

Report of the Concurrent Evaluation Study of RLTAAP in KBK Districts

Development of Handlooms & Sericulture



NABCONS

Orissa Regional Office
2/1, Civic Centre, Nayapalli
Bhubaneswar – 751 015

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS) express its sincere thanks to the Senior Officials of the Department of Planning and Coordination, Govt. of Orissa for assigning the study to NABCONS and extending necessary assistance for timely conduct of the study.

The Study Team likes to express its sincere thanks to all the District Collectors of KBK Districts and Departmental Heads of various Handloom project Implementing body and their colleagues for sharing their valuable time and views for the successful conduct of the field studies. The team also wants to place on record its sincere thanks to the Block Development Officers, Assistant Director of Textile, Secretary of Weavers cooperative Society, Self-Help Groups and village functionaries and the respondents who have shared rich Information/Data for the timely and successful completion of the study.

NABCONS
Orissa

ABBREVIATIONS

NCAER	-	National Centre for Applied Economic Research
ACA	-	Additional Central Assistance
ADT	-	Assistant Director of Textiles
BPL	-	Below Poverty Line
CFC	-	Common Facility Center
CP	-	Central Plan
CSP	-	Centrally Sponsored Plan
DDHPY	-	Deendayal Hatakargha Prostahan Yojana
GoO	-	Govt. of Orissa
LTAP	-	Long Term Action Plan
PTG	-	Primitive Tribal Groups
RLTAP	-	Revised Long Term Action Plan.
RSVY	-	Rastriya Shrama Vikas Yojana
SCA	-	Special Central Assistance
TSP	-	Tribal Sub Plan.
TOR	-	Terms Of Reference.
WCS	-	Weavers Co – Operative Society
MRCS	-	Mulberry Rearing Cooperative Society
MDF	-	Mulberry Demonstrative Farm

CONTENTS

PART – A

HANDLOOM SECTOR

	Page No
Executive Summary	1-6
Chapter: 1 Introduction	7-16
Chapter: 2 Methodologies	17-25
Chapter: 3 Reviews of Handloom Projects	26-36
Chapter: 4 Impact Assessments	37-52
Chapter: 5 Critical Appreciations	53-58
Chapter: 6 Conclusions & Suggestions	59-62

PART– B

SERICULTURE SECTOR

Executive Summary	63-65
Chapter -1: Introduction	66-67
Chapter – 2: Methodology	68-75
Chapter – 3: Review of the Projects	76-85
Chapter – 4: Impact Assessment	86-93
Chapter – 5: Critical Appreciation and Suggestions	94-97
List of respondent	98-102

LIST OF TABLES

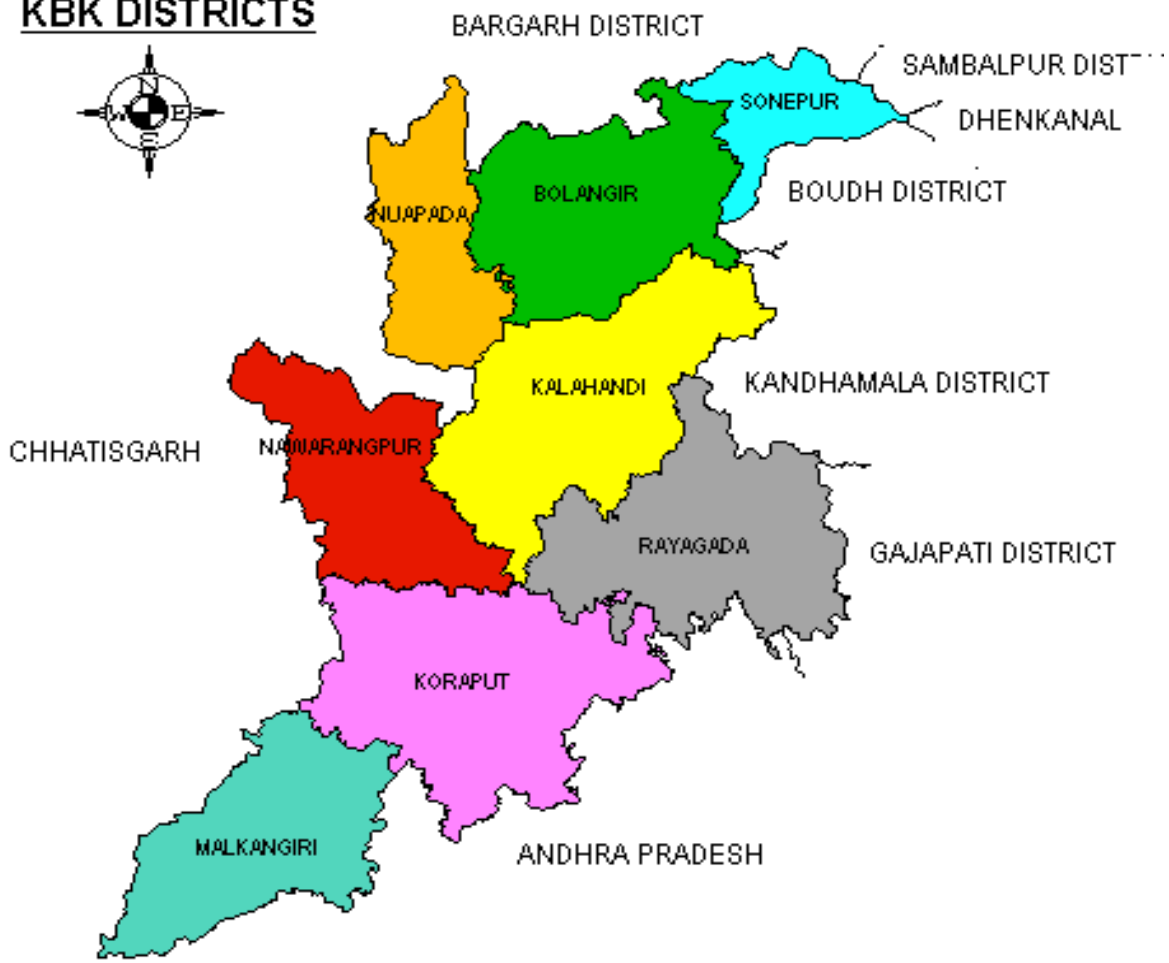
Handloom sector

1.1	Administrative setup of KBK	9
1.2	Projected outlay of RLTA P	14
1.3	Department wise projected outlay	15
	Questionnaire	20
3.1	Financial Progress under Handloom	29
3.2	No. of projects assisted	31
3.3	Details of project studied	32
3.4	Distribution of sample	36
4.1	Physical and financial progress of samples	38
4.2	Social status of stakeholder	39
4.3	Activities taken up by weavers	41
4.4	Impact assessment of weavers	43
4.5	Additional activities of weavers	47

Sericulture Sector

	Questionnaire	70
3.1	Silk weaving cluster in KBK	77
3.2	Financial Progress of sericulture	79
3.3	Beneficiaries under sericulture	81
3.4	Details of field study	83
4.1	Distribution of sample	86
4.2	Physical and financial details	86
4.3	Social status of sample	87
4.4	Educational status of sample	88
4.5	Impact assessment under sericulture	89
4.6	Net income realised by beneficiaries	91

KBK DISTRICTS



EXECUTIVE SUMMERY

HANDLOOMS

1. The undivided districts of Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (popularly know as KBK districts) have since 1992-93 been divided into 8 districts; viz, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bolangir, Sonapur, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nawarangpur and Rayagada. These 8 districts comprise of 14 Sub-divisions, 37 Tahsils, 80 Community Development Blocks (CDBs), 1,437 Gram Panchayats (GPs) and 12,293 villages. The KBK districts account for 19.79 per cent population over 30.59 per cent geographical area of the state. A proportion of 90 percent of people of this region still live in villages. This region is one of the poorest regions in the country. As per an estimate (based on 1999-2000 NSS data), 87.14 percent people in this region are Below Poverty Line (BPL).

2. Removal of regional disparities constituted one of the important tasks of the Govt. of India as well as State Govt. Therefore, in consultation with Govt. of India, State Govt. had adopted a Special Area Development approach for KBK region to accelerate all round development and named it Long Term Action Plan (LTAP). The main objectives of the plan were; providing employment to the poverty stricken people and creating durable assets, drought proofing activities. However even after the expiry of 5 years plan period the socio-economic conditions of the people were far from satisfactory.

3. Hence a Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) was prepared and implemented in 1998. The specific objectives were drought proofing, poverty alleviation and improved quality of life. RLTAP envisaged a total outlay of Rs. 6251.06 crore over a period of 9 years from 1998-99 to 2006-07.

4. In order to assess the impact of various schemes and programmes Govt. of Orissa entrusted NABCONS to carryout a detailed concurrent evaluation study of RLTAP in KBK districts. In this context an evaluation study on handloom and sericulture scheme was undertaken by the NABCONS during January 2007. The objectives of RLTAP projects on Handloom were to bring about socio-economic development of Handloom weavers in KBK districts and there by minimize interpersonal and inter-regional

economic inequalities in KBK. Through handloom projects 4525 weavers were covered from 8 districts.

5. Handloom sector plays an important role in state economy with 76,645 looms in the state. Weaving is the basic process among the various manufacturing stages of handloom clothes. It is defined as a frame for weaving equipped with some wooden devices. The sound of the handloom is the music of rural home. In the process of weaving the handloom weavers achieve harmony of motion and rhythms in KBK districts.

6. The tribals of these area influence handloom industries deeply. The tribal proclaim their identity and live in different places with different social and cultural ties. Tribals attach lot of significance to their dress. They often dress in different attire to project their social status or cultural identity.

7. The basic objectives of handloom projects under RLTP aimed at to bring about socio-economic development of weavers through new design, accessing wider markets and providing working capital. A perusal of the financial progress implies that a sum of Rs. 148.45 lakh was sanctioned from RLTP and it was implemented by Assistant Director of Textiles. The data on physical progress implies that the weavers living in different clusters received assistance for working capital, training for capacity building and improving the design. From 1998-99 to 2005-06, 181 projects were assisted for handloom development under RLTP.

8. The sample 15 projects covered under the study benefited 334 beneficiaries and on an average 22 weavers were benefited under each project. In all the 8 districts, the coverage of weavers was as per the plan envisaged under the projects. The small group of weavers helped in maintaining team spirits, reaching consensus and implementing the changes they desired. As against the anticipated project expenditure of Rs.38.94 lakh, Rs.36.43 lakh was spent. The short fall was mainly due to the relatively lower expenditure under capital deployment, for building construction. Lengthy official formalities were reported to be the reason for the delay in achieving the financial targets. Among the districts Sonapur shared the highest of Rs.10.2 lakh (26%) followed by Nuapada Rs.9.10 lakh (23%), Balangir Rs.8.2 lakh (21%), Koraput Rs., 4.45 lakh (11%), Kalahandi Rs. 3.3 lakh (9%), Malkangiri Rs.1.45 lakh (4%) and Nawarangpur and Rayagada each Rs.0.72 lakh (2%) .

9. The sample beneficiaries were mostly of OBC (Meher) community. Weavers were benefited in number of ways due to implementation of project. The impact of assessment of weavers under handloom was made by examining the response of beneficiaries with regard to gross production, creation of employment in mandays, annual income and saving. The assistance provided by RLTAP to the weavers has already started showing its effect in terms of turnover and creation of employment. They experienced a sizable increase in the number of units of cloth produced. There were wide variations among the districts in achieving the increase in production. Saree and other day to day utility items were the major products.

10. Next to increase in production, added employment especially to the family members were observed to be a major contribution of the project. The 15 projects covered under the study together generated 4102 additional family mandays employment. Thus per project it averaged 275 mandays.

11. Considerable change in annual income was also observed due to the project. The change in income was to the tune of Rs.3449/- per year. Among 8 districts the highest increased family income was realized in Sonapur at Rs.8640/- per annum, followed by Rs.5361/- in Kalahandi, Rs.2840 in Rayagada and Rs.2691 in Koraput districts respectively. The other districts like Malkangiri, Nabarangpur, Balangir and Nuapada realized Rs.2137/-, Rs.2350/- , Rs.1953/- and Rs.1259/- respectively.

12. The change of annual income positively contributed in increasing the saving habits of the weavers. Savings were observed to be relatively higher in Sonapur district followed by Bolangir and Rayagada.

13. The field data thus brought out the positive contributions of the projects in increasing family income, employment and saving through better production and efficiency.

14. The projects under study made considerable improvements in the economic status of the weavers. Availability of working capital , opportunity for skill up gradation, improvement of design, opportunity to modernize the looms, development of Common Facility Centers etc. were the important activities taken up under these projects. There were marginal variations among the achievements made. Groups having better leadership

and skill could achieve better end results. However, considerable improvements from pre-development status in respect of all groups covered under the study was observed.

15. The weavers of KBK districts produce a variety of fabrics such as sarees, dress materials, dhotis, Pasapalli, Sonepuri pata and Bichiprapuri. The projects under RLTA enabled the weavers to develop a better community life oriented towards collective addressing of common issues and to address better opportunities to further optimize their income. The projects helped them to unite under a single forum (WCS) and to address day to day issues themselves by availing facilities from RLTA. The skill up gradation programmes and exposure visits strengthened their confidence in producing non conventional items. Thus Weavers became more market conscious and market friendly.

16. The handloom development projects under RLTA addressed the much required capacity building for the weavers in KBK. As the sector is having a large size of work force in Orissa, any problem emerging under Handloom will directly affect more than 4 lakh families.

17. The modernization threat made a large number of weavers to look into alternate income earning possibilities. Educated new generation has left weaving and preferred jobs in Service and Industrial Sectors. Uneducated and unskilled youth migrated to urban pockets, and majority took up manual jobs. Weaving slowly reduced to satisfy the passion of a few Master Weavers and their dependents.

18. Handloom Sector for its inadequate skill, limited market exposure, lack of capital and initiatives remained less market friendly. Its Master Craftsmen became too traditional, self-centered and less development friendly. They were often reluctant in sharing their skill with others and also hesitated to co-operate with other businessmen. As most of the weavers belonged to OBC, there were limitations in getting the required assistance from Government Administration which was dominated by the Caste Hindus at higher level.

19. Weavers in general lacked the required entrepreneurial zeal. Entry of others were also not welcomed. Slowly, the sector became sick, neglected and always wanted help for survival. Political leaders often used Khadi and Handloom for their convenience. The

lessons of Self-Reliance that Bapuji had taught, were neglected and Handloom Sector became a baggage for the Government.

20. Under RLTAAP, once again, Government of Orissa addressed the change process through a new method to revitalize the weavers. Under the project, the much required Working Capital Assistance for procuring inputs and for meeting other operational costs and for bringing in the required changes to the looms to make them better functional were extended. These projects were implemented through better performing Weavers Co-operative Societies and other weavers' groups in all 8 KBK districts during the period 2003-06.

21. The KBK's handloom makes it worth for global marketing. Its design, natural colours and weaver's artistic views if carried properly, will open up large market segments. To address the above, KBK-Weavers need empowerment. The looms and the working places need timely required improvements to adapt to the changing production systems. In a few looms the required changes are getting realized. It has to be perfected and replicated by all the weavers.

22. Weavers try to supplement their family income from farming, dairy and through other small trade and business. They have to be supported to further optimize their income from such sources. This will wean away the less interested from weaving and to earn from other sectors. Only those interested will stick to weaving in the long run.

23. Development of the Common Facility Centres (CFCs) in a few clusters improved the status of weaving, and weavers could improve their earning. The functionaries from the Department of Textiles taking the role of Change Agents have to be friendly to the Handloom industry. They should also have good entrepreneurial zeal.

24. RLATP Projects for the development of Handloom in KBK districts helped weavers in getting working capital, improving their capacity and skill, increasing sales and also for the development of a few common service facility centres. Weavers are happy about the support they could get under RLTAAP. Following suggestions are made for the consideration of the State Government.

- i. A cluster based Perspective Development Plan for each potential cluster may be prepared.
- ii. There is need for making Handloom Sector more market friendly and market competitive.
- iii. Availability of weavers in large numbers with their looms and CFCs will attract businessmen capable of tapping bulk orders.
- iv. Weavers need further capacity building. They have to be trained on Textile design, market required colour combinations, better printing technology, use of organic colors, exposure on the market requirements etc.
- v. Any change leading to accelerated growth in Handloom Sector, will generate increasing demand for its inputs, better skills and technology.
- vi. Officer of the Assistant Director Handloom has to be suitably better professionalized with training exposure visits and IT instruments.
- vii. Freelance designers may be engaged to sense the market demand and help the weavers in meeting them.
- viii. Special training /exposure visits may be given to weavers to use improved Handloom accessories like Jacquard, new dyeing methods, weaving new items and to have attractive finishing and packaging.
- ix. For improving the welfare of weavers and their families, following instruments may be introduced/ strengthened.
 - a. Issue of Photo Identity Cards to all the weavers
 - b. Extending insurance coverage to all family members
 - c. Giving priority to admission in NIFT and other textile /apparel design schools.
 - d. Providing Educational Scholarship to their children, and
- x. Developing “Handloom mark” in the line of “wool mark”.

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Geographically the undivided KBK districts of Orissa are classified into five geo-climatic regions like Eastern Ghat High Land, North Eastern Ghat, South Eastern Ghat, Western Undulating Zone and Western Central Tableland. KBK region is thus, not homogeneous in geographic formation. However, culturally as well as linguistically all the 8 districts are more or less similar and there exist certain common features.

1.2 The undivided Kalahandi has two distinct physiographic regions, the hilly-tracts and the plain lands. It has many magnificent scenic spots with towering hills and deep valleys. The plains account around 50 per cent of the total area and cover the entire Nuapada district and runs Southward upto Bhawanipatna and Westward upto Junagarh and Dharmagarh. The hilly tracts are mostly located in Western part of Nuapada sub-division and South Western part of Bhawanipatna sub-division. The entire hill region of these districts was once covered with dense forests, mainly bamboo and timber. Besides, timber and bamboo, the forest generated other produce such as kendu leaf, Sabai grass, mahua flower, sal seed and sal leaves. These districts are traversed by the rivers, such as, Tel, Indravati and Jonk which are the main tributaries of Mahanadi and Godavari rivers.

1.3 The undivided Bolangir district was traversed by many hill streams and is interspersed with green woodlands. The Western part of the district is an undulating plain, rugged and isolated with hill ranges running in various directions. The Gandhamardan hill ranges form a natural boundary to the North Western side of the district. The Sonapur sub-division presently Sonapur district is the main plain area of the district and found to be agriculturally better developed, because Binka and Dunguripali blocks fall in Hirakud Dam catchment area. The principal river of the district is Mahanadi which flows through the central part of Sonapur sub-division from North to South. The other rivers flowing in the district are Tel, Ang and Jira.

1.4 The undivided Koraput was one of the largest districts in the country dominated by rare tribes like Bondas, Koyas and Saoras. It has a large extent of isolated main land

dominated by aboriginals. Koraput has still preserved many of its much varied and prolific wild flora and fauna.

1.5 The undivided Koraput was divided into 4 districts, viz., Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur and Rayagada. Many rivers are perennially flowing, viz., Vansadhara, Nagaveli, Indravati, Kolab and Machhakund. These districts are also rich in mineral deposits like graphite, limestone, manganese, gold, china clay, bauxite, etc.

1.6 The KBK region is predominantly rural in character and the economic backwardness has persisted. In these districts, a higher percentage of workers were engaged in primary sector, while in the state as a whole, there has been a shift of the workers from primary sector to tertiary sector in recent years. The KBK districts continue to show symptoms of economic backwardness with little occupational diversification taking place. Among the 3 undivided KBK districts, only Bolangir has relatively higher percentage of workers engaged in secondary sector and this is mainly due to higher concentration of handloom workers in the household industry of the district. By looking into the various economic indicators it becomes clear that, KBK is the most backward region of the state.

1.7 KBK region was reorganized into 8 districts, viz., Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bolangir, Sonepur, Koraput, Nabarangpur, Malkangiri and Rayagada. It is found that among the present 8 districts, Malkangiri is the most backward followed by Kalahandi, Nabarangpur, Nuapada, Bolangir, Koraput and Sonepur in descending order. None of the KBK districts is so well endowed to promote harmonious relationship between agriculture and industry, so as to accelerate the pace of economic development in the region. It was observed that Sonepur, Malkangiri and Rayagada are agriculturally better developed than the other districts. But districts like Malkangiri and Sonepur are industrially underdeveloped with poor infrastructure like roads, railways and banking services, etc. Malkangiri lagged behind other districts in respect of rural electrification, medical facilities, literacy, urban growth, and road network. It is chronically a backward district.

1.8 The socio-economic backwardness of the region is the root cause of mass poverty, despite its rich natural resource endowment. It is further distressing to note that the economic development of region slowed down during the recent past. To reverse this trend, special programmes were introduced in the name of Long Term Action Plan

(LTAP). Therefore, in consultation with the Government of India, State Government has adopted a Special Area Development Approach for this region with a view to focusing attention on it and to accelerate the process of economic development. In order to address the increasing problems of underdevelopment and regional disparities, the state government in consultation with Government of India had formulated the Long Term Action Plan (LTAP) which led to the formulation of Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) for the KBK districts.

1.9 The KBK districts comprise of 14 sub-divisions, 37 tehsils, 80 CD Blocks, 1,437 gram panchayats and 12,293 villages. The broad administrative set up of the region is presented in Table 1.1.

Table -1.1

ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP OF KBK DISTRICTS

Sl. No.	District	Area (Sq.km)	% share in state	Number of				
				Blocks	TSP	Sub-div.	Tehsils	Villages
1	Kalahandi	7,920	5.09	13	2	2	7	2236
2	Nuapada	3,852	2.47	5	-	1	2	663
3	Bolangir	6,575	4.22	14	-	3	6	1794
4	Sonepur	2,337	1.50	6	-	2	4	959
5	Koraput	8,807	5.66	14	14	2	7	2028
6	Malkangiri	5,791	3.72	7	7	1	3	1045
7	Nabarangpur	5,291	3.40	10	10	1	4	901
8	Rayagada	7,073	4.54	11	11	2	4	2667
Total		47,646	30.59	80	44	14	37	12293

1.10 Table 1.1 highlights the administrative set up of the region. KBK districts share 25 per cent of total CD blocks, 24 per cent of Sub- Divisions and 24 per cent of total Villages in the state. An analysis of the earlier studies in respect of KBK region carried out by scholars also highlights the following points:-

- KBK is one of the poorest regions in the country. As per an estimate (NSS data for 1999-2000), 87.14 per cent people in Southern Orissa are Below Poverty Line (BPL).
- The literacy rate at 36.58 per cent was much lower than the State average of 63.08 per cent. The female literacy rate at 24.72 per cent also compares unfavorably with the state average of 50.51 per cent.
- The population suffers from high morbidity on account of under-nutrition as well as endemic malaria and other localized diseases.
- Road connectivity is a major constraint in the region, which pose serious problems to the people for accessing market places, educational institutions and health services.
- Rainfall is generally erratic and unevenly distributed. Irrigation facilities (both surface and lift) are inadequate. The region experiences problems of moisture stress.
- At present, all the 8 KBK districts are not ecologically vulnerable as more than 50 per cent of forests of these districts are degraded. This aggravates the problem of poverty in the region.
- Problems of soil erosion and land degradation are common. Water Retention Capacity of the soils is generally poor. These factors, among others, significantly contribute to the poor land productivity. Per Hectare Yield of rice in the KBK districts is substantially low.
- Tribal communities dominate KBK region. As per 2001 census, about 38.72 per cent people of KBK districts belonged to the Scheduled Tribes (ST), including 4 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG) like Bondas, Dadai, Langia Saoras and Dangaria Kandhas. In these districts 44 of the 80 CD blocks have been included in Tribal Sub Plan (TSP).

Long- Term Action Plan (LTAP)

1.11 KBK districts were subject to multiple problems because of factors like denudation of forests, cultivation of crops on marginal and sub-marginal lands, soil erosion, lack of infrastructure, poor education system and lack of alternative occupation. Long-term Action Plan was considered by the Government as the right approach to

address the issues of backwardness of KBK region such as (i) Tribal Backwardness, (ii) Hill Area Backwardness and (iii) Drought Prone Area Backwardness

Objectives of LTAP

(a) Drought and Distress Proofing

- (i) Provision of at least 100 days of employment in a year to needy people.
- (ii) Conservation of natural resources by preventing land degradation and soil erosion.
- (iii) Improving access to education, health, drinking water, sanitation, etc.
- (iv) Improving measures for health, family welfare, nutrition, immunization and child care.
- (v) Intensive measures for reduction of Malaria, Diarrhea & Gastroenteritis

(b) Development Saturation

- (i) Poverty termination through self-employment measures.
- (ii) Improving production and productivity of agriculture.
- (iii) Improving connectivity and exposure through mass communication.

Strategies

- (a) Building rural productive infrastructure & conservation of natural resources.
- (b) Restructuring social security system to take care of the helpless and deprived in the society.
- (c) Measures to facilitate income generation on a sustainable basis.
- (d) Mobilization and organization of rural poor.

Revised Long-Term Action Plan (RLTAP)

1.12 A Revised Long-Term Action Plan (RLTAP) for KBK districts was submitted by the State Government to Government of India in 1998 for 14 sub-divisions, 37 Tehsils, 80 Community Development Blocks, 1,437 Gram-Panchayats and 12,293 villages. The result of the 55th round National Sample Survey (NSS) conducted by Government of India during 1999-2000 indicated that, about 78 per cent of the rural population of these districts belonged to BPL category. Several other socio-economic indicators including population composition and density, net area irrigated, rate of fertilizer use and hospital

beds available are also far from satisfactory. According to the report of the **committee on the constitution of separate Development Board in Orissa** 96 per cent of CD blocks in these districts are **backward/very backward**. To be specific 28 CD blocks of KBK districts were categorized as backward and 49 CD blocks are considered as **very backward**. Only 3 CD blocks, viz., Karlamunda in Kalahandi, Dungiripali in Sonapur and Podia in Malkangiri were classified as **developing** blocks. None of the community development blocks was classified as **developed** in these districts.

1.13 The project was prepared in a sub-plan mode to address the peculiar socio-economic problems of this chronically poor but geographically contiguous region. This project envisaged an integrated approach for speeding up the socio-economic development of this region by effectively promoting various developmental activities and schemes under implementation both in Central as well as State sectors. The critical gaps in the development efforts as well as resources were sought to be bridged through Additional Central Assistance (ACA)/Special Central Assistance (SCA) as a special dispensation. Therefore, there has to be pooling of resources from different sources like:

- (i) Normal flow of funds to KBK districts under Central Plan (CP) and Centrally Sponsored Plan (CSP) schemes.
- (ii) Additional funds received from Government of India exclusively for programmes in KBK districts as agreed to by the Planning Commission.
- (iii) Central assistance under certain programmes of Government of India to be implemented in KBK districts with some relaxation in norms.

Objectives

1.14 The RLTA had been formulated to achieve the objectives, such as, Drought Proofing, Poverty Alleviation, and Improved Quality of Life.

1.15 To achieve above objectives, following strategies were envisaged

- (i) *Building Rural Productive Infrastructure*; such as roads, bridges, irrigation projects, tanks, watershed development, storage godown, markets and conserving natural resources, i.e., forests, soil & water.
- (ii) *Developing Programmes for Income Generation on Sustainable Basis* like Productive Rural Infrastructure, SGRY, Agriculture Development and Micro-Credit Support.

- (iii) *Mobilizing and energizing the rural poor through SHGS, VSS, Pani Panchayat and Bhoomi Panchayats*
- (iv) *Restructuring and Energizing the Social Security system by organizing emergency feeding programmes, Mobile Health units, Promotion of Education among SC/ST girls.*

1.16 RLTP envisaged a total outlay of funds to the tune of Rs.6251.06 crore over a period of 9 years from 1998-99 to 2006-07. The programme included 11 schemes that were to be implemented by 8 line departments. A new initiative Rastriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) was launched by Planning Commission, Government of India during the Tenth Five Year Plan period. This programme came into effect from 2002-03 with a view to minimizing the regional imbalances. RLTP formed an integral part of RSVY. A scheme wise abstract of projected outlay for RLTP is given in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2
Projected Outlay under RL TAP for KBK districts for the period of
1998-99 to 2006-07

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Projected Outlay				Grand Total	
		Central plan (CP)	Centrally Sponsored plan (CSP) shares		Total central share		Total state share
			Central	State			
1	Agriculture	44.74	30.19	10.01	74.93	10.01	84.94
2	Horticulture	66.17	6.35	1.62	72.52	1.62	74.14
3	Watershed Development	601.90	194.96	81.42	796.86	81.42	878.28
4	Afforestation	347.83	14.11	14.11	361.94	14.11	376.05
5	Rural Employment	-	2,235.05	558.76	2235.05	558.76	2,793.81
6	Irrigation	812.11	-	-	812.11	-	812.11
7	Health	150.95	-	-	150.95	-	150.95
8	Emergency Feeding	88.50	-	-	88.50	-	88.50
9	Drinking Water Supply	-	67.74	67.74	67.74	67.74	135.48
10	Rural Connectivity	-	534.70	65.00	534.70	65.00	599.70
11	Welfare of ST /SC	257.12	-	-	257.12	-	257.12
Total		2,369.32	3,083.10	798.66	5,452.42	798.66	6,251.06

Action Plan for RL TAP 2005-06

1.17 State Government had submitted proposals for SCA to the extent of Rs. 250.00 crore for effective implementation of the proposed schemes under RL TAP in KBK districts. Proposals received from different Departments for funding under SCA have been further examined in consultation with the Chief Administrator (KBK). The Department-wise and scheme-wise outlays proposed for the year 2005-06 is given in Table 1.3

TABLE 1.3**DEPARTMENT WISE AND SCHEME WISE PROPOSED OUTLAY (SCA) FOR
2005-06 UNDER RLTA**

(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	Department	Scheme	Proposed Outlay	
			Scheme	Total
1	Agriculture	i. Integrated Watershed Development (Coffee Plantation)	2650.00	2805.00
		ii. Diversification of Horticultural crops including Floriculture and spices.	155.00	
2	Fisheries and Animal Resources	i. Promotion of Inland Fisheries	200.00	550.00
		ii. Development of Poultry and Dairy.	350.00	
3	Forest and Environment	i. Forest Sector Development Including Afforestation.	1510.00	1510.00
4	Health & Family welfare	i. Mobile Health Unit and other health programme	825.00	825.00
5	Housing & Urban Development	i. Drinking water supply for the Urban poor	1000.00	1000.00
6	Rural Development	i. Rural Water supply Scheme	900.00	1950.00
		ii. Rural Connectivity Programme (mainly bridges & culverts)	1050.00	
7	Science and Technology	i. GRAMSAT Development Programme	100.00	200.00
		ii. Preparation of Block level GIS database	100.00	
8	ST & SC development	i. Welfare of ST and SC	2216.00	2216.00
9	Textiles & Handlooms	i. Handloom, Craft Devt. Sericulture & Support to Rural Artisans.	100.00	100.00
10	Industries Department	i. Self Employment Programme including Handicrafts	943.50	943.50

Sl. No.	Department	Scheme	Proposed Outlay	
			Scheme	Total
11	Women & Child Development	i. Micro Credit help to Women SGHs ii. Emergency Feeding iii. Special Nutrition Programme iv. Construction of Anganwadi v. Reduction of Malnutrition / Child Mortality vi. Mobility Support to Anganwadi workers/ANMS	150.00 1900.00 2000.00 370.00 230.00 25.00	4675.00
12	Water Resources	i. Minor irrigation Projects ii. BKVY iii. Improvement of Traditional Water bodies	450.00 1400.00 150.00	2000.00
13	Works	i. Connectivity (mainly bridges and culverts)	2250.00	2250.00
14.	Planning & Co-ordination	i. Construction of Residential Clusters ii. Capability building Evaluation and Monitoring iii. IEC iv. Special Connectivity for KBK-Master Plan v. Support to High Power Employment Mission.	1000.00 150.00 100.00 2115.00 100.00	3465.00
15.	Sports and Youth Services	i. Sports and Games Intervention in Tribal Schools/Hostels	10.00	10.00
16.	Panchayati Raj	i. Rural Livelihood support through Plantation Crops	500.00	500.00
Total				25000.00

Source: Economic survey of Orissa page 18/7.

CHAPTER - II

METHODOLOGY

2.1 Under RLTAAP, 181 projects were formulated with a financial assistance of Rs.14.85 crore for the development of handloom sector in the KBK region. The projects were implemented during the period 2002-03 and 2005-06. The objectives of the project were to bring about socio-economic development of the handloom weavers in KBK districts and thereby to minimize inter-personal and inter-regional economic inequalities.

2.2 Under these projects 4,525 weavers were covered in all the 8 districts of Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bolangir, Sonepur, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur and Rayagada. The funds allocation among the districts ranged from Rs.0.15 crore each in Malkangiri and Nabarangpur districts to Rs.7.24 crore in Sonepur. Out of the 181 projects sanctioned, 133 projects were sanctioned during 2004-05 the second year of project implementation. Only 8 projects were sanctioned during the first year 2002-03. During 2005-06, remaining 40 projects were sanctioned.

2.3 Among the districts, Sonepur (58) accounted for maximum projects followed by Bolangir, Koraput and Rayagada, with 30 projects each. Remaining 4 districts, viz., Nuapada (15), Nabarangpur (10), Kalahandi (6) and Malkangiri (2) had relatively smaller number of projects.

2.4 As a sizeable number of projects were grounded with financial support, Government of Orissa felt the need for launching a detailed Concurrent Evaluation Study as recommended by the Planning Commission and National Human Rights Commission. For carrying out the detailed Concurrent Evaluation Study of Handloom Development Projects under RLTAAP, the assignment was given to National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development's Consultancy Services, NABCONS during Nov 2006 with the following Terms of Reference (ToR).

- To evaluate the extent to which the objectives of the programs/schemes have been achieved.
- To identify constraints faced by implementing agency and the extent to which the achievements were affected by the constraints.

- To identify constraints faced by the beneficiaries and the extent to which the constraints affected benefits.
- To ascertain special efforts, if any, made by implementing agency to avoid shortfall and/or accelerate achievement.
- To identify Best Practices, if any in KBK districts.
- To recommend specific measures to improve outcome/achievements of the program/scheme.

2.5 For the purpose of the conduct of the study, the population consisted of all the 181 handloom projects implemented under RLTAAP in KBK districts and 4,525 weavers covered under the projects. These projects were listed district-wise. From each district, a representative sample of the projects was selected at random giving due weightage to districts depending upon the number of projects. In total, 15 projects were drawn for the detailed field study.

2.6 In order to study the Physical and Financial Programme under the projects, the required data/information were collected from the office of the RLTAAP and Director Textiles. These data were subjected to detailed desk review for studying the project targets vis-à-vis achievements. Shortfall in achievements, if any, and its reasons were also ascertained.

2.7 Through the help of the project-implementing agency, viz., Assistant Director Handlooms, the respective project areas were visited. From each project area thus visited, a representative sample of project beneficiaries was also drawn for detailed field study. In total, 334 weaver beneficiaries were covered under the study. For eliciting the primary data/information from the representatives of the Project Implementing Agency and from the weaver beneficiaries, suitable pre-drawn and pre-tested questionnaires were used. To collect the required secondary data from Project Implementing Department, a pre-drawn statement was also used. Critical views and suggestions from the Project Implementing Functionaries, weaver beneficiaries and from the local leaders were also collected using open-ended questionnaire.

2.8 For quantification of the benefits, the prices prevailing during the reference year(2005-06) were used. Pre and post development positions were studied to quantify the impact of the projects, especially on family income generation and to assess the increase in savings, and investments.

2.9 The data, thus collected, were tabulated based on survey research methods. To minimize the memory bias, if any, the control sample was also used, especially to assess the change process.

2.10 The evaluation study used two separate questionnaire for implementing agency and beneficiaries as given as follows:

EVALUATION STUDY OF RLATP IN KBK DISTRICTS ORISSA

Question for development of Sericulture and Hand loom
PART-B (To be collected from the project Beneficiaries)

Date : _____ Time: _____ Investigator's Name: _____

I. IDENTIFICATION OF BENEFICIARIES:

1.1	Name	
1.2	Village	
1.3	Block	
1.4	District	
1.5	Education (Illiterate/School level /College level, Specify)	
1.6	No. of members in the family Adult:	
1.7	Activities taken up by the Weavers Families through the new programme	

Sl No.	Activity taken up	Amount invested	Income Generated
1.	Weaving Equipments		
2.	Design related		
3.	Market related		
4.	Others specify		

II. Project Benefits as Realised by the Beneficiary, specify :

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

III. Impact Assessment (as Realised by the Beneficiary) :
Specify Main and a Subsidiary occupation:.....

Sl No.	Factors	Pre-Development	Post-Development
1.	Gross Production		
2.	Family Labour (in man days)		
3.	Hired Labour (in man days)		
4.	Mode of Sale Receipt		
5.	Income		
6.	Expenditure		
7.	Savings		
8.	Any other		

IV. If you have any incontinence/ disadvantage for production, quality improvement and marketing, specify:

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

V. If any of your family members could take an additional activity for family income and welfare due to the project, give details.

Sl. No.	My Family could Add on under	Specify Activity taken up	Investment		Net Annual return
			Money	Time	
1.	Agriculture				
2.	Animal husbandry				
3.	Fishery				
4.	Other Farm Sector, Specify				
5.	Non-Farm Sector				
6.	Others				

- VI. What are your plans to increase your family income and welfare of the family:
- (i)
 - (ii)
 - (iii)
- VII. For increasing your Family Earnings and welfare, what are the immediate support you need, specify.
- (i)
 - (ii)
 - (iii)
- VIII. Investigator's views on immediate requirement for optimization of the project benefits.
- (i)
 - (ii)
 - (iii)

Evaluation Study of RLTAAP KBK Districts, Orissa

Questionnaire for Handlooms

Part-A (To be collected from Project Implementing Agency)

Date..... Time..... Investigator's Name:.....

(I) Project Identification:

1.1 Name of the Project :

1.2 Objectives of the project

1.3 Location of the project :

Block:

No. of Weavers Benefitted :

1.4 Period of Implementation:

1.5 Chief Executive of the

Weavers Coop Society :

Executives Name :.....

Designation :.....

Mailing Address :.....

.....

.....

Tel No :.....

Email. :.....

(II) Financial Details – Anticipation & Actual

Period of Implementation	Expenditure Envisaged	Expenditure Actual	Reasons for Variations, if any.

(III) Physical Details- Anticipation & Actual

(Unit, Specify_____)

Physical Details Implementation	Anticipated	Actual	Reasons for Variations, if any.
Capital Deployed under Building, Plants & Machinery			
Working Capital deployed			
Capital deployed for improving the design.			
Capital Deployed for widening the market			
Others, Specify			

(IV) Difficulties faced in implementing the project, specify.

- (i)
- (ii)

(iii)

(V) In your view, what are the solutions to overcome the above difficulties:

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(VI) For optimising the product Benefits at your level, what are your suggestions?

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(VII) For optimising the project Benefits at the Group level, what are your suggestions?

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

2.11 The tabulated data was subjected to simple arithmetical and statistical tools to draw valid conclusions. These are presented in the ensuing Chapters. Chapter 3 contains Physical and Financial Progress of the projects. In Chapter 4, the impact of the projects has been quantified. In Chapter 5, Critical Appreciation of the projects and their end results are highlighted. The concluding Chapter 6 contains Suggestions for optimization of the project objectives.

CHAPTER – III

REVIEW OF HANDLOOM PROJECTS

3.1 The handloom sector plays an important role in Indian economy in general and the economy of Orissa in particular. It is the largest economic activity after agriculture, providing employment to a large number of weavers. In Orissa, there is a wide difference in the level of skills of weavers. Often based on their acquired skill, different weaving sub-castes were formed and according to their weaving knowledge and skills, these castes and sub-castes acquired social status and reputation. There are several sub-castes of weavers in Orissa such as Bhulia, Kostha, Kuli, Rangini Tanti, Gaudia, Patra, Bengali Tanti, Pana Tanti, Matia, etc. It was observed that the number of handlooms and weavers in Orissa fluctuated from time to time. According to 1987-88 Handloom Census, the population of weavers in Orissa was 4.15 lakh which constituted 1.3 per cent of state's population as per 1991 Census. During the reference period the state had 1.19 lakh looms.

Handlooms in Orissa

3.2 Handloom products of the state have gained recognition not only in Orissa but also outside due to their intrinsic designs, matching colour combinations and durability. Emphasis has been laid on modernization of looms with improved accessories and imparting training to the weavers for upgradation of their skills. A number of schemes, viz., Deendayal Hatakargha Prostahan Yojana (DDHPY), Workshed-Cum-Housing Scheme, Health Package Scheme, Swarojgar Credit Card to Handloom Weavers, Market Development Assistance, etc., are being operated in the state with financial assistance from both state as well as Government of India.

3.3 Central Government has been providing assistance to Apex as well as Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies (W.C.Ss) to market their products. In order to attract consumers towards handloom products, a number of handlooms Exhibition/Fair/Expo are also being organized and special rebates extended to promote sales.

3.4 Besides, assistance and incentive to the primary WCSs and Apex organizations is also being provided under Centrally Sponsored Plan under the Scheme Market

Development Assistance for their performance. During 2004-05, there were 51,314 looms in the State, which produced 12,086 lakh sq. metres of cloth and provided employment for 1,02,628 persons as against 57,633 looms producing 8,684 lakh sq. metres of cloth and employing 1,15,266 persons during 2003-04. Baragarh zone has the highest number of looms (11,118) followed by Sonepur Zone (7,370) and Athagarh Zone (6,266). During 2004-05 Cuttack zone had achieved the highest production of 29.22 lakh sq. metres of cloth followed by Baragarh zone 15.46 lakh sq. metres and Berhampur zone 15.32 lakh sq. metres. Athagarh and Sonepur Zones produced 11.22 lakh sq. metres and 8.79 sq. metres of cloth respectively during 2004-05.

3.5 Handloom sector has been quite important in KBK districts also. The latest Handloom Census conducted by National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER) during 1995-96 showed that there were 76,645 commercial looms in Orissa. The weavers of the state varied significantly in terms of their techniques and traditions from district to district. So far as designing and techniques are concerned, it varied from double Ikat (Tye and Dye) involving highly intricate design woven by the Bhulia weavers of Bolangir and Kalahandi such as Pasapalli and Bichitrapuri to vegetable dyed fabrics of Kotpad in Koraput and Bomkai of Sonepur. In Bolangir and Sonepur districts one can find weavers, Knitters and dyers engaged professionally in textile industries and earning better income.

3.6 Weaving is the basic process among the various manufacturing stages of handloom cloth. It involves different technical and skill levels. The process of weaving primarily constitutes interlacement of two sets of threads that is warp and weft and the equipment which operates interlacement is called loom. The handloom is made up of a wooden frame for weaving but more often it is defined as a frame for weaving equipped with some wooden devices.

3.7 The sound of the handloom is the music of rural home. In the process of weaving the handloom weavers in KBK districts achieve a harmony of motion and rhythm. Manipulation of foot pedals complements the throwing of the shuttle and a perfect wave demands perfect co-ordination between the mind, hand and foot to produce a smooth and easy rhythm. The rhythm is visible in the face of innocent weavers of KBK districts.

3.8 In KBK districts the tribals of the area influence handloom sector in a significant way. The tribes proclaim their identity and live in different places with different social and cultural ties. Tribals attach a lot of significance on their dress/ attire. They often dress in different attire to project their social status or cultural identity. They also use dress according to their position in the society. Different tribal communities use different kinds of dresses with a variety of colours and patterns. The tribal and non-tribal weavers live in harmony and sell the garments/cloth in the weekly village markets. Often these weavers are being paid in cash or in kind in the form of agricultural products. The handloom garments/cloth woven by the tribals are very simple and these provide immense comfort to the customer.

3.9 Keeping in view the important role handloom sector plays in the economy of the state, especially in Rural Non-Farm Sector (RNFS), the state government accorded adequate importance to the revival of this sector through RLTAAP. Increase in competition from the Power Looms and Factory/Mill Sector, handloom sector with its low capital and traditional technology had recorded slow growth. Large number of people involved, inadequate skills, limited access to markets, weak structure of the Weavers Co-operative Societies, limitations of the state government to address the subject with the required professionalism, etc., also contributed to the poor growth of the sector.

3.10 In order to accelerate growth of handloom sector for raising income and employment opportunities for the weavers, the Government of Orissa accorded added importance to the sector and launched different development activities in clusters through RLTAAP. As part of the study of the projects, an attempt was made to review the financial and physical progress under the projects.

Progress of Handloom Projects:

3.11 The financial progress of RLTAAP assisted handloom projects in KBK districts is presented in Table 3.1. Though RLTAAP projects were implemented from 1998-99, the importance of Handlooms was realized in 2002-03 and initial investment of Rs.1.50 lakh was made in Sonepur district. Year-wise investments in handloom sector are presented in Table 3.1.

TABLE 3.1
FINANCIAL PROGRESS OF RLTA ASSISTED HANDLOOM PROJECTS IN KBK DISTRICTS

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Kalahandi			Nuapada			Bolangir			Sonepur		
	Sanc.	Disb.	%	Sanc.	Disb.	%	Sanc.	Disb.	%	Sanc.	Disb.	%
2002-03	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.50	1.50	100
2003-04	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.00	1.00	100
2004-05	12.59	12.59	100	20.13	20.13	100	22.41	22.41	100	60.92	60.92	100
2005-06	–	–	–	–	–	–	11.95	11.95	100	9.00	7.35	81.66
Total	12.59	12.59	100	20.13	20.13	100	34.36	34.36	100	72.42	70.77	97.72

Year	Koraput			Malkangiri			Nabarangapur			Rayagada		
	Sanc.	Disb.	%	Sanc.	Disb.	%	Sanc.	Disb.	%	Sanc.	Disb.	%
2002-03	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2003-04	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2004-05	4.51	4.51	100	1.45	1.45	100	1.45	1.45	100	1.54	1.54	100
2005-06	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	4.51	4.51	100	1.45	1.45	100	1.45	1.45	100	1.54	1.54	100

Note:– Sanc.– Sanctioned & Disb. – Disbursed

3.12 The basic objective of handloom projects under RLTA P was to bring about socio-economic development of weavers through new design, accessing wider markets, and providing working capital. A perusal of the financial progress show that a sum of Rs.148.45 lakh had been sanctioned upto 31 December 2006 under RLTA P. The project was implemented through Assistant Director of Textiles. In the initial years of assistance, the sanction was made only for Sonepur district and during the period from 2002-03 to 2005-06, an amount of Rs.72.42 lakh was sanctioned against which Rs.70.77 lakh (98%) was disbursed. Priority was given to Sonepur, as the district was having a larger number of weavers. The weavers in Sonepur also had rich heritage in weaving. These weavers were given incentives under RLTA P to improve the quality of their products. In Sonepur, weaving is dominated by Meher (Bhulia) community and, they are also under different sub-castes like Bhulia, Kostha, Rangani, Patara and Gandia. As they represented a larger number of weavers in Sonepur, they received an allocation of Rs.34.36 lakh which worked out at 23 per cent of total amount sanctioned for weavers under RLTA P. The rest of the districts received funds totaling Rs.20.13 lakh for Nuapada, Rs.12.59 lakh for Kalahandi and Rs.1.54 lakh for Rayagada. The allocation of funds for Nabarangpur and Malkangiri districts were made at Rs.1.45 lakh each since they have small number of weavers in these districts.

3.13 It may also be observed that in most of the districts the utilization was observed to be 100 per cent, except in Sonepur where it was at 98 per cent. From the data, it may be concluded that weaving as an activity under RLTA P received importance from 2004 onwards and the amount sanctioned under the projects was almost fully utilized.

Physical progress:

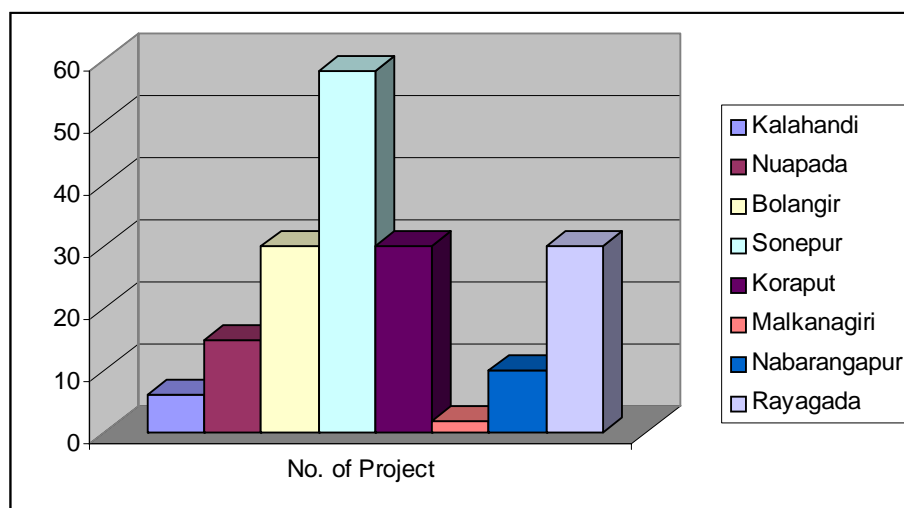
3.14 The data on physical progress are presented in Table 3.2. The beneficiaries living in different clusters received assistance for working capital, training for capacity building and improving the designs.

TABLE 3.2

NO. OF HANDLOOM PROJECTS ASSISTED UNDER RLTA P IN KBK ISTRIC TS

Sr. No.	District	1998-99 to 2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	Total
1	Kalahandi	---	5	1	6
2	Nuapada	---	9	6	15
3	Bolangir	---	19	11	30
4	Sonepur	8	40	10	58
5	Koraput	---	30	---	30
6	Malkangiri	---	---	2	02
7	Nabarangapur	---	10	---	10
8	Rayagada	---	20	10	30
Total		8	133	40	181

3.15 It may be observed from Table 3.2 that 181 projects were assisted for handloom development under RLTA P as represented in the Bar diagram given below . Among the 8 districts, only Sonepur received the assistance during the initial stages of the project. During 2004-05 and 2005-06 all other districts received assistance though the districts of Malkangiri, Koraput and Nabarangapur received assistance for relatively smaller number of projects. Through these projects 4,525 weavers were assisted.



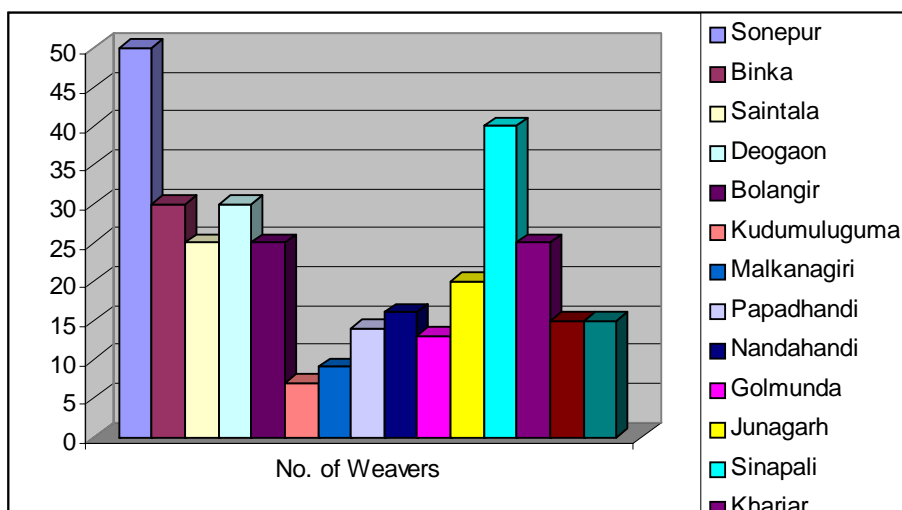
For gaining field level perceptions, 15 projects were selected. Details of the projects covered under the study are given in Table 3.3.

TABLE 3.3

DETAILS OF HANDLOOM PROJECTS SELECTED FOR FIELD STUDY

Sr. No.	District	Units	Block	Name of Project	No of Weavers
1	Sonepur	2	Sonepur Binka	Mahalaxmi WCS Ltd. Gopaljee WCS Ltd.	50 30
2	Bolangir	3	Saintala Deogaon Bolangir	Kandhkengaon WCS Maa Patkhanda WCS Sibtala WCS	25 30 25
3	Malkangiri	2	Kudumuluguma Malkanagiri	Vairabi WCS Pandari pani WCS	7 9
4	Nabarangapur	2	Papadhandi Nandahandi	Kharaki WCS Maa Santi WCS	14 16
5	Kalahandi	2	Golmunda Junagarh	Sairam W.C.S, Limser Chicheeguda WCS	13 20
6	Nuapada	2	Sinapali Khariar	Sinapali WCS Ltd. Sikuan WCS Ltd.	40 25
7	Koraput	1	Kotpad	Kotpad WCS Ltd.	15
8	Rayagada	1	Gunupur	Venkateswar WCS Ltd.	15
Total		15			334

The number of weavers benefited are given in a bar diagram below :



3.16 In total, 15 projects were selected for detailed review of secondary data on financial and physical parameters. The selected projects were also visited to assess the physical status of them. A cross-section of the beneficiaries was also interviewed to get first hand information on the current utility of the projects. The observations made by the study team for each of the selected physical status of 15 projects are briefly discussed in the following paragraphs.

- Mahalaxmi Weavers Co-operative Society (WCS) of Baghapali, Sonapur aimed at providing full employment and to increase the wage earnings of the weavers. It was implemented by the Secretary, WCS and it benefited 50 weavers of the village. They received working capital and other required assistance. The status of project was observed to be very good. Most of the weavers were fully employed in weaving and they had necessary equipment and inputs required for smooth operation of the looms.
- Gopaljee Weaver's Service Center (WSC) was another project under handloom sector which had been financed in Sonapur district. It was implemented during 2004-05. The project benefited 30 weavers of Binka town. Working capital, accessories for the looms and the purchase of a small piece of land to develop a Common Facility Center (CFC) were provided under the project. Present status of the project was good and was yielding benefits to the stakeholders. The beneficiaries propose to increase production and improve the quality of the cloth produced. Good team spirit was also observed among its members.
- Khandkelgaon WCS of Saintala Block in Bolangir district implemented the project during 2005-06 under the supervision of ADT Bolangir. Under this project cotton fabrics were produced with the help of a Master Weaver. The status of the project was not up to the mark and needs improvements. The membership of WCS was dominated by Kuli Meher ST community. They are basically labour community and are yet to acquire the required skill in weaving. Suitable training will help them to acquire the same. Members were, however, enthusiastic and confident.
- Maa Patkhanda, WCS of Arda in Deogaon block of Bolangir district implemented the project in 2005-06. Under the project working capital and accessories were provided to the weavers. It was observed that the project was in good condition. Members were happy with the results of the project.
- Sibatala WCS of Bolangir district implemented the project during 2005-06 under the leadership of its Secretary. It was observed to be a fully developed project producing cotton and silk sarees and yielding good returns to the weavers. Members also initiated construction of a Common Facility Center (CFC) which was under progress and likely to be completed soon. The

establishment of CFC is aimed at improving market linkage in Bolangir and Sonapur districts.

- Maa Vairabi WCS project, Parakanamala of Kudulguna Block in Malkangiri was implemented during 2004-05 by its Secretary to provide the assistance of revolving fund to 7 weavers with an anticipated expenditure of Rs.64,000/-. All weavers were supplied with working capital and the project was running successfully. Members expressed their happiness and they hope to achieve faster progress with team work and leadership.
- Padripani WCS of Malkangiri took up the project in 2004-05. Under the project, the financial assistance for working capital had been extended to 9 weavers. As a result, these weavers were in much better position to develop their business. They are market friendly. The project was generating income to the weavers.
- Kharki WCS in Papadhandi Block, Nabarangapur district implemented the project in 2004-05. It has improved the status of 14 weavers by supplying accessories and training. As the project site was far away from the office of the Director, Textiles, lack of necessary inputs from the staff of the Directorate resulted in poor project performance. Under the project the desired infrastructure is yet to be developed. Members are, however, hopeful of improving the results in future. However, the team spirit is yet to emerge.
- Maa Santi WCS of Dahana in Nandahandi Block of Nabarangapur implemented the project in 2004-05 under the supervision of ADT, Koraput. Through the implementation of project 16 weavers were benefited and financial assistance was made available for revolving funds and introduction of new designs. The status of the project appeared to be good. Members have drawn future plans for improving the project outcome.
- Sairam Weavers Co-operative Society at Limser of Golmunda Block in Kalahandi district implemented one project in 2004-05. This project was implemented for supply of accessories to 13 bonafide weavers of that locality. The overall outcome of the project appeared to be good. Weavers in this group were relatively better equipped and trained.
- Chicheiguda WCS of Junagarh Block also implemented a project in Kalahandi. Assistance in the form of revolving capital and supply of

accessories to the weavers were taken up during 2004-05. It was implemented for meeting working capital and equipment needs of 20 beneficiaries. As majority of the weavers were illiterate and semi-skilled they faced difficulties to adopt new designs and technology. However, they worked hard to upgrade their skills and widen the market.

- Sinapali WCS of Nuapada district implemented the project in 2004-05 under the supervision of Assistant Director of textiles, Bhawanipatna. This project was implemented for improving the economic status of 40 handloom weavers by providing employment to them on continuous basis. This society has been extended technical assistance for improved accessories. The scheme has increased earnings of the weavers.
- Sikuan WCS of Bhulian Sikuan of Khariar Block, of Nuapada district implemented the project in 2004-05 for the promotion of socio-economic status of weavers. The status of the project is good and it is running successfully.
- Kotpad WCS of Kotpad Block in Koraput district implemented the project in 2004-05. The project was implemented by ADT, Koraput for the promotion of Socio-economic status of 15 handloom weavers with an allocation of Rs.4.45 lakh. Of this amount, Rs.0.5 lakh is unspent till date. However, they hope that with the construction of the CFC their earning capacity will improve.
- Venkateswar WCS of Subhadrapur of Gunupur Block in Rayagada implemented a project in 2004-05 under the supervision of ADT, Koraput to augment the income generating capacity of 15 weavers through supply of working capital and accessories. It was a successful project.

3.17 The above analysis indicated that all the 15 projects covered under the study made considerable improvements in the economic status of the weavers. Availability of working capital, opportunity for skill upgradation, improvement of designs, opportunity to modernize the looms, development of Common Facility Centers, etc. were the important activities taken up under these projects. Marginal variations were, however, observed among the WCSs covered under the project. Groups having better leadership and skill levels could achieve better results. However, it was observed that considerable improvement had been made from pre-development status in respect of

all groups covered under the study. Project area located far away from the office of the Assistant Director, Textiles faced certain disadvantages in project implementation. Improvements in designs made them reach wider markets resulting in increased net return. With added support, the groups can be helped for improving their living standards.

3.18 In order to assess the impact of the project, the present study covered 120 beneficiaries in 8 districts distributed over 17 villages and 17 blocks. The distribution of sample beneficiaries is presented in Table 3.4.

TABLE 3.4
DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE BENEFICIARIES
IN DIFFERENT DISTRICTS

Sr. No.	Village	Block	District	No. of Respondents
1	Limser	Golamunda	Kalahandi	5
2	Chicheiguda	Junagarh	Kalahandi	5
3	Badaghumeir	Dharmagarh	Kalahandi	5
4	Sinapalli	Sinapali	Nuapada	7
5	Sikuan	Khariar	Nuapada	8
6	Kandhkelgaon	Saintala	Bolangir	5
7	Arda	Deogaon	Bolangir	5
8	Sibatala	Bolangir	Bolangir	5
9	Mahulkhunta	Sonepur	Sonepur	8
10	Binka	Binka	Sonepur	7
11	Kotpad	Kotpad	Koraput	15
12	Pandripani	Malkanagiri	Malkanagiri	8
13	Parakanamala	Kudulgumna	Kalkanagiri	7
14	Kharki	Papadhandi	Nabarangapur	5
15	Palia	Jharigam	Nabarangapur	5
16	Dahana	Nandahandi	Nabarangapur	5
17	Subhadrapur	Gunupur	Rayagada	15
Total				120

3.19 The required data were collected from 120 weavers under the project through use of a pre-designed questionnaire. The impact assessment of beneficiaries is presented in the next chapter.

CHAPTER – IV

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.1 To study the impact of the project at the beneficiary level, the study team had visited the beneficiaries and had interacted with the representatives of the project implementing agencies and beneficiaries in all the 8 KBK districts. Primary data were collected from the head of the beneficiary households who were engaged in weaving and local functionaries of the project implementing agencies. Data were analysed with a view to assessing the impact of the projects in increasing the income of the beneficiaries. Product and skill upgradation, changes made on looms for better design, availability of working capital for procuring inputs, access to better markets, realization of remunerative prices, development of Common Facility Centers, advantage of working in groups and making use of the local leadership for institutionalization of weavers forums, etc., were the factors given due importance under the impact study.

4.2 The physical and financial details of the sample Projects are presented in Table 4.1. It highlights anticipated vis-à-vis actual realization of Physical & Financial Programs. The following are highlights of Table 4.1.

- The 15 projects covered under the study benefited 334 beneficiaries. On an average , 22 weavers were benefited under each project. In all the 8 districts the coverage of weavers was as per the plan envisaged under the projects. The small groups of weavers helped in maintaining team spirits, reaching consensus and implementing the changes they desired.
- As against the anticipated project expenditure of Rs.38.94 lakh, Rs.36.43 lakh was spent. The shortfall was mainly due to the relatively lower expenditure under capital deployment for building construction. Lengthy official formalities were reported to be the reason for the delay in achieving the financial targets.

Table- 4.1
Physical and Financial Progress Achieved Under the sample Projects

(Rs. in lakh)

Particulars	Kalahandi		Nuapada		Bolangir		Sonepur		Koraput		Malkangiri		Nabarangpur		Rayagada		Total	
	Anti.*	Act.**	Anti.	Act.	Anti.	Act.	Anti.	Act.	Anti.	Act.	Anti.	Act.	Anti.	Act.	Anti.	Act.	Anti.	Act.
Expenditure details	3.37	3.37	9.1	9.1	8.2	6.2	10.2	10.2	4.45	3.95	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.44	0.72	0.72	38.94	36.43
(a) building	0.75	0.75	2.0	2.0	3.0	1.0	2.75	2.75	2.0	2.0	---	---	0.10	0.10	---	---	10.6	8.6
(b) Plants & Machinery	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.25			1.60	1.60	0.50	0.50	---	---	0.35	0.34	---	---	4.7	4.69
Working capital	1.62	1.62	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.5	2.55	2.55			1.45	1.45	0.6	0.6	0.62	0.62	16.34	16.34
Improving design	---	---	0.85	0.85	----	---	2.00	2.00	1.95	1.45	----	----	0-4	0.4	0.10	0.10	5.30	4.80
Widening market	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---	----	----
Others	---	---	----	---	0.7	0.7	1.30	1.30	----	----	----	----	----	----	---	---	2.00	2.00
No. of weavers benefited	33	33	65	65	80	80	80	80	15	15	16	16	30	30	15	15	334	334
No. CFC constructed	---	----	01	01	1	1	1		1	1	---	----	----	----	----	----	4	3

Anti.* = Anticipated and Act.** = Actual

- Relatively larger share of the funds was earmarked for meeting the working capital requirements. Out of the total available funds of Rs.38.94 lakh, an amount of Rs.16.34 lakh, accounting for 45 per cent, was utilized for meeting the most important need of the weavers for working capital requirements, especially for purchase of inputs like reels, colours, etc. Except in Koraput district among the 8 districts covered under the study, the weavers deployed the funds for meeting the working capital requirements. Out of the total utilization of Rs.3.95 lakh under the project in Koraput, Rs.2.0 lakh was spent for building construction, Rs.45 lakh for design improvements and the remaining Rs.0.5 lakh for buying small accessories required for the looms.
- Among the districts, Sonapur accounted for the largest share of funds at Rs.10.2 lakh (26%), followed by Rs.9.10 lakh (23%) for Nuapada, Rs.8.2 lakh (21%) for Bolangir, Rs.3.3 lakh (9%) for Kalahandi, Rs.4.45 lakh (11%) for Koraput, Rs.1.45 lakh (4%) for Malkangiri and Nabarangapur each and Rs.0.72 lakh (2%) for Rayagada district.

4.3 In order to study the impact of the projects at the weavers' level, a sample of 120 weavers was selected at random from the 15 project areas. The sample beneficiaries were interviewed using a pre-designed questionnaire. Inferences drawn from the field study are given in the following paragraphs.

Social Status

4.4 The socio-economic status and average size of family of sample beneficiaries has been presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2
Social Status of the Beneficiaries under Handloom Sector

Sl. No.	District	Category						Average family size		
		SC	ST	OBC	General	Others	Total	Adult	Children	Total
1	Kalahandi	---	---	15	---	---	15	3	2	5
2	Nuapada	---	---	15	---	---	15	3	2	5
3	Bolangir	---	5	10	---	---	15	3	2	5
4	Sonapur	---	---	15	---	---	15	3	2	5
5	Koraput	---	---	15	---	---	15	3	2	5
6	Malkangiri	---	---	15	---	---	15	3	2	5
7	Nabarangapur	---	---	15	---	---	15	4	2	6
8	Rayagada	---	---	15	---	---	15	3	2	5
Total		---	5	115	---	---	120	3	2	5

4.5 It may be observed from Table 4.2 that of the 120 beneficiaries, only 5 belonged to ST category and rest 115 were from OBC. In the sample, except the 5 Kuli Meher (ST) of Kandhkelgaon village in Bolangir all other beneficiaries belonged to OBC. Average size of the family was 5 with 3 adults and 2 children. The largest family size of six members was observed in Nabarangapur followed by 5 each for Bolangir, Malkangiri and Sonepur. Out of 120 respondents, 22 were illiterate while the rest 98 had received education at school level and on an average they had attended school for 4 years.

Activities taken up by the Weavers

4.6 Assistance under the project was generally extended to the weavers for buying weaving equipments, to meet the expenditure involved in design changes to widen the market and also for meeting expenditure on other genuine requirements. Details of the investments and the annual returns from the same are indicated in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3
Activities taken up by Weavers' families through the Projects

(Rs.)

Sl. No.	District	Weaving Equipment		Design Related		Market Related		Others		Total	
		Investment	Annual income	Investment	Annual income	Investment	Annual income	Investment	Annual income	Investment	Annual income
1	Kalahandi	26000	11279	---	---	72000	9520	---	---	98000	20799
2	Nuapada	20000	9000	---	---	---	---	21850	118450	41850	127450
3	Bolangir	30000	14500	7000	1500	---	---	---	---	37000	16000
4	Sonepur	45000	12800	6000	1900	12250	750	115530	114070	178780	129520
5	Koraput	10000	2250	---	---	---	---	62500	129075	72500	131325
6	Malkangiri	28000	15,200	---	---	135000	132351	---	---	163000	147551
7	Nabarangapur	26000	114000	---	---	35000	35250	---	---	61000	149250
8	Rayagada	20000	79325	---	---	---	---	31250	74250	51250	153575
Total		205000	258354	13000	3400	254250	177871	231130	435845	703380	965470

4.7 Following inferences can be drawn from Table 4.3.

- In all the 8 districts, the beneficiaries invested in Weaving Equipments. The investments were for updation of the existing equipments in the looms. Maximum investment of Rs.45, 000/- took place in Sonapur, and the minimum was in Koraput at Rs.10000/-. It was reported that the investment had generated considerable increase in their annual income.
- For design equipments the investments took place in 2 districts, viz., Sonapur (Rs.6000/-) and Bolangir (Rs.7000/-). The small investments in design equipment reflected slow pace of change in this area. Weavers are yet to pick up an aggressive mood to address design changes. In spite of the fast growing Indian textile sector, the traditional sector of handlooms was on the slow growth path. Poor literacy coupled with lack of exposure on changing markets are the major reasons for the sluggishness. Most of the weavers are yet to embrace the change process. Their current interactions are limited to the group leaders and often with the intermediary/agents for buying cloth.
- Investments in market related activities took place in 4 districts, viz., Kalahandi, Sonapur, Malkangiri, and Nabarangpur. The investments totaled Rs.2.50 lakh. Among the 4 districts, the highest investment took place in Malkangiri at Rs.1.35 lakh, followed by Kalahandi Rs.0.72 lakh, Nabarangpur Rs.0.35 lakh and the lowest was in Sonapur at Rs. 0.12 lakh.
- Investments in others related areas such as training, awareness advertisements, exposure visits, etc. took place in 4 districts, viz., Nuapada, Koraput, Sonapur and Rayagada. Returns from such investments were also sizeable. Weavers were happy for having made such investments.

Training:

Under handloom, training forms an important segment to evaluate economic impact of the project. Training under RLTA is associated with other activities. The weaving clusters are implementing new design and imparting training to weavers. The weavers are trained in WSC, Bhubaneswar and short term training package course in different district headquarters. Most of the units have their own training personnel to introduce new design and new way of weaving.

4.8 As a whole Rs.7, 03,380/- was invested by the beneficiaries of 8 districts with an annual return of Rs.9, 65,470/- generating an additional income of Rs.172090/-.

Among the districts, the highest amount of Rs.1,78,780/- was invested by the weavers of Sonapur district, followed by Rs.1,63,000/- for Malkangiri, Rs.98,000/- for Kalahandi, Rs.72,500/- for Nabarangapur, Rs.51,250/- for Rayagada, Rs.41,850/- for Nuapada and Rs.37,000/- for Bolangir. The annual return from the investment was also highest for the weavers of Sonapur at Rs.2,19,520/- followed by Rs. 1,53,575/- for Rayagada, Rs.1,49,520/- for Nabarangapur, Rs.1,27,450/- for Nuapada, Rs.20,799/- for Kalahandi and the lowest of Rs.16,000/- for Bolangir district.

Impact

4.9 Weavers were benefited in a number of ways due to implementation of the projects. The impact assessment of weavers under handloom sector was made by examining the response of beneficiaries with regard to gross production, creation of employment in mandays (family labour) and annual income and savings compared to Pre and post-development situations. The assistance provided under RLAP to the weavers has already started showing its effect in terms of turnover and creation of employment. The results of the impact assessments are given in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4
Impact Assessment as realized by the Weavers in KBK district

Sl No	District	Gross production*			Family labour\$			Hired labour\$			Average Income			Savings		
		Pre.	Post.	Net	Pre.	Post.	Net	Pre	Post	Net	Pre.	Post.	Net	Pre.	Post.	Net
1	Kalahandi	230	406	176	1630	1885	255	-	-	-	13585	18946	5361	33000	38750	5750
2	Nuapada	204	269	65	1808	2507	699	-	-	-	6175	7434	1259	-	-	-
3	Bolangir	250	280	30	1350	1530	180	-	-	-	3379	5332	1953	7880	11745	3865
4	Sonapur	670	930	260	1630	1950	320	-	-	-	16753	25393	8640	93840	148100	54260
5	Koraput	1161	1321	160	1760	2430	670	-	-	-	5369	8040	2671	5334	6550	1216
6	Malkangiri	199	400	201	1961	2776	815	-	-	-	6916	9053	2137	2850	3200	350
7	Nabarangpur	274	384	110	1916	2675	759	-	-	-	6480	9330	2850	1800	3100	1300
8	Rayagada	296	337	41	3014	3418	404	-	-	-	14486	17326	2840	27845	46450	18605
Total		3284	4327	1043	15069	19171	4102	-	-	-	73143	100854	27711	172549	257895	85346

* Sarees and Dress material and \$ in terms of mandays

4.10 Following important points emerge from Table 4.4.

- The sample beneficiaries experienced a sizeable increase in the number of units of cloth produced mainly sarees and dress material. The increase of

1,043 pieces in cloth produced was from 3,284 pieces for the selected projects during pre-development period to 4,327 pieces during post-development period. On an average the increase was 70 pieces for the sample project. It can easily be considered as a sizeable increase.

- Wide variations among the districts in achieving the increase in production were observed. Sarees and other day-to-day utility items were the major products. While Koraput could increase the production by 160 pieces during a year, Bolangir could add only 30 pieces during the same period per project. Sonapur (260), Malkangiri (201), Kalahandi (176) and Nabarangpur(110) were the districts which witnessed larger increase in the production.
- Besides the increase in production, added employment especially for the family members was observed to be a major contribution of the project. The 15 projects covered under the study, together generated 4,102 additional mandays of family employment. Thus, per district it averaged 273 mandays. In almost all the districts this advantage was realised. It indicated that the project could help the weaver families to significantly reduce the existing under employment.
- Among the districts, Malkangiri (815) had proved to be the most efficient in creating added family employment per project followed by Nabarangapur (759), Koraput (670) and Nuapada (699). The districts of Sonapur (320), Kalahandi (255) and Bolangir (180) could generate smaller number of mandays of family employment.
- Considerable change in annual income was also observed due to the project implementation. For the sample as a whole, during pre-development period annual income per family averaged Rs.9,142/-. It increased to Rs.12607/- during post-investment period indicating an increase at Rs.3,465/- per year which can be considered as sizeable. The change occurred during the project period of 2 years. It is likely that the increase in income will further go up as the project benefits are in the process of Economic Stabilization. If the trend is maintained and the required changes brought in, the stagnancy felt under handloom sector during the last few decades can be reversed. As the economy is booming and the demand for handlooms within the country and abroad has risen the change process already set in need to be continued. If the market

potential is suitably tapped with quality clothes and good designs, the demand will further pick up.

- Among the 8 districts the highest increase in family income was realised in Sonepur at Rs.8,640/- per annum followed by Rs.5,361 in Kalahandi, Rs.2,840/- in Rayagada and Rs.2,671/- in Koraput district. Other districts like Malkangiri, Nabarangpur and Bolangir realized Rs.2137/-, Rs.2850/- and Rs.1953/- respectively. The lowest increase in income was realized in Nuapada district at Rs.1,259/- per annum. The inter district variations are worth further probing for optimizing project's end results.
- The changes in annual income positively contributed in increasing the saving habits of the weavers. For the sample as a whole the increase in savings was observed at Rs.85,346/-. Per family it worked out at Rs.711/- per annum. Though it is a small change but for a weaver family in KBK region it is a welcome change. An increase in the savings is a clear indication of the positive results under the projects.
- The amount of savings was relatively higher in Sonepur district and was followed by Rayagada district. The weavers in Sonepur adopted the changes faster. Weavers of Rayagada district created favourable markets for them and hence increase in savings. Other districts are in the process of change and the present trends are also favorable to them, though the amount saved was of smaller size.
- The field data, thus brought out the positive contribution of the projects in increasing family income, employment and savings through better production efficiency. The project objectives were to a large extent realized within a short span of the project period. Weavers are currently better united and address their problems collectively. Through such approach, they could check to a limited extent the exploitation that had been going on for years in sourcing inputs and selling their products. The group behaviour also slowly convinced them to bring in market demanded products, design and colours. Weavers earlier sticking to the production of only sarees or other conventional cloth slowly switched over to the production of market demanded products. This appeared to be the greatest impact of the project.

Additional Activities: -

4.11 Weavers generally do not take up other income generating activities outside their village. This enabled them to concentrate on their profession and to bring in innovations in weaving, colour combination and design and for reaching better markets. However, they also take up other income generating activities possible in their village for supplementing their income from the traditional occupation. Thus, in general it meant that they could realize good income from weaving.

4.12 However, with faster economic changes happening, it is quite natural that occupational shift for taking up additional income generating activities can take place based on local potential and requirements. This happens mainly to insulate the family from adverse effects under traditional occupation. Such a shift can also happen due to the ambitious attitude of the beneficiaries for accelerating growth in income deploying productive resources in alternative investments possible in the local area.

4.13 In order to know the weavers investment pattern, a few questions probing the subject on additional investments they took up during the post investments period were asked. Results are presented in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5
Additional Activities taken up by the Weavers in KBK district

(In Rs.)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Kalahandi		Nuapada		Bolangir		Sonepur		Koraput		Malkangiri		Nabarangapur		Rayagada		Total	
		Inv	Net return	Inv	Net return	Inv	Net return	Inv	Net return	Inv	Net return	Inv	Net return	Inv	Net return	Inv	Net return	Inv	Net return
1	Agriculture	10000	9275	8700	5400	40000	28000	80800	72300	6400	8000	7000	2250	8000	4850	14500	19800	174600	259875
2	Animal husbandry	---	---	---	---	10000	400	8000	3590	---	---	---	---	---	---	9000	6000	27000	13590
3	Fishery	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
4	Other farm	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
5	Non-farm activity	---	---	---	---	---	---	1950	730	---	---	---	---	1750	900	---	---	3700	1630
6	Others	---	---	---	---	15000	3550	6000	4000	5000	1900	6000	3000	8000	5000	5000	2550	45000	20000
	Total	10000	9275	8700	5400	65000	31950	96750	80620	11400	9900	13000	5250	17750	10750	28500	28350	251100	185095

4.14 It is interesting to note from Table 4.5 that agriculture continues as a major investment activity in the region. In all the 8 districts, the weavers preferred to invest in Agriculture. The total investment of Rs.1.75 lakh took place for the sample as a whole during the reference year 2005-06 in the project area. Per family, the investment in agriculture averaged Rs.1,470/-. The returns from the investment in agriculture averaged Rs.1,249/-. Familiarity with the investment in agriculture and availability of land holdings appeared to be the main reason which made the investments possible.

4.15 A few weavers in Bolangir, Sonapur and Rayagada also took up investments in animal husbandry, especially in milch cattle. The investments under milch cattle in the 3 districts totaled Rs.0.27 lakh. An annual return of Rs.0.14 lakh was also realized.

4.16 Couple of weavers also took up additional investments under non-farm sector in Sonapur and Nabarangpur districts. These investments were in small shops for selling provisions, pan-beedi and other items. A total investment of Rs.45,000/- took place and the investors earned the expected returns.

4.17 The data thus indicated that weavers in general liked to make alternate investments in income generating activities possible within the local area. Majority of them preferred to invest in agriculture. A few tried their luck in dairy and non-farm sector activities. The trend reflected the need for alternate opportunity, as they could not fully depend on handloom sector. With stabilization of income from weaving, perhaps the weavers will be able to focus more on weaving and related aspects.

Multiplier Effect

4.18 The weavers of KBK districts produce a variety of fabrics such as sarees, dress materials, scarf, dhotis, Pasapalli, Sonapuri pata and Bichiprapuri. The projects under RLTAP enabled the weavers to collectively address the common problems with a view to optimizing their income. The projects helped them to unite under a single forum (WCS) and to address day-to-day issues by themselves. The skill upgradation programmes and exposure visits strengthened their confidence in producing non-conventional items. Weavers became more market conscious and market friendly.

4.19 This change during the coming years will enable them to take up product diversification, adoption of better designs, colour combinations and meeting market demand. The team work also enabled them to study the markets by sharing the work and engaging their own members having right type of attitude. The project also enabled them to look into the market for bulk orders. Government representatives also played significant role and extended the required help. For better results the government may welcome the private sector's increasing participation. Assistant Director Textiles can initiate steps for building suitable Public Private Partnership (PPP) in handloom sector. This will trigger in the required multiplier effect. The suitable branding of KBK Handlooms highlighting tribal art, in print form, with the market preferred colours are worth trying. Better partnership will bring in larger business. A ramp-walking by the tribals with their well chosen attires are worth giving atrial. A series of multiplier effects can be tapped through such partnerships. Government may encourage such systems and limit their direct involvement.

4.20 The newly acquired confidence with increased income and team spirit can also trigger in small and need based investments in education, health, entertainment, transport and communications. Government may like to encourage the weavers and their clusters. Provision of micro-level infrastructure and other support systems required for a cluster will also accelerate the growth process. A suitable planning by professionals may yield better results.

Photograph of some selected handloom projects



Natural Colour dying yarn dried at the back yards of weavers family



Mr. Naha (ADT) is displaying a piece of saree with weavers to Dr. K. Pradhan, Consultant Economist



The self help groups displaying their products to study team



The view of Weaving Accssories at Subhadrapur, Block, Gunupur, Dist- Rayagada.



Weaving handloom at Kotpad Village,, Koraput



Broad Loom instaled at Kotpad

CHAPTER – V

CRITICAL APPRECIATION

5.1 The Handloom Development Projects under RL TAP addressed the problem of capacity building for the weavers in KBK region. As the handloom sector is employing a large size of workforce in Orissa, any problem being faced by the sector will directly affect more than 4 lakh weaver families. Handloom sector in Orissa is characterized by its low technology, larger labour involvement and limited market access. It also faces tough competition from power loom projects and other textile production units, having better access to capital and technology. The Sector, however, survived mainly with the passion of the people and government's support like rebates, concessional credit for both production and marketing. The whole system was slow moving and made the weavers less enthusiastic and dependant on government support for survival.

5.2 The threat made a large number of weavers to look into alternate income earning possibilities. Educated new generation left weaving preferring jobs in service and industrial sectors. Uneducated and unskilled youth migrated to urban pockets, and majority of them took up manual jobs. Weaving slowly reduced to satisfy the passion of a few Master Weavers and their dependants, often relatively less capable, within the village. Even weavers having better commitments failed to generate the required income from weaving. Along with weaving, they pursued with traditional village activities such as crop production, dairying, petty trade and commerce. These ground realities adversely affected the weaving sector. Over time, it has emerged as a conventional sector meeting the occasional demand for traditional items like sarees, dhotis and other items required especially for social and religious functions. The system thus had in-built limiting factors to growth and development. Only public passion for traditional items created seasonal demand, especially for marriages, poojas, death and birth ceremonies, etc. For daily use, the factory made fabrics dominated. Handloom survived with the love of people and the doles of the government.

5.3 Handloom weavers for their inadequate skills, limited market exposure, lack of capital and initiatives remained less market friendly. Its Master Craftsmen became too traditional, self-centered and less development oriented. They were often reluctant to share their skills with other children and also hesitated to co-operate with businessmen. This prevented natural emergence of business acumen within the sector. The traders operated through their middlemen, who always exploited the situation in their favour. Under such a system, weavers in Orissa became disunited and lacked local leadership.

5.4 As most of the weavers belonged to OBC, there were limitations in getting the required assistance from government administration which was dominated by the Caste Hindus at higher levels. An alienation of the younger generation resulted. They left the traditional occupation of weaving. The sector was left with conventional skills, obsolete technology and survived on the passions of a few and pittance from government. The market related aggressiveness in production and marketing became totally absent. The functionaries of the government also lacked the required skill to bring in the much needed market vibrancy. As a result, during the last 3 to 4 decades stagnation resulted. The sector attracted a series of special studies. Everyone sympathized, but poor plight continued. A few even criticized continued interference of the government. They opined that frequent interventions made the sector dependant and resulted in stagnation.

5.5 The change process took place in a few sectors like diary, poultry, Kerala's Toddy and Dinesh Beedi, Lijjath Pappad, grapes and sugarcane cultivation, apple cultivation in Himachal Pradesh, but missed the handloom sector mainly due to absence of leadership. Frequent interference of the government in handloom sector also prevented emergence of leadership.

5.6 Location of production units in remote rural areas deprived the sector of economies of scale and other infrastructure for timely modernization. Government policies indirectly prevented all outside entries and no new ideas could be adopted in the sector. National Institute of Design (NID) contributed more to textile industries

sector rather than handloom sector in spite of its 6 decades of existence under public sector.

5.7 Weavers themselves lacked the required entrepreneurial zeal and other entries were also not welcomed. Slowly, the sector became sick, neglected and always needed help for survival. Political leaders often used Khadi and handlooms for their convenience. The lessons of Self-Reliance that Bapuji had taught, were neglected and handloom sector became a baggage for the government. Public sector banks were compelled to lend to handloom sector in line with the policies of Government of India and Reserve Bank of India. The whole system totally neglected the much-required financial viability of the production units. The system led to a culture of survival at a subsistence level. It needed non-conventional changes to enable the sector to become market oriented.

5.8 Under RLTAAP, once again, Government of Orissa addressed the change process through a new method to revitalize the sector. The much needed Working Capital assistance for procuring inputs and for meeting other operational costs was provided under the project. Besides, the assistance for bringing changes to the looms for making them more efficient was extended. The project also covered programmes on upgradation of the market requirements of handloom products through better designs, weaving skills and product diversification. Weaver centric approach was followed ensuring their participation and the projects were formulated and implemented.

5.9 These projects were implemented through better performing Weavers Co-operative Societies and other weaver's groups in all 8 districts during the period from 2003-04 to 2005-06. In all, 181 projects were assisted covering 4,525 weavers. During the course of the field study, 15 projects and 120 weavers were subjected to in-depth study and analysis to work out the impact of the projects. The study brought out interesting findings. A critical appreciation of the inferences was attempted to bring out the connecting links. The important results of the analysis of data are given below.

- Handloom and KBK have aesthetic links. Living habits of the weavers in KBK are nature friendly and their Handloom reflected the culture. The rich

heritage of the handlooms make it worth global marketing. Its designs, natural colours and weaver's artistic views, if carried properly, will open up large market segments. The change process initiated by a few Change Agents, including the state government and its specialized department, the Assistant Director Textiles should help the sector. The sector can create wealth, take care of its people and also contribute to the revenue of the state government. The present position of the handloom sector requiring assistance for its very survival can be changed.

- To effectively address the above concerns, weavers of the region need empowerment. Updating is required in every aspect of their trade, viz., the thinking process/visualization, colour combinations, designs in texture and print, efficiency of looms and aspects related to marketing of their products for effectively meeting the emerging market demand. A strategy for empowerment through appropriate methods is to be designed. The task is tough as the weavers themselves are hesitant to adopt changes. Suitable exposure visits and assigning challenging tasks by giving bulk orders can be plausible methods. Detailed study may be needed to firm up the strategies.
- The vanishing zeal among the youngsters can be regained only through better products and efficiency in production. A ramp walk of top models with the weavers should help to retain the youngsters. This can happen only through the empowerment of the weavers, especially the youngsters. Projects under RLTAAP to a large extent addressed the subject of empowerment. It has to be further strengthened. To revive the spirit, it needs continuous treatment till it takes off with added thrust.
- The projects funded under RLTAAP helped the weavers to turn around. It was a success under revival/revitalization programme. Aspirations mushroomed in the project site. To contain them and for their fruitful realization, the required micro-infrastructure in each cluster needs to be provided. Careful assessment, detailed planning and quick execution of the projects will greatly help. This will empower the weavers and they will concentrate more on weaving and related business than on agriculture and allied sectors. It will also help the talented youth to stick to weaving.

- The looms and the working places need improvements to adapt to the changing production systems. In a few looms the required changes are being carried out. The process has to be perfected and replicated by all the weavers. Awareness and capital support are required for the same. Tailor made credit facilities will help them to bring about the required changes. Firming up a few models suitable for adaptation will help as guidelines. The intervention by the Change Agents is required as the weavers are currently poor and tradition bound.
- Though, weavers in general are aware of the need for better design and colour combinations, most of them are unable to take up the work due to lack of confidence and inadequate capital availability. Capacity building to take up such changes is required. A few Master Craftsmen having skills, generally do not take initiatives for the advantage of other fellow weavers. The situation warrants entry of businessmen from outside to tap the potential. A system of Contract Weaving can also emerge. Market friendly policies will help the new generation entrepreneurs from Management Schools, NIFT, NID and similar institutions to tap the potential. Development of need based micro-level (Cluster Level) infrastructure and development of electronic communication system through websites will also help in building close rapport with the market and developing the business.
- Weavers try to supplement their family income from farming, dairy and through other small trade and business. They have to be supported to optimize their income from such activities. This will wean away the less interested weavers from weaving activity. Only those interested will stick to weaving in the long run. Such changes are required for survival and for further development of handloom sector. Supply of essential inputs, electricity, provision of roads, arrangements for sourcing inputs and selling the products are to be developed in each cluster. An integrated approach may be devised and implemented for the purpose. This will enable optimum use of the family resources for production purposes and also to achieve full employment for the family labour. In a weaver's family, all family members may not get opportunity for full employment in weaving sector. Similarly, if opportunity is

available, only a few will develop aptitude in weaving and activities related to handlooms.

- Development of the Common Facility Centers (CFCs) in a few clusters improved the earnings of the weavers. A few CFCs, in addition to meeting the required infrastructure are also emerging as a meeting place for weavers to discuss their day-to-day operational problems and for solving them through mutual help. If CFCs are suitably molded, they can emerge as Business cum Knowledge Centers to accelerate the growth under handloom sector. The requirement under each CFC has to be studied in detail and strategies firmed up with the active participation of the weavers for execution. Suitable Public Private Sector Participation (PPP) will improve chances of survival, growth and success. Training for empowerment of CFC functionaries also needs careful attention.
- The functionaries from the Department of Textiles taking the role of Change Agents have to be friendly to the handloom sector. They should also have good entrepreneurial zeal. The government functionaries under prevailing service conditions has limitations. However, with suitable training at better EDP schools, exposure visits to successful clusters in various states, giving them challenging tasks and freedom to link up PPP, handloom sector can be strengthened. For long term development and profit making the sector needs capable partners. An open policy to develop such partnership will yield encouraging results.

Hand made cotton fabrics with organic colours reflecting the nature will continue to have an increased market demand, especially in tropical countries. Handloom sector for its varied production systems are capable of bringing in the creative talents of millions. This makes the system a dynamic one. If properly tapped, it can bring in colours of joy among weavers and its end-users.

CHAPTER – VI

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

6.1 RLTAAP Projects for the development of handloom sector in KBK districts helped weavers in getting working capital, improving their production capacity and skills resulting in increased sales. The project also facilitated development of a few Common Service Facility centers. Weavers were happy about the support they received under RLTAAP. The changes taking place in clusters are building new hopes and a few weavers also took initiatives to improve the quality of their products and to increase their earnings. In this context, following suggestions are made for the consideration of the state government and the Change Agents responsible for formulating policies, developing the required infrastructure and providing support services for accelerated growth.

- A Cluster Centric Perspective Development Plan for each potential cluster may be prepared. Such development plan may address long-term development strategies for accelerated growth of handloom sector and overall development of weavers. These development plans may be cluster specific and firmed up based on market demand.
- The above plan may also contain an integrated approach for the development of the weavers' family, using local resources and skills to further optimize their family income. Preparing inventory of local and family resources, skills and aptitude of the weavers will be helpful. The feasibility of optimizing the net income from each activity, connecting these activities at the Cluster level to reach economies of scale through appropriate forums like SHGs and their Federations, Weavers Co-operative Society, etc. may be explored and established. Advantages of the Clusters may be derived to reach larger markets and to achieve higher production by cost reduction and using better technology and skills. The new approach may address the issues related to weaving and other economic activities within the village and its neighborhood.
- When a Cluster gains economic strength on weaving and other family occupations, avenues for new economic activities may emerge due to the Multiplier Effect and the sector's downstream concept. It may also be

explored through suitable planning process. Emerging opportunities may be tapped for accelerated growth.

- There is a need for making handloom sector more market friendly and market competitive. For this purpose, shrewd entrepreneurship should emerge. An open policy to welcome the entrepreneurs with varied skills and talents may be attempted. For the same, Cluster specific information may be made available in suitable websites. These websites may contain information on local potential, weaver's skills, details of the products being produced, etc. It may also contain information on available infrastructure and those items the government propose to develop in the short run. This may help to attract entrepreneurs. Sizeable capital may be required for modernization of handloom sector and Private Sector may be roped in to deploy such resources and create wealth.
- Availability of weavers in large numbers with their looms and CFCs will attract businessmen capable of tapping bulk orders. Through Contract Weaving System, the local resources can be used for attaining optimum efficiency. This will generate large employment opportunities. Government may like to engage professionals to explore and develop workable Contract Agreements. Currently, garment making units in larger cities generate large employment opportunities. Handloom sector can also gain cost advantages at the Cluster level. Convenience in production at the small looms and to meet bulk orders can be made cost effective. The approach needs serious studies and policy support.
- Government may further encourage NIFT and NID students to have their internship in selected Clusters. If required, financial incentives may also be given to the students to attract them. This will forge new link with the upcoming professionals.
- Weavers need further capacity building. They have to be trained on texture design, market required colour combinations, printing technology, use of organic colours, exposure on the market requirements, etc. Provision of computers and useful software at the Cluster level will also enable weavers to see, observe and adapt.

- Local leadership, organizations and agencies propagating handloom sector may be encouraged through financial support. Better institutionalization of WCS may also be addressed. This will help the weavers regain their lost social status. Creation of a proud feeling will check the occupational shift and migration of the youth, which presently weaken handloom sector.
- Cluster centric competition leading to state and national level competition on Fabric and Print Design may be organized and winners be recognized and rewarded. Such competitions will enable the participants to display their talents through top models to business community and for getting bulk orders. Presently, handloom sector is having a rural shyness in the market when compared to other comparable consumer products on display. This shyness has to be shed through appropriate intervention of professionals.
- Any change leading to higher growth in handloom sector will generate increasing demand for its inputs, better skills and technology. For meeting such requirements, easy credit facilities needs to be extended. Government may like to study the demand for credit to ensure supply through banks, micro credit institutions, etc. Strengthening the WCS through better professionalism will also pay rich dividends.
- Office of the Assistant Director Handloom has to be suitably sensitized with training, exposure visits and IT instruments. Similarly, state government may also try to develop better coordination with National level agencies taking care of handloom both under government and private sector. A Nodal Office for the same may be created within the Department with the help of professionals, if necessary, on contract system and incentives sharing business profits.
- Better exhibits (hoardings, pamphlets, etc.) on RLTAAP projects in the Cluster area may be tried for bringing awareness among weavers about the project. Currently, some of the weavers are not aware of the details of the projects.
- Rehabilitation of looms may be tried at the Cluster level on contract basis initiated and monitored by weavers. This will bring in cost and technology advantage. A large number of looms are currently installed in pits especially in Sonapur. These looms need improvement based on weavers' requirement. A specialized agency may be deployed to address this subject through WCS.

- Freelance designers may be engaged to assess the market demand and help the weavers in meeting them. The Government may like to initiate steps for developing suitable links with freelancers and their forum.
- Special training/exposure visits may be arranged for weavers to use improved handloom accessories like Jacquard, new dyeing methods, weaving new items and to ensure attractive finishing and packaging.
- There is an ever-increasing demand for handloom fabrics in developed countries for their daily use. Furnishing clothes, bed spreads, bed and pillow covers, curtain cloth, table and kitchen cloth, other user-friendly napkins and towels are of great demand. Businessmen can tap this potential and a suitable supply chain can be developed through WCS and their Apex bodies by keeping the production cost low and making quality products.
- For improving the welfare of weavers and their families, following instruments may be introduced / strengthened.
 - a. Issue of Photo Identity Cards to all the weavers.
 - b. Extending insurance coverage to all family members.
 - c. Providing educational scholarship to their children.
 - d. Giving priority in admission in NIFT and other textile/apparel design schools.
- Specialized cells at market centers with the participation of marketing professionals and businessmen may be tried under the initiative of RLTAAP. Such forums may also pay rich dividends.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

List of projects

S No	Name of Project		Village	Block	District	Year
1.	Chicheiguda	WC S	Chicheiguda	Junagarh	Kalahandi	2004-05
2.	Laxmi Narayan	WC S	Palas	Junagarh	Kalahandi	2003-04
3.	Nehru Nagar	WC S	Baldimal	Junagarh	Kalahandi	2004-05
4.	Sairam	WC S	Lemsar	Golamunde	Kalahandi	2004-05
5.	Sanchegaon	WC S	Sanchegaon	Golamunde	Kalahandi	2003-04
6.	Pandripani	WC S	Pandripani	Malkangiri	Malkangiri	2004-05
7.	Maa Bhairabi	WC S	Parknala	Kudumulguma	Malkangiri	2004-05
8.	Kharki	WC S	Kharki	Papadhandi	Nabarangpur	2004-05
9.	Maa Santi	WC S	Nandahandi	Nandahandi	Nabarangpur	2004-05
10.	Katpad	WC S	Kotpad	Kotpad	Koraput	2004-05
11.	Boipariguda	WC S	Boipariguda	Boipariguda	Koraput	2003-04
12.	Jeypore	WC S	Jeypore	Jeypore	Koraput	2004-05
13.	Pottangi	WC S	Pottangi	Pottangi	Koraput	2004-05
14.	Lamtaput	WC	Lamtaput	Lamtaput	Koraput	2003-

		S				04
15.	Mathali	WC S	Mathali	Mathali	Malkangiri	2002-03
16.	Sinapalli	WC S	Sinapalli	Sinapalli	Nuapada	2004-05
17.	Sikuan	WC S	Sikuan	Khariar	Nuapada	2004-05
18.	Nuapada	WC S	Nuapada	Nuapada	Nuapada	2002-03
19.	Ambika	WC S	Gandhabahali	Nuapada	Nuapada	2003-04
20.	Bimala	WC S	Gamghariguda	Nuapada	Nuapada	2004-05
21.	Baragaon	WC S	Baragaon	Khariar	Nuapada	2004-05
22.	Ganapati	WC S	Tukula	Khariar	Nuapada	2004-05
23.	Bजारंग	WC S	Brahmanapada	Sinapli	Nuapada	2003-04
24.	Raktamhari	WC S	Jogibahal	Sinapalli	Nuapada	2002-03
25.	Biswakarma	WC S	Khariar	Khariar	Nuapada	2003-04
26.	Puspanjali	WC S	Tukula	Khariar	Nuapada	2002-03
27.	Jagadamba	WC S	B. Sikuan	Khariar	Nuapada	2004-05
28.	Venkateswar	WC S	Gunupur	Gunupur	Rayagada	2004-05
29.	Tarini	WC S	Gunupur	Gunupur	Rayagada	2004-05

30.	Rayagada	WC S	Rayagada	Rayagada	Rayagada	2004- 05
31.	SubarnSambh u	WC S	Sonepur	Sonepur	Sonepur	2004- 05
32.	Maa	WC S	Sonepur	Sonepur	Sonepur	2003- 04
33.	Mahalaxmi	WC S	Sonepur	Sonepur	Sonepur	2003- 04
34.	Gopaljee	WC S	Binka	Binka	Sonepur	2004- 05
35.	Khaliapali	WC S	Khaliapali	Sonepur	Sonepur	2003- 04
36.	Baghapali	WC S	Baghapali	Sonepur	Sonepur	2004- 05
37.	Baidyanath	WC S	Hariharpur	Dunguripali	Sonepur	2003- 04
38.	Kandhkelgaon	WC S	Kandhkelgaon	Saintala	Bolangir	2005- 06
39.	Maa Patkhande	WC S	Deogaon	Deogaon	Bolangir	2005- 06
40.	Saitala	WC S	Sibtala	Bolangir	Bolangir	2005- 06
41.	Patneswari	WC S	Patnagarh	Patnagarh	Bolangir	2003- 04
42.	Tentulikhunti	WC S	Tentulikhunti	Tentulikhunt i	Bolangir	2004- 05
43.	Bairasare	WC S	Bairasare	Bairasare	Bolangir	2004- 05

Constraint Faced By Implementing Agencies (pp 53 – 58)

- a) Dependent on traditional village activities.
- b) Lack of cluster centric perspective development plan.
- c) Inadequate skill and limited market exposure.
- d) Lack of aggressive market.
- e) Problem of location.
- f) Lack of entrepreneurial zeal.
- g) Traditional method of weaving.

Constraint Faced By Beneficiaries (pp 53 – 58)

- a) Poverty of the weaver.
- b) Problem of raw-materials and better design.
- c) Lack of diversified activities.
- d) Lack of modern training to weaver
- e) Slow growth CFC (Common facility Centre)
- f) Low demand for hand made fabrics.

No. PWC in KBK

S. No.	District	PWC	Looms	Members
1.	Kalahandi	13	37	49
2.	Koraput	09	26	28
3.	Malkangiri	10	24	30
4.	Nabarangpur	14	32	46
5.	Nuapada	16	34	85
6.	Rayagada	06	14	31
7.	Bolangir	18	29	74
8.	Sonepur	42	89	169

Success Stories (pp 33 – 34)

During the course of interaction following success stories were noted.

- 1) Mahalaxmi Weavers Cooperative Society (WCS) of Baghapali, Sonapur aimed at providing full employment and to increase the wage earnings of her weavers. It was implemented by the Secretary of WCS and it benefited 50 weavers of the village. They received working capital and other required assistance. The weavers were working as daily labour before the implementation of the project but with the introduction of project, handloom sector has generated income and improved the family status of the weaver. The family members are leading a peaceful homely life now a days with sufficient income and mental satisfaction.
- 2) Chicheiguda WCS of Junagarh Block also implemented a project under RLTAAP in Kalahandi. The beneficiaries are happy with the project improving their income, saving, investment and other activities. This project was implemented in 2004-05 with 20 beneficiaries. The weavers of the society are illiterate and semi-skilled. Now a days, these illiterate people dare to use new technology in weaving. They are working hard to upgrade their skill and capture the market. It reveals that there is considerable improvement in the economic status of the weavers with the availability of working capital and opportunity.

EXECUTIVE SUMMERY

SERICULTURE

1. Sericulture projects under RLTAAP are spread over 5 districts of KBK, viz., Kalahandi, Nuapada, Koraput, Rayagada and Sonepur. The projects were implemented during the period from 2002-03 to 2005-06 with financial outlay of Rs.176.50 lakh. Sericulture sector in KBK has its base in 3 silk production systems, viz., Mulberry, Tassar and Eri. The sector with its major activities, cultivation of host trees, rearing of silk worms, reeling and weaving make it highly labour intensive and a large number of rural households are engaged in its production and processing. Among the three varieties of silk, production of silk from Tassar is more predominant among the tribal households. Over a long period of its production practices, it has emerged as a part of the tribal culture with perfected art and colours. Tassar silk worms are reared on three major host plants, viz., Assan, Arjun and Sal, which are widely available in the forest region.

2. During 2002-03 State Government first formulated an integrated approach for the development of sericulture in KBK region under RLTAAP. The project aimed at upliftment of the poor tribal families through development of Mulberry, Tassar and Eri plantations and silk worm rearing. During 2004-05, an amount of Rs.50 lakh was utilized under the scheme, providing direct benefits to 399 Mulberry, 50 Tassar and 300 Eri silk worm rearers.

3. During 2003-04 an allocation of Rs.75 lakh was made for the development of mulberry plantation under irrigated conditions and providing irrigation facilities to a group of farmers through bore wells.

4. The project received a lower allocation of Rs.50 lakh under RLTAAP during 2004-05 and 2005-06. Components like Eri Food Plants production; Training Chawki Rearing Centres, etc. were added. Department of Sericulture under the leadership of

Assistant Director Sericulture at Kalahandi and Koraput with their limited manpower and resources implemented the project.

5. As the investment required very small capital and simple skills, a good number of the farmers took interest in sericulture. Since the children and elderly persons at home could also take care of sericulture activities, people's participation was relatively better. New forums like SHGs and Clusters also took up added interest in motivating of the farmers and providing the inputs and the required skills. As the productions of cocoons were relatively easier, a large number of households took up cultivation of mulberry plants and rearing of cocoons.

6. Marginal increase was observed in spending on food, clothes, shelter, health, education, family functions and expenditure on household items among the beneficiaries. Relatively larger amount was spent on family functions and on food while small amount was spent on clothing, shelter, health and education. However, small investments were made with an average amount of just Rs.175/-. The above observations highlight the need for further increase in income through the projects. It reflects the increase in net income from additional activities realized by the beneficiaries. For the sample beneficiary households, the increase in net income averaged Rs.1425/- per annum. Beneficiaries preferred additional investments under crop production and milch cattle. An income of Rs.600/- and Rs.526/- was realized from crop production and milch cattle activities respectively. Investment in Fishery had been made in Nuapada and Rayagada districts only by a couple of beneficiaries during the post project period. Investments under NFS were also made in Nuapada, Koraput and Rayagada districts by a few of the beneficiaries. Among the 4 districts, the net return was observed to be the highest at Rs.1800/- in Nuapada followed by Rs.1600/- in Koraput and Rs.1500/- in Rayagada. The lowest net return at Rs.800 per annum was realized in Kalahandi.

7. The above trend suggests a favourable growth process in the 4 KBK districts among the beneficiaries of the Sericulture Development Project.

8. Only a few rural households took up Reeling and Weaving which required better skills and more capital. Following suggestions are made:-

- A careful assessment of the developmental potential under sericulture in KBK districts by professionals will help in locating potential areas with better skills and new products.
- There is a need for reassessment of the economically viable units at household level for raising the plantation and keeping the Rearing shed and equipments.
- Each cluster may be encouraged to develop economically.
- As the investment in Mulberry cultivation is having poor viability under rain-fed conditions, irrigation should form a major component in the project.
- Prices of cocoon realized by primary producers need constant monitoring.
- As Sericulture is considered as Agriculture, concessional facilities should be made available.
- Use of Vermi compost, Bio-fertilizers and development of organic silk, needs to be studied.

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 India is the second largest producer of silk after China. All known varieties of silk, viz., Mulberry, Eri, Muga and Tassar are produced in India. However, mulberry based silk is the most popular variety in India and it shares 90 per cent of the country's silk production. Silk and silk products are in great demand in developed and developing countries. It is a good foreign exchange earning sector. Currently, silk export amount to around Rs.500 crore and it has large market potential as both Japan and China, the largest producers face problems of stagnancy or declining trend in silk production.

1.2 Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir are the major silk producers', together accounting for 97 per cent of the silk production of the country. However, Orissa state is having a long history of silk production, especially Tassar and Eri silk and off late, through Mulberry.

1.3 National Sericulture Project (NSP) pioneered scientific promotion of sericulture with the assistance of World Bank and Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation (SDC). The project aimed at reducing poverty in rural areas through creation of employment, especially for women, scheduled caste and scheduled tribes, strengthening infrastructure under sericulture, encouraging Research and Development, participation of private sector and NGOs in all possible activities.

1.4 Keeping the NSP guidelines in view, the government of Orissa formulated various development programmes for the promotion of sericulture in Orissa. The state government took up Cluster Approach Development initiatives, under RLTAAP, through the Department of Sericulture with the active participation of farmers engaged in the cultivation of mulberry, rearing silk worms and producing cocoons and those engaged in reeling and weaving. As all the four phases under sericulture are labor intensive and it needs small capital to initiate the project, state government took

up the subject and implemented a series of small development projects in the potential districts of KBK region during 2002-03.

1.5 As a sizable amount was spent for the development of sericulture under RLTAAP, state government felt it necessary to have a Concurrent Evaluation Study of these projects carried out and assigned the work to NABCONS during Nov 2006. NABCONS carried out the study during January 2007 as per Terms of Reference (ToR) suggested by government of Orissa.

CHAPTER-II

METHODOLOGY

2.1 Sericulture projects under RLTAAP covered 5 districts, viz., Kalahandi, Nuapada Koraput, Rayagada and Sonepur. The projects were implemented from 2002-03 to 2005-06 with financial outlay of Rs.176.50 lakh. The projects aimed at increasing the production of mulberry under irrigated conditions. For capacity building, farmers were deputed to training programmes and trade fairs. For procuring inputs, easy credit facilities were also extended with the help of Banks and SHGs. As desired by Government of Orissa, the study was conducted keeping in view the ToR given by the government.

Terms of Reference

2.2 Following were the Terms of Reference for the conduct of the study.

- To evaluate the extent to which the objectives of the programmes/schemes have been achieved.
- To identify constraints faced by implementing agency and the extent to which the achievements were affected by the constraints.
- To identify constraints faced by the beneficiaries and the extent to which the constraint affected benefits.
- To ascertain special efforts, if any, made by implementing agency to avoid shortfall and/or accelerate achievement.
- To identify Best Practices, if any, in the KBK districts.
- To recommend specific measures to improve outcomes/achievements of the programmes/schemes.

2.3 For carrying out the field study, all the beneficiaries covered under the Sericulture Development Programme in KBK region formed the population. These projects were spread over only 4 districts of KBK as indicated in Chapter 1. Through implementation of the projects more than 3,000 families were benefited. A list of these families was collected from the Office of the Assistant Director Sericulture. With help of the Departmental functionaries, 9 projects were selected at random from the 4 districts, viz., Kalahandi, Nuapada, Rayagada and Koraput. For assessing the physical and financial progress under these projects, a pre-designed statement was used. The views of the programme implementing functionaries were also collected

through a pre-drawn questionnaire and the extensive interaction the study team had with them.

2.4 With the help of the officers, each project site was visited and detailed study carried out to assess the status of achievements. To assess the impact of the project at the level of project beneficiaries, 60 sample beneficiaries were randomly selected and they were interviewed with the help of a pre-drawn questionnaire. To quantify the pre and post project level situations, the changes made under income, employment and investments were analyzed in detail. All quantifications were made using the prices prevailing during the reference year 2005-06. The inferences drawn are presented in the following Chapters. In Chapter 3 detailed review of the projects is presented. Chapter 4 contains impact assessment. Critical Appreciation and Suggestions are presented in Chapter 5.

2.5 The questionnaire used in field study is given below :

EVALUATION STUDY OF RLATP IN KBK DISTRICTS ORISSA

Question for development of Sericulture and Hand loom
PART-B (To be collected from the project Beneficiaries)

Date : _____
Name: _____

Time: _____

Investigator's

I. IDENTIFICATION OF BENEFICIARIES:

1.1	Name	
1.2	Village	
1.3	Block	
1.4	District	
1.5	Category (SC/ST/OBC/Gen,Specify)	
1.6	Education (Illiterate/School level /College level, Specify)	
1.7	No. of members in the family Adult:	
	Children	

II. SPECIFY PROJECT DETAILS

(What activity you have taken, give details)

III. STATUS OF INVESTMENT

Fully completed	
Partly completed, reasons	
Not taken up, reasons	

IV. UTILITY OF THE INVESTMENT

Sl No.	Activities taken	UTILITY		
		Fully Utilised	Partly Utilised	Not Utilised
1				
2				
3				

V. IMPACT ASSESSMENT(As Realised by the Beneficiary)
 A. Investment Related

SI No.	Activities taken	Actual		Anticipated	
		No	quantity	N0.	quantity
1					
2					
3					

5.1. If benefit is below expectation, specify reasons.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

5.2 How you can Optimize your Achievement?

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

B. IMPACT OF THE ACTIVITY TAKEN UP

SI No.	Facilities	Pre-Development	Post-Development
5.3	Expenditure		
i)	Food		
ii)	Clothing		
iii)	Shelter		
iv)	Health		
v)	Education		
vi)	Household activities		
vii)	Family functions		
viii)	Others, specify		
5.4	Saving (Bank/Post office/ Chit)		
5.5	Investment, specify		
(i)			
(ii)			
(iii)			

C. SUPPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES

Sl No.	Activities taken	Actual	
		Pre-Development	Post-Development
(i)			
(ii)			
(iii)			
(iv)			
(v)			

6. For further benefits from the asset what are the support you require?

- (i)
- (ii)
- (iii)

7. Investigator's view for optimising project benefit.

- (i)
- (ii)
- (iii)

Evaluation Study of RLTA in KBK Districts, Orissa

Questionnaire for Development of Sericulture

Part – A (to be collected from Project Implementing Agency)

Date :

Time :

Investigator's

1. PROEJCT IDENTIFICATION:

1.1	Name of the Project	
1.2	Objectives of Project Production / rearing / weaving / marketing) Specify	
1.3	Area Covered - Village	
	Block, District	
1.4	Period of Implementation, Specify	
1.5	Implementing Department :	
	Executive's Name	
	Designation	
	Mailing Address	
	Telephone No.	
	e-mail	
1.6	Date of completion of work, specify	
1.7	Status of Assets created, specify (full completed, partially completed etc.)	

II. SPECIFY PROJECT DETAILS:

Sl.	Type of Project	Period of	Physical	Financial
-----	-----------------	-----------	----------	-----------

No.		Implementation	Details	Details

III. COVERAGE OF THE PROJECT

Sl. No.	Type of Project	Period of Implementation	Block	Village	No. of Beneficiaries

IV. DIFFICULTIES FACED IN IMPLEMENTING THE PROJECT

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

V. IN YOUR VIEW WHAT ARE THE SOLUTIONS TO OVER COME THE DIFFICULTIES?

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

VI. FOR OPTIMISING THE PROEJCT BENEFITS WHAT ARE YOU SUGGESTIONS?

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

CHAPTER - III

REVIEW OF THE PROJECTS

3.1 Sericulture sector in KBK has its base in 3 silk production systems, viz., Mulberry, Tassar and Eri. The sector with its major activities, cultivation of host trees, rearing of silk worms, reeling and weaving make it highly labour intensive, and a larger number of rural households are engaged in its production and processing. Though sericulture has its spread in all 8 districts in KBK, it has a relatively larger concentration in 5 districts, viz., Kalahandi, Nuapada, Koraput, Rayagada and Sonepur. The sector on a conservative estimate provides supplementary employment for nearly 25,000 households in these districts. Most of these households take up sericulture as a supplementary economic activity. Only a few families fully depend on sericulture for their livelihood. Among the three varieties of silk production practiced in the area, production of silk from Tassar is more predominant among the tribals. Over long period of its production practices, it has emerged as a part of the tribal culture with perfected art and colours. Tassar silk worms are reared with three major host plants, viz., Assan, Arjun and Sal, which are widely available in the forest region.

3.2 Realizing the importance of sericulture in the region and especially among the tribals, the Government of Orissa took up a number of development programmes for strengthening the three silk production systems, through encouraging cultivation of host plants, capacity building on rearing, reeling and weaving. Orissa State Tassar and Silk Co-operative Society took up the responsibility for the development of sericulture. It provided financial and other support for strengthening the sector.

3.3 During 2004-05 the agency had extended Rs.30 lakh to strengthen tassar sector. At the village level 62 Primary Societies of tassar producers exist. Through their active involvement, an additional 7,620 hectares of land was brought under tassar in 110 villages. This resulted in increasing tassar silk production at 32.5 MT tassar yarn. Tassar based activities are relatively clustered in Sonepur, Nuapada and Kalahandi districts and certain blocks within each district.

3.4 The initiatives of the government also strengthened the silk production based on mulberry. Though it is relatively less important segment of silk production in KBK, RLTA financed the activity in 11 selected blocks. During 2004-05, an area of 885 acres was brought under mulberry cultivation through 1,485 rural families and through 39 Co-operatives. The collective action resulted in the production of 1.84 MT of silk yarn. Silk production based on mulberry is concentrated in blocks of Pottangi, Similiguda, Narang, Goriguma, Nandapur and Lamptaput in Koraput district, Ramanagunda and Thuamal-Rampur in Rayagada and Madanpur-Rampur and Lanjigada blocks in Kalahandi districts.

3.5 Silk production based on Eri is relatively less popular in KBK region and it is concentrated at Bisam Cuttack block in Rayagada and Pottangi block in Koraput. Through intervention of state government an additional 249 acres of land was brought under Eri cultivation during 2004-05. It provided employment opportunities to 580 families. Two clusters of Eri slowly emerged in the above 2 blocks. Details of the silk reeling/weaving clusters are given in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1
Silk Weaving Clusters in KBK Region

MULBERRY		TASSAR		ERI	
District	Name of the Cluster	District	Name of the Cluster	District	Name of the Cluster
Koraput	Pattangi semiliguda Naranga Boriguma Nandapur Lamptaput	Nuapada Kalahandi Sonepur	Komna Lanjigarh Biramaharajpur Sonepur	Kalahandi Raygada Koraput	Dharmagarh Bisam Cuttack Pottangi
Rayagada	Kashipur Ramnaguda	-	-	-	-
Kalahandi	The Rampur M. Rampur, Lanjigarh.	-	-	-	-

3.6 During 2002-03 state government first adopted an integrated approach for the development of sericulture under RLTA. The project aimed at upliftment of the poor tribal families in KBK districts through development of mulberry, tassar and eri

plantations and silk worm rearing. During 2004-05, an investment of Rs.50 lakh was made under the scheme providing direct benefits to 399 mulberry, 50 tassar and 300 eri silk worm rearers.

Financial Progress

3.7 The financial progress of Sericulture Development Program in KBK under RLTA is given in Table 3.2. The data cover details of financial allocation and disbursements in 5 program districts.

Table 3.2

Financial Progress of RLTA^P assisted Sericulture Project in KBK districts

(Rs. lakh)

Year	Kalahandi			Nuapada			Koraput			Rayagada			Sonepur		
	San.*	Dis.**	%	San.	Dis.	%	San.	Dis.	%	San.	Dis.	%	San.	Dis.	%
2002-03	0.87	0.87	100	-	-	-	0.63	0.63	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003-04	16.20	11.20	69	2.00	2.00	100	36.26	36.26	100	19.54	19.54	100	1.00	1.00	100
2004-05	18.44	5.77	31	2.07	2.07	100	5.45	5.45	100	24.04	24.04	100	-	-	-
2005-06	-	-	-	2.95	2.90	98	11.44	11.44	100	18.81	18.81	100	-	-	-
Total	35.51	17.84	50	7.02	6.97	99	53.78	53.78	100	62.39	62.39	100	1.00	1.00	100

* =Sanction & ** = Disbursement

The following are the highlights of Table 3.2

- During the 4 year period from 2002-03 to 2005-06, total sanction of Rs.159.70 lakh was made for the development of sericulture in 5 districts of Kalahandi, Nuapada, Koraput, Rayagada and Sonepur.
- The sanction was highest at Rs.62.39 lakh (39 %) in Rayagada, followed by Rs.53.79 lakh (33%) in Koraput and Rs.35.51 lakh (22%) for Kalahandi district. These 3 districts together accounted for 95 per cent of the allocation and out of the remaining, Nuapada received about 4 per cent and the lowest at less than 1 per cent was received by Sonepur (Rs.1 lakh).
- Out of the Rs.159.70 lakh allocation an amount of Rs.141.98 lakh (89%) was utilized. The utilization was at 100 per cent in Sonepur, Rayagada and Koraput districts while it was at 99 per cent for Nuapada and was at 50 per cent in the case of Kalahandi district. Problems at the level of implementing agency appeared to be the reason for poor fund utilization in Kalahandi. Government of Orissa may like to tune up the system.
- In Kalahandi, while the fund utilization was at 100 per cent during 2002-03, it fell to 69 per cent during 2003-04 and further to 31 per cent during 2004-05. However, during 2005-06, no allocation was made.
- Year-wise allocation made under the project indicated that there was a very small allocation at Rs.1.50 lakh during the year 2002-03, which increased to Rs.75 lakh during the year 2003-04 and decreased to Rs.50 lakh during 2004-05 and to Rs. 32.20 lakh during 2005-06.
- The year-wise fund utilization of funds also reflected unusual trends of 100 per cent utilization during the first year, 93 per cent utilization during the second year, 75 per cent during the third year and further at a higher level of 100 per cent during 2005-06. Government of Orissa may like to take suitable action to bring in more seriousness in project implementation so as to ensure that the allocations and disbursements are properly phased for implementation during the project period.

Physical Progress

3.8 The physical progress made under sericulture development projects is presented in Table 3.3

Table 3.3

Coverage of Beneficiaries under Sericulture Development Project in 5 Districts

(No. of beneficiaries)

Year	Kalahandi			Nuapada			Koraput			Rayagada			Sonepur			Total		
	Plan.*	Act.**	%	Plan.	Act.	%	Plan.	Act.	%	Plan.	Act.	%	Plan.	Act.	%	Plan.	Act.	%
2002-03	160	160	100	-	-	-	219	219	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	379	379	100
2003-04	130	130	100	116	116	100	107	107	100	102	102	100	42	30	71	497	485	98
2004-05	100	99	99	15	15	100	40	39	99	152	142	93	-	-	-	307	295	96
2005-06	125	125	100	47	47	100	53	53	100	52	52	100	-	-	-	277	277	100
Total	515	514	99	178	178	100	419	418	99	306	296	97	42	30	71	1460	1436	98

* = Planned and ** = Actual

3.9 Important inferences drawn from Table 3.3 are given below.

- As against the planned coverage of 1,460 beneficiaries, actual coverage at 1436 was lower indicating that the physical progress was 98 per cent of the target.
- The achievement was 100 per cent during 2002-03 whereas during 2003-04 as against the proposed target of covering 497 beneficiaries the actual achievement was 485, which formed 98 per cent of the target. During the subsequent years, against the target of 307 and 277 beneficiaries, achievement was 295 and 277 which worked out to 96 and 100 per cent respectively.
- The data thus indicated that unlike the financial achievement, the physical coverage of beneficiaries was more or less as envisaged under the project. This point is worth noting for policy directions. Low utilization of the financial allocation coupled with actual coverage of the beneficiaries as per the plan brings out the fact that there might have been some mismatch between allocation and the number of beneficiaries at planning stage. There is thus scope for further tuning up the project planning and implementation.
- Among the 5 districts, coverage of the beneficiaries was broadly in line with those envisaged in Kalahandi (99%), Nuapada (100%), Koraput (99%) and Rayagada (97%). It was; however, lower at 71 per cent in Sonapur district. Lower utilization of the allocated funds at 50% coupled with 99 per cent beneficiary coverage also raises doubts on both planning and implementation process. Necessary corrective steps may be taken up to streamline the system.
- The beneficiaries under sericulture in Sonapur district was not covered as the stakeholders were not available and left this activities in search of better alternatives.

Field Study

3.10 In order to study the status of the projects at the field level, 9 projects were selected at random from 4 districts, viz., Kalahandi(2), Nuapada (2), Rayagada(2) and Koraput (3). These projects were spread over 7 blocks. Details of the selected projects are given in Table 3.4.

Table: 3.4**Details of the Projects covered under Field Study.**

Sl. No.	District	No of units	Block	Name of project
1	Kalahandi	2	Th.Rampur Lanjigarh	Manikeswari MRCS MDF at Biswannath pur
2	Nuapada	2	Komna	Sericulture Devt. at Lakhna Sericulture Development at Kukurmundi
3	Rayagada	2	Kashipur	Dev. Of sericulture at Siriguda Dev. of sericulture at Talamaligaon
4	Koraput	3	Dasmantapur Lamtaput Nandapur	Dev. of sericulture at Majhiguda Dev. of sericulture at Jalahanjar Silk worm rearing at Simla

3.11 Each selected project was visited along with the project-implementing officials. The physical status of these projects as observed in the field was compared with those envisaged under the project. Observations made during the course of the field study in respect of the 9 projects are given below.

Status of the Project

- (i) Manikeswari MRCS limited is located at Sirimaska village in Thuamal Rampur block in Kalahandi district. During 2003-04, a group of sericulture farmers showed interest in further development and under RLTA an amount of Rs.13.46 lakh was provided for the same. As envisaged under the project, a Rearing House, Chawki Centre, a Bore well and Staff Quarters were observed during the field visit. The project benefited all the farmers interested in pursuing with the development activities. Farmers supplemented their family income with income from sericulture and during discussions it was observed that they were hopeful of further development.
- (ii) MDF, Viswanathpur is located in Lanjigarh block in Kalahandi district. Its members were keen to take up development of sericulture for supplementing their income. The project was initiated during 2003-04 with the association of the Department of Sericulture and MDF members. It was planned to cultivate mulberry plants in farmers' own land with assured irrigation. For the same, they depended on Orissa Agro-Industries Corporation and deposited Rs. 2.65 lakh during 2004. However, the Corporation is yet to take action. This reflected poorly on the functioning of Orissa Agro-Industries Corporation and

calls for intervention from the state government. As the agency was unable to carry out the work it is worth reconsideration of the state government to get the project executed by some other agency. Private sector will be interested in executing similar jobs, as there is a larger opportunity for similar work in the project area. Absence of irrigation adversely affected the end results from the project. Farmers were waiting impatiently for getting the anticipated benefits.

- (iii) Development of sericulture at Lakhna village of Komna block in the district of Nuapada was implemented during 2003-04 to improve the income generating capacity of the tribal families through rearing and marketing of cocoons. The status of the project appeared good with 5 acres of fully developed host plantation and suitable rearing houses. Farmer beneficiaries were fully satisfied with the progress and expressed happiness about the facilities.
- (iv) Kukurmundi village project in Komna block of Nuapada district was fully completed during 2005-06. It has 6 acres of host plantation and one Rearing House. The project enabled the farmers to increase their income. A few of the project beneficiaries also explored possibility for locating better market for cocoons.
- (v) Development of sericulture at Siriguda village in Kashipur block of Rayagada district was implemented by Assistant Director of Sericulture, Koraput during 2003-04. This project improved the socio-economic status of tribal households through silk worm rearing and production of cocoons. Under the project, 14 acres of plantation was developed with irrigation facilities. It appeared to be a successful project. Farmers were actively participating in the project activities.
- (vi) Talamaligaon project of Kashipur block in Rayagada was implemented during 2005-06. So far it has undertaken 2 acres of mulberry plantation. It is partly completed. Farmers were not happy with the pace of progress which was rather very slow. However, they have to share the blame and were equally responsible for the poor progress. A better consensus among them will speed up the project implementation. Involvement of Change Agents in such situations will definitely bring about improvements and as such, it is worth trying.

- (vii) Majhiguda project of Dasmantpur block in Koraput district could successfully develop mulberry plantation in an area of 5 acres. This project had been fully completed and was yielding income to 5 active beneficiaries.
- (viii) Jalaharjar village project of Lamtaput block in Koraput district was also a successful project. It dealt with production and marketing of cocoons. Under this project, 10 acres of mulberry plantation was raised and irrigation facilities had also been created. It has improved the status of 10 beneficiaries and they expressed their satisfaction and happiness.
- (ix) Sericulture project at Simla in Nandapur block of Koraput district was implemented during 2005-06. The project had been completed and it had benefited 15 farmers of the village.

CHAPTER - IV

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.1 For studying the impact of the projects 60 beneficiary farmers were selected at random from the 9 projects. The sample was drawn from 11 villages, 8 blocks and 4 districts. Details are presented in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1
Distributions of Sample Beneficiaries

Sl. No.	Village	Block	District	Number of Beneficiaries
1	Godabhanja	Dharmagarh	Kalahandi	5
2	Sirmaska	Th.Rampur	Kalahandi	5
3	Dhanarbhalti	Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	4
4	Golambandh	Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	1
5	Kukurmundi	Komna	Nuapada	7
6	Lakhna	Komna	Nuapada	8
7	Siriguda	Kashipur	Rayagada	14
8	Talamaligaon	Kashipur	Rayagada	1
9	Jalahanjir	Lamtaput	Koraput	5
10	Simla	Nandapur	Koraput	5
11	Majhiguda	Dashamntapur	Koraput	5
Total	11	8	4	60

4.2 The physical and financial details of the projects selected for detailed field study are given in Table 4.2

Table 4.2
Physical and Financial Details of the Projects covered under the study

(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Kalahandi	Nuapada	Koraput	Rayagada	Total
1	Rearing Unit	2	2	3	2	9
2	Weaving Unit	-	1	-	1	2
3	Production Unit	1	2	3	2	8
4	Project fully Completed	-	2	3	1	6
5	Project partly	1	-	-	1	2

	Completed					
6	Villages Covered	2	2	3	2	9
7	Beneficiaries covered	155	36	20	116	327
8	Expenditure	21.22	2.82	6.99	6.87	37.90

4.3 All the selected projects had rearing units while 2 had weaving units and 8 projects undertook selling of cocoons. Six projects were fully completed and the remaining 3 partially completed. These projects benefited 327 rural households spread over 9 villages.

Social status

4.4 The social status of sample beneficiaries under sericulture is presented in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3
Social Status of the Sample Beneficiaries under Sericulture

Sl. No.	District	Category						Average Family Size		
		SC	ST	OBC	General	Others	Total	Adult	Children	Total
1	Kalahandi	7	3	5	-	-	15	2.6	2.4	5.0
2	Nuapada	12	3	-	-	-	15	2.6	2.6	5.2
3	Koraput	-	15	-	-	-	15	3.6	2.0	5.6
4	Rayagada	-	14	1	-	-	15	3.3	2.8	6.1
Total		19	35	6	-	-	60	2.8	2.6	5.4

4.5 A perusal of the above table indicate that out of 60 sample beneficiaries, 19 belonged to scheduled caste, 35 to schedules tribes and the remaining 6 to other backward castes. There was no representation from general and other categories of the beneficiaries in the sample. The tribal households constituted 58 per cent of the sample units. The size of the family averaged 5 members with 3 adults and 2 children. The family size in Rayagada was larger than that in other 3 districts.

Educational Status

4.6 Out of the 60 respondents, 35 were illiterate and 25 literate. Among the literates, 96 per cent had school education and 4 per cent had college level education. The details of educational status are given in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4
Educational Status of the Beneficiaries under Sericulture

Sl. No.	District	Level of education			
		Illiterate	School level	College level	Total
1	Kalahandi	6	8	1	15
2	Nuapada	15	-	-	15
3	Koraput	3	12	-	15
4	Rayagada	11	04	-	15
Total		35	24	1	60

Impact Assessment

4.7 The impact assessment was made by use of various indicators. For the sample beneficiaries under Intensive Development of Sericulture projects the impact was assessed in terms of average expenditure on, (i) food, (ii) clothing, (iii) shelter, (iv) health, (v) education, (vi) household and (vii) family functions. Besides, the information was also collected on average savings and investments. The relevant details are presented in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5

Impact Assessment under Sericulture Projects in 4 Districts

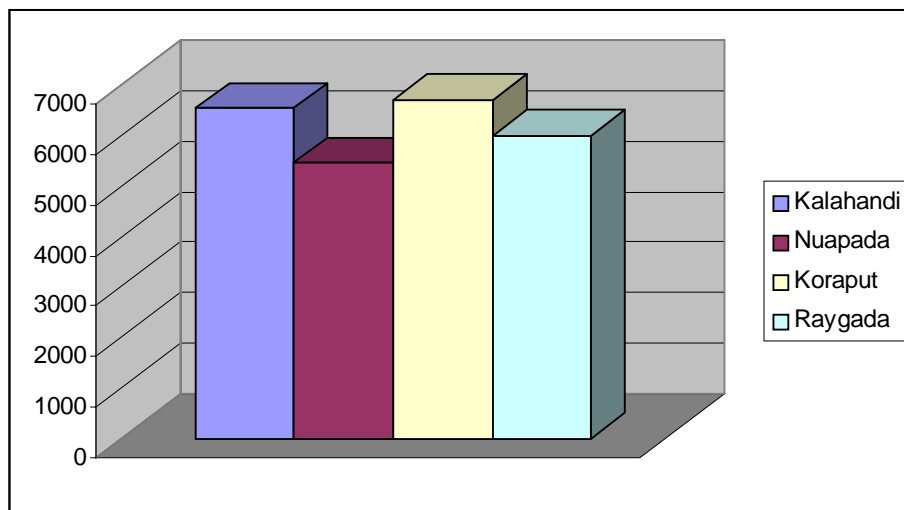
(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Kalahandi			Nuapada			Koraput			Rayagada			Total		
		Pre	Post	Change	Pre	Post	Change	Pre	Post	Change	Pre	Post	Change	Pre	Post	Change
1	Av. Exp. on Food	6000	6530	530	5000	5450	450	6500	6700	200	5500	6000	500	23000	24600	1600 (400)
2	Av. Exp on Clothing	1200	1340	140	1800	2200	400	900	1200	300	700	800	100	4600	5540	940 (235)
3	Av. Exp. On Shelter	400	430	30	300	300		150	250	100	100	200	100	950	1180	230 (58)
4	Av. Exp. on Health	70	90	20		50	50		90	90	100	150	50	170	380	210 (53)
5	Av. Exp. on Education	100	180	80	70	90	20		50	50	50	100	50	220	420	200 (50)
6	Av. Exp. On Household	150	200	50	200	280	80	100	150	50	200	280	80	650	910	260 (65)
7	Exp. On Family Functions	500	700	200	400	500	100	1000	1800	800	900	1100	200	2800	4100	1300 (325)
8	Savings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Investment	700	900	200	1000	1200	200	700	800	100	1000	1200	200	3400	4100	700 (175)

4.8 Following inferences can be drawn from Table 4.5.

- Marginal increase was observed in the spending on food, clothing, shelter, health, education, family functions and expenditure on daily household items.
- Relatively larger amount was spent on family functions. Smaller amount was spent on clothing, shelter, health, education, etc.
- The increase in income was marginal and therefore, there was no reflection on savings.
- However, small investments, averaging just Rs.175 were made.

The average expenditure on the food can be presented with the help of the figure



4.9 The above observations highlight the need for further increase in income through the projects. It also reflected the urgency to continue the existing projects on Sericulture Development with added financial support.

Supplementary Activities

4.10 During the process of economic growth, investments take place in all possible sectors. Rural areas cannot be an exception. Along with the investments in Sericulture, the beneficiaries have taken up small investments under agriculture, animal husbandry, fishery and non-farm sector activities. Details are given in Table 4.6

Table: 4.6
Net Income Realized from Supplementary Activities by the Beneficiaries

(Rs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Kalahandi			Nuapada			Koraput			Rayagada			Total		
		Pre	Post	Change	Pre	Post	Change	Pre	Post	Change	Pre	Post	Change	Pre	Post	Change
1	Agriculture	7400	8000	600	4000	4500	500	6000	6500	500	3000	3800	800	20400	22800	2400(600)
2	Animal Husbandry	1800	2000	200	1400	1800	400	3000	4000	1000	2000	2500	500	8200	10300	2100(525)
3	Fishery	-	-	-	-	700	700	-	-	-	-	500	500	-	1200	1200(650)
4	Others	-	-	-	900	1100	200	1000	1200	200	700	900	200	2600	3200	600(200)
Total		9200	10000	800	6300	8100	1800	9900	11500	1600	5700	7200	1500	31100	36800	5700(1425)

4.11 Table 4.6 reflect the increase in the net income from additional activities realized by the beneficiaries under Sericulture Development Program. From the table following points emerged:-

- (i) There was a definite increase in net income from activities the beneficiaries took up under agriculture, animal husbandry, fishery and other non-farm sector activities. For the sample beneficiary households, the increase in net income averaged Rs.1425/- per annum.
- (ii) Beneficiaries preferred investments under crop production and milch cattle. Relatively larger income at Rs.600/- and Rs.526/- were realized from these activities.
- (iii) Investment in Fishery was taken up in Nuapada and Rayagada districts only by a couple of beneficiaries during the post project period. Though the net return was very small in size, the added investment under fishery can be attributed to the changes which took place due to the development under Sericulture.
- (iv) Investments under NFS were taken up in Nuapada, Koraput and Rayagada districts by a couple of beneficiaries. The return from the investment was small and amounted to Rs.200/- per household.
- (v) Among the 4 districts, the net return was the highest at Rs.1800/- in Nuapada followed by Rs.1600/- in Koraput and Rs.1500/- in Rayagada. The lowest net return was realized at Rs.800/- per annum in Kalahandi.

4.12 The above trend suggests a favorable growth process in the 4 districts covered under Sericulture Development Project. The trend if suitably maintained will make them economically self-sustaining and they will slowly join the economy's accelerated growth path. Cluster based promotion of Sericulture Development through the forums like SHGs and better systems for the inputs supply, the cocoon production system can be made further profitable and year round activity. This will absorb surplus labour and also will help in solving the problem of under employment.

4.13 As silk has a tremendous potential, building a regular supply chain for cocoons, silk reeling and artistically made silk items will have steady increasing market demand. Availability of local skills on major 3 silk production systems,

Tassar, Mulberry and Eri, will have large scope for modernization and quality improvement of the products and addressing cost saving methods.

4.14 Government of Orissa with the association of professionals may like to bring in Cluster Centric Developmental Plans of Sericulture with suitable Micro Level Infrastructure and Service Support from the Government Sector. As the sector need very small investments and gestation period is also very small, it merits special attention.

CHAPTER - V

CRITICAL APPRECIATION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Development of sericulture under RLTA P received mixed response during the project period from 2002-03 to 2005-06. During the first year 2002-03 an allocation of Rs.1.5 lakh only was made. Though a large number of project components like development of mulberry plantation, procurement and distribution of planting materials and inputs, meeting of the transportation cost, etc. were aimed at, the financial allocation did not permit any appreciable changes under sericulture sector. In Koraput, only 6 farmers developed mulberry plantation on an average plot size of an acre.

5.2 During 2003-04, an allocation of Rs.75 lakh was made for the development of Mulberry Plantation under irrigated conditions and providing irrigation facilities to a group of farmers through bore wells. The projects also envisaged development of rearing houses, supply of equipments and development of the micro infrastructure and provision of revolving fund to meet farmers' short-term capital requirements.

5.3 The project received a reduced allocation of Rs.50 lakh and Rs.33.20 lakh under RLTA P during 2004-05 and 2005-06 respectively. Components like eri food plants, training, Chawki rearing centers, etc. were added. Department of sericulture under the leadership of Assistant Director Sericulture at Kalahandi and Koraput with their limited manpower and resources implemented the project.

5.4 As the investment required small amount of capital and simple skill level, a good number of the farmers took interest in sericulture. Since the children and elderly persons at home could also take care of investments, participation of people was relatively better. New forums like SHGs and Clusters also took up added interest in motivating the farmers, providing the inputs and imparting required skills. As the production of cocoons was relatively easier, a large number of households took up cultivation of mulberry plants and rearing of silk worms.

5.5 Only a few rural households took up reeling and weaving activities as these activities were not only capital intensive but also required better skill levels. Through capacity building, farmers can be motivated to undertake reeling and weaving. Systematic planning and development of sericulture in the KBK region can make this an important silk producing area through appropriate partnership. As the technology and the skills are available in neighboring state of Andhra Pradesh, government of Orissa may like to take advantage of the same by organizing visits of the prospective farmers to that state.

5.6 Based on the experience the Study Team has gained through the field studies and detailed discussions with the stakeholders and project implementing officers, the following suggestions are made with the objective of further strengthening the project implementation process and to improve the total production and productive efficiency of sericulture which will in-turn bring about welfare of the people involved.

- (i) A careful and systematic assessment of the development potential under sericulture by the professionals will help in identifying potential areas which can be taken up for development for effectively tapping the market demand.
- (ii) The above exercise will also enable government of Orissa for better funds allocation and utilization on a project basis.
- (iii) There is a need for reassessment of the economic viability of the units at household level for raising the plantation and for the construction of the rearing sheds and purchase of equipment. If the land holding is unviable, through social re-engineering group farming may be introduced with the help of change agents/SHGs, etc. Such models may have to be worked out for each Cluster, as considerable variation exists among the Clusters.
- (iv) Each cluster may be encouraged to develop economically viable rearing houses and the same may be used for demonstration and learning of the prospective beneficiaries. These centers may also be empowered to procure quality equipment and inputs required for cultivation and production of cocoons for reeling.
- (v) As the investment in mulberry cultivation under rain-fed conditions has poor viability, irrigation should form an essential component in the sericulture

development projects. Alternate viable irrigation systems to provide the facility to a group of farmers are to be worked out. Good NGOs and change agents may be encouraged to address this subject. The study team had observed that despite having paid in advance the Agro-Industries could not execute the irrigation project. State government may consider to make alternative arrangements for speedy completion of irrigation projects.

- (vi) Prices of cocoon realized by primary producers need constant monitoring. Proper display of prevailing prices at the level of clusters/local market may help farmers in taking advantage of the same. Such an effort will also ensure that the farmers realize remunerative prices. Besides, better storage and credit facilities will help in avoiding distress sale.
- (vii) Infrastructure requirement at the Cluster level and at the major cocoon producing village levels need assessment and action for development. Professionals may be engaged for the purpose. Development of infrastructure at the Cluster level may be encouraged through private sector participation.
- (viii) Since sericulture, especially mulberry cultivation, is an agricultural activity, the concessional facilities available under Agriculture, especially for the use of power may be extended to sericulture.
- (ix) Supply of essential equipment and inputs through Farmers Group/SHGs/Co-operatives may be encouraged to reduce exploitation by the middlemen.
- (x) Technical feasibility in the use of Vermi compost, Bio-fertilizers and development of Organic Silk, needs to be studied. An integrated approach for development of organic silk in one of the potential centers may be initiated under RLTAAP.
- (xi) For suitable identity and recognition, farmers may be issued Identity Cards. They may also be covered under Personal Insurance scheme. Cocoon production may also be covered under insurance. Farmers having exceptional skills in the cultivation of host plants, cocoon production, reeling and weaving may be identified at the district and state level through organizing competitions and giving recognition to the best performers.
- (xii) Clusters may be equipped with audio-visuals aids on cultivation, cocoon rearing, reeling, weaving, printing and market exposure both within and

outside the country. This will generate the required tempo for achieving better quality and production efficiency.

- (xiii) The financial assistance available from NABARD, SIDIBI, etc. for product and skill upgradation, marketing facilities, exposure visits, etc. may be tapped by a nodal agency in association with the NGOs. Similarly, a better coordination of the developmental activities under GoI and GoO may be tried for better results. Thus, a Master Plan appears to be very essential for Integrated Development of Sericulture in Orissa and especially for the KBK districts.

SUPPLIMENTARY INFORMATION

List of projects

S No.	Name of Project	Village	Block	District	Year
1.	Manikeswari MRCS	Sirimska	Th. Rampur	Kalahandi	2003-04
2.	M. Rampur MRCS	M. Rampur	M. Rampur	Kalahandi	2003-04
3.	MDF Biswanathpur	Biswanathpur	Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	2003-04
4.	MDF Sirimaska	Sirimska	Th. Rampur	Kalahandi	2003-04
5.	Eri centre Dharmagarh	Dharmagarh	Dharmagarh	Kalahandi	2003-04
6.	PPC Kauguda	Kauguda	Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	2003-04
7.	Sericulture development	Lakhna	Komna	Nuapada	2003-04
8.	Sericulture development	Kukurmundi	Komna	Nuapada	2002-03
9.	Sericulture development	Siriguda	Kashipur	Nuapada	2003-04
10.	Sericulture development	Talamaligaon	Kashipur	Nuapada	2004-05
11.	Sericulture development	Majhiguda	Dasamantpur	Koraput	2005-06
12.	Sericulture development	Jalahanjir	Lamtaput	Koraput	2004-05
13.	Sericulture development	Simla	Nandapur	Koraput	2003-04

Constraint Faced By Implementing Agency (pp 94 – 97)

- a) Scarcity of funds for construction of rearing houses.
- b) Limited irrigation facilities
- c) Low price of cocoons
- d) Low demand for cocoon
- e) Lack of training for silk worm rearers
- f) Low varieties of mulberry
- g) Maintenance of rearing house
- h) Lack of timely channelization of fund.

Constraint Faced By Beneficiaries (pp 94 – 97)

- a) Fencing problem of mulberry plantation
- b) Construction of rearing house
- c) Poor harvest of cocoons
- d) Poor irrigation facilities
- e) Lack of viable rearing house
- f) Problem of market
- g) Poor infrastructure

Success Stories (pp 83 – 84)

During the course of interaction following success stories were noted.

- 1) Manikeswari MRCS Limited is located at Sirimaska village in Thuamal Rampur block in Kalahandi district. This project was implemented there in 2003-04 with a group of farmers who had no work. A group of sericulture farmers showed their interest in further development and under RLTA Rs.13.46 lakh was provided for the same. Now a Rearing house, Chawki garden, a Bore well and Staff quarters were constructed under the project. This project benefited all the farmers interested in the development activities. Farmers supplemented their family income from sericulture and were hopeful of further development. Thus, this project is able to improve the living standard of the group of people.
- 2) Development of sericulture at Siriguda village in Kashipur block of Rayagada district was implemented by Assistant Director of Sericulture, Koraput during 2003-04. This project enhances the socio-economic status of tribals through silk worm rearing and production of cocoons. Under the project, 14 Acre of plantation was developed with irrigation facilities. It appeared to be a successful project. Farmers were actively participating.

LIST OF RESPONDENTS

HANDLOOM

Sl. No.	Name	Village	Block	District
1.	Bhagatram Meher	Limser	Golrmunda	Kalahandi
2.	Nilamber Meher	Limser	Golrmunda	Kalahandi
3.	Mohan Meher	Limser	Golrmunda	Kalahandi
4.	Akhar Meher	Limser	Golrmunda	Kalahandi
5.	Tolaram Meher	Limser	Golrmunda	Kalahandi
6.	Ugrasen Meher	Chicheiguda	Junagarh	Kalahandi
7.	Sudhakar Meher	Chicheiguda	Junagarh	Kalahandi
8.	Jaladhar Meher	Chicheiguda	Junagarh	Kalahandi
9.	Chakradhar Meher	Chicheiguda	Junagarh	Kalahandi
10.	Sandhya Meher	Chicheiguda	Junagarh	Kalahandi
11.	Jayaram Senari	Badaghumun	Dharmogarh	Kalahandi
12.	Bhaktaram Senari	Badaghumun	Dharmogarh	Kalahandi
13.	Barasingha Khamul	Badaghumun	Dharmogarh	Kalahandi
14.	Pehelu Senari	Badaghumun	Dharmogarh	Kalahandi
15.	Chala Khamai	Badaghumun	Dharmogarh	Kalahandi
16.	Paramananda Meher	Sikua	Kharikar	Nuapada
17.	Lalit Meher	Sikua	Kharikar	Nuapada
18.	Jayasingh Meher	Sikua	Kharikar	Nuapada
19.		Sikua	Kharikar	Nuapada
20.	Chhabhi Meher	Sikua	Kharikar	Nuapada
21.	Dinahodh Meher	Sinapali	Sinapali	Nuapada
22.	Subhadh Meher	Sinapali	Sinapali	Nuapada
23.	Sankar Meher	Sinapali	Sinapali	Nuapada
24.	Chaitanya Meher	Sinapali	Sinapali	Nuapada
25.	Sibaram Meher	Sinapali	Sinapali	Nuapada
26.	Udhaba Meher	Sinapali	Sinapali	Nuapada
27.	Sobha Meher	Sinapali	Sinapali	Nuapada
28.	Duryadhan Meher	Sikuon	Khariar	Nuapada
29.	Kamallochan	Sikuon	Khariar	Nuapada
30.	Jaya Meher	Sikuon	Khariar	Nuapada
31.	Rajib Meher	Kharari	Papadhandi	Nabarangapur
32.	Sankar Meher	Kharari	Papadhandi	Nabarangapur
33.	Gopinath Meher	Kharari	Papadhandi	Nabarangapur
34.	Lokanath Meher	Kharari	Papadhandi	Nabarangapur
35.	Gopal Meher	Kharari	Papadhandi	Nabarangapur
36.	Manmohan Meher	Palia	Jharigaon	Nabarangapur
37.	Srikanta Meher	Palia	Jharigaon	Nabarangapur
38.	Jambua Meher	Palia	Jharigaon	Nabarangapur
39.	Lokanath Meher	Palia	Jharigaon	Nabarangapur

40.	Jogeswar Meher	Palia	Jharigaon	Nabarangapur
41.	Bhikari Meher	Dahana	Nandhahandi	Nabarangapur
42.	Laxman Meher	Dahana	Nandhahandi	Nabarangapur
43.	Banamali Meher	Dahana	Nandhahandi	Nabarangapur
44.	Mania Meher	Dahana	Nandhahandi	Nabarangapur
45.	Purnachandra Meher	Dahana	Nandhahandi	Nabarangapur
46.	Bansidhar Meher	Pandripani	Malkanagir	Malkanagir
47.	Mukam Meher	Pandripani	Malkanagir	Malkanagir
48.	Bhima Meher	Pandripani	Malkanagir	Malkanagir
49.	Sunakar Meher	Pandripani	Malkanagir	Malkanagir
50.	Suresh Meher	Pandripani	Malkanagir	Malkanagir
51.	Nityananda Meher	Pandripani	Malkanagir	Malkanagir
52.	Subudhi Meher	Pandripani	Malkanagir	Malkanagir
53.	Suman Meher	Pandripani	Malkanagir	Malkanagir
54.	Janak Meher	Parakanamala	K. Guma	Malkanagir
55.	Apa Meher	Parakanamala	K. Guma	Malkanagir
56.	Kalamani Meher	Parakanamala	K. Guma	Malkanagir
57.	Amani Meher	Parakanamala	K. Guma	Malkanagir
58.	Lambu Meher	Parakanamala	K. Guma	Malkanagir
59.	Bimbadhar Meher	Parakanamala	K. Guma	Malkanagir
60.	Satrughana Meher	Parakanamala	K. Guma	Malkanagir
61.	Sadasiva Panika	Kotpad	Kotpad	Koraput
62.	Madhu Panika	Kotpad	Kotpad	Koraput
63.	Iswar Prasad Mahanta	Kotpad	Kotpad	Koraput
64.	Dhanujaya Kamudi	Kotpad	Kotpad	Koraput
65.	Baidyanatha Samarth	Kotpad	Kotpad	Koraput
66.	Jagabandhu Samartha	Kotpad	Kotpad	Koraput
67.	Narasingha Mahanta	Kotpad	Kotpad	Koraput
68.	Sukadev Kamudi	Kotpad	Kotpad	Koraput
69.	Minaketan Sera	Kotpad	Kotpad	Koraput
70.	Minaketan Samartha	Kotpad	Kotpad	Koraput
71.	Gobardhan Panika	Kotpad	Kotpad	Koraput
72.	Khabadati Panika	Kotpad	Kotpad	Koraput
73.	Bidyadhar Mahanta	Kotpad	Kotpad	Koraput
74.	Tukaran Diwani	Kotpad	Kotpad	Koraput
75.	Jadumani Diwani	Kotpad	Kotpad	Koraput
76.	K. Jagannath Rao	Subhadrapur	Gunupur	Rayagada
77.	G. Baikuntha	Subhadrapur	Gunupur	Rayagada
78.	A. Krishna Rao	Subhadrapur	Gunupur	Rayagada
79.	U. Mohan Rao	Subhadrapur	Gunupur	Rayagada
80.	P. Apar	Subhadrapur	Gunupur	Rayagada

81.	V. Jagannath	Subhadrapur	Gunupur	Rayagada
82.	P. Prabhakar	Subhadrapur	Gunupur	Rayagada
83.	K. Ramarout	Subhadrapur	Gunupur	Rayagada
84.	A. Murti	Subhadrapur	Gunupur	Rayagada
85.	B. Bhaskar Rao	Subhadrapur	Gunupur	Rayagada
86.	B. Brundabati	Subhadrapur	Gunupur	Rayagada
87.	P. Nalakantha	Subhadrapur	Gunupur	Rayagada
88.	P. Ramarao	Subhadrapur	Gunupur	Rayagada
89.	V. Pardhali Ama	Subhadrapur	Gunupur	Rayagada
90.	P. Gumpaswami	Subhadrapur	Gunupur	Rayagada
91.	Kartika Meher	Kandhkelgaon	Saintala	Balangir
92.	Satish Meher	Kandhkelgaon	Saintala	Balangir
93.	Dina Meher	Kandhkelgaon	Saintala	Balangir
94.	Samir Meher	Kandhkelgaon	Saintala	Balangir
95.	Prema Meher	Kandhkelgaon	Saintala	Balangir
96.	Sankritan Meher	Arda	Deogoan	Balangir
97.	Brundaban Meher	Arda	Deogoan	Balangir
98.	Tirtha Meher	Arda	Deogoan	Balangir
99.	Dulamani Meher	Arda	Deogoan	Balangir
100.	Kirtan Meher	Arda	Deogoan	Balangir
101.	Ranjit Meher	Sibatala	Balangir	Balangir
102.	Arjun Meher	Sibatala	Balangir	Balangir
103.	Chala Meher	Sibatala	Balangir	Balangir
104.	Pramananda Meher	Sibatala	Balangir	Balangir
105.	Bibek Meher	Sibatala	Balangir	Balangir
106.	Ramachandra Meher	Binka	B.M. Pur	Sonapur
107.	Tikayat Meher	Binka	B.M. Pur	Sonapur
108.	Jadu Meher	Binka	B.M. Pur	Sonapur
109.	Ranjan Meher	Binka	B.M. Pur	Sonapur
110.	Keshaba Meher	Binka	B.M. Pur	Sonapur
111.	Bikash Meher	Binka	B.M. Pur	Sonapur
112.	Palia Meher	Binka	B.M. Pur	Sonapur
113.	Duaru Meher	Mahulkhunti	Sonapur	Sonapur
114.	Gopal Meher	Mahulkhunti	Sonapur	Sonapur
115.	Tapan Meher	Mahulkhunti	Sonapur	Sonapur
116.	Surubabu Meher	Mahulkhunti	Sonapur	Sonapur
117.	Laxmi Meher	Mahulkhunti	Sonapur	Sonapur
118.	Premasila Meher	Mahulkhunti	Sonapur	Sonapur
119.	Rupabati Mehera	Mahulkhunti	Sonapur	Sonapur
120.	Snigdha Meher	Mahulkhunti	Sonapur	Sonapur

SERICULTURE

Sl. No.	Name	Village	Block	District
1.	Samar Khilo	Jalahanjar	Lamtiput	Koraput
2.	Lalchan Sisha	Jalahanjar	Lamtiput	Koraput
3.	Ghasi Sisha	Jalahanjar	Lamtiput	Koraput
4.	Jagabandhu Krishani	Jalahanjar	Lamtiput	Koraput
5.	Mangala Khilo	Jalahanjar	Lamtiput	Koraput
6.	Dhana Kirsan	Simla	Nandapur	Koraput
7.	Lalchu Kirsan	Simla	Nandapur	Koraput
8.	Madhu Sisha	Simla	Nandapur	Koraput
9.	Gopi Hanjan	Simla	Nandapur	Koraput
10.	Jinu Hanjala	Simla	Nandapur	Koraput
11.	Moti Majhi	Majhiguda	Dasamantapur	Koraput
12.	Jalbu Saunta	Majhiguda	Dasamantapur	Koraput
13.	Ghena Jani	Majhiguda	Dasamantapur	Koraput
14.	Chandal Saunta	Majhiguda	Dasamantapur	Koraput
15.	Kanidhi Saunta	Majhiguda	Dasamantapur	Koraput
16.	Sudarshan Patel	Godabhanja	Dharmagarh	Kalahandi
17.	Rasik Patel	Godabhanja	Dharmagarh	Kalahandi
18.	Jagdis Patel	Godabhanja	Dharmagarh	Kalahandi
19.	Sambar Patel	Godabhanja	Dharmagarh	Kalahandi
20.	Saroj Patel	Godabhanja	Dharmagarh	Kalahandi
21.	Purna Nayak	Dhamarbhatta	Lanjigarh	Kalahandi
22.	Abhimayu Nayak	Dhamarbhatta	Lanjigarh	Kalahandi
23.	Lalsen Naik	Dhamarbhatta	Lanjigarh	Kalahandi
24.	Karikta Dora	Dhamarbhatta	Lanjigarh	Kalahandi
25.	Ranjit Dora	Dhamarbhatta	Lanjigarh	Kalahandi
26.	Paramanda Naik	Sirmaska	Th. Rampur	Kalahandi
27.	Sambarur Naik	Sirmaska	Th. Rampur	Kalahandi
28.	Gobinda Naik	Sirmaska	Th. Rampur	Kalahandi
29.	Kandar Naik	Sirmaska	Th. Rampur	Kalahandi
30.	Budha Naik	Sirmaska	Th. Rampur	Kalahandi
31.	Puran Majhi	Kukurmundi	Komna	Nuapada
32.	Kamal Majhi	Kukurmundi	Komna	Nuapada
33.	Manu Majhi	Kukurmundi	Komna	Nuapada
34.	Tike Majhi	Kukurmundi	Komna	Nuapada
35.	Chandra Majhi	Kukurmundi	Komna	Nuapada
36.	Abadrut Majhi	Kukurmundi	Komna	Nuapada
37.	Sunadhar Majhi	Kukurmundi	Komna	Nuapada
38.	Gurubari Majhi	Kukurmundi	Komna	Nuapada
39.	Chamaru Majhi	Kukurmundi	Komna	Nuapada
40.	Parameswar Majhi	Kukurmundi	Komna	Nuapada
41.	Bidyadhar Kaibarta	Lakhna	Komna	Nuapada
42.	Madhaba Majhi	Lakhna	Komna	Nuapada

43.	Sambaru Majhi	Lakhna	Komna	Nuapada
44.	Jogini Bariha	Lakhna	Komna	Nuapada
45.	Mohan Bariha	Lakhna	Komna	Nuapada
46.	Gurunath Jhodia	Siriguda	Kashipur	Rayagada
47.	Masaram Jhodia	Siriguda	Kashipur	Rayagada
48.	Ramachandra Jhodia	Siriguda	Kashipur	Rayagada
49.	Baikuntha Jhodia	Siriguda	Kashipur	Rayagada
50.	Khatu Jhodia	Siriguda	Kashipur	Rayagada
51.	Sanyasi Jhodia	Siriguda	Kashipur	Rayagada
52.	Maheswar Jhodia	Siriguda	Kashipur	Rayagada
53.	Sitaram Jhodia	Siriguda	Kashipur	Rayagada
54.	Chhati Jhodia	Siriguda	Kashipur	Rayagada
55.	Babrunath Jhodia	Siriguda	Kashipur	Rayagada
56.	Subamani Jhodia	Siriguda	Kashipur	Rayagada
57.	Bhimsen Jhodia	Siriguda	Kashipur	Rayagada
58.	Hiramani Jhodia	Siriguda	Kashipur	Rayagada
59.	Abhiram Jhodia	Siriguda	Kashipur	Rayagada
60.	Jayadhar Gauda	Talamani Gaon	Kashipur	Rayagada

