

**Proforma for Outreach Report of ICAR-NIBSM
(2015 - 2021)**

Scheme Name: Tribal Sub-Plan

Nodal Officer: Dr. K.C. Sharma (2018-2019) Dr Mamta Choudhary (2019-20 to 2021-2022)

Sl.No	Content	Particulars	Remarks
1	Genesis / background of the scheme/programme	Balanced growth and economic development is the ultimate aim of every country and the strategic plans (Fifth five year plans as in case of India) are designed accordingly. After 25 years of independence, and successful completion of four five year and three annual plan, it was realized by policy makers that the Scheduled Tribes are still way behind the mainstream development process. Apart from this, it was also been realized that the general plan schemes and programmes designed for the overall development of the economy hardly improved their socio-economic status. Similarly, the benefit of such general welfare schemes did not percolate down towards the development of STs Population of the country in any significant manner. In order to eradicate these issues, the Tribal Sub-Plan was initiated during Fifth Five Year Plan for amelioration socioeconomic status of the tribal communities. The Tribal Sub-Plans are integral to the Annual Plans as well as Five Year Plans, making provisions therein non-divertible and non-lapsable, with the clear objective of bridging the gap in socio-economic development of the STs within a specified period.	
2	Objectives of the programme	The basic objective of Tribal Sub-Plan is to channelise the flow of outlays and benefits from the general sectors in the Central Ministries/Departments for the development of Scheduled Castes and Schedules Tribes at least in proportion to their population, both in physical and financial terms. The Mid Term Appraisal of the Eleventh Plan has noted that several Central Ministries/Departments have not earmarked adequate funds to TSP, proportionate to the share of STs in the population. The broad objectives of the TSP are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substantial reduction in poverty and un-employment. 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of productive assets in favour of Scheduled Tribes to sustain the growth likely to accrue through development efforts. • Human resource development of the Scheduled Tribes by providing adequate educational and health services • Provision of physical and financial security against all types of exploitation and oppression. 									
3	Year of implementation at ICAR-NIBSM	2018-2019									
4	Village/block/district details	Districts Kanker, Rajnandgaon, Raigarh, Jashpur and Mahasamund									
5	Number of farm families covered (Year wise) – Give it in graphs/table/chart	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>2018-19</th> <th>2019-20</th> <th>2020-21</th> <th>2021-22</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>448</td> <td>576</td> <td>513</td> <td>250</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	448	576	513	250	
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8	Number of other capacity building programmes organised (Year wise) – Give it in graphs/table/chart	-									
9	Seed material distributed (Crop name and quantity year wise)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>2018-19</th> <th>2019-20</th> <th>2020-21</th> <th>2021-22</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>Guava, Lemon, Turmeric</td> <td>Dragon fruit, Mango, Litchi, Pear, Potato</td> <td>Biofencing material, Karonda, Seasonal vegetable, seasonal flower</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22		Guava, Lemon, Turmeric	Dragon fruit, Mango, Litchi, Pear, Potato	Biofencing material, Karonda, Seasonal vegetable, seasonal flower	
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10	Farm implements distributed (Implement name and quantity year wise)				
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
		Lac processing unit, Biyasi plough without bean, Sickle, Seed treating drum, Paddy drum seeder, Seed Storage bin 100 kg, SRI Marker (Marker + Handle), Tendua Iron plough with bean, Maize Sheller, Rice Transplanter	-	-	Honey extraction machine
11	Livestock distributed (Name, breed and quantity year wise)				
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
		-	Piglets and Chicks	Piglets, Ducklings and Chicks	Japanese quails, Ducklings and backyard poultry Chicks
12	Service provided during COVID-19 pandemic (In bullet points)				
13	Social impact if any (In bullet points)	Yet to be studied			
14	Economic impact if any (In bullet points highlight in Rs.)	Yet to be studied			
15	Total number of intervention/technologies introduced or popularised at farmers' field (List out the name of the				
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22

	technologies, year wise)	Lac cultivation and processing	Pig farming, goat farming and poultry rearing	Introduction of livestock based integrated farming system	Introduction of integrated farming system	
16	ITK documented, if any	Yet to be studied				
17	Success stories, if any	please find the appended paragraph				
18	Name of the technologies adopted by farmers through the efforts of the programme (Name of the intervention/technologies) If possible give the adoption rate year wise	Adoption rate of technologies yet to be studied				
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	
		Lac cultivation and processing	Pig, goat and poultry rearing	Livestock based integrated farming system	Integrated farming system in 3 different module, floriculture-apiculture based, Fishery cum vegetable based and paddy cum goatery based.	
19	Total number of SC farmers covered (Year wise)	NA				
20	Total number of ST farmers covered (Year wise)	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	
		448	576	513	250	
21	Total number of Youth (15-24 years) farmers covered/trained (Year wise)	Yet to be studied				
22	Total number of Women farmers covered (Year wise)	Yet to be studied				
23	Any special	Livestock based Integrated farming system has been				

	initiative taken to empower women farmers? if yes list out the activities	introduced in farm families and women farmers are primarily involved to empower them.	
24	Total coverage of cultivable lands (in Ha.)	Yet to be studied	
25	Any increase in cropping intensity? If yes give the details	Yet to be studied	
26	Any other details, if any?	Italian honey bee colonies were distributed to 250 farm families and 2 IFS sites	
Note: Kindly provide the photographs separately as JEPEG and include the photographs in your write-up in table format.			

Success Story

Name of Machinery Provided to Tribal Farmers - Lac Processing Unit
 No. of Group engaged in Lac processing - 3 groups (32 Farmers)

Background information:

Lac, a non-toxic valuable resin of insect origin has been produced in our country since time immemorial. Presently Lac is not only used as decorative material but also it is used as a medicine, food materials, manufacturing of electric material etc. Due to eco friendly nature demand of lac is increasing day by day. But due to extreme price fluctuations and low return from raw lac resulting downfall of production in the past decades (table1). Availability in plenty of natural lac host plant i.e. Kusum (*Schleichera oleosa*), Ber (*Ziziphus marutiana*) and Palas (*Butea monosperma*) and favourable climatic condition in the district are the main reason for lac farming. Before providing this processing unit farmers selling their produce as raw material (Unprocessed lac) and after processing farmers getting two times more price of their produce .



Selling price of raw lac –Rs. 150/kg

Selling price of Primary processed lac – Rs. 300/kg



Primary Processing

Primary Processed Lac

Caption for Photographs

Fig.1	Training of tribal farmers of Basna, Mahasamund on Japanese Quail farming
Fig.2	Distribution of horticulture plants to farmers of Jashpur
Fig.3	Distribution of horticulture plants to Progressive farmer of Mahasamund for establishment of IFS
Fig.4	Distribution of Lac Processing Unit to farmers of Kanker
Fig.5	Distribution of Trios piglets to tribal farmers of Jashpur
Fig.6	Distribution of Sirohi Goats to tribal farmers of Raigarh
Fig.7	Distribution of Potato seeds to tribal farmers of Raigarh
Fig.8	Trining on Apiculture and Distribution of Honey bee boxes to tribal farmers of Basna and Saraipali, Mahasamund