

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN
FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
OF PANPOSH I.T.D.A.
DURING 11TH PLAN PERIOD
(2007-08 TO 2011-12)

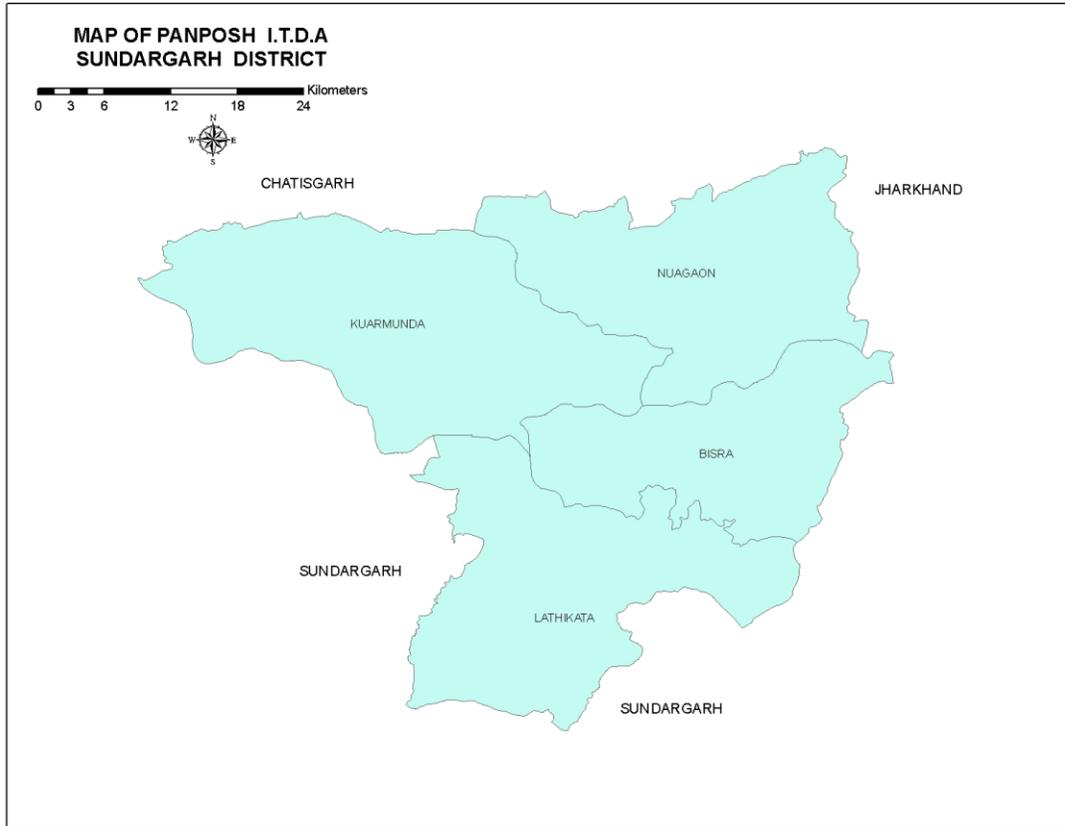
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2006-2007

Map of Panposh ITDA



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The present document incorporating on the Plan of Action (POA) for tribal development in Panposh ITDA area of Orissa is primarily synchronic, empirical, analytical and descriptive. The exercise is precisely based on its three fold objectives spelt out in the beginning. TSP as a concept, approach and strategy emerged during 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 civilisational 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, and 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. It comes to the preview 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 tradition the tribals are economically backward because of geographical, historic and various other reasons. Therefore, for the main streaming and integration tribals are provided with Constitutional Safeguards and special development intervention.

Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), a bi-product of TSP strategy is an apparatus for Tribal Development in areas of Tribal Concentration, Subsequently; the ITDP has emerged as Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) with autonomous status. The Project Administrator as the kingpin of ITDA looks into the administration and management of tribal development through implementation of schemes and projects. Each ITDA has a Project Level committee (PLC) which acts as the Governing Body with the Collector of concerned district as its chairman. The local MP/MLA along with PRI representatives and officials of line departments are its members to cater to the need of successful implementation of development programmes. The Commissioner – Cum-Secretary to Government in SSD Department is at the apex of Tribal Development Administration.

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

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

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

During the last 5 years (2001-02 to 2005-06), a sum of Rs. 2528.88 lakhs was made available to Panposh ITDA, out of which SCA to TSP was Rs. 1341.04 lakhs and funds under the First Proviso to Article 275 (1) was Rs. 1187.84 lakhs. The total utilization of funds amounts to Rs. 1162.04 lakhs (45.95 %). Under SCA to TSP it was Rs. 607.40 lakhs (45.29 %) and under Article 275 (1) it was Rs. 554.64 lakhs (46.69 %).

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. 2016.65 lakhs has been planned to be spent for total development programmes for STs of Panposh ITDA, out of which Rs. 1399.55 lakhs will flow from SCA to TSP and Rs. 617.10 lakhs from Article 275 (1). Out of the total plan outlay, Rs. 980.87 lakhs suggested to be spent under IGS, Rs 342.48 lakhs under IDS and Rs.76.20 lakhs under IEC programmes. Besides, Rs. 617.10 lakhs will be spent for creation of missing critical infrastructures under Article 275 (1).

ITDA AT A GLANCE:

☞ Geographical Area	-	1,840.2	(Sq. Kms.)
☞ Density of Population	-	276	(Per Sq. Kms.)
☞ No. of Blocks	-	4	
☞ No. of GPs	-	71	
☞ No. of Inhabited Villages	-	386	
☞ Total Population (2001 Census) :			
Total	-	3,78,195	
Male	-	1,91,777	
Female	-	1,86,418	
ST Total	-	2,41,993	(63.99%)
Male	-	1,21,061	(63.13)
Female	-	1,20,932	(64.87)
☞ Growth Rate (1991-2001) :			
Total	-	44.40	
ST	-	32.65	
SC	-	36.49	
☞ Sex Ratio (2001 Census) :			
Total	-	972	
ST	-	999	
SC	-	988	
☞ Literacy Rate :			
Total	-	(43.94%)	
ST	-	(36.16%)	
SC	-	(32.59%)	
☞ Major Tribal Communities :	-	Kisan, Munda, Oraon,	Paudi Bhuyan
☞ Forest Area	-	18,333	hects.
☞ Land use Pattern (in hect.) :	-	177	
Misc. Trees Grooves	-	5,576	
Pastures	-	7,235	
Cultivable Waste	-	13,088	
Non-agricultural Land	-	5,827	
Barren Land	-	11,293	
Current Fallow	-	8,727	
Old Fallow	-	64,948	
Net Area Sown	-	5,624	
Total	-	3,814	
Kharif	-	1,710	
Rabi	-	0.17	
Per Capita Land	-		
☞ Live Stock (2002-2003) :		3,40,236	
Cow	-	4,70,436	
Buffalo	-	4,70,638	
Goat	-	39,630	

Sheep	-	39,870
Pig	-	2,32,845
Poultry	-	1,076
☞ No. of Self Help Groups	-	45,831
☞ No. of BPL Households	-	
☞ Educational Institutions :	-	
(I) SSD Deptt.		
High School (Boys)	-	2
High School (Girls)	-	2
Kanyashram	-	2
Ashram	-	3
Sevashram	-	18
(II) Education Department :		
Primary School	-	382
ME School	-	120
High School	-	49
College	-	4
☞ Veterinary Institutions :		
Hospital & Dispensary	-	8
Livestock Aid Centre	-	19
Artificial Insemination Centre	-	13
☞ Co-operative Institutions :		
LAMPS (with branches)	-	3
☞ Financial Institutions :		
Commercial Banks	-	16
Co-operative Banks	-	2
☞ Health Institutions :		
District Hospital	-	
Other Hospitals	-	1
Community Health Centre	-	66
Primary Health Centre	-	12
Dispensary	-	7
Mobile Health Unit	-	5
Homoeopathic Dispensary	-	4
Ayurvedic Dispensary	-	5
Anganbadi Centre	-	6
		955

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
DCA	-	Diploma in Computer Application
DPAP	-	Drought Prone Area Development Programme
DRDA	-	District Rural Development Agency
EGS	-	Education Guarantee Scheme
GP	-	Gram Panchayat
HS	-	High School
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
IMC	-	
IGS	-	Income Generating Scheme
ITDA	-	Integrated Tribal Development Agency
TTDP	-	Integrated Tribal Development Project
KCCOB	-	Keonjhar Credit Co-operative Bank
KS	-	Kanyashram
LAMPS	-	Large Sized Multipurpose Society
LIC	-	Livestock Inspector Centre
LIP	-	Lift Irrigation Project
ME	-	Middle English Scheme
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 Caste
SHC	-	Sub Health Centre
ST	-	Scheduled Tribe
SHG	-	Self Help Group
SSD Deptt.	-	Scheduled Tribes & Scheduled Castes Development
SFDA	-	Small Farmer 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

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CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

Concept, Approach and Strategy :

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

At the initial stage, the essential task of Government of India, in this context, was to identify and demarcate the areas of tribal concentration in different States and Union Territories (except North-Eastern region), (1) having 50 per cent or more of tribal population in administrative units, like block /taluk/district, (2) pockets of tribal concentration for dispersed tribal people outside the area of 50 per cent tribal concentration ; (3) primitive and isolated tribal groups / sub-groups inside and / or outside

the area of tribal concentration. Soon after necessary identification and demarcation, the next step was to formulate and implement need based special development for tribals. In the TSP area, Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) were formed for para (1), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) and Cluster Approach Pockets were set up outside the TSP area for para (2), and Micro Projects were formed for development intervention among Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) inside / outside the TSP area for para (3) supra.

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

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

It is felt at different levels that the 3-decade old TSP strategy needs rethinking, strengthening and revamping in order to achieve desired goals. It requires pooling of TSP resources under a separate budget head; earmarking of TSP funds proportionate to ST population in States & Uts; mandatory approval of the State TSPs by the nodal Ministry at the Centre, i.e. the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and the Planning Commission; making of

TSP funds non-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 shortcoming, 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 need 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 Provision to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution for 2006-07 in Letter No. TD-1 (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) Instructions given for schemes under horticulture, agriculture and allied sectors, like Pisciculture, Backyard Poultry Units, Dairy Units (Supply of milch animals), Irrigation Projects, Bee-Keeping, Vocational training in it is for Income Generation through some important trades and Computer Training for ST youths, are to be followed.

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

- i) Felt need for the district should be given emphasis :
- ii) Each Project suggested must be justified indicating the benefits that would accrue to the tribals;
- iii) Thrust be given to include irrigation projects, roads and bridge projects to provide missing links;
- iv) Projects suggested must have detailed plan and estimates so that future cost escalation or shortage of funds does not affect its completion;
- v) Wherever repair/renovation of schools and hostels are suggested, the estimate for repair should cover all items of needed work like flooring, plastering, leak

proofing of roofs, provision of toilet, drinking water, kitchen, electrification, etc. so that once the renovation is completed, the institution should not require any further repairs, etc, for at least next 7/10 years.

Objectives of the Study :

The 3 objectives of the study are,

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

Tolls of the Study:

Data for the study were collected from ITDA, Block, G.P 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 Schedules 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 preview of norms and contains 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 endeavor with concerned ITDAs during the 10 th 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 Panposh ITDA has to be revised and presented in the content of the report.

CHAPTER – II

ITDA PROFILE

Structural – Functional Growth and Development of ITDA Since Inception:

The Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDA), Panposh was grounded in the year 1976. Subsequently it was converted to Integrated Tribal Development Agency after registration under the Society Registration Act. 1860, in the year 1979 to function as an autonomous body.

Location :

Panposh ITDA is situated in the northern part of Orissa. The ITDA lies between 22⁰.0'N to 23⁰.30'N latitude and 84⁰.25' E to 84⁰.7' E longitude. It comprises of 4 Development Blocks namely Bisra, Kuanramunda, Lathikata and Nuagaon, it covers the entire Panposh Sub-division of Sundergarh district with its headquarters at Uditnagar, Rourkela-12. it is surrounded by Bonai ITDA in South, Ranchi (Jharkhand) in the North, Singbhum district in the East and Sundergarh ITDA in the west.

Geophysical Features :

Out of total geographical area of 9,712 sq. kms. Of the district, the ITDA covers 1,840.2 sq. kms. The project area is a large undulating surface land with an average height of 700 feet from the sea level. It is surrounded by hills on all sides. The Hawrah – Bombay railway line running through the Panposh Sub-division from east to west, makes a sharp demarcation between the Physically dissimilar tracts on the north and the south.

The sub-division is drained by two rivers – the Sankh and the Koel, from the confluence of which the Brahmani owes its Origin,. Brahmin passes in a zig-zag way, cutting out narrow valleys in the North South direction. The average height of the basin is about 600 meters from the main see level. Innumerable tributaries join all the three rivers on the both side. Among them, Chhina river and Lurugi river are the important tributaries of Sankh where as Deo river is an important tributary of the Koel river. Besides, in the

hill ranges several perennial springs are found rising from the under ground water resources. Some of them are considered sacred by the local people.

The forest covers an area of 1,80,738 hect. The tropical forest is of dry deciduous type. The chief species found in the area are Sal, Piasal, Asan, Kusum, Anla, Gambhari, Mahua, Kendu etc. Minor forest produce like Mahua flower, Sal seed, Sal leaf, Kendu leaves, Lac, Jhuna, Gum, Harida, Bahada, Tamarind, Char seeds, Kusum seeds, Broom grass are collected in large quantities by the people of the area. The other forest produces like Timber, Firewood, Bamboo, Tussar, Coconut are also collected by the people, which play a very important role in the rural economy and provide gainful employment to the people. Among the fauna, the wild buffalo, bison, jackal, fox, squirrel, hair, pangolin, wild dog, bear are found in the interior parts of the forest of Nuagaon and Bisra block.

The climate of the area is characterized by a very hot dry summer with a hot dry summer with a very cold winter. The monsoon breaks during middle part of June and continues till the end of October. The hot season starts with the beginning of the March and continues till May. December and January are the coldest months of the year. Most part of the ITDA receives rainfall by the south west monsoon. The average annual rainfall is 1570mm. Humidity is high in the south west monsoon season. The temperature of the project area varies between 7⁰C and 48⁰C. during different seasons.

The soil found in the area is mostly sandy loam and laterite type. The Sub-division is endowed with mineral deposits like Dolomites and Limestones. Besides iron ore, Khondalite and Charnockite rocks are also found in the area.

Places of Historical Importance :

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

Vedavyas :- Vedavyas, confluence of river Sankh and Koel is one of the beautiful spot of the District famous for its natural charm, relative calmness, mythological religious

importance. The place is so named in the name of small hill Vedavyas where river Brahmini flows South from the united stream of Sankh & Koel River. This is 5kms from Panposh and 13kms from Rourkela, approachable by road. This is an ideal picnic spot with recreational facilities which attracts Tourists and Pilgrims. The main festival, Sivaratri (Feb-March) which is popularly called as Vedavyas Mela lasts week long and many people from the different places come here to attend the mela.

Biramitrapur :- The historical importance of Biramitrapur is way long back during the time of British regime. Many farms from Great Britain had established lime stone industries. This industrial town is situated in the northern part of Panposh, the project headquarter which is about 40kms. Away from Fourkela, famous for extensive lime stone deposits. This is approachable by road and railway. Besides, a number of religious institutions, inspection Bungalows and other essential service facility centers are located here.

Bisra :- This is an important business and industrial center situated about 18kms. Away from Rourkela, connected by road ways and railways. The Bisra Stone and Lime Company Ltd. Provides staff quarters, educational institution, medical and recreational facilities to the tribal employees and the workers. Besides, there are a number of religious institutions, a guest house of the lime stone company and other essential service facilities.

Hatibari :- Hatibari is situated in the northern boarder of Panposh ITDA, 19kms. Away from Kuanrunda block. This place is famous for lime stone quarry, managed by TISCO and HOMDISTAN STEEL LTD., Rourkela.

Rourkela :- This is one of the beautiful Steel City of India. A well planned sectorial town provides facilities both for residential purpose and market complex Hindustan Steel Ltd. Is one of the three public sector steel plants set up in India to meet the growing demand of steel. This steel plant has adopted a newly developed L.D. (Linz-Donawitx) process which is not found in the other steel plants of our Country. Rourkela

is situated about 107kms. Away from Sundergarh district. Eastern part of Sundergarh is mostly developed area equipped with all modern facilities, industries and trading centers. It has a good natural settings, encircled by three rivers, beautiful lake, park, zoo and other recreational centers and service centers.

Mandira :- Mandira is the dam across the river Sankh constructed for the purpose of supply of water to Panposh, Rourkela and other industrial units at the vicinity. The dam has built in a point where river enters a gorge flanked by hills and present a picture-que. The dam is about 32kms. away from the Rourkela connected by road. Boating facilities in the lake is available with prior arrangements from the dam authorities.

Lathikata :- Lathikata is about 15kms away from the Rourkela connected with rail and road, situated in between Rourkela Bonai road. This place is known for refractories plants. Ohima Industrial Ltd., a refractory plants was established here during 1963. this company provides housing, education, medical facilities, recreational amenities to the tribal labourers in a loarge extent. It manufacturers fine bricks.

Administrative Set up :

Block wise total geographical area, no. of GPs, households and distance of block headquarters from ITDA headquarters are presented in the table-1

**Table-1
Blockwise Area, Village and Households**

Sl. No	Block	Total Geographical area in Sq.Km.	No. of GPs	No of Villages			Forest area (in hect.)	No. of household (2001)	Distance from ITDA Hqs. (in kms.)
				Inhibited	Un-inhabited	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Bisra	540	15	70	1	71	2,194	15,129	25
2.	kuanrmunda	322	20	107	2	109	7,646	17,706	16
3.	Lathikata	438.2	16	90	1	91	6,049	25,155	18
4.	Naugaon	530	20	119	1	120	2,444	18,476	60

Total	1,840.2	71	386	5	391	18,333	76,466	
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It is seen from the Table – 1 that :-

- Panposh ITDA Comprises 4 development blocks, 71 GPs and 391 villages.
- Out of total 391 villages, 5 (1%) villages are uninhabited.
- Total number of households of the ITDA is 76,466. The highest number of households (25,155) is found in Lathikata block and lowest number of households (15,129) in Bisra block.
- The total Forest area of the ITDA is 18,333 hecets. A major portion of the forest area (7,646 hecets.) lies in Kuanramunda block followed by Lathikata block (69,049 hecets.)
- Nuagaon block is located at long distance (60 kms.) from the ITDA headquarters followed by Bisra (25 kms.), Lathikata (18 kms.) and Kuanrmunda (16 kms.) block.

Administration and Management :

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

ITDA Staff Strength and Staff in Position

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Sanctioned	Staff Position	Vacancy Position
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Group – A	1	1	-
2.	Group – B	2	2	-
3.	Group – C	12	10	2
4.	Group – D	7	6	1
Total		22	19	3

The total Sanctioned staff is 22 out of which 1 in Grade A and 2 in Grade B are in position. But 2 Posts in Group C and 1 in Group D officer are laying vacant. A project level Committee / Governing Body has been setup with the following members to look into the smooth implementation of different development programmes executed by ITDA as well as by the district level officer out of ITDA funds in TSP area.

1.	Collector, Sundergarh	-	Chairman
2.	Project Administrator	-	Member Secretary
3.	M.P., Rourkela Parliament Constituency	-	Member
4.	M.L.A., Rourkela Assembly Constituency	-	Member
5.	Chairpersons' Panchayat Samitis	-	Member
6.	One Tribal Lady of Subplan area	-	Member
7.	All District Level Officer	-	Member

The PLC meets once in a quarter of year to discuss problems of the area, to review the allotment, expenditure and physical and financial achievements and to discuss and approved the annual action plan prepared by the ITDA for implementation in area.

CHAPTER – III

DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

Block-Wise population :

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

Table – II
Blockwise Distribution of Population (2001 Census)

Sl. No.	Block	Population			Density of Population Per Sq. Kms.	Average Population Per Inhabited Villages	Agerage Population Per Household
		Total	Male	Female			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bisra	76,619	38,999	37,620	142	1,095	5
2.	Kuanrmunda	87,342	43,880	43,462	263	816	5
3.	Lathikata	1,22,756	63,149	59,607	280	1,364	5
4.	Nuagaon	91,478	45,749	45,729	173	769	5
	Total	3,78,195	1,91,777 (50.71)	1,86,418 (49.29)	206	980	5

- Total population of the ITDA is 3,78,195 out of which males constitute 50.71% and females 49.29%
- Out of 4 blocks of the ITDA, Lathikata block has the highest population (1,22,756) and Bisra block has the lowest population (76,619).
- In ITDA area, the density of population is 206 per sq. km.
- Density of population in 2 blocks namely Lathikata and Kuanrmunda is more compared to that of ITDA (206) area and other two blocks. The highest density of population (280) is found in Lathikata block and the lowest (142) in Bisra block.
- Average population of block per inhabited villages varies between 769 and 1,364, highest (1,364) being in Lathikata block and lowest (769) in Nuagaon block.
- Average population per household in the ITDA and the 4 blocks are equal i.e. 5 members per household.

Block-wise Population by Ethno Cultural Group :

Blockwise ethno cultural group is presented in the Table – III.

Table – III

Blockwise 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.	Bisra	76,619	38,999	37,620	40,258 (52.54)	20,192	20,066	4,108 (5.36)	2,096	2,012
2.	Kuanr- munda	87,342	43,880	43,462	68,118 (77.99)	34,106	34,012	5,347 (6.12)	2,657	2,690
3.	Lathikata	1,22,756	63,149	59,607	74,148 (60.40)	37,243	36,905	7,043 (5.74)	3,572	3,471
4.	Nuagaon	91,478	45,749	45,729	59,469 (65.01)	29,520	29,949	6,272 (6.86)	3,130	3,142
Total		3,78,195 (100)	1,91,777 (50.71)	1,86,418 (49.29)	2,41,993 (63.99)	1,21,061 (63.13)	1,20,932 (64.87)	22,770 (6.02)	11,455 (5.97)	11,315 (6.07)

- In the ITDA area, ST population to total population is 63.99%. St males constitute 63.13% and females 64.87% of the total male and female population respectively
- ST concentration is the highest (77.99%) in kuanr- munda, followed by in Nuagaon block (65.86%) in Nuagaon block and the lowest (5.36%) in Bisra block.

Growth Rate :

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

Growth Rate in ITDA

Period	Total	ST	SC
1991-2001	44.40	32.65	36.49

- During 1991-2001, the decadal growth for total population is 44.40, for ST is 32.65 and SC is 36.49.

Sex Ratio (2001 Census) :

Total	ST	SC
972	999	988

- Sex ratio of total population of the ITDA area is 972 where as it is higher for STs (999) followed by SCs (998).

Literacy :

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

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

Sl. No.	Block	Total Literacy (%)			ST Literacy (%)			SC Literacy (%)		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Bisra	45.11	58.42	31.10	33.23	46.07	20.11	36.52	53.40	19.21
2.	Kuanrmunda	38.81	50.82	26.56	37.86	49.38	26.28	28.58	40.32	26.67
3.	Lathikata	51.98	64.97	37.64	36.65	50.18	22.95	37.01	51.60	21.44
4.	Nuagaon	36.87	50.28	23.36	35.38	47.65	23.33	30.71	47.76	17.23
	Total	43.94	56.99	30.23	36.16	48.60	23.68	32.59	47.82	18.32

- The total literacy rate for SC population (32.59%) is less in comparison with that of total population (43.94%) and ST population (36.16%)
- Among the total population, the highest literacy is found in Lathikata (51.98%) block and the lowest in Nuagaon block (36.87%). This may be due to some infrastructures incidental to the education available in Lathikata block in comparison to that of blocks.
- But among STs, the literacy is the highest (37.86%) in Kuanrmunda block and the lowest is (33.23%) in Bisra block.
- Among SCs, the literacy rate is highest (37.01%) in Lathikata block and lowest (28.58%) in Kuanrmunda block.

Occupational Distribution of Workers :

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

Table – V (i)
Block-wise Distribution of Workforce Participation Rate (2001 Census)

Sl. No.	Block	Total Population			Total Worker			Non- Worker		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Bisra	76,619	39,999	37,620	27,366	18,932	8,434	49,253	20,067	29,186
2.	Kuanrmunda	87,342	43,886	43,462	39,515	23,536	15,979	47,827	20,344	27,483
3.	Lathikata	1,22,756	63,149	59,607	46,289	31,662	14,627	76,467	31,487	44,980
4.	Nuagaon	91,478	45,749	45,729	38,383	23,163	15,220	53,095	22,586	30,509
Total		3,78,195	1,91,777	1,86,418	1,51,553	97,293	54,260	2,26,642	94,484	1,32,158
		(100)	(50.71)	(49.29)	(40.07)	(50.72)	(29.11)	(59.93)	(49.27)	(70.89)

- In the ITDA area, the working groups constitute (40.07%) of the total population.
- The Percentage of male workers (50.73%) which is more in comparison the female workers who constitute only (29.11%) of the total female population.

Table – V (ii)
Blockwise Distribution of Workforce Participation Rate (2001 Census)

Sl. No.	Block	Total Worker			Main Worker			Marginal Workers		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Bisra	27,366	13,932	8,434	18,135	15,139	2,996	9,231	3,793	5,438
2.	Kuanrmunda	39,515	23,536	15,979	20,246	16,593	3,653	19,269	6,943	12,326
3.	Lathikata	46,289	31,662	14,627	32,151	25,798	6,353	14,138	5,864	8,274
4.	Nuagaon	38,383	23,163	15,220	23,516	17,049	6,467	14,867	6,114	8,753
Total		1,51,553	97,293	54,260	94,048	74,5579	19,469	57,505	22,714	34,791
		(100)	(64.20)	(35.80)	(62.06)	(75.65)	(35.88)	(37.94)	(23.35)	(64.12)

- Out of total worker of ITDA area, the main worker constitute 62.06% and the marginal worker 37.94%.
- Among the main workers, the male constitute 75.65% and the females only 35.88%.
- Among the marginal workers the female constitute 64.12% which is more in comparison to that of male workers 23.35%.

Characteristic Features of Major Tribal Groups:

Various tribal communities found inhabiting in Panposh ITDA area may be grouped under several categories basing on their level of socio economic development. In the first category comes the Paudi Bhuinya, the primitive section of Bhuinya tribe, constituting the most backward group identified as PTG in the present development strategy by the Government . The second category comprises the Munda, Kol, Kisan, Oraon who are settled agriculturists and mining and agricultural labourers. In third category, there are acculturated tribal groups, namely the Bathudi, Sounti, Gond, Kandha, Sabara and the plain Bhuinyas who are distinguishable from the neighboring caste people. The Paudi Bhuinyas are concentrated in Bisra block and other tribes are scattered are over different pars of the ITDA area. Block-wise distribution of major tribes is given below:

Table – VI
Block-wise Distribution of Major Tribes

Sl. No.	Block	Bhuinya		Kisan		Khariar		Munda		Mundari		Oraon	
		H. Hold	Pop.	H. Hold	Pop.	H. Hold	Pop.	H. Hold	Pop.	H. Hold	Pop.	H. Hold	Pop.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Bisra	-	-	-	-	143	795	805	4,840	393	2,252	2,095	13,053
2.	Kuanrmunda	323	2,101	866	5,967	1,796	11,393	1,564	9,796	-	-	2,556	7,842
3.	Lathikata	334	1,986	987	1,759	331	1,902	1,003	6,140	342	5,672	3,725	23,268
4.	Nuagaon	-	-	-	-	595	3,542	3,048	18,655	211	1,211	2,013	1,243
Total		661	4,097	1,853	7,726	2,865	17,632	6,420	39,431	946	9,135	10,389	56,595

- Besides different tribal communities one PTG, Bhuiyan is inhabiting in the area.
- As per the population of different tribes, the major dominant tribes of the area are Oraon (56,595), Munda (39,431), Khariar (17,632) and Kisan (7,726).
- The Bhuiyans and Kisan tribes are found only in two blocks name Kuanrmunda and Lathikata blocks of the ITDA.

Ethnic Composition:

The ITDA Panposh is multi-Ethnic in composition constitute of different Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other Castes. The Scheduled Tribe constitute 64.27% of the total population of the ITDA area. The major Scheduled Tribes are Munda,

Kisan, Oraon, Kharia and Bhuiyan. There are various castes like the Badaik, the Pano, and Ghasi who are considered as scheduled castes. The Rautias, the Telis and Kumbhars are clean castes. The muslim form a major community in the Project area. Besides one PTG namely Paudi Bhuiya also inhabiting in the area. Brief ethnographic accounts of some major tribes are as follows:

KISAN

The term has been derived from Hindi which means peasant or farmer. The community is enlisted as a Scheduled Tribe both in Orissa, West Bengal and Bihar. In Orissa they are concentrated in Sundargarh district and Kuchinda area of undivided Sambalpur district. They are migrants from Nagpur area and are considered to be an offshoot of the Oraon tribe. They bear different synonyms such as Kuda, Kora, Mirdha, Kola, Morva and Birhor. As per 1991 census their population in Orissa is 2,66,371 and sex ratio is 999. Their percentage of literacy was 17.30 % in 1981. Kissan settlements are generally unclean and homogenous. In multi-ethnic villages they live in separate hamlets. Their mother tongue Kisan is a Dravidian language and some of them speak a local dialect called Laria. In addition to that they are conversant in Oriya. Kisan family is mostly nuclear and monogamous. Few cases of extended family are also found. Family is patrilocal and patrilineal. Kisan is an endogamous community which is divided into a number of exogamous totemic septs like Lokda (Tiger), Bahata (wild dog), Bada (banyan), kind (a fish), topo (a bird), kujur (a plant), Minj (kite), Aka (tortoise). Maha (crow), tiga (monkey), Hesar (Paddy), pannor (iron), Bakur (salt), palar (cur), majhi (Boat man) and Khalir. Marriage through negotiation is regarded as ideal and prestigious. Bride price is prevalent and cross cousin marriage is preferred. The other modes of marriage are capture. Elopement and service, which are becoming rare in these days. Remarriage of widows, widowers and divorcees are permitted and junior levirate and junior sororate are also socially approved. The wedding function is celebrated at the bride's residence and the nuptial function is performed on the fourth day at groom's residence. The Kisan observe birth pollution for a period of seven days. The lineage members observe purification rites on the seventh day and the father and mother of the newborn baby observe the rites on the twenty first day. On the same day name giving,

ceremony is observed. They also observe puberty rites for an adolescent girl after a seven days pollution period. During this period the menstruating girl remains in seclusion. The community practices both burial and cremation for the dead. They observe death pollution for eleven days. On the twelfth day they observe purifications rites. The Kisan are settled cultivators, agricultural and nonagricultural wage earners and gatherers of seasonal forest produce. Economically, Kisan women contribute substantially participating in different economic activities i.e. cultivation, wage earning. Household industry like, broom stick and mat making, besides doing their household chores. They are non-vegetarians and rice is their staple food. They also consume a variety of pulses, vegetables, edible roots and tubers; leaves and flowers, collected from the local forest. They are addicted to rice beer, country liquor and tobacco smoking. The Kisan profess Hinduism and worship Hindu deities along with their traditional tutelary deities like Gonsain, Bhim Devta, Budha Band, Baghia, Samlei, etc. and observe festivals like Rath Yatra, Raja, Dasara, Kalipuja, Makar Sanskranti , Dol Yatra, janmastami, Nuakhia, Pus Punei and Karma. They celebrate the occasion amidst traditional folkdance and music. Their traditional community priest Kalo or Soin officiates in the rituals and Brahmin priest worships the deities The community has its own traditional council known as Jati Samaj headed by a Sardar or Kotwar whose office is hereditary. The other office bearers are Mukhia, the village head and Barika, the regional head. The Jati council settles up intra community disputes and acts as the custodian of social values traditions and customs. The community has preserved its traditional song and music. On occasions of rituals, ceremonies and festivals both men and women participate in dance singing their traditional folk songs.

MUNDA

Munda is a major tribe of Orissa, with a total population of 3,96,531 according to 1991 census. Their sex ratio is 979. In 1981 their literacy was 16.20% . 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 Bonga 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. In Orissa they are divided into four sections, Santhali, Nagparia, Kolhani and Tamadia. Apart from their mother tongue, Mundari, they also speak Sadri and Oriya. They have a hierarchy of clans. Clusters of clans maintain group solidarity and regulate marriage and socio-economic relationship. In some villages, dominant clans own land. The clan elders mediate in fixing marriage and bride price. Sing Bonga the sun god otherwise called Dharm 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. 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. 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 . A good number of them have embraced Christianity.

ORAON

Oraon is an agrarian tribe of Orissa: As per their legend, they got originated from the thorax, uras or ur of a holly ascetic and thus were called as Urager. Later they were known as Oraon for their unclean food habits. They speak Knrukh, a Dravidian tongue. They are mainly concentrated in the districts of Sundargarh and Sambalpur. As per 1991 census their total population in the state is 2,57,629 and sex ratio is 1017. Their literacy was 23.60% in 1981. They live in multi-ethnic villages. The Oraon have scattered settlement structures. Their houses are specious having verandah at the front and back and an outer courtyard. The peculiarity is that their village street is at the back of all

houses. They have mud houses thatched with wild grass or fire proof naria tiles. Their traditional dress includes a Kareya for man and a khanria for woman. They make yarns and the Gonda weave their clothes. Oraon women adorn themselves with ornaments of gold, silver and alloys, and put on tattoo marks. The tribe comprises of five exogamous sub-tribes, viz. Bagra, Dhanka, Kharia, Khendro and Munda and 18 clans, varga grouping named after totemic plants, animals and objects. They practise adult monogamous and negotiated marriages. They have preference for cross cousins. Levirate and sorrorate marriages are also in vogue. Bride price is the prevalent mode of marriage payment. They cultivate rice, millets, pulses and vegetables. They also take up subsidiary occupations like, carpentry, tile and brick making, rope making and wage earning. Now a days some of them work in the mines and industries. Oraon women are expert in broom making and date-palm mat making. The Oraon observe pacificator rites, chhati, on the tenth day. The male members cut their hair and the baby is tonsured and given a bath. The Oraon perform sacrifices to a fowl. The baby inherits the name of one of its ancestors, which is selected by divination. The marriage is solemnized in the bride's father's house. The newly wed put vermilion mark on each other's forehead. The kinsmen enjoy rice-beer and the feast arranged on the occasion. They sing and dance and celebrate wedding for three to four days. They bury and cremate the dead depending upon the nature of death. The bereaved men and women purify themselves by undergoing a treatment of smoke prepared by burning rice barn and sprinkling a mixture of turmeric water and oil onto them. On an appointed day the bones of all the deceased villagers are ritually thrown to a nearby river or stream. Their traditional village council is constituted of the village headman, Mahato, priest, Naega, and the village elders. At the territorial level they have parha organization to settle inter-village disputes. Dharani, earth goddess, is their supreme deity. They worship a number of gods and goddesses, supernatural powers and ancestor spirits for their well being. Phagu, Seshul, Karama, Kali purja and Dusserah are their main festivals. In the recent past some of them have adopted Christianity.

PAUDI BHUYAN

Paudi Bhuinya belongs to the primitive section of the Bhuinya tribe. The Bhuinya 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. 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 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. 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. They have scattered settlements. They pursue shifting cultivation, called koman or dahi. The new village site is inaugurated by ceremoniously affixing a carved wooden post, khunta, representing gaisiri, the village deity, in the center 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. Pauri Bhuinyas are mainly shifting cultivators. Some families pursue dry and wet rice cultivation. Forest collections add to their subsistence. 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. 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. Dehuri is their priest. 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. The Pauri

Bhuinya dances have a social and religious significance. Women dance while the men play Changu, drums and sing songs. 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 pih headed by a sardar.

Land Utilisation Pattern :

Blockwise land utilization pattern is given in Table – VII.

Table – VII
Blockwise Land Utilization Pattern (Area in Hect.)

Sl. No.	Block	Forest Area	Misc. Tree/ Grooves	Pastures	Cultivable Waste	Land put to Non Agricultural Use	Barren Land	Current Fallow	Other Fallow	Net area Shown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Bisra	1,625	12	873	508	1,405	115	944	2,509	9,177
2	Kuanmunda	12,517	73	1,925	39,955	5,766	1,834	2,019	1,697	21,191
3	Lathikata	6,832	22	1,550	956	3,610	1,471	3,679	1,939	12,995
4	Nuagaon	2,360	70	1,228	1,816	2,767	2,407	4,651	2,582	21,531
Total		23,334	177	5,576	7,235	13,088	5,827	11,293	8,727	64,984

- Out of total land of 1,40,241 hec. in the Panposh ITDA, 64,984 (hec.), (46.34%) are areable land 23,334 hec. (16.64%), are forest land 7,235 hec. (5.16%) are cultivable waste, while 5,576 hec. (3.98%) are pasture land and 177 (0.13%) are covered under grooves.
- The land use pattern identifies 4.15% of the total land area are barren, 9.33% land put to non agricultural use and 6.22% are found fallow.

Major Economic Activities :

The main economic activities of the tribals of the area is agriculture supplemented by horticulture, collection and sale of minor forest produce, hunting and food gathering. Rice is the principal crop of the area.

(I) Agriculture :

The area under cultivation is 64,894 hectares. The per capita land comes to 0.17 hectares. Only 5,524 (8.51%) hectares of the total cultivable area are irrigated. Out of the total irrigated area, 3,814 hectares (69.04%) are irrigated in Kharif season and only 1,710 hectares (30.96%) in Rabi season.

The per capita land in the ITDA area is 0.17 hectares.

Table – VIII

Area Under Cultivation, Irrigation & Per Capital Land

Sl No.	Block	Area Under Cultivation (in hect.)				Per Capita Land
		Total Cultivable Land	Area Irrigated			
			Total	Kahrif	Rabi	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bisra	9177	1819	1404	415	0.12
2.	Kuanrmunda	21191	1235	927	308	0.24
3.	Lathikata	12995	1064	633	431	0.11
4.	Nuagaon	21531	1406	850	556	0.24
Total		64894	5524	3814	1710	0.17

(II) Horticulture:

The Highland in Panposh ITDA area is the potential resource for horticulture programme including plantation of fruits trees, herbal plants, roots and tubers. The medium lands are suitable for vegetable cultivation. Its agro climatic condition and soil type supports and wide range of horticultural crops like litchi, mango, jack fruit, guava and citrus. In Bisra and Lathikata area fruits like litchi and guava are produced in a large quantity. Besides vegetable like Brinjal, tamato, cauliflower, cabbages, beans, spinach, raddish tuber crops like yam and colocasia are also produced sufficiently.

(III) Forestry :

The forest area constitutes 28.87% of the total area of the ITDA.

The main minor forest produce collected by the tribals are mahua flowers, anal, bahada, harida, honey, gum, kendu leaves, sal leaves and sal nseed, tussor cocon. The people also collect fire wood for fuel as well as for selling purpose.

(IV) Live Stock Rearing :

Besides agriculture, the people of the ITDA area also take up subsidiary occupation like poultry farming, goat and sheep rearing and diary farming.

The cattle population in the ITDA are in the year 2001 is stated below :

Livestock (Census (According to 2001 Census))

Sl . No.	Cattle	Number
1.	Cow	3,40,236
2.	Buffalo	4,70,436
3.	Sheep	39,630
4.	Goat	4,70,638
5.	Pig	39,870
6.	Poultry	2,32,845

(V) Mining Labour :

There are many iron one Bauxite, Lime stone, Dolemite, Manganese ore mines found in the area. Sponge iron and lime stone industries are found in Kuanrunda block of the ITDA . Since most of the minings are located in tribal areas, the majority of the workers from the tribal communities are working in these mines and earning their livelihood.

(VI) Household Industry :

Some of the tribal groups have traditional skill in making different itesm of handicrafts and household goods. Khali stitching , Basket making, Weaving and Preparation of tussor looms are some of the activities undertaken by the people of the area.

Self Help Group :

There are 1,076 no. of SHGs operating in the area. The members of the SHGs are getting financial assistance from the ITDA to carry out their activities .

Extent of Poverty :

As per 1997 BPL survey, in the ITDA area there are 51,853 BPL households out of which 38,554(74.35%) are ST and 3,284 (6.33%) are SC households. The block and community wise no. of BPL households are given in Table – IX.

Table - IX
Block – wise and Community – wise no. of BPL Households

Sl. No	Block	Total	ST	SC	OC
1.	Bisra	5,843	4,199	609	1,035
2.	Kuanmunda	14,689	13,148	667	874
3.	Lathikata	14,077	10,100	625	3,352
4.	Nuagaon	17,244	11,107	1,383	4,754
Total		51,853	38,554 (74.35)	3,284 (6.33)	10,015

- The ST & SC households in BPL category of the project area constitute 74.35% and 6.33% respectively.
- Kuanmunda block record the highest no. of ST BPL households (13,148) in the ITDA area which proves it’s economic backwardness.

Co-operative Societies and Marketing :

In the ITDA area, only 1,048 members have been registered in 2 Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies. (Source: District Statistical handbook, Sudergarh, 2001 census).

CHAPTER – IV
EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES

Connectivity :

Establishment of road communication is of prime importance for making delivery system of development work more effective. Thus, development of connectivity has been given greater priority in the ITDA area. G.P. Road, Block Road, P.S. Road that provide communication facilities to each village also connect the project area. The roads under PWD Department are stated below.

Table – X
Roads Under PWD Department

Category of Road	Length of Road (in kms.)
G.P. Road	1,545
P.S. Road	249
N.H. Road	55.5
State Road	78.8

Post Office :

Table – XI
Blockwise no. of Post Office

Sl. No.	Block	Head Post Office	Sub-Post Office	Branch Post Office	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bisra	-	2	13	15
2.	Kuanrmunda	-	2	19	21
3.	Lathikata	-	3	16	19
4.	Nuagaon	-	2	13	15
Total			9	61	70

- There are total 70 Post Offices exist in the ITDA area.
- Out of 70 post offices, 9 are sub-post office, 61 are branch post office at different block levels to provide postal facilities to the people in the project area.

Educational Institutions :

The educational institutions cover Sevashram, Residential Sevashram, Kanyashram, High School and Primary School hostels of SSD Department and Primary School, M.E. School & High School of Education Department existing in the ITDA area. The number of existing Educational Institutions under SSD Department and that of Education Department in the project area are presented below.

Table – XII**Existing Educational Institutions Under SSD Department (2005)**

Sl. No.	Block	Primary School Hostel	High		Kanyashram School	Ashram School	Sevashram	Total
			Boys	Girls				
1.	Bisra	7	1	1	1	1	2	13
2.	Kuanrmunda	18	1	-	-	2	9	30
3.	Lathikata	11	-	-	1	-	3	15
4.	Nuagaon	14	-	1	1	-	4	20
Total		50	2	2	3	3	18	71

- The project area is facilitated with 50 primary school hostels.
- Still 21 GPs are not served by primary school hostels. As per Government norm one GP should be served by one PSH.

Table – XIII**Existing Educational Institutions Under Education Department**

Sl. No.	Block	Primary School	M.E. School	High School	College	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bisra	71	31	12	1	115
2.	Kuanrmunda	106	27	11	1	145
3.	Lathikata	95	36	14	1	146
4.	Nuagaon	110	26	12	1	149
Total		382	120	49	4	555

- The total no. of primary schools of SSD Department and Education Department in the project area is 400. The average population per school is 945 which is, about 3.2 times more than the actual norm of 300 populations per primary school.
- Similarly no. of M.E. school is 123 which shows nearly 3,000 per M.E. school, that is 6 times more than the actual population norm per school.
- In all the 4 blocks of the ITDA, the existing number of High Schools are less than their no. of GPs.

Health Care Facilities :

Medical Institutions :

The Existing health institutions available in the project area are presented below.

Table – XIV

Blockwise Medical Institutions

Sl. No	Block	Dispensary	Community Health Centre	Primary Health Centre	Hospital	Sub-Divisional Hospital	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bisra	1	3	1	1	-	6
2.	Kuanrmunda	1	3	2	-	-	6
3.	Lathikata	1	3	2	-	-	6
4.	Nuagaon	2	3	2	-	-	7
Total		5	12	7	1	-	25

- There are 25 Dispensary , 12 Community Health Centre and only 7 Primary health centers in the projects area. On an average 1,26,065 population depends on one Primary Health Centre which shows inadequacy of PHC for the people in the project area deviating the actual norm of 3,000 population per one PHC.
- The other existing health infrastructures are also inadequate for the project area.

Drinking Water Facilities :

Safe drinking water is essential from the point of view of health and hygiene. Following sources of Drinking water is available in the ITDA area.

Tube well	Sanitary well	No. of village covered	Pipe water	
			No.	Village covered
9,204	377	391	24	25

- Under drinking water facilities all the villages are covered either under tube well or sanitary well. Only 25 villages have pipe water connection facility .

Irrigation :

The existing Lift Irrigation Project in the ITDA area is given in the Table – XV

Table – XV

Blockwise existing no. of Irrigation Projects

Sl. No.	Block	No of LIPs
1	Bisra	16
2.	Kuanrmunda	36
3.	Lathikata	27
4.	Nuagaon	44
Total		123

- There are total 123 nos. of LIP installed in different blocks of the ITDA area to provide irrigation facility to the cultivable land.
- The irrigation facilities provided through different irrigation projects to the land covered under Kharif and Rabi crop are stated below.

Table – XVI

Irrigation facilities created in different Blocks of ITDA Areas

Sl No.	Block	Area irrigated by major/medium irrigation projects (in hect.)		Area irrigated by minor irrigation projects (in hect.)		Area irrigated by L.I. Point (in hect.)		Total	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Bisra	-	-	490	21	126	39	616	60
2	Kuanrmunda	-	-	676	75	573	111	1,249	186
3	Lathikata	2,630	413	107	4	215	184	2,952	601
4	Nuagaon	-	-	216	12	573	131	789	143
	Total	2,630	413	1,489	112	1,487	465	5,606	990

- Medium irrigation projects are almost lacking in the blocks like Bisra, Kuanrmunda and Nuagon.

- The land area irrigated by medium irrigation projects during kharif season is highest (2,630 hec.) in Lathikata block and by minor irrigation project in Kuanrunda block.
- The land area irrigated by medium irrigation projects during rabi season is 413 hec. only.

Veterinary and Animal Husbandry :

Veterinary institutions are established in the project area to provide health care facilities to animal resource. The existing veterinary institutions are given below.

Table – XVII
Blockwise existing livestock and animal husbandary institutions

Sl. No.	Block	Hospital	VAS & Addl. VAS	Live Stock Centre	Live Stock Inspectors	Artificial Insemination Centre	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bisra	1	2	5	8	5	21
2.	Kuanrunda	1	2	10	8	8	29
3.	Lathikata	2	3	6	8	8	27
4.	Nuagaon	1	1	4	5	2	13
Total		5	8	25	29	23	90

- There are 5 Hospitals, 8 V.A.S., 25 L. I Centre, 29 L.I. Inspectors and 23 A.I.C. present in the project area.

Co-operative Institutions :

There are 7 Co-operative societies in the project area. Blockwise existing Co-operative Institutions are given below.

Sl. No.	Block	No of Societies
1	Bisra	1
2.	Kuanrunda	2
3.	Lathikata	2
4.	Nuagaon	2

Total	7
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Financial Institutions :

The Financial Institutions of the area provide timely and adequate credit facilities to the tribal people to develop their socio-economic conditions. The blockwise financial institutions functioning in the project area is present in the Table – XVIII.

Table – XVIII

Blockwise Financial Institutions

Sl. No.	Block	No. of Financial Institutions						
		SBI	BAGB	UBI	CBI	BOI	BOB	Total
1	Bisra	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
2.	Kuanrmunda	1	-	-	-	1	1	3
3.	Lathikata	4	1	-	-	-	-	5
4.	Nuagaon	4	-	4	-	-	-	4
Total		9	1	4	-	1	1	16

- The highest no. of banks i.e. 5 serves in lathikata block and the lowest i.e. 3 in Kuanrmunda block.

Industry :

The following Industries present in Panposh ITDA area provides employment to the tribal people in al large number. Those industries are :-

1. Rourkela Steel Plant (SAIL)
2. ORIND, Lathikata
3. Fertilizer Plant
4. IDL, Rourkela
5. OTTO India Ltd., Kalunga
6. Slag Cement Plant.

CHAPTER – V

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 31 st 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 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 Lyengar 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 4 blocks within the jurisdiction of Panposh I.T.D.A. such as Bisra, kuanmunda, Lathikata and Nuagaon. Their relative development status along with category and rank are furnished below:

Sl. No.	Name of the block	Category	Rank
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1.	Bisra	A	257
2.	Kuanrmunda	C	169
3.	Lathikata	A	248
4.	Nuagaon	B	178

Out of the total number of 4 blocks 2 are 'developed' blocks, 1 is 'developing' and the rest 1 is 'backward' in their development status.

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

For development of the people and the area coming under Panposh ITDA, flow of funds have been made broadly under two heads, such a Special Central Assistance (SCA) and Project Under First Provision to Article 275(1) of the Constitution, Panposh ITDA has been established 1976 and during these period, the Agency has implemented various Programmes under Individual Benefit Orient (IBO) schemes. Community Benefit Orient (CBO) schemes and social Benefit Orient Scheme. To have an overview of various planned development interventions under this ITDA, an attempt has been made to analyses and give an attempt has been made top analyses and give a picture of the projects covered during 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) activities.

INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES:

Under Income Generating Schemes (IGS), a number of interventions have been made by the ITDA in the Project area for this beneficiaries planned development intervention under taken in the project area under different sector is given below.

Irrigation :

Under irrigation project, construction of Check dam, Diversion weir, MIPs, LIPs & WHS has been under taken during last 5 years. A sum of Rs. 281.87 lakh has been spent for the purpose. Year wise investment of money on different projects is stated below:

Sl. No.	Year	Check Dam, Diversion weir		Construction of MIP / LIP		WHS		Total	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

1	2001-02	1	1.85	2	4.84	1	1.37	4	8.06
2.	2002-03	13	18.81	2	1.68	3	7.62	18	28.11
3.	2003-04	4	6.09	-	-	-	-	4	6.09
4.	2004-05	8	65.75	12	87.16	-	-	2	152.91
5.	2005-06	3	32.00	10	54.70	-	-	13	86.70
Total		29	124.50	26	148.38	4	8.99	59	281.87

Vocational Training and Other Income Generating Schemes:

Under Vocational Training Rs.38.28 lakh, under construction of market pindi Rs.1.58 lakh has been invested by the ITDA during last five years. The financial achievement under different scheme is stated below:

Sl. No.	Year	Vocational Training		Market Pindi		Poultry, Fishing & SHG		Total	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2001-02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	2002-03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	2003-04	-	-	1	1.58	-	-	1	1.58
4.	2004-05	1	13.88	-	-	-	-	1	13.88
5.	2005-06	1	24.40	-	-	2	11.50	3	35.90
Total		2	38.28	1	1.58	2	11.50	5	51.36

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (IDS)

Infrastructure Development is equally important as that of Income Generating Schemes because without infrastructure development in a region, so forward linkage to support the IGS is possible. Panposh ITDA has undertaken Schemes Communication and Education during last five years.

Communication :

Connectivity is an important pre-requisite of development and is regarded as one of the key infrastructure for development of a region. Panposh ITDA has given emphasis in construction of Road and CD works in remote areas. A sum of Rs.87.38 lakh has been spent for the purpose during last five years. Yearwise financial statement is given below.

Sl. No.	Year	Construction of Road	CD Work	Total
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	2001-02	1	8.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8.78
2.	2002-03	1	35.50	1	2.26	2	2.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	40.00
3.	2003-04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	2004-05	26	50.60	-	-	-	-	6	17.14	4	5.60	-	-	36	73.34
5.	2005-06	4	75.50	-	-	1	0.69	-	-	-	-	9	70.00	14	147.19
Total		32	171.38	1	2.26	3	2.93	6	17.14	4	5.60	9	70.00	55	269.31

III. Irrigation :

Under Irrigation Projects only 2 nos of tube well and one LIP has installed for irrigation purpose during the year 2001-02. A sum of Rs 14.42 lakh has been spent for the purpose . The number and amount spent for the project is stated below.

Sl. No.	Year	Tubewell for Irrigation		LIP		Total	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2001-02	2	9.86	-	-	2	9.86
2.	2002-03	-	-	1	4.56	1	4.56
3.	2003-04	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	2004-05	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	2005-06	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		2	9.86	1	4.56	3	14.42

IV. Electrification :

Under Electrification a sum of Rs. 4.73 lakh has been spent during the year 2001-02. which is placed below .

Sl. No.	Year	Electrification		Total	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2001-02	-	4.73	-	4.73
2.	2002-03	-	-	-	-
3.	2003-04	-	-	-	-
4.	2004-05	-	-	-	-
5.	2005-06	-	-	-	-
Total		-	4.73	-	4.73

ALLOTMENT AND EXPENDITURE (2001-2006)

During the last 5 years (2001-02 to 2005-06), a sum of Rs. 2528.88 lakhs was made available to Panposh ITDA, out of which SCA to TSP was Rs. 1341.04 lakhs and funds under the First Proviso to Article 275 (1) was Rs. 1187.84 lakhs. The total utilization of funds amounts to Rs. 1162.04 lakhs (45.95 %). Under SCA to TSP it was Rs. 607.40 lakhs (45.29 %) and under Article 275 (1) it was Rs. 554.64 lakhs (46.69 %). The details of allotments and expenditures for last 5 years are furnished in the statement below.

SCA to TSP and First Proviso to Article 275 (1)

Year	Allotment			Expenditure		
	SCA	Under the First Proviso to Article 275(1)	Total	SCA	Under the First Proviso to Article 275(1)	Total
2001-02	220.04	140.80	360.84	107.22	74.65	181.87
2002-03	281.81	63.51	345.32	88.48	72.99	161.47
2003-04	241.40	129.23	370.63	46.81	71.79	118.60
2004-05	295.74	138.15	433.89	174.79	133.02	307.81
2005-06	302.05	716.15	1,018.2	190.10	202.19	392.29

Total	1,341.04	1,187.84	2,528.88	607.40	554.64	1,162.04
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PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENT:

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)							
1.	Irrigation	8.06	28.11	6.09	152.91	86.70	281.87
2.	Vocational Training and other IGS	-	-	1.58	13.88	35.90	51.36
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (IDS)							
3.	Communication	3.66	-	16.22	-	67.50	87.38
4.	Education	95.50	60.37	22.92	8.00	-	186.79
UNDER FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE 275 (1)							
5.	Under First Proviso to Article 275 (1)	74.65	72.99	71.79	133.02	202.19	554.64

ABSTRACT

Sl. No.	Scheme	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	IGS Sub Total	8.06	28.11	7.67	166.79	122.60	333.23
2.	IDS Sub Total	99.16	60.37	39.14	8.00	67.50	274.17
3.	Total (SCA to TSP)	107.22	88.48	46.81	174.79	190.10	607.40
4.	Under Article 275(1)	74.65	72.99	71.79	133.02	202.19	554.64
5.	Total Under Article 275(1)	74.65	72.99	71.79	133.02	202.19	554.64
Grand Total (SCA to TSP & Under Article 275(1))		181.87	161.47	118.60	307.81	392.29	1,162.04

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 observed from the analysis of tables are given below :

- I. Provision of Safe Drinking Water
- II. Irrigation Facilities
- III. Educational Facilities
- IV. Health Care Facilities
- V. Promotion of Connectivity
- VI. Electrification of Tribal Hamlets
- VII. 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 or monitoring or formative evaluation is undertaken for assessing the ongoing schemes / programmes. It helps smooth implementation by eradicating bottlenecks and shortcomings in the process itself. Therefore, concurrent evaluation is construed as vital component of schemes / programmes, right from their initiation till completion. While formulating and preparing 5 year Prospective Action Plan for the I.T.D.A. during the 11 th period (2007-08 to 2011-12) case – studies were collected and analyzed. Total number of 5 case – studies have been appended which speaks of success / failure of schemes implemented in the I.T.D.A. area.

As many as 7 case studies / success stories of ongoing schemes, implemented by Panposh ITDA during the period from 2002 – 03 to 2005-06 were collected from the office of PAITDA. Out of 7 cases, 2 relates to irrigation schemes and 3 relates small business activities.

The different case studies collected during field work are stated below.

CASE STUDY – 1:

The beneficiary Shri Raghu Naik, aged 32 belongs to the Kisan tribe. He has workmanship of preparations of Khaper and carpentry. He has 2 acres of cultivable land. These lands are in 6 plots. Out of these land one acres is low land and one acre is of high land. In those land he had cultivated brinjal, cabbage , mustard and jhudang and paddy and from those he has earned Rs.15,000/- in a year. The beneficiary has got 3 pairs of bullock, 5 cows, 3 goats and one calf.

His total family member consists of 8, out of which male members are three and females are five. Out of his total family members, two males and three females are above age group of 14 years, one male and two females are below 14 years.

During 2002-03, Sri Naik has taken a sprinkler set under community benefit scheme from the Panposh ITDA. This sprinkler has helped him to get the additional financial support.

In addition, the beneficiary needs sprayer to spray pesticide on vegetable to save it from insects.

CASE STUDY – II

Bullock and Vegetable Cultivation:- Sri A. Majhi of Padmapur village of Kuanrunda block belongs to Munda tribe. He is 32 years of age and married and is living with his 6 family members. His educational qualification is under Matric. Cultivation is his primary occupation. He has 3.5 Acs of land and he comes under BPL group. Pallisabha selected him for a package of double schemes, plough Bullock and vegetable cultivation, under IGS of ITDA. The unit cost of the scheme was Rs, 15,000/-, out of which the subsidy amount was Rs.7,500/- .The rate of interest was 12% per annum. He had fully utilized the money and had purchased a pair of bullock of local variety and vegetable seeds from the market. He got an additional income of Rs.4,000/- from the vegetable cultivation and repaid Rs.1,000/- towards principal. His economic condition has been improved.

CASE STUDY – III:

Shri Kundu Majhi is a beneficiaries of about 55 years of age. He belongs to the Kisan tribe of Hatibandha village of Lathikata block. He has educational qualification up to Class – III.

His total family consists of 8 members. Out of them 2 members are above 14 years and six members are below 14 years. Out of them male members are six numbers and female members are two.

He has katcha house which is constructed over 39 decimils of land.

He has possessed 10 acres of cultivable land. Out of these, low land and medium lands are of one acre each and 8 acres are high land.

In 2001-2002, Sri Majhi beneficiary has earned 35 quintals of paddy from his 10 acres of land which cost Rs. 17,500/-.

The beneficiary started a cycle repairing shop in 2002-2003. He took loan of an amount of Rs. 20,000/- in which loan component was Rs. 10,000/- and subsidy was Rs.10,000/- . He took loan for improvement of his existing shop. The repayment of loan is Rs.400/- per month towards principal. He is paying the monthly installment in time. He has not faced any difficulty in getting loan. He is successfully running the shop and has improved his economic condition.

CASE STUDY – IV:

The WHS at Badabambua is situated at Badabambua village in Badabambua GP which is about 8 kms away from the Bisra block headquarters. It was constructed in the year 2003-04. the estimated cost of the project was Rs.5,00,000/- and its acute area is 40 hectares. As many as 77 beneficiaries belonging to Munda and kisan community are benefited by this irrigation project.

Before construction of the project, people were cultivating paddy and vegetables to a limited extent depending on the rainwater. But after the construction of this WHS, they have taken up Kharif and Rabi crops as well as vegetable cultivation, like potato, tomato, brinjal in a large scale. Now most of the family members have raised their standard of living by marketing vegetables in outside market and earning good income. The views of the beneficiaries is stated below:

Prior to the execution of the project, the vegetable cultivation was done for domestic consumption and sale in local market to a limited extent. Rabi crop was also taken up to a limited extent. But due to the construction of WHS, besides paddy cultivation, most of us are earning Rs. 5,000/- to Rs.15,000/- per annum from the vegetable cultivation only and have been able to raise our economic status.

CASE STUDY – V:

Shri Bijoy Rabi Ekka, a beneficiary is about 28 years of age. He is a married person and belongs to Bhalulata village of bisra block. He belongs to the Oraon tribe. He is a matriculate. His primary occupation is business and secondary occupation is cultivation. His family consists of 5 members. He has two daughters and one son who are below 14 years of age.

He owns one acre of cultivable land, one plot of 30 decimals and another plot of 70 decimals. He resides in rented house, but in this rented house half portion has been use

as shop and half portion has been used as living room. He has one pair of bullock and six numbers of fowl.

In 2002-2003 he had taken loan under Grocery shop scheme from the Panposh ITDA. Out of total amount of Rs. 25,000/- was loan amount and Rs.12,500/- was subsidy. The shop is mostly looked after by his wife. He deals with grocery items including other local items. She is managing the shop very systematically. The beneficiary looks after the purchase of commodities for the grocery shop and cultivation of land. The beneficiary and his wife are labourious for which the implementation ITDA scheme fetches them economic gain.

After implementation of scheme, he has repaid the first instalment of Rs. 2,500/- in the bank. The beneficiary also plan to setup a diesel rice mill after repayment of the loan amount. The beneficiary has not faced any difficulty in implementation of the scheme. He has proved to be a successful beneficiary of Bhalulata village in Bisra block of Panposh ITDA.

CASE STUDY – VI

Lift Irrigation point :- Same Oraon of village Masuri Kudar belongs to Oraon tribe. He is of 50 years of age and is illiterate. He has possessed 11 decimil of land. But due to lack of irrigation facility, he could not able to cultivate his land and as living with his family just hand to mouth. Due to extreme poverty, he left his native place and went to outside states to earn his livelihood. While working in outside state he got information that lift irrigation point has been installed by the Government in his own village to provide irrigation facility to the non-irrigated land of the villagers. So Soma came back to his own land respectively. He got a profit of Rs.600/- by selling paddy and Rs.200/- by selling potato after his own consumption. Besides cultivation of his own land, Soma is also doing hare cropping and getting a lot of profit. Now he as able to get the basic necessities and maintain his family property. His economic condition has been improved a lot.

Through Masuri Kudar canal, the water of river koel has been utilised for irrigation by installation of 8 lift irrigation points. This has changed the life style of around 700 people of that area. A bridge on the Masuri Kudar canal has been constructed which has connected 14 interior villages to ITDA headquarters and his providing communication facilities to around five thousand people. The farmers of these 14 villages

and near by villages became economically independent by selling their agricultural products in industrial city of Rourkela. Now the economic condition of each villager has been improved.

CASE STUDY – VII:

Lift Irrigation and Supply of Sprinkler:- Fagu Ekka of Katepur villalge belongs to Oraon tribe. He is 35 years of age and is illiterate. He was earning his livelihood from wage earning and forest collection. He had a few decimals of non-irrigated land which was cultivated during rainy season only. But that was no sufficient for him to maintain his family.

Katepur canal is a perinnial water source. The Panposh ITDA installed a lift irrigation point on the Katepur canal on the year 2003 to provide irrigation facility to the people of near and around villages of Katepur area through sprinkler irrigation scheme. This facility has been availed by the farmers of the area and now they are able to cultivate off season vegetables and selling them in near and far away markets. This has helped them to earn a lot of money and now each and every farmers including Fagu Ekka are become economically independent .

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 development efforts. The strategy, which will be adopted will ensure;

- (a) Restoration, development and mobilization of natural resources like, land, forest and water;

- (b) Optimum use of local resources of land and forest produce for adequate return through use of new skills, technology and inputs, so that value addition of commodities would fetch them enhanced profit,
- (c) Development of traditional skills and providing 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 SCHEME (IGS)

AGRICULTURE

Improvement of economic condition of the tribal will largely depend on development of agriculture mining at the optimum use of land and maximum return through introduction of modern technology and methods. Agriculture programmes will aim at diversification of cropping pattern, introduction of cash crops and new H.V.Y. crops empowering the tribal cultivators through crop demonstration and training programme on new technique of cultivation and use of improved modern implements. H.Y.V. crops and new Paddy, Mustard, Arhar, Groundnut, Sunflower and Maize will be introduced in the area which will be more beneficial to the people. A total amount of Rs.246.45 lakhs has been proposed for different crop demonstration programme for 5 years (2007-2012) during 11 th plan period.

Demonstration of Paddy

Demonstration of Paddy in an area of AC0.50 with assured irrigation facilities will be taken up with input assistance worth of Rs.2,600/- per demonstration in all the 4

blocks of the ITDA. Total 620 nos. of demonstration programme will be conducted in all blocks (155 demonstration programme in each block) during 2007-08. The year wise requirement of fund will be as follows:

Yearwise Requirement of Funds

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bisra	(155) 4.03	4.23	4.44	4.66	4.89	22.25
2.	Kuanrunda	(155) 4.03	4.23	4.44	4.66	4.89	22.25
3.	Lathikata	(155) 4.03	4.23	4.44	4.66	4.89	22.25
4.	Nuagaon	(155) 4.03	4.23	4.44	4.66	4.89	22.25
Total		(620) 16.12	16.92	17.76	18.64	19.56	89.00

Demonstration of Maize and Mustard

It is proposed to conduct Maize and Mustard demonstration in an AC 0.50 each in the rainfed areas in each block to train the tribal farmers with improved technique for growing hybrid maize and mustard. The input assistance and seeds, fertilizer and pesticides worth Rs.1700/- will be provided to each beneficiary and the labour cost will be borne by the beneficiary . Total 460 nos. beneficiaries will be covered during the year 2007-08. The yearwise requirement of fund will be as follows:

Yearwise Requirement of Funds

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bisra	(120)	2.14	2.24	2.35	2.47	11.24

		2.04					
2.	Kuanrunda	(120) 2.04	2.14	2.24	2.35	2.47	11.24
3.	Lathikata	(110) 1.87	1.96	2.06	2.16	2.26	10.31
4.	Nuagaon	(110) 1.87	1.96	2.06	2.16	2.26	10.31
Total		(460) 7.82	8.20	8.60	9.02	9.46	43.10

Demonstration of Arhar

It is proposed to conduct 750 nos. of Arhar demonstration programme each in AC 0.50 in the upland under rainfed condition in all the four Blocks. The cost of seeds and inputs like fertilizer and pesticides worth Rs.800/- for each demonstration will be met by the ITDA and the labour cost will be borne by the beneficiary . the yearwise requirement of fund will be as follows.

Yearwise Requirement of Funds

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bisra	(125) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
2.	Kuanrunda	(250) 2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
3.	Lathikata	(125) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
4.	Nuagaon	(250) 2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
Total		(750) 6.00	6.30	6.62	6.94	7.28	33.14

Demonstration of Groundnut

It is proposed to conduct groundnut demonstration programme to train the tribal farmers in improved techniques of cultivation of groundnut. Seed and input assistance worth of Rs.2800/- per demonstration will be provided by the ITDA and the labour cost will be borne by the beneficiary. Blockwise beneficiary and total financial requirement will be as follows.

Yearwise Requirement of Funds

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bisra	(40) 1.12	1.17	1.23	1.29	1.35	6.16
2.	Kuanrmunda	(70) 1.96	2.06	2.16	2.27	2.38	10.83
3.	Lathikata	(40) 1.12	1.17	1.23	1.29	1.35	6.16
4.	Nuagaon	(70) 1.96	2.06	2.16	2.27	2.38	10.83
Total		(220) 6.16	6.46	6.78	7.12	7.46	33.98

Demonstration of Sunflower

It is proposed to conduct Sunflower demonstration to train the tribal farmers with improved seeds and inputs. The tribal farmers should get proper guidance and improved techniques to grow the flower in a good manner. The unit cost of each demonstration per AC 0.50 is Rs. 2000/-. The yearwise requirement of funds will be as follows:

Yearwise Requirement of Funds

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bisra	(50) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
2.	Kuanrmunda	(50) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
3.	Lathikata	(50) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
4.	Nuagaon	(50) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53

	of Paddy	155	4.03	155	4.03	155	4.03	155	4.03	620	16.12
2.	Maize & Mustard	120	2.04	120	2.04	110	1.87	110	1.87	460	7.82
3.	Arhar	125	1.00	250	2.00	125	1.00	250	2.00	750	6.00
4.	Graoundnut	40	1.12	70	1.96	40	1.12	70	1.96	220	6.16
5.	Sunflower	50	1.00	50	1.00	50	1.00	50	1.00	200	4.0
6.	Farmers Trg.	10	1.00	13	1.30	10	1.00	12	1.20	45	4.50
Total		-	10.19	-	12.33	-	10.02	-	12.06	-	44.60

ABSTRACT

Blockwise & Yearwise Requirement of Funds Under Agriculture Sector for 5 years.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bisra	10.19	10.64	11.11	11.61	12.13	55.68
2.	Kuanmunda	12.33	12.88	13.45	14.06	14.70	67.42
3.	Lathikata	10.02	10.46	10.93	11.42	11.92	54.75
4.	Nuagaon	12.06	12.60	13.17	13.77	14.39	65.99
Total		44.60	46.58	48.66	50.86	53.14	243.84

HORTICULTURE

The tribal people have great attachment to fruit-bearing trees. They grow different species of fruit trees their backyard. In this development process, horticultural plantation scheme has been considered as one of the lasting solution for their regular income generation. In this context, modest attempt may be made for value addition of vegetables and cash crops for developing lucrative income by sale through enlargement of the scope of marketing nexus. It is proposed to take-up plantation of fruit trees like Banana DC, banana Champa, Kagzi lime, backyard plantation and off-season vegetable cultivation and also farmers training to take up the programmes in different blocks of the Panoposh ITDA. The cost of plantation in one acre of land has been fixed @ **Rs.8,200/-** for kagzilime, @ **Rs.7,700/-** for Bananna (Champa) and @ **Rs.17,000/-** for Banana(D.C).

The financial requirement under plantation of fruit trees for the year 2007-08 is as follows.

Sl. No.	Block	Plantation Banana(D.C)	Plantation of Bananna (Champa)	Plantation of Kagzilime	Preplantation & post plantation Training	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bisra	(20) 3.4	(20) 1.54	(10) 0.82	(60) 0.06	5.82
2.	Kuanrmunda	(30) 5.10	(30) 2.31	(20) 1.64	(60) 0.06	9.11
3.	Lathikata	(30) 5.10	(20) 1.54	(10) 0.82	(60) 0.06	7.52
4.	Nugaon	(30) 5.10	(20) 1.54	(20) 1.64	(60) 0.06	8.34
Total		(110) 18.70	(90) 6.93	(60) 4.92	(240) 0.24	30.79

(Figures within Brackets indicate physical target.)

(Increasing @5%per annum)

Blockwise & Yearwise Requirement of Funds Under Plantation of Fruit Trees for 5 years

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bisra	5.82	6.11	6.42	6.74	7.08	32.17
2.	Kuanrmunda	9.11	9.57	10.05	10.55	11.08	50.36
3.	Lathikata	7.52	7.90	8.30	8.72	9.16	41.60
4.	Nuagaon	8.34	8.76	9.20	9.66	10.14	46.10
Total		30.79	32.34	33.97	35.67	37.46	170.23

Demonstration of Backyard Plantation

The tribal beneficiaries will be supplied with improved variety seeds of Mango, Kagzi-Lime, Banana, Litchi, guava and other fruit bearing trees with fertilizer and pesticides worth of Rs. 700/- to each beneficiary and the labour cost will be borne by the beneficiary. Those trees will be planted in their Backyard, so that all members of the family can take care of plants easily as and when required. In all the four blocks of the ITDA, 600 nos. beneficiaries will be covered under this programme during the year 2007-08. The yearwise requirement of fund will be as follows:

Blockwise & Yearwise Requirement of Funds for 5 years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bisra	(100) 0.70	0.74	0.78	0.82	0.86	3.90
2.	Kuanrmunda	(200) 1.40	1.47	1.54	1.62	1.70	7.73
3.	Lathikata	(100) 0.70	0.74	0.78	0.82	0.86	3.90
4.	Nuagaon	(200) 1.40	1.47	1.54	1.62	1.70	7.73
Total		(600) 4.20	4.42	4.64	4.88	5.12	23.26

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target)

Demonstration off Season Vegetable Cultivation

The tribal farmers are to be encouraged to take up off season vegetable cultivation which will bring them additional income from sale of vegetables at a comparatively higher price than in the normal season. Each tribal farmer will be provided with seeds and inputs like fertilizers and pesticides worth of Rs.500/-. It is proposed to cover 680 nos. of beneficiaries under this programme annually in all the four blocks of the ITDA. The yearwise requirement of fund will be as follows :

Blockwise & Yearwise Requirement of Fund for 5 years with Physical Target

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-069	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bisra	(200) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
2.	Kuanrmunda	(160) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
3.	Lathikata	(200) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
4.	Nuagaon	(120) 0.60	0.63	0.66	0.69	0.72	3.30
Total		(680) 3.40	3.57	3.74	3.91	4.09	18.71

(Figure within brackets indicate physical target)

ABSTRACT

Blockwise & Yearwise Requirement of Fund Under Horticulture for 5 years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bisra	7.52	7.90	8.30	8.71	9.14	41.57
2.	Kuanrunda	11.31	11.88	12.47	13.09	13.75	62.50
3.	Lathikata	9.22	9.69	10.18	10.69	11.22	51.00
4.	Nuagaon	10.34	10.86	11.40	11.97	12.56	57.13
Total		38.39	40.33	42.35	44.46	46.67	212.20

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Tribal communities are accustomed to livestock rearing primarily for meeting their own requirement. They keep cow and bullock to use as draught animals, goat, sheep, pig and fowl from sacrificial purpose and to give cattle, bullock, buffalo and sheep as bride- price to bride's family. Various animal husbandry programmes had implemented in the past years have shown good result by providing supplementary income to the tribal families. The present planning process aims at enhancing the income condition of the BPL households in particular. Adequate training programme may be given by experts. There are various programmes to be introduced like diary farm, poultry farm, fodder development, disease control through V.S. and training programmes. Unit cost of diary farm, poultry farm, fodder development is @ Rs. 50,000/- per unit. An amount of Rs. 50,000/- is earmarked for Disease control through L.I. Centre. For training to 10 members, Rs. 10,000/ per programme is earmarked . The yearwise requirement o funds is as follows :

Blockwise Financial Assistance to SHGs for Establishing Farms with Assistance for Commercial Banks for the Year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Diary Farm	Poultry Farm	Fodder Development	Disease Control Through L.I Centre	Cost of Training	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bisra	(3) 1.50	(4) 2.00	(2) 1.00	0.50	(9) 0.90	5.90

2.	Kuanrmunda	(2) 1.00	(3) 1.50	-	0.50	(5) 0.50	3.50
3.	Lathikata	(2) 1.00	(3) 1.50	(1) 0.50	0.50	(6) 0.60	4.10
4.	Nuagaon	(3) 1.50	(2) 1.00	-	0.50	(5) 0.50	3.50
Total		(10) 5.00	(12) 6.00	(2) 1.50	2.00	(25) 2.50	17.00

(Figure within brackets indicate physical target)

ABSTRACT
Blockwise & Yearwise Requirement of Funds under Animal Husbandry for 5 years.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bisra	5.90	6.20	6.51	6.84	7.18	32.63
2.	Kuanrmunda	3.50	3.67	3.85	4.04	4.24	19.30
3.	Lathikata	4.10	4.31	4.53	4.76	5.00	22.70
4.	Nuagaon	3.50	3.67	3.85	4.04	4.24	19.30
Total		17.00	17.85	18.74	19.68	20.66	93.93

COTTAGE INDUSTRY

Cottage Industry is a unique for the tribals living in their area. IN the ITDA area, the tribals have traditional skill in Khali stitching, Bamboo Craft, Stone carving. Besides these programmes, Dal Processing unit can also be implemented in the area. Some of these cottage industries can be developed adopting modern machinery and technology for providing full time employment to the tribal youths.

Keeping in view of the above facts, following programmes under the cottage industries sector are proposed for generation of the employment and income of the

people. The unit cost of each programme is Rs. 20,000/- and the cost training programme is Rs. 10,000/- for a group consists of 10 members. Blockwise financial requirement under cottage industry for the year 2007-08 is given below.

**Blockwise Financial Assistance to Cottage Industries Sector
For the Year 2007-08**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Press Khali Making	Bamboo Craft	Stone Carving	Dal Processing	Cost of Training	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bisra	(5) 1.00	(3) 0.60	(2) 0.40	(2) 0.40	(12) 1.20	3.60
2.	Kuanrmunda	(5) 1.00	(2) 0.40	(1) 0.20	(3) 0.60	(11) 1.10	3.30
3.	Lathikata	(6) 1.20	(3) 0.60	(1) 0.20	(4) 0.80	(14) 1.40	4.20
4.	Nuagaon	(6) 1.20	(2) 0.40	(1) 0.20	(2) 0.40	(11) 1.10	3.30
Total		(22) 4.40	(10) 2.00	(5) 1.00	(11) 2.20	(48) 4.80	14.40

(Figure within brackets indicate physical target)

Blockwise & Yearwise Requirement of Fund Under Cottage Industry for 5 years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bisra	3.60	3.78	3.97	4.17	4.38	19.90
2.	Kuanrmunda	3.30	3.47	3.64	3.82	4.01	18.24
3.	Lathikata	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	5.10	23.20
4.	Nuagaon	3.30	3.47	3.64	3.82	4.01	18.24
Total		14.40	15.13	15.88	16.67	17.50	79.58

BEE-KEEPING

Under Beekeeping, Italian honey bee is found to be suitable from Panposh (Rourkela) area. The scheme will be taken up in cluster of villages and each group have 25 beneficiaries. Each beneficiary will be given 5 bee boxes to make the scheme

economically viable. Training programme for 25 beneficiaries in a batch will be organized by the Department of Entomology, College of Agriculture, OUAT, Bhubaneswar for three days. The unit cost for one beneficiaries in a group will be Rs. 8,400/- (including training Rs. 1,000/- each). This scheme will be taken up in each of the 4 blocks. The yearwise requirement of funds is as follows:

Blockwise Requirement of Fund under Beekeeping for the year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Supply of inputs	Cost of Training	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bisra	(25) 1.85	0.25	2.10
2.	Kuanrunda	(25) 1.85	0.25	2.10
3.	Lathikata	(25) 1.85	0.25	2.10
4.	Nuagaon	(25) 1.85	0.25	2.10
Total		(100) 7.40	1.00	8.40

(Figure within brackets indicate physical target)

Blockwise & Yearwise Requirement of Fund Under Beekeeping for 5 years.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-069	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bisra	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	2.56	11.63
2.	Kuanrunda	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	2.56	11.63
3.	Lathikata	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	2.56	11.63
4.	Nuagaon	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	2.56	11.63
Total		8.40	8.84	9.28	9.76	10.24	46.52

IRRIGATION

Provision of adequate irrigation facility is a vital need for agricultural development which helps intensification of crops by boosting agricultural production and also providing opportunity for full time employment. A few cultivable area sown are irrigated leaving rest to vagaries of irregular rainfall. There are a lot of irrigation potentials provided by a number of rivers, perennial hill streams and big tanks existing in the area. Water of these sources can be suitably harnessed through lift irrigation projects by installation of new projects and repairment of existing L.I. Points. The yearwise requirement of fund under irrigation is as follows:

IRRIGATION

Blockwise Requirement of Funds Under Irrigation Projects During the Year 2007-08

Sl. No.	Block	Irrigation Project	Cost (In Lakh)
1.	Bisra	Construction of L.I.P. at Bhalulata G.P.	2.00
		Construction of L.I.P. at Manaka G.P.	2.00
		Imp & Repair L.I.P. at Dareikela G.P.	1.50
		Construction of L.I.P. at Jogada G.P.	2.00
		Construction of L.I.P. at Jareikela G.P.	2.00
		Construction of L.I.P. at Jhiripari G.P.	2.00
		Sub Total	11.50
2.	Kuanrmunda	Construction of new L.I.P. at Andhari G.P.	2.00
		Imp. & Repair of L.I.P. at Dumerjhar G.P.	1.00
		Construction of L.I.P. at Jaydega G.P.	2.00
		Imp. & Repair of L.I.P. at Dalki G.P.	1.50
		Construction of L.I.P. at Jalagbira G.P.	2.00
		Imp. & Repair of L.I.P. at Padmapur G.P.	1.00
		Construction of L.I.P. at Kadabahal G.P.	2.00
Sub Total	11.50		
3.	Lathikata	Construction of L.I.P. at Maranda G.P.	2.00
		Imp. & Repair of L.I.P. at Birkira G.P.	1.00
		Construction of L.I.P. at Hatibandha G.P.	2.00
		Imp. & Repair of L.I.P. at Jalada G.P.	1.50
		Construction of L.I.P. at Jhartaranga G.P.	2.00
		Imp. & Repair of L.I.P. at Ramjodi G.P.	1.00
		Sub Total	9.50
4.	Nuagaon	Construction of L.I.P. at Khuntagaon G.P.	2.00
		Imp. & Repair of L.I.P. at Barada G.P.	1.50

	Construction of L.I.P. at Urmei G.P.	2.00
	Imp. & Repair of L.I.P. at Bagdega G.P.	1.00
	Construction of L.I.P. at Limida G.P.	2.00
	Construction of L.I.P. at Lukumbeda G.P.	2.00
	Construction of L.I.P. at Purunapani G.P.	2.00
	Construction of L.I.P. at SalangbahalG.P.	2.00
	Construction of L.I.P. at Urmei G.P.	2.00
	Construction of L.I.P. at Menmena G.P.	2.00
	Sub Total	18.50
	TOTAL	51.50

Blockwise & Yearwise Requirement of Fund Under Irrigation for 5 years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bisra	11.50	12.08	12.68	13.31	13.98	63.55
2.	Kuanrmunda	11.50	12.08	12.68	13.31	13.98	63.55
3.	Lathikata	9.50	9.98	10.48	11.00	11.55	52.51
4.	Nuagaon	18.50	19.43	20.40	21.42	22.49	102.24
	Total	51.00	53.57	56.24	59.04	62.00	281.85

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

It is proposed to provide financial assistance to tribal youths having requisite qualification for under going training in ITI and other training centers. 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.

Cost of training for 20 trainees in a batch and no of batches to be trained during the year 2007-08

Sl. No.	Name of the Trade	Duration of Training	Minimum Qualification	Unit Cost of Training	No. of Batches
1.	Driver-cum-Mechanic (Light Motor Vehicle)	4 months	VIII Class	1,75,000	2
2.	Driver-Cum-Mechanic (Heavy Motor Vehicle)	4 months	VIII Class	1,75,000	3
3.	House Wiring	6 months	VIII Class	1,60,000	4

4.	Dress Making	6 months	VIII Class	1,60,000	3
Total		-	-	-	12

It is proposed to provide assistance to 12 batches of trainees in different trades during 11th plan period with the following financial requirement.

Yearwise Requirement of Funds for Under Vocational Training

(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.	Diver-Cum-Mechanic (Heavy Motor Vehicle)	(1) 1.75	(1) (1.75)	-	-	-	(2) 3.50
2.	Driver-Cum-Mechanic (Light Motor Vehicle)	-	-	(1) (1.75)	(1) (1.75)	(1) (1.75)	(3) 5.25
3.	House Wiring	(1) 1.60	-	(1) 1.60	(1) 1.60	(1) 1.60	(4) 6.40
4.	Dress Making	-	(1) 1.60	(1) 1.60	-	(1) 1.60	(3) 4.80
Total		(2) 3.35	(2) 3.35	(3) 4.95	(2) 3.35	(3) 4.95	(12) 19.95

(Figure within brackets indicate physical target)

Blockwise & Yearwise Requirement of Fund Under Vocational Training for 5 years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bisra	0.8375	0.8375	1.2375	0.8375	1.2375	4.9875
2.	Kuanrunda	0.8375	0.8375	1.2375	0.8375	1.2375	4.9875
3.	Lathikata	0.8375	0.8375	1.2375	0.8375	1.2375	4.9875
4.	Nuagaon	0.8375	0.8375	1.2375	0.8375	1.2375	4.9875
Total		3.35	3.35	4.95	3.35	4.95	19.95

COMPUTER TRAINING

It is proposed to provide computer training to tribal youth with a cost of Rs. 6,000/- per beneficiary for PGDCA course and Rs. 3,000/- for DCA course as per Government guidelines. It is proposed to provide assistance to 74 tribal youths (48 for DCA course and 26 for PGDCA course) during 11th five year plan period for computer training. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakh is estimated for the said purpose. Yearwise financial requirement is given below.

Yearwise Requirement of Funds Under Computer Training to Tribal Youths

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Course	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	PGDCA	(4) 0.24	(4) 0.24	(5) 0.30	(5) 0.30	(8) 0.48	(26) 1.56
2.	DCA	(8) 0.24	(8) 0.24	(10) 0.30	(10) 0.30	(12) 0.36	(48) 1.44
Total		(12) 0.48	(12) 0.48	(15) 0.60	(15) 0.60	(20) 0.84	(74) 3.00

(Figure within brackets indicate physical target)

Blockwise & Yearwise Requirement of Fund Under Computer Training for 5 years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bisra	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.21	0.75	
2.	Kuanmunda	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.15	0.21	0.75
3.	Lathikata	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.15	0.21	0.75
4.	Nuagaon	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.15	0.21	0.75
Total		0.48	0.48	0.60	0.60	0.84	3.00

INFRASTRUCUTRE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (IDS)

COMMUNICATION

Communication is an important infrastructure for mobility of men as well as materials including development inputs and various products and produce of the area. The Panchayat Samiti Road whicgh are Kucha roads needs repair at regular interval. There are many tribal villages which are not connected by roads. It is therefore suggested to make blockwise provision of a sum of money to repair the road frequently. The requirement of fund under communication for the 1st year (2007-08) is as follows:

Sl. No.	Block	Communication	Cost (In Lakh)
1.	Bisra	C.D. work at Bada Ambua G.P.	1.50
		C.D. work at Bhalulata G.P.	2.00
		C.D. work at Jamsera G.P.	1.00
		Sub Total	4.50
2.	Kuanrmunda	C.D. work at Andali G.P.	1.00
		C.D. work at Dalki G.P.	2.00
		C.D. work at Dumerjore G.P.	1.00
		C.D. work at Jaidega G.P	2.00
		Sub Total	6.00
3.	Lathikata	C.D. work at Bada Dalki G.P	1.50
		C. D. work at Balanda G.P.	1.00
		C.D. work at Hatibandha G.P.	1.50
		C.D. work at Kalugaon G.P.	1.00
		Sub Total	5.00
4.	Nuagaon	C.D work at Nuagaon G.P.	1.50
		C.D. work at Khuntagaon G.P	1.00
		C.D. work at Barilepta G.P.	1.50
		C.D. work at Bagdega G.P.	1.00
		C.D. work at Hatibari G.P.	1.50
		Sub Total	6.50

		TOTAL	22.00
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**Blockwise & Yearwise Requirement of Fund Under
Communication for 5 years**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bisra	4.50	4.72	4.96	5.21	5.47	24.86
2.	Kuanrmunda	6.00	6.30	6.62	6.95	7.30	33.17
3.	Lathikata	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.78	6.07	27.61
4.	Nuagaon	6.50	6.83	7.17	7.53	7.90	35.93
Total		22.00	23.10	24.26	25.47	26.74	121.57

EDUCATION

Education is treated as a basic component of development intervention. Educational development can ensure bringing a sizeable population to the main stream of development . it is always been stressed that there should be expansion of educational facilities in tribal areas both by education Department as well as by ST / SC. Development Department. During the year 2007-2008., an amount of Rs.17.00 lakh has been estimated for repair of Sevashrams and PSHs in these areas. Blockwise estimation on educational infrastructure is given below:

Sl. No.	Block	Education	Cost (in lakh)
1.	Bisra	Repair of Bhalulata Residential Sevashram	1.00
		Repair of Jamsera Kanyashram	1.00
		Repair of Jareikela P.S.H.	1.00
		Repair of Tulsikani Sevashram	1.00
		Sub Total	4.00
2.	Kuanrmunda	Repair of Andali Ashram School	1.00
		Repair of Primary School	1.00
		Repair of Kacharu Sevashram	1.00
		Repair of Pratappur Sevashram	1.00
		Sub Total	4.00
3.	Lathikata	Repair of Birikera Primary School Hostel	1.00
		Repair of Jalada Sevashram	1.00
		Repair of Kalugaon Primary School Hostel	1.00
		Repair of Lathikata Primary School Hostel	1.00
		Repair of Ramjodi Primary School Hostel	1.00
	Sub Total	5.00	
4.	Nuagaon	Repair of Nuagaon Sevashram	1.00

		Repair of Chitapedi Sevashram	1.00
		Repair of Barilepta Sevashram	1.00
		Repair of Menmena Sevashram	1.00
		Sub Total	4.00
TOTAL			17.00

Blockwise & Yearwise Requirement of Funds Under Education for 5 years

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bisra	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
2.	Kuanrmunda	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
3.	Lathikata	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.78	6.07	27.61
4.	Nuagaon	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
Total		17.00	17.85	18.74	19.67	20.65	93.61

DRINKING WATER

A. Installation of New Tube-well

It is proposed to sink tube wells in problem villages on priority basis, each tube well costing Rs.50,000/- on an average . Bociwise requirement of fund under this programme during 11th plan period is given below:

Blockwise Requirement of Funds for Installation of Tubewell

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bisra	(6) 3.00	(7) 3.50	(7) 3.50	(8) 4.00	(8) 4.00	(36) 18.00
2.	Kuanrmunda	(5) 2.50	(5) 2.50	(6) 3.00	(7) 3.50	(7) 3.50	(30) 15.00
3.	Lathikata	(6) 3.00	(6) 3.00	(6) 3.00	(7) 3.50	(8) 4.00	(33) 16.50
4.	Nuagaon	(5) 2.50	(5) 2.50	(6) 3.00	(6) 3.00	(7) 3.50	(29) 14.50
Total		(22) 11.00	(23) 11.50	(25) 12.50	(28) 14.00	(30) 15.00	(128) 64.00

B. Repair of Tube-well

Many tube-wells have gone out of order in different blocks, some of these tubewells which are repairable for use may be identified and repaired under this programme. A sum of Rs.40,000/- is earmarked in each year for five years which may be placed under different blocks to take up repair works of defunct tubewells. Blockwise financial requirement for repair of tubewells for five years is as follows.

Blockwise & Yearwise Requirement of Funds for Repair of Defunct Tubewell

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bisra	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00
2.	Kuanrunda	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00
3.	Lathikata	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00
4.	Nuagaon	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00
Total		1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	8.00

Blockwise & Yearwise Requirement of Funds Under Drinking Water Supply for 5 year

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bisra	3.40	3.90	3.90	4.40	4.40	20.00
2.	Kuanrunda	2.90	2.90	3.40	3.90	3.90	17.00
3.	Lathikata	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.90	4.40	18.50
4.	Nuagaon	2.90	2.90	3.40	3.40	3.90	16.50

Total	12.60	13.10	14.10	15.60	16.60	72.00
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HEALTH & MEDICINE

Public health is a basic component for human development. The tribals living in remote areas in particular have been suffering from Malaria, disease of respiratory system, gastro – intestine and skin diseases. Adoption of traditional method of treatment and use of fake medicines, derth of protected drinking water and pollution of air and water in recent time, have created health hazards. There are 66 hospitals, 32 CHSs, 40 PHCs, 113 additional PHCs, 11 dispensaries established by the Government to provide medical facilities to the people of the area. Costly medicines are provided for critical tribal patients at the time of treatment.

It is proposed to make provision for supply of medicines to tribal patients with the following financial requirement.

Blockwise & Yearwise Requirement of Funds Under Healthcare for 5 years

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bisra	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	6.25
2.	Kuanrmunda	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	6.25
3.	Lathikata	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	6.25
4.	Nuagaon	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	6.25
Total		5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00

COMMON FACILITY CENTRE

It is suggested to provide fund for setting up of one community center costing of Rs.1.50 lakh in each block for 5 years with a financial requirement of Rs.30.00 lakh during the 11th plan period. Blockwise and yearwise requirement of fund for setting up community facility center is given below.

Blockwise & Yearwise Requirement of Funds for Community Facility Centre for 5 Years

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bisra	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	7.50
2.	Kuanrmunda	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	7.50
3.	Lathikata	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	7.50
4.	Nuagaon	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	7.50
Total		6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00

INFORMATION, EDUCATION & COMMUNICATION (IEC)

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) play a vital role in the post independent scenario in our country, especially in the contest of planned development interview. We utilize there demising in order to reduce the perceptible gap between our supination and achievements. New opportunities in all sphere pile up every now and then through challenges due to various processes including modernization, economic liberalization etc. and one has to pick and choose the best. Technology surrounds humans everywhere in all walks of life. Technological transformation in an added diversion in the path of induced socio-economic change. Ideas transform life style of people. Creation of avenues of exchange of ideas between traditional sciences and technologies and their modern containments is an imperative for fulfillment of our national and social need. Information is on essential

component for widening the horizon of knowledge and its diffusion in 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, Newspaper also constitute a viable levels of awareness etc. Education, being the key input of development endeavour, not only liberates human from the darkness etc. Education, being the key input of development endeavour, not only liberates human from the darkness of ignorance but also enhances human capabilities the cure up with adaptive mechanisms for sustainable livelihood maintenance. It may be stated here that all three component in their own ways helps people in their nation building endeavors.

Notwithstanding vast diversity in our country and challenges and opportunities marching together, there is need to look into the plight of the historically disadvantaged relatively deprived and marginalized segments of population in the tribals and to ensure them a fair share the development input. But it is not an easy task and it requires commitment, devotion, dedication and sincerity of efforts of all concerned, right from statemen, planners, policy makers and machineries for execution to the implementation intended beneficiaries. On 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, ingression of grass root planning etc. supported by political will.

In consonance with above consideration, perspectives of action planning were determined to evolve the 5 year Prospective Action Plan of Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDA) on our state. Under the IEC, therefore, the following schemes are contemplated to the included.

A. Planned Training Schemes for skill Up gradation

- * Food Processing**
- * Carpentry**
- * Rope Making**
- * Dal Processing**

B. Orientation Training for Tribal Women: (Through NGO & Anganbdi Worker)

- * Primary Health Care**
- * Environment Awareness**
- * Food, Nutrition and Dietary Practices**
- * Child Care**
- * Gynecology**
- * First Aid**
- * Selected Handicrafts**

C. Orientation Training for AL in Awareness Building

- * Land rules and Regulation**
- * Combat Against Exploitation**
- * Livelihood Promotion**
- * Promotion of Cultural Activities**
- * Sports, Games and Recreational Activities**
- * Resources Utilization and Management**
- * Retinal Use of Communication Facilities.**

*** Self Help Group (SHG)**

*** PESA ACT (SHG)**

D. Organization of Exhibition

*** Achievement Trough Development**

*** Display and sale of SHG Produce**

*** Seminar / Workshop**

*** Cultural Programme**

*** Award of Prizes Through Competition.**

E. Inter Block and Inter Exchange visit Programme.

However, the above list of programmes / schemes are not complete, but illustrative the ITDA has the to choose the appropriate one.

PROSPECTIVE PLAN OF ACTION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (UNDER SCA TO TSP)

Activities prepared to be undertaken under the sector will be covered the following programmes.

A. Planned training schemes for skill development programme on food processing like mango pickle making , dal processing , rope making , carpentry etc., will be conducted 20 participants in the batch for 2 days a cost of Rs.10,000 in one training progrmme.

B. Orientation Training Programme for tribal women for education there on different aspects of health and hygiene, environment and ecology, selected crafts, etc. will be organized of 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 & Women of 2 days duration for a batch consisting of 50 men and women for awareness building on various aspects of Government Rules and Regulation relating to land, forest, development, money leading programmes etc. will be organized at a cost of Rs.10,000/-.

D. Orientation of Exhibition of Block level – Annual Exhibition – Cum – Workshop with cultural programme will be organized at different places of the Block such for display achievements of development programme sale of SHG produces. In addition to this for according competition will be conducted with provision for according prizes to the winner and also to the individual and SHG. Who are found achieving excellent results in Government sponsored programme. The total cost will be spent 1.25 lakh.

E. Exchange visit to other placers outside the Block. Exchange visit other outside the Block for participation for participation in exhibition exposure visit to ITDAs for the beneficiaries the interact with the technical experts and individuals who have excelled in various economic fields will be organized. For this purpose the sum of Rs.50,000 will provided annually for each block. The requirement of fund undertaking various programmes will be follows.

Schemewise Requirement of Funds Under IEC Activities For the Year 2007-2008

Sl. No.	Block	Training for Skill upgradaction	Orientation Trg. Programme for Women	Orientation Trg. Programme for Boys & Girls	Exchange visit inside the State	Exchange visit outside the State	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bisra	(6) 0.60	(6) 0.60	(5) 0.50	(1) 1.25	0.50	3.45

2.	Kuanrmunda	(6) 0.60	(6) 0.60	(5) 0.50	(1) 1.25	0.50	3.45
3.	Lathikata	(6) 0.60	(6) 0.60	(5) 0.50	(1) 1.25	0.50	3.45
4.	Nuagaon	(6) 0.60	(6) 0.60	(5) 0.50	(1) 1.25	0.50	3.45
Total		(24) 2.40	(24) 2.40	(20) 2.00	(4) 5.00	2.00	13.80

Schemewise & Yearwise Requirement of Funds Under IEC Activities for 5 years

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bisra	3.45	3.62	3.80	3.99	4.19	19.05
2.	Kuanrmunda	3.45	3.62	3.80	3.99	4.19	19.05
3.	Lathikata	3.45	3.62	3.80	3.99	4.19	19.05
4.	Nuagaon	3.45	3.62	3.80	3.99	4.19	19.05
Total		13.80	14.48	15.20	15.96	16.76	76.20

ITDA: PANPOSH

INCOME GENERATION SCHEME (IGS)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Agriculture	44.60	46.58	48.66	50.86	53.14	243.84
2.	Horticulture	38.39	40.33	42.35	44.46	46.67	212.20
3.	Animal Husbandry	17.00	17.85	18.74	19.68	20.66	93.93
4.	Cottage Industry	14.40	15.13	15.88	16.67	17.50	79.58
5.	Bee-Keeping	8.40	8.84	9.28	9.76	10.24	46.52
6.	Irrigation	51.00	53.57	56.24	59.04	62.00	281.85
7.	Vocational Training	3.35	3.35	4.95	3.35	4.95	19.95
8.	Computer Training	0.48	0.48	0.60	0.60	0.84	3.00
Sub Total		177.62	186.13	196.70	204.42	216.00	980.87

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (IDS)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Communication	22.00	23.10	24.26	25.47	26.74	121.57
2.	Education	17.00	17.85	18.74	19.67	20.65	93.91

3.	Drinking Water	12.60	13.10	14.10	15.60	16.60	72.00
4.	Health	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
5.	Common Facility Centre	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
Sub Total		62.60	65.05	68.10	71.74	74.99	342.48

INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND 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	13.80	14.48	15.20	15.96	16.76	76.20
Sub Total		13.80	14.48	15.20	15.96	16.76	76.20

ITDA ABSTRACT

Sl. No.	Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	IGS	177.62	186.13	196.70	204.42	216.00	980.87
2.	IDS	62.60	65.05	68.10	71.74	74.99	342.48
3.	IES	13.80	14.48	15.20	15.96	16.76	76.20
Total		254.02	265.66	280.00	292.12	307.75	1399.55

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

Grant under the First Proviso to Article 275 (1) the Constitution are provided for implementation of the Schemes and Programmes based on the first needs of Tribals inhabiting the Scheduled area. While formulating plan of action under this grant main thrust has to be given a irrigation projects, construction of roads and bridges to provide missing links and repair / renovation of schools and hostel buildings including all items of related works like flooring, plastering, leak proofing of the roads, provision of toilets, drinking water, kitchen, electrification etc. in such a manner, based on detailed plans estimates,

so that the institution do not need further repair etc. for alter another 7 / 10 years.

In Panposh ITDA, there are several Educational Institution run by ST & SC Development Department which require renovation and repairs and also provision of amenities. There are also Primary School Hostel (PSH) constructed by ST / SC Dev. Deptt. At different places for the tribal students. Some of there PSH need repairs. The village arterial roads connecting the interior tribal villages with places where social services are available, home mostly fair-weather katcha road. 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 rivers and relevant are not provided. Suitable proposals for construction of small roads and repair etc. of the existing villages roads are to be prepared in implemented. Further it is necessary to increase irrigation potentials to marine the regrated area. It is proposed to take up the following programmes will be grants under the First Proviso to the Article 275(1) by the constitution during the 11th plan period.

EDUCATION:

Renovation and Repairs of School and Hostel Building and Provisions of amenities to the Schools run by ST / SC Development Department.

It is suggested to take the following programmes with financial requirement during the Year 2007-2008.

Requirement of Fund for Renovation / Repair and Infrastructure Implemented by SSD Department School.

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Teachers Quarter	School Building	Provision of Electricity	Supply of Pipe Water	Compound Wall	Dinning Hall	Canteen & Bath	Amount Requirement (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Bisra	(2) 4.00	-	(1) 0.50	(2) 2.00	-	-	-	6.50
2.	Kuanmunda	(1) 2.00	(1) 3.00	-	-	(1) 2.00	(1) 1.50	(1) 1.00	9.50
3.	Lathikata	(1) 2.00	-	(1) 0.50	(2) 2.00	(1) 2.00	(1) 1.50	(1) 1.00	9.00
4.	Nuagaon	(1) 2.00	(1) 3.00	(1) 0.50	(2) 2.00	(1) 2.00	-	(1) 1.00	10.50
	Total	(5) 10.00	(2) 6.00	(3) 1.50	(6) 6.00	(3) 6.00	(2) 3.00	(3) 3.00	35.50

**Requirement of Funds for Renovation / Repair and Infrastructure
Improvement of SSD School for Five years Under Article 275 (1)**

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bisra	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	32.50
2.	Kuanmunda	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	47.50
3.	Lathikata	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	45.00
4.	Nuagaon	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	52.50
	Total	35.50	35.50	35.50	35.50	35.50	177.50

Repair of 23 Primary School Hostels situated in different blocks, run by SSD Department is stated below with financial requirement for the year 2007-08.

**Repair and Improvement of Primary Schools Hostels Provided by
ST & SC Development Department**

Sl. No.	Block	Location of PSH	No.of PSH	Approximate Cost
1.	2	3	4	5

1.	Bisra	-	6	9.00
2.	Kuanrmunda	-	5	7.50
3.	Lathikata	-	7	10.50
4.	Nuagaon	-	5	7.50
	Total	-	23	34.50

Yearwise Requirement of Funds for Repair of PSHs For 5 Years Under Article 275(1)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bisra	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	45.00
2.	Kuanrmunda	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	37.50
3.	Lathikata	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	52.50
4.	Nuagaon	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	37.50
	Total	34.50	34.50	34.50	34.50	34.50	172.50

Blockwise and Yearwise Requirement of Funds For Education For Five years Under Article 275 (1)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bisra	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	77.50
2.	Kuanrmunda	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	85.00
3.	Lathikata	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	97.50
4.	Nuagaon	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	90.00
	Total	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	350.00

COMMUNICATION:

It is proposed to take up 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.

**Sectorwise Requirement of Funds For Communication(Roads)
For the Year Under Article 275 (1)**

Sl. No.	Block	Road in Length (in Km.)	Approximate Cost
1	2	3	4
1.	Bisra	4.00	7.72
2.	Kuanrmunda	6.00	11.58
3.	Lathikata	5.00	9.65
4.	Nuagaon	4.00	7.72
Total		19.00	36.67

**Yearwise Requirement of Funds For Connectivity For
Five years Under Article 275 (1)**

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bisra	7.72	7.72	7.72	7.72	7.72	38.60
2.	Kuanrmunda	11.58	11.58	11.58	11.58	11.58	57.90
3.	Lathikata	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	48.25
4.	Nuagaon	7.72	7.72	7.72	7.72	7.72	38.60
Total		36.67	36.67	36.67	36.67	36.67	183.35

MINOR IRRIGATION PROJECT:

In order to provide additional irrigation facilities, it is proposed to construct WHS in different blocks where water sources are available .

the location and approximate requirement of funds for the purpose during 2007-2008 is furnished below.

**Blockwise Requirement of Funds For Irrigation(WHS)
Under Article 275 (1) for the Year 2007-2008**

Sl. No.	Block	Road in Length (in Km.)	Approximate Cost
1	2	3	4
1.	Bisra	22	3.75
2.	Kuanrmunda	30	5.00
3.	Lathikata	28	4.50
4.	Nuagaon	20	3.50
Total		100	16.75

**Blockwise and Yearwise Requirement of Funds For Irrigation (WHS)
For Five years Under Article 275 (1)**

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bisra	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	18.75
2.	Kuanrmunda	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
3.	Lathikata	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	22.50
4.	Nuagaon	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	17.50
Total		16.75	16.75	16.75	16.75	16.75	83.75

ITDA ABSTRACT

**Yearwise and Sectorwise Requirement of Funds for the ITDA for 5
Years Under Article 275(1)**

Sl. No.	Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
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The total financial outlay for the 11th plan period for each year from –2012 will be as follows :-

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

Sl. No.	Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	SCA to TSP	254.02	265.66	280.00	292.12	307.75	1399.55
2.	Under Article 275(1)	123.42	123.42	123.42	123.42	123.42	617.10
Total		377.44	389.08	403.42	415.54	431.17	2016.65

**BLOCKWISE ABSTRACT
BISRA BLOCK**

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	10.19	10.64	11.11	11.61	12.13	55.68
2.	Horticulture	7.52	7.90	8.30	8.71	9.14	41.57
3.	Animal Husbandry	5.90	6.20	6.51	6.84	7.18	32.63
4.	Cottage Industry	3.60	3.78	3.97	4.17	4.38	19.90
5.	Bee-Keeping	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	2.56	11.63
6.	Irrigation	11.50	12.08	12.68	13.31	13.98	63.65
7.	Vocational Training	0.84	0.84	1.24	0.84	1.23	4.99
8.	Computer Training	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.15	0.21	0.75
Total		41.77	43.77	46.28	48.07	50.81	230.70

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (IDS)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Communication	4.50	4.72	4.96	5.21	5.47	24.86
2.	Education	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
3.	Drinking Water	3.40	3.90	3.90	4.40	4.40	20.00
4.	Health	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	6.25
5.	Common Facility Centre	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	7.50
Sub Total		14.65	15.57	16.02	16.99	17.48	80.71

INFORMATION , EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC)

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	IEC	3.45	3.62	3.80	3.99	4.19	19.05

Sub Total	3.45	3.62	3.80	3.99	4.19	19.05
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BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	IGS	41.77	43.77	46.28	48.07	50.81	230.70
2.	IDS	14.65	15.57	16.02	16.99	17.48	80.71
3.	IEC	3.45	3.62	3.80	3.99	4.19	19.05
Total		59.87	62.96	66.10	69.05	72.48	330.46

BLOCK ABSTRACT [UNDER ARTICLE 275 (1)]

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Education	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	77.50
2.	Communication	7.72	7.72	7.72	7.72	7.72	38.60
3.	Irrigation	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	18.75
Total		26.97	26.97	26.97	26.97	26.97	134.85

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

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	SCA to TSP	59.87	62.96	66.10	69.05	72.48	330.46
2.	Under Article 275(1)	26.97	26.97	26.97	26.97	26.97	134.85
Total		86.84	89.93	93.07	96.02	99.45	465.31

KUANRMUNDA BLOCK

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	12.33	12.88	13.45	14.06	14.70	67.42
2.	Horticulture	11.31	11.88	12.47	13.09	13.75	62.50
3.	Animal Husbandry	3.50	3.67	3.85	4.04	4.24	19.30
4.	Cottage Industry	3.30	3.47	3.64	3.82	4.01	18.24
5.	Bee-Keeping	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	2.56	11.63
6.	Irrigation	11.50	12.08	12.68	13.31	13.98	63.55
7.	Vocational Training	0.84	0.84	1.24	0.84	1.23	4.99
8.	Computer Training	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.15	0.21	0.75
Total		45.00	47.15	49.80	51.75	54.68	248.38

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (IDS)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Communication	6.00	6.30	6.62	6.95	7.30	33.17
2.	Education	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
3.	Drinking Water	2.90	2.90	3.40	3.90	3.90	17.00
4.	Health	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	6.25
5.	Common Facility Centre	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	7.50
Sub Total		15.65	16.15	17.18	18.23	18.81	86.02

INFORMATION , EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC)

(Rs. In lakh)

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

1.	IEC	3.45	3.62	3.80	3.99	4.19	19.05
Sub Total		3.45	3.62	3.80	3.99	4.19	19.05

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	IGS	45.00	47.15	49.80	51.75	54.68	248.38
2.	IDS	15.65	16.15	17.18	18.23	18.81	86.02
3.	IEC	3.45	3.62	3.80	3.99	4.19	19.05
Total		64.10	66.92	70.78	73.97	77.68	353.45

BLOCK ABSTRACT [UNDER ARTICLE 275 (1)]

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Education	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
2.	Communication	11.58	11.58	11.58	11.58	11.58	54.90
3.	Irrigation	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
Total		33.58	33.58	33.58	33.58	33.58	167.90

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

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	SCA to TSP	64.10	66.92	70.78	73.97	77.68	353.45
2.	Under Article 275(1)	33.58	33.58	33.58	33.58	33.58	167.90
Total		97.68	100.50	104.36	107.55	111.26	521.35

LATHIKATA BLOCK

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	10.02	10.46	10.93	11.42	11.92	54.75
2.	Horticulture	9.22	9.69	10.18	10.69	11.22	51.00
3.	Animal Husbandry	4.10	4.31	4.53	4.76	5.00	22.70
4.	Cottage Industry	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	5.10	23.20
5.	Bee-Keeping	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	2.56	11.63
6.	Irrigation	9.50	9.98	10.48	11.00	11.55	52.51
7.	Vocational Training	0.84	0.84	1.24	0.84	1.23	4.99
8.	Computer Training	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.15	0.21	0.75
Total		40.10	42.02	44.46	46.16	48.79	221.53

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (IDS)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Communication	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.78	6.07	27.61
2.	Education	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.78	6.07	27.61
3.	Drinking Water	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.90	4.40	18.50
4.	Health	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	6.25
5.	Common Facility Centre	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	7.50
Sub Total		16.15	16.65	17.17	18.21	19.29	87.47

INFORMATION , EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC)

(Rs. In lakh)

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

1.	IEC	3.45	3.62	3.80	3.99	4.19	19.05
Sub Total		3.45	3.62	3.80	3.99	4.19	19.05

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	IGS	40.10	42.02	44.46	46.16	48.79	221.53
2.	IDS	16.15	16.65	17.17	18.21	19.29	87.47
3.	IEC	3.45	3.62	3.80	3.99	4.19	19.05
Total		59.70	62.29	65.43	68.36	72.27	328.05

BLOCK ABSTRACT [UNDER ARTICLE 275 (1)]

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Education	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	97.50
2.	Communication	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	48.25
3.	Irrigation	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	22.50
Total		33.65	33.65	33.65	33.65	33.65	168.25

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

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	SCA to TSP	59.70	62.29	65.43	68.36	72.27	328.05
2.	Under Article 275(1)	33.65	33.65	33.65	33.65	33.65	168.25
Total		93.35	95.94	99.08	102.01	105.92	496.30

NUAGAON BLOCK

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	12.06	12.60	13.17	13.77	14.39	65.99
2.	Horticulture	10.34	10.86	11.40	11.97	12.56	57.13
3.	Animal Husbandry	3.50	3.67	3.85	4.04	4.24	19.30
4.	Cottage Industry	3.30	3.47	3.64	3.82	4.01	18.24
5.	Bee-Keeping	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	2.56	11.63
6.	Irrigation	18.50	19.43	20.40	21.42	22.49	102.24
7.	Vocational Training	0.84	0.84	1.24	0.84	1.23	4.99
8.	Computer Training	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.15	0.21	0.75
Total		50.76	53.20	56.17	58.45	61.69	280.27

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (IDS)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Communication	6.50	6.83	7.17	7.53	7.90	35.98
2.	Education	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
3.	Drinking Water	2.90	2.90	3.40	3.40	3.90	16.50
4.	Health	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	6.25
5.	Common Facility Centre	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	7.50
Sub Total		16.15	16.68	17.73	18.31	19.41	88.28

INFORMATION , EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC)

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	IEC	3.45	3.62	3.80	3.99	4.19	19.05

Sub Total	3.45	3.62	3.80	3.99	4.19	19.05
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BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	IGS	50.76	53.20	56.17	58.45	61.69	280.27
2.	IDS	16.15	16.68	17.73	18.31	19.41	88.28
3.	IEC	3.45	3.62	3.80	3.99	4.19	19.05
Total		70.36	73.50	77.70	80.75	85.29	387.60

BLOCK ABSTRACT [UNDER ARTICLE 275 (1)]

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Education	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	90.00
2.	Communication	7.72	7.72	7.72	7.72	7.72	38.60
3.	Irrigation	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	17.50
Total		29.22	29.22	29.22	29.22	29.22	146.10

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

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	SCA to TSP	70.36	73.50	77.70	80.75	85.29	387.60
2.	Under Article 275(1)	29.22	29.22	29.22	29.22	29.22	146.10
Total		99.58	102.72	106.92	109.97	114.51	533.70