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ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT OF MINOR IRRIGATION  
PROJECT, WEST BENGAL

**TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
(Final Report)**

**Main Report –Vol. I**

***WATER RESOURCES INVESTIGATION AND DEVELOPMENT  
DEPARTMENT, GOVT. OF WEST BENGAL***

September 2010

# TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT OF MINOR IRRIGATION PROJECT, WEST BENGAL

WATER RESOURCES INVESTIGATION AND DEVELOPMENT  
DEPARTMENT, GOVT. OF WEST BENGAL  
September- 2010

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### Abbreviations

ADMIP	-	Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation Project
AMSY	-	Adivasi Mahila Swashaktikaran Yozna
BCWD	-	Backward Classes Welfare Department
CD	-	Compact Disc
CRI	-	Cultural Research Institute
DPMU	-	District Project Monitoring Unit
FIG	-	Farmer's Interest Group
GOWB	-	Government of West Bengal
GP	-	Gram Panchayat
HYV	-	High Yielding Variety
IBRD	-	International Bank for Rural Development
IDA	-	International Development Association
ITDP	-	Integrated Tribal Development Project
ITDA	-	Integrated Tribal Development Agency
LAMPS	-	Large Sized Multipurpose Co-operative Societies
MI	-	Minor Irrigation
MOU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
MLE	-	Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation
NGO	-	Non-Government Organization
OP	-	Operational Procedure
O&M	-	Operation and Maintenance
OMM	-	Operation, Maintenance and Management
PRI	-	Panchyati Raj Institution
PS	-	Panchayat Samiti
PTG	-	Primitive Tribal Group
ROG	-	Redressal of Grievances
SDMP	-	Scheme Development and Management Plan
SO	-	Support Organization
SICO	-	Self Initiated Community Organizer

SCA	-	Spout Command Area
SSC	-	Spout Sub Committee
ST	-	Scheduled Tribe
STW	-	Shallow Tub Well
SC	-	Scheduled Caste
SHG	-	Self Help Group
SMPT	-	Special Multi Purpose Tribal
TDP	-	Tribal Development Plan
TOR	-	Terms of Reference
WBSCSTDFC	-	West Bengal Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Development and Finance Coporation
WBTDC	-	West Bengal Tribal Development & Co-operative Corporation
WRI&DD	-	Water Resources Investigation and Development Department
WRDD	-	Water Resources Development Directorate
WUA	-	Water Users Association
ZP	-	Zilla Parishad

## **Tribal Development Plan**

### **Introduction**

1. The Government of West Bengal (GoWB) in the department of Water Resources Investigation and Development (WRI&DD) has initiated the Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation Project (ADMI) with financial assistance from the World Bank. The project development objective is to enhance agricultural production of small and marginal farmers. This would be achieved through accelerated development of minor irrigation schemes, strengthening community-based irrigation management, and support to agricultural development, including provision of agricultural services, encouraging diversification and use of new technologies, facilitating market access, and creating income generating opportunities. The total project cost is estimated at US\$300 million, to be financed through a mix of IBRD loan and IDA Credit of US\$125 million each (about 83.3 percent of the project costs), with the balance to be financed by the Government.

2. The investments will focus on investments targeted towards: (i) strengthening community-based institutions to assume responsibilities for the management of minor irrigation schemes created under the project; (ii) development of surface and ground water based irrigation systems in 18 of the 19 districts of West Bengal; and (iii) agricultural development and providing improved support services to farmers, including support for enhancing marketability of agricultural produce. Overall, the project is expected to bring 138,901 ha of additional agricultural lands under assured irrigation through developing 4660 Minor Irrigation structures spread over 18 districts.

3. As a part of the efforts at preparing the project, several studies had been initiated by the Government of West Bengal. Some of them are Social Assessment (SA), Environment Assessment, and Hydrological Assessments. Of these, Social Assessment study was initiated chiefly to identify key social development issues, and to ensure accomplishing the outcomes – inclusion, cohesion, equity, security, decentralization and accountability. A summary of the results of the SA study are presented in a later section. In the process, the SA study highlighted the need to devote special attention to tribal development issues. Accordingly and in compliance with the Bank's Operational Policy OP 4.10, on Indigenous Peoples, as an off-shoot, has been prepared. Tribal Development Plan (TDP) This report reflects in brief about the broad contours of the TDP.

4. Structure of the Report: Section I viz., this section served as introduction. In Section II, details about the tribal scenario in West Bengal are presented and a case is made as to why they require separate and dedicated attention. Governance related legislative and other administrative arrangements which are of importance to the project are presented in Section III. Some baseline information along with details about the consultations held during the study are provided in Sections IV and V respectively. This is followed by a summary of the results of the SA in Section VI. Subsequently, drawing on the information so generated, a TDP is prepared. Its strategy, institutional arrangements and implementation process/map cycle are presented in the Section VII. The financing plan for TDP components is presented in Section VIII. A strategy for consultation during TDP implementation and grievance redressal mechanisms are presented in Sections IX and X respectively. The last section of this report deals with the arrangements for monitoring and evaluation of implementation of TDP.

## II. Tribal Scenario in West Bengal

**5. Identification of Tribals.** In the ethnographic map of India, West Bengal occupies an important place, for it is inhabited by substantial number of tribal communities as compared to the other States and Union Territories and it also has the largest concentration of tribal people next only to 5 other states. The tribal communities, in varying concentrations, are found almost in all the districts of the state. Each tribe has a cultural identity of its own. The distinctiveness of each tribe is manifested in its language, social organization, and rituals and festivals, and also in their dress pattern, adornments and art and craft. Tribes in general live in a close relationship with nature and depend on it for their survival. Following the Indian Constitutional provision (Article 342), in West Bengal, as many as 40 groups have been categorized / scheduled viz., Scheduled Tribes<sup>1</sup>. Of these, 3 are declared as Primitive Tribal Groups<sup>2</sup> (the list of the 40 tribal communities in the state and the 3 PTGs has been provided in Annexure-1). From the World Bank's Operational Policy (OP) 4.12, perspective, these 40 groups constitute 'indigenous people'. It may be noted that in this report, the terms 'tribals' and 'scheduled tribes' are used synonymously.

**6. Tribal Mapping.** Out of 40 Scheduled Tribe Communities of the State, there are 10 communities, whose population jointly shares a little more than 90% of the total ST population of the State (Table-1).

**Table 1: Distribution of major Scheduled Tribe Population in West Bengal**

Sl. No.	Name of the major Scheduled Tribe	Total Population	Proportion of the total ST population (%)
1.	Santhal	22,80,540	51.8
2.	Oraon	6,17,138	14.0
3.	Munda	3,41,542	7.8
4.	Bhumij	3,36,436	7.6
5.	Kora	1,42,789	3.2
6.	Lodha	84,966	1.9
7.	Mahali	76,102	1.7
8.	Bhutia	60,091	1.4
9.	Bedia	55,979	1.3
10.	Savar	43,599	1.0

Source: Census 2001

These 10 communities are: Santal, Oraon, Munda, Bhumij, Kora, Mahali, Lodha / Kheria, Bhutia and Malpahariya. So, in other words it may be mentioned here that these 10 communities are the major tribal communities of the State. Incidentally it may be

<sup>1</sup> The term 'Scheduled Tribes' first appeared in the Constitution of India. Article 366 (25) defined scheduled tribes as "such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of this constitution". The criterion followed for specification of a community, as scheduled tribes are indications of primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographical isolation, shyness of contact with the community at large, and backwardness. This criterion is not spelt out in the Constitution but has become well established.

<sup>2</sup> The Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) have been identified by the Govt. of India in 15 states/union territories on the basis of (a) pre agricultural level of technology (b) extremely low level of literacy; and (c) small, stagnant or diminishing population.

mentioned here that the Santal community alone contribute more than 54% of the total Scheduled Tribe population of the State. Out of the Scheduled Tribe communities of the State, 3 communities namely Lodha, Birhor and Toto have been declared as Primitive Tribes by the Government of India. The total population of these three communities is 58,534 as per 2001 Census. The population of Lodha Community is 57,028. There are 279 Birhors, while the Toto has a population of 1227 persons. The Lodhas are mainly distributed in Paschim Medinipur and Bankura districts, the Birhors are found in Purulia and the Totos are the inhabitants of Totopara of Jalpaiguri. District wise distribution of different tribal groups is presented in Annex-2.

7. The tribal population of the State of W Bengal stands at 4.5 million (2001 Census). This constitutes 5.5 % of the total population of the State and 8 % of the total tribal population of the country. State wide distribution reveals that tribals inhabitate predominately in as many as 10 districts (out of a total of 18) (Table -2). In fact, in 6 districts, tribal population exceeds 10% of the total district population. Given this significant tribal presence, Government of India as well as that of West Bengal have taken a number of steps to safeguard their interests.

8. **Tribal Village.** Government of W Bengal in the department identifies certain villages as 'tribal' depending upon the tribal population (40% and more) living in a particular village. An elaborate exercise carried out as a part of the project preparation has listed 4,568 villages as 'tribal'. District wise and Block wise distribution of these villages is presented in Appendix-I to XVII.

**Table 2: District Wise Scheduled Tribe Population Distribution: 2001**

Sl. No.	District	Total Population	ST Population	% ST	% WBST
1	Darjeeling	1609172	204167	12.69	4.63
2	Jalpaiguri	3401173	641688	18.87	14.56
3	Coochbehar	2479155	14246	0.57	0.32
4	Uttar Dinajpur	2441794	124865	5.11	2.83
5	Dakshin Dinajpur	1503178	242317	16.12	5.50
6	Malda	3290468	227047	6.90	5.15
7	Murshidabad	5866569	75953	1.29	1.72
8	Nadia	4604827	113891	2.47	2.58
9	24-Parganas (North)	8934286	198936	2.23	4.51
10	24-Parganas (South)	6906689	84766	1.23	1.92
11	Howrah	4273099	19168	0.45	0.43
12	Hooghly	5041976	212062	4.21	4.81
13	Burdwan	6895514	441832	6.41	10.03
14	Bankura	3192695	330783	10.36	7.51
15	Purulia	2536516	463452	18.27	10.52
16	Birbhum	3015422	203127	6.74	4.61
17	Purba Medinipur	4417377	26504	0.60	0.60
18	Paschim Medinipur	5193411	772177	14.87	17.52
19	Kolkata	4572876	9810	0.21	0.22
<b>Total:</b>		<b>80176197</b>	<b>4406791</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>100.00</b>

9. Since Independence, many efforts have been made to bring about an all round development of the tribes. How to integrate them into the mainstream of national life has been a major concern. According to the provisions of the Article 46 of the Constitution of India, various welfare measures are being implemented for their socio-economic and educational development. Besides, provision of protective legislation has

been made in the Constitution to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. Till the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> Five year plan period, tribal development schemes were implemented through Special Multi Purpose Tribal (SMPT) and Tribal Development (TD) Blocks. From the 5<sup>th</sup> Five year plan onwards, tribal development gathered momentum with the introduction of a Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) approach. Under this approach, Special Development Agencies like Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) and Micro Projects were made to focus on the development of the tribal communities with 100% financial assistance from the Government of India. Details of Tribal sub Plan of West Bengal are furnished in annexure 3 to 18.

**10. Literacy.** The tribal population in the State is overwhelmingly rural, with 94% residing in villages. With the result, literacy levels of tribals are quite low, with women faring much lower than that of men. The overall literacy rate of the tribals has increased from 28 % in 1991 to 43 % in 2001. Despite this improvement, the literacy rate among the tribals is considerably below the national average of 65 % and the state average, 68 % (Table-3). Scheduled Castes fare better than STs in the state (**Table-3**).

**Table – 3: Literacy in West Bengal**

Census Year	All	ST	SC	Other Communities (Non Scheduled)
1961	29.28%	6.55%	13.53%	35.94%
1971	33.20%	8.92%	17.80%	39.19%
1981	40.94%	13.21%	24.37%	48.12%
1991	57.70%	27.78%	42.21%	64.98%
2001	68.64%	43.40%	59.04%	73.55%

Source: Census of India

**11.** Literacy differentials between male and female tribals are quite significant. While Male literacy has increased from 40.07% to 57.38%, female literacy has had a marginal increase, from 14.98% in 1991 to 29.15% during 1991-2001 (Table-4 given at the end of the report). Male literacy among the major tribal groups vary between 36 to 80%, whereas female literacy ranges between 16 to 65% (Table- 5)

**12. Work Participation Pattern of Scheduled Tribe.** Work Participation Rate (WPR) is defined as the proportion of total worker (i.e. main and marginal worker) to total population. This indicates the level of economic standing in the society. In West Bengal, out of 4.4 million tribals, 2.1 million persons are workers viz., a WPR of 48.8% among, on par with the national tribal average of about 49%. As per 2001 census, 1.14 million persons or 53% are engaged as Agricultural Labourers, with women exceeding men marginally (Table-6). Discounting the difference between cultivator and agricultural laborers, proportion of workers in agriculture amount to 72%, In nine districts, tribal workers in agriculture exceed 60%.



Demography			
Population	Total	1991 68077965	2001 80176197
	Male	35510633	41465985
	Female	32567332	38710212
	% Share in Country's Population	8.12	7.79
% share of Urban Population (India)	27.48 (25.73)	27.97 (27.82)	
% share of Rural Population (India)	72.52 (74.27)	72.03 (72.18)	
% share of major religious communities (India)	Hindus	74.72 (82.00)	72.47 (80.46)
	Muslims	23.61 (12.12)	25.25 (13.43)
% share of SC (India)	23.62 (16.48)	23.02 (16.2)	
% share of ST (India)	5.59 (8.08)	5.50 (8.2)	
% share of Children (0-6)	16.98 (17.94)	14.24 (15.93)	
Sex Ratio (India)	All	917 (927)	934 (933)
	SC	931 (922)	949 (936)
	ST	964 (972)	982 (978)
	Children of (0-6)	967 (945)	960 (927)
Population Density (per Sq. Km) (India)	767 (274)	903 (324)	
Decadal Growth rate (%) (India)	24.73 (23.85)	17.77 (21.34)	

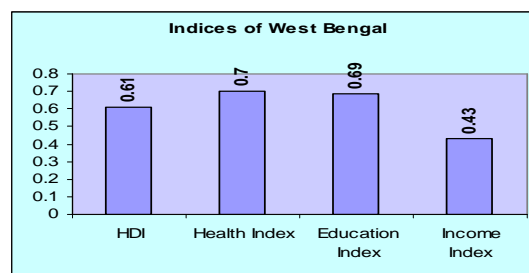
Education				
Literacy Rate (%) (India)	All	Total	1991 57.70 (52.21)	2001 68.64 (64.8)
		Male	67.81 (64.13)	77.20 (75.3)
		Female	46.56 (39.29)	59.61 (53.7)
		Rural	50.50 (44.69)	63.42 (58.7)
		Urban	75.27 (73.08)	81.25 (79.9)
		Total	42.21 (37.41)	59.04 (54.7)
	SC	Male	54.55 (49.91)	70.54 (66.6)
		Female	28.87 (23.76)	46.90 (41.9)
	ST	Total	27.78 (29.60)	43.40 (47.1)
		Male	40.07 (40.65)	57.38 (59.2)
		Female	14.98 (18.19)	29.15 (34.8)
	Gender Gap in Literacy	21.25 (24.84)	17.41 (21.6)	
	Primary	Upper Primary		
No of Schools-SSA-2006	50255 (Govt.)	11440 (Govt / Govt aided)		
Pupil - Teacher Ratio(Govt)-SSA-'06	45.20	61.41		
Net Enrolment Ratio(overall)SSA'06	98.03	78.74		
Drop Out Rate(Cohort study SSA 2004)	19.92	29.70		

Health		
Infant Mortality Rate (India)	2003	46 (60)
	2004	40 (58)
	2005	38 (58)
Under five Mortality Rate (India)	1998-1999	67.6 (94.9)
Maternal Mortality Rate (India)	1998	266 (407)
Birth Rate (SRS)	2003	20.3 (24.8)
Death Rate (SRS)	2003	6.6 (8.0)
Life Expectancy(2001)	Male	65
	Female	69
Mean age at Marriage (IIPS)	Male	24.7 (24.5)
	Female	18.5 (19.5)
Beds per lakhs population(2003)	86	

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Administrative Information	
No of Sub-divisions	66
No. of Municipalities (2004)	120
No of Municipal Corporation (2004)	6
No of Blocks	341
No of Mouza	40782
No of Police Stations (2004)	456
No of Gram Panchayats	3354
Inhabited Villages(2001)	37945
Area (Sq. K.M.)	88752
No of Family Welfare Centre	506
No of PHCs	922
% of Electrified Villages	83.6
Electrified Household (%) (01.04.05)	24.34
Av. Population per Bank Offices(RBI-2005)	19000

Indices		
NHDR-2001	Value	Rank
Human Development Index (India)	0.404(0.381)	20
Gender Disparity Index (India)	0.631(0.676)	26



Employment			
		2001	
		Male	Female
Work participation rate (India)	Rural	54.1 (52.11)	20.9 (30.79)
	Urban	53.7 (50.60)	11.6 (11.88)
% of main worker (India)	Rural	45.8 (44.51)	9.1 (16.77)
	Urban	50.2 (47.46)	9.2 (9.12)
% of marginal worker (India)	Rural	8.3 (7.85)	11.8 (14.21)
	Urban	3.6 (3.38)	2.4 (2.43)
% of agricultural labourers		22.7 (20.82)	32.2 (39.43)
No. of registration during the year through employment exch.(2004)	353944		
No. of Placements effected during 2004	11530		

Others		
Per Capita Income(2003-2004) at current prices (in Rs)	20895.64	
% of cultivable area to total area('04-'05)	65.48	
Cultivable area per agri worker('04-'05) (hectares)	0.44	
% of forest area('04-'05)	13.52	
% of BPL families(P&RD,2002)	36.38	
% of Population below poverty (1999-2000) (NSS) (India)	Total	27.02 (26.10)
	Rural	31.85 (27.09)
	Urban	14.86 (23.62)
No of Dowry Deaths	2003	313
	2004	386
% change in Dowry Deaths	2002-2003	16.36
	2003-2004	22.32

Sources: Publications of 2001 Population Census , Power Dept, B.A.E.&amp; S., Econ. Review (WB),Health on the March.

HDRCC

Table 5: Literacy in Ten Major Tribes

Sl. No.	Name	Total	Male	Female
1.	Santal	42.2	57.3	27.0
2.	Oraon	43.4	55.4	31.0
3.	Munda	41.0	54.0	27.7
4.	Bhumij	45.6	61.6	29.1
5.	Kora	43.4	58.4	28.2
6.	Lodha	34.8	46.8	22.5
7.	Mahali	41.1	55.6	26.3
8.	Bhutia	72.6	80.2	65.2
9.	Bedia	48.4	61.7	34.6
10.	Savar	26.3	36.4	16.0
<b>All Tribes</b>		<b>43.4</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>29.2</b>

Table 6: Category of Scheduled Tribe Workers

District	Cultivators (%)	Agricultural Labourers (%)	Household Industry (%)	Other Workers (%)
Darjeeling	21.6	13.4	1.7	63.3
Jalpaiguri	15.2	12.0	0.6	72.2
Coochbehar	28.6	37.1	1.0	33.3
Uttar Dinajpur	21.8	63.1	0.8	14.3
Dakshin Dinajpur	26.3	65.0	1.6	7.2
Malda	31.3	58.0	2.2	8.6
Murshidabad	8.6	76.6	2.0	12.9
Nadia	8.8	65.0	2.7	23.5
24-Parganas (North)	9.2	55.4	1.2	34.3
24-Parganas (South)	13.7	63.5	1.0	21.9
Howrah	0.8	16.4	3.9	78.9
Hooghly	6.5	78.4	0.7	14.4
Burdwan	7.2	67.8	1.8	23.2
Bankura	31.9	53.7	3.2	11.2
Purulia	32.1	49.7	5.2	13.0
Birbhum	20.5	61.4	2.3	15.8
Medinipur (Purba + Paschim)	18.6	63.3	6.9	11.3
Kolkata	0.4	0.7	0.9	98.0
<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>24.2</b>

**Need for dedicated attention to Tribals**

**13.** It is clear that the project interventions will not affect adversely the tribals. However, they do require special attention for the following three reasons:

(i) **Poor socio-economic conditions, prolonged vulnerability and marginalization-** The tribals have a history of vulnerability and prolonged marginalization due to their poor socio-economic conditions in terms of work-participation, education and health preempting their inclusion and targeting in all developmental activities undertaken by the State. Isolation from the mainstream society, economic and social backwardness, poverty and its manifestations, low levels of literacy and health care, primitive system of production and social and political marginalization further adds to their desolation. Hence, to ensure 'inclusion' and equity', special focus is essential.

(ii) **Constitutional provisions and safeguards for tribals** makes it mandatory for any project/ program to pay special attention.

The Constitution of India provides specific measures for the protection and promotion of the social and economic interests of the Scheduled Tribes (STs). These include: reservation of seats in the legislature, educational institutions, services and posts, a tribal development program and provisions for autonomy. Accordingly, the Constitution provides a framework with a three pronged strategy to improve the situation of STs.

- **Protective Arrangements** - Such measures as are required to enforce equality, to provide punitive measures for transgressions, to eliminate established practices that perpetuate inequities, etc. A number of laws were enacted to operationalize the provisions in the Constitution. Examples of such laws include The Untouchability Practices Act, 1955, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, The Employment of Manual scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993, etc.
- **Compensatory Discrimination** - provide positive preferential treatment in allotment of jobs and access to higher education, as a means to accelerate the integration of the SCs and STs with mainstream society. Compensatory discrimination is also popularly referred to as Reservation.

Development - Provide for resources and benefits to bridge the wide gap in social and economic conditions between the STs and other communities.

(iii) The World Bank Policy on Indigenous Peoples demands focal attention in project areas inhabited by tribals.

**14.** Against this context, and in accordance with the Bank's OP 4.10, a Tribal Development Plan (TDP) has been prepared with the following objectives: (i) ensuring inclusion through selective targeting/prioritization; and (ii) establishing anew/strengthening the existing tribal institutions to undertake irrigated Agriculture. The key elements underpinning the tribal development plan (TDP) relate to: (i) discriminatory targeting – to ensure inclusion and equity; and (ii) capacity support/building – to enable tribals to participate and derive full benefits. Separate budget provision too has been made for implementing TDP.

### III. Legal and Institutional Framework

15. Being alive and sensitive to the needs of the tribal population, the Supreme Court of India has aptly summed up the tribal situation in India, “Tribal areas have their own problems. Tribals are historically weaker section of the society. They need the protection of the laws as they are gullible and fall prey to the tactics of unscrupulous people and are susceptible to exploitation on account of their innocence, poverty and backwardness extending over centuries. The constitution of India and the laws made thereunder treat Tribals and tribal areas separately wherever needed. The tribal need to be settled, need to be taken care of by the protective arm of the law and be saved from falling prey to unscrupulous device so that they may prosper and by an evolutionary process join the main stream of the society. The process would be slow yet it has to be initiated and kept moving.” (Amarendra Pratap Singh V. Tejbahadur Prajapati AIR: 2004 SC3782).

16. In this section an attempt has been made to review the various institutional and legal frameworks for Scheduled Tribes in India and the State of W Bengal, in order to arrive at an understanding of the existing regulatory framework for governance and administration both at the national and state level.

#### Constitutional Provisions and Governance System

17. The Constitution of India has provided many safeguards for the welfare and development of the tribals. The relevant articles can be classified under four major heads: (A) protective provisions (Arts. 15, 16, 19, 46, 146, 342, etc.); (B) developmental provisions (Arts. 46, 275, etc.); (C) administrative provisions (Arts. 244 & 275) and (D) reservation provisions (Arts. 330, 332, 334, 335, 340, etc.). The protective provisions safeguard tribal people from social injustices and all forms of exploitation, while the developmental provisions promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections like the tribals and SCs.

18. The other important legislative measures/ institutions related to the tribal interests are:

**Forest Rights.** Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and Rules, 2008 makes explicit the rights and obligations of the forest dwelling tribals.

**Reservations.** As per provisions of the West Bengal Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Reservation of Vacancies in Services and Posts) Act, 1976. 6% posts in the offices/ organizations run or aided by the Govt. of West Bengal are reserved for STs.

**Prevention of Atrocity Act (POA) & Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act.** This Act enables preventing atrocities against STs thereby protecting their rights.

#### West Bengal Tribal Development and Co-operative Corporation ( WBTDC)

This Corporation has been set up as an apex body of the **Large sized Multipurpose Co-operative Societies (LAMPS)**. Through its four Regional Offices at Purulia, Bankura, Jhargram and Jalpaiguri and Branch Offices at Malda and Suri, it plays an important role in promoting socio-economic development of the tribal population of the State. Presently there are **143 LAMPS**.

**West Bengal Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Development & Finance Corporation (WBSCSTDFC).** Essentially, this corporation has been established to finance development schemes aimed at economic upliftment of SC and STs. Schemes relate to Agriculture & Small irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Village Industries, Business, Small Transport. Mahila Samridhi Yojona under NSFDC. Adibasi Mahila Swashaktikaran Yojona (AMSY). Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS). Enterprise development raining Programs too are financed by the corporation.

**Pension Scheme to Tribals.** GOWB has provided for paying pension (Rs 750 per month) for tribal persons aged 60 years and above, but belonging to Below Poverty Line families.

**Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP).** The concept of TSP involves identifying development blocks with tribal predominance and launching development efforts. The guidelines state that its plan should involve a number of viable projects and such unit of planning constitutes ITDP. There are altogether 191 ITDPs in the country and 33 of them are located in W Bengal spread over 12 districts.

**Panchayat Raj Institutions.** West Bengal is a pioneer in decentralization, and the Panchayati Raj movement, or decentralized local self government, in West Bengal is very active for more than 30 years. The current three-tier structure – which comprises 3351 GP (lowest level), 341 Panchayat Samiti (block), and 18 Zilla Parishad (district) institutions – has its origin in the 1973 West Bengal Panchayat Act which provided the legal basis for the establishment of directly elected local governments with limited functions and powers. More recently, since the 1992 Amendments, the state has proceeded incrementally, but steadily, to strengthen the PRI system at a number of different levels. Overall funding flows to PRIs have increased significantly, and functions and powers of PRIs have been gradually extended.

As a result, the Panchayats get involved in all developmental works in the rural areas, and this applies to a certain extent for minor irrigation development as well. However, most part of the Minor Irrigation facilities' development (till construction and commissioning) rests with the Government itself. Till recently, even Operation and Maintenance (O&M) used to rest with them. Of late, gradually, O&M is being devolved to the communities.

**Beneficiary Committees.** These user organizations are yet to play any meaningful role in management of resources, conflict resolution, collection and retention of water charges, and maintenance of books of accounts, etc. So far there is no formal legal backing to such activities. Other associated line agencies like agriculture, horticulture, marketing, tribal welfare, etc are expected to assist in agricultural intensification and/ or diversification. However, they are yet to play a significant role in extending assistance.

## **IV. BASE LINE INFORMATION**

### **19. Demographic Profile**

West Bengal state comprises some 40,800 villages spreads over 18 districts over an area of 88567 sq. km. with a population of about 80 million. There are 4,568 Tribal

Villages<sup>3</sup> in the state (11.20% of the total villages) and spread over an area of 9047 sq. km. (10.22% of the total area) and ST population of about 4.5 million (5.80% of the total) (Table-7). One third of the districts have one-fifth or more of tribal villages. It could be seen from Table that as many as 10 districts have tribal population exceeding 5% and half of them, 10%.

**Table – 7 : Schedule Tribes Villages, Area and Population by Districts**

Sl. No.	District	Total no. of Mouza	Total Area (sq. km.)	Total Population	Tribal Moujas (No.) (Tribal population 40% or more)	Tribal Mouja Area (Sq. Km.)	Tribal Population	Tribals-% to total		
								Mouja	Area	Population
1	Darjeeling	708	3149	1609172	125	489.60	204167	17.65	15.52	12.69
2	Jalpaiguri	756	6227	3401173	205	2190.00	641688	27.12	35.16	18.87
3	Coochbehar	1208	3387	2479155	3	6.10	14246	0.25	0.18	0.57
4	Uttar Dinajpur	1504	3140	2441794	73	103.64	124865	4.85	3.30	5.11
5	Dakshin Dinajpur	1638	2219	1503178	312	394.56	242317	19.04	17.80	16.12
6	Malda	1798	3733	3290468	303	428.70	227047	16.85	11.49	6.90
7	Murshidabad	2210	5324	5866569	50	81.06	75953	2.30	1.52	1.29
8	Nadia	1346	3927	4604827	22	29.04	113891	1.76	0.74	2.47
9	24-Parganas (North)	1581	4094	8934286	22	80.42	198936	1.39	1.95	2.23
10	24-Parganas (South)	2139	9960	6906689	8	16.84	84766	0.37	0.17	1.23
11	Howrah	734	1467	4273099	-	-	19168	-	-	0.45
12	Hooghly	1915	3149	5041976	55	57.51	212062	2.87	1.84	4.21
13	Burdwan	2529	7024	6895514	113	197.29	441832	4.47	2.80	6.41
14	Bankura	3830	6882	3192695	29	68.61	330783	0.76	1.00	10.36
15	Purulia	2683	6259	2536516	718	1707.15	463452	26.76	27.27	18.27
16	Birbhum	2473	4545	3015422	202	442.94	203127	8.17	9.75	6.74
17	Purba Medinipur	3035	4295	4417377	376	442.12	26504	12.39	10.29	0.60
18	Paschim Medinipur	8701	9786	5193411	1952	2311.41	772177	22.43	23.61	14.87
<b>Total</b>		<b>40788</b>	<b>88567</b>	<b>75603321</b>	<b>4568</b>	<b>9046.99</b>	<b>4396981</b>	<b>11.20</b>	<b>10.20</b>	<b>5.80</b>

Source: Census 2001.

Villages having 40% or more of tribal population are considered as Tribal Villages in the Project.

### **Tribal Habitation and Traditional Settlement Pattern**

**20.** The variation amongst the tribes of West Bengal, at the surface level is resplendent with the variations between hill dwelling tribes and plain dwelling tribes. An individual tribe has its hill dwelling division which is relatively different from the



plain dwelling or those inhabiting at the foot hills. This variation has an important bearing upon social, cultural and linguistic variations between tribes. Similarly, geographic location, physiographic conditions of living, degree of isolation and exposure to the main stream society are other factors important for understanding variations among tribes. Topography, socio-cultural characteristics, livelihood systems and to some extent, historical factors have shaped the settlement patterns. In terms of size and density the settlements may be characterized as

- (i) Small and scattered (only 10 to 20 houses)
- (ii) Medium sized compact or dispersed (upto 100 houses in 1 to 3 or 4 hamlets) and
- (iii) Larger usually more compact settlements

The more compact and larger settlements tend to be in the plains and are inhabited by the more agriculturally advanced tribes. Small and scattered settlements are seen in relatively isolated hills close to forests.

**21. Pattern of Houses.** The houses normally are found scattered with a distance in between. In many cases the houses are jumbled up and there are narrow lanes and small openings to which the doors of the houses are fixed. The houses are generally rectangular in shape and fairly high. The plinth is high in proportion to roof. The walls of the houses are mostly made with mud with a high verandah. In some cases, houses are built of bamboo and wood plastered with mud. The walls in some area colored with red / dark grey earth.

**22. Arrangement of habitations / cluster of houses.** The tribal habitations and hamlets are generally small in size with 30 – 50 households in a habitation / hamlet. These hamlets / habitations form the microcosm of community life. Villages generally comprise several hamlets, often inhabited by different clans. The tribal habitations represent small, close knit communities making possible close and direct interaction between community members. The small size of tribal habitations makes targeting for interventions relatively easier.

**23. Type of houses.** As per Census 2001, total Scheduled Tribe houses are 10,24,905 of which 3,21,935 (31.41%) are in good condition, 5,96,408 (58.19%) are in livable condition and rest 106562 (10.40%) are in dilapidated condition.

#### 24. Economic Resources

**Land.** The situation of proportion of landless rural Tribal households as per data from NSS 59<sup>th</sup> round, 2003 is presented in Table 8. It is seen that 48.8 percent of rural Tribal house holds are landless against the all India figure of 35.5 percent.

**Table 8: Landless households -- West Bengal**

	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Others	Total
West Bengal	54.1%	48.8%	42.8%	46.5%
India	56.5%	35.5%	37.8%	41.6%

Source: NSS 59 round, 2003

**Live Stock.** Raising live stock is an important component of the tribal culture and of the production systems and is fully integrated with crop production. The sample survey reveals that all tribal households covered under the sample study owns live stock

mainly cattle and pigs. If poultry is included the figure will be almost 100%. Live stock is mostly of local breeds.

**Incidence of Indebtedness.** Owing to the subsistence level of living and the lack of saving, most of the tribal households in the sample survey report the need to borrow money for the purchase of food-grains during lean months and other items of immediate consumption and clothing during festive occasions. 90% of the households have no access to financial institutions for savings and credit and about 75% of the house hold borrow money from domestic source or money lenders.

## **25. Agricultural Production System**

Historically, tribals subsist on different combinations of cultivation, hunting and gathering forest products. All activities closely linked with forests. Majority of households have smaller land holdings of less than 1 acre. The tribals mostly practice traditional method of agriculture with indigenous technology. The sample survey reveals that about 30% household posses plough. None of the household posses a pump set or tractor or power tiller etc. Yield of Aman paddy is 6 quintal/bigha, Boro paddy 8 quintal/bigha, Potato 30 quintal/bigha, Wheat 4 quintal/bigha. (1 acre = 3 bigha). A significant portion of the produce is consumed by the households and some portion is bartered. The tribal households prefer to sell their little surplus (Agricultural produce or minor forest produce like roots, tubers, leaves, fruits etc. for their food, fuel, medicine and many other purposes) in the nearest weekly markets called “haats” because of facility of selling their goods in bulk, getting ready cash or essential goods in barter for immediate consumption. Dominance of non-tribal traders and exploitation of middlemen are there in different marketing centers. Limited market linkage too hinders trading of agricultural produce for monetary gains.

Lack of availability of irrigation water is a major concern particularly in the Scheduled Tribe villages in the western part of West Midnapore, Bankura, Purulia, a major part of Birbhum. Their agriculture is mostly rain fed and as such there is a sizeable no. of seasonal unemployment in the Scheduled Tribe population and some of them migrate to other places in search of other jobs such labourer in the brick field, helper to the construction work, agricultural labourer to other places where irrigation facilities are there etc. It is reported that of the 4,500 tribal villages, not more than 10% of the villages have irrigation facilities.

Smaller holdings, poor irrigation facilities, lower yield and inadequate market linkages, non availability of credit all have meant hindered innovativeness, entrepreneurship, and resulting in subsistence livelihoods.

**Poverty.** Among 11 lakh tribal families of West Bengal a little more than 60% live below poverty level (BPL) and their level of literacy with 57.4% male and 29.2% female literates indicate their dismal state of living. Their abject poverty stemming from their occupational status with large majority as land less labour and marginal farmer leads to sever malnutrition encroaching two third under 5 years (U5) children and about one fourth of them subjected to third degree malnutrition. Thus they are forced to stay in the state of deprivation and in the absence of opportunities for capability building they cannot come out of the poverty trap jumbled with illiteracy, malnutrition, hunger, disease and discomfort.



## V STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

**26.** Given the broader tribal scenario and the legal as well as institutional framework, the study has felt a need to identify the Stakeholders -- individuals/ agencies who can impact and/ or who can get impacted by the project- and effort made to map their expectations as well as issues thereof.

**27.** Keeping in account the importance of stakeholder participation and involvement in the project, a detailed stakeholder consultation and analysis was carried out as one of the important components of the Social Assessment study undertaken by GoWB with an aim to support the project in evolving an effective project implementation plan and strategy. Such consultations were carried out with various stakeholders at village, panchayat, block, district and state level.

**28. Identification of Stakeholders.** A list of wide range of stake holders at various levels have been identified and are presented in Tables 9-12 (end of the report). The same have been presented in two broad categories – direct and indirect. In all, there are 42 groups of Direct Stake holders and 30 groups of Indirect Stake holders. Details of the consultations (dates, place and number of persons attended etc) conducted are presented in Table 13 & 14 (end of the report). The Social Assessment Team has identified some 20 of the above as key stake holders who can exert significant influence on the project's outcomes.

**Village level key stakeholders** include: (i) land owning cultivators; (ii) share croppers; (iii) absentee landlords; (iv) Gram Panchayat President (Pradhan) and other members; (v) Operators; and (vi) SHGs and other youth organizations.

**Block :** (i) Panchayat Samiti President (Sabhapati) and members; (ii) Block Development Officer; (iii) Agricultural Development Officer; (iv) Executive/ Assistant Engineer, WRI&DD; and (vi) Contractors and suppliers.

**District :** (i) Sabhadhipati, Zilla Parishad; (ii) Karmadshakhya, Krishi – Sech – O – Samabay – Sthayee – Samiti (Standing Committee); (iii) Inspector of Backward Classes Welfare Directorate (BCWD); (iv) Project Officer cum District Welfare Officer of BCWD; (v) Executive Engineer, Superintending Engineer, WRI &DD; (vi) Department of fisheries; (vii) contractors and suppliers; and (viii) West Bengal State Electricity Distribution Company Limited.

**State:** (i) Secretary, WRI&DD; (ii) Engineer in Chief, WRI&DD; (iii) Project Director, ADMI; (iv) Department of Finance; (v) Department of Panchayat Raj and Rural Development; (vi) Departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Fisheries.

### Issues of significance identified through consultations

**29.** The issues identified through consultations under the social assessment are overlapping across different communities, tribal and non-tribal. However, the following key issues identified have greater significance in relations to tribals and would be addressed under the project.

- Lack of awareness and poor access to information About-
  - The development agencies and the interventions thereof, as well as about the current project.

- Functioning of similar minor irrigation schemes, especially Water Users Association.
- Awareness about existing Government schemes and welfare measures among the tribals
- Diverse livelihood options, means to enhance the same
- Market information, prices, enterprises, and services.
- Inability to manage and appropriately utilize;
  - The resources and ensure stable livelihoods.
  - Manage facilities, endowments, compensation, benefits provided under various schemes and programmes.
- Inadequate representation and participation in the decision making process related to their development owing to;
  - Lack of awareness and poor literacy and limited access to information.
  - Inability to demand for appropriate provisions and services related to their development.
  - Weak leadership to mobilize support for action.
- Inadequate representation in WUAs and other groups
- Small and uneconomic land-holdings and limited productive resources (natural, financial and productive assets).
- High incidence of landlessness and subsistence living conditions.
- Low productivity from agriculture due to;
  - Traditional practices of cultivation
  - Inadequate water availability-as better land in the control of socially powerful people
  - No crop diversification
  - Limited access to extension and support services
- Limited practice of alternative livelihoods owing to,
  - Limited knowledge on practice of alternate livelihood options such as pisci-culture, piggery, goatery, back-yard farming, poultry, duck-rearing, etc
  - Limited economic resources for investments in alternative livelihoods
- Inadequate access to advanced farm inputs and technical know-how.
- Limited access to institutional credit.
- Limited market exposure and absence of linkages.
- Limited ability to negotiate /bargain leading to exploitation at the hands of money-lenders, traders and middle-men.
- Dominance of other caste-groups over the tribals.
- Land Issues. Lands will need to be made available for construction of the facilities. One needs to be careful while alienating lands belonging to tribals for project purposes.
- Capacity for project management: Planning, Implementation and Monitoring

## 30. Key Social Issues and Impacts – Minor Irrigation Schemes

Sl. No.		Issue	Impact
1.	Selection of Village / Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriate selection of the communities and location</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SC households may be excluded</li> <li>Tribal Villages may be excluded</li> <li>Else, full coverage of the expected command by irrigation shall not be possible.</li> </ul>
2.	Site Selection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social exclusion of vulnerable groups in selection process</li> <li>Proposals are initiated through PRIs and on technical feasibility report, final selection is also done by PRI.</li> <li>Location of scheme is an important factor with respect to access to benefit among vulnerable groups.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due attention to weaker sections and vulnerable groups are required.</li> <li>Due to lack of awareness and or influence, weaker sections and vulnerable groups including Tribal villages often do not get the benefit.</li> <li>In a normal course, relatively less number of vulnerables were found to get benefit.</li> </ul>
3.	Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land requirement for installation of a scheme is low and is managed by the beneficiaries locally. Land owner is compensated by the beneficiaries for which the owner donates the land.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In most cases small and marginal farmers donate land since more than 90% belong to this category. The compensation is mostly not comparable with prevalent price.</li> </ul>
4.	Installation and Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WRDD procures pipes, pump-sets and accessories centrally and undertakes construction through selected agencies. Supervision is done by the WRDD with the assistance of members of beneficiary committee and representatives of PRI.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ill motives sometime vitiate the process of construction in the field.</li> </ul>
5.	Operation and Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed schemes are handed over to the PRI who in turn bestows the operation and maintenance to the beneficiary committee (BC).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beneficiary committee lacks knowledge in efficient management both in respect of technical and financial.</li> <li>Schemes in Tribal Villages become either defunct or go out of order more often.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The BC engaged one to four persons for clay to operation of the pump and release of water from spout points. The BC arranges for diesel, maintains accounts, collects water rates and makes payment to the staff. Excess over expenditures are kept for maintenance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In many cases particularly in shallow tubewells and Mini RLI schemes, respective beneficiaries arrange their fuel and operate the pump set. Spurious fuel and multi handling aided by lack of technical knowledge render the loss of efficiency of pump set.</li> <li>Privatization of this public facility is quite common as the person who purchases fuel and operates dictates terms.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Departmental run schemes operator and assistant operators are posted for the purpose. Beneficiaries pay advance water rates in the Block Development Office. Verifying the original receipt, the operator releases water and keep records in prescribed format.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In departmental run schemes, two or three persons are also locally engaged by the beneficiaries who actually manage the filed matters and they are compensated in kind or cash every season by the concerned beneficiaries in addition to payment of Government rate.</li> </ul>
6.	Beneficiary Committee (BC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The BC is formed as per guidelines of the WRI&amp;DD. There is representation from MLA, PRI and WRDD. One member from each spout command is selected by the respective beneficiaries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The BC is not generally registered and does not get institutional benefits.</li> <li>Some time controlled by influential person of the locality.</li> <li>Irregularity in conducting meeting.</li> <li>Maintenance of record is not transparent.</li> </ul>
7.	Payment of electric charges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In electricity operated schemes, service connection is provided in the name of the Pradhan of the concerned. G.P. Bills are raised in his name. The</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sometime BC is reluctant in making the bill payment and the power line gets disconnected.</li> </ul>

		Pradhan arranges payment through the BC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In some cases, BC is willing to pay the bill but fails to collect the requisite amount for advance payment of electric charges from the beneficiaries. The small and marginal farmers generally willing to pay after sale of their produce.</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Once the power line is disconnected, it takes considerable period for its restoration.</li> </ul>
8.	Major Break Down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the event of major break down, the PRI reviews the performance of the scheme and takes suitable decision for restoration of the scheme. The WRDD extends technical help.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All such schemes do not get financial support from PRI or Government and remain defunct as the BC can not arrange for its repair.</li> </ul>
9.	Theft of Power Line	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unless cost of replacement is deposited the power line is not restored. The scheme remains permanently defunct.</li> </ul>
10.	Theft of transformer	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The cost of new transformer is to be borne by the PRI.</li> </ul>
11.	Self Help Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Self Help Group (SHG) members contribute small amount every month which is deposited in Bank. The accumulated amount is given to members as loan to meet their needs. Such SHGs are active in almost every villages.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Very few of the SHGs are involved in Agricultural activities.</li> </ul>
12.	Source becoming dry	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crops do not get irrigation in the middle of the season. This situation is faced in lean period.</li> </ul>
13.	Water quality monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular water quality monitoring reflects the trend of social risk.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In almost all cases such monitoring is not observed.</li> <li>Awareness about quality aspects and capacity building to do the same warrant attention.</li> </ul>

## VI. KEY ISSUES OF SIGNIFICANCE EMERGING FROM SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

31. Issues of significance in the context of managing this project are as follows:
- (i) **Inclusion and equity.** The biggest challenge before the project is, how to include and equitably benefit the most marginalized sections of the populations (belonging to diverse socio-economic background e.g. ST, SC, women and other poor landless laborers. Should there be a question in 'exclusion', the project should be able to answer appropriately why some households/ sections did not get an opportunity to participate.
  - (ii) **Cohesion.** Another challenge relates to, how one can ensure cohesiveness among various stakeholder groups and create an enabling environment for project implementation. As observed, there are conflicts, elite capture and facilities being 'privatized'.
  - (iii) **Participation.** As of now, there is no provision for legitimate local level institutions. With the result arrangements are rather ad-hoc resulting in inefficient management. Project needs to provide a vehicle for enabling community participation.
  - (iv) **Transparency and accountability:** The other important issue before the project is with regard to setting up of a transparent and accountable system as far as implementation of the project is concerned.
  - (v) **Decentralization.** Another important issue that the project would like to address is with regard to establishment of a decentralized governance mechanisms in implementation of ADMI project.
  - (vi) **Land Acquisition.** Lands are required for the project. Involuntary acquisition need not and can not be resorted to. Traditional practice of land donations in turn for some gratuity by community needs to be formalized.
  - (vii) **Tribal development.** West Bengal has significant tribal population – about 6% of the total population or about 4.5 million people are categorized as Scheduled Tribes (ST). There are total forty (40) notified STs in the state. The districts having significant tribal population in the state are : (i) W Medinapur; (ii) Purulia; (iii) Dakshin Dinajpur; (iv) Malda; (iv) Jalpaiguri; (v) Birbhum; and (vi) Burdwan. They live predominantly in the rural areas and their social, cultural, economic, political, and historical characteristics induce not only vulnerability, but also often renders them 'excluded' from development interventions. Following on the Indian national constitutional provisions, West Bengal state has drawn measures to safeguard and advance the interest of tribals. Given this, and in accordance with the World Bank Policy on Indigenous Peoples, OP 4.10, a Tribal Development Plan needs to be prepared to enable them participate in the project.
  - (viii) **Livelihoods Improvement.** While irrigation facility is a pre-requisite, there are equally significant conditions, such as agriculture and allied activity supports,

which need to be fulfilled to enable the project to enable economic development.

- (ix) **Capacity Support and Capacity Building issues.** Capacity of stakeholders to manage and execute programs at different levels (community, block, district and state level) of project operation is another important issue or challenge before the project. The capacity issues can be broadly categorized as capacity support issues, and capacity building issues. The former is chiefly aimed at mobilizing communities into local level institutions such as water users organizations, SHGs, Fishers and other Commodity Interest Groups, for group action and link them with the external world as well. etc. Capacity building comprise imparting training such as to developing knowledge, skills and management practices for performing a set of activities. These are highly critical for ensuring ownership and sustainability.
- (x) **Gender.** Women are one of the key constituencies who have large stake but limited influence and their inclusion and participation is critical for the success of the project.
- (xi) **Convergenec.** The departments directly associated with the project are WRI&DD, Fisheries, Agriculture & Horticulture. However during consultations with these departments, the study team could hardly find any inter-departmental convergence in terms of setting up of a common agenda and action plan; common execution strategy; joint monitoring and supervision, etc. for management of MI systems and improving MI based livelihoods.
- (xii) **Insurgency.** The **Naxalite-Maoist insurgency** is an ongoing conflict between Maoist groups, known as Naxalites or Naxals, and the Indian as well as state governments. The insurgency started as a peasant rebellion in the eastern Indian village of **Naxalbari** in 1967 and has currently spread to a large swath in the central and eastern parts of the country referred to as the "**Red Corridor**". In 2006 the Indian Prime Minister called the Naxalites "The single biggest internal security challenge ever faced by our country. In 2009, he said the country was "losing the battle against Maoist rebels". Naxalites claim to be supported by the poorest rural populations, especially poor SCs and STs. They have frequently targeted tribals, police and government workers in what they say is a fight for improved land rights and more jobs for neglected agricultural labourers and the poor and follow a strategy of rural rebellion similar to that of the **protracted People's War** against the government.

As of 2009, Naxalites are active across approximately 220 districts in twenty states of India accounting for about 40 percent of India's geographical area. They are especially concentrated in an area known as the "**Red Corridor**", where they control **92,000 square kilometers**. The Naxalites claim to operate in 182 districts in India, mainly in the states of **Jharkhand, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal**.<sup>[11]</sup> In **West Bengal** areas west of **Howrah** are affected by the insurgency. Areas in West Bengal, specifically those of **Jangalmahal and Lalgargh**, are some of the worst affected by anti-state violence by Maoist groups who cite the accumulation of unaccounted for wealth in the hands of elites and specific failure of the State to counter problems they were elected to address such as **social discrimination** and **poverty**. A good



number of districts are thus affected by insurgency in the state. The situation is highly dynamic as the nature and extent of impacts vary from time to time and at times could impede project implementation.

## VII. IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN - TDP

An implementation action plan has been prepared essentially addressing issues emerged out of consultations as well as social assessment study. Details of which are presented in this section. Key elements of the strategy underpinning the action plan are :

- i) discriminatory targeting to ensure inclusion and equity;
- ii) defining the scope of the interventions;
- iii) creating an enabling environment – generating awareness and creating a demand;
- iv) providing capacity support and capacity building provisions;
- v) moving beyond irrigation, to support agriculture based livelihood improvements;
- vi) working towards convergence, of all programs/ projects; and
- vii) focus on gender.

**32.** Social assessment study has revealed that the tribals are living in almost all the districts. However, inhabitation concentration varies substantially across the state. This is reflected in the number of tribal habitations as well. Seven out of 18 districts turn out to be significant in terms of tribal presence. GOWB in the department has identified, based on the tribal predominance, 4,568 (out of a total of 40,778) as tribal villages. Differences between a Tribal (Tribal population more than 40%) and non tribal village (Tribal population less than 40%) are substantial. In the latter, tribals are more or less integrated into the main stream and delineating them is difficult. On the other hand, the tribal villages are a distinct entity and are rather isolated. Given this situation, TDP is designed exclusively for Tribal villages only. Block-wise list of tribal concentrated villages (ST population more than 40%) for the all the districts of the State are presented in *Appendix-1 to 17*.

**33.** Of the 4,568 tribal villages, it is learnt that about 450 or 10% are already covered under minor irrigation facilities. Thus, the remaining 90% or about 4,000 habitations fall under the project's purview. However, given the resources limitation, it will not be possible to cover all of them under the project. Moreover, there are a number of non-tribal habitations too uncovered. Given this situation, it calls for discriminatory targeting and prioritization. Given this broad principle, an Implementation Action Plan has been drawn.

**34. Scope.** The project, as designed, proposes to cover all the 18 districts across the State. TDP's scope extends to all the 4,568 tribal villages, as identified by GOWB in the department. These villages will receive priority for participation in the project. Actual numbers, however, depend upon the resources allocated.

**35. Coverage.** It is customary in West Bengal for every department to set apart 6% of their budget for tribal development. Now, GOWB has agreed to set apart 15% of the total financial outlay for TDP. With this allocation, it is likely that the project will be able to cover about 2,200 or 55% of the total tribal villages.



**36. Inclusion.** Generating awareness and creating a demand for participation by tribals is key to success. Project will organize workshops in each district with participation by the representatives of PRI, local NGOs and media. Normally, it is expected that communities' demand shall be channelized through the Gram Panchayats to Panchayat Samiti and then to Zilla Parishad. A tentative list of villages to be covered is prepared at the district level which in turn is subject to technical feasibility by the Department. Subsequently, the list is finalized at the district level by ZP. This apart, another channel will be opened viz., through Large Area Multipurpose Societies (LAMP). Specialized agencies (NGOs and other social organizations) will be deployed to create a demand.

**37. Capacity support and capacity building -** For achieving substantiality the thrust will be upon building local capacities. The ultimate objective of interventions for building capacities would be the empower and enable the tribals for self-management of their development process. However in order to provide specialized inputs and capacity support for drawing up an Operation and Maintenance Plan, or conducting reviews and consultations, external professionally qualified Support Organizations will be deployed. These support organizations will facilitate participatory processes of planning and implementation by mapping resources of communities, identify and prioritize their problems and developmental needs, identify constraints and possible interventions at the community level. While selecting, care will be taken to ensure that only such organizations who have earlier worked successfully with the tribal communities will be deployed. TORs will be developed to this effect.

**38. Livelihood promotion support programme-**

**38.1** The tribal livelihood is by and large defined by the (i) geographical location of the habitation, (ii) Physiographic condition, (iii) socio-cultural setting and exposure to other society. Variation in livelihood is observed between tribes living in hill dwelling, plateau dwelling and plain dwelling. The primary survey has indicated agriculture as the principle livelihood option along with animal husbandry and fishery. Further, wage earning, collection and selling of minor forest produce were reported to be additional sources of income for them. However, the secondary sources of information on tribal livelihoods give a wider range of options such as, vegetable cultivation, food grain gathering, hunting, forest collection, wage earning, animal keeping, fishery etc which are substantially governed by their lifestyle.

**38.2** The livelihood options practiced by the tribal people can be broadly divided into two types, on-farm and non-farm based. Increasing the potential of irrigation alone will not lead to economic development of tribal people since their ownership of land is marginal and access to irrigation is also limited. However, the secondary crops like vegetable and moisture induced horticultural crops (papaya, orange, etc.) will help their livelihood apart from foreshore plantation, livestock production system and fisheries production system. Some of the key interventions under non-farm this would include viz. collection, processing and marketing of non-timber forest produces; Sabai grass rope making; wood & stone carving; bell & brass metal work; Dokra work; backyard poultry; kitchen garden; etc. This context in view, the project could adopt the following five- prong strategy for livelihood improvement of tribals in the community:

- Up-gradation of and build on indigenous knowledge and skills of tribals through technological innovations and support

- Augmentation of community level productive capacities as well as infrastructure
- Building community level institutions for establishment of sustainable and self-managed livelihood promotion
- Fostering linkages of community level institutions with various public and private institutions
- Better input and output market linkages

**39.** Key issues in the context of livelihood improvements, broad strategy and specific interventions are detailed in **Annexure- 19 - 20.**

**40. Convergence:** The institutions in the State, in additions to various sectoral agencies, are actively involved in implementing various development programs for tribals in the State. It is important to develop mechanisms to coordinate with these agencies and link up their programs in the implementation of TDP and to ensure overall development of tribal communities. Linkages have to be established with these existing institutions like the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Development Department, ITDA, Clusters and Micro Projects, etc. Strategy for implementing TD component under the proposed Project is to work in close association with the above agencies duly supplementing their efforts with Project initiatives. The Project will facilitate dovetailing of on going welfare measures for the over all up-liftment of tribal communities in the villages under the MI system. Any direct investment from the Project will be with an aim to fill the gaps. This will require the project functionaries to work in close coordination with the functionaries of the above agencies and ensure proper linkages with government schemes for the over all socio-economic development of tribal communities.

**41. Gender:** Tribal women have a significant role as they generally have a more active role in the livelihood system as compared to other castes. The project will make conscious efforts to promote involvement of women in the project processes. Women will be organized to in to SHGs. Apart from that members drawn from the SHG will participate in O&M. Specific awareness activities and leadership development activities for women SHGs will be the key areas of intervention in the project.

#### **Institutional / Implementation Arrangements.**

**42.** While, at a macro level, the overall responsibility for project implementation and coordination would rest with the Water Resources Investigation & Development Department (WRIDD) of the Government of West Bengal, at the grassroots, benefitting communities mobilized into WUAs backed up by GPs would steer the project. A State Project Management Unit (SPMU) has been established under WRI&DD to serve as the main coordinating and management agency for the implementation of the Project. The SPMU is headed by a full-time Project Director in the rank of Chief Engineer, and is supported by a multi-disciplinary team dedicated to the project. The SPMU will have two teams, viz, i) Govt. core team and ii) contractual team. The Govt, Core team will take care of engineering, hydrology, finance etc. The contractual team will have 8 (eight) subject matter units for i) Fiduciary, ii) financial management, iii) safeguard, iv) agriculture, v) Institutional development, vi) monitoring learning and evaluation, vii) general management and viii) contractual support staff. The SPMU will oversee and

manage the activities of 18 District Project Management Units (DPMUs)<sup>4</sup> located at district headquarters who will be responsible for the implementation of the project at the field level. The DPMUs would be headed by the District Project Co-ordinator (DPC) and have corresponding but smaller multi-disciplinary dedicated teams. WRI&DD will be supported by other line departments – agriculture, fisheries, horticulture & panchayat & rural development.

**43. Water User Associations.** At the scheme level, the focal point for organization and implementation will be the Water Users Association (WUA) to which all command area farmers and other eligible users such as fishermen will belong. The WUA will be expected to play an active role in the planning, implementation, operation and maintenance of schemes, and participatory monitoring of cost effectiveness and sustainability. Each WUA will have an Executive Committee and provisions exist to constitute specific sub-committees for finance, works and water management.

**44. Support Organizations.** Non-government support organizations, to be recruited by the project as per selection criteria agreed with the Bank, will facilitate community mobilization, participation, and institutional strengthening of the community based institutions. Each SO team, consisting of staff with expertise in community mobilization, technical works, and agriculture, will be assigned a cluster of schemes in a district, and will be responsible for building capacities of WUAs and other stakeholder Farmer Interest Groups (FIGs). Support Organizations will be recruited by SPMU/DPMUs following an objective and transparent selection mechanism (based on competency and organizational capacity parameters) and detailed terms of reference. The Institutional Development Unit in the SPMU/DPMUs will have oversight of SO activities, and the unit will monitor and report on performance of each SO at six-monthly intervals.

**Community Capacity Building.** In each scheme, a SO will work with villagers to familiarize them with the project objectives, expected outputs/outcomes and the processes of implementation. The SO will start the mobilization process at the village/habitation level and will follow a micro-planning strategy wherein each village/habitation that would be benefited by the proposed scheme will prepare village/habitation based plan. The SO will assist with formation and election of a WUA within a reasonable period of time. Furthermore, the SO will also facilitate induction of non-agricultural members (e.g., fishermen) into the WUAs particularly in the surface water based MI schemes.

The SO will engage with the village communities to objectively assess their willingness and preparedness to participate in the project. There will be an upfront signing of a MOU between the WUA and the DPMU whereby the WUA commits to regular operation and maintenance of the MI scheme post-implementation. After establishing WUA willingness to participate, the SO, with technical support from line department and DPMU staff, will work with the WUAs to prepare a Scheme Development and Management Plan (SDMP) which, through a participatory process, will identify and prioritize desirable interventions as well as prepare cost estimates for them. The SDMP will include: (i) scheme details with cost estimates following a joint walk through of the proposed benefited area; (ii) identify works that will be directly implemented by WUAs and those that would be contracted out; (iii) a livelihood development plan

<sup>4</sup> Five DPUs have already been established in five Pilot districts of (names).

(LDP) covering field and horticulture crops & fisheries, (iv) plans to deal with social and environment safeguards; (v) training and capacity building needs; (vi) estimates of annual O&M requirements; and (vii) indicators and arrangements for participatory monitoring of project implementation progress and impacts. Once completed, the SDMP will be approved by the General Body of the WUA and submitted to DPMU for review, consolidation, and formal ratification.

**Irrigation Construction.** At the scheme level, the WUA will prepare the SDMP with the assistance of Support Organization (SO), field level engineering staff of the WRI&DD, and district level engineering support consultants (as required), after a joint walk-through to survey the proposed scheme area. The quantity and quality of works will be closely monitored by the WUAs in association with assistant engineers, WRI&DD, that operate in the area where the scheme is located. The day-to-day inspection will be undertaken by the lead farmer from the works sub-committee of the WUA. The engineers of WRI&DD will be responsible for overall supervision and quality assurance of works. Payment for works undertaken under contracts will be released by the concerned Executive Engineer, WRI&DD, only after formal approval of DPMU.

#### **45. Social and Environmental Management**

In order to ensure that local communities are involved in addressing social and environmental concerns at the scheme level, the following institutional arrangements would be adopted (with adequate staffing and specialization):

**State Level:** Two specialists (one in social and the other in environment) in the SPMU will ensure that social and environmental management plans are in conformity with the project's social and environment management framework, and that necessary guidance and budget is provided to implement these plans.

**District Level:** Similar arrangements are envisaged in DPMUs to ensure SDMPs include social and environment management plans, as needed, in conformity with the Resettlement Policy Framework, Environment Management Framework, and Tribal Development Plan. The district level social and environment specialists will ensure proper planning, implementation and monitoring of these activities at the district level, and also coordinate with the SPMU on these issues.

**Scheme level:** The responsibility of facilitating planning and implementation of social and environmental activities at the scheme level is vested primarily with the SO and WUA. The TOR for the SO would include specific responsibilities to manage social and environmental management activities. The project will develop capacities at both the WUA and SO levels through training and other information sharing measures to plan and implement social and environmental management activities. As part of their TORs, the external MLE agency would also undertake audits at mid-term and project completion stage to assess the implementation of the Social and Environment Management Framework of the project.

**46. Process Map for an effective implementation action plan:** A process map has been prepared which depicts in sequence the activities to be performed and the responsibilities thereof of different actors. The same is presented in the following **Table-15**.

Table -15: Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation – Process map / cycle

Sl. No.	Activity	Responsibility			Review/ Approval
		Primary	Secondary	Association	
<b>Identification Phase</b>					
1	<b>Identification -- Preparation of Long List of Schemes</b>	WRI&DD	DPMU (Technical Unit)	SPMU (Technical Unit)	GoWB
<b>Pre-Planning Phase</b>					
2	Orienting Line Departments – Water Resources Investigation & Development, Agriculture, Fisheries& Horticulture	DPMU	SPMU		GoWB
3	Deployment of, and orienting Support Organizations	DPMU			SPMU
4	Launch IEC Campaign	SO	DPMU		SPMU
5	Preliminary Hydrological Assessment	SPMU			GoWB
6	Environmental Assessments	SPMU			GoWB
7	Preliminary Estimation of Tribal population in respective scheme commands	WUA/GP/S O	DPMU		
8	Technical Feasibility Done	WRI&DD	DPMU	SPMU	GoWB
9	<b>DECISION: GO / NO GO</b>	WRI&DD	DPMU	SPMU	GoWB
10	Community Endorses Participation	WUA/GP	SO	DPMU	SPMU
11	Scheme Selection Completion	WRI&DD	DPMU	SPMU	GoWB
12	Schemes Approved	SPMU	DPMU		GoWB
<b>Planning Phase</b>					
13	<b>Community Mobilized and WUA formed</b>	SO	DPMU		SPMU
14	Socio-Economic Survey	DPMU	SPMU		GoWB
15	Engineering Surveys	WRI&DD	DPMU	SPMU	GoWB
16	Identification of lands to be obtained	WUA	SO and DPMU	SPMU	GoWB
17	Tribal Development Plan (TDP) Prepared	WUA/SO	DPMU	SPMU	GoWB
18	Engineering Designing and Cost Estimates	WRI&DD	DPMU	SPMU	GoWB
19	Community Capacity Building Plans	WUA & SO	DPMU	SPMU	
20	Environment Management Plan	WRI&DD	DPMU	SPMU	
21	<b>Micro Plan Prepared</b>	WUA	SO	DPMU	SPMU
22	<b>AGREE-TO-DO: PLEDGED</b>	WUA	GoWB		
23	Micro-plan aggregated into SDMP - <b>MOU Signed</b>	WUA	DPMU and SO		SPMU
<b>Implementation Phase</b>					
22	Implementation of capacity building plan of WUA	SO	DPMU		SPMU

Sl. No.	Activity	Responsibility			Review/ Approval
		Primary	Secondary	Association	
	- Training on leadership, accounts, water management, livelihood issues, etc. - Exposure visit				
23	Service providers (Contractors) mobilized – contracts finalized	WRI&DD	DPMU	SPMU	GoWB
24	Implementation of Environmental Management Plan started - Scheme safety - Integrated Pest Management (IPM) / Integrated Nutrient Mgt. (INM) - Water management (water allocation, distribution )	WRI&DD	DPMU		SPMU
25	Civil work started	WRI&DD	DPMU		SPMU
26	Civil work completion certificate issued	WRI&DD	DPMU		SPMU
27	Social Auditing undertaken	WUA	SO and DPMU		SPMU
28	O&M plan prepared	WUA	SO	DPMU	SPMU
<b>Consolidation Phase</b>					
29	WUAs trained on O&M and started contributing in O&M	SO & DPMU		WRI&DD	SPMU
30	<b>MOU signed with WRDD and WUA</b> in respect of hand over of completed schemes to WUA for OMM of Schemes	WUA and WRDD .	DPMU		SPMU
31	<b>Sub-project Evaluation (General project evaluation and specific evaluation of impact of rehabilitation on PAFs)</b> - Income level of PAFs restoration - Livelihoods for PAFs: Establishment and Improvement - Income level of other water users enhancement - Livelihoods of other water users establishment - Gender Impact Assessments	SPMU	DPMU	World Bank	GoWB
32	Submission of Sub-project completion report	SPMU			GoWB

## VIII. COST ESTIMATE AND FINANCIAL PLAN

47. The WRI&DD, Government of West Bengal proposes to have 4660 MI structures under the WBADMI Project covering 18 districts of the state. The number of surface and ground water based structures are 2,395 and 2,265 respectively. Different Minor Irrigation Structures under the project are noted below:



- River lift schemes
- Surface flow schemes
- Medium duty tube wells
- Light duty tube wells
- Shallow tube wells
- Dug wells
- Water detention structures

The total estimated cost for implementation of the schemes under the WBADMIP stands at **Rs 138 million**. The details of different MI Structures, CCA and cost involvement are presented in **Table --16**.

**Table 16: Details of Different Minor Irrigation Structures Proposed under the WBADMIP**

Sl. No.	Name of Sub-project	Total no. of Structure	CCA of each Scheme in Ha.	Total CCA in Ha.	Unit Dev. Cost in Lakh	Total Dev. Cost in Lakh	Remarks
1	Midi-RLI (E)	464	40	18560	22	10208	
2	Midi-RLI (D)	113	40	4520	15.6	1762.8	
3	Mini-RLI (E)	892	20	17840	16	14272	
4	Mini-RLI (D)	525	20	10500	10.6	5565	
5	SFMIS (30)	95	30	2850	31.8	3021	
6	SFMIS (40)	75	40	3000	42.4	3180	
7	SFMIS (50)	114	50	5700	53	6042	
8	WDS	117	5	585	5.4	631.8	
<b>Total</b>		<b>2395</b>		<b>63555</b>		<b>44682.6</b>	
1	MDTW	359	20	7180	20.8	7467.2	
2	LDTW(6)	522	6	18792	5.66	17727.12	
3	STW(6)	1309	6	47124	1.36	10681.44	
4	PDG(6)	75	5	2250	1.39	625.5	
<b>Total</b>		<b>2265</b>		<b>75346</b>		<b>36501.26</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>4660</b>		<b>138901</b>		<b>81183.86</b>	

#### COST ESTIMATE FOR TDP

**48.** It is customary in West Bengal for every department to set apart 6% of their budget for tribal development. Now, GOWB has agreed to set apart **15%** of the total financial outlay for TDP. This works out to **Rs. 190 crores**. With this allocation, it is likely that the project will be able to cover about 2,200 or 55% of the total tribal villages. Further allocations across the districts have been made taking into account number of villages, area and population. District wise allocation of CCA and fund for the tribal villages have been accordingly computed and furnished in **Table 17**. The salient features of the allocations are

- Allocation ranges from 6% to 35% of the overall district allocation considering the weightage of the Scheduled Tribe population, no. of Scheduled Tribe

villages and the area covered by Scheduled Tribe villages in the particular district.

- Minimum allocation of 6% considered to follow the State Government provision for tribals in any project.
- The average allocation is 15.60% of the overall project cost under the WBADMIP.



Table – 17 Fund Allocation Proposed for Tribal Development Plan for ADMI Project, Govt. of West Bengal

Sl. No.	District	Total no. of Mouza	Total Area (Sq. Km.)	Total Population	Total no. of ST Mouza	Total Area of ST Mouza (Sq. Km.)	ST Population	Percentage of ST			CCA Proposed to be developed in ha.			Developmental Cost (in Rs. Lakh)	
								Mouza	Area	Percentage of ST Population	Total	Proposed Percentage for ST	Proposed CCA for ST Mouza	Total	ST Mouzas
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	Darjeeling	708	3149	1609172	125	489.60	204167	17.65	15.52	12.69	3071	18	723	2750	495
2	Jalpaiguri	756	6227	3401173	205	2190.00	641688	27.12	35.16	18.87	29650	35	10919	16730	5855
3	Coochbehar	1208	3387	2479155	3	6.10	14246	0.25	0.18	0.57	21550	* (1) 6	1688	13828	829
4	Uttar Dinajpur	1504	3140	2441794	73	103.64	124865	4.85	3.30	5.11	12212	* 6	901	8708	522
5	Dakshin Dinajpur	1638	2219	1503178	312	394.56	242317	19.04	17.80	16.12	3948	20	1156	4386	877
6	Malda	1798	3733	3290468	303	428.70	227047	16.85	11.49	6.90	13052	17	2839	9857	1675
7	Murshidabad	2210	5324	5866569	50	81.06	75953	2.30	1.52	1.29	2736	* (3) 6	164	2059	123
8	Nadia	1346	3927	4604827	22	29.04	113891	1.76	0.74	2.47	3960	* (3) 6	286	3426	205
9	24-Parganas (North)	1581	4094	8934286	22	80.42	198936	1.39	1.95	2.23	1260	* (3) 6	182	2491	150
10	24-Parganas (South)	2139	9960	6906689	8	16.84	84766	0.37	0.17	1.23	1320	* (2) 6	80	786	47
11	Howrah	734	1467	4273099	-	-	19168	-	-	0.45	720	* (-) 6	44	584	35
12	Hooghly	1915	3149	5041976	55	57.51	212062	2.87	1.84	4.21	4696	* (5) 6	199	2890	173
13	Burdwan	2529	7024	6895514	113	197.29	441832	4.47	2.80	6.41	8582	7	557	7766	543
14	Bankura	3830	6882	3192695	29	68.61	330783	0.76	1.00	10.36	8636	11	1865	16850	1853
15	Purulia	2683	6259	2536516	718	1707.15	463452	26.76	27.27	18.27	4200	28	2506	8595	2406
16	Birbhum	2473	4545	3015422	202	442.94	203127	8.17	9.75	6.74	8260	10	977	9260	920
17	Purba Medinipur	3035	4295	4417377	376	442.12	26504	12.39	10.29	0.60	3572	13	408	2983	387
18	Paschim Medinipur	8701	9786	5193411	1952	2311.41	772177	22.43	23.61	14.87	7476	24	2117	8003	1920
West Bengal		40788	88567	75603321	4568	9046.99	4396981	11.20%	10.22 %	5.80%	138901		27611	121952	19015 say 19000

**Note:** \* Minimum allocation for special component plan for ST as per existing norms of Govt. of West Bengal is 6%  
Highest value of col. Nos. 9, 10 & 11 has been rounded off and noted in col. No. 13

## IX. REDRESSAL OF GRIEVANCES: MECHANISM AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

49. Implementation of the project at the scheme level could lead to few grievances related to tribal communities. Few grievances that are likely to emerge for redressal are as follows:
- Tribal groups may get excluded from the project.
  - The tribal community could face resistance from other communities / groups in participating in the decision making process of Water Users Association (WUA).
  - They could also be given inadequate representation especially in the Executive Body of the WUA and thus remain marginalized in the decision making process.
  - Site selection of the scheme.
  - Spout location and distribution lines.
  - Equitable distribution of irrigation water.
  - Non-functioning of the scheme for a longer period due not attendance to the break down of the machineries.
  - Delays in implementation.
  - Transparency for effective implementation of the project.
50. Overall framework for redressal of Grievances at appropriate levels of the project implementation structures is as follows :

### Scheme Level

Resolving disputes related to the participation, selection of sites, availability of water and its proper distribution, inclusion of members of all communities especially marginalized and vulnerable groups, work related to the operation and maintenance of the scheme, maintaining transparency for the fund collected as water tax will be the primary responsibility of the WUA under the guidance of the Pradhan of the concerned Gram Panchayat. Documentation of all decisions and verdicts and maintenance of records will be sole responsibility of the WUA. For wording the cases to the higher authority, which are beyond the control of the WUA with the recommendation of the Gram Panchayat for addressing the problems related to the minor irrigation schemes.

### Sub-divisional Level

The sub-divisional Project Unit headed by the Assistant Engineer will be vested with the maximum responsibility for addressing grievances. The sub-divisional unit maintains a direct link and relation for the interest of the scheme with WUs, Gram Panchyat and Panchyat Samiti. The Gram Panchyat and Panchyat Samiti has a crucial influence over the WUA and the local people. Due to the close relation with the Gram Panchyat and Panchyat Samiti, the sub-divisional unit reacts within a short time to redress the grievances.

### District Project Management Unit Level

The District Project Management Unit (DPMU) shall regularly review registered grievances, progress on redressal and timely dispensing of issues. The issues which are beyond the control of the sub-divisional Project Unit, in that case the District Project Management Unit will establish

convergence with District level agencies / departments for issues related to dove-tailing and co-ordination with existing structures for redressal of grievances of tribal people, is a part of the tasks of the DPMU.

### State Project Management Unit Level

The State Project Management Unit (SPMU) will function as a supervisory body in the process of grievance redressal. The primary responsibility of addressing grievances rests with the sub-divisional level and District Project Management unit level. The SPMU will play an active role in facilitating grievances redressal for tribal community in the state. The issue of transparency, judicious and timely actions with respect to addressing grievances will be regulated by the SPMU.

51. The matrix for redressal of grievances is given in **Table 18**.

**Table 18 Matrix for redressal of grievances**

Issues likely to emerge	Process for redressal	Time period for redressal of Grievances	Responsibility
Tribal Villages may get excluded	Deploying SOs for creating awareness and generating a demand Sensitizing PRIs and Government Agencies	15- 21 days after the receipt of the complaint	--District Project Coordinator will entertain complaints, conduct enquiry and recommend to ZP --If the response is not satisfactory, then complaint is handled by the State Public Information Officer of Backward Classes Department
Inadequate representation and decision making power in Water Users Association (WUA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring adequate representation during elections and giving decision making power to tribal community as well.</li> <li>Conducting elections and avoidance of nominations based upon preferences.</li> </ul>	7 days of time, starting from the date of registration of grievances to redressal of grievances.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AE / EO of Panchayat Samiti hold primary responsibility.</li> <li>Pradhan of village Panchayat and representative of Sabhapati of Panchyat Samiti facilitate the process.</li> <li>DPMU ensures tribal communities have been adequately represented in WUA.</li> </ul>
Disputes related to the site selection of the scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Patience hearing should be given to the demand of the tribal community.</li> <li>Thorough primary survey should be made before</li> </ul>	5 days of time, starting from the date of registration of grievances to redressal of grievances.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AE &amp; EE of the WRI&amp;D Department hold primary responsibility.</li> <li>Pradhan of village Panchayat and Sabhapati</li> </ul>

Issues likely to emerge	Process for redressal	Time period for redressal of Grievances	Responsibility
	selection of pinpoint site so that a judicious decision can be made.		<p>Panchayat Samiti should be taken into confidence for making the judicious decision.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DPMU ensures that the grievances of the tribal community has properly been redressed.</li> </ul>
Delays in implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DPC with AE/SAE</li> </ul>	5 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DPC visits the field and accord written response.</li> </ul>
Equitable distribution of water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring equitable water distribution through practices of management and efficient use of water</li> </ul>	2 days of time, starting from the date of registration of grievances to redressal of grievances.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WUA has the primary responsibility to regulate water distribution and check the unwanted interference and dominance of certain powerful / resourceful sections like influential farmers, interest groups etc.</li> <li>DPMU to regulate the process through the AE of sub-divisional level and review the functioning of WUA.</li> </ul>
Non functioning of the scheme due to break down if the machineries or any other reasons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring immediate actions to repair the machineries or to remove the other reasons which made the scheme idle.</li> </ul>	2 days of time, starting from the date of registration of grievances to redressal of grievances.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WUA has the primary responsibility to remove the hardness.</li> <li>In case of major fault / breakdown WUA may take the help of the departmental personals.</li> <li>AE of sub-divisional level has also the responsibility to remove the causes of non functioning. When the WUA approach them through village Panchayat / Panchayat Samiti.</li> <li>SPMU &amp; DPMU monitor the process through sub-divisional level strictly and</li> </ul>

Issues likely to emerge	Process for redressal	Time period for redressal of Grievances	Responsibility
			ensures that the scheme is rail immediately.
Transparency and Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring transparency and accountability in practice at all levels.</li> </ul>	7 days of time, starting from the date of registration of grievances to redressal of grievances.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Responsibility of the WUA to maintain the account of water rate collected from the farmers, timely deposit the same to Bank account, maintain the correspondences made with the departments.</li> <li>Pradhan of Gram Panchayat also has responsibility to ensure that transparency has been maintained in the entire process of operation and management of the scheme.</li> <li>SPMU and DPMU monitor the process through the sub-divisional level so that the beneficiaries receive project benefits.</li> <li>If response is not satisfactory, then complaint is handled by the State Public Information Officer of Backward Classes Department</li> </ul>

## 52. Consultations during Implementation

### Objective

Consultations are held in order to –

- Create awareness
- Bring various stake holders on a common platform
- Seek information
- Passon information
- As part of capacity building

In the implementation phase, consultations will be a continuous activity under the project and will be held at the following levels.

**Community Level**

- Consultation with Gram Sabha and the Gram Panchyat will be held in order to decide the contour of the project. The Water Users Associations (WUA) and the SO will facilitate the consultations.
- The Scheme Development & Management plan will be prepared by compiling plans of individual by the WUA in consultation with the Water Users / Community.
- The Gram Panchyat in consultation with the Gram Sabha forms the Water Users Association in order to make arrangements of Land transfer for the scheme either by arranging a substitute land in favour of the land donor or by cash equivalent.

Regular consultations will be conducted by the WUA and SOs on the progress of – Progress of work of different stages of the scheme

- ⊕ Implementation of capacity building plan, Environment management plan with the community level implementation unit with water users.
- ⊕ Livelihood assistance activities with the livelihood support team.
- Consultations regarding grievances of the water users on project related issues will be conducted by the Water Users Associations with help from the SOs with the community members.

**Gram Panchyat Level**

At the Gram Panchyat level, the Pradhan or his authorized Gram Panchyat member will hold consultation with the Gram Sabha members along with the WUA in the event of non-consensus or regaining the intervention of the department.

**Block Level / Panchyat Samiti Level**

At the Block Level, the Panchyat Samati will hold consultations with the Gram Panchyat.

**District Level**

- At the district level, the Zilla Parishad will hold consultation with the Sabhapati, Panchyat Samiti prior to recommend and approve the list of the schemes. This will be facilitated by the District Project Management Unit (DPMU).
- Consultations will be held with the officials of Backward Classes Welfare Department, DRDA, WBSESDCL, Department of Agriculture, Horticulture, Fisheries, Co-operative and other agencies working at the district level to explore dove-tailing of schemes and programmes for tribal welfare.

**State Level**

- Consultations will be held with different departments like West Bengal Backward Classes Welfare Department, Department of Agriculture, Department of Panchyat and Rural Development, Department of Co-operative, Electricity Distribution Co.

Ltd, Fisheries, Horticulture. etc. and other agencies working at the state level to explore dove-tailing of schemes and programmes for tribal welfare.

- Consultation will be held at SPMU level to review progress on implementation of various plans and redressal of grievances related to issues of significance.

## **X. MONITORING, LEARNING AND EVALUATION**

**53.** Monitoring Learning and evaluation (MLE) of the Tribal Development Plan is similar to the processes and specific activities proposed for the project as a whole and are integrated in the overall MLE framework designed for the project. MLE activities under TDP would provide;

- Tracking of progress of planned activities and interventions against expected outcomes
- Timely implementation
- Feed back for mid-way course correction
- Evaluating project service delivery through the project cycle
- Designing corrective measures
- Overall project management

**54.** Monitoring will be ongoing and periodic, done internally with the help of a Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Expert operating at the SPMU and DPMU level. Monitoring at scheme level will be participatory involving members of the community and the WUA. At each MI scheme level a Community Based Monitoring System (CBMS) will be established to monitor the day to day progress against implementation of house-hold livelihood plans. The support agency should facilitate the formation of scheme level monitoring committee by ensuring adequate representation of tribals in the committee. The MLE system would have the following components;

- Participatory monitoring process involving the community at the scheme level.
- Process monitoring to assess participatory processes, institutional and implementational aspects for evaluating project management and identifying course of corrections
- Sustainability monitoring to assess post-implementation sustainability and continued participation
- Impact assessment to evaluate post-implementation success and project-service delivery

### **Activities under MLE**

SPMU/Project level:

- Project implementation at the district level
- Compilation of district level reports and generation of reports at the state level for circulation

DPMU level:

- Project implementation at the scheme level
- Participatory monitoring processes and ownership of the community at the MI level

Village level:

- Implementation of activities planned under TDP at the MI scheme level
- Preparation of reports at the MI scheme level with the help of support agencies
- A community based monitoring body will be set up at the community level to monitor activities at the MI scheme level

## 55. Indicators for monitoring

Indicators for monitoring progress on TDP are presented below;

### Challenges

### Broad Indicators

#### Social conditions

- Formation of village/scheme level bodies and associations of water users and effective functioning
- Formation of autonomous and inclusive grassroots tribal bodies / institutions and preserving traditional indigenous ones
- Representation of Tribal men and women in WUA, Panchayat and other groups and committees at the scheme level
- Increase in rate and degree of participation and decision making power (formation of groups, preparation and execution of plans, O&M, etc)

#### Scheme related

- Autonomous functioning of village level bodies
- Regulated process of water distribution and conflict resolution
- Implementation of proposed plans and timely execution
- Proposed O & M plans fully managed by Tribal people/community
- Capital cost contribution (labour and money) estimated and mobilized
- Timely collection of O & M costs
- Community ownership of processes and accountability
- Inter-sectoral and inter-departmental convergence
- No. of beneficiaries identified under proposed interventions and covered

#### Economic Conditions

- Proliferation of livelihood options
- Project related income generation opportunities increase
- Economic independence develops and is sustained
- Increase in number of borrowers from formal credit institutions and increase in amount of savings
- Changes in possession of domestic and agricultural assets
- Changes in housing and conditions of living
- Changes in pattern and rate of migration

## Project Evaluation

56. Project evaluation and assessment will be done externally through an agency engaged for the purpose.

The external Agency will have the following responsibilities:

- Developing baseline



- Mid –term( after 18 months) and End-term Evaluation (after 36 months)

**57. Institutional Arrangements for MLE**

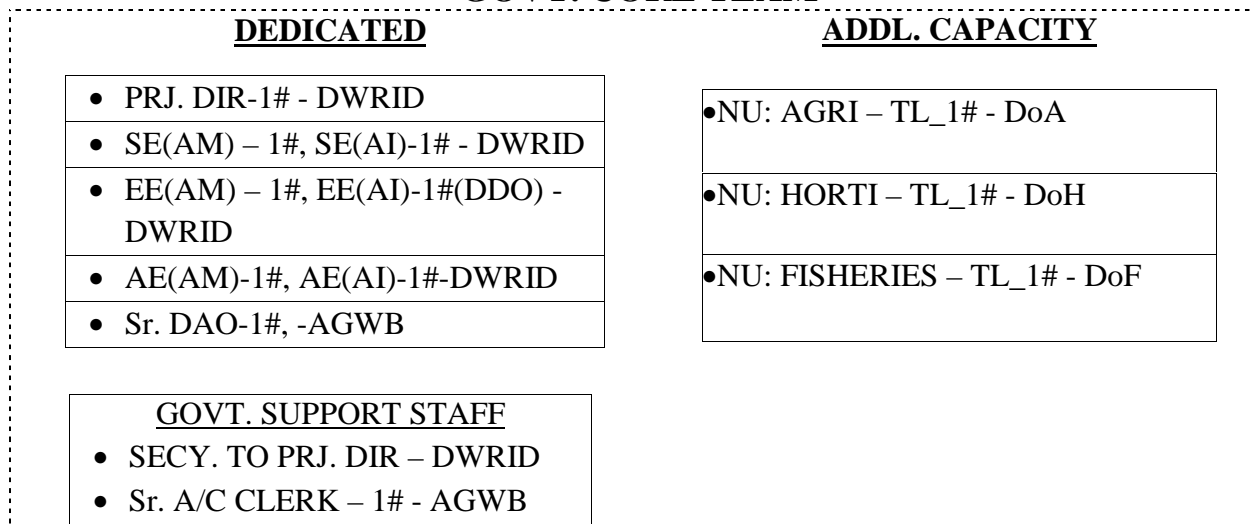
The Project operation should be such that it maintains a transparent and accountable system from top level to the scheme level.

The Project has to set a clear deliverables and a time frame.

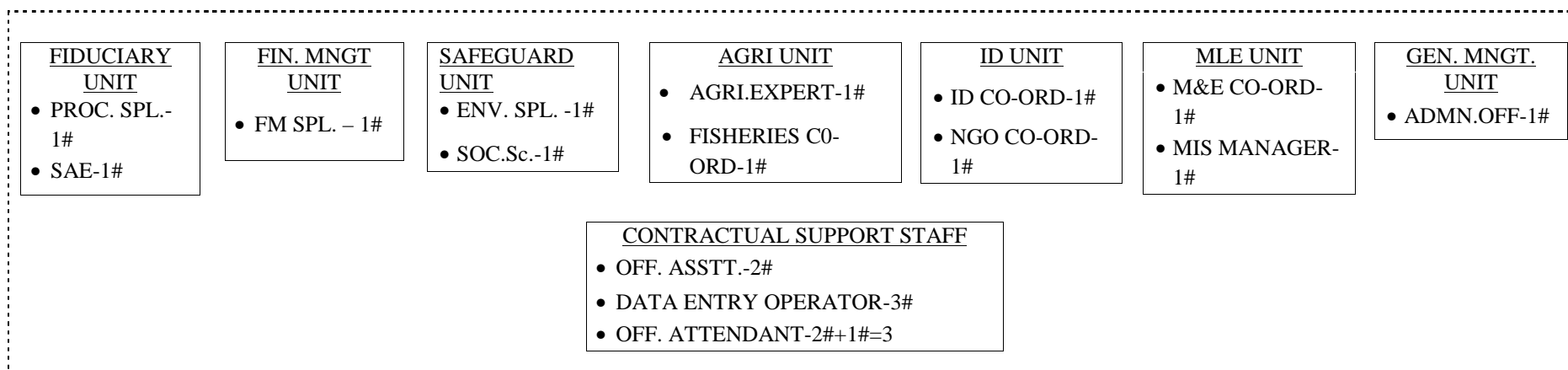
The Project implementation arrangement at State level and District level are given in **Fig 1 & Fig 2.**

**SPMU**

**GOVT. CORE TEAM**

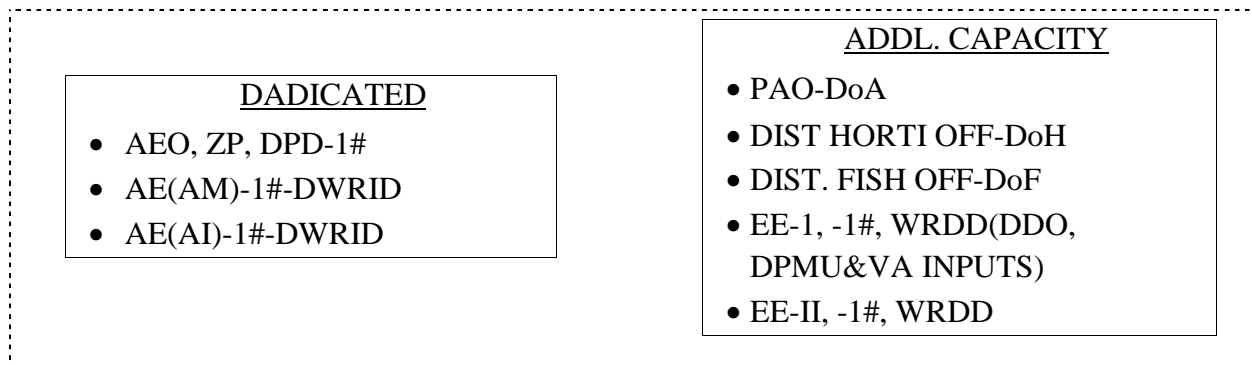


**CONTRACTUAL**

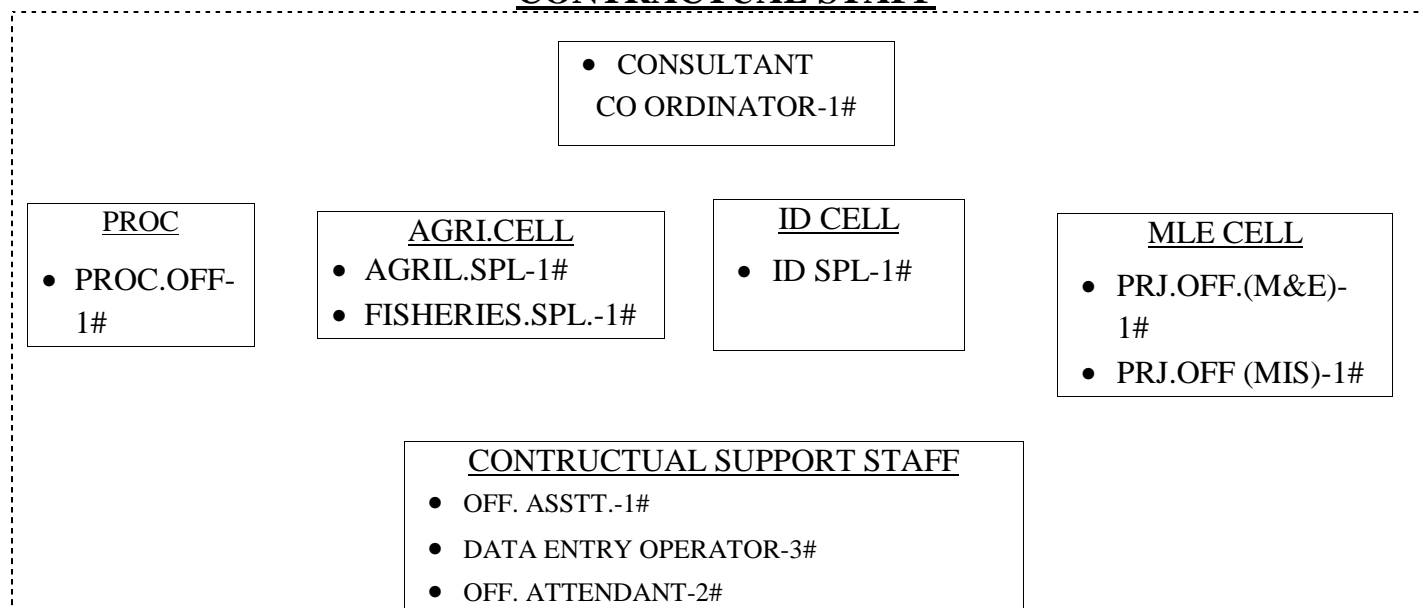


**FIGURE-1**

**DPMU  
GOVT. CORE TEAM**



**CONTRACTUAL STAFF**



**FIGURE-2**

Table - 18: Village / Gram Panchyat level stake holders

Direct Stake holders	Indirect Stake holders
<b>Village Level</b>	
Cultivators (small, marginal, medium and big) and share croppers	Rice mill owners
SHG involved in agriculture	Traders-buyers, vegetable vendors, rice traders flower vendors, egg collectors Agricultural waste traders (straw, jute stick etc.)
Agricultural labourers, daily wage earners including women labourers	Various community level institutions
Cattle grazers, live stock owners	Retailers (seeds, fertilizer and pesticide, agricultural implements etc.)
Common villagers using the scheme as a source of drinking water, bathing, toilet, washing clothes, observing rituals (in reservoir type schemes) etc.	Local informal credit institutions (money lenders, Mahajans)
Contractors engaged in construction and Maintenance work etc.	Traditional occupation groups (carpenters, black smith, mason, plumber and electricians etc.)
Traditional occupation groups like Black smithies, repairing outlets, van-rickshaw pullers, vendors, Pump motor mechanics	
Poor villagers picking green vegetables, pulses etc. from the Agricultural field.	
Gram Panchayet members	
Govt. functionaries like operator, Amin, Agriculture worker, forest worker etc.	
NGO functionaries	
Villagers engaged in social forest culture, poor villager collecting dead branches of trees and leafs (particularly woman and female child) etc.	
<b>Gram Panchyat Level</b>	
Pradhan, members, ex-Pradhan and members, Secretary etc. of the Gram Panchayet (GP)	Traders
Govt. functionaries of various departments	Retailers
	Formal and informal credit institutions etc.

Table - 19: Block / Sub-divisional Level stake holders

Direct Stake holders	Indirect Stake holders
<b>Block Level</b>	
Block Development Officer	Formal credit institutions
ADO (Agricultural Development Officer)	Traders
Sub-Assistant Engineer (W.R.D. D)	Retailers
Veterinary Officer	Transporters etc.
Revenue Inspector	
Sabhapati and members of Panchayet Samities	
NGO functionaries etc.	
<b>Sub-divisional Level</b>	
Direct Stake holders	Indirect Stake holders
Assistant Engineers (WRI&DD)	Formal credit institutions
Sub-divisional Agriculture Officers	Retailers
Other sub-divisional level Govt. Officers including Inspector of BCWD	Sellers
	Media etc.

Table -20 : District Level stake holders

Direct Stake holders	Indirect Stake holders
Executive Engineer (WRI&DD)	Formal credit institutions
PAO (Principal Agriculture Officer)	Retailers
District Magistrate	Traders
Soil Conservation Officer	Transporters
District Fishery Officer	District level officers of other Govt. Department
Sabhadhipati and members of the Zilla Parishad	MLA / MP
CMOH (Chief Medical Officer of Health)	Media etc.
District Veterinary Officer	
District Welfare Officer	
NGO functionaries	
District Officers of Agro-Industries Corporation	
Divisional Engineers, WBSMEDCL	
Divisional Engineers, WBSMICL	

Table - 21: State Level stake holders

Direct Stake holders	Indirect Stake holders
Directorate of WRD	Traders
WBSMIC Ltd.	Retailers
WBSAIC Ltd.	Companies (seed, fertilizer, pesticides, pump-motor and its accessories, pipes valves etc.)
Directorate of Agriculture	Development Programmes of other departments
Directorate of Agricultural Markting	Media groups etc.
Directorate of Animal Resources	
Backward Classes Welfare Department	
West Bengal State Electricity Distribution Company Ltd	
NGO functionaries.	

Table - 22: List of Stakeholder Categories and Strength of Participation against each

Sl.	Location	Type of Scheme	Opeartion & Maintenance	Total no. of Participants	Officials Present			Villagers Present			
					Deptt	PRI	Total	General	SC / ST	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<b>(A) Coochbehar (13.02.2009 – 14.02.2009)</b>											
1	Dalua Dasgir Coochbehar-I	Major RLI	Department	25	4	1	5	13	7	5	20
2	Monjarampur Tufangunj-II	PDW	Farmers	10	4	1	5	3	2	-	5
3	Bosmansingh Haldibari	STW	Beneficiary	18	4	1	5	6	7	4	13
4	Chilakhana / Tufangunj-I	MDTW	Beneficiary	25	4	1	5	12	8	4	20
<b>(B) Darjeeling (16.02.2009 &amp; 26.04.2009)</b>											
5	Falash / Phansidewa	Mini RLI	Beneficiary	25	4	1	5	15	5	2	20
6	Hatiram / Kharibari	Mini RLI	Beneficiary	20	4	1	5	12	3	3	15
7	Alokhari / Kharibari	Sprinkler	Beneficiary	22	4	1	5	8	9	2	17
8	Rajajhar / Naxalbari	PDG	Farmers	42	4	1	5	22	15	20	37
9	Bandargach Phansidewa	RLI	Department	59	8	1	9	32	18	16	50
10	Sukna / Matigara	WDS	Farmers	10	3	1	4	4	2	-	6

<b>(C) Jalpaiguri (15.02.2009 – 16.02.2009 &amp; 25.04.2010)</b>											
11	Niranjanpur at Dhupguri	Mini RLI	Beneficiary	47	8	1	9	11	27	5	38
12	Kodal Kathi / Malbajar	STW SFMI	Beneficiary	58	8	1	9	23	26	11	49
13	Dholabari / Malbajar	STW	Beneficiary	28	4	1	5	11	12	4	23
14	Debijhora Dhupguri	SFMI	Beneficiary	37	4	2	6	9	22	7	31
15	Dakshin Bhuskadanga Maynaguri	Mini RLI	Beneficiary	32	8	2	10	7	15	4	22
16	Lalitabari / Rajgunj	MDTW (Proposed)		41	8	2	10	4	27	9	31
17	Uttarmajgram / Mal	STW	Beneficiary	26	8	2	10	16	-	2	16
18	Uttardangapara	STW (Proposed)		31	8	1	9	5	17	3	22
19	Kalabari / Nagrakata	Mini RLI	Farmers	14	4	1	5	4	5	-	9
20	Mujnai Madarihat	WDS	Beneficiary	13	4	1	5	6	2	-	8
21	Chaparerpar Alipurduar-II	STW	Beneficiary	21	4	1	5	10	6	8	16
22	Deomali / Falakata	STW	Beneficiary	22	4	1	5	12	5	4	17
<b>(D) Uttar Dinajpur (11.02.2009 – 12.02.2009)</b>											
23	Aliganj Islampur	STW	Beneficiary	13	3	1	4	6	3	2	9
24	Haria Karandighi	INWB	Farmers	22	3	1	4	18	-	8	18
25	Jatapur Hemtabad	WHT	Farmers	10	3	1	4	5	1	2	6
26	Jamalpur Itahar	Major RLI	Department	25	3	1	4	15	6	4	21
27	Fulatti / Kaliaganj	HDTW	Department	23	4	1	5	13	5	3	18
<b>(E) Dakshin Dinajpur (10.02.2009 – 11.02.2009)</b>											
28	Gouripara / Banshihari	STW	Beneficiary	19	4	1	5	10	4	3	14
29	Jamalpur / Tapan	WHT	Farmers	13	4	1	5	6	2	3	8
30	Paranpur / Balurghat	Major RLI	Department	28	4	1	5	17	6	4	23
31	Katapur / Gangarampur	Waterbody	Farmers	24	4	1	5	16	3	2	19
<b>(F) Malda (08.02.2009 – 09.02.2009)</b>											
32	Kahartta Harischandrapur-I	STW	Beneficiary	13	3	1	4	6	3	2	9
33	Gobindopur / Ratua-II	Major RLI	Department	21	3	1	4	12	5	3	17
34	Baliadanga Kalichak-I	STW	Beneficiary	14	3	1	4	7	3	2	10



35	Mandirpur / Old Malda	HDTW	Department	31	4	1	5	17	9	4	26
36	Musadanga / Gajol	HDTW	Department	33	4	1	5	21	7	6	28
37	Atgama Gajol	SFMI	Farmers	15	4	1	5	7	3	-	10
38	Bamangola Bamangola	SFMI	Farmers	11	4	1	5	5	1	-	6
<b>(G) Murshidabad (08.02.2009 to 10.02.2009)</b>											
39	Basumati-I / Lalgola	RLI	Department	26	4	1	5	15	6	7	21
40	Bhabta / Beldanga-I	RLI & DTW	Department	37	6	1	7	22	8	5	30
41	Ratanpur / Beldanga-I	RLI	Department	38	4	1	5	17	16	5	33
42	Dighirpar Raninagar-I	RLI	Department	33	4	1	5	20	8	6	28
43	Dasturhat / Sagardighi	Major RLI	Department	38	4	1	5	27	6	4	33
<b>(H) Nadia (28.01.2009 &amp; 29.01.2009)</b>											
44	Bhomrapara Haringhata	Major RLI	Department	29	4	1	5	19	5	3	24
45	Uttar Bahirgachi Nakashipara	HDTW	Department	33	4	1	5	26	2	4	28
46	Dahakula / Karimpur-I	Major RLI	Department	62	4	2	6	47	9	13	56
<b>(I) 24 Parganas (N) (19.02.2009 &amp; 20.02.2009)</b>											
47	Deara / Bagda	Mini RLI	Beneficiary Committee	47	3	1	4	36	7	9	43
48	Mamudpur Barrackpur-I	DTW	Beneficiary Committee	64	4	1	5	48	11	3	59
49	Aira / Habra-I	HDTW	Beneficiary Committee	62	4	1	5	42	15	12	57
50	Debitala / Minakhan	Lift Scheme	Beneficiary Committee	47	3	1	4	20	23	3	43
51	Patkulpota Sandeshkhali-II	Lift Scheme	Beneficiary Committee	47	3	1	4	15	28	6	43
<b>(J) 24 Parganas (S) (07.01.2009 &amp; 08.01.2009)</b>											
52	Kerolberia Bhangar-II	Major RLI	Department	50	4	1	5	37	8	10	45
53	Atghara / Baruipur	MDTW	Department	31	4	1	5	20	6	3	26
54	Godabar / Kultali	WHT	Farmers	13	4	1	5	4	4	-	8
<b>(K) Howrah (31.12.2008)</b>											
55	Ghsopur / Amta-I	Major RLI	Beneficiary Committee	45	4	1	5	28	12	6	40
<b>(L) Hooghly (27.11.2008, 16.12.2009)</b>											
56	Mashat-Ghoshpara	WHT	Farmers (no committee)	20	3	1	4	12	4	4	16

	Ghoshpara Chanditala-I		committee)								
57	Debanandapur Chinsura-Mogra	DTW	Department	40	3	1	4	30	6	6	36
58	Multi / Pandua	LDTW DTW	Department	38	3	1	4	12	22	4	34
59	Tarajit Kotulpur Khanakul-II	RLI	Beneficiary Committee	30	3	1	4	22	4	8	26
60	Damodarapur / Goghat-II	RLI	Beneficiary Committee	44	3	1	4	32	8	11	40
61	Basna / Balagarh	INWB	Beneficiary Committee	31	4	1	5	20	6	4	26
62	Hansgora / Chinsura-Mogra	Major RLI	Department	39	8	2	10	22	7	6	29
63	Fatepur / Chinsura-Mogra	DTW	Department	43	8	2	10	25	8	4	33
<b>(M) Burdwan (22.02.2009, 23.02.2009 &amp; 25.03.2010)</b>											
64	Bharpeta / Memari-I	HDTW	Beneficiary	48	3	1	4	28	16	12	44
65	Shankarpur / Memari-I	LDTW & HDTW	Beneficiary Beneficiary	43	3	1	4	32	7	11	39
66	Chaupira / Memari-I	LDTW	Farmer	20	3	1	4	4	12	5	16
67	Jot Chaitan / Memari-I	LDTW	Society	27	3	1	4	17	6	7	23
68	Teora / Ketugram-II	Dugwell	Farmer	5	2	1	3	2	-	-	2
69	Dhobani / Faridpur-Durgapur	WHT	Farmer	8	2	1	3	3	2	2	5
<b>(N) Birbhum (11.01.2009, 12.01.2009 &amp; 12.04.2010 – 13.04.2010)</b>											
70	Laldaha / Bolpur-Srinikatan	Mini RLI	Beneficiary Committee	41	4	1	5	11	25	8	36
71	Mahisadal / Bolpur-Srinikatan	RLI & STW	Department & Private	33	4	1	5	3	25	12	28
72	Darpasil / Bolpur-Sriniketan	WDS & STW	Beneficiary & Private	49	4	1	5	28	16	8	44
73	Dam Dama / Bolpur-Sriniketan	Surface flow Schemes	Farmers	35	4	1	5	3	27	7	30
74	Amgachi Suri - I	Un irrigated	-	34	4	1	5	-	29	15	29
75	Gara / Dubrajpur	LDTW	Department	24	4	1	5	11	8	3	19
76	Kharui / Dubrajpur	LDTW	Department	20	4	1	5	9	6	2	15
77	Ramnagar / Ilambazar	LDTW	Department	20	4	1	5	12	3	6	15
78	Sarparajpur / Lavpur	Mini RLI	Beneficiary Committee	30	4	1	5	20	5	4	25

79	Bhola / Nalhati - I	Dug Well	Govt.	7	3	1	4	2	1	-	3
80	Kutubpur / Rampmhat - I	Major RLI	Department	26	3	1	4	17	5	2	22
<b>(O) Paschim Medinipur (03.02.2009 &amp; 04.20.2009)</b>											
81	Abdalipur, Debra	HDTW	Department	42	4	1	5	15	22	6	37
82	Paschim Dharasol Debra	HDTW	Department	42	4	1	5	12	25	8	37
83	Amrakuchi, Keshpur	MDTW	Department	32	4	1	5	11	16	3	27
84	Sonadiha, Keshpur	MDTW	Department	29	4	1	5	16	8	4	24
85	Kamalapur, Medinipur	MDTW	Department	30	4	1	5	8	17	8	25
86	Panchkuri, Medinipur	MDTW	Department	23	4	1	5	12	6	3	18
87	Velajuri, Jhargram	WHT	Farmers	14	3	1	4	-	10	3	10
88	Nutandihi, Binpur - I	WHT	Farmers	18	3	1	4	2	12	5	14
89	Ghosalband, Garbeta - I	INWB	Farmers	17	3	1	4	6	7	4	13
<b>(P) Purba Medinipur (02.02.2009 &amp; 03.02.2009)</b>											
90	Aklabad, Egra - I	DTW	Department	43	4	1	5	30	8	3	38
91	Bara Kumarda Patashpur - II	HDTW	Department	33	4	1	5	22	6	5	28
92	Chak Bhabani Patashpur - II	DTW	Department	40	4	1	5	17	18	6	35
93	Gobardhanpur Patashpur - II	LDTW	Department	39	4	1	5	29	5	2	34
94	Lachubad, Patashpur - II	HDTW	Department	48	4	1	5	28	15	6	43
95	Sirkantha Kalagonda Tamluk - I	Major RLI	Department	36	4	1	5	22	9	4	31
96	Raghunandanpur Contai - III	Major RLI	Benificary	28	4	1	5	15	8	3	23
<b>(Q) Bankura (25.02.2009 &amp; 26.02.2009)</b>											
97	Bonkathi, Bishnupur	Mini RLI	Department	24	3	1	4	12	8	3	20
98	Hazrapukur Bishnupur	MDTW	Department	21	3	1	4	11	6	2	17
99	Parasia, Chhatna	RLI	Department	29	3	1	4	18	7	5	25
100	Radhamadhabpur Bishnupur	DTW	Department	19	3	1	4	12	3	2	15
101	Malpur, Bishnupur	HDTW	Department	20	3	1	4	11	5	3	16
102	Jantadumur Ranibandh	Major RLI	Department	28	3	1	4	16	8	5	24

103	Gorasole, Onda	INWB	Farmers	16	4	1	5	6	5	3	11
104	Koleberia, Kotulpur	WHT	Farmers	9	4	1	5	2	2	-	4
<b>(R) Purulia (24.02.2009 &amp; 25.02.2009)</b>											
105	Nildi, Raghunathpur	RLI	Department	23	3	1	4	12	7	5	19
106	Solanchi	Major RLI	Department	23	3	1	4	14	5	2	19
107	Belguma, Purulia	Dug Well	Beneficiary	7	3	1	4	2	1	1	3
108	Jambad, Hura	SFMI	Farmers	19	4	1	5	6	8	4	14
109	Kushumtikri Bagmundi	SFMI	Farmers	17	4	1	5	5	7	3	12

**Table - 23: District Level Stakeholders categories and strength of Participation**

Sl. No.	District	Date	Total no. of Official Discussions	Category of Officials					
				Administration	PRI	SWID	Agriculture	BCWD	WRDD
1	Darjeeling	16.02.2009	21	2	2	1	3	2	11
2	Jalpaiguri	15.02.2009	27	2	4	2	2	2	15
3	Coochbehar	14.02.2009	14	2	3	1	2	1	5
4	Uttar Dinajpur	12.02.2009	19	2	4	1	3	2	7
5	Dakshin Dinajpur	11.02.2009	9	1	2	-	1	1	4
6	Malda	09.02.2009	16	1	3	2	2	1	7
7	Murshidabad	10.02.2009	12	1	2	1	2	1	5
8	Nadia	28.01.2009	12	1	1	1	2	1	6
9	24-Parganas (North)	19.02.2009	9	1	2	1	1	1	3
10	24-Parganas (South)	07.01.2009	7	1	1	1	1	-	3
11	Howrah	31.12.2008	5	-	1	1	1	-	2
12	Hooghly	27.11.2008	17	1	3	1	3	1	8
13	Burdwan	22.02.2009, 25.03.20010	17	1	3	2	2	2	7
14	Bankura	25.02.2009	12	1	2	1	2	1	5
15	Purulia	24.02.2009	11	1	2	1	2	1	4
16	Birbhum	10.01.2009, 12.04.2010	9	1	2	-	1	2	3
17	Purba Medinipur	02.02.2009	10	1	2	1	2	-	4
18	Paschim Medinipur	04.02.2009	14	1	3	2	2	1	5

## Annexure 1

**SCHEDULED TRIBES IN WEST BENGAL**

1	ASUR	21	KORWA
2	BAIGA	22	LEPCHA
3	BEDIA, BEDIYA	23	LODHA <sup>1</sup> , KHERIA, KHAIRA
4	BHUMIJ	24	LOHARA, LOHRA
5	BHUTIA, SHERPA, TOTO <sup>1</sup> , DUKPA, KAGATAY, TIBETAN, YOLMO	25	MAGH
6	BIRHOR <sup>1</sup>	26	MAHALI
7	BIRJIA	27	MAHLI
8	CHAKMA	28	MAL PAHARIYA
9	CHERO	29	MECH
10	CHIK BARAIK	30	MRU
11	GARO	31	MUNDA
12	GOND	32	NAGESIA
13	GORAIT	33	ORAON
14	HAJANG	34	PARHAIYA
15	HO	35	RABHA
16	KARMALI	36	SANTAL
17	KHARWAR	37	SAURI PAHARIA
18	KHOND	38	SAVAR
19	KISAN	39	LIMBU
20	KORA	40	TAMANG

<sup>1</sup> – Primitive Tribal Group (PTG)

## Annexure 2

## Distribution Pattern of Tribes of West Bengal

Tribes	Districts
Asur	Uttar & Dakshin Dinajpur
Baiga, Bedia	Uttar & Dakshin Dinajpur, Purulia
Bhumij	Kolkata, Coochbehar, North & south 24 Parganas, Jalpaiguri, Nadia, Uttar & Dakshin Dinajpur, Bardwan, Malda, Murshidabad, Paschim & Purba Medinipur, Howrah, Hooghly
Bhutia	Kolkata, Coochbehar, North & south 24 Parganas, Jalpaiguri, Nadia, Uttar & Dakshin Dinajpur, Bardwan, Malda, Murshidabad, Paschim & Purba Medinipur, Howrah, Hooghly
Birhor	Purulia, Bankura, Hooghly, Murshidabad, Malda, Uttar & Dakshin Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, North 24 Parganas, Burdwan and Darjeeling
Birjia	Uttar & Dakshin Dinajpur
Chakma	Uttar & Dakshin Dinajpur
Chik Baraik	Darjeeling, Uttar & Dakshin Dinajpur
Garo	Kolkata, Coochbehar, North & south 24 Parganas, Jalpaiguri, Nadia, Uttar & Dakshin Dinajpur, Bardwan, Malda, Murshidabad, Paschim & Purba Medinipur, Howrah, Hooghly
Gond	Uttar & Dakshin Dinajpur
Gorait	Uttar & Dakshin Dinajpur, Purulia
Hajang	Kolkata, North & south 24 Parganas, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Uttar & Dakshin Dinajpur, Bardwan, Howrah, Hooghly
Ho	Kolkata, North & south 24 Parganas, Jalpaiguri, Purulia, Uttar & Dakshin Dinajpur, Bardwan, Birbhum, Murshidabad, Paschim & Purba Medinipur, Howrah, Hooghly
Karmali	Uttar & Dakshin Dinajpur, Purulia
Kharwar	Uttar & Dakshin Dinajpur
Kisan	Darjeeling, Purulia
Kora	Kolkata, Coochbehar, North & South 24 Parganas, Jalpaiguri, Nadia, Purulia, Uttar & Dakshin Dinajpur, Bardwan, Birbhum, Malda, Murshidabad, Paschim & Purba Medinipur, Howrah, Hooghly
Korwa	Uttar & Dakshin Dinajpur, Purulia
Lepcha	Kolkata, Coochbehar, North & South 24 Parganas, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Nadia, Purulia, Bardwan, Murshidabad, Paschim & Purba Medinipur, Howrah, Hooghly

Lodha	Kolkata, Coochbehar, North & South 24 Parganas, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Nadia, Uttar & Dakshin Dinajpur, Purulia, Bardwan, Bankura, Birbhum, Malda, Murshidabad, Paschim & Purba Medinipur, Howrah, Hooghly
Lohara	Uttar & Dakshin Dinajpur, Purulia, Bankura
Magh	Kolkata, North & South 24 Parganas, Jalpaiguri, Nadia, Uttar & Dakshin Dinajpur, Bardwan, Birbhum, Murshidabad, Paschim & Purba Medinipur, Howrah, Hooghly
Mahali	Kolkata, Coochbehar, North & South 24 Parganas, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Nadia, Uttar & Dakshin Dinajpur, Purulia, Bardwan, Bankura, Birbhum, Malda, Murshidabad, Paschim & Purba Medinipur, Howrah, Hooghly
Mahli	Purulia
Mal Paharia	Kolkata, North & South 24 Parganas, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Nadia, Uttar & Dakshin Dinajpur, Purulia, Bardwan, Birbhum, Malda, Murshidabad, Paschim & Purba Medinipur, Howrah, Hooghly
Mech	Kolkata, Coochbehar, North & South 24 Parganas, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Uttar & Dakshin Dinajpur, Paschim & Purba Medinipur, Howrah, Hooghly
Mru	North & South 24 Parganas, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Nadia, Uttar & Dakshin Dinajpur, Purulia, BPaschim & Purba Medinipur, Howrah
Munda	Kolkata, Coochbehar, North & South 24 Parganas, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Nadia, Uttar & Dakshin Dinajpur, Purulia, Bardwan, Bankura, Birbhum, Malda, Murshidabad, Paschim & Purba Medinipur, Howrah, Hooghly
Nagesia	Kolkata, North & South 24 Parganas, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Nadia, Uttar & Dakshin Dinajpur, Howrah
Oraon	Kolkata, Coochbehar, North & South 24 Parganas, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Nadia, Uttar & Dakshin Dinajpur, Purulia, Bardwan, Bankura, Birbhum, Malda, Murshidabad, Paschim & Purba Medinipur, Howrah, Hooghly
Parhaiya	Uttar & Dakshin Dinajpur
Santhal	Kolkata, Coochbehar, North & South 24 Parganas, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Nadia, Uttar & Dakshin Dinajpur, Purulia, Bardwan, Bankura, Birbhum, Malda, Murshidabad, Paschim & Purba Medinipur, Howrah, Hooghly
Sauria Paharia	Purulia
Savar	Purulia
Toto	Jalpaiguri

Source: CRI



TRIBAL SUB-PLAN OF WEST BENGAL (FACTS & FIGURES AT A GLANCE)				
ASPECTS		INFORMATION		
I.T.D.P		Project Districts	14	
NUMBER OF PROJECTS		Districts	Nos.	
		Purulia	1,2,3,4,5,6	
		Bankura	7,8,9	
		Birbhum	10,11,12,13	
		Malda	14,15	
		Darjeeling	16	
		Jalpaiguri	17,18,19,20	
		Dakshin Dinajpur	21,22	
		Uttar Dinajpur	23	
		Medinipur (Paschim)	24,25,26,27,28	
		Murshidabad	29	
		Burdwan	30,31	
		24-Paraganas (North)	32	
		24-Paraganas (South)		
		Hooghly	33	
		Nadia	POCKET	
Number of Blocks Covered		Fully	03	
		Partly	110	
Number of Mouzas		5821		
Mouzas under ITDP to total Mouzas in the State		14.24%		
Total Geographical Area		88752.00	Sq. Km.	
Area under ITDP to total area of the state		14.42%		
Total population in ITDP		3511805		
Total tribal population in ITDP		1870162		
Tribal population to total population in ITDP		53.25%		
Total tribal population of the state		3808760		
Tribal population in ITDP to total tribal population of the state		49.10%		
Maximum area covered in Project district		Jalpaiguri		2768.45 sq. km.
Highest area covered under ITDP to total area of the district		Jalpaiguri		44.46%
Maximum nos. of Mouzas covered in project district		Medinipur (Paschim)		2043
Highest Tribal population covered under ITDP to total mouzas of the district		Jalpaiguri	41.83%	
Maximum Tribal population covered in Project district		Jalpaiguri	459552	
Highest Tribal population covered under ITDP to total district tribal population		Jalpaiguri	77.99%	
Density of tribal population – A) Within ITDP		146.13	Per Sq. Km.	
Density of tribal population – B) Outside ITDP		25.52		
Total scheduled tribe communities		40		
major scheduled tribe communities		Santal, Munda, Oraon, Bhumij, Kora, Mahali, Lodha, Rabha, Mech etc.		
Primitive Tribes of the State		Birhor, Toto, Lodha		

## Annexure 4

**SOME KEY FEATURES OF THE I.T.D.P. DISTRICT OF PURULIYA**

Nos. of I.T.D.P. : 06 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06

Nos. of P.S. : 17

Nos. of Block : 19

**Block Coverage Area**

Fully : 01 Burdwan

Partly : 18 Jaipur Barabazar Raghunathpur-I  
 Jhalda-I Manbazar-I Raghunathpur-II  
 Jhalda-II Manbazar-II Santuri  
 Arsha Puncha Hura  
 Bagmundi Purulia-I Para  
 Balarampur Neturia Kashipur

**Distribution of Mouzas**

District : 2684

I.T.D.P. Area : 910

I.T.D.P. Proportion : 33.90%

**Geographical Area (in sq km)**

District : 6259

I.T.D.P. Area : 2279.63

I.T.D.P. Proportion : 36.42%

**Population Distribution :**

	Total Population	ST Population	% of ST
District :	2224577	427765	19.23
I.T.D.P. Area :	514781	299363	58.15
I.T.D.P. Proportion :	23.14%	69.98%	
Density of ST Population in I.T.D.P. Area (Per Sq. Kms.)		131.32	
Primitive Tribes in District		Lodha/Kheria (919) Birhor (271)	

## Annexure 5

## SOME KEY FEATURES OF THE I.T.D.P. DISTRICT OF BANKURA

Nos. of I.T.D.P. :	03	07,08,09
Nos. of P.S. :	1217	
Nos. of Block :	14	

**Block Coverage Area**

Partly : 14

Raipur-I	Taldanga	Bankura-II
Raipur-II	Simlipal	Chhatna
Ranibundh	Onda	Saltora
Khatra-I	Indpur	Gangajal Ghati
Khatra-II (Hirbandh)	Bankura-I	

**Distribution of Mouzas**

District :	3824
I.T.D.P. Area :	747
I.T.D.P. Proportion :	19.53%

**Geographical Area (in Sq. Kms.)**

District :	6882.00
I.T.D.P. Area :	1425.19
I.T.D.P. Proportion :	20.71%

**Population Distribution :**

	Total Population	ST Population	% of ST
District :	2805065	289906	10.34
I.T.D.P. Area :	308274	182252	59.12
I.T.D.P. Proportion :	10.99%	62.87%	
Density of ST Population in I.T.D.P. Area (Per Sq. Kms.)		127.88	
Primitive Tribes in District		Lodha/Kheria (772)	Birhor (52)

**SOME KEY FEATURES OF THE I.T.D.P. DISTRICT OF BIRBHUM**

Nos. of I.T.D.P. :	04	10,11,12,13
Nos. of P.S. :	09	
Nos. of Block :	09	

**Block Coverage Area**

Partly :	09	Rajnagar	Suri-II	Labpur Mohammad Bazar
		Sainthia	Ilambazar Bolpur- Sriniketan	Rampurhat-I

**Distribution of Mouzas**

District :	2464
I.T.D.P. Area :	232
I.T.D.P. Proportion :	9.42%

**Geographical Area (in Sq. Kms.)**

District :	4545.00
I.T.D.P. Area :	516.76
I.T.D.P. Proportion :	11.37%

**Population Distribution :**

	Total Population	ST Population	% of ST
District :	2555664	177501	6.95
I.T.D.P. Area :	143385	72427	50.51
I.T.D.P. Proportion :	5.61%	40.80%	
Density of ST Population in I.T.D.P. Area (Per Sq. Kms.)		140.16	
Primitive Tribes in District		Lodha/Kheria (31)	Birhor (01)

## Annexure 7

**SOME KEY FEATURES OF THE I.T.D.P. DISTRICT OF MEDINIPUR (PASCHIM)**

Nos. of I.T.D.P. :	04	24,25,26,27,28
Nos. of P.S. :	19	
Nos. of Block :	19	

**Block Coverage Area**

Partly : 19

Gopiballavpur-I	Narayangarh	Garbeta-I
Gopiballavpur-II	Kharagpur-I	Garbeta-II
Narayangram	Kharagpur-II	Garbeta-III
Jambani	Keshiary	Salbani
Jhargram	Sankrail	Keshpur
Binpur-II	Debra	Medinipur

**Distribution of Mouzas**

District :	8688
I.T.D.P. Area :	2043
I.T.D.P. Proportion :	23.52%

**Geographical Area (in Sq. Kms.)**

District :	9223.09
I.T.D.P. Area :	2468.49
I.T.D.P. Proportion :	26.76%

**Population Distribution :**

	Total Population	ST Population	% of ST
District :	4486279	668144	14.89
I.T.D.P. Area :	576276	345155	59.89
I.T.D.P. Proportion :	12.85%	51.66%	
Density of ST Population in I.T.D.P. Area (Per Sq. Kms.)		140	
Primitive Tribes in District		Lodha/Kheria (29747)	

## Annexure 8

**SOME KEY FEATURES OF THE I.T.D.P. DISTRICT OF HOOGHLY**

Nos. of I.T.D.P. :	01	33
Nos. of P.S. :	05	
Nos. of Block :	04	

**Block Coverage Area**

Partly :

**Distribution of Mouzas**

District :	1922
I.T.D.P. Area :	178
I.T.D.P. Proportion :	9.26%

**Geographical Area (in Sq. Kms.)**

District :	3149.00
I.T.D.P. Area :	564.27
I.T.D.P. Proportion :	17.92%

**Population Distribution :**

	Total Population	ST Population	% of ST
District :	4355230	176401	4.05
I.T.D.P. Area :	102787	60343	58.71
I.T.D.P. Proportion :	2.36%	34.21%	

Density of ST Population in I.T.D.P. Area (Per Sq. Kms.)	106.94
Primitive Tribes in District	Lodha/Kheria (2487) Birhar (11)

## Annexure 9

**SOME KEY FEATURES OF THE I.T.D.P. DISTRICT OF NADIA**

Nos. of I.T.D.P. :	Tribal Pocket
Nos. of P.S. :	01
Nos. of Block :	01

**Block Coverage Area**

Partly :	01	Krishnanagar-I
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**Distribution of Mouzas**

District :	1343
I.T.D.P. Area :	06
I.T.D.P. Proportion :	0.45%

**Geographical Area (in Sq. Kms.)**

District :	3927.00
I.T.D.P. Area :	10.45
I.T.D.P. Proportion :	0.27%

**Population Distribution :**

	Total Population	ST Population	% of ST
District :	3852097	90525	2.35
I.T.D.P. Area :	4991	2939	58.89
I.T.D.P. Proportion :	0.13%	3.25%	
Density of ST Population in I.T.D.P. Area (Per Sq. Kms.)		281.24	



## Annexure 10

**SOME KEY FEATURES OF THE I.T.D.P. DISTRICT OF MURSHIDABAD**

Nos. of I.T.D.P. :	01	29
Nos. of P.S. :	05	
Nos. of Block :	04	

**Block Coverage Area**

Partly :	04		
	Sagardihi		Murshidabad-Jiaganj
	Nabagram		Raghunathganj-I

**Distribution of Mouzas**

District :	2220
I.T.D.P. Area :	56
I.T.D.P. Proportion :	2.52%

**Geographical Area (in Sq. Kms.)**

District :	5324.00
I.T.D.P. Area :	111.73
I.T.D.P. Proportion :	2.10%

**Population Distribution :**

	Total Population	ST Population	% of ST
District :	4740149	61513	1.3
I.T.D.P. Area :	34856	16238	46.59
I.T.D.P. Proportion :	0.74%	26.40%	

Density of ST Population in I.T.D.P. Area (Per Sq. Kms.)	145.33
Primitive Tribes in District	Lodha/Kheria (71) Birhar (19)

## Annexure 11

**SOME KEY FEATURES OF THE I.T.D.P. DISTRICT OF MALDAH**

Nos. of I.T.D.P. :	02	14,15
Nos. of P.S. :	04	
Nos. of Block :	04	

**Block Coverage Area**

Partly :	04		
		Habibpur	Maldah (Old)
		Gazole	Bamangola

**Distribution of Mouzas**

District :	1801
I.T.D.P. Area :	264
I.T.D.P. Proportion :	14.66%

**Geographical Area (in Sq. Kms.)**

District :	3733.00
I.T.D.P. Area :	643.59
I.T.D.P. Proportion :	17.24%

**Population Distribution :**

	Total Population	ST Population	% of ST
District :	2637032	171326	6.5
I.T.D.P. Area :	246140	117325	47.67
I.T.D.P. Proportion :	9.33%	68.48%	

Density of ST Population in I.T.D.P. Area (Per Sq. Kms.) 182.30

Primitive Tribes in District Lodha/Kheria (101) Birhar  
(15)

**Annexure 12****SOME KEY FEATURES OF THE I.T.D.P. DISTRICT OF UTTAR DINAJPUR**

Nos. of I.T.D.P. : 01 23  
Nos. of P.S. : 07  
Nos. of Block : 07

**Block Coverage Area**

Partly : 07  
Karandighi Goalpokhar - I Itahar  
Raignaj Goalpokhar - II  
Chopra Islampur

**Distribution of Mouzas**

District : 1486  
I.T.D.P. Area : 127  
I.T.D.P. Proportion : 8.55%

**Geographical Area (in Sq. Kms.)**

District : 3184.20  
I.T.D.P. Area : 217.48  
I.T.D.P. Proportion : 6.83%

**Population Distribution :**

	Total Population	ST Population	% of ST
District :	1926729	104312	5.41
I.T.D.P. Area :	89080	32874	36.90
I.T.D.P. Proportion :	4.62%	31.52%	

Density of ST Population in I.T.D.P. Area (Per Sq. Kms.) 151.16  
Lodha/Kheria (223); Birhor  
Primitive Tribes in District (14)

## Annexure 13

**SOME KEY FEATURES OF THE I.T.D.P. DISTRICT OF DAKSHIN DINAJPUR**

Nos. of I.T.D.P. :	2	21 & 22
Nos. of P.S. :	08	
Nos. of Block :	07	

**Block Coverage Area**

Partly :	07	Balurghat	Gangarampur	Kushmundi
		Kumarganj	Tapan	
		Hill	Banshihari	

**Distribution of Mouzas**

District :	1599
I.T.D.P. Area :	432
I.T.D.P. Proportion :	27.02%

**Geographical Area (in Sq. Kms.)**

District :	2174.80
I.T.D.P. Area :	589.87
I.T.D.P. Proportion :	27.12%

**Population Distribution :**

	Total Population	ST Population	% of ST
District :	1200924	203175	16.92
I.T.D.P. Area :	226703	104123	45.93
I.T.D.P. Proportion :	18.88%	51.25%	
Density of ST Population in I.T.D.P. Area (Per Sq. Kms.)		176.52	
Primitive Tribes in District		Lodha/Kheria (223); Birhor (14)	

## Annexure 14

**SOME KEY FEATURES OF THE I.T.D.P. DISTRICT OF JALPAIGURI**

Nos. of I.T.D.P. :	04	17, 18, 19, 20
Nos. of P.S. :	13	
Nos. of Block :	11	

**Block Coverage Area**

Fully:	02	Nagrakata	Matiali	
Partly :	09	Alipurduar - I	Kalchini	Mal
		Alipurduar - II	Falakata	Dhupguri
		Kumargram	Madarihat	Maynaguri

**Distribution of Mouzas**

District :	753
I.T.D.P. Area :	315
I.T.D.P. Proportion :	41.83%

**Geographical Area (in Sq. Kms.)**

District :	6227
I.T.D.P. Area :	2768.45
I.T.D.P. Proportion :	44.46%

**Population Distribution :**

	Total Population	ST Population	% of ST
District :	2800543	589225	21.04
I.T.D.P. Area :	908473	459552	50.59
I.T.D.P. Proportion :	32.44%	77.99%	
Density of ST Population in I.T.D.P. Area (Per Sq. Kms.)		166	
Primitive Tribes in District	Toto (1159); Lodha/Kheria (223); Birhor (14)		

## Annexure 15

**SOME KEY FEATURES OF THE I.T.D.P. DISTRICT OF 24-PARGANAS (NORTH)**

Nos. of I.T.D.P. :	32	32
Nos. of P.S. :	03	
Nos. of Block :	04	

**Block Coverage Area**

Partly :	04		
	Haroa	Sandeskhgali - I	
	Minakhan	Sandeskhgali - II	

**Distribution of Mouzas**

District :	1613
I.T.D.P. Area :	24
I.T.D.P. Proportion :	1.49%

**Geographical Area (in Sq. Kms.)**

District :	4094
I.T.D.P. Area :	155.92
I.T.D.P. Proportion :	3.81%

**Population Distribution :**

	Total Population	ST Population	% of ST
District :	7281881	169831	2.33
I.T.D.P. Area :	86430	36267	41.96
I.T.D.P. Proportion :	1.19%	21.35%	

Density of ST Population in I.T.D.P. Area (Per Sq. Kms.) 232.60

Primitive Tribes in District Lodha/Kheria (436); Birhor (20)

## Annexure 16

**SOME KEY FEATURES OF THE I.T.D.P. DISTRICT OF 24-PARGANAS (SOUTH)**

Nos. of I.T.D.P. :	01	32
Nos. of P.S. :	01	
Nos. of Block :	01	

**Block Coverage Area**

Partly :	01	Cannin - II
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**Distribution of Mouzas**

District :	2166
I.T.D.P. Area :	09
I.T.D.P. Proportion :	0.42%

**Geographical Area (in Sq. Kms.)**

District :	9960
I.T.D.P. Area :	20.97
I.T.D.P. Proportion :	0.21%

**Population Distribution :**

	Total Population	ST Population	% of ST
District :	5715030	70499	1.23
I.T.D.P. Area :	9599	4747	49.45
I.T.D.P. Proportion :	0.17%	6.73%	

Density of ST Population in I.T.D.P. Area (Per Sq. Kms.) 226.37

Primitive Tribes in District Lodha/Kheria (409)

## Annexure 17

**SOME KEY FEATURES OF THE I.T.D.P. DISTRICT OF BURDHWAN**

Nos. of I.T.D.P.: 02 30 & 31

Nos. of P.S.: 09

Nos. of Block : 07

**Block Coverage Area**

Partly :	07	Ausgram-I	Faridpur- Durgapur	Barabani
		Ausgram-II	Asansol	
		Kanksa	Salanpur	

**Distribution of Mouzas**

District : 2588

I.T.D.P. Area : 168

I.T.D.P.Proportion : 6.49%

**Geographical Area (in Sq.Kms.)**

District : 7024

I.T.D.P. Area : 708.43

I.T.D.P.Proportion : 10.09%

**Population Distribution**

	Total Population	S.T. Population	% of S.T.
District :	6050605	376033	6.21
I.T.D.P. Area :	135514	73677	54.37
I.T.D.P.Proportion :	2.24%	19.59%	

Density of S.T. Population in I.T.D.P. Area (Per Sq. Kms.) : 104.00  
 Primitive Tribes in the District : Lodha/Kheria (516); Birhor (62)



## Annexure 18

**SOME KEY FEATURES OF THE I.T.D.P. DISTRICT OF DARJEELING**

Nos. of I.T.D.P. :	01	16
Nos. of P.S. :	02	
Nos. of Block :	02	

**Block Coverage Area**

Partly :	02	Siliguri-Naxalbari	Kharibari-Phansidewa
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**Distribution of Mouzas**

District :	710
I.T.D.P. Area :	133
I.T.D.P. Proportion :	18.73%

**Geographical Area (in Sq. Kms.)**

District :	3149.00
I.T.D.P. Area :	299.19
I.T.D.P. Proportion :	9.50%

**Population Distribution :**

	Total Population	ST Population	% of ST
District :	1299919	179153	13.78
I.T.D.P. Area :	111994	60081	53.65
I.T.D.P. Proportion :	8.62%	33.54%	
Density of ST Population in I.T.D.P. Area (Per Sq. Kms.)		200.81	
Primitive Tribes in District	Lodha/Kheria (1309) Birhor (111)		

## Annexure 19

## Agriculture Production System

Sl. No	Issues	Strategies	Project Interventions
1	Low Productivity of existing crops: paddy, maize, millets, mustard, Niger	Improvement in productivity through Technological Intensification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>③ Demonstration on HYV</li> <li>③ Demonstration on IPM, INM</li> <li>③ Development of seed grid and seed exchange programme</li> <li>③ SRI cultivation</li> <li>③ Vermicompost/NADEP/Fortified composting</li> <li>③ Crop residue recycling</li> <li>③ Trainings on improved technologies</li> <li>③ Exposure visit to successful sites</li> <li>③ Post harvest management</li> <li>③ Promotion of Kisan credit card</li> <li>③ Development of literature, and CD in local language (dialect)</li> </ul>
2	Low cropping intensity	Improving the cropping intensity through introduction of suitable crop with conjunctive use of water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>③ Demonstration on production technology using medium and short duration varieties</li> <li>③ Demonstration on pulses/ sesame/mustard/vegetables using residual moisture</li> <li>③ Training on appropriate technologies</li> </ul>
3	Low Market price of traditional crops	Promotion of high value/ cash crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>③ Promotion of varieties having market demand and introduction of new crops</li> </ul>

## Annexure 20

## Horticulture Production System

Sl. No	Issues	Strategies	Project Interventions
1	Low Productivity of vegetables and fruits	Improvement in productivity through Technological Intensification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>③ Demonstration on HYV vegetables as per the need</li> <li>③ Promotion of INM based on soil test and IPM Packages</li> <li>③ Trainings on improved packages of practices</li> <li>③ Exposure visit to successful sites</li> <li>③ Vermicompost and NADEP compost</li> <li>③ Crop residue recycling</li> <li>③ Farmers network for sharing experiences</li> </ul>
2	Low market price of vegetables	Promotion of Market led production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>③ Demonstration on off season vegetables</li> <li>③ Introduction of shed net and low cost poly tunnels for growing nurseries</li> <li>③ Promotion of FIGs on vegetables and fruits</li> <li>③ Post harvest management</li> <li>③ Capacity building of FIGs</li> </ul>



**MAHISDAL, BOLPUR, BIRBHUM**





**DAMDAMA, BOLPUR, BIRBHUM**





**AMGACHI, SURI-1, BIRBHUM**





**DARPASIL, BOLPUR, BIRBHUM**





**TARAGUN, CHINSURAH- MOGRA HOOGHLY**