	9	-	104	6.95

SELF HELP GROUPS (SHGs):

Assistance for activities under IGS:

The Project has been undertaken with the active Co-operation of tribals with the principle of Self Help and Community participation. In this connection the I.T.D.A has extended interventions through group mode by providing assistance to the Self Help Groups (SHGs). The I.T.D.A has extended financial assistance to SHGs during the

financial year 2005-06 for undertaking Income Generating Activities. For this a total number of 2000 beneficiaries have been covered with a total expenditure of Rs.20.00 lakh.

Financial Year	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	-	-	-
2002-03	-	-	-
2003-04	-	-	-
2004-05	-	-	-
2005-06	-	2000	20.00
TOTAL	-	2000	20.00

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (I.D.S):

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

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

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

CONNECTIVITY:

Connection is an important sector for economic development and is one of the key infrastructure developments in the Project area. Baripada I.T.D.A has given most priority on construction of cross drainage for the interest of the tribal beneficiaries.

Construction of Cross Drainage:

It reveals from the table indicated below reveals that as many as 202 numbers of Cross Drainages have been constructed in 200 villages of all the 10 Blocks in project area. For this a total amount of Rs.445.10 lakh has been spent during the last five years.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	Barasahi, Betanati, Baripada, Suliapada, Morada, Rasgovindpur, Bangriposi, Kuliana	15	1530.81	6.95
2002-03	Barasahi, Baripada, Morada, Suliapada, Kuliana, Shamakhunta, Bangriposi, Saraskona, Betanati	56	56	104.18
2003-04	All the 10 blocks under Baripada ITDA	46	46	108.01
2004-05	-do-	58	58	127.85
2005-06	-do-	27	27	74.25
TOTAL	10	202	202	445.10

ELCTRICITY:

Electricity is treated as one of the most important and human development indicator for calculating Human Development Index. Baripada I.T.D.A has taken steps to provide electricity to tribal Bastees.

Electrification of Tribal Bastees:

The table given below indicates that electricity has been provided to 360 number of villages/ hamlets with a total expenditure of Rs.3.28 lakh during the financial years 2005-06.

Financial Year	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	-	-	-
2002-03	-	-	-
2003-04	-	-	-
2004-05	-	-	-
2005-06	360	360	3.28
TOTAL	360	360	3.28

Electrification of Schools and Hostels of SSD Department:

The table given below indicates that electricity has been provided to 22 Schools/Hostels run by SSD Department located in 22 villages coming under 9 blocks during the financial years 2001-02 in the project area. Under this scheme an amount of expenditure spent is Rs.4.58 lakh.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	Shamakhunta, Kuliana, Morada, Saraskona, Bangriposi, Barasahi, Suliapada, Rasgovindpur and Baripada	22	22	4.58
2002-03	-	-	-	-
2003-04	-	-	-	-
2004-05	-	-	-	-
2005-06	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	9	22	22	4.58

DRINKING WATER:

In the project area provision for safe drinking water as a basic need has been given priority on construction and repair of RCC Ring wells, during the last 5 years.

Construction & Repairs of RCC Ring Wells:

The table given below shows that a total number of 251 RCC ring wells have either been constructed or repaired during the last five years in all the 10 blocks under Baripada ITDA with an expenditure of Rs. 53.87 lakhs.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	All the 10 blocks under Baripada ITDA	38	38	8.15
2002-03	Baripada, Barasahi, Morada, Suliapada, Kuliana Rasgovindpur, Bangriposi, Shamakhunta, Betanati,	82	82	19.21

2003-04	Baripada, Barasahi, Betanati, Bangriposi, Saraskona, Suliapada, Rasgovindpur and Kuliana	72	72	18.17
2004-05	Baripada, Barasahi, Kuliana, Bangriposi, Saraskona, Rasgovindpur, Morada and Shamakhunta	41	41	5.91
2005-06	Suliapada, Morada, Baripada, Saraskona and Bangriposi	18	18	2.43
TOTAL	10	251	251	53.87

EDUCATION:

It goes without saying that education is important infrastructure in development. It is needless to say that the children are the future of the country. It implies that larger number of children in schools is a health sign for the development of the country. The I.T.D.A Keonjhar has extended two major interventions under this sector such are:

- I. Construction & Repair of Hostels, Schools Buildings and Compound Walls;
- II. Supply of Cots, Beds, Mosquito Nets to SSD Department School Hostels and Amenities, like Electrification and Water supply.

Construction & Repair of Hostels, Schools Buildings and Compound Walls:

For this scheme the table given below show that in Baripada I.T.D.A during the last 5 years 165 number Hostels/ School building have been either constructed or repaired in 165 villages located under all the 10 Blocks. A total amount of expenditure of Rs.166.68 lakh has been spent.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	Morada, Saraskona, Shamakhunta, Bangriposi, Barasahi, Rasgovindpur, Betanati and Baripada	24	24	14.25

2002-03	Baripada, Barasahi, Kuliana, Suliapada, Rasgovindpur, Saraskona, Bangriposi, Shamakhunta and Betanati	35	35	41.00
2003-04	All the 10 blocks under Baripada ITDA	55	55	47.40
2004-05	-do-	45	45	56.06
2005-06	Baripada, Betanati, Saraskona Shamakhunta and Rasgovindpur	6	6	7.97
TOTAL	10	165	165	166.68

Supply of Cots, Beds, Mosquito Nets to SSD Department School Hostels and Amenities like Electrification and Water supply:

As regards to this scheme the table given below indicates that the I.T.D.A has been spent a total amount of Rs.19.25 lakh in School / Hostels in all the 10 blocks for providing various kinds of interventions such as supply of cots, beds, mosquito nets and also providing electricity and water supply

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	All the 10 blocks under Baripada ITDA	146	5012	3.08
2002-03	-do-	146	5159	7.98
2003-04	-do-	146	2020	1.79
2004-05	-do-	146	4090	1.92
2005-06	-do-	146	4144	4.48
TOTAL	10	146	20425	19.25

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

Information, Education and Communication is a very powerful means to generate awareness among the people about various development programmes and also to enhance tribal world view. I.T.D.A, Baripada has tried to extend this IEC component in the project area through the programme like:

VOCATIONAL TRAINING:

Vocational training for the tribal youths like Driver-cum-Mechanism, Plumber, Auto Electrical and Electronics, Repair of Electrical and Electronic appliances, Dress Making, Weilding (Fabrication), Electrical wiring, Food Processing and preservation and Masonary :

The I.T.D.A has taken up several schemes such as Driver-cum-Mechanism, Plumber, Auto Electrical ami Electronics, Repair of Electrical and Electronic appliances, Dress Making, Weilding (Fabrication), Electrical wiring, Food Processing and preservation and Masonary under the vocational training for the tribal youth . The table given below indicates that a total number of 191 tribal youths have been trained in different vocations during 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2005-06 and an amount of Rs. 10.90 lakh has been spent for the purpose.

Financial Year	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	28	1.92
2002-03	30	1.12
2003-04	-	-
2004-05	-	-
2005-06	133	7.86
TOTAL	191	10.90

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

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

Under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution, Government of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs allocates assistance, which is spent for specific purposes such as construction and repair of existing schools, hostels and construction of irrigation projects and roads and bridge projects etc. In the present I.T.D.A. under reference, 4 distinct activities have been undertaken and they are:

- I. Irrigation Projects (M.I)
- II. Roads and Bridges Projects
- III. Educational Institution
(Special repairs and maintenance)
- IV. Tribal Resource Development.
- V. R.C.C. Ring Well.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS:

The I.T.D.A has constructed 4 numbers of Irrigation (M.I) Projects during the financial year 2005-06 in 4 villages of 4 blocks with an expenditure of Rs.13.50 lakh. This fund has been met out of the assistance provided under Article 275 (1).

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	-	-	-	-
2002-03	-	-	-	-
2003-04	-	-	-	-
2004-05	-	-	-	-
2005-06	Barasahi, Betanati, Shamakhunta, Kuliana	4	4	13.50
TOTAL	4	4	4	13.50

ROADS AND BRIDGE PROJECTS:

In this project an amount of Rs.601.12 lakh has been spent from the assistance provided under Article 275 (1) for construction and repair of roads and bridges. During the last 5 years a total number of 75 roads have either been constructed or repaired involving 75 villages covering all the 10 blocks in the project area.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	-	17	17	141.50

2002-03	All the 10 blocks of Baripada ITDA	19	19	129.22
2003-04	-do-	20	20	177.70
2004-05	-do-	19	19	152.70
2005-06	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	10	75	75	601.12

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION:

(Special repairs and maintenance)

The I.T.D.A has spent Rs.110.45 lakh towards **Special repairs and maintenance** of schools/ hostels during last 5 years, 70 number of schools/ hostels in 70 villages have been repaired and renovated out of the funds spent as indicated below.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	-	-	-	-
2002-03	-	-	-	-
2003-04	-	-	-	-
2004-05	All the 10 blocks of Baripada ITDA	33	33	84.40
2005-06	-do-	37	37	25.55
TOTAL	10	70	70	110.45

MODEL SCHOOLS:

The I.T.D.A has constructed 8 Model Schools / Sevashrams in 8 Blocks during the financial year 2005-06 and a total amount of Rs.122.88 lakh has been spent for the purpose.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	-	-	-	-
2002-03	-	-	-	-
2003-04	-	-	-	-

2004-05	-	-	-	-
2005-06	Barasahi, Saraskona, Morada, Suliapada, Rasgovindpur, Kuliana, Betanati and Shamakhunta	8	8	122.88
TOTAL	8	8	8	122.88

SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURES:

The I.T.D.A has constructed two numbers of Sports hostel and play ground in Baripada Municipality for the tribal youths in the financial year 2005-06. For this the I.T.D.A has spent a total amount of Rs.40.00 lakh.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	-	-	-	-
2002-03	-	-	-	-
2003-04	-	-	-	-
2004-05	-	-	-	-
2005-06	Baripada Municipality	-	2	40.00
TOTAL	1	-	2	40.00

R.C.C. RING WELL:

During the last five years, the I.T.D.A has constructed as many as 95 Ring well in 95 villages by incurring an expenditure of Rs.32.29 lakhs in all the 10 Blocks.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	-	-	-	-
2002-03	-	-	-	-
2003-04	-	-	-	-
2004-05	All the 10 blocks under Baripada ITDA	32	32	12.56
2005-06	Baripada, Barasahi, Morada, Saraskona, Bangriposi, Rasgovindpur, Kuliana, Betanati and Shamakhunta	63	63	19.73
TOTAL	10	95	95	32.29

Allotment and Expenditure:

During the last 5 years (2001-02 to 2005-06), a sum of Rs. 3420.76 lakhs was made available to Baripada ITDA, out of which SCA to TSP was Rs. 2367.70 lakhs and funds under the First Proviso to Article 275 (1) was Rs. 1053.06 lakhs. The total utilization of funds amounts to Rs. 2586.91 lakhs (75.62%). Under SCA to TSP it was Rs. 1666.67 lakhs (70.39%) and under Article 275 (1) it was Rs. 920.24 lakhs (87.39%). The allotments and expenditures of the ITDA for last 5 years (2001-02 to 2005-06) are given below.

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

Year	Allotment			Expenditure		
	SCA	Under the first proviso to Article 275 (1)	Total	SCA	Under the first proviso to Article 275 (1)	Total
2001-02	439.32	141.50	580.82	198.24	141.50	339.74
2002-03	475.31	178.62	653.93	311.98	129.22	441.20
2003-04	396.03	204.70	600.73	419.18	177.70	596.88
2004-05	532.77	227.50	760.27	437.85	250.16	688.01
2005-06	524.27	300.74	825.01	299.42	221.66	521.08
Total	2367.70	1053.06	3420.76	1666.67	920.24	2586.91

Physical and Financial Achievement:

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

INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006		Total	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1.	Agriculture	178	7.06	259	4.78	64	2.53	-	-	795	23.97	1296	38.34
2.	Horticulture	2900	6.24	130	0.50	130	0.51	38	1.35	-	-	3198	8.60
3.	Animal Husbandry	5	0.43	3	0.18	174	1.80	197	0.67	464	5.76	843	8.84
4.	Cottage Industry	262	16.87	269	11.82	308	19.48	80	7.04	30	10.09	949	65.30
5.	Irrigation	1178	77.60	1759	117.90	2956	216.97	2862	237.05	2017	133.18	10772	782.70
6.	Soil	390	16.26	-	2.55	-	-	-	-	-	6.15	390	24.96

	Conservation												
7.	Miscellaneous Bankable Scheme	106	10.99	8	0.76	26	2.52	-	-	-	-	140	14.27
8.	Self Help Groups (SHG)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2000	20.00	2000	20.00
Total :		5019	135.45	2428	138.49	3658	243.81	3177	246.11	5306	199.15	19588	963.01

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (IDS)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006		Total	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
9.	Connectivity	15	30.81	56	104.18	46	108.01	58	127.85	27	74.25	202	445.10
10	Electricity	22	4.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	360	3.28	382	7.86
11.	Drinking Water	38	8.15	82	19.21	72	18.17	41	5.91	18	2.43	251	53.87
12	Education	5036	17.33	5194	48.98	20.70	49.19	4135	57.98	4150	12.45	20585	185.93
Total :		5111	60.87	5332	172.37	2188	175.37	4234	191.74	4555	92.41	21420	692.76

INFORMATION, EDUCATION & COMMUNICATION (IEC)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006		Total	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
13	Vocational Training	28	1.92	30	1.12	-	-	-	-	133	7.86	191	10.90
Total :		28	1.92	30	1.12	-	-	-	-	133	7.86	191	10.90

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006		Total	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
14	Project Under first Proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution	17	141.50	19	129.22	20	177.70	84	250.16	114	221.66	254	920.24

ABSTRACT

(Rs. in lakh)

Scheme	2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006		Total	
	Phy	Finan.	Phy	Finan.	Phy	Finan.	Phy	Finan.	Phy	Finan.	Phy	Finan.
IGS Sub Total	5019	135.45	2428	138.49	3658	243.81	3177	246.11	5306	199.15	19588	963.01
IDS Sub Total	5111	60.87	5332	172.37	2188	175.37	4234	191.74	4555	92.41	21420	692.76
IEC Sub Total	28	1.92	30	1.12	-	-	-	-	133	7.86	191	10.90
Total	10158	198.24	7790	311.98	5846	419.18	7411	437.85	9994	299.42	41199	1666.67
Under	17	141.50	19	129.22	20	177.70	84	250.16	114	221.66	254	920.24

Article 275 (1)												
Total	17	141.50	19	129.22	20	177.70	84	250.16	114	221.66	254	920.24
Grand Total :	10175	339.74	7809	441.20	5866	596.88	7495	688.01	10108	521.08	41453	2586.91

Establishment Cost:

The table given below indicates that during the last five years, the total establishment cost of the I.T.D.A is Rs. 117.97 lakh. The year wise figure shows that each year over the last five years, the annual establishment cost has been between 20 lakh rupees to about 28 lakh rupees.

Financial Year	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	20.40
2002-03	24.17
2003-04	22.12
2004-05	23.19
2005-06	28.09
TOTAL	117.97

Missing Critical Socio-Economic Infrastructure:

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

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

Since the above activities which are essential in the project area have been addressed to some extent, it is suggested that looking into the felt needs of the people,

feasibility and appropriateness of the schemes, the I.T.D.A shall take steps to extend such interventions.

CHAPTER-VI

CONCURRENT EVALUATION

Concurrent evaluation on monitoring or otherwise known as formative evaluation is undertaken for ongoing schemes, so that the shortcomings and bottlenecks in the process of implementation are nipped at the bud. The concurrent evaluation is expected to be a built in process ensuring successful implementation of development programmes.

While formulating and preparing the prospective 5-year plan of action for the I.T.D.A., case studies were collected during fieldwork in order to assess successes as well as failures. As many as 10 case studies have been given in the report and all of them pertain to Income Generating Schemes (IGS). The case studies relate to rubber plantation, sabai grass processing (2), bi-cycle repairing unit, cultivation of hybrid maize, diesel pump set (3), piggery and mini truck schemes. 8 cases contain stories of success and the rest two that of failure. On analysis it is revealed that only five cases have shown success. As loans

are yet to be repaid 2 case show partial success. One case has long-term gestation period and success can only be spelt out after it is accomplished. The two failure cases are attributed to various reasons, such as the lack of technical know-how and the loss of confidence consequent upon an accident.

However, the case studies are stated below for detailed illustration:

Case Studies relating to IGS:

- The success and failure of the development schemes floated by the ITDA and the Orissa Scheduled Financial Development Corporation (OSFDC) for the development of the tribals can be gauged by a few case studies given below:

Case Study-1

Sri Chandra Majhi living in Kendua village of Samakhunta blocks is a big farmer with around 20 acres of highland in Jadunathpur village of Barasahi block. He used to raise Sabai grass and small paddy in that patch of land. He however, found it unremunerative because of theft of standing crops. He contacted ITDA for growing rubber plants there. As per the advice of ITDA and Rubber Board (RB) he became active member of the rubber growers society. The scheme of the RB was started in 1999 and at present the plantation is fit for harvest.

He is satisfied with the scheme because he has not spent a single coin in the plantation but owns a large number of rubber trees. He is expecting an yearly income of Rs.50,000/- for next 25 to 30 years. He also takes pride because he has engaged an NMR whose wage component is met by RB. Previously he used to get hardly 2 to 3 thousand rupees from the sale proceeds of the Sabai grass and small paddy from that field.

Case Study-2

The illiterate Kajal Hansda of age 45 living in Chalunia village belonging to Kuliana block ekes out a living as a marginal farmer and a wage earner. She used to subsist her meagre income with Sabai grass processing. During 2000-01 she was assisted by the ITDA to go for Sabai rope making and trading. She was provided a loan of Rs.12,000/- with 50% subsidy.

She received the sanctioned amount and successfully employed it in the scheme and raised her income out of Sabai rope making from Rs.30/- to Rs.40/-. She is happy with the additional income of Rs.10/- a day. She has cleared the loan component (Rs.6,000) along

with the interest (Rs.1000/-) accrued within three years. At present, because of old age, she wants her son be given financial assistance from ITDA to start a small shop in the village.

Case Study-3

Shri Arjuna Chapsar, an unmarried Santal youngman of 23 years of Baunsabani village; Kuliana block was a nominal worker in a cycle repairing shop located at Kuliana with a daily wage of Rs.30/-. In the year 2003 he was assisted by the ITDA to own a cycle repair shop. The cost of the schemes was Rs.12,000/- with 50% Subsidy. In the very year the bank released Rs.5,000/- in his favour enabling him to purchase tools and small parts for the shop. Arjuna kept the passbook with the bank in order to get the rest of the amount which according to him was Rs.1,000/- At present he gets Rs.40 to 45 /- a day. He desires to avail the rest of the amount (Rs.7,000/-) to extent his business. He is yet to repay the loan component. It seems the bank did not release the full amount fearing inability on the part of the beneficiary to pay back the loan component with interest.

Case Study-4

Sri Pradhan Majhi, B.A.,LL.B of Kendua, Samakhunta block is a small farmer owning 4 acres of land. He earns an income of Rs.20,000/- from agriculture, Rs.10,000/- from business and only Rs.5,000/- from advocacy. Thinking him as a model farmer the District Agriculture Officer, Baripada, came forward to assist him to go for hybrid maize cultivation for self-consumption and sale. With the assistance of the ITDA, he was provided with 3.5 kgs of seeds and required amount of pesticide. He was not provided with chemical fertilizer.

The beneficiary utilized the inputs fully. Due to water logging the crop failed. The agricultural personnel did not give requisite technical know-how to the beneficiary. The agricultural department thrust the scheme upon him. The beneficiary lost all faith on agricultural programmes floated by the ITDA.

Case Study-5

The Soil Conservation Department, through the District Office, selected Sri Mochiram Soren of Kendua village, Samakhunta block; as a beneficiary to raise sabai grass in his high lands with the assistance of the ITDA. Sri Soren was a small farmer who depends mainly on agriculture and processing of the sabai grass purchased from market. The Soil Conservation Department with the help of ITDA provided the beneficiary the requisite technical knowhow, the sabai grass roots and other necessary inputs. Sri Soren

grew sabai in 0.70 acre of land and provided the labour component, which was remunerated daily by the Department. He started harvesting sabai grass after two years. In the first, second and the third harvest he got Rs.2000/-,Rs.3000/- and Rs.4000/- respectively. In the fourth harvest during 2004, he, however, got only Rs.2000/- He then started developing the sabai field himself. The scheme had no loan component. He had no marketing problem for the produce. At present he intends to extend sabai cultivation in more areas where he used to grow small paddy.

His family was benefited by the scheme to the tune of Rs.1500/- in the first cropping year to Rs.3,500/- in the third cropping year from the highland. The scheme was well implemented, well monitored and the beneficiary was interested about the scheme. Sri Soren, at present, wants loan to process the produce and procure more sabai grass for more income.

Case Study-6

In the year 1998-99 Sri Budhram Singh, a Bhuyan small farmer of Sagunasol village; Bangripasi block availed the Diesel Pumpset (DP set) scheme from ITDA. The total cost of the scheme was Rs.19,240/-out of which the loan component was Rs.9,620/-. After availing the scheme he is able to increase his income by Rs.7,000/- by raising vegetables in his upland. He also raised a lemon orchard by use of irrigation with the help of the DP set. The orchard, according to him will bear fruit after one year.

Sri Singh has cleared his loan component along with its interest amounting to Rs.12,500/- during the year 2002-03. This year due to lack of maintenance the pump remained out of order. A sum of Rs.1500/-is required to repair the pump. He has no money for the same. He thinks the ITDA should come forward to repair the pumpset.

Case Study-7

Sri Surendra Soren, a Santal small farmer of Dansole village of Suliapada Block ; earns his bread from agriculture and processing of sabai grass as well as Minor Forest Produce (MFP). He also derives additional income from cycle repairing. In the year 1999-2000 he availed the Diesel Pump set (DP) scheme from ITDA. The cost of the scheme was Rs.19,300/-. This bankable scheme was linked with a subsidy of 50%. With the help of the DP he raised rabi crops (paddy and vegetables) and summer paddy. At times he hires out

the DP to others. In this way with the help of the DP he raised his annual income by a margin of Rs.8,000/- a year.

He has not cleared the loan component completely and on the contrary, he repaid Rs.1,000/- in the year 2002 and Rs.2,000/- in the year 2003. He intends to pay Rs.2500/- in the year 2004. Because of poor soil condition he fears to raise winter vegetables. Due to financial constraints, he has kept the DP set under utilized. He is in a mood to dispose of the DP set after clearing the loan component. He is interested not in agriculture but in processing the sabai grass, which would give in good return.

Sri Soren is not a serious farmer but is interested in sabai processing with the help of ITDA. He needs constant interaction with the horticulture and agriculture personnel for the optimum use of DP set.

Case Study-8

Sri Sudarsan Naik of Rangamatia, Baripada block is a Bathudi small farmer. In order to augment his family income, he availed the DP scheme from the ITDA in the year 1998-99. The cost of the scheme was Rs.17,900/- with the subsidy amount of Rs.8949/- . Before availing the scheme his family used to earn Rs.25,000/- from agriculture, Rs.10,000/- from sabai rope making and Rs.5,000/- from leaf cup making. After availing the scheme he raised off season vegetables worth Rs.10,000/- annually. In the year 2003, he cleared the loan component with the interest. In total he has paid Rs.13,800/- to the bank.

At present he wants to grow vegetables throughout the year with proper inputs and technical back ups from agriculture and horticulture Departments. Sri Naik still maintains the DP set and does not consider it a burden on him. He does not find difficulty in marketing the produce because of the nearness of the urban market.

Case Study-9

Smt. Mali Mani Majhi, a Santal matriculate, is the wife of an Advocate. She also had received training on tailoring. During the year 1995 she availed piggery scheme from ITDA. The cost of the scheme was Rs.11,740/- bearing the subsidy of 50%. She was provided with the livestock and feed. Some money was given to her for the construction of the pig pen (she is unable to recollect the cash amount paid). The scheme failed due to a) lack of experience in handling the scheme, b) Non marketability of the produce, c) high

mortality rate of the supplied animals and d) inability to provide the animals the prescribed feed. The personnel of the Animal Husbandry Department did not monitor the scheme regularly. Apprehending death of all animals, the family started consuming and distributing the pork. According to her the scheme was a risky one and non-remunerative.

She is yet to clear the loan component along with the interest. She had repaid only Rs.1600/- so far and she became a defaulting beneficiary. Such scheme should not be given to beneficiaries living in rural areas where the Animal Husbandry personnel do not go regularly to check the health of the animals and monitor the ongoing scheme. The beneficiary confesses that scheme is not viable due to changing food habits among the tribals who are exposed to the concept of clean and unclean food items.

Case Study-10

Sri Abhinna Singh is a literate Bhumij marginal farmer of Tulasi Choura of Betanati block. He knows truck driving and has possessed a driving licence (Heavy Vehicle). In the year 1998 he approached ITDA for owning a Mini Truck under high cost scheme. He was advised to approach Orissa Scheduled Finance Development Corporation(OSFDC). In the year 1998-99 he got the scheme approved in his favour and availed a loan of Rs.3,51,000/-. The margin money of Rs.10,000/- was treated as subsidy. He owned and drove the truck for one and half year. However, the truck met with an accident and he remained jobless. The insurance office compensated him with only a sum of Rs2500/- towards the repairs of the vehicle. After that he took little interest in maintaining the truck road worthy. He repaid a total sum of Rs.1.5 lakh to OSFDC and without knowledge of the financing body disposed of the vehicle.

Before availing the mini truck scheme, he used to earn Rs.2000/- as the driver of a mini truck. After availing the scheme his daily income increased to the range of Rs.500/- to Rs.1,000/-. However, after the accident he lost the self-confidence in continuing the transport business. He lacked business acumen and was not encouraged by the family members and friends to continue the transport business as the owner –driver of the mini truck. He, at present is a defaulter of the scheme and is leading a pathetic life tilling his land to raise the single crop of paddy a year.

The beneficiary was unable to overcome the shock of the accident of the vehicle and left the job of driving the vehicle and ownership of the vehicle for a small sum just to overcome the contingent cash needs.

CHAPTER - VII

PROSPECTIVE PLAN OF ACTION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

(Under SCA to TSP)

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

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

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

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

INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)

AGRICULTURE:

Tribal people of the ITDA carry on settled cultivation in whatever quantity of land is available with them. Thus agriculture is the core of their economy around which other economic activities revolve. There are hard working and progressive tribals like the Santal, Ho, Munda, bhumiya, Desiya, Kharia, etc. as well as acculturated tribals like the Gond, Bathudi, and Savar who depend on agriculture as their mainstay. But their traditional agriculture had been suffering from lack of irrigation to undulating land. Many of them grow rice as their main crop continuously in the same plot without adopting the rotation of crops, using same implements, seeds and technique. It was never been an organized enterprise. Farmers are ignorant of marketing intelligence resulting in distress sale of their product.

In recent time ITDA have come forward to help the tribal farmers in many ways to increase agricultural production. Irrigation through Diversion weir, rock filled check dam, LIPs have been taken up. Diesel pump sets have been supplied to Tribal Farmers Irrigation Societies. Demonstration programmes to grow commercial crops, adoption of multiple cropping and rotation of crops have been taken up to educate the tribal farmers in use of modern techniques and inputs for adequate return from land.

It is proposed to continue those programmes which have been giving good result as well as some new programmes to boost agricultural production as presented hereunder.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

(A) ARHAR DEMONSTRATION:

It is proposed to conduct 100 nos. of demonstration programmes each in Ac.0.50 in size of upland under rain-fed condition in each of the eight blocks except Kuliana and Saraskana blocks had 200 nos. of demonstration programmes in Ac. 0.50 in size of up land under rain-fed condition in each of the two blocks in the year 2007-08. The cost of seeds and inputs, like fertilizer and pesticide worth **Rs. 800/-** for each demonstration will be met by the ITDA and the labour cost will be borne by the beneficiary. The requirement of funds for all 10 Blocks in the year 2007-08 will be (Rs. 800/- x 1200 x 10 blocks) **Rs. 9,60,000/-**.

**Block-wise and Year-wise requirement of funds under Arhar
Demonstration for five years**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	(100) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
2.	Baripada	(100) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
3.	Barasahi	(100) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
4	Betanati	(100) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
5.	Kuliana	(200) 1.60	1.68	1.76	1.85	1.94	8.83
6.	Morada	(100) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
7	Rasagovindpur	(100) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
8	Shamakhunta	(100) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
9	Saraskana	(200) 1.60	1.68	1.76	1.85	1.94	8.83
10	Suliapada	(100) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
Total		(1200) 9.60	10.08	10.56	11.06	11.64	52.94

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(B) GROUNDNUT DEMONSTRATION:

It is proposed to conduct groundnut demonstration to train the tribal farmers in improved techniques of cultivation. Seed and input assistance worth **Rs.2,800/-** per

demonstration in an area of Ac. 0.50 will be provided by the ITDA and the labour cost will be borne by the beneficiary. The Block-wise total financial requirement will be as follows:

**Block-wise and Year-wise requirement of funds under Groundnut
Demonstration for five years**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	(50) 1.40	1.47	1.54	1.62	1.70	7.73
2.	Baripada	(50) 1.40	1.47	1.54	1.62	1.70	7.73
3.	Barasahi	(50) 1.40	1.47	1.54	1.62	1.70	7.73
4	Betanati	(50) 1.40	1.47	1.54	1.62	1.70	7.73
5.	Kuliana	(50) 1.40	1.47	1.54	1.62	1.70	7.73
6.	Morada	(50) 1.40	1.47	1.54	1.62	1.70	7.73
7	Rasagovindpur	(50) 1.40	1.47	1.54	1.62	1.70	7.73
8	Shamakhunta	(50) 1.40	1.47	1.54	1.62	1.70	7.73
9	Saraskana	(50) 1.40	1.47	1.54	1.62	1.70	7.73
10	Suliapada	(50) 1.40	1.47	1.54	1.62	1.70	7.73
Total		(500) 14.00	14.70	15.40	16.20	17.00	77.30

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(C) MAIZE AND MUSTARD DEMONSTRATION:

It is proposed to conduct 100 nos. of demonstration programmes @ Ac. 0.50 each in rain-fed area in each block to train the tribal farmers in the improved techniques for growing hybrid maize and mustard during the year 2007-08. The input assistance in the shape of seeds fertilizer and pesticide worth **Rs.1700/-** per demonstration will be provided by the ITDA and the farmer will bear the labour cost. The year-wise financial requirement of fund will be as follows:

**Block-wise and Year-wise requirement of funds under Maize & Mustard
Demonstration for five years**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	(50) 0.85	0.89	0.93	0.98	1.03	4.68
2.	Baripada	(50) 0.85	0.89	0.93	0.98	1.03	4.68
3.	Barasahi	(50) 0.85	0.89	0.93	0.98	1.03	4.68
4	Betanati	(50) 0.85	0.89	0.93	0.98	1.03	4.68
5.	Kuliana	(50) 0.85	0.89	0.93	0.98	1.03	4.68
6.	Morada	(50) 0.85	0.89	0.93	0.98	1.03	4.68
7	Rasagovindpur	(50) 0.85	0.89	0.93	0.98	1.03	4.68
8	Shamakhunta	(50) 0.85	0.89	0.93	0.98	1.03	4.68
9	Saraskana	(50) 0.85	0.89	0.93	0.98	1.03	4.68
10	Suliapada	(50) 0.85	0.89	0.93	0.98	1.03	4.68
Total		(500) 8.50	8.90	9.30	9.80	10.30	46.80

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(D) DEMONSTRATION OF SHORT-DURATION PADDY, FOLLOWED BY MUSTARD AND THEN BY MUNG:

Demonstration of short-duration Paddy followed by Mustard and Mung in an area of Ac. 0.50 with assured irrigation facility will be conducted in all blocks for training in intensive multi-cropping pattern. The input assistance worth **Rs. 2,050/-** per demonstration will be provided by the ITDA. It is proposed to take up 700 number of demonstration programmes in all blocks during the year 2007-08. The year-wise financial requirement is indicated below:

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	(50) 1.025	1.076	1.130	1.186	1.245	5.662
2.	Baripada	(50) 1.025	1.076	1.130	1.186	1.245	5.662
3.	Barasahi	(50) 1.025	1.076	1.130	1.186	1.245	5.662
4	Betanati	(50) 1.025	1.076	1.130	1.186	1.245	5.662
5.	Kuliana	(50) 1.025	1.076	1.130	1.186	1.245	5.662
6.	Morada	(50) 1.025	1.076	1.130	1.186	1.245	5.662
7	Rasagovindpur	(50) 1.025	1.076	1.130	1.186	1.245	5.662
8	Shamakhunta	(50) 1.025	1.076	1.130	1.186	1.245	5.662
9	Saraskana	(50) 1.025	1.076	1.130	1.186	1.245	5.662
10	Suliapada	(50) 1.025	1.076	1.130	1.186	1.245	5.662
Total		(500) 10.25	10.76	11.30	11.86	12.45	56.62

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

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

Demonstration in an area of Ac. 0.50 provided with assured irrigation will be taken up with input assistance worth **Rs.2,650/-** per demonstration in Keonjhar, Ghatgaon and Harichandanpur Blocks. Total 100 nos. of demonstration will be conducted in each of the five blocks during the year 2007-08. The year-wise requirement of fund will be as follows:

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

(Rs. in lakh)

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

1	Bangriposi	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Baripada	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Barasahi	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Betanati	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Kuliana	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Morada	(100) 2.65	2.78	2.92	3.07	3.22	14.64
7	Rasagovindpur	(100) 2.65	2.78	2.92	3.07	3.22	14.64
8	Shamakhunta	(100) 2.65	2.78	2.92	3.07	3.22	14.64
9	Saraskana	(100) 2.65	2.78	2.92	3.07	3.22	14.64
10	Suliapada	(100) 2.65	2.78	2.92	3.07	3.22	14.64
Total		(500) 13.25	13.90	14.60	15.35	16.10	73.20

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(F) FARMERS TRAINING:

It is proposed to conduct training programme before demonstration to orient the tribal farmers in the new techniques of cultivation. The training programme will be of two days duration for 50 farmers in a batch at a cost of **Rs.10,000/-** towards the expenditure on working lunch, incentive, honorarium, training materials and miscellaneous expenditure (as finalized by ITDA). Altogether **68** programmes will be organized every year. The financial requirement for five years will be as follows:

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	(5) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50

2.	Baripada	(7) 0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	3.50
3.	Barasahi	(7) 0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	3.50
4	Betanati	(7) 0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	3.50
5.	Kuliana	(7) 0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	3.50
6.	Morada	(7) 0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	3.50
7	Rasagovindpur	(7) 0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	3.50
8	Shamakhunta	(7) 0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	3.50
9	Saraskana	(7) 0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	3.50
10	Suliapada	(7) 0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	3.50
Total		(68) 6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	34.00

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

(G) EXPOSURE VISIT:

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

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	(2) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50

2.	Baripada	(2) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
3.	Barasahi	(2) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
4	Betanati	(2) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
5.	Kuliana	(2) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
6.	Morada	(2) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
7	Rasagovindpur	(2) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
8	Shamakhunta	(2) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
9	Saraskana	(2) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
10	Suliapada	(2) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
Total		(20) 5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

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

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

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	(50) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
2.	Baripada	(50) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50

3.	Barasahi	(50) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
4	Betanati	(50) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
5.	Kuliana	(50) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
6.	Morada	(50) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
7	Rasagovindpur	(50) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
8	Shamakhunta	(50) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
9	Saraskana	(50) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
10	Suliapada	(50) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
Total		(500) 5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

(I) INCENTIVE ON FARM INPUTS:

It is proposed to encourage the tribal cultivators to use improved agricultural Inputs worth **Rs. 700/-** to be supplied to each farmer. The year-wise requirement for five years is presented below:

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	(50) 0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.75

2.	Baripada	(50) 0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.75
3.	Barasahi	(50) 0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.75
4	Betanati	(50) 0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.75
5.	Kuliana	(50) 0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.75
6.	Morada	(50) 0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.75
7	Rasagovindpur	(50) 0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.75
8	Shamakhunta	(50) 0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.75
9	Saraskana	(50) 0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.75
10	Suliapada	(50) 0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.75
Total		(500) 3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	17.50

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

(J) CREATION OF COMMUNITY IRRIGATION POTENTIAL:

Water is most essential for crop intensity programme to get assured return. Due to erratic nature of monsoon and inadequate water supply even by irrigation project will greatly hamper the programme. Each year it suggested that in every block a Water User Association with minimum of 30 farmers will be formed and Lift Irrigation projects will be installed to irrigate 10 hectors which will be managd by Water Users Association using diesel pump set. It is proposed to install one such project @ 90 per cent subsidy limited to Rs. 1 lakh on each block every year. Year-wise requirement of funds is furnished below:

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
2.	Baripada	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
3.	Barasahi	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
4	Betanati	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00

5.	Kuliana	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
6.	Morada	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
7	Rasagovindpur	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
8	Shamakhunta	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
9	Saraskana	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
10	Suliapada	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
Total		10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00

(K) INCENTIVE ON FARM IMPLEMENTS:

It is proposed to conduct three demonstrations on farm implements like a) self-propelled paddy transplanter, b) Tractor-operated Rotavator, Axil Flow Thressar and pit hole digger, c) Self-propelled paddy reaper, d) Multi-crop Thressar and e) power operated shelter at a cost of **Rs. 35,000/-**. In this programme implements will be hired, cost of inputs, provision of lunch and payment of honorarium and miscellaneous expenditure will be borne by the ITDA. In each programme 50 farmers will be covered. Year-wise requirement of funds is furnished below:

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

<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>							
Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	(50) 0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.75
2.	Baripada	(50) 0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.75
3.	Barasahi	(50) 0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.75
4	Betanati	(50) 0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.75
5.	Kuliana	(50) 0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.75

6.	Morada	(50) 0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.75
7	Rasagovindpur	(50) 0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.75
8	Shamakhunta	(50) 0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.75
9	Saraskana	(50) 0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.75
10	Suliapada	(50) 0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.75
Total		(500) 3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	17.50

Increasing @ 5% per annum

A B S T R A C T

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Programme	Bangriposi		Baripada		Barasahi		Betanati	
		Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	Arhar demonstration	100	0.80	100	0.80	100	0.80	100	0.80
B.	Groundnut demonstration	50	1.40	50	1.40	50	1.40	50	1.40
C.	Maize & Mustard demonstration	50	0.85	50	0.85	50	0.85	50	0.85
D	Short duration paddy followed by mustard then by mung	50	1.025	50	1.025	50	1.025	50	1.025
E.	Paddy followed by wheat & then by mung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	Farmers training (50 in a batch)	5	0.50	7	0.70	7	0.70	7	0.70
G.	Exposure visit (25 in a batch)	2	0.50	2	0.50	2	0.50	2	0.50
H	Incentive on use of HYV & Hybrid seeds	50	0.50	50	0.50	50	0.50	50	0.50
I	Incentive on farm inputs	50	0.35	50	0.35	50	0.35	50	0.35
J.	Creation of community irrigation		1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00

	potential								
K	Incentive on farm implements	50	0.35	50	0.35	50	0.35	50	0.35
Total :		407	7.275	409	7.475	409	7.475	409	7.475

Contd.....

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Programme	Kuliana		Morada		Rasagovindpur		Shamakhunta	
		Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
A	Arhar demonstration	200	1.60	100	0.80	100	0.80	100	0.80
B.	Groundnut demonstration	50	1.40	50	1.40	50	1.40	50	1.40
C.	Maize & Mustard demonstration	50	0.85	50	0.85	50	0.85	50	0.85
D.	Short duration paddy followed by mustard then by mug	50	1.025	50	1.025	50	1.025	50	1.025
E.	Paddy followed by wheat & then by mug	-	-	100	2.65	100	2.65	100	2.65
F	Farmer training (50 in a batch)	7	0.70	7	0.70	7	0.70	7	0.70
G.	Exposure visit (25 in a batch)	2	0.50	2	0.50	2	0.50	2	0.50
H	Incentive on use of HYV & Hybrid seeds	50	0.50	50	0.50	50	0.50	50	0.50
I	Incentive on farm inputs	50	0.35	50	0.35	50	0.35	50	0.35
J.	Creation of community irrigation potential		1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00
K	Incentive on farm implements	50	0.35	50	0.35	50	0.35	50	0.35
Total :		509	8.275	509	10.125	509	10.125	509	10.125

Contd.....

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Programme	Saraskana		Suliapada		Total	
		Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24
A	Arhar demonstration	200	1.60	100	0.80	1200	9.60
B.	Groundnut demonstration	50	1.40	50	1.40	500	14.00

C.	Maize & Mustard demonstration	50	0.85	50	0.85	500	8.50
D.	Short duration paddy followed by mustard then by mug	50	1.025	50	1.025	500	10.25
E.	Short duration Paddy followed by wheat & then by mug	100	2.65	100	2.65	500	13.25
F	Farmer training (50 in a batch)	7	0.70	7	0.70	68	6.80
G.	Exposure visit (25 in a batch)	2	0.50	2	0.50	20	5.00
H	Incentive on use of HYV & Hybrid seeds	50	0.50	50	0.50	500	5.00
I	Incentive on farm inputs	50	0.35	50	0.35	500	3.50
J.	Creation of community irrigation potential		1.00		1.00		10.00
K	Incentive on farm implements	50	0.35	50	0.35	500	3.50
Total :		609	10.925	509	10.125	4788	89.40

A B S T R A C T

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	7.275	7.476	7.68	7.906	8.145	38.482
2.	Baripada	7.475	7.676	7.88	8.106	8.345	39.482
3.	Barasahi	7.475	7.676	7.88	8.106	8.345	39.482
4	Betanati	7.475	7.676	7.88	8.106	8.345	39.482
5.	Kuliana	8.275	8.516	8.76	9.036	9.315	43.902
6.	Morada	10.125	10.456	10.80	11.176	11.565	54.122
7	Rasagovindpur	10.125	10.456	10.80	11.176	11.565	54.122
8	Shamakhunta	10.125	10.456	10.80	11.176	11.565	54.122
9	Saraskana	10.925	11.296	11.68	12.106	12.535	58.542
10	Suliapada	10.125	10.456	10.80	11.176	11.565	54.122

Total	89.40	92.14	94.96	98.07	101.29	475.86
--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------

HORTICULTURE:

Tribal people of Baripada ITDA, as elsewhere have great love for fruit trees which they do not damage. They collect and consume wild fruits in from the forests and plant several species such as mango, jack-fruit, kagzilima, banana, guava, etc. in their habitation for their own consumption and occasionally for sale. They also grow different varieties of vegetables. But the horticulture as a part of agriculture has not been adopted as a source of descent income through commercialization, Demand for fruits and vegetables has been increasing with the change in food habit and as such marketing of horticultural products will not be a problem. On the other hand there are vast patches of government and privately owned waste land which have been exposed to soil erosion. Such patches should be covered with plantation, probably with fruit-bearing trees and other commercial crops with Government's assistance and later on allotted to the tribal beneficiaries forming SHGs for maintenance. Vegetable cultivation has become popular. It is now proper stage to encourage the tribal farmers to adopt modern techniques using modern inputs and needs, so as to derive good income. It is proposed to take up the following programmes in Baripada ITDA area.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

(A) OFF-SEASON VEGETABLE CULTIVATION:

To encourage the tribal farmers it is proposed to take up off-season vegetable cultivation which will bring them additional income from sale of vegetables at a comparably higher price than in the normal season. Each tribal farmer will be provided with seeds and other inputs like fertilizer and pesticide worth **Rs. 500/-**. It is proposed to cover 1500 farmers under this programme annually in all 10 Blocks during the year 2007-08 with the following financial requirement.

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds for five years with physical target for 2007-08

<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>							
Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

1	Bangriposi	(200) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
2.	Baripada	(100) 0.50	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
3.	Barasahi	(200) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
4	Betanati	(150) 0.75	0.79	0.83	0.87	0.91	4.15
5.	Kuliana	(200) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
6.	Morada	(100) 0.50	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
7	Rasagovindpur	(100) 0.50	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
8	Shamakhunta	(150) 0.75	0.79	0.83	0.87	0.91	4.15
9	Saraskana	(200) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
10	Suliapada	(100) 0.50	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
Total		(1500) 7.50	7.86	8.26	8.70	9.14	41.46

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(B) PAPAYA CULTIVATION:

Papaya is an important for nutrition of the tribals. Tribal farmers are accustomed to grow papaya using local seeds and traditional methods. It is proposed to introduce new seeds and new techniques among them to grow papaya under the technical guidance of the expert. This programme will be implemented preferably in watershed areas or where irrigation is available. The labour cost will be borne by the beneficiaries for bringing Ac. 0.10 of land under cultivation. This programme will be of 3 years duration involving an expenditure of **Rs. 4000/-** per unit. The year-wise requirement of funds will be as follows:

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds for five years with physical target for 2007-08

<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>							
Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	(10) 0.40	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
2.	Baripada	(50) 2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07

3.	Barasahi	(20) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
4	Betanati	(10) 0.40	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
5.	Kuliana	(20) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
6.	Morada	(10) 0.40	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
7	Rasagovindpur	(20) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
8	Shamakhunta	(10) 0.40	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
9	Saraskana	(20) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
10	Suliapada	(10) 0.40	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
Total		(180) 7.20	7.56	7.93	8.30	8.72	39.71

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(C) PARBOL DEMONSTRATION:

It is proposed to introduce potal (vegetable) under vegetable cultivation as a new crop among the tribal farmers having land provided with irrigation facility. The farmers will be supplied with roots and technical guidance through demonstration. Potal is a perennial crop which is remunerative because of low labour cost and investment. It is proposed to start 90 units/ beneficiary in clusters during the year 2007-08 with the following financial requirement @ **Rs.5,000/-** per unit.

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds for five years with physical target for 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	(10) 0.50	0.52	0.55	0.57	0.60	2.74
2.	Baripada	(20) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
3.	Barasahi	(20) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
4	Betanati	(20) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50

5.	Kuliana	(20) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
6.	Morada	(10) 0.50	0.52	0.55	0.57	0.60	2.74
7	Rasagovindpur	(20) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
8	Shamakhunta	(10) 0.50	0.52	0.55	0.57	0.60	2.74
9	Saraskana	(10) 0.50	0.52	0.55	0.57	0.60	2.74
10	Suliapada	(10) 0.50	0.52	0.55	0.57	0.60	2.74
Total		(150) 7.50	7.85	8.25	8.60	9.00	41.20

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(D) BACKYARD PLANTATION:

The tribal beneficiaries will be supplied with improved variety of suckers like mango, kagzilime, guava, banana and inputs like fertilizer and pesticide worth **Rs. 700/-** each as subsidy and the labour cost will be borne by the beneficiary. These will be planted in their backyard so that all members of the family can take care of plants easily as and when required. the year-wise requirement of funds for five years are given below:

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds for five years with physical target for 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	(100) 0.70	0.74	0.78	0.82	0.86	3.90
2.	Baripada	(200) 1.40	1.47	1.54	1.62	1.70	7.73
3.	Barasahi	(200) 1.40	1.47	1.54	1.62	1.70	7.73
4	Betanati	(150) 1.05	1.10	1.16	1.21	1.27	5.79
5.	Kuliana	(100) 0.70	0.74	0.78	0.82	0.86	3.90

6.	Morada	(100) 0.70	0.74	0.78	0.82	0.86	3.90
7	Rasagovindpur	(200) 1.40	1.47	1.54	1.62	1.70	7.73
8	Shamakhunta	(150) 1.05	1.10	1.16	1.21	1.27	5.79
9	Saraskana	(100) 0.70	0.74	0.78	0.82	0.86	3.90
10	Suliapada	(100) 0.70	0.74	0.78	0.82	0.86	3.90
Total		(1400) 9.80	10.31	10.84	11.38	11.94	54.21

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(E) PLANTATION OF FRUIT TREES:

To train tribal youths, tribal cultivators to grow fruit trees like Banana (Kathia, Bantala and Desi Champa), Kagzilima and Mango plantation of fruit-bearing trees in suitable patches.

The cost of plantation of Banana Desi Champa @ **Rs.1,700/-** Banana Champa @ **Rs.7,700/-**, Banana Bantal @ **Rs.11,600/-**, Kagzilime, @ **Rs.8,200/-** and mango @ **Rs.42,000/-** per unit including cost of pre-plantation and post plantation training.

Block-wise requirement of funds under Plantation of Fruit trees for 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	Block	Scheme						Total
		Banana (D.C.)	Banana (Champa)	Banana (Bantal)	Kagzilima	Mango	Pre-plantation and Post plantation Training	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Bangriposi	(10) 1.70	-	(10) 1.16	(10) 3.82	-	(30) 0.03	3.71
2.	Baripada	(10) 1.70	-	(10) 1.16	-	-	(20) 0.02	2.88
3.	Barasahi	(10) 1.70	-	(10) 1.16	-	-	(20) 0.02	2.88
4	Betanati	(10) 1.70	-	(10) 1.16	(10) 3.82	-	(30) 0.03	3.71
5.	Kuliana	(10) 1.70	(10) 0.77	-	(10) 3.82	-	(30) 0.03	3.32

6.	Morada	-	(10) 0.77	(10) 1.16	(10) 3.82	(10) 4.20	(40) 0.04	6.99
7	Rasagovindpur	(10) 1.70	(10) 0.77	-	(10) 3.82	-	(30) 0.03	3.32
8	Shamakhunta	-	(10) 0.77	(10) 1.16	-	(10) 4.20	(30) 0.03	6.16
9	Saraskana	-	(10) 0.77	(10) 1.16	-	(10) 4.20	(30) 0.03	6.16
10	Suliapada	-	(10) 0.77	(10) 1.16	-	(10) 4.20	(30) 0.03	6.16
Total		(60) 10.20	(60) 4.62	(80) 9.28	(50) 4.10	(40) 16.80	(290) 0.29	45.29

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Plantation of Fruit trees for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	3.71	3.90	4.09	4.29	4.50	20.49
2.	Baripada	2.88	3.02	3.17	3.33	3.50	15.90
3.	Barasahi	2.88	3.02	3.17	3.33	3.50	15.90
4	Betanati	3.71	3.90	4.09	4.29	4.50	20.49
5.	Kuliana	3.32	3.49	3.66	3.84	4.03	18.34
6.	Morada	6.99	7.34	7.71	8.09	8.49	38.62
7	Rasagovindpur	3.32	3.49	3.66	3.84	4.03	18.34
8	Shamakhunta	6.16	6.47	6.79	7.13	7.49	34.04
9	Saraskana	6.16	6.47	6.79	7.13	7.49	34.04
10	Suliapada	6.16	6.47	6.79	7.13	7.49	34.04
Total		45.29	47.57	49.92	52.40	55.02	450.20

Increasing @ 5% per annum

Block-wise & Scheme-wise requirement of funds under Horticulture Sector for the year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Programmes		
		Off Season Vegetable Cultivation	Papaya Cultivation	Potal Demonstration

		Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	200	1.00	10	0.40	10	0.50
2.	Baripada	100	0.50	50	2.00	20	1.00
3.	Barasahi	200	1.00	20	0.80	20	1.00
4	Betanati	150	0.75	10	0.40	20	1.00
5.	Kuliana	200	1.00	20	0.80	20	1.00
6.	Morada	100	0.50	10	0.40	10	0.50
7	Rasagovindpur	100	0.50	20	0.80	20	1.00
8	Shamakhunta	150	0.75	10	0.40	10	0.50
9	Saraskana	200	1.00	20	0.80	10	0.50
10	Suliapada	100	0.50	10	0.40	10	0.50
Total		1500	7.50	180	7.20	150	7.50

Continued....

Sl. No.	Block	Programmes					
		Backyard Plantation		Plantation Fruit bearing Trees		Total	
		Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Bangriposi	100	0.70	30	3.71	350	6.31
2.	Baripada	200	1.40	20	2.88	390	7.78
3.	Barasahi	200	1.40	20	2.88	460	7.08
4	Betanati	150	1.05	30	3.71	360	6.91
5.	Kuliana	100	0.70	30	3.32	370	6.82
6.	Morada	100	0.70	40	6.99	260	9.09
7	Rasagovindpur	200	1.40	30	3.32	370	7.02

8	Shamakhunta	150	1.05	30	6.16	350	8.86
9	Saraskana	100	0.70	30	6.16	360	9.16
10	Suliapada	100	0.70	30	6.16	250	8.26
Total		1400	9.80	290	45.29	3520	77.29

A B S T R A C T

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	6.31	6.63	6.96	7.30	7.66	34.86
2.	Baripada	7.78	8.16	8.57	9.00	9.45	42.96
3.	Barasahi	7.08	7.43	7.79	8.18	8.59	39.07
4	Betanati	6.91	7.26	7.62	7.98	8.36	38.13
5.	Kuliana	6.82	7.17	7.52	7.89	8.28	37.68
6.	Morada	9.09	9.54	10.03	10.52	11.04	50.22
7	Rasagovindpur	7.02	7.37	7.73	8.11	8.56	38.79
8	Shamakhunta	8.86	9.30	9.77	10.24	10.75	48.92
9	Saraskana	9.16	9.62	10.10	10.60	11.14	50.62
10	Suliapada	8.26	8.67	9.11	9.56	10.04	45.64
Total		77.29	81.15	85.20	89.38	93.87	426.89

Increasing @ 5% per annum

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

Livestock rearing is a common practice among the tribal people of the ITDA area as elsewhere in the State. They rear cows and buffalows for ploughing the agricultural land, goat, sheep, pig and fowl for sacrificial purpose. Some tribal groups give cattle and other animals as bride price to the bride's family. Various animal husbandry programmes implemented in the past have shown good result. Existence of forests and pastures provide result. Existence of forests and pastures provide scope for animal rearing. The landless and marginal and small farmers could be assisted suitably to take up animal rearing as an assured source of income. Demand for animal products has increased with the change in

the food habits of the people. Hence, marketing of animal products will not be a problem. It is proposed to take up the following programmes through SHGs which have already been formed or to be formed newly. They will be provided financial assistance by ITDA and can avail loan from Commercial Banks.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

Block-wise financial assistance to SHG for establishing farms with assistance of Commercial Banks for the year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Schemes					
		Dairy farm	Goatery farm	Poultry farm	Fodder development	Training to SHG members	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	(2) 1.00	(2) 1.00	(3) 1.50	-	(7) 70	(14) 4.20
2	Baripada	(4) 2.00	(1) 0.50	(4) 2.00	(2) 1.00	(11) 1.10	(22) 6.60
3.	Barasahi	(2) 1.00	(1) 0.50	(3) 1.50	(2) 1.00	(8) 0.80	(16) 4.80
4	Betanati	(2) 1.00	(2) 1.00	(2) 1.00	-	(6) 0.60	(12) 3.60
5.	Kuliana	(2) 1.00	(1) 0.50	(2) 1.00	-	(5) 0.50	(10) 3.00
6.	Morada	(2) 1.00	(1) 0.50	(3) 1.50	(2) 1.00	(8) 0.80	(16) 4.80
7	Rasagovindpur	(2) 1.00	(1) 0.50	(3) 1.50	(2) 1.00	(8) 0.80	(16) 4.80
8	Shamakhunta	(2) 1.00	(2) 1.00	(2) 1.00	-	(6) 0.60	(12) 3.60
9	Saraskana	(2) 1.00	(2) 1.00	(3) 1.50	-	(7) 70	(14) 4.20
10	Suliapada	(2) 1.00	(2) 1.00	(2) 1.00	-	(6) 0.60	(12) 3.60
Total		(22) 11.00	(16) 8.00	(26) 13.00	(8) 4.00	(72) 7.20	43.20

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Block-wise requirement of funds to veterinary Institutions for medicine and animal care for the year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Disease control through A.I. center	Health control through mobile unit	Total
1	Bangriposi	0.40	0.60	1.00
2	Baripada	0.50	0.50	1.00
3.	Barasahi	0.40	0.60	1.00
4	Betanati	0.40	0.40	0.80
5.	Kuliana	0.50	0.40	0.90
6.	Morada	0.50	0.40	0.90
7	Rasagovindpur	0.40	0.50	0.90
8	Shamakhunta	0.50	0.40	0.90
9	Saraskana	0.40	0.50	0.90
10	Suliapada	0.40	0.50	0.90
Total		4.40	4.80	9.20

A B S T R A C T

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	5.20	5.46	5.73	6.02	6.32	28.73
2.	Baripada	7.60	7.98	8.38	8.80	9.24	42.00
3.	Barasahi	5.80	6.09	6.39	6.71	7.04	32.03
4	Betanati	4.40	4.62	4.85	5.09	5.34	24.30
5.	Kuliana	3.90	4.09	4.29	4.50	4.73	21.51
6.	Morada	5.70	5.98	6.28	6.59	6.92	31.47

7	Rasagovindpur	5.70	5.98	6.28	6.59	6.92	31.47
8	Shamakhunta	4.50	4.73	4.97	5.22	5.48	24.90
9	Saraskana	5.10	5.36	5.63	5.91	6.21	28.21
10	Suliapada	4.50	4.73	4.97	5.22	5.48	24.90
Total		52.40	55.02	57.77	60.65	63.68	289.52

Increasing @ 5% per annum

IRRIGATION:

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

(A) Lift Irrigation Projects (New)

ITDA will be taken up new Lift Irrigation Projects through Orissa Agro Industry Corporation (OAIC) Ltd., Baripada. It is proposed to take up irrigation projects each year spread over all the blocks during 11th Plan Period with the financial requirement is indicated in the table:

(B) Improvement and Repairs of defunct LIPs:

It is proposed to identify the defunct LIPs which can be repaired and renovated for making them operable. Estimation of such LIPs will be prepared after proper investigation and may be executed after getting approval of the appropriate authority. A tentative provision of Rs.20 lakh each year for 10 blocks has been earmarked with year-wise requirement indicated below:

Block-wise requirement of fund under Irrigation Projects for the year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	New LIP		Improvement and Repairs of defunct LIP		Total	
		Phy.	Financial	Phy.	Financial	Phy.	Financial
1	Bangriposi	-	2.40	-	2.00	-	4.40
2.	Baripada	-	1.90	-	2.00	-	3.90
3.	Barasahi	-	1.90	-	2.00	-	3.90
4	Betanati	-	2.40	-	2.00	-	4.40
5.	Kuliana	-	2.40	-	2.00	-	4.40
6.	Morada	-	1.90	-	2.00	-	3.90
7	Rasagovindpur	-	2.40	-	2.00	-	4.40

8	Shamakhunta	-	2.35	-	2.00	-	4.35
9	Saraskana	-	2.35	-	2.00	-	4.35
10	Suliapada	-	1.77	-	2.00	-	3.77
Total		-	21.77	-	20.00	-	41.77

A B S T R A C T

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	4.40	4.62	4.85	5.09	5.34	24.30
2.	Baripada	3.90	4.10	4.30	4.52	4.75	21.57
3.	Barasahi	3.90	4.10	4.30	4.52	4.75	21.57
4	Betanati	4.40	4.62	4.85	5.09	5.34	24.30
5.	Kuliana	4.40	4.62	4.85	5.09	5.34	24.30
6.	Morada	3.90	4.10	4.30	4.52	4.75	21.57
7	Rasagovindpur	4.40	4.62	4.85	5.09	5.34	24.30
8	Shamakhunta	4.35	4.57	4.80	5.04	5.29	24.05
9	Saraskana	4.35	4.57	4.80	5.04	5.29	24.05
10	Suliapada	3.77	3.96	4.16	4.37	4.59	20.85
Total		41.77	43.88	46.06	48.37	50.78	230.86

Increasing @ 5% per annum

INDUSTRY:

Some of the tribal groups have traditional skill in making different items of handcrafts and art objects and also processing and preservation of consumer goods. The Juang men do carpentry and make artistic combs from bamboo. The Juang and Pauri Bhuiya women in particular prepare plates and cups from sal leaf in huge quantity, process juice of mango to prepare a type of pickle-like item, called *amsara*. Bee-keeping and tussar rearing programmes have already been implemented by different Government Agencies. Artistic terracotta and pottery items, wooden and soft-lime stone items are also prepared by some local people. Raw materials and land required for undertaking these village and

cottage industries are plentifully available in resource-rich forests of Banspal, Telkoi and in some portion of Harichandanpur and Ghatagaon block areas. Some of these village and cottage industries can be developed adopting modern machinery and technology, for providing full-time employment to those youths who are found qualified to undergo the training.

Further, urbanization, establishment of a number of medium industries and opening of mining activities in the area have made the ITDA area busy with the movement of men and materials. Transport of huge quantities of minerals to different regions in and outside the State is still dependant on road ways through large number of heavy motor vehicles. Light vehicles, heavy machinery in mining and industrial establishments are also used in large number. In recent time, use of computer has expanded considerably. On the other hand, there is dearth of skilled and semi-skilled workers to run the above items. Some vocational training programmes are to be organized to train the unemployed and under-employed qualified tribal youths for their rehabilitation with full-time jobs.

District Industry authority has taken considerable steps to encourage the tribal youths to take up small scale industries through PMRY Scheme and other programmes by establishing SSI units. They need share capital assistance and construction of market complex to carry on their activities for full-time employment.

Keeping in view the above facts following programmes under the Industry Sector are proposed to providing full time employment.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

(A) KHALI PRESSING, SABAI MAKING, DAL PROCESSING AND DOKRA MAKING:

It is proposed undergoing training in different trades. A group of 20 trainees in a batch will be sent to attend the training. The cost of training in different trades will be as follows:

Block-wise requirement of fund under Industry in different Trades for the year 2007-08

Sl. No.	Block	Khali Pressing		Sabai Making		Dal Processing		Dokra Making		Total
		Asst.	Cost of Trg.	Asst.	Cost of Trg.	Asst.	Cost of Trg.	Asst.	Cost of Trg.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Bangriposi	(4) 0.80	(4) 0.56	(2) 0.44	(2) 0.24	(1) 0.20	(1) 0.12	-	-	2.36
2.	Baripada	-	-	(1) 0.22	(1) 0.12	(2) 0.40	(2) 0.24	(1) 0.20	(1) 0.12	1.30
3.	Barasahi	-	-	(2) 0.44	(2) 0.24	(2) 0.40	(2) 0.24	(1) 0.20	(1) 0.12	1.64
4	Betanati	(4) 0.80	(4) 0.56	(1) 0.22	(1) 0.12	(1) 0.20	(1) 0.12	-	-	2.02
5.	Kuliana	(3) 0.60	(3) 0.42	(1) 0.22	(1) 0.12	(1) 0.20	(1) 0.12	(1) 0.20	(1) 0.12	2.00
6.	Morada	(1) 0.20	(1) 0.14	(2) 0.44	(2) 0.24	(2) 0.40	(2) 0.24	-	-	1.66
7	Rasagovindpur	-	-	(2) 0.44	(2) 0.24	(1) 0.20	(1) 0.12	(1) 0.20	(1) 0.12	1.32
8	Shamakhunta	(2) 0.40	(2) 0.28	(1) 0.22	(1) 0.12	(2) 0.40	(2) 0.24	-	-	1.66
9	Saraskana	(4) 0.80	(4) 0.56	(1) 0.22	(1) 0.12	-	-	-	-	1.70
10	Suliapada	(2) 0.40	(2) 0.28	(1) 0.22	(1) 0.12	(2) 0.40	(2) 0.24	-	-	1.66
Total		(20) 4.00	(20) 2.80	(14) 3.08	(14) 1.68	(14) 2.80	(14) 1.68	(4) 0.80	(4) 0.48	17.32

(Figures within brackets indicate Groups)

A B S T R A C T

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	2.36	2.48	2.60	2.73	2.87	13.04
2.	Baripada	1.30	1.36	1.43	1.50	1.57	7.16
3.	Barasahi	1.64	1.72	1.81	1.90	1.99	9.06
4	Betanati	2.02	2.12	2.23	2.34	2.46	11.17
5.	Kuliana	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.42	11.03
6.	Morada	1.66	1.74	1.83	1.92	2.02	9.17
7	Rasagovindpur	1.32	1.39	1.46	1.53	1.61	7.31
8	Shamakhunta	1.66	1.74	1.83	1.92	2.02	9.17

9	Saraskana	1.70	1.78	1.87	1.96	2.06	9.37
10	Suliapada	1.66	1.74	1.83	1.92	2.02	9.17
Total		17.32	18.17	19.09	20.03	21.04	95.65

Increasing @ 5% per annum

BEE-KEEPING:

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

Bee-Keeping is found to be suitable in Baripada area. The Scheme will be taken up in villages of different blocks in group manner. Each group will be 25 beneficiaries. The training programme will be organized by the Department of Entomology, College of Agriculture, OUAT, Bhubaneswar. Each beneficiary will be given 5 bee boxes. The unit cost for five beneficiaries in a group will be **Rs.37,000/-** approximately towards the cost of bee boxes and bee equipments. It is propose to cover Bangriposi, Barasahi, Betanati, Kuliana, Morada, Shamakhunta, Saraskana and Suliapada Blocks under this programme with the following financial outlay.

Block-wise requirement of funds under Bee-keeping for supply of Inputs and cost of Training in 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Supply of Inputs	Cost of Training	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bangriposi	(75) 5.55	(75) 0.60	6.15
2.	Baripada	-	-	-
3.	Barasahi	(25) 1.85	(25) 0.20	2.05
4	Betanati	(50) 3.70	(50) 0.40	4.10
5.	Kuliana	(50) 3.70	(50) 0.40	4.10
6.	Morada	(25) 1.85	(25) 0.20	2.05
7	Rasagovindpur	-	-	-
8	Shamakhunta	(50) 3.70	(50) 0.40	4.10
9	Saraskana	(50) 3.70	(50) 0.40	4.10

10	Suliapada	(25) 1.85	(25) 0.20	2.05
Total		(350) 25.90	(350) 2.80	28.70

(Figures within brackets indicate no. of beneficiary)

A B S T R A C T

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	6.15	6.46	6.78	7.12	7.48	33.99
2.	Baripada	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Barasahi	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.36	2.48	11.29
4	Betanati	4.10	4.30	4.51	4.73	4.96	22.60
5.	Kuliana	4.10	4.30	4.51	4.73	4.96	22.60
6.	Morada	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.36	2.48	11.29
7	Rasagovindpur	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Shamakhunta	4.10	4.30	4.51	4.73	4.96	22.60
9	Saraskana	4.10	4.30	4.51	4.73	4.96	22.60
10	Suliapada	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.36	2.48	11.29
Total		28.70	30.17	31.57	33.12	34.76	158.26

Increasing @ 5% per annum

PISCICULTURE:

Training programme for Fish farmers on capture fishing practices and new techniques for production of fish and members of PFC societies are reservoir and tank management will be organized. A batch consisting 25 fish farmers with cost @ of Rs.600/- per farmer will attend each training programmes. It is proposed to conduct 2 programmes in each Block per year at the cost of Rs.15,000/- for one training programme.

Demonstration of culture will be taken up in tanks at the area. The cost of each demonstration will be Rs. 7,000/-. It is proposed to organize four numbers of

demonstration programmes in a year. The financial requirement under pisciculture will be as follows for the year 2007-08.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Pisciculture for Training of Tribal Fish Farmers for the year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Training of Tribal Fish Farmers		Total
		Culture fishing	Capture fishing	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bangriposi	(4) 0.28	(2) 0.30	0.58
2.	Baripada	(4) 0.28	(2) 0.30	0.58
3.	Barasahi	(4) 0.28	(2) 0.30	0.58
4	Betanati	(4) 0.28	(2) 0.30	0.58
5.	Kuliana	(4) 0.28	(2) 0.30	0.58
6.	Morada	(4) 0.28	(2) 0.30	0.58
7	Rasagovindpur	(4) 0.28	(2) 0.30	0.58
8	Shamakhunta	(4) 0.28	(2) 0.30	0.58
9	Saraskana	(4) 0.28	(2) 0.30	0.58
10	Suliapada	(4) 0.28	(2) 0.30	0.58
Total		(90) 280	(20) 3.00	5.80

(No. of Reservoirs/ MIPs indicated in brackets Physical target)

A B S T R A C T

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	0.58	0.61	0.64	0.67	0.70	3.20
2.	Baripada	0.58	0.61	0.64	0.67	0.70	3.20
3.	Barasahi	0.58	0.61	0.64	0.67	0.70	3.20
4	Betanati	0.58	0.61	0.64	0.67	0.70	3.20
5.	Kuliana	0.58	0.61	0.64	0.67	0.70	3.20
6.	Morada	0.58	0.61	0.64	0.67	0.70	3.20
7	Rasagovindpur	0.58	0.61	0.64	0.67	0.70	3.20
8	Shamakhunta	0.58	0.61	0.64	0.67	0.70	3.20
9	Saraskana	0.58	0.61	0.64	0.67	0.70	3.20
10	Suliapada	0.58	0.61	0.64	0.67	0.70	3.20
Total		5.80	6.10	6.40	6.70	7.00	32.00

Increasing @ 5% per annum

SERICULTURE:

TASSAR REARING:

It is proposed to cover 1000 beneficiaries and each beneficiary will be provided with share capital assistance @ **Rs.1000/-**. In each year total 500 beneficiaries from each of Bangriposi, Betanati, Kuliana, Saraskana and Suliapada Blocks will be covered. The year-wise requirement of fund is given below:

Share capital assistance @ Rs.1000/- in each year per beneficiary.

A B S T R A C T

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	(100) 1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
2.	Baripada	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Barasahi	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Betanati	(100) 1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
5.	Kuliana	(100) 1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
6.	Morada	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Rasagovindpur	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Shamakhunta	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Saraskana	(100) 1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
10	Suliapada	(100) 1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
Total		(500) 5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING:

The programme of credit and marketing plays a key role in the development of tribal people. It will help the tribal people by providing loan and enhancing marketing facilities for the tribal produce at reasonable price as well as protecting the tribals in the long run from exploitation in the hands of middlemen, moneylenders and traders. This programme has been implemented on a priority basis in the Tribal Sub-Plan area. Accordingly Cooperative Institutions in the area had been restructured as Large-sized Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies (LAMPS) with a view to providing a package of services to the tribals at a single door. There is a network of branches of LAMPS in the whole ITDA area. In addition to this, there is a branch of TDCCOL with a number of branches working in the area for marketing of tribal produce and providing articles of daily necessities at a reasonable and fair price and also advancing loan. These Institutions should be activated to meet the need of the tribal people.

Now a large number of SHGs have been organized and their number will also multiply in coming years with a view to generating additional employment and income to its members. The success of SHGs will largely depend on strengthening of cooperative spirit among the members in all activities to achieve the desired goal.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

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

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

Needy tribal farmers are to be provided with financial assistance of **Rs.300/-** each for enabling them to become member of the LAMPS. It is proposed to cover 100 tribal members in each block every year during the 11th Plan Period.

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds for five years @ Rs.300/- for Tribal Farmers

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(500)
		0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
2.	Baripada	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(500)
		0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
3.	Barasahi	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(500)
		0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
4	Betanati	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(500)
		0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
5.	Kuliana	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(500)
		0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
6.	Morada	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(500)
		0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
7	Rasagovindpur	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(500)

		0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
8	Shamakhunta	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(500)
		0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
9	Saraskana	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(500)
		0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
10	Suliapada	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(500)
		0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
Total		(1000)	(1000)	(1000)	(1000)	(1000)	(5000)
		3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

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

It is proposed to provide incentive to tribal members of industrial workers and those who are engaged in different handicrafts so as to enhance their credit absorbing capacity. It is proposed to cover 1250 members @ **Rs.1000/-** to be paid as share capital assistance during 11th plan period. The financial requirement will be as follows

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds for five years @ Rs.1000/-
(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(125)
		0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.25
2.	Baripada	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(125)
		0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.25
3.	Barasahi	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(125)
		0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.25
4	Betanati	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(125)
		0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.25
5.	Kuliana	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(125)
		0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.25
6.	Morada	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(125)
		0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.25
7	Rasagovindpur	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(125)
		0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.25
8	Shamakhunta	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(125)
		0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.25

9	Saraskana	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(125)
		0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.25
10	Suliapada	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(125)
		0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.25
Total		(250)	(250)	(250)	(250)	(250)	(1250)
		2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	12.50

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

A B S T R A C T

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Co-operation and Marketing for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	2.75
2.	Baripada	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	2.75
3.	Barasahi	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	2.75
4	Betanati	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	2.75
5.	Kuliana	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	2.75
6.	Morada	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	2.75
7	Rasagovindpur	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	2.75
8	Shamakhunta	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	2.75
9	Saraskana	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	2.75
10	Suliapada	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	2.75
Total		5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	27.50

VOCATIONAL TRAINING TO TRIBAL YOUTHS:

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Trade	Duration of training	Minimum qualification	Unit cost of training
1	Driver-cum-Mechanic (LV)	4	Class - VIII	Rs.1,75,000/-

2	Driver-cum-Mechanic (HV)	4	-do-	Rs.1,75,000/-
3	House Wiring	6	-do-	Rs.1,60,000/-
4.	Dress making	6	-do-	Rs.1,60,000/-
5	Wielding (electrification)	6	-do-	Rs.1,60,000/-

It is proposed to provide assistance to 14 batches of trainees in different trades. The financial requirement.for cost of training is given below:

Requirement of funds for the year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Trade	No. of batches	Unit cost of training
1	Driver-cum-Mechanic (LV)	3	5.25
2	Driver-cum-Mechanic (HV)	3	5.25
3	House Wiring	4	6.40
4.	Dress making	2	3.20
5	Wielding (electrification)	2	3.20
	Total :	14	23.30

The total funds required under this schme have been equally distributed among all Blocks, Block-wise & year-wise requirement funds during 11th Plan Period will be as follows:

A B S T R A C T

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	2.33	2.45	2.57	2.70	2.84	12.89
2.	Baripada	2.33	2.45	2.57	2.70	2.84	12.89
3.	Barasahi	2.33	2.45	2.57	2.70	2.84	12.89
4	Betanati	2.33	2.45	2.57	2.70	2.84	12.89
5.	Kuliana	2.33	2.45	2.57	2.70	2.84	12.89
6.	Morada	2.33	2.45	2.57	2.70	2.84	12.89

7	Rasagovindpur	2.33	2.45	2.57	2.70	2.84	12.89
8	Shamakhunta	2.33	2.45	2.57	2.70	2.84	12.89
9	Saraskana	2.33	2.45	2.57	2.70	2.84	12.89
10	Suliapada	2.33	2.45	2.57	2.70	2.84	12.89
Total		23.30	24.50	25.70	27.00	28.40	128.90

COMPUTER TRAINING TO TRIBAL YOUTHS:

It is proposed to provide Computer Training to tribal youths with a cost of **Rs.3,000/-** per beneficiary for D.C.A. course and **Rs.6,000/-** for PGDCA course as per the Government guidelines. It is proposed to provide assistance to 5 youths for PGDCA and 10 youths for DCA courses in each block. The financial requirement of fund is indicated below:

Requirement of funds for the year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	DCA	PGDCA	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bangriposi	(10) 0.30	(5) 0.30	0.60
2.	Baripada	(5) 0.15	(5) 0.30	0.45
3.	Barasahi	(10) 0.30	(5) 0.30	0.60
4	Betanati	(10) 0.30	(5) 0.30	0.60
5.	Kuliana	(10) 0.30	(5) 0.30	0.60
6.	Morada	(5) 0.15	(5) 0.30	0.45
7	Rasagovindpur	(5) 0.15	(5) 0.30	0.45
8	Shamakhunta	(5) 0.15	(5) 0.30	0.45
9	Saraskana	(10) 0.30	(5) 0.30	0.60
10	Suliapada	(5) 0.15	(5) 0.30	0.45
Total		(75) 2.25	(50) 3.00	5.25

A B S T R A C T

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	3.00
2.	Baripada	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	2.25
3.	Barasahi	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	3.00
4	Betanati	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	3.00
5.	Kuliana	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	3.00
6.	Morada	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	2.25
7	Rasagovindpur	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	2.25
8	Shamakhunta	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	2.25
9	Saraskana	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	3.00
10	Suliapada	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	2.25
Total		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	26.25

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (IDS)

I. COMMUNICATION:

Communication is an important infrastructure for economic growth and for mobility of men as well as materials including development inputs and various products and produce of the area. Most of the tribal villages has no communication facilities. It is therefore, suggested to make Block-wise provision of **Rs.5 lakh** for 1st year, increasing @ of 5% for five years to meet the urgent requirement of newly construct and repairs of existing roads in the tribal villages. The requirement of funds is given below:

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.79	6.08	27.63
2.	Baripada	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.79	6.08	27.63
3.	Barasahi	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.79	6.08	27.63
4	Betanati	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.79	6.08	27.63
5.	Kuliana	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.79	6.08	27.63
6.	Morada	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.79	6.08	27.63
7	Rasagovindpur	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.79	6.08	27.63
8	Shamakhunta	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.79	6.08	27.63

9	Saraskana	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.79	6.08	27.63
10	Suliapada	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.79	6.08	27.63
Total		50.00	52.50	55.10	57.90	60.80	276.30

Increasing @ 5% per annum

II. EDUCATION:

Development of human resources is key to sustain development of tribals. Emphasis is being given to improve their literacy level. To reduce drop out among STs, hostels have been established at Primary level. There are 145 number of Primary School Hostels functioning in the area, having boarder strength $145 \times 40 = 5800$. besides above, there are two Boys High Schools, two Girls High Schools, one Kanyashram, five Ashram Schools and two Residential Sevashrams and 80 nos. of sevashram are functioning in the ITDA area. The programme under the sector are (a) Improvement of infrastructural facilities to educational Institutions run by SSD Department and (b) Repairs of Primary School Hostels constructed by the SSD Department

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

(A) IMPROVEMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES IN HOSTELS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS RUN BY SSD DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT:

Infrastructural development of following educational Institutions will be taken up during the year 2007-08.

Block-wise Requirement of funds for provision of infrastructural facilities to schools under SSD Department during 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Approx. cost
1	2	4
1	Bangriposi	1.50
2.	Baripada	1.50
3.	Barasahi	1.50
4	Betanati	1.50

5.	Kuliana	1.50
6.	Morada	1.50
7	Rasagovindpur	1.50
8	Shamakhunta	1.50
9	Saraskana	1.50
10	Suliapada	1.50
Total		15.00

(B) REPAIR OF PRIMARY SCHOOL HOSTELS CONSTRUCTED BY SSD DEPARTMENT.

Some of the Primary Schools Hostels run by the SSD Department need repairs. It is proposed to take up the repair works of the PSHs in different Blocks with the following financial requirement for the year 2007-08.

Requirement of fund for repair of PSHs for the year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Approx. cost
1	2	4
1	Bangriposi	1.50
2.	Baripada	1.50
3.	Barasahi	1.50
4	Betanati	1.50
5.	Kuliana	1.50
6.	Morada	1.50
7	Rasagovindpur	1.50
8	Shamakhunta	1.50
9	Saraskana	1.50
10	Suliapada	1.50
Total		15.00

A B S T R A C T

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds for Renovations and Repairs of Educational Institutions & PSHs under SSD Department for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

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

1	Bangriposi	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	16.59
2.	Baripada	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	16.59
3.	Barasahi	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	16.59
4	Betanati	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	16.59
5.	Kuliana	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	16.59
6.	Morada	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	16.59
7	Rasagovindpur	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	16.59
8	Shamakhunta	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	16.59
9	Saraskana	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	16.59
10	Suliapada	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	16.59
Total		30.00	31.50	33.10	34.80	36.50	165.90

Increasing @ 5% per annum

III. HEALTH:

Public health is a basic component of human development. In the project area most of the tribals are suffering from malaria, diseases of respiratory system, gastro-intestine and skin diseases. It is proposed to make provision for supply of medicines to tribal patients with the following financial requirement.

A B S T R A C T

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
2.	Baripada	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
3.	Barasahi	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
4	Betanati	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
5.	Kuliana	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
6.	Morada	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
7	Rasagovindpur	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53

8	Shamakhunta	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
9	Saraskana	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
10	Suliapada	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
Total		10.00	10.50	11.00	11.60	12.20	55.30

Increasing @ 5% per annum

IV. RURAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

Drinking Water in tribal area is one of the vital needs of humans and accordingly the programme under drinking water supply had found a place in the Minimum Need programmes in the earlier plan. Under this sector two number of programmes has been taken such as (a) Installation of new Tube wells (Drinking water) and (b) Repairs and repairable defunct these wells.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

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

In this programme installation of new tube wells may be identified in each block as per the requirement. Block-wise requirement of funds for five years for installation of new tube wells given below.

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

<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>							
Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	(2) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
2.	Baripada	(2) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
3.	Barasahi	(2) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
4	Betanati	(2) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
5.	Kuliana	(2) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53

6.	Morada	(2) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
7	Rasagovindpur	(2) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
8	Shamakhunta	(2) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
9	Saraskana	(2) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
10	Suliapada	(2) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
Total		(20) 10.00	10.50	11.00	11.60	12.20	55.30

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(B) Repair of repairable defunct tube wells

In most of the Project area the tube wells are in defunct condition. Some of these tube wells which are repairable for use may be identified and repaired under this programme. Block-wise requirement of funds for repair of defunct Tube Wells for five years given below.

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	0.50	0.53	0.56	0.58	0.61	2.78
2.	Baripada	0.50	0.53	0.56	0.58	0.61	2.78
3.	Barasahi	0.50	0.53	0.56	0.58	0.61	2.78
4	Betanati	0.50	0.53	0.56	0.58	0.61	2.78
5.	Kuliana	0.50	0.53	0.56	0.58	0.61	2.78
6.	Morada	0.50	0.53	0.56	0.58	0.61	2.78
7	Rasagovindpur	0.50	0.53	0.56	0.58	0.61	2.78
8	Shamakhunta	0.50	0.53	0.56	0.58	0.61	2.78
9	Saraskana	0.50	0.53	0.56	0.58	0.61	2.78
10	Suliapada	0.50	0.53	0.56	0.58	0.61	2.78
Total		5.00	5.30	5.60	5.80	6.10	27.80

Increasing @ 5% per annum

A B S T R A C T

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Drinking Water Supply for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	1.50	1.58	1.66	1.74	1.83	8.31
2.	Baripada	1.50	1.58	1.66	1.74	1.83	8.31
3.	Barasahi	1.50	1.58	1.66	1.74	1.83	8.31
4	Betanati	1.50	1.58	1.66	1.74	1.83	8.31
5.	Kuliana	1.50	1.58	1.66	1.74	1.83	8.31
6.	Morada	1.50	1.58	1.66	1.74	1.83	8.31
7	Rasagovindpur	1.50	1.58	1.66	1.74	1.83	8.31
8	Shamakhunta	1.50	1.58	1.66	1.74	1.83	8.31
9	Saraskana	1.50	1.58	1.66	1.74	1.83	8.31
10	Suliapada	1.50	1.58	1.66	1.74	1.83	8.31
Total		15.00	15.80	16.60	17.40	18.30	83.10

Increasing @ 5% per annum

V. ELECTRIFICATION IN TRIBAL BASTIES:

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

A B S T R A C T

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Electrification in Tribal Basties for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
2.	Baripada	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
3.	Barasahi	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
4	Betanati	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
5.	Kuliana	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
6.	Morada	0.46	0.48	0.50	0.53	0.56	2.53
7	Rasagovindpur	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
8	Shamakhunta	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
9	Saraskana	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
10	Suliapada	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
Total		9.46	9.93	10.40	10.97	11.54	52.30

Increasing @ 5% per annum

VI. COMMON FACILITY CENTER:

Common facility Centre is necessary for the purpose to conduct meeting of SHGs members at village level and also to store the huge amount of grains / MIPs collected by SHGs for transaction purpose. It is proposed to construct common facility center in each block and each center would cost Rs. 1 lakh. The financial requirement during five years will be as follows:

A B S T R A C T

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Common Facility Center Programme for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
2.	Baripada	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
3.	Barasahi	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
4	Betanati	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
5.	Kuliana	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
6.	Morada	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
7	Rasagovindpur	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
8	Shamakhunta	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
9	Saraskana	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
10	Suliapada	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
Total		10.00	10.50	11.00	11.60	12.20	55.30

Increasing @ 5% per annum

INFORMATION, EDUCATION & COMMUNICATION (IEC)

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

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

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

A. Planned Training Schemes for Skill Upgradation:

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

- iv) Dal Processing

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

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

C. Orientation Training for All in Awareness Building:

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

D. Organisation of Exhibitions:

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

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

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

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

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

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

Scheme-wise requirement of funds under IEC activities for the year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	A Training for skill up-gradation	B Orientation training for tribal women	C Orientation training for tribal men & women	D Organization of Exhibition & sports, etc. block level	E Exchange visit outside the block	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	(3) 0.30	(3) 0.30	(1) 0.10	(1) 1.25	- 0.50	2.45
2	Baripada	(3) 0.30	(3) 0.30	(1) 0.10	(1) 1.25	- 0.50	2.45
3	Barasahi	(4) 0.40	(3) 0.30	(1) 0.10	(1) 1.25	- 0.50	2.55
4	Betanati	(4) 0.40	(3) 0.30	(1) 0.10	(1) 1.25	- 0.50	2.55
5	Kuliana	(3) 0.30	(2) 0.20	(12) 0.20	(1) 1.25	- 0.50	2.45
6	Morada	(3) 0.30	(3) 0.30	(1) 0.10	(1) 1.25	- 0.50	2.45
7	Rasagovindpur	(4) 0.40	(3) 0.30	(1) 0.10	(1) 1.25	- 0.50	2.55
8	Shamakhunta	(4) 0.40	(2) 0.20	(1) 0.10	(1) 1.25	- 0.50	2.45
9	Saraskana	(3) 0.30	(2) 0.20	(2) 0.20	(1) 1.25	- 0.50	2.45
10	Suliapada	(3) 0.30	(3) 0.30	(2) 0.20	(1) 1.25	- 0.50	2.55
Total		(34) 3.40	(25) 2.50	(15) 1.50	(10) 12.50	- 5.00	24.90

(Figures within brackets indicate no.of programmes)

A B S T R A C T

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	2.45	2.57	2.70	2.83	2.97	13.52
2.	Baripada	2.45	2.57	2.70	2.83	2.97	13.52
3.	Barasahi	2.55	2.68	2.81	2.95	3.10	14.09

4	Betanati	2.55	2.68	2.81	2.95	3.10	14.09
5.	Kuliana	2.45	2.57	2.70	2.83	2.97	13.52
6.	Morada	2.45	2.57	2.70	2.83	2.97	13.52
7	Rasagovindpur	2.55	2.68	2.81	2.95	3.10	14.09
8	Shamakhunta	2.45	2.57	2.70	2.83	2.97	13.52
9	Saraskana	2.45	2.57	2.70	2.83	2.97	13.52
10	Suliapada	2.55	2.68	2.81	2.95	3.10	14.09
Total		24.90	26.14	27.44	28.78	30.22	137.48

Increasing @ 5% per annum

BARIPADA ITDA ABSTRACT

INCOME GENERATING SCHEME (IGS)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	89.40	92.14	94.96	98.07	101.29	475.86
2.	Horticulture	77.29	81.15	85.20	89.38	93.87	426.89
3	Animal Husbandry	52.40	55.02	57.77	60.65	63.68	289.52
4	Irrigation	41.77	43.88	46.06	48.37	50.78	230.86
5.	Industry	17.32	18.17	19.09	20.03	21.04	95.65
6.	Bee Keeping	28.70	30.11	31.57	33.12	34.76	158.26
7	Pisiculture	5.80	6.10	6.40	6.70	7.00	32.00
8	Sericulture	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
9	Co-operation & Marketing	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	27.50
10	Vocational Training	23.30	24.50	25.70	27.00	28.40	128.90
11	Computer Training	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	26.25
Sub Total		351.73	366.82	382.50	399.07	416.57	1916.69

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (IDS)

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

1.	Connectivity	50.00	52.50	55.10	57.90	60.80	276.30
2.	Education	30.00	31.50	33.10	34.80	36.50	165.90
3.	Health	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.60	12.20	55.30
4.	Drinking Water Supply	15.00	15.80	16.60	17.40	18.30	83.10
5.	Electrification of Tribal Bastee	9.46	9.93	10.40	10.97	11.54	52.30
6	Construction of Common Facility Center	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.60	12.20	55.30
Sub Total		124.46	130.73	137.20	144.27	151.54	688.20

INFORMATION, EDUCATION & COMMUNICATION (IEC)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	IEC	24.90	26.14	27.44	28.78	30.22	137.48
Sub Total		24.90	26.14	27.44	28.78	30.22	137.48

ITDA ABSTRACT

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	IGS	351.73	366.82	382.50	399.07	416.57	1916.69
2	IDS	124.46	130.73	137.20	144.27	151.54	688.20
3	IEC	24.90	26.14	27.44	28.78	30.22	137.48
TOTAL		501.09	523.69	547.14	572.12	598.33	2742.37

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

Grants under the First Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution are provided for implementation of the schemes and programmes based on the felt needs of tribals inhabiting the Scheduled Area. While formulating plan of action under this grant main thrust has to be given on irrigation projects, construction of roads and bridges to provide missing links and repairs/ renovation of school and hostel buildings including all items of related works, like flooring, plastering leak proofing of the roofs, provision of toilets, drinking water, kitchen, electrification, etc. in such a manner, based on detailed plans and estimates, so that the institutions do not need further repairs etc. for atleast for another 7 / 10 years.

In Keonjhar ITDA there are several educational Institutions run by ST & SC Development Department which require renovation and repairs and also provision of amenities. There are also 135 Primary School Hostels (PSH) constructed by ST & SC Development Department at different places for the tribal students. Some of these PSHs need repairs. The village arterial roads connecting the interior tribal villages with places where social services are available, are mostly fair-weather katcha roads. These roads are frequently damaged due to heavy rain, and sometimes could not be used during rainy season, as bridges on rivers and rivulet are not provided. Suitable proposals for construction of small roads and repairs etc. of the existing village roads are to be prepared and implemented. Further, it is necessary to increase the irrigation potentials to raise the irrigated area which presently stands at 27.88 per cent of the net area sown. It is proposed to take up the following programmes with the grants under the First Proviso to the Article 275 (1) of the Constitution during the 11th Plan period.

I EDUCATION:

(A) Renovation and Repairs of School and Hostel Buildings and provision of amenities to the Schools run by SSD Department

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

Requirement of funds for renovation, repairs and Infrastructure improvement of SSD Department Schools for the year 2007-08

<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>		
Sl. No.	Block	Amount of all kind of repair & renovation work
1	2	4

1	Bangriposi	3.00
2.	Baripada	3.00
3.	Barasahi	3.00
4	Betanati	2.00
5.	Kuliana	3.50
6.	Morada	3.50
7	Rasagovindpur	2.50
8	Shamakhunta	3.00
9	Saraskana	3.50
10	Suliapada	3.00
		30.00

B) Repairs and Improvement of Primary School Hostels provided by SSD Department

It is proposed to undertake the repairs and renovation of Primary School Hostel (PSH) located in different Gram Panchayats with the following financial requirement during the year 2007-08.

Block-wise requirement of funds for repairs and improvement of PSHs of SSD Department for the year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	No. of Primary School Hostel	Approximate cost
1	2	3	4
1	Bangriposi	2	4.00
2.	Baripada	2	4.00
3.	Barasahi	2	4.00
4	Betanati	3	4.00
5.	Kuliana	2	3.50
6.	Morada	2	3.50
7	Rasagovindpur	4	5.644
8	Shamakhunta	3	4.00
9	Saraskana	2	3.50

10	Suliapada	3	4.00
Total		25	41.144

A B S T R A C T

Block-wise and Year-wise requirement of funds under Education for five years under Article 275(1)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.144	36.144
2.	Baripada	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00
3.	Barasahi	7.00	7.00	8.144	7.00	7.00	36.144
4	Betanati	7.00	8.144	7.00	7.00	7.00	36.144
5.	Kuliana	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.144	7.00	36.144
6.	Morada	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00
7	Rasagovindpur	8.144	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	36.144
8	Shamakhunta	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00
9	Saraskana	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00
10	Suliapada	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00
Total		71.144	71.144	71.144	71.144	71.144	355.720

II. COMMUNICATION:

REPAIRS OF EXISTING VILLAGE ROADS AND CONSTRUCTION OF NEW ROADS AND BRIDGES IN THE RURAL AREA:

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

A B S T R A C T

Block-wise and Year-wise requirement of funds under Communication for five years under Article 275(1)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
2.	Baripada	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
3.	Barasahi	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
4	Betanati	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
5.	Kuliana	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
6.	Morada	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
7	Rasagovindpur	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
8	Shamakhunta	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
9	Saraskana	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
10	Suliapada	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
Total		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	500.00

(C) IRRIGATION:

In order to provide additional irrigation facilities it is proposed to provide WHS and Checkdam in different villges where suitable sources are available. The approximate requirement of funds proposed during 2007-08 are furnished in the following Table.

Block-wise requirement of funds under irrigation (WHS and Checkdam) under Article 275(1) for the year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Name of the GP	No. of WHS/ Check dam/ MIP	Approximate cost
1	2	3	4	5
1		a) Banakati	1	1.50
		b) Bangriposi	1	3.50
		c) Khumbarmundakata	1	3.50
		d) Sorisapal	1	2.50
		Sub Total	4	11.00
2.	Baripada	a) Badjode	1	3.00
		b) Budhi Khamari	1	3.00
		c) Chandan pur	1	5.00

		Sub Total	3	11.00
3.	Barasahi	a) Bhinda	1	3.00
		b) Chandanpur	1	3.00
		c) Chhelua	1	3.30
		d) Durgapur	1	2.00
		Sub Total	4	11.00
4	Betanati	a) Ambagada	1	3.00
		b) Raghapur	1	2.50
		c) Sathilo	1	2.50
		d) Saitpur	1	3.00
		Sub Total	4	11.00
5.	Kuliana	a) Chandua (MIP)	1	11.00
		Sub Total	1	11.00
6.	Morada	a) Chitroda	1	3.50
		b) Chikta Matia	1	3.50
		c) Chadheigaon	1	4.00
		Sub Total	3	11.00
7	Rasagovindpur	a) Amarda	1	4.00
		b) Chhatna	1	3.50
		c) Gadiaghati	1	3.50
		Sub Total	3	11.00
8.	Shamakhunta	a) Gundihudi	1	2.00
		b) Mahulia	1	2.00
		c) Paikbasa	1	2.00
		d) Rangamtia	1	5.00
		Sub Total	4	11.00
9.	Saraskana	a) Joka	1	5.00
		b) Pokhari Diha	1	6.00
		Sub Total	2	11.00
10	Suliapada	a) Anlakuda	1	4.00
		b) Bhagada	1	3.00

		c) Bada Bhalia	1	4.00
		Sub Total	3	11.00
Grand Total			31	110.00

A B S T R A C T

Block-wise and Year-wise requirement of fund for Irrigation (WHS) for five years under Article 275(1)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bangriposi	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	55.00
2.	Baripada	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	55.00
3.	Barasahi	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	55.00
4	Betanati	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	55.00
5.	Kuliana	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	55.00
6.	Morada	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	55.00
7	Rasagovindpur	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	55.00
8	Shamakhunta	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	55.00
9	Saraskana	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	55.00
10	Suliapada	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	55.00
Total		110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	550.00

ITDA ABSTRACT [UNDER ARTICLE 275 (1)]

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Education	71.144	71.144	71.144	71.144	71.144	355.720
2.	Connectivity	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	500.00
3.	Irrigation	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	550.00
Total		281.144	281.144	281.144	281.144	281.144	1405.720

DEVELOPMENT OF LODHA PTG:

The Lodha PTG, a section of the tribe lodha, found in Morada part block of Baripada ITDA is most backward. A special Micro Project, namely Lodha Development Agency, Morada is functioning for the total development of this PTG. Therefore, it is suggested that a total sum of Rs. 75.00 lakhs will flow from Baripada ITDA during the 11th plan period to be spent under works head by the Lodha Development Agency, Morada for creation of missing critical infrastructure in the Lodha villages. Details of flow of funds from Baripada ITDA to this Micro Project are given in the table below:

Flow of funds from Baripada ITDA to Lodha Development Agency, Morada

Works/OWs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Works	-	20.00	20.00	15.60	20.00	75.00
OW	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	20.00	20.00	15.60	20.00	75.00

CHAPTER-VIII

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

[UNDER SCA TO TSP]

The total financial requirement to the tune of **Rs.2742.43** lakh have been proposed for the 11th Plan period from the year 2007-08 to 2011-12 under different sectors out of **SCA to TSP** as furnished below:

ITDA ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	IGS	351.73	366.82	382.50	399.07	416.57	1916.69
2	IDS	124.46	130.73	137.20	144.27	151.54	688.20
3	IEC	24.90	26.14	27.44	28.78	30.22	137.48
TOTAL		501.09	523.69	547.14	572.12	598.33	2742.37

UNDER FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE 275 (1)

It is also proposed to take up various programmes out of grant **under First Proviso to Article 275 (1)** of the Constitution which will be implemented in the ITDA. The total

outlay under this provision will be in the order of Rs.1405.72 lakh for five years during 11th Plan period. The programme wise financial outlay is furnished below:

ITDA ABSTRACT [UNDER ARTICLE 275 (1)]

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Education	71.144	71.144	71.144	71.144	71.144	355.72
2.	Connectivity	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	500.00
3.	Irrigation	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	550.00
Total		281.144	281.144	281.144	281.144	281.144	1405.72

The total financial outlay proposed for the 11th Plan period for each year from 2007-08 to 2011-12 will be as follows:

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
SCA to TSP	501.09	523.69	547.14	572.12	598.33	2742.37
Under Article 275 (1)	281.144	281.144	281.144	281.144	281.144	1405.72
TOTAL	782.234	804.834	828.284	853.264	879.474	4148.09

BLOCK-WISE ABSTRACT

BANGIRIPOSI BLOCK

IGS

(Rs. in lakh)

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	7.275	7.476	7.680	7.906	8.145	38.482
2.	Horticulture	6.31	6.63	6.96	7.30	7.66	34.86
3	Animal Husbandry	5.20	5.46	5.73	6.02	6.32	28.73
4	Irrigation	4.40	4.62	4.85	5.09	5.34	24.30
5.	Industry	2.36	2.48	2.60	2.73	2.87	13.04
6.	Bee Keeping	6.15	6.46	6.78	7.12	7.48	33.99
7	Pisiculture	0.58	0.61	0.64	0.67	0.70	3.20
8	Sericulture	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
9	Co-operation & Marketing	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	2.75
10	Vocational Training	2.33	2.45	2.57	2.70	2.84	12.89
11	Computer Training	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	3.00
Total		36.755	38.336	39.960	41.686	43.505	200.242

IDS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Connectivity	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.79	6.08	27.63
2.	Education	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	16.59
3.	Health	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
4.	Drinking Water Supply	1.50	1.58	1.66	1.74	1.83	8.31
5.	Electrification of Tribal Bastee	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
6	Construction of Common Facility Center	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
Sub Total		12.50	13.13	13.78	14.49	15.22	69.12

IEC

(Rs. in lakh)

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

1	I.E.C.	2.45	2.57	2.70	2.83	2.97	13.52
Sub Total		2.45	2.57	2.70	2.83	2.97	13.52

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	IGS	36.755	38.336	39.960	41.686	43.505	200.242
2	IDS	12.50	13.13	13.78	14.49	15.22	69.12
3	IEC	2.45	2.57	2.70	2.83	2.97	13.52
TOTAL		51.705	54.036	56.440	59.006	61.695	282.882

BLOCK ABSTRACT [UNDER ARTICLE 275(I)]

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Education	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.144	36.144
2.	Connectivity	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
3.	Irrigation	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	55.00
Total		28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	29.144	141.144

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
SCA to TSP	51.705	54.036	56.440	59.006	61.695	282.882
Under Article 275 (1)	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	29.144	141.144
TOTAL	79.705	82.036	84.440	87.006	90.839	424.026

BARIPADA BLOCK

IGS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	7.475	7.676	7.880	8.106	8.345	39.482
2.	Horticulture	7.78	8.16	8.57	9.00	9.45	42.96
3	Animal Husbandry	7.60	7.98	8.38	8.80	9.24	42.00
4	Irrigation	3.90	4.10	4.30	4.52	4.75	21.57
5.	Industry	1.30	1.36	1.43	1.50	1.57	7.16
6.	Bee Keeping	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Pisiculture	0.58	0.61	0.64	0.67	0.70	3.20
8	Sericulture	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Co-operation & Marketing	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	2.75
10	Vocational Training	2.33	2.45	2.57	2.70	2.84	12.89
11	Computer Training	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	2.25
Total		31.965	33.336	34.770	36.296	37.895	174.262

IDS

(Rs. in lakh)

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

1.	Connectivity	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.79	6.08	27.63
2.	Education	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	16.59
3.	Health	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
4.	Drinking Water Supply	1.50	1.58	1.66	1.74	1.83	8.31
5.	Electrification of Tribal Bastee	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
6	Construction of Common Facility Center	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
Sub Total		12.50	13.13	13.78	14.49	15.22	69.12

IEC

(Rs. in lakh)

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

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	IGS	31.965	33.336	34.770	36.296	37.895	174.262
2	IDS	12.50	13.13	13.78	14.49	15.22	69.12
3	IEC	2.45	2.57	2.70	2.83	2.97	13.52
TOTAL		46.915	49.036	51.250	53.616	56.085	256.902

BLOCK ABSTRACT [UNDER ARTICLE 275(I)]

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Education	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00
2.	Connectivity	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
3.	Irrigation	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	55.00

Total	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	140.00
--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------

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

<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i> Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
SCA to TSP	46.915	49.036	51.250	53.616	56.085	256.902
Under Article 275 (1)	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	140.00
TOTAL	74.915	77.036	79.250	81.616	84.085	396.902

BARSAHI BLOCK

IGS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	7.475	7.676	7.880	8.106	8.345	39.482
2.	Horticulture	7.08	7.43	7.79	8.18	8.59	39.07
3	Animal Husbandry	5.80	6.09	6.39	6.71	7.04	32.03
4	Irrigation	3.90	4.10	4.30	4.52	4.75	21.57
5.	Industry	1.64	1.72	1.81	1.90	1.99	9.06
6.	Bee Keeping	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.36	2.48	11.29
7	Pisiculture	0.58	0.61	0.64	0.67	0.70	3.20
8	Sericulture	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Co-operation & Marketing	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	2.75
10	Vocational	2.33	2.45	2.57	2.70	2.84	12.89

	Training						
11	Computer Training	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	3.00
Total		32.005	33.376	34.780	36.296	37.885	174.342

IDS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	Connectivity	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.79	6.08	27.63
2.	Education	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	16.59
3.	Health	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
4.	Drinking Water Supply	1.50	1.58	1.66	1.74	1.83	8.31
5.	Electrification of Tribal Bastee	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
6	Construction of Common Facility Center	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
Sub Total		12.50	13.13	13.78	14.49	15.22	69.12

IEC

(Rs. in lakh)

I. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	I.E.C.	2.55	2.68	2.81	2.95	3.10	14.09
Sub Total		2.55	2.68	2.81	2.95	3.10	14.09

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)

(Rs. in lakh)

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

1	IGS	32.005	33.376	34.780	36.296	37.885	174.342
2	IDS	12.50	13.13	13.78	14.49	15.22	69.12
3	IEC	2.55	2.68	2.81	2.95	3.10	14.09
TOTAL		47.055	49.186	51.370	53.736	56.205	257.552

BLOCK ABSTRACT [UNDER ARTICLE 275(I)]

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Education	7.00	7.00	8.144	7.00	7.00	36.144
2.	Connectivity	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
3.	Irrigation	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	55.00
Total		28.00	28.00	29.144	28.00	28.00	141.144

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
SCA to TSP	47.055	49.186	51.370	53.736	56.205	257.552
Under Article 275 (1)	28.00	28.00	29.144	28.00	28.00	141.144
TOTAL	75.055	77.186	80.514	81.736	84.205	398.696

BETANATI BLOCK

IGS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	7.475	7.676	7.880	8.106	8.345	39.482
2.	Horticulture	6.91	7.26	7.62	7.98	8.36	38.13
3	Animal	4.40	4.62	4.85	5.09	5.34	24.30

	Husbandry						
4	Irrigation	4.40	4.62	4.85	5.09	5.34	24.30
5.	Industry	2.02	2.12	2.23	2.34	2.46	11.17
6.	Bee Keeping	4.10	4.30	4.51	4.73	4.96	22.60
7	Pisiculture	0.58	0.61	0.64	0.67	0.70	3.20
8	Sericulture	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
9	Co-operation & Marketing	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	2.75
10	Vocational Training	2.33	2.45	2.57	2.70	2.84	12.89
11	Computer Training	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	3.00
Total		34.365	35.806	37.300	38.856	40.495	186.822

IDS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Connectivity	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.79	6.08	27.63
2.	Education	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	16.59
3.	Health	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
4.	Drinking Water Supply	1.50	1.58	1.66	1.74	1.83	8.31
5.	Electrification of Tribal Bastee	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
6	Construction of Common Facility Center	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
Sub Total		12.50	13.13	13.78	14.49	15.22	69.12

IEC

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	I.E.C.	2.55	2.68	2.81	2.95	3.10	14.09
Sub Total		2.55	2.68	2.81	2.95	3.10	14.09

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	IGS	34.365	35.806	37.300	38.856	40.495	186.822
2	IDS	12.50	13.13	13.78	14.49	15.22	69.12
3	IEC	2.55	2.68	2.81	2.95	3.10	14.09
TOTAL		49.415	51.616	53.890	56.296	58.815	270.032

BLOCK ABSTRACT [UNDER ARTICLE 275(I)]

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Education	7.00	8.144	7.00	7.00	7.00	36.144
2.	Connectivity	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
3.	Irrigation	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	55.00
Total		28.00	29.144	28.00	28.00	28.00	141.144

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
SCA to TSP	49.415	51.616	53.890	56.296	58.815	270.032
Under Article 275 (1)	28.00	29.144	28.00	28.00	28.00	141.144
TOTAL	77.415	80.760	81.890	84.296	86.815	411.176

KULIANA BLOCK

IGS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	8.275	8.516	8.760	9.036	9.315	43.902
2.	Horticulture	6.82	7.17	7.52	7.89	8.28	37.68
3	Animal Husbandry	3.90	4.09	4.29	4.50	4.73	21.51
4	Irrigation	4.40	4.62	4.85	5.09	5.34	24.30
5.	Industry	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.42	11.03
6.	Bee Keeping	4.10	4.30	4.51	4.73	4.96	22.60
7	Pisiculture	0.58	0.61	0.64	0.67	0.70	3.20
8	Sericulture	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
9	Co-operation & Marketing	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	2.75
10	Vocational Training	2.33	2.45	2.57	2.70	2.84	12.89
11	Computer Training	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	3.00
Total		34.555	36.006	37.490	39.076	40.735	187.862

IDS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Connectivity	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.79	6.08	27.63
2.	Education	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	16.59
3.	Health	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
4.	Drinking Water Supply	1.50	1.58	1.66	1.74	1.83	8.31
5.	Electrification of Tribal Bastee	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
6	Construction of Common Facility Center	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
Sub Total		12.50	13.13	13.78	14.49	15.22	69.12

IEC

(Rs. in lakh)

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

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	IGS	34.555	36.006	37.490	39.076	40.735	187.862
2	IDS	12.50	13.13	13.78	14.49	15.22	69.12
3	IEC	2.45	2.57	2.70	2.83	2.97	13.52
TOTAL		49.505	51.706	53.970	56.396	58.925	270.502

BLOCK ABSTRACT [UNDER ARTICLE 275(I)]

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Education	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.144	7.00	36.144
2.	Connectivity	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
3.	Irrigation	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	55.00
Total		28.00	28.00	28.00	29.144	28.00	141.144

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
SCA to TSP	49.505	51.706	53.970	56.396	58.925	270.502
Under Article 275 (1)	28.00	28.00	28.00	29.144	28.00	141.144
TOTAL	77.505	79.706	81.970	85.540	86.925	411.646

MORADA BLOCK

IGS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	10.125	10.456	10.800	11.176	11.565	54.122
2.	Horticulture	9.09	9.54	10.03	10.52	11.04	50.22
3	Animal Husbandry	5.70	5.98	6.28	6.59	6.92	31.47
4	Irrigation	3.90	4.10	4.30	4.52	4.75	21.57
5.	Industry	1.66	1.74	1.83	1.92	2.02	9.17
6.	Bee Keeping	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.36	2.48	11.29
7	Pisiculture	0.58	0.61	0.64	0.67	0.70	3.20
8	Sericulture	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Co-operation & Marketing	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	2.75
10	Vocational Training	2.33	2.45	2.57	2.70	2.84	12.89
11	Computer Training	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	2.25
Total		36.435	38.026	39.700	41.456	43.315	198.932

IDS

(Rs. in lakh)

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

1.	Connectivity	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.79	6.08	27.63
2.	Education	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	16.59
3.	Health	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
4.	Drinking Water Supply	1.50	1.58	1.66	1.74	1.83	8.31
5.	Electrification of Tribal Bastee	0.46	0.48	0.50	0.53	0.56	2.53
6	Construction of Common Facility Center	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
Sub Total		11.96	12.56	13.18	13.86	14.56	66.12

IEC

<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>							
Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	I.E.C.	2.45	2.57	2.70	2.83	2.97	13.52
Sub Total		2.45	2.57	2.70	2.83	2.97	13.52

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)

<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>							
Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	IGS	36.435	38.026	39.700	41.456	43.315	198.932
2	IDS	11.96	12.56	13.18	13.86	14.56	66.12
3	IEC	2.45	2.57	2.70	2.83	2.97	13.52
TOTAL		50.845	53.156	55.580	58.146	60.845	278.572

BLOCK ABSTRACT [UNDER ARTICLE 275(I)]

<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>							
Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Education	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00
2.	Connectivity	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00

3.	Irrigation	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	55.00
Total		28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	140.00

ABSTRACT

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
SCA to TSP	50.845	53.156	55.580	58.146	60.845	278.572
Under Article 275 (1)	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	140.00
TOTAL	78.845	81.156	83.580	86.146	88.845	418.572

RASGOVINDPUR BLOCK

IGS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	10.125	10.456	10.800	11.176	11.565	54.122
2.	Horticulture	7.02	7.37	7.73	8.11	8.56	38.79
3	Animal Husbandry	5.70	5.98	6.28	6.59	6.92	31.47
4	Irrigation	4.40	4.62	4.85	5.09	5.34	24.30
5.	Industry	1.32	1.39	1.46	1.53	1.61	7.31
6.	Bee Keeping	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Pisiculture	0.58	0.61	0.64	0.67	0.70	3.20
8	Sericulture	-	-	-	-	-	-

9	Co-operation & Marketing	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	2.75
10	Vocational Training	2.33	2.45	2.57	2.70	2.84	12.89
11	Computer Training	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	2.25
Total		32.475	33.876	35.330	36.866	38.535	177.082

IDS

<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>							
Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Connectivity	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.79	6.08	27.63
2.	Education	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	16.59
3.	Health	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
4.	Drinking Water Supply	1.50	1.58	1.66	1.74	1.83	8.31
5.	Electrification of Tribal Bastee	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
6	Construction of Common Facility Center	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
Sub Total		12.50	13.13	13.78	14.49	15.22	69.12

IEC

<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>							
Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	I.E.C.	2.55	2.68	2.81	2.95	3.10	14.09
Sub Total		2.55	2.68	2.81	2.95	3.10	14.09

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)

<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>							
Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

1	IGS	32.475	33.876	35.330	36.866	38.535	177.082
2	IDS	12.50	13.13	13.78	14.49	15.22	69.12
3	IEC	2.55	2.68	2.81	2.95	3.10	14.09
TOTAL		47.525	49.686	51.920	54.306	56.855	260.292

BLOCK ABSTRACT [UNDER ARTICLE 275(I)]

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Education	8.144	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	36.144
2.	Connectivity	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
3.	Irrigation	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	55.00
Total		29.144	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	141.144

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
SCA to TSP	47.525	49.686	51.920	54.306	56.855	260.292
Under Article 275 (1)	29.144	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	141.144
TOTAL	76.669	77.686	79.920	82.306	84.855	401.436

SHAMAKHUNTA BLOCK

IGS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	10.125	10.456	10.800	11.176	11.565	54.122
2.	Horticulture	8.86	9.30	9.77	10.24	10.75	48.92

3	Animal Husbandry	4.50	4.73	4.97	5.22	5.48	24.90
4	Irrigation	4.35	4.57	4.80	5.04	5.29	24.05
5.	Industry	1.66	1.74	1.83	1.92	2.02	9.17
6.	Bee Keeping	4.10	4.30	4.51	4.73	4.96	22.60
7	Pisiculture	0.58	0.61	0.64	0.67	0.70	3.20
8	Sericulture	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Co-operation & Marketing	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	2.75
10	Vocational Training	2.33	2.45	2.57	2.70	2.84	12.89
11	Computer Training	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	2.25
Total		37.505	39.156	40.890	42.696	44.605	204.852

IDS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Connectivity	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.79	6.08	27.63
2.	Education	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	16.59
3.	Health	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
4.	Drinking Water Supply	1.50	1.58	1.66	1.74	1.83	8.31
5.	Electrification of Tribal Bastee	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
6	Construction of Common Facility Center	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
Sub Total		12.50	13.13	13.78	14.49	15.22	69.12

IEC

(Rs. in lakh)

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

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	IGS	37.505	39.156	40.890	42.696	44.605	204.852
2	IDS	12.50	13.13	13.78	14.49	15.22	69.12
3	IEC	2.45	2.57	2.70	2.83	2.97	13.52
TOTAL		52.455	54.856	57.370	60.016	62.795	287.492

BLOCK ABSTRACT [UNDER ARTICLE 275(I)]

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Education	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00
2.	Connectivity	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
3.	Irrigation	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	55.00
Total		28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	140.00

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
SCA to TSP	52.455	54.856	57.370	60.016	62.795	287.492
Under Article 275 (1)	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	140.00
TOTAL	80.455	82.856	85.370	88.016	90.795	427.492

SARASKONA BLOCK

IGS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	10.925	11.296	11.680	12.106	12.535	58.542
2.	Horticulture	9.16	9.62	10.10	10.60	11.14	50.62
3	Animal Husbandry	5.10	5.36	5.63	5.91	6.21	28.21
4	Irrigation	4.35	4.57	4.80	5.04	5.29	24.05
5.	Industry	1.70	1.78	1.87	1.96	2.06	9.37
6.	Bee Keeping	4.10	4.30	4.51	4.73	4.96	22.60
7	Pisiculture	0.58	0.61	0.64	0.67	0.70	3.20
8	Sericulture	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
9	Co-operation & Marketing	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	2.75
10	Vocational Training	2.33	2.45	2.57	2.70	2.84	12.89
11	Computer Training	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	3.00
Total		40.395	42.136	43.950	45.866	47.885	220.232

IDS

(Rs. in lakh)

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

1.	Connectivity	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.79	6.08	27.63
2.	Education	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	16.59
3.	Health	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
4.	Drinking Water Supply	1.50	1.58	1.66	1.74	1.83	8.31
5.	Electrification of Tribal Bastee	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
6	Construction of Common Facility Center	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
Sub Total		12.50	13.13	13.78	14.49	15.22	69.12

IEC

(Rs. in lakh)

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

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	IGS	40.395	42.136	43.950	45.866	47.885	220.232
2	IDS	12.50	13.13	13.78	14.49	15.22	69.12
3	IEC	2.45	2.57	2.70	2.83	2.97	13.52
TOTAL		55.345	57.836	60.430	63.186	66.075	302.872

BLOCK ABSTRACT [UNDER ARTICLE 275(I)]

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Education	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00
2.	Connectivity	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00

3.	Irrigation	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	55.00
Total		28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	140.00

ABSTRACT

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
SCA to TSP	55.345	57.836	60.430	63.186	66.075	302.872
Under Article 275 (1)	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	140.00
TOTAL	83.345	85.836	88.430	91.186	94.075	442.872

SULIAPADA BLOCK

IGS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	10.125	10.456	10.800	11.176	11.565	54.122
2.	Horticulture	8.26	8.67	9.11	9.56	10.04	45.64
3	Animal Husbandry	4.50	4.73	4.97	5.22	5.48	24.90
4	Irrigation	3.77	3.96	4.16	4.37	4.59	20.85
5.	Industry	1.66	1.74	1.83	1.92	2.02	9.17
6.	Bee Keeping	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.36	2.48	11.29
7	Pisiculture	0.58	0.61	0.64	0.67	0.70	3.20
8	Sericulture	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00

9	Co-operation & Marketing	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	2.75
10	Vocational Training	2.33	2.45	2.57	2.70	2.84	12.89
11	Computer Training	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	2.25
Total		35.275	36.766	38.330	39.976	41.715	192.062

IDS

<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>							
Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Connectivity	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.79	6.08	27.63
2.	Education	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	16.59
3.	Health	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
4.	Drinking Water Supply	1.50	1.58	1.66	1.74	1.83	8.31
5.	Electrification of Tribal Bastee	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
6	Construction of Common Facility Center	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
Sub Total		12.50	13.13	13.78	14.49	15.22	69.12

IEC

<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>							
Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	IEC	2.55	2.68	2.81	2.95	3.10	14.09
Sub Total		2.55	2.68	2.81	2.95	3.10	14.09

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)

<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>							
Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	IGS	35.275	36.766	38.330	39.976	41.715	192.062
2	IDS	12.50	13.13	13.78	14.49	15.22	69.12
3	IEC	2.55	2.68	2.81	2.95	3.10	14.09
TOTAL		50.325	52.576	54.920	57.416	60.035	275.272

BLOCK ABSTRACT [UNDER ARTICLE 275(I)]

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Education	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00
2.	Connectivity	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
3.	Irrigation	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	55.00
Total		28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	140.00

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
SCA to TSP	50.325	52.576	54.920	57.416	60.035	275.272
Under Article 275 (1)	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	140.00
TOTAL	78.325	80.576	82.920	85.416	88.035	415.272

