

Map of Nawarangpur ITDA



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The present report incorporating the Plan of Action (POA) for tribal development and execution of projects in Nabarangpur ITDA area of Orissa has been analyzed in various chapters. The objective of the research design has been spelt out in the chapter-I. The tribal situation in the country presents a varied picture. Some areas have high tribal concentration, while some other have scattered tribal population. The tribal development scene was critically reviewed on the eve of the Fifth Plan. The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) concept, approach and strategy have been framed with its commitment for the tribal development in our country. The Tribal Sub-Plan (1974-1979) spelt the broad strategy and priority in each state.

Scheduled Tribes constitute the weakest of the weaker section of communities. Despite their cultural heritage and reach tradition, the Scheduled Tribes are economically backward because of geographical, historic and various other reasons. Therefore, for their mainstreaming and integration scheduled tribes are provided with constitutional safeguards and special development interventions. The tribal regions are destined to specialize in mineral and forest based activities in the national economy. Long term prospective, therefore, should be urgently prepared for providing a clear direction of development to these areas keeping in view the resource potential, the socio-economic constraints and compulsions of national economy.

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

Sustainable tribal development through people's participation is at the apogee or zenith of our country's goal, currently, tribal societies are facing various challenges due to modernization, economic liberalization, globalization and other socio-cultural processes of change. Every challenge has a response. Therefore, in the context of changing realities, the synergy of tribal development is ought to seek appropriate response. There are 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 are not possible, the adverse situation is to be ameliorated through sustained efforts. After the promulgation of PESA Act, opportunities are available through the PRI functionaries who are to make the autonomous existence of Gram Sabha /Palli Sabha more vibrant as per the constitutional mandate. The Fifth Schedule of the constitution is expected to provide good governance in tribal areas.

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

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

During the last 5 years (2001-02 to 2005-06), a sum of Rs. 3368.60 lakhs was made available to Nawarangpur ITDA, out of which SCA to TSP was Rs. 2366.62 lakhs and funds under the First Proviso to Article 275 (1) was Rs. 1001.98 lakhs. The total utilization of funds amounts to Rs. 2939.90 lakhs (87.27%). Under SCA to TSP it was Rs. 2035.85 lakhs (86.02%) and under Article 275 (1) it was Rs 904.05 lakhs (90.23%).

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

During the entire 11th plan period (2007-08 to 2011-12) an amount of Rs. 4474.01 lakhs has been planned to be spent for total development programmes for STs of Nawarangpur ITDA, out of which Rs. 2943.01 lakhs will flow from SCA to TSP and Rs.

1531.00 lakhs from Article 275 (1). Out of the total plan outlay, Rs. 2077.49 lakhs suggested to be spent under IGS, Rs 715.83lakhs under IDS and Rs. 149.69 lakhs under IEC programmes. Besides, Rs. 1531.00 lakhs will be spent for creation of missing critical infrastructures under Article 275 (1).

ITDA AT A GLANCE:

• Geographical area – : 5290.99 Sq. K.M.

• Density of population – : 184 per Sq. Km.

• No. of Blocks – : 10

• No. of GPs – : 169

• No. of Inhabitated village – : 890

• No. of Unanimated village – : 17

• Population (2001 Census) – : Total – 9,72,902

: Male- 4,87,718

: Female- 4,85,184

• Sex ratio (2001 Census) : Total- 995

: ST- 983

: SC - 999

• Growth Rate – (1991-2001) : Total-20.92

: ST-20.61

(1971-2001) : Total-85.42

: ST- 91.29

- Major tribal communities Kandha, Paroja, Gond, Bhottada
- Educational Institution

SSD Department

➤ High School – : 19 (Boys-14, Girls-05)

>	Kanyashram -	: 04
>	Ashram School –	: 02
>	Sevashram –	: 43
>	Residential Sevashram-	: 11
Educationa	al Department	
>	High School-	: 66
>	M.E. –	: 320
>	Primary School-	: 1015
>	College	: 10
• Vetn	nary Institution	
>	Hospital-	: 05
>	Dispensary –	: 24
>	L.I. Centre –	: 50
• Co-c	operative institution	
>	Central Cooperative Bank –	: 11
>	LAMPs -	: 17
• Fina	ncial institution	
>	State Bank of India –	: 05
>	Andhra Bank –	: 03
>	Mini Bank –	: 01
>	Utkal Gramya Bank (U.G.B)-	: 20
• Heal	th institution	
>	District Hospital –	: 03
>	CHC (Community) –	: 07
>	P.H.C. –	: 03
>	Addl. PHC –	: 34
>	Sub- Centre-	: 228
>	Homiopathic Dispensary	: 11

	>	Ayurvedic Dispensary	: 19
•	Fores	st Area –	: 93,468 hect.
•	Land	use pattern— (in hectares)	
	>	Misc. tree groves –	: 16,820
	>	Cultivable waste land –	: 10,454
	>	Pastures –	: 6,297
	>	Non-agricultural land –	: 17,385
	>	Barren land –	: 6,704
	>	Current fallow –	: 32,023
	>	Old fallow	: 6,509
	>	Net area shown –	: 2,07,806
•	Irriga	ated land (in hectares)	
	>	Kharif –	: 9,132
	>	Rabi –	: 2,872
	>	Cultivable area –	: 1,95,830.21
	>	Per casita land –	: 0.20
•	Drin	king water	
	>	Well –	: 119
	>	Tube well -	: 8,517
	>	Piped water supply –	: 34
•	Majo	or crops – : Paddy, Wheat, Sugar cane, Maize, Black	gram etc.
•	BPL	House Hold. –	
	>	ST- 81,384	
	>	SC- 37,080	
	>	Others – 40,240	
	>	Total – 1,58,704	
•	Mar	kets (Hats)-	

: 128

Weekly market -

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Map of Nabarangpur ITDA Executive Summary	i ii
Chapter-I Introduction	1- 8
Chapter-II ITDA Profile	9-13
Chapter-III Demographic Features	14-37
Chapter-IV Existing Infrastructures	38-53
Chapter-V Development Status & Planned Development Intervention (Under SCA to TSP)	n 54-80
Chapter-VI Concurrent Evaluation	81-93
Chapter VII Prospective Plan of Action for Sustainable Development (Under SCA to TSP)	94-152
Chapter-VIII Financial Requirement for 11 th Plan Period (2007-2012)	153-175

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 goalattainment. 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 (1) the State Plan, (ii) Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes, (iii) Special Central Assistance and (iv) Institutional Finance. The quantum of outlay in the State Plan was determined, keeping in view (a) total population, (b) the geographical area, (c) the comparative level of development, and (d) the State of social services.

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

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

population norm may be relaxed as and when necessary, so that development reaches the Scheduled Tribes.

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

Methodological Perspective:

In consonance with the policy issues and options in relation to the Tribal Sub-Plan strategy the methodological perspectives were juxtaposed with the conceptual frame. In the beginning of the Fifth Plan Period (1974-1979), keeping in view the diversities in socio-economic, political and cultural aspects of different tribal communities in the Country, it was essentially contemplated to have major thrusts on integrated planning and implementation, people-centric planning with bottom-up approach, quantification of resources and funds, mobilization of equalization of opportunities for development, promotion of resources, 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 an ground realities, etc. are essential requirements, so that the benefits of development are evenly distributed among people in the community. Tribal societies are static, yet dynamic. The pace of change may be slow, but it is ubiquitous. Plan of Action

(POA) is an analytical tool, which inculcates appropriate logistics for operation, and it is contemplated to accomplish goals as per main tenets.

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

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

- Guidelines for Preparation of Annual Action Plan (2005-06).
- 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.
- 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:

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

milch animals), Irrigation Projects, Bee-Keeping, Vocational Training in it is for Income Generation through some important trades and Computer Training for ST youths, are to be followed.

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

- Felt need for the district should be given emphasis;
- Each project suggested must be justified indicating the benefits that would accure to the tribals;
- Thrust be given to include irrigation projects, roads and bridge projects to provide missing links;
- Projects suggested must have detailed plan and estimates so that future cost escalation or shortage of funds does not affect its completion;
- 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 three objectives of the study are,

- to prepare review profile of the ITDA incorporating its structural functional growth and development since inception;
- to delineate the strength, weakness, opportunity and threat of ongoing IDS and IGS through concurrent evaluation, and
- 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, two Interview guides and one 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:

• 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 conisideration. 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.

- 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.
- 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.
- As the present exercise is for a period of five years, the Project Administrator, within the perview 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.
- The plan of Action is based on background data collected from different levels as well as from secondary sources.

CHAPTER-II ITDA PROFILE

Structural – Functional Growth and Development of ITDA since Inception:

The Integrated Tribal Development Agency (I.T.D.A) Nabarangpur was established on 01.04.1979 as per Resolution No.5630 dt.23.03.79 of erstwhile Tribal & Rural Welfare Department and duly registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860 vide registration No.15050/1894 of 1978-79. Consequent upon recognition of district, this ITDA comes under the jurisdiction of Nabarangpur district w.e.f 02.10.1992. Nabarangpur ITDP was recognised as Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) from the date 15.03.1979. 1979-80. It has a Governing Body/P.L.C comprising local M.P and M.L.A, P.R.I representative, District Level Officers, etc. The Collector, Nabarangpur is the Chairman of the I.T.D.A. As an Agency, it has ensured greater decentralization and flexibility in decision-making in the process of development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Location:

Nabarangapur as a separate district came into existence on the 2nd October, after being bifurcated from the erstwhile Koraput district. Nabarangpur ITDA located in the Southwestern corner of Orissa between 82° to 83° east longitudes & 19° to 20° north latitude was carved out of Koraput district in 1992. It is bounded by the State of Chhatisgarh to the west and north and districts of Kalahandi and Rayagada to the east and Koraput to the south. The district is not connected with Railway head. The road communication in the district is satisfactory. All ten-block headquarters are connects with State Capital by road only. Inter-State buses are playing to Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Most of the business people of the district are depending on them for their purchase at Vizianagaram, Jagadalpur and Raipur. The entire ITDA consists of 4 Tahasils, 10 Blocks, 169 GPs, 879 Revenue village and 2 urban local bodies.

Geophysical Features:

The western part of the ITDA area has the up-land covering Umerkote block is situated at the apex. Physiographically, it is an undulating up-land. The average height of this region is 600 metres above the mean sea level. The river system exhibits a

radial pattern of drainage; important rivers are the Tel and the Bhaskel. The region is full of reserved and un-reserved forest.

Nabarangpur, the headquarters of ITDA area laying in small plain, is the creation of valley widening process of 3 rivers, namely the Bhaskel, the Indravati and the Kolab. The average height of this plain land is 500 metres above the mean sea level. Papadahandi & Nabarangpur come under this geophysical region, lies on southern part of the ITDA area. Towards the eastern region Tentulikhunti block mainly consists of high hills and the average heights of the hills are around 1000 metres above the mean sealevel. Hills are covered by reserved forest as well as open woods.

In-numerable rivers & streams flow down in this up-land in all directions projecting radial pattern of drainage system. The river Tel that flows eastward and the river Bhaskel flow towards south. The latter is an ideal example of up-dendritic pattern of drainage. Forest is mainly covered by dense mixed jungle with deciduous woods and high graces.

The eastern part where Nabarangpur block lies has a small plain, which is drained, by three major rivers of the ITDA, the river Bhaskel at north, the river Kolab at south and scattered rock covers are occasionally found in this plain. Small reserved forests are located, covered with ordinary woods. Land in this plain is fertile. The crescent shaped region lies along the boarder line of the blocks, Tentulikhunti & Papadahandi. The plain area of Tentulikhunti & Papadahandi is the extension of river Indravati valley. The hill shows a gradual downward slope towords the west along which many streams flows down words. Low density in the western part in the ITDA area indicates that the settlements are scattered. Agriculture is the primary occupation of this region but fishing, hunting & root collection from the forest by the tribal community is a significant practice. Jhum and terrace cultivation are carried out occasionally on the hills by tribal communities.

The district has different soils but broadly two types of soils are found in the district like Red and Literate. The soil PH is neutral to alkaline and its selimity is normal, and the district is endowed with significant exploitable mineral deposits like Iron Ore, Quartz, China clay and granite.

Places of Historical Importance and Tourist Interest:

Nabarangpur: - Nabarangpur is a small town with a population of 65,698 as per 2001 census, and is the headquarters of Nabarangpur ITDA. It was formerly the main centre of relling & weaving of tussar fabrics. The town is noted for lacquer work household industry. A few families of Sankhari caste prepare various fancy items, such as chains, banglet & flywhisks from lacquer and coating of nests of boxes with lacquer pattern. The town continues to be a great export centre of food grains. Its weekly market is one of the largest in the district and handle large quantity of paddy & rice.

Papadahandi: - Papadahandi, a block under Nabarangpur ITDA is about 12kms from north of Nabarangpur and has the population of 1,11,179 as per 2001 census. It has a temple with decorative designs, which is a rare specimen in the entire ITDA area, and is a place of pilgrimage on Sivaratri day. The inscription found at Podogoda G.P, the remains of an old fort and some weather beaten sati stone proves the high antiquity of this area.

Umerkote: - Umerkote is another block under the jurisdiction of Nabarangpur ITDA with a population of 1,36,739 as per 2001 census, it is situated on the main road running northwest from Jaypore at the boarder of Raipur district (Chhatisgarh) and is about 60kms to the north of Nabarangpur. Umerkote gained its importance during the past on account of its being covered by one of major projects under Dandakarnya rehabilitation scheme. This is a vast scheme for rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan, at present known as Bangladesh. This project started in the later part of 1959. An area which was formerly full of forest has now grown to be a modern township. While resetting the displaced persons, some portions of reclaimed land are also made available to the landless local ST people for their settlement. As many as 1300 displaced families of East Pakistan were resettled in this area.

Administrative set-up of Blocks:

The Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) Nabarangpur consists of 4 Tahasils, 10 Blocks under its jurisdiction. Block-wise total geographical area, No. of G.Ps, No. of villages, Forest area, No. of household and distance of Block headquarters from ITDA headquarters are given in Table-I.

TABLE-IBlock Wise area, Villages and Distance from ITDA Headquarters

Sl.	Block	Total	No.of	No.of V	'illages	Forest	No.of	Distance
No		Geograp	G.P.	Inha-	Unin-	area (in	house	from
		hical		-bited	habite	Sq.	holds	ITDA
		area (in			d	Kms.)		head-
		Sq.						quarters
		Kms.)						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Nabarangpur	276.06	13	55		30.54	15,487	01 kms
2.	Papadahandi	483.20	22	87		81.96	26,111	12 kms
3.	Tentulikhunt	244.10	15	83	05	100.41	18,067	23 kms
	i							
4.	Nandahandi	169.80	10	48	04	16.86	12,400	17 kms
5.	Kosagumuda	764.33	24	117		101.45	30,068	41 kms
6.	Dabugam	753.10	08	69	04	23.47	12,879	32 kms
7.	Umerkote	1077.90	18	107		149.51	27,436	60 kms
8.	Jharigam	649.90	21	118	02	127.90	27,174	80 kms
9.	Chandahandi	261.80	14	89	02	9.11	16,043	112 kms
10.	Raighar	610.80	24	117		204.40	30,370	100 kms
	ITDA	5290.99	169	890	17	944.61	2,16,053	

- Nabarangpur ITDA consists of 10 Blocks, 169 GPs and 907 villages.
- Umerkote has the largest geographical area in the Nabarangpur ITDA.
- Kosagumuda and Raighar has the highest number of GPs i.e.-24
- Out of total 907 villages, 17 villages are uninhabited.
- Jharigam has the highest number of inhabited villages.
- Nandahandi and Dabugam has the highest number of uninhabited villages.
- Umerkote has the largest forest covered area.
- Raighar has the highest number of households.
- Chandahandi is the longest distant (112kms) block from the ITDA headquarters, followed by Raighar (100kms) and Jharigam (80kms) block.

Administration & Management of ITDA:

ITDA Nabarangpur was established on 01.04.1979. The staffing pattern of the ITDA is divided into four categories i.e. Grade-A, Grade-B, Grade-C, and Grade-D. The category-wise post sanctioned and staff positions of ITDA are given below.

ITDA staff strength and staff in position

Sl	Category of	Sanctioned Staff	Staff in	Vacancy	Requirement
No	Posts	Strength	Position	Position	
a.	Grade-A	1	1		
b.	Grade-B	2	2		
c.	Grade-C	12	11	1	2
d.	Grade-D	7	7		
		30	29	1	2

The total sanctioned staff strength is 30 in the ITDA, out of which one Grade-C position is laying vacant and apart from this, they require two number of Grade-C staff i.e. Computer operator & Statistical assistance.

A project Level Committee/Governing Body has been set up with the following members to look into smooth implementation of different development programmes implemented by ITDA as well as by district level officers out of ITDA funds in TSP area.

➤ Collector, Nabarangpur : Chairman

Project Administrator : Member - Secretary

Chairpersons, Panchayat Samitis : Members

M.P., Nabarangpur Parliamentary Constituency
 MLA, Nabarangpur Assembly Constituency
 : Member

➤ A representative of the T & RW Dep': Member➤ All district level officers: Member

The project Level Committee/Governing Body meets once in a quarter of year to discuss problems of the area, to review the allotment, expenditure & physical and financial target and achievements and to discuss and approve the annual action plan prepared by ITDA for implementation in the area.

Chapter-III DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

Block- wise population:

The Nabarangpur ITDA covers the entire district. The total population- male and female, density of population, average population size per inhabited village and average population size per household are presented in Table-II.

TABLE-II Block-wise Distribution of Population (2001 Census)

Sl.	Block		Population]	Density of	Average	Average
No.		Total	Male	Female	population per Sq.Km.	population per inhabited village	population per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Nabarangpur	65,698	33,110	32,588	238	1,194	4.24
2.	Papadahandi	1,11,179	55,301	55,878	230	1,278	4.25
3.	Tentulikhunti	74,419	36,968	37,451	305	897	4.11
4.	Nandahandi	52,277	26,045	26,232	308	1,089	4.21
5.	Kosagumuda	1,34,669	67,821	66,848	176	1,151	4.47
6.	Dabugam	55,639	27,791	27,848	74	806	4.31
7.	Umerkote	1,36,739	69,057	67,682	127	1,278	4.98
8.	Jharigam	1,23,860	61,756	62,104	191	1,050	4.55
9.	Chandahandi	61,076	30,350	30,726	233	686	3.80
10.	Raighar	1,57,346	79,519	77,827	258	1,345	5.18
	ITDA	9,72,902	4,87,718	4,85,184	184	1,093	4.5
			(50.13)	(49.87)			

- The total population of the ITDA is 9,72,902, out of which males constitute 50.13% and females 49.87%.
- Raighar block has the highest population and Nandahandi has the lowest population among ten blocks.
- Raighar block has the highest male and female population among ten blocks.
- Nandahandi block has the highest male and female population among ten blocks.
- The density of population is the highest in Nandahandi block and the lowest in Dabugam block.
- The average population per inhabited village is the maximum in Raighar block and minimum in Chandahandi block.

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

The total population of the ITDA as per 2001 census is 9,72, 902, out of which ST and SC population workedout as 57.40% and 12.72% respectively. The entire ITDA population consists of ethnic groups like Kandha, Paroja, Bhottada and Gond etc.

Block-wise distribution of population by ethno-cultural groups is given in Table-III.

TABLE-III

Block-wise Distribution of Population by Ethno-Cultural Groups (2001 Census)

Sl	Block	То	tal Population	on	S	T Populatio	n	SC Popula	ntion	
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Nabarangpur	65,698	33,110	32,588	37,802	18,991	18,811	10,223	2,554	4,969
2.	Papadahandi	1,11,179	55,301	55,878	63,907	31,642	32,265	11,374	5,394	5,780
3.	Tentulikhunti	74,419	36,968	37,451	32,587	15,977	16,610	12,114	6,081	6,033
4.	Nandahandi	52,277	26,045	26,232	21,631	10,554	11,077	7,280	6,373	3,607
5.	Kosagumuda	1,34,669	67,821	66,848	84,338	42,463	41,875	15,443	7,752	7,691
6.	Dabugam	55,639	27,791	27,848	32,985	16,385	16,600	5,886	2,944	2,942
7.	Umerkote	136739	69,057	67,682	85,542	43,147	42,395	21,817	11,116	10,701
8.	Jharigam	1,23,860	61,756	62,104	77,088	38,392	38,696	13,947	6,909	7,038
9.	Chandahandi	61,076	30,350	30,726	20,276	10,174	10,102	6,479	3,189	3,290
10.	Raighar	1,57,346	79,519	77,827	1,02,300	51,507	50,793	28,224	14,449	13,775
	ITDA	9,72,902	4,87,718	4,85,184	5,58,456	2.79,232	2,79,224	1,32,787	66,961	65,826
		(100)	(50.13)	(49.87)	(57.40)	(28.71)	(28.70)	(12.72)	(06.88)	(6.76)

- In the ITDA area, the ST population to total population is 57.40%, ST male constitute 28.71% and females 28.70%.
- The SC population to total population is 12.72%, ST male constitute 06.88% and females 06.76%.
- ST concentration is the highest in Raighar block i.e. 1,02,300, followed by Umerkote and Kosagumuda blocks.
- Both ST male and female is the maximum in Raighar block in comparison with other blocks.
- SC concentration is the highest in Raighar block i.e. 28,224 followed by Umerkote and Kosagumuda blocks.
- Both SC male and female is the maximum in Raighar block in comparison with other blocks.

Growth of Population:

The growth rate of Total population and ST population from the year 1991 to 2001 is given in Table-III (a).

TABLE-III (a)

Sl.	Block	Total Po	pulation	Growth	ST Pop	oulation	Growth
		1991	2001	rate	1991	2001	rate
No							
1.	Nabarangpur	57,914	65,698	13.42	33,537	37,802	12.71
2.	Papadahandi	95,768	1,11,179	16.09	56,307	63,907	13.49
3.	Tentulikhunti	68,189	74,419	9.13	29,207	32,587	11.57
4.	Nandahandi	43,890	52,277	19.10	20,784	21,631	5.51
5.	Kosagumuda	1,17,731	1,34,669	14.38	74,907	84,338	12.59
6.	Dabugam	46,095	55,639	20.70	27,371	32,985	20.51
7.	Umerkote	1,01,854	1,36,739	34.25	63,257	85,542	35.22
8.	Jharigam	95,920	1,23,860	29.12	59,344	77,088	29.90
9.	Chandahandi	51,937	61,076	17.59	17,492	20,276	15.91
10.	Raighar	1,25,244	1,57,346	25.63	80,797	1,02,300	26.61
	ITDA	804542	972902	20.92	463003	558456	20.61

- The growth rate of total population during 1991-2001 is 20.92% and in case of ST population it is 20.61%.
- The Growth Rate of Population in Umerakote block is the maximum, which is 34.25% in case of total population and 35.22% in case of S.T population.
- The Growth Rate of Population in Tentulikhunti block is the minimum i.e.-9.13% in case of total population and in case of S.T population in Nandahandi block is the minimum i.e.- 5.51%.

The growth rate of Total population and ST population from the year 1971 to 2001 is given in Table-III (b).

TABLE-III (b)

Sl.	Block	Total Po	pulation	Growth	ST Population		Growth
		1971	2001	rate	1971	2001	rate
No							
1.	Nabarangpur	44,390	65,698	47.98	25,547	37,802	47.97
2.	Papadahandi	66,697	1,11,179	66.69	39,998	63,907	59.77

3.	Tentulikhunti	47,403	74,419	56.99	13,711	32,587	137.67
4.	Nandahandi	35,108	52,277	48.90	17,004	21,931	28.97
5.	Kosagumuda	88,777	1,34,669	51.69	55,928	84,338	50.79
6.	Dabugam	30,200	55,639	84.23	18,108	32,985	82.15
7.	Umerkote	51,457	1,36,739	65.73	31,710	85,542	169.76
8.	Jharigam	54,032	1,23,860	129.23	32,102	77,088	140.13
9.	Chandahandi	38,452	61,076	58.83	13,082	20,276	54.99
10.	Raighar	68,162	1,57,346	130.84	44,741	1,02,300	128.64
	ITDA	524678	972902	85.42	291931	558456	91.29

- The growth rate of Total population during 1971-2001 is 85.42% and in case of ST population it is 91.29%.
- In case of total population, the growth rate in Raighar block is maximum, which is 130.84% and in case of S.T population, the growth rate is maximum in Umerkote block i.e. 169.76%
- The growth rate of population in Nabarangpur block is minimum i.e.-47.98% in case of total population and in case of S.T population in Nandahandi block it is minimum i.e.-28.97%.

Sex Ratio:

Sex ratio of total population of the Nabarangpur ITDA, block-wise is furnished in Table-III (C)

TABLE-III (C)

Sl. No	Block	Sex ratio				
		Total	ST	SC		
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	Nabarangpur	979	953	986		
2.	Papadahandi	980	963	983		
3.	Tentulikhunti	1012	1032	993		
4.	Nandahandi	1005	1020	1007		
5.	Kosagumuda	1002	999	1013		

6.	Dabugam	1010	1033	1020
7.	Umerkote	986	992	986
8.	Jharigam	984	946	991
9.	Chandahandi	1007	982	1021
10.	Raighar	1013	992	1040
	ITDA	995	983	999

- The sex ratio of Nabarangpur, Jharigam and Papadahandi blocks, in case of total population, ST population & SC population is 979,946,983 females per 1000 males respectively. These three blocks have the lowest sex ratio in comparison with other blocks.
- The sex ratio of ITDA in case of total population is 995 females per 1000 males.
- The sex ratio of Nabarangpur ITDA in case of ST population is 983 females per 1000 males.
- The sex ratio of ITDA in case of SC population is 999 females per 1000 males.

Literacy:

The Literate population and Literacy rate is given block-wise for the ITDA in Table-IV.

TABLE-IV Block-wise Literacy Rates – (2001 Census)

Sl.No	Name of the Block	Literacy rate for total population					
		Total	Male	Female			
1	2	3	4	5			
1.	Nabarangpur	18,035 (33.19)	13,149 (72.91)	4,886 (27.09)			
2.	Papadahandi	27,634 (30.50)	19,566 (70.80)	8,068 (29.20)			
3.	Tentulikhunti	27,237 (43.97)	18,136 (66.59)	9,101 (33.41)			
4.	Nandahandi	16,030 (36.44)	11,435 (71.33)	4,595 (28.67)			

5.	Kosagumuda	27,334 (24.60)	20,689 (75.69)	6,645 (24.31)
6.	Dabugam	11,190 (24.75)	8,269 (73.90)	2,921 (26.10)
7.	Umerkote	29,697 (27.16)	21,065 (70.93)	8,632 (29.07)
8.	Jharigam	21,943 (22.13)	16,257 (74.09)	5,686 (25.91)
9.	Chandahandi	19,923 (39.08)	14,595 (73.26)	5,328 (26.74)
10.	Raighar	52,279 (41.29)	35,591 (68.08)	16,688
				(31.92)
	ITDA	2,51,304	1,78,752	72,550
		(31.68)	(44.93)	(18.35)

- The Literacy rate of the ITDA is 31.68%, in the case of male it is 44.93% and for female it is 18.35%.
- Tentulikhunti block has the maximum literacy rate (43.97%)in comparison with other blocks.
- Jharigam block has the minimum literacy rate (22.13%) in comparison with other blocks.
- The percentage of male literacy rate (59.15%) is the highest in Tentulikhunti block and the lowest (32.79%) in Jharigam block
- The percentage of female literacy rate (29.09%) is the highest in Tentulikhunti block and the lowest (11.47%) in Jharigam block.

TABLE-IV (a)
Block-wise Literacy Rates – (1991 Census)

Name of the	Literacy rate for total			Literacy	Literacy rate for ST Population			Literacy rate for SC population		
Block		population								
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Nabarangpur	7,261	6,100	1,161	2,845	2,646	199 (2.47)	1,083	944	139	
	(15.65)	(25.75)	(5.00)	(11.97)	(21.49)		(19.88)	(33.42)	(5.85)	
Papadahandi	12,271	9,520	2,751	4,312	3,815	497	1,377	1,071	306	
	(15.82)	(24.46)	(7.12)	(9.45)	(16.78)	(2.17)	(15.99)	(24.73)	(7.15)	
Tentulikhunti	15,378	11,290	4,088	3,483	3,102	381	1,873	1,468	405	
	(27.71)	(40.11)	(14.95)	(14.64)	(26.22)	(3.19)	(22.21)	(34.67)	(9.64)	
Nandahandi	7,597	6,046	1,551	2,035	1,825	210 (1.48)	1,053	901	152	
	(21.14)	(33.56)	(8.66)	(10.53)	(19.46)		(14.01)	(24.00)	(3.66)	
Kosagumuda	10,943	9,184	1,759	4,785	4,429	356 (1.18)	1,220	1,067	153	
	(11.46)	(19.08)	(3.72)	(7.88)	(14.50)		(10.44)	(18.22)	(2.62)	

Dabugam	5,191	4,155	1,036	1,885	1,735	150	703	600	103
	(14.04)	(22.27)	(5.66)	(8.63)	(15.84)	(1.38)	(15.11)	(25.47)	(4.48)
Umerkote	10,482	7,907	2,575	3,135	2,883	252	4,202	2,840	1362
	(13.25)	(19.67)	(6.62)	(6.42)	(11.62)	(1.05)	(27.83)	(36.72)	(18.50)
Jharigam	8,816	7,084	1,732	2,987	2,718	269(1.15)	2,040	1,526	516
	(11.60)	(18.64)	(4.56)	(6.42)	(11.77)		(20.25)	(29.96)	(10.34)
Chandahandi	8,215	7,176	1,039	2,268	2,132	136 (1.91)	1,118	926	192
	(19.40)	(33.99)	(4.89)	(15.92)	(29.87)		(24.31)	(39.97)	(8.42)
Raighar	19,666	15,203	4,463	7,438	6,746	692 (2.20)	6,552	4,466	2086
	(20.08)	(30.93)	(9.14)	(11.82)	(21.44)		(35.90)	(48.61)	(23.02)
ITDA	1,05,820	83,665	22,155	35,173	32,031	3,142	21,223	15,809	5,414
	(18.62)	(28.10)	(9.01)	(9.66)	(17.50)	(1.80)	(23.38)	(34.08)	(12.48)

- The Literacy rate for total population is 18.62%, for ST population is 9.66% and for SC population is 23.38%.
- The percentage of total male and female literacy rate for total population is the highest in Tentulikhunti block i.e. 40.11% and 14.95% respectively and the lowest in Kosagumuda block i.e. 19.08% and 3.72%.
- The percentage of Total SC literacy rate (35.90%) is the highest in Raighar block and the lowest in Kosagumuda block i.e. (10.44%)
- The percentage of ST literacy rate (15.92%) is the highest in Chandahandi block and the lowest in Umerkote and Jharigam blocks i.e.-6.42%
- The percentage of ST male literacy is the highest in Chandahandi block and the lowest in Umerkote block.

Growth of Literacy from 1991 to 2001 is given below,

Decade	Total	ST	SC
1991	18.62	9.66	23.38
2001	31.68	N.A	N.A.

The above Table shows that the total literacy of the ITDA over a decade (1991-2001) has increased by 13.6%.

Work Force:

Block-wise different categories of workers, non-workers, work force participation rate and their percentage are given in Table-V & Table-V (a).

TABLE-V
Block Wise Distribution of Work Force Participation Rate (2001 Census)

Sl	Block	Total population			Work force					
No		Total	Male	Female	T	Total worker		Non worker		
					Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Nabarangpur	65,698	33,110	32,588	33,022	18709	14313	32,676	14,401	18,275
2.	Papadahandi	1,11,179	55,301	55,878	55,931	31694	24237	55,248	23,607	31,641
3.	Tentulikhunti	74,419	36,968	37,451	34,377	19954	14423	40,042	17,014	23,028
4.	Nandahandi	52,277	26,045	26,232	24,350	14395	9955	27,927	11,650	16,277
5.	Kosagumuda	1,34,669	67,821	66,848	72,831	41015	31816	61,838	26,806	35,032
6.	Dabugam	55,639	27,791	27,848	28,205	16170	12035	27,434	11,621	15,813
7.	Umerkote	136739	69,057	67,682	69,984	38646	31338	66,755	30,411	36,344
8.	Jharigam	1,23,860	61,756	62,104	62,871	35142	27729	60,989	26,614	34,375
9.	Chandahandi	61,076	30,350	30,726	30,324	17752	12572	30,752	12,598	10,154
10.	Raighar	1,57,346	79,519	77,827	78,021	43835	34186	79,325	35,684	43,641
Tota	1	9,72,902	4,87,718	4,85,184	4,89,916	2,77,312	2,12,604	4,82,986	2,10,406	2,72,580
		(100)	(50.13)	(49.87)	(50.35)	(56.86)	(43.81)	(49.64)	(43.14)	(56.18)

- In the ITDA Nabarangpur, out of total population 9,72,902, the total work force is 3,18,522 i.e. 50.36% and the non-workers is 49.64%.
- The percentage of total male workers (56.86%) is higher than the total female workers (43.81%) in the ITDA.
- The percentage of total female workers (56.18%) is higher than the total male workers (43.14%) in the ITDA.

Table-V (a)

Sl	Block		Work Force (Percentage in brackets)								
No		Total Worl	Total Worker			Main Workers			Marginal workers		
		Total	Male	e Female Total Male Female			Total	Male	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Nabarangpur	33,022	18709	14313	16,160	13,002	3,158	16,862	5,707	11,155	
2.	Papadahandi	55,931	31694	24237	26,285	21,648	4,637	29,646	10,046	19,600	

3.	Tentulikhunti	34,377	19954	14423	18,464	14,538	3,926	15,913	5,416	10,497
4.	Nandahandi	24,350	14395	9955	11,578	9,721	1,857	12,772	4,674	8,098
5.	Kosagumuda	72,831	41015	31816	35,602	30,573	5,029	37,229	10,442	26,787
6.	Dabugam	28,205	16170	12035	12,907	11,164	1,743	15,298	5,006	10,292
7.	Umerkote	69,984	38646	31338	34,100	27,840	6,260	35,884	10,806	25,078
8.	Jharigam	62,871	35142	27729	32,735	26,774	5,961	30,136	8,368	21,768
9.	Chandahandi	30,324	17752	12572	15,918	13,019	2,899	14,406	4,733	9,673
10.	Raighar	78,021	43835	34186	46,254	35,134	11,120	31,767	8,701	23,066
	ITDA	4,89,916 (100)	2,77,312 (56.60)	2,12,604 (43.40)	2,50,003 (51.02)	2,03,413 (73.35)	46,590 (21.91)	2,39,913 (48.97)	73,899 (26.64)	1,66,604 (78.36)

- In the ITDA, the percentage of total main workers and total marginal workers is (51.02%) and (48.98%) respectively in comparison with total workers.
- The percentage of total male main workers is higher (73.35%) than the percentage of female workers (21.91%).
- In the marginal workers category, the percentage of female workers (78.36%) is higher than the male workers (26.64%).

Occupational Distribution of Workers:

The Occupational distribution of main workers is furnished in Table-VI.

TABLE-VI Occupation distribution of main Workers (2001 Census)

Sl.	Category of main workers	No. of main workers	No. of main workers with percentage to total workers in					
No		(brackets)						
		Total	Male	Female				
1	2	3	4	5				
1	Cultivators	1,27,062(25.93%)	1,11,162(40.08%)	15,900(7.47%)				
2	Agricultural Labourer	74,459(15.20%)	53852(19.41%)	20,607(9.69%)				
8	Household Industrial	6,994(1.43%)	5,072(1.82%)	1,922(0.90%)				
	Workers.							
9	Other workers.	41,488(8.46%)	33,327(12.01%)	8161(3.83%)				

10	Total Ma	ain Workers	2,50,003(51.02%)	2,03,413(73.35%)	46,590(21.91%)
	i)	Marginal	2,39,913(48.97%)	73,899(26.64%)	1,66,014(78.36%)
		workers			
	ii)	Total	4,89,916(100%)	2,77,312(56.60%)	2,12,604(43.40%)
		Workers			

- As per the occupational distribution of main workers according to 2001 census of the ITDA in the category of cultivators are the highest i.e.- 25.93%
- Next to this in the above category agricultural labourer constitute 15.20%.
- The lowest category is household industrial workers i.e.- 1.43 %

Characteristic features of Major tribal groups.

The district Nabrangpur was carved out of the erstwhile Koraput district on 02.10.1992, as part of the extension plan of districts in the state. The district has a population of 9,72,902 out of which 5,58,456 are tribals. In other words, the district is predominantly a tribal populated district with 57.40% of tribal population. Keeping this in view, all the 10 blocks of the district have been covered under Tribal Sub-Plan.

The ethno-cultural map of Orissa shows that some major tribal groups are found, it can be categorized on their level of socio-economic development. The major tribal groups in different blocks are the Kondhas, Parojas, Bhottara and Gond etc. Mostly three tribes such as Kondhs, Parojas and Bhottara inhabit almost all the blocks of the district. These three tribes stand out quite prominently for their educational backwardness and continuing ethnic and cultural identity.

BHOTTADA

BHOTTADA or Bhottara or Dhottada is a major tribe of Orissa numbering 3,04,117 persons in 1991 census. Their sex ratio is 1230. In 1981 their literacy was 7.9 %. They are distributed in most of the districts of Orissa except Bolangir. They have larger concentration in Nowrangpur, Koraput and Kalahandi. They speak a dialect of their own called Basturia. They speak Oriya too.

The Bhottada are primarily vegetable growers and rice cultivators. Some of them earn wages as agricultural labourers and raise livestock to supplement their income.

Their traditional dance forms are called Cherecher and Daunidarnat. The former is performed by men and women during Pus Punia festival and the latter, only by girls during wedding ceremonies.

Being polytheists the Bhottada worship Hindu deities and their own such as Budhi Thakurani, Bairabi Budhi, Pardesi, Basumata, Banadurga, etc.

They observe many festivals like Laxmi Puja, Chait Parab, Akhi Tritiya, Pus Punia, Holi, Dassara, etc.

In the past, the tribe had endogamous dual divisions: Bado - the original and superior and Sano - the junior. Now intermarriage takes place between them. Each division is constituted of several exogamous totemic clans or gotras named after some animal species. The clans break up into agnatic lineages formed as local descent groups who live close to each other in villages. The members of the lineages help each other physically and financially at the time of need.

In the Bhottada society the child marriage of the past has given way to adult marriage at present. Marriage by negotiation (Bibha) though considered ideal and prestigious, involves a very elaborate process and is an expensive affair. Other ways of acquiring mates are by elopement, by bride capture, by service to the girl's parents. Cross-cousin marriage, junior levirate and sorrorate, divroce and remarriage are permitted on reasonable grounds.

Childbirth is a welcome event in the Bhottada family. The birth pollution lasts for 8 days. On the third day haldigasari is performed to bathe the mother and baby after anointing turmeric paste. On the ninth day Dissari - the astrologer chooses a name for the infant and the occasion is celebrated amidst feast and dance. The first hair-cutting ceremony is performed after one year and the ear-nose piercing ceremony after 4-5 years. Puberty rites for girls are held on the 7th day to end the pollution and her confinement. They bury the dead and conduct purificatory rites - Dassah on the 10th day followed by a feast on the 11th day.

At the village level the traditional chief Naik assisted by Chalan, Pujaria and Gonda handles the community affairs. At the regional level a group of villages constitute a Desh headed by Bhat Naik and supported by Panigrahi and Desia Gonda who mitigate inter-village disputes. The Bhottada are in transition to Hinduization but not yet integrated with the Hindu social system.

GOND

GOND is numerically the most dominant tribe of India. Their homeland covers states like Utter Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. This Gond Country was being called Gondwana in the medieval period. In this region, the Gonds had established several states and estates ruled by Gond kings, chiefs and Zamindars. Carrying a chivarlous and martial tradition, the advanced and hinduised section of the Gond have inhabited certain parts of western Orissa. Some of them were feudal lords.

Numbering 7,01,169 (1991 census) they constitute the largest tribe of the State next to the Kandha. Their sex ratio is 1001. In 1981 their literacy was 18.70 %. They are distributed in all the districts having the largest concentration in Kalahandi.

Agriculture is the mainstay of the Gond economy. It is supplemented by wage earning, hunting, food gathering, animal domestication and small business.

Culturally the tribe is dichotomized into the primitive group and the acculturated and Hinduised group. The former inhabit parts of undivided Kalahandi and Koraput districts and have retained their distinctive dress pattern, food habits, customs and their own Dravidian tongue, Gondi. The latter live in Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Bolangir and parts of Kalahandi districts that have attained the status of a warrior caste. The tribe has exogamous totemic clan divisions.

Marriage is prohibited between brother clans. Cross cousin marriage and marriage by negotiation are common. Marriage by service is socially permitted. Marriage is celebrated with dancing, singing and drinking. The Hinduised Gonds get the services of Brahman priest, barber and washerman. The Primitive section has its own tribal priest. The Hinduised section observes death pollution for 10 days. Purificatory

rites performed on the tenth day. For the primitive section it lasts for 4 days. They erect menhirs to commemorate the dead.

They are polytheists. While the primitive group continues to worship their tribal deities along with some Hindu deities, their acculturated counterparts have included a large number of Hindu deities into their pantheon. The Hinduised Gonds abstain from eating beef and drinking liquor. They have attained the status of a peasant and warrior caste.

KANDHA

KANDHA is numerically the largest tribe of Orissa. Numbering 11,40,314 individuals in 1991 census, they constituted 17.5 per cent of the total tribal population of the State. The sex ratio is 973. In 1981 their literacy was 12.40 %. They are largely concentrated in the undivided Phulbani, Kalahandi, Koraput and Nabarangpur districts. They speak Kui and Kuvi, the dialects of the Dravidian language. The Desia section speaks Oriya.

The tribe is distributed in various pockets of southern Orissa forming several endogamous territorial sections, namely, Kutia, Dongria, Desia, Sitha, Nanguli, Jhamia, Pengo, Jhuria, Malua etc. with the suffix Kandha. Territorial and exogamous clan groups called Kuda or Bons form each section.

The Kandha villages have linear settlement pattern. Jarkhiri, the altar of their earth goddes, Dharni Penu, lies at the centre of the villagestreet in between two rows of houses. The institution of youth dormitory is called in various names, such as, Dhangda-Dhangdi Basa, Dhangda-Dhangdi-Ghar, Dhanger, Idu etc.

Their subsistence activities revolve round land and forest. Different sections of them earn their livelihood by pursuing shifting and settled cultivation, hunting, food gathering, animal husbandry, wage earning etc. The Dongria Kandha is an expert horticulturist.

The dress pattern and adornments among them vary from section to section. Generally men put on loincloth and grow long hairs. Women wear pieces of cloth as skirts and approns. Nowadays they wear coloured saris. The women put on tatoo marks.

They acquire mates by negotiation, service, bride capture. Levirate and sorrorate practices are there. Brideprice is paid in cash and kinds. They follow both burial and cremation practices. Death pollution continues for ten days and purificatory rites are performed on the eleventh day.

Dharni Penu, earth goddess is their supreme deity. In the past, the Kandha used to make human sacrifices called Meriah. The British rulers had suppressed this custom and now it is substituted by buffalo sacrifice. Jatrakudi, village deity, Gungi Penu, stream deity, Bhima Penu, mountain god, Lai Penu, the forest god, Sita Penu, deity of wealth, Birna Penu, rain god etc. are propitiated by them. They also worship ancestral spirits, ghosts and other benevolent and malevolent spirits and firmly believe in the efficacy of black and white magic. Their mangico-religious activities are conducted by various specialists designated as Jani, Lamba and Pujari. Dishari, the astrologer, Beju, Bejuni and Kalisi. Sacrifice of buffalo, goats, pigs, pigeons, chicks, cocks etc. is indispensable in Kandha rituals. Their important festivals are Kedu or Meriah and Chait Parab.

The village functionaries are Saanta, Mondal, Jani, Bismajhi and Barik. At the regional level they have Mutha organization headed by Mandal, Majhi or Patro. Now the traditional leaders are loosing their importance and replaced by democratically elected leaders.

PAROJA

PAROJA, the nomenclature is derived from the local Oriya word Praja or Paraja meaning the common people who are tenants or subjects or citizens under ex-feudal lords or Raja. It is one of the major tribes of southern Orissa, largely concentrated in the undivided Koraput district and the adjoining Kalahandi district. According to 1991 census, their total population is 3,53,536.

The Paroja live in big and small settlements in the company of other communities. The villages lie in the plains, at the foothills and near forests in close proximity to hill streams.

Inside the village there are two important spots - Berna Munda and Nissan Munda. The former is the seat of traditional village council. It is marked by a constellation of circular stone slabs at a central place, preferably in front of the

headman's, Muduli's house. The latter is a monument made of a circular stone slab encircled by menhirs representing the seat of the village deity called Hundi. Youth dormitories for boys and girls, Dhangda Basa Ghar and Dhangdi Basa Ghar respectively were functioning till the recent past. The dormitories provide opportunity to both young men and women to meet, sing and dance together. The institution is now obsolete.

They were practicing shifting cultivation extensively in the past. Gradually they took up settled cultivation. Using simple implements, they grow a variety of cereals, pulses and vegetables in their dry and wetland and kitchen garden round the year. They are fond of raising livestock. They meet a part of their subsistence needs by collecting minor forest produce. Millet and rice are their principal food. Use of liquor is customary in all rituals.

Their dress and ornaments are more or less similar to those of the neighbouring tribes like the Kondh, the Gond, the Gadaba etc. Wearing of brass made nose rings and earrings, khagla, the silver neckband and khadu, the silver armlet and wristband is compulsory for married women. Tattooing is popular among women.

Their artistic talents find expression in Dhemsa and Dungdunga dances and laga songs. The most significant and colourful Paroja festivals are chait parab and pus parab observed with much pomp during December-January and March-April respectively.

The tribe is divided into two broad sections: the Bada Paroja and the Sana Paroja. Each section further divided into two sub-sections: Bada Paroja or Sodia Paraja and Bada Jodia Paraja or Penga Paraja under the former, and Bareng Jodia Paraja and Konda Paraja or Selia Paraja under the latter. The major distinction between both the section is that the Bada Paroja are more Hinduised than the Sana Paroja. The former do not take beef. They observe elaborate purificatory rites in the event of the death of a cow or buffalo in their household while the latter are said to be beefeaters. Among all the four sub-sections the Selia or Chhelia who were goat-breeders in the past are given the lowest rank.

The Paroja prefer adult marriage, monogamy, cross-cousin marriage and village exogamy following the rules of clan exogamy. Marriage by negotiation is

relatively an expensive affair. Those cannot afford it resort to other means, such as capture, jhinka-utra, elopement, udlia, levirate, sorrorate, etc.

The Paroja observe birth pollution till the naval cord of the newborn dries up. The name giving and first hair cutting rituals held during the first year. Disari, the astrologer chooses auspicious dates. The maternal uncle and grand parents play a major role in the ritual. The puberty rites are observed for girls. The pollution period continues for seven days during which they observe several taboos.

The affairs of a Paroja village are managed by a set of traditional leaders designated as Mduli, the secular chief, Jni, the priest, and Challan, the messenger-cum-assistant. Other important magico-religious functionaries are Disari, Gurumai, Gunia and Bhatanaik.

TABLE NO.VII

(a) Major Tribal Groups with Number of Households & Population:

Sl.	Block	Н.Н/			, ,	,			N	lo of House-I	Hold / Po	pulation						
no		Pop	Bhatra	Paraja	Gond	Kandha	Banjara	Halba	Santal	Omanatya	Saura	Lohara	Gadaba	Bhumija	Dharua	Bhuiyan	Madia	Parenga
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
a.	Nabarangpur	Н.Н	3920	910	253	596				1102	770							
		Pop.	19208	4459	1239	2920				5399	3773							
b.	Papadahandi	н.н	3981	5388		2016			205	458	96		37					
		Pop.	19905	16940		10080			1025	2290	480		185					
c.	Tentulikhunti	н.н	2902	2902		509				30	350			30				
		Pop.	13243	13935		2443				150	1751			150				
d.	Nandahandi	н.н	1734	1091		350				572	453		111					
		Pop.	8715	5455		1750				2860	2265		555					
e.	Kosagumuda	Н.Н	12826	2250	104	264		309		161	258	05	235		261	37	230	
		Pop.	63930	10710	520	1320		1505		805	1270	25	1170		1305	185	1150	
f.	Dabugam	н.н	4756	956	160	560					108							
	Č	Pop.	23780	4780	800	2800					540							
g.	Umerkote	Н.Н	9197	1356	3297	2525			484			261						
		Pop.	45785	6780	16485	12625			2420			1305						
h.	Jharigam	н.н	6564	1324	2751	2126	138	11	2106		12					200		
		Pop.	32840	6650	13855	10680	720	55	10550		60					1012		
i.	Chandahand	н.н	100	227	2232	585	50				200	177		340				31
	i	Pop.	550	1135	11260	2925	254				1020	885		1710				165
j.	Raighar	H.H	840		7414	310	3698				2738							
		Pop.	5712		50415	2077	25146				18615							
	ITDA	Н.Н	46686	16404	16211	9841	3886	320	2795	2323	4985	443	383	370	261	237	230	31
		Pop.	233668	80844	94574	49620	26120	1560	13995	11504	29774	2215	1910	1860	1305	1197	1150	165

Major Economic Activities:

The major economic activities of the tribal communities are agriculture but fishing, hunting, collection of minor forest produce and food gathering are significant practices. Paddy is the principal crop grown by the tribals but it is supplemented by some other crops, mainly wheat, sugarcane, seasonal vegetables, maize, mustard and Niger etc.

Apart from agriculture, they depend upon activities, like livestock rearing, fishing, trading of agricultural product as well as forest produce and work as daily labourers.

Land Utilization Pattern:

Block-wise land utilization pattern of the ITDA area is presented in Table-VIII.

TABLE-VIII
Block wise Land Utilization Pattern (Area in Hectare)

Sl.	Block	Forest	Misc.	Pasture	Cultiva	Land put	Barren	Current	Old	Net
No		area	tree/		ble	to non-	land	fallow	fallow	area
			groves		waste	agricultu				sown
						ral use				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
a.	Nabarangpur	3019	3522	547	691	1283	358	2590	66	13684
b.	Papadahandi	8101	2779	649	687	2079	391	3601	1435	26299
c.	Tentulikhunti	9925	977	390	779	679	3871	3203	251	13020
d.	Nandahandi	1667	1683	357	1054	1011	174	4345	249	9632
e.	Kosagumuda	10028	4057	2090	3568	3337	335	5479	1835	28231
f.	Dabugam	2320	2040	169	907	1241	131	1882	552	13320
g.	Umerkote	24662	321	107	165	2492	37	904	309	24824
h.	Jharigam	12642	1177	559	1034	1127	185	2256	615	24403
i.	Chandahan	901	82	137	512	1322	801	3121	911	15934
	di									
j.	Raighar	20203	182	1292	1057	2814	421	4642	286	38459
	ITDA	93,468	16,820	6,297	10,454	17,385	6,704	32,023	6,509	2,07,806

- Umerkote has the maximum forest area.
- Kosagumuda has the maximum miscellaneous trees and groves.

- Kosagumuda has the maximum pastureland.
- Kosagumuda has the maximum cultivable wasteland.
- Kosagumuda has the maximum non-agricultural land.
- Tentulikhunti has the maximum barren land.
- Kosagumuda has the maximum current fallow land and old fallow land.
- Maximum net area shown is available in Raighar block.

Agriculture - Area under cultivation, per capita land, crops grown, irrigation, yield rate:

The area under cultivation is 195830.21 hectares. The per capita land comes to 0.20 hectare. Only 41,169 hectares (21.03%) of the total cultivable area are irrigated. Out of the total irrigated area, 29,284 hectares (71.13%) are irrigated in kharif season and only 15,885 hectares (38.58%) in Rabi season.

The major crops grown in the area are rice, supplemented by wheat and sugarcane. The other agricultural crops of the area are maize, kulthi, linseed, bengalgram, mustard and castor.

Horticulture

The highland in Keonjhar ITDA measuring 123460.84 hectares (63.04%) is the potential resource for horticulture programme, including plantation of fruits, flowers species, roots and tubers, aromatic plants and herbal plants. The medium lands are suitable for vegetable cultivation. The agro climatic condition and soil type support a wide range of horticultural crops.

Under different development programmes, high and medium land has been developed with fruit trees, like banana, mango and K. lime, ber nut and equal area has been covered under vegetables and tomato, cauli flower, cabbage, raddish, beans, ginger, turmeric, chilli, coriander leaf, besides tuber crops, like yam, colocasia.

Area under Cultivation, Irrigation and per capita land

TABLE-IX

Area under cultivation, irrigation and per capita land

Area under cultivation (Area in Hectare)

Sl.	BLOCK		CULTIVA	ABLE AREA		AR	EA	PER
No						IRRIG	ATED	CAPIT
								A LAND
		High	Medium	Low	Total	Kharif	Rabi	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
a.	Nabarangpur	9114.51	2935.49	2244.41	14294.41	2252.65	1221.94	0.21
b.	Papadahandi	15424.28	4870.32	3895.50	24190.10	3811.94	2067.85	0.21
c.	Tentulikhunti	10248.23	3463.58	2781.44	16493.25	2599.05	1409.92	0.22
d.	Nandahandi	6929.16	2253.97	1812.37	10995.50	1733.73	939.97	0.21
e.	Kosagumuda	16865.80	5602.56	3715.84	26395.20	4158.48	2255.83	0.19
f.	Dabugam	5453.76	1837.54	1505.10	8796.40	1386.16	751.99	0.15
g.	Umerkote	18758.33	6256.11	4777.46	29791.90	3118.86	1691.89	0.22
h.	Jharigam	14315.84	5309.26	3465.45	23090.55	3638.87	1973.86	0.18
i.	Chandahandi	9857.36	2924.69	2611.65	15393.70	2425.78	1315.93	0.25
j.	Raighar	16425.23	5247.64	4716.33	26389.20	4158.48	2255.82	0.16
	ITDA	123460.84	40775.49	31593.88	195830.21	29,284	15,885	0.20
		(63.04)	(20.82)	(16.14)	(100)			

• In the ITDA area, the total cultivable area is 195830.21 hectares out which 123460.84 hectares are high i.e. 63.04%, 40775.49 hectares are medium i.e. 20.82% and 31593.88 hectares are low i.e. 16.14%.

Forestry

The forest area constitutes 93,468 hectares in the ITDA area. The forest area is mainly covered by dense mixed jungle with deciduous woods and high grass.

The main minor forest produce collected by the tribals are tamarind, mahua flower and seeds, kendu leaf, honey, resin, tussar, myrabolam, siali leaves and bamboo.

Major Crops Grown

The major crops grown in the area are rice, supplemented by wheat and sugarcane. The other agricultural crops of the area are maize, kulthi, linseed, bengalgram, mustard and castor. The block-wise, major crops grown by the tribals are presented below,

Table - X Major Crops Grown and Yield Rate Block-wise Area under Major Crops (Area in Hectares)

S1.	Block	Paddy	Wheat	Sugar	Kulthi	Lin-	Bengal	maize	Mus-	Castor
No				cane		seed	gram		tard	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Nabarangpur	$\sqrt{}$	V	1	1	V	1			
2.	Papadahandi	$\sqrt{}$	V	1	√	V	√	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$
3.	Tentulikhunti	$\sqrt{}$		$\sqrt{}$	√	V	√	$\sqrt{}$		
4.	Nandahandi	$\sqrt{}$	V	1	1	V	1	$\sqrt{}$		$\sqrt{}$
5.	Kosagumuda	$\sqrt{}$		$\sqrt{}$	√	V	√	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$
6.	Dabugam	$\sqrt{}$		1	√	V	√	$\sqrt{}$		
7.	Umerkote	$\sqrt{}$			√		√	$\sqrt{}$	√	
8.	Jharigam	$\sqrt{}$		1	1	V	1	$\sqrt{}$		
9.	Chandahand	$\sqrt{}$		√	√		√	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	√
	i									
10.	Raighar	$\sqrt{}$	√		√	$\sqrt{}$	√	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	

Livestock Rearing:

Apart from primary occupation, the people of the Nabarangpur ITDA are highly dependent on some subsidiary occupations. Livestock rearing is one of them. It offers a good potential for rural employment in the tribal area. The tribal people are owing the longer tradition of homestead livestock precice. Mainly

they use farming, like poultry, goat rearing and dairy. The block-wise cattle population is given in table $-\,\mathrm{XI}$.

TABLE-XI

Block wise Livestock Census (as per filled-in schedule)

Sl.	BLOCK		Cat	ttle popula	ation/ Liv	estock Re	aring	
No		Cow	Bullock	Buffalo	Pig	Goat	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Nabarangpur	9133	11149	6079	3118	3530	48529	81538
2.	Papadahandi	26250	10200	9425	2535	18600	8050	75060
3.	Tentulikhunti	22125	6125	10800	5400	9620	9125	63195
4.	Nandahandi	3065	4018	2515	281	832	28976	39687
5.	Kosagumuda	28224	12360	11112	1706	15240	50400	119042
6.	Dabugam	25248	8997	8421	1799	17523	7127	69115
7.	Umerkote	28012	21034	17221	5283	23427	20771	115748
8.	Jharigam	18622	32444	5512	2613	9434	8279	76904
9.	Chandahandi	11352	17613	3552	58	7650	3448	43673
10.	Raighar	43956	50429	9370	15927	16126	124382	260190
	ITDA	215987	174369	84007	38720	121982	309087	944152

- The total cattel population in the entire ITDA area is 9,44,152, out of which cows are 2,15,987, bullock are 1,74, 369 and goat are 1,21,982.
- The number of cows is more as compared to others in the project area.
- From the tabular analysis it is observed that, the number of bullocks and goats come next to the cattel population and occupy 2nd and 3rd position respectively in the order.
- As per the census of livestock, it can be ascertained from the above table that the maximum number of various category of livestock is available in Raighar block (2,60,190).
- Kosagumuda and Umerkote blocks has been placed in 2nd and 3rd position having 1,19,042 and 1,15, 748 respectively as per livestock census.
- The lowest number of livestock is found in Chandahandi block.

Household Industry

In Chandahandi block Lac is an important forest product out of which traditional bangle, toys, box and many other fashionable articles are made by the tribals, which is considered to be the auspicious materials. A special kind of Hill Grass is found in the hilly part of Tentulikhunti block, out of which beautifull hill brooms are made by the tribal farmers and artisan group. Tussar culture is practiced mainly in Nabarangpur block. Besides the tribes in the ITDA area, mostly the Juangs in Chandahandi, tentulikhunty and Nandahandi blocks are habituated in the collection of honey in a traditional way.

Besides, among the cottage industry activities of the area the artisan groups are involved in blacksmithy, carpentry, weaving, bamboo and woodwork and mat making.

Extent of Poverty

As per 1997 BPL Survey, in the ITDA area there are 1,58,704 BPL households, out of which 81,384 (51.28%) are ST and 37,080 (23.36%) are SC households. The block and community wise no. of BPL households are given in Table - XII.

TABLE-XIIBlock wise No. of BPL Households

Sl.no	BLOCK		No. of BPL	Households	
		ST	SC	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Nabarangpur	7134	3501	2778	13413
2.	Papadahandi	11051	7165	6223	24439
3.	Tentulikhunti	4588	4223	7137	15948
4.	Nandahandi	4554	2667	3074	10295
5.	Kosagumuda	11268	5152	2525	18945
6.	Dabugam	5792	1899	2664	10355
7.	Umerkote	9057	3376	2744	15177
8.	Jharigam	12457	3334	4281	20072
9.	Chandahandi	3597	1860	6433	11890
10.	Raighar	11886	3903	2381	18170
	ITDA	81384	37080	40240	158704

- The number BPL household in Papadahandi block is the maximum i.e. 24,439 and in Nandahandi bllock is the minimum i.e. 10,295.
- The no. of ST household under the BPL list is the highest (12,457) in Jharigam block and the lowest (3,597) in Chandahandi block.
- The number SC household under the BPL list is the highest (7,165) in Papadahandi block and the lowest (1860) in Chandahandi block.
- Out of total BPL households (1,58,704), the total ST household is 81,384 and SC household is 37,080.

CHAPTER-IV

EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES

Connectivity:

Establishment of road connection is of prime importance for making delivery system of development intervention more effective. So development of connectivity has been given greater priority in the ITDA area. R & B roads, R.W roads, Block roads and G.P roads that provide communication facilities to each village also connect the project area. The block-wise roads under R & B department are presented in Table-I.

TABLE-I Block-wise Roads under R. & B Department.

Sl.	Name of the Road	Category	Length of road
No			
1.	Papadahandi – Umerkote yerla road (KBK, NABARD/State plan, CRF)	SH – 39	67.50 kms
2.	Umerkote - Raighar Kundeilinka road (KBK, NABARD/State plan)	MDR	54.70 kms
	Total		122.20 kms

- ➤ S.H State Highway.
- ➤ M.D.R Major District Road.
- Under R & B Department total 122.20 kms of road run through the ITDA area.
- Papadahandi Umerkote road comes under S.H- 39 and its length is 67.50 kms.
- Umerkote Raighar road comes under MDR and its length is 54.70 kms.

The block-wise roads under R. W. department are presented in Table-II

TABLE-II Block-wise Roads under R. W. Department.

S1.	Name of the	No of	Total	Total length of the Road in Kms. – 753.34 Kms.						
No	Block	village	Morur	n/Earth	Me	talled	Black	Condition		
		Facilited					topped			
			Fair	All	Fair	All	All			
			weather	Weather	weather	Weather	Weather			
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	11		
1.	Nabarangpur	28				10.89	63.68	Partly		
2.	Papadahandi	33		0.90		36.95	35.70	damaged		
3.	Tentulikhunti	40		2.58		11.79	59.97			
4.	Nandahandi	27		3.50		8.3	44.20			
5.	Kosagumuda	37		0.70		42.44	54.91			
6.	Dabugam	12		2		11.82	5.19			
7.	Umerkote	49		8.58		44.69	44.07			
8.	Jharigam	40		0.32		32.05	40.63			
9.	Chandahan	29		13.32		35.04	39.69			
	di									
10.	Raighar	52		12.91		80.72	5.80			
	ITDA	347		44.81		314.69	393.84			

- Total no. of 81 roads have been developed by R.W department, length is approx. 753.34 kms and 347 nos. of villages are facilited in the ITDA area.
- In Raighr block, R.W department developed the highest length of road i.e 99.43 kms.
- In Dabugam block, R.W department developed the lowest length of road i.e 19.01 kms.

The block-wise Panchayat Samiti roads are presented in Table-III

TABLE-III Block-wise Panchayat Samiti Roads.

Sl. No	Name of the Block	No of village	Total 1	length of the F	Road in Kms	s. – 4,567.95	Kms.	Present Condition
110	DIOCK	Facilited	Morun	n/Earth	Met	alled	Black topped	Colluition
			Fair	All	Fair	All	All	
			weather	Weather	weather	Weather	Weather	
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	11
1.	Nabarangpur	127	69	119	53	135		Partly
2.	Papadahandi	261		401.85		216.95	6.6	damaged
3.	Tentulikhunti	64	30	52		28	31.6	
4.	Nandahandi	62	3.50	3.50	152	152		
5.	Kosagumuda	194	24	99		107		
6.	Dabugam	58		319.55		239.50		
7.	Umerkote	187	108	142		280.50	34	
8.	Jharigam	362	278.50	190	106	190	23	
9.	Chandahandi	86	31.50	139		87	13	
10.	Raighar	192	230.50	173	77.1	187.40	34.40	
	ITDA	1593	775	1638.90	388.10	1632.35	142.60	

- The Panchayat Samiti roads cover 4,567.95 kms in the ITDA area.
- The Panchayat Samiti roads connect 1593 villages/hamlets in ITDA area.
- All the Panchayat Samiti roads are partly damaged.
- A total length of 1638.90 kms. murum/earth all weather is the highest length of road in camparision with other type of in road exist in the project area.

The block-wise G.P. roads are presented in Table-IV

TABLE-IV Block-wise G.P. Roads.

Sl. No	Name of the Block	No of village	Total	length of the	e Road in Kr	ns. – 5952.5	5 Kms.	Present Condition
110	DIOCK	Facilited	Morun	n/Earth	Meta	alled	Black	Condition
		1 dellited					topped	
			Fair	All	Fair	All	All	
			weather	Weather	weather	Weather	Weather	
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	11
1.	Nabarangpur	137	86	182.80	48.10	79.75	2.3	Partly
2.	Papadahandi	206	96	195		174.50	11.5	Damage
3.	Tentulikhunti	79	51	118		154	7	
4.	Nandahandi	49	27	9		86	34	
5.	Kosagumuda	93	864	909		40		
6.	Dabugam	67	33	191		116	57	
7.	Umerkote	248	174.30	144.90	54	362.10	15	
8.	Jharigam	344	345	245	139	192	27	
9.	Chandahandi	87	17	162		110		
10.	Raighar	177	141.70	110	43.10	94.50	4	
	ITDA	1,487	1,835	2,266.7	284.20	1,408.85	157.80	

- The G.P. roads cover 5,952.55 kms in the ITDA area.
- The G.P. roads connect 1,487 villages/hamlets in ITDA area.
- All the Panchayat Samiti roads are partly damaged.
- A total length of 2266.70 kms. murum/earth all weather is the highest length of road in comparison with other type of in road existing in the project area.

Post Office:

Now-a days the postal communication is very essential. The block-wise Post offices are presented in Table-V.

TABLE-V
Block-wise number of Post Office.

Sl.	Name of the	Head-Post	Sub-Post	Branch Post	Total
No	Block	Office	Office	Office	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Nabarangpur	01	01	13	15
2.	Papadahandi		01	17	18
3.	Tentulikhunti		01	13	14
4.	Nandahandi		01	09	10
5.	Kosagumuda		01	23	24
6.	Dabugam		01	07	08
7.	Umerkote		01	18	19
8.	Jharigam		01	18	19
9.	Chandahand		01	13	14
	i				
10.	Raighar		01	22	23
11.	ITDA	01	10	153	164

- There are 164 post offices in the ITDA area including one Head Post Office at the Nabarangpur district headquarters.
- There are also 10 sub-post offices and 153 branch post offices in the ITDA area to provide postal facility.

Educational Institution:

The educational institutions cover Primary, M.E and High schools of Education Department & Sevashram, Residential Sevashram, Kanyasharam and High school

Hostels of S.C & S.T Development Department and Education Department existing in Nabarangpur ITDA area. The number of existing Educational institutions under of S.C & S.T Development Department & Education Department of the ITDA area is presented in Table- VI and Table- VII, respectively.

TABLE-VI
Block-wise Existing Educational Institution under Scheduled Caste & Schedule
Tribe Development Department

Sl.	Name of the	Primary	Sevashram	Residential	Ashram	Kanyashr	Boys	Girls	Model
No	Block	School		Sevashram		am	High	High	School
		Hostel					School	School	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Nabarangpur	13	07				02		01
2.	Papadahandi	17	10	01			01	01	
3.	Tentulikhunti	14	02	01			01		
4.	Nandahandi	10	02				01		
5.	Kosagumuda	22	05	02		01	02	01	
6.	Dabugam	07	02		01				
7.	Umerkote	14	02	03		02	03	02	
8.	Jharigam	16	03	02		01	01	01	
9.	Chandahandi	13	07				01		
10.	Raighar	19	03	02	01		02		
	ITDA	145	43	11	02	04	14	05	01

- The project area is facilitated with 145 Primary School Hostels.
- Still 24 GPs are not served by Primary School Hostels. As per the Govt. norm one GP should have one Primary School Hostel.
- There is only four Kanyashram in the different blocks in whole project area.
- From the analysis of table, it is found that the existing educational institutions are not adequate enough to serve all the population for their access to the educational facilities.

TABLE-VII Block-wise Existing Educational Institution under Education Department

S1.	Name of the	Primary	M.E	High	College	College	Tech.	Adult	Any
-----	-------------	---------	-----	------	---------	---------	-------	-------	-----

No	Block	School	School	School		Hostel	V.T	Literacy	other
							Instituti	Center	(Specify)
							on		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Nabarangpur	70	30	06	02				
2.	Papadahandi	127	40	07					
3.	Tentulikhunti	100	27	09	01				
4.	Nandahandi	59	21	03					
5.	Kosagumuda	123	51	11	01		01	02	130
									(EGS)
6.	Dabugam	68	22	07	01	01			
7.	Umerkote	153	21	07	02				
8.	Jharigam	116	41	03	01				77
									(EGS)
9.	Chandahand	38	17	07	01				60
	i								(EGS)
10.	Raighar	161	50	06	01				190
									(EGS)
	ITDA	1015	320	66	10	01	01	02	457

- There are 1015 Primary School, 320 M.E School, 66 High School and 10 College are exists in the ITDA area.
- In all blocks, the existing number of high schools are less than their no of GPs.
- From the above analysis it is found that the existing educational institutions are not adequate enough to serve all the population for their access to the educational facilities.
- From the above table, in Papadahandi and Nandahandi blocks have no Colleges.
- There is no College Hostel in ITDA area except Dabugam block under education department.

Health Care Facilities:

The Existing health infrastructure available in the ITDA area is presented in Table-VIII.

Block-wise Medical Institution

Sl.	Name of the	Hospital	C.H.C	P.H.C	Addi.	Sub	Homiopath	Ayur-	Any
No	Block				P.H.C	centre	ic	vedic	other
							Dispensary	Dispen	(Specify)
								sary	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Nabarangpur	01		01	02	19		02	
2.	Papadahandi		01		03	20	01	01	
3.	Tentulikhunti		01		04	15	01	01	
4.	Nandahandi			01	02	15	02	02	01
5.	Kosagumuda		01		04	40		02	
6.	Dabugam		01		02	15	02	01	
7.	Umerkote	02		01	04	27	02	02	
8.	Jharigam		01		04	28	01	04	
9.	Chandahandi		01		03	16		01	
10.	Raighar		01		06	33	02	03	
	ITDA	03	07	03	34	228	11	19	01

- The total numbers of existing medical institutions are, hospital 03, C.H.C 07, P.H.C 03, Addl. P.H.C 34 and sub-centre 228 in entire ITDA area.
- There are total 11 numbers of Homiopathic dispensary exist in entire ITDA area.
- There are total 19 numbers of Ayurvedic dispensary exist in entire ITDA area.
- The other existing medical insttutions are also inadequate for the project area.

I.C.D.S:

Block-wise distribution of Anganwadies Centres, SHGs and Grain Banks are presented in Table-IX.

TABLE-IX
Block-wise Number of Anganwadi Centres, SHGs and
Grain Banks functioning

Sl.	Name of the	S.H.G	Grain Bank	Anganwadi Center
No	Block			
1	2	3	4	5

1.	Nabarangpur	436		60
2.	Papadahandi	424		140
3.	Tentulikhunti	268		96
4.	Nandahandi	265		369
5.	Kosagumuda	266	30	136
6.	Dabugam	218		54
7.	Umerkote	446		109
8.	Jharigam	255	30	133
9.	Chandahandi	256		82
10.	Raighar	407		151
	ITDA	3241	60	1,030

- There are 3241 SHG, 60 Grain Bank and 1,030 Anganwadi Centers are running in the ITDA area.
- The highest no. of Anganwadi Center is running in Nandahandi block.
- The lowest no. of Anganwadi Center is running in Dabugam block.
- The analysis of table shows that, the existing Angawadi Centres are 1,030 for 9,72,902 population, i.e., one Anganwadi per 945 person which is also far from the actual norm of one Anganwadi per 150 persons in each area.
- In Nabarangpur, Papadahandi, Umerkote and Kosagumuda block maximum number of SHGs are found.

Drinking Water Facilities:

Safe drinking water is very essential for health and hygiene. Block-wise availability of drinking water facilities is furnished in Table-X.

TABLE-X
Block-wise sources of drinking water supply

Sl.	Name of the	Well	Tube-well	Piped-water
No	Block			
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Nabarangpur	13	644	01
2.	Papadahandi	04	945	09

3.	Tentulikhunti	16	614	03
4.	Nandahandi	03	586	05
5.	Kosagumuda	15	1150	07
6.	Dabugam	02	520	01
7.	Umerkote	02	1193	01
8.	Jharigam	25	1002	02
9.	Chandahandi		542	01
10.	Raighar	36	1321	02
	ITDA	119	8,517	34

- The total number of well is 119, Tube-well is 8,517 and Piped water supply is 34 in the project area.
- Highest Number of Tube wells are found in Raighar block, highest no.of Piped water supply is found in Papadahandi block.
- Lowest Number of Tube wells are found in Dabugam block.
- Lowest no.of Piped water supply is found in Papadahandi, Nabarangpur, Umerkote and Chandahandi blocks.
- From the above analysis it is found that the existing drinking water facilities are not adequate enough to serve all the population living in the entire ITDA area.

Irrigation:

The existing Irrigation facilities are funnished in Table – XI.

TABLE-XI Block-wise distribution of existing Irrigation Projects

Sl.	Name of the	Major/midium		Minor Irrigation		Lift Irrigation	
No	Block	Irrigation	Project	Project		Project	
		Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Nabarangpur			467	40	530	441
2.	Papadahandi			180		312	298
3.	Tentulikhunti			50	44	126	69
4.	Nandahandi			452	60	225	237

5.	Kosagumuda					508	262
6.	Dabugam			10	03	115	379
7.	Umerkote	3474	697	100	11	182	19
8.	Jharigam			113	22	214	77
9.	Chandahandi			1533	05	220	166
10.	Raighar			191	03	130	39
	ITDA	3,474	697	3,096	188	2,562	1,987

- Major/medium irrigation projects are almost lacking in all the blocks except Umerkote block in both kharif and rabi season.
- The total land area irrigated by minor irrigation projects during both Khariff and Rabi season is 3284 hectares.
- The total land area irrigated by lift irrigation projects during both khariff and rabi season is 4549 hectares.
- Minor irrigation projects are lacking in Kosagumuda block.
- The land area irrigated by minor irrigation projects during kharif season is the highest (1533) in Chandahandi block and by lift Irrigation projects it is (530) in Nabarangpur block.
- During Rabi season by minor irrigation projects the highest land irrigated in Nandahandi block and by lift irrigation the highest land irrigated in Nabarangpur block

Veterinary and Animal Husbandry:

Veterinary Institutions are established in the project area to provide health care facilities to animal resources. The block-wise numbers of existing Veterinary institutions are presented in Table-XII.

TABLE-XII
Block-wise Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Institutions

Sl.	Name of the	Veternary	Veternary	L.I Centre
No	Block	Hospital	Dispensary	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Nabarangpur	01		02
2.	Papadahandi		01	07
3.	Tentulikhunti		02	06

4.	Nandahandi		01	05
5.	Kosagumuda		02	06
6.	Dabugam		01	05
7.	Umerkote	01	02	08
8.	Jharigam		02	06
-	Juarigani		02	00
9.	Chandahandi		01	04

- There are only two Veterinary hospitals are functioning in the project area, one is at Nabarangpur and another is at Umerkote block.
- The blocks, Tentulikhunti, Kosagumuda, Umerkote, Jharigam and Raighar have the highest number (02) of Venernary dispensary and other blocks have only one dispensary.
- The maximum number of L.I centre is functioning in Umerkote block i.e. 08 and minimum in Raighar block (01).
- From the analysis of table, it is found that the existing Veterinary institutions are not adequate enough to provide health care facilities to animal resources in the entire ITDA area.

Co-operations, Credit and Marketing:

There are 17 LAMPS operating in the Project area. The Block wise existing LAMPS are furnished in Table-XIII.

TABLE-XIII
Block-wise distribution of Co-operative Institutions

Sl.No	Name of the Block	Lamps
1	2	4
1.	Nabarangpur	02
2.	Papadahandi	02
3.	Tentulikhunti	02
4.	Nandahandi	01

5.	Kosagumuda	01
6.	Dabugam	01
7.	Umerkote	03
8.	Jharigam	01
9.	Chandahandi	03
10.	Raighar	01
	ITDA	17

- There are 17 numbers of Co-operative institutions are exist in the project area.
- Blocks, Umerkote and Chandahandi have the highest number (3) of Cooperative institution.
- The numbers of existing Co-operative institution are not adequate enough to serve all the population living in the entire ITDA area.

Financial Institutions:

The Financial institutions of the area provide timely and adequate credit facilities to the tribal people to facilitate them and to develop their socio-economic conditions. The Block wise financial institutions functioning in the Project area is present in Table-XIV.

TABLE-XIV Block-wise distribution of Financial Institutions

Sl.	Name of the Block	No. of Financial Institutions				
No		S.B.I	Mini	U.G.B	Andhra	Lamps/Co-
			Bank		Bank	oerative Bank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Nabarangpur	01	01	02	02	01
2.	Papadahandi	01	01	02		01
3.	Tentulikhunti	01	01	01		01
4.	Nandahandi		01	01		01
5.	Kosagumuda			02		02
6.	Dabugam		01	02		01

7.	Umerkote	01	01	02	01	01
8.	Jharigam			02		01
9.	Chandahandi			02		01
10.	Raighar	01		02		01
	ITDA	05	06	18	03	11

- The total number of Banks, i.e. 43, serves different Blocks of the project area.
- The branches of the Utkal Gramya Bank (U.G.B) are present in each block of the ITDA.

Storage, Market, Weekly Market and Marketing Agencies:

The Regulated Market Committee (R.M.C) has been established at Keonjhar to control the activities of markets.

The Block wise weekly market area is given in Table-XV.

TABLE-XV Block-wise distribution of Weekly Market

Sl. No	Name of the Block	No. of weekly market
1	2	3
1.	Nabarangpur	05
2.	Papadahandi	10
3.	Tentulikhunti	06
4.	Nandahandi	03
5.	Kosagumuda	12
6.	Dabugam	09
7.	Umerkote	22
8.	Jharigam	20
9.	Chandahandi	10
10.	Raighar	31
	ITDA	128

- There are 45 weekly markets are operating in the different blocks in the Project area.
- Total number of weekly markets, i.e. 128, is found in the entire ITDA area.

Block-wise Storeage Facilities:

This storage facility is required for preservation of food-grains for a certain period time. The Block-wise storage facilities are presented in table-XVI,

TABLE-XVI Block-wise Storage Facilities

Sl.No	Name of the Block	Cold-store	Go-down
1	2	3	4
1.	Nabarangpur		13
2.	Papadahandi		14
3.	Tentulikhunti		14
4.	Nandahandi		10
5.	Kosagumuda		48
6.	Dabugam		08
7.	Umerkote	03	16
8.	Jharigam		23
9.	Chandahandi		14
10.	Raighar		24
	ITDA	03	184

- There are only 03 coldstore in entire ITDA ara, these 03 coldstore are exists in Umerkote block
- A total number of 184 go-down are exists in the project area.

Public Distribution System:

Providing food security to the vulnerable people and maintaining food chain in the hunger prone areas is the prime responsibility of the Government. Public Distributing System aims at ensuring access to essential commodities to the people through fair price shops and maintaining transparency in the system of distribution. Public Distribution System is presented in Table-XVII.

TABLE-XVII Block-wise distribution of P.D.S

Sl.No	Name of the Block	No. of P.D.S Centres.
1	2	3
1.	Nabarangpur	14
2.	Papadahandi	21
3.	Tentulikhunti	15
4.	Nandahandi	09
5.	Kosagumuda	22
6.	Dabugam	08
7.	Umerkote	19
8.	Jharigam	20
9.	Chandahandi	12
10.	Raighar	22
	ITDA	162

• A total number of 162 Public distribution system (PDS) centers are functioning in the project area

CHAPTER-V

DEVELOPMENT STATUS AND PLANNED DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTION

Development Status:

During 1990s, keeping in view the regional imbalances in Orissa, a Committee was constituted under the Planning and Coordination Development to probe into the development status of all blocks in the State. The report of the Committee was made available in September, 1994. the database 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 as many as 10 blocks within the jurisdiction of Nabarangpur I.T.D.A. The relative development status of all blocks along with their rank as determined by Committee, is stated below:

Sl. No.	Name of the block	Category	Rank
1	2	3	4
1	Nabarangpur	С	157
2	Papadahandi	С	93
3	Tentulikhunti	D	78
4	Nandahandi	С	97
5	Kosagumuda	D	18
6	Dabugam	D	25
7	Umerkote	C	98
8	Jharigam	D	28
9	Chandahandi	C	96
10	Raighar	D	36

From the above statement it is found that there are 5 backward and 5 very backward blocks in the ITDA area.

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

There are three schemes under the above head, such as,

- Income Generating Scheme (IGS)
- Infrastucture Development Scheme (IDS)
- Information, Education and Communication (IEC)

These schemes, which were implemented in the ITDA, are during the last five years have been discussed below: -

INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES

Under Income Generating Schemes (IGS), a number of interventions have been made by the ITDA in the project area for the development of the area as well as the tribal beneficiaries. Moreover, it is important to specify the sector and activities under each intervention that have been extended during last five years to have a glimpse of the Planned Development Interventions undertaken in the project area. These are the sectors where the activities have been taken up under IGS are stated below.

- i. Agriculture
- ii. Horticulture
- iii. Animal Husbandry
- iv. Cottage Industry
- v. Irrigation
- vi. Soil Conservation
- vii. Miscellaneous Bankable Schemes
- viii. Self Help Group

The year-wise activities made against each activity (Sector Wise), Blocks covered with names, number of villages covered, number of beneficiaries covered and expenditure incurred in every sector for last five years are given below:-

AGRICULTURE:

In Agricultural sector, interventions have been made in four areas, such as Crop diversification, dry farming in high land areas and marginal land, introduction of oil seeds and pulses, Development of banana cultivation and supply of agricultural implements. During last five years, a total amount of Rs 37,46,878 has been spent on agriculture sector. The break-up of year-wise and scheme-wise expenditure is given below.

(Rs. in lakh)

Financial	Expenditure incurred i	Agriculture	Total		
year					
	Crop diversification	Introduction of	Development	Supply of	
	dry farming in high	Oil seeds &	of Banana	Agricultural	
	land areas & marginal	pulses	cultivation	Implements	
	land	•		•	
1	2	3	4	5	6
2001-02	2.62	2.63	5.25		10.50
2002-03	2.50	2.50	5.00		10.00
2003-04	2.50	2.95	5.45		10.90
2004-05					
2005-06			1.50	4,56,878	6,06,878
Total	7.62	8.08	17.20	4,56,878	37,46,878

Crop diversification Dry Farming in High Land Areas and Marginal land:

Financial year	Block Covered	Villages covered	No. of Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure Made (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02	Nabarangpur, Papadahandi, Dabugam	10	100	2.62
2002-03	Nabarangpur, Tentulikhunti, Nandahandi	15	150	2.50
2003-04	Nabarangpur, Umerkote, Jharigam	12	120	2.50
2004-05				
2005-06				
Total		37	370	7.62

- During last five years, 370 beneficiaries from 37 villages have been covered under Crop diversification dry farming in high land areas and marginal land intervention and a total amount of Rs. 7.62 lakh has been spent for this programme.
- This intervention has been extended in the first three years but in the last two years 2004-2006, it has not been extended.

Introduction of Oil seeds and Pulses:

Financial	Block Covered	Villages	No. of	Amount of
year		covered	Beneficiaries	Expenditure Made (Rs.
			Covered	in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02	Nabarangpur,	08	84	2.63
	Papadahandi			
2002-03	Umerkote,	20	200	2.50
	Jharigam			
2003-04	Dabugam,	15	150	2.95
	Kosagumuda			
2004-05				
2005-06				
Total		43	434	8.08

- From the above table, 434 numbers of beneficiaries have been supplied Oil seeds and pulses with a total expenditure of Rs. 8.08 lakh. In this process 43 villages have been covered.
- In the year 2004-05 and 2005-06, no activities under this component have been undertaken.

Development of Banana Cultivation:

Financial	Block Covered	Villages	No. of	Amount of
year		covered	Beneficiaries	Expenditure Made
			Covered	(Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02	Nabarangpur, Papadahandi, Jharigam	25	250	5.25
2002-03	Umerkote, Raighar	18	180	5.00
2003-04	Nabarangpur, Tentulikhunti, Nandahandi	22	220	5.45
2004-05				
2005-06	Jharigam, Papadahandi	15	150	1.50
Total		80	800	17.20

- Development of banana cultivation is an important intervention in the project area. The analysis of data reveals that during last five years, a total number of 800 were beneficiaries covered under this intervention.
- Total 80 villages were covered under above said intervention.
- A total amount of Rs. 17.20 lakh was spent for the above said purpose in the ITDA, Nabarangpur.
- The analysis of table further indicates that during the year (2004-05), there has no development of banana cultivation in the project area.

Supply of Agricultural Implements:

Financial	Block Covered	Villages	No. of	Amount of
year		covered	Beneficiaries	Expenditure Made
			Covered	(Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02				
2002-03				
2003-04				
2004-05				
2005-06	Jharigam, Raighar, Kosagumuda, Tentulikhunti	46	46	4,56,878
Total		46	46	4,56,878

- During last five years agricultural implements have been supplied to 46 beneficiaries covering 46 villages with a total expenditure of Rs. 4,56,878.
- According to the above table this intervention is extended only in the year (2005-06) in the project area.

HORTICULTURE:

Horticulture is a very important intervention for the development of economic status of tribals in the project area. In the Horticulture sector, two specific interventions have been extended by the project authorities of the during the last five years and these are as follows:

• Cashew plantation programme/Subsidy towards cashew grafts.

• Transportation and incidental charges of sugarcane Seeds.

Financial	Expenditure incurred in Differ	ent Sub-Component under	Total
year	Horticu	lture	
	Cashew plantation	Transportation and	
	programme/Subsidy towards	incidental charges of	
	cashew grafts.	Sugarcane Seeds	
1	2	3	4
2001-02			
2002-03			
2003-04	4,17,519	11,285	4,28,804
2004-05	3,46,251		3,46,251
2005-06	11,13,214		11,13,214
Total	18,76,984	11,285	19,42,269

Cashew plantation programme/Subsidy towards cashew grafts:

Financial	Block Covered	Villages	No. of	Amount of
year		covered	Beneficiaries	Expenditure
			Covered	Made
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02				
2002-03				
2003-04	Kosagumuda, Papadahandi	19	150	4,17,519
2004-05	All ten Blocks	29	434	3,46,251
2005-06	Jharigam, Nabarangpur, Raighar,	39	382	11,13,214
	Kosagumuda, Tentulikhunti,			
	Dabugam, Nandahandi, Umerkote,			
Total		87	966	18,76,984

- Under Horticulture sector, Cashew plantation programme/Subsidy towards cashew grafts intervention has been extended almost in all ten blocks in the year 2004 to 2006.
- The analysis of data indicates that a total number of 966 beneficiaries from 87 villages have been covered under this scheme with an expenditure of Rs. 18,76,984.

Transportation and incidental charges of sugarcane seeds:

Financial	Block Covered	Villages	No. of	Amount of
year		covered	Beneficiaries	Expenditure Made
			Covered	
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02				
2002-03				
2003-04	Nandahandi	01	07	11,285
2004-05				
2005-06				
Total		01	07	11,285

- In the project area, during last five years transportation and incidental charges of sugarcane seeds have been supplied to 07 beneficiaries covering only one village with a total expenditure of Rs. 11,285.
- In the year 2003-04, this scheme is implemented only in Nadahandi block otherwise this scheme has not been extended in the project area.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

So far as Animal Husbandry sector is concerned, interventions have been made mainly in three areas. These are discussed below.

- Milch cow
- Dairy
- Pisiculture

Financial year	Expenditure inc	eurred in Different Su Animal Husbandr	Total	
	Milche Cow	Dairy	Pisiculture	
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02			7,44,000	7,44,000
2002-03				
2003-04	3,10,000	3,20,000	6,00,000	12,30,000
2004-05				
2005-06				
Total	3,10,000	3,20,000	13,44,000	19,74,000

Milch Cow:

Financial	Block Covered	Villages	No. of	Amount of
year		covered	Beneficiaries	Expenditure
			Covered	Made
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02				
2002-03				
2003-04	Nabarangpur, Umerkote,	30	30	3,10,000
	Dabugam, Papadahandi			
2004-05				
2005-06				
Total		30	30	3,10,000

- Milch cow as a livelihood option also has been supported by the ITDA in the project area during the year 2003-04.
- This intervention has covered 30 beneficiaries of 30 villages with an expenditure of Rs.3, 10,000.

Dairy:

Financial	Block Covered	Villages	No. of	Amount of
year		covered	Beneficiaries	Expenditure
			Covered	Made
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02				
2002-03				
2003-04	Jharigam, Nabarangpur, Umerkote, Dabugam, Papadahandi	38	38	3,20,000
2004-05				
2005-06				
Total		38	38	3,20,000

- Dairy programme has been tried as a livelihood option in 38 villages of five blocks during the year 2003-04.
- A total amount of Rs. 3.20 lakh financial assistance has been provided to 38 beneficiaries for the purpose in the project area.

Pisiculture:

Financial	Block Covered	Villages	No. of	Amount of
year		covered	Beneficiaries	Expenditure
			Covered	Made
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02	Nabarangpur, Dabugam, Papadahandi	55	92	7,44,000
2002-03				
2003-04	Nabarangpur, Umerkote, Raighar	47	60	6,00,000
2004-05				
2005-06				
Total		102	052	13,44,000

- The ITDA has supported 52 numbers of beneficiaries spread over 102 villages of six blocks in the project area.
- A total amount of Rs. 13.44 lakh has been spent for this purpose in the year 2001-02 and 2003-04 in the ITDA.

COTTAGE INDUSTRY:

In Nabarangpur ITDA, Cottage Industry sector has been extended under the intervention of Bee-Keeping. In this intervention a good number of beneficiaries were covered in the project area.

Bee-Keeping:

Financial	Block Covered	Villages	No. of	Amount of
year		covered	Beneficiaries	Expenditure
			Covered	Made
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02				
2002-03				
2003-04	Nabarangpur, Papadahandi,	03	20	2,00,000
	Kosagumuda			
2004-05	Dabugam, Tentulikhunti,	04	30	3,00,000
	Nandahandi, Umerkote			
2005-06	Raighar, Chandahandi,	03	20	2,00,000
	Jharigam			
Total		10	70	7,00,000

- Bee-Keeping as an intervention has been extended in the project area in the year 2003-06.
- The above table indicates that a total number of 70 beneficiaries from 10 villages have been benefited with an expenditure of Rs.7.00 lakh.

IRRIGATION:

In Irrigation sector, the projects have facilitated development intervention for ensuring income-generating activities through five schemes. These are given below: -

- Construction of Diversion Wire
- Construction and Repairs of MIPs
- Installation and Repairs of LIPs
- Bore well
- Farm ponds (WHS)

Financial year	Expend	Expenditure incurred in Different Sub-Component under Irrigation				
	Construction of Diversion wire	Construction and Repairs of MIPs	Installation and Repairs of LIPs	Bore Well	Farm ponds (WHS)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2001-02					38,11,933	38,11,933
2002-03					10,00,000	10,00,000
2003-04	26,30,000	1,45,000	24,00,000	40,18,355	13,00,000	104,93,355
2004-05	75,58,000		78,89,000	79,99,575		234,46,575
2005-06		17,00,000	94,84,000	112,61,060	28,00,000	252,45,060
Total	101,88,000	18,45,000	197,73,000	232,78,990	89,11,933	639,96,923

Construction of Diversion Wire:

Financial	Block Covered	Villages	No. of	Amount of
year		covered	Beneficiaries	Expenditure Made
			Covered	
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02				
2002-03				
2003-04	Nabarangpur	01	06	26,30,000
2004-05	Dabugam,	11	371	75,58,000

	Papadahandi, Jharigam, Nabarangpur, Umerkote			
2005-06				
Total		12	377	101,88,000

- This is very important intervention under I.G.S and analysis of table indicates that a total number of 377 beneficiaries of 12 villages have been benefited by this scheme during the span of last five years.
- A sum of Rs.101.88 lakh has been spent for this purpose.

Construction and Repairs of MIPs

Financial year	Block Covered	Villages covered	No. of Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure Made
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02				
2002-03				
2003-04	Kosagumuda	01	04	1,45,000
2004-05				
2005-06	Kosagumuda, Nabarangpur	03	07	17,00,000
	Papadahandi,			
Total		04	11	18,45,000

- A sum of Rs. 18.45 lakh has been spent during the year 2001 to 2006 for construction and repairs of MIPs in the project area.
- Under this intervention total 11 numbers of beneficiaries have been benefited and it covers 4 villages.

Construction and Repairs of LIPs

Financial	Block Covered	Villages	No. of	Amount of
year		covered	Beneficiaries	Expenditure Made
			Covered	
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02				
2002-03				
2003-04	Nabarangpur, Nandahandi,	04	151	24,00,000
	Dabugam			

2004-05	Papadahandi, Nandahandi, Dabugam, Chandahandi	13	642	78,89,000
2005-06	Nabarangpur, Nandahandi, Papadahandi, Jharigam, Kosagumuda, Dabugam	15	667	94,84,000
Total		32	1460	197,73,000

- In the ITDA area, construction and repairs of LIPs is important, and for this purpose Rs.197.73 lakh has been spent.
- During the last five years, a total number of 1460 beneficiaries from 32 villages have been covered.

Bore wells:

Financial	Block Covered	Villages	No. of	Amount of
year		covered	Beneficiaries	Expenditure
-			Covered	Made
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02				
2002-03				
2003-04	Nabarangpur, Nandahandi, Dabugam,	22	315	40,18,355
	Tentulikhunt			
2004-05	Papadahandi, Jharigam Nabarangpur,	42	941	79,99,575
	Nandahandi, Kosagumuda, Dabugam,			
	Umarkote, Chandahandi,			
	Tentulikhunti, Raighar			
2005-06	Nabarangpur, Nandahandi,	57	618	112,61,060
	Papadahandi, Raighar, Kosagumuda,			
	Dabugam, Chandahandi, Umerkote			
Total		121	1874	232,78,990

- A total expenditure of Rs. 236,79,415 has been incurred for this intervention during the last five years.
- The analysis of table indicates that a total number of 1874 beneficiaries of 121 villages have been benefited by this scheme during the span of last five years.

Farm ponds (WHS)

Financial year	Block Covered	Villages covered	No. of Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure Made
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02		12	327	38,11,933
2002-03		02	11	10,00,000
2003-04		02	03	13,00,000
2004-05				
2005-06		05	209	28,00,000
Total		20	550	89,11,933

- Water Harvesting Structure is important, for this intervention a sum of Rs.89, 11,933 has been spent in the project area.
- During the last five years, a total number of 550 beneficiaries from 20 villages have been covered.

SOIL CONSERVATION:

Soil erosion s an acute problem in the hilly terrain as well as valley. The sloppy upland suffers from topsoil erosion. Wastelands devoid of vegetation are subjected to severe erosion. As a result productive lands are sand cast down below.

Capacity and longevity of storage reservoir diminishes doe to silt inflow from the catchments. Higher the rate of slit inflow quicker is reduction in the life span of the project. This necessitates implementation of various Soil Conservation measures in the catchments to minimize soil erosion.

During past years, Soil Conservation Measures have been implemented in the project area. Out of which the tribals beneficiaries are getting significant benefits.

Popularization of Control Cultivation:

Financial year	Block Covered	Villages covered	No. of Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure Made
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02	Kosagumuda, Nabarangpur Papadahandi, Nandahandi, Tentulikhunti	35	453	45,00,000
2002-03				
2003-04				
2004-05				
2005-06				
Total		35	453	45,00,000

- A total amount of Rs. 45.00 lakh has been incurred for this intervention in the ITDA area.
- The analysis of table indicates that a total number of 453 beneficiaries of 35 villages have been benefited by this scheme during the span of last five years.

MISCLANEOUS BANKABLE SCHEMES:

Under Miscellaneous Bankable Schemes, financial assistance has been provided to a number of beneficiaries by linking the beneficiaries with Bank.

Small Business:

Financial year	Block Covered	Villages covered	No. of Beneficiaries Covered	Amount of Expenditure Made
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02				
2002-03				
2003-04			528	52,80,000
2004-05			430	36,39,000
2005-06			450	36,77,647
Total			1408	125,96,647

- A sum of Rs. 125,96,647 has been spent for this intervention during the span of last five years.
- The analysis of table indicates that a total number of 1408 beneficiaries are benefited by this scheme in the project area.

SELF HELP GROUP:

Besides, intervention for individual beneficiaries, the ITDA has also extended intervention through group mode by providing assistance to the Self Help Groups (SHGs).

Assistance for activities under IGS:

Financial	Block Covered	Villages	No. of	Amount of
year		covered	Beneficiaries	Expenditure Made
			Covered	
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02				
2002-03				
2003-04				
2004-05	Jharigam, Nabarangpur, Raighar,	27	434	37,57,212
	Kosagumuda, Tentulikhunti,			
	Dabugam, Nandahandi, Umerkote,			
2005-06	Jharigam, Chandahandi,	43	616	51,26,362
	Nabarangpur, Raighar,			
	Kosagumuda, Tentulikhunti,			
	Dabugam, Nandahandi, Umerkote,			
Total		70	1050	88,83,574

- The analysis of table indicates that a total number of 1050 beneficiaries have been benefited by this scheme in the project area.
- A sum of Rs. 88,83,574 has been spent for this intervention during the span of last five years.
- Almost all blocks are covered under this intervention in the ITDA.

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (I.D.S)

Infrastructure Development is also equally important as that of Income Generating Schemes, because without infrastructure development in a region, forward and backward linkages to support the IGSs will not be possible. There are a number of infrastructure development schemes (IDS), which were undertaken in the project area, and these can be broadly categorized under the following heads:

- i. Connectivity
- ii. Electricity
- iii. Drinking Water
- iv. Education

The above infrastructure development schemes (IDS) have been extended in the project area which are discussed below,

CONNECTIVITY:

Connectivity is an important pre-requisite of development and is regarded as one of the key infrastructure development of a region. The ITDA Nabarangpur has given emphasis on this aspect.

Financial	Expenditure incu	Expenditure incurred in Different Sub-Component under		
year		Connectivity		
	Construction of	Repairs and	Repairs and	
	Village Link	Maintenance of	Maintenance of	
	Road.	Cross-drainage	Village Link Road	
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02		12,48,207	12,48,207	24,66,414
2002-03	21,66,351			21,66,351
2003-04	3,50,000			3,50,000
2004-05				
2005-06				
Total	2,516,351	12,48,207	12,48,207	50,12,765

Construction Village Link Road:

Financial year	Block Covered	Villages covered	No. of Link Road Constructed	Amount of Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02				
2002-03	Jharigam, Nabarangpur, Raighar, Nandahandi, Raighar	20	20	21,66,351
2003-04	Papadahandi, Dabugam, Tentulikhunti	11	11	3,50,000
2004-05				
2005-06				
Total		31	31	25,16,351

- The analysis of table indicates that a total number of 31 link roads were constructed in the project area.
- A sum of Rs. 25,16,351 has been spent for this work during the span of last five years.

Repairs and Maintenance of Cross-drainage:

Financial	Block Covered	Villages	No. of Drainage	Amount of
year		covered	Repairs/	Expenditure
			Maintenance	
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02	Papadahandi, Kosagumuda, Umerkote, Tentulikhunti, Nabarangpur	12	12	12,48,207
2002-03				
2003-04				
2004-05				
2005-06				
Total		12	12	12,48,207

- During the last five years, 12 numbers of cross-drainage have been repaired in 12 villages in the ITDA area.
- A sum of Rs. 12,48,207 has been incurred for this work during the span of last five years.

Repairs and Maintenance of Village Link Road:

Financial	Block Covered	Villages	No. of Link Roads	Amount of
year		covered	Repair/Maintenance	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02	Chandahandi,	12	12	12,48,207
	Kosagumuda,			
	Jharigam, Nandahandi			
2002-03				
2003-04				
2004-05				
2005-06				
Total		12	12	12,48,207

- During the last five years, 12 numbers of village link roads have been repaired in 12 villages in the ITDA area.
- A sum of Rs. 12,48,207 has been incurred for this work during the span of last five years.

ELECTRICITY:

Electricity is treated as one of the most important and positive human development indicator for calculating Human Development Index. During the last five years, the ITDA has taken steps to supply electricity to tribal bastes and some of the schools and hostels of SSD Department.

Financial year	Expenditure incurred in Diff	Total	
year	Electrification of Tribal Bastes.		
1	2	3	4
2001-02	79,488		79,488
2002-03			
2003-04	15,00,000	6,00,000	21,00,000
2004-05			
2005-06			
Total	15,79,488	6,00,000	21,79,488

Electrification of Tribal Bastees:

Financial Block Covered Villages No. of Amount of

year		covered	Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure Made
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02	Kosagumuda	1	1	79,488
2002-03				
2003-04	Nabarangpur, Papadahandi, Dabugam, Tentulikhunti, Raighar, Umerkote, Jharigam	11	11	15,00,000
2004-05				
2005-06				
Total		12	12	15,79,488

- The above analysis of table indicates that electricity has been provided to 12 tribal bastes covering 12 villages in the project area.
- The total expenditure incurred for providing electricity to tribal bastes is Rs.15, 79,488 in last five years.

Electrification of Schools and Hostel of SSD Department:

Financial	Block Covered	Villages	No. of	Amount of
year		covered	Beneficiaries	Expenditure Made
			Covered	
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02				
2002-03				
2003-04	Kosagumuda,	04	04	6,00,000
	Tentulikhunti, Dabugam,			
	Jharigam			
2004-05				
2005-06				
Total		04	04	6,00,000

- The total expenditure incurred for providing electricity to the schools and hostels of SSD Department is Rs.6.00 lakh in last five years.
- The above analysis of table indicates that electricity has been provided to four schools and hostel of SSD Department located in four villages in the project area.

DRINKING WATER:

Provision of safe drinking water as a basic need has been given priority by the ITDA of Nabarangpur. Expenditure incurred in different sub-component under Drinking water are discussed below,

Financial	Expenditure incurred in Diff	Total	
year	Drinkin	g Water	
	Sinking and Repairs of	Repairs and Construction of	
	Tube wells.	New Piped water.	
1	2	3	4
2001-02	9,60,000		9,60,000
2002-03	3,50,000	12,00,000	15,50,000
2003-04		18,95,000	18,95,000
2004-05			
2005-06		14,48,000	14,48,000
Total	13,10,000	45,43,000	58,53,000

Sinking and Repairs of Tube wells:

Financial	Block Covered	Villages	No. of Sinking	Amount of
year		covered	and Repairs of	Expenditure
			Tube wells	
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02	Nabarangpur, Papadahandi, Dabugam, Tentulikhunti, Nandahandi, Jharigam	20	20	9,60,000
2002-03	Umerkote, Raighar, Jharigam, Chandahandi	10	10	3,50,000
2003-04				
2004-05				
2005-06				
Total		30	30	13,10,000

- From the above table, it shows that a total amount of Rs.13.10 lakh has been spent during the last five years.
- From the year 2003 to 2006, no activities under this component have been done.
- During the last five years, 30 number of Tube wells have been repaired in 30 villages in the ITDA area.

Repairs and Construction of Piped Water:

Financial	Block Covered	Villages	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount of
year		covered	in Piped Water	Expenditure
			Supply	
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02				
2002-03	Nandahandi, Tentulikhunti, Nabarangpur	10	1814	12,00,000
2003-04	Nabarangpur, Jharigam, Tentulikhunti, Nandahandi,		1814	18,95,000
2004-05				
2005-06	Umerkote, Raighar, Jharigam, Nabarangpur	04	1110	14,48,000
Total		14	4738	45,43,000

- During the last five years, 4738 beneficiaries were covered under piped water supply and these have been repaired in 14 villages in the ITDA area.
- A total amount of Rs.45.43 lakh has been spent for repairs and construction of Piped water in the project area.
- In the year 2001-02 and 2004-05, no activities under this component have been done.

EDUCATION:

Education is the key for development and highly essential to create awareness to the people living in remote places to send their children for access to education. So ITDA, Nabarangpur has extended two kinds of interventions in the remote places of this region. The two major interventions under this component for infrastructure development are discussed below,

Financial	Expenditure incurred in Different Sub-Component		Total
year	under Education		
	Construction and Repairs Supply of Cots, Beds,		
	of Hostels, Schools Mosqueto Nets to SSD		
	Building and Compound Dep't. School Hostels.		
	wall.	_	

1	2	3	5
2001-02	10,23,003	8,36,609	18,59,612
2002-03	11,22,999	5,95,483	17,18,482
2003-04	89,35,016	16,80,055	106,15,071
2004-05			
2005-06	68,48,373		68,48,373
Total	179,29,391	31,12,147	210,41,538

Construction and Repairs of Hostels, Schools Building and Compound wall:

Financial	Block Covered	Villages	No. of	Amount of
year		covered	Institution	Expenditure Made
			repaired	
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02	Nandahandi, Dabugam, Tentulikhunti,	10	10	10,23,003
	Nabarangpur, Papadahandi			
2002-03	Dabugam, Chandahandi, Jharigam,	10	10	11,22,999
	Umerkote			
2003-04	All ten Blocks	28	28	89,35,016
2004-05				
2005-06	Umerkote, Kosagumuda, Tentulikhunti	24	24	68,48,373
	Raighar, Jharigam, Nabarangpur,			
	Chandahandi, Nandahandi			
Total		72	72	179,29,391

- During the last five years, The ITDA has been constructed/repairs 72 numbers of schools and hostel under SSD department.
- The analysis table reveals that a total amount of Rs. 179,29,391 has been spent for this purpose.

Supply of Cots, Beds, Mosquito Nets to SSD Dep't Schools Hostel:

Financial	Block Covered	Villages	No. of	Amount of
year		covered	Beneficiaries	Expenditure
			Covered	Made

1	2	3	4	5
2001-02	Jharigam, Chandahandi,	50	110	8,36,609
	Umerkote, Dabugam, Raighar			
2002-03	Raighar, Nabarangpur,	45	85	5,95,483
	Tentulikhunti, Jharigam,			
	Kosagumuda			
2003-04	Umerkote, Kosagumuda,	51	130	16,80,055
	Tentulikhunti Raighar, Dabugam,			
	Papadahandi			
2004-05				
2005-06				
Total		146	325 PSH	31,12,147

- From the above table, a total amount of Rs. 31,12,147 has been spent for providing various kinds of interventions in school hostels, such as supply of cots, beds and mosquito nets to SSD department school hostels.
- In this process a total number of 325 Primary School Hostels has been benefited in the project area.
- In the year 2004 to 2006, no activities under this component have been done.

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

Under Article 275 (1), of the constitution, Government of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs allocates assistance which are spent for specific purpose such as

construction and repair of existing schools, hostels and construction of irrigation projects, road and bridge projects etc. In the present ITDA under reference, three distinct activities have been undertaken and they are:

- i. Irrigation projects
- ii. Roads and Bridges Projects
- iii. Repairs and Renovation of Schools and Hostels

IRRIGATION PROJECTS:

Financial	Block Covered	Villages	No. of	Amount of
year		covered	Projects	Expenditure
			Covered	
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02				
2002-03	Kosagumuda	05	01	18,00,000
2003-04				
2004-05	Tentulikhunti	02	01	2,00,000
2005-06	Umerkote, Kosagumuda, Tentulikhunti Raighar, Jharigam, Nabarangpur	12	06	37,28,567
Total		19	08	57,28,567

- The ITDA Nabarangpur has spent a total amount of Rs. 57,28,567 from the assistance provided under Article 275 (1) for Irrigation project.
- During the last five years, 08 Irrigation projects have been constructed and it covers 19 villages in the project area.

ROAD AND BRIDGE PROJECTS:

Financial year	Block Covered	Villages covered	No. of Projects Covered	Amount of Expenditure Made
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02	Jharigam, Chandahandi,	09	09	213,00,000

	Umerkote, Dabugam, Tentulikhunti			
2002-03	Raighar, Umerkote, Papadahandi Jharigam, Kosagumuda	05	05	95,00,000
2003-04	Umerkote, Chandahandi Tentulikhunti Nabarangpur, Dabugam,	07	07	103,74,000
2004-05	Raighar, Tentulikhunti, Dabugam Umerkote, Chandahandi, Jharigam, Kosagumuda,	15	08	220,52,179
2005-06	Raighar, Tentulikhunti, Dabugam Chandahandi, Jharigam, Kosagumuda, Papadahandi	12	06	188,73,146
Total		48	35	820,99,325

- Under Article 275 (1), of the Constitution, Government of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs allocates assistance. A sum of Rs. 802,99,325 has been spent for construction and repair of road and bridges.
- During the last five years, 35 numbers of roads have been constructed and repaired involving 48 villages in the project area.

REPAIR AND RENOVATION OF SCHOOL AND HOSTELS:

Financial	Block Covered	Villages	No. of	Amount of
year		covered	Projects	Expenditure Made
			Covered	
1	2	3	4	5
2001-02	Umerkote	01	01	15,00,000
2002-03	All ten Blocks	21	21	61,76,000
2003-04				
2004-05	Dabugam Umerkote,	03	03	11,11,463
	Papadahandi			
2005-06	Umerkote, Raighar,	14	14	42,03,390
	Nabarangpur, Chandahandi,			
	Jharigam, Kosagumuda,			
	Papadahandi			
Total		39	39	129,90,853

- During last five years, the ITDA has repaired or renovated as many as 39 schools and hostels by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 129,90,853 and this fund has been met out of the assistance provided under Article 275 (1).
- A total numbers of 39 schools and hostels have been repaired or renovated, involving 48 villages in the project area.

Allotment and Expenditure

During the last 5 years (2001-02 to 2005-06), a sum of Rs. 3368.60 lakhs was made available to Nawarangpur ITDA, out of which SCA to TSP was Rs. 2366.62 lakhs and funds under the First Proviso to Article 275 (1) was Rs. 1001.98 lakhs. The total utilization of funds amounts to Rs. 2939.90 lakhs (87.27%). Under SCA to TSP it was Rs. 2035.85 lakhs (86.02%) and under Article 275 (1) it was Rs 904.05 lakhs (90.23%). The source-wise allotment and expenditure, like SCA and Article 275(1) of Nawarangpur ITDA is given below:

Financial		Allotment			Expenditure	
Year	SCA	Under the first provision to Article 275(1)	Total	SCA	Under the first provision to Article 275(1)	Total
2001-02	500.88	103.00	603.88	332.55	103.00	435.55
2002-03	488.28	113.00	601.28	266.70	113.00	379.70
2003-04	399.79	170.00	569.79	463.88	170.00	633.88
2004-05	436.07	250.00	686.07	402.34	250.00	652.34
2005-06	541.60	365.98	907.58	570.38	268.05	838.43
Total	2366.62	1001.98	3368.60	2035.85	904.05	2939.90

CHAPTER - VI CONCURRENT EVALUATION

While conducting fieldwork for the formulation and preparation of Action Plan for the 11th Plan period (2007-08 to 2011-12) for the ITDA, Nabarangpur, data were collected through administration of a schedule and also by collection of case studies. The ITDA also submitted some success and failure stories. The case-studies were interpreted and delineated through SWOT (Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat) analysis. Altogether ten case studies have been appended and they speak of the merits and demerits of various schemes implemented in the ITDA area.

Case study- 1:

Power Tiller: -

Name of the Beneficiary – Shri Dhaniram Bhottra.

Name of the village – Kenduguda (Rev. Village)

Name of the G.P – Kenduguda.

Name of the Block – Dabugam.

Particulars of the beneficiary and his family: -

Shri Dhaniram Bhottra belongs to Bhottra tribe, he is just literate and aged about 48 years. He lives with five members in his family. His primary occupation is cultivation. The house and house site of the beneficiary is two cents on which they have a katcha house of their own. He is holding six acres of irrigated land. The net annual income of the beneficiary during the last financial year (05-06) was Rs. 14,000. At present they have a total livestock of six, comprising buffalo- 2 and goat- 4.

Details of scheme availed:-

The beneficiary had applied for Power Tiller under IGS scheme sponsored by ITDA in 2003-04. As per the guidelines after proper verification it was sent to the ITDA from the block for sanction of loan. The process took about two months time.

The unit cost of the bankable scheme was Rs. 1,46,137 and the subsidy was Rs. 27,500. The cost price of the Power Tiller was Rs. 1,18,637 and Trolly Rs. 30,000. The loan component was Rs. 1,18,637 with 12% interest per annuam. He had fully utilized the money availed, and he has been able to earn additional income of Rs. 8,000 per annum by obtaining the scheme. He is sending his children to school and repaid 20% to 30% of the loan amount.

Factors responsible for success of the scheme: -

These are the factors responsible for success of the scheme and are discussed below,

- Beneficiary is aware, This scheme fulfills the felt need of the beneficiary.
- Techniques demonstrated by experts.

Case study- 2:

Pisiculture and off-season vegitable Cultivation: Name of the Beneficiary – Shri Purender Bhottra.

Name of the village – Dhansuli (Rev. Village)

Name of the G.P – Tumerlla

Name of the Block - Papadahandi.

Particulars of the beneficiary and his family: -

Shri Purender Bhottra belongs to Bhottra tribe, he is aged about 35 years and married, living with his four family members. His educational qualification is 6th class. Cultivation is his main occupation. Aprt from cultivation, his susidary occupation is psiculture. He has a semi-pucca house of his own and area of house site is 0.2 acre. He has 6 acres of irrigated land, out of which 2 acres are low, 1 acre is midium and 2 acres are high land. The net annual income of the family is Rs. 12,000/-At present, they have a total livestock of 23 nos. comprising 4 buffaloes, 1 cow, 4 goats and 14 poultry.

Details of scheme availed:-

The beneficiary had applied for a package of double scheme, Pisiculture and Offseason vegitable cultivation under IGS scheme of ITDA in May 2003.

The unit cost of the bankable scheme under ITDA was Rs. 50,000 and subsidy amount was Rs. 10,000. The payment was made by ITDA through block in 3 instalments i.e. 20,000-15,000-15,000 to the beneficiary, with an interest of 13% per annuam.

He had fully utilized the loan amount and has purchased livestock and household assets. He was able to earn additional income of Rs. 10,000 per annum and repaid 70% of the loan amount.

These factors are responsible for success of the scheme which are discussed below,

- Beneficiary is aware, this scheme also fulfills the requirement of the beneficiary.
- Techniques were demonstrated by experts.

For better development, he requires a bore well in his land.



Pisiculture and off-season vegetable Cultivation in Dhansuli Village

Case study- 3:

Diesel Pump Set: -

Name of the Beneficiary - Shri Hararam Khunti.

Name of the village – Baganaguda, Bharanpur (Rev. Village)

Name of the G.P – Anchhalaguma

Name of the Block – Tentulikhunti.

Name of the ITDA – Nabarangpur.

Particulars of the beneficiary and his family: -

Shri Hareram Khunti is belongs to ST category in village Baganaguda. He is about 38 years of age and his educational qualification is under metric. His main occupation is cultivation. He has total five members in his family. The area of house

site of the beneficiary is four cents, on which they have a katcha house of their own. He has holding two acres of irrigated land. The net annual income of the beneficiary was Rs. 12,000/-. He has total livestock of 2nos of buffaloes.

Details of the scheme availed: -

He had applied for a diesel pump set under IGS scheme sponsored by ITDA in 2002-2003. As per the guidelines after proper verification it was sent to the ITDA from the block for sanction of loan. The processing took about two months time.

The unit cost of the bankable scheme was Rs 20,000, out of which Rs. 10,000 was subsidy and remaining Rs. 10,000 was loan amount with 12.5% interest per annum.

He had fully utilized the loan amount and has purchased livestock and household assets. He has been able to earn additional income of Rs. 10,000 to 15,000 per annum and repaid the loan amount. They are taking lease of land for cultivation of sugarcane.

The factors responsible for success of the scheme are discussed below,

- Beneficiary is aware and also this scheme fulfills the requirement of the beneficiary.
- Techniques were demonstrated by experts.

Now, he requires milch cow for better improvement of the family income.



Diesel Pump Set

Case study- 4:

Brick making: -

Name of the village – Keshariguda (Rev. Village)

Name of the G.P - Baghasiuni

Name of the Block - Nabarangpur.

Name of the ITDA – Nabarangpur.

Name of the S.H.G – S.H.G Keshariguda

SHG is a small voluntary association of people of same socio-economic background to solve their problems by self-help. When the merites of self help group was explained to the women of village keshriguda, ten ST women came forword and formed an SHG, named SHG Keshariguda.

Particulars of the Group's head and her family: -

Smt. Kanak Jani is a ST woman and she is the Secretary of the SHG. She is married and about 35 years of age. She lives with her family which consists of six family members including four children.

Details of the scheme availed: -

They had applied for a scheme, Brick Making under IGS scheme sponsored by ITDA in 2003-2004. As per the guidelines after proper verification it was sent to the ITDA from the block for sanction of loan. The processing took about two months time.

The unit cost of the bankable scheme was Rs 2,00,000, out of which 1,00,000 was subsidy and remaining 1,00,000 was loan amount with 13% interest per annuam.

They had fully utilized the loan amount on Brick Making and after sales of bricks they had got a good profit. They have able to earn additional income of Rs. 10,000 to 12,000 per annum by every member of the group.

The factors which are responsible for success of the scheme are discussed below,

- Beneficiary is aware, area is suitable and also this scheme fulfills the requirement of the beneficiary.
- Timely funding and utilization and monitoring by concerned staff.



Brick making at Keshariguda Village of Bhagasiuni G.P

Case study- 5:

Marketing of Agricultural Product & Goat Rearing: -

Name of the village – Daula (Rev. Village)

Name of the G.P – Vikrampur.

Name of the Block – Nabarangpur.

Name of the ITDA – Nabarangpur.

Name of the S.H.G – S.H.G – 9 Deula

United we stand and divided we fall. Accordingly ten ST women from ten families of village Daula of Nabarangpur block joined hands together and formed a SHG, named, S.H.G – 9 Daula.

Particulars of the Group's head and her family: -

Smt. Radha Pujari is a poor ST woman and she is the Secretary of the SHG. She is married and about 38 years of age. She belongs to Pujari community. She has a family, with one son, two daughters and her husband. The family has total three acres of irrigated land.

Details of the scheme availed: -

They had applied for schemes, Marketing of Agrricultural Product & Goat Rearing under IGS scheme sponsored by ITDA in 2001-2002. As per the guidelines after proper verification it was sent to the ITDA from the block for sanction of loan. The processing took about two months time.

The unit cost of the bankable scheme was Rs 2,00,000, out of which Rs. 1,00,000 was subsidy and remaining Rs. 1,00,000 was loan amount with 13% interest per annum.

They had fully utilized the loan amount on marketing of agrricultural product and purchased goats from local market. After few months of the implimentation of the scheme, they have got a good profit. They have been able to earn additional income of Rs. 10,000 to 12,000 per annum by every member of the group.

The factors which are responsible for success of the scheme are discussed below.

- Beneficiary is aware, area is suitable and also this scheme fulfills the requirement of the beneficiary.
- Timely funding and utilization and monitoring by concerned staff.



Marketing of Agricultural Product & Goat Rearing in Daula Village

Case study- 6:

Bore Well with Electrification: -

Name of the Beneficiary – Shri Amar singh Bhottra

Name of the village – Bakadabeda (Rev. Village)

Name of the G.P – Bakadabeda

Name of the Block – Jharigam.

Name of the Beneficiary – Shri Amar singh Bhottra belongs to the Bhottra tribe, he is just literate and aged about 38 years. He lives with seven members in his family. His primary occupation is cultivation. The house and house site of the beneficiary is eight cent on which they have a katcha house of their own. He is holding 1.5 acre of irrigated land. The net annual income of the beneficiary during the last financial year (05-06) was Rs. 14,000. At present they have a total livestock of eight, comprising cow-2, buffalo- 2 and bullock- 4.

Details of scheme availed:-

The beneficiary had applied for Bore well under IGS scheme sponsored by ITDA in 2002-03. As per the guidelines after proper verification it was sent to the ITDA from the block for sanction of loan. The process took about two months time.

This scheme was 100% funding by the ITDA and the machine has supplied by Orissa Agro Industries Corporation (OAIC)

He had fully utilized the money sanctioned, and he has been able to earn additional income of Rs. 8,000 to 10,000 per annum by obtaining the scheme. They purchased some household article. They are sending their children to school.

Factors responsible for success of the scheme: -

The factors which are responsible for success of the scheme are discussed below,

- Area is suitable, Beneficiary is aware, also this scheme fulfills the requirement of the beneficiary.
- Techniques were demonstrated by experts and monitoring was done by concerned staff.



Bore Well with Electrification in Bakadabeda Village Case study- 7:

Milch Cow: -

Name of the Beneficiary - Shri Arjun Bhottra

Name of the village – Tutiguda (Rev. Village)
Name of the G.P – Dongriguda
Name of the Block – Jharigam.

Name of the ITDA – Nabarangpur.

Name of the Beneficiary – Shri Arjun Bhottra s/o Sukula Bhottra tribe is a poor man belongs to ST community. He is about 36 years of age and illterate. His main occupation is cultivation. He has total five numers of family members in his family. The area of house site of the beneficiary is two cents, on which they have a katcha house of their own. He has two acres of irrigated land. The net annual income of the beneficiary was Rs. 10,000/-. He has total livestock of 2 nos of buffaloes and 6 nos of

Details of the scheme availed: -

goats.

He had applied for Milch cow, under IGS scheme sponsored by ITDA in March 1997. As per guidelines after proper verification it was sent to the ITDA from the block for sanction of loan. The processing took about two months time.

The unit cost of the bankable scheme was Rs 16,000, out of which Rs. 6,000 was subsidy and remaining Rs. 10,000 was loan amount with 13% interest per annum in the SBI Umerkote branch.

Factors responsible for Failure of the scheme: -

The factors which are responsible for failure of the scheme are discussed below,

- Beneficiary is not aware. It is not based on the felt need of the beneficiary.
- Improper utilization of funds and lack of commitment by the beneficiary.

Case study- 8:

Grocery Shop: -

Name of the Beneficiary – Smt Sebati Gadava

Name of the village – Gadavguda, Charamula (Rev. Village)

Name of the G.P – Digi

Name of the Block - Tantulikhunti.

Name of the ITDA – Nabarangpur.

Name of the Beneficiary – Smt Sebati Gadava is a widow belonging to ST community. She is about 45 years of age and illterate. Her main occupation is cultivation and subsidiary occupation is daily labour. She has total two family members in his family. The area of house site of the beneficiary is five cents, on which they have a katcha house of their own. She has one acre of irrigated land. The net annual income of the beneficiary was Rs. 9,000/-.

Details of the scheme availed: -

She had applied for a Grocery Shop, under IGS scheme sponsored by ITDA in the year 2001-2002. As per the guidelines after proper verification it was sent to the ITDA from the block for sanction of loan. The processing took about two months time.

The unit cost of the bankable scheme was Rs 25,000, out of which Rs. 10,000 was subsidy and remaining Rs. 15,000 was loan amount with 13% interest per annuam.

Factors responsible for failure of the scheme: -

The factors which are responsible for failure of the scheme are discussed below,

- Beneficiary is not aware. It is not based on the felt need of the beneficiary.
- Improper utilization of funds and lack of commitment by the beneficiary.

Case study- 9:

Vegetable Vending: -

Name of the Beneficiary - Smt Astoma Bhottra

Name of the village – Dongriguda (Rev. Village)

Name of the G.P – Vikrampur

Name of the Block – Nabarangpur.

Name of the ITDA – Nabarangpur.

Name of the Beneficiary – Smt Astoma Bhottra is a woman beneficiary who belongs to ST community. She is about 60 years of age and illterate. Her main occupation is cultivation. She has total six family members in his family. The area of house site of the beneficiary is four cents, on which they have a katcha house of their own. She

has holding one acre of irrigated land. The net annual income of the beneficiary was Rs. 9,000/-.

Details of the scheme availed: -

She had applied for Vegetable Vending, under IGS scheme sponsored by ITDA in the year 2000-2001. As per the guidelines after proper verification it was sent to the ITDA from the block for sanction of loan. The processing took about two months time.

The unit cost of the bankable scheme was Rs 12,000, out of which Rs. 6,000 was subsidy and remaining Rs. 6,000 was loan amount with 13% interest per annuam.

Factors responsible for Failure of the scheme:

The factors which are responsible for failure of the scheme are discussed below,

- Beneficiary is not aware. It is not based on felt need of the beneficiary.
- Improper utilization of funds and lack of commitment by the beneficiary.

Case study- 10:

Fair Price Shop: -

Name of the Beneficiary – Smt Adijani jani

Name of the village – Kurmakote (Rev. Village)

Name of the G.P – Pujariguda

Name of the Block – Tantulikhunti.

Name of the ITDA – Nabarangpur.

Name of the Beneficiary – Smt Adijani jani is a woman beneficiary who belongs to ST community. She is about 33 years of age and illterate. Her main occupation is cultivation and subsidiary occupation is daily labour. She has total four family members in his family. The area of house site of the beneficiary is two cents, on which they have a katcha house of their own. She has holding five acres of irrigated land. The net annual income of the beneficiary was Rs. 8,000/-.

Details of the scheme availed: -

She had applied for a Fair Price Shop, under IGS scheme sponsored by ITDA in the year 2001-2002. As per the guidelines after proper verification it was sent to the ITDA from the block for sanction of loan. The processing took about two months time.

The unit cost of the bankable scheme was Rs 12,000, out of which Rs. 6,000 was subsidy and remaining Rs. 6,000 was loan amount with 13% interest per annuam.

Factors responsible for Failure of the scheme: -

The factors which are responsible for failure of the scheme are discussed below,

- Beneficiary is not aware. It is not based on felt need of the beneficiary.
- Improper utilization of funds and lack of commitment by the beneficiary.

CHAPTER-VII

PROSPECTIVE PLAN OF ACTION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

(Under SCA to TSP)

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

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

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

INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)

I. AGRICULTURE:

Agriculture with a sizable share of horticulture is the main source of livelihood of tribal people in the ITDA area. Hence improvement of economic condition of the people will largely depend on development of agriculture and horticulture with maximum use of land and human resources. Tribal agriculture in this area is characterized by uneconomic landholding, 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. Diversification of cropping pattern and adoption of new crops will generate income and employment.

Action programmes to be proposed for agricultural development will consist of demonstration of maize, pulses like arhar, black gram, farmers training and exposure visit.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

(A) DEMONSTRATION OF MAIZE:

It is proposed to take up demonstration of maize in an area of Ac.1.00 with a cost of Rs.800.00 towards seeds, fertilizers and pesticide for each beneficiary. At least 25 beneficiaries in a cluster will be selected to take up this programme. The labour cost will

be borne by the beneficiary. It is proposed to cover 150 beneficiaries from each of ten blocks during the year 2007-08 with the financial requirement of Rs.1.20 lakh per block and Rs.12.00 lakh for all blocks.

Block-wise and Year-wise requirement o funds for five year

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No.							
1	Nabarangpur	1.20(150)	1.26	1.32	1.38	1.44	6.60
2	Papadahandi	1.20(150)	1.26	1.32	1.38	1.44	6.60
3	Tentulikhunti	1.20(150)	1.26	1.32	1.38	1.44	6.60
4	Nandahandi	1.20(150)	1.26	1.32	1.38	1.44	6.60
5	Kosagumuda	1.20(150)	1.26	1.32	1.38	1.44	6.60
6	Dabugam	1.20(150)	1.26	1.32	1.38	1.44	6.60
7	Umerkote	1.20(150)	1.26	1.32	1.38	1.44	6.60
8	Jharigam	1.20(150)	1.26	1.32	1.38	1.44	6.60
9	Chandahandi	1.20(150)	1.26	1.32	1.38	1.44	6.60
10	Raighar	1.20(150)	1.26	1.32	1.38	1.44	6.60
Total		12.00	12.60	13.20	13.80	14.40	66.00
		(1500)					

(Figures within brackets indicate no.of beneficiaries)

Increasing @5% per annum

(B) DEMONSTRATION OF ARHAR:

Demonstration of pulses like arhar will be conduted in each block in the year 2007-08. Each demonstration will be in an area of Ac 0.50 per beneficiary, covering 25 beneficiaries in a cluster. Each demonstration will cost Rs.800.00 towards the cost of improved seeds, fertilizers and pesticides to be borne by ITDA while the labour cost will be borne by the farmer. Calculated on this basis, the yearwise requirement for five years will be as follows:

Block-wise and Yearwise requirement of funds for five years (2007-08 to 2011 –12)

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No.							
1	Nabarangpur	1.20(150)	1.26	1.32	1.38	1.44	6.60
2	Papadahandi	1.20(150)	1.26	1.32	1.38	1.44	6.60
3	Tentulikhunti	1.20(150)	1.26	1.32	1.38	1.44	6.60
4	Nandahandi	1.20(150)	1.26	1.32	1.38	1.44	6.60
5	Kosagumuda	1.20(150)	1.26	1.32	1.38	1.44	6.60
6	Dabugam	1.20(150)	1.26	1.32	1.38	1.44	6.60
7	Umerkote	1.20(150)	1.26	1.32	1.38	1.44	6.60
8	Jharigam	1.20(150)	1.26	1.32	1.38	1.44	6.60
9	Chandahandi	1.20(150)	1.26	1.32	1.38	1.44	6.60
10	Raighar	1.20(150)	1.26	1.32	1.38	1.44	6.60
Total		12.00	12.60	13.20	13.80	14.40	66.00
		(1500)					

(Figures within brackets indicate no.of beneficiaries)

Increasing @5% per annum

(C) DEMONSTRATION OF PADDY FOLLOWED BY WHEAT:

It is proposed to educate the tribal farmers in using modern techniques in cultivation, Paddy followed by wheat as a second crop will be grown in the same part. It is proposed to take up demonstration programme in an area of Ac.0.50 per beneficiary covering for 25 beneficiaries in a cluster ITDA will provide assistance in shape of seeds, fertilizers and pesticide worth Rs.800.00 to each beneficiary. It is proposed conduct 150 demonstrations in each block during 2007-08. Year-wise requirements of funds for five years are indicated below:

Block-wise and Year-wise requirement of funds for five years (2007-08 to 2011 –12) (Rs.in lakh)

Sl.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No.							
1	Nabarangpur	1.20(150)	1.26	1.32	1.38	1.44	6.60
2	Papadahandi	1.20(150)	1.26	1.32	1.38	1.44	6.60
3	Tentulikhunti	1.20(150)	1.26	1.32	1.38	1.44	6.60
4	Nandahandi	1.20(150)	1.26	1.32	1.38	1.44	6.60
5	Kosagumuda	1.20(150)	1.26	1.32	1.38	1.44	6.60
6	Dabugam	1.20(150)	1.26	1.32	1.38	1.44	6.60
7	Umerkote	1.20(150)	1.26	1.32	1.38	1.44	6.60
8	Jharigam	1.20(150)	1.26	1.32	1.38	1.44	6.60
9	Chandahandi	1.20(150)	1.26	1.32	1.38	1.44	6.60
10	Raighar	1.20(150)	1.26	1.32	1.38	1.44	6.60
	Total	12.00	12.60	13.20	13.80	14.40	66.00
		(1500)					

(Figures within brackets indicate no.of beneficiaries)

Increasing @5% per annum

(D) DEMONSTRATION OF PADDY FOLLOWED BY BLACKGRAM OR MUG:

It is proposed to educate the tribal farmers in using modern techniques in the area of cultivation, cultivation of paddy followed by pulses like blackgram or mug will be demonstrated to in an area of Ac.0.50 per beneficiary covering 25 beneficiaries in a cluster ITDA will provide assistance in shape of seeds, fertilizers and pesticide worth Rs.1000.00 to each beneficiary. It is proposed conduct 50 demonstrations in each block during 2007-08. Year-wise requirements of funds for five years are indicated below:

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

(Rs.in lakh)

						(11)	s.iii ianii)	
Sl.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total	

No.							
1	Nabarangpur	0.50 (50)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
2	Papadahandi	0.50 (50)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
3	Tentulikhunti	0.50 (50)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
4	Nandahandi	0.50 (50)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
5	Kosagumuda	0.50 (50)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
6	Dabugam	0.50 (50)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
7	Umerkote	0.50 (50)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
8	Jharigam	0.50 (50)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
9	Chandahandi	0.50 (50)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
10	Raighar	0.50 (50)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
	Total	5.00	5.20	5.50	5.80	6.10	27.60
		(500)					

(Figures within brackets indicate no.of beneficiaries)

Increasing @5% per annum

(E) DEMONSTRATION OF OIL SEEDS/PULSES:

Oil seeds and pulses are being grown extensively in project the area as this area is suitable for this type of cultivation. So it is proposed to conduct demonstration programme in an area of Ac.0.50 per beneficiary covering 25 beneficiaries in a cluster ITDA will provide assistance in shape of seeds, fertilizers and pesticide worth Rs.2000.00 to each beneficiary. It is proposed to conduct demonstrations in each block during 2007-08. Year-wise requirements of funds for five years are indicated below:

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

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No.							
1	Nabarangpur	1.00 (50)	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.21	5.51
2	Papadahandi	2.00 (100)	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.42	11.03
3	Tentulikhunti	1.00 (50)	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.21	5.51
4	Nandahandi	1.00 (50)	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.21	5.51
5	Kosagumuda	2.00 (100)	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.42	11.03
6	Dabugam	2.00 (100)	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.42	11.03
7	Umerkote	2.00 (100)	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.42	11.03
8	Jharigam	2.00 (100)	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.42	11.03
9	Chandahandi	1.00 (50)	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.21	5.51

2.20	2.31	2.42	11.03
17.60	18.46	19.36	88.22

(Figures within brackets indicate no.of beneficiaries)

Increasing @5% per annum

(F) SUPPLY OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS:

Agriculture is the prime occupation of the tribal. So it is proposed to supply agricultural implements to the tribal farmers to improve the productivity. It is proposed to supply agricultural implements worth Rs.500.00 to each beneficiary in each block during 2007-08. Year-wise requirements of funds for five years are indicated below:

Block-wise and Year wise requirement of funds for five years (2007-08 to 2011 –12)

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No.							
1	Nabarangpur	0.50(100)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
2	Papadahandi	0.50(100)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
3	Tentulikhunti	0.50(100)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
4	Nandahandi	0.50(100)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
5	Kosagumuda	0.50(100)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
6	Dabugam	0.50(100)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
7	Umerkote	0.50(100)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
8	Jharigam	0.50(100)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
9	Chandahandi	0.50(100)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
10	Raighar	0.50(100)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
	Total	5.00 (1000)	5.20	5.50	5.80	6.10	27.60

(Figures within brackets indicate no.of beneficiaries)

Increasing @5% per annum

(G) EXPOSURE VISIT OF FARMERS:

Exposure visit for 25 farmers in a batch will be arranged for four days to nearby government farms in and outside State for interaction with the agriculture specialists and leading farmers. The total cost will be Rs.25, 000/-, which includes

daily allowances, fare and miscellaneous expenses for one visit. It is proposed to arrange one batch for each block every year. Year-wise requirement of fund will be as follows.

Block-wise and Year wise requirement of fund for five years (2007-08 to 1011-12)

Rs. in lakh

Sl.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	Nabarangpur	0.25 (1)	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	1.35
2	Papadahandi	0.25 (1)	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	1.35
3	Tentulikhunti	0.25 (1)	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	1.35
4	Nandahandi	0.25 (1)	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	1.35
5	Kosagumuda	0.25 (1)	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	1.35
6	Dabugam	0.25 (1)	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	1.35
7	Umerkote	0.25 (1)	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	1.35
8	Jharigam	0.25 (1)	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	1.35
9	Chandahandi	0.25 (1)	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	1.35
10	Raighar	0.25 (1)	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	1.35
	Total	2.50 (10)	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.90	13.50

(Figures within brackets indicate no.of beneficiaries)

Increasing @5% per annum

(H) FARMER'S TRAINING:

It is proposed to conduct training programme of 2-day duration for the farmers who will take up demonstration programme for agricultural production. One batch consisting 50 farmers will be provided with working lunch, incentive honourarium and training materials. The cost of a training programme will be Rs.10, 000/- including miscellaneous expenditure. It is proposed to conduct programmes for 250 beneficiaries in each block every year for five years. Year wise financial requirement will be as follows.

Year wise requirement of funds for five years (2007-08 to 20011-12)

Rs. in Lakh

Sl.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	Nabarangpur	(5) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
2	Papadahandi	(5) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
3	Tentulikhunti	(5) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
4	Nandahandi	(5) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
5	Kosagumuda	(5) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
6	Dabugam	(5) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
7	Umerkote	(5) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
8	Jharigam	(5) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
9	Chandahandi	(5) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
10	Raighar	(5) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
	Total	(50) 5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00

(Figures within bracket indicates no.of beneficiaries)

ABSTRACT

Block-wise and Scheme-wise requirement of funds under Agriculture for the year 2007- 08

(Rs.in lakh)

Block	Demonstration of	Demonstration of	Paddy followed by	Paddy followed by
	Maize	Arhar	Wheat	Blackgram/Mug
1	2	3	4	5
Nabarangpur	1.20(150)	1.20(150)	1.20(150)	0.50 (50)
Papadahandi	1.20(150)	1.20(150)	1.20(150)	0.50 (50)
Tentulikhunti	1.20(150)	1.20(150)	1.20(150)	0.50 (50)
Nandahandi	1.20(150)	1.20(150)	1.20(150)	0.50 (50)
Kosagumuda	1.20(150)	1.20(150)	1.20(150)	0.50 (50)
Dabugam	1.20(150)	1.20(150)	1.20(150)	0.50 (50)
Umerkote	1.20(150)	1.20(150)	1.20(150)	0.50 (50)
Jharigam	1.20(150)	1.20(150)	1.20(150)	0.50 (50)
Chandahandi	1.20(150)	1.20(150)	1.20(150)	0.50 (50)
Raighar	1.20(150)	1.20(150)	1.20(150)	0.50 (50)
Total	12.00	12.00	12.00	5.00
	(1500)	(1500)	(1500)	(500)

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target)

Cont.

(Rs.in lakh)

Block	Demonstration of oil seeds/ pulses	Supply of Aggricultural Implements	Exposure visit for farmers	Farmers training	Total
1	6	7	8	9	10

110

Nabarangpur	1.00 (50)	0.50 (100)	0.25 (1)	(5) 0.50	6.35 (706)
Papadahandi	2.00 (100)	0.50 (100)	0.25 (1)	(5) 0.50	7.35 (756)
Tentulikhunti	1.00 (50)	0.50 (100)	0.25 (1)	(5) 0.50	6.35 (706)
Nandahandi	1.00 (50)	0.50 (100)	0.25 (1)	(5) 0.50	6.35 (706)
Kosagumuda	2.00 (100)	0.50 (100)	0.25 (1)	(5) 0.50	7.35 (756)
Dabugam	2.00 (100)	0.50 (100)	0.25 (1)	(5) 0.50	7.35 (756)
Umerkote	2.00 (100)	0.50 (100)	0.25 (1)	(5) 0.50	7.35 (756)
Jharigam	2.00 (100)	0.50 (100)	0.25 (1)	(5) 0.50	7.35 (756)
Chandahandi	1.00 (50)	0.50 (100)	0.25 (1)	(5) 0.50	6.35 (706)
Raighar	2.00 (100)	0.50 (100)	0.25 (1)	(5) 0.50	7.35 (756)
Total	16.00 (800)	5.00 (1000)	2.50 (10)	5.00 (50)	69.50 (7360)

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target)

Block-wise requirement of fund under Agriculture for five years

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Nabarangpur	6.35	6.63	6.93	7.23	7.54	34.68
2	Papadahandi	7.35	7.68	8.03	8.39	8.75	40.20
3	Tentulikhunti	6.35	6.63	6.93	7.23	7.54	34.68
4	Nandahandi	6.35	6.63	6.93	7.23	7.54	34.68
5	Kosagumuda	7.35	7.68	8.03	8.39	8.75	40.20
6	Dabugam	7.35	7.68	8.03	8.39	8.75	40.20
7	Umerkote	7.35	7.68	8.03	8.39	8.75	40.20
8	Jharigam	7.35	7.68	8.03	8.39	8.75	40.20
9	Chandahandi	6.35	6.63	6.93	7.23	7.54	34.68
10	Raighar	7.35	7.68	8.03	8.39	8.75	40.20
Total		69.50	72.60	75.90	79.26	82.66	379.92

(Increasing @5% per annum.)

II. HORTICULTURE:

It is a popular practice among the tribals of the ITDA area as elsewhere in the State to preserve the existing fruit trees and to multiply several useful trees like mango, jackfruit, tamarind, orange, kagzilime, guava etc through plantation. Growing of turmeric, ginger, creepers and root vegetable is also common.

The climatic condition and soil consisting of brown forest type are favourable for expansion of horticultural plantation. Availability of large patches of podu ravaged area due to continuous swidden cultivation provides scope for plantation.

Horticultural plantation implemented earlier has shown good result. Horticulture has been taken as one of the major thrust area in the developmental strategy of Nabarangpur ITDA.

Approach of Action Plan will aim at educating tribal farmers in the latest scientific methods of cultivation through training and demonstration and assistance in the shape of improved seeds/ plants, fertilizers and pesticide and financial to be provided by the ITDAs free of cost. The action programme will cover plantation of fruit trees like cashew, banana, kagzilime and mango, off-season vegetable cultivation, expansion of area under turmeric and ginger and training associated with different programmes.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

(A) PLANTATION OF FRUIT TREES:

Plantation of banana and kagzilime will be taken up through the SHGs, having 10 members each. Each group will be allotted with 10 Acrs of government wasteland /Podu ravaged area covered with soil conservation measures like cross bund and gully control. They will be supplied with planting materials and other inputs and financial assistance for fencing and provided with pre-planting and post planting training.

Requirement of funds for Plantation of fruit trees during 2007-08

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl.	Block	Banana	Banana	Banana	Kagzilime	Cost of	Total
No		(D.C.)	(Champa)	(Bantal)		training	
1	Nabarangpur	(10) 1.70	(10) 0.70	(10) 0.80		(30) 0.03	(30) 3.23
2	Papadahandi	(10) 1.70	(10) 0.70		(10) 1.00	(30) 0.03	(30) 3.43
3	Tentulikhunti	(10) 1.70	(10) 0.70	(10) 0.80		(30) 0.03	(30) 3.23
4	Nandahandi	(10) 1.70	(10) 0.70	(10) 0.80		(30) 0.03	(30) 3.23
5	Kosagumuda	(20) 3.40	(10) 0.70		(10) 1.00	(40) 0.04	(40) 5.14
6	Dabugam	(10) 1.70	(10) 0.70	(10) 0.80		(30) 0.03	(30) 3.23
7	Umerkote	(10) 1.70	(10) 0.70	(10) 0.80		(30) 0.03	(30) 3.23
8	Jharigam	(20) 3.40	(10) 0.70		(10) 1.00	(40) 0.04	(40) 5.14
9	Chandahandi	(10) 1.70	(10) 0.70	(10) 0.80		(30) 0.03	(30) 3.23

10	Raighar	(20) 3.40	(10) 0.70		(10) 1.00	(40) 0.04	(40) 5.14
Total		(130)	(100) 7.00	(60) 4.80	(40) 4.00	(330) 0.33	(330)
		22.10					38.23

(Figures in brackets indicate area in acre)

Year wise requirement of funds under plantation of fruit trees for five years

Rs. in lakh

Sl.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	Nabarangpur	3.23	3.39	3.56	3.74	3.92	17.84
2	Papadahandi	3.43	3.60	3.78	3.97	4.17	18.95
3	Tentulikhunti	3.23	3.39	3.56	3.74	3.92	17.84
4	Nandahandi	3.23	3.39	3.56	3.74	3.92	17.84
5	Kosagumuda	5.14	5.40	5.67	5.95	6.25	28.41
6	Dabugam	3.23	3.39	3.56	3.74	3.92	17.84
7	Umerkote	3.23	3.39	3.56	3.74	3.92	17.84
8	Jharigam	5.14	5.40	5.67	5.95	6.25	28.41
9	Chandahandi	3.23	3.39	3.56	3.74	3.92	17.84
10	Raighar	5.14	5.40	5.67	5.95	6.25	28.41
Tota	1	38.23	40.14	42.15	44.26	46.44	211.22

Increase @5% per annum.

(B) OFF SEASON VEGETABLE CULTIVATION:

Tribal farmers will be encouraged to take up off-season vegetable cultivation, which will bring additional income to the family. This will be taken up in the ayacut area of the irrigation project. Each beneficiary will be given awareness training for one day with a cost of Rs.50.00 each and inputs worth Rs.450.00 (total covering to Rs 500.00) to be borne by the ITDA. It is proposed to select 25 farmers in a cluster and 120 farmers from other five blocks and 100 farmers from five blocks out of total ten blocks will be covered in the year 2007-08. The year wise requirement of funds for five years will be as follows:

Year wise requirement of funds for five years

Rs.in lakhs

Sl. No	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Nabarangpur	0.50(100)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
2	Papadahandi	0.60(120)	0.63	0.66	0.69	0.72	3.30

3	Tentulikhunti	0.50(100)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
4	Nandahandi	0.50(100)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
5	Kosagumuda	0.60(120)	0.63	0.66	0.69	0.72	3.30
6	Dabugam	0.50(100)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
7	Umerkote	0.60(120)	0.63	0.66	0.69	0.72	3.30
8	Jharigam	0.60(120)	0.63	0.66	0.69	0.72	3.30
9	Chandahandi	0.50(100)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
10	Raighar	0.60(120)	0.63	0.66	0.69	0.72	3.30
Total		5.50	5.75	6.05	6.35	6.65	30.30
		(1100)					

(C). DEMONSTRATION OF TURMERIC/GINGER:

Demonstration of turmeric/ginger will be taken up to boost production. Each demonstration will cover an area of ac.0.50 per farmer for covering 25 farmers in a cluster. Each demonstration will cost Rs.1000/- towards input assistance to be provided by the ITDA. The labour cost will be borne by the beneficiary. It is proposed to conduct demonstrations in each block in 2007-08. The year-wise requirement of fund under this programme for five years will be as follows:

Year wise requirement of funds for five years

Rs.in lakhs

S1.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	Nabarangpur	(30) 0.30	0.31	0.32	0.34	0.36	1.63
2	Papadahandi	(50) 0.50	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
3	Tentulikhunti	(40) 0.40	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
4	Nandahandi	(40) 0.40	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
5	Kosagumuda	(50) 0.50	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
6	Dabugam	(30) 0.30	0.31	0.32	0.34	0.36	1.63
7	Umerkote	(50) 0.50	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
8	Jharigam	(50) 0.50	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
9	Chandahandi	(30) 0.30	0.31	0.32	0.34	0.36	1.63
10	Raighar	(50) 0.50	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
Total		4.20 (420)	4.37	4.59	4.84	5.09	23.09

(Increasing @5% per annum.)

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target)

(D) HYBRID VEGETABLE CULTIVATION:

Now a days, Hybrid vegetable cultivation is a profit making programme, which will bring additional income to the family. This will be taken up as an important programme in the project area. It is proposed to select farmers in clusterwise in every block. The requirements of funds for this programme for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12) will be as follows:

Year wise requirement of funds for five years

Rs.in lakhs

Sl.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	Nabarangpur	0.40(20)	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
2	Papadahandi	0.40(20)	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
3	Tentulikhunti	0.30(15)	0.31	0.32	0.34	0.36	1.63
4	Nandahandi	0.30(15)	0.31	0.32	0.34	0.36	1.63
5	Kosagumuda	0.50(25)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
6	Dabugam	0.30(15)	0.31	0.32	0.34	0.36	1.63
7	Umerkote	0.50(25)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
8	Jharigam	0.40(20)	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
9	Chandahandi	0.40(20)	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
10	Raighar	0.50(25)	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
	Total	4.00 (200)	4.17	4.37	4.60	4.83	21.97

(Figures within brackets indicate no.of beneficiaries)

Increasing @5% per annum

(E) SUPPLY OF SEEDLING OF SUGARCANE:

Sugarcane is one of a major crop grown by the tribal farmers in the project area. It proposed to supply of seedling sugarcane worth Rs 1600.00 to the poor farmers. The requirement of funds for this programme for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12) will be as follows:

Year wise requirement of funds for five years

Rs.in lakhs

Sl.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	Nabarangpur	1.12 (70)	1.17	1.23	1.29	1.35	6.16
2	Papadahandi	0.80 (50)	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
3	Tentulikhunti	0.80 (50)	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
4	Nandahandi	1.12 (70)	1.17	1.23	1.29	1.35	6.16
5	Kosagumuda	1.12 (70)	1.17	1.23	1.29	1.35	6.16
6	Dabugam	0.80 (50)	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
7	Umerkote	0.32 (20)	0.34	0.36	0.38	0.40	1.8
8	Jharigam	0.48 (30)	0.50	0.52	0.55	0.58	2.63
9	Chandahandi	0.48 (30)	0.50	0.52	0.55	0.58	2.63

10 Raighar	0.32 (20)	0.34	0.36	0.38	0.40	1.8
Total	7.36 (460)	7.71	8.09	8.49	8.92	40.57

(Figures within brackets indicate no.of beneficiaries)

Increasing @5% per annum

(F). DEMONSTRATION OF PATATO:

Demonstration of Patato will be taken up to boost production. Each demonstration will cover an area of ac.0.50 per farmer covering 25 farmers in a cluster. Each demonstration will cost Rs.2000/- towards input assistance to be provided by the ITDA. The labour cost will be borne by the beneficiary. It is proposed to conduct demonstration in each block in 2007-08. The year-wise requirement of fund under this programme for five years will be as follows:

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

Rs.in lakhs

Sl.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	Nabarangpur	(10) 0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.10
2	Papadahandi	(20) 0.40	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
3	Tentulikhunti	(10) 0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.10
4	Nandahandi	(10) 0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.10
5	Kosagumuda	(20) 0.40	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
6	Dabugam	(10) 0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.10
7	Umerkote	(20) 0.40	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
8	Jharigam	(20) 0.40	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
9	Chandahandi	(10) 0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	1.10
10	Raighar	(20) 0.40	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
Total		(150) 3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	3.60	16.50

(Figures within brackets indicate no.of beneficiaries)

Increasing @5% per annum

(G). DEMONSTRATION OF ONION:

Demonstration of Onion will be taken up to boost production. Each demonstration will cover an area of ac.0.50 per farmer covering 25 farmers in a cluster. Each demonstration will cost Rs.2000/- towards input assistance to be provided by the ITDA. The labour cost will be borne by the beneficiary. It is proposed to conduct demonstrations in each block in 2007-08. The year-wise requirement of fund under this programme for five years will be as follows:

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

Rs.in lakhs

Sl.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	Nabarangpur	(20) 0.40	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
2	Papadahandi	(28) 0.56	0.59	0.62	0.65	0.68	3.10
3	Tentulikhunti	(20) 0.40	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
4	Nandahandi	(20) 0.40	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
5	Kosagumuda	(28) 0.56	0.59	0.62	0.65	0.68	3.10
6	Dabugam	(20) 0.40	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	2.20
7	Umerkote	(24) 0.48	0.50	0.52	0.55	0.58	2.63
8	Jharigam	(28) 0.56	0.59	0.62	0.65	0.68	3.10
9	Chandahandi	(24) 0.48	0.50	0.52	0.55	0.58	2.63
10	Raighar	(28) 0.56	0.59	0.62	0.65	0.68	3.10
Total		(240) 4.80	5.04	5.28	5.54	5.80	26.46

(Figures within brackets indicate no.of beneficiaries)

Increasing @5% per annum

(H). FARMERS TRAINING:

It is proposed to take up training programme of 4-day duration for the farmers who will take up demonstration programmes with a cost of Rs.10, 000.00 per batch having 50 beneficiaries. The total number of beneficiaries to be covered annually is 250. Hence the annual expenditure will be Rs. 5.00 lakh per year.

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

Rs.in lakhs

S1.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No.							
1	Nabarangpur	(5) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
2	Papadahandi	(5) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
3	Tentulikhunti	(5) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
4	Nandahandi	(5) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
5	Kosagumuda	(5) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
6	Dabugam	(5) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
7	Umerkote	(5) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
8	Jharigam	(5) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
9	Chandahandi	(5) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
10	Raighar	(5) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50

Total	(50) 5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target)

 $\begin{array}{c} {\rm ABSTRACT} \\ {\rm Block\text{-}wise\ and\ Scheme\text{-}wise\ requirement\ of\ funds\ under\ Horticulture\ for\ the\ year\ 2007-} \\ 08 \end{array}$

Rs.in lakh

Block	Plantation of	Off-season	Cultivation of	Hybrid
	fruits trees	vegetables	Turmeric/ginger	vegetables
		cultivation		cultivation
1	2	3	4	5
Nabarangpur	(30) 3.23	0.50(100)	(30) 0.30	0.40(20)
Papadahandi	(30) 3.43	0.60(120)	(50) 0.50	0.40(20)
Tentulikhunti	(30) 3.23	0.50(100)	(40) 0.40	0.30(15)
Nandahandi	(30) 3.23	0.50(100)	(40) 0.40	0.30(15)
Kosagumuda	(40) 5.14	0.60(120)	(50) 0.50	0.50(25)
Dabugam	(30) 3.23	0.50(100)	(30) 0.30	0.30(15)
Umerkote	(30) 3.23	0.60(120)	(50) 0.50	0.50(25)
Jharigam	(40) 5.14	0.60(120)	(50) 0.50	0.40(20)
Chandahandi	(30) 3.23	0.50(100)	(30) 0.30	0.40(20)
Raighar	(40) 5.14	0.60(120)	(50) 0.50	0.50(25)
Total	(330) 38.23	5.50 (1100)	4.20 (420)	4.00 (200)

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target)

Cont. Rs.in lakh

Block	Supply of	Demonstration	Demonstration	Farmers	Total
	seedling of	of patato	of onion	training	
	sugarcane				
1	6	7	8	9	10
Nabarangpur	1.12 (70)	(10) 0.20	(20) 0.40	(5) 0.50	(285) 6.65
Papadahandi	0.80 (50)	(20) 0.40	(28) 0.56	(5) 0.50	(323) 7.19
Tentulikhunti	0.80 (50)	(10) 0.20	(20) 0.40	(5) 0.50	(270) 6.33
Nandahandi	1.12 (70)	(10) 0.20	(20) 0.40	(5) 0.50	(280) 6.65
Kosagumuda	1.12 (70)	(20) 0.40	(28) 0.56	(5) 0.50	(358) 9.32
Dabugam	0.80 (50)	(10) 0.20	(20) 0.40	(5) 0.50	(260) 6.23
Umerkote	0.32 (20)	(20) 0.40	(24) 0.48	(5) 0.50	(299) 6.53
Jharigam	0.48 (30)	(20) 0.40	(28) 0.56	(5) 0.50	(313) 8.58
Chandahandi	0.48 (30)	(10) 0.20	(24) 0.48	(5) 0.50	(249) 6.09

Raighar	0.32 (20)	(20) 0.40	(28) 0.56	(5) 0.50	(308) 8.52
Total	7.37 (460)	(150) 3.00	(240) 4.80	(50) 5.00	(2945) 72.09

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target)

Block-wise requirement of fund under Horticulture for five years

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Nabarangpur	6.65	6.94	7.26	7.60	7.94	36.39
2	Papadahandi	7.19	7.52	7.87	8.23	8.61	39.42
3	Tentulikhunti	6.33	6.61	6.91	7.23	7.56	34.64
4	Nandahandi	6.65	6.94	7.26	7.60	7.94	36.39
5	Kosagumuda	9.32	9.75	10.22	10.70	11.20	51.19
6	Dabugaon	6.23	6.50	6.79	7.11	7.44	34.07
7	Umerkote	6.53	6.82	7.14	7.48	7.82	35.79
8	Jharigaon	8.58	8.98	9.40	9.84	10.30	47.10
9	Chandahandi	6.09	6.35	6.63	6.95	7.27	33.29
10	Raighar	8.52	8.92	9.35	9.79	10.25	46.83
	Total	72.09	75.33	78.83	82.53	86.33	395.11

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 keep goat, sheep, pig and fowl, which are mainly meant for sacrificial purposes and occasionally for meat and sale purposes. Extensive forests, pastures and follow lands are available in the area, which provide scope for grazing. Animal Veterinary services through six nos. of dispensaries and 32 nos. of Livestock Aid Centers exist in the ITDA area. Programmes like goat rearing, diary farm, fodder development and poultry farm which have been successful in the past, would be suitable for the area. It is therefore, proposed to take up the following schemes through SHGs with financial assistance from ITDA and loan from the Commercial Banks. The rate of subsidy will be Rs.50, 000.00 for one SHG. The requirement of funds under the scheme during the year 2007 –08 will be as follows.

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

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No	Block			Scheme	es		Total
NO		Dairy	Goatery	Poultry	Fodder	Training	
		farm	farm	farm	development	to SHG	
						member	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u> </u>		(4) 4 00	(4) 5 00	(1) 2 00	(2)		(20) = =0
1	Nabarangpur	(4) 2.00	(4) 2.00	(4) 2.00	(2) 1.00	(14) 0.70	(28) 7.70
2	Papadahandi	(3) 1.50	(4) 2.00	(2) 1.00	(1) 0.50	(10) 0.50	(20) 5.50
3	Tentulikhunti		(2) 1.00	(2) 1.00	(1) 0.50	(5) 0.25	(10) 2.75
4	Nandahandi	(2) 1.00	(2) 1.00	(1) 0.50	(1) 0.50	(6) 0.30	(12) 3.30
5	Kosagumuda	(2) 1.00	(4) 2.00	(4) 2.00	(1) 0.50	(11) 0.55	(22) 6.05
6	Dabugam	(2) 1.00	(2) 1.00	(2) 1.00	(1) 0.50	(7) 0.35	(14) 3.85
7	Umerkote	(3) 1.50	(3) 1.50	(4) 2.00	(1) 0.50	(11) 0.55	(22) 6.05
8	Jharigam	(2) 1.00	(4) 2.00	(2) 1.00	(1) 0.50	(9) 0.45	(18) 4.95
9	Chandahandi		(3) 1.50	(1) 0.50	(1) 0.50	(5) 0.25	(10) 2.75
10	Raighar	(3) 1.50	(3) 1.50	(2) 1.00	(1) 0.50	(9) 0.45	(18) 4.95
Tota	.1	(21)	(31)	(24)	(11)	(87)	(174) 47.85
		10.50	15.50	12.00	5.50	4.35	

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target)

Block-wise requirement of funds for supply of medicine to Veterinary Institutions for disease control, animal care for the year 2007-08

(Rs.in lakh)

				(Its.iii iakii)
Sl.	Block	Disease control	Health control through	Total
No		through A.I.Centre	Mobile Unit	
1	Nabarangpur	0.40	0.50	0.90
2	Papadahandi	0.50	0.60	1.10
3	Tentulikhunti	0.40	0.50	0.90
4	Nandahandi	0.30	0.40	0.70
5	Kosagumuda	0.50	0.60	1.10
6	Dabugam	0.30	0.40	0.70
7	Umerkote	0.50	0.60	1.10
8	Jharigam	0.50	0.60	1.10
9	Chandahandi	0.40	0.50	0.90
10	Raighar	0.50	0.60	1.10
Total		4.30	5.30	9.60

Block-wise and Year wise requirement of funds under Animal Husbandry for five years (2007-08 to 2011 –12)

Rs.in lakhs

Sl.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	Nabarangpur	8.60	9.03	9.48	9.95	10.45	47.51
2	Papadahandi	6.60	6.93	7.28	7.64	8.02	36.47
3	Tentulikhunti	3.65	3.83	4.02	4.22	4.43	20.15
4	Nandahandi	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
5	Kosagumuda	7.15	7.51	7.88	8.27	8.68	39.49
6	Dabugam	4.55	4.78	5.02	5.27	5.53	25.15
7	Umerkote	7.15	7.51	7.88	8.27	8.68	39.49
8	Jharigam	6.05	6.35	6.67	7.00	7.35	33.42
9	Chandahandi	3.65	3.83	4.02	4.22	4.43	20.15
10	Raighar	6.05	6.35	6.67	7.00	7.35	33.42
Total		57.45	60.32	63.33	66.47	69.78	317.35

(Increasing @5% per annum.)

IV. IRRIGATION:

Provision of irrigation is essential for assured agricultural production, which has been depending largely on vagaries of irregular rainfall. There are a number of Diversion Wires, MIPs, LIPs and Farms ponds, which need repairs, renovation and construction of new projects. It is now necessary to take up this work to make the projects useful to the farmers. During 2007-08 it is proposed to undertake the following projects.

(A) CONSTRUCTION OF DIVERSION WIRE:-

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

(Rs. in lakh)

							(2250 000 00000	- /
Sl.N	Block	Location of projects	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
О		to be taken up in						
		2007-08						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Nabarangpur	Pokhanguda, G.P-	(1) 1.00	(1) 1.05	(1) 1.10	(1) 1.16	(1) 1.22	(5) 5.53
		Taragam						
2	Papadahandi	G.P-Sirsi	(2) 2.00	(2) 2.10	(2) 2.21	(2) 2.32	(2) 2.44	(10) 11.07
		G.P-Jatabal						
3	Tentulikhunti	G.P-Anchhalguma	(1) 1.00	(1) 1.05	(1) 1.10	(1) 1.16	(1) 1.22	(5) 5.53
4	Nandahandi	G.P-Mentry	(1) 1.00	(1) 1.05	(1) 1.10	(1) 1.16	(1) 1.22	(5) 5.53

5	Kosagumuda	G.P-Asanga	(2) 2.00	(2) 2.10	(2) 2.21	(2) 2.32	(2) 2.44	(10) 11.07
		G.P-Kosagumuda						
6	Dabugam	G.P-Borigam	(1) 1.00	(1) 1.05	(1) 1.10	(1) 1.16	(1) 1.22	(5) 5.53
7	Umerkote	G.P-Singsari	(3) 3.00	(3) 3.15	(3) 3.31	(3) 3.48	(3) 3.65	(15) 16.59
		G.P-Jiraguda						
		G.P-Kesharibeda						
8	Jharigam	G.P-Dhandra	(2) 2.00	(2) 2.10	(2) 2.21	(2) 2.32	(2) 2.44	(10) 11.07
		G.P-Palasgam						
9	Chandahandi	G.P-Dhandipani	(1) 1.00	(1) 1.05	(1) 1.10	(1) 1.16	(1) 1.22	(5) 5.53
10	Raighar	G.P-Raighar	(2) 2.00	(2) 2.10	(2) 2.21	(2) 2.32	(2) 2.44	(10) 11.07
		G.P-Chelidongri						
	Total		(16)	(16)	(16)	(16) 18.56	(16)	(80) 88.52
			16.00	16.80	17.65		19.51	

(Figures within brackets indicate no.of beneficiaries)

Increasing @5% per annum

(B) REPAIRS OF MIPS:-

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

(Rs. in lakh)

S1.	Block	Location of	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No		projects to be						
		taken up in						
		2007-08						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Nabarangpur	G.P-	(2) 2.00	(2) 2.10	(2) 2.21	(2) 2.32	(2) 2.44	(10)
		Sanamasigam						11.07
2	Papadahandi	G.P-Sirsi	(2) 2.00	(2) 2.10	(2) 2.21	(2) 2.32	(2) 2.44	(10)
								11.07
3	Tentulikhunti							
4	Nandahandi							
5	Kosagumuda	G.P-Asanga	(2) 2.00	(2) 2.10	(2) 2.21	(2) 2.32	(2) 2.44	(10)
								11.07
6	Dabugam							
7	Umerkote	G.P-Singsari	(2) 2.00	(2) 2.10	(2) 2.21	(2) 2.32	(2) 2.44	(10)
				` '	, ,	, ,	, ,	11.07
8	Jharigam							
9	Chandahandi							
10	Raighar	G.P-	(2) 2.00	(2) 2.10	(2) 2.21	(2) 2.32	(2) 2.44	(10)
	_	Chelidongri						11.07
	Total		(5) 10.00	(5)	(5) 11.05	(5) 11.60	(5) 12.20	(25)
				10.50				55.35

(Figures within brackets indicate no.of beneficiaries)

Increasing @5% per annum

(C) CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS OF LIPS:-

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.	Block	Location of projects to	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No		be taken up in 2007-08						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Nabarangpur	G.P-Badamasigam	(2) 4.00	(2) 4.20	(2) 4.41	(2) 4.63	(2) 4.86	(10) 22.10
		G.P-Bhatrasiuni						
2	Papadahandi	G.P-Ghataguda	(2) 4.00	(2) 4.20	(2) 4.41	(2) 4.63	(2) 4.86	(10) 22.10
		G.P-Tumburulla						
3	Tentulikhunt	G.P-Lamtaguda	(2) 4.00	(2) 4.20	(2) 4.41	(2) 4.63	(2) 4.86	(10) 22.10
	i	G.P-Anchhalguma						
4	Nandahandi	G.P-Nandahandi	(2) 4.00	(2) 4.20	(2) 4.41	(2) 4.63	(2) 4.86	(10) 22.10
		G.P-B.Maliguda						
5	Kosagumuda	G.P-Asanga	(2) 4.00	(2) 4.20	(2) 4.41	(2) 4.63	(2) 4.86	(10) 22.10
		G.P-Kosagumuda						
6	Dabugam	G.P-Borigam	(2) 4.00	(2) 4.20	(2) 4.41	(2) 4.63	(2) 4.86	(10) 22.10
		G.P-Khutuguda						
7	Umerkote	G.P-Singsari	(2) 4.00	(2) 4.20	(2) 4.41	(2) 4.63	(2) 4.86	(10) 22.10
		G.P-Kesharibeda						
8	Jharigam	G.P-Dhandra	(2) 4.00	(2) 4.20	(2) 4.41	(2) 4.63	(2) 4.86	(10) 22.10
	_	G.P-Palasgam						
9	Chandahandi	G.P-	(2) 4.00	(2) 4.20	(2) 4.41	(2) 4.63	(2) 4.86	(10) 22.10
		BeheramundaG.P-						
		Dhandipani						
10	Raighar	G.P-Raighar	(2) 4.00	(2) 4.20	(2) 4.41	(2) 4.63	(2) 4.86	(10) 22.10
		G.P-Chelidongri						
Total			(20)	(20)	(20)	(20) 46.30	(20)	(100)
			40.00	42.00	44.10		48.60	221.00

(Figures within brackets indicate no.of beneficiaries)

Increasing @5% per annum

(D) FARM PONDS (WHS):-

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

(Rs. in lakh)

S1.	Block	Location of	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No		projects to be						
		taken up in						
		2007-08						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Nabarangpur	G.P-	(1) 2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
		Badakumli						
2	Papadahandi	G.P-Jatabal	(1) 2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
3	Tentulikhunti	G.P-	(1) 2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
		Manchagam						
4	Nandahandi							
5	Kosagumuda	G.P-	(1) 2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
	_	Modeigam						
6	Dabugam							
7	Umerkote	G.P-Hirapur	(1) 2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
8	Jharigam	G.P-	(1) 2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07

		Damanguda						
9	Chandahandi							
10	Raighar	G.P- Jalangapara	(1) 2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
Total			(7) 14.00					
				14.70	15.47	16.24	17.08	77.49

(Figures within brackets indicate no.of beneficiaries)

Increasing @5% per annum

Block-wise and Scheme-wise requirements of funds under Irrigation sector for the year 2007-08 with physical and financial target.

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl.	Block		Schemes							
No		Construction of	Repairs of	Construction &	Farm ponds					
		Diversion wire	MIPs	repairs of LIPs	(WHS)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
1	Nabarangpur	(1) 1.00	(1) 2.00	(2) 4.00	(1) 2.00	(5) 9.00				
2	Papadahandi	(2) 2.00	(1) 2.00	(2) 4.00	(1) 2.00	(6) 10.00				
3	Tentulikhunti	(1) 1.00		(2) 4.00	(1) 2.00	(4) 7.00				
4	Nandahandi	(1) 1.00		(2) 4.00		(3) 5.00				
5	Kosagumuda	(2) 2.00	(1) 2.00	(2) 4.00	(1) 2.00	(6) 10.00				
6	Dabugam	(1) 1.00		(2) 4.00		(3) 5.00				
7	Umerkote	(3) 3.00	(1) 2.00	(2) 4.00	(1) 2.00	(7) 11.00				
8	Jharigam	(2) 2.00		(2) 4.00	(1) 2.00	(5) 8.00				
9	Chandahandi	(1) 1.00	-	(2) 4.00		(3) 5.00				
10	Raighar	(2) 2.00	(1) 2.00	(2) 4.00	(1) 2.00	(6) 10.00				
Tota	ıl	(16) 16.00	(5) 10.00	(20) 40.00	(7) 14.00	(48) 80.00				

(Figures within brackets indicate physical target)

Block-wise requirement of funds under Irrigation Sector for five years (2007-08 to 2011 -12)

Rs.in lakhs

Sl.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	Nabarangpur	9.00	9.45	9.93	10.43	10.96	49.77
2	Papadahandi	10.00	10.50	11.04	11.59	12.18	55.31
3	Tentulikhunti	7.00	7.35	7.72	8.11	8.52	38.70
4	Nandahandi	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.79	6.08	27.63
5	Kosagumuda	10.00	10.50	11.04	11.59	12.18	55.31
6	Dabugam	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.79	6.08	27.63
7	Umerkote	11.00	11.55	12.14	12.75	13.39	60.83
8	Jharigam	8.00	8.40	8.83	9.27	9.74	44.24
9	Chandahandi	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.79	6.08	27.63

10	Raighar	10.00	10.50	11.04	11.59	12.18	55.31
Total		80.00	84.00	88.27	92.70	97.39	442.36

(Increasing @5% per annum.)

V. INDUSTRY

The industry scenario of the ITDA is not very satisfactory. The only medium scale industry in the entire district is Mangalm Timber Products Ltd. with an employment potential of 1668 persons. There is a huge potential for Maize processing and Cashew processing in the ITDA in industry sector. The growth of small and large industries are impede because of lack of raw materials, proper transportation and power etc. and also attributable to basic agrarian structure of economic, infra-structural deficiencies.

Occupational profile of the workforce in the ITDA indicates that nearly 90% of the populations depend on agriculture, which constitutes about 1.27 lakh cultivators, 0.75 lakh agriculture labour and 2.40 lakh marginal workers. Only 0.10 lakh workforces are engaged in house-hold industries. In rural areas employment may be promoted through non-farm activities.

The tribal people of the area in particular have traditional skills in making leaf plates and cups, broomsticks, carpentry etc with the raw materials available in the locality. Some of the tribal people have skill in Lac craft and paddy craft. The area has potentials for establishment of agro-based and forest-based small scale industries to provide employment to the local tribals. The strategy under this sector aim at development of skills and capacity building through training and demonstration. It is therefore proposed to provide assistance to the tribal SHGs existing and also new ones to be identified and organized giving preference to tribal women. The programmes under this sector will consist of (a) Khali stiching b) Dal processing, c) Turmeric processing, d) Lac craft, e) Paddy craft, f) Cashew processing. Each programme will have two parts, namely training and provision of financial assistance to the SHGs after successful completion of the training to start activities. Financial assistance to each group in all types of units is Rs. 20,000/-

Block-wise requirement of funds for SHGs during 2007-08

Rs.in lakh

Block	Khalli	Dal	Termeric	Lac Craft	Paddy	Cashew	Training	Total
	Stiching	processing	processing		Craft	processing	Cost	

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nabarangpur	(2) 0.40	(2) 0.40	(1) 0.20		(2) 0.40	(1) 0.20	(8) 1.00	(16) 2.60
Papadahandi	(2) 0.40	(2) 0.40	(1) 0.20		(2) 0.40		(7) 0.88	(14) 2.28
Tentulikhunti	(2) 0.40	(2) 0.40	(1) 0.20	(1) 0.20	(1) 0.20		(7) 0.88	(14) 2.28
Nandahandi	(2) 0.40	(2) 0.40	(1) 0.20	(1) 0.20	-		(6) 0.75	(12) 1.95
Kosagumuda	(4) 0.80	(2) 0.40	(1) 0.20		(2) 0.40	(1) 0.20	(10) 1.25	(20) 3.25
Dabugam	(2) 0.40	(2) 0.40	(1) 0.20		(1) 0.20		(6) 0.75	(12) 1.95
Umerkote	(4) 0.80	(2) 0.40	(1) 0.20		(1) 0.20		(8) 1.00	(16) 2.60
Jharigam	(4) 0.80	(2) 0.40	(1) 0.20		(1) 0.20		(8) 1.00	(16) 2.60
Chandahandi	(4) 0.80	(2) 0.40	(1) 0.20	(1) 0.20			(8) 1.00	(16) 2.60
Raighar	(4) 0.80	(2) 0.40	(1) 0.20	(1) 0.20			(8) 1.00	(16) 2.60
Total	(30) 6.00	(20)	(10)	(4)	(10) 2.00	(2)	(76) 9.51	(152) 24.71
		4.00	2.00	0.80		0.40		

(Figures within brackets indicate no. of SHGs)

Block wise requirement of funds for five years (2007-08 to 2011 –12) under Industry Sector with physical target for 2007-08.

Rs.in lakhs

Sl.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Nabarangpur	(16) 2.60	2.73	2.87	3.01	3.16	14.37
2	Papadahandi	(14) 2.28	2.39	2.51	2.63	2.76	12.57
3	Tentulikhunti	(14) 2.28	2.39	2.51	2.63	2.76	12.57
4	Nandahandi	(12) 1.95	2.05	2.15	2.26	2.37	10.78
5	Kosagumuda	(20) 3.25	3.41	3.58	3.76	3.95	17.95
6	Dabugam	(12) 1.95	2.05	2.15	2.26	2.37	10.78
7	Umerkote	(16) 2.60	2.73	2.87	3.01	3.16	14.37
8	Jharigam	(16) 2.60	2.73	2.87	3.01	3.16	14.37
9	Chandahandi	(16) 2.60	2.73	2.87	3.01	3.16	14.37
10	Raighar	(16) 2.60	2.73	2.87	3.01	3.16	14.37
Total		(152)					
		24.71	25.94	27.25	28.59	30.01	136.50

(Figures within brackets indicate no.of beneficiaries)

Increasing @5% per annum

VI. VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR TRIBAL YOUTHS:

It is proposed to provide financial assistance to tribal youths having requisite qualification for undergoing training in different trades in the nearest I.T.Is. The

cost of training for 20 trainees in a batch in different trades has been indicated in the guidelines of the Government. It is proposed to select batches from the ITDA every year for five years in different trades and depute for undergoing training in I.T.Is. The year wise requirement of fund will be as follows.

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

Rs.in lakh

Sl.	Trade	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	Driver-cum-Mechanic	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(7)
	(HV)	1.75	3.50	1.75	3.50	1.75	12.25
2	Driver-cum-Mechanic	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(8)
	(LV)	3.50	1.75	3.50	1.75	3.50	14.00
3	Mechanic auto	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(5)
	electricals and	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	8.40
	electronics						
4	House wiring	(2) 3.24	(2) 3.24	(2) 3.24	(2) 3.24	(2) 3.24	(10)
							16.20
5	Dress making	(2) 3.20	(1) 1.60	(1) 1.60	(1) 1.60	(1) 1.60	(6) 9.60
	Total	(8)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(36)
		13.37	11.77	11.77	11.77	11.77	60.45

(Figures within brackets indicate no.of groups each having 20 trainees) (Increasing @5% per annum)

Block wise requirement of funds for five years (2007-08 to 2011 –12) under Vocational Training.

Rs.in lakhs

						RS. t	n takns
Sl.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Nabarangpur	1.337	1.177	1.177	1.177	1.177	6.045
2	Papadahandi	1.337	1.177	1.177	1.177	1.177	6.045
3	Tentulikhunti	1.337	1.177	1.177	1.177	1.177	6.045
4	Nandahandi	1.337	1.177	1.177	1.177	1.177	6.045
5	Kosagumuda	1.337	1.177	1.177	1.177	1.177	6.045
6	Dabugam	1.337	1.177	1.177	1.177	1.177	6.045
7	Umerkote	1.337	1.177	1.177	1.177	1.177	6.045
8	Jharigam	1.337	1.177	1.177	1.177	1.177	6.045
9	Chandahandi	1.337	1.177	1.177	1.177	1.177	6.045
10	Raighar	1.337	1.177	1.177	1.177	1.177	6.045
Total		13.37	11.77	11.77	11.77	11.77	60.45

VII. BEE KEEPING

Nabarangpur ITDA area is suitable for adopting bee keeping as a profitable activity. The scheme will be taken up by a group 25 beneficiaries in a cluster. Each beneficiary will be supplied 5 bee-boxes and bee-equipment for raising Indian honey bees. A batch consisting of 25 beneficiaries will be deputed to undergo training in the Department of Entomology, College of Agriculture, OUAT, Bhubaneswar . The total cost for 25 beneficiaries will be Rs.1.85 lakh towards supply of bee-boxes, bee colonies and equipments plus Rs 20,000/- for training. It is proposed to take up one or two group from different blocks every year for five years with the following financial requirement.

(A) SUPPLY OF BEE-BOXES

Block-wise Requirement of funds for supply of Bee-boxes five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

Rs.in lakh

S1.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Papadahandi	(50) 3.70	3.88	4.07	4.27	4.48	20.40
2	Tentulikhunti	(25) 1.85	1.94	2.04	2.14	2.25	10.22
3	Kosagumuda	(50) 3.70	3.88	4.07	4.27	4.48	20.40
4	Umerkote	(25) 1.85	1.94	2.04	2.14	2.25	10.22
5	Jharigam	(50) 3.70	3.88	4.07	4.27	4.48	20.40
6	Chandahandi	(25) 1.85	1.94	2.04	2.14	2.25	10.22
7	Raighar	(50) 3.70	3.88	4.07	4.27	4.48	20.40
Total		(275)					
		20.35	21.34	22.40	23.50	24.67	112.26

(Figures within brackets indicate no.of beneficiaries)

Increasing @5% per annum

(B) TRAINING

Block-wise and Year-wise Requirement of funds for Training for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

Rs.in lakh

Sl.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Papadahandi	(50) 0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00
2	Tentulikhunti	(25) 0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.00
3	Kosagumuda	(50) 0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00
4	Umerkote	(25) 0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.00
5	Jharigam	(50) 0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00
6	Chandahandi	(25) 0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.00
7	Raighar	(50) 0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00
Total		(275) 2.20					
			2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	11.00

(Figures within brackets indicate the nos. of beneficiaries)

(Increasing @5% per annum)

Block-wise and Year-wise Requirement of funds for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12) under Bee-keeping programme.

Rs.in lakh

Sl.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Papadahandi	4.10	4.28	4.47	4.67	4.88	22.40
2	Tentulikhunti	2.05	2.14	2.24	2.34	2.45	11.22
3	Kosagumuda	4.10	4.28	4.47	4.67	4.88	22.40
4	Umerkote	2.05	2.14	2.24	2.34	2.45	11.22
5	Jharigam	4.10	4.28	4.47	4.67	4.88	22.40
6	Chandahandi	2.05	2.14	2.24	2.34	2.45	11.22
7	Raighar	4.10	4.28	4.47	4.67	4.88	22.40
Total		22.55	23.54	24.60	25.70	26.87	123.26

(Increasing @5% per annum)

VIII. PISCICULTURE

The ITDA Nabarangpur has about 3800 tanks/ponds with an approximately water area of 1700 Ha. Indravati and Bhaskel are the two major reservoirs in the district with combined water area of about 2000 Ha. and Bidriguda, Bijapur, Kusumijor and Kanahimunda MIPs contributing about 120 Ha of water area, are suitable for fishery development. Fish production in the project area is estimated to be 1500 MT, which can be increased to about 5000 MT if intensive pisciculture is undertaken in the existing water bodies. It is proposed to select SHGs and individuals from the ITDA every year for five years to take up pisiculture with ITDA assistance for improvement of tanks, inputs and training.

(A) PISCICULTURE THROUGH SHGs

It is proposed to take up fishery programme in public tank through SHGs with financial assistance for improvement of tank @ Rs 25000.00 per tank, input worth Rs 20000.00 and training with a cost of Rs 5000.00 for one SHG. The requirement of funds will be follows

Block-wise and Scheme-wise requirements of funds under Pisciculture through SHGs for the year 2007-08 with physical and financial target.

(Rs.in lakh)

					(Ks.iii takii)
Sl.	Block		Schemes		Total
No					
		Development of	Supply of	Training	
		public tank	inputs		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Nabarangpur	(4) 1.00	(4) 0.80	(4) 0.20	(4) 2.00
2	Papadahandi	(8) 2.00	(8) 1.60	(8) 0.40	(8) 4.00
3	Tentulikhunti	(4) 1.00	(4) 0.80	(4) 0.20	(4) 2.00
4	Nandahandi	(4) 1.00	(4) 0.80	(4) 0.20	(4) 2.00
5	Kosagumuda	(12) 3.00	(12) 2.40	(12) 0.60	(12) 6.00
6	Dabugam	(8) 2.00	(8) 1.60	(8) 0.40	(8) 4.00
7	Umerkote	(8) 2.00	(8) 1.60	(8) 0.40	(8) 4.00
8	Jharigam	(4) 1.00	(4) 0.80	(4) 0.20	(4) 2.00
9	Chandahandi	(4) 1.00	(4) 0.80	(4) 0.20	(4) 2.00
10	Raighar	(8) 2.00	(8) 1.60	(8) 0.40	(8) 4.00
Tota	1	(64) 16.00	(64) 12.80	(64) 3.20	(64) 32.00

(Figures within brackets indicate no. of SHG)

Block-wise and Year wise requirement of funds for five years (2007-08 to 2011–2)

(Rs.in lakh)

No							
1	Nabarangpur	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.42	11.03
2	Papadahandi	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
3	Tentulikhunti	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.42	11.03
4	Nandahandi	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.42	11.03
5	Kosagumuda	6.00	6.30	6.61	6.94	7.29	33.14
6	Dabugam	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
7	Umerkote	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
8	Jharigam	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.42	11.03
9	Chandahandi	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.42	11.03
10	Raighar	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
	Total	32.00	33.60	35.25	37.01	38.83	176.69

(Increasing @5% per annum.)

(B) PISCICULTURE THROUGH INDIVIDUAL

Individual beneficiaries who have tanks/ponds will be encouraged to take up fishery programme. Each beneficiaries will be given financial assistance in shape of inputs worth Rs 4500.00 and training with a cost of Rs 500/-. It is proposed to cover 150 beneficiaries during 2007-08. the requirement of funds will be as follows,

Block-wise and Year-wise requirements of funds under Pisciculture through individually for the year 2007-08

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No	Block	Scheme	es	Total
NO		Supply of inputs	Training	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Nabarangpur	(10) 0.45	(10) 0.05	(10) 0.50
2	Papadahandi	(20) 0.90	(20) 0.10	(20) 1.00
3	Tentulikhunti	(10) 0.45	(10) 0.05	(10) 0.50
4	Nandahandi	(10) 0.45	(10) 0.05	(10) 0.50
5	Kosagumuda	(20) 0.90	(20) 0.10	(20) 1.00
6	Dabugam	(10) 0.45	(10) 0.05	(10) 0.50
7	Umerkote	(20) 0.90	(20) 0.10	(20) 1.00
8	Jharigam	(20) 0.90	(20) 0.10	(20) 1.00
9	Chandahandi	(10) 0.45	(10) 0.05	(10) 0.50
10	Raighar	(20) 0.90	(20) 0.10	(20) 1.00

Total	(150) 6.75	(150) 0.75	(150) 7.50
-------	------------	------------	------------

(Figures within brackets indicate no. of beneficiaries)

Block-wise and Year wise requirement of funds for five years (2007-08 to 2011-2)

(Rs.in lakh)

						(21811	it tellert)
S1.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	Nabarangpur	0.50	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
2	Papadahandi	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.21	5.51
3	Tentulikhunti	0.50	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
4	Nandahandi	0.50	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
5	Kosagumuda	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.21	5.51
6	Dabugam	0.50	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
7	Umerkote	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.21	5.51
8	Jharigam	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.21	5.51
9	Chandahandi	0.50	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
10	Raighar	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.21	5.51
Total		7.50	7.85	8.25	8.65	9.10	41.35
10	Raighar	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.21	5.

(Increasing @5% per annum.)

Block-wise and Scheme-wise requirements of funds under Pisciculture for the year 2007-08 with Physical and Financial Target

(Rs.in lakh)

S1.	Block		Sche		Total		
	DIOCK		Sche		Total		
No		Piscicul	Pisciculture through Pisciculture through				
			SHG		lividually		
		Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.
1	Nabarangpur	4	2.00	10	0.50	14	2.50
2	Papadahandi	8	4.00	20	1.00	28	5.00
3	Tentulikhunti	4	2.00	10	0.50	14	2.50
4	Nandahandi	4	2.00	10	0.50	14	2.50
5	Kosagumuda	12	6.00	20	1.00	32	7.00
6	Dabugam	8	4.00	20	1.00	28	5.00
7	Umerkote	8	4.00	20	1.00	28	5.00
8	Jharigam	4	2.00	10	0.50	14	2.50
9	Chandahandi	4	2.00	10	0.50	14	2.50
10	Raighar	8	4.00	20	1.00	28	5.00
	Total	64	32.00	150	7.50	214	39.50

Block-wise and Year wise requirement of funds under Pisciculture for five years (2007- 08 to 2011 -12)

Rs.in lakh

Sl.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	Nabarangpur	2.50	2.62	2.75	2.89	3.03	13.79
2	Papadahandi	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.78	6.07	27.61
3	Tentulikhunti	2.50	2.62	2.75	2.89	3.03	13.79
4	Nandahandi	2.50	2.62	2.75	2.89	3.03	13.79
5	Kosagumuda	7.00	7.35	7.71	8.09	8.50	38.65
6	Dabugam	4.50	4.72	4.96	5.21	5.47	24.86
7	Umerkote	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.78	6.07	27.61
8	Jharigam	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.46	3.63	16.54
9	Chandahandi	2.50	2.62	2.75	2.89	3.03	13.79
10	Raighar	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.78	6.07	27.61
Total		39.50	41.45	43.50	45.66	47.93	218.04

(Increasing @5% per annum.)

IX. COMPUTER TRAINING

It is proposed to provide financial assistance to qualified tribal youths to undergo computer training during the 11th plan period. Every year one for PGDCA course and one for DCA course will be selected from each block. The financial requirment for five year will be as follows,

Requirement of funds for five years (2007-08 to 2011 –12)

Rs.in lakh

Sl.	Course	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	PGDCA	(10) 0.60	(10) 0.60	(10) 0.60	(10) 0.60	(10) 0.60	3.00
2.	DCA	(10) 0.30	(10) 0.30	(10) 0.30	(10) 0.30	(10) 0.30	1.50
	Total	(20) 0.90	(20) 0.90	(20) 0.90	(20) 0.90	(20) 0.90	4.50

(Figures within brackets indicate no. of beneficiary)

Block-wise and Year wise requirement of funds for five years (2007-08 to 2011–12)

Rs.in lakh

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

1	Nabarangpur	(2) 0.09	(2) 0.09	(2) 0.09	(2) 0.09	(2) 0.09	(10) 0.45
2	Papadahandi	(2) 0.09	(2) 0.09	(2) 0.09	(2) 0.09	(2) 0.09	(10) 0.45
3	Tentulikhunti	(2) 0.09	(2) 0.09	(2) 0.09	(2) 0.09	(2) 0.09	(10) 0.45
4	Nandahandi	(2) 0.09	(2) 0.09	(2) 0.09	(2) 0.09	(2) 0.09	(10) 0.45
5	Kosagumuda	(2) 0.09	(2) 0.09	(2) 0.09	(2) 0.09	(2) 0.09	(10) 0.45
6	Dabugam	(2) 0.09	(2) 0.09	(2) 0.09	(2) 0.09	(2) 0.09	(10) 0.45
7	Umerkote	(2) 0.09	(2) 0.09	(2) 0.09	(2) 0.09	(2) 0.09	(10) 0.45
8	Jharigam	(2) 0.09	(2) 0.09	(2) 0.09	(2) 0.09	(2) 0.09	(10) 0.45
9	Chandahandi	(2) 0.09	(2) 0.09	(2) 0.09	(2) 0.09	(2) 0.09	(10) 0.45
10	Raighar	(2) 0.09	(2) 0.09	(2) 0.09	(2) 0.09	(2) 0.09	(10) 0.45
Tota	1	(20) 0.90	(20) 0.90	(20) 0.90	(20) 0.90	(20) 0.90	(100) 4.50

ABSTRACT

SECTOR-WISE AND YEAR-WISE TOTAL REQUIREMENT FUNDS DURING (2007-08 to 2011-12) UNDER INCOME GENERATING SCHEME (IGS)

Rs.in lakh

						115	· iri ianri
Sl.	Sector/	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	Agriculture	69.50	72.60	75.90	79.26	82.66	379.92
2	Horticulture	72.09	75.33	78.83	82.53	86.33	395.11
3	Animal	57.45	60.32	63.33	66.47	69.78	317.35
	Husbandry						
4	Irrigation	80.00	84.00	88.27	92.70	97.39	442.36
5	Industry	24.71	25.94	27.25	28.59	30.01	136.50
6	Vocational	13.37	11.77	11.77	11.77	11.77	60.45
	training						
7	Bee-keeping	22.55	23.54	24.60	25.70	26.87	123.26
8	Pisciculture	39.50	41.45	43.50	45.66	47.93	218.04
9	Computer	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	4.50
	Training						
Tota	al	380.07	395.85	414.35	433.58	453.64	2077.49

(Increasing @5% per annum except Vocational Training)

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (IDS)

I. CONNECTIVITY:

Communication is an important infrastructure for mobility of human being as well as materials including development inputs and various products and produce of the area. The exiting communication network consists of road under R & B Division 122.20 kms, roads under R.W. Dep't 753.34 kms, roads under Panchayat Samiti 4567.95 kms and roads under G.P 5952.55 kms. The rural roads, which are mostly katcha, require repairs at regular interval. It is proposed to undertake repairs of the existing village roads in the project to provide better communication facility to the tribals.

PLAN OF ACTION

The roads to be taken up with approximate cost during the year 2007-08 are furnished in the following statement:

List of roads proposed to be taken up during the year 2007 - 08

(Rs. in lakh)

Block	Name of the road	Length	Approx
			Cost
Nabarangpur	Road from Jambaguda to Bhatigam, Baghasiuni G.P	2 K.m	2.00
	Road from Kesariguda to Kurulighati, Baghasiuni G.P	1.5 K.m	1.50
		Sub total	3.50
Papadahandi	Road from Siroguda to Boripadar, Khutubai G.P	1 K.m	1.00
	Road from Jhuaranuda to Kuntiaguda, Jatabal G.P	2 K.m	2.00
		Sub total	3.00
Tentulikhunt	Road from Taraponi to Merei, Kantagam G.P	2 K.m	2.00
i	Road From Janiguda to Tekriguda, Kantagam G.P	1 K.m	1.00
		Sub total	3.00
Nandahandi	Road from Hiraliguda to Badiguda in Mentry G.P	1 K.m	1.00
	Road from Tuguliguda to Koklisit, Jhadabandhaguda	2 K.m	2.00
	G.P		
		Sub total	3.00
Kosagumuda	Road from Khuntiguda to Jharabandhaguda,	2 K.m	2.00
	Pondaguda G.P		
	Road from Asanga to Kakadi, K.Semela G.P	1 K.m	1.00
		Sub total	3.00
Dabugam	Road from Siraguda to Gopiguda, Borigam G.P	2 K.m	2.00
	Road fro Mandra to Nuaguda, Borigam G.P	2 K.m	2.00
		Total	4.00
Umerkote	Road from Tengaradongri to Chandiabeda, Muttuma G.P	2 K.m	2.00

	Road from Daldali to Laktipakhana, Sunabada G.P	1 K.m	1.00
		Sub total	3.00
Jharigam	Road from Shupugam to Belgyaguda, Pipagam G.P	2 K.m	2.00
	Road from Patiguda to Gotichapar, Ratakhandiguda	2 K.m	2.00
	G.P		
		Sub total	4.00
Chandahandi	Road from Malgam to Dhepaguda, Malgam G.P	1 K.m	1.00
	Road from Pujariguda to Boriguda, Mohra G.P	2 K.m	2.00
		Sub total	3.00
Raighar	Road from Gona to Palsapani, Gona G.P	1 K.m	1.00
	Road fro Hatigam to Attakaudia, Naktesemoda G.P	2 K.m	2.00
	Road from Rajpur to Kamdachua, Khuduku G.P	2 K.m	2.00
		Sub total	5.00
	G	rand Total	34.50

Year-wise Requirement of Funds for repair of Roads for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. in lakh)

S1.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Nabarangpur	3.50	3.67	3.85	4.04	4.24	19.30
2	Papadahandi	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.47	3.64	16.57
3	Tentulikhunti	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.47	3.64	16.57
4	Nandahandi	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.47	3.64	16.57
5	Kosagumuda	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.47	3.64	16.57
6	Dabugam	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
7	Umerkote	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.47	3.64	16.57
8	Jharigam	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
9	Chandahandi	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.47	3.64	16.57
10	Raighar	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.78	6.07	27.61
	ITDA	34.50	36.22	38.04	39.90	41.87	190.53

Increasing @ 5% per annuam

II. EDUCATION:

Education is an important component of development intervention. As per 2001 Census, the total literacy rate of the ITDA is 31.68%. In the case of males it is 44.93% and for females it is 18.35%. The literacy rate for ST population is 9.66% and for SC population 23.38% as per 1991 Census. The ST and SC Development Department have established a number of Schools like 43 Sevashrams, 12 Residential Sevashrams, 2 Ashram Schools, 5 Kanyashrams, 14 Boys High schools and 6 Girls High Schools meant for ST and SC students in the ITDA area. Some of the school buildings and teachers quarters need repairs and renovation.

Requirements of funds for repairs, renovation and infrastructure development of the existing educational institutions under ST and SC Development Department for the year 2007-08 are furnished below:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.l	Name/ Location of existing Educational Institutes under	Approx.
No	S.S.D Dept.	Cost
1	Badamasinga Sevashram, Vill/G.P- Badamasinga	1.00
2	Bikrampur Boys H/S, Vill/G.P – Bikrampur.	1.00
3	Bhatrasiuni Sevashram, Vill/G.P – Bhatrasiuni.	1.00
	Sub total	3.00
1	Chandanpur Sevasharam, Vill/G.P - Chandanpur	1.00
2	Jatabal Sevasharm, Vill/G.P – Jatabal	1.00
3	Manigam Boys H/S, Vill/G.P – Manigam	1.00
4	R.S at Vill- Kharki, G.P – Dengaguda	1.00
	Sub total	4.00
1	Patraput Sevashram, Vill/G.P – Patraput	1.00
2	Sevashram at Vill- Dengaguda, G.P- Amalabhat	1.00
3	R.S at Vill – Kujajani, G.P – Pujariguda	1.00
4	Patraput Boys H.S, Vill/G.P – Patraput	1.00
	Sub total	4.00
1	Sevashram at Vill- Nishahandi, G.P- B.Maliguda	1.00
2	Sevashram at Vill- Binjiguda, G.P- Dhondra	1.00
	Sub total	2.00
1	R.S at Vill- Kerandimal, G.P – B.M.Semala	1.00
2	Badambeda Boys H.S, Vill/G.P – Badambeda	1.00
3	Kodinga Boys H.S,Vill/G.P – Kodinga	1.00
	No 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2 1 2	No S.S.D Dept. 1 Badamasinga Sevashram, Vill/G.P- Badamasinga 2 Bikrampur Boys H/S, Vill/G.P – Bikrampur. 3 Bhatrasiuni Sevashram, Vill/G.P – Bhatrasiuni. Sub total 1 Chandanpur Sevasharam, Vill/G.P – Chandanpur 2 Jatabal Sevasharm, Vill/G.P – Jatabal 3 Manigam Boys H/S, Vill/G.P – Manigam 4 R.S at Vill- Kharki, G.P – Dengaguda Sub total 1 Patraput Sevashram, Vill/G.P – Patraput 2 Sevashram at Vill- Dengaguda, G.P- Amalabhat 3 R.S at Vill – Kujajani, G.P – Pujariguda 4 Patraput Boys H.S, Vill/G.P – Patraput Sub total 1 Sevashram at Vill- Nishahandi, G.P- B.Maliguda 2 Sevashram at Vill- Binjiguda, G.P- Dhondra Sub total 1 R.S at Vill- Kerandimal, G.P – B.M.Semala 2 Badambeda Boys H.S, Vill/G.P – Badambeda

	4	Girls H.S at Vill- Karchamal, G.P - Modeigam	1.00
		Sub total	4.00
Dabugam	1	Badaolma Sevasharm, Vill/G.P – Badaolma	1.00
	2	Sevashram at Vill – Boripadar, G.P - Dabugam	1.00
		Sub total	2.00
Umarkote	1	Badbharandi R.S, Vill/G.P – Badabharandi	1.00
	2	Bhamini Sevashram, Vill/G.P- Bhamini	1.00
l	3	Kanyashram at Vill – Jamrunda, G.P – Hirapur	1.00
	4	R.S at Vill – Kesharibeda, G.P- Kopena	1.00
	5	Sunabeda Sevashram, Vill/G.P – Sunabeda	1.00
	6	Singisari Boys H.S, Vill/G.P – Singisari	1.00
		Sub total	6.00
Jharigam	1	Belgam Boys H.S, Vill/G.P – Belgam	1.00
	2	Palia R.S, Vill/G.P – Palia	1.00
	3	Badatemera Sevashram, Vill/G.P - Badatemera	1.00
	4	Kanyashram at Vill – Bhimaguda, G.P- Dhondra	1.00
		Sub total	4.00
Chandahandi	1	Ankabeda Sevashram, Vill/G.P – Ankabeda	1.00
	2	Dhonipani Boys H.S, Vill/G.P – Dhonipani	1.00
		Sub total	2.00
Raighar	1	Jodinga Kanyasharam, Vill/G.P – Jodinga	1.00
	2	Timonpur Boys H.S, Vill/G.P – Timonpur	1.00
	3	R.S at Vill- Nuapara, G.P – Chhelidongri	1.00
		Sub total	3.00
		Grand Total	34.00

Year-wise Requirement of Funds for repairs and renovation and infrastucture development of educational institution under S.S.D Dept.

for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Nabarangpur	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.47	3.64	16.57
2	Papadahandi	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
3	Tentulikhunti	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
4	Nandahandi	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.42	11.03
5	Kosagumuda	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
6	Dabugaon	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.42	11.03
7	Umerkote	6.00	6.30	6.62	6.95	7.30	33.17
8	Jharigam	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
9	Chandahandi	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.42	11.03
10	Raighar	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.47	3.64	16.57
	ITDA	34.00	35.70	37.48	39.34	41.28	187.80

Increasing @ 5% per annuam

III. DRINKING WATER SUPPLY:

Safe drinking water is an essential component of human needs. In Nabarangpur ITDA, there are 8517 tube wells and 34 piped water supply projects available. Out of these numbers, maximum have gone out of order in different blocks. These are some villages having no or inadiequate source of drinking water. So it is proposed to sink tubewells in problem village on priotity basis, costing Rs. 50000.00 on an average per tubewell in all blocks.

Requirements of funds for installation of new tubewells in different block for the year 2007-08 are furnished below:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.	Block	Name of the G.P	No. of tubewell	Total
No				

1	2	3	4	5
1	Nabarangpur	Agnipur	2	
		Singhigam	2	
		Taragam	2	
			Sub Total - 6	3.00
2	Papadahandi	Dengaguda	2	
	_	Patri	2	
		Dongara	2	
		Jatabal	2	
			Sub Total – 8	4.00
3	Tentulikhunti	Amlabhata	2	
		Jhoriguma	2	
		Kamta	2	
		Kongra	2	
			Sub Total – 8	4.00
4	4 Nandahandi	Mentri	1	
		Dohana	2	
		Maliguda	2	
		B. Maliguda	2	
			Sub Total – 7	3.50
5	Kosagumuda	da Attigam	2	
		Binjli	2	
		Bakuni	1	
		Rajoda	2	
			Sub Total – 7	3.50
6	Dabugam	Junapari	2	
		Medena	2	
		Chacharguda	2	
		Bodaolma	2	
			Sub Total – 8	4.00
7	Umerkote	Behead	2	
		Murtuma	2	
		Hirapur	2	
		Bakoda	1	
			Sub Total – 7	3.50
8	Jharigam	Belgam	2	
		Dhodra	2	
		Kanakote	2	
		Chikalpadar	2	
			Sub Total – 8	4.00
9	Chandahandi	Sardapur	2	
		Melgam	2	
		Beheramunda	2	
		Ankabeda	2	
Ī			Sub Total – 8	4.00

10	Raighar	Bobei	2	
		Chhelidongri	2	
		Gona	2	
		Jodenga	2	
			Sub Total – 8	4.00
			Grand Total - 75	37.50

Block-wise and Year-wise Requirement of Funds Under Drinking Water Supply for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Nabarangpur	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00
2	Papadahandi	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
3	Tentulikhunti	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
4	Nandahandi	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	17.50
5	Kosagumuda	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	17.50
6	Dabugam	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
7	Umerkote	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	17.50
8	Jharigam	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
9	Chandahandi	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
10	Raighar	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
	ITDA	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50	187.50

IV. HEALTH:

Public health is a basic component of human development. The tribals living in inaccessible areas in particular, have been suffering from various diseases. Generally the tribal who adopt traditional method of treatment, use folk medicines and face dearth of protected drinking water, suffer from health hazards. There are three hospitals, seven CHCs, three PHCs, thirty-four Additional PHCs established by the Government to look after the health problem of the tribals in the project area. It is proposed to make provision for supply of costly medicines to critical tribal patients at the time of treatment.

Requirements of funds for supply of costly medicine for five years in entire ITDA area are given below:

Block-wise and Year-wise Requirement of Funds

Under health for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. in lakh)

S1.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Nabarangpur	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
2	Papadahandi	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
3	Tentulikhunti	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
4	Nandahandi	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
5	Kosagumuda	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
6	Dabugam	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
7	Umerkote	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
8	Jharigam	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
9	Chandahandi	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
10	Raighar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
	ITDA	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00

V. ELETRIFICATION OF TRIBAL VILLAGES/BASTIS:

Use of electricity and electrification of villages constitute one of the important indicators of the level of development. It is necessary to electrify the street of tribal bastis in the project area. It is therefore proposed to make provision for electrification of tribal bastis. Block-wise financial requirement for electrification of tribal bastis for five years is given below:

Block-wise and Year-wise Requirement of Funds For Electrification of Tribal Village/Bastes for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. in lakh)

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Nabarangpur	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
2	Papadahandi	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
3	Tentulikhunti	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
4	Nandahandi	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
5	Kosagumuda	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
6	Dabugam	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
7	Umerkote	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
8	Jharigam	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
9	Chandahandi	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
10	Raighar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
	ITDA	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00

VI. CONSTRUCTION OF COMMON FACILITY CENTRE:

It is proposed to construct Common Facility Centre at central villages on priority basis, at a cost of Rs. 5 lakh for one CFC in a biock. It is proposed, construction of two CFCs every year for five years. The requirement of funds for five year will be as follows:

Block-wise and Year-wise Requirement of Funds For Construction of Common Facility

Centre for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Nabarangpur	5.00					5.00
2	Papadahandi	5.00					5.00
3	Tentulikhunti		5.00				5.00
4	Nandahandi		5.00				5.00
5	Kosagumuda			5.00			5.00
6	Dabugam			5.00			5.00
7	Umerkote				5.00		5.00
8	Jharigam				5.00		5.00
9	Chandahandi					5.00	5.00
10	Raighar					5.00	5.00
	ITDA	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00

ABSTRACT

SECTOR-WISE AND YEAR-WISE TOTAL REQUIREMENT FUNDS DURING (2007-08 to 2011-12) UNDER INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (IDS)

Rs.in lakh

Sl.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No.							
1	Connectivity	34.50	36.22	38.04	39.90	41.87	190.53
2	Education	34.00	35.70	37.48	39.34	41.28	187.80
3	Drinking water	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50	187.50
	supply						
4	Health	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
5	Electrification of	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
	tribal baste						
6	Common Facility	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
	Centre						
Total		136.00	139.42	143.02	146.74	150.65	715.83

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 socio-economic change, ideas and transforms lifestyle of people. Creation of avenues of exchange of ideas between traditional sciences and technologies and their modern counterparts is an imperative for fulfillment of our national and social needs. Information is an essential component for widening the horizon of knowledge and its diffusion is possible through communication. Currently, there is dire need to bring out a synthesis between our folk and traditional processes of communication and modern mass media including radio, television and communication channel through satellite Newspapers also constitute a viable levels of awareness, etc. education, being the key input of development endeavour, not only liberates humans from the darkness of ignorance but also enhances human capabilities to come up with adaptive mechanisms for sustainable livelihood maintenance. It may be stated here that all three components in their own ways help people in their nation building endeavours.

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

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

A. PLANNED TRAINING SCHEMES FOR SKILL UP-GRADATION:

- Food Processing
- Carpentry
- Rope Making
- Dal Processing
- Preservation of fruits and vegetables

B. ORIENTATION TRAINING FOR TRIBAL WOMEN:

(through NGOs & Anganwadi Workers)

- Primary Health Care, Hygiene and Sanitation
- Environmental Awareness
- Food, Nutrition and Dietary Practices
- Child Care
- Gynecology
- First Aid
- Selected Handicrafts

C. ORIENTATION TRAINING FOR ALL IN AWARENESS BUILDING:

- Land Rules and Regulations
- Combat Against Exploitation
- Resource Utilization and Management
- Livelihood Promotion
- Promotion of Cultural Activities and Histrionic Talents in Performing Art.
- Sports, Games and Recreational Activities.
- Rational Use of Communication Facilities
- Self Help Groups (SHGs)
- PESA Act
- Various Development Programmes
 (Including Preparation, Printing and Distribution of Literature/Leaflets on the above aspects)

D. ORGANIZATION OF EXHIBITIONS:

- Achievements through development Display and sale of SHG produce
- Display and Sale of SHG produce

- Seminar /Workshop
- Cultural programmes
- Sports
- Prize distribution

E. INTER BLOCK & INTER ITDA EXCHANGE VISIT PROGRAMMES

However, the above list 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 through 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/- for one training programme.
- (B). Orientation Training Programme for tribal women for educating them in different aspects of health and hygiene, environment and ecology, selected crafts, etc. will be organized at village level. Two day programme for a batch consisting of 50 participants will be organized at a cost of Rs.10, 000/-
- (C). Orientation Training for Men and Women of 2 day duration for a batch consisting of 50 men or women for awareness building on various aspects of Government rules and regulations relating to land, forest, money-lending, development programmes, etc will be organized at a cost of Rs.10, 000/-
- (D). Block Level Annual Exhibition-cum- Workshop with cultural programme will be organized at different places of the Block area for display achievements of development programme, sale of SHGs products, etc. in addition to this sports competition will be conducted with provision for awarding prizes to the winners and also to individuals and SHGs who are found achieving excellent results in Government sponsored programme. The total cost will be within Rs.1, 25,000/- for organizing one exhibition.

(E). 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 funds for undertaking various programmes will be as follows:-

Scheme-wise Requirement of Funds under I.E.C activities for the year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

S1.	Block	A	В	С	D	Е	Total
No		Training	Orientation	Orientation	Organisation	Exchang	
		for skill	training for	training for	of exhibition	e visit	
		up-	tribal	tribal men	& sports etc,	outside	
		gradation	women	& women	block level	the block	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Nabarangpur	(4)	(3)	(3)	(1)		
		0.40	0.30	0.30	1.25		2.25
2	Papadahandi	(6)	(5)	(4)	(1)	(1)	
		0.60	0.50	0.40	1.25	0.50	3.25
3	Tentulikhunti	(3)	(3)	(3)	(1)		
		0.30	0.30	0.30	1.25		2.15
4	Nandahandi	(3)	(3)	(3)	(1)		
		0.30	0.30	0.30	1.25		2.15
5	Kosagumuda	(6)	(5)	(4)	(1)	(1)	
		0.60	0.50	0.40	1.25	0.50	3.25
6	Dabugam	(3)	(3)	(3)	(1)		
		0.30	0.30	0.30	1.25		2.15
7	Umerkote	(6)	(5)	(4)	(1)	(1)	
		0.60	0.50	0.40	1.25	0.50	3.25
8	Jharigam	(6)	(5)	(4)	(1)	(1)	
		0.60	0.50	0.40	1.25	0.50	3.25
9	Chandahandi	(3)	(3)	(3)	(1)		
		0.30	0.30	0.30	1.25		2.15
10	Raighar	(6)	(5)	(4)	(1)	(1)	
		0.60	0.50	0.40	1.25	0.50	3.25
	ITDA	4.60	4.00	3.50	12.50	2.50	27.10

(Figures within brackets indicate no. of programmes)

Block-wise and Year-wise Requirement of Funds under I.E.C activities for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

Sl.no	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Nabarangpur	2.25	2.36	2.48	2.60	2.73	12.42
2	Papadahandi	3.25	3.41	3.58	3.76	3.95	17.95
3	Tentulikhunti	2.15	2.26	2.37	2.49	2.61	11.88
4	Nandahandi	2.15	2.26	2.37	2.46	2.61	11.88
5	Kosagumuda	3.25	3.41	3.58	3.76	3.95	17.95
6	Dabugam	2.15	2.26	2.37	2.46	2.61	11.88
7	Umerkote	3.25	3.41	3.58	3.76	3.95	17.95
8	Jharigam	3.25	3.41	3.58	3.76	3.95	17.95
9	Chandahandi	2.15	2.26	2.37	2.46	2.61	11.88
10	Raighar	3.25	3.41	3.58	3.76	3.95	17.95
	ITDA	27.10	28.45	29.86	31.36	32.92	149.69

Increasing @ 5% per annuam

NABARANGAPUR ITDA

YEAR WISE REQUIREMENT FUNDS DURING (2007-08 to 2011-12) UNDER SCA TO TSP

S1.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total	
No								
	I. INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)							
1	Agriculture	69.50	72.60	75.90	79.26	82.66	379.92	
2	Horticulture	72.09	75.33	78.83	82.53	86.33	395.11	

3	Animal	57.45	60.32	63.33	66.47	69.78	317.35
3	Husbandry	37.43	00.52	03.33	00.47	07.70	317.33
4	•	90.00	84.00	88.27	02.70	07.20	112 26
	Irrigation	80.00			92.70	97.39	442.36
5	Industry	24.71	25.94	27.25	28.59	30.01	136.50
6	Vocational	13.37	11.77	11.77	11.77	11.77	60.45
	training						
7	Bee-keeping	22.55	23.54	24.60	25.70	26.87	123.26
8	Pisciculture	39.50	41.45	43.50	45.66	47.93	218.04
9	Computer	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	4.50
	Training						
Sub	-Total	380.07	395.85	414.35	433.58	453.64	2077.49
INF	RASTRUCTURAL	DEVELO	PMENT S	CHEME (I	DS)		
8	Connectivity	34.50	36.22	38.04	39.90	41.87	190.53
9	Education	34.00	35.70	37.48	39.34	41.28	187.80
10	Drinking water supply	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50	187.50
11	Health	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
12	Electrification of tribal baste	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
13	Common	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
	Facility Centre						
	Sub-Total	136.00	139.42	143.02	146.74	150.65	715.83
	INFROMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC)						
11	I.E.C	27.10	28.45	29.86	31.36	32.92	149.69
	GRAND TOTAL	543.17	563.72	587.23	611.68	637.21	2943.01
	1	1					

ABSTRACT

Sl.No.	Activity	Sub-Total
1	IGS	2077.49
2	IDS	715.83

3	IES	149.69
	Total	2943.01

PROSPECTIVE PLAN OF ACTION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE GRANTS-FIRST PROVISION TO ARTICLE 275 (1) OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Under Article 275 (1), of the Constitution, Government of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs allocates assistance for implementation of the schemes and programmes based on the felt needs of tribals inhabiting the Scheduled area. At the time of formulating of action plan under this Grant, main thrust has to be given on irrigation projects, repairs of road and bridges and repairs and renovation of Primary School Hostel and educational institution under S.S.D Department in the project area.

In Nabarangpur ITDA, the important missing infrastructure is road facility. The roads connecting the interior tribal villages with places where social services are available are mostly fair-weather katcha roads. These roads are frequently

damaged due to heavy rain and sometimes could not be used during rainy season. Suitable proposals for repairs of the existing village roads are to be prepared and implemented.

Another missing infrastructure is Irrigation. It is necessary to increase the assured irrigation potentials to raise productivity. It is proposed to install new LIP in the project area.

The Scheduled Castes & Schedule Tribes Development Department have constructed 145 Primary School Hostels (PSH) in the ITDA area for the tribal students. Some of this Primary School Hostels (PSH) require repairs.

PLAN OF ACTION

I. IRRIGATION:

In order to provide better irrigation facilities, it is proposed to provide LIPs in different villages where the tribals face inadequate irrigation facility. The location and approximate requirement of funds proposed during the year 2007-08 are furnished below:

Block-wise requirement of funds for the year 2007-08.

Block	S.1	Name/ Location of the Projects under Irrigation	Approx.
	No		Cost
Nabarangpur	1	LIP at Badamasinga village/G.P	7.00
Papadahandi	1	LIP at Niladriguda village, Ghataguda G.P	7.00
	2	LIP at Jatabal Village/G.P	7.00
		Sub total	14.00
Tentulikhunt	1	LIP at Baganaguda village, Anchalaguma G.P	7.00
i			
Nandahandi	1	LIP at Ekamba village, Nandahandi G.P	7.00

Kosagumuda	1	LIP at Bajragarh village, Kosagumuda G.P	7.00
	2	LIP at Jhitikaguda village, Motigam G.P	7.00
		Sub total	14.00
Dabugam	1	LIP at Khutuguda village, Borigam G.P	7.00
Umerkote	1	LIP at Singisari village/G.P	7.00
Jharigam	1	LIP at Telkandi village, Dhandra G.P	7.00
	2	LIP at Bhusaguda village, Palasagam G.P	7.00
		Sub total	14.00
Chandahandi	1	LIP at Malgam village, Dhadipani G.P	7.00
	2	LIP at Jhaliapada village, Beharamunda G.P	7.00
		Sub total	14.00
Raighar	1	LIP at Kasarabhata village under Braighar G.P	7.00
	2	LIP at Chellidangri village/G.P	7.00
		Grand Total	14.00
Total	15		105.00

Year-wise Requirement of Funds for Irrigation for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

Sl.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Nabarangpur	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00
2	Papadahandi	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	70.00
3	Tentulikhunti	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00
4	Nandahandi	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00
5	Kosagumuda	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	70.00
6	Dabugam	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00
7	Umerkote	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00

8	Jharigam	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	70.00
9	Chandahandi	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	70.00
10	Raighar	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	70.00
	ITDA	105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	525.00

II. CONNECTIVITY:

It is proposed to undertake repairs of the existing village roads in the project to provide better communication facility to the tribals. The name of the road, location and approximate requirement of funds proposed during the year 2007-08 are furnished below:

Block-wise list of village roads to be repaired in the year 2007-08.

Block	Name of the road	Length	Approx
Noboronanur	Road from Hatibeda to Chikili, Badakumuli G.P	2 K.m	Cost 2.00
Nabarangpur	Road from Patramunda to Gumaguda, Taragam G.P	2 K.m	2.00
	<u> </u>	2 K.m	2.00
	Road from Mantriguda to Charahandi, Sindhiguda G.P		
	Road from Dongriguda to Tellangaguda, Bikrampur G.P	2 K.m	2.00
	Road from Saranpur to Mantriguda, Mantriguda G.P	2 K.m	2.00
		Sub total	10.00
Papadahandi	Road from Sindhiguda to Nuaguda, Nuakote G.P	2 K.m	2.00
_	Road from Mandariguda to Nayakguda, Cherchetta	2 K.m	2.00
	G.P		
	Road from Maidalpur to Dangarasahi, Maidalpur G.P	2 K.m	2.00
	Road from Sindhibata to Mundiguda, Hatobedha G.P	2 K.m	2.00
	,	Sub total	8.00
Tentulikhunt	Road from Bejuguda to Kancheimunda, Lamtaguda	2 K.m	2.00
i	G.P		
	Road from Udaypur to Jhadbandh, Tentulikhunti G.P	2 K.m	2.00
	Road from Dengapadar to Kenduguda, Jhariguma G.P	2 K.m	2.00
	Road from Biriguda to Talangam, Manchagam G.P	2 K.m	2.00
	Road from Hariguda to Pipalguda, GoudaDeopali G.P.	2 K.m	2.00
		Sub total	10.00
Nandahandi	Road from Dhondra to Gurujaniguda, Dhondra G.P	2 K.m	2.00
	Road from Nuaguda to Miraganguda, Padalguda G.P	2 K.m	2.00
	Road from Bairagipadar to Kendaguda, Dongerbheja	2 K.m	2.00
	G.P		
	Road from Phupagam to Bamamunda, Jagannathpur G.P	2 K.m	2.00
	Road from Pipalguda to Nuaguda, Sindhiguda G.P	2 K.m	2.00

		Sub total	10.00
Kosagumuda	Road from Kerandimal to Baktiguda, B.N.Semla G.P	2 K.m	2.00
	Road from Chatalhandi to Rasiaguda, Bamini G.P	2 K.m	2.00
	Road from Pujariguda to Kendhaguda, Ekori G.P	2 K.m	2.00
	Road from Tarakaguda to Shindhiguda, Sanatamda	2 K.m	2.00
	G.P		_,,,
	Road from Gadbaguda to Parajaguda, Modeigam G.P	2 K.m	2.00
	Road from Bankuli to Deogam, Bankuli G.P	2 K.m	2.00
	Road from Ghatiguda to Chikalpadar, Targam G.P	2 K.m	2.00
	Road from Pujaridangri to Basniguda, Kosagumuda	2 K.m	2.00
	G.P		
		Sub total	16.00
Dabugam	Road from Chikili to Bhimaguda, Dabugam G.P	2 K.m	2.00
8	Road from Sandhidongri to Jabaguda, Jabaguda G.P	2 K.m	2.00
	Road from Mundaguda to Bheliguda, GhodakhuntaG.P	2 K.m	2.00
	Road from Soraguda to Kenduguda, Junapani G.P	2 K.m	2.00
	,	Sub total	8.00
Umerkote	Road from Khatiguda to Mahuli, Badabharandi G.P	2 K.m	2.00
	Road from Talapadar to Namgiguda, Badakumari G.P	2 K.m	2.00
	Road from Benora to Sankada, Benora G.P	2 K.m	2.00
	Road from Chattaguda to Baunsabeda, Bhandariguda	2 K.m	2.00
	G.P	217	2.00
	Road from Chikalpadar to Pujaribharandi, Chikalpadar G.P	2 K.m	2.00
	_	Sub total	10.00
Jharigam	Road from Jharigam to Bondiguda, Jharigam G.P	2 K.m	2.00
	Road from Kongra to Haldigundi, Chakalpadar G.P	2 K.m	2.00
	Road from Konakote to Dumaguda, Konakote G.P	2 K.m	2.00
	Road from Kundukana to Doualkama, Bannaguda G.P	2 K.m	2.00
	Road from Salabhatta to Siunaguda, Chitabeda G.P	2 K.m	2.00
		Sub total	10.00
Chandahandi	Road from Chandagiri to Nuapada, Ankabeda G.P	2 K.m	2.00
	Road from Salibhata to Jangalipada, Beheramunda G.P	2 K.m	2.00
	Road from Dalbeda to Khutaguda, Dalbeda G.P	2 K.m	2.00
	Road from Dhodipani to Nuhabehedi, Dhodipani G.P	2 K.m	2.00
	Road from Phatamunda to Dongriguda, Koilimunda	2 K.m	2.00
	G.P		
		Sub total	10.00
Raighar	Road from Kudimdora to Anjuriguda, Mundaibeda G.P	2 K.m	2.00
	Road from Kaudola to Dhasiahma, Kaudala G.P	2 K.m	2.00
	Road from Munigadihito Sonpur, Kurabeda G.P	2 K.m	2.00
	Road from Mahand to Junaipara, Mahand G.P	2 K.m	2.00
	The state of the s	Sub total	8.00

	Grand Total	100.00
--	-------------	--------

Year-wise Requirement of Funds for repairs of Roads for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Nabarangpur	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
2	Papadahandi	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	40.00
3	Tentulikhunti	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
4	Nandahandi	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
5	Kosagumuda	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	80.00
6	Dabugam	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	40.00
7	Umerkote	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
8	Jharigam	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
9	Chandahandi	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
10	Raighar	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	40.00
	ITDA	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	500.00

III. EDUCATION:

In ITDA Nabarangpur, it is proposed to undertake the repairs and renovation of existing Primary School Hostels (PSH) located in different villages with the following financial requirement during the year 2007-08.

Block-wise list of existing Primary School Hostel (PSH) under ST & SC Development Department

Block	S.l	Name/ Location of existing Primary School Hostel (PSH)	Approx.
	No	under S.S.D Dept.	Cost
Nabarangpur	1	PSH at Daspur village under Agnipur G.P	1.10

	2	PSH at Badamasigam village/G.P	1.10
	3	PSH at Baghasiuni village/ G.P	1.10
	4	PSH at Basin village/ G.P	1.10
	5	PSH at Bhotrasiuni village/ G.P	1.10
	6	PSH at Mantriguda village/ G.P	1.10
	7	PSH at Pujariguda village/ G.P	1.10
	8	PSH at Digaguda village under Sanamasigam G.P	1.10
	9	PSH at Chuahandi village under Sindhigam G.P	1.10
	10	PSH at Taragam village/ G.P	1.10
		Sub total	11.00
Papadahandi	1	PSH at Chandrapur village/G.P	1.10
	2	PSH at Bhatikote village, Chercheta G.P	1.10
	3	PSH at Ghataguda village/ G.P	1.10
	4	PSH at Kharki village, Dengaguda G.P	1.10
	5	PSH at Gurdaguda village, Hatibeda G.P	1.10
	6	PSH at Jatabal village/G.P	1.10
	7	PSH at Khutabai village/G.P	1.10
	8	PSH at Manigam village/G.P	1.10
	9	PSH at Koiya village/G.P	1.10
	10	PSH at Patri village/G.P	1.10
	11	PSH at Daleiguda village, Papadahandi G.P	1.10
		Sub total	12.10
Tentulikhunt	1	PSH at Anchalguma village/G.P	1.10
i	2	PSH at Dengaguda village, Amalabhata G.P	1.10
	3	PSH at Jharigama village/G.P	1.10
	4	PSH at Kamta village/G.P	1.10
	5	PSH at Diejisalap village, Digi G.P	1.10
	6	PSH at Kangura village/G.P	1.10
	7	PSH at Dhanduguda village, Kantagam G.P	1.10
	8	PSH at Lamtaguda village/G.P	1.10
		Sub total	8.80
Nandahandi	1	PSH at Nishnahandi village, B.Maliguda G.P	1.10
	2	PSH at Dhogarbhuja village/G.P	1.10
	3	PSH at Jagannathpur village/G.P	1.10
	4	PSH at Nandahandi village/G.P	1.10
	5	PSH at Majhiguda village, Padalguda G.P	1.10
	6	PSH at Sindhiguda village/G.P	1.10
	7	PSH at Mentry village/G.P	1.10
	8	PSH at village/G.P	1.10
		Sub total	8.80
Kosagumuda	1	PSH at Badamda village/G.P	1.10
	2	PSH at Brinjili village/G.P	1.10
	3	PSH at K.Semla village/G.P	1.10
	4	PSH at Kerandimal village, Semla G.P	1.10
	5	PSH at Kidiny village/G.P	1.10

	6	PSH at Rampalli village, Bamuni G.P	1.10
	7	PSH at Bankuli village/ G.P	1.10
	8	PSH at Kosagumuda village/G.P	1.10
	9	PSH at Jhadakhandpani village, M.Keragam G.P	1.10
	10	PSH at Pondiguda village/G.P	1.10
	11	PSH at Temera village/G.P	1.10
		Sub total	12.10
Dabugam	1	PSH at Badaolma village/G.P	1.10
	2	PSH at Boripadar village, Dabugam G.P	1.10
	3	PSH at Borigam village/G.P	1.10
	4	PSH at Maliguda village, Medna G.P	1.10
	5	PSH at Ghodakhunta village/G.P	1.10
	6	PSH at Koilari village, Junapani G.P	1.10
		Sub total	6.60
Umerkote	1	PSH at Badabharandi village/G.P	1.10
	2	PSH at Benora village/G.P	1.10
	3	PSH at Mithiguda village, Chikalpadar G.P	1.10
	4	PSH at Murtuma village/G.P	1.10
	5	PSH at Bhamini village/G.P	1.10
	6	PSH at Kesaribeda village, Kopena G.P	1.10
	7	PSH at Bhandariguda village/G.P	1.10
	8	PSH at Burja village/G.P	1.10
	9	PSH at Karagam village/G.P	1.10
		Sub total	9.90
Jharigam	1	PSH at Kormari village, Belegam G.P	1.10
_	2	PSH at Bhikhya village/G.P	1.10
	3	PSH at Badatemera village/ G.P	1.10
	4	PSH at Bakadabeda village/ G.P	1.10
	5	PSH at Chatiguda village/ G.P	1.10
	6	PSH at Tumbeda village, Chacha G.P	1.10
	7	PSH at Koigam village, Dongariguda G.P	1.10
	8	PSH at Dhanpur village, Ekamba G.P	1.10
	9	PSH at Telkogadi village, Dhupagam G.P	1.10
	10	PSH at Konakote village/ G.P	1.10
		Sub total	11.00
Chandahandi	1	PSH at Ankabeda village/G.P	1.10
	2	PSH at Baburia village, Beheramunda G.P	1.10
	3	PSH at Chandahandi village/ G.P	1.10
	4	PSH at Palsapara village, Dhodipani G.P	1.10
	5	PSH at Motigam village, Gambhariguda G.P	1.10
	6	PSH at Tentulipara village, Jamdarpur G.P	1.10
	7	PSH at Pujariguda village, Mohara G.P	1.10
		Sub total	7.70
Raighar	1	PSH at Biripur village, Bodei G.P	1.10
-	2	PSH at Chelidongri village/G.P	1.10

	3	PSH at Debagam village/G.P	1.10
	4	PSH at Rajaputi village, Ganjapara G.P	1.10
	5	PSH at Gona village/G.P	1.10
	6	PSH at Hatabharandi village/G.P	1.10
	7	PSH at Kaudola village/G.P	1.10
	8	PSH at Baragam village, Jodinga G.P	1.10
	9	PSH at Khiloli village, Kundei G.P	1.10
	10	PSH at Khudku village/G.P	1.10
	11	PSH at Koskanga village/G.P	1.10
	12	PSH at Kumuli village/G.P	1.10
		Sub total	13.20
Grand Total	92		101.20

• PSH = Primary School Hostel

Year-wise Requirement of Funds for repairs of PSH

for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. in lakh)

S1.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Nabarangpur	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	55.00
2	Papadahandi	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	60.50
3	Tentulikhunti	08.80	08.80	08.80	08.80	08.80	44.00
4	Nandahandi	08.80	08.80	08.80	08.80	08.80	44.00
5	Kosagumuda	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	60.50
6	Dabugam	06.60	06.60	06.60	06.60	06.60	33.00
7	Umerkote	09.90	09.90	09.90	09.90	09.90	49.50
8	Jharigam	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	55.00
9	Chandahandi	07.70	07.70	07.70	07.70	07.70	38.50
10	Raighar	13.20	13.20	13.20	13.20	13.20	66.00
	ITDA	101.20	101.20	101.20	101.20	101.20	506.00

Block-wise and Year-wise requirement of funds for the ITDA for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12) under Article 275 (1)

Sl.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Nabarangpur	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	140.00

2	Papadahandi	34.10	34.10	34.10	34.10	34.10	170.50
3	Tentulikhunti	25.80	25.80	25.80	25.80	25.80	129.00
4	Nandahandi	25.80	25.80	25.80	25.80	25.80	129.00
5	Kosagumuda	42.10	42.10	42.10	42.10	42.10	210.50
6	Dabugam	21.60	21.60	21.60	21.60	21.60	108.00
7	Umerkote	26.90	26.90	26.90	26.90	26.90	134.50
8	Jharigam	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	175.00
9	Chandahandi	31.70	31.70	31.70	31.70	31.70	158.50
10	Raighar	35.20	35.20	35.20	35.20	35.20	176.00
	ITDA	306.20	306.20	306.20	306.20	306.20	1531.00

Sector-wise requirement of funds under the first proviso to Article -275 (I) of the Constitution

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a.	Irrigation	105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	525.00
b.	Connectivity	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	500.00
c.	Education	101.20	101.20	101.20	101.20	101.20	506.00
	Total	306.20	306.20	306.20	306.20	306.20	1531.00

CHAPTER-VIII

TOTAL FINANCIAL OUT LAY

Total financial requirement has been worked out in details for the year 2008-09 based on expected flow of funds under SCA to TSP and Article-275 (I) of the

constitution and projected for the subsequent four years of the 11trh Plan Period (2007-08 to 2011-12) for each Block is presented below:

ITDA ABSTRACT (SCA to TSP)

Rs.in lakh

Sl.	SECTOR/	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No.	PROGRAMME						
1	Income	380.07	395.85	414.35	433.58	453.64	2077.49
	Generating						
	Scheme (IGS)						
2	Infrastructure	136.00	139.42	143.02	146.74	150.65	715.83
	Development						
	Scheme (IDS)						
3	Information	27.10	28.45	29.86	31.36	32.92	149.69
	Education						
	Communication						
	(IEC)						
	Total	543.17	563.72	587.23	611.68	637.21	2943.01

BLOCK ABSTRACT

S1.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Nabarangpur	58.877	52.847	55.127	57.487	59.957	281.295

2	Papadahandi	65.197	62.577	65.277	68.057	70.987	332.095
3	Tentulikhunti	46.737	53.447	50.437	52.507	54.667	257.795
4	Nandahandi	40.527	46.967	43.657	45.437	47.257	223.845
5	Kosagumuda	65.347	68.007	75.997	74.097	77.357	360.805
6	Dabugam	45.157	46.807	53.707	50.729	52.797	249.195
7	Umerkote	60.857	63.307	66.087	73.967	71.977	336. 195
8	Jharigam	58.357	60.647	63.237	70.927	68.747	321.915
9	Chandahandi	42.817	44.327	46.097	47.967	54.897	236.105
10	Raighar	62.297	64.787	67.607	70.507	78.567	343.765
	ITDA	543.17	563.72	587.23	611.68	637.21	2943.01

ITDA ABSTRACT

UNDER FIRST PROVISO TO ARTICLE –275(I) OF THE CONSTITUTION

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.N	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
О							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a.	Irrigation	105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	525.00
b.	Connectivity	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	500.00
c.	Education	101.20	101.20	101.20	101.20	101.20	506.00
	Total	306.20	306.20	306.20	306.20	306.20	1531.00

BLOCK ABSTRACT

Sl.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Nabarangpur	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	140.00
2	Papadahandi	34.10	34.10	34.10	34.10	34.10	170.50

3	Tentulikhunti	25.80	25.80	25.80	25.80	25.80	129.00
4	Nandahandi	25.80	25.80	25.80	25.80	25.80	129.00
5	Kosagumuda	42.10	42.10	42.10	42.10	42.10	210.50
6	Dabugam	21.60	21.60	21.60	21.60	21.60	108.00
7	Umerkote	26.90	26.90	26.90	26.90	26.90	134.50
8	Jharigam	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	175.00
9	Chandahandi	31.70	31.70	31.70	31.70	31.70	158.50
10	Raighar	35.20	35.20	35.20	35.20	35.20	176.00
	ITDA	306.20	306.20	306.20	306.20	306.20	1531.00

Sl.	Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a.	SCA to TSP	543.17	563.72	587.23	611.68	637.21	2943.01
b.	UNDER	306.20	306.20	306.20	306.20	306.20	1531.00
	ARTICLE.2						
	75(1)						
	Total	849.37	869.92	893.43	917.88	943.41	4474.01

BLOCK -WISE ABSTRACT NABARANGAPUR BLOCK

S1.	SECTOR/	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total		
No.	PROGRAMME								
	INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)								
1	Agriculture	6.35	6.63	6.93	7.23	7.54	34.68		

	T		< 0.4	- 0 <	= <0	= 0.4	26.20
2	Horticulture	6.65	6.94	7.26	7.60	7.94	36.39
3	Animal	8.60	9.03	9.48	9.95	10.45	47.51
	Husbandry						
4	Irrigation	9.00	9.45	9.93	10.43	10.96	49.77
5	Industry	2.60	2.73	2.87	3.01	3.16	14.37
6	Vocational	1.337	1.177	1.177	1.177	1.177	6.045
	training						
7	Bee-keeping						
8	Pisiculture	2.50	2.62	2.75	2.89	3.03	13.79
9	Computer	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.45
	Training						
	Sub Total	37.127	38.667	40.487	42.377	44.347	203.005
	INFRAST	TRUCTUR.	E DEVELO	OPMENT S	SCHEME (IDS)	
1	Connectivity	3.50	3.67	3.85	4.04	4.24	19.30
2	Education	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.47	3.64	16.57
3	Drinking water	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00
	Supply						
4	Health	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
5	Electrification	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
	of Tribal Basti						
6	Common	5.00					5.00
	Facility Centre.						
	Sub-Total	16.50	11.82	12.16	12.51	12.88	65.87
							•
	INFROMATION,	EDUCATI	ON AND C	COMMUNI	ICATION (TEC)	
1	IEC	2.25	2.36	2.48	2.60	2.73	12.42
	TOTAL	58.877	52.847	55.127	57.487	59.957	281.295
	The state of the s						

Sl.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a.	IGS	37.127	38.667	40.487	42.377	44.347	203.005
b.	IDS	16.50	11.82	12.16	12.51	12.88	65.87
c.	IEC	2.25	2.36	2.48	2.60	2.73	12.42

Total	58.877	52.847	55.127	57.487	59.957	281.295

ABSTRACT Under the First Proviso to Article – 275 (I) of the Constitution. (Rs.in lakh)

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

ABSTRACT [SCA to TSP& ARTICLE - 275 (I)]

S1.	Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a.	SCA to TSP	58.877	52.847	55.127	57.487	59.957	281.295
b.	UNDER ARTICLE.27 5(1)	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	140.00
	Total	86.877	80.847	83.127	85.487	87.957	421.295

PAPADAHANDI BLOCK

Year wise requirement funds for five years (2007-08 to 20011-12) Under SCA to TSP

S1.	SECTOR/	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total			
No.	PROGRAMME									
	INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)									
1	Agriculture	7.35	7.68	8.03	8.39	8.75	40.20			

_	[- 10				0.44	20.42
2	Horticulture	7.19	7.52	7.87	8.23	8.61	39.42
3	Animal	6.60	6.93	7.28	7.64	8.02	36.47
	Husbandry						
4	Irrigation	10.00	10.50	11.04	11.59	12.18	55.31
5	Industry	2.28	2.39	2.51	2.63	2.76	12.57
6	Vocational	1.337	1.177	1.177	1.177	1.177	6.045
	training						
7	Bee-keeping	4.10	4.28	4.47	4.67	4.88	22.40
8	Pisiculture	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.78	6.07	27.61
9	Computer	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.45
	Training						
	Sub Total	43.947	45.817	47.977	50.197	52.537	240.475
	INFRAST	RUCTUR.	E DEVELO	OPMENT S	SCHEME (IDS)	
1	Connectivity	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.47	3.64	16.57
2	Education	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
		4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
3	Drinking water	4.00	4.00	T.UU	••••	4.00	_0.00
3	Drinking water Supply	4.00	4.00	4.00		4.00	20.00
4		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
	Supply						
4	Supply Health	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
4	Supply Health Electrification	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
4 5	Supply Health Electrification of Tribal Basti	1.00 1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00 5.00
4 5	Supply Health Electrification of Tribal Basti Common	1.00 1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00 5.00
4 5	Supply Health Electrification of Tribal Basti Common Facility Centre.	1.00 1.00 5.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00 5.00 5.00
4 5	Supply Health Electrification of Tribal Basti Common Facility Centre.	1.00 1.00 5.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00 5.00 5.00
4 5	Supply Health Electrification of Tribal Basti Common Facility Centre.	1.00 1.00 5.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00 5.00 5.00
4 5	Supply Health Electrification of Tribal Basti Common Facility Centre.	1.00 1.00 5.00	1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 13.72	1.00 1.00 14.10	1.00 1.00 14.50	5.00 5.00 5.00
4 5	Supply Health Electrification of Tribal Basti Common Facility Centre. Sub-Total	1.00 1.00 5.00	1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 13.72	1.00 1.00 14.10	1.00 1.00 14.50	5.00 5.00 5.00

S1.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a.	IGS	43.947	45.817	47.977	50.197	52.537	240.475
b.	IDS	18.00	13.35	13.72	14.10	14.50	73.67
c.	IEC	3.25	3.41	3.58	3.76	3.95	17.95
	Total	65.197	62.577	65.277	68.057	70.987	332.095

ABSTRACT
Under the First Proviso to Article – 275 (I) of the Constitution.
(Rs.in lakh)

					(,,,,,	
S1.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a.	Irrigation	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	70.00
b.	Connectivity	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	40.00
c.	Education	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	60.50
	Total	34.10	34.10	34.10	34.10	34.10	170.50

ABSTRACT [SCA to TSP& ARTICLE – 275 (I)]

S1.	Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a.	SCA to TSP	65.197	62.577	65.277	68.057	70.987	332.095
b.	UNDER	34.10	34.10	34.10	34.10	34.10	170.50
	ARTICLE.27						
	5(1)						
	Total	99.297	96.677	99.377	102.157	105.087	502.595

TENTULIKHUNTI BLOCK

Year wise requirement funds for five years (2007-08 to 20011-12) Under SCA to TSP

Sl.	SECTOR/	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No.	PROGRAMME						
		INCOME	GENERAT	ING SCHI	EMES (IGS	5)	
1	Agriculture	6.35	6.63	6.93	7.23	7.54	34.68
2	Horticulture	6.33	6.61	6.91	7.23	7.56	34.64
3	Animal	3.65	3.83	4.02	4.22	4.43	20.15
	Husbandry						

				1	1		1
4	Irrigation	7.00	7.35	7.72	8.11	8.52	38.70
5	Industry	2.28	2.39	2.51	2.63	2.76	12.57
6	Vocational	1.337	1.177	1.177	1.177	1.177	6.045
	training						
7	Bee-keeping	2.05	2.14	2.24	2.34	2.45	11.22
8	Pisiculture	2.50	2.62	2.75	2.89	3.03	13.79
9	Computer	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.45
	Training						
	Sub Total	31.587	32.837	34.347	35.917	37.557	172.245
		•					
	INFRAST	RUCTUR	E DEVELO	OPMENT S	SCHEME (IDS)	
1	Connectivity	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.47	3.64	16.57
2	Education	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
3	Drinking water	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
	Supply						
4	Health	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
5	Electrification	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
	of Tribal Basti						
6	Common		5.00				5.00
	Facility Centre						
	Sub-Total	13.00	18.35	13.72	14.10	14.50	73.67
							•
	INFROMATION, A	EDUCATION NECESTRAL	ON AND C	COMMUNI	CATION (IEC)	_
1	IEC	2.15	2.26	2.37	2.49	2.61	11.88
	TOTAL	46.737	53.447	50.437	52.507	54.667	257.795

S1.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a.	IGS	31.587	32.837	34.347	35.917	37.557	172.245
b.	IDS	13.00	18.35	13.72	14.10	14.50	73.67
c.	IEC	2.15	2.26	2.37	2.49	2.61	11.88
	Total	46.737	53.447	50.437	52.507	54.667	257.795

ABSTRACT

Under the First Proviso to Article – 275 (I) of the Constitution.

(Rs.in lakh)

					\		
S1.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a.	Irrigation	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00
b.	Connectivity	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
c.	Education	8.80	8.80	8.80	8.80	8.80	44.00
	Total	25.80	25.80	25.80	25.80	25.80	129.00

ABSTRACT [SCA to TSP& ARTICLE – 275 (I)]

S1.	Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a.	SCA to TSP	46.737	53.447	50.437	52.507	54.667	257.795
b.	UNDER	25.80	25.80	25.80	25.80	25.80	129.00
	ARTICLE.27						
	5(1)						
	Total	72.537	79.247	76.237	78.307	80.467	386.795

NANDAHANDI BLOCK

Year wise requirement funds for five years (2007-08 to 20011-12) Under SCA to TSP

					(113	.in iakn)	
S1.	SECTOR/	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No.	PROGRAMME						
		INCOME	GENERAT	ING SCHI	EMES (IGS	S)	
1	Agriculture	6.35	6.63	6.93	7.23	7.54	34.68
2	Horticulture	6.65	6.94	7.26	7.60	7.94	36.89
3	Animal	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
	Husbandry						
4	Irrigation	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.79	6.08	27.63
5	Industry	1.95	2.05	2.15	2.26	2.37	10.78

6	Vocational	1.337	1.177	1.177	1.177	1.177	6.045
	training						
7	Bee-keeping						
8	Pisiculture	2.50	2.62	2.75	2.89	3.03	13.79
9	Computer	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.45
	Training						
	Sub Total	27.877	28.957	30.277	31.667	33.087	151.865
	INFRAST	TRUCTUR	E DEVELO	OPMENT S	SCHEME (IDS)	
1	Connectivity	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.47	3.64	16.57
2	Education	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.42	11.03
3	Drinking water	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	17.50
	Supply						
4	Health	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
5	Electrification	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
	of Tribal Basti						
6	Common		5.00				5.00
	Facility Centre						
	Sub-Total	10.50	15.75	11.01	11.28	11.56	60.10
	·						
	INFROMATION,	EDUCATI	ON AND C	COMMUNI	CATION (TEC)	
1	IEC	2.15	2.26	2.37	2.49	2.61	11.88
	TOTAL	40.527	46.967	43.657	45.437	47.257	223.845

S1.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a.	IGS	27.877	28.957	30.277	31.667	33.087	151.865
b.	IDS	10.50	15.75	11.01	11.28	11.56	60.10
c.	IEC	2.15	2.26	2.37	2.49	2.61	11.88
	Total	40.527	46.967	43.657	45.437	47.257	223.845

Year wise requirement funds for five years (2007-08 to 20011-12) Under the First Proviso to Article -275 (I) of the Constitution.

S1.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a.	Irrigation	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00
b.	Connectivity	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
c.	Education	8.80	8.80	8.80	8.80	8.80	44.00
	Total	25.80	25.80	25.80	25.80	25.80	129.00

ABSTRACT [SCA to TSP& ARTICLE – 275 (I)]

S1.	Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a.	SCA to TSP	40.527	46.967	43.657	45.437	47.257	223.845
b.	UNDER	25.80	25.80	25.80	25.80	25.80	129.00
	ARTICLE.27						
	5(1)						
	Total	66.327	72.767	69.457	71.237	73.057	352.845

KOSAGUMUDA BLOCK

Year wise requirement funds for five years (2007-08 to 20011-12) Under SCA to TSP

Sl.	SECTOR/	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No.	PROGRAMME						
		INCOME	GENERAT	ING SCHI	EMES (IGS	5)	
1	Agriculture	7.35	7.68	8.03	8.39	8.75	40.20
2	Horticulture	9.32	9.75	10.22	10.70	11.20	51.19
3	Animal	7.15	7.51	7.88	8.27	8.68	39.49
	Husbandry						
4	Irrigation	10.00	10.50	11.04	11.59	12.18	55.31
5	Industry	3.25	3.41	3.58	3.76	3.95	17.95
6	Vocational	1.337	1.177	1.177	1.177	1.177	6.045
	training						

7	Bee-keeping	4.10	4.28	4.47	4.67	4.88	22.40
8	Pisiculture	7.00	7.35	7.71	8.09	8.50	38.65
9	Computer	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.45
	Training						
	Sub Total	49.597	51.747	54.197	56.737	59.407	271.685
	INFRAST	TRUCTUR.	E DEVELO	OPMENT S	SCHEME (IDS)	
1	Connectivity	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.47	3.64	16.57
2	Education	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
3	Drinking water	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	17.50
	Supply						
4	Health	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
5	Electrification	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
	of Tribal Basti						
6	Common			5.00			5.00
	Facility Centre						
	Sub-Total	12.50	12.85	18.22	13.60	14.00	71.17
	INFROMATION,	EDUCATI	ON AND C	COMMUNI	CATION (TEC)	
1	IEC	3.25	3.41	3.58	3.76	3.95	17.95
	TOTAL	65.347	68.007	75.997	74.097	77.357	360.805

S1.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a.	IGS	49.597	51.747	54.197	56.737	59.407	271.685
b.	IDS	12.50	12.85	18.22	13.60	14.00	71.17
c.	IEC	3.25	3.41	3.58	3.76	3.95	17.95
	Total	65.347	68.007	75.997	74.097	77.357	360.805

$\label{eq:ABSTRACT} ABSTRACT \\ Under the First Proviso to Article - 275 (I) of the Constitution.$

					(222		
Sl.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total

No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a.	Irrigation	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	70.00
b.	Connectivity	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	80.00
c.	Education	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	60.50
	Total	42.10	42.10	42.10	42.10	42.10	210.50

ABSTRACT [SCA to TSP& ARTICLE – 275 (I)]

S1.	Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a.	SCA to TSP	65.347	68.007	75.997	74.097	77.357	360.805
b.	UNDER	42.10	42.10	42.10	42.10	42.10	210.50
	ARTICLE.27						
	5(1)						
	Total	107.447	110.107	118.097	116.197	119.457	571.305

DABUGAM BLOCK

Year wise requirement funds for five years (2007-08 to 20011-12) Under SCA to TSP

S1.	SECTOR/	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No.	PROGRAMME						
		INCOME	GENERAT	ING SCHI	EMES (IGS	5)	
1	Agriculture	7.35	7.68	8.03	8.39	8.75	40.20
2	Horticulture	6.23	6.50	6.79	7.11	7.44	34.07
3	Animal	4.55	4.78	5.02	5.27	5.53	25.15
	Husbandry						
4	Irrigation	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.79	6.08	27.63
5	Industry	1.95	2.05	2.15	2.26	2.37	10.78
6	Vocational	1.337	1.177	1.177	1.177	1.177	6.045
	training						
7	Bee-keeping						
8	Pisiculture	4.50	4.72	4.96	5.21	5.47	24.86

9	Computer	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.45	
	Training							
	Sub Total	31.007	32.247	33.727	35.297	36.907	169.185	
	INFRAST	RUCTUR	<u>E DEVELO</u>	OPMENT S	SCHEME ((IDS)		
1	Connectivity	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10	
2	Education	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.42	11.03	
3	Drinking water	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00	
	Supply							
4	Health	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	
5	Electrification	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	
	of Tribal Basti							
6	Common			5.00			5.00	
	Facility Centre							
	Sub-Total	12.00	12.30	17.61	12.94	13.28	68.13	
	INFROMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC)							
1	IEC	2.15	2.26	2.37	2.49	2.61	11.88	
	TOTAL	45.157	46.807	53.707	50.729	52.797	249.195	

S1.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a.	IGS	31.007	32.247	33.727	35.297	36.907	169.185
b.	IDS	12.00	12.30	17.61	12.94	13.28	68.13
c.	IEC	2.15	2.26	2.37	2.49	2.61	11.88
	Total	45.157	46.807	53.707	50.729	52.797	249.195

$\label{eq:ABSTRACT} ABSTRACT \\ Under the First Proviso to Article - 275 (I) of the Constitution.$

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a.	Irrigation	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00
b.	Connectivity	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	40.00
c.	Education	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	33.00
	Total	21.60	21.60	21.60	21.60	21.60	108.00

ABSTRACT [SCA to TSP& ARTICLE – 275 (I)]

S1.	Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a.	SCA to TSP	45.157	46.807	53.707	50.729	52.797	249.195
b.	UNDER	21.60	21.60	21.60	21.60	21.60	108.00
	ARTICLE.27						
	5(1)						
	Total	66.757	68.407	75.307	72.329	74.397	357.195

UMERKOTE BLOCK

Year wise requirement funds for five years (2007-08 to 20011-12) Under SCA to TSP

Sl.	SECTOR/	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total						
		2007-08	2000-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	1 Otai						
No.	PROGRAMME												
		INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)											
1	Agriculture	7.35	7.68	8.03	8.39	8.75	40.20						
2	Horticulture	6.53	6.82	7.14	7.48	7.82	35.79						
3	Animal	7.15	7.51	7.88	8.27	8.68	39.49						
	Husbandry												
4	Irrigation	11.00	11.55	12.14	12.75	13.39	60.83						
5	Industry	2.60	2.73	2.87	3.01	3.16	14.37						
6	Vocational	1.337	1.177	1.177	1.177	1.177	6.045						
	training												
7	Bee-keeping	2.05	2.14	2.24	2.34	2.45	11.22						
8	Pisiculture	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.78	6.07	27.61						
9	Computer	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.45						
	Training												

	Sub Total	43.107	44.947	47.077	49.287	51.587	236.005					
	INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (IDS)											
1	Connectivity	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.47	3.64	16.57					
2	Education	6.00	6.30	6.62	6.95	7.30	33.17					
3	Drinking water	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	17.50					
	Supply											
4	Health	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00					
5	Electrification	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00					
	of Tribal Basti											
6	Common				5.00		5.00					
	Facility Centre											
	Sub-Total	14.50	14.95	15.43	20.92	16.44	82.24					
	INFROMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC)											
1	IEC	3.25	3.41	3.58	3.76	3.95	17.95					
	TOTAL	60.857	63.307	66.087	73.967	71.977	336.195					

S1.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a.	IGS	43.107	44.947	47.077	49.287	51.587	236.005
b.	IDS	14.50	14.95	15.43	20.92	16.44	82.24
c.	IEC	3.25	3.41	3.58	3.76	3.95	17.95
	Total	60.857	63.307	66.087	73.967	71.977	336.195

$\label{eq:ABSTRACT} ABSTRACT$ Under the First Proviso to Article – 275 (I) of the Constitution.

(Rs.in lakh)

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

176

b.	Connectivity	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
c.	Education	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.90	49.50
	Total	26.90	26.90	26.90	26.90	26.90	134.50

ABSTRACT [SCA to TSP& ARTICLE -275 (I)]

S1.	Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a.	SCA to TSP	60.857	63.307	66.087	73.967	71.977	336.195
b.	UNDER	26.90	26.90	26.90	26.90	26.90	134.50
	ARTICLE.27						
	5(1)						
	Total	87.757	90.207	92.987	100867	98.877	470.695

JHARIGAM BLOCK

Year wise requirement funds for five years (2007-08 to 20011-12) Under SCA to TSP

	(Its.iii taitit)										
Sl.	SECTOR/	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total				
No.	PROGRAMME										
		INCOME	GENERA?	TING SCH	EMES (IG	<i>S</i>)					
1	Agriculture	7.35	7.68	8.03	8.39	8.75	40.20				
2	Horticulture	8.58	8.98	9.40	9.84	10.30	47.10				
3	Animal	6.05	6.35	6.67	7.00	7.35	33.42				
	Husbandry										
4	Irrigation	8.00	8.40	8.83	9.27	9.74	44.24				
5	Industry	2.60	2.73	2.87	3.01	3.16	14.37				
6	Vocational	1.337	1.177	1.177	1.177	1.177	6.045				
	training										
7	Bee-keeping	4.10	4.28	4.47	4.67	4.88	22.40				
8	Pisiculture	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.46	3.63	16.54				
9	Computer	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.45				
	Training										
	Sub Total 41.107 42.837 44.837 46.907 49.077 224.765										
	INFRAS	STRUCTUR	RE DEVEL	OPMENT	SCHEME	(IDS)					

1	Connectivity	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
2	Education	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
3	Drinking water Supply	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
4	Health	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
5	Electrification	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
	of Tribal Basti						
6	Common				5.00		5.00
	Facility Centre						
	Sub-Total	14.00	14.40	14.82	20.26	15.72	79.20
	INFROMATION,	EDUCATI	ON AND C	COMMUNI	CATION (IEC)	
1	IEC	3.25	3.41	3.58	3.76	3.95	17.95
	TOTAL	58.357	60.647	63.237	70.927	68.747	321. 915

S1.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a.	IGS	41.107	42.837	44.837	46.907	49.077	224.765
b.	IDS	14.00	14.40	14.82	20.26	15.72	79.20
c.	IEC	3.25	3.41	3.58	3.76	3.95	17.95
	Total	58.357	60.647	63.237	70.927	68.747	321.
							915

$\label{eq:ABSTRACT} ABSTRACT$ Under the First Proviso to Article – 275 (I) of the Constitution.

S1.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a.	Irrigation	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	70.00
b.	Connectivity	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
c.	Education	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	55.00

Total	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	175.00

ABSTRACT [SCA to TSP& ARTICLE – 275 (I)]

S1.	Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a.	SCA to TSP	58.357	60.647	63.237	70.927	68.747	321.
							915
b.	UNDER	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	175.00
	ARTICLE.27						
	5(1)						
	Total	93.357	95.647	98.237	105.927	103.747	496.915

CHANDAHANDI BLOCK

Year wise requirement funds for five years (2007-08 to 20011-12) Under SCA to TSP

S1.	SECTOR/	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No.	PROGRAMME						
		<i>INCOME</i>	GENERAT	ING SCHI	EMES (IGS	S)	
1	Agriculture	6.35	6.63	6.93	7.23	7.54	34.68
2	Horticulture	6.09	6.35	6.63	6.95	7.27	33.29
3	Animal	3.65	3.83	4.02	4.22	4.43	20.15
	Husbandry						
4	Irrigation	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.78	6.07	27.61
5	Industry	2.60	2.73	2.87	3.01	3.16	14.37
6	Vocational	1.337	1.177	1.177	1.177	1.177	6.045
	training						
7	Bee-keeping	2.05	2.14	2.24	2.34	2.45	11.22
8	Pisiculture	2.50	2.62	2.75	2.89	3.03	13.79
9	Computer	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.45
	Training						
	Sub Total	29.667	30.817	32.217	33.697	35.227	161.625
	INFRAS	TRUCTUR	E DEVELO	OPMENT S	SCHEME ((IDS)	T
1	Connectivity	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.47	3.64	16.57

2	Education	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.42	11.03
3	Drinking water Supply	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
4	Health	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
5	Electrification of Tribal Basti	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
6	Facility Centre					5.00	5.00
	Sub-Total	11.00	11.25	11.51	11.78	17.06	62.60
	INFROMATION,	EDUCATI	ON AND C	COMMUNI	ICATION (TEC)	
1	IEC	2.15	2.26	2.37	2.49	2.61	11.88
	TOTAL	42.817	44.327	46.097	47.967	54.897	236.105

S1.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a.	IGS	29.667	30.817	32.217	33.697	35.227	161.625
b.	IDS	11.00	11.25	11.51	11.78	17.06	62.60
c.	IEC	2.15	2.26	2.37	2.49	2.61	11.88
	Total	42.817	44.327	46.097	47.967	54.897	236.105

ABSTRACT Under the First Proviso to Article – 275 (I) of the Constitution.

S1.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a.	Irrigation	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	70.00
b.	Connectivity	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
c.	Education	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.70	38.50
	Total	31.70	31.70	31.70	31.70	31.70	158.50

ABSTRACT [SCA to TSP& ARTICLE – 275 (I)]

S1.	Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a.	SCA to TSP	42.817	44.327	46.097	47.967	54.897	236.105
b.	UNDER	31.70	31.70	31.70	31.70	31.70	158.50
	ARTICLE.27						
	5(1)						
	Total	74.517	76.027	77.797	79.667	86.597	394.605

RAIGHAR BLOCK

Year wise requirement funds for five years (2007-08 to 20011-12) Under SCA to TSP

					(===:	in iukn)			
S1.	SECTOR/	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total		
No.	PROGRAMME								
	INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)								
1	Agriculture	7.35	7.68	8.03	8.39	8.75	40.20		
2	Horticulture	8.52	8.92	9.35	9.72	10.25	46.83		
3	Animal	6.05	6.35	6.67	7.00	7.35	33.42		
	Husbandry								
4	Irrigation	10.00	10.50	11.04	11.59	12.18	55.31		
5	Industry	2.60	2.73	2.87	3.01	3.16	14.37		
6	Vocational	1.337	1.177	1.177	1.177	1.177	6.045		
	training								
7	Bee-keeping	4.10	4.28	4.47	4.67	4.88	22.40		
8	Pisiculture	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.78	6.07	27.61		
9	Computer	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.45		
	Training								
	Sub Total	48.047	46.977	49.207	51.497	53.907	246.635		
	INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (IDS)								
1	Connectivity	5.00	5.25	5.51	5.78	6.07	27.61		
2	Education	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.47	3.64	16.57		

3	Drinking water Supply	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
4	Health	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
5	Electrification of Tribal Basti	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
6	Common Facility Centre					5.00	5.00
	Sub-Total	14.00	14.40	14.82	20.26	15.72	79.20
	INFROMATION,	EDUCATI	ON AND C	COMMUNI	CATION (TEC)	
1	IEC	3.25	3.41	3.58	3.76	3.95	17.95
	TOTAL	62.297	64.787	67.607	70.507	78.567	343.765

S1.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a.	IGS	48.047	46.977	49.207	51.497	53.907	246.635
b.	IDS	14.00	14.40	14.82	20.26	15.72	79.20
c.	IEC	3.25	3.41	3.58	3.76	3.95	17.95
	Total	62.297	64.787	67.607	70.507	78.567	343.765

$\label{eq:ABSTRACT} ABSTRACT$ Under the First Proviso to Article – 275 (I) of the Constitution

S1.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a.	Irrigation	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	70.00
b.	Connectivity	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	40.00
c.	Education	13.20	13.20	13.20	13.20	13.20	66.00
	Total	35.20	35.20	35.20	35.20	35.20	176.00

ABSTRACT [SCA to TSP& ARTICLE – 275 (I)]

S1.	Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a.	SCA to TSP	62.297	64.787	67.607	70.507	78.567	343.765
b.	UNDER	35.20	35.20	35.20	35.20	35.20	176.00
	ARTICLE.27						
	5(1)						
	Total	97.497	99.987	102.607	105.707	113.767	519.765