

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

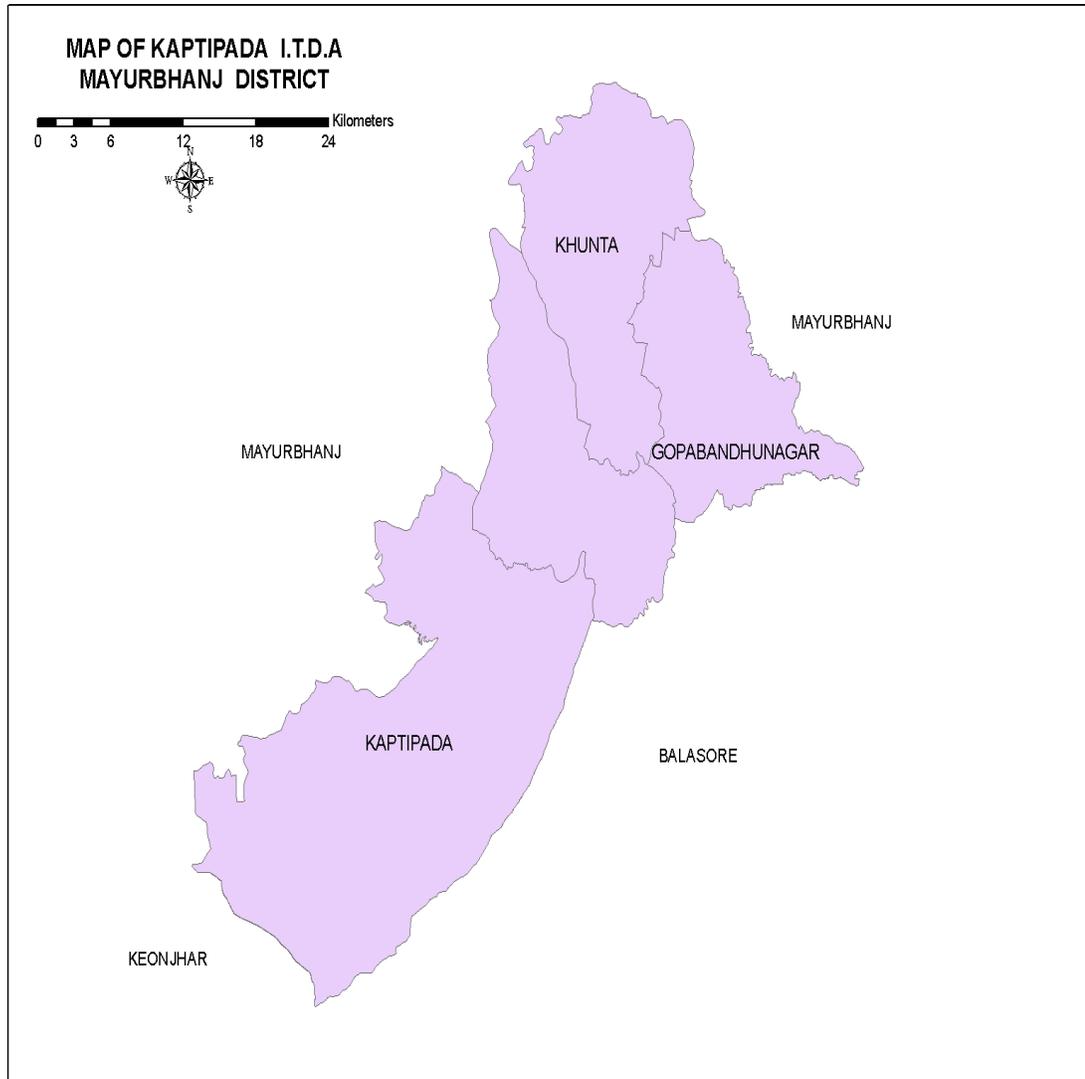
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2006-07

Map of Kaptipada ITDA



KAPTIPADA I.T.D.A.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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. 1369.34 lakhs was made available to Kaptipada ITDA, out of which SCA to TSP was Rs. 905.70 lakhs and funds under the First Proviso to Article 275 (1) was Rs. 463.64 lakhs. The total utilization of funds amounts to Rs. 1133.79 lakhs (82.80%). Under SCA to TSP it was Rs. 856.13 lakhs (94.53%) and under Article 275 (1) it was Rs. 277.66 lakhs (59.89 %).

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

During the entire 11th plan period (2007-08 to 2011-12) a sum of Rs. 1825.67 lakhs has been planned to be spent for total development programmes for STs of Kaptipada ITDA, out of which Rs. 1209.67 lakhs will flow from SCA to TSP and Rs. 616.00 lakhs from Article 275 (1). Out of the total plan outlay, Rs. 845.18 lakhs suggested to be spent under IGS, Rs. 303.72 lakhs under IDS and Rs. 60.77 lakhs under IEC programmes. Besides, Rs. 616.00 lakhs will be spent for creation of missing critical infrastructures under Article 275 (1).

ITDA AT A GLANCE:

♥ Geographical Area	-	10418(Sq. Kms.)
♥ Density of Population	-	274 (per Sq. Km.)
♥ No. of Blocks	-	4
♥ No. of G.Ps.	-	64
♥ No. of Inhabited Villages	-	488
♥ Total Population: (2001 Census)		
	Total	- 328065
	Male	- 165893

	Female	-	162172
	S.T. Total	-	218675
	Male	-	110020
	Female	-	108655
♥	Growth-rate (1991-2001):		
	Total	-	18.75%
	S.T.	-	24.21%
	S.C.	-	21.69%
♥	Sex-ratio(2001 Census) :		
	Total	-	978
	S.T.	-	993
	S.C.	-	987
♥	Major Tribal Communities	-	Santal, Bathudi, Bhumij & Kolha
♥	Forest Area	-	15146 hectares
♥	Land Use:		(in hectares)
	Misc. Tree Groves	-	1676
	Pastures	-	2936
	Cultivable waste	-	4995
	Non-agricultural land	-	8178
	Barren land	-	1907
	Current fallow	-	7004
	Other fallow	-	9784
	Net area sown	-	58102
	Irrigated Land:		
	Total	-	109728
♥	No. of Self Help Groups (SHG) for Women	-	1286
♥	Educational Institutions:		
	• SSD Department:		
	Boys'High School	-	01
	Girls'High School	-	01
	Ashram School	-	02
	Kanyashram	-	02
	Sevashram	-	15
	Residential Sevashram	-	01
	Pry. School Hostel	-	49
	• Education Department:		
	College	-	12
	High School	-	67
	M.E. School	-	107
	Primary School	-	413

	High School Hostel	-	32
♥	Veterinary Institutions :		
	Hospital/Dispensary	-	07
	Live-stock Aid Centre	-	24
	Artificial Insemination Centre	-	14
♥	Co-operative Institutions :		
	LAMPS (with branches)	-	12
♥	Financial Institutions :		
	State Bank of India	-	03
	Baitarani Gramya Bank	-	12
	Syndicate Bank	-	01
	Bank of India	-	03
	United Bank of India	-	02
♥	Health Institutions :		
	Hospital	-	01
	Community Health Centre	-	05
	Primary Health Centre	-	07
	Homeopathic Dispensary	-	06
	Ayurvedic Dispensary	-	07
	ANM Centre	-	73

ACRONYMS USED IN THE TEXT

AS	- Ashram School
BGB	- Baitarani Gramya Bank
BI	-Bank of India
BPL	- Below Poverty Line
BOI	- Bank of India
CARD	- Co-operative Agricultural Rural Development (Bank)
CHC	- Community Health Centre
DCA	- Diploma in Computer Application
DPAP	- Draught Prone Area Development Programme
DRDA	- District Rural Development Agency
EGS	-Education Guarantee Scheme
G.P	- Gram Panchayat
H.S	- High School
HYV	- High Yielding Variety
IBO	- Individual Beneficiary-Oriented Scheme
ICDS	- Integrated Child Development Scheme
IDP	- Infrastructure Development Programme
IDS	- Infrastructure Development Scheme
IEC	- Information, Education and Communication
IGS	- Income Generating Scheme
ITDA	- Integrated Tribal Development Agency
ITDP	- Integrated Tribal Development Project
KS	- Kanyashram
LAMPS	- Large Sized Multipurpose Society
LIC	- Livestock Inspector Centre
LIP	- Lift Irrigation Project
MIP	- Minor Irrigation Project
PA	- Project Administrator
PGDCA	- Post Graduate Degree in Computer Applications
PFCS	- Pisciculture Federation Co-operative Society

PHC	- Primary Health Centre
PSH	- Primary School Hostel
RCC	- Reinforced Cement Concrete
RS	- Residential Sevashram
SBI	- State Bank of India
SC	- Scheduled Castes
ST	- Scheduled Tribes
SHG	- Self Help Group
SSD Deptt.	- Scheduled Tribes & Scheduled Castes Development Department
SFDA	- Small Farmers Development Agency
SCA	- Special Central Assistance
TD	- Tribal Development
TDCCOL	- Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation Ltd.
TSP	- Tribal Sub Plan
UBI	-United Bank of India
UGME	-Upgraded Middle English School

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CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

Concept, Approach and Strategy:

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

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

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

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

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

It is worth mentioning here that consequent upon the demarcation of TSP area in Orissa, viable administrative units were aggregated into Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) which were subsequently redesignated as Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) after registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 to function as autonomous agencies. Out of 21 ITDAs, 19 were formed from 1974-

75 to 1978-79 and in July, 1979, 4 TDAs were abolished and merged with ITDPs, resulting in total 21 ITDAs in the State.

Methodological Perspective:

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

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

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

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

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

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

- i) 70% of the allocation is to be proposed for IGS and 30% of the allocation for IDS.
- ii) Infrastructure projects proposed should support promotion of income generation.
- iii) No road or school project should be included under SCA to TSP.
- iv) All IGS activities should be taken up by identifying SHGs/ Clusters village-wise.
- v) Assistance to stray individual beneficiaries not to be recommended.
- vi) Instructions given for schemes under horticulture, agriculture and allied sectors, like Pisciculture, Backyard Poultry Units, 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.

Tools of the Study:

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

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

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

(b) : Educational Institutions of Education Department.

B-2 : Health and Family Welfare.

B-3 : Drinking Water Facilities

B-4 : Veterinary Infrastructure

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

(b) : Connectivity (Block)

(c) : Connectivity (ITDA)

(d) : Connectivity (DRDA)

(e) : Connectivity (R & B)

(f) : Connectivity (Rural Development)

(g) : Connectivity (Forest Department)

(h) : Connectivity (Micro Project)

(i) : Connectivity (Other Agencies)

B-6 : Other Infrastructure

Format – C : Income Generating Schemes

C-1 : Agriculture

C-2 : Horticulture

C-3 : Control of Shifting Cultivation

C-4 : Co-operation and Credit Management

C-5 (a) : Animal Husbandry

(b) Pisciculture

C-6 : Cottage Industry

C-7 : Irrigation

C-8 : Soil Conservation & Land Development

C-9 : Agro-Forestry

C-10 : Sericulture

C-11 : Others, including Transport & Business (Bankable Schemes)

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

D-1 : Training

D-2 : Publicity, Cultural Programme & Exhibition

D-3 : Allotment and Expenditure (ITDA)

D-4 : Scheme-wise Physical Target and Achievement since inception.

D-5 : Scheme-wise Financial Target and Achievement since inception

D-6 : ITDA Particulars.

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

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

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

Limitations of the Study:

- 1) In consonance with the conceptual frame and methodological perspective, it is apt to state here that while formulating and preparing the prospective

action plan of I.T.D.A for five years during the 11th plan period, provisions under the Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act (Central Act, 1996 & State Act, 1997) are to be taken into consideration. It is mandatory that plans prepared by G.Ps are to be approved by the Gram Sabha / Palli Sabha prior to the implementation of schemes/ projects for the socio-economic development of tribals. Therefore, the current exercise shall include annual plans aggregating to five-year prospective plan, by taking G.P as the minimal unit, and shall make it location-specific wherever possible, but at least for the first year as stipulated by the local functionaries. The I.T.D.A authorities shall take necessary steps, so that the schemes/ projects as per the action plan for the village receive the approval of the concerned Gram Sabha/Palli Sabha before their implementation. From the 2nd year to the 5th year the I.T.D.A shall draw location-specific plans within the limits of funds under each sub-sector as per felt needs of the tribals and the prevailing situation in localities.

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

the Plan of action for Kaptipada 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:

Kaptipada ITDP started functioning taking 4 blocks, such as Gopabandhu Nagar, Kaptipada, Khunta and Udala in the year 1975. It was redesignated as ITDA in March 1979 after registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 to function as an autonomous body.

Location

Kaptipada ITDA is situated in the northern part of TSP area in Orissa. It lies in the southern part of Mayurbhanj district between 20^o 20' and 21^o 56' N latitudes and 86^o 18 E and 81^o 51' E longitudes. The Kaptipada ITDA is bounded by Baripada subdivision in the north, Keonjhar & Balasore in the south, Balasore in the east and Karanjia subdivision in the west.

The ITDA headquarters is located at Udalal which is also the sub-divisional headquarters. It is connected by major roads with district headquarters Baripada and with National High way No. 5 near Soro of Balasore district. The District headquarters Baripada is 52 Kms. away from ITDA headquarters.

Geophysical Features

The total geographical area of Mayurbhanj district is 10418.0 Sq Kms. Out of that Kaptipada ITDA covers 1198.52 (11.50%) Sq. Kms. The project area is covered by dense mixed Jungles under the Similipal reserve forests, which had become famous in recent past for its tamed tigers, who died few years ago. Open mixed jungles are found in the

periphery of the project area. The forest is categorized as northern tropical semi-ever green type with species like; Sal, Piasal, Sisu, Kusum, Bandhan, Ghambhari, Kendu, Mohua, Asan and mangoes. The wild animals found in area are elephant, tiger, bear, deer, jackel, etc. The highest mountain in the area is Meghasini. The river Sono and other rivulets come out of the Similipal project area from all directions representing a typical radial damage pattern.

Climate

The climate of the area is characterized by an oppressive hot summer, high humidity almost round the year and well distributed rain fall during the monsoon season. The summer season commonly starts by March when the temperature begins to rise rapidly. May is the hottest month of the year. The period from June to September it rains by south-west monsoon. October and November constitute the post-monsoon season in the area. The winter season continues from December to February. December is the coldest month of the year. The average maximum temperature of the area is 43⁰ c whereas the minimum is 14⁰c. The average temperature recorded during 2003 is 28.7⁰c.

Rainfall:

The average annual rainfall of Kaptipada Block is 1393.5 mm (2003). The rainfall is reported to be uniform all over the area. The maximum average rainfall of all blocks is 1650.4mm and the minimum is 1139.3 mm. Out of four blocks Khunta recorded the highest average rainfall i.e. 1442 mm and Udala recorded the lowest i.e 1326.20 mm. during the year (2003).

Geology:

The geology the project is classified geniesses including Singbhum granite of Archaen period, Dolerite dykes of Middle proterozoic period, Baripada beds of Myocence period and laterite of Pleistocene period and recent alluvial mostly the soil type is of red with laterite soil at some places.

Places of Historical Importance and Tourist Interest

Ghatsila and Haldighat:

There are two important historical places supported by Hindu mythology situated on the east of Dhudhua-Ghatasila hill which is famous for a cave, where the image of four armed Goddess lakhai Chandi is represented with goat and lion under her left and right feet, respectively.

Three hundred feet away from this place lies an Oval stone which the people call 'Khuda Putuli'. It is popularly believed that Bhima pressed his knees on this stone. The impressions are still visible on it. Ruins of three brick built temples are found at three different places of Ghatasila hill.

About a quarter of a mile to the south-east of Ghatasila stands a hillock named Haladihgat. According to local faiths Sita stopped here for some time during her exile and prepared turmeric for cooking food for Rama. Hence, it is named Haladighat.

Samibruksha

Four kms to the south of Podadiha in Kaptipada block located a hill known among the people as Samibruksha. The hill is about 500ft high. On the Western side of the hill there are five caves, which look like small rooms from a distance. Mythology says that the five Pandavas hid their arms in these five caves before proceeding to the court of the king of Birata. On the Troyodashi Tithi, that is the Baruni day in the month of Chaitra, water running down the eastern side of the hill is believed to be sacred. Attracted by the sanctity of the water, People gather here from distant places at the time of Baruni Mela. On the Makar Sankranti day another Mela is held, a number of pilgrims assemble and the local people of the place sing and dance at a place on the northern part of the hill.

At the foothill, there is monastery of monk (Babaji) where the Bhagvat Purana and other religious books are worshipped.

Dhudhua or Durdha

The is a hillock spread over about 5 acres of area to the north of Badakhunta in Kaptipada sub-division, about 18Kms from the district headquarters Baripada. This place is famous for a waterfall, whose sound is heard from a long distance. This is a beautiful place of natural sites with pools. The place called Gouripata contains Swayambhu Linga and Rohini Kunda or Domani Kunda (named by local Santal) and river Gangahara are important Hindu religious places where a big Mela is held on the auspicious Baruni day

of Chaitra (March-April). The importance of this place has been described in “Ganga Baruni Mahtmya”.

Administrative Set Up

Block wise total geographical area, forest area, no. Of Gps, households and distance of Block headquarters from ITDA headquarters are presented in table-I.

TABLE-I
Block wise area, village and households.

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Total Geographical Area (in 89Km)	No. of GP	No. Of Villages			Forest Area (in Hect.)	No. of House holds 2001	Distance from ITDA HQS in Km
				Inhabi- ted	Un inhabi- ted	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Gopabandhu Nagar	163.34	13	126	3	129	354	14804	18
2	Kaptipada	530.05	26	148	-	148	13535	25946	8
3	Khunta	222.08	14	126	3	129	618	14726	18
4	Udala	283.05	11	88	1	89	639	14372	0
	Total	1198.52	64	488	7	495	15146	69848	-

Table-1 above shows that

- Kaptipada ITDA comprises 4 development blocks, 64 Gramapanchayats and 495 villages.
- Out of total 495 villages, 7 (1.41%) villages are uninhabited.
- Total No. of households of the ITDA is 69846. The highest number of households (25946) is found in Kaptipada block and the lowest number of households (14372) is in Udala block.
- The total forest area of the ITDA is 15,146 hectares. Kaptipada block covers 530.05 hectares of forest area out of which is 34.99%. Gopabandhunagar block covers the lowest forest area that is 163.34 hectares.

- All blocks of ITDA are well communicable. Kaptipada block is the nearest to ITDA at a distance of 8 km. Khunta, Gopabandhu nagar blocks are at a distance of about 18 kms from ITDA headquarters Udala.

ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

The ITDA has its own staff to carry out its official administration and implement various schemes in the field. Category-wise sanctioned number of posts and staff in position in the ITDA is given below: -

ITDA staff strength and staff in position

Sl No.	Category Of posts	Sanctioned Staff strength	Staff in Position	Vacancy Position
1	2	3	4	5
1	Group-A	1	1	-
2	Group-B	2	2	-
3	Group-C	11	9	2
4	Group-D	7	7	-
	Total	21	19	2

- The total sanctioned staff strength of ITDA is 21, out of which 2 in Grade- C posts are lying vacant.
- The project level committee looks into proper planning implementation and review of development programmes of the ITDA. The PLC/Governing Body of the ITDA consists of the following members with the collector-cum-district Magistrate Mayurbhanj as the chairman.

1. Collector, Mayurbhanj – Chairman.
2. Project Administration – Member- secretary.
3. M.P., Balasore & Mayurbhanj Constituency- Member.
4. MLA, Udala Assembly constituency- Member
5. Chairpersons, Panchayat Samities- Members.
6. All district level offices.

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 approve the annual action plan proposed by the ITDA for implementation in the area.

CHAPTER-III

DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

Block-wise population.

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

Table -II

Block wise distribution of population (2001 census)

Sl No	Block	Population			Density of Population Per Sq. km.	Average Population Per inhabited Villages	Average Population Per Households
		Total	Male	Female			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	GB Nagar	66,309	33570	32739	406	526	(4.48)4
2	Kaptipada	1,26,371	64195	62176	238	854	(4.87) 5
3	Khunta	68528	34481	34047	308	544	(4.65) 5
4	Udala	66857	33647	33210	236	760	(4.65) 5
	Total	328065	165893 (50.57)	162172 (49.43)	274	672	5

- Total population of the ITDA is 328065 out of which males constitute 50.57% and females 49.43%.
- Out of 4 blocks of ITDA, Kaptipada block has the highest population (1,26,371) and Gopabandhu Nagar block has the lowest population (66,309).

- In the ITDA area density of population is 274 per sq. km. The highest density of population (406) is found in Gopabandhu Nagar block.
- Average population per household in the ITDA and 3 blocks are equal 5 numbers

Sl No.	Block	Total population			ST population			SC population		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Gopabandhu Nagar	66309	33570	32739	35665 (53.78)	17929 (53.40)	17736 (54.17)	8473 (12.78)	4302 (12.82)	4171 (12.74)
2	Kaptipada	126371	64195	62176	80347 (63.58)	40569 (63.20)	39778 (63.98)	6440 (5.10)	3237 (5.04)	3203 (5.15)
3	Khunta	68528	34481	34047	53577 (78.18)	26888 (77.98)	26689 (78.39)	2460 (3.59)	1212 (3.51)	1248 (3.66)
4	Udala	66857	33647	33210	49086 (73.42)	24634 (73.21)	24452 (73.62)	3593 (5.37)	1798 (5.34)	1795 (5.04)
	Total	328065 (100)	165893 (50.57)	162172 (49.43)	218675 (66.65)	110020 (66.32)	108655 (66.99)	20966 (6.39)	10549 (6.36)	10417 (64.23)

per household excepting Gopabandhu nagar block (4.48).

- The average population of 4 blocks per inhabited village varies between 526 and 584, the highest (854) is in Kaptipada block and the lowest (526) in Gopabandhu Nagar block.
- Average population per household in the ITDA and 3 blocks are equal i.e. 5 members per household excepting Gopabandhu Nagar block (4.48)

POPULATION BY ETHNO-CULTURAL GROUPS (BLOCK-WISE):

Block- wise population of ethno-cultural groups is given in table –III.

Table-III

Block- wise distribution of population by ethno-cultural groups (2001)

- In the ITDA area, the ST population to total population is 66.65%. ST males constitute 66.32% and Females 66.99%.
- ST concentration is the highest (78.18%) in Khunta block, and the lowest (53.78%) in Gopabandhu Nagar block.
- SC population who constitutions 6.39% of the ITDA population is the highest (12.78%) in Gopabandhu Nagar block and the lowest (3.59%) in Khunta block.

GROWTH RATE:

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

Growth Rate in ITDA (1991-2001)

Period	Total	ST	Sc
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Sl No.	Block	Total			ST			SC			
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	GBNagar	43.63	52.23	29.70	25.63	40.72	10.59	26.11	39.55	12.46	
2	Kaptipada	31.93	43.94	19.83	23.87	42.72	4.78	41.83	56.10	25.92	
3	Khunta	31.14	44.48	17.53	24.62	38.26	10.87	36.32	50.25	22.25	
4	Udala	31.59	44.28	18.65	21.88	34.97	8.56	37.06	50.75	22.88	
	Total	34.21	46.99	21.20	24.00	39.17	8.70	35.83	49.16	20.73	
		1991-2001			18.75			24.21			21.69

- During 1991-2001 the decadal growth rate of total population is 18.75.
- The decadal growth rate of ST (24.21) and SC 21.69 which are higher than total growth rate for the I.T.D.A.

SEX RATIO (2001):

Total	ST	SC
978	993	987

Sex-ratio of total population of the ITDA area is 978 whereas it is higher for ST (993), followed by SC (987).

LITERACY-TABLE IV

Block-wise and community-wise Literacy Rate of ITDA is presented in Table-IV

- Total literacy rate for SC population (35.83%) is more in comparison with that of total population (34.21%) and ST population (24%).
- The male literacy SCs also shows the highest percentage in comparison with total and ST literacy rate.
- The Female literacy of ST (8.7%) indicates the lowest percentage comparison with total ST literacy rates respectively.

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS

Block wise different categories of works, non-works, work force participation rate and their percentage are in table V (I) and table V (II)

-

- Among the total population the highest literacy is found in GB Nagar block

SI No.	Block	Total population			Work force					
		Total	Male	Female	Total worker			Non worker		
					Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Gopabandhu Nagar	66309	33570	32739	28415	17844	10571	37894	15726	22168
2	Kaptipada	126371	64195	62176	59597	34080	25517	66774	30115	36659
3	Khunta	68528	34481	34047	34131	18711	15420	34397	15770	18627
4	Udala	66857	33647	33210	31368	18404	12964	35489	15243	20246
	Total	328065	165893	162172	153511(46.79)	89039(75.01)	64472(24.99)	174554(53.21)	76854(44.03)	97700(55.97)

(43.63%) and the lowest in Khunta block (31.14%).

- Among the ST the literacy percentage is also the highest (25.63%) in GB Nagar

SI No	Block	Work Force								
		Total Workers			Main Workers			Marginal Workers		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Gopabandhu Nagar	28415	17844	10571	19179	14738	4441	9236	3106	6130
2.	Kaptipada	59597	34080	25517	37242	27636	9606	22355	6444	15911
3.	Khunta	34131	18711	15420	20598	15071	5527	13533	3640	9893
4.	Udala	31368	18404	12964	18914	14517	4397	12454	3887	8567
	Total	153511(100)	89039(58.00)	64472(42.00)	95933(62.49)	71962(75.01)	23971(24.99)	57578(37.51)	17077(29.66)	40501(70.34)

block and the lowest (21.88%) in Udala block.

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS

Block wise different categories of works, non-works, work force participation rate and their percentage are in table V (I) and table V (II)

Table V (I)

Block wise distribution of work force participation (2001 census)

Table V(II)

Block-wise distribution of work force participation pali (2001censuss)

- In the ITDA area the working groups constitute (46.79%) of the total population.
- The number of male workers (75.01%) is more in comparison with female workers who constitute only (24.99%) of the total female population.
- Out of total workers of the ITDA area the main workers constitute 62.49% and the marginal workers 37.5%.
- Among the main workers, males constitute 58.00% and the females only 42.00%.
- Among the marginal workers, the females constitute 70.34% which is more in comparison with male workers (29.66).

Major ST Communities:

The ITDA area is inhabited by different Tribal Communities like Ho, Lodha, Mahali, Munda, Dahrua, Gond, Mundari, Rajuar, Kharia, Oraon, Mankidi, Saora, and Saunti and other tribes. The Santal tribe is numerically dominant tribe among all tribes in the ITDA area. Brief ethnographic notes on some major tribes like Santal, Bathudi, Bhumija, and Kol/Kolha are given below.

SANTAL:

Santal is the third largest in India after the Gond and the Bhil. In Orissa its population is 6,29,282 as per 1991 census. Santal are found distributed mostly in district of Mayurbhanj, Balasore and Keonjhar. They speak Santali, one of the Munda languages. They have developed a script called 'Ol Chiki'. They are also conversant in Oriya and Hindi language. The Santal settlements have parallel rows of house facing the common street. In front of the house of Manjhi, the village chief, they have Manjhithan, the sacred palce and the seat of Manjhi-haram, the founding ancestral deity. Jaher the sacred grove in the outskirts of the village is regarded as the abode of all Santal deities. The Santal build beautiful multi roomed houses of definite artistic design having spacious compounds and courtyards. They paint the walls with different colours, mainly red and black. Roofs are either thatched or tiled. Men wear coarse dhoti and gamuchha and women wear short check saris mostly of blue and green colour. Women put on tattoo marks. They are divided into several totemic exogamous clans, Paris. Each clan is further divided into sub-clans, maximal lineages. Bansa and minimal lineages, Kutum. The Kinsmen, at the level of board groups refer to each other as Kutum pele, lineal kins and

bandhu pele, affines. They observe Janam Chatiar, Purificatory ritual on the seventh or ninth day of birth, and natyam, name giving ceremony within one year. Death rites are observed in a holy river, termed as Damodar. The Santal are agriculturists. Besides, they work as wage earners, mining and industrial labourers. They also raise livestock. Marriage, *bapla* is a significant event in Santal life. The common types of marriages permitted in their society are by negotiation, by elopement, by intrusion and by service. They practice junior levirate marriages. Sing Bonga, Sun God otherwise called Thakur or Sharam is their supreme deity who is revered as the creator of the universe. Their important village deities are Marang, Buru, Monreko Tureiko, Jaher Era, Gosani Era and Majhi Haram. Besides there are a number of other deities like hill and forest deities, earth Goddess (Basumata) ancestral spirits (Hapranko Bonga), household spirits (Abe Bonga) etc. their festivals such as Eork-Sim, Hasihar-Sim, Janthan, Sahari, Magha Sim, Baha and Iri-Guldi-Sim are associated with agricultural activities and eating of first fruits.

The traditional village council is headed by the secular Chief, Manjhi assisted by Paramanik, the deputy chief Naik, the village priest, Jog Majhi, the Moral Guardian, and Gadet, the messenger. At the inter-village level they have inter-village council called Parha or Pargana. The Santal are very fond of song and dance that they perform on all ceremonial and festive occasions. They play musical instruments like Tamak, Dhol, Bhuang, Sarangi and flutes. Industrialization and urbanization have brought about changes in their life style. A large number of Santal go outside in search of jobs and work in towns and urban centers, from where they return with new ideas and practices, which become a model for the rest. The material culture of Santal has changed considerably. Some of them use modern articles like cycle, radio, motorcycle, wooden furniture and television. Most of educated persons and younger generation wear pants, shirts, and banyan. Women wear mill made saris, blouses, petticoats, and glass or plastic ornaments.

Changes in the economic life of the Santal are most remarkable. Many Santal from interior go to Koraput, Jamsedpur or Keonjhar to work in industries and mines including agricultural labour in near by areas. In recent years, educated Santal have been organizing Socio-cultural associations for the preservation of their traditional culture. However, there has been a continuous effort since independence by the government to

raise their socio- economic standards. As a progressive tribal community in the state the Santal avail themselves of the maximum facilities in education and other financial assistance. As a result good number of Santal population is in different jobs of Government and non-Government sector.



*Santal couple working in the threshing ground
&
Santal Man working in the field*

Bathudi:

Bathudi is one of the Hinduised tribes of Orissa. They have synonyms like Bathudi, Bathuli, Bathuhuli etc. They are concentrated in the North East parts of Orissa. Particularly in the district of Mayurbhanj in Panchpir (Karanjia), Keonjhar and Kaptipada and Nilgiri sub-division of Balsore. As per 1991 census their population was 1,71,054 and their sex ratio is 1000.

In 1981 their literacy was 20.8%. They have no other separate tribal dialect and have adopted Oriya as their mother tongue. Bathudi settlements are generally uniclans and homogenous. In multi-ethnic villages they live in separate hamlets. Family is nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. The community is divided into several exogamous septs (Gotra or khili), viz. Santal (Wood husking), Kasmardia (wild grass), Nag (serpent), Thariyar (a wild fruit), Panipuk (water insect), Sankhiyar (conch), Dhanphul (paddy flower) and Parasar, Sailya, Kashyap, Bharadwaja, etc. somewhat resembling those of the Hindu Castes. Marriage within the group is tabooed. Though there are few cases of polygyny in their society marriages are monogamous. Marriage through negotiation is common practice and paddy, rice and cloths are given to the bride's parents before marriage. The rites of Karna Mantra is administered to the bride and the groom by Hindu Baishnab before the marriage. The marriage ritual is conducted at the bride's place following Vedic rites. The Brahman priest performs the rites. Musicians belonging to Domb or Ghasi community play music on this occasion. The family hosts a feast to kinsmen, villagers and guests. Other modes of acquiring mates, by services and by capture have become rare these days. Marriage of widows, widowers, divorces, junior levirate and sororate are permissible, but cross cousin marriage is tabooed. Birth pollution is observed for nine days, during which the mother of the child is prohibited to enter into kitchen and touch the cooking pots and utensils. Name giving ceremony is observed on the twenty-first day. The Bathudi practice both cremation and burial for the dead. The death pollution continues for ten days. On the tenth day purificatory rites are conducted by a Brahman priest. Service castes like Barber and washer man render their services on this occasion. They also celebrate annual Sradha rites utilizing the services of a Brahman priest. Bathudis are settled cultivators and wage earners. They cultivate mainly rice and different cash crops like Pulses, sugarcane and oil seeds. Bathudi women supplement the family income by preparing flattened and fried rice and making Sal & Siali leaf cups and plates and selling these in the market. They collect seasonal forest produce and engage in household industry like Sabsi grass rope making. In Balasore district some of them collect gold dust from the Suvarnarekha river-bed.

Rice is their principal food and they are generally not addicted to country liquor or rice beer.

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

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

Bathudies have given up their language dance and music and practice of tattooing etc. However, they have retained their famous Chhau dance (Akhada) a gymnastic and fighting ever used in the past which in castes the tradition of a warrior tribe.



Bathudi couple filling the bag with paddy
&
A Bathudi Man catching fish

Bhumija:

Etymologically Bhumija means 'sons of earth'. It is one of the Munda group of tribes who Hinduised to a great deal. Bhumijas are found in Orissa, West Bengal and Bihar. In Orissa they are largely concentrated in the district of Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh, Keonjhar and Balasore. Their population as per 1991 is 1,78,234 and sex ratio is 983. They live in villages with other ethnic groups of tribes and Castes like, Santal, Kharia, Bathudi, Ho and Hindu castes. They get ritual services of Brahman priest, barber and washerman. They live in houses constructed with mud and straw thatched roof. Inside the houses they have provision for storage of grains, and outside cattle shed. Ritual paintings with rice powder are often made on the walls. They possess some household articles and musical instruments all made by them selves. Their dress and ornaments are almost similar to their Hindu neighbors. It is prohibited to take beef. Rice is their staple food. Rice- bear and toddy are their common drinks. On festive occasion they take Mohua liquor. They eat varieties of vegetables, green leaves and tubers. Kitchen is considered as sacred, prohibited for outsiders. Bhumijas are basically settled agriculturists. They grow rice, cereals, pulses, oil seeds and vegetables. The landless families work as agricultural labourers and wage earners. In the long past, they were engaged in hunting and trapping birds. Bhumijas have four hierarchical divisions on the basis of their social and occupational hierarchy. They are Tamaria, Haldipokharia, Teli and Seri or Dehuri Bhumija. Each division further consists of a number of exogamous totemic groups killi. Some of these totemic groups are Hotalva, Tutia, Sura, Naga, Tirai, Marum, and Mati. They have sur names like chalki, Kachchyap, Hemrom, Chapra, Saral, Tesa, Hemla, Khatu, Ghugushyama etc. They generally practice monogamy but polygyny is limited to a few. Cross cousin, levirate and sororate marriages are in vogue. They acquire mates in different ways and bride price is still prevalent. Bhumijas observe ritual prohibitions attached to childbirth, puberty and death. Dead bodies are generally cremated and buried in case of accidental death. A number of deities, Baram, Sing Bonga, Dharam Devta, Gram Devta, Jahaburu, Karakata, Baghut, Deoshali and Buru are their revered deities. Saharai, Karma, Banda Paraba, Nuakhia, Makar and Turu are the main festivals. They also participate in Hindu festivals like Sivaratri, Dhulla Puja, Dusserah etc. Bhumija

believe in ghosts, spirits and efficacy of black and white magic. They practice ancestral worship on all occasions. They sacrifice goats, sheep and fowls to appease the deities. During festivals and ceremonies they eat, drink, sing and dance the whole night. Bhumija social organization is well delineated. At the village level, village elders are headed by Pradhan and at the inter village level by Sardar. The Dehuri is their religious head.

Schools, roads, wells, tube wells, minor Irrigation projects, supply of electricity and income generating schemes implemented under different plan period have made good development impact on them. They are showing interest for progressing in both economically and educationally. Coming in contact with non-tribals they have adopted customs and practices of the Hindu caste people.

Kolha:

Kolha the word 'Ko' is of Mundari origine. Which means them and others. Russel and Hiralal (1916) Opined that the words Ho, Horo. Har and Koro are used by Munda to denote themselves. The Kol are early settlers of Kolhan region of Singhbhum district in Bihar and have different appellations like Kol, Kolha, Ho, Munda, Mundari and Larka Kol. In course of time they migrated to Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa. They are of Austro Asiatic stock and speak Kol language belonging to proto Munda group. According to 1991 census the population of the Kol in Orissa is 4235. Kolha settlements are generally uniclan and homogenous. In multi-ethnic villages they live in separate hamlets. Family is mostly nuclear, patrilocal and patrilineal. Croake (1896) classified Kol into thirteen endogamous group i.e. Rautia, Rautel, Dahait, Mahtiyani, Thakusia, Banaj, Paliariya, Barwar, Birm, Harwariya, Rajwariya, Hanvianwa and Chero of which the Rautiya is considered highest in social hierarchy. These groups are again sub-division into several exogamous clan (Kur). Family is monogamous but polygyny exists in exceptional cases. Marriage through negotiation (Andi) is regarded as prestigious. The mediator Dutum or Dutumwala negotiates between both the parties. The bride price (Gonam) is prevalent and is paid both in cash and kind amounting to some cows and goats etc. Cross cousin marriage, junior, levirate, junior sororate, remarriages and marriage by capture (Oportipi), by mutual consent (Raji Khusi) and by intrusion (Anadar) are in vogue. Every year they celebrate the wedding ceremony of their traditional deity Sing Bonga with Deswali before performing any type of marriage. They observe birth pollution for a period of seven days. The mother of the new born baby is

kept in seclusion in a separate room called peiari ora for seven days. Purificatory rite is held on the eighth day with ceremonial bathing of the child and worship of Ora Bonga. Name giving ceremony, Taghar is held after six months. Their traditional priest Dehuri performs the rites by worshipping Marang Bonga and by chanting the name of deceased ancestors. The family hosts a feast to lineage members on this occasion. The Kol practices burial for their dead. They observe death pollution for seven days. On the eighth day Jangtapa, the purificatory rites are held. The community priest Dehuri conducts the proceedings. The village headman fixes a day for Sabri or Saradha. The bereaved family hosts a feast to lineage members and villagers. The Kol are settled cultivators and agricultural labours. Most of them are landless and supplement their income by wage earning in farm and non-farm sectors. They are non-vegetarians, rice Jawar and Wheat are their staple food. They are addicted to homemade rice beer (Handia), country liquor made of mahua and smoking of tobacco. Their religion is a mixture of Hinduism and Animism. They observe Hindu festival like Ram Navami, Dussera, Rakhi, Holi, Diwali, Janmastami and visit holy shrines. They have their tribal deities like Sing Bonga, Nagea Bonga, Marang Bonga, Bagea, Bonga, Borum Bonga, Sendra Bonga, who are propitiated by their traditional priest Dehuri. Their major festivals are Ba Parab, Hora Parab, Makar Parab. The Kol have their own traditional community council. Pradhan is the village head who is assisted by village elders and a messenger (Dakua). The regional head is known as Sardar. The Kol are fond of dance and music. They use their traditional musical instruments Madal, Dholuk, Tomkha and Mazina and dance during festive occasion. Women also tattoo their body depicting flowers, leaves, human and animal forms.

Block-wise and GP wise approximate households of the Scheduled Tribe communities are given in the Table -VI.

Table -VI (a)
G.P. wise, Tribe wise No. Of Households
Block –Udala

Sl. No.	Name of the GPs	Bathudi	Bhumija	Ho	Kolha	Lodha	Mahali	Santal	Kharia	Oraon	total
1.	Badasingaria	144	74	-	161	-	-	844	-	-	1223
2.	Sridam Ch. Pur	-	25	-	31	35	-	582	-	-	673
3.	Patsanipur	28	480	-	22	88	27	329	-	-	974
4.	Kundabai	120	68	-	110	-	-	456	86	26	866

5.	Radho	60	85	-	215	81	17	300	-	64	822
6.	Kochiladiha	289	283	-	-	-	-	489	-	-	1061
7.	Bhimali	-	48	-	-	-	-	242	-	-	290
8.	Khaladi	508	104	-	-	-	-	482	-	-	1094
9.	Bahubandha	36	58	-	102	-	-	608	-	-	804
10.	Badakhaman	221	311	20	15	-	-	715	-	-	1282
11.	Nuagaon	76	85	-	173	-	-	325	-	-	659
	Total	1482	1621	20	829	204	44	5372	86	90	9748

Table -VI (b)
G.P. wise, Tribe wise No. Of Households

Block –Khunta

Sl. No.	Name of the GPs	Bathudi	Bhumija	Bhuinya	Ho	Kolha	Lodha	Mahali	Santal	Mundari	Raj
1.	Gadigaon	226	47	-	-	82	-	-	515	-	-
2.	B. C.Pur	145	230	-	-	133	-	-	412	-	-
3.	Dhanghera	128	70	-	-	5	-	-	497	-	-
4.	Dukura	25	179	-	-	-	-	22	219	-	-
5.	Laxmansahi	37	203	-	-	20	-	64	263	-	-
6.	Bahanada	30	78	17	-	74	-	40	952	-	-
7.	Badapathara	200	193	10	5	40	-	20	474	-	2
8.	Karkachia	297	40	110	-	42	-	-	561	-	-
9.	Basipitha	110	167	130	-	-	30	33	683	-	-
10.	Badafeni	218	-	273	-	-	-	96	481	8	-
11.	Bangara	132	72	20	-	50	30	-	354	-	2
12.	Sapanchua	16	221	40	-	79	-	-	218	20	-
13.	Bholagadia	-	-	117	-	75	-	60	514	-	-
14.	Dengam	36	-	24	-	91	-	-	639	-	-
	Total	1600	1500	741	5	691	60	335	6782	28	4

Table -VI (c)
G.P. wise, Tribe wise No. Of Households

Block –Kaptipada

Sl. No.	Name of the GPs	Bathudi	Bhumija	Bhuinya	Ho	Kolha	Mahali	Munda	Santal	Gond	saunti	Sabar	total
1.	Kaptipada	-	-	447	-	-	-	-	230	-	-	20	697
2.	Kalamgadia	-	15	40	-	880	-	-	290	-	-	-	1225
3.	Kolialam	220	-	30	-	30	15	-	40	37	34	-	406
4.	Debala	82	-	30	28	90	-	-	52	58	-	-	340
5.	Jodida	185	-	12	-	90	-	92	270	-	-	-	649
6.	J. S. Jamdiha	71	10	-	-	377	-	30	583	-	-	-	1071
7.	Chakradharpur	155	-	110	-	88	50	-	193	-	-	-	596
8.	Jambani	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	179	-	-	-	196
9.	Mankadapada	75	25	141	-	30	-	-	713	-	-	-	984
10.	Jhinkapada	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	152	-	-	-	248
11.	Nududiha	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	316	-	-	-	336
12.	Pingu	-	40	43	-	-	-	-	264	-	-	-	347
13.	Padmapokhari	150	-	-	-	370	-	22	306	-	-	-	848
14.	Ram Ch. Pur	-	56	-	-	430	-	-	323	-	-	-	809
15.	Pedagadi	106	121	25	-	-	-	-	280	-	-	-	532
16.	Badakhaladi	194	64	30	-	20	-	-	204	-	-	-	512
17.	Badabisal	-	178	-	6	60	-	-	311	-	-	-	555

18.	Badagudgudia	21	102	20		45	-	-	304	-	-	-	492
19.	Labanyadipur	95	-	-	609	30	-	-	369	-	-	-	1103
20.	Dewanbahali	25	-	-		546	25	-	20	-	-	-	616
21.	Sarat	-	-	-	241	410	20	-	619	20	-	-	1310
22.	Rampakhan	-	-	-	788	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	812
23.	Saradiha	-	76	-	-	399	15	-	-	-	-	-	490
24.	Natto	-	-	-	-	688	25	-	-	-	-	-	713
25.	Salachua	160	125	-		254	50	-	110	-	-	-	699
26.	Majhiguda	329	30	-	20	380	-	30	110	-	-	-	899
	Total	1868	842	1061	1692	5217	224	174	6238	115	34	20	17485

Table -VI (d)
G.P. wise, Tribe wise No. Of Households

Block –Gopabandhu Nagar

Sl. No.	Name of the GPs	Bathudi	Bhumija	Bhuinya	Kolha	Munda	Santal	Gond	Mun-dari	Rajpur	Total
1.	Pasuda	27	84				331				442
2.	Silaghati	88	30			40	806				964
3.	Puruna Baripada		402	25			36				463
4.	Sankhunta	12	85				313				410
5.	Bhandgaon		38	200			305				543
6.	Kuamara		403		91		126				620
7.	Arpata		366		141						507
8.	Kusalda	80	167	35			720				1002
9.	Sainkula		229		70				45		344
10.	Baradihi	348	44	10	99		66				567
11.	Ranibandha	270	57				661	29			1017
12.	Jaypur		328	9	167	64	113				681
13.	Titia		96	70			142			54	362
	Total	825	2329	349	568	104	3619	29	45	54	7922

LAND UTILIZATION PATTERN:

Block wise Land Utilization Pattern is given in table VI

Table –VII

Block wise Land Utilization Pattern (Area in hectare)

Sl. No.	Block	Forest area	Misc Trees Groves	Pastures	Cultivable Waste	Land Put to Non Agricultural use	Barren Land	Current Follow	Other Follow	Net area sown	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Gopabandhu Nagar	354	124	503	719	1477	659	806	1070	10404	16116
2	Kaptipada	13535	289	1231	3389	3009	1102	3158	3924	22878	52515
3	Khunta	618	869	541	196	2027	29	1570	3109	13187	22146
4	Udala	639	394	661	691	1665	117	1470	1681	11633	18951
	Total	15146	1676	2936	4995	8178	1907	7004	9784	58102	109728

Source: district statistical Hand Book, Mayurbhanj, 2005

Out of 1,09,728 hectares as the land area in Kaptipada ITDA, 58102 hectares (52.95%) are areable land, 15146 hectares (13.80%) are forest land, 4995 hectares (4.55%) are cultivable warily land, 2936 hectares (2.67%) pasture land and 1676 hectares (1.54%) are covered under groves. 8178 hectares (7.45%) land put to non-agriculture use, 1907 hectares (1.74%) barren land, 7004 hectares (6.38%) current fallow and 9784(8.92%) hectares other fallow.

Major Economic Activities

The main economic activities of the tribal of the ITDA area is agriculture, supplemented by wage-earning, collection and sale of minor forest produce & hunting. Rice is their principal crop, which is supplemented by other crops, such as Mug, Biri, Kulthi, Arhar, mustard, Sabai grass etc.

Agriculture

The area under cultivation is 58102 hectares. Only 22473 hectares in Kharif and 3545 hectares of land in Rabi of the total cultivable area is irrigated.

LIVE- STOCK REARING:

The people of the ITDA area take up subsidiary occupation, like poultry farming, goat rearing, piggery, and diary farming.

The cattle population in the ITDA area in the year 2004 (collected from veterinary Hospital) is stated below:

**TABLE - VIII
BLOCK WISE DISTRIBUTION OF CATTLE POPULATION**

Sl. No.	Block	Jersy C B animal	Indigenous	Buffalo	Ship	Goat	Pig	Poultry	Duck
1	GB Nagar	1628	34025	888	3173	17887	4478	79317	3192
2	Kaptipada	1238	54929	1406	4045	29981	7934	76613	2936
3	Khunta	1008	26103	1397	3293	18903	3767	82330	932
4	Udala	1472	29967	1467	3175	15931	1880	125850	6254
	Total	5346	1,45,024	5158	13,686	82,702	18,059	364110	13314

Mining labour

Mining labour during the year 2002-03, 737 No. of employed in the Mayurbhanj district in 33 different working mines. (Source district statistical hand book Mayurbhanj)

SELF HELPS GROUPS (SHGS):

Self help groups fundionin in the ITDA area. With their Block-were brcak up is given in Table below :-

Table-IX
Block wise numbers SHGS

Sl	Block	No. of SHG	Beneficiary	BPL)
1	Gopabandhu nagar	394	4526	
2	Kaptipada	500	4617	
3	Khunta	392	4262	
4	Udala	NA	NA	
	Total	1286	13405	

CHAPTER –IV

EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES

CONNECTIVITY

Establishment of road connection of prime importance for making delivery system of development work more effective. Kaptipada ITDA headquarters (Udala) is connected with district headquarters is by Major District road and further it connects with National Highway at a distance of about 50 kms near Soro. All Blocks are well connects with district and ITDA by major Districts Roads (MDR) as per the availabil.. data Block-were GP and Block roads are given below.

Table - X

Block-wise GP and Block Roads.

Sl. No.	Block	G P Road		Block Road	
		No of village covered	Length (in km)	No of villages covered	Length (in Km)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	G B Nager	98	296	117	287
2	Kaptipada	111	309	121	289
3	Khunta	110	388	92	314
4.	Udala	65	172	63	172
	Total	384	1165	393	1092

POST OFFICE:

**TABLE-XI
BLOCK-WISE NUMBER OF POST OFFICE**

Sl No	BLOCK	Sub-post offices	Branch Post offices	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Gopabandhu Nagar	5	20	25
2	Kaptipada	3	27	30
3	Khunta	1	14	15
4	Udala	4	36	40
	Total	13	97	110

There are total 110 post offices in the ITDA area to give postal services to the people.

- Out of the total post offices there are 13 sub-post office and 97 branch post offices.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS:

Block wise educational institution of SSD Department and Education Department are furnished in Table –(XII) & Table-(XIII):-

Table - XII

Block-wise Existing Educational Institution under Education Department.

Sl No.	Block	Primary School	ME School	High School	High School Hostel	College	Any other	Total
1	Gopabandhu Nagar	100	25	21	10	3		159
2	Kaptipada	132	36	23	12	4	2	209
3	Khunta	86	26	9	7	2		130
4	Udala	95	20	14	3	3		135
	Total	413	107	67	32	12	2	633

- There are total 633 educational institutions in the four blocks of Kaptipada ITDA.
- Not only the highest number of primary schools are located in the Kaptipada Block compared to other Blocks but also numerically all categories of educational institution are found more.

Table –XIII

Block wise Existing Educational Institution under scheduled Tribes and scheduled Casts Development Department.

Sl No.	Block	Seva Ashram	Residential Seva Ashram	Ashram	Kanya Ashram	Boys High School	Primary School Hostel	Girls High School	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	GBNagar	5	-	-	-	-	12	-	17
2	Kaptipada	3	1	1	-	1	16	-	22
3	Khunta	2	-	1	2	-	12	-	17
4	Udala	5	-	-	-	-	9	1	15
	Total	15	1	2	2	1	49	1	71

- There are 16 primary school hostels in the Kaptipada Block which is the highest.
- There is one Residential Sevashrama and one Boys High School and one Girls High School in the ITDA area.

HEALTH CARE FACILITIES:

Number of different types of Medical Institutions are given below in the Table-XIV.

Table –XIV

Block wise Medical Institution

Sl No.	Block	Hospital	Community Health Centre	Primary Health Centre	A.N.M. Center	Total		Homeo Phathic Dispensary	Ayurvedic Dispensary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	GBNagar	-	2	4	18	24		3	2
2	Kaptipada	-	1	6	31	38		2	1
3	Khunta	-	1	2	12	15		-	3
4	Udala	1	1	3	12	17		1	1
	Total	1	5	15	73	94		6	7

- There are 5 Community Health Centres, 15 Primary Health centers and 73 ANM centers in the four blocks of ITDA. Besides one Hospital is functioning at Udala, the sub-divisional headquarters.

ANGANBADI CENTRE:

The Block-wise distribution of Anganbadi centers is stated in the Table –XVI

Table –XV

Block wise existing No. of Anganbadi Centres

Sl No.	Block	No. of AWC	Inhabited Villages
1	2	3	4
1	Gopabandhu Nagar	117	126
2	Kaptipada	173	148
3	Khunta	111	126
4	Udala	103	88
	Total	504	488

- There are 504 Number of Anganbadi Centres in the ITDA area.
- Kaptipada Block has the highest number of Anganbadi Centres.

Drinking Water Facility:

Table-XVI

Block wise number and sources of drinking water supply

Sl No.	Block Without any facility	No. of Villages, Hamlets Without any facility	No. of Wells	No. of Tube Wells	No. of Villages Covered	No. of Sanitary Well	No. of Villages Covered	No. of pipe Wally	No. of villages Covered
1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Gopabandhu Nagar	9	307	514	118	2	2	5	
2	Kaptipada	-	-	557	142	4	4	1	4
3	Khunta	8	236	546	118	-	-	1	2
4	Udala	3	170	774	80	2	2	1	1
	Total	20	713	2391	458	8	8	4	12

District statistical Hand Book Mayurbhanj (wells field data)

- Highest number of Tube wells are found in Udala block and the lowest no. of Tube wells in Gopabandhu Ngar Block.
- There are total 20 No. of villages without safe drinking water facility.

IRRIGATION:

Table- XVII

Irrigation Potential Created in different Blocks (area in hectare)

SI No.	Block	Medium Irrigation Project		Minor Irrigation Project		Lift Irrigation Project		Total Area Covered	
		Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Gopabandhu Nagar	-	-	387	-	540	310	927	310
2	Kaptipada	7803	1830	157	-	20	12	7980	1842
3	Khunta	-	-	5178	86	290	200	5468	286
4	Udala	4904	906	3054	141	140	60	8098	1107
	Total	12707	2736	8776	227	990	582	22473	3545

Source District Statistical Hand Book, Mayurbhanj 2005

- The above Table indicates that area coverage under different irrigation project is 22473 hectares in Kharif and 3545 hectares in Rabi.
- Medium irrigation project of Kaptipada Block irrigates 7803 hectares of land which is the highest.
- In Khunta Block, minor irrigation project irrigate 5178 hectares of land in Kharif that is the highest of these types of projects.
- In GB Nagar Block lift irrigation project covers 540 hectares of land.
- Further the table shows that in GB Nagar Block there is less irrigation facilities compared to other blocks.

VETERINARY AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

Veterinary institutions are established in the project area to provide health care facilities to animal resources. In the project area there are one Hospital, 6 Dispensaries, 24 Livestock Aid Centres and 14 Artificial Insemination Centres functioning. The Veterinary Institutions are given Table :

Table- XVIII
Block wise Veterinary Institutions

SI No.	Block	Hospital	Dispensary	Live stock Aid Centre	Artificial Insemination Center	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Gopabandhu Nagar	-	2	5	5	12
2	Kaptipada	-	2	9	3	14
3	Khunta	-	1	5	4	10

4	Udala	1	1	5	2	9
	Total	1	6	24	14	45

- There are total 45 Veterinary Institution in the ITDA area.
- Out of total 24 LI Centres the highest No. of Centres i.e, 9 are located in the kaptipada Block and 5 each in other three blocks.

COOPERATIVE AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTION:

**Block-wise number of Co-operative Institution Table –XIX
(Agricultural Credit-Co-operative Societies)**

Sl. No.	Block	No.	Total Membership
1	Gopabandhu Nagar	3	12367
2	Kaptipada	3	10719
3	Khunta	3	12215
4	Udala	3	9683
	Total	12	44984

- There are 12 Numbers of Co-operative Institutions in the ITDA area i.e 3 in each block.
- GB Nagar block has enrolled more membership than other blocks.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS:

The Financial Institution provides adequate Credit facilities in the tribal people to develop their socio-economic conditions block wise total No. of banks are given below:

**Table –XX
Block wise Financial Institutions**

Sl. No.	Block	No. of Financial Institution					
		Total	SBI	BOI	BGB	UBI	SYNDICATE
1	Gopabandhu Nagar	5	1	1	2	1	-
2	Kaptipada	6	1	-	4	-	1
3	Khunta	5	-	2	2	1	-
4	Udala	5	1	-	4	-	-
	Total	21	3	3	12	2	1

- There are total 21 Banks in four blocks of ITDA area.
- Kaptipada has the highest No. of Banks and Udala has the lowest.

MARKET:

The Block wise total numbers of weekly Market are given in the table:

Table-XXI
Block wise weekly Market

Sl. No.	Block	No. of weekly Market
1	Gopabandhu Nagar	12
2	Kaptipada	16
3	Khunta	19
4	Udala	6
	Total	53

- In the ITDA area there are 53 weekly Markets.
- Some weekly Markets sit twice in a week.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Table –XXII

Block wise distribution of P.D. S (SHOPS)

Sl No.	Block	No. of Retail shops
1	2	3
1	Gopabandhu Nagar	75
2	Kaptipada	142
3	Khunta	71
4	Udala	85
	Total	373

- There are total 373 numbers of Retail fair price shops in four blocks of Kaptipada ITDA to sale, Rice, Sugar, Wheat and Kerosene.
- In Kaptipada block the highest no. of 142 retail shops are functioning and the lowest is 71 nos. in Khunta block.

ELETRIFICATION

Table- XXIII

Block-wise distribution of electrified villages

SI No.	Block	No. of Inhabited Villages	No. of Electrified Villages	Villages to be Electrified
1	2	3	4	5
1	Gopabandhu Nagar	126	89	37
2	Kaptipada	148	111	37
3	Khunta	126	79	47
4	Udala	88	56	32
	Total	488	335 (68.65%)	153 (31.35%)

CHAPTER-V

PLANNED DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTION AND DEVELOPMENT STATUS

Development Status:

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

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

There are 4 blocks within the jurisdiction of Kaptipada I.T.D.A. and development status of each block, as determined by the Committee, along with their relative rank and category have been mentioned below:

Sl. No.	Name of the block	Category	Rank
1.	Udala	D	57
2.	Kaptipada	C	107
3.	Gopabandhu Nagar	B	179
4.	Khunta	D	52

Out of the total 4 blocks 2 blocks are ‘very backward’, 1 block is ‘*backward*’ and another is categories as ‘*developing*’.

Under Special Central Assistance (SCA) TO TRIBAL SUBPLAN (TSP)

The ITDAs in Orissa as also elsewhere in our country have emerged as autonomous agencies to translate policy issues and options into action in TSP areas for Tribal welfare and development. In fact, the ITDAs are agglomeration of multi-sectoral development for people and area coming under Kaptipada ITDA. development. flow of funds have been made broadly on two heads, such as The Special Central Assistance (SCA) in Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and projects under First Proviso to Article 275(I) of the constitution are implemented. Kaptipada ITDA has been established since 1979 and during this period, the project has implemented various development programmes under Individual Beneficiary-oriented(IBO) Schemes, Income Generating Schemes(IGS), Community Benefit-oriented (CBO) Schemes, Infrastructure Development Programmes(IDP), Social Benefited Oriented Programmes and Information, Education and Communication (I.E.C) activities. To have an overview of various planned development interventions within the ITDA, an attempt has been made to analyze and give a picture of the projects covered for a period of five years (2001-02 to 2005-06). For the sake of convenience, the programmes have been broadly divided into three categories, such as *Income Generating Schemes (IGS)*, *Infrastructures Development Schemes (IDS)* and *Information, Education and Communication (IEC)*.

INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES:

Under Income Generating Schemes (IGS), a number of interventions have been made by the ITDA in the Project area for the beneficiaries. However, it is necessary to indicate specific sectors and activities under each of the interventions that have been extended during the last five years to have a glimpse of the planned Development Interventions under taken in the project area, and these may be discussed below:-

- I. Agriculture
- II. Horticulture
- III. Animal Husbandry
- IV. Cottage Industry
- V .Irrigation
- VI. Soil Conservation
- VII. Bankable schemes
- VIII. Sericulture
- IX. Support to Self Help Groups(SHG)

INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)

BANKABLE SCHEMES:

Under this programme ITDA has made interventions in different fields to assist tribal to generate additional income. ITDA has financed scheduled Tribes as subsidy and grant through loan from banks to implement programmes relating to Agriculture, Horticulture, cottage Industry, Animal Husbandry, and Petty Business. The schemes such as for cultivation supply of (Agricultural implement, Bullock cart, Land development, Diesel pump set; Horticulture- Vegetable cultivation; Cottage Industry-Khali stitching, Tailoring, SSI unit, Rice/Paddy processing, Sabai rope making, Rice Huller, Black Smithy, cycle repairing; Animal husbandry-Goat rearing, Pigery ; and for Petty Business- Sabai trading, Mudhi, Chuda & Chanamsala. Tea stall, stationary, Rice business etc. (Item wise expenditure detail is not available) During Last five years an amount of Rs. 29.79 lakhs has been spent in all four Block to cover 463 beneficiaries, year-wise expenditure & beneficiaries are given below.

SL. No.	Financial Year	No of Beneficiary covered.	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2001-02	229	13.39
2	2002-03	124	8.16

3	2003-04	110	8.24
4	2004-05	-	-
5	2005-06	-	-
Total		463	29.79

AGRICULTURE:

So far as agriculture sector is concerned, interventions have been made in demonstration of crops like paddy ground-nut, Arhar, maize & Biri in the ITDA area. During 2001-2002 to 2005-06 a total amount Rs. 2.69 lakhs has been spent on Agriculture head especially in crop demonstration. During last five years, 738 beneficiaries have been covered. Besides under bank linkage subsidy has been given to beneficiaries for Land development, purchase of plough bullock and agricultural implements which is discussed earlier in bank linkage schemes. Here the break-up of year wise expenditure incurred in crop demonstration is given below.

SL. No	Year	Name of the Scheme	Blocks covered	Village covered	No. of Beneficiary covered	Amount spent (Rs in lakh)
1	2001-02	Ground nut, Arhar, Mustard wheat Demon-stration	All Blocks	NA	730	2.39
2	2002-03	-	-	-	-	-
3	2003-04	Biri Demonstration	Udala	I	8	0.30
4	2004-05	-	-	-	-	-
5	2005-06	-	-	-	-	-
Total:				I	738	2.69

SOIL CONSERVATION:

ITDA-Kaptipada has made intervention in Sabai plantation & maintenance of cashew plantation only in 2001-02 during last five five years from 2001-02 to 2005-06. Under this scheme a sum Rs 4.17 lakhs expenditure incurred and 239 beneficiaries covered. The details are given below.

Financial year	Name of the Scheme	Blocks covered	Villages covered	No. of Beneficiaries covered area.	Amount of Expend
1	2	3	4	5	6
2001-02	Maintenance cashew	Khunta Block	2	47/50Ac	0.35

	plantation Sabai Plantation	All	4	192/98 Ac.	3.82
2002-03	-	-	-	-	-
2003-04	-	-	-	-	-
2004-05	-	-	-	-	-
2005-06	-	-	-	-	-
Total:			6	239/1.48Ac	4.17

HORTICULTURE:

Horticulture is very important for enhancing the level of earning in the tribal people of the State. As revealed from the secondary source collected from the ITDA, primarily specific interventions have been extended for vegetable nursery, vegetable demonstration, and Mango, Banana and K-lime plantation. By the ITDA during last five years an the are as follow.

It is clear from the table placed below that during 2001-02 and 2002-03 vegetable nursery and vegetable demonstration have been implemented in the institutions and plantation has been made (including maintenance during last 2 years(2004-05 and 2005-06) in the project area. It indicates further that a total number of 62 beneficiaries from 10 villages of 4 blocks have been covered under plantation scheme.

Year	Name of the scheme	Blocks covered	Villages /Institution covered	No. beneficiaries unit/area covered	Amount of expenditure made (Rs in lakh)
2001-02	Vegetable Nursery	Khunta& GB Nagar	2	2 Institution	0.06
2002-03	Vegetable demonstration	All four Blocks	44	NA	0.33
2003-04	-	-	-	-	-
2004-05	Mango Banana K.lime	All Blocks Kaptipada udala GB Nager & Khunta	10	62 ben 45 Acs	3.20
2005-06	-do- Maintenance	-do-	-do-	-do-	0.35
Total:			10 Villages 46 Institutions	62 bem 45 Ac	3.94

RUBBER PLANTATION:

ITDA has extended support along with Rubber Board, Kaptipada for Rubber Plantation. This plantation has been taken up in only one village Kendugadi of Khunta Block. A total sum of Rs. 15.32 lakh has been spent during last five years.

Financial Year	Blocks covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiary covered	Amount Expenditure made in (Rs in lakh)
2001-02	Khunta	1	11	2.55
2002-03	Khunta	-do-	60	4.63
2003-04	Khunta	-do-	60	2.05
2004-05	Khunta	-do-	60	4.07
2005-06	Khunta	-do-	60	2.02
Total	1	1	251	15.32

LAC CULTIVATION:

ITDA has made intervention in lac cultivation at Mankadapada of Kaptipada block, through Silpa Samabaya Samity. This scheme was implemented in the financial years 2001-02 and 2002-03 as per the guidelines issued by the Lac Research Institute Ranchi. For this an amount Rs.3.44 lakh has been spent and 200 beneficiaries were covered.

Financial year	Blocks covered	No. of villages covered	No.of beneficiaries covered	Amount of Expenditure in cured (Rs. In lakh)
2001-02	Kaptipada	NA	100	1.84
2002-03	Kaptipada	NA	100	1.60
2003-04	-	-	-	-
2004-05	-	-	-	-
2005-06	-	-	-	-
Total	1	Mankadapada	200	3.44

COTTAGE INDUSTRY:

Bee Keeping

As regards Bee keeping, 17 numbers of beneficiaies from 6 villages and two blocks (Udala and Khunta) have been provided financial assistance. For this during the last 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 years an amount of Rs 3.07 lakh has been spent.

Financial year	Block covered	Villages covered	No. of Beneficiares covered	Amount of Expenditure made (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	Udala	1	15	0.31
2002-03	Khunta, Udala	3	25	0.94

2003-04	Khunta	1	25	0.74
2004-05	-	1	12	1.08
2005-06	-	-	-	-
Total:		6	77	3.07

ANIMAL HUSBANRY

Pisciculture:

The ITDA has extended its support to 341 numbers of beneficiaries in two blocks (Kaptipada and Udala). This intervention has been extended to the beneficiaries during the last three years (2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06) with an expenditure of Rs 4.62 lakh.

Financial	Blocks covered	Beneficiaries covered	Amount of Expenditure made (in lakh)
2001-02	-	-	-
2002-03	-	-	-
2003-04	Kaptipada	32	0.72
2004-05	Udala Block	59	1.40
2005-06	Udala Kaptipada	250	2.50
Total:		341	4.62

Irrigation:

Under Irrigation Component, the project has extended development intervention for ensuring income generating activities through construction & repair of Diversion Weir MIP, Flow Irrigation, CIP and WHS.

The Irrigation projects have been constructed for providing assured irrigation to the beneficiaries who depend on agriculture for their survival. This is a very important intervention under I.G.S. and the analysis of table indicates that a total number of 72 projects have been constructed in 72 villages and all the blocks have been covered during the last five years. The analysis further reveals that a total amount of Rs. 309.78 Lakh has been spent for this intervention alone in the project area by I.T.D.A.

Financial year	Block covered	Villages covered	No. of Irrigation project	Amount of Expenditure made Rs in lakh
2001-02	Kaptipada, Khunta, Udala, GB Nagar	7	7	32.21
2002-03	-do-	22	22	49.50
2003-04	-do-	10	14	58.22

2004-05	-do-	18	18	77.51
2005-06	-do-	15	15	92.34
Total:		72	76	309.78

SELF HELP GROUP (SHG)

I.T.D.A has extended support to 137 numbers of SHGs during 2001 and 2005-06 years. A sum of Rs 8.90 has been financed to SHGs for activities, like Khali stitching, sabai rope making, rice paddy processing and other income generating activities. Year wise expenditure is given below.

Financial year	Blocks covered	Number of SHGs covered	Amount of expenditure male(in lakh)
2001-02	All Blocks	60	1.20
2002-03	-	-	-
2003-04	-	-	-
2004-05	-	-	-
2005-06	All Blocks	77	7.70
Total:		137	8.90

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (IDS)

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

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

Different activities under each of the above infrastructure development schemes that have been undertaken in the area are discussed below:-

CONNECTIVITY:

Connectivity is an important pre-requisite of development and regarded as one of the key infrastructures development of a region.

Kaptipada I.T.D.A. has given emphasis on construction of Cross Drainage in all 4 Blocks.

Construction of Cross Drainage:

The table given below reveal that during the last five years 93 No of cross drainage coding with vented causeway and culvert have been constructed in 87 villages and with funds under SCA. In the ITDA area. The analysis of table further reveals that a total amount of Rs 231.37 lakh has been spent for the purpose.

Financial year	Blocks covered	Villages covered	Number of cross drainage constructed	Amount of expenditure made (Rs in lakh)
2001-02	GB Nagar Kaptipada Khuta Udala	15	18	13.73
2002-03	-do-	16	19	35.13
2003-04	-do-	14	14	50.63
2004-05	All Block	26	26	90.25
2005-06	All Block	16	16	41.63
	Total:	87	93	231.37

Electrification:

Electricity is treated as one of the most important and positive human development indicators for calculating Human Development Index. Kaptipada ITDA has taken steps during the last 5 years to provide electricity to some educational institution and villages.

Financial year	Block covered	No Education/ Institution	Blocks covered	No of villages covered	Amount of Expenditure incurred (Rs in lack)
2001-02	NA	3	-	3	0.93
2002-03	NA	3	GB Nagar Udala	4	5.04
2003-04	NA	1	NA	5	10.66
2004-05	NA	1	NA	3	9.94
2005-06	NA	3	NA	1	0.88
	Total:	8	-	16	27.45

DRINKING WATER:

Provision of safe drinking water as a basic need has been given priority by the I.T.D.A., Kaptipada as revealed from the analysis of table below.

To provide safe drinking water to Education Institution, hostels, Tribal inhabitations as many as 86 numbers of construction/repair of RCC ring well, tube well, piped water supply have been taken up in the area during the last five years. An amount of 31.89 lakh has been spent to cover number of villages/Institutions/hostels.

SL No	Financial year	Blocks covered	Villages covered	No. of const or Repair of RCC Ring well/Tube well/ piped water supply	Amount of Expenditure made (Rs. in lakh)
1	2001-02	GB Nager, Kaptipada Khunta Undala	24	24	6.83
2	2002-03	GB Nagar, Kaptipada Khunta, Udala	27	27	9.39
3	2003-04	All Blocks	11	11	4.95
4	2004-05	-do	24	24	10.72
5	2005-06	-	-	-	-
Total:		All Blocks	86	86	31.89

EDUCATION:

Construction and Repair of hostel buildings, compound walls and staff quarters etc.

Analysis of table below shows that as many as 130 number of Hostels/school building/staff quarters/compound walls have been either constructed repaired by Kaptipada ITDA during the last 5 years in 140 villages of 4 blocks. The data further shows that a total amount of Rs. 160.13 lakh has been spent for the construction and repair from 2001-02 to 2005-06.

Financial Year	Blocks covered	Villages covered	No. of construction & Repair work	Amount of Expenditure made (Rs in lakh)
2001-02	4 Blocks	28	28	17.48
2002-03	-do-	21	21	15.16
2003-04	-do-	36	36	49.08
2004-05	-do-	43	43	68.53
2005-06	-do-	12	12	9.88
Total:		140	140	160.13

INFORMATION, EDUCATION & COMMUNICATION (IEC)

Information, Education and communication are a very powerful means to generate awareness among the tribal about various development programmes and also to enhance world view. ITDA, Kaptipada has tried to extend this IEC component in the project area through broad programmes and they are as follows.

1. Excursion, exhibition, cultural programmes and exchange programmes
2. Vocational training for the tribal youths.

EXCURSION, EXHIBITION, CULTURAL PROGRAMME, EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES.

In this component, during the last 5 years a total sum of Rs 2.54 lakh has been spent by the ITDA and the a divides that have been covered under thus sub-component age exhibition. Cultural & exchange programme (No detail data available)

Financial year	Amount of Expenditure (Rs in lakh)
2001-02	0.60
2002-03	1.15
2003-04	0.79
2004-05	-

2005-06	-
Total	2.54

Vocational Training:

ITDA has extended support to tribal youths for vocational training in spinning tassar, bamboo and cane basket making, sabai craft, Moter driving, Tailoring, Auto repair, welding, electrician and mason. As the table shows a total number of 203 youths have been trained in above vocations training during last five years(explain(2002-03) and an amount of Rs 11.41 lakh has been spent.

Financial year	Blocks covered	Name of Training	Trainers	Amount of Expenditure incurred	Total
2001-02	Kaptipada Khunta Udala	Spinning tassar, basket making' Sabai craft	10 20 15	0.23 0.45 0.34	1.02
2002-03	Kaptipaa & Khuta	Work shop on Auto mobile welding	2	0.27	0.27
2003-04	Kaptipada Khunta	Motor dri ving basket Making Tailoring	15 15 10	0.23 0.30 0.23	0.76
2004-05	All Blocks	Auto Repair welder Electrician	36	2.57	2.57
2005-06	All Blocks	Driver-cum mech(LMV) mason House wiring	40 20 20	3.41 1.73 1.65	6.79
Total:			203	11.41	11.41

UNDER THE FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE 175(1) OF THE CONSTITUTION

Projects under First Proviso to Article 275(1) of the constitution

Under the Article 275(1), of the constitution, Government of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides assistance which are spent for specific purposes, such as construction and repair of existing schools, hostels and construction of irrigation projects

and roads and bridge projects, in the present ITDA under reference, 4 distinct activities have been undertaken and they are;

- I. Irrigation Projects
 - II. Roads and Bridges Projects
 - III. Repairs and Renovation of Schools and Hostels
 - IV. Setting up of Model Schools
 - V. Drinking Water Supply
- Project under First Poviso of Artcle 275(1) of the constitution.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS:

During the last 5 years, the ITDA has constructed as many as 10 irrigation projects in as many as villages by incurring an expenditure of Rs.82.79 lakhs and this fund has been met out of the assistance provided under Articles 275(1).

SL. No	Finacial year	Blocks covered	Villages covered	No. of Project	Amount of expenditure male(Rs. Lakh)
1	2001-02	Kaptipada Udala Khunta GB Nagar	7	7	44.53
2	2002-03	Khunta	1	1	16.00
3	2003-04	NA	2	2	2.00
4	2004-05	-	-	-	-
5	2005-06	Khunta GB Nagar	3 (up)	(up)	20.26
Total			13	10	82.79

ROADS AND BRIDGE PROJECTS

Similarly, funds to the tune of 136.94 lakh rupees has been spent from the assistance provided under Article 275(1) for construction of and repair of roads and bridges. During the last 5 years as may be stated in the table given below a total number of 80 roads have been constructed or repaired in all the four blocks of ITDA.

SL. No	Financial year	Blocks covered	No. of village	No. of projects	Amount of Expenditure
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			covered	covered	made
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2001-02	-	-	-	-
2	2002-03	-	-	-	-
3	2003-04	Udala, Kaptipada Khunta	5	5	45.00
4	2004-05	Kaptipada Udala GB Nagar, Khunta	15	15	83.26
5	2005-06	NA	6	6	8.68
Total:			26	26	136.94

REPAIR AND RENOVATION OF SCHOOLS AND HOSTELS:

For the repair and renovation of schools and Hostels, the ITDA has spent a total amount of Rs.112.71 lakh during the last 5 years. 51 number of schools and hostel buildings have been repaired and renovated out of the funds spent as presented below. The schools and Hostels repaired under scheme during the last five years are located in the ITDA area.

SL. No	Finacial year	Blocks covered	No of villages	No of Institution/ building	Amount of Expenditure made (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2001-02	-	-	-	-
2	2002-03	NA	9	9	16.00
3	2003-04	-	-	-	-
4	2004-05	All Blocks	18	18	21.03
5	2005-06	All Blocks	8	8	65.42
			16	16	10.26
Total:			51	51	112.71

SETTING OF MODEL SCHOOL:

Kaptipasa ITDA constructed a Model School in Khunta block during last five years Rs. 108.77 lakh has been spent in between 2001-02 to 2003-4.

ELECTRIFICATION OF TRIBAL VILLAGES/BLOCKS:

For electrification of Tribal villages during last five years only in the year 2005-06, 5 villages have been electrified spontey a sum of Rs.22.06 lakh. As indicated below.

SL. No.	Financial Blocks covered	No. of villages covered	Expenditure Incurred
2001-02	-	-	-
2002-03	-	-	-
2003-04	-	-	-
2004-05	-	-	-
2005-06	Udala, Kaptipada Khunta	5	22.06
Total:		5	22.06

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

Further for supply of drinking water to tribal villages and institution Rs. 20.63 lakh rupees has been spent to sink 50 numbers of RCC ring wells in the 4 blocks of ITDA area. Construction RCC ring wells under this source has been done only in the year 2004-05 & 2005-06 as indicated below.

SL. No	Blocks covered	No. of villages institutions covered	No. of RCC Ring wells	Amount of Expenditure made (Rs. In Lakhs)
2001-02	-	-	-	-
2002-03	-	-	-	-
2003-04	-	-	-	-
2004-05	GB Nagar Kaptipada khunta Udala	29	29	12.76
2005-06	-do-	21	21	7.87
Total		50	50	20.63

Physical and Financial Achievement

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

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No'	Scheme	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		Total	
		Phy	Amt.	Phy	Amt.								
1	Agriculture	730	2.39	-	-	8	0.30	-	-	-	-	738	2.69
2	Horticulture	2	0.06	44	0.33	--	-	62	3.20	NA	0.35	64	3.94
3	Soil-conservation	239	4.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	239	4.17
4	Rubber plantation	11	2.55	60	4.63	-	2.05	-	4.07	-	2.02	60	15.32
5	Lac cult.	100	1.84	100	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	3.44
6	Animal Husbandry	-	-	-	-	32	0.72	59	1.40	250	2.50	341	4.62
7	Irrigation	7	32.21	22	49.50	14	58.22	18	77.51	15	92.34	76	309.78
8	SHG	60	1.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	7.70	137	8.90
9	Bankable	229	13.39	124	8.16	110	8.24	-	-	-	-	463	29.79

	schemes												
10	Bee Keeping	15	0.31	25	0.94	25	0.74	12	1.08	-	-	77	3.07
Total		-	57.77	-	65.16	-	59.89	-	87.26	-	104.91	-	374.99

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (IDS)

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	IDS	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		Total	
		Phy	Amt.	Phy	Amt.	Phy	Amt.	Phy	Amt.	Phy	Amt.	Phy	Amt.
1	Connectivity	18	13.73	19	35.13	14	50.63	26	90.25	16	41.63		231.37
2	Drinking Water	24	6.83	27	9.39	11	4.95	24	10.72	-	-	86	31.89
3	Education	28.	17.48	21	15.16	36	49.08	43	68.53	12	9.88	140	160.13
4	Electricity	3	0.93	4	5.04	5	10.66	3	9.94	1	0.88	16	27.45
Total		73	38.97	71	65.02	66	108.08	96	179.44	29	51.89	335	443.40

INFORMATION EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC)

Sl N	Scheme	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		Total	
		Phy	Amt.	Phy	Amt.								
1	Exhibition Cult Prog.	-	0.60	-	1.15	-	0.79	-	NA	-	NA	-	2.54
2	Vocational Training, workshop	45	1.02	2	0.27	40	0.76	36	2.57	80	6.79	203	11.41
	Total	-	1.62	-	1.42	-	1.55	-	2.57	-	6.79	-	13.95
1	Under Article 275(10) Exhibition Cult Prog.	7	44.53	10	32.00	7	47.00	62	117.05	56	134.55	142	375.13
Grand Total		-	142.89	-	163.60	-	216.52	-	386.32	-	298.14	-	1207.47

Establishment Cost:

The analysis of table placed below reveals that during the last five years, the total establishment cost of the I.T.D.A has been 99.11 lakh rupees. Further year wise figure shows that each year over the last five years, annual establishment cost has been between 16 lakh rupees to about 20 lakh rupees.

Financial year	Amount of Expenditure
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	(Rs.in Lakh)
2001-02	16.72
2002-03	17.00
2003-04	19.75
2004-05	20.70
2005-06	19.94
Total	99.11

ALLOTMENT AND EXPENDITURE:

During the last 5 years (2001-02 to 2005-06), a sum of Rs. 1369.34 lakhs was made available to Kaptipada ITDA, out of which SCA to TSP was Rs. 905.70 lakhs and funds under the First Proviso to Article 275 (1) was Rs. 463.64 lakhs. The total utilization of funds amounts to Rs. 1133.79 lakhs (82.80%). Under SCA to TSP it was Rs. 856.13 lakhs (94.53%) and under Article 275 (1) it was Rs. 277.66 lakhs (59.89 %). The allotments and expenditures position of the ITDA for the last 5 years (2001-02 to 2005-06) is stated below.

Allotment & Expenditure during 2001-02 to 2005-06

Sl. No.	Financial year	Allotment			Expenditure		
		SCA	First proviso to Article 275 (I)	Total	SCA	First proviso to Article 275(I)	Total
1.	2001-02	212.92	93.00	305.92	163.35	28.48	191.83
2.	2002-03	160.53	74.00	234.53	160.53	34.00	194.53
3.	2003-04	132.46	76.00	208.46	132.46	65.00	197.46
4.	2004-05	169.36	119.77	289.13	169.36	117.05	286.41
5.	2005-06	230.43	100.87	331.30	230.43	33.13	263.56
Total		905.70	463.64	1369.34	856.13	277.66	1133.79

Missing Critical Socio-Economic Infrastructure:

The intervention 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 Scheme, Infrastructure Development Schemes and on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) have been extended in the project area, but there are some missing critical Socio-

Economic Infrastructure. Some of the critical missing socio-economic infrastructure observed from the analysis of tables are given below:

- I) Provision of Safe Drinking water
- II) Irrigation Facilities
- III) Education Facilities
- IV) Health Care Facilities
- V) Promotion of connectivity
- VI) Electrification of Tribal Hamlets
- VII) Sinking and repair of Tube wells
- VIII) Construction of Sanitary Lavatories and Bathrooms.

Since the above activities which are essential in the Project area have been addressed to some extent. It is suggested that looking into the felt needs of the people, feasibility and appropriateness of the schemes, the I.T.D.A. shall take steps to extend such intervention.

CHAPTER-VI

CONCURRENT EVALUATION

Concurrent evaluation which is otherwise known as 'formative evaluation' or 'monitoring' is a vital component of planned development intervention. Its advantage is that the shortcomings and bottlenecks during the implementation of schemes/programmes, which create problems for smooth implementation are ripped at the bud. It ensures successful and positive outcome oriented accomplishment of goal of any scheme/programme. In the absence of monitoring at every stage, the problems faced are not solved and results in failure of the scheme. Every scheme or programme implemented has a life-cycle and problems at any stage, if not solved immediately, may lead to ultimate failure, ie wastage of public money and efforts of personnel in charge of projects.

Keeping in view the above facts, case studies were collected and beneficiaries were interviewed in order to know the schemes implemented, interest of beneficiaries and personnel looking after the same, funding and finally the outcome.

Six case- studies as illustrative test cases, have been appended:-

Case Study-1

A diversion weir is located near Badasingaria GP headquarters at a distance of about 12 kms from Udala block. It was constructed in the year 2000-01 across the Paghdadar nallah. The estimated cost of the project was Rs 6.50,000/-. Its ayacut area is 71.87 acres of land. Total 55 families are benefited out of it and 48 families belong to different tribal groups, Santal and Bathudi.

Before construction of project people were mainly dependent upon rain water to grow main crop, paddy. Whenever there is scanty or irregular rain fall they found it difficult to produce good crop even in Kharif.

After construction of project they practise both Kharif and Rabi crops. In the Rabi season, they produce vegetables, like brinjal, tomato, lady's finger etc. The tribal people are earning Rs 4000/- to Rs 8000/- pa from the vegetable cultivation.

Case Study-2

In Community irrigation project 10 H.P. diesel pump set was installed in the village Kutling of Udala block during 1999-2000. Its estimated cost was Rs 85,954/-. It was installed near a perennial nallah in the village by the Orissa Agro Industry Corporation. The ayacut area of the project was 20.00 Acs. 22 tribal families were benefited out of it. Prior to installation of diesel pump set uncertainty of rain caused main problems for producing a good crop. Due to proper maintenance of this project even today it is continuing.

Case study - 3

Dry fish selling business - Shri Gurubaria Mallick belongs to the Bhumij tribal community and resides in Balidiha village of Sankhuta GP in Gopobandhu Nagar block. He is about 35 years of age. He is an under-matric. His family comprises six members. He possesses 0.75 acre of land and comes under BPL group. He was leading a very difficult life due to poverty. Whatever he was earning from main occupation i.e cultivation, it was supported by wage earning and Sabai rope making and selling is inadequate to meet the minimum needs of family.

Knowing his problem Sarapancha helped him in sponsoring his name through Palli Sabha. He applied for small business of dry fish loan through block office. He received the loan from ITDA through the bank within 3 months from the date of his application.

During 1999-2000 the unit cost of the scheme was Rs 12,000/- out of which subsidy was Rs 6,000/-. The loan component was 6000/- with 12% interest per annum. He had properly utilized the money in dry fish selling business. It is found during our study in 2004 that he earned an additional income of about Rs 3500/- pa. He sells dry fish in different nearby weekly markets. He repaid Rs 3000/- towards loan.

Case Study- 4

Shri Raghunath Khandei is about 41 years old and belongs to the Bathudi tribe. He resides in Pattapur of Khaladi G.P. of Udala block. He is a just a literate person. His family comprises five members. He possesses 0.25 acre of land. His main occupation was wage earning. He comes under BPL list.

Whatever he was earning through wage earning and cultivation were not adequate to maintain his family. He also could not get engagement throughout the year.

He wanted to purchase a trolley rickshaw and discussed his intention and problems with neighbours and friends. They advised him to meet with the Sarapancha, of the GP and WEO of the block. He contacted them and applied for assistance through proper channel during the 1996-97.

The unit cost of the trolley rickshaw was 4000/- ITDA has sanctioned to Shri Raghunath Khandi the amount out of which 2000/- was loan and Rs 2000/- was subsidy component.

He purchased a trolley rickshaw and started to utilise by hiring it to others. During 2004 field study it was found that he was earning a minimum of Rs 6,000/- per annum. His economic condition had improved.

Case Study-5

Rubber plantation field is located in Kendugadi village of Laxamsahi GP of Khunta block. This plantation is a joint venture of Rubber Board, Baripada and ITDA-Kaptipada. Rubber plantation started in the year 1999-2000. In between 2001-02 to 2005-

06 a sum Rs15.7 Lakh has been spent by ITDA through Rubber Board, Baripada. The rubber plantation has been done in the land of tribal in which 60 beneficiaries were covered. All the beneficiaries engaged at times in the maintenance of rubber plantation. They also got the opportunity of wage earning there. As per beneficiaries and observation of the site the plants are surviving. They expect to get return from plantation after seven years, which is considered as the gestation period.

Case Study :-6

Sabai rope making- Shri Sarat Khandei belongs to the Bathudl community and resides in Narapada village of Khaladi GP. He comes under BPL group. He is an under metric. His main occupation is wage earning supplemented by cultivation. He is unmarried and lives with his mother. They possess 0.70 acre of land. He produce paddy and vegetables, like brinjal, cauliflower, groundnut, etc.

He received financial assistance from ITDA i.e a sum of Rs 12,000/- including subsidy of Rs 6000/- during 2002-03 for Sabai rope making through BGB Bank. He was earning a sum of about Rs 4,000/- per year. He repaid a sum of Rs 2,000/- during 2003-04 towards loan. This additional income gives some economic support to Shri Khandei and his mother.

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 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 opportunities 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 infrastructure facilities which would be incidental to additional income and employment generation,
- e) Ensuring effective peoples 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 property basis.

Various schemes and activities under different sectors with expedite result are presented hereunder.

INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)

I. AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the main-stay of the economy of tribal communities of the ITDA area and this is likely to be the predominant pattern in their economy for a long time to come, Hence improvement of economic condition of the tribal people will largely depend on development of agriculture aiming at the optimum use of land maximum return through introduction of modern technology and methods. Tribal agriculture in this area is characterized by uneconomic land holding, undulated land surface, lack of adequate irrigation, use of indigenous methods of cultivation, low yielding local variety seeds and primitive techniques. Agriculture development programme will therefore aim at educating the tribal farmers through demonstration and training on new techniques of cultivation using high yielding seeds and modern implements for adequate return. Intensive cultivation of land will generate additional income as well as promote employment facilities.

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

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

(A) ARHAR DEMONSTRATION:

It is proposed to take up 450 nos. of demonstration programmes each in AC 0.50 in size of upland under rain fed condition in all blocks during the year 2007-08. In a cluster 25 farmers will be covered. The costs of seeds and inputs, like fertilizer and pesticide worth Rs.800/- for each demonstration will be met by the ITDA and the labour cost will be borne by the beneficiary. The requirement of fund for all Blocks during 11th plan period as shown below;

Block-wise and Year wise requirement of funds for five Years.

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	GB Nagar	(100) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
2.	Kaptipada	(150) 1.20	1.26	1.32	1.39	1.46	6.63
3.	Khunta	(100) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
4.	Udala	(100) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
5.	Total	(450) 3.60	3.78	3.96	4.15	4.37	19.86

(Figures within the brackets indicate physical target) Increasing @ 5% per annum.

(B) GROUNDNUT DEMONSTRATION:

It is proposed to conduct groundnut demonstration to train the tribal farmers in improved techniques of cultivation. In a cluster 25 farmers will be carried. Seed and input assistances worth Rs. 2800/- per demonstration in an area of AC 0.50 will be provided by the ITDA and the labour cost will be borne by the beneficiary. The Block-wise and Year wise total financial requirement will be as follows:

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

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. No	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	GB Nagar	(50) 1.40	1.47	1.54	1.62	1.70	7.73

2.	Kaptipada	(100) 2.80	2.94	3.09	3.24	3.40	15.47
3.	Khunta	(50) 1.40	1.47	1.54	1.62	1.70	7.73
4.	Udala	(75) 2.10	2.27	2.32	2.44	2.56	11.69
	Total	(275) 7.70	8.09	8.49	8.92	9.36	42.62

(Figures with in the bracket indicate physical target)

Increasing @ Rs.5% per annum

(C) DEMONSTRATION PADDY, FOLLOWED BY BIRI:

Demonstration each in an area of Ac. 0.50 with assured irrigation facility will be conducted in all blocks for training in intensive multi-cropping pattern. It is proposed to cover 25 farmers in a cluster. The input assistance worth Rs. 2.050/- per demonstration will be provided by the ITDA. The year wise financial requirement is shown below.

Block wise & Year –wise requirement of funds for five years

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	GB Nagar	(50) 1.03	1.08	1.13	1.19	1.25	5.68
2.	Kaptipada	(100) 2.05	2.15	2.26	2.35	2.47	11.28
3.	Khunta	(50) 1.03	1.08	1.13	1.19	1.25	5.68
4.	Udala	(75) 1.54	1.62	1.70	1.79	1.88	8.53
	Total	(275) 5.65	5.93	6.22	6.52	6.85	31.17

(Figures with in the bracket indicates Physical Target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(D) MAIZE AND MUSTARD DEMONSTRATION:

It is proposed to Conduct 100 Nos. of demonstration programmes on an area AC.0.50 each under rain-fed area to train the tribal farmers in the improved techniques for giving hybrid maize and mustard. At least 25 farmers will be selected in a cluster. The input assistance in the shape of seeds fertilizer and pesticides worth Rs.1700/- per demonstrations will be provided by the ITDA and the farmers will bear the labour cost. The year wise financial requirement of fund will be as follows.

Block wise & Year wise requirement of fund

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	GB Nagar	(50) 0.85	0.89	0.93	0.98	1.03	4.68
2.	Kaptipada	(75) 1.28	1.34	1.41	1.48	1.55	7.06
3.	Khunta	(50) 0.85	0.89	0.93	0.98	1.03	4.68
4.	Udala	(50) 0.85	0.89	0.93	0.98	1.03	4.68
	Total	(225) 3.83	4.01	4.20	4.42	4.64	21.10

(Figures within bracket indicate Physical target) Increasing @ 5% per annum

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

Demonstration each in an area at Ac 0.50 provided with assured irrigation will be taken up with in put assistance worth Rs. 2650/- per demonstration in Udala GB Nagar Kaptipada Blocks. Around 175 numbers of demonstration will be conduct in each block during 2007-08. The year-wise requirement of fund will be as follows.

Blockwise & Year wise requirment fund

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	GB Nagar	(50) 1.33	1.40	1.47	1.54	1.62	7.36
2.	Kaptipada	(75) 1.99	2.09	2.19	2.30	2.42	10.99
3.	Udala	(50) 1.33	1.40	1.47	1.54	1.62	7.36
	Total	(175)4.65	4.89	5.13	5.38	5.66	25.71

(Figures with in bracket indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(F) FARMERS TRAINING:

It is proposed to conduct training programme before crop demonstration on the orient the tribal farmers in the new techniques of cultivation. The training programme will be of two day duration for 50 farmers in a batch at a cost of Rs.10,000/- towards the expenditure on working launch, incentive, honorarium, training materials and relevant

expenditure Altogether 30 programmes will be organized every year. The financial requirement for five years will be as follows.

Block wise and Year wise requirement of fund 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.	GB Nagar	(7) 0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	3.50
2.	Kaptipada	(19) 10.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	4.50
3.	Khunta	(7) 0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	3.50
4.	Udala	(7) 0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	3.50
	Total	(30) 3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00

(Figures with in the indicate physical target)

(G) EXPOSURE VISIT:

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

Block wise & Year wise requirement of fund.

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	GB Nagar	(1) 0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.25
2.	Kaptipada	(2) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
3.	Khunta	(1) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
4.	Udala	(2) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
	Total	(7) 1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	10.00

(Figures with in the bracket indicate physical target)

(H) INCENTIVE ON USE OF HYV AND HYBRID SEEDS

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

Block wise and Year – wise requirement of fund

(Rs in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	GB Nagar	(100) 1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
2.	Kaptipada	(100) 1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
3.	Khunta	(100) 1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
4.	Udala	(100) 1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
	Total	(400) 4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00

(Figures with in the bracket indicate Physical Target)

(I) INCENTIVE ON FARM IMPLEMENT:

It is proposed to encourage the tribal cultivators to use improved agricultural implements worth with of Rs. 700 per farmer. The year-wise requirement of funds for five years is presented below.

Block-wise and year wise requirement of fund

(Rs.in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	GB Nagar	(150)	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	5.25

A	Arhar Demonstration	100	0.80	150	1.20	100	0.80	100	0.80	450	3.60
B	Grounn Nut Demonstration	50	1.40	100	2.80	50	1.40	75	2.10	275	7.70
C	Paddy followed by Biri	50	1.03	100	2.05	50	1.03	75	1.54	275	5.65
D	Maize and Mustard Demonstration	50	0.85	75	1.28	50	0.85	50	0.85	275	3.83
E	Paddy Followed by wheat then by mug	50	1.33	75	1.99			50	1.33	175	4.65
F	Farmers Training (50 in a batch)	7	0.70	9	0.90	7	0.70	7	0.70	30	3.00
G	Exposure Visit (25 in a batch)	1	0.25	2	0.50	2	0.50	2	0.50	7	1.75
H	Incentive on use of HYV Hybrid seeds	100	1.00	100	1.00	100	1.00	100	1.00	400	4.00
I	Incentive on Farm Implements	150	1.05	150	1.05	125	0.87	150	1.05	575	4.02
J	Creation communities irrigation potential	1	1.00	1	1.00	1	1.00	1	1.00	4	4.00
	Total	554	9.41	762	13.77	485	8.15	610	10.87	2414	42.20

ABSTRASCT

**Year wise and Block wise requirement of fund for five years (2007-08, 2011-12)
under Agriculture**

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	TOTAL
1.	G.B Nagar	9.41	9.68	9.95	10.25	10.57	49.86
2.	Kaptipada	13.77	14.23	14.72	15.21	15.75	73.68
3.	Khunta	8.15	8.35	8.56	8.79	9.03	42.88
4.	Udala	10.87	11.27	11.55	11.92	12.31	57.92
	Total	42.20	43.53	44.78	46.14	47.66	224.34

II. HORTICULTURE

The tribal people have great attachment to fruit bearing trees. They grow fruit bearing trees in their back yard and occasionally in up lands. In some pockets vegetable cultivation including off season vegetables has gained popularity.

In thin context modest attempt may be made for plantation of Banana Kagzilime and Cultivation of Vegetable in the ITDA area. It is proposed to take up following programmes.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

(A) OFF SEASON VEGETABLE CULTIVATION:

The tribals will be encouraged to take up off season vegetable cultivation which will bring them additional income from sale of vegetables at a comparably higher price than in the normal season. Each tribal farmer will be provided with seeds and other inputs like fertilizer and pesticide worth Rs.500/-. It is proposed to cover 550 farmers under this programme annually in all four Blocks during the year 2007-08 with the following financial requirement.

Block wise & Year-wise requirement fund for five years with physical target for 2007-08

							(Rs in Lak)
Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	G.B Nagar	(100) 0.50	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.62	2.80
2.	Kaptipada	(200) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
3.	Khunta	(100) 0.50	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.62	2.80
4.	Udala	(150) 0.75	0.79	0.83	0.87	0.91	4.15
	Total	2.75	2.90	3.05	3.20	3.35	15.25

(Figures within the bracket indicate physical target) increasing @5% per annum

(B) POTAL DEMONSTRATION:

It is proposed to introduce Potal (vegetable) under vegetable cultivation as a new crop among the tribal framers having land provided with irrigation facility. The farmers will be supplied with roots and technical guidance through demonstration. Potal is a perennial crop which is remunerative because of low labour cost and investment. It is proposed to start 70 units demonstration in clusters in the year 2007-08 with following financial requirement @ Rs.5000/- per unit.

Block wise & Year-wise requirement fund for five years with physical target for 2007-08

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	G.B Nagar	(10) 0.50	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.62	2.80
2.	Kaptipada	(30) 1.50	1.58	1.66	1.74	1.83	8.31
3.	Khunta	(10) 0.50	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.62	2.80
4.	Udala	(20) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
	Total	(70) 3.50	3.69	3.88	4.08	4.29	19.44

(Figures within the bracket indicate physical target) (increasing @5% per annum

(C) PLANTATION OF FRUIT TREES

Plantation of Banana (DC), Banana Champua and Kazilime will be taken up through SHGS having 10 members each. Each group will be allotted with 10 areas of Government waste land. They will be supplied with planting materials and other inputs and financial assistance for fencing and provided with pre-planting and post planting training. The cost norms of plantation per acre of land will be as follows.

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Banana (Dwarf Cavendis) | Rs.17,000/- |
| 2. Banana Champua | Rs. 7,700/- |
| 3. Kagzilime | Rs. 8,200/- |
| 4. Cost pre planting & Post planting Training per members | Rs.100/- |

Block wise physical target and requirement of funds for 2007-08

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl No.	Block	Plantation Of Banana (DC)	Plantation Of Banana (Champua)	Plantation Of Kagzilime	Cost of Pre-planting and Post-planting Training	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	G.B Nagar	(10) 1.70	(30) 2.31	(10) 0.82	(50) 0.05	(50) 4.88
2.	Kaptipada	(10) 1.70	(60) 4.62	(30) 2.46	(100) 0.10	(100) 8.88
3.	Khunta	(10) 1.70	(30) 2.31	(10) 0.82	(50) 0.05	(50) 4.88
4.	Udala	(10) 1.70	(30) 2.31	(10) 0.82	(50) 0.05	(50) 4.88
	Total	(40) 6.80	(150) 11.55	(60) 4.92	(250) 0.25	(250) 23.52

(Figures within bracket indicate area in acre).

Block wise and year wise requirement of fund for plantation of fruit bearing tree in the 11th plan period as stated below

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	G.B Nagar	4.88	5.12	5.38	5.65	5.93	26.96
2.	Kaptipada	8.88	9.32	9.79	10.28	10.79	49.06
3.	Khunta	4.88	5.12	5.38	5.65	5.93	26.96
4.	Udala	4.88	5.12	5.38	5.65	5.93	26.96
	Total	23.52	24.68	25.93	27.23	28.58	129.94

Increasing @5% per annum

ABSTRASCT

Scheme wise and block wise requirement of funds under Horticulture for the year 2007-08

Sl No.	Scheme	GB Nagar		Kaptipada		Khunta		Udala		Total	
		Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin
A	Off season vegetable Cultivation	100	0.50	200	1.00	100	0.50	150	0.75	550	2.75
B	Potal demonstration	10	0.50	30	1.50	10	0.50	20	1.00	70	3.50
C	Plantation Fruit trees	50	4.88	100	8.88	50	4.88	50	4.88	250	23.52

	Total	160	5.88	330	11.38	160	5.88	220	6.63	870	29.77
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ABSTRACT

Block wise and year wise requirement of fund for five year 2007-08 to 2011-12 under horticulture

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	TOTAL (Rs in Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	G.B Nagar	5.88	6.18	6.50	6.83	7.17	32.56
2.	Kaptipada	11.38	11.95	12.55	13.17	13.82	62.87
3.	Khunta	5.88	6.18	6.50	6.83	7.17	32.56
4.	Udala	6.63	6.96	7.31	7.68	8.06	36.64
	Total	29.77	31.27	32.86	34.51	36.22	164.63

III. Animal Husbandry

Rearing of a few varieties of domestic animals primarily meeting their own requirements is a traditional practice among the tribal people of the ITDA area. Though they rear cows and bullocks for use in ploughing the field they rarely milch the cows. They also keep goat, sheep, pig and fowl which are mainly meant for sacrificial purposes and occasionally for meat and sale. It is proposed to take up the following schemes through SHGs with financial assistance from ITDA. The rate of subsidy will be Rs 50,000/- for one SHG having 10 members and Rs 10,000/- for imparting training to one SHG. The requirement of funds under the scheme during the year 2007-08 will be as follows.

Block wise assistance to SHG under animal Husbandry for 2007-08

Sl No.	Block	Diary Farm	Piggery Farm	Poultry Farm	Cost of Training	Total (Rs in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	G.B Nagar	(2) 1.00	(1) 0.50	(4) 2.00	(7) 0.70	(7) 4.20
2	Kaptipada	-	(7) 3.50	(4) 2.00	(11) 0.90	(11) 6.40
3	Khunta	(2) 1.00	(3) 1.50	(2) 1.00	(7) 0.70	(7) 4.20
4	Udala	(4) 2.00	(2) 1.00	(2) 1.00	(8) 0.80	(7) 4.80
	Total	(8) 4.00	(13) 6.50	(12) 6.000	(31) 3.10	19.600

(Figures within bracket indicate area in acre).

Year wise and block wise requirement of funds for five years.

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	TOTAL (Rs in Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	G.B Nagar	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	5.10	23.20
2.	Kaptipada	6.40	6.72	7.06	8.41	8.83	37.42
3.	Khunta	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	5.10	23.20
4.	Udala	4.80	5.04	5.29	5.55	5.83	26.51
	Total	19.60	20.58	21.61	23.68	24.86	110.33

Increasing @5% per annum

Distribution of Medicines

Animal Husbandry and veterinary department who look after the health care of animal to keep them free from diseases for better productivity and reduction of mortality. Accordingly it is proposed to provide financial assistance @ Rs.50000/- per block to strengthen the local veterinary institutions to meet the expenses on medicines.

Year wise and block wise requirement of funds for five years under distribution of medicines

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	TOTAL (Rs in Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	G.B Nagar	0.50	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.62	2.80
2.	Kaptipada	0.50	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.62	2.80
3.	Khunta	0.50	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.62	2.80
4.	Udala	0.50	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.62	2.80
	Total	2.00	2.12	2.24	2.36	2.48	11.20

Increasing @5% per annum

ABSTRACT

Year wise and block wise requirement of funds under Animal Husbandry for five years.

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	TOTAL (Rs in Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	G.B Nagar	4.70	4.94	5.19	5.45	5.72	26.00
2.	Kaptipada	6.90	7.25	7.62	9.00	9.45	40.22
3.	Khunta	4.70	4.94	5.19	5.45	5.72	26.00
4.	Udala	5.30	5.57	5.85	6.14	6.45	29.31
	Total	21.60	22.70	23.85	26.04	27.34	121.53

V. Irrigation

Provision of adequate irrigation facility is a vital need for agriculture development which helps intensification of crops for boosting agricultural production and also providing opportunity for full times employment. There is a lot of irrigation potentials provided by rivers, rivulets, streams, and tanks in the ITDA area, Water which can be suitably harnessed through lift irrigation. Diversion weir, MIP and by repairing existing lift irrigation points.

Therefore it is proposed to take up repairs of existing LIP and construction and improvement of Diversion weir, minor irrigation project during the 11th plan period.

Block wise requirement of fund under irrigation projects for the year 2007-08.

SI No.	Block	Improvement / Repair of LIP	Improvement of D/w	Construction of DW/MIP	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	G.B Nagar	1.50	2.00	3.00	6.50
2.	Kaptipada	1.50	2.00	3.50	7.00
3.	Khunta	1.50	2.00	3.00	6.50
4.	Udala	1.50	2.00	3.00	6.50
	Total	6.00	8.00	12.50	26.50

ABSTRACT

Year wise and block wise requirement of funds under Irrigation Projects for five years

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	G.B Nagar	6.50	6.83	7.17	7.53	7.91	35.94
2.	Kaptipada	7.00	7.35	7.72	8.11	8.52	38.70
3.	Khunta	6.50	6.83	7.17	7.53	7.91	35.94
4.	Udala	6.50	6.83	7.17	7.53	7.91	35.94
	Total	26.50	27.84	29.23	30.70	32.25	146.52

Increasing @ 5% per annum

VI. Co-operation

The programme of credit and marketing plays a key role in the development of tribal people. It is proposed to help the tribal people by providing loan and enhancing marketing facilities for the tribal produce at reasonable price as well as protecting the tribal in the long run from exploitation in the hands of middlemen, money lenders and trades. Thus programme has been implemented on a priority basis in the tribal sub-plan area. According co-operative institutions in the area had been restructured as large -sized Multi purpose Co-operative Societies (LAMPS) with a view to providing a package of services to the tribal at a single door. There is a network of branches of LAMPS in the ITDA area. It is proposed to give financial assistance to tribal for enrolment as member of the LAMPS. Needy tribal farmers are to be provided with financial assistance of Rs.300/- each for enabling him to become member of the LAMPS. Block wise and year wise requirement of funds for 11th plan period is given below.

Block-wise and year –wise Year requirement of funds for five years.

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	TOTAL (Rs in Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	G.B Nagar	(100) 0.30	(100) 0.30	(100) 0.30	(100) 0.30	(100) 0.30	(500) 1.50
2.	Kaptipada	(150) 0.45	(150) 0.45	(150) 0.45	(150) 0.45	(150) 0.45	(750) 2.25
3.	Khunta	(100) 0.30	(100) 0.30	(100) 0.30	(100) 0.30	(100) 0.30	(500) 1.50
4.	Udala	(100) 0.30	(100) 0.30	(100) 0.30	(100) 0.30	(100) 0.30	(100) 1.50
	Total	(450) 1.35	(450) 1.35	(450) 1.35	(450) 1.35	(450) 1.35	(2250) 6.75

VI. Industry

There is no large scale industry in the ITDA area. But the tribal people of the area in particular have traditional skills in making leaf plates and cups, broomsticks, carpentry, black smithy, rope making, etc. It is therefore proposed to provide assistance to the tribal SHGs. Keeping in view above traditional skills following programmes under the industrial sector are proposed with a subsidy of Rs.50,000/- for one SHG having 10 members and training cost of Rs12000/- per SHG. Requirement of funds under the programme in 2007-08 is given below.

Requirement of funds for 2007-08

Sl.	Block	Press	Sabai	Bamboo	Stone	Cost of	TOTAL
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No.		khalli sticking	grass craft	& cane craft	carring craft	training	(Rs in Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	G.B Nagar	(1) 0.50	(2) 1.00	(2) 1.00	(1) 0.50	(6) 0.72	(6) 3.72
2.	Kaptipada	(3) 1.50	(1) 0.50	(2) 1.00	(1) 0.05	(7) 0.84	(7) 4.34
3.	Khunta	(1) 0.50	(2) 1.00	(2) 1.00	(1) 0.50	(6) 0.72	(6) 3.72
4.	Udala	(1) 0.50	(2) 1.00	(2) 1.00	(1) 0.50	(6) 0.72	(6) 3.72
	Total	(6) 3.80	(7) 3.50	(8) 4.00	(4) 2.00	(25) 3.00	(25) 15.50

(Figures within brackets indicate NO. of SHG)

ABSTRACT

Year wise and block wise requirement of funds under Industry Sector

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	TOTAL (Rs in Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	G.B Nagar	(6) 3.72	3.91	4.11	4.32	4.54	20.60
2.	Kaptipada	(7) 4.34	4.56	4.79	5.03	5.28	24.00
3.	Khunta	(6) 3.72	3.91	4.11	4.32	4.54	20.60
4.	Udala	(6) 3.72	3.91	4.11	4.32	4.54	20.60
	Total	(25) 15.50	16.29	17.12	17.99	18.90	85.80

Increasing @5%per annum

VII. BEE KEEPING

Bee-Keeping using Indian bee hive in found to be suitable for the ITDA area. The scheme will be taken up in cluster villages and each group may have 25 beneficiaries. Each beneficiary will be supplied with bee boxes and other inputs. Financial assistance will be provided by the ITDA Rs. 37,000/- for 5 beneficiaries. The cost of training programme for a batch of 25 beneficiaries will be amount Rs. 20,000/-. Requirement of funds for 2007-08 under Bee Keeping programme as stated below.

Requirement of funds for 2007-08

Sl No.	Block	Supply Of Inputs	Cost of Training	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	G.B Nagar	-	-	-

2.	Kaptipada	(50) 3.70	0.40	4.30
3.	Khunta	(25) 1.85	0.20	2.05
4.	Udala	(25) 1.85	0.20	2.05
	Total	(100) 7.40	0.80	8.40

Block- wise and year- wise of funds under Bee Keeping for five years.

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	TOTAL (Rs in Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	G.B Nagar	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Kaptipada	(50) 4.30	4.52	4.75	4.99	5.24	23.80
3.	Khunta	(25) 2.05	2.15	2.26	2.37	2.49	11.32
4.	Udala	(25) 2.05	2.15	2.26	2.37	2.49	11.32
	Total	(100) 8.40	8.82	9.27	9.73	10.22	46.44

Increasing @5%per annum

VIII. VOCATIONAL TRAINING

It is proposed to provide financial assistance to tribal youths having requisite qualification for undergoing training in different trades in the nearest IT IS. 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

- i) Driver-cum Mechanic -Rs.1,75,00/-
- ii) Welding and dress making –Rs.1,60,000/-
- iii) House wiring –Rs.1.62,000/-

Requirement of funds for five years..

(Rs in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Trade	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	TOTAL (Rs in Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Driver-cum-mechanic Heavy Vehicle	(20) 1.75	-	(20) 1.75	-	(20) 1.75	(60) 5.25
2.	Driver-cum-mechanic Light	-	(20) 1.75	-	(20) 1.75	-	(40) 3.50

	motor vehicle						
3.	House wiring	-	(20) 1.60	(20) 1.60	(20) 1.60	(20) 1.60	(80) 6.40
4.	Dress wiring	-	(20) 1.60	-	(20) 1.60	-	(40) 3.20
5	Welding Fabrication	(20) 1.60	-	(20) 1.60	-	(20) 1.60	(60) 4.80
	Total	(40) 3.35	(60) 4.95	(60) 4.95	(60) 4.95	(60) 4.95	(280) 23.15

(Figures within bracket indicate no. of trainees.)

Block wise and year wise requirement of funds under Vocational Training for five years

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	TOTAL (Rs in Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	G.B Nagar	0.83	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.23	5.78
2.	Kaptipada	0.84	1.24	1.24	1.23	1.24	5.79
3.	Khunta	0.84	1.24	1.23	1.24	1.24	5.79
4.	Udala	0.84	1.23	1.24	1.24	1.24	5.79
	Total	3.35	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.95	23.15

IX. Computer Training To Tribal Youths

It is proposed to provide Computer Training to Tribal Youths with a cost of Rs.3000/- per beneficiary for D.C.A course and Rs.6000/- for PGDCA course as per the Government guidance. It is proposed to assist 41 tribal youths for PGDCA and 72 tribal youths for undergoing having in DCA course during 11th plan period.

Requirement of funds under Computer Training for five years.

(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	(5) 0.30	(6) 0.36	(8) 0.48	(10) 0.60	(12) 0.72	(41) 2.46
2	DCA	(10) 0.30	(12) 0.36	(14) 0.42	(16) 0.48	(20) 0.60	(72) 2.16
	Total	(15) 0.60	(18) 0.72	(22) 0.90	(26) 1.08	(32) 1.32	(113) 4.62

(Figures within brackets indicate no. of beneficiaries.)

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

Sl No	Block	Course	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	GB Nagar	PGDCA	0.12	0.06	0.12	0.12	0.18	0.60
		DCA	0.06	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.48
2	Kaptipada	PGDCA	0.06	0.09	0.12	0.18	0.18	0.66
		DCA	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.18	0.60
3	Khunta	PGDCA	0.06	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.18	0.60
		DCA	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.15	0.54
4	Udala	PGDCA	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.18	0.18	0.60
		DCA	0.06	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.54
Total			0.60	0.72	0.90	1.08	1.32	4.62

VIII. Lac Cultivation

Lac cultivation also generate add ional income to tribal inhabiting in the area. Only Kaptipada block will be covered under this programme. Requirement of funds under Lac Cultivation for 2007-08 detail ed below.

Requirement fund for 2007-08

Scheme detail	Beneficiary	2007-08
Training Tribal on Lac cultivation (a) Rs 400/-	100 tribal	040
Visit of tribal to Lac institute and firms (a) Rs 1000/-	100 tribal	1.00
Cost of implements & Broad Lac (a) Rs. 2000/- per	100 tribal	2.00
Remuneration of supervisor Rs. 1500/- per	1	0.18
Taking Kusum plantation for future lack cultivation	1500 plus	
Total	NA	3.88

Year wise requirement of fund under lack cultivation

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	TOTAL (Rs in Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kaptipada	3.88	4.07	4.27	4.48	4.70	21.40
Total		3.88	4.07	4.27	4.48	4.70	21.40

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (IDS)

I. CONNECTIVITY:

Road communication is an important infrastructure for mobility of men as well as materials including development inputs and various product and produce of the area. It is proposed to make financial provision for maintenance and repair of the rural roads in the ITDA area. It is therefore, suggested to make Block-wise provision in between Rs 2 lakhs Rs 4 lakhs for the 1st year, in creasing @ of 5% for five years to meet the urgent requirement for repairs of existing Panchayat roads and to construct roads for tribal villages. Year wise requirement of funds will be as follows:

Block wise and year wise requirement of funds under communication for five years

Sl No	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	GB Nagar	2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
2.	Kaptipada	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
3.	Khunta	2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
4.	Udala	2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
Total		10.00	10.50	11.04	11.59	12.18	55.31

(Increasing @ 5% per annum)

II. EDUCATION:

There are two High schools including one for girls, two Kanyashrama schools, two Ashram schools, one Residential Sevashram and 15 Sevashrama Schools established by S.S Development Department. Some of these Schools need infrastructure development like electrification construction of toilets, boundary wall, additional class rooms and dinning hall, repair of school building, kitchen shed, etc. There are also 49 primary schools for tribal students under SS.D Department attached with institution run by Education Departments. Some of these also need repairs and renovation. It is proposed to provide funds under these following programmes during 11th plan period.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

(A) Requirement of funds for repairs and renovation and provision of infrastructure facilities to schools under SSD Department during 2007-08

Sl. No.	Block	Location of Schools	Approximate cost (Rs.in Lakh)
1.	GB Nagar	Bankisole S/A	2.00
2.	Kaptipada	Itagarh S/A	1.50
3.	Khuntia	Kamali S/A	2.00
4.	Udalaya	Bahubandha girl's High School	2.50
Total			8.00

(B) Repairs and Renovations primary school Hostels constructed by ST & SC Development Department

Requirement of funds for repairs of PSH for the year 2007-08

Sl No	Block	Location of PSH	Approximate cost
1.	GB Nagar	Samanalakuti	1.50
		Arpata	1.50
		Sub-Total	3.00
2.	Kaptipada	Galagadia	2.00
		Jhinkpada	1.50
		Sub-Total	3.50
		Sanamamudia	1.50

3.	Khunta	Tidikijharam	1.00
		Sub-Total	2.50
4.	Udala	Sridhanchipur	2.00
		Pahanda	1.00
		Sub-Total	3.00
		Total	12.00

ABSTRACT

Block-wise & Year-wise requirement of funds for renovations and repairs of Educational institutions and PSHs under SSD Department for five years

(Rs in lakh)

Sl No	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	GB Nagar	5.00	5.25	5.41	5.68	5.96	27.30
2.	Kaptipada	5.00	5.25	5.41	5.68	5.96	27.30
3.	Khunta	4.50	4.73	4.97	5.22	5.48	24.90
4.	Udala	5.50	5.78	6.07	6.37	6.69	30.41
Total		20.00	21.01	21.86	22.95	24.09	109.91

(Increasing @ 5% per annum)

III. RURAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY:

Water being one of the vital needs human the programme of Rural Drinking Water supply has been in corporate in the minimum need programmes in the earlier plan. This has also been included in the new programme called Pradhan Mantri Gramadaya Yojana (PMGY). There are also several schemes, which cover rural drinking water scheme. In the ITDA area tube wells are the major source of safe drinking water. Some have gone out of order and become defunct. There are also some villages, which require additional number of tube wells to ensure adequacy of supply. It is therefore proposed to install new tube wells in problem villages and also to take step for repairs of defunct repairable tube well.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

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

It is proposed to sink tube wells in problem villages on priority basis, each tube well costing Rs 50,000/-. On an average per tube well in all blocks. It is proposed to sink 23 new tube wells during 2007-08 with a financial requirement of Rs. 11.50 lakh. The Block wise and year-wise requirement of funds for 11th plan period as stated below.

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

(Rs in lakh)

Sl No	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	GB Nagar	(5) 2.50	(6) 3.00	(6) 3.00	(6) 3.00	(7) 3.50	(30) 15.00
2.	Kaptipada	(7) 3.50	(7) 3.50	(8) 4.00	(8) 4.00	(9) 4.50	(39) 19.50
3.	Khunta	(6) 3.00	(6) 3.00	(6) 3.00	(6) 3.00	(7) 3.50	(31) 15.50
4.	Udala	(5) 2.50	(5) 2.50	(6) 3.00	(6) 3.00	(6) 3.00	(28) 14.00
Total		(23) 11.50	(24) 12.00	(26) 13.00	(26) 13.00	(29) 14.50	(131) 64.00

(Figures with in brackets indicates physical target)

(B)Repairs of repairable defunct tube wells

Repair of defunct tube-wells, which need minor repairs involving low cost, will be taken up to make these fit for use.

Block wise and year wise requirement of funds under repairs of tube wells for five years

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	GB Nagar	1.90	2.40	2.90	2.90	3.40	13.50
2	Kaptipada	2.90	2.90	2.90	3.40	3.40	15.50

ABSTRACT

Block-wise Requirement of Funds for the Year 2007-08 under Infrastructure Development schemes

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	SECTOR/ PROGRAMME	GB Nagar	Kaptipada	Khunta	Udala	Total
1.	Connectivity	2.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	10.00
2.	Education	5.00	5.00	4.50	5.50	20.00
3.	Rural Drinking water Supply	4.40	6.40	5.40	4.40	20.60
4.	Electricity	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.00
	Total	12.40	16.40	12.90	12.90	54.60

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

Information, education and communication (I.E.C.) play a vital role in the post independent scenario in our country, especially in the context of planned development intervention. We utilize those dimensions in order to reduce the perceptible gap between our aspirations and achievements. New opportunities in all spheres pile up every now and then through challenges due to various processes including modernization, economic liberalization, globalization, etc. and one has to pick and choose the best. Technology surrounds humans everywhere in all walks of life. Technological transformation is an added dimension in the path of induced socioeconomic change. Ideas transform lifestyle of people. Creation of avenues of exchange of ideas between traditional science and technologies and their modern counterparts is an imperative for fulfillment of our national and social needs. Information is an essential component for widening the horizon of knowledge and its diffusion is possible through communication. Currently, there is dire need to bring out a synthesis between our folk and traditional process of communication and modern mass media including radio, television and communication channel through satellite Newspapers also constitute a viable levels of awareness, etc. Education, being the key input of development endeavor, not only liberates humans from the darkness of ignorance but also enhances human capabilities to come up with adaptive mechanisms for sustainable livelihood maintenance. It may be stated here that all three components in their own ways 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, i.e. the tribal and to ensure them a fair share of development output. But it is not an easy task and it requires commitment devotion, dedication and sincerity of efforts of all concerned, right from statesmen, planners, policymakers and machineries for execution to the implementation intended beneficiaries. In other words, the ideas generated through education, information channels and communication media are expected to reap the fruits of democratic decentralization of power, transparency in governance, decipherable accountability, invigoration of grassroots planning, etc. supported by political will.

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

A. Planned Training Schemes for Skill Upgradation:

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

**B. Orientation Training for Tribal Women's:
(through NGOs & Anganwadi Workers)**

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

C. Orientation Training for All in Awareness Building:

- i) Land rules and Regulations
- ii) Combat Against Exploitation
- iii) Resource Utilization and Management

- iv) Livelihood Promotion
- v) Promotion of Cultural Activities and histrionic talents in Performing Art.
- vi) Sports, Games and Recreational Activities
- vii) Rational Use of Communication Facilities
- viii) Self Help Groups (S.H.Gs.)
- ix) PESA Act.
- x) On various Development Programmes.
(Including preparation, printing and Distribution of Literature/Leaflets on the above aspects)

D. Organization of Exhibitions:

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

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

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

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

Activities proposed to be undertaken under this sector will be covered 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 for 20 participants in a batch for two days with a cost of **Rs. 10,000/-** in one training programme.
- (B) **Orientation Training Programme** for tribal women for educating them on different aspects of health and hygiene, environment and ecology, selected crafts, etc. will be organized at village level. Two day programme for a batch consisting of 50 participants will be organized at a cost of Rs. 10,000/-.

- (C) **Orientation Training for Men and Women** of 2 day duration for a batch consisting of 50 men or women for a awareness building on various aspects of Government rules and regulations relating to land, forest, money-lending, development programmes, etc. will be organized at a cost of Rs. 10,000/-.
- (D) **Organization of Exhibition at Block Level**, Annual Exhibition-cum-workshop with cultural programme will be organized at different places of the block area of display achievements of development programme, sale of SHG's products, etc. In addition to this sports competition will be conducted with provision for awarding prizes to the winners and also to the individuals and SHGs who are found achieving excellent results in Government sponsored programme. The total cost will be within Rs. 1,25,000/-.
- (E) Exchange visit to other places outside the Block. Exchange visit to other places outside the Block for participation in Exhibition exposure visit to nearby ITDAs for the beneficiaries to interact with the technical experts and individuals who have excelled in various economic fields will be organized. For this purpose a sum of **Rs.50, 000/-** will be provided annually for each Block. The requirement of fund undertaking various programmes will be as follows:

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

(Rs in lakh)

SI No.	Block	A Training for skill up gradation	B Orientation Training for Tribal women	C Orientation Training for Tribal men & Women	D Organization Of Exhibition & Sports etc. Block level	E Exchange Visit outside the block	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	G B Nagar	(3) 0.30	(3) 0.30	(2) 0.20	(1) 1.25	0.50	2.55
2	Kaptipada	(5) 0.50	(4) 0.40	(4) 0.40	(1) 1.25	0.50	3.05
3	Khunta	(4) 0.40	(3) 0.30	3) 0.30	(1) 1.25	0.50	2.75
4	Udala	(3) 0.30	(3) 0.30	(3) 0.30	(1) 1.25	0.50	2.65
	Total	1.50	1.20	1.20	5.00	2.00	10.00

(Figures within the brackets indicate no. of programmes)

ABSTRACT

Block-wise and year- wise requirement of fund under I.E.C. activities for five years.
(Rs in lakh)

Sl No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	G B Nagar	2.55	2.68	2.81	2.95	3.10	14.09
2	Kaptipada	3.05	3.20	3.36	3.53	3.71	16.85
3	Khunta	2.75	2.89	3.03	3.18	3.34	15.19
4	Udala	2.65	2.78	2.92	3.07	3.22	14.64
	Total	11.00	11.55	12.12	12.73	13.37	60.77

ABSTRACT

Year wise requirement of fund for five years (2007-08-2011-12)
Under SCA TO TSP

INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)

(Rs in lakh)

Sl No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Agriculture	42.20	43.53	44.78	46.14	47..66	224.34
2	Horticulture	29.77	31.27	32.86	34.51	36.22	164.63
3	Animal Husbandry	21.60	22.70	23.85	26.04	27.34	121.53
4	Irrigation	26.50	27.84	29.23	30.70	32.25	146.52
5	Co-operative	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	6.75
6	Industry	15.50	16.29	17.12	17.99	18.90	85.80
7	Bee Keeping	8.40	8.82	9.27	9.73	10.22	46.44
8	Vocational Training	3.35	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.95	23.15
9	Computer Training	0.60	072	0.90	1.08	1.32	4.62
10	Lac Cultivation	3.88	4.07	4.27	4.48	4.70	21.40
	Sub total	153.15	161.54	168.58	177.00	184.91	845.18

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (IDS)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Connectivity	10.00	10.50	11.04	11.59	12.18	55.31
2	Education	20.00	21.01	21.86	22.95	24.09	109.91
3	Rural Drinking Water	20.60	22.10	23.60	25.10	27.10	118.50
4	Electricity	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
	Sub Total	54.60	57.61	60.50	63.64	67.37	303.72

INFORMATION, EDUCATION & COMMUNICATION (IEC)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	IEC	11.00	11.55	12.12	12.73	13.37	60.77
	Sub Total	11.00	11.55	12.12	12.73	13.37	60.77
	G Total	218.75	230.70	241.20	253.37	265.65	1209.67

PROSPECTIVE PLAN OF ACTION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE GRANTS FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE 275(I) OF THE CONSITUTION

Grants under the first proviso to article 275(I) of the constitution are for implementation of the schemes and programmes based on the felt needs of tribal inhabiting the Scheduled Area, while formulating plan of action under this grant main thrust has to be given on irrigation projects, construction of raods and renovation of school and hostel buildings including all items of related works, like flooring, plastering leak proofing of the roofs, provision of toilets, drinking water, kitchen, electrification etc. in such a manner, based on detailed plans and estimates, so that the institutions do not need further repairs etc. for at least for another 7/10 years

In Kaptipada ITDA there are several educational institutions run by ST & SC Development Department which require renovation and repairs and also provision of amenities. There are also 49 primary school Hostels (PSH) constructed by ST & SC Development Department at different places for tribal students. Some of these PSHs need repairs. The village arterial roads connecting the interior tribal villages with places where social services are available are mostly fair-weather katcha roads: These roads frequently damaged due to heavy rain and sometimes could not be used during rainy season, as bridges on rivers and rivulet are not provided. Suitable proposals for construction of small roads and repairs etc. of the existing village roads are to be prepared and implemented. Further it is necessary to increase the irrigation potentials to raise the irrigated area. It is proposed to take up the following programmes with the grants under first proviso of the Article 275 (I) of the constitution during 11th plan period.

I. EDUCATION:

(A) Renovation and repairs of school building and provision of amenities to the schools run by ST & SC Development Department.

It is proposal to take the following programmes with financial requirement during the year 2007-08 as given in the statement below.

Requirement of funds for renovation/ repairs Improvement of SSD Department Schools

Sl No.	Block	Name of the Schools	Teachers Quarters	School Building	Compound Wall	Dining Hall	Libraries Both	Total
1	GB Nagar	Marsinga S/A	-	2.00	-	-	-	2.00
2	Kaptipada	Pedagadi S/A	2.00	-	-	-	-	2.00
		Devla R/S	-	-	-	1.50	1.50	3.00
3	Khunta	Bahanada kanyadhrana	-	-	2.50	-	-	2.50
		Basipitha H/S	-	3.00	-	-	-	3.00
4	Udala	Sarasabila S/A	2.00	-	-	-	-	2.00
		Total	4.00	5.00	2.50	1.50	1.50	14.50

Requirement of funds for renovation repair & infrastructure improvement of SSD Deptt. Schools for five years.

(Rs in lakh)

Sl No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	G B Nagar	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00
2	Kaptipada	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
3	Khunta	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	27.50
4	Udala	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00
	Total	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	72.50

(B) Repairs and Improvement of primary School Hostels provided by ST & SC Development Department.

It is proposed to under take the repairs and renovation of located in different Gram Panchayats with the following financial requirement during the year 2007-08.

Block wise requirement of funds (including improvement of PSH) for Education under Article 275 (I) for the year 2007-08

Sl No.	Block	Location of PSH	No. of PSH	Approximate cost
1	2	3	4	5
		Sainkula	1	2.50

II. CONNECTIVITY:

Repairs of existing village roads and construction of new roads and bridges in the rural area

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

Scheme-wise requirement of funds for critical infrastructure under communication (roads) for the year 2007-08 under Article 275(I)

(Rs in lakh)

Sl No.	Block	Roads in length (in kms)	Approximate Cost
1	GB Nagar	10.50	10.50
2	Kaptipada	20.00	20.00
3	Khunta	9.20	9.20
4	Udala	10.00	10.00
	Total	49.70	49.70

Year wise requirement of fund for connectivity for five years

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	G B Nagar	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	52.50
2	Kaptipada	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00
3	Khunta	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	46.00
4	Udala	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
	Total	49.70	49.70	49.70	49.70	49.70	248.50

III. IRRIGATION:

Minor irrigation projects:

In order to provide additional irrigation facilities it is proposed to provide WHS/MIP in different villages where suitable sources are available.

The location and approximate requirement of funds proposed during 2007-08 as furnished.

2	Communication	49.70	49.70	49.70	49.70	49.70	248.50
3	Irrigation	36.50	36.50	36.50	36.50	36.50	182.50
	Total	123.20	123.20	123.20	123.20	123.20	616.00

BLOCK ABSTRACT

Sl No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	G B Nagar	46.47	49.66	52.00	54.01	57.14	259.28
2	Kaptipada	72.46	75.88	79.43	84.21	88.24	400.22
3	Khunta	47.94	50.23	52.14	54.69	57.39	262.39
4	Udala	51.88	54.93	57.63	60.46	62.88	287.78
	Total	218.75	230.70	241.20	253.37	265.65	1209.67

CHAPTER- VIII

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

The total financial requirement to the tune of **Rs.1209.67** lakh have been proposed for the 11th Plan period from the year **2007-08 to 2011-12** under different sectors out of **SCA to TSP** as furnished below:

ITDA ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)

(Rs In lakh)

SI No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	IGS	153.15	161.54	168.58	177.00	184.91	845.18
2	IDS	54.60	57.61	60.50	63.64	67.37	303.72
3	IEC	11.00	11.55	12.12	12.73	13.37	60.77
Total		218.75	230.70	241.20	253.37	265.65	1209.67

UNDER THE FIRST PROVISION TO ARTICLE 275(I) OF THE CONSTITUTION

It is also prepared various programmes out of grant **Under First Proviso to Article 275 (1)** of the Constitution will be implemented in the ITDA. The total outlay under this provision will be in the order of **Rs. 616.00** lakh for five years for 11th Plan period. The programme wise financial outlay is furnished below:

ITDA ABSTRACT [UNDER ARTICLE 275 (1)]

(Rs In lakh)

SI No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Connectivity	49.70	49.70	49.70	49.70	49.70	248.50
2	Education	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	185.00
3	Irrigation	36.50	36.50	36.50	36.50	36.50	182.50
Total		123.20	123.20	123.20	123.20	123.20	616.00

The total financial outlay proposed for the 11th Plan period for each year from 2007-08 to 2011-12 is presented below:

ITDA ABSTRACT

Source	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
SCA to TSP	218.75	230.70	241.20	253.37	265.65	1209.67
Article 275 (1)	123.20	123.20	123.20	123.20	123.20	616.00
TOTAL	341.95	353.90	364.40	376.57	388.85	1825.67

G.B. NAGAR BLOCK

Year wise requirement funds for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)
Under SCA to TSP

INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)

Sl No.	Sector / programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	9.41	9.68	9.95	10.25	10.57	49.86
2	Horticulture	5.88	6.18	6.50	6.83	7.17	32.56
3	Animal husbandry	4.70	4.94	5.19	5.45	5.72	26.00
4	Irrigation	6.50	6.83	7.17	7.53	7.91	35.94
5	Co-operative	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
6	Industry	3.72	3.91	4.11	4.32	4.54	20.60
7	Bee- Keeping	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Vocational training	0.83	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.23	5.78
9	Computer cultivation	0.18	0.15	0.21	0.24	0.30	1.08
10	Lac cultivation	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	31.52	33.23	34.67	36.16	37.74	173.32

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (IDS)

Sl No.	Sector / programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Connectivity	2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
2	Education	5.00	5.25	5.41	5.68	5.96	27.30
3	Rural Drinking water	4.40	5.40	5.90	5.90	6.90	28.50
4	Electricity	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
	Total	12.40	13.75	14.52	14.90	16.30	71.87

INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC)

Sl No.	Sector / programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
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BLOCK ABSTRACT OF SCA TO TSP & ARTICLE 275 (1)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	SCA to TSP	72.46	75.88	79.43	84.21	88.24	400.22
2.	Article 275 (1)	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00	215.00
	Total	115.46	118.88	112.43	127.21	131.24	655.22

KHUNTA BLOCK

Year wise requirement funds for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

Under SCA to TSP

INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)

Sl No.	Sector / programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	8.15	8.35	8.56	8.79	9.03	42.88
2	Horticulture	5.88	6.18	6.50	6.83	7.17	32.56
3	Animal husbandry	4.70	4.94	5.19	5.45	5.72	26.00
4	Irrigation	6.50	6.83	7.17	7.53	7.91	35.94
5	Co-operative	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
6	Industry	3.72	3.91	4.11	4.32	4.54	20.60
7	Bee- Keeping	2.05	2.15	2.26	2.37	2.49	11.32
8	Vocational training	0.84	1.24	1.23	1.24	1.24	5.79
9	Computer cultivation	0.15	0.21	0.21	0.24	0.33	1.14
10	Lac cultivation	-	-	-	-	--	-
	Total	32.29	34.11	35.53	37.07	38.73	177.73

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (IDS)

Sl No	Sector/ Programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Connectivity	2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
2	Education	4.50	4.73	4.97	5.22	5.48	24.90
3	Rural Drinking Water	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.90	6.40	28.50
4	Electricity	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
	Total	12.90	13.23	13.58	14.44	15.32	69.47

INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC)

Sl No.	Sector / programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	IEC	2.75	2.89	3.03	3.18	3.34	15.19
Total		2.75	2.89	3.03	3.18	3.34	15.19

BLOCK ABSTRACT OF SCA TO TSP

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	IGS	32.29	34.11	35.53	37.07	38.73	177.73
2	IDS	12.90	13.23	13.58	14.44	15.32	69.47
3	IEC	2.75	2.89	3.03	3.18	3.34	15.19
Total		47.94	50.23	52.14	54.69	57.39	262.39

BLOCK ABSTRACT OF ARTICLE 275 (1)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Education	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	52.50
2	Connectivity	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	46.00
3	Irrigation	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	45.00
Total		28.70	28.70	28.70	28.70	28.70	143.50

BLOCK ABSTRACT OF SCA TO TSP & ARTICLE 275 (1)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	SCA to TSP	47.94	50.23	52.14	54.69	57.39	262.39
2.	Article 275 (1)	28.70	28.70	28.70	28.70	28.70	143.50
Total		76.64	78.93	80.84	83.39	86.09	405.89

UDALA BLOCK

Year wise requirement funds for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

Under SCA to TSP

INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)

Sl No.	Sector / programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	10.87	11.27	11.55	11.92	12.31	57.92
2	Horticulture	6.63	6.96	7.31	7.68	8.06	36.64

3	Animal husbandry	5.30	5.57	5.85	6.14	6.45	29.31
4	Irrigation	6.50	6.83	7.17	7.53	7.91	35.94
5	Co-operative	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
6	Industry	3.72	3.91	4.11	4.32	4.54	20.60
7	Bee- Keeping	2.05	2.15	2.26	2.37	2.49	11.32
8	Vocational training	0.84	1.23	1.24	1.24	1.24	5.79
9	Computer cultivation	0.12	0.15	0.24	0.30	0.33	1.14
10	Lac cultivation	-	-	-	-	--	-
	Total	36.33	38.37	40.03	41.80	43.63	200.16

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (IDS)

Sl No	Sector/ Programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Connectivity	2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
2	Education	5.50	5.78	6.07	6.37	6.69	30.41
3	Rural Drinking Water	4.40	4.90	5.40	5.90	5.90	26.50
4	Electricity	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
	Total	12.90	13.78	14.68	15.59	16.03	72.98

INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC)

Sl No.	Sector / programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	IEC	2.65	2.78	2.92	3.07	3.22	14.64
	Total	2.65	2.78	2.92	3.07	3.22	14.64

BLOCK ABSTRACT OF SCA TO TSP

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	IGS	36.33	38.37	40.03	41.80	43.63	200.16
2	IDS	12.90	13.78	14.68	15.59	16.03	72.98
3	IEC	2.65	2.78	2.92	3.07	3.22	14.64
	Total	51.88	54.93	57.63	60.46	62.88	287.78

BLOCK ABSTRACT OF ARTICLE 275 (1)

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

1	Education	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	37.50
2	Connectivity	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
3	Irrigation	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	42.50
Total		26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	130.00

BLOCK ABSTRACT OF SCA TO TSP & ARTICLE 275 (1)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	SCA to TSP	51.88	54.93	57.63	60.46	62.88	287.78
2.	Article 275 (1)	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	130.00
Total		77.88	80.93	83.63	86.46	88.88	417.78