This case study is an attempt to highlight the impact of various types of development inputs on the socioeconomic life of the Nagesia and Pahadi Korwa community in the Sapda GP of Lundra administrative blocks of Sarguja district in Chhattisgarh. The major constraints of the implementation of the developmental inputs among the Nagesias and Pahadi Korwas lie in their nomadic nature. It was found that initially they were not even distribution of patta land to landless Lodha families by the Government was not done properly. On the other hand, developmental inputs like brick built houses were not properly planned and suffered from lack of maintenance. Some of high technology developmental inputs like solar cells distributed to the poor and landless Lodha families were found to be of no use to the beneficiaries since many of them sold the solar cells to the wealthy neighbours. Finally, we recommended some suggestions in the concluding section of the article for better implementation of developmental inputs given under the RSVY and IAY schemes.

The Pahadi korwas and Nagesia Tribesmen enjoy the title of “adopted sons of President”, and millions and billions of rupees has been spent for the development and welfare of these Korwas but no significant change has been seen so far.
Inhabiting the most inaccessible hills and the remotest forests; living on what they can secure with their bows and arrows, in the use of which they are very skilful, and on the forest produce, and the small crops which they raise on the hill sides, was the identification of the Nagesias and Pahadi Korwas, constituting the major population of Sapda ganv under Lundra block of Sarguja district.

But, Sapda is boasting of its development despite of its major population constituting Pahadi Korwa and Nagesia. The people who even didn’t once prefer settling down at a place in a house have not only settled at a place, but also left the practice of defecating in open.

**Discovery of the participation methods as the base of success**

The initiative towards the socio-economic development of these tribes was the construction of IAY houses, but the major reason that came into notice behind the non-utilisation of constructed houses lay in poor and non-participatory nature of planning towards the construction of the houses by the concerned department of the Government. In most of the cases, the houses in which the Pahadi korwas and Nagesias were found to live properly were being planned in a participatory manner; taking a lesson from that CLTS was triggered in this village in the year 2014.

Actually Sapda was declared ODF under Total Sanitation Campaign in the year 2007, but like other ODF villages it failed to sustain its ODF status and people started going in the open for defecating. One of the prime reasons behind the discontinuation of usage was temporary (Kutcha) structure of toilets and lack of awareness in the community on sanitation.

Toilets constructed under TSC razed to the ground within 2-3 yrs because there was a provision to allocate an incentive of Rs. 1200/ to the BPL families and Rs. 900/ to the APL families for installing the toilet pan and constructing one soak pit, hence the beneficiaries didn’t lay much emphasis on constructing the superstructure so as to save their money. They were unaware of the importance of using a toilet at that time, so they constructed their toilets with mud and bamboo which could resist only 2-3 rainy seasons and crushed to ground and they restarted the practice of defecating in the open.

When SBM was launched in the year 2014, the change in the behaviour of the community regarding sanitation was given the prominent place to secure the ODF status for a village, taking the lessons from past experiences. Experiences from the past revealed that a change in the behaviour of the community is a must to sustain the status of ODF. Experts on Community Led Total Sanitation from SBM trained some active fellows and front line workers like Rozgar Shayaks, Mitanins, Anganwadi karyakarta, GP secretary etc. These trained people from the village community along with the SHG members visited each ‘Para’ of the village to make the community aware of the detrimental effects of shitting in the open through PRA mapping. Ultimately, in the Gram Sabha, the GP decided to construct the toilets and use when every household agreed on the importance construction and use. SBM then started the renovation of the defunct toilets and the construction of new toilets to cater the surplus population over the years. In this way Sapda attained the status of ODF. Now, the healthy women of Sapda are earning extra income by selling vegetables cultivated with their SHGs and thus by securing their economic condition, they are on a verge to secure their participation and decision making roles for the social development of the village community.