

Action Taken Report on
The Revised Long-Term Action Plan for the
KBK Districts of Orissa



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KBK Districts of Orissa**



Planning Commission
Government of India
New Delhi
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**No. N-13053/KBK/Review/2001-MLP
PLANNING COMMISSION
(MLP Division)**

**Subject: Action Taken Report on the Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) for
the KBK districts of Orissa.**

Overview

The region comprising of the old Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput districts situated in the southern and western part of Orissa is popularly known as the "KBK Districts". These three districts have been reorganized since 1992-93 into eight districts, namely, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bolangir, Sonepur, Koraput, Nabarangpur, Malkangiri and Rayagada comprising of 80 blocks, 1171 Gram Panchayats and 12,104 villages. This area has become the centre of attention owing to the high levels of poverty and consequent adverse effects on the quality of the life of the people of the region.

The State Government have drawn up a Revised LTAP (1998-99 to 2006-07) with a total outlay of Rs. 6061.83 crore consisting of a Central Plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes in various sectors, namely agriculture, horticulture, watershed development, afforestation, irrigation, health, drinking water, emergency feeding, welfare of SCs/STs and rural connectivity. In order to fill critical gaps, Additional Central Assistance has been allocated to the KBK districts each year.

The flow of funds under the Revised Long Term Action Plan have been as follows: An amount of Rs. 325.97 crore was available from Central Plan / Centrally Sponsored Schemes / ACA to the KBK districts in 1998-99. The State Government reported an expenditure of Rs. 246.99 crore against this amount. In 1999-2000, an amount of Rs.344.38 crore was available; the expenditure against this was Rs. 283.62 crore. In 2000-01, Rs. 365.23 crore were available; the State Government reported an expenditure of Rs. 291.40 crore. The difficult financial position of the State has resulted in delayed releases of the State's share of matching funds which has led to shortfalls in expenditure.

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The KBK Region : Geographical and Socio-Economic Features

The region comprising of the old Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput districts situated in the southern and western part of Orissa is popularly known as the " KBK Districts". These three districts have been reorganized since 1992-93 into eight districts, namely, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bolangir, Sonepur, Koraput, Nabarangpur, Malkangiri and Rayagada comprising of 80 blocks, 1171 Gram Panchayats and 12,104 villages.

The KBK districts have become the centre of attention of the country and the world through media and research reports owing to the abject poverty of the people of the area. These districts with a population of about 72.41 lakh persons account for 19.73% of the population of the State and 30% of the area.

The socio-economic indicators underline the backwardness of the region. The literacy rate at 36.58% is much lower than the State average of 63.61%. The female literacy rate at 24.72% also compares unfavourably with the State average of 50.97%. The population suffers from high morbidity owing to endemic malaria and under-nutrition.

The geographical and topographical features of the KBK region are:

- There was a time when 70% of the total area of undivided Koraput district, 50% of the total area of Kalahandi and 28% of Bolangir was covered by forest. At present all the eight KBK districts are ecologically disturbed and more than 50% of the forest area has been severely degraded. Although the total area of forest in the KBK districts on record is about 60,000 Sq.kms., only 11,148 Sq.kms has a forest density of above 10%.
- A large proportion of the local inhabitants are dependent upon roots and fruits of numerous species of the forest. Collection of minor forest produce has been an important subsidiary occupation of the people. However, owing to increase in pressure of population and

consequent demand for timber, fuel wood etc., village forests have almost disappeared and the pressure on reserved forests has increased.

- Heavy soil erosion over the years has drained most of the land of its top soil and hence reduced productivity.
- The water retention capacity of the soil is generally very poor.
- The area is mostly rainfed with a very small percentage under irrigation. Although the rainfall is not low compared to the average for the State, it is not evenly distributed causing problem of moisture stress.
- Agricultural activities do not generate adequate avenues for employment of the rural poor.
- The area suffers from both droughts and floods and the periodicity and intensity of these conditions has been increasing over the years. The methods adopted to tackle the situation have continued on traditional lines of pure relief, additional employment generation by extra expenditure on ongoing projects, etc.
- Un-employment and under-employment are endemic ; poverty induced distress migration forces people to migrate away from their homes for less than fair wages.
- Migration of able bodied persons leaves the old and infirm as destitutes in the villages. Migration has also led to disintegration of families, deserted wives and uncared for children.

Development Efforts

The Long Term Action Plan (LTAP) for Kalahandi, Bolangir & Koraput (KKB) districts of Orissa was launched by the then Prime Minister on 18.8.1995. The basic intention was to pool the available resources and integrate them scientifically to produce the desired results for the speedy development of extremely backward KKB districts in Orissa.

The LTAP was initially envisaged for a seven year period i.e. 1995-96 to 2001-2002. Since the LTAP did not have the envisaged effect, the Government of Orissa were advised to present a revised plan which would focus on high priority schemes to deal with the basic problems of these districts.

Accordingly, the State Government have drawn up a Revised LTAP (1998-99 to 2006-07) with a total outlay of Rs. 6061.83 crore consisting of a Central Plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes in various sectors, namely agriculture, horticulture, watershed development, afforestation, irrigation, health, drinking water, emergency feeding, welfare of SCs/STs and rural connectivity.

In practice, the Revised Long Term Action Plan largely consists of normal flows of funds under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes / Central Sector Schemes and Additional Central Assistance which has been allocated annually for the KBK Districts by Planning Commission.

Flow of Funds

In this Action Taken Report, the flow of funds under the schemes identified in the Revised Long Term Action Plan prepared by the Government of Orissa since the inception of the Plan in 1998-99 have been given. The analysis shows that about Rs. 325.97 crore were available from Central Plan / Centrally Sponsored Schemes / ACA to the KBK districts in 1998-99. The State Government reported an expenditure of Rs. 246.99 crore against this amount. In 1999-2000, an amount of Rs.344.38 crore was available; the expenditure against this was Rs. 283.62 crore. In 2000-01, Rs. 365.23 crore were available; the State Government reported an expenditure of Rs. 291.40 crore.

REVISED LONG TERM ACTION PLAN : CENTRAL PLAN / CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES - 1998-99/1999-2000/2000-01/2001-02

Sector / Scheme	1998-99		1999-2000		2000-01	
	Total Available Funds	Expt. as reported by State Govt.	Total Available Funds	Expt. as reported by State Govt.	Total Available Funds	Expt. as reported by State Govt.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Agriculture	3.21	3.18	2.74	2.46	3.22	2.92
B. Horticulture	2.03	1.53	2.92	2.15	1.51	1.13
III. Watershed Development	15.74	4.47	13.45	5.43	20.17	5.98
IV. Afforestation	13.41	5.59	29.32	22.04	23.58	20.11
V. Rural Employment *	212.43	164.89	176.50	130.72	145.21	149.83
VI. Irrigation	37.53	44.44	55.66	76.86	74.86	67.41
VII. Health	5.79	4.06	4.65	3.25	8.13	8.81
VIII. Emergency Feeding	7.00	6.98	8.62	7.18	16.44	9.63
IX. Drinking Water	9.63	9.63	16.13	15.95	5.37	6.80
X. Rural Connectivity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.22	0.00
XI. Welfare of SCs / STs	19.20	2.20	34.29	15.56	24.52	16.76
GRAND TOTAL	325.97	246.99	344.38	283.62	365.23	297.40

* Figures for Total Available Funds include State's share

Details of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) allocated

Annual Plan 1998-99

- (i) An additionality of Rs. 37 crore had been provided with break-up as follows : Rs. 17 crore for primary residential schools for girls, Rs. 10 crore for afforestation , Rs.3.50 crore for watershed development and Rs. 6.50 crore for interest burden on loans for irrigation schemes.
- (ii) Further, Rs. 9 crore had been provided from ACA available under Basic Minimum Services (BMS) including Rs. 7 crore for Emergency Feeding Programme and Rs. 2 crore for Mobile Health Units.

Annual Plan 1999-2000

- (i) An additionality of Rs. 37 crore was allocated with break-up as follows: Rs. 20 crore for Afforestation and Rs. 17 crore for primary residential schools for girls
- (ii) Under BMS, Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 20.60 crore had been provided including Rs. 10 crore for Rural Water Supply, Rs. 8.60 crore for Emergency Feeding and Rs. 2.00 crore for Mobile Health Units.

Annual Plan 2000-2001

For Annual Plan 2000-01, ACA of Rs. 40.35 crore has been allocated with break-up as follows: Rs. 15.00 crore for Afforestation, Rs. 15.00 crore for Emergency Feeding, Rs. 5.35 crore for Mobile Health Units and Rs. 5.00 crore for Primary Residential Schools for Girls.

Sector-wise Status

The Revised Long Term Action Plan consists of Central Plan / Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the following sectors: agriculture, horticulture, watershed development, afforestation, irrigation, health, drinking water, emergency feeding, welfare of SCs/STs and rural connectivity.

Agriculture

1. Rice Minikit

The Rice Minikit Scheme was introduced in 1972-73. The objective of the Scheme is to increase productivity by popularizing the use of newly released hybrid/high yielding varieties and spread the area coverage under location specific high yielding varieties/hybrids. The special features of the scheme are (a) Increasing of the coverage of area under location specific high yielding varieties/hybrids at an accelerated pace, (b) Building up of stocks of improved seed at the farm level, (c) Training of the extension workers with the newly evolved technology, (d) Propagation and adoption of improved production technology.

2. Special Jute Development Programme (SJDP)

The Special Jute Development Programme was launched in 1987-88. The Scheme was being implemented in nine jute/mesta growing states. The main objective of the scheme was to increase the productivity of the crop and to improve the quality of fibre. The main components of the scheme were (a) Distribution of Seed, (b) Field demonstration on production and retting technology, (c) Training of farmers and extension workers and (d) Construction of retting tanks. The Scheme has now been subsumed in Macro Management.

3. National Project of Development of Fertilizer

The main objectives of the scheme are production and distribution of biofertilizers, to develop standards and quality control, release of grants for setting up biofertilizer units and training and publicity. Under the scheme Government provides non-recurring and one time grants-in-aid for setting up biofertilizer production units and establishment of Blue-green algae sub-centres.

4. *Balanced Use of Fertilizer*

The main objectives of the scheme are to encourage solid test based application of NPK and micro nutrient fertilizers through strengthening of soil testing programmes and setting up of compost plants for processing city waste/garbage into organic manure. The scheme is an on going scheme and is being implemented during the Ninth Plan with the objectives of (a) Establishment of mechanized compost plants, (b) Strengthening of existing soil testing laboratories with NPK and Micro-nutrient testing facilities, (c) Establishment of new soil testing laboratories with NPK testing facilities, and (d) Organization of training courses/Regional Workshops/National seminars in the field of soil testing.

5. *Promotion of Agriculture Mechanization to Small Farmers*

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 'Promotion of Agriculture Mechanization to Small Farmers' was in operation since 1992-93. Under the scheme, a subsidy at the rate of 30% limited to Rs.30,000/- was available to the farmers, their groups, registered cooperative societies, agricultural credit societies, multipurpose agricultural farming societies, for the purchase of tractors upto 30 PTO HP along with matching implements. The scheme has now been subsumed in the Macro Management Mode of Agriculture through Work Plans.

6. *Integrated Pest Management*

Integrated Pest Management is an eco-friendly approach which aims at keeping pests below economic threshold level by employing all available alternate pest control methods and techniques such as cultural, mechanical and biological control with greater emphasis in use of bio-pesticides and pesticides of plant-origin like neem formulations. Chemical pesticides are used as a last resort when pests cross the economic threshold level.

7. *National Oilseeds & Vegetable Oil Development Board (NOVOD)*

The National Oilseeds & Vegetable Oil Development Board is charged with the responsibility of opening newer areas and non-traditional seasons for promotion of oilseeds crops as well as area expansion under cultivated crops like soyabean, groundnut, sesamum, niger and castor during Kharif and sunflower, rapeseed-mustard, safflower, groundnut and linseed during Rabi/summer season.

The Board has given the nodal responsibility at the National level for Integrated Development of Tree Borne Oilseeds like neem, mahua, mango, kerneal, karanja, ratanjot, tumba, wild apricot, simarouba, kokum etc.

8. *Bio Control Laboratory*

The biocontrol agents present in nature play a vital role in the management of insect-pests. The mass production of bio-control agents is being achieved by the laboratories run by Central/State Governments. After witnessing the spectacular result of field trials with biocontrol agents, private entrepreneurs have established production units under private sector. No funds are released for Bio Control Laboratory from 1998-99 onwards.

9. *Integrated Crop Development Programme (ICDP) - Rice*

ICDP Rice was a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and was implemented in the States largely following Rice Based Cropping Systems. The objectives of the Scheme were to increase the overall productivity and production of rice together with other cereals in Rice Based Cropping System Areas. Efforts were being made to popularise hybrid rice cultivation. The Scheme has now been subsumed in Macro Management.

10. *Oilseeds Production Programme(OPP)*

Oilseeds are next only to foodgrains in acreage, production and value. Groundnut, rapeseed and mustard, soyabean, sunflower, sesamum, safflower and niger are the major source of edible oils. The scheme is being implemented in 397 districts of 25 States to increase the production of 9 Oilseeds crops on a pattern of assistance of 75 : 25 basis between the Government of India and State Government.

11. *Integrated Crop Development Programme (ICDP) - Cotton*

Orissa is a non-traditional state in the cultivation of cotton. The western areas of the State, known as KBK districts, are suitable for cotton cultivation. This area has black soil with dry climate. This scheme is now part of Technology Mission on Cotton from 2000-2001. The expenditure is shared by Government of India and the State on 75 : 25 basis. The major components are transfer of technology through demonstration and training, supply of critical inputs like seeds, water saving devices, pheromone traps, bio-agents, sprayers, IPM demonstration etc.

12. Accelerated Maize Development Programme(AMDP)

Maize is cultivated mainly for food, feed, fodder and industrial use. More than 3500 value added products of daily application are derived from it. The programme is being implemented in all maize potential districts in 23 States with a pattern of assistance 75:25% basis between the Government of India and State Government.

13. National Pulses Development Programme

Pulses accounts for 1/5th of the area and about 1/12th of the production of food grains in the country. Being rich in protein, they form a vital part of the diet of majority of the people. The important pulses crop grown in the country include gram, lentil, pea in Rabi and Arhar, Green Gram and Black Gram in Kharif. The scheme is being implemented in 27 States and UTs covering as many as 322 Districts on a funding pattern of 75:25 between the Government of India and the State Government for increasing the production and productivity of Pulses.

14. Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System(SUBACS)

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System was being implemented from 1985-86 in 21 States/UTs where the productivity level is below the national and state average and there was a scope for increasing productivity in a sizeable manner. The scheme has now been subsumed in Macro Management.

REVISED LONG TERM ACTION PLAN: CENTRAL PLAN / CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES - 1996-99

Sector / Scheme	Budgetary Releases by GOI #	Releases by GOO part of GOI allocations	Foreign Inflows	Total Available Funds	(Rs. In Crores)	
					Expt. as reported By State Govt.	Physical Progress as reported by State Govt. (Unit)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Agrisculture	*	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.04	5534 Minikits distributed
1. Rice Minikit	0.12	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.07	89.04. Meta seeds, 1000 minikits, 1500 Foller spray distributed
2. S.J.D.P.						
3. National Project on Development of Fertilizer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
4. Balanced and integrated use of fertilizer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
5. Promotion of agr. mech- anisation to small farmers	0.14	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.05	18 small tractors distributed
6. I.P.M	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
7. NOVOD Based Programme	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.04	460 demonstrations held, 4 minikits & 8 implements distributed
8. Bio Control Laboratory **	1.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
9. ICDF Rice	1.66	1.23	0.00	1.23	1.23	516 demonstrations, 368 trainings, 34995 QH certified seeds demonstrations distributed, 3706 demonstrations, 76 farmers training
10. ICDF Cotton	0.31	1.40	0.00	1.40	1.40	150 demonstrations, 41 sprinklers, 3091 hand sprayers, 51 power sprayers
11. A.M.D.P	0.16	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	450 farm demonstrations held
Total - Agrisculture	4.12	3.21	0.00	3.21	3.18	

* The funds under this scheme are on reimbursement basis.

** No fund released for Bio Control Lab from 1996-99 onward.

As per programme guidelines

REVISED LONG TERM ACTION PLAN : CENTRAL PLAN / CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES - 1999-2000

Sector / Scheme	(Rs. in Crore)						
	Budgetary Release by GOI #	Releases by GOI out of GOI allocation	Unspent Balance	Total Available Funds	Expend. as reported by State Govt.	Physical Progress as reported by State Govt. (Unit)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
2. Agriculture							
1. Rice Minikit	*	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.02	3680 Minikits distributed	
2. S.J.D.P.	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.12	200 CR. Minis seeds, 2000 Nutrient Minikits, 3000 Foller spray distributed, 40 Training Camps (1999-2000)	
3. National Project on Development of Fertilizer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
4. Balanced and integrated use of fertilizer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
5. Promotion of agri. mechanisation to small farmers (P)	0.25	0.25	0.03	0.28	0.03	8 small tractors distributed	
6. I.P. M.	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
7. NOVCOB Board Programme	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.19	1200 demonstrations held, 2000 minikits distributed	
8. Bio Control Laboratory **	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
9. ICDDP Rice	2.00	0.82	0.00	0.82	0.82	467 demonstrations 221 training camps, 17 CRs certified seeds distributed	
10. OPP.	1.66	0.93	0.00	0.93	0.93	883 demonstrations held, 80 training camps, 1000000 seeds held, 2500 transcriptors, 67 power sprayer distributed	
11. ICDDP Cotton	0.52	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.31		
12. AMDP	0.09	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.04	308 Ag. farm demonstrations held	
Total - Agriculture	4.65	2.71	0.03	2.74	2.46		

* The funds under this scheme are on reimbursement basis.

** No fund released for Bio Control Lab for KBK districts from 1998-99 onward.

As per programme guidelines

(P) - Provisional

REVISED LONG TERM ACTION PLAN : CENTRAL PLAN / CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES - 2000-01
(Rs. in Crores)

Sector / Scheme	Budgetary Release by GOI #	Release by GOO out of GOI allocation	Unspent Balance	Total Available Funds	Expend. as reported by State Govt.	Physical Progress as reported by State Govt. (Unit)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Agriculture						
1. Rice Minikit (P)	*	0.08	0.03	0.11	0.08	17481 Minikits distributed
2. S.J.D.P.	0.05	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.09	150 CR. Meets needs, 25 farmers training camps organized
3. National Project on Development of Fertilizer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
4. Balanced and Integrated Use of fertilizer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
5. Promotion of agri. mechanisation to small farmers (P)	0.00	0.05	0.25	0.30	0.05	14 small tractors distributed
6. I.P.M.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
7. NOVOD Board Programme	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	160 demonstrations held, 850 materials distributed
8. Bio Control Laboratory **	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
9. ICDP Rice	0.19	0.96	0.00	0.96	0.94	450 demonstrations held, 181 trainings, 13199 CR. certified seeds produced
10. OPP	0.92	1.26	0.00	1.26	1.26	1000 demonstrations held, 130 trainings
11. ICDP Cotton	0.76	0.34	0.00	0.34	0.34	17 demonstrations held, 2030 trainings
12. AMDP	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.11	810 Ac. farm demonstrations held
Total - Agriculture	1.93	2.94	0.28	3.22	2.92	

* The funds under this scheme are on reimbursement basis.

** No fund released for Bio Control Lab for RBK districts from 1998-99 onward.

As per programme guidelines

(P) - Provisional

Horticulture

1. Integrated Development of Tropical and Temperate Zone Fruits

The central sector scheme of Integrated Development of Tropical Arid and Temperate Zone Fruits aims at creating infrastructure in the form of nurseries, tissue culture units in the country; to provide quality planting material for the area expansion and replanting/rejuvenating of the old orchards. Assistance to farmers is given for establishment of small nurseries, tissue culture units, area expansion and training of farmers. The State Governments and public Institutions are also provided assistance for establishment of large nurseries, large tissue culture units and for generation of publicity material etc. This Central Sector Scheme envisages to cover additional areas, provide quality planting material and rejuvenate the existing fruit orchards to increase the productivity and production of various fruits to meet the requirements of domestic consumption, processing industry and exports. The scheme aims at developing infrastructure for making available quality planting material.

2. Central Sector Scheme for Development of Vegetables/Central Sector Scheme for Development of Root and Tuber Crops

This Central Sector Scheme envisages the enhancement of the production and productivity of vegetables including Root and Tuber Crops by distribution of minikits of quality vegetable seeds and inputs to popularize high yielding new varieties. Both the central sector schemes for development of vegetables and development of root and tuber crops are aimed at popularizing the use of quality seeds. Assistance was given for distribution of minikits containing quality seeds, pesticides and literature for a token sum of Rs. 10/- realized from the farmers. The assistance for distribution of the minikits was given to the State Governments who distribute the minikits among the farmers.

3. Central Sector Scheme for Development of Commercial Floriculture

Under the Central Sector Scheme for development of commercial floriculture, assistance is provided for establishment of model floriculture centres, production of planting material, training to farmers and for providing facilities for post-harvest handling centres. Assistance is also provided to farmers for area expansion.

4. *Integrated Programme for Development of Spices*

The centrally sponsored scheme aims at increasing area under various spices by popularizing and providing quality planting material for increasing productivity and production covering 12 major spices grown in the country. The scheme also envisages the overall development of the spices crop grown in India through increasing production, productivity and improving the quality of produce.

5. *Development of Mushrooms*

The scheme was started in 8th Plan and the objective of the scheme is to create necessary infrastructure in the country for production of quality spawn and pasteurized compost for distribution throughout the country to facilitate and promote cultivation of mushroom in the country. Keeping in view the increasing popularity of mushrooms for their delicacy flavour and food value and potential for tapping export markets, a central sector scheme was launched to provide assistance and technology for developing production base to meet the increasing requirements in domestic markets and also for exports of this commodity.

REVISED LONG TERM ACTION PLAN : CENTRAL PLAN/ CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES - 1998-99
(Rs. In Crore)

Sector / Scheme	Budgetary Releases by GOI #		Releases by GOO		Unspent Balance		Total Available Funds		Expend. as reported by State Govt.		Physical Progress as reported by State Govt.(Unit)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B. Horticulture (P)												
1. Fruits		1.50	1.23	0.00	1.23	1.23		1.23				6483 ha area expansion, 796 ha rejuvenation
2. Vegetables		0.24	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.24		0.24				
3. Spices		0.88	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.18		0.18				95 ha area expansion, 375 miniha etc., 1948 demonstrations
4. Root & tubercrops		0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05		0.05				
5. Floriculture		0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01		0.01				78 demonstrations
6. Mushrooms		0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02		0.02				
7. Medicinal & Aromatic Plants		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00				
8. Cashew		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00				
9. Use of plastics in drip irrigation		0.00	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.24		0.24				51.10 ha drip installation
10. Oil palm		*	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.06		0.06				273 ha area expansion
Total - Horticulture		2.70	1.90	0.13	2.03	2.03		2.03				1.53

* Allocation and release are decided by State Government

As per programme guidelines

(P) - Provisional

REVISED LONG TERM ACTION PLAN : CENTRAL PLAN / CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES - 1989-2000

Sector / Scheme	(Rs. in Crore)						
	Budgetary Releases by GOI #	Releases by GOO out of GOI allocation	Unspent Balance	Total Available Funds	Expt. as reported by State Govt.	Physical Progress as reported by State Govt.(Unit)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
A. Horticulture (P)							
1. Fruits	0.80	1.50 \$	0.00	1.50	1.50		4912 ha area expansion
2. Vegetables	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.24	0.00		
3. Spices	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.57		792 ha area expansion, 3896 releases distt., 2770 demonstrations
4. Root & tubercrops	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00		
5. Floriculture	0.06	0.09 &	0.00	0.09	0.00		
6. Mushroom	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.00		
7. Medicinal & Aromatic Plants	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
8. Cashew	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
9. Use of plastics in drip irrigation	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.08		31.7 ha drip installation
10. Oil palm	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total - Horticulture	0.89	2.42	0.50	2.92	2.15		

* Allocation and release are decided by State Government

- # As per programme guidelines
- (P) - Provisional
- \$ - Includes earmarked flow of Rs. 0.80 crore and normal flow of Rs. 0.70 crore.
- & - Includes earmarked flow of Rs. 0.06 crore and normal flow of Rs. 0.03 crore.

REVISED LONG TERM ACTION PLAN : CENTRAL PLAN / CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES - 2000-01

Sector / Scheme	Budgetary Releases by GOI	Release by GOI out of GOI allocation	Unspent Balance	Total Available Funds	(Rs. in Crores)	
					Expd. as reported by State Govt.	Physical Progress as reported by State Govt. (Unit)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
II. Horticulture (P)						
1. Fruits	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.24	2300 ha Ropavation
2. Vegetables	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.24	0.24	16000 Seed Materials
3. Spices	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.23	0.02	241 Demonstrations
4. Root & tubercrops	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	
5. Floriculture	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.02	108 Demonstrations
6. Mushroom	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	
7. Medicinal & Aromatic Plants	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
8. Cashew	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	1200.00 ha Area
9. Use of plastics in drip irrigation	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.11	1000000 sq. m. for drip installation
10. Oil palm	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total - Horticulture	0.00	0.74	0.77	1.51	1.13	

Releases by GOI have not been mentioned as these schemes have been subsumed in macromanagement

* Allocation and release are decided by State Government

Watershed Development

As drought proofing is one of the priority areas for the development of the KBK region, schemes of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Rural Development have been in operation in the region. Additional Central Assistance has also been allocated for the purpose.

The programmes of the Ministry of Agriculture include:

1. National Watershed Development Programme (NWD/PRA)

The National Watershed Development Programme was launched in 1991 in 25 States and 2 UTs with the objectives of increasing agricultural productivity and production in rainfed areas through sustainable use of natural resources. During the Ninth Five Year Plan, NWD/PRA has been considerably restructured with greater decentralization and community participation, higher degree of flexibility in choice of technology and suitable institutional arrangements for ensuring long-term sustainability.

2. River Valley Project (RVP)

Three schemes in the KBK District are being implemented under this project, namely, Soil Conservation in Muchkund/Sileru Catchment, Soil Conservation in Upper Kolab Catchment and Soil Conservation in Indravati Catchment. The main objectives of the River Valley are enhancement of the productivity of degraded lands, improvement of land capability, prevention of soil erosion from catchments / watersheds and ultimately increasing the lives of the reservoirs. This scheme has now been subsumed in Macro Management.

The Watershed Programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development include:

3. Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)

The Drought Prone Areas Programme is implemented with the basic objective of mitigating the adverse effects of drought and desertification and to restore ecological balance of the affected areas to promote economic development. Towards this end, small watershed projects of an average size of 500 hectares each usually covering a village, are taken up in the identified drought prone areas. The DRDA/ Zilla Parishad identifies priority areas and watersheds for development and assigns them to Project Implementing Agencies which may be either from Government Sector (including Panchayat Raj Institutions) or the

non-Government Sector. The Implementing Agencies help form Watershed Associations at the village level which have the responsibility of actually implementing the projects through a Watershed Committee with technical support from the implementing agencies.

4. *Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP)*

Government of India have launched the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) throughout the country so as to improve the productivity of these lands and thereby improve the living standards of the rural poor who own these lands. IWDP is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. However, w.e.f. 1.4.2000 it has been made on 11: 1 Centre : State sharing basis. The development of wastelands is taken up on watershed basis.

The objective of the Programme is to arrest rainwater run off and conserve it in situ where it falls. This would in turn lead to control of soil erosion which is usually caused by rainwater-run-off. Water and soil conservation also leads to improved green cover in the project areas leading to improved productivity of land. Under this Programme, Wastelands are sought to be developed in an integrated manner based on village micro watershed plans. These plans are prepared after taking into consideration the land capability and site conditions and in consultation with the local people in regard to their needs. The watershed projects are executed by the local people using low cost technologies locally available.

Zila parishads / DRDAs assign project areas to Project Implementing Agencies which may be either from Government Sector including Panchayati Raj Institutions or the non-Government Sector. The Project Implementing Agency facilitates the actual implementation of the projects by the watershed communities through Watershed Associations. Besides, planning and execution of the watershed projects, the local people are also responsible to maintain and manage these projects through a special provision in the form of Watershed Development Fund created through people's contributions.

The watershed activities under the Integrated Wasteland Development Programme are expected to result in improved productivity of wastelands, improved availability of fuel wood and fodder, increased water availability, reduction in migration from rural areas and overall improvement in the economic status of the rural people.

REVISED LONG TERM ACTION PLAN : CENTRAL PLAN / CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES - 1988-89

Sector / Scheme	Budgetary Releases		Releases by GOO		Unspent Balance	Total Available Funds	Physical Progress as reported by State Govt.	Physical Progress as reported by State Govt. (hs.)
	by GOI	2	out of GOI allocation	3				
III. Watershed Development								
1. N.W.D.P.R.A (P)	3.71		3.71		0.32	4.03	2.04	5463
2. River Valley Project (S.C. in Machkund)								
J. Sileru, Upper Kotab and Indravati catchments (P)	0.58		0.27		0.36	0.63	0.27	1863
3. DPAP	*		1.39		2.75	5.08	1.27@	4688
4. IWDP	*		0.36		2.14	2.50	0.89	2302
5. Watershed Development (ACA)	3.50		3.50		0.00	3.50	0.00	
Total - Watershed Development	7.79		9.23		5.57	15.74	4.47	

Note: (1) Unspent balance and total available funds include releases of State + Central Share. Expenditure from State and Central share

(ii) The release of State share in different years is not exactly according to the release of central share in that year.

(iii) Expenditure includes spill over amount.

* Capital release depends on projects submitted by the State and approved by the Centre

(P) - Provisional

@ Includes state's share and other receipts.

REVISED LONG TERM ACTION PLAN : CENTRAL PLAN / CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES - 1999-2000

Sector / Scheme	Budgetary Releases by GOI	Releases by GOI out of GOI allocation	Unspent Balance	Total Available Funds	(Rs. in Crore)	
					Expd. as reported by State Govt.	Physical Progress as reported by State Govt. (ha.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
III. Watershed Development						
1. N.W.D.P.R.A.(P)	0.96	0.97	1.99	2.96	2.96	4430
2.River Valley Project(S.C. in Machkund / Sileru, Upper Kolte and Indravati catchments)(P)	1.96	0.00	0.36	0.36	0.36	1140
3. DPAP	*	0.00	3.81	4.27	1.08@	2062
4. IWDP	*	0.75	1.61	2.36	1.05	3185
5. Watershed Development (ACA)	0.00	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	
Total - Watershed Development	2.92	1.72	11.27	13.45	5.45	

Note: (i) Unspent balance and total available funds include releases of State + Central Share. Expenditure from State and Central share (ii) The release of State share in different years is not exactly according to the release of central share in that year.
(iii) Expenditure includes spill over amount.

* Central release depends on projects submitted by the State and approved by the Centre

(P)- Provisional

@ Includes state's share and other receipts.

REVISED LONG TERM ACTION PLAN : CENTRAL PLAN / CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES - 2000 - 01

Sector / Scheme	(Rs. in Crore)						
	Budgetary Releases by GOI	Budgetary Releases by GOI out of GOI allocation	Releases by GOI	Unspent Balance	Total Available Funds	Expd. as reported by State Govt.	Physical Progress as reported by State Govt. (hs.)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Watershed Development							
1. N.W.D.P.R.(P)		5.71	5.74	0.00	5.74	0.80	942
2. River Valley Project(S.C. in Meckhurd / Sileri, Upper Kotab and Indravati catchments)(P)	0.24		1.28#	0.00	1.28	0.49	95
3. DPAP	*	*	2.61	3.28&	6.03	2.83@	5176
4. IWDP	*	*	2.31	1.31	3.62	1.86	4686
5. Watershed Development (ACA)	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	
Total - Watershed Development		5.95	11.94	8.09	20.17	5.98	

Note: (i) Unspent balance and total available funds include releases of State + Central Share. Expenditure from State and Central share

(ii) The release of State share in different years is not exactly according to the release of central share in that year.

(iii) Expenditure includes spill over amount.

(iv) The releases during 2000-01 include releases on 6th batch Projects apart from 1st batch Projects.

* Central release depends on projects submitted by the State and approved by the Centre

(P)- Provisional

@ includes state's share and other receipts.

& includes funds of previous years utilised in 2000-01

includes other receipts of Rs. 0.08 crore.

Afforestation

Schemes for afforestation have largely been funded by the Ministry of Environment & Forests. ACA has also been made available for the purpose. Out of the total amount of Rs. 45.00 crore allocated as ACA for afforestation, Rs. 42.38 crore have been utilized for afforestation.

The schemes of the Ministry of Environment & Forests include:

1. *Integrated Afforestation and Eco-Development Projects Scheme (IAEPS)*

The scheme is intended to promote afforestation and development of degraded forests by adopting an integrated approach to the management of land and other related natural resources on a watershed basis through the micro-planning process. It is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme.

2. *Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) including Medicinal Plants Scheme*

The scheme provides 100% financial assistance to the State Governments for increasing production of non-timber forest produce (NTFP) including medicinal plants. The objectives are:

- Conservation and improvement of the non-timber forest produce including medicinal plants;
- Increasing the production of and replenishing the stock of NTFP and medicinal plants;
- Providing additional income to the tribals and rural poor living in and around forests.

The activities under this scheme include bamboo plantation, under-planting of canes, mixed plantation of trees having Minor Forest Produce and medicinal values and regeneration of perennial herbs and shrubs of medicinal value.

3. *Area Oriented Fuelwood and Fodder Projects Scheme (AOFPP)*

The scheme aims at augmenting the production of fuelwood and fodder in the identified fuelwood deficient districts of the country to meet the needs of the communities. The scheme is implemented on a 50:50 sharing basis with the State Governments.

4. *Association of STs and Rural Poor in Regeneration of Degraded Forests on Usufruct Sharing Basis (ASTRP)*

This is a 100% centrally assisted scheme for helping the tribal dominated villages (50% or more tribal population) to regenerate forests under a joint management approach.

REVISED LONG TERM ACTION PLAN : CENTRAL PLAN / CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES - 1998-99

(Rs. in Crores)

Sector / Scheme	Budgetary Allocation by GOI	Releases by GOI out of GOI allocation	Total Available Funds			Physical Progress as reported by State Govt. (ha.)
			Unspent Balance	Expend. as reported by State Govt.	7	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
M. Afforestation						
1. Integ. Afforestation & Eco. Dev. Project	1.56	1.25	0.00	1.25	0.54	6000 Agr. Work
2. Non Timber Forest Produce	0.60*	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.60	1315
3. Area Oriented Fuel & Fodder Proj.	0.51*	0.51	0.00	1.02**	1.02	2000
4. Association of ST & rural poor in rehabilitation of degraded forest.	0.00	0.00	1.03	0.54	0.31	320
5. Afforestation (ACA)	10.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	3.12	Prelim. Operation
Total - Afforestation	12.67	12.36	1.03	13.41	5.59	

NOTE : Amount for Scheme at S.No. 4 was released in earlier years. Out of this only Rs.0.54 crore was revalkidated.

* The funds under NTFP, AOFFP and ASTRP are released to States as a whole by GOI. Inter-se allocations to the districts are made by the State Govt.

** Includes State Share of 50%

REVISED LONG TERM ACTION PLAN : CENTRAL PLAN / CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES - 1989-2000

(Rs. in Crore)

Sector / Scheme	Budgetary Allocation		Releases by GOI		Unspent Balance		Total Available Expend. as reported		Physical Progress as reported by State Govt.	
	by GOI	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1										
IV. Afforestation										
1. Integ. Afforestation & Eco. Dev. Project	1.53	1.53	0.00	0.71	0.71	2.15	2.15	6500		
2. Non Timber Forest Produce	0.19 *	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.19	560		
3. Area Oriented Fuel & Fodder Proj.	0.50 *	0.50	0.50	0.00	1.00 **	1.00	1.00	1400		
4. Association of ST & rural poor in rehabilitation of degraded forest	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.05	0.54	0.54	0.05	203		
5. Afforestation (ACA)	20.00	20.00	20.00	6.88	26.88	18.65	18.65	31452		
Total - Afforestation	22.22	22.22	21.18	7.64	29.32	22.04	22.04			

* The funds under NTFP, AOFFP and ASTRP are released to States as a whole by GOI. Inter-se allocations to the districts are made by the State Govt.

** Includes States share of 50%

Excess expenditure out of the State's other resources

REVISED LONG TERM ACTION PLAN : CENTRAL PLAN / CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES - 2000-01

Sector / Scheme	Budgetary Allocation by GOI	Released by GOI		Unspent Balance		Total Available		Expend. as reported by State Govt.		Physical Progress as reported by State Govt. (Rhs.)	
		allocation	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	2										
W.Afforestation	2.05*	1.53	0.00	1.53	1.74 #	1950					
1. Integ. Afforestation & Eco. Dev. Project											
2. Non Timber Forest Produce	0.20*	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	11.25					
3. Area Oriented Fuel & Fodder Proj	0.22*	0.22	0.00	0.44**	0.44	485					
4. Association of ST & rural poor in rehabilitation of degraded forest	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.18	0					
5. Afforestation (JICA)	15.00	15.00	8.23	23.23	17.55	30,200					
Total - Afforestation	17.47	16.95	8.41	25.58	20.11						

* The funds under NTFP, AOFFP and ASTRP are released to States as a whole by GOI. Inter-se allocations to the districts are made by the State Govt.

** Includes State's share of 50%.

Excess expenditure out of State's other resources

Poverty Alleviation Schemes / Rural Employment

1. Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

Two housing schemes namely the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana : Gramin Awaas (PMGY:GA) are in operation for the rural poor, i.e. those whose names are in the list of BPL families. They are provided assistance for the construction of a house @ Rs. 20,000 per beneficiary in the plain areas and Rs. 22,000 per beneficiary in the hill / difficult areas. Selection of beneficiaries is to be done in the Gram Sabha. Houses are to be constructed by the beneficiary and contractors are not to be used to construct houses. Houses are allotted in the name of the female member of the household or in the joint name of the husband and wife. A sanitary latrine and the smokeless chullah are an integral part of houses under these Programmes.

2. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

Under the SGSY, assistance is given to the poor families living below the poverty line in rural areas for taking up self employment. The persons taking up Self-Employment are called Swarozgaris. They may take up the activity either individually or in Groups, called Self-Help Groups. For successful self-employment, it is necessary to take up the right activity. For this purpose, 4 to 5 activities are selected in each Block with the help of officials, non-officials and the bankers. These are called 'Key Activities' and should be such that they give the Swarozgaris an income of Rs.2000 per month, net of Bank loan repayment.

SGSY is a Credit-cum-Subsidy Programme. Subsidy is given so as to make it easy for the poor people to start their own Self-Employment activity. Loans upto Rs. 50000/- for individuals and Rs. 3 lakh for Self-Help Groups do not require any collateral. Subsidy is given @ 30% of the Project cost subject to a maximum of Rs.7500/- . It is 50% of the Project cost with a limit of Rs.10000/- for SC/STs. For Self Help Groups too, the subsidy is 50% of the Project or Rs.1.25 lakh whichever is less.

3. Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY)

The Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana, launched by Government on 1st April, 1999 aims to enable the village community to strengthen the village infrastructure through creation of durable assets as per the local needs. The works taken up provide gainful employment to rural poor.

The Programme is implemented by the Gram Panchayats with the approval of the Gram Sabha. Government of India release funds to the DRDAs / Zila Parishads, which in turn release the funds directly to the Gram Panchayat. The Gram Panchayats are required to prepare an Action Plan regarding works relating to infrastructure required in the village and to get it approved from the Gram Sabha. The approval of the Gram Sabha is to ensure that the assets created under the scheme conform to the felt needs of the whole village community. Preference under the scheme is given to SC/ST families living below poverty line and to physically handicapped persons; 30% of the employment opportunities are reserved for women.

4. *Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)*

Government of India has been implementing the Employment Assurance Scheme to provide employment to persons below the poverty line during periods of acute shortage of employment such as a lean agriculture season or drought etc.

Employment Assurance Scheme seeks to provide additional wage employment opportunities in the form of manual work to the rural poor living below the poverty line during the period of acute shortage of wage employment. In the process, the effort is also to create durable community assets which can provide sustained employment.

This Scheme is being implemented in all the Districts in the country. Seventy per cent of the funds are earmarked to the Intermediate (Block) Panchayats while thirty per cent are intended to be used by the Zila Parishad in Blocks having difficult seasonal conditions. The Intermediate Panchayat proposes the works to be taken up for its segment. The selection of works is decided by the Zila Parishads.

This Scheme is open to all the rural poor who are in need of wage employment. Minimum wages are paid under the Scheme. Since, the Programme is self-targeting in nature and only the minimum wages are paid, it is expected that only persons below poverty line would be seeking work under this Programme. While providing employment, preference is given to Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes and parents of child labour withdrawn from hazardous occupation who are below the poverty line.

5. *National Old Age Pension Scheme(NOAPS)*

Under the scheme, Central Assistance is made available as per the following criteria: (i) the applicant should be 65 years or older ; (ii) he / she should be destitute in the sense of having little or no regular means of subsistence from his / her own sources of income or through support from family members or other sources. The amount of Old Age Pension is Rs.75/ per month per beneficiary for the purpose of claiming Central Assistance.

6. *National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)*

Under the scheme, Central Assistance is made available at the rate of Rs. 10,000/ in the case of death of the primary bread winner due to natural or accidental cause and is paid to the member of the household of the deceased, who after local inquiry, is determined to be the head of the household. Central Assistance is given on the basis of the following criteria: (i) the death of such primary bread winner occurs while he or she is more than 18 years and less than 65 years of age; (ii) the primary bread winner shall be a member whose earnings contribute substantially to the household income; and (iii) the bereaved household qualifies as one below the poverty line according to the criteria prescribed by the Government of India.

REVISED LONG TERM ACTION PLAN : CENTRAL PLAN / CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES - 1998-99

Sector / Scheme	(Rs. in Crores)						
	Subsidary Allocation By GOI	Releases by OGI	Unrepaid Balance** (P)	Total Available Funds ** (P)	Expt. as reported by State Govt.	Physical Progress as reported by State Govt.(Unit)	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	
V. Rural Employment/ Poverty Alleviation							
1. IAY	27.80	27.98	12.01	42.94	30.93	1536 houses	
2. SGSY(IRDP)	10.75	8.58	4.12	22.03	17.91	2326 beneficiaries	
3. JGSY(JRY)	41.85	38.50	11.54	58.37	46.83	54.88 Lakh Mandays	
4. EAS	*	50.67	15.77	72.88	57.11	111.92 Lakh Mandays	
5. NAPS	9.85	8.14	3.12	11.33	8.21	16502 beneficiaries	
6. NFBS	4.61	3.12	1.02	3.69	2.67	3874 families	
7. NARS	1.83	0.85	-0.04	1.19	1.23	33292 beneficiaries	
Total - Rural Employment	96.69	137.84	47.54	212.43	164.89		
(P) - Provisional							

* EAS was demand driven scheme upto 1998-99

** Total available funds include Opening balance of the previous year + Central and State Releases

Unrepaid balance = available funds - expenditure

REVISED LONG TERM ACTION PLAN : CENTRAL PLAN / CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES - 1999-2000

Sector / Scheme	Budgetary Allocation by GOI	Releases by GOI			Unspent Balance ** (P)	Total Available Funds ** (P)	Expend. as reported by State Govt.	Physical Progress as reported by State Govt. (Unit)
		1	2	3				
V. Rural Employment/ Poverty Alleviation								
1. AY	22.52	21.05	8.21	38.16	29.95	12111 house		
2. SGSY (RDPI)	17.28	10.05	12.24	29.17	16.93	10589 Beneficiaries		
3. JGSY (URY)	33.33	30.65	10.90	47.98	37.08	66.87 Labk Mandays		
4. EAS *	29.95	22.70	11.90	44.84	32.94	52.88 Labk Mandays		
5. MDAPS	9.85	9.28	2.11	11.96	9.85	10627 Beneficiaries		
6. NFBS	3.56	2.02	0.21	2.99	2.78	3430 families		
7. MBS	1.47	1.31	0.31	1.50	1.19	2661 Beneficiaries		
Total - Rural Employment	117.96	97.06	45.88	176.60	130.72			

(P) - Provisional

* EAS was made allocation based scheme

** Total available funds include Opening balance of the previous year + Central and State Releases

Unspent balance = available funds - expenditure

REVISED LONG TERM ACTION PLAN : CENTRAL PLAN / CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES - 2000-01

Sector / Scheme	(Rs. In Crores)						
	Budgetary Allocation by GOI	Releases by GOI	Unspent Balance ** (P)	Total Available Funds ** (P)	Expt. as reported by State Govt.	Physical Progress as reported by State Govt. (Unit)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
V/ Rural Employment/ Poverty Alleviation							
1. IAY	22.52	11.33	-8.04	21.68	29.72	20828 Houses	
2. SGSY(RDP)	14.74	8.50	2.14	20.93	18.79	16748 Swarnajayanti	
3. JGSY	31.21	31.21	-0.15	53.06	53.21	78.74 Lakh Mandays	
4. EAS	19.18	18.33	1.64	35.13	33.49	48.12 Lakh Mandays	
5. HOAPS	10.94	9.89	2.31	11.84	9.53	11760 beneficiaries	
6. MFBS	3.56	3.55	0.43	3.63	3.40	3206 families	
7. NMBS	1.47	1.34	0.05	1.74	1.69	2847 beneficiaries	
Total - Rural Employment	103.82	84.15	-1.62	148.21	149.83		

(P) - Provisional
 * - Provisional
 ** - Provisional

IAS was made allocation based scheme
 Total available funds include Opening balance of the previous year + Central and State Releases
 Unspent balance = available funds - expenditure

Irrigation

1. Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)

In order to give financial assistance for expeditious completion of irrigation projects, the KBK districts are being treated at par with Special Category States for getting Central Loan Assistance (CLA) under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) since 1999-2000. The guidelines for the programme were relaxed during March, 1999 so as to include new as well as on-going major and medium and surface minor irrigation schemes of KBK districts of Orissa with the funding pattern of CLA 3:1 (Centre: State) as against 2:1 for the rest of the country. Recently, the norms for providing Central Loan Assistance (CLA) under AIBP have been further relaxed linking it with economic reforms in the irrigation sector. The funding pattern has been further changed from 3:1 to 1:0 (Centre: State) for 'Reforming States' in special category (N.E. States, hilly States of Sikkim, J&K, Uttaranchal and Himachal Pradesh / KBK districts of Orissa) i.e. special category States / regions will be provided central assistance in full without any State's share if they rationalize their water rates in such a way so as to recover full O&M cost of irrigation projects in five years. The Central Government has also decided to identify some major/medium projects in an advanced stage of construction which can be completed in one year (2 working seasons). These projects will be funded fully by the Centre by providing 100% loan under Fast Track Programme. Two irrigation projects of Orissa benefiting KBK districts namely, Potteru and Upper Indravati Right Bank Canal have been identified to be included under Fast Track Programme.

2. ACA for Irrigation Interest Liability

In order to alleviate the difficult financial situation of the State Government an amount of Rs. 6.50 crore was released as ACA to meet the interest liability for loans raised for irrigation projects in the KBK region. The entire amount has been booked against this head by the State Government.

REVISED LONG TERM ACTION PLAN : CENTRAL PLAN / CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES - 1988-89

Sector / Scheme	Budgetary Allocation by GOI	Release by GOO out of GOI allocation	Unspent Balance	Total Available Funds		Physical Progress as reported by State Govt. (%)
				3	5	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VI. Irrigation						
(0) Major & Medium Irrigation						
Project-wise allocations						
1. Upper Indravati Project		10.00	9.78	19.78	26.56	4600
2. Lower Suktal		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
3. Lower Indra		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
4. Tilgauri Stage - II		1.25	0.00	1.25	0.00	0
5. Upper Kolab		10.00	0.00	10.00	17.88	1910
6. Sunder Canal Extension		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
7. Telangiri		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Total: (0) Major & Medium		21.25	9.78	31.03	44.44	6510
(0) Minor Irrigation Projects		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
ACA (Interest liability)	6.50	6.50	0.00	6.50	0.00	0
Total Irrigation	6.50*	27.75	9.78	37.53	44.44	

* Release only to ACA

REVISED LONG TERM ACTION PLAN : CENTRAL PLAN / CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES - 1999-2000

(Rs. In Crores)						
Sector / Scheme	Budgetary Allocation by GOI	Releases by GOO out of GOI allocation	Unspent Balance	Total Available Funds	Expt. as reported by State Govt.	Physical Progress as reported by State Govt. (ha)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VI. Irrigation						
(i) Major & Medium Irrigation	Project-wise allocations					
1. Upper Indrawali Project	are not made	17.85	6.50	24.35	42.49	4750
2. Lower Sukkel		3.00	0.00	3.00	4.88	0
3. Lower Indra		3.75	0.00	3.75	7.02	0
4. Tilgadh Stage - II		0.00	1.25	1.25	3.32	0
5. Upper Kolar		6.90	1.01	7.91	9.33	930
6. Sunder Canal Extension		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
7. Telangal		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Total: (i) Major & Medium		31.50	8.76	40.26	67.04	5680
(ii) Minor Irrigation Project		8.90	0.00	8.90	11.82	0
ACA (Interest liability)		0.00	6.50	6.50	0.00	0
Total Irrigation		40.40	15.26	55.66	78.86	

REVISED LONG TERM ACTION PLAN : CENTRAL PLAN / CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES -2000-01

Sector / Scheme	Budgetary Allocation by GOI	Releases by GOI out of GOI allocation	Unspent Balance	Total Available Funds	(Rs. in Crore)		
					Expend. as reported by State Govt.	Physical Progress as reported by State Govt. (ha)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
VI. Irrigation							
(i) Major & Medium Irrigation							
1. Upper Indravati Project		19.50	0.00	19.50	15.84	7240	
2. Lower Sukel	allocations are not made	2.50	0.00	2.50	3.08	0	
3. Lower Indra		5.50	0.00	5.50	4.95	0	
4. Thisgani Stage - II		3.00	0.00	3.00	3.85	0	
5. Upper Kolab		10.00	0.91	10.91	15.50	1680	
6. Sunder Canal Extension		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
7. Telangudi		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	
Total: (i) Major & Medium		40.50	0.91	41.41	43.22	8920	
(ii) Minor Irrigation Project		25.82	1.13	26.95	17.69	640	
ACA (Interest liability)		0.00	6.50	6.50	6.50	*	
Total- Irrigation		66.32	8.54	74.86	67.41		

* Booked against interest payable for irrigation projects

Health

Under the Revised Long Term Action Plan, there are three schemes in the health sector. While Mobile Health Units are funded through ACA, T.B. Control Programme and Malaria Control Programme are operated by the Department of Health.

1. Mobile Health Units(ACA)

Out of total amount of Rs. 9.35 crore allocated for Mobile Health Units, the State Government has reported expenditure of Rs. 12.01 crore (including unspent balance of the period 1995-96 to 1997-98). Currently, 80 Mobile Health Units (31 in Institutional Vans and 49 in hired Vans) are in operation in each of the 80 blocks of the KBK districts. During the preceding three years over 23 lakh people have been provided with medical treatment under this programme.

2. T.B. Control Programme

The programme is implemented in all the KBK districts through district T.B. Centres as the nodal agency and is integrated with Primary Health Care facilities. All diagnostic and treatment facilities including supply of anti-TB drugs are provided free of cost. From March, 1997, 100% of the requirement of anti-TB drugs is met by the Centre.

3. Malaria Control Programme

The enhanced Malaria control programme is in operation in all the districts of the KBK region except Sonepur. The operation of the programme is affected by difficult terrain conditions and vacancies in critical peripheral health posts resulting in poor surveillance of cases.

REVISED LONG TERM ACTION PLAN : CENTRAL PLAN / CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES - 1988-89

Sector/ Scheme	(Rs. in Crores)						
	Budgetary Allocation by GOI	Releases by GOI out of GOI allocation	Releases by GOI	Unspent Balance	Total Available Funds	Expd. as reported by State Govt.	Physical Progress as reported by State Govt.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
W. Health							
1. Mobile Health Units(ACA)		2.00	2.00	2.66 *	4.66	3.07	22552 patients
2. T.B. Control Programme		0.31	0.43	0.00	0.43	0.43	9546 cases examined
3. Malaria Control Programme		0.70 **	0.70	0.00	0.70	0.58	1020462 blood slides collected
Total - Health		3.01	3.13	2.66	5.79	4.08	

* Unspent balance from LTAP funds.

** Releases by GOI relate to cash grant to District Malaria Control Societies under World Bank assisted Malaria Control Project in KBK Districts of Orissa. In addition, Govt. of India also provides commodity grants (insecticides, drugs, equipments etc.) to the District Malaria Control Societies

REVISED LONG TERM ACTION PLAN : CENTRAL PLAN / CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES - 1999-2000

(Rs. in Crore)

Sector / Scheme	Budgetary Allocation By GOI	Release by GOI out of GOI allocation	Unspent Balance	Total Available Funds	Expenditure reported by State Govt.	Physical Progress reported by State Govt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VII. Health						
1. Mobile Health Units (ACA)	2.00	2.00	1.59	3.59	2.31	97545 contacts
2. T.B. Control Programme	0.64	0.52	0.00	0.64	0.52	957 cases sustained
3. Malaria Control Programme	0.30 **	0.30	0.12	0.42	0.42	1100731 blood slides collected
Total - Health	2.94	2.82	1.71	4.65	3.25	

** Release by GOI relate to cash grant to District Malaria Control Societies under World Bank assisted Malaria Control Project in RKJ districts of Orissa. In addition, Govt. of Orissa has provided commodity grants (insecticides, drugs, equipments etc.) to the District Malaria Control Societies

REVISED LONG TERM ACTION PLAN : CENTRAL PLAN / CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES - 2000-01

Sector / Scheme	Budgetary Allocation by GDI	Releases by GDI out of GDI allocations	Unspent Balance	Total Available Funds	(Rs. in Crores)	
					Expenditure recorded by State Govt.	Physical Progress as reported by State Govt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VII. Health						
1. Mobile Health Units(ACA)	5.35	5.35	1.28	6.63	6.63	112000 persons
2. T.B. Control Programme	0.90	1.71	0.00	0.90	1.71	SMI cases identified
3. Malaria Control Programme	0.60 **	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.47	117854 blood plates collected
Total - Health	6.85	7.66	1.28	8.13	8.81	

** Releases by GDI relate to cash grant to District Malaria Control Societies under World Bank assisted Malaria Control Project in CDK District of Orissa. In addition, Govt of Orissa provides in kind support in form of commodity grants (medicines, drugs, equipments etc.) to the District Malaria Control Societies

Emergency Feeding

Old, infirm and indigent persons in seven districts of the KBK region are covered under the Emergency Feeding Programme. Initially, 75,045 beneficiaries were covered in 1998-99 and 1999-2000. Subsequently, 1,17,977 beneficiaries are being covered. Under this scheme one cooked meal is provided to each beneficiary every day at Anganwadi Centres. Out of the allocation of Rs. 30.60 crore from 1998-99 to 2000-01, the State Government has reported an expenditure of Rs. 23.79 crore.

REVISED LONG TERM ACTION PLAN : CENTRAL PLAN / CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES - 1988-89

Sector / Scheme	(Rs. in Crore)				Physical Progress as reported by State Govt.(Units)
	Budgetary Allocation by GOI	Release by GOI out of GOI allocation	Unspent Balance	Total Available Funds	
1	2	3	4	5	6
VIII. Emergency Feeding					7
Emergency Feeding(ACA)	7.00	7.00	0.00	7.00	6.98
Total - Emergency Feeding	7.00	7.00	0.00	7.00	6.98
					75045 beneficiaries

REVISED LONG TERM ACTION PLAN : CENTRAL PLAN / CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES - 1999-2000

Sector / Scheme	Budgetary Allocation By GOI	Releases by GOI out of GOI allocation	Unspent Balance	(Rs. In Crore)		
				Total Available Funds	Excess unspent By State Govt.	Physical Progress achieved & transferred by State Govt.(Unit)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
WIL Emergency Feeding						
Emergency Feeding (ACA)	8.60	8.60	0.02	8.62	7.18	75045
Total - Emergency Feeding	8.60	8.60	0.02	8.62	7.18	beneficiaries

REVISED LONG TERM ACTION PLAN : CENTRAL PLAN / CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES - 2008-01

Sector / Scheme	Budgetary Allocation by GOI	Releases by GOI out of GOI allocation	Unspent Balance	(Rs. in Crore)		Physical Progress as reported by State Govt.(Unit)
				Total Available Funds	Expt. as reported by State Govt.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mid. Emergency Feeding						
Emergency Feeding(ACA)	15.00	15.00	1.44	16.44	9.63	117977
Total - Emergency Feeding	15.00	15.00	1.44	16.44	9.63	beneficiaries

Drinking Water Supply

Drinking water supply being a State subject, schemes for providing drinking water facilities to rural habitations are implemented by the States with their own resources. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing financial assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and Drinking Water Supply component of the Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY). Powers have been delegated to the States to plan, sanction and implement individual rural drinking water supply schemes.

The National Agenda for Governance of the Government of India envisages provision of drinking water supply facilities to all rural habitations in five years. As per the action plans prepared by the States / UTs, in consonance with the National Agenda for Governance, this objective could be achieved subject to availability of funds.

Norms

The following norms are being adopted for providing safe drinking water to rural population in the habitations:

- a) 40 litres of safe drinking water per capita per day (lpcd) for human beings.
- b) 30 lpcd additional for cattle in the Desert Development Programme Areas.
- c) One hand-pump or stand post for every 250 persons. In the KBK districts this norm has been relaxed to one source for every 150 persons.
- d) The water source should exist within the habitation / within 1.6 km in the plains and within 100 Mts. elevation in the hilly areas.

1. Pradhan Mantri's Gramodaya Yojana

In order to achieve the objective of sustainable human development at the village level, the Government of India introduced Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) from 2000-2001. The PMGY envisages Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for selected basic services. During the year 2000-2001, the PMGY had five sectors namely Primary Education, Primary Health, Rural Shelter, Rural Drinking Water and Nutrition. For rural drinking water supply, Department of Drinking Water Supply in the Ministry of Rural Development is the Nodal Department. 15% of the total ACA was allocated to each sector and the

States /UTs had the powers to decide about the remaining 25% among the five sectors as per their priority. From 2001-02, a new component viz. Rural Electrification has been added. A minimum of 10% of the total ACA has been allotted to five sectors except nutrition, which will have 15% of ACA. Out of the remaining 35%, States /UTs have been given powers to decide according to their priorities.

Guidelines to implement the PMGY (DWS) has been issued. Powers to plan, sanction and implement schemes / projects under PMGY (Drinking Water Supply) have been delegated to the State Governments. As per provision, State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC) constituted for Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) will consider and approve the projects / schemes to be taken up under PMGY (Drinking Water Supply) also. In the Committee, a representative from the Mission will participate.

2. *ACA for Rural Water Supply*

During 1999-2000, ACA of Rs. 10.00 crore was provided for this scheme. The amount has been spent for installation of 2500 tubewells in the KBK districts.

REVISED LONG TERM ACTION PLAN : CENTRAL PLAN / CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES - 1998-99

Sector / Scheme	1	2	3	4	5	(Rs. in Crores)	
						Physical Progress as reported by State Govt.	Expd. as reported by State Govt.
		Budgetary Allocation by GOI	Releases by GOI out of GOI allocation	Unspent Balance	Total Available Funds		Physical Progress as reported by State Govt. (Unit)
D. Provision of Drinking Water							6
Rural Water Supply (ACA)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	--
(i) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)		9.63**	9.63	0.00	9.63	9.63	1417 TW/244-3316-PWS
(ii) Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) *		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total - Provision of Drinking Water		9.63	9.63	0.00	9.63	9.63	

* Scheme was not in existence

** Funds under ARWSP are allocated and released to the State as a whole by Govt. of India. Inter-se allocation to the districts is done by the State Govt. These figures are as reported by the State Government.

TW-Tube Wells

SW - Sanitary Wells

PWS - Piped Water Supply

REVERSED LONG TERM ACTION PLAN : CENTRAL PLAN / CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES - 1999-2000

Sector / Scheme	(Rs. in Crores)						
	Budgetary Allocation by GOI	Releases by GOI out of GOI allocation	Unspent Balance	Total Available Funds	Expd. as reported by State Govt.	Physical Progress as reported by State Govt.(Unit)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
(A) Provision of Drinking Water							
Rural Water Supply (ACA)	10.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	9.82	2452-TW/3-SW	
(i) Accelerated Rural Water							
Supply Programme (ARWSP)	6.13**	6.13	0.00	6.13	6.13	926-TW/174-SW 4-PWS	
(ii) Prithvi Mishra's Gramodaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Yojana (PMGY)*							
Total - Provision of Drinking Water	16.13	16.13	0.00	16.13	15.95		

* Scheme was not in existence

** Funds under ARWSP are allocated and released to the State as a whole by Govt. of India.

Intense allocation to the districts is done by the State Govt. These figures are as reported by the State Government.

TW- Tube Wells

SW - Sanitary Wells

PWS - Piped Water Supply

REVISED LONG TERM ACTION PLAN : CENTRAL PLAN / CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES - 2000-01

Sector / Scheme	Budgetary Allocation by GOI	Releases by GOI out of GOI allocation	Unspent Balance	Total Available Funds	(Rs. In Crore)	
					Expend. as reported by State Govt.	Physical Progress as reported by State Govt.(Unit)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IX. Provision of Drinking Water						
Rural Water Supply (ACA)	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.18	45-TW
(i) Accelerated Rural Water						
Supply Programme (ARWSP)	3.69**	3.69	0.00	3.69	4.59*	71-TW05-SW/ 10-PWS
(ii) Prime Minister's Gramodaya						
Yojna (PMGY)	1.50**	1.50	0.00	1.50	2.03*	
Total - Provision of Drinking Water	5.19	5.19	0.18	5.37	6.80	

* - Excess expenditure incurred out of State resources

** - Funds under ARWSP and PMGY are allocated and released to the State as a whole by Govt. of India. Inter-se allocation to the districts is done by the State Govt. These figures are as reported by the State Government.

TW - Tube Wells

SW - Sanitary Wells

PWS - Piped Water Supply

Rural Connectivity

No particular Central Plan / Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been identified for rural connectivity in the Revised Long Term Action Plan. However, the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has been launched in December, 2000 and funds will be flowing to the KBK region from this scheme. This scheme seeks to provide road connectivity, by way of good all weather roads, to all habitations with a population of 1000 and above by the year 2003 and all habitations with a population of 500 and above by the year 2007. This is a 100% centrally funded Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The States are required to prepare Master Plans for all blocks and districts, and identify not only the unconnected habitations but also the most cost efficient routes for the purpose.

REVISED LONG TERM ACTION PLAN : CENTRAL PLAN / CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES - 2000-01

Sector / Scheme	Budgetary Allocation by GOI *	Release by GOI	Unspent Balance	(Rs. In Crore)		Physical Progress as reported by State Govt.(Unit)
				Total Available Funds	Expd. as reported by State Govt.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
X Rural Connectivity						
PIIGSY	\$\$	37.22	NR	NR	NR	

Note: Scheme has been initiated in December, 2000

\$\$: Allocation is done for the State

NR : Not Reported

Welfare of SCs & STs

The following are the schemes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs :

1. Girls' Hostels for Scheduled Tribes

The scheme of Girls' Hostels is a useful instrument for spreading education among ST Girls. Under the scheme, Central Assistance is given to States / UTs for construction of new hostel buildings and / or extension of existing hostels. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under which Central Assistance is given for the construction of new hostel buildings and / or extension of existing hostels, and the cost is equally shared between the Centre and the State in ratio of 50:50. Maintenance of the hostel is the responsibility of the concerned State / UT.

2. Boys Hostels for Scheduled Tribes

The objectives, terms and conditions as well as the pattern of assistance of this Scheme are same as that of the scheme for Girls Hostels.

3. Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Area

The scheme of Ashram School was launched in 1990-91 with the objective to extend educational facilities like establishment of residential schools for STs in an environment conducive to learning. The funding for the scheme with the State is done on matching (50:50) basis.

The Central Assistance is mainly for construction of Ashram School buildings, hostels and staff quarters. The expenditure on maintenance is met by the concerned State/UT. The scheme covers primary, secondary and senior secondary level of education.

4. Educational Complexes and Low Literacy Pockets for Development of ST Girls in Tribal Areas

The scheme was introduced in 1993-94 for improving literacy among ST women in districts with less than 10% literacy, and is implemented through Non-Governmental Organizations or institutes set up by Government as autonomous bodies / educational and other institutions like Local Bodies and Cooperative Societies. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides full assistance for setting up of the educational complexes. A complex is meant for girls studying in Class I to V with a strength of 30 girls in every class and includes a provision for training in craft / vocational education. Food and lodging is free for the students. There is a

provision for supply of two sets of uniforms per year per student, free periodical medical check-ups for the children and adult education for the parents of the girls in the evening. An incentive of Rs.50 per student per month is to be paid to the parents for sending their daughters to these educational complexes.

5. *ACA for Construction of Girls' Hostels*

In addition to the schemes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, ACA has been allocated for the construction of Girls' Hostels. Under this scheme, 400 hostels with 40 seats each have been constructed for Scheduled Tribe girls. A total amount of Rs. 34.00 crore was allocated in 1998-99 and 1999-2000 for these hostels. Further, in 2000-01 an amount of Rs. 5.00 crore was allocated for provision of amenities to hostels, improving ITC Khariar and micro credit support to Women's Self Help Groups.

REVERSED LONG TERM ACTION PLAN : CENTRAL PLAN / CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES - 1988-89

Sector / Scheme	Budgetary Allocation by GOI	Releases by GOI (in part of GOI allocation)			Total Available Funds		(Rs. in Crore)	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	
							Expend. as reported by State Govt.	Physical Progress as reported by State Govt.(Unit)
XL Welfare of SC & ST								
1. Conversion of Sevastam to R/S(Boys Hostel)	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.70	0.70	0.70		Two Boys Hostels
2. Establishment of New GS (Girls Hostel)	0.49	0.49	0.00	0.49	0.49	0.49		Three Girls Hostels
3. Establishment of New AS(Ashram School)*	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.40		Two Schools
4. Estd. Of Tribal Educational Complex \$	0.61	0.61	0.00	0.61	0.61	0.61		Maintenance of 11 projects
5. Pre-recruitment Training Camps #	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
6. Construction of Girls' Hostels(ACA)	17.00	17.00	0.00	17.00	17.00	17.00		
Total - Welfare of SC & ST	19.20	19.20	0.00	0.00	19.20	2.20		

Note: * Funds are allocated to the State as a whole. District-wise allocations are made by the State Government.

\$ Funds flow directly to NGOs

ACA allocated from 2000-01

REVISED LONG TERM ACTION PLAN - CENTRAL PLAN / CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES - 1999-2000

Sector / Scheme	(Rs. in Crores)				Physical Programs as reported by State Govt.(Um)
	Budgetary Allocation by GOI	Releases by GOI out of GOI allocation	Unspent Balance	Total Available Funds	
	1	2	3	4	5
					6
					7
XI. Welfare of SC & ST					
1. Conversion of Saveram to R/S(Boys Hostel)*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2. Establishment of New K/S (Girls Hostel)*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3. Establishment of New A/S(Ashram School)*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. Estt. Of Tribal Educational Complex, \$	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.29	Maintenance of 9 projects.
5. Pre-recruitment Training Camps #	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6. Construction of Girls Hostels(ACA)	17.00	17.00	17.00	34.00	15.27
Total - Welfare of SC & ST	17.29	17.29	17.00	34.29	15.56

Note: * Funds are allocated to the State as a whole. District-wise allocations are made by the State Government.

\$ Funds are released to NGOs on recommendation of State Government

ACA allocated from 2000-01

REVISED LONG TERM ACTION PLAN : CENTRAL PLAN / CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES - 2000-01

Sector / Scheme	(Rs. in Crores)						Physical Programs as reported by State Govt.(Unit)
	Budgetary Allocation by GOI	Release by GOI out of GOI allocation	Unspent Balance	Total Available Funds	Expd. as reported by State Govt.	State Govt.(Unit)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VI. Welfare of SC & ST							
1. Conversion of Sreeram to R/S(Boys hostel)*		0.26	0.26	0.00	0.26	0.26	Two Boys Hostels
2. Establishment of New K/S (Girls' Hostel)*		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
3. Establishment of New A/S(Keltram School)*		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
4. Exit Of Tribal Educational Complex **		0.53	0.53	0.00	0.53	0.53	Maintenance of ten bedrooms
5. Prerecruitment Training Camps(ACA)		0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.00	
6. Construction of Girls's Hostels(ACA)		3.50	3.50	18.73	22.23	17.99	133 Hostels * amounting to 2881 beds
7. Imporing ITC-Khairat(ACA) to give credit support to women's SHGs (ACA)		0.30	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.00	
Total - Welfare of SC & ST		5.79	5.79	18.73	24.52	18.78	

Note: * Funds are allocated to the State as a whole. District-wise allocations are made by the State Government.

** Funds are released directly to NGOs on recommendation of State Government