CHAPTER - III

INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT: KUCHINDA
In India, Orissa is one of the sixteen states where a large number of tribal communities are living in different parts of the state. The total population of Orissa, according to 1981 census, is 26,272,054 out of which the tribal population is 5,915,067. This contributes 22.43% of the total population of the state. In Orissa Sambalpur is one of the eight districts which has more concentration of the tribal population. According to 1981 census the total population of Sambalpur district is 22,809,76, out of which 6,20,555 are tribals. This comes to 27.21% of the total population of the district. In Sambalpur district Kuchinda is the only subdivision where tribal concentration is more. Again as per 1981 Census the total population of Kuchinda sub-division is 1,88,263 out of which tribal population is 1,04,946 which constitutes 55.74% of the total population of the sub-division. The total population of Kuchinda I.T.D.P. area, according to 1981 census, is 1,78,893 out of which the tribal population comes to 107,687. Thus the tribal population of Kuchinda I.T.D.P. constitutes 56.84% of the total population of the I.T.D.P. area.

The headquarters of Kuchinda I.T.D.P. is located at Kuchinda town. Kuchinda town is on Deogarh-Bamra road at a distance of 53 K.M. from Deogarh and 50 K.M. from Bamra. It is also connected with Sambalpur, the district headquarter by a pucca road, which is at a distance of 85 K.M. Kuchinda town is
50 K.M. away from Barga Railway Station in the South-Eastern Railway, it is the headquarters of all the sub-divisional offices except the P.H.D. and the electricity (distribution) departments. It is also the headquarters of Kuchinda agricultural district and the headquarters of Kendu leaf Division.

Kuchinda I.T.D.P. covers the whole of Kuchinda sub-division minus the N.A.C. area. It covers 500 villages with an area of 924 sq.miles\(^1\). There is only one Tahasil, which is coterminous with the area of the sub-division. For maintaining law and order the whole sub-division is brought under one police circle and there are four police stations namely, Kuchinda, Jamankira, Mahulpali, and Govindpur. There are 36 Gram Panchayats and 9 Large Scale Multipurpose Societies (LAMPS) in the area\(^2\). This I.T.D.P. includes three blocks, namely, Kuchinda, Barga and Jamankira through which the various schemes of I.T.D.P. are implemented.

3.1. **Location**

Kuchinda I.T.D.P. area or Kuchinda sub-division lies in the North of Rairakhol sub-division of Sambalpur district and in the South of Panpore and Sundargarh sub-divisions of Sundargarh district. It is in the East of Jharsuguda and Sambalpur sub-divisions of Sambalpur district and, in the West of

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2. Ibid.
Deogarh and Bonai sub-divisions of Sambalpur and Sundargarh district respectively.

3.2. **Soil:**

The soil of the I.T.D.P. area is of laterite origin and comes under red soil group.  

3.3. **Climate and Rain-fall:**

The climate of the I.T.D.P. area is characterised by a very hot dry summer and well distributed rains in the south-west monsoon season. The cold season commences from November and lasts till the end of February. The hot season follows thereafter and continues till about the second week of June. The south-west monsoon season is from mid June to the end of September.

The average annual rainfall in the I.T.D.P. area is 1513.1 mm. against the annual rainfall of 1,527 mm in the district. About 90% of the annual rainfall is received in the monsoon season. August is the rainiest month in the year.

3.4. **Drainage Pattern:**

Kuchinda sub-division is, broadly speaking, a hinterland of the Mohanad. It is drained by four important

rivers, namely Safal, Bheeden, Kharla and Malti. Out of these four, Bheeden and Kharla meet together at Lasa 3.22 Km. away from Kuchinda town and the joint stream flows into river Ib, the tributary of the Mohanadi and then discharge its water into Hirakud Reservoir. All these rivers except Malti flow from East to West of the sub-division, whereas Malti flows from West to East because it originates from Rairakhol Sub-division which is in the South of the I.T.D.P. area. The river Bheeden rises from the Bonai Sub-division of Sundargarh district and falls into river Ib, after flowing for about 129 Km. Its total length in Kuchinda sub-division is 64 Km. It flows about 56 Km. in this sub-division. The Malti rises from Rairakhol and falls into Mohanadi flowing about 80 Km. Its flow in this sub-division is for about 24 Km. The Safal has emerged from Sundargarh district and it falls into the Ib river after flowing about 56 Km. of which about 24 Kms. are in this sub-division. These rivers are not perennial. They dry up in summer while during rains they become torrential. They are neither navigable nor harnessed for any big irrigation project.

3.5. Irrigation:

With the advancement of rural electrification in the I.T.D.P. area 9 lift irrigation points have been installed on the bank of river Bheeden and Kharla. Since long, a minor irrigation project on the river Kharla has been working in the project

area. There is also a perennial stream known as Banksal Nalah. A minor irrigation project named as Banksal M.I.P. is being constructed on it in village Subbalanda of Jamankira Block.

3.6. Physiography

Kuchinda I.T.D.P. area falls in the hilly regions of Sambalpur district. It has no rich and pronounced plain. It, however, contains valleys and plateaus unevenly distributed which appear like patches of plain lands. The I.T.D.P. area of Kuchinda can be broadly divided into two natural division; (i) the hilly regions and (ii) the plains. The hilly regions lie to the north, east and south of the sub-division, covering an area of about 1036 sq.km, while the remaining 1409 sq.km, are plain lands lying on the west and central part of the sub-division.

In Kuchinda I.T.D.P. area there are mainly two hill ranges. The first range runs from Bandhabar Pragana on the North-west of the sub-division touching the boundary of Bonai sub-division of Sundargarh district and meeting Khajuria and Pravasuni reserved forests of Deogarh sub-division which is in the South-East of Kuchinda. The second range consisting of Ushakothi and Badarama reserved forest starts from the South-West of the sub-division in Gouspall Pragana and meets the Kandha

area of Deogarh sub-division, which is in the South-East of Kuchinda sub-division. Besides these two notable ranges, there are small hills here and there scattered in the plain area of the sub-division. Because of the geographical position of the area with hills and forest, one comes across with vast flora and fauna in the I.T.D.P. area.

FLORA AND FAUNA

3.7. Flora :-

The I.T.D.P. area lies with-in the great sal belt which includes the hilly regions of the South, East and the North. Besides these regions, sal trees and bushes are to be found in the forest adjoining the villages in other parts of the area. The tribal people collect sal seeds and extract oil from it. The agents of private firm collect sal-seed from the tribals at a cheap rate. But from 1983 sal-seed has been nationalised by the Government of Orissa and since then its price has gone up and it has become profitable for the tribal people to collect sal-seed. The tribal women prepare Khali and Chauti 1 out of leaves of sal trees at home and sell it in Kuchinda town along with its steams which are used as brush.

1. "Khali and Chauti" - Big plates and small plates made out of leaf of sal trees, local term used in the area.
With the sal are found contain of its associates such as Sahaj (Terminalia tomentosa) which yields the commonest of all building materials, its bark being also used for tanning. Bijasal (Pteros-carpus marsupium) which is used for making furniture. Dhaura (Anogaissus latifolia) which is also used for building and invariably for cart axles, Arjun (Terminalisa Arjuna) and Jamun (Eugenia Jombolana).

A drier type of mixed deciduous species occupy a large portion of the forest. These species include Karla (Cleistanthus collinus), Jhingan(Odina Wodien) Dhamia and Kendu (Diospyros melanoxylon). Kendu is common everywhere within the I.T.D.P. area not for the fruit it bears but for its leaves which are used for Bidi making. Since 1972 the Government of Orissa has taken over the Kendu leaf business from the private entrepreneur and the Forest department has introduced a new branch (Kendu leaf) to deal with Kendu leaves.

As Kuchinda I.T.D.P. area is rich in Kendu Leaves, a division office has been set up at Kuchinda town with five range office in the I.T.D.P. area. Mainly the tribal women and children collect Kendu leaves and earn some income. Tribal men and women are also engaged in binding work of Kendu leaves in different places of I.T.D.P. area.

Amongst other trees of economic importance found in the I.T.D.P. area are teak (Tectona grandis) which is found only in small plantations, Sisso (Dalbergia latifolia), Gambhari

1. Orissa District Gazetteers, Sambalpur.
(Gmelina Arborea) Bhiza (Claroxyylon Swietenia), Harrida
(Terminalia chebula) has great commercial value as it is used
in dyeing, tanning and making ink and its allied species Bahera
is used medicinally. The wood of Kusum (Schleichera trijuga)
is commonly used for making sugarcane and oil pressing instrument.
Its fruit is eaten and oil is extracted from its seed. The
simul (Bombax malabaricum) or silk cotton tree is common in the
forest and also in the open country, the cotton surrounding the
seeds being used to stuff quilts and cushions and the wood for
making match sticks. The forest area lying in the South and
South-East of the I.T.D.P. area is covered with bamboo which is
used as raw material for paper mills. It is also used by the
people for construction of houses. The tribal people collect
the young stem of bamboo and cut it into small pieces and sell
it in the market which is locally called "Karadi" and "Hendua".
The Government of Orissa has leased out bamboo of the I.T.D.P.
area to BIRLA Company who is running a paper mill at Brajaraj-
nagar in Jharsuguda Sub-Division of Sambalpur district.

Among the trees conspicuous for their beautiful
flowers are Sunari (Cassia fistula) with long pendulons racemes
of yellow flowers and the paisa or palasa remarkable for its
brilliant scarlet-orange flowers appearing when the tree is quite
leafless. One of the principal flowering shrubs is Dhatuki (wood
fordia Floribunda) bearing red flowers which are made into the
vermilion dye so familiar during the Holi Festival. However the
tribal women, mostly, collect these flower and take it to some
weekly market where it is exchanged for salt which is very essential
for the people. Like-wise the char (Buchanania latifolia) the fruit of which is an ingredient of sweet-meats, is also bartered for salt.

There are also two species of Gardema viz, Kurdu (Gardienia gummifera) the gum of which is used medically while its fruit is eaten when ripe and Damkurdu (Gardenia latifolia) from the wood of which combs are made and used by the tribal women.

Among the principal creepers are sailpatta, the leaves of which are used for making country umbrellas and for plates which are exported to urban areas. While its pods are fried, the seeds are eaten and the fibrous bark is converted into string.

Among the trees growing in the open country is the Mahula (Bassia latifolia) with its lofty spreading foliage. Its flowers are used as an article of food by the tribals and poor people and also for the manufacture of country spirit. Its seeds called "tol" are sold in the market for the purpose of extracting oil from it. Of the ficus family, Dumri (Ficus glomerata) Bar (Ficus bergalesia) and Pipal (Ficus religiosa) are abundant in the open country and are also planted for religious motives, for they are believed to be the resort of Gods and Goddesses of Hindu pantheon. The most common tree planted in groves in the neighbourhood of villages is the mango. Other trees planted for the sake of their fruit are Tentuli (Tamarindus indica), Kaitha (Feronia elephantum), Bair (Zicyphus
Jujuba), Panas (*Artocarpus*), Jack fruit, Munuga (*Moringa pterygosperma*) and Jaman (*Eugenia Jambolana*). The following trees are generally planted about the precincts of temples. It includes Bel (*Aegle marmelos*), Baula (*Mimusops Elengi*) and Asoka (*Polyalthia Longifolia*). The leaves of the first are sacred to Siva, the fragrant star like flowers of the second are an object of worship and the twig and leaves of the third are used on festival occasions for festooning the shrines.

There is a dearth of good grazing grasses but the Dub (*Cynodon Dactylyon*) which is sacred to Ganesh, grow all over the I.T.D.P. area on sandy soil where there is some moisture. Another grass which is found in small quantity is panasdi (*Polinia eriopada*) which is used for rope making.

Spear grass is very common in the forests. Tigers and Leopards avoid it in winters as the spear pricks them.

3.8. **Fauna:**

Kuchinda I.T.D.P. area was a paradise for hunters before independence. But now due to cutting of the forests for large scale extension of cultivation, working of timber and fuel camps, poaching both by day and night, night shooting over waterholes and salt licks and by poisoning of carcasses with pesticides, the wild life has been almost completely exterminated.

In the South-Eastern part of the I.T.D.P. area sometimes wild elephants are found. Their visit gives a very serious damage to crops, especially in the paddy fields adjoining the jungles. Wild pig is also responsible for such mischief to crops. The Indian black bear and sloth bear is very common in the forests of the I.T.D.P. area. Maulings by bear are frequent, most of the victims being women going along the jungle paths with loads to market or gathering mahula flowers in the early morning on the skirts of the forest. They also do a considerable amount of damage in the cane fields.

Deer, Cithal, spotted deer (Axis axis Sambar (Cervus Vrailcolour miger) and barking deer (Muntiacus muntjak) are not to be found in plenty now-a-days in the I.T.D.P. area.

The striped hyena and Jackal are found all over the sub-division. The Indian fox is fairly common in the more open parts of the I.T.D.P. area.¹

In the summer, Ushakothi, a sanctuary in Badarama Range, attracts a large number of tourists to see the interesting fauna. It lies 48 Km. to the north-east of Sambalpur on National Highway No.6. A well-furnished Forest Rest House is on the road side, which may be used by the tourist and at night a guide of the forest department accompany them to show the fauna. Watch towers have been erected at places to provide for a close watch or photographing the animals.

In the east of I.T.D.P. area lies a small waterfall "Sapta Dhara" or "Gudguda" which is 30 Km. from Kuchinda town. It is a good picnic spot which attracts people far and near of Sambalpur and other neighbouring districts.

3.9. Geology and Minerals :-

Though the I.T.D.P. area containing many hills, no mineral deposit has been discovered as yet. However, it is said that the Chaitra Hill, which is at a distance of four Km. in the north of Kuchinda town, contains some asbestos of low grade for which neither the Government nor any private company is coming forward to start mining work.

3.10. Power and Rural Electrification :-

Electric power is supplied to the project area by Hirakud Hydro-Electric Project through Jharsuguda Sub-division.

Out of 500 villages in this I.T.D.P. area 176 villages only have been electrified by 1979-80\(^1\). But the dug-wells of the tribal in some of these villages have not been able to take the help of electricity because of lack of scope for energisation of dug-well and lack of coordination between the two electricity division. The headquarters of both the electricity division (Distribution and Construction) are at Rajgangpur and Rourkela respectively. Both are outside the district of Sambalpur.

In some villages, the affluent class people have set up small rice-haller machine run by electricity. Not a single tribal has installed such machine in the project area. However, some of the tribals have used electricity for domestic consumption.

3.11. **Industry:**

In the I.T.D.P. area no large scale industry has developed. However, there is one Panchayat Samiti Oil Industries Unit at Fasimal in Jamankira Block. During 1977-78, a sum of Rs.57,000/- was allotted for share capital assistance and to 95 beneficiaries of artisans of Multipurpose Industries Co-operative Societies. The artisans are doing wood work, mat making out of bamboo etc. Cottage industries have not developed in the project area.

3.12. **Financial Institutions:**

In the I.T.D.P. area a branch of State Bank of India is functioning at Kuchinda town and two of its Units are opened at Jamankira and Bamra, the headquarters of Jamankira and Bamra Block respectively. It extends loan to the tribal beneficiaries of Dug-well, goat rearing and other schemes of I.T.D.P. The Land Development Bank situated at Kuchinda town advances long-term loan to the Agriculturist for land improvement, purchase of tractors, pump sets and for digging of wells for

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irrigation. A branch of Central Co-operative Bank is also functioning with its headquarters at Kuchinda. Of course later on its branch has been opened at Jamankira. The last Financial Institution which was established at Kuchinda town is Bolangir Anchalika Gramya Bank. This bank is also advancing loan to the tribal beneficiaries of some of the schemes of I.T.D.P. like, Dug-well, goat rearing etc. Thus by and large, these financial institutions are helping the tribals by advancing loan according to the schemes of I.T.D.P.

3.13. Co-operative Societies :-

In the I.T.D.P. area there were 25 Service Co-operative Societies. Later on these Co-operative Societies were converted into 9 Large Scale Multipurpose Societies (LAMPS) to perform multifarious functions like providing loan in the shape of money, fertilisers, selling consumer goods, etc. Thus it is also extending help to the tribal and other people of the I.T.D.P. area. There is only one Regional Co-operative Marketing Society (RCMS) in Kuchinda I.T.D.P. area. It is functioning at Bamra, the headquarters of Bamra Block. It plays an important role in distributing chemical fertilisers, seeds, agricultural requisites to the agriculturalists through the LAMPS. In addition to it, the R.C.M.S. deals with consumer goods like baby food, control cloth, mustard and other oil. It serves as the storage agent of Food Corporation of India for rice and wheat and as the distribution agent of the government for supplying essential commodities to the Blocks.
There is only one Labour Contact Co-operatives Society functioning in Kuchinda I.T.D.P. area with its head­quarters at Kuchinda.

Only one branch of Tribal Development Co-operative Society is functioning at Kuchinda with its headquarters at Sundargam. Clothes, Dhoti, Sarees etc. are sold here at a fair price. From the year 1983 it has started procuring sal-seeds from the tribals and other people at a remunerative price. It has requested the LAMPS of the I.T.D.P. area to procure sal­seeds for which they will be getting some commission. A big store-house has also been constructed at Kuchinda town to store the forest products there.

3.14. Road Communication :-

The National Highway No-6 (Calcutta-Bombay road) passes through the southern part of Kuchinda I.T.D.P. area touching Janankira Block and covering an area of 30 Km. The two block headquarters Janankira and Bamra are connected by poonca roads with Kuchinda town, the headquarters of the I.T.D.P.

Within the I.T.D.P. area there are different kinds of roads constructed and maintained by different Departments. Forest roads are constructed by Forest Department. Likewise the R.E.O. authorities, the P.W.D. and the blocks have their roads within the I.T.D.P. area. These authorities are responsible for improvement and maintenance of their respective roads.
During the Fifth Five Year Plan the target was to improve four R.B.Q. roads measuring 71 Kms., i.e. (Lal-Fasimal Road, Parnahadi-Brahmanichi Road, Gorpose-Nuapali Road and Kesaiubhal-Jarabaga-Kholbilung Road), four number of P.W.D. roads measuring about 69 Kms. i.e. (Govindapur-Garpose Road, Mahulpali-Turei Road, Patrapali-Jhilapali Road and Kusumi-Badbahal-Gudguda Road) and 74 other roads within the jurisdiction of the blocks 1.

There is no direct bus communication from Kuchinda to Bhubaneswar, the capital of our State. Only one State Transport bus is plying from Bhubaneswar via Bara and Kuchinda which enable passengers to go to Cuttack and from there to Bhubaneswar. Many private buses are plying through Kuchinda town to other sub-divisions of the same district or other district. However, all-weather road communication between the tribal or rural areas with the Sub-Divisional headquarters has not yet developed.

3.14. Medical and Health Services:

In the I.T.D.P. area some primary health centres, dispensaries and hospitals are located at various places. The rural people particularly the tribals seldom take advantage of the preventive and curative services available in such centres.

By and large they resort to supernatural and magical cure and are contented with the services of quacks and sorcerers. It is only when the patients become very serious, they are taken to the dispensary or the hospital.

During the Fifth Five Year Plan period, a sum of Rs. 9,62,700/- was allotted from State Plan, central assistance and centrally sponsored scheme and it was utilised by the P.W.D. authorities for construction of the following institutions:

1) Upgrading of Public Health Centre at Fasimal in Janankira Block to 30 beded Rural Consultative Hospital.

2) Construction of 10 beded T.B. ward at Kuchinda Hospital area.

3) Construction of Family Planning wing and staff quarters at Govindpur and Garpose in Bamra Block and Fasimal in Janankira Block. Besides the I.T.D.P. has supplied one Mini Refrigerator and eye-camp instruments to Kuchinda Hospital at a cost of Rs. 4,008/- and Rs. 3,253.56 paisa respectively.

In the year 1979, one eye camp was organised by the I.T.D.P. authorities at Kuchinda Sub-Divisional Hospital in which 456 patients inside and outside the I.T.D.P. area attended. 24 patients were operated and 24 spectacles were freely distributed to them. The total cost of the camp amounted to Rs. 1,726.19 paisa.

In March, 1980, one health camp was organised by the I.T.D.P. authorities in village Laigura of Gochhara Panchayat in Kuchinda Block. In this camp 607 patients were given required medicine and medical advice.

However, the available medical facilities within I.T.D.P. area are quite inadequate and insufficient for the tribal people who are living in interior hilly and inaccessible areas. Suggestions for opening up of some Medical Aid Centres during the 6th Plan period have been given by the I.T.D.P. authorities to the Government.

3.15. Markets, Fairs and Festivals:

Daily market is not to be found in I.T.D.P. area including Kuchinda town. Weekly markets known as "Hal" are located at several places in different days following Sunday to Saturday.

The great festival in the I.T.D.P. area is "Dashahara Puja" held in the month of October with great pomp and ceremony at Kuchinda town. Since the eighties, such Puja has been functioning at the headquarters of the three blocks and some other important villages. In the month "Pausha" (part of January) the people of Kisan tribe observe "Kisan Jatra" in specified villages on different days following "Dassmi" and end on "Pausa Purnima" day at village Tainsar of Kuchinda Block and Khuntlabahal a village in Jamankira Block. With the growth of education among the people of Kisan tribe, this tribal festival
is gradually losing its charm day by day. A day may come when it may be stopped.

3.16. **Density of Population**:

The total population of Kuchinda Sub-division as stated earlier is 1,88,263. According to 1981 Census the density of population in this Sub-Division is 79 per sq.km.\(^1\) This is far below the density of population in the state which is 169 per sq.km. The main reason for such a low density of its population may be due to the hilly area.

3.17. **Sex Ratio**:

Orissa has a sex ratio of 982 females per thousand males. In Kuchinda Sub-division the sex ratio is 986 females per thousand males according to 1981 Census which is more or less the same as the sex ratio of the state\(^2\).

3.18. **Literacy**:

The literacy rate in this sub-division, as per 1981 Census is 30.48 percent which is less than the literacy rate in the State which is 36.17%.

3.19. **Rural-Urban Composition**:

In Kuchinda Sub-division, according to 1981 Census, the percentage of rural population to total population

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2. Ibid.
is 95.02%. It is only in 1981 Census that for the first time the urban population has been recorded in Kuchinda Tahasil which was hitherto fully rural in character.

3.20. **Education and Educational Institutions in the I.T.D.P. Area**

For proper administration and control of lower primary, Upper-primary and Middle English Schools of Kuchinda sub-division, Kuchinda Educational District was created with its headquarters at Kuchinda town since July 1977. Before 1977, the educational institutions of this area was under the control of District Inspector of Schools, Deogarh, the sub-divisional headquarters of Deogarh sub-division in Sambalpur district.

For the educational advancement of the people of I.T.D.P area 18 High Schools (2 Government and 16 Non-Government), 64 M.E. Schools, 148 Upper primary schools and 121 Lower primary schools have been established. Besides these educational institutions the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department of Government of Orissa has established 9 Sevashrama Schools and two Tribal High Schools for the tribal students. The tribal students of these institutions are provided with books, boarding and lodging facilities.

To provide opportunities of higher studies to the students of this sub-division one Non-Government College at Kuchinda town has been established in 1964. Another Intermediate

Arts college at Kuntara in Kuchinda Block has been set up in 1979. The number of schools and colleges established by 1982-83 has been shown by Table-1 given below.

### Table - 1

It shows the number of Schools and Colleges during 1982-83.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Institution</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Lower Primary</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Upper Primary</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. M.E. Schools (including Upgraded M.E. Schools)</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. High Schools</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Colleges</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Sevachram</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Tribals High Schools</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.21. **Post and Telegraph Facilities** :-

In Kuchinda Sub-division 80 Post Offices, (6 Sub-Post Offices and 74 Branch Post Offices) are functioning. Only in five Sub-Post Offices public call office is working. Such facility has not been extended to any of the Branch Post Office of the I.T.D.P. area. However, saving bank facilities is to be found in all the Branch Post Offices. A Block-wise number of Post Offices has been shown by Table-2.
TABLE - 2

It shows the number and types of Post Offices under the three blocks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Block</th>
<th>Sub Post-office</th>
<th>Sub-Post office</th>
<th>Sub-Post office</th>
<th>Sub-Post office</th>
<th>Branch Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-Post</td>
<td>Class-A</td>
<td>Class-B</td>
<td>Class-C</td>
<td>Post Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Selection grade</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuchinda</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>26 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamra</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamankira</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>28 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>74 80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table indicates that the number of Post Offices in the I.T.D.P. area is inadequate to provide postal service to the people in the inaccessible areas.

3.22. Schemes in Operation :-

During the first three years i.e. 1975-76, 76-77 and 77-78 of the working of Kuchinda I.T.D.P., the following nine individual beneficiary schemes namely, Land Reclamation, Land Development, Crop Demonstration, Dug-well, Input Assistance, Goat Rearing, Poultry, Bee-keeping, Horticulture and some community schemes like Minor Irrigation Project, Drinking water well, Tube well and construction of roads were operating. The main purposes of these schemes, their operation, a brief account of the amount spent on each scheme along with the number of beneficiaries fixed has been given below.
3.22. (i) **Land Reclamation Scheme** :-

It is observed that tribals have great attachment for land. Most of them supplement their income by working on other's land on daily wage basis. For development of their economic condition the landless tribals need some cultivable lands. The Land Reclamation Scheme is introduced in Kuchinda ITDP area inorder to provide land to the landless.

This scheme is implemented by the soil conservation department of Kuchinda sub-division for the ITDP area. The Assistant Soil Conservation Officer, Kuchinda receives applications from the landless tribals and select the beneficiaries of this scheme.

Selected beneficiaries are allotted waste land and village forest land by the Revenue Department. But such land can not be used for cultivation unless it is reclaimed. During the first year of its working i.e. 1975-76, each such beneficiary was sanctioned Rs.500/- per acre of land so that he could make use of this amount for making the land ready for cultivation. If he would put in his own labour for reclaiming the land he would be getting the whole amount which he could spend for the betterment of his family. But when money was given directly to the beneficiary he did not use it properly or did not use at all. However in the next year i.e. 1976-77, money was not directly given to the beneficiary but the work was performed by the labourers under the supervision of the field personnel of Soil Conservation Department. The beneficiary

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1. Statement of Soil Conservation Assistant, Kuchinda on 5.6.73 at his office room.
might work in reclaiming his own land and for that he would be getting wages. Thus Land Reclamation scheme not only provides land to the landless but also gives employment which the tribals seek by moving from one place to other.

Table (i) showing the details of allotment received, expenditure made and physical target achieved under this scheme is given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Allotment</th>
<th>Utilisation</th>
<th>Amount refunded</th>
<th>Target Fixed No. of Area</th>
<th>Target achieved No. of Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-75,000</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976-50,000</td>
<td>30,942</td>
<td>19,058</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977-66,010</td>
<td>66,010</td>
<td></td>
<td>199</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978-45,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


3.22(ii) Land Development:

The lands available to the tribals are not fertile and need improvement so as to get good yield from it. It is observed that the affluent class, having the same amount of land is getting good return due to improvement on their land. Therefore Land Development Scheme is introduced in ITDP area. The
scheme is loan oriented so that the tribal beneficiary gets 50% subsidy on the loan sanctioned against him. This amount can be used by this beneficiary for the improvement of his land.

Since the tribals are hardworking people, they can contribute their labour and spend the sanctioned money at home for domestic purposes. But when such amount is sanctioned against a non-tribal, he has to engage labourers in his land and make necessary payment to them. Thus the scheme helps the tribal to improve their economic condition.

Like the Land Reclamation Scheme, this scheme is also executed by the Soil Conservation Department. Mainly the Co-operative Bank and Land Development Banks are the financial institutions who sanction money to the beneficiaries for Land Development and the subsidy is released by the I.T.D.P.

Table (ii) showing the allotment received, expenditure made, target fixed and target achieved under this scheme is given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Allotment</th>
<th>Utilisation</th>
<th>Amount refunded</th>
<th>Target Fixed</th>
<th>Target achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. of Area</td>
<td>No. of Area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>beneficiaries</td>
<td>beneficiaries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>153.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976-77</td>
<td>21,600</td>
<td>15,854</td>
<td>5,746</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>148.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>127.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


This scheme operated only for the first two years and thereafter it was discontinued.
Improvement on land will not raise production unless the tribals know the use of high yielding variety of seeds and the required dose of manures and pesticides to be applied in their land. To acquaint themselves with these modern technique of higher production, demonstration of crops in their own land is necessary to induce them to adopt these methods.

The tribals, mostly adopt the primitive method of cultivation for which they do not get good return from their land. To encourage them to follow scientific method of cultivation and to attract other tribals to emulate such pattern, the crop demonstration scheme is devised for the ITDP area. It comes under the purview of Agriculture Department who provide seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and technical guidance to the beneficiaries for exhibiting the crops in his own land.

The Village Agricultural Workers (VAW) play a crucial role in selecting the beneficiaries from different villages and it is through them that the beneficiaries get the improved variety of seeds, manure and pesticides. The VAW gives necessary instruction to the beneficiary who undertakes this scheme in his own land. Demonstration may be undertaken either in the Khariff season or in the Rabi season. Different highyielding variety of paddy may be chosen for demonstration in the Khariff season. In the Rabi season wheat, ground nuts and different types
of cash crops may be demonstrated on the land of the tribals so that they can be able to know the use of seeds, manures, and the extra output they get from it.

Table (iii) showing the amount allotted, expenditure made and physical achievement obtained under the scheme is given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Allotment</th>
<th>Amount spent</th>
<th>Amount refunded</th>
<th>Target fixed</th>
<th>Target Achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. of Area</td>
<td>No. of Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>beneficiary in</td>
<td>beneficiary in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>acres Acre</td>
<td>acres Acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-1976</td>
<td>13,725</td>
<td>13,724.06</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(ST, 41, SC,1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>20,988</td>
<td>19,082.79</td>
<td>1905.21</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>89.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(ST, 240, SC,10 and OC,1)</td>
<td>235 85.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977-1978</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>52.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(ST, 207, NT,1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>33,016</td>
<td>33,016</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>459</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(ST, 350, SC,38 and OC,79)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>459</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source:—Programme, Progress and Prospects of Kuchinda ITDA for 1980-81, 1981-82.

Demonstration under wheat, paddy, ragi, potato, mustard, chilly and maize were taken up during the last four years by supplying seeds, fertilisers and pesticides to make conversant the tribal and other small farmers with the up-to-date progress of technology for more production.

3.22.(iv) Dug Wells:—

Irrigation from ground water is not affected by variations in rain-fall in any particular year. For this reason
it is more dependable. Moreover, only a small fraction of the vast ground water resources of the state has been tapped. Thus government have been encouraging utilisation of ground water through small irrigation works like dug-well. Demonstration of crops and Input Assistance schemes can not work well without irrigation facilities. For the above reasons dug-well scheme is introduced in the ITDP area.

Like other schemes discussed above this scheme is also loan oriented. The financial institutions like land development bank, the Bolangir Anchalia Gramaya bank, Cooperative Banks etc functioning at the ITDP headquarters, Kuchinda, grant loan in favour of the beneficiary and subsidy is available from the ITDP.

This scheme is being executed by the respective block of the ITDP area. In each block one cooperative extension Officer (CEO) is posted who is empowered to receive application forms from the people. The LAMPS has also been empowered to collect application forms for this scheme from the people. After proper processing, the list of beneficiaries is prepared and it is sent to the financial institutions for sanction. The financial institutions sanction full amount but does not release the whole amount to the beneficiary. In the first instalment Rs. 500/- is released and by this time the beneficiary is expected to dig the well up to five feet. Thereafter he is given half of the sanctioned amount. After completing the well (digging portion) he is allowed to draw the full amount. But subsidy
can not be released from the ITU unless the co-operative extension officer issues the completion Certificate after making spot verification of the well.

Table (iv) showing allotment received, expenditure made and physical target achieved under this scheme is given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Allotment</th>
<th>Amount spent</th>
<th>Amount surrendered</th>
<th>Target fixed</th>
<th>Target achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. of beneficaries</td>
<td>No. of wells</td>
<td></td>
<td>No. of beneficaries</td>
<td>No. of wells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>61</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>1,25,000</td>
<td>1,24,988.64</td>
<td>11.36</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>5,81,201.25</td>
<td>5,81,201.25</td>
<td></td>
<td>618</td>
<td>618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>5,56,000</td>
<td>5,56,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>601</td>
<td>601</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The programme of energisation of these wells has not made much head-way as the beneficiaries are reluctant owing to the loan burden. However they irrigate the land by using "Tenda" which is very economical for them.

3.22. (v) Input Assistance:–

As stated earlier Demonstration of Crops gives impetus to the tribals to make use of improved method of culti-
vation. Due to abject poverty the beneficiaries may be reluctant to undertake such a venture. But with the introduction of Input Assistance Scheme new ray of hopes will come to the mind of the tribal.

According to Input Assistance Scheme seeds, manures, pesticides are given to the beneficiary by the Agriculture Department which is also responsible for preparing the list of beneficiaries. It is also loan oriented and the tribal beneficiaries get 50% subsidy through ITDP. The financial institutions like the Co-operative Banks, Bolangir Anchalika Gramaya Bank sanction money to the beneficiaries to have inputs and adjust the amount of subsidy against the loan of the beneficiaries when it is released by the ITDP office.

Table (v) showing the amount allotted, amount spent, amount surrendered and physical achievement made.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Allotment</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Amount refunded</th>
<th>Target fixed Beneficiary</th>
<th>Target achieved Beneficiary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>79,275</td>
<td>79,275</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(ST.222, SC.11 OC.40)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976-77</td>
<td>50,400</td>
<td>48,672</td>
<td>6,728</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(ST.50, NT.30)</td>
<td>(ST.124, SC.15 OC.5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.22.(vi) Goat Rearing:

The tribals are very much fond of rearing goats. They live in rural area covered with forest. They live in rural areas covered with forest. Forest areas provide grazing ground for the goats and do not involve any investment to feed them. Further the children of the tribals are engaged in looking after the goats. Therefore this scheme is very much helpful to the tribals in earning some extra income.

This scheme is also loan oriented. The government gives 50% subsidy to each beneficiary. Usually one beneficiary is sanctioned with Rs. 400.00 (four hundred rupees only) for the purchase of goats.

Either the veterinary stockman or the personnel working in service cooperative has to persuade the tribals to undertake this scheme. Interested tribals have to fill up form and submit it to the LAMPS. After the list of beneficiary is prepared money is released and they have to purchase goat. To show proof of their purchase they have to obtain a certificate from the V.A.S. that they have purchased goats. The Veterinary department has to give all sorts of technical help to the beneficiary for their maintenance.
Table (vi) showing the allotment received, amount spent, amount refunded, target fixed and target achieved under the scheme is given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Allotment</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Amount refunded</th>
<th>Target fixed</th>
<th>Target achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Goats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(ST. 66, SC. 11, OC. 12)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-1976</td>
<td>16,855.68</td>
<td>16,820.37</td>
<td>35.11</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976-1977</td>
<td>14,000.00</td>
<td>13,392.00</td>
<td>1007.01</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977-1978</td>
<td>16,000.00</td>
<td>16,000.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


This scheme is very much liked by the tribal people.

3.22(vii) Poultry:--

The tribals are in the habit of keeping fowls (cocks and hens) at home for the purpose of their personal consumption during the time of festivities and some times they use to sell it at home or in the local market in order to meet their economic needs. It is necessary to encourage keeping poultry inorder to step up food production and to keep up the health standard of the people in general and tribal people in particular through inclusion of good quality animal protein in the diet. This is the only animal product which can keep pace
with the rapid growing population of our country since poultry can be multiplied and produced within a very short time if carefully raised.

The poultry scheme devised for the tribals does not require large amount of money for the purpose of creating fencing and purchase of large number of hens and cocks but it provides for giving high-breed cock to a tribal in exchange of his "deshi" cock. The whole idea behind the scheme is that if the tribals will be supplied with high-breed cock they can get better breeding of cocks and hens. These high breeding cocks and hens will have a greater market value than that of the "deshi breed".

A tribal has to get a high-breed cock in exchange of his deshi cock. In some cases the tribals gave small-sized cock which was not accepted by the veterinary department. In such cases the tribals had to pay some amount of money in addition to the small-sized cock.

Table (vii) showing the allotment received, amount spent, amount surrendered, target fixed and target achieved has been shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Allotment</th>
<th>Amount spent</th>
<th>Amount surrendered</th>
<th>Target fixed</th>
<th>Target achieved</th>
<th>No. of beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1975-</td>
<td>9094.32</td>
<td>9094.32</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(ST. 300, SC. 62, OC. 100)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976-</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977-</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>(ST. 78, SC. 16, OC. 6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bee-keeping Scheme provides subsidiary income to the tribals without much difficulty and work. According to this scheme each selected beneficiary is given one or two bee-boxes. The beneficiary is not required to pay the cost of the bee-box. The bee-boxes are to be kept outside the room and are arranged in such a way that the bee do not get disturbed and enter into the boxes without any difficulty. After the bee-hives are formed and it is filled with honey the beneficiary has to inform the field officer, who will extract it (honey) by the help of an extractor as it is not supplied to the beneficiaries. Thus the scheme involves little cost and labour on the part of the beneficiary. The cost of honey is very high in the market and it can be sold in villages without any difficulty.

It comes under the control of the village and Khadi Industry Department. In the absence of such office at the sub-division, the officials of ITID supervise the work of the field Officer posted at different places of the ITID area.

Table (viii) showing the allotment received, expenditure and physical achievement made under this scheme is given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Allotment</th>
<th>Amount spent</th>
<th>Amount surrendered</th>
<th>Target fixed</th>
<th>Target achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976-77</td>
<td>3260.00</td>
<td>3260.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2 Units</td>
<td>2 Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977-78</td>
<td>9700.00</td>
<td>9700.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2 Units</td>
<td>2 Units</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Horticulture Scheme is also loan-oriented.

According to this scheme, the tribal has to select the type of tree for plantation. It may be mango or guava or Jack fruit. The government sanctions Rs.140.00 per acre of plantation. Each beneficiary is given hard cash of Rs.90.00 and the rest Rs.50.00 is given in the shape of inputs (fertilisers and seeds). The amount which is given to a beneficiary is to be spent for digging pit, planting plant and doing the fencing around it.

After one year when the plant grows up to one and a half meter in height, the field officials of horticulture department make grafting with better variety of mango plant (in case of mango plants) which will bear better variety of fruits after four to five years. Thus this scheme does not provide immediate benefit to the beneficiaries.

This scheme was introduced in the year 1976-77. In that year Rs.88,950 was drawn for taking up the programme through the nominee of the Joint Director of Horticulture. As he did not nominate the person to receive the said amount, the whole amount was refunded.

During the year 1977-78, Rs.2,18,550.00 was allotted to Joint Director of Horticulture to take up 750 acres of orchard in this I.T.D.P. area. As stated by the horticulturist he had taken up the programme in Ac. 421.38, spending Rs.2,12,567.00. The mortality percentage of plants is about 50%, plantation made in Ac. 328.72ds.
After having some background knowledge about the study area, Kuchinda I.T.D.P., its location, general boundary, soil, climate and rainfall, drainage pattern, physiography, flora and fauna, geology and minerals, power and rural electrification, banking facilities, consumer store, roads and communications, Medical and Health Services, Educational Institutions, Markets, Fairs and Festivals and the numbers of schemes in operation, it is proposed to focus on the socio-economic and political conditions of its tribal beneficiaries in the pages that follow for better appreciation.