

Tribal Sub-Plan (2018-19)

The Tribal Sub Plan was implemented in India for the first time during Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-1979) and the sphere of the plan has been gradually increased with the passage of time. The purpose of TSP was to minimize the gap between the livelihood of tribal people and other general communities both in physical and financial terms through addressing the issues relating to education, health services, housing, income generating opportunities, and protection against exploitation and oppression. In the year 2018-19, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI identified tribal dominated districts in India for providing better quality of life to tribal community.

Under ICAR-ATARI Kolkata, such 10 tribal dominated districts i.e. one district (Nicobar) from Andaman & Nicobar Islands and nine (Gajapati, Kandhamal, Mayurvanj-I and II, Malkangiri, Nabarangapur, Raygada, Sundergarh-I and II) from Odisha state were identified under this scheme in the year 2018-19. Sixteen villages of Nicobar district and 330 villages of Odisha tribal districts were covered during the period. A sum of Rs. 219.70 lakh fund was allotted to above ten KVKs for conducting various activities e.g. agricultural farming, horticulture, animal husbandry, dairy development, fish production, kitchen gardening, vocational training and many others for tribal people. Out of total fund, Rs. 11.0 lakh was allocated for Andaman & Nicobar Islands KVK and rest 208.70 lakh was allocated for Odisha state KVKs.

Achievements of physical output/outcome under TSP during 2018-19

Sl. No.	Achievements of physical output		Achievements of physical outcome	
1.	Asset creation (in number; Sprayer, ridge maker, pump set, weeder etc.)	2797	Number of technologies identified after assessment	5
2.	On-farm trials (in number)	77	Upgraded skills and knowledge of farmers (in number)	19372
3.	Frontline demonstrations (in number)	1715	Oriented extension personnel in frontier areas of agricultural technology (in number)	458
4.	Farmers training (in lakh)	0.165	Increased availability of quality seed (in quintal)	687.8
5.	Extension personnel training (in lakh)	0.01804	Increased availability of quality planting material (in number)	385000
6.	Participants in extension activities (in lakh)	0.62915	Increased availability of live-stock strains and fingerlings (in number)	20740
7.	Seed production (in tonnes)	91.71	Testing of soil & water samples for balance fertilizer use (in number)	6312
8.	Planting material production (in lakh)	3.85351		
9.	Livestock strains and fingerlings production (in lakh)	0.2074		
10.	Soil, water, plant, manures samples testing (in lakh)	0.06312		
11.	Provision of mobile agro – advisory to farmers (in lakh)	8.22014		
12.	No. of other programmes (Swachha Bharat Abhiyaan, agriculture knowledge in rural school, planting material distribution, vaccination camp, animal health camp etc.)	362		

The achievements of physical output and outcome under TSP by the KVKs of ATARI Kolkata during 2018-19 have been presented in the table. As per achievements of physical output was concerned, a substantial number (2797) of assets e.g. sprayer, ridge maker, pump set, weeder, store bins, drip irrigation set, poultry feeder/ drinker etc. were created for the benefit of tribal farmers during the period. The KVKs of tribal districts conducted 77 OFTs and 1715 FLDs for overall agricultural development in the districts. More than 16000 farmers were trained and 62915 farmers took participation in various extension activities conducted by the KVKs. The KVKs produced 91.71 tonnes seed, 3.85351 lakh planting materials and more than 20000 livestock strains and fingerlings. In addition, ten KVKs of this Zone conducted 362 programmes on '*Swachha Bharat Abhiyaan*', '*Agriculture knowledge in rural school*', '*Planting materials distribution*', '*Vaccination camp*', '*Animal health camp*' etc. Considering the achievements of physical outcome of TSP during the year 2018-19, 19372 farmers upgraded their knowledge and skills and 6312 farmers were benefitted from testing soil and water samples to use balanced fertilizer in their fields. It also increased the availability of quality seed, planting materials, livestock strains and fish fingerlings in the tribal districts.