

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

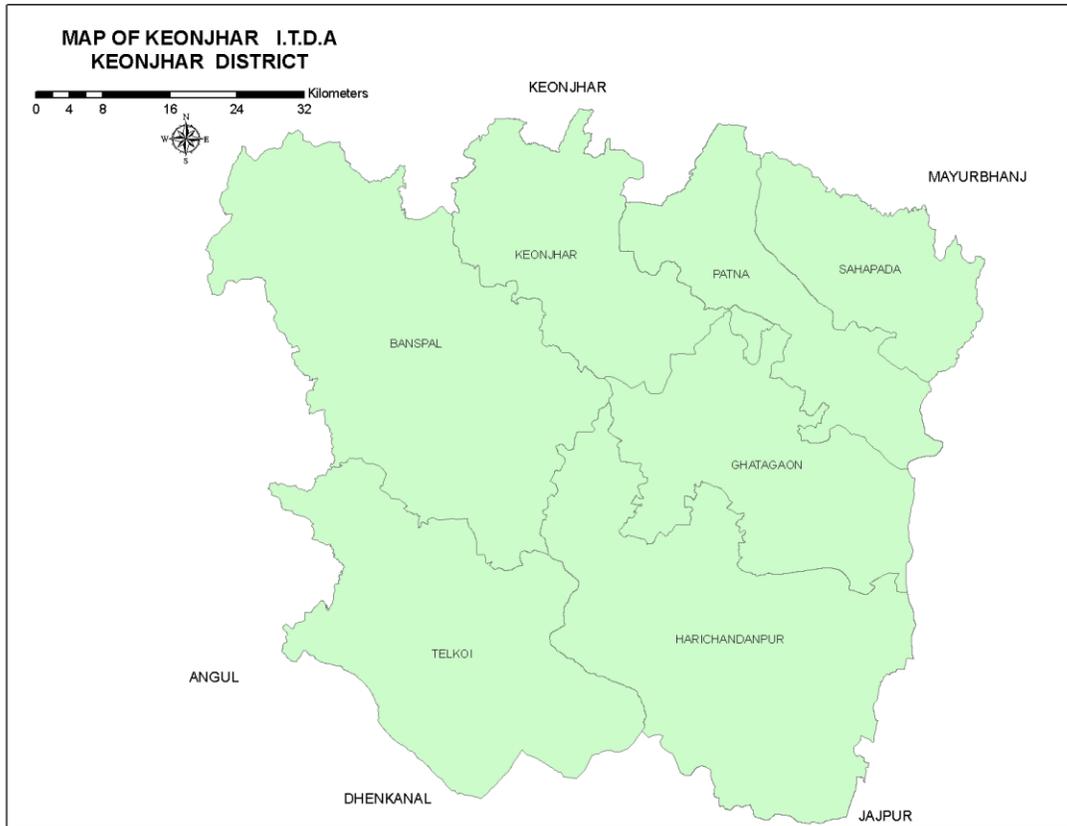
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**SC & ST RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE,
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**GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA
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2006-07

MAP OF KEONJHAR ITDA



KEONJHAR I.T.D.A.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

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

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

Sustainable tribal development through people's participation is at the apogee or zenith of our country's goal. Currently, tribal societies are facing various challenges due to modernization, economic liberalization, globalisation and other socio-cultural processes of change. Every challenge has a response. Therefore, in the context of changing realities, the synergy of tribal development is ought to seek appropriate response. There are glaring problems in tribal pockets, such as eco-hostile habitat of food insecurity; lack of viable economic alternatives for livelihood promotion, health hazards, coupled with inadequate health services malnutrition, infant and maternal mortality;

perpetuation of illiteracy and lack of educational facilities; lack of connectivity, and safe drinking water; unemployment, relative deprivation and marginalisation, etc. In case total solutions of all problems are not possible, the adverse situation is to be ameliorated through sustained efforts. After the promulgation of PESA Act, opportunities are available through the PRI functionaries who are to make the autonomous existence of Gram Sabha/Palli Sabha more vibrant as per the constitutional mandate. The Fifth Schedule of the constitution is expected to provide good governance in tribal areas.

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

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

During the last 5 years (2001-02 to 2005-06), a sum of Rs. 3121.62 lakhs was made available to Keonjhar ITDA, out of which SCA to TSP was Rs. 2010.25 lakhs and funds under the First Proviso to Article 275 (1) was Rs. 1111.37 lakhs. The total utilization of funds amounts to Rs. 2864.87 lakhs (91.78%). Under SCA to TSP it was Rs. 1867.78 lakhs (92.91%) and under Article 275 (1) it was Rs 997.09 lakhs (89.72 %).

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. 3436.15 lakhs has been planned to be spent for total development programmes for STs of Keonjhar ITDA, out of which Rs. 2274.65 lakhs will flow from SCA to TSP and Rs. 1161.50 lakhs from Article 275 (1). Out of the total plan outlay, Rs. 1592.39 lakhs suggested to be spent under IGS, Rs.568.09 lakhs under IDS and Rs.114.17 lakhs under IEC programmes. Besides, Rs. 1161.50 lakhs will be spent for creation of missing critical infrastructures under Article 275 (1).

FLOW OF FUNDS FROM KEONJHAR ITDA TO JUANG DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (JDA), GONASIKA DURING 11TH 5-YEAR PLAN PERIOD:

Among the ST people, the Juang PTG, a section of the Juang tribe, living in villages of part block of Banspal in Keonjhar ITDA has been identified as the most backward. Thus, it is proposed that a total sum of Rs. 62.00 lakhs will be spent during 11th plan period for creation of critical missing infrastructures under works head in the Juang villages of JDA, Gonasika Micro Project and Keonjhar ITDA.

ITDA AT A GLANCE:

♥ Geographical Area	-	4089.36 (Sq. Kms.)
♥ Density of Population	-	147 (per Sq. Km.)
♥ No. of Blocks	-	7
♥ No. of G.Ps.	-	158
No. of Inhabited Villages	-	1152
♥ Total Population: (2001 Census)		
Total	-	704,950
Male	-	353,699
Female	-	351,251
S.T. Total	-	401,798
Male	-	201,003
Female	-	200,795
♥ Growth-rate(1991-2001):		
Total	-	17.31
S.T.	-	16.76
S.C.	-	17.40
♥ Growth-rate(1971-2001):		
Total	-	59.59
S.T.	-	56.57
S.C.	-	52.96
♥ Sex-ratio(2001 Census) :		
Total	-	993
S.T.	-	999
S.C.	-	994
♥ Literacy(1991 Census)		
Total	-	36.28%
ST	-	25.28%
SC	-	43.00%
♥ Major Tribal Communities	-	Bathudi, Bhuiyan, Bhumij, Gond, Juang*, Kol, Munda, Santal & Sounti. * <i>Primitive Tribal Group(PTG)</i>

♥ Forest Area - 99943 hectares

♥ Land Use: (in hectares)

Misc. Tree Groves	-	2,522
Pastures	-	12,401
Cultivable waste	-	15,818
Non-agricultural land	-	24,461
Barren land	-	74,463
Current fallow	-	34,331
Old fallow	-	24,737
Net area sown	-	1,10,609
Irrigated Land :		
Total	-	30,134
Kharif	-	25,927
Rabi	-	4,207
Per Capita Land	-	0.75

♥ Live-stock (2002-03):

Cow	-	529,429
Buffalo	-	13,346
Goat	-	244,683
Sheep	-	89,757
Pig	-	15,050
Duck	-	31,012
Poultry	-	651,527

♥ No. of Self Help Groups (SHG) for Women - 1,467

♥ No. of BPL Households :

Total	-	120,550
S.T.	-	68,450

♥ Educational Institutions:

- SSD Department:

High School	-	11
Kanyashram/ Ashram School	-	08
Sevashram	-	19
Residential Sevashram	-	08
• Education Department:		
College	-	08
High School	-	177
M.E. School	-	289
Primary School	-	790
♥ Veterinary Institutions :		
Hospital & Dispensary	-	10
Live-stock Aid Centre	-	53
<i>Artificial Insemination Centre</i>	-	29
♥ Co-operative Institutions :		
LAMPS (with branches)	-	13
♥ Financial Institutions :		
Commercial and Co-operative Banks	-	46
♥ Health Institutions :		
District Hospital	-	01
Other Hospitals	-	01
Community Health Centre	-	04
Primary Health Centre (New)	-	31
Mobile Health Unit	-	01
Homeopathic Dispensary	-	14
Ayurvedic Dispensary	-	20
Anganwadi Centres	-	865

ACRONYMS USED IN THE TEXT:

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

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

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CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

Concept, Approach and Strategy:

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

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

intervention among Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) inside/ outside the TSP area for para (3) supra.

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

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

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

It is worth mentioning here that consequent upon the demarcation of TSP area in Orissa, viable administrative units were aggregated into Integrated Tribal Development

Projects (ITDPs) which were subsequently redesignated as Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) after registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 to function as autonomous agencies. Out of 21 ITDAs, 19 were formed from 1974-75 to 1978-79 and in July, 1979, 4 TDAs were abolished and merged with ITDPs, resulting in total 21 ITDAs in the State.

Methodological Perspective:

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

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

At the instance of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India and ST & SC Development Department, Government of Orissa, SCs & STs Research and Training Institute was assigned to take up collaborative research and development works with ITDAs, such as (1) Review Profiles of ITDAs, (2) Concurrent Evaluation of Ongoing Development Programmes implemented by ITDAs and (3) Preparation of Action Plans (Five Year Prospective Plan) of ITDAs. The above three aspects emerged as the principal

objectives of the present study and accordingly the study design, tools of research, etc. were prepared for collection of primary data from the field and secondary data from concerned offices in the ITDA area.

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

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

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

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

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

- Felt need for the district should be given emphasis;
- Each project suggested must be justified indicating the benefits that would accrue 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 3 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, 2 Interview guides and 1 concurrent evaluation schedule were devised for data collection.

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

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

Limitations of the Study:

- In consonance with the conceptual frame and methodological perspective, it is apt to state here that while formulating and preparing the prospective action plan of I.T.D.A for five years during the 11th plan period, provisions under the Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act (Central Act, 1996 & State Act, 1997) are to be taken into consideration. It is mandatory that plans prepared by G.Ps are to be approved by the Gram Sabha / Palli Sabha prior to the implementation of schemes/ projects for the socio-economic development of tribals. Therefore, the current exercise shall include annual plans aggregating to five-year prospective plan, by taking G.P as the minimal unit, and shall make it location-specific wherever possible, but at least for the first year as stipulated by the local functionaries. The I.T.D.A authorities shall take necessary steps, so that the schemes/ projects as per the action plan for the village receive the approval of the concerned Gram Sabha/Palli Sabha before their implementation. From the 2nd year to the 5th year the I.T.D.A shall draw location-specific plans within the limits of funds under each sub-sector as per felt needs of the tribals and the prevailing situation in localities.
- 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 pervue of norms and conditions of Government guidelines, is to exercise his option in putting development inputs in the most backward areas during the rest four years of the plan period, on priority basis.
- The plan of Action is based on background data collected from different levels as well as from secondary sources.
- Prospective 5-year Plans of Action for tribal development for 12 out of 21 ITDAs were prepared by the Institute through Collaborative endeavour with concerned

ITDAs during the 10th Plan period. The said exercise could not be completed for the rest 9 ITDAs due to constraints of time and personnel. Therefore, it was thought expedient to formulate and prepare plans of action for 12 ITDAs, keeping in view government guidelines and the expected flow of funds during the 11th Plan period (2007-2012). Thus the plan of action for Keonjhar ITDA has to be revised and presented in the content of the report.

CHAPTER – II

ITDA PROFILE

Structural – Functional Growth and Development of ITDA since Inception:

During the 4th Five-year Plan, Bhuinya Pirh-Juang Pirh TDA started, covering Banaspal, Telkoi and Harichandanpur Block areas. This was subsequently merged with the Keonjhar ITDP, which was re-designated as ITDA after registration under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 w.e.f 1.7.1979 to function as an autonomous body.

Location

Keonjhar ITDA is situated in the northern part of Orissa. The ITDA lies between 21⁰5' and 21⁰32' N latitudes and between 84⁰ 5'E and 86⁰ 5'E longitude. It is located in Keonjhar district comprising whole of Keonjhar Sadar revenue subdivision and surrounded by Champua ITDA in north, Anandpur Revenue subdivision in south, Angul and Sundargarh Districts in west and Mayurbhanj District in the east. It consists of 7 Development Blocks namely Keonjhar Sadar, Patna, Ghatgaon, Saharapada, Banspal, Telkoi and Harichandanpur.

The ITDA headquarters is located in Keonjhar which is also the district headquarters. It is connected with State capital by NH No. 5 and N.H No. 215, which branches out from N. H. No. 5 at Panikoili in Jajpur District. National High way no. 6 also passes through Keonjhar.

Geophysical Features

Out of total geographical area of 8303sq. kms. of the district, the ITDA area covers 4089.36 (49.25%) sq.kms. Physiographically, the ITDA can be divided into two regions i.e. the hilly region of the west covering Telkoi, Banspal and Harichandanpur Blocks and the plateau region of the east comprising Ghatgaon, Patna, Saharapada and Keonjhar Blocks.

The project area, particularly the Banspal and Telkoi Blocks consist of ranges of lofty hills with northern tropical deciduous type of forest. The principal and well-known peaks of the area are Gandhamardan (1060m.) spreads about 10 kms. from the headquarters with a wide range on the top. Besides this, Mankadanacha (11.7m) on the Bonai boarder, Gonasika (978m), Thakurani (915m.), Tomaka (785m.), Bolat (554m.) are some of the famous mountains located in the area. A number of rivers, such as the

Baitarani, Deo, Birol, Musal, Kalinijhar, Budhi Aradei, Machhakandana, Sita, Samakoi, and Kukurkata is flowing in the project area. Some of these streams are seasonal and others are perennial.

The forest covers an area of 999.43 sq. kms. which constitute 24.44% of the project area. The chief species grown in the forest are sal, piasal, gambhari, asan, kasi, harida, bahada, mahua, jamu, kendu, kusum and tentuli. Minor forest produce like mahua flower, sal seed, sal leaf, kendu leaves, lac, Jhuna, gum, harida, tamarind, medicinal plants like patal garuda, nuxvomica are also found in the area. Harida and bahada are collected in large quantities from the forest, which play a very important role in the rural economy, provide gainful employment to the local people, particularly tribes and bring sizable revenue to the State. Asan and some of the forest species, like sal, chandan are planted in forest areas by the Govt. Among the fauna bear, leopard, wolf, elephant, saliapatani, hare, birds like pigeon, parrot, hornbill, etc. are found in the forest.

The climate of the area is characterized by hot summer with high humidity. Summer generally commence in the month of March and continue up to the middle of June till the onset of the monsoon. Rainy Season continues up to the end of September. December is the coldest month during the winter. During the summer maximum temperature is 26⁰ C (78⁰8F). The average rainfall of the area is 1534.5mm. The average rainfall in the hill region is 1651mm. In the region, cyclone occurs occasionally and it occurs mostly during the summer months.

The soil found in the area is mostly red in colour, and acidic in nature. Towards the south of the area, small patches of black cotton soil are found. The important minerals available in huge quantity in the area are iron ores, manganese ore, chromites and quartzite. Besides these, there are also some other mineral deposits, like bauxite, gold, pyrophyllite and limestone found in the area.

Places of Historical Importance and Tourist Interest

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

- (1) **Badaghagara** waterfall is situated in Banspal Block in Keonjhar subdivision at a distance of 10 kms from Keonjhar town. It is a perennial waterfall and a beautiful picnic spot. A minor irrigation project has been constructed here to utilize the

perennial water source. The department of fisheries has developed a pisciculture centre in the reservoir.

- (2) The **Gonasika** hill (height 3,219 ft. or 981.1512 mt.) is situated in Banspal block where the sacred river Baitarani flows. The river is so named because its source resembles a cow's nose (go-cow and nasika-nose). It is about 45 kms. from district headquarters and is connected by an all weather road. The Baitarani takes its rise from the southern face of the hill at a height of about 3,100ft. and flows for a distance as a petty rivulet. Thereafter for about half a kilometer the stream flows underground and is not visible from outside. The Baitarani is known here by the name of **Guptaganga**. Near the foot of the hill, a pond called Brahmakunda has been made to store the stream water for bathing purposes. On the occasion of the Baruni Jatra, many people from different places of the district and the neighbouring districts visit Gonasika for holy dip.
- (3) **Sanaghagara:** It is a waterfall situated in Banspal Block at a distance of 5kms from Keonjhar town. It is a perennial waterfall and a picnic spot.
- (4) **Ghatgaon (Maa Tarinipitha):** Ghatagaon village is situated on the Jajpur-Keonjhar road, 44.8kms southeast of Keonjhar district. Ghatagon is famous for deity 'Maa Tarini', who is highly revered by the people of Orissa. The most important festival of goddess Maa Tarini is Bishuva Sankranti (April-May).
- (5) **Sitabinj:** Sitabinj is a small village in Ghatgaon police station and is famous for tempera painting, a unique specimen in Orissa. It is situated a few kilometers south of Keonjhar-Anandpur road, about 32kms from Keonjhar and 22.5kms. from Dhenkikote.
- (6) **Sidhamatha:** Sidhamatha is a village in Keonjhar Tahasil at a distance of 4 kms from Keonjhar town. Amidst a large mango orchard, there is an old temple dedicated to goddess Sidhakali. Besides it, there is another temple dedicated to lord Jagannath, Balabhadra and Subhadra.

Administrative Set Up

Block wise total geographical area, forest area, no. of GPs, households and distance of block headquarters from ITDA headquarters are presented in Table –I.

Table-I
Block-wise area, Village and Households

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Total Geographical Area (in sq.km.)	No. of G.P.	No. of villages			Forest Area (inhect.)	No. of Household (2001)	Distance from ITDA Hqs. (in km.)
				Inhabited	Un inhabited	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Keonjhar	451.26	24	213	12	225	3652	28492	0 km.
2	Saharapada	383.53	20	137	2	139	3,127	16698	59kms
3	Ghatagaon	461.65	26	140	2	142	10,151	20948	45kms
4	Patna	420.56	20	149	4	153	5,565	19304	49kms
5	Harichandanpur	622.00	25	208	10	218	22,315	25521	60kms
6	Banspal	1191.07	21	162	1	163	26,895	17937	30kms
7	Telkoi	559.29	22	143	6	149	28,238	17679	70kms
Total		4089.36	158	1152	37	1189	99943	146579	-

It is seen from the Table-I that-

- ◆ Keonjhar ITDA comprises 7 development blocks, 158 GPs and 1189 villages.
- ◆ Out of total 1189 villages, 37 (3%) villages are uninhabited.
- ◆ Total No. of households of the ITDA is 1,46,579. The highest number of households (28,492) is found in Keonjhar block and the lowest number of households (16,698) in Saharapada Block.
- ◆ The total forest area of the ITDA is 82,893 hecets. A major portion of the forest area (28697 hecets) lies in Banspal block, followed by Harichandanpur block (28,679 hecets) and Telkoi block (12,805 hecets).
- ◆ Telkoi block is located at a long distance (70kms) from the ITDA headquarters, followed by H.C Pur (60kms) and Saharapada (59kms) Block.

Administration and Management

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

ITDA Staff strength and staff in position

Sl No	Category of Posts	Sanctioned Staff Strength	Staff in Position	Vacancy Position
1	Group A	1	1	-
2	Group B	2	1	1
3	Group C	12	12	-
4	Group D	7	7	-
Total		22	21	1

The total sanctioned staff strength is 22 out of which 1 in Grade B officer is lying vacant. A Project Level Committee/Governing Body has been set up with the following members to look into the smooth implementation of different development programmes executed by ITDA as well as by district level officers out of ITDA funds in TSP area.

1. Collector, Keonjhar – Chairman
2. Project Administrator – Member–Secretary
3. M.P., Keonjhar Parliamentary Constituency – Member
4. MLA, Keonjhar Assembly Constituency- Member
5. Chairpersons, Panchyat Samities- Members
6. One Tribal lady of Sub-plan area- Member
7. All district level officers – Members

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

CHAPTER - III

DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

Block-wise population

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

Table - II

Block-wise distribution of Population (2001 census)

Sl No.	Block	Population			Density of Population per Sq. km.	Average population per in habited villages	Average population per Household
		Total	Male	Female			
1	Keonjhar	1,36,567	68,895	67,672	303	641	5
2	Saharapada	79,048	39,139	39,909	206	577	5
3	Ghatagaon	1,02,117	51,398	50,719	221	729	5
4	Patna	92,513	46,175	46,338	220	621	5
5	Harichandanpur	1,22,362	61,904	60,458	197	588	5
6	Banspal	85,845	42,616	43,229	72	530	5
7	Telkoi	86,498	43,572	42,926	155	605	5
Total		7,04,950	3,53,699 (50.17)	3,51,251 (49.83)	172	612	5

- ◆ Total population of the ITDA is 7,04,950, out of which males constitute 50.17% and females 49.83%.
- ◆ Out of 7 blocks of ITDA, Keonjhar block has the highest population (1,36,567) and Banspal block has the lowest population (85,845).
- ◆ In ITDA area, the density of population is 172 per sq. km.
- ◆ Density of population of 5 Blocks, namely Keonjhar, Saharapada, Ghatagaon, Patna and H.C.pur is more compared to that of the ITDA area. Two blocks, such as Banspal and Telkoi have low density of population. The highest density of population (303) is found in Keonjhar block and the lowest (72) in Banspal block.
- ◆ The average population of block per inhabited village varies between 530 and 730, the highest (729) being in Ghatgaon block and the lowest (530) in Banspal block.

- ♦ Average population per household in the ITDA and all the 7 blocks are equal i.e. 5, members per household.

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

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

Table – III

Block-wise distribution of Population by Ethno-Cultural Group (2001 Census)

SI No.	Block	Total population (% within bracket)			ST population (% within bracket)			SC population (% within bracket)		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Keonjhar	1,36,567	68,895	67,672	67,264 (49.25)	33,787	33,477	13,975 (10.23)	7,112	6,864
2	Saharapada	79,048	39,139	39,909	44,652 (56.49)	22,057	22,595	6,799 (8.60)	3,405	3,394
3	Ghatagaon	1,02,117	51,398	50,719	63,618 (62.30)	31,903	31,715	5,834 (5.71)	2,913	2,921
4	Patna	92,513	46,175	46,338	47,752 (51.62)	23,847	23,905	6,825 (7.38)	3,378	3,447
5	H.C Pur	1,22,362	61,904	60,458	66,779 (54.57)	33,765	33,014	8,845 (7.23)	4,447	4,401
6	Banspal	85,845	42,616	43,229	67,215 (78.30)	33,231	33,984	3,817 (4.45)	1,879	1,938
7	Telkoi	86,498	43,572	42,926	44,518 (51.47)	22,413	22,105	9,452 (10.93)	4,718	4,734
Total		7,04,950 (100)	3,53,699 (50.17)	3,51,251 (49.83)	4,01,798 (57.00)	2,01,003 (56.83)	2,00,795 (57.17)	55,551 (7.88)	27,852 (7.87)	27,699 (7.89)

- ♦ In the ITDA area, the ST population to total population is 57%, ST males constitute 56.83% and females 57.17%.
- ♦ ST concentration is the highest (78.30%) in Banspal block, followed by Ghatagaon block (62.30%) and the lowest (49.25%) in Keonjhar block.
- ♦ SC population who constitutes 7.88% of the ITDA population is the highest (10.93%) in Telkoi block and the lowest (4.45%) in Banspal block.

Growth Rate:

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

Growth Rate in ITDA

Period	Total	ST	SC
1991-2001	17.31	16.76	17.40
1971-2001	59.59	56.57	52.96

- ◆ During 1991-2001 the decadal growth rate is nearly equal among SC (17.40), ST (16.76) and total population (17.31).
- ◆ The population growth during the period (1971-2001) presents a higher trend in the growth rate. It is the highest (59.59%) among the total population, followed by ST (56.57) and SC (52.96%).
- ◆ It transpires from the above table that there is positive impact of Socio- economic development intervention among the STs, as the growth rate has improved over decades, especially after the establishment of ITDA.

Sex Ratio (2001):

Total	ST	SC
993	999	994

Sex ratio of total population of the ITDA area is 993 whereas it is the higher for STs (999) followed by SCs (994).

Literacy:

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

Table – IV

Block-wise Literacy Rate (1991 Census)

Sl No.	Block	Percentage of literacy								
		Total literacy			ST literacy			SC literacy		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Keonjhar	43.29	59.89	26.47	26.83	41.61	12.14	51.18	72.15	29.83
2	Saharapada	37.76	52.75	23.35	26.66	40.61	13.14	48.60	65.25	32.19
3	Ghatagaon	41.13	57.79	24.38	31.62	47.95	15.16	42.76	62.76	22.67
4	Patna	41.92	56.81	27.44	31.00	45.62	16.83	43.49	60.30	27.32
5	H. C.Pur	35.63	51.03	19.88	24.23	38.05	10.20	38.27	56.14	20.63
6	Banspal	17.72	28.53	6.92	11.70	20.07	3.43	39.57	59.71	19.95
7	Telkoi	36.50	51.78	20.76	24.93	38.72	10.76	35.65	53.22	17.67
ITDA Total		36.28	51.23	21.31	25.28	38.95	11.67	43.00	61.36	24.32

- ◆ The total literacy rate for SC population (43%) is more in comparison with that of total population (36.28%) and ST population (25.28%).
- ◆ The male literacy and female literacy of SCs also show the highest percentage in comparison with total and ST male, female literacy rates.
- ◆ Among total population the highest literacy is found in Keonjhar block (43.29%) and the lowest in Banspal block (17.72%). This may be due to more infrastructure incidental to education available in Sadar block in comparison with interior blocks.
- ◆ But among STs, the literacy percentage is the highest (31.62%) in Ghatagaon block and the lowest (11.70%) in Banspal block.
- ◆ Among SCs, the literacy rate is the highest (72.15%) in Keonjhar block but the lowest (35.65%) in Telkoi block.

Growth of Literacy

Decade	Total	ST	SC
1991	36.28	25.28	43.00
2001	44.53	N.A.	N.A.

The above statement shows that the total literacy of the ITDA area over a decade (1991-2001) has increased by 8.25%.

Occupational Distribution of Workers:

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

Table V (i)

**Block-wise distribution of Work Force Participation Rate
(2001 census)**

Sl No.	Block	Total Population			Work force					
		Total	Male	Female	Total worker			Non worker		
					Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Keonjhar	1,36,567	68,895	67,672	56,538	34,962	21,576	80,029	33,933	46,096
2	Saharapada	79,048	39,139	39,909	39,154	20,679	18,475	39,894	18,460	21,434
3	Ghatagaon	1,02,117	51,398	50,719	44,271	26,835	17,436	57,846	24,563	33,283
4	Patna	92,513	46,175	46,338	43,348	24,483	18,865	49,165	21,692	27,473
5	H.C Pur	1,22,362	61,904	60,458	58,309	33,031	25,275	64,053	28,873	35,180
6	Banspal	85,845	42,616	43,229	39,991	22,279	17,712	45,854	20,337	25,517
7	Telkoi	86,498	43,572	42,926	36,911	22,499	14,412	49,587	21,073	28,514
ITDA Total		7,04,950 (100)	3,53,699 (50.17)	3,51,251 (49.83)	3,18,522 (45.18)	1,84,768 (52.24)	1,33,754 (38.08)	3,86,428 (54.82)	168,931 (47.76)	217,497 (61.92)

Source: Census of India 2001, final population Totals: At a glance

- ♦ In the ITDA area, the working groups constitute 45.18% of the total population.
- ♦ The number of male workers (52.24%) is more in comparison with female workers who constitute only 38.08% of the total female population.

**Table V (ii)
Block-wise Distribution of Work Force Participation Rate
(2001 census)**

Sl No.	Block	Work force								
		Total worker			Main Worker			Marginal Worker		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Keonjhar	56,538	34,962	21,576	31,870	26,005	5,865	24,668	8,957	15,711
2	Saharapada	39,154	20,679	18,475	21,091	15,634	5,457	18,063	5,045	13,018
3	Ghatagaon	44,271	26,835	17,436	24,651	20,543	4,108	19,620	6,292	13,328
4	Patna	43,348	24,483	18,865	25,911	19,784	6,127	17,437	4,699	12,738
5	H.C Pur	58,309	33,031	25,275	34,219	26,317	7,902	24,090	6,714	17,376
6	Banspal	39,991	22,279	17,712	18,716	14,515	4,201	21,275	7,764	13,511
7	Telkoi	36,911	22,499	14,412	22,620	18,436	4,184	14,291	4,063	10,228
Total		3,18,522 (100)	1,84,768 (58.01)	1,33,754 (41.99)	1,79,078 (56.22)	1,41,234 (76.44)	37,844 (28.29)	1,39,444 (43.78)	43,534 (23.56)	95,910 (71.70)

- Out of total workers of the ITDA area, the main workers constitute 56.22% and the marginal workers 43.78%.

- Among the main workers, the males constitute 76.44% and the females only 28.29%.
- Among the marginal workers, the females constitute 71.70%, which is more in comparison with male workers (23.56%).

Characteristic features of Major Tribal Groups:

Various tribal communities found inhabiting Keonjhar ITDA area may be grouped under several categories basing on their level of socio-economic development. In the first category, comes the Paudi Bhuiyan, the primitive section of the Bhuiyan tribe and the Juang constituting the most backward group identified as PTG in the present development strategy by Government. The second category comprises the Munda, Kol, Ho, Santal and Bhumij who are settled agriculturists and mining and agricultural labourers. In the third category, there are acculturated tribal groups, namely the Bathudi, Sounti, Gond, Kandha, Sabar and the plains Bhuiyans not distinguishable from neighbouring caste people. The Pauri Bhuiyans and the Juang concentrate in Banspal and Telkoi block areas and the rest are scattered over different parts of the ITDA area. Block-wise distribution of Major Tribes is given below:

Table -VI
Block-wise Distribution of Major Tribes

Sl No	Blocks	Kolha		Saunti		Bhuiyan		Santal		Gond	
		House hold	Pop	House hold	Pop	House hold	Pop	House hold	Pop	House hold	Pop
1.	Keonjhar	5139	20556	2986	11944	1954	7816	1807	7228	1604	6416
2.	Saharpada	2837	11348	2139	8556	318	1272	1396	5584	868	3472
3.	Ghatgaon	4009	16036	1519	6076	-	-	299	1196	4378	17512
4.	Patna	2692	10768	2598	10392	304	1216	509	2036	3875	15503
5.	H.C.Pur	3380	13520	-	-	1158	4632	2165	8660	1865	7460
6.	Banspal	3468	13872	-	-	9992	39968	-	-	-	-
7.	Telkoi	2372	9488	-	-	1632	6528	478	1912	3069	12276
	Total	23897	95588	9242	36968	15358	61432	6654	26616	15654	62639

Cont...

Sl no	Blocks	Saora		Bathudi		Munda		Bhuija	
		House hold	Pop	House hold	Pop	House hold	Pop	House hold	Pop
1.	Keonjhar	1056	526	2104	446	1784	4224	670	2680
2.	Saharpada	-	516	2063	-	-	-	2727	10908
3.	Ghatgaon	225	724	2896	-	-	902	4342	17368
4.	Patna	297	-	-	-	-	1188	1253	5012
5.	H.C.Pur	1334	529	2116	-	-	5336	1687	6748
6.	Bansapal	-	679	2716	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Telkoi	520	401	1604	-	-	2080	455	1820
	Total	3432	3375	13499	446	1784	13730	11134	44536

Cont...

Sl no	Blocks	Juang		Kora		Sabar / Lodha		Kondha		Total	
		House hold	Pop	House hold	Pop	House hold	Pop	House hold	Pop	House hold	Pop
1.	Keonjhar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16188	64752
2.	Saharpada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10801	43203
3.	Ghatgaon	492	1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	15988	63954
4.	Patna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11528	46115
5.	H.C.Pur	2095	8380	705	2820	960	3840	-	-	15878	63512
6.	Bansapal	2160	8640	-	-	-	-	-	-	16299	65196
7.	Telkoi	1097	4388	237	948	-	-	342	1368	10603	42412
	Total	5844	23376	942	3768	960	3840	342	1368	97285	389144

- Besides different tribal communities, PTGs like Juang and Paudi Bhuiya inhabit in the area.
- As per the population of different tribes, the major dominant tribes of the area are Kolha (95588), Gond (62639), Bhuinya (61,432), Bathudi (44,536), Sounti (36,968), Santal (26,616) and Juang (23,376).
- Tribes like Sabar, Kondh and Bhuinya are found in one block each.
- The Primitive tribe Juang is not found in 3 blocks like Keonjhar, Saharapada, and Patna.

The dominant Tribal Communities found in ITDA area are Kol, Munda, Bathudi, Sounti, Santal, Gond, Soura, Bhumij, Kora, Sabar/Lodha and Kondha. Besides these tribal communities, two PTGs like Juang and Paudi Bhuniya are also inhabiting in the area. Brief ethnographic accounts of some major tribes are as follows.

KOL AND MUNDA

Kol is a major tribe, originally belonging to Kolhan region of Singhbhum District, now in Jharkhand State. Some of them had migrated to Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and

Maharashtra and are now known variously, namely Kol, Kolha, Ho, Munda, and Mundari in different regions. In Keonjhar ITDA with a population around one lakh are scattered over all block areas. They speak Mundari as their mother tongue and some of them speak and understand Oriya and Sadri, as a common lingua franca. The Hos, Kols and the Kolhas have been separately enumerated by the census organization. Their strength, literacy etc. are discussed separately. The Hos had a population of 50,892 during 1991 recording a growth rate of 14.37 per cent during 1981-1991 decade and sex ratio of 1088 females per 1000 males. The Kol with a population of 5,777 had shown a negative growth rate of 36.41 per cent. The Kolhas had a population 404869 with a growth rate of 24.00 per cent during 1981-1991. The Hos had literacy rate for total, males and females respectively 34.75 per cent, 51.74 per cent and 19.38 per cent, which were higher than those of other two groups. The Kol had literacy rate of 26.68 per cent for the total, 39.24 per cent for the males and 16.72 per cent for the females. Similarly the Kolhas had 15.39 per cent for the total 25.11 per cent for the males and 5.81 per cent for the females which were the lowest rates. They live in the midst of other tribes and castes in multi ethnic villages, but in separate settlements detached from the main settlement. They prefer to live close to their agricultural fields, privately owned by them. They build spacious houses with attractive coloured paintings on walls. They prefer to have nuclear type of family, which is patrilocal and patrilineal. Their society is divided into several exogamous clans, called Kur. The secular headman of the village is called Manjhi and the secular headman as Pahan. Payment of bride price to bride's parents is still prevalent. Traditionally they are an agrarian community. In the past they were recognized as the first settlers (Khunt-Katidars) who cleared forests and established villages. They are also found continuing this habitat and living in forest villages in many parts of the State. They are primarily settled agriculturists and rice is their main crop as well as their staple food. They also carry on forest collections wherever available. In these days, they are found engaged as mining and industrial workers, agricultural labourers and construction labours and occasionally small business and white collar Jobs. They are known as very hardy and labourious people. They, particularly males, are habituated to their home made traditional drink, called handi or *handia* (rice-beer). They are fond of dance and music, which form part of celebration on festive occasions Majority of the land owning households are either marginal or small farmers and some of them temporarily go on migration to work under contractors in construction works, mines and industries. Incidence of landlessness is comparatively more.

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 chivalrous 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 who 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.



Gond Women in Action

BHUIYAN:

The Bhuiyan tribe can broadly be divided into two sections, namely, the plains Bhuiyan who are acculturated and have adopted settled cultivation and the Paudi Bhuiyans who are primitive and practise shifting cultivation in the hills. The Paudi Bhuiyans are found in the Bhuiyanpirh in Banspal block and adjoining Telkoi and Keonjhar block areas. Their population may be around 50,000. The plains Bhuiyan live in various parts of the ITDA area. In the whole State the Bhuiyans numbered 246, 373 in 1991 recording a growth rate of 18.34 per cent during 1981-91. Their sex ratio increased from 984 females per 1000 males in 1981 to 1022 in 1991. The literacy rates for the total Bhuiyan population, males and females stood at 35.37 per cent, 52.84 per cent and 18.17 per cent respectively in 1991 showing some improvement over 1961 which stood at 10.30 per cent 18.34 per cent and 2.09 per cent.

The Bhuiyan had been enjoying special privileges, like communal ownership of land and forest and management of their own socio-economic matters by their own tribes before independence. They speak Oriya as their mother tongue. The Pauri Bhuiyan in

particular, have clan organization called Khilli as well as observe village exogamy, which regulated marriage in the past. Payment of bride price to bride's parents is still in practice. Village was enjoying the customary rights over land and forests within the traditional village boundary in the past, functions as well knitted social unit on various occasions. They had traditional secular headman called Pradhan or Naik and the religious headman called Dehuri. Over the villages, there is higher level council called the Pirh or Bar, consisting of several neighbouring villages, headed by Sardar for looking after inter-village matters. In the past the Pauri Bhuiyan had well- organized youth dormitory. The dormitory house called the Mandaghar and Darbargarh with dancing place in front of it still exists. Youths do not sleep in this house. Dancing and singing constitute integral part of the festive occasions. The Pauri Bhuiyan are ardent shifting cultivators. Many also carry on settled cultivation in valley land. They grow paddy, niger, mustard, arhar, biri, maize and vegetables. Some of them have adopted improved methods of cultivation. They still largely depend on forest collection. The traders through manipulation of weights and measures invariably cheat them.

BATHUDI

The Bathudi with a population of 171074 in the State during 1991 census recorded a growth of 15.61 per cent during 1981-1991. The Sex ratio stood at 1000 in 1991. The literacy rates for their total population, males and females stood at 33.38 per cent, 51.10 per cent and 15.80 per cent respectively, showing improvement over the corresponding position which stood at 8.29 per cent, 13.63 per cent 3.01 per cent, respectively. The Bathudi are one of the highly acculturated tribes in the ITDA area, found mainly in Patna, Saharapada and Keonjhar block areas. They speak Oriya language as their mother tongue. They claim that their fore fathers were involved in fighting with other tribal groups for supremacy at different places. They, like a ritually clean group, abstain from eating food and alcoholic drink, which are considered unclean by the Hindus. They also do not accept cooked food from higher caste Hindus. They dress themselves as neighbouring Hindus.

The Hindu castes accept them as a clean caste and provide them with the services of the brahmana, barber and the washerman during observance of marriage and death rites. They have gotras, like Hindu neighbours as well as exogamous clans, called Khilli derived from military or domestic services rendered by their ancestors to the local chiefs in the past.



Harvesting of Grains by a Bathudi Couple

They have secular headman, called the Badnaik at the village level and the Mahanaik for a group of neighbouring villages to look after their tribal matters. They follow the local Hindus in their religious practices and socio-religious rites. In marriage they have still retained the system of payment of bride- price to the girl's parents, which is common custom in tribal society. They are primarily dependant on settled agriculture supplemented by wage earning and petty business. Paddy is their main crop and some of them grow maize, groundnut, sugar and vegetables. Majority of them are marginal or small farmers. They rear domestic animals, like goat and sheep primarily for sale. They keep bullocks for ploughing. Their economic condition is not satisfactory for which they need outside support for adopting improved methods for cultivation of commercial crops.

SOUNTI

The Sounti, also known as Saunti, constitutes one of the highly acculturated tribal groups of the ITDA area. They with a population around 40,000 are found in Keonjhar, Patna, Saharpada and Ghatagon block areas. The Members of the tribe in the past-received special privileges from the ruling chiefs of Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj ex-States and treated them Jala-chala caste by the traditional Hindu society. The Sountis had a population of 96,251 in 1991 showing a decadal growth rate of 41.81 during 1981-1991. Their literacy position stood at 38.92 per cent for the total population, 56.46 per cent for the males and 22.69 per cent for the females. They live in village with mixed population

although their settlements are set up in places isolated from the habitation of other castes and tribes. In the use of dresses and ornaments they look like caste Hindus. They celebrate occasions of marriage and death rites as per their own traditions and customs. Tribes living in a village constitute a well-knit social group during celebration of socio-religious ceremonies. They have clan organization called killi, which are part and parcel of the marriage ceremony. They practise settled cultivation in whatever land they possess and grow rice as the main crop. But most of them are landless or marginal farmers. They supplement their income from agriculture by wage-earning and petty business. A few have joined white-collar jobs. Now a day some have started understanding improved methods of cultivation with government help.

SANTAL

The Santal with 6,29,782 persons in 1991 had registered decadal growth rate of 18.65 per cent during 1981-91. Their sex ratio had gone down from 1025 females in 1981 to 959 in 1991 per 1000 males. They have recorded literacy rate at 24.97 per cent for all persons 37.56 per cent for males and 10.77 per cent for females. The Santal with a population of around 25,000 are mainly inhabit in Harichandanpur, Keonjhar and Saharpada block areas. They speak their own language, called Santali although most of them can speak and understand Oriya. They represent one of the progressive tribal groups in the area. They live in the midst of other castes and tribes, although some villages have exclusively with their own group. In villages they have a tendency to live close to their agricultural land as well as in houses built on both sides of a village street. They possess spacious houses with multi-coloured designs on walls. They maintain their houses very neat and clean. Both men and women put on modern dresses and women put on ornaments of costly metals like gold and silver. Most of them possess traditional and modern household articles. They have twelve exogamous totemistic clans. The headman of the village is called Manjhi, who looks after the tribal matters. They have their own deities, which they worship on festive occasions. They also attend Hindu festivals. All festivals are celebrated with feasting, dancing, singing and drinking their traditional rice beer. They are primarily settled agriculturists. They collect forest produce, wherever available and go for hunting and rear domestic animals, like bullock, goat, sheep, pig and poultry. Educated persons have started doing white-collar jobs. Some of them go to work under contractors engaged in construction works and mines. Some of them also serve as semi-skilled and some as skilled workers in industries and mines and some other work as truck drivers. They are expert in digging earthwork. They are hardy and labourious. Rice is their staple food. Some of them are very good in cultivation. They have been advancing well with the passage of time.



Craft Making by a Santal Couple

JUANG:

The main concentration of the Juang is in and around Gonasika, birthplace of their ancestors and the area commonly known as Juangpirh coming under Banspal block. They are also found in the adjoining blocks, namely Telkoi, Harichandanpur and Ghatgaon block areas. Their population will be about 25,000 in the ITDA area. The total population of the Juang tribe in the State was 35,685 recording a growth rate of 15.51 per cent during the decade 1981-91 as against 18.89 per cent for all tribal people and 20.06 per cent among the total population at the State level. The sex ratio of the Juang has improved to 1059 females per 1000 males in 1991 from 1013 in 1981. Similarly literacy rate has increased from 4.50 per cent in 1981 to 14.46 percent in 1991. Among males it is improved from 8.64 per cent in 1981 to 25.57 percent in 1991. In case of females the literacy status continued to be deplorable as it is increased form 0.44 per cent to 4.13 per cent only for the same period. One of the special features of the social organization of the tribe is village exogamy, i.e prohibiting marriage within the village as all members are related to one another by blood. Every village acts as a well-knit society under the secular headman, called Pardhan and religious headman, called Dehuri. The village community

owns and manages, since long, the resources of village within its traditional village boundary recognized by the neighbouring villages.



Dormitory Life of Juang Youths

Another important feature of the Juang society is their bachelors' dormitory with a conspicuous house called, Majang or Mandaghar located of the central place in the village. All unmarried boys of the village become members of this institution and it emerges as a well-organized group in carrying out various social and religious activities of the village. Close to the Majang the village deities are installed and the open space in front of it is used for dancing. The married girls of the village cooperate with the members of the dormitory in various activities. The Majang is at the centre of various village activities, like dancing and singing and serves as a sitting place of village panchayat, a guesthouse for the visitors, a storehouse for communal funds and materials and a centre for celebration of festivities. The Juangs primarily depend on shifting cultivation and collection of minor forest produce. They generally use a simple tool, a hand hoe with which they plough the swiddens. Some of them now carry on settled cultivation. The main crops which are grown are minor millets, maize, paddy, birhi, niger, mustard and arhar. Traditionally they had no private ownership of land. Some of them have taken up improved methods of cultivation. Traders cheat them.

BHUMIJ

The Bhumij has a population of 178,214 in 1991 in the State. It has a low recorded growth rate of 13.07 per cent during 1981-91. Sex-ratio had gone down to 983 in 1991 from 1016 in 1981. The literacy rate among the total, males and females had improved to 21.11 per cent, 33.76 per cent and 8.09 per cent respectively in 1991. The

Bhumij is numerically a major tribe in Orissa having their main concentration in Mayurbhanj, Balasore and Keonjhar districts. The Bhumij living in Keonjhar district have forgotten their own mother tongue and speak Oriya. Their population in Keonjhar ITDA will be around 40,000. They mainly concentrate in Ghatgaon, Harichandpur and Saharpada block areas. There they live in multi- ethnic villages, in separate settlement detached from other tribes and castes. Exclusively their tribesmen inhabit certain settlements. They do not enjoy the services of the Hindu brahmana, barber and washerman. They speak Oriya and have forgotten their own dialect. Their society is divided into exogamous clans Khilli. The Karji, Naik and Bentakar are invariably used as surnames. Payment of bride price still exists and marriage ceremonies and festive occasions are celebrated with dancing, singing and feasting. They are mostly landless and those owning land are either marginal or small cultivators. They primarily earn their livelihood from wage earning, agriculture or construction works. They do not migrate to other places for wage- earning. In addition to this the tiny houses with a few items of household articles speak of their poor economic condition.

Land Utilization Pattern:

Block-wise Land Utilization Pattern is given in Table-VII.

Table - VII
Block-wise Land Utilization Pattern (Area in Hectare)

Sl. No.	Block	Forest area	Misc tree groves	Pastures	Cultivable waste	Land put to non agricultural use	Barren Land	Current Fallow	Other Fallow	Net area sown
1.	Keonjhar	3,652	418	2,610	1,453	3,864	5,750	2,695	4,810	7,108
2.	Sahharapada	3,127	603	1,084	2,552	2,247	1,618	3,467	4,845	19,316
3.	Ghatagaon	10,151	497	1,709	2,416	2,223	2,317	7,695	1,167	18,321
4.	Patna	5,565	453	1,693	1,732	2,778	2,819	6,629	3,616	16,725
5.	H.C.Pur	22,315	303	2,680	3,292	3,049	3,414	4,761	5,213	18,826
6.	Banspal	26,895	103	1,621	3,060	6,302	57,829	4,375	3,750	15,862
7.	Talkoi	28,238	145	1,004	1,313	3,998	716	4,745	1,336	14,451
	ITDA Total	99,943	2,522	12,401	15,818	24,461	74,463	34,331	24,737	1,10,609

Source: District Statistical Handbook, Keonjhar, 2001

Out of 399285 hectares as the total land area in Keonjhar ITDA, 110609 hectares (27.70%) are areable land, 99943 hectares (25%) are forestland, 15818 hectares (3.96%) are cultivable wasteland while 12,401 hectares (3.11%) are pastureland and 2522 hectares (0.63%) are covered under grooves.

The land use pattern identifies 18.65% of the total land area as barren, 6.13% land put to non-agricultural use and 14.80% are found fallow.

Major Economic Activities:

The main economic activities of the tribals of the area are agriculture, supplemented by shifting cultivation, collection and sale of minor forest produce, hunting and food gathering. Rice is their principal crop supplemented by mustard and Niger oil seed. In course of time, tribal communities have been monetized, however, barter system still prevails in interior areas.

Agriculture

The area under cultivation is 162984 hectares. The per capita land comes to 0.23 hectares. Only 30134 hectares (18.49%) of the total cultivable area are irrigated. Out of the total irrigated area, 25927 hectares (86%) are irrigated in kharif season and only 4,207 hectares (14%) in Rabi season.



Rice Cultivation by Tribal

The major crops grown in the area are rice, supplemented by mustard and niger. The other agricultural crops of the area are wheat, maize, ragi, green gram, horsegram, til,

groundnut, potato, jute and sugarcane. The yield rate of paddy per hectare is 12.68 quintals.

Table -VIII
Area under Cultivation, Irrigation and per Capita Land

(Area in Hect.)

Sl. No.	Block	Cultivable area				Area Irrigated			Per capita land
		Total	High	Medium	Low	Total	Kharif	Rabi	
1.	Keonjhar	33,384	15,705	15,109	2,570	7,620	6,400	1,220	0.24
2.	Saharpada	25,489	15,514	6,665	3,310	1,133	749	384	0.32
3.	Ghantgaon	21,210	12,387	4,878	2,945	4,362	3,906	456	0.21
4.	Patna	25,440	12,976	11,112	1,352	7,438	6,724	714	0.27
5.	Harichandanpur	26,000	17,198	5,000	3,802	4,863	4,108	755	0.21
6.	Banspal	15,820	12,151	3,075	594	876	631	245	0.18
6.	Telkoi	16,641	9,848	5,223	1,570	3,842	3,409	433	0.19
Total		1,62,984	95,779 (58.77)	51,062	16,143	30,134 (18.49)	25,927 (86.00)	4,207 (14.00)	0.23

Source: Keonjhar ITDA's Five Years Prospective Action Plan(2004-05 to2008-09)

Horticulture

The highland in Keonjhar ITDA measuring 95,779 hectares (58.77%) is the potential resource for horticulture programme, including plantation of fruits, flowers spices, roots and tubers, aromatic plants and herbal gardens. The medium lands are suitable for vegetable cultivation. It's agro climatic condition and soil type supports a wide range of horticultural crops.

Under different development programmes, around 4000 hectares 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 spices, like tomato, cauliflower, cabbage, raddish, beans, ginger, turmeric, chilli, coriander leaf, besides tuber crops, like yam, colocasia.

In the ITDA area, two horticultural farms at Taramakanta and Kuanr and three block level nurseries at Dhenkikote, Patna and Badapalasa have been created to facilitate horticultural programmes in the area. Besides, there are also a number of private nurseries. The following Agro-based Industries utilize the horticultural produce of the area:

Bilati Orissa Ltd. at Gopalpur
Odiyssy pickles at Lenkadaghar
Rathore Industries (spices) at Keonjhar
Annapurna Aromatics at Nakajhari (Ghatangaon block)
Two cold storages (one at Thakurpatna, the other at Sankarpur)

Forestry

The forest area constitutes 25% of the total area of the ITDA. The forest area covers two major types of forests; i.e (i) North tropical moist deciduous forest and (ii) Tropical dry deciduous semi evergreen forest.



Sal Seed Processing by a Tribal

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

transaction of MFP made by TDCC, Keonjhar branch from 2000-2001 to 2003-2004 is presented below:

Items	2000-2001 (in qntls.)	2001-02 (in qntls.)	2002-03 (in qntls.)	2003-04 (in qntls.)
Mushroom	12	-	-	-
Siali leaf	157.50	270.88	86.60	46,754.51
Dama Garuda	175.00	-	-	-
Amthagum	40.00	-	-	-
Chargum	50.00	-	-	-
Harida	-	243	-	-
Amla	-	1.06	-	-
Sal seed	19,618.15	-	-	-

Livestock Rearing

Besides agriculture, the people of the ITDA area take up subsidiary occupation, like poultry farming, goat rearing and diary farming. The cattle population in the ITDA area in the year 2001 is stated below.

Sl. No	Cattle	Number (2001)
1.	Cow (Cross bred and indigenous)	5,29,429
2.	Buffalo	13,346
3.	Sheep	89,757
4.	Goat	2,44,683
5.	Pig	15,050
6.	Poultry	6,51,527
7.	Duck	31,012

The livestock production during the year 2002-03 includes milk (33,62,000 metric tones), egg (26.45 million numbers) and meat (10,92,50,000 MT)

Mining Labour

During the year 2000-01 as many as 13,435 mining workers are reported in Keonjhar district. Since most of the mines are located in tribal areas, the majority of the workers are from the tribal communities who are working mostly in iron and manganese ore mines.

Household Industry

Tribal farmers and artisans who deal with sericultural programmes are mostly found in Banspal, Telkoi and part of Harichandanpur and Ghatangaon blocks. Mostly the tribal traditional sericulture farmers are found in Jatra GP of Banspal block. Tussar culture is practised in almost all blocks of Keonjhar ITDA. Besides the tribes in the ITDA area, mostly the Juangs in Banspal block are habituated in the collection of honey in a traditional way.



Tribal Crafts

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

Self Help Groups (SHGs)

There are as many as 1467 women SHGs operating in the ITDA area. This explains the strength of about 25,000 women and their empowerment with financial assistance from ITDA. The Block wise numbers of women SHGs are given in Table- IX.

Table-IX
Block-wise numbers of women SHGs

SL. No.	Block	Number of SHG
1	Keonjhar	248
2	Sahara Pada	252
3	Ghatagaon	93
4	Patna	224
5	Harichandanpur	168
6	Banspal	242
7	Telkoi	240
Total		1467

Highest no. of SHGs (252) are found in Saharapada block.

Lowest no. of SHGs (96) are found in Ghatagaon block.

The main activities of the SHGs are agro-forest based.

Extent of Poverty

As per 1997 BPL Survey, in the ITDA area there are 1,20,550 BPL households, out of which 68,450 (56.78%) are ST and 11,211 (9.29%) are SC households. The block and community wise no. of BPL households are given in Table - X.

Table-X
Block and Community-wise no. of BPL Households

Sl. No.	Block	Total	ST	SC	OC
1.	Keonjhar	21,776	12,247	2,541	6,988
2.	Saharpada	13,824	8,660	1,355	3,809
3.	Ghantgaon	17,107	12,275	1,331	4,101
4.	Patna	13,967	825	1,256	11,886
5.	Harichandanpur	21,271	12,408	1,974	6,889

6.	Banspal	16,893	13,749	780	2,364
7.	Telkoi	15,112	8,286	1,964	4,862
ITDA		1,20,550	68,450	11,201	40,899

- The ST and SC households in BPL category of the project area constitute 56.78% & 9.29% respectively.
- Banspal block recorded the highest number of ST BPL households (13749) in the ITDA area. In other words Banspal block is economically the most backward area of the ITDA.

Co-operative Societies and Marketing

In the ITDA area, a total of 91,447 members have been registered in 14 Agriculture Credit Cooperative Societies. Besides, 3179 members are found in non-agricultural credit cooperative societies and about 9,000 members are the shareholders in consumer cooperative stores and 79 lakh members are the members in Regulated Market Committee (RMCs). (Source: DRCS, Keonjhar, 2000-01).

CHAPTER IV

EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES

Connectivity

Connection facilities in the I.T.D.A area

Establishment of road connection is of prime importance for making delivery system of development work more effective. Then development of connectivity has been given greater priority in the I.T.D.A area. G.P road, Block road and R.D. 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- XI.

Table -XI

Block-wise Roads Under R & B Department

Sl. No.	Name of the Road	Category	Length of Road in Kms.
1	Naranpur-Pandapada from 0/0 to 19/0 Km	*M.D.R. -12 'A'	19.00
2	Kanjipani-Kuntala Road from 0/0 to 42/0 Km	M.D.R. - 12 'B'	42.00
3	Kunar-Banspal Road from 0/0 to 15.0 Km	M.D.R.- 12 'C'	15.00
4	Satkutunia-Patna Road from 0/0 to 67.10 Km	*O.D.R.	67.00
5	Keonjhar-Municipality road from 0/0 to 40 Km	O.D.R.	4.00
6	Keonjhar College approach road from 0/0 to 3/0 Km	O.D.R.	3.00
7	Old alignment to NH-6 in Keonjhargarh	O.D.R.	2.00
8	Pandapada-Harichandanpur road from 0/0 to 19.0 Km	O.D.R.	19.00
9	Suakati-Dubuna Road	O.D.R.	61.00
10	Baeibaragaon-Boyapadadhar Road	O.D.R.	24.788
11	Keonjhar-Saharapada Road	O.D.R.	19.925
12	Pipilia-Patna Road	O.D.R.	16.700
	Total		293.413

* *M.D.R. - Major District Road*

* *O.D.R. - Other District Road*

- Total 293413 Kms. of road run through the project area.
- Satkhuntia – Patna road from 0.0 to 67.0Kms. is the longest in O.D.R. Category.
- Kanjipani – Kuntala road from 0.0 to 42.0 – is the longest in M.D.R category.

Block-wise R.W. Road is represented in Table -XII.

Table -XII**Block Wise Roads Under R. W Department**

Sl. No	Block	Name of the Road	Total Distance	Existing Status					Remark
				Ear then	Grade I	B.T	C.D in No.	Bridge (length in Kms)	
1.	Keonjhar	Padmapur Gobardhanpur Katha Bansali road	13.50	-	6.14	7.36	6	33.00	Metal surfaced damaged
		Naranpur Bauripada Sankarpara Road	17.50	-	12.28	5.22	8	43.00	Do
2.	Saharapada	Sajarapada Machhagarh Road	29.00	-	7.54	21.46	10	68.00	Metal Surfaced damaged
3.	Ghatagaon	Dhenkakote Santarapur road.	10.00	-	3.28	10.00	4	27.28	B.T. Surfaced damaged
		Kodrabeda Setasanjhi road	6.00	0.35	8.99	2.37	3	20.71	-
4.	Patna	Khereitangiri Bhrunjaraj pani road	12.00	-	-	3.02	5	20.02	Metal B.T. Surfaced damaged
		Rajnagar Kendeipani road	10.00	-	-	10.00	5	25.00	Do
5.	H.C Pur	Nadurpada Kaliahata road	46.00	14.05	0.60	31.35	15	107.00	B.T from 14/0 to 31/350 damaged completed
6.	Telkoi	Telkoi Kalihata road	52.50	-	1971	32.79	20	125.00	Metal surfaced damaged
		Telkoi Bargadevta road	11.40	3.65	6.26	1.49	6	28.80	Do
		Telkoi - Akul Bimakunda road	17.63	12.18	4.20	1.25	9	44.26	Do
			277.53	44.71	80.50	115.07	110	667.06	

Total distance covered 277.53 Kms.

Earthen road is 44.71 Kms.

Bridge. – 667.06 Kms in length

Post Office:

Table -XIII

Block-wise No. of Post Office

Sl. No.	Block	Head Post Office	Sub – Post Office	Branch Post Offices	Total
1.	Keonjhar	1	2	31	34
2.	Saharapada	-	3	24	27
3.	Ghatagoan	-	3	37	40
4	Patna	-	4	20	24
5	H.C.Pur	-	4	34	38
6	Banspal	-	2	21	23
7	Telkoi	-	2	25	27
	Total	1	20	192	213

- There are 213 Post Offices in the ITDA area including one Head Post Office at the Keonjhar district headquarters.
- There are sub-post offices and 192 Branch Post Offices at different block levels to provide postal facilities to the people in the project area.

Educational Institution:

Existing Educational Institutions:-

The educational Institutions cover Primary, M.E, and High Schools of Education Department and Sevashram, Residential Sevashram, Kanyashram and High school Hostels of S.T & S.C Development Department and Education Department existing in the I.T.D.A area. The numbers of existing Educational Institutions under ST&SC Deptt. and that of Education Department of the project area are presented in Table – XIV and Table XV, respectively.

Table -XIV
Existing Educational Institutions under SSD Department

Sl. No.	Block	Primary School Hostel	High School Co-Edn.	High School Girls	Kanya-shram	Ashram School	Residential School	Seva-shram	Total
1.	Keonjhar	22	2	-	-	1	-	2	27
2.	Saharapada	16	-	1	-	-	1	3	21
3.	Ghatagaon	21	-	-	-	1	1	2	25
4.	Patna	18	-	1	-	-	-	2	21
5.	H.C Pur	18	2	-	-	2	2	2	26
6.	Banspal	19	3	1	1	2	3	4	33
7.	Telkoi	21	1	-	-	1	1	4	28
	Total	135	8	3	1	7	8	19	181

- The project area is facilitated with 135 Primary School Hostels.
- Still 23 GPs are not served by Primary School Hostels. As per the Govt. norm one GP should have one Primary School Hostel.
- There is only one Kanyashram in the whole project area.

Table -XV

Existing Educational Institutions under Education Department

Sl. No.	Block	Primary School	M.E School	High School	College	EGS center	Total
1.	Keonjhar	107	53	21	01	21	203
2.	Saharapada	130	42	27	01	-	200
3.	Ghatagaon	97	52	37	01	-	187
4.	Patna	101	48	34	02	-	185
5.	H.C Pur	120	23	20	-	35	198
6.	Banspal	124	14	11	01	-	150
7.	Telkoi	111	50	27	02	-	190
	Total	790	282	177	08	56	1313

- Total number of Primary Schools of SSD and Education Depts. in the project area is 817. The average population per school is 863, which is about 2.9 times more than the actual norm of 300 populations per primary school.
- Similarly, the number of M.E School is 283, which shows nearly 3000 populations per M.E School, that is 6 times more than the actual population norm per school.
- In Keonjhar, H.C Pur and Banspal block, 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.

Health Care Facilities:

Medical institutions:

The existing health infrastructure available in the project area is presented in Table XVI.

Table -XVI

Block-wise Medical Institution

Sl. No	Block	DHH Hospital	Other Hospital	Community Health Center	Primary Health Center	Primary Health Centers New	Mobile Health Unit	Total	Homeopathic Dispensary	Ayurvedic Dispensary
1.	Keonjhar	1	1	-	1	5	1	9	3	2
2.	Saharapada	-	-	-	1	3	-	4	1	3
3.	Ghatagaon	-	-	-	1	3	-	4	3	2
4.	Patna	-	-	1	-	5	-	6	2	2
5.	H.C Pur	-	-	1	1	5	-	7	2	4
6.	Banspal	-	-	1	-	5	-	6	1	3
7.	Telkoi	-	-	1	-	5	-	6	2	4
	Total	1	1	4	4	31	1	42	14	20

- The total number of existing primary health centre is 31, on an average 22740 population depends on one primary health centre which shows the inadequacy of the primary health centre for the people in the project area, deviating the actual norm of 3000 population per one PHC.
- The other existing health infrastructures are also inadequate for the project area.

Anganwadi Centre

The Block wise distribution of Anganwadi Center is furnished in the Table XVII.

Table -XVII

Block wise Existing no. of Anganwadi Centres

Sl. No	Blcok	No. of		
		Inhabited villages	Anganwadi Centers	Villages not served by Anganwadi Centres
1.	Keonjhar	213	140	73
2.	Saharapada	137	111	26
3.	Ghatagaon	140	131	9
4.	Patna	149	130	19
5.	H.C Pur	208	150	58
6.	Banspal	162	113	49
7.	Telkoi	143	90	53
	Total	1152	865	287

- The above table shows that the existing Angawadi Centres are 865 for 7,04,950 population, i.e., one Anganwadi per 815 person which is also far from the actual norm of one Anganwadi per 150 persons in each area.
- As many as 287 revenue villages are yet to be served by Angawadi centers.
- While the highest number of villages without the Anganwadi Centres is found in Keonjhar Block, the lowest number of villages without the Anganwdi Centres is noticed at Ghatagaon Block.

Drinking water facilities:

The availability of drinking water facilities in different Blocks of Keonjhar ITDA is given in Table-XVIII.

Table --XVIII

Block-wise Rural Drinking water Supply

Sl. No	Block	Tube well		Sanitary well		Pipe water	
		No. of Tube Wells Functioning	No. of village covered.	No of Sanitary wells Functioning	No. of Villages covered	No. of Pipe Water	No. of villages covered
1.	Keonjhar	241	163	114	36	2	2
2.	Saharapada	581	140	1	1	3	5
3.	Ghatagaon	608	202	25	25	1	1
4.	Patna	677	216	11	3	1	4
5.	H.C Pur	562	149	5	1	1	1
6.	Banspal	460	138	-	-	-	-
7.	Telkoi	394	143	88	55	1	1
	Total	3523	1151	244	121	9	14

- Total No. of defunct tube well is 243 as on 01.04.03.
- Highest Number of Tube wells are found in Patna block, highest no. of sanitary well is found in Keonjhar block, highest number of Pipe water is found in Saharapada Block.
- Out of 1152 villages, only one village lacks safe drinking water facility.

Irrigation:

The existing Irrigation facilities are given in Table-XIX

Table-XIX

Irrigation facilities created in different Blocks of I.T.D.A. Areas

Sl. No.	Block	Area irrigated by Medium Irrigation Projects (in hect.)		Area irrigated by Minor Irrigation Project (in hect.)		Area irrigated by L.I. Point (in hect.)		Area irrigated by Dug Well (in hect.)	
		Khariff	Rabi	Khariff	Rabi	Khariff	Rabi	Khariff	Rabi
1	Keonjhar	2301	1200	3850	311	482	280	640	291
2	Saharapada	5425	1200	591	6	708	360	952	429
3	Ghatagaon	-	-	337	-	512	300	587	267
4	Patna	334	200	3346	900	168	100	380	212
5	H.C. Pur	2074	1100	1800	300	32	30	478	348
6	Banspal	-	-	359	66	272	180	128	76
7	Telkoi	-	-	3123	253	286	140	1125	102
	Total	10134	3700	13406	1836	2460	1390	4290	1725

- Medium Irrigation Projects are almost lacking in the blocks, like Ghatagaon, Banspal and Telkoi.
- The land area irrigated by Medium Irrigation Projects during Khariff season is the highest (5425) in Saharapada block, and by Minor Irrigation Projects is (3850) in Keonjhar block.
- The land area irrigated by Medium Irrigation Projects during Rabi season is the highest (1200) in Saharapada block as well as in Keonjhar block, and by Minor Irrigation Projects is (900) in Patna block.

Veterinary and Animal Husbandry:

Veterinary Institutions are established in the project area to provide health care facilities to animal resources. In the project area there are 10 Veterinary Hospitals/Dispensaries, 53 Livestock Aid Centres and 29 Artificial Insemination Centres functioning. The existing Veterinary Institutions are given in Table-XX.

Table - XX

Block-wise Existing Livestock and Animal Husbandry Institutions

Sl. No.	Block	Hospital & Dispensary	V.A.S. & Addl. V.A.S	Livestock Aid Centre	Livestock Inspectors	Artificial Insemination Centre
1	Keonjhar	1	1	16	17	8
2	Saharapada	1	2	7	8	6
3	Ghatagaon	1	2	5	6	4
4	Patna	1	2	8	9	3
5	H.C. Pur	3	4	5	8	6
6	Banspal	1	2	6	7	-
7	Telkoi	2	3	6	7	2
Total		10	16	53	62	29

Cooperative and Financial Institutions:

Cooperative organization:

There are 13 LAMPS operating in the Project area. The Block wise existing cooperative Institutions along with their locations are furnished in Table-XXI.

Table -XXI
Block-wise No. of Co-Operatives Institutions

Sl. No.	Block	Lamps	
		No.	Location
1	Keonjhar	2	1. Polasponga, 2. Keonjhar Sadar
2	Saharapada	1	1. Patna
3	Ghatafaon	1	1. Saharapada
4	Patna	2	1. H.C. Pur ,2. Janghira
5	H.C. Pur	1	1. Dhenkekote
6	Banspal	3	1. Sukati, 2. Gonakka, 3. Noyakote
7	Telkoi	3	1. Telkoi, 2. Sirigida, 3. Kalihata
	Total	13	

- The Blocks, Banspal and Telkoi have the highest number (3) of LAMPS each.

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-XXII.

Table -XXII
Block-wise Financial Institutions

Sl. No.	Block	No. of Financial Institution									Total
		BOI	SBI	UBI	BOB	CBI	PNB	BGB	CARD	KCCOB	
1	Keonjhar	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	14
2	Saharapada	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	6
3	Ghatafaon	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
4	Patna	3	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	6
5	H.C. Pur	2	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	1	7
6	Banspal	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	4
7	Telkoi	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6
	Total	14	4	2	2	2	1	15	2	4	46

- The highest number of Banks, i.e. 14, serves Keonjhar Sadar Block, and the lowest, i.e. 3, Saharapada Block.
- The branches of the Bank of India and Baitarani Gramya Bank are present in each block of the ITDA.

Market:

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



Weekly Market at Gonasika, Banspal Block

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

Table -XXIII

Block-wise weekly market

Sl. No.	Block	Market			
		No.	Location/Place	Day	
1	Keonjhar	6	1. Keonjhar	1. Sunday	
			2. Sankiri	2. Thursday	
			3. Polaspanga	3. Monday	
			4. Dumuria	4. Monday	
			5. Raojuan	5. Friday	
			6. Nuagaon	6. Thursday	
2	Saharapada	8	1. Arjunapani	1. Saturday	
			2. Udaipur	2. Wednesday	
			3. Banavir	3. Sunday	
			4. Handiasil	4. Friday	
			5. Raidiha	5. Friday	
			6. Saharapada	6. Friday	
			7. Sunaponi	7. Saturday	
			8. Damanagada	8. Tuesday	
3	Ghatagaon	8	1. Ghatagaon	1. Tuesday	
			2. Dhenkikote	2. Saturday	
			3. Badajamuposi	3. Monday	
			4. Bata	4. Tuesday	
			Harichandanpur	5. Friday	
			5. Bholabeda	6. Wednesday	
			6. Bankapatali	7. Wednesday	
			7. Pandapada	8. Tuesday	
8. Santrapur					

4	Patna	10	1. Patna 2. Kendipose 3. Nuagaon 4. Malipose 5. Jamunapore 6. Turinmunga 7. Rajnagar 8. Dhangasapada 9. Chemna 10. Kheiritangiri	1. Wednesday 2. Sunday 3. Sunday 4. Monday 5. Friday 6. Monday 7. Thursday 8. Friday 9. Wednesday 10. Thursday
5	H.C. Pur	5	1. Tentulipala 2. Palaspal 3. Bhagamunda 4. Jangira 5. Harichandanpur	1. Tuesday 2. Sunday 3. Wednesday 4. Monday
6	Banspal	3	Tarmakant Ralakadamala Saharapur Gonasika	1. Saturday 2. Friday 3. Thursday 4. Saturday
7	Telkoi	5	1. Akul 2. Telkoi 3. Rekuti 4. Sarual 5. Bimala	1. Thursday 2. Friday 3. Thursday 4. Wednesday 5. Sunday

- All together 45 weekly markets are operating in the Project area.
- The highest number of weekly markets, i.e. 10, is found in Patna block and the lowest number, i.e. 3, in Banspal block.

Public Distributing 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-XXIV.

Table -XXIV
Public Distribution System of Keonjhar I.T.D.A

Sl. No.	Block	No. of B.P.L. Card Holder	No. of A.A.Y Card Holder	No. of Arnapruna Card Holder	No. of A.P.L Card Holder	No. of Mobile Van	No. of Dealer Storage Go-down	No. of Fair Price Shop
1	Keonjhar	19,724	2,024	239	11,360	1	4	64
2	Saharapada	12,360	1,240	14	3,391	-	3	22
3	Ghatafaon	16,170	1,537	180	4,287	-	4	49
4	Patna	12,545	1,422	166	6,551	-	3	37
5	H.C. Pur	19,401	1,810	213	8,748	-	4	36
6	Banspal	15,707	1,246	144	1,257	1	4	37
7	Telkoi	13,814	1,298	152	5,092	1	3	30
	Total	1,09,721	10,595	1,239	40,686	3	25	275

- As per 1997 B.P.L. survey in rural area and 1998 in urban areas, as many as 1,20,5502 families are identified as B.P.L. families. There are 10,595 families under AAY among whom 234 have surrendered their cards due to migration.

Household and Cottage Industry:

Different Industries are established in the project area for providing employment to the people. Block wise Small Scale Industries established in the project area is given in Table-XXV.

Table -XXV
Industry in I.T.D.A Area

Sl. No.	Block	Food and Allied	Engg. and Metal	Prepar- ing and Serving	Elec- trical & Elec- tronic	Glass & Ceramic	Tex- tiles	Oil India	Other	Total
1	Keonjhar	101	32	65	62	8	-	20	119	407
2	Saharapada	11	9	3	5	16	-	-	3	60
3	Ghatafaon	23	6	13	8	3	-	-	27	80
4	Patna	19	3	8	2	23	-	-	5	60
5	H.C. Pur	11	1	4	1	-	-	-	14	31
6	Banspal	6	2	3	1	2	-	-	2	16
7	Telkoi	11	2	3	2	-	-	-	5	23
	Total	182	55	99	74	52	-	20	175	659

The total number of industries in the area is 659, out of which the number of food and allied industries is 182, Engineering and Metal Industries is 55, repairing and

servicing Industries is 99, Electrical and Electronics is 74, Glass and Ceramic industries is 52, and oil Industries is 20.

Forestry:

There is a Sales Depot of Tribal Development Co-operative (TDDC) at Keonjhar. The objective of the Agency is to produce Minor Forest Produce (M.F.P) and surplus Agl. Produce (S.A.P.) collected by the tribals at the fair and remunerative price and arrange their marketing. The transaction on M.F.P. made by TDDC, Keonjhar Branch from 200-2001 to 2003-2004 is shown in the statement below.

Sl. No.	Name of the Commodities	Collection From Tribal		Consumer Business	Total
		For 2000-2001	Quintal		
1	Mushroom	12.00	4,200.00	-	
2	Silai Leaf	157.50	86,625.00	-	
3	Damagaruda	175.00	17,500	-	
4	Amthagum	40.00	36,000	-	
5	Chargum	50.00	12,5000	-	
	Total		1,56,825.00	25,12,054.48	26,68,879.48
	2001-2002				
1	Harida	243	850.50		
2	Siali Leaf	270.88	1,48,984.00		
3	Amla		2,047.00		
4	Sal seeds	19618.15	58,85,445.00		
	Total		60,37,326.50	25,32,517.05	85,69,843.55
	2002-2003				
1	Siali Leaf	86.60	47,630.00		
	Total	86.60	47,630.00		
	2003-2004				
1	Sal Leaf	46,754.51	1,51,95,215.75		
	Total	46,754.51	1,51,95,215.75		
	Grand Total			12,90,706.81	1,64,85,922.55

- *In 2000-2001, Damagaruda was the highest collection, i.e. 175.00 Qntls; followed by siali leaf, i.e., 157.50 Qntls.*
- *In 2001-2002 Amla was the highest collection, i.e. 1968.15 Qntls. followed by harida, i.e. 270.88 Qntl.*
- *In 2001-2003 siali leaf was the only collection, i.e. 86.60 Qntls.*
- *In 2003-2004 sal leaf was the only collection, i.e 46754.51 Qntls.*

Juang Development Agency:

For the alround development of Juang (PTG), one Micro Project namely, Juang Development Agency, Gonasika in Banspal Block is functioning since 1978. The Headquarters of JDA is located at Gonasika, 34 Kms. away from Keonjher ITDA. Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GOI, is providing Special Central Assistance for the PTG on Centpercent subsidy basis for their Socio-Economic development.

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 Department to probe into the development status of all Blocks of 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 Square Kilometer (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) Number 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) Number of Medical institutions per lakh 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 categorization 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 7 Blocks within the jurisdiction of Keonjhar I.T.D.A. and their development status as determined by the above committee, is stated below:

SI No	Name of the Block	Category	Rank among the 314 Blocks of Orissa
1	Ghatagaon	B	188
2	Keonjhargarh	B	200
3	Saharapada	B	202
4	Patna	B	206
5	Harichandanpur	C	102
6	Telkoi	C	154
7	Banspal	D	42

From the analysis indicated in the above table, it transpires that the development status

of 1 out of the 7 blocks is very backward, 2 are categorized backward and 4 blocks developing as per the criteria determined by the Committee.

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

The I.T.D.As in Orissa and elsewhere in the Country have emerged as autonomous agencies to translate policy issues and options into action in TSP areas for Tribal welfare and development. In fact, the I.T.D.As are agglomeration of multisectoral development inputs meant for tribal development. For undertaking planned development of the people and the area coming under Keonjhar ITDA, flow of funds have been made broadly on two heads, such as Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and Project under First proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution. Keonjhar ITDA has been established since 1979 and during this period, the project has implemented various

development programmes under Individual Beneficiary-oriented (IBO) Schemes, Income Generating Schemes (IGS), Community Benefit-oriented (CBO) schemes, Infrastructure Development Programmes (IDP), Social Benefit Oriented Programmes and Information, Education and Communication (I.E.C) activities. To have an overview of various planned development interventions under this ITDA, an attempt has been made to analyze and give a picture of the projects covered during the last five years. For the sake of convenience, the programmes/interventions have been broadly divided into three categories, such as ***Income Generating Schemes (IGS), Infrastructure Development Schemes (IDS) and Information, Education and Communication (IEC).***

INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES:

Under Income Generating Schemes (IGS), a number of interventions have been made by the ITDA in the project area for the beneficiaries. However, it is necessary to indicate the specific sectors and activities under each of the interventions that have been

extended during the last five years to have a glimpse of the Planned Development Interventions undertaken in the project area. The sectors where activities have been done under IGS are:

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

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

AGRICULTURE:

So far as Agriculture sector is concerned, interventions have been made in 4 areas such as Land Development, Supply of Agricultural Implement, Supply of Plough Bullock and Crop Demonstration. During the last 5 years, a total amount of Rs.42.24 lakhs has been spent on Agriculture head of the IGS in the project area. The break-up of year wise and scheme-wise expenditure is given below.

Financial Year	Expenditure incurred in Different Sub-Component under Agriculture (Rs. in Lakh)				Total
	Land Development	Supply of Agr. Implement	Supply of Plough Bullock	Crop Demonstration	
2001-02	03.61	00.70	01.36	00.60	06.27
2002-03	05.50	01.20	01.52	01.40	09.62
2003-04	04.34	-	01.37	01.75	07.46
2004-05	03.00	06.07	-	-	09.07
2005-06	-	09.82	-	-	09.82
Total	16.45	17.79	04.25	03.75	42.24

Land Development:

As may be seen from the table given below, a total number of 213 beneficiaries from 6 Blocks and 38 villages have been covered under Land Development intervention and a total amount of Rs.16.45 lakh has been spent for the purpose over a period of five years (2001-02 to 2005-06) in the project area.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	Keonjhar, H.C.Pur, Telkoi	11	68	3.61
2002-03	Keonjhar, Banspal, Telkoi	11	67	5.50
2003-04	Keonjhar, H.C.Pur, Patna Telkoi	12	48	4.34
2004-05	Keonjhar, Telkoi	04	30	3.00
2005-06	-	-	-	-
Total	05		213	16.45

Supply of Agricultural Implements:

In the project area, during the last five years Agricultural Implements have been supplied to 594 beneficiaries covering all the 7 Blocks and 81 villages with a total expenditure of Rs.17.79 lakh. The expenditure incurred as indicated in the table further indicates that there has been a gradual increase in the amount of expenditure made each year compared to the preceding year.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	Keonjhar, H.C.Pur, Ghatagaon, Patna, Saharpada, Banspal.	43	165	00.70
2002-03	Saharapada, Keonjhar, Telkoi, Ghatagaon, Patna	26	280	01.20
2003-04	-	-	-	-
2004-05	Keonjhar, Ghatagaon, Patna, Saharpada, Banspal	05	67	06.07
2005-06	Keonjhar, H.C.Pur, Ghatagaon Patna, Saharpada, Banspal, Telkoi	07	82	9.82
Total	07	81	594	17.79

Supply of Plough Bullock:

During the last five years, 104 numbers of beneficiaries have been supplied with Plough Bullocks with a total expenditure of Rs.04.25 lakh. In the process, 33 villages and 7 blocks have been covered. But one of the significant features of this intervention as may be seen from the table given below is that, while in the first three years, this intervention has been extended in the project area, there has been no intervention in this component at all in the next 2 years.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	H.C.Pur, Patna, Keonjhar, Banspal	07	31	01.36
2002-03	Telkoi, Keonjhar, Banspal Ghatgaon	09	38	01.52
2003-04	Saharpada, Ghatgaon, Telkoi, Keonjhar, Patna	17	35	01.37
2004-05	-	-	-	-
2005-06	-	-	-	-
Total	07	33	104	04.25

Crop Demonstration:

Crop demonstration is a very important intervention in the project area under study. The analysis of data reveals that during the last 5 years, a total number of 2356 beneficiaries distributed in 7 blocks have been covered under this scheme. The total expenditure made on this component by the I.T.D.A. is Rs. 03.75 lakh. But the analysis of table further indicates that during the last 2 years (2004-05 and 2005-06), there has been no crop demonstration activity in the project area and the ITDA has not covered any village.



Harvesting of Rice by Juang



Rice Field in a Juang Hill

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	H.C.Pur, Ghatgaon, Keonjhar, Telkoi	10	80	0.60
2002-03	Harichandanpur, Banspal Keonjhar, Saharpada, Patna	135	1926	0.40
2003-04	Saharpada, Ghatgaon, Telkoi, Banspal, Keonjhar, Patna, Harichandanpur	18	350	0.75
2004-05	-	-	-	-
2005-06	-	-	-	-
Total	07		2356	03.75

HORTICULTURE:

Horticulture is a very important and meaningful intervention for enhancing the level of earning in the tribal pockets of the state. As revealed from the secondary sources data collected from the I.T.D.A, primarily three specific interventions have been extended by the project authorities of the I.T.D.A. during the last 5 years and they are as follows:

- I. Plantation
- II. Nursery and Seed Farms
- III. Horticulture Training.

Plantation:

Although statistical information has been recorded and placed in the table below, it is clear that only during the last 2 years (2004-05 and 2005-06), plantation as an intervention has been extended in the project area. The analysis of data indicates that a total number of 85 beneficiaries from 6 villages of 4 Blocks have been extended this scheme with an expenditure of Rs.2.58 lakh.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	-	-	-	-
2002-03	-	-	-	-
2003-04	-	-	-	-
2004-05	Keonjhar, Ghatgaon, Telkoi Banspal	06	85	02.01
2005-06	Keonjhar, Ghatgaon, Telkoi Banspal	06	Maintenance	0.57
TOTAL			85	02.58

Nursery and Seed Farms:

The Project has also encouraged setting up of Nurseries and Seed farms and during the last 2 years has provided financial assistance to 3 number of beneficiaries in as many villages and blocks with a total expenditure of Rs.0.31 lakh.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	-	-	-	-
2002-03	-	-	-	-
2003-04	-	-	-	-
2004-05	Banspal, Ghatgaon and Saharapada	03	03 Nurseries	00.31
2005-06	-	-	-	-
TOTAL			03	00.31

Horticulture Training

Training and capacity building are important components for success of any vocation. Realizing this, the I.T.D.A has provided Horticulture Training to 350 numbers of beneficiaries covering 7 villages & 7 blocks with an expenditure of Rs.0.35 lakh.

However, this activity has been extended only during 2002-03 and in the remaining 4 years it has not been extended.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	-	-	-	-
2002-03	Keonjhar, Telkoi, Banspal, Saharapada, Harichandanpur, Paatna, Ghatgaon	07	350	0.35
2003-04	-	-	-	-
2004-05	-	-	-	-
2005-06	-	-	-	-
TOTAL			350	0.35

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

The tribal people in the I.T.D.A under study like most other tribal pockets of the state are used to resort to Goatary, Poultry, Sheep rearing and Pisciculture as important means of livelihood. Realizing this, the I.T.D.A has extended 4 kinds of activities under Animal Husbandry, such as Goatary, Poultry, Sheep Rearing and Pisciculture.

Goatary:

So far as Goatary is concerned, financial assistance to the tune of Rs.6.65 lakh has been made to 70 numbers of beneficiaries spread over 21 villages of 5 blocks during the period 2001-02 to 2003-04. However, this intervention, which is a key livelihood option, has not been extended during the last 2 years by the I.T.D.A.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	Keonjhar, Harichandanpur.	09	06	0.34
2002-03	Keonjhar	02	39	03.81
2003-04	Harichandanpur, Keonjhar, Banspal, Telkoi, Saharapada,	13	25	02.50
2004-05	-	-	-	-
2005-06	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		21	70	06.65

Poultry:

Poultry as a livelihood option also has been supported by the I.T.D.A in the project area during the period 2001-02 and 2002-03 to 62 beneficiaries of 4 villages, one each in Keonjhar, Patna, Ghatagaon and Harichandanpur blocks. An amount of Rs.1.66 lakh has been provided as financial assistance to the 61 beneficiaries.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	Keonjhar, Harichandanpur.	02	53	00.86
2002-03	Patna, Ghatagaon	02	08	00.80
2003-04			-	-
2004-05	-		-	-
2005-06	-		-	-
TOTAL			61	01.66

Sheep Rearing:

Sheep rearing has been tried as a livelihood option in three villages of 2 blocks during 2001-02. A total amount of 0.30 lakh financial assistance has been provided to 3 beneficiaries for the purpose in the project area. The analysis as in table below indicates that this intervention has been extended only during 2001-02 and has not been extended in the subsequent years.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	Keonjhar, Harichandanpur.	03	03	00.30
2002-03	-		-	-
2003-04	-		-	-
2004-05	-		-	-
2005-06	-		-	-
TOTAL			03	00.30

PISCICULTURE:

The I.T.D.A has supported 691 number of beneficiaries spread over 23 villages of 5 blocks in the project area. This intervention has been extended to the beneficiaries during 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2005-06 with a total expenditure of Rs.12.80 lakhs.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	Keonjhar, Harichandanpur, Telkoi	04	105	01.00
2002-03	Patna, Keonjhar, Harichandanpur, Telkoi	08	113	03.30
2003-04	Telkoi, Saharapada	05	353	04.90
2004-05	-		-	-
2005-06	Keonjhar, Harichandanpur, Telkoi, Saharapada	06	120	03.60
TOTAL		23	691	12.80

COTTAGE INDUSTRY:

Keonjhar I.T.D.A has also supported a good number of beneficiaries in the cottage industry sector. In this sector, financial assistance has been extended under Bee keeping and Seri Culture.

Bee Keeping:

As regards Bee Keeping, 140 numbers of beneficiaries from 10 villages and 2 blocks (Ghatagaon and Banspal) have been provided financial assistance. For this, during the last 5 years, an amount of Rs.6.29 lakh has been spent.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	-	-	N.A	00.98
2002-03	Banspal	03	100	01.38
2003-04	-	-	N.A	00.53
2004-05	Ghatgaon, Banspal.	05	20	01.49
2005-06	Banspal, Ghatagaon	02	20	01.91
TOTAL		10	140	06.29

Sericulture:

Realizing the fact that Sericulture is a profitable and feasible means of livelihood in some of the pockets of Keonjhar I.T.D.A, the authorities have extended this as an important intervention in the project area. The analysis of table indicates that a total number of 2141 number of beneficiaries spread over 7 blocks and 97 villages have been provided this intervention with a total expenditure of Rs.26.62 lakh during the last 5 years.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	Ghatagaon	08	47	02.00
2002-03	Patna, Banspal, Harichandanpur, Telkoi	44	1141	12.60
2003-04	Keonjhar, Patna, Saharpada, Ghatgaon, Harichandanpur, Telkoi.	42	923	06.50
2004-05	Ghatgaon, Harichandanpur, Telkoi.	03	30	05.52
2005-06	-	-	-	-

TOTAL	97	2141	26.62
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IRRIGATION:

Under Irrigation component, the project has extended development intervention for ensuring income-generating activities through two Schemes, such as – Construction of Diversion weir and Installation and repair of LIPs.

Construction of Diversion Weir:

Diversion weir has been constructed for providing assured irrigation to the beneficiaries' dependant on agriculture for their survival. This is a very important intervention under I.G.S and the analysis of table indicates that a total number of 5675 beneficiaries have been benefited under this scheme in 121 villages and all the 7 Blocks have been covered during the span of last five years. The analysis further reveals that a total amount of Rs.686.12 lakh has been spent for this intervention alone in the project area by I.T.D.A.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	Telkoi, Banspal	07	255	53.57
2002-03	Ghatagaon, Banspal, Harichandanpur, Telkoi, Patna,, Saharpada	34	35/1889	133.02
2003-04	Keonjhar, Patna, Saharpada, Ghatgaon, Harichndanpur, Telkoi, Banspal	29	30/1537	179.52
2004-05	Ghatgaon, Harichndanpur, Telkoi.Banspal, Patna, Keonjhar	51	52/1104	181.64
2005-06	-		31/890	138.37
TOTAL		121	5675	686.12

Installation and Repair of LIPs:

The second important intervention under Agriculture component that has been extended to a large number of beneficiaries by the I.T.D.A during the last 5 years has been installation and repair of LIPs and MIPs so as to provide assured irrigation facilities. Under this sub-component, during the last five years, a total number of 1504 beneficiaries from 36 villages of 5 Blocks have been covered. The total expenditure incurred for this intervention during the last five years has been to the tune of Rs.82.86 lakh.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	Ghatagaon	03	75	07.05
2002-03	Banspal, Harichandanpur, Saharpada, Keonjhar	04	06/312	04.29
2003-04	Keonjhar, Saharpada, Ghatgaon, Harichandanpur, Banspal	05	05/263	04.00
2004-05	Ghatgaon, Harichandanpur, Patna, Keonjhar, Saharpada, Banspal.	12	12/427	32.36
2005-06	Keonjhar, Patna, Saharpada, Banspal, Harichandanpur, Ghatagaon.	12	12/427	35.16
TOTAL		36	1504	82.86

SOIL CONSERVATION:

Water Harvesting Structure under Watershed Development Project:

I.T.D.A Keonjhar has constructed only 2 Water Harvesting Structures in the project area covering 3 villages coming under only Keonjhar Block. The 2 WHSs have been constructed with an expenditure of Rs.3.34 lakh.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of WHSs	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	Keonjhar	02	01	01.01
2002-03			-	-
2003-04	Keonjhar	01	01	02.33
2004-05	-	-	-	-
2005-06	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		-	02	03.34

MISCELLANEOUS BANKABLE SCHEMES:

Under miscellaneous Bankable schemes, Diesel pumps sets have been provided to a number of beneficiaries by linking the beneficiaries with the Bank loan.

Diesel Pump Set:

During the period 2001-02, 02-03 and 03-04, a total number of 71 beneficiaries from 19 villages and 5 Blocks have been provided assistance under Diesel Pump Set. For this, a total amount of Rs.7.06 lakh has been incurred.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	Telkoi, Keonjhar, Patna, Harichandanpur	11	15	01.38
2002-03	Keonjhar, Patna, Banspal	07	33	03.46
2003-04	Keonjhar	01	23	02.22
2004-05	-	-	-	-
2005-06	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		19	71	07.06

SELF HELP GROUPS (SHGs):**Assistance for activities under IGS:**

Besides, interventions for individual beneficiaries, the I.T.D.A has also extended interventions through group mode by providing assistance to the Self Help Groups (SHGs). In fact, during the year 2005-06, the I.T.D.A has extended financial assistance to SHGs for undertaking Income Generating Activities. The analysis of table given below reveals that a total number of 364 beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme and an amount of Rs.35.40 lakh has been spent for the purpose.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	-	-	-	-
2002-03	-	-	-	-
2003-04	-	-	-	-
2004-05	-	-	-	-
2005-06	Not Indicated	N.A	354	35.40
TOTAL		N.A	354	35.40

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (I.D.S):

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

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

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

CONNECTIVITY:

Connectivity is an important pre-requisite of development and is regarded as one of the key infrastructure development of a region. Keonjhar I.T.D.A has given emphasis on construction of cross drainage in different remote pockets.

Construction of Cross Drainage:

The table indicated below reveals that during the last 5 years, as many as 108 numbers of Cross Drainages have been constructed in 100 villages of 7 Blocks in Keonjhar I.T.D.A project area. The analysis of table further indicates that a total amount of Rs.345.48 lakh has been spent for the construction of cross drainage in 100 villages during the last five years.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Cross Drainage Constructed	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	Banspal, Telkoi, Harichandanpur	05	05	39.46
2002-03	Banspal, Telkoi, Hrichandanpur, Ghatagaon, Patna, Keonjhar, Saharpada	26	26	122.98
2003-04	Banspal, Telkoi, Hrichandanpur, Ghatagaon, Patna, Keonjhar, Saharpada	21	21	50.25
2004-05	Banspal, Telkoi, Hrichandanpur, Ghatagaon, Patna, Keonjhar, Saharpada	31	32	66.80
2005-06	Banspal, Telkoi, Hrichandanpur, Ghatagaon, Patna, Keonjhar, Saharpada	17	24	70.49
TOTAL		100	108	349.98

ELCTRICITY:

Electricity is treated as one of the most important and positive human development indicator for calculating Human Development Index. Keonjhar I.T.D.A has taken steps during the last 5 years to provide electricity to some of the Schools and Hostels of SSD Department.

Electrification of Schools and Hostels of SSD Department:

The analysis of table given below indicates that electricity has been provided to 5 Schools/Hostels run by SSD Department located in 5 villages coming under three blocks such as Keonjhar, Ghatagaon and Saharpada. The total expenditure incurred for providing electricity to these five institutions has been calculated to be Rs.3 lakh.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	Keonjhar, Ghatagaon	02	02	00.20
2002-03	Keonjhar, Saharpada	02	02	01.84
2003-04	Keonjhar	01	01	00.96
2004-05	-	-	-	-
2005-06	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		5	05	03.00

DRINKING WATER:

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

Construction & Repairs of RCC Ring Wells & Sanitary Wells:

The analysis of table shows that a total number of 29 RCC ring wells and sanitary wells have either been constructed or repaired during the last five years in 29 villages of 7 blocks with an expenditure of Rs.8.77 lakhs. However, during 2005-06, no activity under this component has been done.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Construction and repair of RCC ring wells and Sanitary Wells	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	Banspal, Gharagaon, Harichandanpur	05	05	01.59
2002-03	Telkoi, Saharpada,, Banspal, Gharagaon, Harichandanpur	09	09	07.18
2003-04	Telkoi, Harichandanpur, Banspal, Ghatagaon, Keonjhar.	06	06	10.02
2004-05	Telkoi, Harichandanpur, Banspal, Patna, Keonjhar.	09	09	05.84
2005-06	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		29	29	24.63

EDUCATION:

Education is the key input for development and it is highly essential to provide infrastructure to facilitate the people living in remote places to send their children for access to education. Keeping this in view, I.T.D.A Keonjhar has extended two kinds of interventions in some of the remote pockets of the region. The two major interventions under this component are:

- I. Construction & Repair of hostels, Schools buildings and compound walls;
- II. Supply of Cots, Beds, Mosquito Nets to SSD Department School Hostels and Amenities, like electrification and water supply.

Construction & Repair of hostels, Schools building and compound wall:

As may be seen from the analysis of table below, as many as 143 number of Hostels/School buildings have been either repaired or constructed by Keonjhar I.T.D.A during the last 5 years in 143 villages located under 7 Blocks. The data further reveal that a total amount of Rs.131.22 lakh has been spent for the construction and repair of Schools and Hostel buildings between 2001-02 to 2005-06.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Hostels/School Buildings repaired/constructed	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	Banspal, Gharagaon, Harichandanpur, Keonjhar, Saharpada, Telkoi, Patna	25	25	25.11
2002-03	Telkoi, Saharpada,, Patna, Banspal, Gharagaon, Harichandanpur, keonjhar	52	52	53.56
2003-04	Telkoi, Saharpada,, Patna, Banspal, Gharagaon, Harichandanpur, keonjhar	55	55	33.95
2004-05	Telkoi, Saharpada,, Banspal, Gharagaon	10	10	17.19
2005-06	Keonjhar	01	01	01.31
TOTAL		143	143	131.22

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

The second intervention under Education component extended by the Keonjhar I.T.D.A during the last five years has been the Supply of Cots, Beds, Mosquito Nets to SSD Department School Hostels and Amenities like electrification and water supply. The analysis of table reveals that a total amount of Rs.128.58 lakh has been spent for providing various kinds of interventions in school Hostels such as supply of cots, beds, mosquito nets and also providing electricity and water supply to the hostels.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	-		135 PSH	34.69
2002-03	-		135 PSH	20.49
2003-04	-		135 PSH	20.23
2004-05	-		135 PSH	18.01
2005-06	-		135 PSH	35.16
TOTAL			135 PSH	128.58

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

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

- I. Excursion, Exhibition, Cultural Programme and Exchange Programme
- II. Computer training for the tribal youths
- III. Vocational trainings for the tribal youths.

EXCURSION, EXHIBITION, CULTURAL PROGRAMME, EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES:

In this component, during the last 5 years, a total amount of Rs.2.32 lakh has been spent by the I.T.D.A and the activities that have been covered under this sub-component are – excursion, exhibition, cultural and exchange Programme.

Financial Year	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	00.61
2002-03	00.32
2003-04	00.45
2004-05	00.43
2005-06	00.51
Total	02.32

COMPUTER TRAINING FOR TRIBAL YOUTHS:

The second sub-component under the IEC component has been providing computer training for the tribal youths. This activity has been pursued by the I.T.D.A for the last five years in the project area and a total amount of Rs.3.12 lakh has been spent.

Financial Year	Number of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	-	-
2002-03	-	-
2003-04	20	01.36
2004-05	20	00.78
2005-06	20	00.98
TOTAL	60	03.12

VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR TRIBAL YOUTHS:

The third intervention that has been extended by the I.T.D.A under the I.E.C. component is the Vocational Training for the Tribal Youths. As the table shows a total number of 128 tribal youths have been trained in different Vocations during the last 3 years and an amount of Rs.9.42 lakh has been spent on this.

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

2004-05	50	02.30
2005-06	78	07.12
TOTAL	128	09.42

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

**Project under First Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the
Constitution:**

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

- I. Irrigation Projects
- II. Roads and Bridges Projects
- III. Repairs and Renovation of Schools and Hostels
- IV. Setting up of Model Schools

IRRIGATION PROJECTS:

During the last 5 years, the I.T.D.A has constructed as many as 44 Irrigation Projects in as many villages by incurring an expenditure of Rs.163.32 lakh and this fund has been met out of the assistance provided under Article 275 (1).

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Projects Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	Banspal, Ghatagaon, Saharpada, Patna	06	06	30.00
2002-03	-	-	-	-
2003-04	Telkoi, Keonjhar, Banspal, Ghatgaon, Harichandanpur, Patna	11	11	48.00
2004-05	Keonjhar, Patna, Saharpada, Telkoi, Harichandanpur, Banspal, Ghtagaon	16	16	44.00
2005-06	Telkoi, Banspal, Harichandanpur, Ghtagaon, Keonjhar, Patna,	11	11	41.32
TOTAL		44	44	163.32

ROADS AND BRIDGE PROJECTS:

Similarly, funds to the tune of 349.60 lakh rupees have been spent from the assistance provided under Article 275 (1) for construction and repair of roads and bridges. During the last 5 years as may be seen from the table given below, a total number of 80 roads have either been constructed or repaired involving 60 villages covering all the 7 blocks of the I.T.D.A.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Projects Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	Banspal, Harichandanpur, Telkoi	07	07	35.50
2002-03	Telkoi, Banspal, Patna, Saharpada	12	12	80.00
2003-04	Telkoi, Keonjhar, Banspal, Ghatgaon, Harichandanpur, Patna, Saharpada	11	11	58.00
2004-05	Saharpada, Keonjhar, Patna, Ghtagaon, Banspal, Telkoi, Harichandanpur	25	45	127.00
2005-06	Telkoi, Harichandanpur, Saharpada, Patna	05	05	49.10
TOTAL		60	80	349.60

REPAIR AND RENOVATION OF SCHOOLS AND HOSTELS:

For the repair and renovation of Schools and Hostels, the I.T.D.A has spent a total amount of Rs.253.97 lakh. During the last 5 years, 155 numbers of Schools and Hostels have been repaired and renovated out of the funds spent as indicated below. The Schools and Hostels repaired under the Scheme during the last five years are located in 103 villages.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Projects Covered	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	Ghatagaon, Ptana, Keonjhar	06	07	36.00
2002-03	-	-	-	-
2003-04	Keonjhar, Banspal, Patna, Saharpada	08	08	35.00
2004-05	Harichandanpur, Telkoi, Saharpada, Patna, Banspal, Keonjhar	47	97	116.20
2005-06	Telkoi, Saharpada, Patna, Ghtagaon, Keonjhar, Banspal, Harichandanpur	42	43	96.77
TOTAL		103	155	253.97

SETTING UP OF MODEL SCHOOLS:

Keonjhar I.T.D.A has constructed a Model Schools in Keonjhar Block during the last five years and a total amount of Rs.33.96 lakh has been spent for the purpose.

Financial Year	Blocks Covered	Villages Covered	Number of Schools	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	Keonjhar	01	01	01.35
2002-03	-	-	-	-
2003-04	Keonjhar	01	01	10.50
2004-05	Keonjhar	01	01	08.13
2005-06	Keonjhar	01	01	13.98
TOTAL			01	33.96

Allotment and Expenditure:

During the last 5 years (2001-02 to 2005-06), a sum of Rs. 3121.62 lakhs was made available to Keonjhar ITDA, out of which SCA to TSP was Rs. 2010.25 lakhs and funds under the First Proviso to Article 275 (1) was Rs. 1111.37 lakhs. The total utilization of funds amounts to Rs. 2864.87 lakhs (91.78%). Under SCA to TSP it was

Rs. 1867.78 lakhs (92.91%) and under Article 275 (1) it was Rs 997.09 lakhs (89.72 %). A statement indicating the allotments and expenditures of the ITDA for the period from 2001-02 to 2005-06 is given below.

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

Year	Allotment			Expenditure		
	SCA	Under the first proviso to Article 275 (1)	Total	SCA	Under the first proviso to Article 275 (1)	Total
2001-02	410.32	101.50	511.82	220.17	101.50	321.67
2002-03	412.21	122.00	534.21	380.87	105.00	485.87
2003-04	328.56	203.14	531.70	367.01	203.14	570.15
2004-05	448.71	250.55	699.26	523.85	250.00	773.85
2005-06	410.45	434.18	844.63	375.88	337.45	713.33
Total	2010.25	1111.37	3121.62	1867.78	997.09	2864.87

(Source: Office of PA, ITDA Keonjhar)

Physical and Financial Achievement:

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006		Total	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount								
INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)													
1.	Agriculture	344	6.27	2311	9.62	433	7.46	97	9.07	82	9.82	3267	42.24
2.	Horticulture	-	-	350	0.35	-	-	03	2.32	-	0.57	438	3.24
3.	Animal Husbandry	167	2.50	160	7.91	378	7.40	-	-	120	3.60	830	21.41
4.	Cottage Industry	47	2.98	1241	13.98	923	7.03	50	7.01	20	1.91	2281	32.91
5.	Irrigation	330	60.62	2201	137.31	1820	183.52	15.31	214.00	1317	173.53	7179	768.98
6.	Soil Conservation	1	1.01	-	-	1	2.33	-	-	-	-	2	3.34
7.	Miscellaneous Bankable Scheme	15	1.38	33	3.46	23	2.22	-	-	-	-	-	7.06
8.	Self Help Groups (SHG)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.40	354	35.40
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (IDS)													
9.	Connectivity	5	39.46	26	122.98	21	50.25	32	66.80	24	70.49	-	349.98
10.	Electricity	2	0.20	2	1.84	1	0.96	-	-	-	-	6	3.00
11.	Drinking Water	5	1.59	9	7.18	-	10.02	-	5.84	-	-	14	24.63
12.	Education	160	59.80	187	74.05	190	54.18	145	35.02	136	36.47	278	259.70
INFORMATION, EDUCATION & COMMUNICATION (IEC)													
13.	Excurtion, Exhibition, Cultural & Exchange programmes	-	0.61	-	0.32	-	0.45	-	0.43	-	0.51	-	2.32
14.	Computer Training for Tribal Youths	-	-	-	-	20	1.36	20	0.78	20	0.98	60	3.12
15.	Vocational Training	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	2.30	78	7.12	128	9.42
PROJECT UNDER FIRST PROVISO TO ARTICLE 275 (1) OF THE CONSTITUTION													
16.	Project Under first Proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution	21	102.85	12	80.00	31	151.50	159	295.33	60	201.17	283	830.85

ABSTRACT

Scheme	2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006		Total	
	Phy	Finan.	Phy	Finan.	Phy	Finan.	Phy	Finan.	Phy	Finan.	Phy	Finan.
IGS Sub Total	10	74.76		172.63		209.96		232.40		224.83		914.58
IDS Sub Total		101.05		206.05		115.41		107.84		106.96		637.31
IEC Sub Total		0.61		0.32		1.81		3.51		8.61		14.86
Total		176.42		379.00		327.18		343.75		340.40		1566.75
Under Article 275 (1)		102.85		80.00		151.50		295.33		201.17		830.85
Total		102.85		80.00		151.50		295.33		201.17		830.85
Grand Total :	21	279.27	12	459.00	31	478.68	159	639.08	60	541.57	283	2397.60

Establishment Cost:

The analysis of table placed below reveals that during the last five years, the total establishment cost of the I.T.D.A has been 117.14 lakh rupees. Further year wise figure shows that each year over the last five years, annual establishment cost has been between 20 lakh rupees to about 26 lakh rupees.

Financial Year	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
2001-02	26.20
2002-03	20.53
2003-04	23.05
2004-05	23.02
2005-06	24.34

TOTAL	117.14
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Missing Critical Socio-Economic Infrastructure:

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

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

VIII. Construction of Sanitary Lavatories and Bathrooms

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

CHAPTER-VI

CONCURRENT EVALUATION

As many as 32 case studies have been conducted in the ITDA relating to various schemes and projects, such as pump set; bullock; land development; vegetable cultivation; rice huller; dug well; small business which includes meals and tiffin shop, grocery shop, tea stall, tailoring, tent house, miscellaneous shop of consumer goods; rice; ready-to-wear garments; cloth business; betel shop; sale of dry fish; cottage industries, such as khalli stitching, brick-making, etc, pisciculture; power tiller and sprayer; and the like. Out of total 32 cases under Income Generating Schemes (I.G.S), 30 schemes have been sanctioned to individual beneficiaries and the rest two cases, in a group mode to SHGs. Further, 4 cases are a package of double schemes (as for example- one beneficiary provided with two schemes like, land development and pump set) and 28 cases are single ones (one beneficiary provided with one scheme). Among 32 cases, 6 are

irrigation projects, one is flow irrigation (WHS) and the rest 5 cases are lift irrigation. The small business is noticed to be a popular scheme with 20 cases.

One Water Harvesting Structure (WHS) constructed in 2003-04 with Rs.5 lakh covers an ayacut area of 40 hectares in Mallarpada village in Mallarpada G.P of Saharapada block. The total number of tribal beneficiaries under this scheme has been estimated at 77 and they belong to the Bathudi and Kolha tribal communities. It has facilitated the beneficiaries in raising Rabi crops and vegetable cultivation in addition to the usual kharif crop. Prior to the construction of WHS they were primarily depending upon rainwater and raising one crop only. The irrigation facility through WHS has boosted their confidence and almost all beneficiaries have been able to generate their additional income per annum to the extents ranging for Rs.5,000/- to Rs. 15,000/-. Such a project has inherent strength, which promoted the ITDA functionaries to replicate such projects elsewhere in their area by selecting groups of beneficiaries and also finding appropriate localities. There is need for availing optimum opportunities through follow up action by field functionaries under the administrative control of the P.A, ITDA. The WHS as an ancillary to IGS requires maintenance at regular intervals, failing which its obsolescence may lead to positive loss to the people. Thus, the threat has to be curbed at any cost, so that the long-term project gains its sustainability. The tribal beneficiaries are to be convinced that water flowing through the WHS is as much a social commodity as an economic commodity. Therefore, it is imperative that the WHS shall be gradually internalized and forms a part of the social organization of the Bathudi and Kolha people. In the long run, tribals will be self-reliant and self-confident and dependence on governmental machinery will be reduced to zero. The WHS endeavour, as the case study revealed, was a commendable one, which vouchsafed success.

A cursory look into the schemes under IGS reveals that such schemes have been floated among educated youths, who were either under-matric or matriculates, in majority cases. This has added a positive dimension to the schemes that the beneficiaries had inherent strength to implement them, as they were aware of the merits and demerits of schemes sanctioned to them by the ITDA. Further, the beneficiaries could avail of the opportunities, provided they were meticulous and careful towards the maintenance of the assets created. The beneficiary might generate additional income soon after the implementation of the scheme, but it might be based on truism, for example, a scheme, which constituted the subsidy as well as the loan component, the enhancement of additional income was adhoc till the loan was repaid along with interest. The scheme would pose a threat for the beneficiary in case there was discontinuance in paying back the loan, both principal as well as the interest. Unless and until the loan was repaid fully

along with the interest, the eventuality would rise and debar the beneficiary from availing further schemes for implementation. In certain cases, the additional income generation might appear as apparent rather than real. This could be deciphered through delineation of schemes/projects putting them under SWOT analysis.

As per case studies collected in the ITDA area, power tiller to one SHG and Power tiller with sprayer to another SHG were made available with 90% share of ITDA and 10% share of beneficiaries and schemes continued as joint venture. Besides utilizing the machines for the kharif, they used them for Rabi as well as vegetable cultivation. They were also hiring the machines to others and getting income by receiving hire charges. These schemes have inherent strength and opportunities, provided sufficient care is taken for asset maintenance. The weakness and threats are that in case such machineries go out of order, it becomes difficult to repair them in remote areas and each day of disorder will accrue loss for the group of beneficiaries. Both monitoring and follow up action by the ITDA personnel are indispensable in this regard; otherwise it may lead to colossal wastage of money and dire consequences in not generating additional income for the group of beneficiary, which is the ultimate goal.

While analyzing the bankable schemes under IGS it is seen that in most of the cases, the loans along with interests are yet to be repaid. In almost all cases, the interest is as high as 12% per annum. It is necessary that while computing the additional income through any scheme the liabilities of unpaid amount of the principal amount of loans along with interests need be taken into consideration. Insofar as petty business under IGS bankable schemes are concerned the beneficiaries, on an average, require 7 to 8 years to repay the loans along with interests. Moreover, in case of machineries, the costs of repair and maintenance and depreciation have to be taken into consideration. In almost all cases, the repayment of loan is disheartening and it requires constant monitoring and follow-up action of the ITDA, so that the beneficiaries are free from loan burden within a very short period. Further, in case of small business in which the beneficiaries are confident and gradually enhancing their incomes, there is need for encouragement by ITDA personnel. It is quite true that transformation of a set of people from the backdrop of food gathering, shifting cultivation, small farming, etc. to emerge, as small entrepreneurs are quite a time-taking process. Therefore, the development administrators are expected to develop their propensities in noticing these eventualities, so that the intended beneficiaries internalize the development process. Since development is meant for humans in their original resource-base, with people-centric approach and logistics, both natural and human resources are to be mobilized, without ignoring their indigenous knowledge in techno-economic, socio-structural and ideological domains. The stories of successes are

quite gratifying, but side-by-side the failure stories teach us to evolve appropriate mechanisms, so that they are not replicated.

The very purpose of the planned development intervention or induced socio-economic changes is to inculcate a sense of responsibility among a group of beneficiaries to operate with a cooperative spirit, in which tribal communities were well acquainted since time immemorial. Therefore, the current practice of sanctioning IGS schemes/projects to Self Help Groups (SHGs) or clusters village-wise rather than stray individual beneficiaries is a welcoming approach. This approach has the potentiality to instill a sense of common ownership of assets created through group efforts and to maintain such assets on along term basis. In this connection, the ITDA shall play the vital role of a catalyst under the changing situation in tribal areas.

As illustrative test cases, we may put hereunder a few case studies collected in ITDA area during the period of study.

Case Study-1:

Pump set & Bullock- Shri Biju Naik of Matiaguni village of Saharapada block belongs to Kolha tribe. His age is 30 years. His educational qualification is matric. He is married and lives with five members in his family. His primary occupation is cultivation and comes under BPL group. He has 2.5 acs. of land. He had applied for pump set and bullock loan under IGS scheme sponsored by ITDA in 2003-04. As per guideline after proper verification it was sent to the ITDA from the block for sanction of loan. The processing took about 3 months time.

The unit cost of the bankable scheme was Rs.25,000/- and the subsidy was Rs.10,000/-The rate of interest was 12%. He had received Rs.10,000/- in the first installment from bank of India, Barbil. Then he had received the rest amount Rs.15,000/-, which was his loan component. He had fully utilized the money by purchasing diesel pump set and a pair of improved local variety of plough bullocks. He has been able to earn additional income of Rs.8,000/- per annum by possessing pump set and bullocks. Till the date of survey he had repaid Rs.2,000/- towards principal amount.

Case Study -2:

Ready-made Garment Shop- Shri Khageswara Majhi of Gobarbeda village of Ghatagaon block belongs to Santal tribe. He is 32 years of age and under matric. He is married and is living with his 7 members in the family. He had 1.5 acs. of land and comes under BPL group. He had applied for Ready-made Garment shop through 'Pallisabha' to ITDA. After proper verification by Bank of B.G.B, Ghatagaon, the loan was sanctioned to him.

The unit cost of the scheme was Rs. 25,000/- out of which subsidy was Rs.10,000/-. The loan component was Rs.15,000/- with 12% interest per annum. He had fully utilized the money by putting ready-made garment shop of children's dress, clothes, blouse, petticoat salwar kameez etc. He had an additional income of Rs.5,000/- pa. He is sending his children to school and repaid Rs.500/- towards the principal amount.

Case Study -3:

WHS at Mallarpada - The WHS is situated at Mallarpada village in Mallarpada GP about 15 kms away from Saharapada block headquarters. It was constructed in the year 2003-04. The estimated cost of the project was Rs. 5,00,000/- and its ayacut area is 40 hectares. As many as 77 beneficiaries belonging to Bathudi and Kolha communities are benefited by the irrigation project.

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

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

Case Study -4:

Pisciculture Scheme- Shri Bharat Chandra Dehury, S/o Shri Baidya Dehuri, aged 35 years belongs to the Gond tribe. He is an inhabitant of Karanjiapada village in Kapundi GP under Saharapada block of Keonjhar district. His main occupation is cultivation and he has possessed irrigated land of 2 acres. He is just literate.

During the year 2002-03, he had applied for excavation of his own pond covering an area of 0.62 decimals under the IGS for Pisciculture, which was sponsored by the ITDA to the BPL households. As per the guideline of the scheme, the Pallasabha recommended his case to Block Office, which sent the application to the Bank of India, Saharapada for verification. After verification by the field officer of the concerned bank, it was returned back to the block. The block sent it to the ITDA, Keonjhar for approval.

The unit cost of the scheme was Rs.25,000/- which he got in 2 installments from the Bank of India, Saharapaa through ITDA. The subsidy amount was Rs.10,000/-. After the excavation of the pond he brought the fingerlings in consultation with FEO and left them in the pond. After 10 months, he started selling fish in the market @ Rs. 4,000/- per quintal. In the 1st year he got around Rs.2,500/- by selling by selling fish. In the 2nd year he earned around Rs.9,000/- as an additional income. He is expecting more income by selling fish in the years to come. Now his economic standard has been raised. As per his opinion, he has been able to purchase a pair of bullocks out of the additional income. He has been repaying the bank loan regularly. His standard of living has improved to a considerable extent.

Case Study -5:

Supply of power tiller- 'Rugudi' village of Talachampe GP under Banspal block is situated about 20 kms away form the block headquarters. 15 members who belong to Bhuinya community of the village had formed a SHG named 'PASI SHG'. During the year 2004-05 the members of the SHG applied to ITDA for a power tiller to cultivate their land. The total cost of the power tiller was Rs.1,47,000/-. The members of the SHG have borne 10% of the total cost (Rs.14,700/-) of the machine and the ITDA provided 90% of the cost as subsidy. The members of the SHG accounted for their success as follows:

- The power tiller is being utilized in cultivation of Kharif as well as Rabi crops and different kinds of vegetables and also provided to other non-members on hired basis @ Rs.40/- per hour, which generated additional income.
- The Special Officer, of the Micro Project, Juang Development Agency (JDA) had also hired the machine from the SHG for development of nursery in the Micro Project area.
- The machine has helped the beneficiaries to cultivate more land which fetched them additional income and has raised their income level. They are also able to cultivate off-season vegetables.

Case Study -6:

H.P. Huller- Sri Dasaratha Naik of Khirottangiri village of Patna Block belongs to Bathudi tribe. He is 30 years of age and a matriculate. He is married living with his 5 family- members. He has 3.5 acs of land and comes under BPL group. He had applied for Huller loan through Palli Sabha to ITDA under IGS Scheme in 2004-05. After proper verification by B.G.B, Patna, the Block sent his name to ITDA for sanction of loan and released of subsidy. The processing took 3 months. The unit cost of the scheme was Rs.20,000/- out of which subsidy was Rs.10,000/-. The loan component was Rs.10,000/- with 12% interest per annum. He had fully utilized the money by buying a 10 H.P Huller machine. He earned an additional income of Rs. 8,000/- in the last year and had repaid Rs.2,000/- towards principal. He had purchased 0.5 acs of land. He could be able to send his children to school.

Case Study -7:

Bullock and vegetable cultivation- Sri Amina Munda of Pajkhali, village of Telkoi block belongs to Munda tribe. He is 32 years of age and is married and is living with his 6 family-members. His educational qualification is under Martic and cultivation is his primary occupation. He has 3.5 acs of land and comes under BPL group. Pallisabha selected him for a package of double schemes, Plough Bullock and vegetable cultivation, under IGS scheme of ITDA. After proper verification, the Baitarani Gramya Bank at Benmunda sanctioned the loan. The processing took 3 months. The unit cost of the scheme was Rs.15,000/-, out of which the subsidy amount was Rs.7,500/-. The rate of interest was 12% per annum. He had fully utilized the money and had purchased a pair of bullocks of local variety and vegetable seeds from the market. He got an additional income of Rs.4,000/- from vegetable cultivation and repaid Rs.1,000/- towards principal and his economic condition rose to some extent.

Case Study -8:

Dug Well- Sri Dambarudhara Naik of Nuayain village of Patna block belongs to Gond tribe. He is 31 years of age and under matric. He is married and is living with his 6 family- members. He has 3 acs of land. He had applied in 2004-05 through “Palli Sabha” to ITDA for dug well loan under IGS scheme. After proper verification by B.G.B Khijiritangiri, the loan was sanctioned to him. The unit cost of the loan was Rs.20,000/- out of which subsidy was Rs.10,000/-. The loan component was Rs.10,000/- with 12% interest per annum. He had fully utilized the money and dug a well in his land. Previously his land was unirrigated. After digging a well he could irrigate 3 Acs of land and got good harvesting of paddy. He had an additional income of Rs.4,000/- during last year. With that he could repay Rs.1,000/- towards the principal amount, make repair of his house and was able to send his children to school.

CHAPTER - VII

PROSPECTIVE PLAN OF ACTION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

(Under SCA to TSP)

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

- restoration, development and mobilization of natural resources like, land, forest and water;
- 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,
- 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,

- making provision of effective and adequate infrastructural facilities which would be incidental to additional income and employment generation;
- effective people's participation and involvement of knowledgeable traditional leaders and elected representatives of Panchayat Raj Institutions,
- adopting cluster, village community and group approach with BPL families on priority basis.

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

INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)

AGRICULTURE:

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy of tribal communities of the ITDA area and this is likely to be the predominant pattern in their economy for a long time to come. Based on their agricultural practice, the tribal communities may be grouped under two broad categories. The first category comprises the Juang and the Pauri Bhuinya who are traditionally shifting cultivators and occasionally some of them are practicing wet cultivation to a limited extent in the waterlogging valley bottomland and developed land allotted by Government. The second category includes the rest of the tribal communities, who live in the area where there is dearth of sufficient land and forest resource and undertake settled cultivation. Tribal agriculture in the area, on the other hand, is characterized by uneconomic and unproductive landholdings, undulated land surface, inadequate irrigation facilities and use of traditional skill and primitive technology. High and medium lands constitute more than 90 per cent of agricultural land and about two-third of the total cultivable land is used for a single crop, i.e. paddy. Only 18.49 per cent of the cultivable area sown is irrigated.

Improvement of economic condition of the tribal people will largely depend on development of agriculture aiming at the optimum use of land and maximum return

through introduction of modern technology and methods. Agricultural programmes will aim at diversification of cropping pattern, introduction of cash crops and new HYV crops, empowering the tribal cultivators through crop demonstration and training programme on new techniques of cultivation and use of improved modern implements, etc. Intensive cultivation of land will generate additional income as well as promote employment facilities.

While implementing agriculture schemes some important sociological and other factors may be kept in mind. Most of the tribal communities enjoy long festive occasion i.e. from January to March when entire community has to participate by stopping work. So important field-based programmes may not be implemented at that time. Secondly, woman in tribal society is an equal partner in agricultural operation and in decision-making process in many important aspects of the household. Accordingly, participation of women in training and demonstration programme along with their husbands should be ensured.

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

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

(A) ARHAR DEMONSTRATION:

It is proposed to conduct 100 nos. of demonstration programmes each in Ac.0.50 in size of upland under rain-fed condition in each of the seven blocks in the year 2007-08. The cost of seeds and inputs, like fertilizer and pesticide worth **Rs. 800/-** for each demonstration will be met by the ITDA and the labour cost will be borne by the beneficiary. The requirement of fund for all Blocks in the year 2007-08 will be (Rs. 800/- x 100 x 7 blocks) Rs. 5,60,000/-.

Year-wise requirement of funds

(Rs. in lakh)

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

1	Keonjhar	(100) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
2.	Saharapada	(100) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
3.	Ghatagaon	(100) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
4	Patna	(100) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
5.	H.C. Pur	(100) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
6.	Banspal	(100) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
7	Telkoi	(100) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
Total		(700) 5.60	5.88	6.16	6.44	6.79	30.87

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(B) GROUNDNUT DEMONSTRATION:

It is proposed to conduct groundnut demonstration to train the tribal farmers in improved techniques of cultivation. Seed and input assistance worth **Rs.2,800/-** per demonstration in an area of Ac. 0.50 will be provided by the ITDA and the labour cost will be borne by the beneficiary. It is proposed to take up 500 beneficiaries in all blocks during the year 2007-08. The Block-wise total financial requirement will be as follows:

Year-wise requirement of funds

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Keonjhar	(75) 2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	2.56	11.63
2.	Saharapada	(75) 2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	2.56	11.63
3.	Ghatagaon	(100) 2.80	2.94	3.09	3.24	3.40	15.47

4	Patna	(75) 2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	2.56	11.63
5.	H.C. Pur	(75) 2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	2.56	11.63
6.	Banspal	(50) 1.40	1.47	1.54	1.62	1.70	7.73
7	Telkoi	(50) 1.40	1.47	1.54	1.62	1.70	7.73
Total		⁽⁵⁰⁰⁾ 14.00	14.72	15.45	16.24	17.04	77.45

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(C) MAIZE AND MUSTARD DEMONSTRATION:

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

Year-wise requirement of funds

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Keonjhar	(100) 1.70	1.79	1.88	1.97	2.07	9.41
2.	Saharapada	(100) 1.70	1.79	1.88	1.97	2.07	9.41
3.	Ghatagaon	(100) 1.70	1.79	1.88	1.97	2.07	9.41
4	Patna	(100) 1.70	1.79	1.88	1.97	2.07	9.41
5.	H.C. Pur	(100) 1.70	1.79	1.88	1.97	2.07	9.41
6.	Banspal	(100) 1.70	1.79	1.88	1.97	2.07	9.41
7	Telkoi	(100) 1.70	1.79	1.88	1.97	2.07	9.41

Total	⁽⁷⁰⁰⁾ 11.90	12.53	13.16	13.79	14.49	65.87
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(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

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

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

Year-wise requirement of funds

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Keonjhar	(100) 2.05	2.15	2.26	2.35	2.47	11.28
2.	Saharapada	(100) 2.05	2.15	2.26	2.35	2.47	11.28
3.	Ghatagaon	(100) 2.05	2.15	2.26	2.35	2.47	11.28
4	Patna	(100) 2.05	2.15	2.26	2.35	2.47	11.28
5.	H.C. Pur	(100) 2.05	2.15	2.26	2.35	2.47	11.28
6.	Banspal	(100) 2.05	2.15	2.26	2.35	2.47	11.28
7	Telkoi	(100) 2.05	2.15	2.26	2.35	2.47	11.28
Total		⁽⁷⁰⁰⁾ 14.35	15.05	15.82	16.45	17.29	78.96

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

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

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

Year-wise requirement of funds

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Keonjhar	(100) 2.65	2.78	2.92	3.10	3.25	14.7
2.	Ghatagaon	(100) 2.65	2.78	2.92	3.10	3.25	14.7
3.	H.C. Pur	(100) 2.65	2.78	2.92	3.10	3.25	14.7
Total		(300) 7.95	8.34	8.76	9.30	9.75	44.1

(Figures within the bracket indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(F) FARMERS TRAINING:

It is proposed to conduct training programme before demonstration to orient the tribal farmers in the new techniques of cultivation. The training programme will be of two days duration for 50 farmers in a batch at a cost of **Rs.10,000/-** towards the expenditure on working lunch, incentive, honorarium, training materials and miscellaneous expenditure (as finalized by ITDA). Altogether **60** programmes will be organized every year. The financial requirement for five years will be as follows:

Year-wise requirement of funds

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Keonjhar	(10) 1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
2.	Saharapada	(8) 0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	4.00

3.	Ghatagaon	(10) 1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
4	Patna	(8) 0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	4.00
5.	H.C. Pur	(10) 1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
6.	Banspal	(7) 0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	3.50
7	Telkoi	(7) 0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	3.50
Total		(60) 6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00

(Figures within the bracket indicate Physical target)

(G) EXPOSURE VISIT:

Exposure visit for 25 farmers in a batch will be arranged for four days to nearby Government farms / C.R.R.I., Cuttack for interaction with the scientists and leading farmers. The total cost will be **Rs.25,000/-** which includes daily allowance, fare and miscellaneous expenses for each visit. It is proposed to take up 10 batches (2 batches each from 3 blocks and 1 batch each from 4 blocks) during the year 2007-08. The year-wise requirement of fund will be as follows:

Year-wise requirement of funds

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Keonjhar	(2) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
2.	Saharapada	(1) 0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.25
3.	Ghatagaon	(2) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
4	Patna	(1) 0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.25
5.	H.C. Pur	(2) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
6.	Banspal	(1) 0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.25
7	Telkoi	(1) 0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.25
Total		(10) 2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	12.50

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

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

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

Year-wise requirement of funds

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Keonjhar	(100) 1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
2.	Saharapada	(100) 1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
3.	Ghatagaon	(100) 1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
4	Patna	(100) 1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
5.	H.C. Pur	(100) 1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
6.	Banspal	(100) 1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
7	Telkoi	(100) 1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
Total		(700) 7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

(I) INCENTIVE ON FARM IMPLEMENTS:

It is proposed to encourage the tribal cultivators to use improved agricultural implements worth **Rs. 700/-** to be supplied to each farmer. It is proposed to take up 100 beneficiaries in each block to provide incentive on farm implements during the year 2007-08. The year-wise requirement for five years is presented below:

Year-wise requirement of funds

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Keonjhar	(100) 0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	3.50
2.	Saharapada	(100) 0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	3.50
3.	Ghatagaon	(100) 0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	3.50
4	Patna	(100) 0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	3.50
5.	H.C. Pur	(100) 0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	3.50
6.	Banspal	(100) 0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	3.50
7	Telkoi	(100) 0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	3.50
Total		⁽⁷⁰⁰⁾ 4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90	24.50

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

(J) DEMONSTRATION ON IMPROVED FARM IMPLEMENTS:

It is proposed to conduct three demonstrations on farm implements like a) self-propelled paddy transplanter, b) Tractor-operated Rotavator, Axil Flow Thressar and pit hole digger, c) Self-propelled paddy reaper, d) Multi-crop Thressar and e) power operated shelter at a cost of **Rs. 30,000/-** each in Keonjhar, Ghatgaon and Harichandanpur block.

In this programme implements will be hired, cost of inputs, provision of lunch and payment of honorarium and miscellaneous expenditure will be borne by the ITDA. In

A B S T R A C T

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Programme	Keonjhar		Saharapada		Ghatagaon		Patna	
		Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	Arhar demonstration	100	0.80	100	0.80	100	0.80	100	0.80
B.	Groundnut demonstration	75	2.10	75	2.10	100	2.80	75	2.10
C.	Maize & Mustard demonstration	100	1.70	100	1.70	100	1.70	100	1.70
.D	Short duration paddy followed by mustard then by mung	100	2.05	100	2.05	100	2.05	100	2.05
E.	Paddy followed by wheat & then by mung	100	2.65	-	-	100	2.65	-	-
F	Farmers training (50 in a batch)	10	1.00	08	0.80	10	1.00	08	0.80
G.	Exposure visit (25 in a batch)	02	0.50	01	0.25	02	0.50	01	0.25
H	Incentive on use of HYV & Hybrid seeds	100	1.00	100	1.00	100	1.00	100	1.00
I	Incentive on farm implements	100	0.70	100	0.70	100	0.70	100	0.70

J.	Demonstration on improved farm implements	1	0.30	-	-	1	0.30	-	-
K	Creation of community irrigation potential	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00
Total :			13.80		10.40		14.50		10.40

Contd.....

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Programme	H.C. Pur		Banspal		Telkoi		Total	
		Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
A	Arhar demonstration	100	0.80	100	0.80	100	0.80	700	5.60
B.	Groundnut demonstration	75	2.10	50	1.40	50	1.40	500	14.00
C.	Maize & Mustard demonstration	100	1.70	100	1.70	100	1.70	700	11.90
D.	Short duration paddy followed by mustard then by mug	100	2.05	100	2.05	100	2.05	700	14.35
E.	Paddy followed by wheat & then by mug	100	2.65	-	-	-	-	300	7.95
F	Farmer training (50 in a batch)	10	1.00	07	0.70	07	0.70	60	6.00
G.	Exposure visit (25 in a batch)	02	0.50	01	0.25	01	0.25	10	2.50
H	Incentive on use of HYV & Hybrid seeds	100	1.00	100	1.00	100	1.00	700	7.00
I	Incentive on farm inputs	100	0.70	100	0.70	100	0.70	700	4.90
J.	Demonstration on improved farm implements	1	0.30	-	-	-	-	3	0.90
K	Creation of community irrigation potential	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	7.00
Total :			13.80		9.60		9.60		82.10

A B S T R A C T

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Keonjhar	13.80	14.27	14.76	15.28	15.82	73.93
2.	Saharapada	10.40	10.74	11.09	11.43	11.82	55.48
3.	Ghatagaon	14.50	15.00	15.53	16.08	16.66	77.77
4	Patna	10.40	10.74	11.09	11.43	11.82	55.48
5.	H.C. Pur	13.80	14.27	14.76	15.28	15.82	73.93
6.	Banspal	9.60	9.90	10.21	10.51	10.86	51.08
7	Telkoi	9.60	9.90	10.21	10.51	10.86	51.08
Total		82.10	84.82	87.65	90.52	93.66	438.75

HORTICULTURE:

The tribal people have great attachment to fruit-bearing trees, which are not even cut during making clearings for shifting cultivation. They rather grow such species in their backyard and in new clearings. In the development process horticultural plantation scheme has been considered as one of the lasting solutions under podu prevention programmes. Some parts of the area namely Banspal, Telkoi and to some extent Harichandanpur block areas have podu ravaged land on hill slopes. In some pockets vegetable cultivation including off-season vegetables has gained popularity. In the absence of irrigation facilities, some local cultivators are seen growing vegetables in riverbeds. Thus vegetable cultivation has already gained popularity in the area. On the other hand demand for vegetables is increasing due to coming up of new industries and opening of mining activities and the local middle class people showing indifference to the past habit of growing vegetables primarily for their own consumption.

In this context, modest attempt may be made for value addition of vegetables and cash crops for deriving lucrative income by sale through enlargement of the scope of marketing nexus. It is proposed to take up the following programmes.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

(A) OFF-SEASON VEGETABLE CULTIVATION:

The tribal farmers will be encouraged to take up off-season vegetable cultivation which will bring them additional income from sale of vegetables at a comparably higher price than in the normal season. Each tribal farmer will be provided with seeds and other inputs like fertilizer and pesticide worth **Rs. 500/-**. It is proposed to cover 1,080 farmers under this programme annually in all seven Blocks during the year 2007-08 with the following financial requirement.

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Keonjhar	(120) 0.60	0.63	0.66	0.69	0.72	3.30
2.	Saharapada	(160) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
3.	Ghatagaon	(200) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
4	Patna	(200) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
5.	H.C. Pur	(200) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
6.	Banspal	(100) 0.50	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.62	2.80
7	Telkoi	(100) 0.50	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.62	2.80
Total		(1080) 5.40	5.68	5.96	6.24	6.53	29.81

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(B) PAPAYA CULTIVATION:

Tribal farmers are accustomed to grow papaya using local seeds and traditional methods. It is proposed to introduce new seeds and new techniques among them to grow papaya under the technical guidance of the expert. This programme will be implemented preferably in watershed areas or where irrigation is available. The labour cost will be borne by the beneficiaries for bringing Ac. 0.10 of land under cultivation. This programme will be of 3 years duration involving an expenditure of **Rs. 4000/-** per unit. It is proposed to cover 150 beneficiaries in all blocks during the year 2007-08 with following financial requirement for five years.

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Keonjhar	(25) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
2.	Saharapada	(25) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
3.	Ghatagaon	(25) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
4	Patna	(25) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
5.	H.C. Pur	(25) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
6.	Banspal	(13) 0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	0.64	2.90
7	Telkoi	(12) 0.48	0.50	0.53	0.57	0.60	2.68
Total		(150) 6.00	6.30	6.61	6.93	7.24	33.08

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(C) POTAL DEMONSTRATION:

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

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Keonjhar	(20) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
2.	Saharapada	(10) 0.50	0.52	0.55	0.57	0.60	2.74
3.	Ghatagaon	(20) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
4	Patna	(20) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
5.	H.C. Pur	(20) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	5.50
Total		(90) 4.50	4.72	4.95	5.17	5.40	24.74

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(D) BACKYARD PLANTATION:

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

as and when required. It is proposed to cover 1000 beneficiaries in all blocks during the year 2007-08 with following financial requirement for five years.

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Keonjhar	(200) 1.40	1.47	1.54	1.62	1.70	7.73
2.	Saharapada	(100) 0.70	0.74	0.78	0.82	0.86	3.90
3.	Ghatagaon	(200) 1.40	1.47	1.54	1.62	1.70	7.73
4	Patna	(200) 1.40	1.47	1.54	1.62	1.70	7.73
5.	H.C. Pur	(100) 0.70	0.74	0.78	0.82	0.86	3.90
6.	Banspal	(100) 0.70	0.74	0.78	0.82	0.86	3.90
7	Telkoi	(100) 0.70	0.74	0.78	0.82	0.86	3.90
Total		(1000) 7.00	7.37	7.74	8.14	8.54	38.79

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

Increasing @ 5% per annum

(E) PLANTATION OF FRUIT TREES:

Plantation of fruit-bearing trees in suitable patches of podu ravaged area has been considered as a lasting solution for weaning away the tribal people from shifting cultivation. There are big patches of considerable size in Banspal, Telkoi and Harichandanpur Block areas where the Paudi Bhuiyans and the Juangs have been practising shifting cultivation.

It is proposed to take up mango, kagzilime and cashew plantation programme through SHGs in the above-mentioned Block areas as per the latest guidelines issued by the Government. SHGs having 10 members each will be allotted land up to 10 acres @ one acre to each beneficiary with assistance in the shape of planting materials, inputs and labour cost for fencing.

The cost of plantation in one acre of land has been fixed @ **Rs.8,116/-** or **Rs.8,200/-** for kagzilime, @ **Rs.4,182.50/-** or **Rs.4,200/-** for mango and @ **Rs.3,598/-** or **Rs.3,600/-** for cashew.

It is proposed to cover 20 acres under kagzilime, 120 acres under mango and 60 acres under cashew plantation for 20 SHGs with following financial requirement in the year 2007-08.

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	Block	Scheme							
		Kagzilime		Mango		Cashew		Total	
		Phy. (Ac)	Finan- cial	Phy. (Ac)	Finan- cial	Phy. (Ac)	Finan- cial	Phy. (Ac)	Finan- cial
1	H.C. Pur	20	1.64	40	1.68	20	0.72	80	4.04
2.	Banspal	-	-	40	1.68	20	0.72	60	2.40
3.	Telkoi	-	-	40	1.68	20	0.72	60	2.40
Total		20	1.64	120	5.04	60	2.16	200	8.84

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	H.C. Pur	4.04	4.24	4.45	4.67	4.90	22.30
2.	Banspal	2.40	2.52	2.65	2.78	2.92	13.27
3.	Telkoi	2.40	2.52	2.65	2.78	2.92	13.27
Total		8.84	9.28	9.75	10.23	10.74	48.84

Increasing @ 5% per annum

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Keonjhar	120	0.60	25	1.00	20	1.00
2.	Saharapada	160	0.80	25	1.00	10	0.50
3.	Ghatagaon	200	1.00	25	1.00	20	1.00
4	Patna	200	1.00	25	1.00	20	1.00
5.	H.C. Pur	200	1.00	25	1.00	20	1.00
6.	Banspal	100	0.50	13	0.52	-	-
7	Telkoi	100	0.50	12	0.48	-	-
Total		-	5.40	-	6.00	-	4.50

Continued....

Sl. No.	Block	Programmes						Total	
		Backyard Plantation		Plantation Fruit bearing Trees		Pre planting & Post planting training to SHGs			
		Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.	Phy.	Finan.
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Keonjhar	200	1.40	-	-	-	-	365	4.00
2.	Saharapada	100	0.70	-	-	-	-	295	3.00
3.	Ghatagaon	200	1.40	-	-	-	-	445	4.40
4	Patna	200	1.40	-	-	-	-	445	4.40
5.	H.C. Pur	100	0.70	80	4.04	80	0.08	505	7.82
6.	Banspal	100	0.70	60	2.40	60	0.06	333	4.18
7	Telkoi	100	0.70	60	2.40	60	0.06	332	4.14
Total			7.00		8.84		0.20		31.94

A B S T R A C T

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Keonjhar	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.61	4.82	22.03
2.	Saharapada	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.46	3.63	16.55
3.	Ghatagaon	4.40	4.62	4.84	5.07	5.30	24.23
4	Patna	4.40	4.62	4.84	5.07	5.30	24.23
5.	H.C. Pur	7.82	8.21	8.61	9.02	9.44	43.10
6.	Banspal	4.18	4.40	4.63	4.86	5.10	23.17
7	Telkoi	4.14	4.35	4.58	4.82	5.06	22.95
Total		31.94	33.55	35.21	36.91	38.65	176.26

Increasing @ 5% per annum

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

Tribal communities are accustomed to livestock rearing primarily for meeting their own requirement. They keep cow and bullock to use as draught animals, goat, sheep, pig and fowl for sacrificial purpose and some of the tribal groups give cattle, goat and sheep as bride-price to the bride's family. Various animal husbandry programmes implemented in the past have shown good result by providing supplementary income to beneficiary households. The present planning process aims at ameliorating the economic condition of the BPL families in particular and those marginal and small farmers through animal husbandry programmes in general. Under such programme a group of beneficiary households will be provided adequately with proper training for adopting it as full time employment and generating income. The geophysical condition providing good pasture resources in many parts of the ITDA area, like Banspal, Telkoi, Ghatgaon and Harichandanpur will provide good potential for goatery, sheep rearing and piggery and the rest area for dairy, poultry, goatery and fodder development to a lesser extent. Marketing of animal products will not be a problem of the people as the demand for the same is rising due to the establishment of new industries and opening of mining activities in the area. Moreover, OMFED organization exists in the area to look after the marketing of milk and milk products.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

Presently a group approach is usually adopted in the implementation of animal resource development programmes by engaging SHGs to take up such schemes, like dairy farm, goat farm, poultry, duckery and fodder development. The SHGs are given financial assistance by the ITDA and loans through Commercial Bank and trained to equip its members with the knowledge of animal care techniques by experts of the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department who also look after the health care of the animal to keep them free from diseases for better productivity and reduction of mortality. Accordingly, it is proposed to provide financial assistance for adoption of animal [farms @Rs 50,000/-](#) each per unit for Dairy farm, Poultry farm and Fodder development and [@Rs25,000/-](#) per unit for Goatary farm. Besides, steps to be taken to strengthen the local Veterinary Institutions with funds of **Rs3.30** lakh for disease control through A.I. center and **Rs 4.90** for health control through mobile unit for all the blocks during the period 2007-2008 to meet the expenses on medicines. One SHG group consists of 10 members. The cost of a 10-day training programme would be Rs 10,000/- for a batch.

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Schemes					
		Dairy farm	Goatery farm	Poultry farm	Fodder development	Training to SHG members	Total
1	Keonjhar	(2) 1.00	(6) 1.50	(4) 2.00	(2) 1.00	(14) 1.40	6.90
2.	Saharapada	(2) 1.00	(8) 2.00	(2) 1.00	-	(12) 1.20	5.20
3.	Ghatagaon	(4) 2.00	(8) 2.00	(8) 4.00	(4) 2.00	(24) 2.40	12.40
4	Patna	(4) 2.00	(8) 2.00	(4) 2.00	(2) 1.00	(13) 1.80	8.80
5.	H.C. Pur	(4) 2.00	(10) 2.50	(8) 4.00	-	(22) 2.20	10.70
6.	Banspal	-	(16) 4.00	(2) 1.00	-	(18) 1.80	6.80
7	Telkoi	(2) 1.00	(12) 3.00	(4) 2.00	(2) 1.00	(20) 2.00	9.00

Total	(18) 9.00	(68) 17.00	(32) 16.00	(10) 5.00	(128) 12.80	59.80
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(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Disease control through A.I. center	Health control through mobile unit	Total
1	Keonjhar	0.50	0.60	1.10
2.	Saharapada	0.40	0.40	0.80
3.	Ghatagaon	0.80	0.80	1.60
4	Patna	0.40	0.80	1.20
5.	H.C. Pur	0.40	0.90	1.30
6.	Banspal	0.40	0.80	1.20
7	Telkoi	0.40	0.60	1.00
Total		3.30	4.90	8.20

A B S T R A C T

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Keonjhar	8.00	8.40	8.82	9.26	9.72	44.20
2.	Saharapada	6.00	6.30	6.62	6.95	7.30	33.17
3.	Ghatagaon	14.00	14.70	15.44	16.21	17.02	77.37
4	Patna	10.00	10.50	11.03	11.58	12.16	55.27
5.	H.C. Pur	12.00	12.60	13.23	13.89	14.58	66.30
6.	Banspal	8.00	8.40	8.82	9.26	9.72	44.20
7	Telkoi	10.00	10.50	11.03	11.58	12.16	55.27

Total	68.00	71.40	74.99	78.73	82.66	375.78
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Increasing @ 5% per annum

PISCICULTURE:

Keonjhar ITDA area has a number of water reservoirs, MIPs and Private and public tanks having potentials for undertaking pisciculture programme. Fishery programmes so far undertaken have gained popularity as a sustainable benefit among the local people. On the other hand, demand for fish is rising with the growing of industrialization and opening of mining activities in the area. Keonjhar ITDA has provided financial assistance under different programmes for development of fishery. It is proposed to continue the on going long term fishery programmes started by the ITDA and provide assistance to train the beneficiaries in culture fishing and improved technique of pisciculture through demonstration. It is proposed to conduct following programmes during the 11th Plan period.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

(A) ASSISTANCE FOR STOCKING OF IMC FINGERLINGS IN WATER RESERVOIRS / MIPS, AND CONSTRUCTION OF FISH LANDING PLATFORM:

There are 11 nos. of Reservoirs/ MIPs identified for stocking of fingerlings by the registered PFCS for sale among the local fish farmers. Financial assistance will be provided for stocking of fingerlings in different blocks of the ITDA and undertaking construction of fish landing sheds in the reservoirs which varies from Rs.60,000/- to Rs.1,00,000/-. The location of the reservoirs/ MIPs selected and PFCS tagged with each are follows:

Sl. No.	Block	Name of the Reservoir/ MIP	Name of the tagged PFCS	Fingerlings required to be stocked	Requirement of fish landing
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				(in Lakh)	platform
1.	Keonjhar	1) Kanjari	Rangapat PFCS Govindpur	1.80	-
		2) Aradei	Gupheswar PFCS Sirispal	0.90	1
2.	H.C. Pur	3) Remal	Nehru PFCS Barigaon	1.53	-
		4) Bautua	Juang PFCS Khuntapada	0.20	1
		5) Gobara	Juang PFCS Khuntapada	0.20	-
		6) Koreijodi	Juang PFCS Khuntapada	0.16	-
		7) Sapua	Juang PFCS Khuntapada	0.20	-
3.	Banspal	8) Sanmachhkundan a	Maschakadana PFCS Dangapana	0.66	1
4	Telkoi	9) Ramial	Mankeswar Charchika PFCS	3.91	-
		10) Hanumantia	Mahadei PFCS Dindria	0.55	1
		11) Tennar	Bhramasware PFCS Khuntapada	0.45	1
Total:		-	-	10.56	5

(B) TRAINING OF TRIBAL FISH FARMERS:

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

Demonstration of culture fishing will be taken up in tanks of the area. The cost of each demonstration will be **Rs.7000/-**. It is proposed to organize two numbers of demonstration programmes in each Block in a year. The financial requirement under Pisciculture will be as follows for the year 2007-08:

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Pisciculture for the year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Assistance for stocking of IMC fingerling in water reservoir/ MIPs & construction of fish landing platform	Training of Tribal Fish Farmers		Total
			Culture fishing	Capture fishing	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Keonjhar	(2)1.32	(2) 0.14	(2) 0.30	1.76
2.	Saharapada	-	(2) 0.14	-	0.14
3.	Ghatagaon	-	(2) 0.14	-	0.14
4	Patna	-	(2) 0.14	-	0.14
5.	H.C. Pur	(5)3.33	(2) 0.14	(2) 0.30	3.77
6.	Banspal	(1)0.65	(2) 0.14	(2) 0.30	1.09
7	Telkoi	(3)3.00	(2) 0.14	(2) 0.30	3.44
Total		(11)8.3	0.98	1.20	10.48

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

A B S T R A C T

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Keonjhar	1.76	1.85	1.94	2.04	2.14	9.73
2.	Saharapada	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.80
3.	Ghatagaon	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.80
4	Patna	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.80
5.	H.C. Pur	3.77	3.96	4.16	4.37	4.59	20.85
6.	Banspal	1.09	1.14	1.20	1.26	1.32	6.01
7	Telkoi	3.44	3.61	3.79	3.98	4.18	19.00

Total	10.48	11.01	11.57	12.16	12.77	57.99
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Increasing @ 5% per annum

IRRIGATION:

Provision of adequate irrigation facility is a vital need for agricultural development which helps intensification of crops and boosting agricultural production and also providing opportunity for full time employment. At present, only 18.49% of the cultivable area sown is irrigated, leaving rest to vagaries of irregular rainfall. There is a lot of irrigation potentials provided by a number of rivers, rivulets, perennial hill streams flowing and big tanks existing in the area. Water of these sources can be suitably harnessed through lift irrigation projects by installation of new projects and repairment of existing old LIPs.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

(A) Lift Irrigation Projects (New)

Installation of new Lift Irrigation Projects will be taken up by ITDA through Orissa Agro Industry Corporation (OAIC) Ltd., Keonjhar. It is proposed to take up 22 projects each year spread over all the blocks during 11th Plan Period with the financial requirement which varies in different blocks is indicated in the table :

(B) Improvement and Repairs of defunct LIPs:

There are 77 LIPs out of which 50 nos. have become defunct. It is proposed to identify those defunct LIPs which can be repaired and renovated for making them operable. Estimation of each such LIPs will be prepared after proper investigation and may be executed after getting approval of the appropriate authority. A tentative provision of Rs.14 lakh each year for 7 blocks has been earmarked with year-wise requirement indicated below;

Block-wise requirement of Fund under Irrigation Projects for the Year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	New LIP		Improvement and Repairs of defunct LIP		Total	
		Phy.	Financial	Phy.	Financial	Phy.	Financial

1	Keonjhar	4	10.80	-	2.00	-	12.80
2.	Saharapada	3	9.60	-	2.00	-	11.60
3.	Ghatagaon	3	6.60	-	2.00	-	8.60
4	Patna	3	9.80	-	2.00	-	11.80
5.	H.C. Pur	4	12.00	-	2.00	-	14.00
6.	Banspal	3	9.80	-	2.00	-	11.80
7	Telkoi	2	5.60	-	2.00	-	7.60
Total		22	64.20	-	14.00	-	78.20

A B S T R A C T

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Keonjhar	12.80	13.44	14.11	14.82	15.56	70.73
2.	Saharapada	11.60	12.18	12.79	13.43	14.10	64.10
3.	Ghatagaon	8.60	9.03	9.48	9.95	10.45	47.51
4	Patna	11.80	12.39	13.01	13.66	14.34	65.20
5.	H.C. Pur	14.00	14.70	15.44	16.21	17.02	77.37
6.	Banspal	11.80	12.39	13.01	13.66	14.34	65.20
7	Telkoi	7.60	7.98	8.38	8.80	9.24	42.00
Total		78.20	82.11	86.22	90.53	95.05	432.11

Increasing @ 5% per annum

CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING:

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

		0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
4.	Patna	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(500)
		0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
5.	H.C. Pur	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(500)
		0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
6.	Banspal	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(500)
		0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
7	Telkoi	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(500)
		0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
Total		(700) 2.10	(700) 2.10	(700) 2.10	(700) 2.10	(700) 2.10	(3500) 10.50

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

(B) Share Capital assistance to tribal members of industrial/ handicraft cooperative societies.

It is proposed to provide incentive to tribal members of industrial workers and those who are engaged in different handicrafts so as to enhance their credit absorbing capacity. It is proposed to cover 875 members @ **Rs.1000/-** to be paid as share capital assistance during 11th plan period. The financial requirement will be as follows

Block-wise & Year-wise Financial Requirement for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-12	2011-11	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Keonjhar	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(125)
		0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.25
2.	Saharapada	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(125)
		0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.25
3.	Ghatagaon	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(125)
		0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.25
4.	Patna	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(125)
		0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.25

5.	H.C. Pur	(25) 0.25	(25) 0.25	(25) 0.25	(25) 0.25	(25) 0.25	(125) 1.25
6.	Banspal	(25) 0.25	(25) 0.25	(25) 0.25	(25) 0.25	(25) 0.25	(125) 1.25
7.	Telkoi	(25) 0.25	(25) 0.25	(25) 0.25	(25) 0.25	(25) 0.25	(125) 1.25
Total		(175) 1.75	(175) 1.75	(175) 1.75	(175) 1.75	(175) 1.75	(875) 8.75

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

A B S T R A C T

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Keonjhar	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	2.75
2.	Saharapada	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	2.75
3.	Ghatagaon	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	2.75
4	Patna	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	2.75
5.	H.C. Pur	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	2.75
6.	Banspal	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	2.75
7	Telkoi	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	2.75
Total		3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	19.25

INDUSTRY:

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

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

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

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

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

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

(A) BEE-KEEPING:

Bee-Keeping using Italian honey bee is found to be suitable for Keonjhar area. The Scheme will be taken up in cluster of villages and each group may have 25 beneficiaries. Each beneficiary will be given 5 bee boxes to make the scheme economically viable. Training programme for 25 beneficiaries in a batch will be organized by the Department of Entomology, College of Agriculture, OUAT, Bhubaneswar for three days. The unit cost for five beneficiaries in a group will be **Rs.1,01,000/-** approximately towards the cost of bee boxes and bee equipments. The cost

of training programme for a batch of 25 beneficiaries will be around **Rs.22,000/-** which includes training expenses and traveling expenses. It is proposed to cover Banspal, Telkoi Blocks and part of Harichandanpur and Ghatgaon Blocks under this programme with the following financial outlay.

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Total
		Supply of bee box	Trg. Prog.									
1	Ghatagaon	(25) 5.05	0.22	-	-	(25) 5.05	0.22	-	-	-	-	(50) 10.54
2	H.C. Pur	-	-	(25) 5.05	0.22	-	-	(25) 5.05	0.22	-	-	(50) 10.54
3	Banspal	(25) 5.05	0.22	-	-	(25) 5.05	0.22	-	-	(25) 5.05	0.22	(75) 15.81
4	Telkoi	-	-	(25) 5.05	0.22	-	-	(25) 5.05	0.22	(25) 5.05	0.22	(75) 15.81
Total		(50) 10.10	0.44	(250) 52.70								

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

(B) TASSAR REARING:

The district of Keonjhar has emerged as the highest grower of tassar cocoon among all tassar producing districts of Orissa State. Keonjhar District Primary Tassar Rearers Cooperative Societies received 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes awarded by UNDP. Keonjhar ITDP has been providing assistance by way of share capital to the tribal tassar grower to enable them to avail the facilities provided by the tassar grower cooperative Societies to a greater extent. It is proposed to cover total 1000 beneficiaries during 11th Plan Period and each beneficiary is provided with share capital assistance @ **Rs.1000/-**. In each year total 200 beneficiaries from Ghatagaon, Harichandanpur, Banspal and Telkoi Blocks will be covered. The year-wise requirement of fund is given below:

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

(Rs. in lakh)

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

2.	H.C. Pur	(50) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
3.	Banspal	(50) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
4.	Telkoi	(50) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
Total		(200) 2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

(C) VOCATIONAL TRAINING TO TRIBAL YOUTHS IN ITI:

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

Components of training Programmes

Sl. No.	Name of the trade	Duration of training	Minimum qualification	Unit cost of training	No. of batches
1.	Driver-cum-Mechanic (Light vehicle)	4 months	VIII Class	Rs.1,75,000/-	3
2.	Driver-cum-Mechanic (Heavy vehicle)	4 months	VIII Class	Rs.1,75,000/-	3
3.	House wiring	6 months	VIII Class	Rs.1,60,000/-	4
4.	Mechanic of Auto Electrical & Electronics	6 months	X Class	Rs.1,75,000/-	4
5.	Dress-making	6 months	VIII Class	Rs.1,60,000/-	1
6.	Press Khalli stitching	2 months	V Class	Rs.1,00,000/-	3
Total:				Rs.9,45,000/-	18

It is proposed to provide assistance to 18 batches of trainees in different trades during the 11th Plan period with the following financial requirement.

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under different Vocational Training to Tribal Youths for five year

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Driver-cum-Mechanic (Light vehicle)					Total
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Keonjhar	-	(1) 1.75	-	-	-	(1) 1.75
2	Ghatagaon	-	(1) 1.75	-	-	-	(1) 1.75

3	Patna	-	-	(1) 1.75	-	-	(1) 1.75
Total		-	(2) 3.5	(1) 1.75	-	-	(3) 5.25

Contd.....

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Driver-cum-Mechanic (Heavy vehicle)					
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Saharapada	(1) 1.75	-	-	-	-	(1) 1.75
2	H.C. Pur	-	(1) 1.75	-	-	-	(1) 1.75
3	Telkoi	-	-	(1) 1.75	-	-	(1) 1.75
Total		(1) 1.75	(1) 1.75	(1) 1.75	-	-	(3) 5.25

Contd.....

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	House wiring					
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Keonjhar	-	(2) 3.20	-	-	-	(2) 3.20
2.	Saharapada	-	-	-	-	(1) 1.60	(1) 1.60
3.	Ghatagaon	-	-	(1) 1.60	-	-	(1) 1.60
4	Patna	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		-	(2) 3.20	(1) 1.60	-	(1) 1.60	(4) 6.40

Contd.....

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Mechanic of Auto Electrical & Electronics					
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Keonjhar	-	-	-	-	(1) 1.75	(1) 1.75
2.	Saharapada	-	(1) 1.75	-	-	-	(1) 1.75
3.	Ghatagaon	-	-	-	(1) 1.75	-	(1) 1.75
4	H.C. Pur	-	-	(1) 1.75	-	-	(1) 1.75

Total	-	(1) 1.75	(1) 1.75	(1) 1.75	(1) 1.75	(4) 7.00
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Contd.....

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Dress-making					Total
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Telkoi	(1) 1.60	-	-	-	-	(1) 1.60
Total		(1) 1.60	-	-	-	-	(1) 1.60

Contd.....

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Press Khalli stitching						Grand Total
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Keonjhar	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4) 6.70
2.	Saharapada	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3) 5.10
3.	Ghatagaon	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3) 5.10
4	Patna	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1) 1.75
5.	H.C. Pur	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2) 3.50
6.	Banspal	(1) 1.00	-	(1) 1.00	-	-	(2) 2.00	(2) 2.00
7	Telkoi	-	(1) 1.00	-	-	-	(1) 1.00	(3) 4.35
Total		(1) 1.00	(1) 1.00	(1) 1.00	-	-	(3) 3.00	(18) 28.50

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

A B S T R A C T

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Industries (A+B+C) for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Keonjhar	-	4.95	-	-	1.75	6.70
2.	Saharapada	1.75	1.75	-	-	1.60	5.10

3.	Ghatagaon	5.77	2.25	7.37	2.25	0.50	18.14
4	Patna	-	-	1.75	-	-	1.75
5.	H.C. Pur	0.50	7.52	2.25	5.77	0.50	16.54
6.	Banspal	6.77	0.50	6.77	0.50	5.77	20.31
7	Telkoi	2.1	6.77	2.25	5.77	5.77	22.66
Total		16.89	23.74	20.39	14.29	15.89	91.20

Increasing @ 5% per annum

COMPUTER TRAINING TO TRIBAL YOUTHS:

It is proposed to provide Computer Training to tribal youths with a cost of **Rs.3,000/-** per beneficiary for D.C.A. course and **Rs.6,000/-** for PGDCA course as per the Government guidelines. It is proposed to provide assistance to 10 youths for PGDCA and 15 youths for DCA courses. Five nos. of trainees (2 trainees for PGDCA and 3 for DCA) will be selected from Keonjhar, Saharpada, Ghatagaon, Harichandanpur and Telkoi blocks during the 11th Plan period. The year-wise requirement of fund is indicated below:

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	PGDCA					DCA					Total
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	Keonjhar	-	0.06	-	0.06	-	-	-	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.21
2.	Saharapada	-	0.06	-	0.06	-	-	-	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.21
3.	Ghatagaon	-	0.06	-	0.06	-	-	-	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.21
4	H.C. Pur	-	0.06	-	0.06	-	-	-	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.21
5	Telkoi	-	0.06	-	0.06	-	-	-	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.21
Total		-	0.30	-	0.30	-	-	-	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.05

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (IDS)

COMMUNICATION:

Communication is an important infrastructure for mobility of men as well as materials including development inputs and various products and produce of the area. The existing communication net-work consists of N.H. -6 and N.H. 215 which pass through the ITDA area, 277.53 Kms. of road taken up by R.D. Deptt., 293.413 Kms. of

road taken up by R & B Division, 60.56 Kms. of road taken up under P.M.G.S.Y. besides the Panchayat Samiti roads, which are mostly Katcha roads requiring repairs at regular interval. There are also some tribal villages not connected by roads. It is therefore, suggested to make Block-wise provision of **Rs.2 lakh** for 1st year , increasing @ of 5% for five years to meet the urgent requirement for repair of existing Panchayat roads and to construct roads for tribal villages. The requirement of funds will be as follows:

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Keonjhar	2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
2.	Saharapada	2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
3.	Ghatagaon	2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
4	Patna	2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
5.	H.C. Pur	2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
6.	Banspal	2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
7	Telkoi	2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
Total		14.00	14.70	15.47	16.24	17.08	77.49

Increasing @ 5% per annum

EDUCATION:

Education is treated as a basic component of development intervention. The overall literacy rate in the ITDA is only 36.28 per cent as against 44.7 per cent in the whole district in 1991. The literary rate among ST is still as low as 25.28 per cent during the corresponding period. The literacy among tribal males and females stood at 38.95 per cent and 11.67 per cent respectively in 1991. SSD Department here established a number of special schools like 11 High Schools, 8 Kanyashram and Ashram Schools, 8 Residential Sevashrams and 19 Sevashrams primarily meant for ST and SC students. In addition to these, Education Department has established a number of High Schools and Primary Schools. SSD Department have constructed 135 Primary School Hostels for tribal students reading in educational Institutions run by the above two Departments. Some of the school buildings, hostels and teacher's quarters of the SSD Department need repairs, some are to be provided with boundary walls, teacher's quarters, dining hall, kitchen room, science laboratory, provision of electricity, drinking water, toilets and repairs of the existing ones. Further, some of the Primary School Hostels constructed by ITDA earlier need repairs. The programmes under this Sector will consist of (a) Improvement of infrastructural facilities to educational Institutions run by SSD

Department and (b) Repairs of Primary School Hostels constructed by the SSD Department.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

(A) Improvement of Infrastructural Facilities in Hostels of Educational Institutions runs by SSD Development Department:

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

Requirement of fund for provision of infrastructural facilities to schools under SSD Department during 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Name of the school	Teacher's Qrs.	School building	Dining hall	Science laboratory	Compound wall	Provision of electricity	Supply of pipe water	Latrine/bath	Total
1	Keonjhar	Murusuan A/S	(1) 2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00
		Raisuan H/S	-	-	-	-	-	(1) 0.50	-	-	0.50
2.	Saharapada	Khuntapada R/S	-	(1) 3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.00
3.	Ghatagaon	Dehuriposi A/S	-	-	-	-	(1) 2.00	-	-	-	2.00
4	H.C. Pur	Khajuribani A/S	-	-	-	-	-	(1) 0.50	-	-	0.50
5.	Banspal	Suakati Girls' H/S	-	-	-	(1) 1.50	-	-	-	-	1.50
6.	Telkoi	Jagamohanpur H/S	-	-	(1) 1.50	-	-	-	(1) 1.00	-	2.50
Total		-	(1) 2.00	(1) 3.00	(1) 1.50	(1) 1.50	(1) 2.00	(2) 1.00	(1) 1.00	-	12.00

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

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

Some of the hostels provided to Primary Schools by the SSD Department need repairs. It is proposed to take up the repair works of the PSHs in different Blocks with the following financial requirement.

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.	Block	Location of PSH	No. of	Approximate
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No.			PSH	cost
1	Keonjhar	Baradapal	1	1.50
		Bauripada	1	1.50
		Mahadeijoda	1	1.20
		Palaspanga	1	1.80
		Sub Total	4	6.00
2.	Saharapada	Dalapanka	1	1.50
		Mallarpada	1	2.00
		Tendra	1	2.00
		Sub Total	3	5.50
3.	Ghatagaon	Badasinbilla	1	1.50
		Dhenkikote	1	1.00
		Muktapur	1	1.50
		Rutisila	1	1.50
		Sub Total	4	5.50
4	Patna	Polanghati	1	1.50
		Chakundapal	1	2.00
		Baunsuli	1	0.50
		Budhikakudi	1	0.50
		Sub Total	4	4.50
5.	H.C. Pur	Dhurudiamba	1	1.50
		Pitapiti	1	0.50
		Jamujodi	1	2.00
		Sagadapata	1	0.50
		Thakurpada	1	0.50
		Sub Total	5	5.00
6.	Banspal	Banspal	1	1.50
		Gonasika	1	1.50
		Taramakanta	1	1.50
		Kadakala	1	1.50
		Sub Total	4	6.00
7	Telkoi	Karamangi	1	1.50
		Deuladiha	1	1.00
		Karadangi	1	2.00
		Sub Total	3	4.50
Total			27	37.00

A B S T R A C T

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
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1	Keonjhar	8.50	8.93	9.38	9.85	10.34	47.00
2.	Saharapada	8.50	8.93	9.38	9.85	10.34	47.00
3.	Ghatagaon	7.50	7.88	8.27	8.68	9.11	41.44
4	Patna	4.50	4.73	4.97	5.22	5.48	24.90
5.	H.C. Pur	5.50	5.78	6.07	6.37	6.69	30.41
6.	Banspal	7.50	7.88	8.27	8.68	9.11	41.44
7	Telkoi	7.00	7.35	7.72	8.11	8.52	38.70
Total		49.00	51.48	54.06	56.76	59.59	270.89

Increasing @ 5% per annum

HEALTH:

Public health is a basic component of human development. Presently the people, specially the tribals living in inaccessible pockets in particular have been suffering from malaria, diseases of respiratory system, gastro-intestine and skin diseases. Adoption of traditional method of treatment and use of folk medicines, dearth of protected drinking water and pollution of air and water in recent time, have created health hazards. There are four hospitals, five CHCs, three PHCs, seven Addl. PHCs in Model villages, 13 new PHCs, four SHCs and 41 dispensaries established by the Government. Programmes under seven ICDS projects through 865 Anganwadi centers are in progress to look after the children and women in the ITDA area. Costly medicines are provided for critical tribal patients at the time of treatment.

It is proposed to make provision for supply of medicines to tribal patients of Rs 1,00,000/- in each block during the year 2007-08 with a total requirement of fund as follows:

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Keonjhar	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53

2.	Saharapada	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
3.	Ghatagaon	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
4	Patna	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
5.	H.C. Pur	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
6.	Banspal	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
7	Telkoi	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
Total		7.00	7.35	7.70	8.12	8.54	38.71

Increasing @ 5% per annum

RURAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

Water is one of the vital needs of humans and accordingly the programme under drinking water supply had found a place in the Minimum Need programmes in the earlier plan. The same programme is now incorporated in Pradhan Mantri Gramadaya Yojana (PMGY). Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), Sector Reform Projects and Swajaladhara. In Keonjhar ITDA area there are 3896 tube wells and 401 sanitary wells till the end of 2003 installed by the Government under different programmes. But it has been reported that some are damaged and defunct and are not in use and some have completely dried up. There are also some villages which have no adequate safe drinking water sources and some of them dry up during summer.

Thus, programmes under this sector will consist of (a) Repairs and Renovation of existing sources and (b) Providing new sources to problem villages and established bustees as critical infrastructure.

It is proposed to undertake following programmes during the 11th Plan period to provide protected drinking water supply to those villages/ hamlets having no sources and inadequate drinking water supply.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

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

It is proposed to sink tube wells in problem villages on priority basis, each tube well costing **Rs.50,000/-** on an average. It is proposed to sink 244 nos. of tube-wells in all Blocks during 11th plan period. Requirement of funds under this programme for the 11th plan period is indicated below.

**Year wise requirement of funds for installation of new Tube Wells
For 11th Plan period**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	Keonjhar	(6) 3.00	(7) 3.50	(7) 3.50	(8) 4.00	(9) 4.50	(37) 18.50
2.	Saharpada	(5) 2.50	(5) 2.50	(6) 3.00	(7) 3.50	(7) 3.50	(30) 15.00
3.	Ghatgaon	(7) 3.50	(8) 4.00	(8) 4.00	(8) 4.00	(8) 4.00	(39) 19.50
4.	Patna	(5) 2.50	(5) 2.50	(6) 3.00	(6) 3.00	(7) 3.50	(29) 14.50
5.	H.C.pur	(7) 3.50	(8) 4.00	(8) 4.00	(8) 4.00	(9) 4.50	(40) 20.00
6.	Banspal	(6) 3.00	(7) 3.50	(7) 3.50	(8) 4.00	(8) 4.00	(36) 18.00
7.	Telkoi	(6) 3.00	(6) 3.00	(6) 3.00	(7) 3.50	(8) 4.00	(33) 16.50
Total		(42) 21.00	(46) 23.00	(48) 24.00	(52) 26.00	(56) 28.00	(244) 122.00

(Figures within brackets indicate Physical target)

(B) Repair of defunct tube wells

As many as 243 tube wells have gone out of order in different blocks till the end of 2003. Some of these wells which are repairable for use may be identified and repaired under this programme. A sum of **Rs. 40,000/-** for each of 7 blocks every year for five years has been earmarked involving a financial implication of Rs. 14 lakh. Requirement of funds under repair of defunct Tube Wells is indicated below.

Year wise requirement of fund for repair of defunct Tube Wells

(Rs. in lakh)

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

1.	Keonjhar	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00
2.	Saharpada	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00
3.	Ghatgaon	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00
4.	Patna	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00
5.	H.C. pur	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00
6.	Banspal	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00
7.	Telkoi	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00
	Total	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	14.00

Block-wise & Year wise requirement of fund under Drinking water supply for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	Keonjhar	3.40	3.90	3.90	4.40	4.90	20.50
2.	Saharpada	2.90	2.90	3.40	3.90	3.90	17.00
3.	Ghatgaon	3.90	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	21.50
4.	Patna	2.90	2.90	3.40	3.40	3.90	16.50
5.	H.C.pur	3.90	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.90	22.00
6.	Banspal	3.40	3.90	3.90	4.40	4.40	20.00
7.	Telkoi	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.90	4.40	18.50
	Total	23.80	25.80	26.80	28.80	30.80	136.00

ELECTRICITY

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

Year wise Requirement of fund for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	Keonjhar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
2.	Saharpada	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
3.	Ghatgaon	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
4.	Patna	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
5.	H.C.pur	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
6.	Banspal	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
7.	Telkoi	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
	Total	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00

It is proposed to provide street lighting system at a cost of **Rs. 1 lakh** per village for 5 villages each in Banspal and Telkoi block. Year wise requirement of funds will be as follows.

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	Banspal	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
2.	Telkoi	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
	Total	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00

Block wise and year wise requirement of fund under Electrification for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	Keonjhar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
2.	Saharpada	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
3.	Ghatgaon	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
4.	Patna	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
5.	H.C.pur	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
6.	Banspal	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00
7.	Telkoi	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00
	Total	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	45.00

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

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

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

A. Planned Training Schemes for Skill Upgradation:

- i) Food Processing

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

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

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

C. Orientation Training for All in Awareness Building:

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

D. Organisation of Exhibitions:

- i) Achievements through development

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

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

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

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

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

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

sum of **Rs. 50,000/-** will be provided annually for each Block. The requirement of fund for undertaking various programmes will be as follows:

It is proposed to take up 32 nos. of training programmes for skill upgradation, 28 nos. of Orientation Training Programmes for tribal women, 24 nos. of Orientation Training Programmes for tribal men and Women and 7 nos. of exhibition to be organized in all blocks of the ITDA during the year 2007-08. Besides, a provision of Rs.3.50 lakh is proposed for 7 nos. of exchange visit to other places outside the block, one for each block during the same period. Scheme wise requirement of fund is given below.

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	A	B	C	D	E	Total
		Training for skill up-gradation	Orientation training for tribal women	Orientation training for tribal men & women	Organization of Exhibition & sports, etc. block level	Exchange visit outside the block	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Keonjhar	(5) 0.50	(5) 0.50	(4) 0.40	(1) 1.25	- 0.50	3.15
2.	Saharapada	(3) 0.30	(3) 0.30	(3) 0.30	(1) 1.25	- 0.50	2.65
3.	Ghatagaon	(6) 0.60	(5) 0.50	(5) 0.50	(1) 1.25	- 0.50	3.35
4.	Patna	(4) 0.60	(3) 0.30	(2) 0.20	(1) 1.25	- 0.50	2.65
5.	H.C. Pur	(6) 0.60	(5) 0.50	(4) 0.40	(1) 1.25	- 0.50	3.25
6.	Banspal	(4) 0.40	(3) 0.30	(3) 0.30	(1) 1.25	- 0.50	2.75
7	Telkoi	(4) 0.40	(4) 0.40	(3) 0.30	(1) 1.25	- 0.50	2.85
Total		(32) 3.20	(28) 2.80	(24) 2.40	(7) 8.75	- 3.50	20.65

(Figures within brackets indicate no. of programmes)

Scheme-wise and Year-wise requirement of fund under I.E.C. Activities for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-12	2011-11	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Keonjhar	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	3.83	17.42

2.	Saharapada	2.65	2.78	2.92	3.07	3.22	14.64
3.	Ghatagaon	3.35	3.52	3.70	3.89	4.08	18.54
4	Patna	2.65	2.78	2.92	3.07	3.22	14.64
5.	H.C. Pur	3.25	3.41	3.58	3.76	3.95	17.95
6.	Banspal	2.75	2.89	3.03	3.18	3.34	15.19
7	Telkoi	2.85	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.48	15.79
Total		20.65	21.69	22.78	23.93	25.12	114.17

ITDA : KEONJHAR

INCOME GENERATING SCHEME (IGS)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	82.10	84.82	87.65	90.52	93.66	438.75
2.	Horticulture	31.94	33.55	35.21	36.91	38.65	176.26
3	Animal Husbandry	68.00	71.40	74.99	78.73	82.66	375.78
4.	Pisiculture	10.48	11.01	11.57	12.16	12.77	57.99
5.	Irrigation	78.20	82.11	86.22	90.53	95.05	432.11
6.	Co-operation & Marketing	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	19.25
7	Industry	16.89	23.74	20.39	14.29	15.89	91.20

8	Computer Training	-	0.30	0.15	0.45	0.15	1.05
Sub Total		291.46	310.78	320.03	327.44	342.68	1592.39

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (IDS)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Communication	14.00	14.70	15.47	16.24	17.08	77.49
2.	Education	49.00	51.48	54.06	56.76	59.59	270.89
3.	Health	7.00	7.35	7.70	8.12	8.54	38.71
4.	Drinking Water	23.80	25.80	26.80	28.80	30.80	136.00
5.	Electricity	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	45.00
Sub Total		102.80	108.33	113.03	118.92	125.01	568.09
INFORMATION, EDUCATION & COMMUNICATION (I.E.C.)							
1	I.E.C.	20.65	21.69	22.78	23.93	25.12	114.17
Sub Total		20.65	21.69	22.78	23.93	25.12	114.17

ITDA ABSTRACT

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	IGS	291.46	310.78	320.03	327.44	342.68	1592.39
2	IDS	102.80	108.33	113.03	118.92	125.01	568.09
3	IEC	20.65	21.69	22.78	23.93	25.12	114.17
TOTAL		414.91	440.80	455.84	470.29	492.81	2274.65

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

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

In Keonjhar ITDA there are several educational Institutions run by ST & SC Development Department which require renovation and repairs and also provision of amenities. There are also 135 Primary School Hostels (PSH) constructed by ST & SC Development Department at different places for the tribal students. Some of these PSHs need repairs. The village arterial roads connecting the interior tribal villages with places where social services are available, are mostly fair-weather katcha roads. These roads are frequently damaged due to heavy rain, and sometimes could not be used during rainy

2.	Banspal	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	107.50
Total		25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	127.50

II. Repairs and Improvement of Primary School Hostels provided by SSD Department

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

Block-wise Requirement of Funds for Repairs and Improvement of PSHs of SSD Department for the year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Location of PSH	No. of PSH	Approximate cost
1	Keonjhar	Gobardhan	1	1.50
		Kathabani	1	1.00
		Maidanket	1	1.50
		Mandua	1	1.00
		Nuagaon	1	1.50
		Sub Total	5	6.50
2.	Saharapada	Badabil	1	1.00
		Kapundi	1	2.00
		Kundala	1	1.50
		Goras	1	2.00
		Macchaghar	1	2.00
		Raidiha	1	1.00

		Sub Total	6	9.50
3.	Ghatagaon	Badamasina	1	1.00
		Khantaghar	1	2.00
		Basantapur	1	1.00
		Samantarapur	1	1.50
		Sunatangiri	1	1.50
		Sub Total	5	7.00
4	Patna	Sasakala	1	1.50
		Mushakhori	1	1.50
		Rajnagar	1	1.50
		Badapatna	1	0.50
		Sub Total	4	5.00
5.	H.C. Pur	Jirang	1	1.50
		Junga	1	2.00
		Bhanarpur	1	0.50
		Tentalaposi	1	0.50
		Sub Total	4	4.50
6.	Banspal	Kodiposa	1	1.50
		Suakati	1	1.50
		Tana	1	1.50
		Talakaintiri	1	0.50
		Sub Total	4	5.00
7	Telkoi	Purujoda	1	2.00
		Dhabolaput	1	1.00
		Balabhadrapur	1	2.00
		Sub Total	1	1.50
Total			31	42.50

**Year-wise Requirement of Funds for Repairs and Improvement of PSH
for five years**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-12	2011-11	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Keonjhar	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	32.50
2.	Saharapada	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	47.50
3.	Ghatagaon	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00
4	Patna	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
5.	H.C. Pur	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	22.50
6.	Banspal	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
7	Telkoi	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
Total		42.50	42.50	42.50	42.50	42.50	212.50

**Block-wise and Year-wise Requirement of Funds under Education for
five years under Article 275(1)**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-12	2011-11	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Keonjhar	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	52.50
2.	Saharapada	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	47.50
3.	Ghatagaon	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00
4	Patna	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
5.	H.C. Pur	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	22.50
6.	Banspal	26.50	26.50	26.50	26.50	26.50	132.50
7	Telkoi	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
Total		68.00	68.00	68.00	68.00	68.00	340.00

(B) COMMUNICATION:

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

**Scheme-wise Requirement of Funds for Critical Infrastructure under
Communication (Roads) for the year 2007-08 under Article 275(1)**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Roads(length in Kms.)	Approximate cost
1	2	3	4
1	Keonjhar	13.50	12.00
2.	Saharapada	5.00	2.30
3.	Ghatagaon	14.00	18.00
4	Patna	11.00	6.00
5.	H.C. Pur	27.00	30.00
6.	Banspal	5.00	6.00
7	Telkoi	22.00	34.00
Total		97.50	108.30

Year-wise Requirement of Funds under Communication for five years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-12	2011-11	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Keonjhar	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	60.00
2.	Saharapada	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	11.50
3.	Ghatagaon	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	90.00
4	Patna	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
5.	H.C. Pur	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	150.00
6.	Banspal	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
7	Telkoi	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	170.00
Total		108.30	108.30	108.30	108.30	108.30	541.50

(C) IRRIGATION:

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

Block-wise (location specific) Requirement of Funds under Irrigation
(WHS) under Article 275(1) for the year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Name of the GP	Location (village)	Area (in Ac)	Approximate cost
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Keonjhar	Maidankel	Hariharpur	22	3.50
		Bauripada	Manchapur	15	3.00
		Tikarpada	Asurkhol	20	3.50
		Sub Total	-	57	10.00
2.	Saharapada	Saharapada	Haladibata	19	2.00
		Digiposi	Chadeibhol	17	3.00
		Khuntapada	Bolaniposi	20	3.00
		Sub Total	-	56	8.00
3.	Ghatagaon	Samantarapur	Samantarapur	30	3.00
		Binida	Binida	30	2.00
		Badajamposi	Murugapahadi	35	2.00
		Sub Total		95	7.00
4	Patna	Chinamaliposi	Chinamaliposi	16	12.00
		Budhikapudi	Narayanpur	12	2.50
		Baunsuli	Baunsuli	11	2.00
		Rajnagar	Nuagaon	28	3.50
		Sub Total		67	10.00
5.	H.C. Pur	Sunapentha	Tentulikhunti	25	2.00
		Jirang	Pithagola	19	3.00
		Thakurpada	Kaptipada	15	2.00
		Sub Total		59	7.00
6.	Banspal	Taramakanta	Taramakanta	30	3.00
		Kumudi	Bijagotha	14	2.50
		Kodiposa	Duarasuni	15	2.50
		Sub Total		59	8.00
7	Telkoi	Oriabirida	Dhanuajaypur	13	2.00
		Gopinathpur	Bhaliadal	07	2.00
		Jagamohanpur	Sinkulabahal	13	2.00
		Sub Total		33	6.00
Total			-	426	56.00

**Block-wise and Year-wise Requirement of Fund for Irrigation (WHS)
for five years under Article 275(1)**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-12	2011-11	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Keonjhar	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
2.	Saharapada	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	40.00
3.	Ghatagaon	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00
4	Patna	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
5.	H.C. Pur	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00
6.	Banspal	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	40.00
7	Telkoi	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
Total		56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	280.00

ITDA ABSTRACT

**Yearwise and sector wise Requirement of Fund for the ITDA for five
years under article 275(i)**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Education	68.00	68.00	68.00	68.00	68.00	340.00
2.	Communication	108.30	108.30	108.30	108.30	108.30	541.50
3.	Irrigation	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	280.00
Total		232.30	232.30	232.30	232.30	232.30	1161.50

DEVELOPMENT OF JUANG PTG:

The Juang PTG, a section of the tribe Juang, found in Banspal part block of Keonjhar District/ITDA is most backward. A special micro Project, namely Juang Development Agency, Gonasika is functioning for the total development of this PTG.

Therefore, it is suggested that a total sum of Rs. 62.00 lakhs will flow from Keonjhar ITDA during the 11th plan period to be spent under works head by the Juang Development Agency, Gonasika for creation of critical missing infrastructures in the Juang villages. Details of flow of funds from Keonjhar ITDA to the Micro Project are given in the table below:

Flow of funds from Keonjhar ITDA to the Micro Project during 11th Plan period

Works/OWs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Works	-	14.00	19.00	17.60	12.00	62.00
OW	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	14.00	19.00	17.60	12.00	62.00

CHAPTER-VIII

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

[UNDER SCA TO TSP]

The total financial requirement to the tune of Rs. 2274.65 lakh have been proposed for the 11th Plan period from the year 2007-2012 under different sectors out of SCA to TSP as furnished below:

ITDA ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
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1	IGS	291.46	310.78	320.03	327.44	342.68	1592.39
2	IDS	102.80	108.33	113.03	118.92	125.01	568.09
3	IEC	20.65	21.69	22.78	23.93	25.12	114.17
TOTAL		414.91	440.80	455.84	470.29	492.81	2274.65

UNDER FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE 275 (1)

It is also proposed to take up various programmes out of grant **under First Proviso to Article 275 (1)** of the Constitution which will be implemented in the ITDA. The total outlay under this provision will be in the order of Rs. 1161.50 lakh for five years during 11th Plan period. The programme wise financial outlay is furnished below:

ITDA ABSTRACT [UNDER ARTICLE 275 (1)]

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Education	68.00	68.00	68.00	68.00	68.00	340.00
2.	Communication	108.30	108.30	108.30	108.30	108.30	541.50
3.	Irrigation	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	280.00
Total		232.30	232.30	232.30	232.30	232.30	1161.50

The total financial outlay proposed for the 11th Plan period for each year from 2007-2012 will be as follows:

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
<i>SCA to TSP</i>	414.91	440.80	455.84	470.29	492.81	2274.65

<i>Under Article 275 (1)</i>	232.30	232.30	232.30	232.30	232.30	1161.50
<i>TOTAL</i>	647.21	673.10	688.14	702.59	725.11	3436.15

BLOCK-WISE ABSTRACT

KEONJHAR BLOCK

IGS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
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No.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	13.80	14.27	14.76	15.28	15.82	73.93
2.	Horticulture	4.00	4.2	4.4	4.61	4.82	22.03
3	Animal Husbandry	8.00	8.40	8.82	9.26	9.72	44.20
4	Pisiculture	1.76	1.85	1.94	2.04	2.14	9.73
5.	Irrigation	12.80	13.44	14.11	14.82	15.56	70.73
6.	Co-operation & Marketing	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	2.75
7	Industry	-	4.95	-	-	1.75	6.70
8	Computer Training	-	0.06	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.21
Total		40.91	47.72	44.61	46.65	50.39	230.28

IDS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Communication	2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
2.	Education	8.50	8.93	9.38	9.85	10.34	47.00
3.	Health	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
4.	Drinking Water	3.40	3.90	3.90	4.40	4.90	20.50
5.	Electricity	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
Sub Total		15.90	16.98	17.59	18.73	19.90	89.10

I.E.C.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
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No.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	I.E.C.	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	3.83	17.42
Sub Total		3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	3.83	17.42

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	IGS	40.91	47.72	44.61	46.65	50.39	230.28
2	IDS	15.90	16.98	17.59	18.73	19.90	89.10
3	IEC	3.15	3.31	3.48	3.65	3.83	17.42
TOTAL		59.96	68.01	65.68	69.03	74.12	336.80

BLOCK ABSTRACT [UNDER ARTICLE 275(I)]

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Education	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	52.50
2.	Communication	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	60.00
3.	Irrigation	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
Total		32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	162.50

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
<i>SCA to TSP</i>	59.96	68.01	65.68	69.03	74.12	336.80
<i>Under Article 275 (1)</i>	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	162.50
TOTAL	89.46	100.51	98.18	101.53	106.62	499.30

SAHARAPADA BLOCK

IGS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
INCOME GENERATING SCHEME (IGS)							
1	Agriculture	10.40	10.74	11.09	11.43	11.82	55.48
2.	Horticulture	3.00	3.15	3.31	3.46	3.63	16.55
3.	Animal Husbandry	6.00	6.30	6.62	6.95	7.30	33.17
4	Pisciculture	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.80
5.	Irrigation	11.60	12.18	12.79	13.43	14.10	64.10
6.	Co-operation & Marketing	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	2.75
7	Industry	1.75	1.75	-	-	1.60	5.10
8	Computer Training	-	0.06	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.21
Sub Total		33.44	34.88	34.55	36.08	39.21	178.16

IDS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Communication	2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
2.	Education	8.50	8.93	9.38	9.85	10.34	47.00
3.	Health	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
4.	Drinking Water	2.90	2.90	3.40	3.90	3.90	17.00
5.	Electricity	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
Sub Total		15.40	15.98	17.09	18.23	18.90	85.60

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
<i>SCA to TSP</i>	51.49	53.64	54.56	57.38	61.33	278.40
<i>Under Article 275 (1)</i>	19.80	19.80	19.80	19.80	19.80	99.00
TOTAL	71.29	73.44	74.36	77.18	81.13	377.40

GHATAGAON BLOCK

IGS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	14.50	15.00	15.53	16.08	16.66	77.77
2.	Horticulture	4.40	4.62	4.84	5.07	5.30	24.23
3.	Irrigation	8.60	9.03	9.48	9.95	10.45	47.51
4	Animal Husbandry	14.00	14.70	15.44	16.21	17.02	77.37
5.	Pisciculture	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.80
6.	Co-operation & Marketing	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	2.75
7	Industry	5.77	2.25	7.37	2.25	0.50	18.14
8	Computer Training	-	0.06	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.21
Total		47.96	46.36	53.46	50.31	50.69	248.78

IDS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Communication	2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
2.	Education	7.50	7.88	8.27	8.68	9.11	41.44
3.	Health	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
4.	Drinking Water	3.90	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	21.50
5.	Electricity	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
Total		15.40	16.43	16.98	17.56	18.17	84.54

I.E.C.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	I.E.C.	3.35	3.52	3.70	3.89	4.08	18.54
Sub Total		3.35	3.52	3.70	3.89	4.08	18.54

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	IGS	47.96	46.36	53.46	50.31	50.42	248.51
2	IDS	15.40	16.43	16.98	17.56	18.17	84.54
3	IEC	3.35	3.52	3.70	3.89	4.08	18.54
TOTAL		66.71	66.31	74.14	71.76	72.94	351.86

BLOCK ABSTRACT [UNDER ARTICLE 275(I)]

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Education	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00
2.	Communication	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	90.00
3.	Irrigation	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00
Total		32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	160.00

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
<i>SCA to TSP</i>	66.71	66.31	74.14	71.76	72.94	351.86
<i>Under Article 275 (1)</i>	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	160.00
TOTAL	98.71	98.31	106.14	103.76	104.94	511.86

PATNA BLOCK

IGS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	10.40	10.74	11.09	11.43	11.82	55.48
2.	Horticulture	4.40	4.62	4.84	5.07	5.30	24.23
3.	Animal Husbandry	10.00	10.50	11.03	11.58	12.16	55.27
4	Pisciculture	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.80
5.	Irrigation	11.80	12.39	13.01	13.66	14.34	65.20

6.	Co-operation & Marketing	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	2.75
7	Industry	-	-	1.75	-	-	1.75
8	Computer Training	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		37.29	38.95	42.43	42.46	44.35	205.48

IDS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Communication	2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
2.	Education	4.50	4.73	4.97	5.22	5.48	24.90
3.	Health	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
4.	Drinking Water	2.90	2.90	3.40	3.40	3.90	16.50
5.	Electricity	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
Sub Total		11.40	11.78	12.68	13.10	14.04	63.00

I.E.C.

(Rs. in lakh)

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

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)

(Rs. in lakh)

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

<i>TOTAL</i>	72.34	74.51	79.03	79.63	82.61	304.12
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HARICHANDANPUR BLOCK

IGS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	13.80	14.27	14.76	15.28	15.82	73.93
2.	Horticulture	7.82	8.21	8.61	9.02	9.44	43.10
3	Animal Husbandry	12.00	12.60	13.23	13.89	14.58	66.30
4	Pisiculture	3.77	3.96	4.16	4.37	4.59	20.85
5.	Irrigation	14.00	14.70	15.44	16.21	17.02	77.37
6.	Co-operation & Marketing	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	2.75
7	Industry	0.50	7.52	2.25	5.77	0.50	16.54
8	Computer Training	-	0.06	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.21
Total		52.44	61.87	59.03	65.18	62.53	301.05

IDS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Communication	2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
2.	Education	5.50	5.78	6.07	6.37	6.69	30.41
3.	Health	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
4.	Drinking Water	3.90	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.90	22.00
5.	Electricity	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
Sub Total		13.40	14.33	14.78	15.25	16.25	74.01

I.E.C.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	I.E.C.	3.25	3.41	3.58	3.76	3.95	17.95
Sub Total		3.25	3.41	3.58	3.76	3.95	17.95

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	IGS	52.44	61.87	59.03	65.18	62.53	301.05
2	IDS	13.40	14.33	14.78	15.25	16.25	74.01
3	IEC	3.25	3.41	3.58	3.76	3.95	17.95
TOTAL		69.09	79.61	77.39	84.19	82.73	393.01

BLOCK ABSTRACT [UNDER ARTICLE 275(I)]

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Education	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	22.50
2.	Communication	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	150.00
3.	Irrigation	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00
Total		41.50	41.50	41.50	41.50	41.50	207.50

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
<i>SCA to TSP</i>	69.09	79.61	77.39	84.19	82.73	393.01
<i>Under Article 275 (1)</i>	41.50	41.50	41.50	41.50	41.50	207.50
TOTAL	110.59	121.11	118.89	125.69	124.23	600.51

BANSPAL BLOCK IGS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	9.60	9.90	10.21	10.51	10.86	51.08
2.	Horticulture	4.18	4.40	4.63	4.86	5.10	23.17
3	Animal Husbandry	8.00	8.40	8.82	9.26	9.72	44.20
4	Pisiculture	1.09	1.14	1.20	1.26	1.32	6.01
5.	Irrigation	11.80	12.39	13.01	13.66	14.34	65.20
6.	Co-operation & Marketing	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	2.75
7	Industry	6.77	0.50	6.77	0.50	5.77	20.31
8	Computer Training	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		41.99	37.28	45.19	40.60	47.66	212.72

IDS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Communication	2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.44	11.07
2.	Education	7.50	7.88	8.27	8.68	9.11	41.44
3.	Health	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
4.	Drinking Water	3.40	3.90	3.90	4.40	4.40	20.00
5.	Electricity	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00
Sub Total		15.90	16.93	17.48	18.56	19.17	88.04

I.E.C.

(Rs. in lakh)

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

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA TO TSP)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	IGS	41.99	37.28	45.19	40.60	47.66	212.72
2	IDS	15.90	16.93	17.48	18.56	19.17	88.04
3	IEC	2.75	2.89	3.03	3.18	3.34	15.19
TOTAL		60.64	57.10	65.70	62.34	70.17	315.95

BLOCK ABSTRACT [UNDER ARTICLE 275(I)]

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Education	26.50	26.50	26.50	26.50	26.50	132.50
2.	Communication	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
3.	Irrigation	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	40.00
Total		40.50	40.50	40.50	40.50	40.50	202.50

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
<i>SCA to TSP</i>	60.64	57.10	65.70	62.34	70.17	315.95
<i>Under Article 275 (1)</i>	40.50	40.50	40.50	40.50	40.50	202.50
TOTAL	101.14	97.60	106.20	102.84	11.67	518.45

TELKOI BLOCK

IGS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	9.60	9.90	10.21	10.51	10.86	51.08
2.	Horticulture	4.14	4.35	4.58	4.82	5.06	22.95
3	Animal Husbandry	10.00	10.50	11.03	11.58	12.16	55.27
4	Pisiculture	3.44	3.61	3.79	3.98	4.18	19.00
5.	Irrigation	7.60	7.98	8.38	8.80	9.24	42.00
6.	Co-operation & Marketing	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	2.75
7	Industry	2.1	6.77	2.25	5.77	5.77	22.66
8	Computer Training	-	0.06	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.21
Total		37.43	43.72	40.82	46.10	47.85	215.92

IDS

(Rs. in lakh)

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

Total	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	225.00
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**TELKOI BLOCK ABSTRACT [SCA TO TSP & UNDER
ARTICLE 275 (1)]**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
<i>SCA to TSP</i>	55.68	62.62	60.40	66.90	69.91	315.51
<i>Under Article 275 (1)</i>	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	225.00
TOTAL	100.68	107.62	105.40	111.90	114.91	540.51